

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

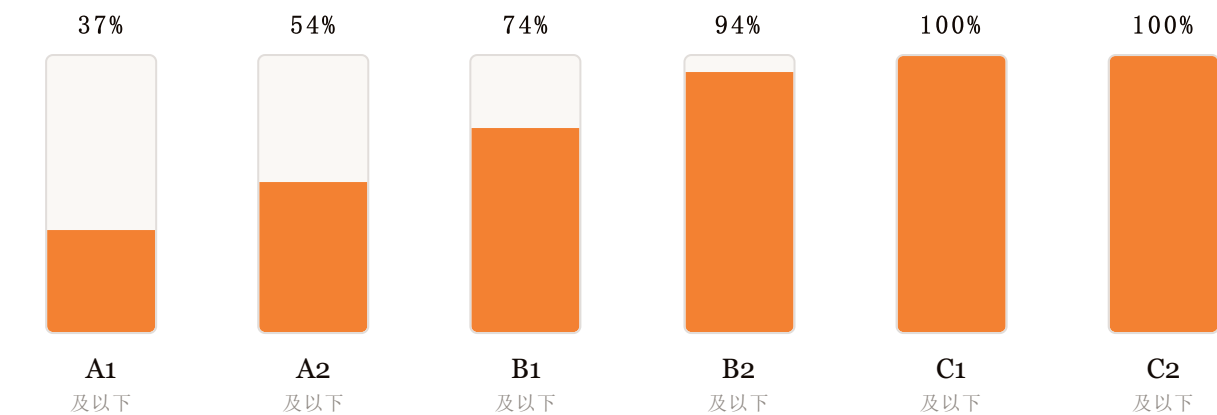
n. 授权

本篇1次·真题 8 句

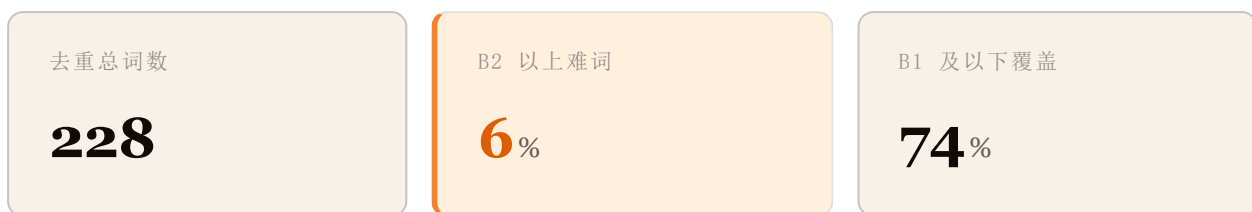
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

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 →