

考研英语一 · 英语一真题 · 2026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)

Advances in artificial intelligence (AI) are rapidly changing every aspect of human life. The world of AI is buzzing with an exciting potential to improve and enrich our lives. 1, AI also has the potential hazard of 2 our experiences in ways we might find difficult to control. One such 3 is how we understand and experience beauty.

AI can be a collaborative tool in a wide range of creative endeavors. 4 human creativity and AI algorithms can lead to unique artistic 5 that are beautiful to the human eye. These collaborations are likely to become increasingly common. 6, as convenient and provocative, AI enables virtual try-on experiences where you can virtually 7 makeup, hairstyles, clothing, and even cosmetic procedures 8 making any physical changes. Individuals can now experiment with different looks and 9 their preferences, potentially expanding the range of beauty ideals.

AI algorithms can 10 facial features and skin conditions to provide personalized beauty recommendations. This 11 approach aims to cater to individual preferences and enhance the concept of beauty tailored to each person's unique characteristics. 12, AI can be a fun vehicle for self-discovery.

While AI offers exciting possibilities, it also raises ethical 13. There is a risk of deepening societal beauty 14 and perpetuating unattainable beauty standards. 15, AI-powered beauty filters and editing tools can lead to distorted self-perception and 16 body dissatisfaction. As summarized in a recent post on "The Hidden Dangers of Online Beauty Filters", 17 on this technology for social presentation can cause harm 18 body image issues, lower self-esteem, and social anxiety.

It's important to note that while AI can enhance our 19 of beauty, it should not 20 the genuine human experience and the emotional connections we derive from seeing the beauty in each other.

1. [A] Still
[B] Therefore
[C] Afterward
[D] Instead
2. [A] reviewing
[B] narrating
[C] ignoring
[D] dominating
3. [A] reason
[B] area
[C] clue
[D] belief

4. ☐ A] Balancing
☐ B] Distinguishing
☐ C] Combining
☐ D] Introducing
5. ☐ A] prospects
☐ B] outcomes
☐ C] ambitions
☐ D] sentiments
6. ☐ A] At first
☐ B] By comparison
☐ C] For instance
☐ D] In general
7. ☐ A] test
☐ B] copy
☐ C] link
☐ D] save
8. ☐ A] upon
☐ B] beyond
☐ C] through
☐ D] before
9. ☐ A] explore
☐ B] recall
☐ C] simplify
☐ D] cherish
10. ☐ A] recover
☐ B] arrange
☐ C] reserve
☐ D] analyze
11. ☐ A] localized
☐ B] normalized
☐ C] randomized
☐ D] customized
12. ☐ A] At best
☐ B] To the contrary
☐ C] By definition
☐ D] In this way

13. [A] divisions
[B] expectations
[C] concerns
[D] values
14. [A] pressures
[B] mysteries
[C] understandings
[D] suspicions
15. [A] Approximately
[B] Additionally
[C] Alternatively
[D] Accidentally
16. [A] deal with
[B] result from
[C] contribute to
[D] focus on
17. [A] starting
[B] checking
[C] relying
[D] working
18. [A] apart from
[B] such as
[C] regardless of
[D] prior to
19. [A] imitation
[B] appreciation
[C] preservation
[D] consumption
20. [A] replace
[B] seize
[C] share
[D] reflect

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

For thousands of years, donkeys have been critical for propelling human civilizations forward. They've helped pull wheeled vehicles, carry travelers and move goods across the world. But where and when these animals first became intertwined with humans has been a mystery. Now, researchers have used genomes of over 200 donkeys to trace their domestication back to a single event around 7,000 years ago in East Africa — about 3,000 years before humans tamed horses. The team published their findings in the journal *Science* this month.

"Through their DNA, the animals are telling their history themselves," co-author Samantha Brooks, an equine researcher at the University of Florida, says in a statement. "We usually only get the human's side of history through written accounts, but of course written history does not always record exactly how something happened. Looking at these DNA sequences, we get a biological testimony to the environment these animals lived in and the experiences they survived."

The researchers examined 207 genomes from modern donkeys living in 31 countries across the globe. They also looked at genomes from 15 wild equids and 31 earlier donkeys that lived between about 4,000 and 100 years ago. The team reconstructed the animals' evolutionary tree and used computer models to pinpoint the domestication event when herders in Kenya and the Horn of Africa tamed wild asses. They then traced how the animals spread across the rest of the continent into Europe and Asia about 2,500 years later.

Though it's still unclear why the original domestication happened, *Science News'* Freda Kreier reports that the event coincided with the Sahara growing larger and drier. "Donkeys are champions when it comes to carrying stuff and are good at crossing deserts," co-author Ludovic Orlando, an evolutionary biologist at Paul Sabatier University in France, tells the publication. Prehistoric humans may have tamed donkeys to help navigate the expanding Sahara.

Researchers say these findings could help put donkeys in the spotlight. The animals could benefit from more research: Currently, there are no published genomes from donkeys located south of the Equator in Africa. But understanding where the animals were first domesticated could guide archaeologists to a narrow region to search for insights about the original tamed donkeys.

Not only does understanding the equines' genetic makeup help reveal their contribution to human history, but it also might improve their management in the future, as climate change alters the planet's environment, write the authors.

21. What can be learned about donkeys from Paragraph 1?

- [A] They seemed mysterious to human ancestors.
- [B] They underwent multiple domestication events.
- [C] They were tamed at an earlier time than horses.
- [D] They were vividly portrayed by ancient travelers.

22. What message is conveyed in Brooks' statement?

- [A] The earliest habitats of donkeys are hardly traceable.
- [B] It is increasingly easy to read donkeys' DNA sequences.
- [C] Written accounts contain vital clues for donkey research.
- [D] Genetic analysis offers insight into the history of donkeys.

23. In their study, the researchers investigated how donkeys ____
- [A] dispersed widely in the world.
 - [B] survived with the help of herders.
 - [C] developed certain behavioral traits.
 - [D] adapted to the changing environment.
24. As to why the original domestication of donkeys happened, Orlando ____
- [A] challenges conventional ideas.
 - [B] provides a possible explanation.
 - [C] calls for evidence from the Sahara.
 - [D] holds a different view from Kreier.
25. The authors think that their research could help with ____
- [A] greater protection of wildlife.
 - [B] better management of donkeys.
 - [C] recovering early types of donkeys.
 - [D] raising awareness of climate change.

Text 2

There's no business like show business — but in Los Angeles, it feels like there's no business at all.

If that sounds melodramatic, consider this: The Art Directors Guild, a labor union representing about 3,000 film workers, has suspended a training program and issued a statement explaining that "we cannot in good conscience encourage you to pursue our profession." This is a reaction to Hollywood's decline, which is reaching a critical point for the industry and Southern California.

Production has been slipping away from Hollywood since the 1950s, but the effects have never been more apparent than at present. Other regions in the United States, Canada and Europe have steadily increased incentives to attract TV shows and movies, leaving California in the dust. Georgia offers up to 30% in transferable tax credits on film and TV production costs, plus an additional 10% increase on the base tax credit if the project includes a Georgia promotional logo.

Even as California lost a huge volume of production to other locations, there was still plenty of film production taking place in Los Angeles before this year. We were kept afloat by "peak TV", the glut of content that was required by the explosion of streaming services.

But 2022 was the peak of peak TV. Back then platforms such as Netflix, Amazon and Apple TV hemorrhaged billions of dollars to generate content to attract new subscribers, resulting in 633 scripted series being released that year. As the streamers' emphasis changed from subscriber growth to profitability, prices for the services went up and the number of new shows went down to 481 released in 2023, with the number expected to dip into the 300s within a few years.

If productions in Southern California dip below a critical level for too long, the industry's essential talent will drift away along with enormous sums of revenue. Persuading studios to film here would become much more challenging if we couldn't offer a deep bench of local film workers, on-screen talent and local businesses that support the entertainment industry.

That's why the California Film Commission and its Los Angeles counterpart, Film LA, now should act, before it's too late. These agencies and other government bodies should dramatically improve incentives to keep our current shows and attract new productions to Los Angeles. Let's go on with the show...and make sure the show doesn't go on without us.

26. The Art Directors Guild's statement reveals ____
- [A] people's reduced interest in film.
 - [B] film workers' nostalgia for the past.
 - [C] the appeal of Southern California.
 - [D] the gloomy situation of Hollywood.
27. The example of Georgia is used to illustrate the efforts to ____
- [A] lure production with tax incentives.
 - [B] drive improvements in film facilities.
 - [C] stimulate competition among states.
 - [D] collect funds for film and TV making.
28. Peak TV passed its peak as ____
- [A] streamers lost their technical advantages.
 - [B] streamers changed their strategic priorities.
 - [C] subscribers grew wary of large platforms.
 - [D] subscribers were unhappy with new shows.
29. According to Paragraph 6, California's entertainment industry might face ____
- [A] a decline in product quality.
 - [B] a demand for foreign talent.
 - [C] a brain drain to other places.
 - [D] a dramatic rise in labor costs.
30. The author concludes the text by emphasizing that California should strive to ____
- [A] maintain its position in the industry.
 - [B] attract more investment than it had.
 - [C] pursue a higher standard of production.
 - [D] strengthen coordination with other states.

Text 3

The pioneers of wireless saw it as a gift to all the people. Sir John Reith said that it would end "isolation of the spirit" and rejoiced: "It does not matter how many thousands may be listening, there is always enough for others...the genius and the fool, the wealthy and the poor listen simultaneously."

Between two great wars this technological innovation built a new kind of national consciousness. Opening this week, a book and exhibition curated by Beatty Rubens at the Bodleian in Oxford records how radio changed everyday life from 1922 to 1939. She draws on letters, diaries and fiction, and a 1939 field notebook of verbatim audience research by Winifred Gill.

There's fun in testimonies of people enjoying the sheer newness. A cartoon mocks a group failing to converse because they're all in headphones. People report that broadcast music made workmen whistle new tunes. A woman says there have been fewer street fights since the arrival of the wireless but also less stopping and "talking on the brush handle".

By and large the wireless was welcome. I loved the man from the Thirties research who found that wireless suddenly offered "a lot of variety...things I thought I'd never be interested in...ice hockey perhaps". True: for more than 80 pre-digital years, linear speech broadcasting brought the gift of serendipity, random enlivening of a car journey or dull manual task. In my own book about radio I recorded how, on one drive: "I caught up with the news, learnt some 17th-century history, and was startlingly educated by an unpretentious programme on the history of the stethoscope."

But radio's enriching serendipity is ebbing. With multiple networks and countless podcasts, a smartphone user selects what to hear and when. And while it is wonderful to take a walk with anything in your headphones, infinite choice encourages us to shrink into niche interests and sympathetic beliefs.

A hundred years on from Marconi and Reith, is the art of mere listening endangered? Some will say the audiobook boom revives it, though I suppose you can then worry about the decline of reading. But inventions shape all of us and it is worth noticing when techno-social habits do change, and asking whether to control them a bit or shield the youngest. Whatever we do, innovation will happen. Today we fret about the isolating culture of smartphone-staring and selfie-vanity, but already in 1939 there was that lady regretting how, when all her street got wirelasses, it lost the neighbourly habit of "talking on the brush handle". It's enough to make a person put down the smartphone and go out front with a yard broom.

31. What can be learnt about wireless from Sir John Reith?

- [A] It was accessible to everyone.
- [B] It improved interpersonal relations.
- [C] It was a miracle of human ingenuity.
- [D] It led to a new era of isolating culture.

32. What is the theme of the exhibition at the Bodleian in Oxford?

- [A] The impact of radio on its early audience.
- [B] The role of radio in public music education.
- [C] The innovation process of radio technology.
- [D] The eminent pioneers in radio broadcasting.

33. It is indicated in Paragraph 4 that ____

- [A] the research on radio used to be inadequate.
- [B] the charm of radio remains in the digital age.
- [C] radio listeners could make unexpected gains.
- [D] radio shows have changed little over the years.

34. The expression "talking on the brush handle" in Paragraphs 3 and 6 refers to the act of ____
- [A] making a loud noise.
 - [B] having a casual chat.
 - [C] starting a trivial quarrel.
 - [D] humming a popular song.
35. In the last paragraph, the author intends to express the opinion that ____
- [A] technology should be aimed at benefiting humans.
 - [B] actions should be taken to revive the art of listening.
 - [C] adolescents should form healthy social media habits.
 - [D] people should adopt a sensible attitude to innovations.

Text 4

When Tom Swetnam joined the U.S. Forest Service in the 1970s, his mandate was to "put everything out," he recalled. But when Swetnam enrolled in graduate school at the University of Arizona's Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research, he was surprised to find a record of repeated blazes dating back hundreds of years before European colonists arrived on the continent. Some of the trees he analyzed bore more than 20 fire scars among their rings.

The fact that fires happened so often meant they couldn't have been severe enough to kill most trees. Instead, a growing body of research showed that frequent, low-severity fires made many ecosystems healthier. They rid the forest of dead and sick trees, reducing competition and curbing the spread of disease. Because flammable material couldn't build up on the landscape, blazes tended to move slowly and peter out when they reached the footprints of previous burns.

In 2022, Swetnam and other scientists teamed up to compile a database of fire-scarred trees from across the continent. Their North American tree-ring fire-scar network (NAFSN) provided the basis for a study published last month. In the study, the researchers compared the historical fire cadence with the wildfires recorded over the past few decades, and uncovered a striking shortfall. The NAFSN sites experienced less than a quarter of the number of fires that would have been expected without fire suppression.

This deficit is a testament to the effectiveness of modern firefighting, said Kelly Martin, a past president of the International Association of Wildland Fire. "Yet the combined consequences of suppression and climate change have eroded humanity's ability to suppress fires, particularly those that ignite under the most dangerous weather conditions."

To prevent entire ecosystems from going up in smoke, Martin said, people must bring healthy fire back to places that need it. At Yosemite National Park, Martin oversaw the use of what is known as prescribed burns to make the landscape more resilient. These fires were carefully planned and intentionally ignited during periods when weather kept the blazes easy to control, and helped eliminate some of the fuel that had built up around the important park's facilities. Research shows that these prescribed burns make subsequent wildfires less severe, even if later fires happen under the most dangerous weather conditions.

Yet even as scientists and public officials increasingly agree on the need for more fires in our forests, climate change is making this tactic more challenging, experts said. "It's a double-edged sword because wildfires are getting more severe and larger under climate change and we need this work even more, but then the work gets more challenging," said Susan Prichard, a fire ecologist at the University of Washington.

36. According to Paragraph 1, Swetnam was surprised by ____
- [A] the scarcity of tree-ring research in the U.S.
 - [B] the firefighting measures in ancient Europe.
 - [C] the forest management practices in the 1970s.
 - [D] the number of wildfires in precolonial times.
37. Paragraph 2 mainly focuses on ____
- [A] the causes of previous burns.
 - [B] the treatment of diseased trees.
 - [C] the benefits of low-severity fires.
 - [D] the importance of forest ecosystems.
38. What did the study find about the wildfires over the past few decades?
- [A] Their intensity has vastly fluctuated.
 - [B] Their frequency has markedly decreased.
 - [C] Their threats have been underestimated.
 - [D] Their records have been misinterpreted.
39. What can be inferred about modern firefighting?
- [A] Its workforce needs more training.
 - [B] Its effectiveness is questioned by the public.
 - [C] It may render traditional tactics useless.
 - [D] It may make severe fires harder to put out.
40. Both Martin and Prichard would agree that ____
- [A] it is challenging to predict large wildfires.
 - [B] it is urgent to assess the use of planned fires.
 - [C] it is necessary to introduce prescribed burns.
 - [D] it is rewarding to double fire detection efforts.

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 F, H, and C have been correctly placed. Mark your answers on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (10 points)

- [A] And just read a single poem. In his Oxford lectures, Seamus Heaney argued that a poem draws a picture of reality, a "glimpsed alternative" that sets up a contradiction with your own, in ways little and large. The negotiation, between you and it, is the heart of the matter. What does the poet see that you don't? What does the difference mean? It could be one of the best conversations you ever have. Forget self-help books; reading is self-help in action.
- [B] But for the most part, this isn't what the business community does. I have yet to meet a chief executive who reads regularly. Many skip newspapers, and magazines are a stretch. They don't have time, they say. It's inefficient; they can get the information they need from those around them. At a pinch, they might

pick up a business book before a long flight, in the hope that, like a cookbook, it will provide a foolproof recipe. Some are drawn to what I think of as "business car crash" books — the stories of Theranos, Purdue, or WeWork. But outside those narrow pools of interest, a vast ocean awaits, bountiful with simmering ideas, mental adventure and imaginative refreshment.

- [C] Neuroscientists have been at pains to demonstrate that the pleasure a book provides isn't indulgence; it's good for you. Reading will keep you better informed about the world but it can also improve our tech-shattered ability to concentrate. Standing in the shoes of others fine tunes our social understanding, useful as we struggle to understand friends, neighbours, customers and co-workers. Different parts of our brain engage as we simulate scenes, characters and mental states. Our imagination — remember that? — is rekindled.
- [D] It is undoubtedly true that all work and no play really does make Jack, or Jill, dull. The cure is right at hand. Reading is cheap, easy and, most important, it's fun. Liberate your imagination this year.
- [E] We are living through a golden age of science writing, so lucid and accessible that even lay readers can relish the unpredictability of discovery. Daunted by uncertainty? Stand in the shoes of scientists and witness the degree to which breakthroughs emerge from accidents, conflict and sheer mental stamina. "We are never sure of anything," says the physicist (and writer) Carlo Rovelli.
- [F] You don't need to get out more. If, like most business people, you spend your life dashing from office to plane, train to home, boardroom to washroom, what you really need to do is stay in more, sit down — and read a book.
- [G] Reading has also been found to make us more helpful, to reduce bias, and even to increase longevity — something we will enjoy all the more if we have a good book in our hands. (And yes, all these benefits are more closely associated with physical books than digital ones.)
- [H] Read fiction. Any fiction. Free yourself from algorithms and choose—anything. You don't need technology for an immersive experience—just surrender to narratives across time and place. Modern (Sebastian Barry or Olga Tokarczuk), classic (Virginia Woolf or James Baldwin) or genre (Stephen King, Margaret Atwood, Georges Simenon)—it doesn't matter. Fiction invites you to loiter unseen in the lives of others. We are living through a golden age of translation too, so you can go anywhere in time or place.

F → 41. → 42. → H → 43. → C → 44. → 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)

Science education today revolves around the idea of scientific literacy — the base-level knowledge about science that nonscientists require to effectively get on in the world. This concept has served as a central goal for curriculum developers, local school boards, business and community leaders, and policymakers ever since its introduction nearly 80 years ago.

(46)Tracing the history of the term, we can see how the definition of scientific literacy has shifted over time, muddying the waters when it comes to determining the goals of science education. And that's a shame, because there is much to recommend in the idea of scientific literacy as it was originally articulated in 1945, a

time when science appeared to be the key to progress and scientists seemingly held the fate of the world in their hands. (47)A return to that version of scientific literacy, which focused more on teaching what science is and how it works and less on memorizing scientific facts, seems like something society today desperately needs.

In the United States, the desire to provide the public with a general, nontechnical education in science originated as far back as the late 1800s. (48)Educators advanced the idea of having students complete detailed laboratory exercises in high schools in the belief that such work was beneficial primarily as a way to enhance logical reasoning and observational skills. The development in 1915 of the popular new subject "general science" was another effort to train students to apply the principles of science to everyday, nonscience problems.

Although these efforts were aimed at the nonscience-bound student, they never really made their way into mainstream thought and public discourse as a means to rally widespread support for the importance of science teaching in schools. (49)It wasn't until the phrase "scientific literacy" came along in the 1940s that science had the formidable slogan it needed to command public attention and make improving science education an important national goal.

(50)The intense focus on scientific literacy in the United States originally grew out of the critical role of science and technology during World War II, as well as the perceived deficiencies of American soldiers. As the war unfolded, science rapidly assumed a central role. Battles increasingly depended on new military technologies such as radar and the proximity fuze. Science-based analytical approaches proved remarkably successful in the hunt for German submarines in the Atlantic Ocean. And there was the (then-secret) work building the world's first atomic bomb. As a result, scientists — physicists in particular — found themselves in high demand.

Section III

Writing

Part A

51. **Directions:**

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

Hi Li Ming,

I was really moved by the Chinese families' handwritten letters you posted yesterday. They are priceless! Could you please tell me a bit more about them? And are they currently on public display somewhere? I'm very keen to see them in person. Thanks.

Yours,

Paul

You should write about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET.

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

Part B

52. **Directions:**

Write an essay based on the charts below. In your essay, you should

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

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

2026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2026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、5 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(2026)

Section I

Directions:

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Advances in artificial intelligence (AI) are rapidly changing every aspect of human life. The world of AI is buzzing with an exciting potential to improve and enrich our lives. 1, AI also has the potential hazard of 2 our experiences in ways we might find difficult to control. One such 3 is how we understand and experience beauty.

人工智能（AI）的进步正在迅速改变人类生活的方方面面。人工智能世界充满了改善和丰富我们生活的激动人心的潜力。然而，人工智能也存在以我们可能难以控制的方式主导我们体验的潜在危险。其中一个领域就是我们如何理解和体验美。

AI can be a collaborative tool in a wide range of creative endeavors. 4 human creativity and AI algorithms can lead to unique artistic 5 that are beautiful to the human eye. These collaborations are likely to become increasingly common. 6, as convenient and provocative, AI enables virtual try-on experiences where you can virtually 7 makeup, hairstyles, clothing, and even cosmetic procedures 8 making any physical changes. Individuals can now experiment with different looks and 9 their preferences, potentially expanding the range of beauty ideals.

人工智能可以成为广泛创意活动中的协作工具。将人类创造力与人工智能算法相结合，可以产生人眼所见的独特艺术成果。这些协作可能会变得越来越普遍。例如，作为便捷且具有启发性的工具，人工智能实现了虚拟试用体验，让你可以在进行任何实际改变之前虚拟测试化妆、发型、服装甚至整容手术。个人现在可以尝试不同的外观并探索自己的偏好，从而有可能扩大审美理想的范围。

AI algorithms can 10 facial features and skin conditions to provide personalized beauty recommendations. This 11 approach aims to cater to individual preferences and enhance the concept of beauty tailored to each person's unique characteristics. 12, AI can be a fun vehicle for self-discovery.

人工智能算法可以分析面部特征和皮肤状况，以提供个性化的美容建议。这种定制化方法旨在迎合个人偏好，并增强为每个人的独特特征量身定制的美的概念。通过这种方式，人工智能可以成为自我发现的有趣

工具。

While AI offers exciting possibilities, it also raises ethical 13 . There is a risk of deepening societal beauty 14 and perpetuating unattainable beauty standards. 15 , AI-powered beauty filters and editing tools can lead to distorted self-perception and 16 body dissatisfaction. As summarized in a recent post on "The Hidden Dangers of Online Beauty Filters", 17 on this technology for social presentation can cause harm 18 body image issues, lower self-esteem, and social anxiety.

虽然人工智能提供了令人兴奋的可能性，但它也引发了伦理问题。存在加深社会审美压力和延续难以企及的审美标准的风险。此外，由人工智能驱动的美颜滤镜和编辑工具可能导致扭曲的自我认知，并加剧身体不满。正如最近一篇关于“在线美颜滤镜的隐藏危险”的文章所总结的那样，依赖这项技术进行社交展示可能造成诸如身体形象问题、自尊心降低和社交焦虑等危害。

It's important to note that while AI can enhance our 19 of beauty, it should not 20 the genuine human experience and the emotional connections we derive from seeing the beauty in each other.

重要的是要注意，虽然人工智能可以增强我们对美的欣赏，但它不应取代真正的人类体验以及我们从彼此身上看到美所获得的情感联系。

1. [A] Still
[B] Therefore
[C] Afterward
[D] Instead
2. [A] reviewing
[B] narrating
[C] ignoring
[D] dominating
3. [A] reason
[B] area
[C] clue
[D] belief
4. [A] Balancing
[B] Distinguishing
[C] Combining
[D] Introducing
5. [A] prospects
[B] outcomes
[C] ambitions
[D] sentiments

6. [A] At first
[B] By comparison
[C] For instance
[D] In general
7. [A] test
[B] copy
[C] link
[D] save
8. [A] upon
[B] beyond
[C] through
[D] before
9. [A] explore
[B] recall
[C] simplify
[D] cherish
10. [A] recover
[B] arrange
[C] reserve
[D] analyze
11. [A] localized
[B] normalized
[C] randomized
[D] customized
12. [A] At best
[B] To the contrary
[C] By definition
[D] In this way
13. [A] divisions
[B] expectations
[C] concerns
[D] values
14. [A] pressures
[B] mysteries
[C] understandings
[D] suspicions

15. [A] Approximately
[B] Additionally
[C] Alternatively
[D] Accidentally
16. [A] deal with
[B] result from
[C] contribute to
[D] focus on
17. [A] starting
[B] checking
[C] relying
[D] working
18. [A] apart from
[B] such as
[C] regardless of
[D] prior to
19. [A] imitation
[B] appreciation
[C] preservation
[D] consumption
20. [A] replace
[B] seize
[C] share
[D] reflect

1. ____

【答案】 [A] Still 逻辑关系

【线索】 前句赞美、后句揭隐患——典型转折

线索是相邻两句的语义对立：前句 The world of AI is buzzing with an exciting potential to improve and enrich our lives. 是正面铺垫；后句 AI also has the potential hazard of __ (2) __ our experiences in ways we might find difficult to control. 是反面提醒。中间需要的是一个“尽管前面说了好处、但仍要看到隐患”的让步式转折，而不是因果或时序。

【选项】 A) Still ✓ 让步式转折，正好接住“虽好但仍有隐患”

Still 作副词意为“尽管如此、仍然”，专门用于承认前句之后再亮出反面，与 AI also has the potential hazard 中 also 的“另一面”语气彼此呼应，是最贴合上下文的让步转折。

B) Therefore ✗ 因果方向反了

Therefore 表“因此”，要求前句是后句的原因。但“AI 有令人激动的潜力”显然推不出“AI 因此有主导我们体验的隐患”，逻辑指向相反，错。

C) Afterward ✗ 时序词，与语义无关

Afterward 是“之后、随后”，纯时间先后。原文两句不是“先发生 A 再发生 B”的时序关系，而是同时存在的正反两面，时序词放进去既不通顺也不照应 also。

D) Instead ✗ 替代义过强，会否定前句

Instead 意为“反而、而不是”，会把前句整个否定掉。但后句用 also 明确承认“AI 也有好处”，并非要推翻前句，所以 Instead 的替代/对立太重，错。

【验证】 代回后读作 __ (1) __, AI also has the potential hazard of __ (2) __ our experiences, 配合 also 形成“尽管有好处，AI 仍然有隐患”的让步转折，与第一步 outline 中“积极面→风险面”的转向标志完全一致。

2. ____

【答案】 **[D] dominating** 词义辨析

【线索】 **hazard + difficult to control 锁定"强势主导"义**

本句 AI also has the potential hazard of __(2)__ our experiences in ways we might find difficult to control. 中, hazard 表明是隐患, difficult to control 表明 AI 对体验有一种压倒性的、人难以反制的作用, 因此空位要填的是"主导、支配"一类的强动作, 而不是温和的"看、讲、忽略"。

【选项】 A) reviewing **X 动作太弱, 不足以构成 hazard**

reviewing 是"回顾、审查", 是一种温和的回看动作, 与 hazard、difficult to control 所要求的"压倒性"色彩明显不符。

B) narrating **X "叙述"与体验不搭**

narrating 是"叙述、讲述", 搭配 our experiences 充其量是"讲我们的体验", 没有主导/控制含义, 也不构成隐患, 与上下文不匹配。

C) ignoring **X 方向相反——忽略反而无影响**

ignoring 是"忽视"。AI 忽视我们的体验, 恰恰意味着对体验没有干预, 与"以我们难以控制的方式作用于体验"的语义方向相反。

D) dominating **✓ "主导、支配"正贴 hazard+difficult to control**

dominating 是"支配、主宰", 对应 AI 把我们的体验"以难以控制的方式"接管, 与 hazard 形成自然搭配, 是四项中唯一兼具"强动作"和"负面色彩"的词。

【验证】代回 the potential hazard of __(2)__ our experiences in ways we might find difficult to control, 读作"AI 也有以我们难以控制的方式支配我们体验的潜在风险", 语义自洽, 又与全文"双刃剑"基调互相印证。

3. ____

【答案】 [B] area 词义辨析

【线索】 上一句提到的是"难以控制的体验范围"

上句 AI also has the potential hazard of __(2)__ our experiences in ways we might find difficult to control. 谈到 AI 可能主导的"experiences", 而本句把例子缩到 how we understand and experience beauty, 是把"体验"的一个具体分支拎出来——这是一种"范围/领域"上的细化。

【选项】 A) reason X 下文没有给出原因

reason 要求下文给出一个"为什么"。但 how we understand and experience beauty 是一个领域, 而非"AI 主导体验的原因", 逻辑不匹配。

B) area ✓ "领域"承接"体验"这一上位概念, 最自然

area 表"领域、方面", 正好把上文宽泛的 experiences 收束为一个具体子领域: 审美。下一句用 such 引出审美作为该 area 的例子, 结构完全对得上。

C) clue X "线索"语义与论证结构无关

clue 是"线索、提示", 要求下文是某个待破解问题的线索。原文是在论证 AI 的影响范围, 不是在破案找线索, 词义不搭。

D) belief X "信念"与下文"理解和体验美"不对应

belief 是"信念、看法"。但 how we understand and experience beauty 是一种行为/活动范畴, 而不是一种被持有的观念, 与 belief 的指称不一致。

【验证】 代回得到 One such __(3)__ is how we understand and experience beauty.——"其中一个这样的领域就是我们如何理解和体验美", 由"体验"到"审美"的范围细化非常顺, 并自然承接全文以"审美"为讨论对象的主线。

4. ____

【答案】 [C] Combining 词义辨析

【线索】 上一句的 collaborative 已经给出方向

上一句 AI can be a collaborative tool in a wide range of creative endeavors. 把 AI 定性为"协作工具", 本句是其展开: 人和 AI 一起做事, 产出 unique artistic __(5)__ that are beautiful to the human eye, 需要的动作显然是"结合"而非"区分"。

【选项】 A) Balancing X "平衡"偏取舍, 不强调融合

Balancing 强调在两者间求平衡、避免某一方过强, 但本句要表达的是两者一起产生新作品, 不是"维持均势", 与 collaborative 的合作含义错位。

B) Distinguishing X "区分"方向相反

Distinguishing 是"区分、辨别", 意味着把两者分开, 与协作完全相反, 被快速排除。

C) Combining ✓ "结合"直接呼应 collaborative

Combining 是"结合、联合", 与上一句 collaborative tool 形成同义重申: 把人类创造力与 AI 算法结合起来, 产生独特的艺术成果, 最贴合上下文。

D) Introducing X "引入"宾语单选, 无双方互动

Introducing 是"引入、介绍", 通常是"把 A 引入到 B 里", 结构上要 A to B; 这里直接接两个并列名词, 不构成 introducing 的常见用法, 也没有"双方共同产生作品"的含义。

【验证】 代回 __(4)__ human creativity and AI algorithms can lead to unique artistic __(5)__ that are beautiful to the human eye. 读作"把人类创造力与 AI 算法结合起来, 可以产生独特的艺术成果", 与上一句 collaborative tool 完美呼应, 并为后文 These collaborations are likely to become increasingly common. 提供前提。

5. ____

【答案】 [B] outcomes 词义辨析

【线索】 lead to + beautiful to the human eye 锁定"产物"义

本句 Combining human creativity and AI algorithms can lead to unique artistic __ (5) __ that are beautiful to the human eye. 中 lead to 暗示是一种结果产物, beautiful to the human eye 进一步要求这种产物是可被肉眼欣赏的, 因此空必须填"成果、产物"类词。

【选项】 A) prospects X "前景"是未来期望, 不是现成产物

prospects 指"前景、可能性", 是对未来的展望, 无法被 beautiful to the human eye 直接欣赏, 与定语冲突。

B) outcomes ✓ "成果"正对 lead to 和"艺术作品"双线索

outcomes 表"结果、成果", 与 lead to 天然搭配, 且可指具体的艺术作品本身, 恰好能被 beautiful to the human eye 修饰, 最为契合。

C) ambitions X "野心"属内心意图, 非视觉产物

ambitions 是"雄心、抱负", 属内心动机, 没有可观赏性, 与 beautiful to the human eye 不构成搭配。

D) sentiments X "情感"指主观感受, 非作品本身

sentiments 是"情感、情绪", 描述的是看作品的人之内心感受, 不是被看的对象本身; 说"艺术情感对人眼是美的"在逻辑层面错位。

【验证】 代回 unique artistic __ (5) __ that are beautiful to the human eye 得"独特的、对人眼而言美的艺术成果", 正向呼应第一步 outline 中第 2 段"积极用途·艺术协作"的定位。

6. ____

【答案】 [C] For instance 逻辑关系

【线索】 上句给"艺术协作"作例，本句给"虚拟试妆"作另一例

上一组例子是 Combining human creativity and AI algorithms can lead to unique artistic __ (5) __ 与 These collaborations are likely to become increasingly common. ——讲 AI 的艺术协作；本句换到 AI enables virtual try-on experiences where you can virtually __ (7) __ makeup, hairstyles, clothing, and even cosmetic procedures——同样是 AI 在创意领域的应用，但换了一个面向用户的具体例子，属于"另举一例"。

【选项】 A) At first X "起初"暗示时间序，无对应

At first 表"起初"，要求后面有"后来怎样"的转折，但本段没有时间先后的暗示，逻辑不成立。

B) By comparison X "相比之下"需要对比反差

By comparison 用来引出有反差的对比，但艺术协作与虚拟试妆都是 AI 的正面用途，没有反差对立，错。

C) For instance ✓ "举例来说"贴合"再举一个 AI 应用"

For instance 表"例如"，正好引出与艺术协作并列的另一个 AI 应用例子——虚拟试妆，与全段"列举 AI 在创意领域好处"的结构高度一致。

D) In general X "总的来说"应用于段尾总结

In general 通常用于做总括/概括，本句却是给一个新的具体例子，方向相反。

【验证】 代回 __ (6) __, as convenient and provocative, AI enables virtual try-on experiences, 读作"例如，方便而又有冲击力的是，AI 让用户能虚拟试妆....."，前一例"艺术协作"、后一例"虚拟试妆"并列得很自然，符合 outline 中第 2 段"积极用途·罗列"的功能。

7. ____

【答案】 [A] test 词义辨析

【线索】 try-on + virtually 锁定"试"义

virtual try-on experiences 已经直接给出"试戴/试穿"的概念，try 本就是"试"的核心词，空位动词显然要呼应这一概念，且后接的宾语都是可以"试用"的对象——makeup、hairstyle、clothing。

【选项】 A) test ✓ "试用"直接对应 try-on

test 表"试用、试戴"，与 try-on 同义，正好搭配 makeup、hairstyles、clothing，是最自然、最贴合的选择。

B) copy X "复制"不符合用户体验逻辑

copy 是"复制、模仿"。用户不是在虚拟环境里"复制"妆容/发型，而是"试用"，且 copy 与 try-on 并不同义，方向不对。

C) link X "连接"与试用无关

link 是"连接、关联"，与 makeup、hairstyles 的常规搭配毫无关联，更与 try-on 概念不沾边。

D) save X "保存"在前置体验逻辑里太靠后

save 是"保存"，通常发生在"先试用后保存"的最后一步，而本句要表达的是"试用"这个动作本身，明显错位。

【验证】 代回 you can virtually __(7)__ makeup, hairstyles, clothing 读作"虚拟试用化妆、发型、服装"，与下一空 __(8)__ making any physical changes (=不需要任何实物上的改变) 共同构成"试用而不真正改变"的完整逻辑，与全段"AI 让人提前体验"的脉络一致。

8. ____

【答案】 [D] before 固定搭配

【线索】 virtual try-on 与 physical changes 是"试在前、改在后"

AI enables virtual try-on experiences where you can virtually __(7)__ makeup, hairstyles, clothing, and even cosmetic procedures __(8)__ making any physical changes. 中, virtual try-on 是"先在虚拟中试", physical changes 是"真做出改变", 两者之间的时间关系是"虚拟试用发生在物理改变之前".

【选项】 A) upon X "一.....就"指紧接发生

upon 接动名词常表"一.....就.....", 意味着两个动作几乎同时发生; 但本句强调的是"还没做实体改变之前就先虚拟试", 并非紧接同时, 方向不对。

B) beyond X "超出"范围义不通

beyond 表"超出、超越", 会被读作"在做实物改变之外(还)虚拟试", 但全文重点不是"两件事都做", 而是"不做实体改变也能试", 语义不贴。

C) through X "通过"会把因果颠倒

through 表"通过、借助", 会变成"通过做实物改变来虚拟试", 与上下文"无须实物改变"完全相反。

D) before ✓ "在.....之前"贴合"先虚拟、后落地"

before 表"在.....之前", 完美匹配"在做出任何实物改变之前先在虚拟里试"的逻辑, 是 AI 试妆类应用最常见的卖点。

【验证】 代回 virtually __(7)__ makeup ... __(8)__ making any physical changes 读作"在做出任何实物改变之前虚拟试妆/试发/试装", 符合 outline 第 2 段"AI 协助用户低成本试错"的积极用途定位。

9. ____

【答案】 [A] explore 词义辨析

【线索】 experiment + expanding the range 共指"探索"义

Individuals can now experiment with different looks and __(9)__ their preferences, potentially expanding the range of beauty ideals. 中 experiment 暗示"尝试不同", 后置短语 expanding the range of beauty ideals 暗示"拓宽、发现新偏好", 因此空位动词与 explore 同义最贴。

【选项】 A) explore ✓ "探索"与 experiment、expand 同向

explore 表"探索、发掘", 与 experiment 形成同义并列, 又与 expanding the range of beauty ideals 形成因果延伸——通过探索个人偏好来拓宽审美范围。

B) recall X "回忆"是回看已有, 方向相反

recall 是"回忆", 对应的是"已知的、过去的"偏好; 本句要的是"通过试用发现新的偏好", 方向相反。

C) simplify X "简化"与"扩展"相反

simplify 是"简化", 与最后一句的 expanding the range 直接矛盾, 错。

D) cherish X "珍视"是情感动作, 不是试用结果

cherish 是"珍惜、珍视", 强调情感而非通过试用得到结果, 与 experiment 不构成同义并列。

【验证】代回 experiment with different looks and __(9)__ their preferences 读作"尝试不同造型、并探索自己的偏好", 与下一分句 potentially expanding the range of beauty ideals 形成顺承因果, 与全段"积极用途"定位一致。

10. ____

【答案】 [D] analyze 词义辨析

【线索】 personalized recommendations 锁定 analyze 系动作

to provide personalized beauty recommendations 中"个性化建议"必须以对个体数据的分析为前提, AI 算法的标志性动作恰是 analyze / process / model 这类"分析处理"。

【选项】 A) recover X "恢复"用于已损坏对象

recover 是"恢复、找回", 与正常的 facial features、skin conditions 不构成搭配——这些不是要被"恢复"的对象, 错。

B) arrange X "安排"不用于特征/状况

arrange 是"安排、布置", 对象多为事件、物品; 说"算法安排面部特征"在常识上不通。

C) reserve X "预订/保留"语义错位

reserve 是"预订、保留", 常搭配座位、资源等, 与"面部特征"完全不搭。

D) analyze ✓ "分析"恰为个性化推荐前置动作

analyze 是"分析", 与 facial features、skin conditions 自然搭配, 又能直接通往 personalized recommendations, 是 AI 类主语的标准动词。

【验证】 代回 AI algorithms can __ (10) __ facial features and skin conditions to provide personalized beauty recommendations. 读作"AI 算法可以分析面部特征和肤况, 从而给出个性化的美妆建议", 与下一空"customized approach""定制化方法"完美呼应。

11. ____

【答案】 [D] customized 词义辨析

【线索】 personalized + tailored 双重锁定"定制化"义

上句 personalized beauty recommendations 与下句 tailored to each person's unique characteristics 都强调"为每个人量身定制", 本句的空形容词必须与之同义。

【选项】 A) localized X "本地化"侧重地域, 不是个人

localized 是"本地化的、局部的", 强调地域适配, 与"每个人独特特征"无关。

B) normalized X "标准化"与"个性化"相反

normalized 是"标准化、规范化的", 意味着把差异抹平, 与"为每个人量身定制"恰好相反。

C) randomized X "随机化"逻辑上与个性化矛盾

randomized 是"随机化的", 与本段"基于个人数据精准推荐"的语义完全冲突。

D) customized ✓ "定制化"正与 personalized/tailored 同义

customized 是"量身定制的", 与 personalized、tailored 三词同义连用, 组成本段的标志性主题串, 最贴合。

【验证】 代回 This __(11)__ approach aims to cater to individual preferences and enhance the concept of beauty tailored to each person's unique characteristics. 读作"这种定制化方法旨在满足个体偏好.....", 与第 3 段"积极用途·自我探索"主线完全一致。

12. ____

【答案】 [D] In this way 逻辑关系

【线索】 前文铺垫已具备"个性化分析→自我发现"的因果链

段内已说明 AI algorithms can __(10)__ facial features and skin conditions to provide personalized beauty recommendations. 与 enhance the concept of beauty tailored to each person's unique characteristics——这些行为天然指向"借助 AI 探索自我", 本句作为段尾结论, 需用"如此一来"类副词承接。

【选项】 A) At best X "充其量"含贬抑色彩, 与正面结论冲突

At best 表"充其量、最多也就是", 带轻微贬抑, 会把"AI 是自我探索的有趣载体"变成"AI 顶多只是", 与积极论调不符。

B) To the contrary X "相反地"需要反向论点

To the contrary 表"恰恰相反", 要求前文有相反观点; 但段内并未给出可反驳的观点, 逻辑不成立。

C) By definition X "按定义"需要定义性命题

By definition 多用于"从定义上来说", 要求后面的内容是某个概念的定义结果; 但"AI 是自我探索的有趣载体"并非任何概念的定义衍生, 错。

D) In this way ✓ "如此一来"承接前面机制, 给出结论

In this way 表"如此一来、以这种方式", 正好把前文"个性化分析→定制化建议"的过程承接为"由此 AI 成为自我探索的工具", 是段尾总结最自然的承接。

【验证】 代回 __(12)_, AI can be a fun vehicle for self-discovery. 读作"如此一来, AI 可以成为自我发现的有趣载体", 承接前文"AI 个性化推荐机制", 并完成第 3 段"积极用途·自我探索"的收束, 与 outline 一致。

13. ____

【答案】 [C] concerns 词义辨析

【线索】 while + raises 锁定"伦理担忧"义

本句 While AI offers exciting possibilities, it also raises ethical __(13)_. 中 while 表让步, 紧接的是负面信息; raises 又是"引发", 二者合起来要求一个"负面 + 待解决"的名词。

【选项】 A) divisions X "分歧"虽偏负面, 但与 raise 不搭

divisions 是"分歧、分裂", 更多用作 social divisions、party divisions, 少与 ethical 搭, 且 raise 这类"引出"动词更常与 concerns 搭。

B) expectations X "期待"色彩偏正面

expectations 是"期待", 整体偏正面, 与 while 让步引出负面信息的方向相反。

C) concerns ✓ "担忧"与 ethical/raise 双重契合

concerns 是"担忧、关切", raise ethical concerns 是固定搭配级高频组合, 正好对应 while 之后引出的负面/待审思一面。

D) values X "价值观"被引发不通

values 是"价值观", raise ethical values 在英文中并非常规搭配; 价值观本就存在, 不是被"引发"出来的, 错。

【验证】 代回 While AI offers exciting possibilities, it also raises ethical __(13)_. 读作"尽管 AI 提供令人激动的可能, 它也引发了伦理担忧", 与下文连续列出的 beauty pressures、distorted self-perception、body image issues 等一连串负面具体表现紧密衔接, 符合 outline 第 4 段"伦理隐忧"功能。

14. _____

【答案】 [A] pressures 词义辨析

【线索】 perpetuating unattainable beauty standards 锁定"审美压力"

perpetuating unattainable beauty standards——"使无法达成的审美标准长期化", 正是"社会审美压力"的典型描述; 与之并列的空名词需要表达"社会层面对美的压力"。

【选项】 A) pressures ✓ "压力"对应"难以达成的审美标准"

pressures 是"压力", societal beauty pressures 正好表达"社会层面的审美压力", 与 perpetuating unattainable beauty standards 形成因果同向, 最为贴合。

B) mysteries X "神秘"中性偏褒, 方向不对

mysteries 是"神秘", 与 risk、deepening 的负面方向不符; 说"加剧社会审美神秘"在语义上也很奇怪。

C) understandings X "理解"是正向认知, 加剧后矛盾

understandings 是"理解", 加剧一种"理解"在英语里通常是积极的过程, 与 risk 的负面定调相反。

D) suspicions X "怀疑"色彩虽负面但不对位

suspicions 是"怀疑", 与 unattainable beauty standards 难以构成同向延伸——"怀疑"不会被审美标准的难以达成所同向加剧。

【验证】 代回 deepening societal beauty __ (14) __ and perpetuating unattainable beauty standards 读作"加深社会审美压力, 并使难以达成的审美标准长期化", 两个并列短语互为因果, 与 outline 第 4 段"伦理隐忧"的展开一致。

15. ____

【答案】 [B] **Additionally** 逻辑关系

【线索】 上下两句都是"AI 带来负面效应"的并列

上句 There is a risk of deepening societal beauty __(14)__ and perpetuating unattainable beauty standards. 与本句 AI-powered beauty filters and editing tools can lead to distorted self-perception and __(16)__ body dissatisfaction. 都是 AI 在审美上的负面影响的具体表现，是并列展开。

【选项】 A) **Approximately** X "大约"用于数量近似

Approximately 是"大约"，用于数字近似估计，与句间逻辑承接无关。

B) **Additionally** ✓ "此外"承接同向并列例子

Additionally 是"此外"，正好把第二个负面例子（滤镜导致自我认知扭曲）添加到上一例（社会审美压力）之后，是并列展开的标准承接。

C) **Alternatively** X "或者说"暗示替代选项

Alternatively 是"或者"，要求前后是可替代的两条路径；但前后两句不是"二选一"，而是"两者都有"，逻辑不对。

D) **Accidentally** X "偶然地"与系统性现象冲突

Accidentally 是"偶然"，但文中所讲的滤镜导致扭曲自我认知是系统性现象，不是偶发事故，错。

【验证】 代回 __(15)__, AI-powered beauty filters and editing tools can lead to distorted self-perception and __(16)__ body dissatisfaction. 读作"此外，AI 驱动的美颜滤镜和编辑工具会导致扭曲的自我认知"，与 outline 第 4 段"伦理隐忧"内部的并列展开结构一致。

16. ____

【答案】 [C] contribute to 固定搭配

【线索】 并列 distorted self-perception 决定方向

can lead to distorted self-perception and __(16)__ body dissatisfaction 中前一个并列项的核心动作是 lead to (导致), 空位短语必须与之同向同时态, 表"导致/加剧 body dissatisfaction"。

【选项】 A) deal with X "处理"方向相反

deal with 是"处理、应对", 言下之意是把问题处理掉, 与 lead to 完全相反方向, 错。

B) result from X "由.....产生"主从因果倒置

result from 是"源于、由.....引起", 会把因果颠倒为"AI 工具源于身体不满", 与上下文逻辑相反。

C) contribute to ✓ "促成、加剧"与 lead to 同向

contribute to 是"导致、加剧", 与并列的 lead to 完全同向, 正好串成"AI 工具会扭曲自我认知并加剧身体不满"。

D) focus on X "聚焦于"与因果无关

focus on 是"聚焦于、关注", 并不构成因果关系, 与 lead to 的并列结构错位。

【验证】 代回 can lead to distorted self-perception and __(16)__ body dissatisfaction 读作"会导致扭曲的自我认知、并加剧身体不满", 两个并列的负面后果一气呵成, 符合 outline 第 4 段累积负面影响的脉络。

17. ____

【答案】 [C] relying 固定搭配

【线索】 for social presentation + cause harm 锁定"依赖"义

__(17)__ on this technology for social presentation can cause harm __(18)__ body image issues, lower self-esteem, and social anxiety. 中 for social presentation 表"用于社交呈现", cause harm 表负面后果——人因"依赖"该技术做社交呈现而受伤, relying on 与上下文完美闭环。

【选项】 A) starting X "开始"与 cause harm 因果太弱

starting 是"开始", starting on 不构成稳定搭配, 且"开始使用某技术"本身并不必然 cause harm, 逻辑承担不起。

B) checking X "检查"语义与社交呈现无关

checking 是"检查", checking on technology 含"核查技术状态"之意, 与社交场景和负面后果不搭。

C) relying ✓ "依赖"是 cause harm 的标准前因

relying 与 on 形成 rely on (依赖), 正好对应"过度依赖该技术做社交呈现导致危害"的标准逻辑, 与第 4 段"伦理隐忧"主线契合。

D) working X "运作"主语不对

working working on technology 多表"研究/开发技术", 主语通常是开发者; 本句主语是"普通人将技术用于社交", 错位。

【验证】 代回 __(17)__ on this technology for social presentation can cause harm 读作"为社交呈现而依赖这项技术会带来危害", 与下一空 such as 引出的三类危害 (body image issues, lower self-esteem, social anxiety) 逻辑顺承。

18. ____

【答案】 [B] such as 词义辨析

【线索】 harm 与三类问题构成"总-分"举例

harm __(18)__ body image issues, lower self-esteem, and social anxiety 中 harm 是上位概括词, body image issues、lower self-esteem、social anxiety 是三类具体危害——总-分关系, 需要的是 such as。

【选项】 A) apart from X "除.....之外"暗示排除

apart from 是"除.....之外", 会被读成"除身体形象问题之外的伤害", 但作者意图是"列举伤害的几类", 不是排除某些。

B) such as ✓ "例如"对应总-分举例结构

such as 是"例如", 正好引出 harm 的具体例子——身体形象问题、自尊降低、社交焦虑, 与上下文结构完全一致。

C) regardless of X "不论"与举例无关

regardless of 是"不论、无视", 与列举性的总-分结构毫无关联, 错。

D) prior to X "在.....之前"时间义不符

prior to 是"在.....之前", 时间义, 与列举性的总-分结构无关。

【验证】 代回 cause harm __(18)__ body image issues, lower self-esteem, and social anxiety 读作"造成伤害, 例如身体形象问题、自尊降低和社交焦虑", 举例顺畅, 符合 outline 第 4 段"举具体危害"的展开。

19. ____

【答案】 [B] appreciation 词义辨析

【线索】 下文 emotional connections + seeing the beauty 锁定"欣赏"

it should not __(20)__ the genuine human experience and the emotional connections we derive from seeing the beauty in each other. 中"看到彼此身上的美"由此产生的情感连接"明显指向"欣赏"——对美的感知和体验, 因此空名词应是 appreciation。

【选项】 A) imitation X "模仿"非正面体验

imitation 是"模仿", 指对美的复制, 与下文"genuine human experience""emotional connections"对不上号。

B) appreciation ✓ "欣赏"贴合"看到彼此身上的美"

appreciation 是"欣赏", appreciation of beauty 是经典搭配, 与下文"由欣赏美而生的情感连接"完美闭环, 且与 enhance 这一动词的正面色彩一致。

C) preservation X "保存"对象与beauty搭配奇怪

preservation 是"保存、保护", preservation of beauty 偏向"保护美" (如文物、自然), 与"对美的感受"不在一个层面。

D) consumption X "消费"色彩功利

consumption 是"消费", consumption of beauty 偏功利、商业化色彩, 与下文"genuine""emotional"等正面词的方向冲突。

【验证】 代回 while AI can enhance our __(19)__ of beauty, it should not __(20)__ the genuine human experience and the emotional connections we derive from seeing the beauty in each other. 读作"虽然 AI 能增强我们对美的欣赏, 但它不应取代真实的人类体验.....", 与 outline 第 5 段"作者立场——AI 增强而非取代"完美吻合。

20. ____

【答案】 [A] replace 词义辨析

【线索】 while enhance ... should not __ 锁定"取代"义

while AI can enhance our __(19)__ of beauty, it should not __(20)__ the genuine human experience 中 enhance 与 should not __ 形成"辅助 vs 取代"的对照, 正好对应作者立场——AI 可以辅助、但不可越界替代真正的人类体验。

【选项】 A) replace ✓ "取代"与 enhance 形成标准对照

replace 是"取代、替代", 与上半句 enhance 形成强烈对照, 直接落出全文核心立场: AI 可增强体验、但不应取代真实的人类体验。

B) seize X "夺取"宾语不合

seize 是"抓住、夺取", 与 the genuine human experience 不构成自然搭配, 且语义太具体物, 错位。

C) share X "分享"无对照意味

share 是"分享", 与 enhance 在方向上不冲突, 无法形成 while-should not 的转折对照, 错。

D) reflect X "反映"偏中性、不构成警示

reflect 是"反映、映照", 把它代入会变成"AI 不应反映真实的人类体验", 与作者要警示"取代"风险的意图相反。

【验证】 代回 it should not __(20)__ the genuine human experience and the emotional connections we derive from seeing the beauty in each other. 读作"AI 不应取代真实的人类体验和我们彼此因看到对方身上的美而产生的情感连接", 完美承接 outline 第 5 段"作者立场——增强而非替代", 并与开篇 hazard、第 4 段 ethical concerns 形成完整论证闭环。

OVERVIEW • 通读建境

全文主旨与行文脉络

完形是语篇题——单看空所在的半句往往四个选项都「像」。下面是全文主旨与行文脉络, 是每个空锁定线索、代入验证时核对的全局工作台。

全文主旨

AI 对人类"美的体验"是双刃剑

全文围绕一个张力展开: AI 既能丰富我们对美的体验, 也可能反过来主导它。开篇即定调——Advances in artificial intelligence (AI) are rapidly changing every aspect of human life., 随后立刻提示风险 AI also has the potential hazard of __(2)__ our experiences in ways

we might find difficult to control., 并把焦点锁在 how we understand and experience beauty。考研英语一阅读常见这种"先肯定优点、再亮出隐忧、最后给出立场"的思辨结构, 全文每一空都嵌在这条主线里。

行文脉络

积极用途→伦理隐忧→作者立场的五段递进

第1段抛出双面命题: 好处之外存在 potential hazard。第2段讲积极用途之一——艺术与试妆类协作, 关键词 collaborative tool、virtual try-on experiences。第3段讲积极用途之二——个性化推荐与自我探索, 标志句 AI can be a fun vehicle for self-discovery.。第4段转向伦理风险, 标志句 While AI offers exciting possibilities, it also raises ethical __(13)_. , 列出审美压力、扭曲自我认知与三类危害。第5段给出作者立场: AI 可"增强"但不应"取代"真实的人类体验 it should not __(20)__ the genuine human experience。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

6 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。

Still, AI also has the potential hazard of dominating our experiences in ways we might find difficult to control.

第1段, 第3句

本句结构高度典型,符合四六级/考研阅读的常见句式:主句包含抽象名词 + 介词短语后置定语,定语从句修饰先行词且省略关系代词,从句内使用情态动词 + 复合宾语。这种"核心陈述 + 层层修饰限定"的模式在学术文本和考试材料中频繁出现。掌握本句的拆解方法,可迁移到大量类似长难句,实用性强。

These collaborations are likely to become increasingly common.

第2段, 第3句

"主语 + be likely to + 动词原形"是表达可能性和趋势的常见句式,在学术写作和考试阅读中频繁出现。虽然本句本身结构简单,但这个句式模式具有较高的典型性和迁移价值,掌握后可应用于多种表达未来趋势或可能性的场景。

For instance, as convenient and provocative, AI enables virtual try-on experiences where you can virtually test makeup, hairstyles, clothing, and even cosmetic procedures before making any physical changes.

第2段，第4句

主句加限制性定语从句是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式结构。使用关系副词"where"引导定语从句修饰抽象名词(experiences)是常考用法。从句内部的并列宾语和"before + 动名词"时间状语也是典型搭配。掌握本句的拆解方法可以直接迁移到大量同类真题句,实用性强。

While AI offers exciting possibilities, it also raises ethical concerns.

第4段，第1句

"While 从句, 主句" 这种让步状语从句结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，是表达对比观点的典型句式，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子的理解。

Additionally, AI-powered beauty filters and editing tools can lead to distorted self-perception and contribute to body dissatisfaction.

第4段，第3句

本句呈现 "并列主语 + 情态动词 + 并列谓语 + 各自宾语" 的结构，是四六级和考研真题中高频出现的简单句型变体。情态动词加并列动词短语的用法在说明文、议论文中极为常见，学生掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似句子的分析和写作中。句式具有较强的代表性和实用性。

It's important to note that while AI can enhance our appreciation of beauty, it should not replace the genuine human experience and the emotional connections we derive from seeing the beauty in each other.

第5段，第1句

"It is + 形容词 + to do/that" 句型、宾语从句、让步状语从句、定语从句修饰名词,都是四六级和考研真题中的高频结构。句子展示了多层从句嵌套和成分分隔的典型考法,掌握后可在大量真题中复用。结构代表性极强。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 56 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。

beauty A2

n. 美

本篇10次·真题24句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本篇2次·真题59句

potential B2

adj. 潜在的

本篇2次·真题43句

range B1

n. 范围

本篇2次·真题31句

enhance B2

v. 提高

本篇2次·真题24句

unique B2

adj. 独特的

本篇2次·真题24句

preference B2

n. 偏爱

本篇2次·真题13句

algorithm C1

n. 算法

本篇2次·真题8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

online A2

adj. 在线的

本篇1次·真题63句

risk A2

n. 风险

本篇1次·真题62句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本篇1次·真题60句

pressure B1

n. 心理压力

本篇1次·真题55句

approach B1

v. 靠近, 接近 (在空间或时间上)

本篇1次·真题51句

intelligence B2

n. 智力

本篇1次·真题48句

image A2

n. 形象, 印象

本篇1次·真题 45 句

increasingly B2

adv. 越来越;日益;不断增加地

本篇1次·真题 40 句

physical B1

adj. 身体的

本篇1次·真题 40 句

aim B1

v. 瞄准

本篇1次·真题 35 句

contribute B1

v. 捐献

本篇1次·真题 34 句

emotional B1

adj. 情绪的

本篇1次·真题 34 句

advance B1

v. 前进

本篇1次·真题 33 句

feature B1

n. 特征

本篇1次·真题 30 句

rely B1

v. 依赖;依靠

本篇1次·真题 30 句

replace A2

v. 替换, 更换 (用新的代替旧的)

本篇1次·真题 30 句

concept B2

n. 概念

本篇1次·真题 29 句

explore B1

v. 探索

本篇1次·真题 28 句

possibility B1

n. 可能性

本篇1次·真题 25 句

connection B1

n. 联系

本篇1次·真题 24 句

analyze B2

v. 分析

本篇1次·真题 21 句

artificial B2

adj. 人造的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

aspect B2

n. 方面

本篇1次·真题 20 句

creative B1

adj. 有创造力的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

harm B1

n. 伤害

本篇1次·真题 20 句

ideal B2

adj. 理想的

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

creativity B2

n. 创造力

本篇1次·真题 18 句

procedure B2

n. 程序

本篇1次·真题 18 句

instance B2

n. 例子

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

lower A2

adj. 较低的;下方的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

characteristic B2

n. 特征

本篇1次·真题 15 句

enable B1

v. 使能够

本篇1次·真题 15 句

vehicle B1

n. 交通工具

本篇1次·真题 15 句

combine B1

v. (使) 结合、组合

本篇1次·真题 14 句

ethical B2

adj. 道德的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

anxiety B2

n. 焦虑

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

collaboration B2

n. 合作

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

virtual B2

adj. 虚拟的 (计算机生成的)

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

clothing A2

n. 衣服

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

dominate B2

v. 控制

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

appreciation B2

n. 感激

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

endeavor C1

v. 努力

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

virtually B2

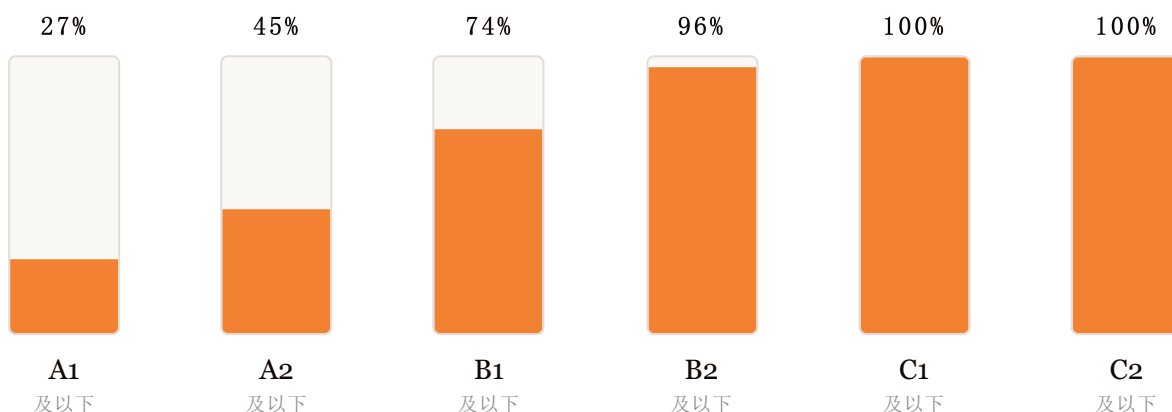
adv. 几乎,差不多

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 150 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 **150** 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 6 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 150 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

150

B2 以上难词

4%

B1 及以下覆盖

74%

考研英语一 2026年 · 全卷构成

Section I	完形填空（四选一）	本题
Section II Part A	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 →

2026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2026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(2026)

Section II Part A

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 For thousands of years, donkeys have been critical for propelling human civilizations forward. They've helped pull wheeled vehicles, carry travelers and move goods across the world. But where and when these animals first became intertwined with humans has been a mystery. Now, researchers have used genomes of over 200 donkeys to trace their domestication back to a single event around 7,000 years ago in East Africa — about 3,000 years before humans tamed horses. The team published their findings in the journal *Science* this month.

数千年来，驴对于推动人类文明前进至关重要。它们帮助拉动轮式车辆，载运旅行者，并在世界各地运输货物。但这些动物最初在何时何地与人交织在一起一直是个谜。现在，研究人员利用200多头驴的基因组，将它们的驯化追溯到大约7000年前东非的一次单一事件——比人类驯服马匹早约3000年。该团队本月在《科学》杂志上发表了他们的研究成果。

P2 "Through their DNA, the animals are telling their history themselves," co-author Samantha Brooks, an equine researcher at the University of Florida, says in a statement. "We usually only get the human's side of history through written accounts, but of course written history does not always record exactly how something happened. Looking at these DNA sequences, we get a biological testimony to the environment these animals lived in and the experiences they survived."

佛罗里达大学马科动物研究员、共同作者Samantha Brooks在一份声明中说："通过它们的DNA，这些动物正在讲述自己的历史。我们通常只能通过书面记载了解人类一方的历史，但书面历史当然并不总是准确记录事情是如何发生的。通过观察这些DNA序列，我们获得了关于这些动物生活环境和它们经历的生物学证词。

P3 The researchers examined 207 genomes from modern donkeys living in 31 countries across the globe. They also looked at genomes from 15 wild equids and 31 earlier donkeys that lived between

about 4,000 and 100 years ago. The team reconstructed the animals' evolutionary tree and used computer models to pinpoint the domestication event when herders in Kenya and the Horn of Africa tamed wild asses. They then traced how the animals spread across the rest of the continent into Europe and Asia about 2,500 years later.

研究人员检查了来自全球31个国家的207个现代驴基因组。他们还研究了15个野生马科动物和31头生活在大约4000年至100年前的早期驴的基因组。该团队重建了这些动物的进化树,并使用计算机模型精确定位了肯尼亚和非洲之角的牧民驯化野驴的驯化事件。然后他们追踪了这些动物如何在大约2500年后传播到非洲其他地区、欧洲和亚洲。

P4 Though it's still unclear why the original domestication happened, Science News' Freda Kreier reports that the event coincided with the Sahara growing larger and drier. "Donkeys are champions when it comes to carrying stuff and are good at crossing deserts," co-author Ludovic Orlando, an evolutionary biologist at Paul Sabatier University in France, tells the publication. Prehistoric humans may have tamed donkeys to help navigate the expanding Sahara.

尽管最初驯化发生的原因仍不清楚,《科学新闻》的Freda Kreier报道称,该事件与撒哈拉沙漠变得更大更干燥的时期相吻合。法国保罗·萨巴蒂埃大学进化生物学家、共同作者Ludovic Orlando告诉该刊物:"驴在运载物品方面是冠军,而且擅长穿越沙漠。"史前人类可能驯化了驴来帮助穿越不断扩大的撒哈拉沙漠。

P5 Researchers say these findings could help put donkeys in the spotlight. The animals could benefit from more research: Currently, there are no published genomes from donkeys located south of the Equator in Africa. But understanding where the animals were first domesticated could guide archaeologists to a narrow region to search for insights about the original tamed donkeys.

研究人员表示,这些发现可能有助于让驴受到关注。这些动物可以从更多研究中受益:目前,没有已发表的来自非洲赤道以南地区驴的基因组。但了解这些动物最初在哪里被驯化,可以引导考古学家在一个狭窄的区域内寻找关于最初驯化的驴的见解。

P6 Not only does understanding the equines' genetic makeup help reveal their contribution to human history, but it also might improve their management in the future, as climate change alters the planet's environment, write the authors.

作者写道,了解这些马科动物的基因构成不仅有助于揭示它们对人类历史的贡献,而且随着气候变化改变地球环境,这也可能改善它们未来的管理。

题目与逐题解析

21. What can be learned about donkeys from Paragraph 1?

- [A] They seemed mysterious to human ancestors.
- [B] They underwent multiple domestication events.
- [C] They were tamed at an earlier time than horses.
- [D] They were vividly portrayed by ancient travelers.

从第一段可以了解到关于驴的什么信息?

- A) 它们对人类祖先来说似乎很神秘。
- B) 它们经历了多次驯化事件。
- C) 它们被驯化的时间早于马。
- D) 它们被古代旅行者生动地描绘过。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What can be learned about donkeys from Paragraph 1?问的是从指定段落能获取的事实信息，没有 infer/imply/suggest 之类的推断信号词。

【拆句】 What can be learned about donkeys from Paragraph 1?为一般疑问转化的特殊疑问句，主干 What can be learned... about donkeys 是被动语态，逻辑主语隐含为「读者」；from Paragraph 1 是状语限定信息来源。无陷阱。

【定位】 Now, researchers have used genomes of over 200 donkeys to trace their domestication back to a single event around 7,000 years ago in East Africa — about 3,000 years before humans tamed horses.

如今，研究者用 200 多份驴基因组将其驯化追溯到约 7000 年前东非的一次单一事件——比人类驯化马早约 3000 年。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

原文 But where and when these animals first became intertwined with humans has been a mystery 说的是驯化的时空对人类「是个谜」，并非驴对人类祖先显得神秘；选项把「研究未解的问题」偷换为「驴本身形象」。

B) 与原文相反

原文 trace their domestication back to a single event 明确为「单一一次驯化事件」，选项称 multiple domestication events，正话反说。

C) ✓ 正确

about 3,000 years before humans tamed horses ↔

They were tamed at an earlier time than horses

预判「驴比马更早被驯化」与 They were tamed at an earlier time than horses 在比较对象 (horses) 与方向 (earlier) 上完全对接，无歧义。

D) 无中生有

第 1 段提到 carry travelers，但全文无任何「古代旅行者生动描绘驴」的内容；选项把「驴载旅行者」改造成「旅行者画驴」，凭空捏造行为方向。

22. What message is conveyed in Brooks' statement?

- [A] The earliest habitats of donkeys are hardly traceable.
- [B] It is increasingly easy to read donkeys' DNA sequences.
- [C] Written accounts contain vital clues for donkey research.
- [D] Genetic analysis offers insight into the history of donkeys.

Brooks 的陈述传达了什么信息？

- A) 驴的最早栖息地几乎无法追溯。
- B) 读取驴的 DNA 序列变得越来越容易。
- C) 文字记载包含驴研究的重要线索。
- D) 基因分析为驴的历史提供了见解。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What message is conveyed in Brooks' statement?问的是引语本身传达的信息，是对引语内容的同义概括，不要求跨段推断。

【拆句】 What message is conveyed in Brooks' statement?主干 What message is conveyed, 被动语态; in Brooks' statement 是地点状语, 限定信息出处。所有格 Brooks' 容易被基础薄弱考生误读为复数, 注意是单数所有格。

【定位】 Through their DNA, the animals are telling their history themselves. ... Looking at these DNA sequences, we get a biological testimony to the environment these animals lived in and the experiences they survived.

通过它们的 DNA, 动物们自己在讲述自己的历史。.....审视这些 DNA 序列, 我们获得了关于这些动物所处环境与所历经历的生物学证词。

【选项】 A) **张冠李戴**

Brooks 引语没有谈及驴的「最早栖息地难以追溯」; 本段是讲 DNA 能讲述历史, 而非讲历史多么难讲。选项把全文背景 (驯化时空一度是 mystery) 拿来冒充 Brooks 的观点。

B) **无中生有**

Brooks 只说通过 DNA 可获洞见, 并未提及「读 DNA 越来越容易」; 选项的「increasingly easy」是凭空添加的趋势判断。

C) **与原文相反**

Brooks 明确说 written history does not always record exactly how something happened——文字记载不一定准确; 选项却称「文字记载含关键线索」, 恰恰反着说。

D) **✓ 正确**

Through their DNA, the animals are telling their history themselves ↔

Genetic analysis offers insight into the history of donkeys

we get a biological testimony to the environment these animals lived in and the experiences they survived

↔ **Genetic analysis offers insight into the history of donkeys**

预判「DNA 揭示驴的历史」与 Genetic analysis offers insight into the history of donkeys 在工具 (DNA/Genetic analysis)、动作 (揭示/offer insight)、对象 (history) 上完全对应。

23. In their study, the researchers investigated how donkeys ____

- [A] dispersed widely in the world.
- [B] survived with the help of herders.
- [C] developed certain behavioral traits.
- [D] adapted to the changing environment.

在他们的研究中, 研究人员调查了驴是如何 ____

- A) 在世界各地广泛分散的。 B) 在牧民的帮助下存活下来的。 C) 发展出某些行为特征的。
- D) 适应不断变化的环境的。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 Q23是不完整陈述句，选项作句子延续，问的是研究的客观内容，本质是对方法段一句话的同义改写。

【拆句】 In their study, the researchers investigated how donkeys ____主干 the researchers investigated how donkeys 后跟动词残缺；how 引导宾语从句，选项是该从句的谓语部分。无陷阱。

【定位】 They then traced how the animals spread across the rest of the continent into Europe and Asia about 2,500 years later.

随后他们追踪了动物如何在约 2500 年后向非洲其他地区扩散，并进入欧洲与亚洲。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

spread across the rest of the continent into Europe and Asia ↔ **dispersed widely in the world**
预判「驴如何向全球扩散」与dispersed widely in the world在动作（扩散）与范围（全球）上一一对应。

B) 张冠李戴

原文 herders 出现在描述「肯尼亚与非洲之角的牧民驯服野驴」处（herders in Kenya and the Horn of Africa tamed wild asses），是驯化场景；选项却说「在牧民帮助下生存」，把「被驯化」改写为「靠牧民活下去」，对象关系完全错位。

C) 无中生有

全文未提及任何驴的「行为特征/习性」研究；第 3 段仅讲基因组、演化树、扩散路径，没有 behavioral traits 这条线。

D) 过度推断

第 4 段虽提到撒哈拉扩张与驴驯化同期，但那是 Orlando 对「为什么驯化」的推测，不是「研究者实际研究的内容」；选项把 Q24 的内容偷渡到 Q23，越界推断。

24. As to why the original domestication of donkeys happened, Orlando ____

- [A] challenges conventional ideas.
- [B] provides a possible explanation.
- [C] calls for evidence from the Sahara.
- [D] holds a different view from Kreier.

关于驴最初驯化发生的原因,Orlando ____

- A) 挑战传统观念。
- B) 提供了一种可能的解释。
- C) 呼吁来自撒哈拉的证据。
- D) 持有与Kreier不同的观点。

【答案】 B （细节题）

【判型】 As to why the original domestication of donkeys happened, Orlando ____问 Orlando 关于「为什么」做了什么动作（解释/反驳/质疑），是对该人物言论性质的客观判定。

【拆句】 As to why the original domestication of donkeys happened, Orlando ____中 As to why... 是介词短语作状语（=regarding the question of why），主干 Orlando ____, 谓语残缺由选项补。As to = regarding, 等同 about, 不是「至于做某事」。

【定位】 "Donkeys are champions when it comes to carrying stuff and are good at crossing deserts," co-author Ludovic Orlando, an evolutionary biologist at Paul Sabatier University in France, tells the publication. Prehistoric humans may have tamed donkeys to help navigate the expanding Sahara.

「驴在驮物方面是冠军，且擅长穿越沙漠」，合作者、法国保罗·萨巴蒂耶大学进化生物学家 Orlando 告诉该刊。史前人类可能驯化驴是为了帮助穿越扩张中的撒哈拉。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

Orlando 并未挑战任何「传统观点」，原文也没有提到所谓「传统观点」存在；他只是顺着「为何驯化」这个公开未解的问题给出一种可能解释。

B) ✓ 正确

Prehistoric humans may have tamed donkeys to help navigate the expanding Sahara ↔

provides a possible explanation

Donkeys are champions when it comes to carrying stuff and are good at crossing deserts ↔

provides a possible explanation

预判「Orlando 给出可能解释」与 provides a possible explanation 在动作（提供）、性质（可能/解释）上完全吻合。

C) 无中生有

Orlando 没有呼吁任何「从撒哈拉获取证据」；他只是提到撒哈拉扩张这一同期背景，作为推测的合理化情境。

D) 无中生有

Kreier 是转述 Orlando 观点的记者 (Science News' Freda Kreier reports that)，与 Orlando 之间无任何观点对立；选项把「报道与被报道」的关系误读为「观点对立」。

25. The authors think that their research could help with ____

- [A] greater protection of wildlife.
- [B] better management of donkeys.
- [C] recovering early types of donkeys.
- [D] raising awareness of climate change.

作者认为他们的研究可以有助于 ____

A) 更好地保护野生动物。 B) 更好地管理驴。 C) 恢复早期类型的驴。 D) 提高对气候变化的认识。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 The authors think that their research could help with ____ 问的是作者明确表述的研究用途，是对原文一句话的同义替换。

【拆句】 The authors think that their research could help with ____ 主干 The authors think + that 宾语从句，从句主语 their research，谓语 could help with (情态动词表可能性，与原文 might 对应)；help with 后接名词性宾语，由选项补足。无陷阱。

【定位】 Not only does understanding the equines' genetic makeup help reveal their contribution to human history, but it also might improve their management in the future, as climate change alters the planet's environment, write the authors.

作者写道，理解这些马科动物的遗传构成不仅有助于揭示它们对人类历史的贡献，还可能在气候变化改变全球环境之际改善对它们的管理。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

原文讲的是改善对驴（已被驯化的家畜）的管理，而非保护「野生动物」；选项把家畜 donkeys 偷换为 wildlife，对象类别完全错位。

B) ✓ 正确

it also might improve their management in the future ↔ **better management of donkeys**

预判「改善对驴的管理」与 better management of donkeys 在动作（改善/变好）与对象（驴的管理）上完全对接。

C) 过度推断

第 5 段提到了了解最初驯化地能帮助考古学家寻找「最早被驯化驴的线索」，但只是「寻找线索」，并非「恢复早期驴的类型」；选项把搜寻线索升级为「恢复/复原物种」，越界过度。

D) 偷换概念

原文 climate change 是「驴管理需要适应的外部背景」（as climate change alters the planet's environment），并非研究要「提升对其的认识」；选项把背景条件错当成研究目标。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

11 句真题句逐层精讲

下列真题句各有独立的句子解析页——中文翻译、结构树逐层拆解、成分与时态、考点讲解与真题高频词。点击句子进入完整解析。

Now, researchers have used genomes of over 200 donkeys to trace their domestication back to a single event around 7,000 years ago in East Africa — about 3,000 years before humans tamed horses.

第1段，第4句

主句使用现在完成时陈述研究成果，搭配目的状语说明研究目的，这是科技类文章中的典型句式。时间状语从句补充历史对比信息，也是说明文常见结构。该句式在四六级和考研阅读中经常出现，掌握后可迁移到大量科普、新闻类文本。

We usually only get the human's side of history through written accounts, but of course written history does not always record exactly how something happened.

第2段，第2句

并列主句加宾语从句的组合是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。转折连词 "but" 连接对比观点、疑问词引导名词性从句，都是常考结构。掌握后可大量复用到类似长难句的分析中。

Looking at these DNA sequences, we get a biological testimony to the environment these animals lived in and the experiences they survived.

第2段，第3句

句子包含省略关系代词的定语从句,这是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构。并列名词后分别带定语从句的模式也很常见。现在分词短语作状语是基础语法点,经常出现。整体结构具有较强的代表性,掌握后可应用于大量类似长句的分析

The team reconstructed the animals' evolutionary tree and used computer models to pinpoint the domestication event when herders in Kenya and the Horn of Africa tamed wild asses.

第3段，第3句

主句并列谓语 + 目的状语（不定式）+ 定语从句嵌套，是学术类文章和考研阅读中常见的句式；特别是 to do 表目的、when 引导定语从句修饰表示时间或事件的名词，都是高频结构，典型性较强，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

Though it's still unclear why the original domestication happened, Science News' Freda Kreier reports that the event coincided with the Sahara growing larger and drier.

第4段，第1句

句子涵盖形式主语 (it) 与真正主语 (why 从句) 的对应关系、宾语从句 (that 从句)、with 复合结构作状语、让步状语从句等多种成分，且主语从句嵌套在让步状语从句内部，练习价值较高。对划分主系表结构、识别形式主语、理解嵌套从句有较好训练效果。

"Donkeys are champions when it comes to carrying stuff and are good at crossing deserts," co-author Ludovic Orlando, an evolutionary biologist at Paul Sabatier University in France, tells the publication.

第4段，第2句

涵盖主谓宾、主系表、双宾语、同位语、状语从句、并列谓语等多种成分类型;引号作宾语从句、固定搭配when it comes to、并列谓语共享主语等都是值得练习的结构点;成分种类较丰富,适合作为综合性成分划分练习

Prehistoric humans may have tamed donkeys to help navigate the expanding Sahara.

第4段，第3句

句中包含主语、谓语、宾语、目的状语、定语等多种成分,尤其情态动词加完成式的谓语识别、不定式作目的状语的判断、现在分词作定语的区分都是常见考点,成分种类较丰富且实用

The animals could benefit from more research: Currently, there are no published genomes from donkeys located south of the Equator in Africa.

第5段，第2句

冒号连接的并列主句结构在学术写作和考试阅读中较为常见, there be 存在句和情态动词用法也是典型考点。第二分句中 "过去分词 + 介词短语" 层层修饰名词的模式在长难句中频繁出现, 具有一定代表性, 掌握后有助于理解类似结构。

Not only does understanding the equines' genetic makeup help reveal their contribution to human history, but it also might improve their management in the future, as climate change alters the planet's environment, write the authors.

第6段，第1句

本句成分丰富且含多个值得练习的点。主句中有倒装结构下的主语识别、动名词短语作主语、'not only...but also' 并列谓语、形式主语 'it' 的指代关系、两个宾语的定位、时间状语的识别。状语从句虽简单,但提供了主谓宾基本结构的标准示范。整体来看,本句覆盖了主语(含动名词和形式主语)、谓语(含助动词和情态动词)、宾语、状语等多种核心成分,且倒装和并列结构是常见易错点,训练价值较高。

What can be learned about donkeys from Paragraph 1?

第21题 题干

这是四六级和考研阅读理解中极其典型的题干句式，使用 "What can be learned/inferred/concluded" 结构询问文章内容，掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似题目。

It is increasingly easy to read donkeys' DNA sequences.

第22题，B

"It is + 形容词 + to do" 句型是四六级和考研阅读及翻译中的高频结构，广泛用于表达"做某事是.....的"这一意义。本句完整展示了该句型的标准形式，包括形式主语、系表结构和不定式真正主语，学生掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似句子（如 It is important to..., It is difficult to... 等）。虽然本句本身较简单，但其句型的典型性和复用性很高。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 60 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。

donkey A2

n. 驴

本篇18次 · 真题 18 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本篇5次 · 真题 112 句

event A2

n. 事件

本篇4次 · 真题 36 句

original B1

adj. 最初的，原始的

本篇3次 · 真题 19 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇2次 · 真题 209 句

climate B1

n. 气候

本篇2次 · 真题 50 句

account A2

n. 账户

本篇2次 · 真题 42 句

management B1

n. 管理

本篇2次 · 真题 36 句

finding B2

n. 调查结果

本篇2次 · 真题 30 句

statement B1

n. 声明

本篇2次 · 真题 25 句

understanding B1

n. 理解, 领悟

本篇2次 · 真题 25 句

genetic B2

adj. 遗传的

本篇2次 · 真题 21 句

survive B1

v. 幸存

本篇2次 · 真题 19 句

trace B2

v. 追踪, 查找

本篇2次 · 真题 13 句

wild A2

adj. 野生的

本篇2次 · 真题 13 句

evolutionary C1

adj. 进化的

本篇2次 · 真题 11 句

traveler A2

n. 旅行者

本篇2次 · 真题 9 句

insight B2

n. 洞察力

本篇2次 · 真题 8 句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇1次 · 真题 91 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇1次 · 真题 88 句

journal B1

n. 杂志

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

evidence B1

n. 证据

本篇1次·真题 48 句

increasingly B2

adv. 越来越;日益;不断增加地

本篇1次·真题 40 句

protection B1

n. 保护

本篇1次·真题 39 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本篇1次·真题 38 句

reveal B2

v. 揭示

本篇1次·真题 35 句

type A2

n. 类型

本篇1次·真题 30 句

publication B2

n. 出版物

本篇1次·真题 27 句

critical B2

adj. 批评的

本篇1次·真题 26 句

analysis B2

n. 分析

本篇1次·真题 24 句

widely B1

adv. 广泛地

本篇1次·真题 21 句

expand B2

v. 扩大;扩展;增长

本篇1次·真题 19 句

multiple B2

adj. 多个的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

continent A2

n. 大陆

本篇1次·真题 15 句

contribution B2

n. 贡献

本篇1次·真题 15 句

exactly B1

adv. 精确地

本篇1次·真题 15 句

region B1

n. 地区

本篇1次·真题 15 句

vehicle B1

n. 交通工具

本篇1次·真题15句

archaeologist B2

n. 考古学家

本篇1次·真题14句

explanation B1

n. 解释

本篇1次·真题14句

alter B2

v. 改变, 更改 (使某物与之前不同)

本篇1次·真题13句

currently B1

adv. 目前, 当前

本篇1次·真题13句

guide A2

n. 指南, 手册

本篇1次·真题13句

habitat B2

n. (动植物的) 栖息地, 生长环境

本篇1次·真题13句

locate B1

v. 找到, 找出...的位置

本篇1次·真题13句

trait B2

n. 特征

本篇1次·真题13句

wildlife B1

n. 野生动植物

本篇1次·真题13句

adapt B2

v. 适应, 适合 (新环境、新情况)

本篇1次·真题12句

awareness B2

n. 意识

本篇1次·真题12句

contain B1

v. 包含, 含有

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

narrow B1

adj. 狭窄的

本篇1次·真题12句

behavioral B2

adj. 行为的

本篇1次·真题11句

biological

B2

adj. 生物的

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

biologist

B2

n. 生物学家

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

ancestor

B2

n. 祖先, 祖宗

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

investigate

B2

v. 调查

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

navigate

B2

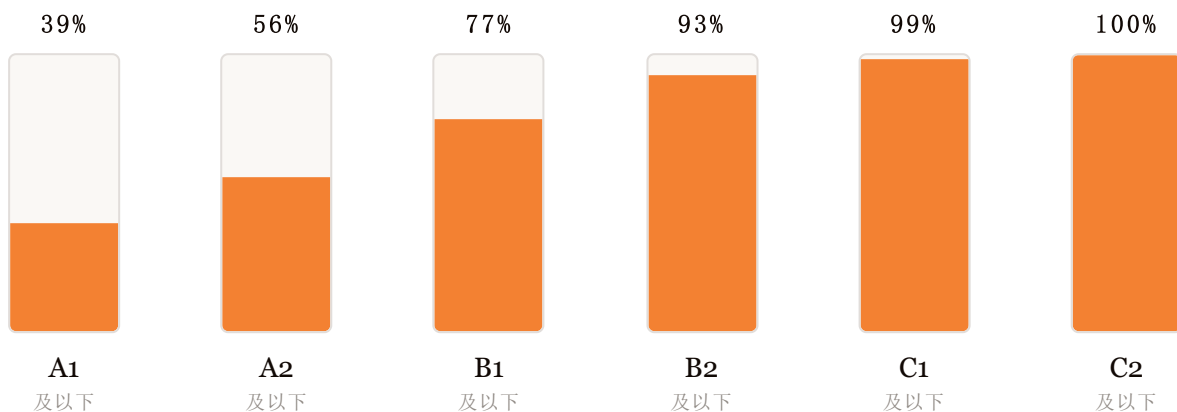
v. 导航

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 202 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **202** 个单词, 按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比 (CDF), 最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上 (C1/C2) 为高阶词, 本篇共 14 个 · 约 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 202 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

202

B2 以上难词

7%

B1 及以下覆盖

77%

考研英语一 · 2026年 · 全卷构成

Section I	完形填空（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A	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 →

2026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2026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(2026)

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 There's no business like show business — but in Los Angeles, it feels like there's no business at all.

没有哪个行业比演艺业更精彩——但在洛杉矶,感觉根本就没有生意可做。

P2 If that sounds melodramatic, consider this: The Art Directors Guild, a labor union representing about 3,000 film workers, has suspended a training program and issued a statement explaining that "we cannot in good conscience encourage you to pursue our profession." This is a reaction to Hollywood's decline, which is reaching a critical point for the industry and Southern California.

如果这听起来过于戏剧化,不妨考虑一下:代表约3000名电影工作者的劳工组织艺术指导协会已经暂停了一个培训项目,并发表声明解释说"我们不能昧着良心鼓励你们从事我们这个职业"。这是对好莱坞衰退的反应,该行业和南加州正面临关键时刻。

P3 Production has been slipping away from Hollywood since the 1950s, but the effects have never been more apparent than at present. Other regions in the United States, Canada and Europe have steadily increased incentives to attract TV shows and movies, leaving California in the dust. Georgia offers up to 30% in transferable tax credits on film and TV production costs, plus an additional 10% increase on the base tax credit if the project includes a Georgia promotional logo.

自20世纪50年代以来,制作业务一直在从好莱坞流失,但其影响从未像现在这样明显。美国其他地区、加拿大和欧洲稳步增加激励措施以吸引电视节目和电影,让加州望尘莫及。Georgia州对影视制作成本提供高达30%的可转让税收抵免,如果项目包含Georgia州宣传标识,还可在基础税收抵免上额外增加10%。

P4 Even as California lost a huge volume of production to other locations, there was still plenty of film production taking place in Los Angeles before this year. We were kept afloat by "peak TV", the

glut of content that was required by the explosion of streaming services.

尽管加州将大量制作业务输给了其他地区,但在今年之前洛杉矶仍有大量电影制作活动。我们靠"巅峰电视"维持运转,即流媒体服务爆炸式增长所需的过剩内容。

P5 But 2022 was the peak of peak TV. Back then platforms such as Netflix, Amazon and Apple TV hemorrhaged billions of dollars to generate content to attract new subscribers, resulting in 633 scripted series being released that year. As the streamers' emphasis changed from subscriber growth to profitability, prices for the services went up and the number of new shows went down to 481 released in 2023, with the number expected to dip into the 300s within a few years.

但2022年是巅峰电视的顶点。当时Netflix、Amazon和Apple TV等平台为吸引新订户而投入数十亿美元制作内容,导致那一年发布了633部剧本系列剧。随着流媒体公司的重点从订户增长转向盈利能力,服务价格上涨,新节目数量下降至2023年发布的481部,预计在几年内将降至300多部。

P6 If productions in Southern California dip below a critical level for too long, the industry's essential talent will drift away along with enormous sums of revenue. Persuading studios to film here would become much more challenging if we couldn't offer a deep bench of local film workers, on-screen talent and local businesses that support the entertainment industry.

如果南加州的制作活动长期低于临界水平,该行业的核心人才将随着巨额收入一起流失。如果我们无法提供大量本地电影工作者、银幕人才和支持娱乐业的本地企业,说服制片厂在这里拍摄将变得更具挑战性。

P7 That's why the California Film Commission and its Los Angeles counterpart, Film LA, now should act, before it's too late. These agencies and other government bodies should dramatically improve incentives to keep our current shows and attract new productions to Los Angeles. Let's go on with the show...and make sure the show doesn't go on without us.

这就是为什么加州电影委员会及其洛杉矶对应机构Film LA现在应该采取行动,趁还来得及。这些机构和其他政府部门应该大幅改善激励措施,以保留我们现有的节目并吸引新制作来到洛杉矶。让我们继续表演.....并确保演出不会在没有我们的情况下继续。

题目与逐题解析

26. The Art Directors Guild's statement reveals ____

- [A] people's reduced interest in film.
- [B] film workers' nostalgia for the past.
- [C] the appeal of Southern California.
- [D] the gloomy situation of Hollywood.

美国艺术指导协会的声明揭示了 ____

A) 人们对电影的兴趣下降 B) 电影从业者对过去的怀念 C) 南加州的吸引力 D) 好莱坞的严峻形势

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 Q26 用 reveals 配上专有机名, 问的是该声明所揭示的内容, 本质上是问声明这件事在文中对应的事实, 答案应能在原文找到原句支撑。

【拆句】 主语 The Art Directors Guild's statement 是名词性短语, 谓语 reveals 后接宾语空位等待选项补全, 是「主 + 谓 + 宾」的待补全陈述句, 结构平铺直叙, 无陷阱。

【定位】 This is a reaction to Hollywood's decline, which is reaching a critical point for the industry and Southern California.

这是对好莱坞衰落的一种反应，这种衰落对该行业和南加州来说已达到临界点。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

people's reduced interest in film 把 Guild 声明所反映的「行业供给端衰落」偷换成「观众需求端兴趣下降」，原文未谈观众兴趣，谈的是制作端流失。

B) 无中生有

film workers' nostalgia for the past 中的 nostalgia for the past (怀旧) 在 P2 中完全没有依据；Guild 谈的是当下行业现状，并未追忆过去。

C) 与原文相反

the appeal of Southern California 暗示南加州具有吸引力，而 reaching a critical point for the industry and Southern California 恰恰说南加州正在失去吸引力、走向危机，二者方向相反。

D) ✓ 正确

Hollywood's decline, which is reaching a critical point ↔ **the gloomy situation of Hollywood**
we cannot in good conscience encourage you to pursue our profession ↔

the gloomy situation of Hollywood

预判要找的是「好莱坞处于低迷 / 衰落」，the gloomy situation of Hollywood 直接对应 Hollywood's decline，且未引入文中没有的细节，是与预判同义的唯一选项。

27. The example of Georgia is used to illustrate the efforts to ____

- [A] lure production with tax incentives.
- [B] drive improvements in film facilities.
- [C] stimulate competition among states.
- [D] collect funds for film and TV making.

Georgia的例子被用来说明____方面的努力

A) 用税收优惠吸引制作 B) 推动电影设施的改善 C) 刺激各州之间的竞争 D) 为影视制作筹集资金

【答案】 A (例证目的题)

【判型】 The example of Georgia is used to illustrate 是典型例证目的题句式，问的不是例子本身的细节而是它为某个论点服务的目的。

【拆句】 主干是 The example of Georgia is used to illustrate the efforts to ____, is used to illustrate 是被动 + 不定式表用途，宾语 the efforts 后再接 to 不定式作定语补全，选项填的是不定式短语，结构清晰无陷阱。

【定位】 Other regions in the United States, Canada and Europe have steadily increased incentives to attract TV shows and movies, leaving California in the dust. Georgia offers up to 30% in transferable tax credits on film and TV production costs, plus an additional 10% increase on the base tax credit if the project includes a Georgia promotional logo.

美国、加拿大和欧洲的其他地区一直在稳步加大激励力度，以吸引电视剧和电影制作，把加州甩在身后。佐治亚州对影视制作成本提供高达 30% 的可转让税收抵免，如果项目中包含佐治亚州的宣传标志，还可在基础税收抵免上再加 10%。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

increased incentives to attract TV shows and movies ↔ **lure production with tax incentives**

lure production with tax incentives 同时覆盖了预判中的「吸引制作」和「税收激励」两个核心语义，是与论点句 + 例证句联合表达完全一致的唯一选项。

B) 无中生有

drive improvements in film facilities 把激励政策的目的偷换为改善影视设施，P3 通篇谈的是税收抵免吸引制作，对设施改造只字未提。

C) 过度推断

stimulate competition among states 谈的是「激发州际竞争」这一抽象结果，而 Q27 问的是这个例子用来说明什么具体「efforts」；竞争是宏观推断，不是 Georgia 例子的直接目的。

D) 偷换概念

collect funds for film and TV making 把「税收抵免（给出优惠）」偷换为「为影视筹钱（吸纳资金）」，方向恰好相反——原文是政府给片方让利，而非政府向片方筹款。

28. Peak TV passed its peak as ____

- [A] streamers lost their technical advantages.
- [B] streamers changed their strategic priorities.
- [C] subscribers grew wary of large platforms.
- [D] subscribers were unhappy with new shows.

巅峰电视时代度过了巅峰是因为____

- A) 流媒体平台失去了技术优势
- B) 流媒体平台改变了战略重点
- C) 订阅者对大型平台产生了警惕
- D) 订阅者对新节目不满意

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 Q28 问的是巅峰已过这一现象发生的具体原因，原文应有直接表述，不需要跨句推断。

【拆句】 Peak TV passed its peak as ____ 中前半句是主句，as 引导原因状语从句，选项补的是从句主谓宾。Peak 既作专名一部分又作普通名词重复出现，属修辞而非陷阱。

【定位】 As the streamers' emphasis changed from subscriber growth to profitability, prices for the services went up and the number of new shows went down to 481 released in 2023, with the number expected to dip into the 300s within a few years.

随着流媒体的重心从用户增长转向盈利能力，服务价格上涨，新剧数量下降至 2023 年的 481 部，预计未来几年将进一步跌入 300 多部区间。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

streamers lost their technical advantages 中 technical advantages 在 P5 乃至全段都没有出现；原文谈的是战略与财务问题，没有谈技术。

B) **✓ 正确**

the streamers' emphasis changed from subscriber growth to profitability ↔

streamers changed their strategic priorities

streamers changed their strategic priorities 把原文的具体战略转变上升为「战略重心改变」这一上位概括，与预判完全吻合，是唯一直接对应原因句的选项。

C) **张冠李戴**

subscribers grew wary of large platforms 把「流媒体主动调整策略」张冠李戴为「订户对大平台心生戒备」，主体从 streamers 偷换成 subscribers；原文中 subscriber 只出现在 subscriber growth 这一战略对象上，未谈订户态度。

D) **无中生有**

subscribers were unhappy with new shows 把原因偷换为订户对新剧不满，原文只说新剧数量下降，未提订户对剧集质量的态度。

29. According to Paragraph 6, California's entertainment industry might face ____

- [A] a decline in product quality.
- [B] a demand for foreign talent.
- [C] a brain drain to other places.
- [D] a dramatic rise in labor costs.

根据第6段,加州的娱乐产业可能面临____

A) 产品质量的下降 B) 对外国人才的需求 C) 人才流失到其他地方 D) 劳动力成本的急剧上升

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 题干已锁定第 6 段并问产业可能面临什么，本质是看该段写了什么风险，无需推断。

【拆句】 According to Paragraph 6, California's entertainment industry might face ____ 中 According to Paragraph 6 是状语，主语是产业，might face 是谓语，选项填名词性宾语，结构简洁无陷阱。

【定位】 If productions in Southern California dip below a critical level for too long, the industry's essential talent will drift away along with enormous sums of revenue.

如果南加州的影视制作量长期低于临界水平，行业的核心人才将与巨额收入一起流失。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

a decline in product quality 把后果偷换为产品质量下降，P6 谈的是人才与收入流失，并未提到剧集质量。

B) 与原文相反

a demand for foreign talent 暗示要从国外引进人才，与 the industry's essential talent will drift away 「本地人才流失」方向相反；原文担心的是留不住人，不是引进外人。

C) ✓ 正确

the industry's essential talent will drift away ⇔ **a brain drain to other places**

Persuading studios to film here would become much more challenging if we couldn't offer a deep bench of local film workers, on-screen talent and local businesses

⇔ **a brain drain to other places**

a brain drain to other places 是预判「核心人才流失到别处」的标准术语化表达，直接对应 essential talent will drift away，无附加成分。

D) 无中生有

a dramatic rise in labor costs 把后果偷换为劳动力成本暴涨，P6 没有涉及劳动力价格变化，只谈人才与收入流失。

30. The author concludes the text by emphasizing that California should strive to ____

- [A] maintain its position in the industry.
- [B] attract more investment than it had.
- [C] pursue a higher standard of production.
- [D] strengthen coordination with other states.

作者在文末强调加州应该努力____

- A) 保持其在行业中的地位 B) 吸引比以往更多的投资 C) 追求更高的制作标准
- D) 加强与其他州的协调

【答案】 **A** (主旨题)

【判型】 Q30 问作者结尾强调的内容，本质是问全文中心主张 / 结论，需要串末段及全文行文走向。

【拆句】 The author concludes the text by emphasizing that California should strive to ____ :
主句 The author concludes the text, by 短语作方式状语, that 引导宾语从句 California should strive to ____, 选项补 strive to 之后的不定式短语，结构清晰无陷阱。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

make sure the show doesn't go on without us ↔ **maintain its position in the industry**
dramatically improve incentives to keep our current shows and attract new productions to Los Angeles

↔ **maintain its position in the industry**

maintain its position in the industry 直接对应末段号召，且能覆盖前文「别处崛起、peak TV 已过、人才将流失」共同指向的「再不行动就会失去地位」这一主线，是唯一与全文主旨一致的选项。

B) 偷换概念

attract more investment than it had 把目的偷换为「比过去吸引更多投资」，原文呼吁的是改进激励留住剧目、吸引制作，并未把「投资」作为目标，更未与过去做比较；than it had 这一比较成分原文也无对应。

C) 无中生有

pursue a higher standard of production 中 higher standard 在全文没有依据；原文谈的是数量、收入、人才流失，从未涉及制作标准 / 质量层面。

D) 与原文相反

strengthen coordination with other states 提议与别州加强协调，而原文 Other regions ... leaving California in the dust 把别州明确为竞争对手；末段呼吁的是与别州争夺制作，而非与之协调。

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。

There's no business like show business — but in Los Angeles, it feels like there's no business at all.

第1段，第1句

句子包含两个高频考点：there be存在句和it feels like + 宾语从句结构。并列转折句式（but连接）也是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。第一主句中like作介词引导定语也是典型用法。整体结构具有较强的代表性和迁移价值。

If that sounds melodramatic, consider this: The Art Directors Guild, a labor union representing about 3,000 film workers, has suspended a training program and issued a statement explaining that "we cannot in good conscience encourage you to pursue our profession."

第2段，第1句

句式高度典型:条件状语从句 + 主句 + 宾语从句的组合,以及同位语、分词短语作定语、带宾补的动词结构,都是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。掌握后可大量复用于理解类似复杂句。

Back then platforms such as Netflix, Amazon and Apple TV hemorrhaged billions of dollars to generate content to attract new subscribers, resulting in 633 scripted series being released that year.

第5段，第2句

主句加不定式目的状语、加现在分词结果状语的组合，是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。特别是"resulting in" 引出结果的用法，在真题中频繁出现，掌握后可大量迁移。

As the streamers' emphasis changed from subscriber growth to profitability, prices for the services went up and the number of new shows went down to 481 released in 2023, with the number expected to dip into the 300s within a few years.

第5段，第3句

本句包含并列主句、状语从句、后置定语(过去分词短语)、独立主格结构(with复合结构)等多种成分,覆盖面较广,且独立主格是容易混淆的考点,训练价值较高。

Persuading studios to film here would become much more challenging if we couldn't offer a deep bench of local film workers, on-screen talent and local businesses that support the entertainment industry.

第6段，第2句

覆盖动名词短语作主语、系表结构、条件状语从句、限制性定语从句、并列宾语等多种成分；动名词短语内部包含不定式补语，定语从句中关系代词作主语，提供了丰富的成分划分练习点，适合训练主语识别和从句分析。

That's why the California Film Commission and its Los Angeles counterpart, Film LA, now should act, before it's too late.

第7段，第1句

主句采用 That is why 句型表达因果，时间状语从句用 before 引导紧迫性条件，这两种结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现。表语从句和状语从句的组合也是常考句式，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

Let's go on with the show...and make sure the show doesn't go on without us.

第7段，第3句

句子涵盖并列主句、宾语从句、状语等多种成分,且第二个主句展示了及物动词带宾语从句的典型结构。祈使句的省略主语和宾语从句的识别是值得练习的点,成分种类较丰富,训练价值中等偏上。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 68 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。

production B1

n. 生产

本篇8次 · 真题 42 句

peak B1

n. 山峰

本篇5次 · 真题 12 句

attract B1

v. 吸引（注意力、兴趣）

本篇4次 · 真题 30 句

subscriber B2

n. 订阅者

本篇4次 · 真题 9 句

tax A2

n. 税

本篇3次 · 真题 54 句

incentive B2

n. 激励

本篇3次 · 真题 16 句

talent B1

n. 天赋

本篇3次·真题 14 句

local A2

adj. 当地的

本篇2次·真题 65 句

decline B2

v. 下降

本篇2次·真题 56 句

labor B1

n. 劳动

本篇2次·真题 41 句

content B1

n. 内容

本篇2次·真题 31 句

critical B2

adj. 批评的

本篇2次·真题 26 句

statement B1

n. 声明

本篇2次·真题 25 句

release B1

v. 释放

本篇2次·真题 15 句

pursue B2

v. 追求

本篇2次·真题 14 句

platform B1

n. 平台

本篇2次·真题 12 句

credit B1

n. 赊购, 赊账

本篇2次·真题 11 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次·真题 304 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇1次·真题 209 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次·真题 172 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇1次·真题 89 句

support A2

v. 支持

本篇1次·真题 87 句

effect A2

n. 影响

本篇1次·真题 80 句

growth B1

n. 增长

本篇1次·真题 80 句

product A2

n. 产品

本篇1次·真题 77 句

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

本篇1次·真题 63 句

united B1

adj. 联合的

本篇1次·真题 52 句

fund B2

n. 资金

本篇1次·真题 45 句

quality A2

n. 质量

本篇1次·真题 45 句

base A2

n. 基础

本篇1次·真题 43 句

states A1

n. 国家

本篇1次·真题 42 句

current B1

adj. 现在的

本篇1次·真题 41 句

project A2

n. 项目

本篇1次·真题 40 句

billion B1

num. 十亿 (1,000,000,000)

本篇1次·真题 39 句

investment B1

n. 投资

本篇1次·真题 38 句

reveal B2

v. 揭示

本篇1次·真题 35 句

agency B2

n. 代理机构

本篇1次·真题 32 句

commission B2

n. 佣金

本篇1次·真题 32 句

maintain B1

v. 维持

本篇1次·真题 31 句

revenue B2

n. (公司、组织的) 收入, 收益

本篇1次·真题 31 句

union B2

n. 工会

本篇1次·真题 29 句

appeal B2

v. 呼吁

本篇1次·真题 27 句

essential B1

adj. 必不可少的

本篇1次·真题 27 句

represent B1

v. 代表

本篇1次·真题 25 句

conclude B2

v. 断定;推断出

本篇1次·真题 24 句

generate B2

v. 产生, 引起 (结果、反应等)

本篇1次·真题 23 句

illustrate B2

v. 说明

本篇1次·真题 23 句

emphasize B2

v. 强调

本篇1次·真题 22 句

series B1

n. 系列

本篇1次·真题 21 句

improvement B1

n. 改进

本篇1次·真题 20 句

profession B2

n. 职业 (尤指需要专门技能和培训的)

本篇1次·真题 18 句

reaction B1

n. 反应

本篇1次·真题 18 句

priority B2

n. 优先事项

本篇1次·真题 17 句

additional B1

adj. 额外的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

region B1

n. 地区

本篇1次·真题 15 句

strengthen B2

v. 加强

本篇1次·真题 15 句

challenging B2

adj. 有挑战性的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

emphasis B2

n. 强调

本篇1次·真题 13 句

enormous B1

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

technical B2

adj. 技术的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

counterpart C1

n. 对应的人或物

本篇1次·真题 11 句

dramatic B2

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

facility B2

n. 设施

本篇1次·真题 9 句

location B1

n. 地点, 位置

本篇1次·真题 9 句

making A2

n. 制作

本篇1次·真题 9 句

apparent B2

adj. 显而易见的, 明显的

本篇1次·真题 8 句

strive B2

v. 努力, 奋斗, 力求

本篇1次·真题 8 句

volume B1

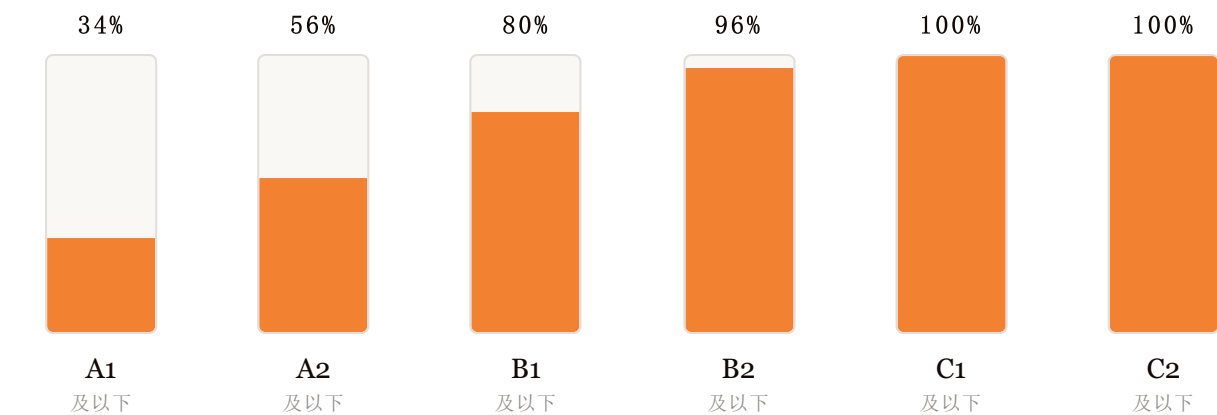
n. 音量

本篇1次·真题 8 句

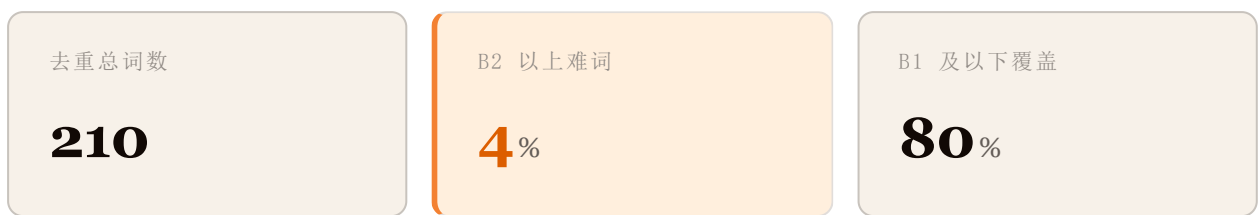
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 210 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 210 个单词, 按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比 (CDF), 最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上 (C1/C2) 为高阶词, 本篇共 8 个·约 4%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 210 个 · 末柱为 100%



考研英语一 · 2026年 · 全卷构成

Section I	完形填空（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A	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 →
Section III Part B	写作	题目解析 →

2026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2026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(2026)

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 The pioneers of wireless saw it as a gift to all the people. Sir John Reith said that it would end "isolation of the spirit" and rejoiced: "It does not matter how many thousands may be listening, there is always enough for others...the genius and the fool, the wealthy and the poor listen simultaneously."

无线电的先驱们将其视为献给全体人民的礼物。John Reith爵士说它将终结"精神的孤立",并欣喜地表示:"无论有多少成千上万的人在收听,总还有足够的空间留给其他人.....天才和愚人,富人和穷人同时收听。"

P2 Between two great wars this technological innovation built a new kind of national consciousness. Opening this week, a book and exhibition curated by Beatty Rubens at the Bodleian in Oxford records how radio changed everyday life from 1922 to 1939. She draws on letters, diaries and fiction, and a 1939 field notebook of verbatim audience research by Winifred Gill.

在两次世界大战之间,这项技术创新建立了一种新型的国民意识。本周开幕的一本书和展览由Beatty Rubens在牛津Bodleian图书馆策展,记录了1922年至1939年间无线电如何改变日常生活。她借鉴了信件、日记和小说,以及Winifred Gill在1939年进行的逐字逐句的受众研究田野笔记。

P3 There's fun in testimonies of people enjoying the sheer newness. A cartoon mocks a group failing to converse because they're all in headphones. People report that broadcast music made workmen whistle new tunes. A woman says there have been fewer street fights since the arrival of the wireless but also less stopping and "talking on the brush handle".

人们享受纯粹新鲜感的见证充满趣味。一幅漫画嘲讽一群人无法交谈,因为他们都戴着耳机。有人报告说广播音乐让工人们哼起了新曲调。一位女士说自从无线电到来后街头斗殴减少了,但停下来"靠在扫帚把上聊天"的情况也少了。

P4 By and large the wireless was welcome. I loved the man from the Thirties research who found that wireless suddenly offered "a lot of variety...things I thought I'd never be interested in...ice hockey perhaps". True: for more than 80 pre-digital years, linear speech broadcasting brought the gift of serendipity, random enlivening of a car journey or dull manual task. In my own book about radio I recorded how, on one drive: "I caught up with the news, learnt some 17th-century history, and was startlingly educated by an unpretentious programme on the history of the stethoscope."

总的来说,无线电是受欢迎的。我喜欢那位来自三十年代研究中的男士,他发现无线电突然提供了"很多种类.....我以为自己永远不会感兴趣的东西.....也许是冰球"。确实如此:在超过80年的前数字时代,线性语音广播带来了意外惊喜的礼物,为汽车旅程或枯燥的体力劳动随机注入活力。在我自己关于广播的书中,我记录了在一次驾驶中如何:"我了解了新闻,学习了一些17世纪的历史,并被一个关于听诊器历史的朴实节目令人惊讶地教育了一番。"

P5 But radio's enriching serendipity is ebbing. With multiple networks and countless podcasts, a smartphone user selects what to hear and when. And while it is wonderful to take a walk with anything in your headphones, infinite choice encourages us to shrink into niche interests and sympathetic beliefs.

但广播丰富的意外惊喜正在消退。有了多个网络和无数播客,智能手机用户可以选择听什么和何时听。虽然戴着耳机散步听任何内容都很美好,但无限的选择鼓励我们缩进小众兴趣和投合的信念。

P6 A hundred years on from Marconi and Reith, is the art of mere listening endangered? Some will say the audiobook boom revives it, though I suppose you can then worry about the decline of reading. But inventions shape all of us and it is worth noticing when techno-social habits do change, and asking whether to control them a bit or shield the youngest. Whatever we do, innovation will happen. Today we fret about the isolating culture of smartphone-staring and selfie-vanity, but already in 1939 there was that lady regretting how, when all her street got wirelasses, it lost the neighbourly habit of "talking on the brush handle". It's enough to make a person put down the smartphone and go out front with a yard broom.

在Marconi和Reith之后一百年,单纯倾听的艺术是否正处于危险之中?有人会说有声书的繁荣复兴了它,尽管我想你也可以担心阅读的衰落。但发明塑造了我们所有人,当技术社会习惯确实发生改变时,值得注意并询问是否要稍加控制或保护最年轻的一代。无论我们做什么,创新都会发生。今天我们为盯着智能手机和自拍虚荣的孤立文化而苦恼,但早在1939年就有那位女士遗憾地说,当她所在的街道都有了无线电后,就失去了"靠在扫帚把上聊天"的邻里习惯。这足以让人放下智能手机,拿着院子扫帚走到前面去。

题目与逐题解析

31. What can be learnt about wireless from Sir John Reith?

- [A] It was accessible to everyone.
- [B] It improved interpersonal relations.
- [C] It was a miracle of human ingenuity.
- [D] It led to a new era of isolating culture.

从 John Reith 爵士那里可以了解到无线电的什么情况?

- A) 它对每个人都是可及的。 B) 它改善了人际关系。 C) 它是人类智慧的奇迹。
- D) 它导致了一个孤立文化的新时代。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 What can be learnt about wireless from Sir John Reith? 没有 infer/imply/suggest 等推断信号，问的是从某人原话里能读到的客观信息，属典型细节题。

【拆句】 What can be learnt about wireless from Sir John Reith? 为一般疑问的特殊问句，主干是 What can be learnt, about wireless 限定话题，from Sir John Reith 限定信息来源。句式平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 Sir John Reith said that it would end "isolation of the spirit" and rejoiced: "It does not matter how many thousands may be listening, there is always enough for others...the genius and the fool, the wealthy and the poor listen simultaneously."

约翰·里斯爵士说，无线电会结束"精神上的孤立"，并欣然表示："无论有多少千人在收听都没关系，永远有足够的份额留给其他人.....天才与傻瓜、富人与穷人可以同时收听。"

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

the genius and the fool, the wealthy and the poor listen simultaneously ↔

accessible to everyone

there is always enough for others ↔ accessible

预判结论"无线电不分阶层、人人可享"与 It was accessible to everyone 几乎逐字对应，A 即为正确项。

B) 无中生有

improved interpersonal relations 在 P1 中没有依据，Reith 谈的是"人人可听"而非人与人之间关系的改善——这是后文 P3 才出现的话题。

C) 偷换概念

a miracle of human ingenuity 是对技术本身的礼赞，原文 Reith 强调的是"人人可享"，而非"人类智慧的奇迹"——评价对象不同。

D) 与原文相反

Reith 谈的是无线电能 end "isolation of the spirit"——终结精神孤立；led to a new era of isolating culture 反说成造成孤立文化，与原文方向完全相反。

32. What is the theme of the exhibition at the Bodleian in Oxford?

- [A] The impact of radio on its early audience.
- [B] The role of radio in public music education.
- [C] The innovation process of radio technology.
- [D] The eminent pioneers in radio broadcasting.

牛津 Bodleian 图书馆展览的主题是什么？

- A) 无线电对其早期听众的影响。 B) 无线电在公共音乐教育中的作用。 C) 无线电技术的创新过程。
D) 无线电广播的杰出先驱。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 What is the theme of the exhibition at the Bodleian in Oxford? 问的是该展览的明确主题，能在文中直接找到客观依据，不需作者意图推断。

【拆句】 What is the theme of the exhibition at the Bodleian in Oxford? 主干 What is the theme, of 短语层层修饰展览。结构清晰，无陷阱。

【定位】 Opening this week, a book and exhibition curated by Beatty Rubens at the Bodleian in Oxford records how radio changed everyday life from 1922 to 1939.

本周开幕、由 Beatty Rubens 在牛津 Bodleian 图书馆策划的一本书及一场展览，记录了 1922 年至 1939 年间无线电如何改变了日常生活。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

how radio changed everyday life from 1922 to 1939 ↔

The impact of radio on its early audience

把动词 changed 转换为名词 impact、把时间段 1922-1939 概括为 early，且对象 everyday life 对应 audience，预判到锁定 A 自然完成。

B) 以偏概全

public music education 在 P2 没有任何依据；P3 虽提到广播让工人哼新曲，但那只是众多影响之一，并非展览主题。

C) 偷换概念

The innovation process of radio technology 谈无线电技术本身的创新过程，但 P2 明说 records how radio changed everyday life——是社会生活的变化，不是技术演进。

D) 张冠李戴

eminent pioneers in radio broadcasting 把展览说成是关于著名先驱的展览，但 P2 的描述对象是 everyday life，先驱只在 P1 出现一次，并非展览主题。

33. It is indicated in Paragraph 4 that ____

- [A] the research on radio used to be inadequate.
- [B] the charm of radio remains in the digital age.
- [C] radio listeners could make unexpected gains.
- [D] radio shows have changed little over the years.

第4段表明____

- A) 对无线电的研究过去是不充分的。 B) 无线电的魅力在数字时代依然存在。
- C) 无线电听众可能获得意外收获。 D) 无线电节目多年来变化很小。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 It is indicated in Paragraph 4 that 中 indicated 偏中性，问的是该段已明示的内容，并非作者隐含态度，归为细节题更稳。

【拆句】 It is indicated in Paragraph 4 that ____ it 形式主语 + that 引导真正主语从句；从句被选项补完，无陷阱。

【定位】 for more than 80 pre-digital years, linear speech broadcasting brought the gift of serendipity, random enlivening of a car journey or dull manual task.

在数字时代之前的八十多年里，线性的语音广播带来了“意外发现”的礼物——它能随机点亮一段乏味的开车旅程或无聊的体力劳动。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

the research on radio used to be inadequate 谈研究本身的不充分，但 P4 谈的是听众的体验，而非 radio research 的研究水准。

B) **与原文相反**

the charm of radio remains in the digital age 谈数字时代广播的魅力仍存，但 P4 的时间状语是 80 pre-digital years——前数字时代，并未声称数字时代仍存魅力；P5 的转折反而暗示在数字时代下广播的偶遇之乐在消退。

C) **✓ 正确**

the gift of serendipity ↔ **unexpected gains**

things I thought I'd never be interested in...ice hockey perhaps ↔ **unexpected**

预判得到的“意外收获”与 radio listeners could make unexpected gains 几乎逐字对应，C 即正确答案。

D) **无中生有**

radio shows have changed little over the years 谈节目本身变化不大，但 P4 谈的是听众收获的性质（意外性），并未对节目内容的演变作纵向比较。

34. The expression "talking on the brush handle" in Paragraphs 3 and 6 refers to the act of ____

- [A] making a loud noise.
- [B] having a casual chat.
- [C] starting a trivial quarrel.
- [D] humming a popular song.

第3段和第6段中的表达“talking on the brush handle”指的是____的行为

A) 制造大声噪音。 B) 进行随意闲聊。 C) 开始琐碎争吵。 D) 哼唱流行歌曲。

【答案】 B (词义句意题)

【判型】 The expression...refers to the act of ____ 问短语指代的行为，属典型的词义/短语句意题。

【拆句】 The expression "talking on the brush handle" in Paragraphs 3 and 6 refers to the act of ____ 主语 The expression, 介词短语限定段落，refers to 谓语；act of 后接选项动名词。结构平铺直叙。

【定位】 A woman says there have been fewer street fights since the arrival of the wireless but also less stopping and "talking on the brush handle".

一位女士说，自从无线电出现以来，街头打架变少了，但也少了人们驻足在扫帚柄上闲聊的情景。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

making a loud noise 谈大声噪音，但 P3 把它与 fewer street fights 并列，brush handle 不可能也是负面行为，与并列方向不符。

B) ✓ 正确

less stopping and "talking on the brush handle" ↔ **having a casual chat**

lost the neighbourly habit of "talking on the brush handle" ↔ **casual chat**

P3 的并列与 P6 的 neighbourly habit 共同把 brush handle 锁定为邻里闲聊，B 与预判完全一致。

C) 偷换概念

starting a trivial quarrel 谈引发小争吵，仍是负面活动，与 brush handle 在并列结构里的正面属性不符。

D) 张冠李戴

humming a popular song 谈哼唱流行歌，是 P3 前文 workmen whistle new tunes 的内容，与 brush handle 所处的并列结构无关。

35. In the last paragraph, the author intends to express the opinion that ____

- [A] technology should be aimed at benefiting humans.
- [B] actions should be taken to revive the art of listening.
- [C] adolescents should form healthy social media habits.
- [D] people should adopt a sensible attitude to innovations.

在最后一段,作者意图表达的观点是____

- A) 技术应该以造福人类为目标。 B) 应该采取行动来复兴倾听的艺术。
C) 青少年应该养成健康的社交媒体习惯。 D) 人们应该对创新采取明智的态度。

【答案】 D (主旨题)

【判型】 the author intends to express the opinion that ____ 限定在末段并问意图主张，属局部主旨题，需对末段做串线归纳。

【拆句】 In the last paragraph, the author intends to express the opinion that ____ 介词短语作状语限定段落，主干 the author intends to express the opinion, that 从句被选项补完。无陷阱。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

technology should be aimed at benefiting humans 谈技术应以人为本，但末段并未对技术开发的目标导向作任何规范性主张——作者只谈如何应对，不谈如何研发。

B) 以偏概全

actions should be taken to revive the art of listening 把恢复听的艺术作为主张，但末段 is the art of mere listening endangered? 只是抛出问题，作者随后用 Some will say...though I suppose you can then worry about... 的让步否定了“复兴听之艺术”作为主张的强度。

C) 以偏概全

adolescents should form healthy social media habits 把建议对象缩到青少年的社交媒体习惯，但原文 shield the youngest 只是建议中的一小部分，且谈的是“保护”而非“养成习惯”。

D) ✓ 正确

asking whether to control them a bit or shield the youngest ↔

a sensible attitude to innovations

innovation will happen ↔ **innovations**

末段建议被概括为“理性看待创新”，与 people should adopt a sensible attitude to innovations 一一对应，D 即正确答案。

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。

The pioneers of wireless saw it as a gift to all the people.

第1段，第1句

"see...as..." (把.....看作.....) 是四六级阅读和写作中的常见结构，且宾语补足语的识别是考试高频考点，掌握后可迁移至大量类似句式。

Sir John Reith said that it would end "isolation of the spirit" and rejoiced: "It does not matter how many thousands may be listening, there is always enough for others...the genius and the fool, the wealthy and the poor listen simultaneously."

第1段，第2句

本句覆盖主语、谓语、宾语、宾语从句、主语从句、形式主语、状语、并列主语等多种成分，且包含 there be 结构和情态动词结构。形式主语与真正主语的区分、并列主语的识别、从句边界的划分都是典型的易错点，训练价值较高。

Opening this week, a book and exhibition curated by Beatty Rubens at the Bodleian in Oxford records how radio changed everyday life from 1922 to 1939.

第2段，第2句

本句结构高度典型，符合四六级和考研阅读中常见的长难句模式：主句主语较长且带后置定语，谓语后接宾语从句，句首有分词短语作状语。这种「修饰成分 + 主语(带后置定语) + 谓语 + 宾语从句」的模式在新闻报道和学术文本中频繁出现，掌握后可大量迁移。宾语从句由疑问词引导也是常考结构。唯一不足是句子整体长度和复杂度尚未达到最难级别，但已具备很强的代表性。

She draws on letters, diaries and fiction, and a 1939 field notebook of verbatim audience research by Winifred Gill.

第2段，第3句

本句可练习短语动词 "draw on" 的识别、并列宾语的划分以及后置定语 "of verbatim audience research" 和 "by Winifred Gill" 的归属判断。但成分种类较单一，缺少定语从句、状语从句等复杂成分，训练价值中等偏低。

A woman says there have been fewer street fights since the arrival of the wireless but also less stopping and "talking on the brush handle".

第3段，第4句

主句 + 宾语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，宾语从句省略 that 也是高频现象。从句中 there have been 搭配 since 时间状语的现在完成时用法，以及 but also 连接并列成分的模式，都是典型的考试句式，掌握后可广泛迁移。

I loved the man from the Thirties research who found that wireless suddenly offered "a lot of variety...things I thought I'd never be interested in...ice hockey perhaps".

第4段，第2句

句子覆盖主谓宾、定语从句（含关系代词作主语和省略关系代词两种情况）、宾语从句、插入语、状语等多种成分，且存在定语从句嵌套和介词宾语前置等易错点，作为成分划分练习句能有效训练学生识别嵌套结构和省略现象的能力。

In my own book about radio I recorded how, on one drive: "I caught up with the news, learnt some 17th-century history, and was startlingly educated by an unpretentious programme on the history of the stethoscope."

第4段，第4句

本句涵盖的成分较为丰富:主句包含主语、谓语、宾语和地点状语;宾语从句包含主语、三个并列谓语、两个直接宾语、一个介词宾语、时间状语、程度状语和方式状语。特别是宾语从句的并列谓语结构和被动语态的识别,以及介词短语在不同位置的作用判断,都是很好的练习点。

And while it is wonderful to take a walk with anything in your headphones, infinite choice encourages us to shrink into niche interests and sympathetic beliefs.

第5段，第3句

主句包含宾语补足语 "to shrink...", 状语从句含形式主语 "it" 和真正主语 "to take...", 涵盖两个易混淆的语法点，且有并列介词宾语 "niche interests and sympathetic beliefs", 成分丰富，训练价值较高

Some will say the audiobook boom revives it, though I suppose you can then worry about the decline of reading.

第6段，第2句

主句 + 让步状语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常典型，省略 that 的宾语从句也是常考点，情态动词 can 的使用同样高频。句式代表性强，掌握后可迁移到大量真题句型

But inventions shape all of us and it is worth noticing when techno-social habits do change, and asking whether to control them a bit or shield the youngest.

第6段，第3句

综合来看，本句主干识别难度适中（形式主语需识别但不算特别隐蔽），嵌套层次合理（两层嵌套 + 并列），时态简单，但成分种类丰富、结构典型性高。作为 句子结构 + 时态 训练材料，本句能够让学生练习多种核心考点（形式主语、宾语从句、并列结构），且句式常见、可迁移性强，推荐优先用于教学。

Whatever we do, innovation will happen.

第6段，第4句

"Whatever" 引导的让步状语从句是四六级和考研中的常见结构,这类复合关系代词引导的从句在阅读理解和写作中频繁出现,掌握后迁移价值高。

Today we fret about the isolating culture of smartphone-staring and selfie-vanity, but already in 1939 there was that lady regretting how, when all her street got wirelasses, it lost the neighbourly habit of "talking on the brush handle".

第6段，第5句

句子覆盖成分丰富:包含there be存在句、现在分词作后置定语、宾语从句、时间状语从句、介词短语作定语等多种结构,且there be结构中真正主语的识别、分词定语的判定都是常见易错点,训练价值高。

It's enough to make a person put down the smartphone and go out front with a yard broom.

第6段，第6句

形式主语 it + 系动词 + 形容词 + 不定式真实主语的结构在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，是典型的书面语句式。"形容词 + enough + to do" 也是常考搭配。掌握本句可迁移到大量同类句型。

What can be learnt about wireless from Sir John Reith?

第31题 题干

特殊疑问句配合情态动词被动语态是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，特别是学术类文本中询问某个来源或研究能提供什么信息的表达非常典型，掌握后可大量复用。

the research on radio used to be inadequate.

第33题, A

"used to" 结构在考试阅读中较为常见, 用于对比过去与现在的状态变化, 具有一定代表性, 但简单句本身在真题长难句中占比不高, 典型性中等。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 41 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。

innovation

B2

n. 创新;革新(指行为或过程)

本篇4次 · 真题 33 句

handle

A2

v. 处理

本篇3次 · 真题 19 句

would

A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇2次 · 真题 304 句

audience

A2

n. 观众

本篇2次 · 真题 16 句

smartphone

B1

n. 智能手机

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

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

digital

B1

adj. 数字的

本篇1次 · 真题 72 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

user A2

n. 使用者

本篇1次·真题 52 句

opinion A2

n. 观点

本篇1次·真题 44 句

gain B1

v. 获得;赢得

本篇1次·真题 43 句

reading A1

n. 阅读

本篇1次·真题 42 句

aim B1

v. 瞄准

本篇1次·真题 35 句

medium B1

adj. 中等的

本篇1次·真题 35 句

network B1

n. 网络

本篇1次·真题 33 句

intend B1

v. 打算, 计划

本篇1次·真题 31 句

belief B1

n. 相信

本篇1次·真题 25 句

select B1

v. 选择, 挑选

本篇1次·真题 24 句

indicate B2

v. 表明

本篇1次·真题 23 句

expression B1

n. 表达

本篇1次·真题 22 句

variety B1

n. 多样化

本篇1次·真题 22 句

technological B2

adj. 技术的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

multiple

B2

adj. 多个的

本篇1次·真题16句

adopt

B1

v. 采纳

本篇1次·真题14句

boom

B1

n. 繁荣

本篇1次·真题13句

era

B2

n. 时代

本篇1次·真题13句

random

B2

adj. 随机的

本篇1次·真题13句

interested

A1

adj. 感兴趣的

本篇1次·真题12句

fiction

B2

n. 小说

本篇1次·真题11句

suddenly

A2

adv. 突然地

本篇1次·真题11句

inadequate

B2

adj. 不充分的

本篇1次·真题10句

consciousness

C1

n. 意识

本篇1次·真题9句

mere

B2

adj. 仅仅的

本篇1次·真题9句

accessible

B2

adj. 可到达的

本篇1次·真题8句

interpersonal

B2

adj. 人际的

本篇1次·真题8句

journey

A2

n. 旅行, 旅程

本篇1次·真题8句

wealthy

B2

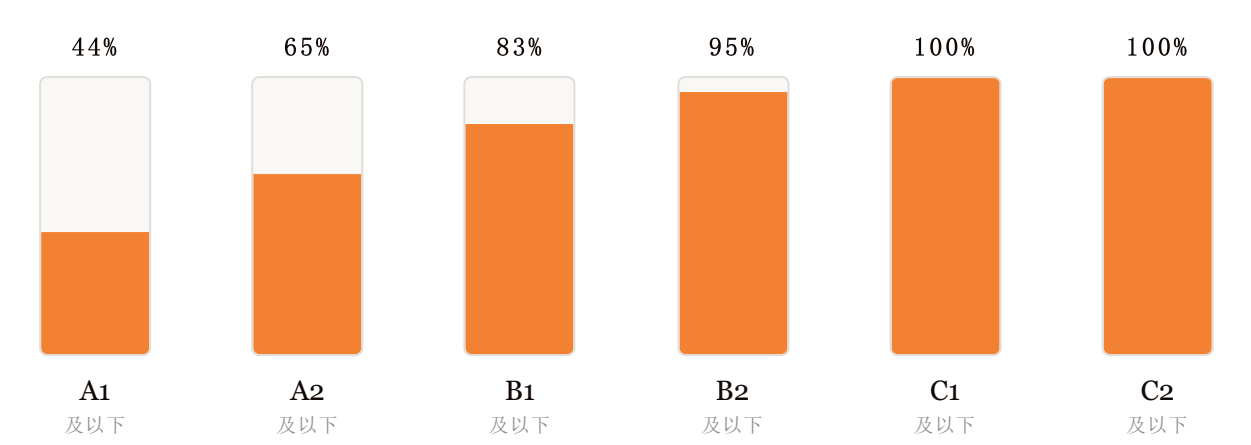
adj. 富有的

本篇1次·真题8句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 269 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **269** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本篇共 13 个·约 5%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）· 数据为全文去重词 269 个· 末柱为 100%



考研英语一 · 2026年 · 全卷构成

Section I	完形填空（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A	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 →

2026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2026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(2026)

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 When Tom Swetnam joined the U.S. Forest Service in the 1970s, his mandate was to "put everything out," he recalled. But when Swetnam enrolled in graduate school at the University of Arizona's Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research, he was surprised to find a record of repeated blazes dating back hundreds of years before European colonists arrived on the continent. Some of the trees he analyzed bore more than 20 fire scars among their rings.

当Tom Swetnam在20世纪70年代加入美国林务局时,他回忆说,自己的任务是"扑灭一切火灾"。但当Swetnam进入亚利桑那大学树木年轮研究实验室攻读研究生时,他惊讶地发现,在欧洲殖民者到达这片大陆之前的数百年间,有反复发生火灾的记录。他分析的一些树木的年轮中有超过20处火灾疤痕。

P2 The fact that fires happened so often meant they couldn't have been severe enough to kill most trees. Instead, a growing body of research showed that frequent, low-severity fires made many ecosystems healthier. They rid the forest of dead and sick trees, reducing competition and curbing the spread of disease. Because flammable material couldn't build up on the landscape, blazes tended to move slowly and peter out when they reached the footprints of previous burns.

火灾如此频繁发生的事实意味着它们不可能严重到足以杀死大多数树木。相反,越来越多的研究表明,频繁的低强度火灾使许多生态系统更加健康。它们清除了森林中死亡和患病的树木,减少了竞争并抑制了疾病的传播。由于易燃物质无法在地表堆积,火势往往移动缓慢,并在到达先前燃烧过的区域时逐渐熄灭。

P3 In 2022, Swetnam and other scientists teamed up to compile a database of fire-scarred trees from across the continent. Their North American tree-ring fire-scar network (NAFSN) provided the basis for a study published last month. In the study, the researchers compared the historical fire cadence with the wildfires recorded over the past few decades, and uncovered a striking shortfall. The NAFSN sites

experienced less than a quarter of the number of fires that would have been expected without fire suppression.

2022年,Swetnam和其他科学家合作编制了一个来自整个大陆的火灾疤痕树木数据库。他们的北美树木年轮火灾疤痕网络(NAFSN)为上个月发表的一项研究提供了基础。在该研究中,研究人员将历史火灾频率与过去几十年记录的野火进行了比较,发现了显著的短缺。NAFSN站点经历的火灾数量不到没有火灾抑制情况下预期数量的四分之一。

P4 This deficit is a testament to the effectiveness of modern firefighting, said Kelly Martin, a past president of the International Association of Wildland Fire. "Yet the combined consequences of suppression and climate change have eroded humanity's ability to suppress fires, particularly those that ignite under the most dangerous weather conditions."

国际荒地火灾协会前主席Kelly Martin说,这一缺口证明了现代消防的有效性。"然而,抑制和气候变化的综合后果削弱了人类抑制火灾的能力,特别是那些在最危险天气条件下点燃的火灾。"

P5 To prevent entire ecosystems from going up in smoke, Martin said, people must bring healthy fire back to places that need it. At Yosemite National Park, Martin oversaw the use of what is known as prescribed burns to make the landscape more resilient. These fires were carefully planned and intentionally ignited during periods when weather kept the blazes easy to control, and helped eliminate some of the fuel that had built up around the important park's facilities. Research shows that these prescribed burns make subsequent wildfires less severe, even if later fires happen under the most dangerous weather conditions.

Martin说,为了防止整个生态系统化为灰烬,人们必须将健康的火灾带回需要它的地方。在Yosemite国家公园,Martin监督使用所谓的计划性燃烧来使景观更具韧性。这些火灾是经过精心规划的,并在天气条件使火势易于控制的时期有意点燃,有助于消除在公园重要设施周围积累的部分燃料。研究表明,这些计划性燃烧使随后的野火强度降低,即使后来的火灾发生在最危险的天气条件下。

P6 Yet even as scientists and public officials increasingly agree on the need for more fires in our forests, climate change is making this tactic more challenging, experts said. "It's a double-edged sword because wildfires are getting more severe and larger under climate change and we need this work even more, but then the work gets more challenging," said Susan Prichard, a fire ecologist at the University of Washington.

专家说,然而,尽管科学家和公职人员越来越一致认为我们的森林需要更多火灾,但气候变化正在使这一策略更具挑战性。华盛顿大学火灾生态学家Susan Prichard说:"这是一把双刃剑,因为在气候变化下野火变得更加严重和更大,我们更需要这项工作,但这项工作也变得更加具挑战性。"

题目与逐题解析

36. According to Paragraph 1, Swetnam was surprised by ____

- [A] the scarcity of tree-ring research in the U.S.
- [B] the firefighting measures in ancient Europe.
- [C] the forest management practices in the 1970s.
- [D] the number of wildfires in precolonial times.

根据第1段,Swetnam对什么感到惊讶

- A) 美国树木年轮研究的稀缺性 B) 古代欧洲的灭火措施 C) 20世纪70年代的森林管理做法

D) 前殖民时代野火的数量

【答案】 **D** (细节题)

【判型】 According to Paragraph 1, Swetnam was surprised by 直问段内一个具体事实，无 infer/imply/suggest 等推断信号。

【拆句】 Swetnam was surprised by ____ 是含被动语态的不完整陈述句，by 后接的就是让他惊讶的对象，选项是这个 by 短语的延续；句法上无陷阱。

【定位】 But when Swetnam enrolled in graduate school at the University of Arizona's Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research, he was surprised to find a record of repeated blazes dating back hundreds of years before European colonists arrived on the continent.

但是当 Swetnam 进入亚利桑那大学树轮研究室读研时，他惊讶地发现一份记录显示，早在欧洲殖民者抵达这片大陆几百年前就已存在反复发生的火灾。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

the scarcity of tree-ring research in the U.S. 说“美国树轮研究稀缺”，但 P1 只提到 Swetnam 进入了一所树轮研究室，未评价研究是否稀缺。

B) **偷换概念**

the firefighting measures in ancient Europe. 说“古代欧洲的灭火措施”，但 European colonists 只用欧洲殖民者作时间参照，从未谈古代欧洲如何灭火。

C) **答非所问**

the forest management practices in the 1970s. 看似贴近 When Tom Swetnam joined the U.S. Forest Service in the 1970s, his mandate was to put everything out, 但这是他的职责，不是让他惊讶的内容；让他惊讶的在 But 之后。

D) **✓ 正确**

repeated blazes dating back hundreds of years before European colonists arrived on the continent

↔ **the number of wildfires in precolonial times**

Some of the trees he analyzed bore more than 20 fire scars among their rings. ↔

the number of wildfires in precolonial times

预判的“殖民前反复火灾”两要素——殖民前 + 火灾很多——恰好被 the number of wildfires in precolonial times 一句覆盖，无多无少。

37. Paragraph 2 mainly focuses on ____

- [A] the causes of previous burns.
- [B] the treatment of diseased trees.
- [C] the benefits of low-severity fires.
- [D] the importance of forest ecosystems.

第2段主要关注

A) 以往火灾的原因 B) 病树的处理 C) 低烈度火灾的益处 D) 森林生态系统的重要性

【答案】 C (主旨题)

【判型】 Paragraph 2 mainly focuses on 问的是整段焦点，是典型的段落主旨题（属主旨题的段级版本）。

【拆句】 Paragraph 2 mainly focuses on ____ 是简单陈述句加空格，on 的宾语就是焦点对象，结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 Instead, a growing body of research showed that frequent, low-severity fires made many ecosystems healthier.

相反，越来越多的研究表明，频繁、低强度的火灾让许多生态系统更健康。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

the causes of previous burns. 表“旧火的成因”，但 previous burns 只在末句作位置参照（火走到旧火痕处就熄），并未追溯其原因。

B) 以偏概全

the treatment of diseased trees. 来自 They rid the forest of dead and sick trees, 但这只是益处之一，远不能覆盖段内的多项并列益处。

C) ✓ 正确

frequent, low-severity fires made many ecosystems healthier ↔

the benefits of low-severity fires.

reducing competition and curbing the spread of disease ↔ **the benefits of low-severity fires.**

预判的“低强度火带来好处”被 the benefits of low-severity fires. 直接命中，无任何遗漏。

D) 答非所问

the importance of forest ecosystems. 说“森林生态系统的重要性”，但本段焦点是“低强度火带来的好处”，森林本身的重要性并不是段落话题。

38. What did the study find about the wildfires over the past few decades?

- [A] Their intensity has vastly fluctuated.
- [B] Their frequency has markedly decreased.
- [C] Their threats have been underestimated.
- [D] Their records have been misinterpreted.

关于过去几十年的野火,该研究发现了什么

A) 它们的强度大幅波动 B) 它们的频率显著下降 C) 它们的威胁被低估了 D) 它们的记录被误读了

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 What did the study find about the wildfires over the past few decades? 直接问研究的发现，是被研究句承载的客观事实，归类为细节题。

【拆句】 What did the study find about the wildfires over the past few decades? 是 wh- 一般疑问句；about 短语限定 find 的范围；选项均为 Their + 名词 + 谓语 句式，是对 wildfires 这一主题的属性描述，结构清晰。

【定位】 In the study, the researchers compared the historical fire cadence with the wildfires recorded over the past few decades, and uncovered a striking shortfall. The NAFSN sites experienced less than a quarter of the number of fires that would have been expected without fire suppression.

在这项研究中，研究者把历史上的火灾节律与近几十年记录的野火相比较，发现了一个惊人的缺口：NAFSN 各站点经历的火灾数量不到原本（在没有灭火措施时）应当出现数量的四分之一。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

Their intensity has vastly fluctuated. 谈强度的剧烈波动，但 P3 只比较“数量”，未对强度做时间序列上的波动评估。

B) **✓ 正确**

less than a quarter of the number of fires that would have been expected ↔

Their frequency has markedly decreased.

uncovered a striking shortfall ↔ **Their frequency has markedly decreased.**

预判的“实际数量大幅下降”被 Their frequency has markedly decreased. 同义替换覆盖，且没有引入定位句以外的信息。

C) **无中生有**

Their threats have been underestimated. 说野火的威胁被低估，但 P3 全段未对野火威胁的“被认知程度”做评论。

D) **与原文相反**

Their records have been misinterpreted. 说野火记录被误解，但 P3 没说任何“既有解读出错”的内容，研究只是做了新比较。

39. What can be inferred about modern firefighting?

- [A] Its workforce needs more training.
- [B] Its effectiveness is questioned by the public.
- [C] It may render traditional tactics useless.
- [D] It may make severe fires harder to put out.

关于现代消防可以推断出什么

- A) 其工作人员需要更多培训 B) 其有效性受到公众质疑 C) 它可能使传统战术失效
D) 它可能使严重火灾更难扑灭

【答案】 D (推断题)

【判型】 What can be inferred about modern firefighting? 句中 inferred 是推断题硬标志。

【拆句】 What can be inferred about modern firefighting? 是含情态被动 can be inferred 的 wh- 疑问句，about 短语界定推断对象；选项主语是 Its，回指 modern firefighting；无陷阱。

【定位】 Yet the combined consequences of suppression and climate change have eroded humanity's ability to suppress fires, particularly those that ignite under the most dangerous weather conditions.

然而，灭火措施与气候变化的共同后果已经削弱了人类压制火灾的能力——尤其是那些在最危险天气条件下被点燃的火。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

Its workforce needs more training. 把问题归结到消防员培训，但 P4 没有任何句子提到培训、人手或队伍。

B) 与原文相反

Its effectiveness is questioned by the public. 说公众质疑现代灭火，但 This deficit is a testament to the effectiveness of modern firefighting 恰恰肯定了它的有效性，文中也没有公众态度。

C) 过度推断

It may render traditional tactics useless. 说现代灭火让传统手段变得无用，但 P4 既未对比新旧手段，也未否定任何传统做法。

D) ✓ 正确

eroded humanity's ability to suppress fires ↔ **It may make severe fires harder to put out.**
those that ignite under the most dangerous weather conditions ↔

It may make severe fires harder to put out.

预判的“极端条件下的火更难扑灭”恰好是 It may make severe fires harder to put out. 的客观转述，且 may 一词正对应推断的语气。

40. Both Martin and Prichard would agree that ____

- [A] it is challenging to predict large wildfires.
- [B] it is urgent to assess the use of planned fires.
- [C] it is necessary to introduce prescribed burns.
- [D] it is rewarding to double fire detection efforts.

Martin和Prichard都会同意

- A) 预测大型野火具有挑战性 B) 评估计划火灾的使用是紧迫的 C) 引入规定烧除是必要的
D) 加倍火灾探测工作是值得的

【答案】 C (态度题)

【判型】 Both Martin and Prichard would agree that 问的是两人共同的态度/立场，是态度题的双人共识子类型。

【拆句】 Both Martin and Prichard would agree that ____ 是用 would agree 引出宾语从句的不完整陈述句；选项是 it is + 形容词 + to do 句式的延续；从句结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

it is challenging to predict large wildfires. 谈“预测大型野火困难”，但 Martin 与 Prichard 都未谈预测，wildfires are getting more severe and larger 只是给出趋势，而不是说预测难。

B) 偷换概念

it is urgent to assess the use of planned fires. 说“紧迫地评估计划火的使用”，但两位专家都没有谈评估这件事——他们直接谈“使用”。

C) ✓ 正确

Martin oversaw the use of what is known as prescribed burns to make the landscape more resilient

↔ **it is necessary to introduce prescribed burns.**

we need this work even more ↔ **it is necessary to introduce prescribed burns.**

C 项是 Martin 的明确主张 + Prichard 的强烈呼应的最大公约数；预判的“共同支持引入受控火”正是 C 项的内容。

D) 无中生有

it is rewarding to double fire detection efforts. 说“加倍火灾探测有回报”，但 P5、P6 都没提火灾探测/侦测，更没说要“加倍”。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

21 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。

But when Swetnam enrolled in graduate school at the University of Arizona's Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research, he was surprised to find a record of repeated blazes dating back hundreds of years before European colonists arrived on the continent.

第1段，第2句

本句结构高度典型：时间状语从句 + 主句 + 嵌套时间从句的组合，以及被动语态 + 不定式状语 + 分词定语的搭配，是四六级和考研阅读中常见的叙事性长句模式。掌握本句的切分和成分分析方法，可直接迁移到大量类似真题句式。

Some of the trees he analyzed bore more than 20 fire scars among their rings.

第1段，第3句

本句涵盖了主谓宾结构、定语从句（尤其是省略关系代词的限制性定语从句）、介词短语作状语等多种成分，且定语从句嵌套在主语中是考试常见易错点，适合练习主语边界划分和从句识别

The fact that fires happened so often meant they couldn't have been severe enough to kill most trees.

第2段，第1句

名词 + 同位语从句（尤其是 fact that）是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构；主句 + 宾语从句的组合也极为常见；句中还涉及情态动词表推测、enough to 表程度等典型用法，学习后可迁移到大量真题句式。

Instead, a growing body of research showed that frequent, low-severity fires made many ecosystems healthier.

第2段，第2句

本句包含常见的 that 引导宾语从句和 make 使役动词结构，均为四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。结构具有一定代表性，掌握后可迁移到类似句型。

They rid the forest of dead and sick trees, reducing competition and curbing the spread of disease.

第2段，第3句

简单句 + 现在分词短语作状语是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。'rid...of...' 固定搭配和分词短语的运用具有较强的代表性，掌握后可在类似句型中复用。

In 2022, Swetnam and other scientists teamed up to compile a database of fire-scarred trees from across the continent.

第3段，第1句

句中涵盖了主语、谓语、时间状语、目的状语四种成分，且目的状语是不定式短语（内含动词、宾语、介词短语定语），可以练习不定式作状语的识别，但整体成分种类不算丰富，缺少宾语、表语、定语从句等常见易错点。

Their North American tree-ring fire-scar network (NAFSN) provided the basis for a study published last month.

第3段，第2句

结构具有较高的典型性。这种"主语 + 谓语 + 宾语 + 后置定语修饰"的模式在学术英语和四六级阅读中极为常见，尤其是主语和宾语均由多个修饰成分扩展的情况，学习者掌握这类句式后可以迁移到大量类似的长句阅读和理解中。

In the study, the researchers compared the historical fire cadence with the wildfires recorded over the past few decades, and uncovered a striking shortfall.

第3段，第3句

本句体现了学术类文章中常见的简单句结构：句首状语 + 主语 + 并列谓语 + 各自的宾语，以及后置定语修饰名词。这种"一个主语带两个动作"的并列谓语句式、以及过去分词作后置定语的运用，在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，具有较高的代表性和迁移价值。

The NAFSN sites experienced less than a quarter of the number of fires that would have been expected without fire suppression.

第3段，第4句

主句 + 限制性定语从句的组合是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式；定语从句修饰宾语中的名词、且使用虚拟语气表达假设，也是学术文本常见模式；量词比较结构 less than a quarter of 在科技和社科类真题中反复出现；本句结构具有很强的代表性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子

This deficit is a testament to the effectiveness of modern firefighting, said Kelly Martin, a past president of the International Association of Wildland Fire.

第4段，第1句

涵盖主系表结构、后置定语短语、插入语等成分，有一定练习价值，但成分种类有限，缺少宾语、状语从句等更丰富的结构。

To prevent entire ecosystems from going up in smoke, Martin said, people must bring healthy fire back to places that need it.

第5段，第1句

覆盖主谓宾、目的状语、地点状语、定语从句，成分种类丰富；情态动词作谓语、不定式作状语、定语从句中关系代词作主语都是易错点，适合练习成分划分和从句识别，训练价值较高

At Yosemite National Park, Martin oversaw the use of what is known as prescribed burns to make the landscape more resilient.

第5段，第2句

句子涵盖主谓宾结构、地点状语、目的状语、介词宾语从句、被动语态等多种成分，特别是 what 引导的名词性从句作介词宾语这一结构是考试常见易错点，训练价值较高。

These fires were carefully planned and intentionally ignited during periods when weather kept the blazes easy to control, and helped eliminate some of the fuel that had built up around the important park's facilities.

第5段，第3句

主句包含主语、并列谓语（被动 + 主动）、时间状语（含嵌套的状语从句）、宾语（含嵌套的定语从句），成分种类丰富。状语从句包含主语、谓语、宾语、宾补结构，定语从句包含关系代词作主语、谓语、地点状语。涉及的易错点包括：并列谓语的识别、被动语态与主动语态的混合、定语从句关系代词的成分判定、过去完成时与一般过去时的区分、keep + 宾语 + 宾补结构。适合作为综合划分练习句。

Research shows that these prescribed burns make subsequent wildfires less severe, even if later fires happen under the most dangerous weather conditions.

第5段，第4句

主句 + 宾语从句 + 让步状语从句的结构在学术类文章和考试真题中非常常见。shows that 引导宾语从句、even if 引导让步状语从句、make + 宾语 + 宾补的使役结构，都是四六级和考研的高频考点句式，具有很高的代表性和迁移价值

Yet even as scientists and public officials increasingly agree on the need for more fires in our forests, climate change is making this tactic more challenging, experts said.

第6段，第1句

引述结构后置、宾语从句嵌套状语从句、让步状语从句前置、使役动词带宾补，这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式；转折逻辑（尽管...但是...）也是典型议论文结构，掌握后可迁移到大量类似长句。

"It's a double-edged sword because wildfires are getting more severe and larger under climate change and we need this work even more, but then the work gets more challenging," said Susan Prichard, a fire ecologist at the University of Washington.

第6段，第2句

本句覆盖主谓宾、主系表、双宾、状语从句、并列结构等多种成分类型，包含倒装、引语、并列连词 and/but 的使用、原因状语从句的识别等考点，成分丰富且具有实战价值，适合作为综合练习句。

What can be inferred about modern firefighting?

第39题 题干

疑问句加被动语态加情态动词的组合在四六级和考研阅读理解的题干中非常常见,尤其是"What can be inferred/concluded"这类提问方式是标准的推断题句式,掌握后可直接迁移到大量真题

it is challenging to predict large wildfires.

第40题，A

'it is + 形容词 + to do'是四六级和考研阅读中极为高频的句式，掌握这一结构后可以迁移到大量类似句子的理解和写作中，具有很强的代表性。

it is urgent to assess the use of planned fires.

第40题，B

"It is + 形容词 + to do" 是四六级和考研中高频出现的句型，在学术写作和正式表达中极为常见，掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似句子的理解和写作中

it is necessary to introduce prescribed burns.

第40题，C

结构典型性较高。"it is + 形容词 + to do" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句型,在议论文、说明文中大量出现,用于表达客观判断或普遍看法。掌握这一结构后,学生可以迁移至大量类似句型,如 "it is important/possible/difficult to do" 等。句型本身简洁规范,具有较强的代表性和学习价值。

it is rewarding to double fire detection efforts.

第40题，D

"it is + 形容词 + to do" 是四六级和考研英语阅读中高频出现的句式，具有较强的代表性和迁移价值，掌握后可应用于大量类似结构。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 56 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。

wildfire B2

n. 野火

本篇6次 · 真题 12 句

severe B2

adj. 严重的

本篇4次 · 真题 17 句

climate B1

n. 气候

本篇3次 · 真题 50 句

challenging B2

adj. 有挑战性的

本篇3次 · 真题 14 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本篇2次 · 真题 304 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇2次 · 真题 150 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇2次 · 真题 61 句

landscape B1

n. 风景

本篇2次 · 真题 29 句

previous B1

adj. 先前的

本篇2次 · 真题 24 句

continent A2

n. 大陆

本篇2次 · 真题 15 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次·真题 172 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本篇1次·真题 112 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇1次·真题 88 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本篇1次·真题 77 句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本篇1次·真题 75 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本篇1次·真题 71 句

measure B1

v. 测量

本篇1次·真题 65 句

publish B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本篇1次·真题 52 句

site A2

n. 地点

本篇1次·真题 45 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本篇1次·真题 42 句

official B1

adj. 官方的

本篇1次·真题 42 句

material B1

n. 材料

本篇1次·真题 41 句

increasingly B2

adv. 越来越; 日益; 不断增加地

本篇1次·真题 40 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本篇1次·真题 38 句

management B1

n. 管理

本篇1次·真题 36 句

graduate B1

n. 毕业生

本篇1次·真题 34 句

consequence

B2

n. 结果

本篇1次·真题 33 句

network

B1

n. 网络

本篇1次·真题 33 句

particularly

B2

adv. 尤其，特别（强调某事物）

本篇1次·真题 32 句

importance

B1

n. 重要性

本篇1次·真题 31 句

threat

B1

n. 威胁

本篇1次·真题 31 句

humanity

B2

n. 人类（总称）

本篇1次·真题 29 句

traditional

B1

adj. 传统的

本篇1次·真题 28 句

association

B2

n. 协会

本篇1次·真题 27 句

historical

B2

adj. 历史的

本篇1次·真题 26 句

mainly

B1

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 26 句

basis

B2

n. 基础;根据

本篇1次·真题 23 句

analyze

B2

v. 分析

本篇1次·真题 21 句

eliminate

B2

v. 消除

本篇1次·真题 21 句

workforce

B2

n. （一国或一地区的）劳动力，劳动人口

本篇1次·真题 21 句

database

B2

n. 数据库

本篇1次·真题 18 句

assess

B2

v. 评估

本篇1次·真题 17 句

growing A2

adj. 增长的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

fuel B1

n. 燃料

本篇1次·真题 14 句

entire B1

adj. 整个的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

underestimate B2

v. 低估

本篇1次·真题 13 句

curb B2

v. 抑制

本篇1次·真题 12 句

decrease B1

v. 减少, 降低

本篇1次·真题 12 句

slowly A1

adv. 缓慢地

本篇1次·真题 11 句

urgent B2

adj. 紧急的, 急迫的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

frequent B1

adj. 频繁的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

recall B2

v. 回忆起, 记起

本篇1次·真题 10 句

surprised A2

adj. 感到惊讶的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

carefully A2

adv. 仔细地

本篇1次·真题 9 句

facility B2

n. 设施

本篇1次·真题 9 句

mandate C1

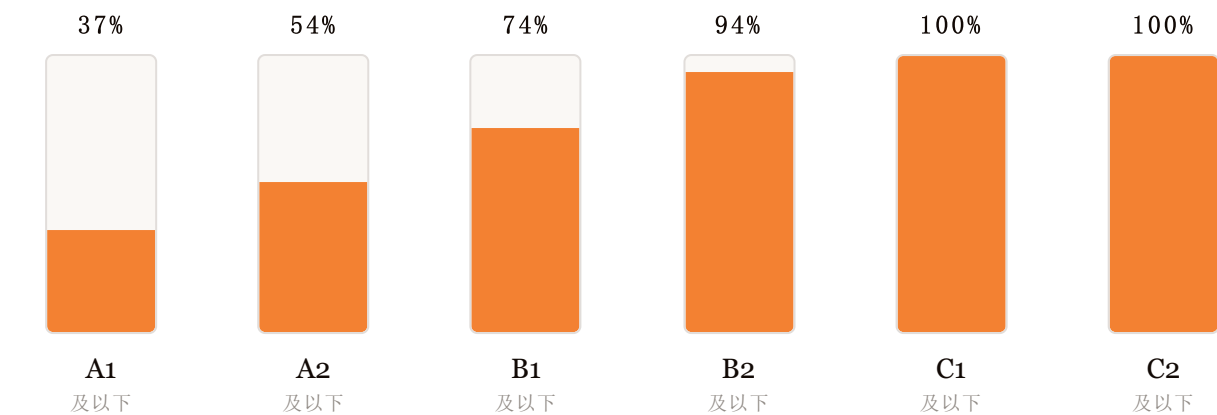
n. 授权

本篇1次·真题 8 句

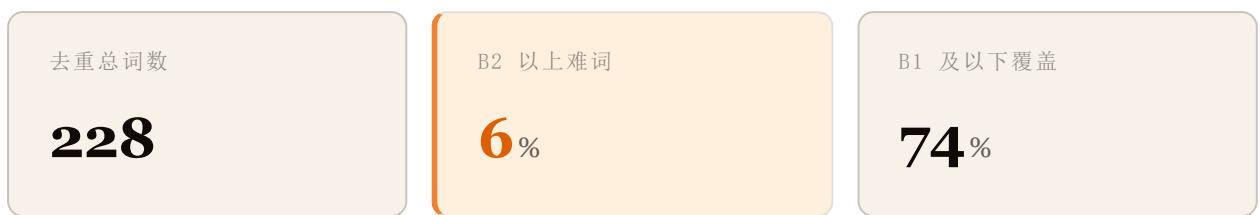
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 228 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 228 个单词, 按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比 (CDF), 最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上 (C1/C2) 为高阶词, 本篇共 14 个·约 6%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 228 个 · 末柱为 100%



考研英语一 · 2026年 · 全卷构成

Section I	完形填空（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A	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 →

2026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2026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(2026)

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 F, H, and C** have been correctly placed. Mark your answers on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (10 points)

[A] And just read a single poem. In his Oxford lectures, Seamus Heaney argued that a poem draws a picture of reality, a "glimpsed alternative" that sets up a contradiction with your own, in ways little and large. The negotiation, between you and it, is the heart of the matter. What does the poet see that you don't? What does the difference mean? It could be one of the best conversations you ever have. Forget self-help books; reading is self-help in action.

只需读一首诗。Seamus Heaney在牛津的讲座中指出,一首诗描绘了现实的图景,一种"瞥见的替代",以或大或小的方式与你自己的现实形成矛盾。你与诗之间的协商正是问题的核心。诗人看到了什么你看不到的东西?这种差异意味着什么?这可能是你经历过的最好的对话之一。忘掉自助书籍吧;阅读就是实践中的自助。

[B] But for the most part, this isn't what the business community does. I have yet to meet a chief executive who reads regularly. Many skip newspapers, and magazines are a stretch. They don't have time, they say. It's inefficient; they can get the information they need from those around them. At a pinch, they might pick up a business book before a long flight, in the hope that, like a cookbook, it will provide a foolproof recipe. Some are drawn to what I think of as "business car crash" books — the stories of Theranos, Purdue, or WeWork. But outside those narrow pools of interest, a vast ocean awaits, bountiful with simmering ideas, mental adventure and imaginative refreshment.

但在大多数情况下,商界并非如此。我还没遇到过一位定期阅读的首席执行官。许多人不看报纸,杂志更是勉强。他们说没有时间。这样做效率低下;他们可以从周围的人那里获得所需的信息。在紧要关头,他们可能会在长途飞行前拿起一本商业书籍,希望像烹饪书一样,它能提供万无一失的配方。有些

人被我认为"商业车祸"类书籍所吸引——关于Theranos、Purdue或WeWork的故事。但在这些狭窄的兴趣池之外,一片广阔的海洋正等待着,充满了酝酿中的思想、精神冒险和想象力的焕然一新。

- [C] Neuroscientists have been at pains to demonstrate that the pleasure a book provides isn't indulgence; it's good for you. Reading will keep you better informed about the world but it can also improve our tech-shattered ability to concentrate. Standing in the shoes of others fine tunes our social understanding, useful as we struggle to understand friends, neighbours, customers and co-workers. Different parts of our brain engage as we simulate scenes, characters and mental states. Our imagination — remember that? — is rekindled.

神经科学家一直竭力证明,书籍提供的愉悦并非放纵;它对你有益。阅读会让你更好地了解世界,但它也能改善我们被技术破坏的专注能力。站在他人的立场上能微调我们的社会理解力,这在我们努力理解朋友、邻居、客户和同事时很有用。当我们模拟场景、人物和心理状态时,大脑的不同部分会参与其中。我们的想象力——还记得吗?——被重新点燃。

- [D] It is undoubtedly true that all work and no play really does make Jack, or Jill, dull. The cure is right at hand. Reading is cheap, easy and, most important, it's fun. Liberate your imagination this year.

毫无疑问,只工作不玩耍确实会让Jack或Jill变得迟钝。治愈方法就在手边。阅读便宜、简单,最重要的是,它很有趣。今年解放你的想象力吧。

- [E] We are living through a golden age of science writing, so lucid and accessible that even lay readers can relish the unpredictability of discovery. Daunted by uncertainty? Stand in the shoes of scientists and witness the degree to which breakthroughs emerge from accidents, conflict and sheer mental stamina. "We are never sure of anything," says the physicist (and writer) Carlo Rovelli.

我们正生活在科学写作的黄金时代,如此清晰易懂,即使是普通读者也能享受发现的不可预测性。对不确定性感到畏惧?站在科学家的立场上,见证突破在多大程度上源于意外、冲突和纯粹的精神毅力。物理学家(也是作家)Carlo Rovelli说:"我们从不确定任何事情。"

- [F] You don't need to get out more. If, like most business people, you spend your life dashing from office to plane, train to home, boardroom to washroom, what you really need to do is stay in more, sit down — and read a book.

你不需要多出门。如果像大多数商务人士一样,你的生活就是从办公室赶到飞机,从火车赶到家,从会议室赶到洗手间,那么你真正需要做的是多待在家里,坐下来——读一本书。

- [G] Reading has also been found to make us more helpful, to reduce bias, and even to increase longevity — something we will enjoy all the more if we have a good book in our hands. (And yes, all these benefits are more closely associated with physical books than digital ones.)

阅读还被发现能让我们更乐于助人,减少偏见,甚至延长寿命——如果手里有一本好书,我们会更加享受这一切。(是的,所有这些好处与实体书的关联比与电子书的关联更密切。)

- [H] Read fiction. Any fiction. Free yourself from algorithms and choose—anything. You don't need technology for an immersive experience—just surrender to narratives across time and place. Modern (Sebastian Barry or Olga Tokarczuk), classic (Virginia Woolf or James Baldwin) or genre (Stephen King, Margaret Atwood, Georges Simenon)—it doesn't matter. Fiction invites you to

loiter unseen in the lives of others. We are living through a golden age of translation too, so you can go anywhere in time or place.

读小说。任何小说。让自己摆脱算法的束缚,选择——任何东西。你不需要技术来获得沉浸式体验——只需屈服于跨越时空的叙事。现代小说(Sebastian Barry或Olga Tokarczuk)、经典小说(Virginia Woolf或James Baldwin)或类型小说(Stephen King、Margaret Atwood、Georges Simenon)——都无所谓。小说邀请你在他人的生活中悄然徘徊。我们也生活在翻译的黄金时代,所以你可以去任何时间或地点。

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

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

通读验证 按 F→B→E→H→A→C→G→D 从头通读: F 立主张 read a book; B 段首 But ... this isn't what the business community does 的 this 回指 F 的主张, 转折点出现状 (缝1·指代); B 段尾 a vast ocean awaits 总说书海, E 段首 golden age of science writing 推荐第一类读物科普 (缝2·总说→分项); E 与 H 段尾 a golden age of translation too 句式复现+too, E→H 咬合 (缝3·词汇复现); H 推荐小说, A 段首 And just read a single poem 用 And 续推荐诗 (缝4·并列); A 段尾 reading is self-help in action 转向价值, C 段首 it's good for you 开讲益处 (缝5·语义顺承); C 列益处后, G 段首 Reading has also been found 用 also 追加益处 (缝6·递进); G 段尾 all these benefits 收口, D 段首 The cure 收尾、段尾 Liberate your imagination this year 落幕 (缝7·收束)。八段各出现一次、首段独立开篇、尾段收束成立, 整篇连贯。最易勉强的是 E→A 谁先谁后: 靠 E→H 的 golden age + too 复现链把 E 钉在 H 前、A 钉在 H 后, 方不致错位。

41. 正确段 B

【承接前一段】 段 F 指代衔接

本段 But for the most part, this isn't what the business community does

段 F what you really need to do is stay in more, sit down — and read a book

B 段首的 this 正回指 F 段提出的『该做的事——坐下读书』, But 转折说商界人大多不这么做。F 段尾立起主张 what you really need to do is ... read a book, B 段首 But for the most part, this isn't what the business community does 的 this 消解到这个主张: 商界人本该读书, 但大多不读。But 的转折恰好把『主张』与『现状』咬合在 F 之后, 41 紧贴 given 段 F, 位置最好定。

【辨错段】 段 E

E 也能跟在 F 后讲读书, 但它直接推荐科普、跳过了『商界人不读书』这层反差。We are living through a golden age of science writing 一上来就推荐具体读物, 而 F 刚立『该读书』的主张, 逻辑上应先有 B 的 this isn't what the business community does 点出现状反差, 再展开读什么。把 E 放 41 会丢掉 this 对 F 主张的回指, 断了最硬的指代链。

42. 正确段 E

【承接前一段】 段 B 语义承接

本段 We are living through a golden age of science writing

段 B a vast ocean awaits, bountiful with simmering ideas, mental adventure and imaginative refreshment

B 段尾把书海比作『等你的汪洋宝藏』作总说，E 紧接着兑现第一项——推荐科普读物。B 段尾 a vast ocean awaits, bountiful with simmering ideas 抛出『书海宝藏』的总览，E 段首 golden age of science writing 是这总说后的第一项具体推荐（科普）。无显式回指词，靠『总说→分项展开』的内容逻辑顺承（弱锚）。

【引出后一段】 段 H 词汇复现

本段 We are living through a golden age of science writing

段 H We are living through a golden age of translation too

E 与 H 共用句式 We are living through a golden age of..., H 段尾的 too 把『翻译黄金时代』叠在 E 的『科普黄金时代』之上。E 段首 We are living through a golden age of science writing 与 H 段尾 We are living through a golden age of translation too 句式复现、且 H 用 too 呼应，说明 H 紧接 E 之后（E 在 42、H 是 given 紧随其后）。这条词汇复现把 42=E 与 given 段 H 钉在一起，是本位最硬的证据。

【辨错段】 段 A

A 也是『读XX』推荐项，但它段首 And 接 H 的小说、且段尾启 C 的益处，属于后半段，挤不进 42。And just read a single poem 同为推荐读物，表面也能填 42。但 42 后紧跟 given 段 H，而与 H 用 too 形成 golden age 复现链的是 E 不是 A；A 段首的 And 要并列的是 H 的 Read fiction（A 在 H 之后的 43），放 42 会割断 E↔H 的复现链。

43. 正确段 A

【承接前一段】 段 H 逻辑连接词

本段 And just read a single poem

段 H Read fiction. Any fiction

A 段首 And + read a single poem 与 H 的 Read fiction 同为『读XX』祈使句并列，And 表又添一项。H (given) 以 Read fiction. Any fiction 推荐小说，A 段首 And just read a single poem 用 And 续上同款祈使推荐（读诗），句式与逻辑都紧贴 H。43 紧跟 given 段 H，靠这条并列链即可锁定。

【引出后一段】 段 C 语义承接

本段 Forget self-help books; reading is self-help in action

段 C the pleasure a book provides isn't indulgence; it's good for you

A 段尾把读书定性为『行动中的自助』，C (given) 紧接着用脑科学论证读书『对你有好处』，话题顺承。A 段尾 reading is self-help in action 把落点从『读什么』转到『读书的价值』，C 段首 it's good for you 正好接着展开益处。无显式回指词，是靠『价值—益处』的内容逻辑顺承（弱锚），但与前邻 H 的强并列链互为印证，43=A 站得稳。

【辨错段】 段 E

E 也是『读XX』推荐项、也能接在 H 后，但它放 43 会挤掉 41 后『科普』的位置、且与 C 的益处衔接不上。golden age of science writing 同为推荐读物，表面也能跟 H 并列。但 43 之后是 given 段 C 讲益处，E 段尾停在 We are never sure of anything（科普话题）、接不上 C 的 it's good for you；而 A 段尾 reading is self-help in action 才与益处顺承。E 真正的位置在前半段（42），放 43 会两头落空。

44. 正确段 G

【承接前一段】 段 C 逻辑连接词

本段 Reading has also been found to make us more helpful, to reduce bias, and even to increase longevity

段 C Reading will keep you better informed about the world but it can also improve our tech-shattered ability to concentrate

G 段首 also 表递进，在 C 已列的益处之上『再加一批』益处，紧跟 C。C (given) 已列读书益处 it's good for you 并细数增见闻、提专注等，G 段首 Reading has also been found 的 also 表明是在 C 的基础上追加（助人、减偏见、延寿）。44 紧贴 given 段 C，靠 also 的递进链锁定。

【辨错段】 段 D

D 也谈读书、也在后半段，但它段首 The cure 是收尾回指、且是尾段，不能放在 G 之前。The cure is right at hand 的 The cure 回指『读书少的弊病』，是收束性结论，段尾 Liberate your imagination this year 是全文落幕口号。若把 D 放 44，则 G 的 Reading has also been found（still 在追加益处）就无处安放——益处尚未列完不该先收尾。D 的正确位置在最末（45）。

45. 正确段 **D**

【承接前一段】 段 G 语义承接

本段 It is undoubtedly true that all work and no play really does make Jack, or Jill, dull. The cure is right at hand

段 G all these benefits are more closely associated with physical books than digital ones

G 把益处列尽 (all these benefits)，D 紧接着收尾：一味工作令人乏味、读书是解药。G 段尾 all these benefits 标志益处论证收口，D 段首 The cure 回指由此立起的『读书少之弊』并给出结论。两段是『论证完毕→收尾升华』的内容顺承，D 段尾 Liberate your imagination this year 作全文落幕，45 是尾段位置。

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

劝整天忙于工作的商界人士坐下来读书：读书有趣、便宜，还对大脑和身心都有实在好处

全文是一篇劝读文，对象是没空读书的商界人。开篇 what you really need to do is stay in more, sit down — and read a book 抛出号召，中段逐一推荐读什么（科普、小说、诗），后段用脑科学证据论证读书的益处，最后 Reading is cheap, easy and, most important, it's fun 收束。

脉络骨架

号召 → 现状反差 → 读什么（科普/小说/诗） → 读书有什么好处（脑科学证据） → 收尾升华

本篇走的是「提出主张 → 指出现状与主张相悖 → 分项展开（推荐具体读物） → 摆出益处论证 → 收束」的说理骨架。F 给出主张，B 说商界人现状恰恰不读书（反差），E、H、A 是「读什么」的并列分项，C、G 是「读书的好处」的并列论证，D 是结尾的行动呼吁。待答位置据此可大致定位：靠前的填「现状/推荐读物」，靠后的填「益处/收尾」。

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

逻辑连接词

讲什么 **推荐读诗：一首诗给你一个『瞥见的另一种现实』，与你对话**

段首钩子 段首 And + 祈使句『just read a single poem』，与前文并列再添一项推荐

段尾伏笔 结尾把读书定性为『行动中的自助』，话题从『读什么』转向『读书的价值』，为后文讲益处铺路

段 B

逻辑连接词

讲什么 **现状反差：商界人士其实根本不读书，但书海里其实满是宝藏**

段首钩子 段首 But for the most part, this isn't what... 用 But 转折，this 回指前段刚提出的主张

段尾伏笔 结尾用『一片汪洋等着你』比喻书海宝藏，引出后文具体推荐读什么

段 C

语义承接

讲什么 **脑科学证据之一：读书不是放纵，对人有好处——增长见闻、提升专注、磨练社会理解**

段首钩子 段首引入 Neuroscientists 开启『读书益处』论证，承接前文把读书定性为有价值之事

段尾伏笔 段尾说『想象力被重新点燃』，列举的是益处之一，留口子让后文继续追加更多益处

段 D

指代衔接

讲什么 **收尾升华：一味工作让人乏味，解药就在手边——读书便宜、容易、最重要的是有趣**

段首钩子 段首 The cure 用定冠词回指前文提到的『病症』，把读书点为解药

段尾伏笔 段尾是全文落幕的口号，不再引出下文，是典型尾段

段 E

语义承接

讲什么 **推荐读科普：科学写作正处黄金时代，让你站在科学家立场体会发现的不确定与刺激**

段首钩子 段首直接推荐科普读物，是『读什么』并列项之一，承接前文『书海等你』的展开

段尾伏笔 段尾引物理学家『我们从不确定任何事』，收在科普这一项上，为后文换下一类读物（小说）留位

段 F

首段候选

讲什么 **开篇号召：你不用多出门，作为商界人你真正该做的是少出门、坐下来、读本书**

段首钩子 段首『You don't need to get out more』直接对读者喊话、不依赖任何前文，是首段

段尾伏笔 段尾把主张落到『读本书』，等后文要么反衬现状、要么展开为什么/读什么

段 G

逻辑连接词

讲什么 **脑科学证据之二：读书还能让人更乐于助人、减少偏见、甚至延年益寿**

段首钩子 段首 Reading has also been found... 用 also 表递进，追加前段之外的更多益处

段尾伏笔 段尾补一句『纸质书益处更大』作括注，益处论证至此基本列完，为收尾段铺路

段 H

逻辑连接词

讲什么 **推荐读小说：随便读什么小说，挣脱算法、沉浸进他人的人生**

段首钩子 段首『Read fiction. Any fiction.』是祈使句推荐，与前后『读XX』并列

段尾伏笔 段尾说『翻译也处黄金时代，你可穿越时空』，仍停在推荐小说一项，等后文再换一类读物

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。

In his Oxford lectures, Seamus Heaney argued that a poem draws a picture of reality, a "glimpsed alternative" that sets up a contradiction with your own, in ways little and large.

A段，第2句

本句体现了四六级和考研阅读中的经典句式：argue that 引出观点、同位语对核心名词补充说明、that 引导的限制性定语从句修饰名词。这种 主句 + 宾语从句 + 定语从句 的层级嵌套结构在学术文本和真题中非常常见，掌握后迁移性强。

The negotiation, between you and it, is the heart of the matter.

A段, 第3句

主系表结构加插入语修饰是考试阅读中的常见句式,特别是插入语对主干的干扰在长难句中频繁出现。本句虽短小,但插入语的处理方式(逗号隔开的定语)具有一定代表性,掌握后可迁移到更复杂的插入结构。

It could be one of the best conversations you ever have.

A段, 第6句

主系表结构加情态动词,以及限制性定语从句修饰表语名词,是四六级和考研阅读中非常常见的句式。关系代词省略也是高频现象。掌握本句结构后可以迁移到大量类似句子的分析中。

Forget self-help books; reading is self-help in action.

A段, 第7句

本句覆盖了祈使句谓语、宾语、主系表结构等基础成分,但成分种类单一,没有定语从句、状语从句、复杂修饰语等易错点。适合初学者熟悉基本句型,但对已掌握简单句的学生练习价值有限。

But for the most part, this isn't what the business community does.

B段, 第1句

主系表结构配表语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。"what"引导的名词性从句尤其常见,且本句展示了"what"在从句中充当宾语的典型用法。掌握这种结构后,学生能迁移到大量类似句子,实用性强。

It's inefficient; they can get the information they need from those around them.

B段, 第5句

全句结构在四六级和考研真题中较为典型:分号连接的并列句、限制性定语从句修饰宾语(关系代词省略)、情态动词 can 表达能力、介词短语作状语,这些都是考试中常见的句式组合。定语从句的关系代词省略是高频考点,分号连接并列句在阅读理解中也经常出现。该句式结构代表性较强,学生掌握后可在大量类似句子中复用相关分析方法,具有较高的学习迁移价值。

At a pinch, they might pick up a business book before a long flight, in the hope that, like a cookbook, it will provide a foolproof recipe.

B段，第6句

本句成分丰富，包含主语、谓语、宾语、时间状语、目的状语和同位语从句，覆盖了多种常见句子成分。同位语从句是一个值得练习的重点，且句中插入成分 like a cookbook 对成分识别有一定干扰，适合作为划分练习句帮助学习者提升分析能力。

Some are drawn to what I think of as "business car crash" books — the stories of Theranos, Purdue, or WeWork.

B段，第7句

涵盖主语、被动谓语、状语、同位语、宾语从句等多种成分，特别是宾语从句中what既作引导词又作宾语的双重身份，以及宾语补足语的识别，是较好的综合练习材料

But outside those narrow pools of interest, a vast ocean awaits, bountiful with simmering ideas, mental adventure and imaginative refreshment.

B段，第8句

本句涵盖主语、谓语、前置地点状语和后置定语四种成分，结构相对丰富。前置状语和后置定语的识别是常见易错点，尤其是后置定语与主语的修饰关系需要学生仔细区分。但句中缺少宾语、补语等其他核心成分，成分种类覆盖不够全面。

Neuroscientists have been at pains to demonstrate that the pleasure a book provides isn't indulgence; it's good for you.

C段，第1句

本句结构在四六级和考研阅读中极为常见：现在完成时加不定式表目的，宾语从句嵌套定语从句，两个主句用分号并列。这种“主句+宾语从句+定语从句修饰从句主语”的模式是长难句的典型代表，掌握后可以迁移到大量考试真题，代表性很强

Reading will keep you better informed about the world but it can also improve our tech-shattered ability to concentrate.

C段，第2句

句中涵盖了宾语补足语(better informed)、动名词作主语(Reading)、复合定语(tech-shattered ability)、不定式作定语(to concentrate)等多种成分类型，适合练习识别修饰关系和非谓语动词用法，且宾补结构容易与表语混淆，有一定训练价值

It is undoubtedly true that all work and no play really does make Jack, or Jill, dull.

D段，第1句

形式主语 It is ... that 句型和使役动词 make 加宾语补足语结构都是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式。这两种结构在真题中反复出现，掌握后可以迁移到大量类似句子。本句是这两种典型结构的标准组合示例。

We are living through a golden age of science writing, so lucid and accessible that even lay readers can relish the unpredictability of discovery.

E段，第1句

so ... that 引导的结果状语从句是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式，主句 + 状语从句的组合也是常考结构。句子长度适中，逻辑清晰，具有很强的代表性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句型的理解中。

Stand in the shoes of scientists and witness the degree to which breakthroughs emerge from accidents, conflict and sheer mental stamina.

E段，第3句

祈使句结构在考试阅读中不常见，但定语从句修饰抽象名词("the degree")、关系代词前置介词("to which")、并列谓语这三类结构都是四六级和考研的常考句式；尤其是 "介词+关系代词" 引导定语从句，是典型的难点结构，学习后可复用到大量类似句子；整体典型性较高。

"We are never sure of anything," says the physicist (and writer) Carlo Rovelli.

E段，第4句

引述句配合倒装是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式，用于引出名人名言或专家观点。这种结构在学术文章和新闻报道中反复出现，掌握后可直接迁移到大量真题句子，具有较强的典型性和实用性。

(And yes, all these benefits are more closely associated with physical books than digital ones.)

G段，第2句

比较结构 "more ... than" 和被动语态 "be associated with" 都是四六级及考研英语阅读中的高频句式，比较状语从句的省略现象也是常考点，具有较强的代表性和复用性。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 40 个考研英语一真题高频词

下列单词既在本篇长文中出现，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。

reading A1

n. 阅读

本篇4次 · 真题 42 句

mental B1

adj. 精神的

本篇3次 · 真题 37 句

imagination B1

n. 想象力

本篇2次 · 真题 10 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇1次 · 真题 88 句

customer A2

n. 顾客，客户

本篇1次 · 真题 79 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

community B1

n. 社区

本篇1次 · 真题 71 句

better A1

adj. 更好的（good 的比较级）

本篇1次 · 真题 70 句

argue B1

v. 争论

本篇1次 · 真题 63 句

physical B1

adj. 身体的

本篇1次 · 真题 40 句

executive B2

n. 主管;经理;管理人员

本篇1次 · 真题 39 句

reader A2

n. 读者

本篇1次 · 真题 37 句

writing A2

n. 写作

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

struggle B1

v. 奋斗

本篇1次·真题 32 句

reality B1

n. 现实

本篇1次·真题 31 句

associate B2

v. 联系

本篇1次·真题 26 句

emerge B2

v. 出现;浮现

本篇1次·真题 25 句

understanding B1

n. 理解;领悟

本篇1次·真题 25 句

character B1

n. 性格

本篇1次·真题 24 句

demonstrate B2

v. 证明

本篇1次·真题 21 句

chief B1

n. 首领

本篇1次·真题 20 句

pain A2

n. 疼痛

本篇1次·真题 20 句

conflict B2

n. 冲突

本篇1次·真题 19 句

engage B2

v. 参与;从事

本篇1次·真题 19 句

flight A2

n. 航班

本篇1次·真题 17 句

cure B1

v. 治愈 (疾病)

本篇1次·真题 15 句

bias B2

n. 偏见

本篇1次·真题 14 句

narrow B1

adj. 狭窄的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

vast B2

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

alternative B2

n. 可供选择的事物

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

fiction B2

n. 小说

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

witness B2

n. 目击者

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

closely B1

adv. 紧密地

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

concentrate B1

v. 集中注意力

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

crash B1

v. (车辆) 猛撞, 碰撞

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

scene A2

n. 场景

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

accessible B2

adj. 可到达的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

algorithm C1

n. 算法

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

lecture B1

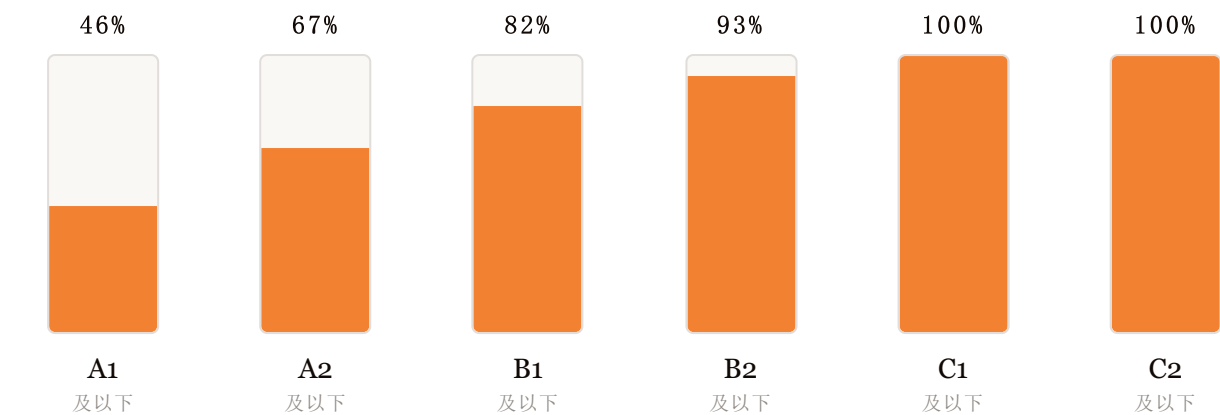
n. 讲座

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

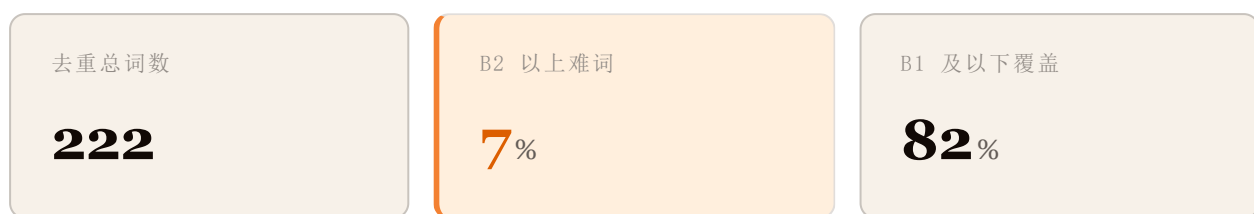
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 222 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

打乱长文去重后共 222 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 16 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 222 个 · 末柱为 100%



考研英语一 · 2026年 · 全卷构成

Section I	完形填空（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A	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 →

2026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2026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(2026)

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)

Science education today revolves around the idea of scientific literacy — the base-level knowledge about science that nonscientists require to effectively get on in the world. This concept has served as a central goal for curriculum developers, local school boards, business and community leaders, and policymakers ever since its introduction nearly 80 years ago.

当今的科学教育围绕科学素养这一理念展开——即非科学家在世界上有效生活所需的关于科学的基础知识。自近80年前提出以来,这一概念一直是课程开发者、地方学校董事会、商业和社区领导者以及政策制定者的核心目标。

(46)Tracing the history of the term, we can see how the definition of scientific literacy has shifted over time, muddying the waters when it comes to determining the goals of science education. And that's a shame, because there is much to recommend in the idea of scientific literacy as it was originally articulated in 1945, a time when science appeared to be the key to progress and scientists seemingly held the fate of the world in their hands. (47)A return to that version of scientific literacy, which focused more on teaching what science is and how it works and less on memorizing scientific facts, seems like something society today desperately needs.

追溯这一术语的历史,我们可以看到科学素养的定义如何随时间推移而变化,在确定科学教育目标时使情况变得模糊不清。这很遗憾,因为科学素养这一理念在1945年最初阐述时有很多值得推崇之处,那时科学似乎是进步的关键,科学家看似将世界的命运掌握在手中。回归那个版本的科学素养,它更侧重于教授什么是科学以及科学如何运作,而非死记硬背科学事实,似乎是当今社会迫切需要的。

In the United States, the desire to provide the public with a general, nontechnical education in science originated as far back as the late 1800s. (48)Educators advanced the idea of having students complete detailed laboratory exercises in high schools in the belief that such work was beneficial

primarily as a way to enhance logical reasoning and observational skills. The development in 1915 of the popular new subject "general science" was another effort to train students to apply the principles of science to everyday, nonscience problems.

在美国,为公众提供科学方面的通识性、非技术性教育的愿望最早可追溯到19世纪末。教育工作者提出让学生在高中完成详细实验练习的想法,认为这类工作的益处主要在于增强逻辑推理和观察技能。1915年流行的新学科"普通科学"的发展是另一项努力,旨在训练学生将科学原理应用于日常的非科学问题。

Although these efforts were aimed at the nonscience-bound student, they never really made their way into mainstream thought and public discourse as a means to rally widespread support for the importance of science teaching in schools. (49)It wasn't until the phrase "scientific literacy" came along in the 1940s that science had the formidable slogan it needed to command public attention and make improving science education an important national goal.

尽管这些努力针对的是非理科方向的学生,但它们从未真正进入主流思想和公共话语,成为广泛支持学校科学教学重要性的手段。直到20世纪40年代"科学素养"这一短语出现,科学才有了所需的有力口号来引起公众关注,并使改善科学教育成为重要的国家目标。

(50)The intense focus on scientific literacy in the United States originally grew out of the critical role of science and technology during World War II, as well as the perceived deficiencies of American soldiers. As the war unfolded, science rapidly assumed a central role. Battles increasingly depended on new military technologies such as radar and the proximity fuze. Science-based analytical approaches proved remarkably successful in the hunt for German submarines in the Atlantic Ocean. And there was the (then-secret) work building the world's first atomic bomb. As a result, scientists — physicists in particular — found themselves in high demand.

美国对科学素养的高度关注最初源于科学技术在第二次世界大战中的关键作用,以及美国士兵被认为存在的不足。随着战争展开,科学迅速承担起核心角色。战斗越来越依赖雷达和近炸引信等新军事技术。基于科学的分析方法在大西洋猎杀德国潜艇的行动中被证明极为成功。还有制造世界上第一颗原子弹的(当时保密的)工作。因此,科学家——尤其是物理学家——发现自己需求量很大。

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 American Scientist (美国《美国科学家》杂志) 2024年第112卷第4期(7-8月号)一篇由 John L. Rudolph 撰写、标题为“The Many Lives of Scientific Literacy”(《科学素养的多重人生》)的文章。

【主旨】 科学素养概念的历史与回归

全文梳理 scientific literacy (科学素养) 这一概念近 80 年的来龙去脉: 作者认为它的定义被反复改动、越改越模糊, 主张回到 1945 年最初的版本——there is much to recommend in the idea of scientific literacy as it was originally articulated in 1945, 那个版本更看重“科学是什么、如何运作”。基调是带主张的回顾。

【指代】 the term = scientific literacy

第 46 句的 the term 指全文核心概念 scientific literacy，翻译时点明为“科学素养（这一术语）”，不要泛泛译成“这个词”。

that version 指 1945 年版本

第 47 句的 that version of scientific literacy 回指上文 as it was originally articulated in 1945，即“1945 年最初阐述的那个版本”，孤立译会丢掉这层指代。

such work 指实验练习

第 48 句 such work 回指同句前文 detailed laboratory exercises（详尽的实验室练习），还原后再译。

(46) Tracing the history of the term, we can see how the definition of scientific literacy has shifted over time, muddying the waters when it comes to determining the goals of science education.

【意群】 Tracing the history of the term,（现在分词短语作时间状语）★采分 → 追溯这一术语的历史，

难点：**分词状语 + the term 指代**

Tracing 是现在分词作状语，逻辑主语是后面的 we，译成“当我们追溯……时”或“直接”追溯……”；the term 回指 scientific literacy，补成“这一术语（科学素养）”。

we can see（主句主谓）→ 我们可以看到

how the definition of scientific literacy has shifted over time,（how 引导的宾语从句）★采分 → “科学素养”的定义是如何随时间不断变化的，

难点：**shifted over time**

shift 此处取“（不断）变化、改变”，over time = 随着时间推移；how 从句作 see 的宾语，译“……是如何……的”。

muddying the waters when it comes to determining the goals of science education.（现在分词作结果状语 + when 从句）★采分 → （这）把水搅浑，在确定科学教育的目标时（造成困扰）。

难点：**muddy the waters 熟语 + when it comes to**

muddy the waters 是固定习语，字面“搅浑水”，实指“把问题搞得混乱不清”，不能直译；when it comes to doing = 一涉及/在……方面，to 是介词后接动名词 determining。

【调序】 分词状语提前、结果状语收尾

把句首“追溯……的历史”作时间状语放在最前；主干“我们可以看到……”居中；句末 muddying 的结果用“而这（就）使得……”承接，符合汉语先因后果的顺序。

【译文】 追溯这一术语的历史，我们可以看到“科学素养”的定义是如何随时间不断变化的，而这就使得在确定科学教育的目标时变得愈发模糊不清。

(47) A return to that version of scientific literacy, which focused more on teaching what science is and how it works and less on memorizing scientific facts, seems like something society today desperately needs.

【意群】 A return to that version of scientific literacy, (主语) ★ 采分 → 回到那个版本的科学素养,

难点: **that version 指代 + 名词化 return**

that version 回指 as it was originally articulated in 1945, 即“1945 年最初的那个版本”;
return 是抽象名词, 译时可化为动词“回归 / 回到”。

which focused more on teaching what science is and how it works and less on memorizing scientific facts, (which 引导的非限定性定语从句) ★ 采分 → (那个版本) 更注重教“科学是什么、如何运作”, 而不那么注重背诵科学事实,

难点: **more on ... and less on ... 对比**

focus more on A and less on B 是“多重 A、少重 B”的对比结构; what science is / how it works 是两个并列宾语从句, 译“科学是什么、(科学) 如何运作”。

seems like something society today desperately needs. (谓语 + 省略 that 的定语从句) ★ 采分 → 似乎正是当今社会迫切需要的东西。

难点: **something (that) society needs**

something 后省略了关系词 that, society today desperately needs 是修饰 something 的定语从句; desperately 程度词译“迫切地”。

【调序】 定语从句拆成并列分句

which 从句较长, 不前置成“.....的”, 而是拆成一个并列分句“它更注重....., 而不那么注重.....”, 跟在主语之后单独成句, 再接主干谓语, 避免“.....的科学素养”定语过长。

【译文】 回归科学素养的那个 (1945 年的) 版本——它更注重教授科学是什么、如何运作, 而不那么强调背诵科学事实——似乎正是当今社会迫切需要的东西。

(48) Educators advanced the idea of having students complete detailed laboratory exercises in high schools in the belief that such work was beneficial primarily as a way to enhance logical reasoning and observational skills.

【意群】 Educators advanced the idea of having students complete detailed laboratory exercises in high schools (主干 + of 动名词同位内容) ★ 采分 → 教育工作者提出了让高中生完成详尽实验室练习的想法

难点: **advance the idea + have sb do**

advance 此处是“提出(主张/想法)”, 非“前进”; have students complete 是“使役 have + 宾语 + 动词原形”, 译“让学生完成”。

in the belief that such work was beneficial primarily (in the belief that 同位语从句作状语) ★ 采分 → 他们相信这种练习的益处主要在于

难点: **in the belief that + such work 指代**

in the belief that... 是“怀着.....的信念 / 因为相信.....”; such work 回指前文 detailed laboratory exercises, 译“这类(实验)练习”。

as a way to enhance logical reasoning and observational skills. (方式状语 + 不定式) ★ 采分 → 作为一种提升逻辑推理和观察能力的途径。

难点: **as a way to do**

as a way to enhance... = 作为提升.....的一种方式; logical reasoning / observational skills 译“逻辑推理(能力) / 观察能力”。

【调序】 同位语从句转成“相信.....”分句

in the belief that 不译成定语, 而拆成一句“他们相信.....”跟在主干后; such work 还原为“这种练习”, 整体按“提出想法——因为相信其益处在于——提升推理与观察能力”的顺序铺开。

【译文】 教育工作者提出, 让高中生完成详尽的实验室练习; 他们相信, 这类练习之所以有益, 主要是因为它是一种提升逻辑推理能力和观察能力的途径。

(49) It wasn't until the phrase "scientific literacy" came along in the 1940s that science had the formidable slogan it needed to command public attention and make improving science education an important national goal.

【意群】 It wasn't until the phrase "scientific literacy" came along in the 1940s (not until 强调句的状语部分) ★ 采分 → 直到 20 世纪 40 年代“科学素养”这一说法出现，

难点：It was not until ... that ... 强调句

这是 It was not until A that B 的强调句型，固定译“直到 A，才 B”，不要按字面译“它不是直到”；come along 取“出现、问世”。

that science had the formidable slogan it needed (强调句主句 + 省略 that 的定语从句) ★ 采分 → 科学才有了它所需要的那句强有力的口号，

难点：slogan (that) it needed

the slogan 后省略关系词 that，it needed 是定语从句“它所需要的”；formidable 取“强大的、令人敬畏的”，修饰 slogan 译“强有力的”。

to command public attention and make improving science education an important national goal. (不定式作定语 (slogan 的用途)) ★ 采分 → 用以吸引公众注意，并把改善科学教育变成一项重要的国家目标。

难点：make + 动名词宾语 + 宾补

command public attention = 赢得/吸引公众关注；make improving science education an important national goal 是 make + 宾语(improving...动名词) + 宾补(a goal)，译“使改善科学教育成为.....目标”。

【调序】 强调句按“直到.....才.....”重排

把 until 从句“直到 40 年代.....出现”放前，that 后主句用“科学才有了.....口号”承接“才”字；末尾不定式拆成“用以.....、并使.....”两个目的分句收尾。

【译文】 直到 20 世纪 40 年代“科学素养”这一说法问世，科学才拥有了它所需要的那句强有力的口号——用以赢得公众的关注，并使改善科学教育成为一项重要的国家目标。

(50) The intense focus on scientific literacy in the United States originally grew out of the critical role of science and technology during World War II, as well as the perceived deficiencies of American soldiers.

【意群】 The intense focus on scientific literacy in the United States (主语) ★ 采分 → 美国对科学素养的高度关注

难点: **intense focus** 名词短语

intense focus on... = 对.....的高度/强烈关注; in the United States 作定语, 译“美国 (国内) 对.....的关注”。

originally grew out of the critical role of science and technology during World War II, (谓语 (grow out of) + 时间状语) ★ 采分 → 最初源于二战期间科学技术所起的关键作用,

难点: **grow out of** 短语动词

grow out of = 源于、产生于 (不取字面“长出”); the critical role of... during World War II 译“二战期间.....的关键作用”。

as well as the perceived deficiencies of American soldiers. (as well as 并列成分) ★ 采分 → 以及人们所认为的美国士兵的不足。

难点: **perceived** 熟词僻义

perceived 此处取“被认为的、(人们) 感觉到的”, 不是“感知”; deficiencies = 缺陷、不足; as well as 把它与前面的 role 并列, 同作 grew out of 的宾语。

【调序】 并列宾语用“源于.....以及.....”串接

主语“美国对科学素养的高度关注”居前, 谓语用“最初源于”, 把 as well as 连接的两项并列宾语用“.....以及.....”串成一句, 符合汉语“A 源于 X 以及 Y”的顺序。

【译文】 美国之所以高度关注科学素养, 最初源于二战期间科学技术所发挥的关键作用, 以及人们所认为的美国士兵在这方面的不足。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

13 句真题句逐层精讲

下列真题句各有独立的句子解析页——中文翻译、结构树逐层拆解、成分与时态、考点讲解与真题高频词。点击句子进入完整解析。

Science education today revolves around the idea of scientific literacy — the base-level knowledge about science that nonscientists require to effectively get on in the world.

第1段，第1句

主句包含"revolve around"这类动词短语搭配,宾语后附同位语解释,再嵌套定语从句修饰同位语中的名词,这种"核心概念+解释+限定"的结构在学术类阅读和考试真题中高频出现,具有很强的代表性和迁移价值。

This concept has served as a central goal for curriculum developers, local school boards, business and community leaders, and policymakers ever since its introduction nearly 80 years ago.

第1段，第2句

现在完成时配合 "ever since" 引导的时间状语从句,是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式,用于表达某种状态或趋势从过去持续到现在。介词短语列举多个并列对象也是学术文本的典型写法。掌握此句式后可在类似语境中复用。

Tracing the history of the term, we can see how the definition of scientific literacy has shifted over time, muddying the waters when it comes to determining the goals of science education.

第2段，第1句

句子涵盖现在分词短语作状语、宾语从句、伴随状语、时间状语从句等多种成分,且句首状语和句尾伴随状语容易与主句主干混淆,宾语从句中 "how" 的用法也是常见考点。成分种类丰富,包含多个易错点,作为划分成分的练习句训练价值较高。

And that's a shame, because there is much to recommend in the idea of scientific literacy as it was originally articulated in 1945, a time when science appeared to be the key to progress and scientists seemingly held the fate of the world in their hands.

第2段，第2句

本句成分丰富:涵盖主系表、there be 存在句、被动语态主谓、及物动词主谓宾、并列谓语、多种状语和定语。尤其是 there be 句型中不定式作定语、被动语态的识别、并列谓语的主语切换,都是常见易错点,非常适合作为划分成分的练习句。

A return to that version of scientific literacy, which focused more on teaching what science is and how it works and less on memorizing scientific facts, seems like something society today desperately needs.

第2段，第3句

成分种类丰富且包含多个典型易错点:主句有被长修饰语打断的主语和系表结构;非限定性定语从句展示了关系代词 "which" 作主语的用法和对比状语 "more on ... and less on ...";宾语从句涉及 "what" 作表语和 "how" 作状语的特殊语序;限定性定语从句演示了关系代词省略和多个状语的排列。覆盖主系表、定语从句(限定性与非限定性)、宾语从句、状语类型等核心考点,训练价值高。

In the United States, the desire to provide the public with a general, nontechnical education in science originated as far back as the late 1800s.

第3段，第1句

句式为典型的简单句配长主语和状语的结构，后置定语修饰主语这一模式在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，学习后可迁移至大量类似句子

Educators advanced the idea of having students complete detailed laboratory exercises in high schools in the belief that such work was beneficial primarily as a way to enhance logical reasoning and observational skills.

第3段，第2句

同位语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，特别是"抽象名词 + that从句"的结构（如 belief/idea/fact/evidence + that）在学术英语中极为常见。本句的"in the belief that..."既体现了同位语从句的典型用法，又结合了介词短语和长修饰语的真题常见特征，学习者掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

The development in 1915 of the popular new subject "general science" was another effort to train students to apply the principles of science to everyday, nonscience problems.

第3段，第3句

本句覆盖了主语、谓语、表语、定语（不定式和介词短语）、时间状语等多种成分，且主语部分的修饰成分较为复杂（时间状语和介词短语分隔核心名词），表语部分包含嵌套的不定式结构，适合练习如何在长句中识别核心成分和修饰成分的归属关系。

Although these efforts were aimed at the nonscience-bound student, they never really made their way into mainstream thought and public discourse as a means to rally widespread support for the importance of science teaching in schools.

第4段，第1句

让步状语从句（Although引导）加主句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中极为常见，是表达转折对比的典型句式。主句中的"make one's way into"和"as a means to"都是学术写作的高频表达。从句使用被动语态描述研究或措施的设计初衷，也是科技、教育类文章的常见写法。掌握本句结构后，可直接迁移到大量同类句式的理解和写作中。

It wasn't until the phrase "scientific literacy" came along in the 1940s that science had the formidable slogan it needed to command public attention and make improving science education an important national goal.

第4段，第2句

涵盖丰富的成分类型和易错点：强调句中的形式主语 it、被强调的时间状语从句、主句实际主谓宾、省略关系代词的定语从句、不定式作宾语、并列不定式（第二个省略 to）。特别是强调句框架的识别、形式主语与实际主语的区分、省略关系代词的定语从句判定，都是考试高频考点和学生易错环节，训练价值极高

Battles increasingly depended on new military technologies such as radar and the proximity fuze.

第5段，第3句

典型的简单句主谓宾结构，但句式过于基础，在四六级或考研阅读中不具有代表性。真题中更常见包含从句或复杂修饰的句子，本句作为句式样本的迁移价值中等。

And there was the (then-secret) work building the world's first atomic bomb.

第5段，第5句

there be 句型在四六级与考研真题中频繁出现，尤其是带有后置定语修饰主语的变体。本句结构（be 动词 + 名词 + 现在分词短语作定语）具有较高代表性，掌握后可迁移到同类句式。

As a result, scientists — physicists in particular — found themselves in high demand.

第5段，第6句

本句涵盖了主语、谓语、宾语、宾补、状语、同位语六种成分，结构相对丰富；"find + 宾语 + 宾补" 是常见易错结构，宾补和状语的区别、同位语的识别都有一定练习价值，适合作为成分划分的中等难度练习句。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 45 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。

scientific B1

adj. 科学的

本篇7次 · 真题 83 句

literacy B2

n. 读写能力

本篇6次 · 真题 15 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本篇2次 · 真题 77 句

united B1

adj. 联合的

本篇2次 · 真题 52 句

states A1

n. 国家

本篇2次 · 真题 42 句

teaching A2

n. 教学工作; 教书

本篇2次 · 真题 16 句

central B1

adj. 主要的

本篇2次 · 真题 9 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次 · 真题 150 句

support A2

v. 支持

本篇1次 · 真题 87 句

community B1

n. 社区

本篇1次 · 真题 71 句

local A2

adj. 当地的

本篇1次·真题 65 句

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

本篇1次·真题 63 句

approach B1

v. 靠近, 接近 (在空间或时间上)

本篇1次·真题 51 句

increasingly B2

adv. 越来越;日益;不断增加地

本篇1次·真题 40 句

desire B2

n. 愿望

本篇1次·真题 37 句

aim B1

v. 瞄准

本篇1次·真题 35 句

advance B1

v. 前进

本篇1次·真题 33 句

apply A2

v. 申请

本篇1次·真题 33 句

importance B1

n. 重要性

本篇1次·真题 31 句

shift B1

v. 移动

本篇1次·真题 31 句

concept B2

n. 概念

本篇1次·真题 29 句

particular B2

adj. 特定的

本篇1次·真题 27 句

critical B2

adj. 批评的

本篇1次·真题 26 句

belief B1

n. 相信

本篇1次·真题 25 句

means A2

n. 方法

本篇1次·真题 25 句

enhance B2

v. 提高

本篇1次·真题 24 句

assume B2

v. 假定

本篇1次·真题 23 句

principle B2

n. 原则, 准则

本篇1次·真题 23 句

determine B2

v. 决定

本篇1次·真题 21 句

perceive B2

v. 理解, 领悟 (某事的性质或意义)

本篇1次·真题 19 句

recommend B1

v. 推荐

本篇1次·真题 18 句

version B1

n. 版本

本篇1次·真题 18 句

phrase B1

n. 短语

本篇1次·真题 17 句

rapidly B1

adv. 迅速地

本篇1次·真题 17 句

battle B1

n. 战斗

本篇1次·真题 13 句

trace B2

v. 追踪, 查找

本篇1次·真题 13 句

widespread B2

adj. 广泛的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

effectively B2

adv. 有效地

本篇1次·真题 12 句

definition B2

n. 定义

本篇1次·真题 11 句

primarily B2

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 11 句

reasoning B2

n. 推理

本篇1次·真题 11 句

military B2

adj. 军事的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

originate C1

v. 起源于

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

developer B1

n. 开发者

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

policymaker C1

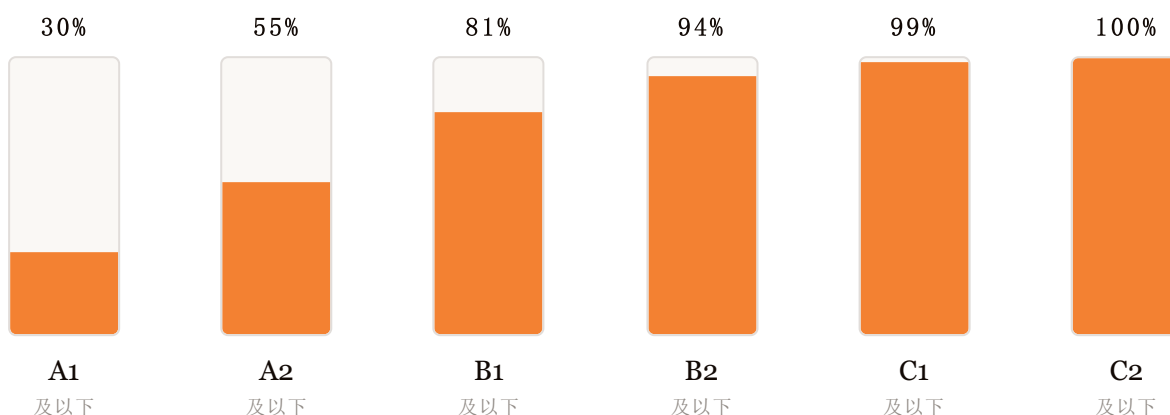
n. 政策制定者

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

英文短文 181 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

英文短文去重后共 **181** 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 11 个 · 约 6%。



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 181 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

181

B2 以上难词

6%

B1 及以下覆盖

81%

考研英语一 · 2026年 · 全卷构成

Section I	完形填空（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A	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 →

2026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2026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(2026)

Section III Part A

Directions:

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

Hi Li Ming,

I was really moved by the Chinese families' handwritten letters you posted yesterday. They are priceless! Could you please tell me a bit more about them? And are they currently on public display somewhere? I'm very keen to see them in person. Thanks.

Yours,

Paul

You should write about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET.

Do not use your own name in the 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, I'm so glad you liked the handwritten letters, and I'd love to share more.

These letters were written by ordinary Chinese families over the past century. Many were sent between parents and children living apart, recording daily worries, encouragement and love. They are priceless because they preserve real family memories and reflect how our society has changed.

Yes, they are on public display. The letters are being exhibited at the City Library until the end of August, open daily from nine to five. If you like, I could go with you next weekend and show you around.

Yours, Li Ming

【参考译文】

亲爱的 Paul:

很高兴你喜欢那些手写信件，我很乐意多讲讲。

这些信件出自过去一个世纪里普通的中国家庭。许多是分隔两地的父母与子女之间的往来，记录着日常的牵挂、鼓励与爱。它们之所以珍贵，是因为保存了真实的家庭记忆，也映照出我们社会的变迁。

是的，它们正在公开展出。这些信件在市图书馆展出，一直持续到八月底，每天上午九点到下午五点开放。如果你愿意，下个周末我可以陪你一起去，带你逛逛。

此致 李明

【第1段】开场破题。开头 "I'm so glad you liked the handwritten letters, and I'd love to share more." 一句称呼后即破题，落实了 guide1 的‘一句破题’句架，不寒暄拖沓。

【第2段】三连介绍。本段按来历 (written by ordinary Chinese families)、内容 (recording daily worries, encouragement and love)、价值 (priceless because they preserve real family memories) 三层展开，正是 guide2 的背景—内容—意义三连，回扣了 Paul 说的 They are priceless!。

【第3段】先答后补。以 "Yes, they are on public display." 正面回答第二问，再给展馆与开放时间，末句 "I could go with you next weekend" 发出邀约，完整落实 guide3。

【第4段】守住署名。以 Yours 收尾、落款 Li Ming，满足 use "Li Ming" instead，全程未出现真实姓名。

ANALYSIS • 审题与立意

这道题到底要写什么、立意是什么

动笔前先钉死本题的核心写作任务与读者语域，再定中心立意与要展开的要点——这些是本题特有的内容判断，不是通用套路。

核心任务

给 Paul 回信，答其两问

本题交际目的很明确：回信逐一回应 Paul 的两个诉求——他想多了解信件 Could you please tell me a bit more about them?，又想知道是否公开展出 are they currently on public display somewhere?。两问都答到，任务才算完成，缺一即要点不全。

读者 • 语域

写给朋友，亲切非正式

收信人是 your friend Paul，属朋友间的私人邮件，语域要亲切热情，呼应他 I was really moved by the Chinese families' handwritten letters you posted yesterday. 流露的情绪；称呼用 Dear Paul，落款按硬性要求 use "Li Ming" instead 写 Li Ming，绝不署真名。

中心立意

热情回信，答清两问

本信交际目的：以朋友口吻回应 Paul，既满足他 tell me a bit more about them 的好奇，又正面回答 are they currently on public display somewhere? 并给出可行的看展安排。

要展开的要点

1. 介绍信件本身

覆盖第一个诉求——交代这些信的来历、内容与为何珍贵，呼应 Paul 说的 They are priceless!。

2. 回应展出情况

正面回答 are they currently on public display somewhere?, 给出展馆、时间等具体信息，不能含糊带过。

3. 邀他同去看展

呼应 I'm very keen to see them in person., 提出周末一起去，让回信落地、更有朋友间的人情味。

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 + 开场

Dear Paul 称呼开头，紧跟一句表明收到来信很高兴、乐于分享。

第 2 段 介绍信件

答第一问：信件的来历、内容与为何珍贵。

第 3 段 回应展出 + 邀约

答第二问：是否在展、具体展出信息，并邀 Paul 一同前往。

第 4 段 落款署名

礼貌结束语 + 落款 Li Ming。

第 1 段 很高兴他喜欢，乐于分享

回应他 They are priceless! 的赞叹，说很高兴他喜欢那些信、乐意多讲讲。

回信破题 · I'm so glad you liked ____, and I'd love to share more. (横线填对方感兴趣的对象)

顺势承接对方情绪 · It's great to hear you were moved by ____. (横线填对方提到的感受或事物)

第 2 段 信件来历、内容、价值

说明这些信出自普通中国家庭、多为亲人往来，记录日常牵挂；并点出为何 priceless——它们保存真实的家庭记忆。

交代来历 · These ____ were written by ____ over _____. (依次填对象、写信人、时间跨度)

点出价值 · They are precious because they _____. (横线填这件事物的独特意义)

第 3 段 确认在展 + 展出信息 + 邀约

明确回答 are they currently on public display somewhere?: 是的，正在某馆展出，给出地点与截止时间；再呼应 I'm very keen to see them in person. 提出一起去看。

直接回答是否问句 · Yes, they are _____. (用对方问句里的关键词正面作答)

补具体安排 · They are being exhibited at ____ until _____. (依次填地点与时间)

发出邀约 · If you like, I could ____ with you _____. (依次填一起做的事与时间)

第 4 段 结束语 + 落款 Li Ming

用 Yours 收尾，落款 Li Ming，不出现真实姓名（Do not use your own name in the email）。

书信收尾 · Yours, / Best wishes, (另起一行，下一行写落款)

固定落款 · Li Ming (本题硬性要求的署名，照写不改)

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

两问全覆盖

必须同时答到 Could you please tell me a bit more about them? 与 are they currently on public display somewhere?, 漏一个即要点不全、内容分塌方。

结构连贯

两问各自成段

信件情况与展出情况分两段，各自清晰，配 Yes、If you like 等自然过渡，避免两点混在一起讲不清。

语言准确

友人语气 + 常见时态

用一般现在时与现在进行时描述展出，语气亲切自然，避免生硬公文腔与大词堆砌。

字数格式

格式三件套齐 + 守署名

Dear Paul、Yours、落款三件套不能缺，落款照 use "Li Ming" instead 写，篇幅不宜过短或拖沓。

典型低分写法 · 反面示例与改法

漏答展出问

反面示例：整封信滔滔不绝讲信件多珍贵，却只字不提在哪展、能否去看——漏掉了 are they currently on public display somewhere?。改法：补一段明确回答，如 Yes, they are on display at the City Library until the end of August.

署了真名

反面示例：结尾写成 Yours, Wang Lei, 违反 Do not use your own name in the email。改法：落款一律写 Li Ming。

写成正式公文

反面示例：I am writing to inform you of the relevant details concerning the aforementioned letters. 冷冰冰不像回朋友。改法：I'm so glad you liked them, and I'd be happy to tell you more.

同义重复注水

反面示例：They are very precious. They are really valuable. They are worth a lot. 三句一个意思。改法：合并并补出原因——They are precious because they preserve real family memories.

考研英语一 · 2026年 · 全卷构成

Section I	完形填空（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A	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 →

2026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2026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(2026)

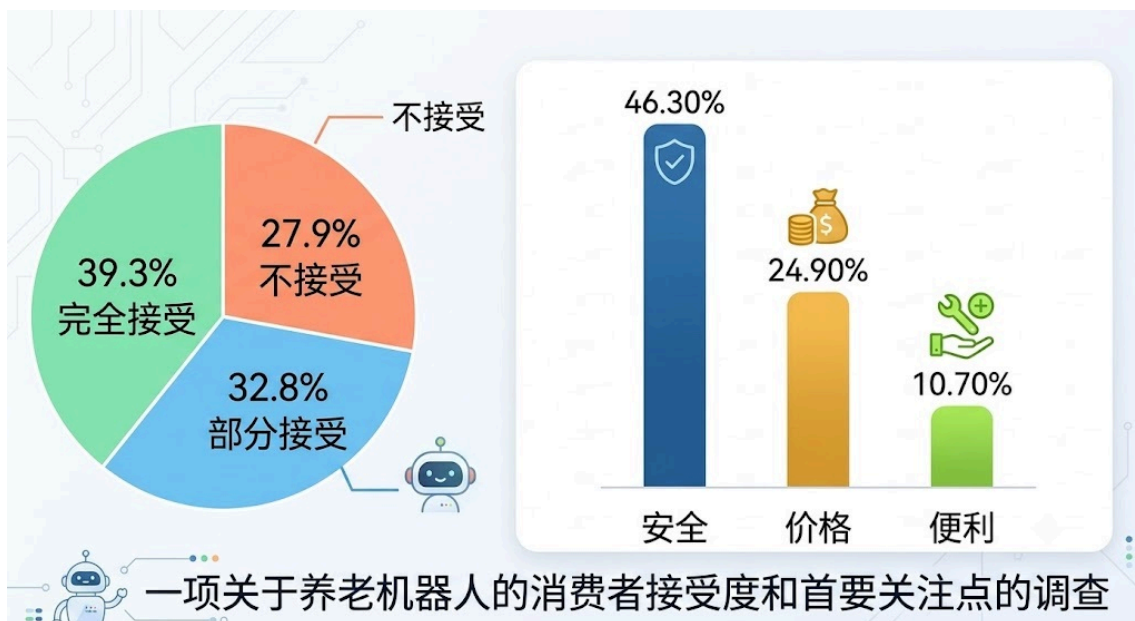
Section III Part B

Directions:

Write an essay based on the charts below. In your essay, you should

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

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



【参考范文·186词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

The pie chart and the bar chart above present the findings of a survey on consumer acceptance of elderly-care robots and people's foremost concerns. As is shown in the pie chart, 39.3% of the respondents fully accept such

robots, 32.8% partially accept them, and the remaining 27.9% refuse to accept them. Meanwhile, the bar chart indicates that safety ranks first at 46.30%, far ahead of price, which accounts for 24.90%, and convenience, which makes up only 10.70%.

Several factors account for these figures. As society ages rapidly and the demand for elderly care keeps rising, robots are increasingly viewed as a practical solution, which explains why over 70% of people accept them to some degree. However, since these machines serve vulnerable elderly users, the public naturally worries most about whether they are safe and reliable rather than cheap or convenient.

In my view, elderly-care robots represent a promising trend that deserves encouragement. To win wider acceptance, manufacturers should place safety at the core of their design while gradually bringing down prices. Only when these concerns are properly addressed can such technology truly benefit the aging population.

【参考译文】

上方的饼状图和条形图呈现了一项关于养老机器人消费者接受度以及人们首要关注点的调查结果。饼状图显示，39.3% 的受访者完全接受这类机器人，32.8% 部分接受，其余 27.9% 则不接受。与此同时，条形图表明，安全以 46.30% 高居首位，远超占 24.90% 的价格和仅占 10.70% 的便利。

造成这些数据的原因有几点。随着社会快速老龄化、养老照护需求不断上升，机器人日益被视为一种现实的解决办法，这也解释了为何超过七成的人在某种程度上愿意接受它们。然而，由于这些机器服务的是脆弱的老年群体，公众自然最担心它们是否安全可靠，而非是否便宜或便利。

在我看来，养老机器人代表着一种值得鼓励的良好趋势。为赢得更广泛的接受，厂商应把安全放在设计的核心，同时逐步降低价格。只有当这些顾虑被妥善解决，这项技术才能真正惠及老龄人口。

【第 1 段】总述 + 趋势描述。首句 present the findings of a survey on ... 一句总述交代两图主题，不出现数字；随后 39.3% ... 32.8% ... the remaining 27.9% 分述饼图，safety ranks first at 46.30%, far ahead of price, which accounts for 24.90% 用排名与占比表达描述条形图，落实了 describe the charts briefly, 且篇幅偏短。

【第 2 段】由数字追原因。Several factors account for these figures 过渡领起；As society ages rapidly ... which explains why over 70% ... 把接受度扣到老龄化，However, since these machines serve vulnerable elderly users ... 把安全顾虑扣到服务对象脆弱，落实 interpret the charts。

【第 3 段】亮观点 + 条件式收尾。In my view ... deserves encouragement 亮立场，manufacturers should place safety at the core ... while gradually bringing down prices 给对策，Only when these concerns are properly addressed can ... 倒装条件句收束，落实 give your comments。

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

写养老机器人调查图表作文

本题给两张图，要求做三件事：describe the charts briefly（简述图表）、interpret the charts（解读图表）、give your comments（给出评论）。一句话钉死：先客观说清两图数据，再分析数据背后的原因/现象，最后表明自己对养老机器人的看法。

读者 · 语域

正式书面语

本题是 Write an essay based on the charts below，无具体收信人、无身份设定，面向阅卷人写一篇正式议论性短文即可。不用称呼、不用落款，第一人称评论只出现在第三段，用 In my view 一类正式表达，避免口语缩写和随意语气。

配图要读出

接受度 + 关注点两图

图讲的是 养老机器人的消费者接受度和首要关注点。左侧饼图（接受度）：39.3% 完全接受、32.8% 部分接受、27.9% 不接受——可写点是『两成七拒绝，但合计逾七成愿接受』。右侧条形图（关注点）：安全 46.30% 高居第一，远超价格 24.90% 与便利 10.70%——可写点是『人们最担心的是安全』。

中心立意

养老机器人值得鼓励

中心立场：养老机器人是应对老龄化的可取趋势，值得鼓励，但要赢得更广接受，必须先解决人们最在意的安全问题、再降低成本。这个中心直接从饼图『逾七成愿接受』与条形图『安全占 46.30%』两个数据推出，评论段不会无话可说。

要展开的要点

1. 老龄化催生需求

解读点一：社会老龄化加快、养老照护需求上升，机器人被越来越多人视为现实出路，这解释了为什么合计超过七成受访者愿意接受（完全 + 部分）。

2. 安全是首要顾虑

解读点二：机器人服务的是脆弱的老年群体，所以公众最担心的是可靠与安全，而非价格或便利，这正对应安全 46.30% 远高于价格 24.90% 和便利 10.70%。

3. 对策：先安全再降价

评论点：厂商应把安全放在设计核心、并逐步降低价格；只有先回应这些顾虑，技术才能真正惠及老龄人口，接受度也会随之提高。

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一一对应。

第 1 段 描述两图数据

落实 describe the charts briefly：一句总述点出两图主题，再分别用趋势语言概括饼图接受度分布与条形图关注点排序，篇幅偏短。

第 2 段 解读数据成因

落实 interpret the charts：解释数字背后的原因——老龄化催生接受度、老人脆弱性催生安全顾虑，把数据翻译成社会现象。

第 3 段 评论并给对策

落实 give your comments：表明个人立场（值得鼓励），给出对策（先保安全、再降价格），一句结论收尾。

第 1 段 逾七成愿接受、安全最受关注

饼图：39.3% 完全接受、32.8% 部分接受、27.9% 不接受；条形图：安全 46.30% 第一，价格 24.90%、便利 10.70% 次之。总述句点明主题是 养老机器人的消费者接受度和首要关注点。

总述句架 · The pie chart and the bar chart above present the findings of a survey on ____ (图表主题) .

饼图分述句架 · As is shown in the pie chart, ____% ... , ____% ... , and the remaining ____% ... (三项按程度串起) .

占比表达替换 there be · ..., which accounts for ____% / ranks first at ____% / makes up only ____%. (把数字说成占比与排名)

第 2 段 老龄化催需求、脆弱性催安全顾虑

原因一：社会老龄化、养老需求上升，使机器人被视为现实出路，解释了合计逾七成的接受度；原因二：机器人服务脆弱老人，公众自然最担心安全与可靠，故安全 46.30% 远超价格 24.90% 与便利 10.70%。

过渡领起句架 ·

Several factors account for these figures. (承上启下，从描述转入分析)

因果解释句架 · As ____ (社会背景) , ..., which explains why ____ (对应哪个数据) .

对比让步句架 · However, since ____ (原因) , the public naturally worries most about ____ rather than ____.

第3段 值得鼓励、先安全再降价

立场：养老机器人是值得鼓励的趋势；对策：厂商把安全放在设计核心、逐步降价；结论：只有回应这些顾虑，技术才能真正惠及老龄人口。

亮明立场句架 · In my view, ____ (评价对象) represents a promising trend that deserves ____.

给对策句架 · To win wider ____, ____ (谁) should ____ while ____ (并列两条措施) .

条件式收尾句架 · Only when ____ (前提被满足) can ____ truly ____ . (倒装强调，有力收束)

REVIEW · 自检避坑

本题在四个评分维度怎样算达标、容易在哪丢分

按阅卷四维（内容切题 / 结构连贯 / 语言准确 / 字数格式）给出本题达标要点，并把最容易踩的低分写法摆出来 + 给改法 —— 这是写作版的「狠拆诱人错项」。

内容切题

三任务都要落段

本题必须同时满足 describe the charts briefly、interpret the charts、give your comments 三点，缺一即扣内容分；描述段还要真的概括出『逾七成愿接受』『安全46.30% 居首』两个核心特征，不能只报数字。

结构连贯

描述短、解读评论重

本题建议描述段偏短、解读与评论段偏重；段内用 while / followed by / which explains why 等衔接，避免每句都从数字硬起头显得零散。

语言准确

图表词轮换、时态一致

本题数据是调查现状，统一用一般现在时；把 46.30% / 24.90% / 10.70% 分别用 ranks first at / accounts for / makes up only 表达，避免三句同一句型。

字数格式

160-200 词内、别超上限

本题硬性要求 160-200 words，是上下限双向卡；描述段若把六个数字都展开容易注水超限，要靠概括总述句压住篇幅，把空间留给解读与评论。

典型低分写法 · 反面示例与改法

念完数字就结尾

反面：全文只写『39.3% fully accept, 32.8% partially accept, 27.9% do not accept; safety is 46.30%, price is 24.90%, convenience is 10.70%. That is the survey.』——只有描述，直接丢掉解读与评论两大块分。改法：补第二段分析老龄化与安全顾虑的成因，补第三段表明『养老机器人值得鼓励、应先保安全再降价』的看法。

六句六个数字排队

反面：『There are 39.3%. There are 32.8%. There are 27.9%. There is 46.30%. There is 24.90%. There is 10.70%.』——六句 there be 堆数字，无概括、术语单一。改法：『Over 70% of respondents accept elderly-care robots to some degree, while safety, at 46.30%, stands out as their foremost concern.』一句总述抓住两图核心。

占比直译成 possess percent

反面：『Safety possesses 46.30% percent, it is the first concern that people most care.』——possess 用错、percent 与 % 重复、care 后缺 about、句子破碎。改法：『Safety accounts for 46.30% and ranks first among people's concerns.』

空喊要重视养老

反面：『In a word, elderly-care robots are very important and everyone should pay attention to them.』——泛泛表态，与安全占比 46.30% 这一核心数据脱节。改法：『Manufacturers should place safety at the core of their design and gradually bring down prices, so that more elderly people can trust and benefit from such robots.』

考研英语一 · 2026年 · 全卷构成

Section I	完形填空（四选一）	题目解析 →
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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