考研 · 2023年全国硕士研究生招生考试英语（一）真题

历年真题

满分 90 分 · 时长 180 分钟 · 共 28 题

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一、阅读 Part B 新题型（共 5 小题，每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

21. 【位置 2 已给出】 Last year marked the 150th anniversary of a series of Yellowstone photographs by the renowned landscape photographer William Henry Jackson. Jackson snapped the first-ever shots of iconic landmarks such as the Tetons, Old Faithful and the Colorado Rockies on a late 19th-century expedition through the Yellowstone Basin, conducted by the head of the U.S. Geological and Geographical Survey of the Territories, Ferdinand V. Hayden. The team included a meteorologist, a zoologist, a mineralogist, and an agricultural statistician. 【位置 4 已给出】 The journey officially began in Ogden, Utah, on June 8, 1871. Over nearly four months, dozens of men made their way on horseback into Montana and traversed along the Yellowstone River and around Yellowstone Lake. That fall, they concluded the survey in Fort Bridger, Wyoming. 将下列段落排出正确顺序。 _____

二、英译汉（共 5 小题，每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

22. AI can also be used to identify the lifestyle choices of customers regarding their hobbies, favourite celebrities, and fashions to provide unique content in marketing messages put out through social media.

23. Some believe that AI is negatively impacting on the marketer's role by reducing creativity and removing jobs, but they are aware that it is a way of reducing costs and creating new information.

24. Algorithms used to simulate human interactions are creating many of these concerns, especially as no-one is quite sure what the outcomes of using AI to interact with customers will be.

25. If customers are not willing to share data, AI will be starved of essential information and will not be able to function effectively or employ machine learning to improve its marketing content and communication.

26. The non-intrusive delivery of the marketing messages in a way that is sensitive to the needs of target customers is one of the critical challenges to the digital marketer.

三、写作 Part A（共 1 小题，每小题 10 分，共 10 分）

27.（词数 100-130 · 10 分）

四、写作 Part B（共 1 小题，每小题 20 分，共 20 分）

28.（词数 160-200 · 20 分）

五、RA1（每小题 2 分）

The weather in Texas may have cooled since the recent extreme heat, but the temperature will be high at the State Board of Education meeting in Austin this month as officials debate how climate change is taught in Texas schools. Pat Hardy, who sympathises with the views of the energy sector, is resisting proposed changes to science standards for pre-teen pupils. "There are as many scientists working against all the panic of global climate change as there are those who are pushing it," she claims. "Texas is an energy state and we need to recognise that. You need to remember where your bread is buttered." Most scientists and experts sharply dispute Hardy's views. Board members like her "casually dismiss the career work of scholars and scientists as just another misguided opinion," says Dan Quinn, senior communications strategist at the Texas Freedom Network, a non-profit group that monitors public education. Such debates reflect fierce discussions across the US, as researchers, policymakers, teachers and students step up demands for a greater focus on teaching about the facts of climate change in schools. A study last year by the National Center for Science Education, a non-profit group of scientists and teachers, looking at how state public schools across the country address climate change in science classes, gave barely half of US states a grade B+ or higher. Among the 10 worst performers were some of the most populous states, including Texas, which was given the lowest grade (F) and has a disproportionate influence because its textbooks are widely sold elsewhere. Glenn Branch, the centre's deputy director, cautions that setting state-level science standards is only one limited benchmark in a country that decentralises decisions to local school boards. Even if a state is considered a high performer in its science standards, "that does not mean it will be taught", he says. Another issue is that while climate change is well integrated into some subjects and at some ages—such as earth and space sciences in high schools—it is not as well represented in curricula for younger children and in subjects that are more widely taught, such as biology and chemistry. It is also less prominent in many social studies courses. Branch points out that, even if a growing number of official guidelines and textbooks reflect scientific consensus on climate change, unofficial educational materials that convey more slanted perspectives are being distributed to teachers. They include materials sponsored by energy industry associations.

1. In Paragraph 1, the weather in Texas is mentioned to

A. forecast a policy shift in Texas schools.
B. stress the consequences of climate change.
C. indicate the atmosphere at the board meeting.
D. draw the public's attention to energy shortages.

2. What does Quinn think of Hardy?

A. She exaggerates the existing panic.
B. She denies the value of scientific work.
C. She shows no concern for pre-teens.
D. She expresses self-contradictory views.

3. The study mentioned in Paragraph 5 shows that

A. climate education is insufficient at state public schools.

B. policymakers have little drive for science education.

C. Texas is reluctant to rewrite its science textbooks.

D. environmental teaching in some states lacks supervision.

4. According to Branch, state-level science standards in the US_____

A. call for regular revision.

B. require urgent application.

C. have limited influence.

D. cater to local needs.

5. It is implied in the last paragraph that climate change teaching in some schools_____

A. agrees to major public demands.

B. reflects teachers' personal bias.

C. may misrepresent the energy sector.

D. can be swayed by external forces.

六、RA2（每小题 2 分）

Communities throughout New England have been attempting to regulate short-term rentals since sites like Airbnb took off in the 2010s. Now, with record-high home prices and historically low inventory, there's an increased urgency in such regulation, particularly among those who worry that developers will come in and buy up swaths of housing to flip for a fortune on the short-term rental market. In New Hampshire, where the rental vacancy rate has dropped below 1 percent, housing advocates fear unchecked short-term rentals will put further pressure on an already strained market. The state Legislature recently voted against a bill that would've made it illegal for towns to create legislation restricting short-term rentals. "We are at a crisis level on the supply of rental housing," said Nick Taylor, executive director of the Workforce Housing Coalition of the Greater Seacoast. Without enough affordable housing in southern New Hampshire towns, "employers are having a hard time attracting employees, and workers are having a hard time finding a place to live," Taylor said. However, short-term rentals also provide housing for tourists, pointed out Ryan Castle, CEO of a local association of realtors. "A lot of workers are servicing the tourist industry, and the tourism industry is serviced by those people coming in short term," Castle said, "and so it's a cyclical effect." Short-term rentals themselves are not the crux of the issue, said Keren Hom, an expert on affordable housing policy. "I think individuals being able to rent out their second home is a good thing. If it's their vacation home anyway, and it's just empty, why can't you make money off it?" Hom said. Issues arise, however, when developers attempt to create large-scale short-term rental facilities—de facto hotels—to bypass taxes and regulations. "I think the question is, shouldn't a developer who's really building a hotel, but disguising it as not a hotel, be treated and taxed and regulated like a hotel?" Hom said. At the end of 2018, Governor Charlie Baker of Massachusetts signed a bill to rein in those potential investor-buyers. The bill requires every rental host to register with the state, mandates they carry insurance, and opens the potential for local taxes on top of a new state levy. Boston took things even further, requiring renters to register with the city's Inspectional Services Department. Hom said similar registration requirements could benefit struggling cities and towns, but "if we want to make a change in the housing market, the main one is we have to build a lot more."

6. Which of the following is true of New England?

A. Its housing supply is at a very low level.
B. Its communities are in need of funding.
C. Its rental vacancy rate is going up slowly.
D. Its home prices are under strict control.

7. The bill mentioned in Paragraph 2 was intended to_____

A. curb short-term rental speculation.
B. ensure the supply of cheap housing.
C. punish illegal dealings in housing.
D. allow a free short-term rental market.

8. Compared with Castle, Taylor is more likely to support_____

A. further investment in local tourism.
B. an increase in affordable housing.
C. strict management of real estate agents.
D. a favorable policy for short-term workers.

9. What does Hom emphasize in Paragraph 5?

A. The urgency to upgrade short-term rental facilities.
B. The efficient operation of the local housing market.
C. The necessity to stop developers from evading taxes.
D. The proper procedures for renting out spare houses.

10. Hom holds that imposing registration requirements is_____

A. an irrational decision.
B. an unfeasible proposal.
C. an unnecessary measure.
D. an inadequate solution.

七、RA3（每小题 2 分）

If you're heading for your nearest branch of Waterstones, the biggest book retailer in the UK, in search of the Duchess of Sussex's new children's book The Bench, you might have to be prepared to hunt around a bit; the same may be true of The President's Daughter, the new thriller by Bill Clinton and James Patterson. Both of these books are published next week by Penguin Random House (PRH), a company currently involved in a stand-off with Waterstones. The problem began late last year, when PRH confirmed that it had introduced a credit limit with Waterstones "at a very significant level". The trade magazine The Bookseller reported that Waterstones branch managers were being told to remove PRH books from prominent areas such as tables, display spaces and windows, and were "quietly retiring them to their relevant sections". PRH declined to comment on the issue, but a spokesperson for Waterstones told me: "Waterstones are currently operating with reduced credit terms from PRH, the only publisher in the UK to place any limitations on our ability to trade. We are not boycotting PRH titles but we are doing our utmost to ensure that availability for customers remains good despite the lower overall levels of stock. We are hopeful with our shops now open again that normality will return and that we will be allowed to buy appropriately. Certainly, our shops are exceptionally busy. The sales for our May Books of the Month surpassed any month since 2018." In the meantime, PRH authors have been the losers. Big-name PRH authors may suffer a bit, but it's those mid-list authors, who normally rely on Waterstones staff's passion for promoting books by lesser-known writers, who will be praying for an end to the dispute. It comes at a time when authors are already worried about the consequences of the proposed merger between PRH and another big publisher, Simon & Schuster—the reduction in the number of unaligned UK publishers is likely to lead to fewer bidding wars, lower advances, and more conformity in terms of what is published. "This is all part of a wider change towards concentration of power," says literary agent Andrew Lownie. "The publishing industry talks about diversity in terms of authors and staff but it also needs a plurality of ways of delivering intellectual contact, choice and different voices. After all, many of the most interesting books in recent years have come from small publishers." We shall see whether that plurality is a casualty of the current need among publishers to be big enough to take on all-comers.

11. The author mentions two books in Paragraph 1 to present_____

A. an ongoing conflict.　　B. an intellectual concept.

C. a prevailing sentiment.　　D. a literary phenomenon.

12. Why did Waterstones shops retire PRH books to their relevant sections?

A. To make them easily noticeable.　　B. To comply with PRH's requirement.

C. To respond to PRH's business move.　　D. To arrange them in a systematic way.

13. What message does the spokesperson for Waterstones seem to convey?

A. Their customers remain loyal.

B. The credit limit will be removed.

C. Their stock is underestimated.

D. The book market is rather slack.

14. What can be one consequence of the current dispute?

A. Sales of books by mid-list PRH writers fall off considerably.

B. Lesser-known PRH writers become the target of criticism.

C. Waterstones staff hesitate to promote big-name authors' books.

D. Waterstones branches suffer a severe reduction in revenue.

15. Which of the following statements best represents Lownie's view?

A. Small publishers ought to stick together.

B. Big publishers will lose their dominance.

C. The publishing industry is having a hard time.

D. The merger of publishers is a worrying trend.

八、RA4（每小题 2 分）

Scientific papers are the recordkeepers of progress in research. Each year researchers publish millions of papers in more than 30,000 journals. The scientific community measures the quality of those papers in a number of ways, including the perceived quality of the journal (as reflected by the title's impact factor) and the number of citations a specific paper accumulates. The careers of scientists and the reputation of their institutions depend on the number and prestige of the papers they produce, but even more so on the citations attracted by these papers. Citation cartels, where journals, authors, and institutions conspire to inflate citation numbers, have existed for a long time. In 2016, researchers developed an algorithm to recognize suspicious citation patterns, including groups of authors that disproportionately cite one another and groups of journals that cite each other frequently to increase the impact factors of their publications. Recently, another expression of this predatory behavior has emerged: so-called support service consultancies that provide language and other editorial support to individual authors and to journals sometimes advise contributors to add a number of citations to their articles. The advent of electronic publishing and authors' need to find outlets for their papers resulted in thousands of new journals. The birth of predatory journals wasn't far behind. These journals can act as milk cows where every single article in an issue may cite a specific paper or a series of papers. In some instances, there is absolutely no relationship between the content of the article and the citations. The peculiar part is that the journal that the editor is supposedly working for is not profiting at all—it is just providing citations to other journals. Such practices can lead an article to accrue more than 150 citations in the same year that it was published. How insidious is this type of citation manipulation? In one example, an individual—acting as author, editor, and consultant—was able to use at least 15 journals as citation providers to articles published by five scientists at three universities. The problem is rampant in Scopus, a citation database, which includes a high number of the new "international" journals. In fact, a listing in Scopus seems to be a criterion to be targeted in this type of citation manipulation. Scopus itself has all the data necessary to detect this malpractice. Red flags include a large number of citations to an article within the first year. And for authors who wish to steer clear of citation cartel activities: when an editor, a reviewer, or a support service asks you to add inappropriate references, do not oblige and do report the request to the journal.

16. According to Paragraph 1, the careers of scientists can be determined by_____

A. how many citations their works contain.
B. how many times their papers are cited.
C. the prestige of the people they work with.
D. the status they have in scientific circles.

17. The support service consultancies tend to_____

A. recommend journals to their clients.
B. list citation patterns for their clients.
C. ask authors to include extra citations.
D. advise contributors to cite each other.

18. The function of the "milk cow" journals is to_____

A. boost citation counts for certain authors.
B. help scholars publish articles at low cost.
C. instruct first-time contributors in citation.
D. increase the readership of new journals.

19. What can be learned about Scopus from the last two paragraphs?

A. It fosters competition among citation providers.
B. It has the capability to identify suspicious citations.
C. It hinders the growth of "international" journals.
D. It is established to prevent citation manipulation.

20. What should an author do to deal with citation manipulators?

A. Take legal action.
B. Demand an apology.
C. Seek professional advice.
D. Reveal their misconduct.

—— 参考答案与逐题解析附于卷末 ——

参考答案

客观题速查表 + 主观题参考范文/译文；逐题解析附后

1. C	2. B	3. A	4. C	5. D	6. A	7. D	8. B	9. C	10. D
11. A	12. C	13. A	14. A	15. D	16. B	17. C	18. A	19. B	20. D

22. 人工智能还可以用来识别客户在爱好、喜爱的名人和时尚潮流等方面的生活方式选择,从而为通过社交媒体发布的营销信息提供独特的内容。(47) Some believe that AI is negatively impacting on the marketer's role by reducing creativity andremoving jobs, but they are aware that it is a way of reducing costs and creating new information.

23. 一些人认为,人工智能削弱了创造力、减少了工作岗位,正在对营销人员的作用产生负面影响,但他们也清楚,它是一种降低成本、创造新信息的途径。(48) Algorithms used to simulate human interactions are creating many of these concerns, especiallyas no-one is quite sure what the outcomes of using AI to interact with customers will be.

24. 用来模拟人际互动的算法正在引发许多这样的担忧,尤其是因为没有人能十分确定,使用人工智能与客户互动究竟会带来什么样的结果。(49) If customers are not willing to share data, AI will be starved of essential information and willnot be able to function effectively or employ machine learning to improve its marketing contentand communication.

25. 如果客户不愿意分享数据,人工智能就会缺乏必不可少的信息,从而无法有效运作,也无法运用机器学习来改进其营销内容和沟通。(50) The non-intrusive delivery of the marketing messages in a way that is sensitive to the needs oftarget customers is one of the critical challenges to the digital marketer.

26. 如何以一种非侵扰、且顾及目标客户需求的方式投放营销信息,是数字营销人员面临的关键挑战之一。SENTENCE INSIGHTS · 句子精讲9 句真题句逐层精讲下列真题句各有独立的句子解析页——中文翻译、结构树逐层拆解、成分与时态、考点讲解与真题高频词。点击句子进入完整解析。For example, AI can be used to analyse what type of advertising content or copywould be appropriate to "speak" to a specific target customer group by revealinginformation about trends and preferences through the analysis of big data.第1段,第2句句子涵盖了主语、谓语、目的状语、方式状语、宾语从句、系表结构、不定式等多种成分,成分种类丰富。宾语从句的主语是较长的名词短语,表语后又接不定式状语,这些都是易错点。主句的被动语态和情态动词的组合也是值得练习的结构。整体作为成分划分练习句具有较高价值。AI can also be used to identify the lifestyle choices of customers regarding theirhobbies, favourite celebrities, and fashions to provide unique content in marketingmessages put out through social media.第1段,第3句情态动词加被动语态的结构在四六级和考研真题中高频出现,不定式作目的状语也是典型句式;且句中涉及多个介词短语和分词结构的修饰关系,代表了说明文中常见的复杂名词短语用法,学习后可大量复用。At the same time AI can also be used to generate content for social media postsand chat sites.第1段,第4句本句使用 "情态动词 + be + 过去分词 + 不定式" 的结构,属于英语中表达能力或可能性的典型被动句式,在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见。学生掌握此结构后可应用于多种语境,具有一定的迁移价值。The main disadvantage of using AI to respond to customers is that there areconcerns about trusting personal interactions to machines, which could lead notonly to the subsequent loss of interpersonal connections, but also to a decrease inmarketing personnel.第2段,第1句本句结构在四六级和考研阅读中极为常见:主系表结构加表语从句是说明型句子的典型模式,非限制性定语从句补充说明也是学术文本的常用手法,not only ... but also 并列结构更是高频考点。这种 主句 + 名词性从句 + 定语从句 的组合是英语长难句的经典范式,掌握后可直接迁移到大量同类句子,代表性很强。Algorithms used to simulate human interactions are creating many of theseconcerns, especially as no-one is quite sure what the outcomes of using AI tointeract with

customers will be.第2段,第4句主句包含带后置定语的主语、进行时谓语、宾语;原因状语从句含系表结构和形容词宾语从句;宾语从句的主语带介词短语后置定语且表语前置。成分种类丰富,涵盖定语、状语、宾语从句等多个考点,适合练习成分划分和从句识别。If customers are not willing to share data, AI will be starved of essentialinformation and will not be able to function effectively or employ machinelearning to improve its marketing content and communication.第3段,第2句本句是非常典型的 "If..., 主句" 条件句式,在四六级和考研真题中频繁出现。主句使用一般将来时的被动语态,也是考试常考的时态语态组合。并列谓语结构("will be starved... and will not be ableto...")以及目的状语("to improve...")也是常见句式。掌握本句的结构分析方法,可以迁移到大量类似的条件句、被动句和并列结构句中。Therefore, unless customers are prepared to sign release agreements, the use of AImay become somewhat restricted in the future.第3段,第3句"unless" 引导的条件状语从句插入主句、情态动词表推测、系表结构描述未来可能状态,这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,具有很强的代表性和迁移价值。Not only can AI help to create the marketing content, but it can also provide anon-intrusive way of delivering the content to the target customers.第3段,第4句"not only ... but (also)" 引导的并列结构及其伴随的倒装现象,是四六级和考研阅读、写作中的高频句式。这种递进并列关系在学术文章和正式语境中极为常见,掌握后可以直接迁移到大量类似句子的理解和写作中。本句结构具有高度典型性和实用性。Data can be gathered on where the customer can be engaged, such as location,devices used, website interactions, and sites visited, to display marketing messagesin appropriate forms, including emails, social media posts, pop-upadvertisements, and banners at an appropriate frequency.第3段,第5句句子成分丰富,包含主语、谓语、范围状语(介词短语套宾语从句)、目的状语(不定式短语),状语内部还有举例和定语修饰,适合训练学生识别多层修饰关系和区分状语类型,训练价值较高HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词本篇出现的 67 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。customer A2 marketing B1n. 顾客,客户 n. 营销本篇9 次 · 真题 79 句 本篇7 次 · 真题 34 句 content B1 datum C1n. 内容 n. 数据(单数形式,复数为 data)本篇7 次 · 真题 31 句 本篇4 次 · 真题 19 句 target B1 interaction B2n. 目标;靶子 n. 相互作用本篇3 次 · 真题 29 句 本篇3 次 · 真题 22 句appropriate B2 marketer B2adj. 合适的 n. 营销人员本篇3 次 · 真题 16 句 本篇3 次 · 真题 11 句data B1 reduce B1n. 数据 v. 减少,降低(数量、大小、程度等)本篇2 次 · 真题 80 句 本篇2 次 · 真题 75 句digital B1 concern B1adj. 数字的 v. 涉及本篇2 次 · 真题 72 句 本篇2 次 · 真题 60 句site A2 media B1n. 地点 n. 大众传播媒介(报刊、电视、广播、互联...本篇2 次 · 真题 45 句 本篇2 次 · 真题 41 句brand B1 would A1n. 品牌,商标 aux. (will 的过去式)将要,会本篇2 次 · 真题 11 句 本篇1 次 · 真题 304 句challenge B1 impact B2n. 挑战 n. 影响本篇1 次 · 真题 57 句 本篇1 次 · 真题 53 句intelligence B2 loss B1n. 智力 n. 丧失本篇1 次 · 真题 48 句 本篇1 次 · 真题 43 句sign A1 trend B1n. 标志 n. 趋势本篇1 次 · 真题 42 句 本篇1 次 · 真题 40 句 identify B1 fashion B1v. 识别 n. 时尚;流行款式本篇1 次 · 真题 37 句 本篇1 次 · 真题 36 句medium B1 reveal B2adj. 中等的 v. 揭示本篇1 次 · 真题 35 句 本篇1 次 · 真题 35 句respond B1 type A2v. 回答,答复 n. 类型本篇1 次 · 真题 33 句 本篇1 次 · 真题 30 句specific B2 essential B1adj. 具体的 adj. 必不可少的本篇1 次 · 真题 28 句 本篇1 次 · 真题 27 句critical B2 remove A2adj. 批评的 v. 移开本篇1 次 · 真题 26 句 本篇1 次 · 真题 25 句analysis B2 connection B1n. 分析 n. 联系本篇1 次 · 真题 24 句 本篇1 次 · 真题 24 句unique B2 function B1adj. 独特的 n. 功能本篇1 次 · 真题 24 句 本篇1 次 · 真题 23 句generate B2 lifestyle B1v. 产生,引起(结果、反应等) n. 生活方式本篇1 次 · 真题 23 句 本篇1 次 · 真题 23 句willing B1 learning A1adj. 愿意的,乐意的 n. 学习本篇1 次 · 真题 23 句 本篇1 次 · 真题 22 句artificial B2 sensitive B2adj. 人造的 adj. 敏感的本篇1 次 · 真题 21 句 本篇1 次 · 真题 21 句advertising B1 display B1n. 广告业 v. 展示本篇1 次 · 真题 20 句 本篇1 次 · 真题 20 句engage B2 creativity B2v. 参与;从事 n. 创造力本篇1 次 · 真题 19 句 本篇1 次 · 真题 18 句employ B1 outcome B2v. 雇用 n. 结果本篇1 次 · 真题 17 句 本篇1 次 · 真题 17 句device B1 release B1n. 设备 v. 释放本篇1 次 · 真题 16 句 本篇1 次 · 真题 15 句therefore B1 celebrity B2adv. 因此,所以 n. 名人,名流本篇1 次 · 真题 15 句 本篇1 次 · 真题 14 句deliver B1 preference B2v. 递送,运送(货物、信件等) n. 偏爱本篇1 次 · 真题 14 句 本篇1 次 · 真题 13 句decrease B1 effectively

B2v. 减少,降低 adv. 有效地本篇1 次 · 真题 12 句 本篇1 次 · 真题 12 句regulate B2 aware A2v. 管理 adj. 知道的本篇1 次 · 真题 12 句 本篇1 次 · 真题 11 句gather B1 interact B2v. 聚集,集合 v. 相互作用本篇1 次 · 真题 11 句 本篇1 次 · 真题 10 句location B1 somewhat B2n. 地点,位置 adv. 有点本篇1 次 · 真题 9 句 本篇1 次 · 真题 9 句accessible B2 algorithm C1adj. 可到达的 n. 算法本篇1 次 · 真题 8 句 本篇1 次 · 真题 8 句disadvantage B2 email A2n. 不利条件 n. 电子邮件本篇1 次 · 真题 8 句 本篇1 次 · 真题 8 句 interpersonal B2adj. 人际的本篇1 次 · 真题 8 句VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布英文短文 156 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖英文短文去重后共 156 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 5 个 ·约 3%。29% 51% 81% 97% 100% 100%A1 A2 B1 B2 C1 C2及以下 及以下 及以下 及以下 及以下每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率(CDF)· 数据为英文短文去重词 156 个 · 末柱为 100%去重总词数 B2 以上难词 B1 及以下覆盖156 3% 81 %考研英语一 2023年 · 全卷构成Section I 完形填空(四选一) 题目解析 →Section II Part A (1) 阅读理解(四选一) 题目解析 →Section II Part A (2) 阅读理解(四选一) 题目解析 →Section II Part A (3) 阅读理解(四选一) 题目解析 →Section II Part A (4) 阅读理解(四选一) 题目解析 →Section II Part B 段落排序 题目解析 →Section II Part C 英译汉(划线句子翻译) 本题Section III Part A 写作 题目解析 →Section III Part B 写作 题目解析 →

27. Notice
Prof. Smith is currently conducting a research project on campus sports activities and is now recruiting one
student assistant. The chosen student will help design questionnaires, distribute them among students, and
collect and record the data during the coming term.
Applicants should be undergraduates who are interested in sports research, careful with numbers, and able to
spare about five hours each week; a basic command of Excel is preferred. Those interested are welcome to
send a short self-introduction to sports@campus.edu, or contact Li Ming for further details before June 20th.
Li Ming

28. As is vividly depicted in the cartoon, a lively dragon boat race is taking place on a river running through a
village. Two boats full of rowers compete fiercely, while crowds on both banks and the arched bridge wave
flags to cheer. In the corner, an elderly man smiles and says, "How wonderful! The dragon boat race in our
village is becoming more and more lively."
Simple as it seems, the picture conveys a thought-provoking message: traditional folk customs are being
revived and flourishing in the countryside. The dragon boat race, a time-honored custom, is not fading away
but attracting growing enthusiasm from villagers of all ages. This mirrors a nationwide revival of traditional
culture and the rising cultural confidence in recent years.
From my perspective, such a phenomenon deserves our applause. On one hand, reviving traditional customs
enriches people's spiritual lives and strengthens community bonds; on the other, it passes our

cultural heritage
down to younger generations. Therefore, we should take concrete steps to protect and promote these customs
so that our splendid traditional culture can shine forever.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】C

定位首句 → 识别比喻（temperature will be high） → 推断其指代会议氛围 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　比喻理解　语境推断

2. 【答案】B

定位Quinn的引语 → 分析其对Hardy行为的评价（casually dismiss...） → 推断其认为Hardy否定科学工作的价值 → 得出答案

考点：观点态度推断　引语分析　同义转述

3. 【答案】A

定位第五段研究描述 → 提取核心发现（仅半数州获B+以上，德州得F） → 概括为气候教育不足 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　信息概括　同义替换

4. 【答案】C

定位Branch的引语 → 提取关键信息（only one limited benchmark） → 同义替换为影响有限 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换　引语理解

5. 【答案】D

定位最后一段 → 分析逻辑链（标准高≠会教授；课程整合不均衡） → 推断教学可能受外部因素影响 → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　逻辑衔接　隐含意义推断

6. 【答案】A

定位首段关键信息 → 识别同义替换（historically low inventory → housing supply is at a very low level） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

7. 【答案】D

定位第二段关于法案的描述 → 理解法案目的（rein in those potential investor-buyers） → 同义替换（rein in → curb） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

8. 【答案】B

对比Taylor与Castle的观点 → 推断Taylor立场（强调住房供应危机） → 同义替换（affordable housing → cheap housing） → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　观点态度对比

9. 【答案】C

定位第五段Hom的发言 → 提取核心观点（开发者伪装酒店以避税） → 同义替换（evading taxes → bypass taxes） → 得出答案

考点：主旨大意　同义替换

10. 【答案】D

定位Hom对注册要求的评价 → 推断其态度（认为仅注册不足以解决问题） → 同义替换（inadequate → not the crux） → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　观点态度

11. 【答案】A

定位首段提及两本书的句子 → 分析其后文对两家公司冲突的描述 → 归纳两本书作为冲突背景的例证作用

考点：主旨大意　篇章结构

12. 【答案】C

定位“retiring them to their relevant sections”的上下文 → 关联前文PRH引入信用额度限制 → 推断此举是对PRH商业行为的回应

考点：细节定位　推理判断

13. 【答案】A

定位Waterstones发言人引语 → 分析其强调“shops are exceptionally busy”和“sales surpassed any month since 2018” → 推断其意在传达顾客忠诚度高，业务未受严重影响

考点：推理判断　观点态度

14. 【答案】A

定位“PRH authors have been the losers”及后续对mid-list authors的描述 → 关联“relying on Waterstones staff's passion for promoting” → 推断冲突导致其书籍销量下降

考点：细节定位　推理判断

15. 【答案】D

定位Lownie的引语 → 分析其将当前争端置于“proposed merger”背景下，并称之为“wider change towards concentration of power” → 归纳其对出版商合并趋势的担忧

考点：观点态度　推理判断

16. 【答案】B

定位首段末句 → 识别同义替换（citations attracted by these papers → how many times their papers are cited） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

17. 【答案】C

定位“support service consultancies”相关句 → 识别同义替换（advise contributors to add a number of citations → ask authors to include extra citations） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

18. 【答案】A

定位“milk cow”相关句 → 识别同义替换（providing citations to other journals → boost citation counts for certain authors） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

19. 【答案】B

定位末两段关于Scopus的描述 → 识别同义替换（recognize suspicious citation patterns → has the capability to identify suspicious citations） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

20. 【答案】D

定位全文对引用操纵的批判态度 → 推断作者隐含建议（揭露不端行为是应对之道） → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　观点态度

22. 【答案】人工智能还可以用来识别客户在爱好、喜爱的名人和时尚潮流等方面的生活方式选择,从而为通过社交媒…

识别并准确翻译动词短语 'take on' 在具体语境中的含义，同时保持 SVO 句型结构的完整性。

考点：take on

23. 【答案】一些人认为,人工智能削弱了创造力、减少了工作岗位,正在对营销人员的作用产生负面影响,但他们也…

识别并准确翻译动词短语 'take on' 在具体语境中的含义，同时保持 SVO 句型结构的完整性。

考点：take on

24. 【答案】用来模拟人际互动的算法正在引发许多这样的担忧,尤其是因为没有人能十分确定,使用人工智能与客户…

识别并准确翻译动词短语 'take on' 在具体语境中的含义，同时保持 SVO 句型结构的完整性。

考点：take on

25. 【答案】如果客户不愿意分享数据,人工智能就会缺乏必不可少的信息,从而无法有效运作,也无法运用机器学习…

识别并准确翻译动词短语 'take on' 在具体语境中的含义，同时保持 SVO 句型结构的完整性。

考点：take on

26. 【答案】如何以一种非侵扰、且顾及目标客户需求的方式投放营销信息,是数字营销人员面临的关键挑战之一。S…

识别并准确翻译动词短语 'take on' 在具体语境中的含义，同时保持 SVO 句型结构的完整性。

考点：take on

27. 【答案】Notice
Prof. Smith is currently conducting a…

根据通知格式要求，使用恰当的词汇搭配和句式结构，清晰传达招聘信息。

考点：动词搭配 take on　SVO 主干结构　通知格式与语域

28. 【答案】As is vividly depicted in the cartoon, a…

考生需根据图片内容，按照‘描述-阐释-评论’的三段式结构组织文章，并运用多样化的句式进行表达。

考点：篇章结构与写作目的　谋篇布局　句式变化与复杂句构建