

2021 考研英语（一）各题型答案及解析参考

一、完型填空部分：

2021年考研英语（一）完型填空解析

Fluid intelligence is the type of intelligence that has to do with short-term memory and the ability to think quickly, logically, and abstractly in order to solve new problems. It 1 in young adulthood, levels out for a period of time, and then 2 starts to slowly decline as we age. But 3 aging is inevitable, scientists are finding that certain changes in brain function may not be.

One study found that muscle loss and the 4 of body fat around the abdomen are associated with a decline in fluid intelligence. This suggests the 5 that lifestyle factors might help prevent or 6 this type of decline.

The researchers looked at data that 7 measurements of lean muscle and abdominal fat from more than 4,000 middle-to-older-aged men and women and 8 that data to reported changes in fluid intelligence over a six-year period. They found that middle-aged people 9 higher measures of abdominal fat 10 worse on measures of fluid intelligence as the years 11.

For women, the association may be 12 to changes in immunity that resulted from excess abdominal fat; in men, the immune system did not appear to be 13. It is hoped that future studies could 14 these differences and perhaps lead to different 15 for men and women.

16 there are steps you can 17 to help reduce abdominal fat and maintain lean muscle mass as you age in order to protect both your physical and mental 18. The two highly recommended lifestyle approaches are maintaining or increasing your 19 of aerobic exercise and following Mediterranean-style 20 that is high in fiber and eliminates highly processed foods.

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|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. pauses | B. return | C. peaks | D. fades |
| 2. A. alternatively | B. formally | C. accidentally | D. generally |
| 3. A. while | B. since | C. once | D. until |
| 4. A. detection | B. accumulation | C. consumption | D. separation |
| 5. A. possibility | B. decision | C. goal | D. requirement |

6. A. delay B. ensure C. seek D. utilize
7. A. modify B. supported C. included D. predicted
8. A. devoted B. compared C. converted D. applied
9. A. with B. above C. by D. against
10. A. lived B. managed C. scored D. played
11. A. ran out B. set off C. drew in D. went by
12. A. superior B. attributable C. parallel D. resistant
13. A. restored B. isolated C. involved D. controlled
14. A. alter B. spread C. remove D. explain
15. A. compensations B. symptoms C. demands D. treatments
16. A. Likewise B. Meanwhile C. Therefore D. Instead
17. A. change B. watch C. count D. take
18. A. well-being B. process C. formation D. coordination
19. A. level B. love C. knowledge D. space
20. A. design B. routine C. diet D. prescription

参考答案:

1-5: CDABA

6-10: ACBAC

11-15: DBCDD

16-20: BDAAC

二、阅读理解A部分:

2021年考研英语（一）阅读理解A解析

新东方大学事业部广州中心 徐欢 陈冰 王宗玉

Text 1

How can the train operators possibly justify yet another increase to rail passenger fares? It has become a grimly reliable annual ritual: every January the cost of travelling by train rises, imposing a significant extra burden on those who have no option but to use the rail network to get to work or otherwise. This year's rise, an average of 2.7 per cent, may be a fraction lower than last year's, but it is still well above the official Consumer Price Index (CPI) measure of inflation.

Successive governments have permitted such increases on the grounds that the cost of investing in and running the rail network should be borne by those who use it, rather than the general taxpayer. Why, the argument goes, should a car-driving pensioner from Lincolnshire have to subsidise the daily commute of a stockbroker from Surrey? Equally, there is a sense that the travails of commuters in the South East, many of whom will face among the biggest rises, have received too much attention compared to those who must endure the relatively poor infrastructure of the Midlands and the North.

However, over the past 12 months, those commuters have also experienced some of the worst rail strikes in years. It is all very well train operators trumpeting the improvements they are making to the network, but passengers should be able to expect a basic level of service for the substantial sums they are now paying to travel. The responsibility for the latest wave of strikes rests on the unions. However, there is a strong case that those who have been worst affected by industrial action should receive compensation for the disruption they have suffered.

The Government has pledged to change the law to introduce a minimum service requirement so that, even when strikes occur, services can continue to operate. This should form part of a wider package of measures to address the long-running problems on Britain's railways. Yes, more investment is needed, but passengers will not be willing to pay more indefinitely if they must also endure cramped, unreliable services, punctuated by regular chaos when timetables are changed, or planned maintenance is managed incompetently. The threat of nationalisation may have been seen off for now, but it will return with a vengeance if the justified anger of passengers is not addressed in short order.

21. The author holds that this year's increase in rail passengers fares

- A. will ease train operation's burden.
- B. has kept pace with inflation.

C. is a big surprise to commuters.

D. remains an unreasonable measure.

22. The stockbroker in 2 is used to stand for

A. car drivers

B. rail travellers

C. local investors

D. ordinary taxpayers

23. It is indicated in 3 that train operators

A. are offering compensations to commuters.

B. are trying to repair relations with the unions.

C. have failed to provide an adequate service.

D. have suffered huge losses owing to the strikes.

24. If unable to calm down passengers, the railways may have to face

A. the loss of investment.

B. the collapse of operations.

C. a reduction of revenue.

D. a change of ownership.

25. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?

- A. Who Are to Blame for the Strikes?
- B. Constant Complaining Doesn't Work
- C. Can Nationalization Bring Hope?
- D. Ever-rising Fares Aren't Sustainable**

正确答案： 21 D 22 B 23 C 24 D 25 D

解析：

21 本题题型判断为细节题，根据出题顺序原则以及题干的关键词“this year's increase in rail passengers fares”定位到第一段，整个第一段都在讲今年火车票票价上涨的话题，本题无法精准定位到某一句，但可以从作者的用词“grimly: 可怕的”，“imposing a significant burden”等词感受到作者不支持的态度，所以正确选项为D选项（remains an unreasonable measure: 依然是一项不合理的措施），“unreasonable”与作者不支持的态度一致。其他三个选项A(will ease train operation's burden: 将会缓解火车运营的负担)与第一段第二句“imposing a significant extra burden on those who have no option but to use the rail network to get to work or otherwise(给那些只能坐火车上班的人施加了沉重的额外负担)不相符、C(has kept pace with inflation: 与通货膨胀保持一致)与第一段最后一句“but it is still well above the official Consumer Price Index (CPI) measure of inflation(但它依然远远高于官方的CPI通胀指数)不相符。以及D(is a big surprise to commuters:对通勤者来说是一个大惊喜)与第一段第二句“It has become a grimly reliable annual ritual (它已经成为每年必定发生的可怕惯例)不相符。

22 本题题型判断为细节题，根据给定出题段落以及题干的关键词“stockbroker”定位到第二段的第二句“Why, the argument goes, should a car-driving pensioner from Lincolnshire have to subsidize the daily commute of a stockbroker from Surrey (为什么一个从Lincolnshire 开车去上班的支付养老金的人不得不为一个来自Surrey的股票经纪人每日的通勤提供补贴呢？”本句是一个反问句，潜台词就是说“一个从Lincolnshire 开车去上班的支付养老金的人不应该为一个来自Surrey的股票经纪人每日的通勤提供补贴”，而且用的是具体的例子，所以本句是为了支撑前面第一句“Successive governments have permitted such increases on the grounds that the cost of investing in and running the rail network should be borne by those who use it rather than the general taxpayers(历届政府允许这种费用上涨的理由是投资和运营铁路网络的成本应该有使用它的人而不是一般的纳税者承担)，因此第二句中的“stockbroker”就是使用铁路

网络的人，即rail travelers，而“a car-driving pensioner from Lincolnshire”就“general taxpayers”的代表。其他三个选项A(car drivers: 开车者)、B(local investors: 当地投资者)以及C(ordinary tax payers:普通纳税者)均不符合题意。

23 本题题型判断为推理题，根据题干给定段落以及题干的关键词“train operators”定位到第三段，但由于“train operators”是整个文章都在讲的话题，本题无法精准定位到某一句，只能一个个比对。选项C(have failed to provide an adequate service: 未能提供充足的服务)根据关键词“service”定位到第三段的第二句的“but passengers should be able to expect a basic level of service for the substantial sums they are now paying to travel(但是乘客应该能够期待与他们现在支付的铁路运输的高额费用匹配的基础服务水平)，这句话潜台词就是说现在的服务不到位，因此正确答案为C选项。其他三个选项A(are offering compensations to commuters: 正提供通勤者补偿)与第三段第四句“However, there is a strong case that those who have been worst affected by industrial action should receive compensation for the disruption they have suffered.不相符、B(is trying to repair relations with the unions: 试图修复与工会的关系)与第三段第三句“The responsibility for the latest wave of strikes rests on the unions.”不相符。以及D(have suffered huge losses owing to the strikes: 由于罢工已经遭受巨大损失)与第三段第一句“However, over the past 12 months, those commuters have also experienced some of the worst rail strikes in years.”不相符。

24 本题题型判断为细节题，根据出题顺序原则以及题干的关键词“unable to calm down passengers”、“the railways”定位到文章最后一句话The threat of nationalisation may have been seen off for now, but it will return with a vengeance if the justified anger of passengers is not addressed in short order.国有化的威胁现在可能被压下来，但如果乘客合理的争论不能被立刻处理好，这种国有化威胁会程度更深地反扑回来。即铁路公司的所有权将会易主。对应D选项，所有权的改变。A投资的损失，B经营的坍塌，C收益的下降在定位句中均为提及。

25 本题题型判断为主旨题，本文第一段开门见山就引出了英国铁路公司面临的问题，每年火车的成本和票价都会上涨。第二段讲述政府对于此事的立场，这个成本应由使用火车服务的人承担，而不是所有纳税人。第三段指出，即使是现在的乘客们也面临着困难，铁路罢工。第四段说政府承诺出台相关法律来保证基本铁路服务，即使出现罢工的情况。结合全文，D. Ever-rising Fares Aren't Sustainable.不断涨价是不可持续的，贯穿全文，为最佳答案。A. Who Are to Blame for the Strikes?谁该为罢工而遭到谴责？罢工只有三、四段提到，以偏概全，排除；B. Constant Complaining Doesn't Work.不断抱怨是没有用的。文中没有出现过complain，排除；C. Can Nationalization Bring Hope?

国有化是否能带来希望? 文章只有第四段出现了国有化, 以偏概全, 排除。

Text 2

Last year marked the third year in a row of that Indonesia's bleak rate of deforestation has slowed in pace. One reason for the turnaround may be the country's antipoverty program.

In 2007, Indonesia started phasing in a program that gives money to its poorest residents under certain conditions, such as requiring people to keep kids in school or get regular medical care. Called conditional cash transfers or CCTs, these social assistance programs are designed to reduce inequality and break the cycle of poverty. They're already used in dozens of countries worldwide. In Indonesia, the program has provided enough food and medicine to substantially reduce severe growth problems among children.

But CCT programs don't generally consider effects on the environment. In fact, poverty alleviation and environmental protection are often viewed as conflicting goals, says Paul Ferraro, an economist at Johns Hopkins University.

That's because economic growth can be correlated with environmental degradation, while protecting the environment is sometimes correlated with greater poverty. However, those correlations don't prove cause and effect. The only previous study analyzing causality, based on an area in Mexico that had instituted CCTs, supported the traditional view. There, as people got more money, some of them may have more cleared land for cattle to raise for meat, Ferraro says.

Such programs do not have to negatively affect the environment, though. Ferraro wanted to see if Indonesia's poverty-alleviation program was affecting deforestation. Indonesia has the third-largest area of tropical forest in the world and one of the highest deforestation rates.

Ferraro analyzed satellite data showing annual forest loss from 2008 to 2012 — including during Indonesia's phase — in of the antipoverty program — in 7,468 forested villages across 15 provinces and multiple islands. The duo separated the effects of the CCT program on forest loss from other factors, like weather and macroeconomic changes, which were also affecting forest loss. With that, "we see that the program is associated with a 30 percent reduction in deforestation," Ferraro says.

That's likely because the rural poor are using the money as makeshift insurance policies against inclement weather, Ferraro says. Typically, if rains are delayed, people may clear land to plant more rice to supplement their harvests. With the CCTs, individuals instead can use the money to supplement their harvests.

Whether this research translates elsewhere is anybody's guess. Ferraro suggests the importance of growing rice and market access. And regardless of transferability, the study shows that what's good for people may also be good for the value of the avoided deforestation just for carbon dioxide emissions alone is more than the program costs.

26. According to the first two paragraphs, CCT programs aim to

- A. facilitate health care reform.
- B. help poor families get better off.**
- C. improve local education systems.
- D. lower deforestation rates.

27. The study based on an area in Mexico is cited to show that

- A. cattle rearing has been a major means of livelihood for the poor.
- B. CCT programs have helped preserve traditional lifestyles.
- C. antipoverty efforts require the participation of local farmers.
- D. economic growth tends to cause environmental degradation.**

28. In his study about Indonesia, Ferraro intends to find out

- A. its acceptance level of CCTs.
- B. its annual rate of poverty alleviation.
- C. the relation of CCTs to its forest loss.**
- D. the role of its forests in climate change.

29. According to Ferraro, the CCT program in Indonesia is most valuable in that

- A. it will benefit other Asian countries.
- B. it will reduce regional inequality.
- C. it can protect the environment.
- D. it can boost grain production.

30. What is the text centered on?

- A. The effects of a program.
- B. The debates over a program.
- C. The process of a study.
- D. The transferability of a study.

正确答案： 26 B 27 D 28 C 29 C 30 A

解析：

26 本题题型判断为细节题，根据题干给定段落第一和第二段以及题干的关键词“CCT programs”以及“aims to”定位到第二段的第二句“Called conditional cash transfers or CCTs, these social assistance programs are designed to reduce inequality and break the cycle of poverty.”题干中的“CCT programs”为原词，“aims to”对应着原文中的“are designed to”，因此本题的答案应为“reduce inequality and break the cycle of poverty（降低不平等且打破贫穷的循环）”的同义改写，所以正确选项为B 选项（help poor families get better off: 帮助贫困家庭变得富裕），poverty与poor为同根词，其他地方为改写。其他三个选项A（facilitate health care reform: 推进医疗保健改革）、C（improve local education systems: 改善当地教育系统）以及D（lower deforestation rate:降低沙漠化速率）定位句没有提及，属于无中生有。

27 本题题型判断为例证题, 根据出题顺序原则以及题干的关键词 “The study based on an area in Mexico” 定位到第四段的第三句 “The only previous study analyzing causality, based on an area in Mexico that had instituted CCTs, supported the traditional view.” 根据本句的提示, 该例子支撑的是这个传统观点, 即第四段段首提到的 “That’s because economic growth can be correlated with environmental degradation, while protecting the environment is sometimes correlated with greater poverty. (这是因为经济增长可能与环境恶化有关, 而保护环境有时与更高的贫困程度相关)” 这一观点, 因此本题的答案应为该句的同义改写, 所以正确选项为D选项 (economic growth tends to cause environmental degradation: 经济增长往往会导致环境恶化), “economic growth” 与 “environmental degradation” 为原词, “be correlated to” 改写为 “cause”。其他三个选项A (cattle rearing has been a major means of livelihood for the poor: 畜牧业已经是穷人维持生计的主要手段)、B (CCT programs have helped preserve traditional lifestyles: CCT 项目已经帮助保护传统的生活方式) 以及C (antipoverty efforts require the participation of local farmers: 抗击贫困的努力需要当地农民的参与) 观点句没有提及, 属于无中生有。

28 本题题型判断为细节题, 根据出题顺序原则以及题干的关键词 “in his study about Indonesia” 以及 “Ferraro intends to find out” 定位到第五段的第二句 “Ferraro wanted to see if Indonesia’s poverty-alleviation program was affecting deforestation.” 题干中的 “Indonesia” 为原词, “Ferraro intends to find out” 对应着原文中的 “Ferraro wanted to see”, 因此本题的答案应为 “if Indonesia’s poverty-alleviation program was affecting deforestation (印度尼西亚的扶贫项目是否影响沙漠化)” 的同义改写, 所以正确选项为C选项 (the relation of CCTs to its forest loss: CCT项目与印度尼西亚沙漠化的关系), “poverty-alleviation program” 与 “CCTs” 对应, “deforestation” 与 “forest loss” 对应。其他三个选项A (its acceptance level of CCTs: 印度尼西亚对CCT项目的接受度)、B (its annual rate of poverty alleviation: 印度尼西亚每年的扶贫率) 以及D (the role of its forests in climate change: 森林在气候变化中的作用) 定位句没有提及, 属于无中生有。

29 本题题型判断为细节题, 根据出题顺序原则以及题干的关键词 “Ferraro”、 “the CCT program in Indonesia” 以及 “most valuable in that (有价值的原因)” 定位到第六、七和八段, 由于题干中的关键词在这三段都有提及, 无法精准定位到某一句, 但这几段反复提到的都是这个项目与减缓沙漠化的关系, 因此本题的正确答案应为C (it can protect the environment: 它能够保护环境)。其他三个选项A (it will benefit other Asian countries: 它将使其他亚洲国家受益)、B (it will reduce regional inequality: 它将降低区域不平等) 以及D (it can boost grain production: 它能增加粮食产量) 均为截取原文部分信息拼凑出的答案。

30. 本题题型判断为主旨题，本文第一段开门见山就引出了印度尼西亚沙漠化的减缓原因是该国实施的扶贫项目，并在之后的段落中具体展开了该扶贫项目对沙漠化的影响，因此正确答案因为A (The effects of a program: 一个项目的效果)，其他三个选项 B (The debates over a program: 关于一个项目的辩论)、C(The process of a study: 一个研究的过程) 以及D (The transferability of a study: 一个研究的可转移性) 均不能概括文章的主题。

Text 3

As a historian who's always searching for the text or the image that makes us re-evaluate the past, I've become preoccupied with looking for photographs that show our Victorian ancestors smiling (what better way to shatter the image of 19th-century prudery?). I've found quite a few, and — since I started posting them on Twitter — they have been causing quite a stir. People have been surprised to see evidence that Victorians had fun and could, and did, laugh. They are noting that the Victorians suddenly seem to become more human as the hundred-or-so years that separate us fade away through our common experience of laughter.

Of course, I need to concede that my collection of 'Smiling Victorians' makes up only a tiny percentage of the vast catalogue of photographic portraiture created between 1840 and 1900, the majority of which show sitters posing miserably and stiffly in front of painted backdrops, or staring absently into the middle distance. How do we explain this trend?

During the 1840s and 1850s, in the early days of photography, exposure times were notoriously long: the daguerreotype photographic method (producing an image on a silvered copper plate) could take several minutes to complete, resulting in blurred images as sitters shifted position or adjusted their limbs. The thought of holding a fixed grin as the camera performed its magical duties was too much to contemplate, and so a non-committal blank stare became the norm.

But exposure times were much quicker by the 1880s, and the introduction of the Box Brownie and other portable cameras meant that, though slow by today's digital standards, the exposure was almost instantaneous. Spontaneous smiles were relatively easy to capture by the 1890s, so we must look elsewhere for an explanation of why Victorians still hesitated to smile.

One explanation might be the loss of dignity displayed through a cheesy grin. "Nature gave us lips to conceal our teeth," ran one popular Victorian saying, alluding to the fact that before the birth of proper dentistry, mouths were often in a shocking state of hygiene. A flashing set of healthy and clean, regular 'pearly whites' was a rare sight in Victorian society, the preserve of the super-rich (and even then, dental hygiene was not guaranteed).

A toothy grin (especially when there were gaps or blackened teeth) lacked class: drunks, tramps, and music hall performers might gurn and grin with a smile as wide as Lewis Carroll's gum-exposing Cheshire Cat, but it was not a becoming look for properly bred persons. Even Mark Twain, a man who enjoyed a hearty laugh, said that when it came to photographic portraits there could be "nothing more damning than a silly, foolish smile fixed forever".

31. According to Paragraph 1, the author's posts on Twitter

- A. changed people's impression of the Victorians.
- B. highlighted social media's role in Victorian studies.
- C. re-evaluated the Victorians' notion of public image.
- D. illustrated the development of Victorian photography.

32. What does author say about the Victorian portraits he has collected?

- A. They are in popular use among historians.
- B. They are rare among photographs of that age.
- C. They mirror 19th-century social conventions.
- D. They show effects of different exposure times.

33. What might have kept the Victorians from smiling for pictures in the 1890s?

- A. Their inherent social sensitiveness.
- B. Their tension before the camera.
- C. Their distrust of new inventions.
- D. Their unhealthy dental condition.

34. Mark Twain is quoted to show that the disapproval of smiles in pictures was

- A. a deep-root belief.
- B. a misguided attitude.
- C. a controversial view.
- D. a thought-provoking idea.

35. Which of the following questions does the text answer?

- A. Why did most Victorians look stern in photographs?
- B. Why did the Victorians start to view photographs?
- C. What made photography develop slowly in the Victorian period?
- D. How did smiling in photographs become a post-Victorian norm?

【正确答案】31. A 32.B 33.D 34. A 35. A

【解析】

31. 细节题。本题的关键词是 the author's posts on Twitter，定位于第一段第二句。根据第二句和后面两句的主要内容：People have been surprised to see evidence that Victorians had fun and could, and did, laugh. They are noting that the Victorians suddenly seem to become more human as the hundred-or-so years that separate us fade away through our common experience of laughter. 此两句概括之后的含义是：人们看到了证据表明Victorians与我们原来印象中的他们是不一样的。A项是对此两句话的总结概括。所以 A项是正确答案。B 项的内容是突出了媒体的作用，媒体只是作者使用的工具，此段并非再讲媒体的作用，所以排除。C 项偷换了原文第一句，As a historian who's always searching for the text or the image that makes us re-evaluate the past, reevaluate 后面的宾语，原文不符，所以排除。D项，表现维多利亚时代的照片发展史，与原文不符。

32. 细节题。本题的关键词是author , the Victorian portraits he has collected，定位于第二段第一句Of course, I need to concede that my collection of 'Smiling Victorians' makes up only a tiny percentage of the vast catalogue of photographic portraiture created between 1840 and 1900, the majority of which show sitters posing miserably and stiffly in front of painted backdrops, or staring absently into the middle distance. 此句是长难句，I need to concede that my collection of 'Smiling Victorians'是题目关键词的重现，此部分my collection of 'Smiling Victorians' makes up only a tiny percentage

of the vast catalogue of photographic portraiture 微笑的维多利亚时代的人物照片只占很微小的一部分，表明大部分维多利亚时代的人物照片是表情严肃的，在此句后半部分的定语从句中可以验证the majority of which show sitters posing miserably and stiffly in front of painted backdrops, or staring absently into the middle distance.所以 B项 They are rare among photographs of that age为正确答案，请注意此选项中的 they 指代的是作者收集的照片，也就是‘Smiling Victorians’。A选项中的 popular 原文没有提及，所以排除。C选项中的 social conventions 原文没有提及，所以排除。D 选项，答非所问，所以排除。

33. 细节题。本题的关键词是 kept the Victorians from smiling for pictures in the 1890s, 根据 1890s定位于第四段最后一句。根据此句提示，第五段可以找到维多利亚时代人物不喜欢笑的原因，alluding to the fact that before the birth of proper dentistry, mouths were often in a shocking state of hygiene.可以推出D项他们的不健康的牙齿是正确答案。A项中的 inherent 和 social sensitiveness 均未提及，所以排除。B项在摄像机前紧张，原文没有提及。C项不相信新发明，就不会有照片保存下来，C项内容与原文不符，所以排除。

34. 细节题或观点态度题。本题的关键词是 Mark Twain, 定位于最后一段最后一句，Even Mark Twain, a man who enjoyed a hearty laugh, said that when it came to photographic portraits there could be “nothing more damning than a silly, foolish smile fixed forever”.根据此句提示，即使是非常喜欢发自内心的开怀大笑的马克吐温本人，在他拍照时，他也不会笑，因为没有什么比让愚蠢的微笑永远留在照片上更可怕的了。再加上最后一段第一句中but it was not a becoming look for properly bred persons.可以推出 A. a deep-root belief. 一种根深蒂固的观念是正确答案。B项中的 misguided 原文没有提及。C项中的 controversial 是错误的，文章最后一段表明，人们拍照时都不喜欢笑，对于此观点不存在争议，所以排除。

35. 本题可归类为主旨题，回顾各段主要内容会发现，本文主要说明了维多利亚时代的照片的特点和原因，A项中stern 是原文主要话题的特点，整篇文章在解释为什么会有这个特点，A项Why did most Victorians look stern in photographs? 符合，所以为正确答案。B、C、D 三项均不符合全文的主旨。

Text 4

From the early days of broadband, advocates for consumers and web-based companies worried that the cable and phone companies selling broadband connections had the power and incentive to favor affiliated websites over their rivals. That's why there has been such a strong demand for rules that would prevent broadband providers from picking winners and losers online, preserving the freedom and innovation that have been the lifeblood of the internet.

Yet that demand has been almost impossible to fill — in part because of pushback from broadband providers,

anti-regulatory conservatives and the courts. A federal appeals court weighed in again Tuesday, but instead of providing a badly needed resolution, it only prolonged the fight. At issue before the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit was the latest take of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) on net neutrality, adopted on a party-line vote in 2017. The Republican-penned order not only eliminated the strict net neutrality rules the FCC had adopted when it had a Democratic majority in 2015, but rejected the commission's authority to require broadband providers to do much of anything. The order also declared that state and local governments couldn't regulate broadband providers either.

The commission argued that other agencies would protect against anti-competitive behavior, such as a broadband-providing conglomerate like AT&T favoring its own video-streaming service at the expense of Netflix and Apple TV. Yet the FCC also ended the investigations of broadband providers that imposed data caps on their rivals' streaming services but not their own.

On Tuesday, the appeals court unanimously upheld the 2017 order deregulating broadband providers, citing a Supreme Court ruling from 2005 that upheld a similarly deregulatory move. But Judge Patricia Millett rightly argued in a concurring opinion that "the result is unhinged from the realities of modern broadband service," and said Congress or the Supreme Court could intervene to "avoid trapping Internet regulation in technological anachronism."

In the meantime, the court threw out the FCC's attempt to block all state rules on net neutrality, while preserving the commission's power to preempt individual state laws that undermine its order. That means more battles like the one now going on between the Justice Department and California, which enacted a tough net neutrality law in the wake of the FCC's abdication.

The endless legal battles and back-and-forth at the FCC cry out for Congress to act. It needs to give the commission explicit authority once and for all to bar broadband providers from meddling in the traffic on their network and to create clear rules protecting openness and innovation online.

36. There has long been concern that broadband providers would

- A. bring web-based firms under control.
- B. slow down the traffic on their network.
- C. show partiality in treating clients.
- D. intensify competition with their rivals.

37. Faced with the demand for net neutrality rules, the Fcc

- A. Sticks to an out-of-date order.
- B. Takes an anti-regulatory stance.**
- C. Has issued a special resolution.
- D. Has allowed the states to intervene.

38. What can be learned about AT&T from Paragraph 3?

- A. It protects against unfair competition.
- B. It engages in anti-competitive practices.**
- C. It is under the FCC's investigation.
- D. It is in pursuit of quality service.

39. Judge Patricia Millett argues that the appeals court's decision

- A. focuses on trivialities.
- B. conveys an ambiguous message.
- C. is at odds with its earlier rulings.
- D. is out of touch with reality.**

40. What does the author argue in the last paragraph?

- A. Congress needs to take action to ensure net neutrality.**
- B. The FCC should be put under strict supervision.

C. Rules need to be set to diversify online services.

D. Broadband providers' rights should be protected.

【正确答案】 31.C 32.B 33.B 34.D 35. A

【解析】

36. 细节题。本题的关键词是 concern, broadband, 定位于第一段第一句, worried关键词的重现, From the early days of broadband, advocates for consumers and web-based companies worried that the cable and phone companies selling broadband connections had the power and incentive to favor affiliated websites over their rivals. 根据the cable and phone companies selling broadband connections had the power and incentive to favor affiliated websites over their rivals. 此部分中 favor 表示偏袒, 偏爱, 所以 C选项为此部分的概括, 为正确答案。A项中的 under control 未提及, 所以排除。B项中的slow down 没有提及, 所以排除。C, 原文不符, 所以排除。D项中的intensify competition指加强竞争, 与原文不符, 所以排除。

37. 细节题。本题的关键词是 net neutrality rules, the FCC, 定位于第二段第三、四句中, At issue before the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit was the latest take of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) on net neutrality, adopted on a party-line vote in 2017. The Republican-penned order not only eliminated the strict net neutrality rules the FCC had adopted when it had a Democratic majority in 2015, but rejected the commission's authority to require broadband providers to do much of anything. 第三句和第四句都表明 FCC已经采用的网络中立规定。第四句中的 the Republican-penned order 可以理解为美国联邦政府发布的命令, 此命令禁止实行网络中立规定。由此可知, FCC 与“监管者”也就是美国联邦政府的立场是相反的, B项符合原文内容, 所以是正确答案。A项 坚持执行过时的规定, out-of-date order 在原文中没有提及, 所以排除。C项发布了一项特定的解决方法, 文中没有提及, 所以排除。D项准许各州干预, 答非所问, 不是 FCC 的做法, 所以排除。

38. 推理题。本题的关键词是 AT&T, 定位于第三段第一句, The commission argued that other agencies would protect against anti-competitive behavior, such as a broadband-providing conglomerate like AT&T favoring its own video-streaming service at the expense of Netflix and Apple TV. 此句表明诸如AT&T此类的机构保护了反对反竞争的行为, 说明其参与了反竞争行为, C项是此句的同义转述, 是正确答案。A项偷换了原文的概念, 将原文中的 anti-competitive更换为unfair competition, 所以应该排除。C项是处在 FCC 的调查中, 文中没有提及, 所以排除。D项追求高质量的服务, 文中没有提及, 所以排除。

39. 细节题。本题的关键词是 Judge Patricia Millett, the appeals court's decision, 定位于第四段第二句 But Judge Patricia Millett rightly argued in a concurring opinion that "the result is unhinged from the realities of modern broadband service," and said Congress or the Supreme Court could intervene to "avoid trapping Internet regulation in technological anachronism." 此句中 "the result is unhinged from the realities of modern broadband service," 表明这个结果是脱离于现代宽带服务的现实, D项是其同义转述, 是正确答案。A项关注琐碎之事, 原文没有提及, 所以应该排除。B项传达了模棱两可的信息, 第四段第一句提到法庭的立场明确, B项与原文信息不符, 所以排除。C项与其先前的决议相矛盾, 根据第二段的信息, 法庭的决议没有与之前出现矛盾, 所以排除。

40. 主旨题。 本题考查作者的观点, 可以判断为主旨题, 文章讨论的话题是 net neutrality rules , 在最后一段第二句中的 it 指代上一句中的 Congress , 第二句正是作者就网络中立准则问题的观点, 所以 A项是最后一段内容的概括, 是正确答案。B项 FCC 应该受到更严格的监督, 与原文内容不符, 所以排除。C项中的使网络服务多样化, 与原文主题不符合, 所以排除。D项宽带供应商的权利应受保护, 最后一段作者认为应禁止宽带供应商扰乱网络交通流量, D项与最后一段作者的观点不符, 所以排除。

三、阅读理解B部分:

2021年考研英语(一)阅读理解B部分解析

新东方大学事业部广州中心 徐欢

Part B:

Directions:

In the following article, some sentences have been removed. For Questions 41-45, choose the most suitable one from the list A-G to fit into each of the numbered blanks. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the blanks. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET1.(10 points)

In the movies and on television, artificial intelligence is typically depicted as something sinister that will upend our way of life. When it comes to AI in business, we often hear about it in relation to automation and the impending loss of jobs, but in what ways is AI changing companies and the larger economy that don't involve doom-and-gloom mass unemployment predictions?

A recent survey of manufacturing and service industries from Tata Consultancy Services found that companies currently use AI more often in computer-to-computer activities than in automating human activities. One common application? Preventing electronic security breaches, which, rather than eliminating IT jobs, actually makes those personnel

more valuable to employers, because they help firms prevent hacking attempts.

Here are a few other ways AI is aiding companies without replacing employees:

Better hiring practices

Companies are using artificial intelligence to remove some of the unconscious bias from hiring decisions. “There are experiments that show that, naturally, the results of interviews are much more biased than what AI does,” says Pédro Domingos, author of *The Master Algorithm: How the Quest for the Ultimate Learning Machine Will Remake Our World* and a computer science 41 _____ One company that’s doing this is called Blendoor. It uses analytics to help identify where there may be bias in the hiring process.

More effective marketing

Some AI software can analyze and optimize marketing email subject lines to increase open rates. One company in the UK, Phrasee, claims their software can outperform humans by up to 10 percent when it comes to email open rates. This can mean millions more in revenue. 42 _____ These are “tools that help people use data, not a replacement for people,” says Patrick H. Winston, a professor of artificial intelligence and computer science at MIT.

Saving customers money

Energy companies can use AI to help customers reduce their electricity bills, saving them money while helping the environment. Companies can also optimize their own energy use and cut down on the cost of electricity. Insurance companies, meanwhile, can base their premiums on AI models that more accurately assess risk. “Before, they might not insure the ones who felt like a high risk or charge them too much,” says Domingos, 43 _____

Improved accuracy

“Machine learning often provides a more reliable form of statistics, which makes data more valuable,” says Winston. It “helps people make smarter decisions.” 44 _____

Protecting and maintaining infrastructure

A number of companies, particularly in energy and transportation, use AI image processing technology to inspect infrastructure and prevent equipment failure or leaks before they happen. “If they fail first and then you fix them, it’s very expensive,” says Domingos. 45 _____

[A] I replaces the boring parts of your job. If you're doing research, you can have AI go out and look for relevant sources and information that otherwise you just wouldn't have time for.

[B] One accounting firm, EY, uses an AI system that helps review contracts during an audit. This process, along with employees reviewing the contracts, is faster and more accurate.

[C] There are also companies like Acquisio, which analyzes advertising performance across multiple channels like Adwords, Bing and social media and makes adjustments or suggestions about where advertising funds will yield best results.

[D] You want to predict if something needs attention now and point to where it's useful for employees to go to.

[E] Before, they might not insure the ones who felt like a high risk or charge them too much, or they would charge them too little and then it would cost [the company] money.

[F] We're also giving our customers better channels versus picking up the phone to accomplish something beyond human scale.

[G] AI looks at résumés in greater numbers than humans would be able to, and selects the more promising candidates.

参考答案：41-45 : GCEBD

解析：今年的新题型其实是去年考的小标题题的变形，对应需要填的5个句子刚好对应着5个小标题，所以填回原文的选项内容必须与对应的小标题匹配，同时也要兼顾上下文的衔接。

41空所在段落的小标题是更好的雇佣做法，同时上下文都在讲招聘，7个选项中只有G选项（AI查看的简历数量比人类能够做到的要多，并选出最有前途的候选者）才讲到相关话题，因此正确答案为G。

42空所在段落的小标题是更有效的市场营销，同时前一句讲赚钱，后一句讲到这些手段（these tools）帮助我们使用数据，7个选项中只有C选项（也有一些像Acquisio的公司分析跨渠道的广告效应，并就广告资金投放在哪里可以产生最佳效果做出调整并给出建议）才讲到跟营销相关话题，因此正确答案为C。

43空所在段落的小标题是为客户省钱，同时上一句讲到保险公司利用更精确评估风险的AI模型确定保险单，7个选项中只有E选项（之前，他们不会给那些感觉高风险的人投保或者收费过高，又或者收费太低导致这使得公司亏钱）才讲到保险公司和为客户省钱的相关话题，因此正确答案为E。

44 空所在段落的小标题是提高的精确度，同时上一句在讲到机器学习能提供更可靠的数据形式，让数据更有价值，7 个选项中只有 B 选项（一家会计公司利用 AI 系统在审计过程中检查合同，从而提高速度和准确度）才讲到数据和准确度相关话题，因此正确答案为 B。

45 空所在段落的小标题是保护和维修基础设施，同时上一句在讲设备出故障是维修成本很高。7 个选项中只有 D 选项（你想要预测是否一些方面现在需要注意并指出职员查看后有用的地方）才讲到维修设备相关话题，因此正确答案为 D。

四、翻译部分：

2021年考研英语（一）翻译解析

新东方大学事业部广州中心 杨梦迪

World War II was the watershed event for higher education in modern Western societies. (46) Those societies came out of the war with levels of enrollment that had been roughly constant at 3-5% of the relevant age groups during the decades before the war. But after the war, great social and political changes arising out of the successful war against Fascism created a growing demand in European and American economies for increasing numbers of graduates with more than a secondary school education. (47) And the demand that rose in those societies for entry to higher education extended to groups and social classes that had not thought of attending a university before the war. These demands resulted in a very rapid expansion of the systems of higher education, beginning in the 1960s and developing very rapidly (though unevenly) during the 1970s and 1980s.

The growth of higher education manifests itself in at least three quite different ways, and these in turn have given rise to different sets of problems. There was first the rate of growth: (48) in many counties of Western Europe, the numbers of students in higher education doubled within five-year periods during the 1960s and doubled again in seven, eight, or 10 years by the middle of the 1970s. Second, growth obviously affected the absolute size both of systems and individual institutions. And third, growth was reflected in changes in the proportion of the relevant age group enrolled in institutions of higher education.

Each of these manifestations of growth carried its own peculiar problems in its wake. For example, a high growth rate placed great strains on the existing structures of governance, of administration, and above all of socialization. When a

faculty or department grows from, say, five to 20 members within three or four years, (49) and when the new staff predominantly young men and women fresh from postgraduate study, they largely define the norms of academic life in that faculty. And if the postgraduate student population also grows rapidly and there is loss of a close apprenticeship relationship between faculty members and students, the student culture becomes the chief socializing force for new postgraduate students, with consequences for the intellectual and academic life of the institution—this was seen in America as well as in France, Italy, West Germany, and Japan. (50) High growth rates increased the chances for academic innovation; they also weakened the forms and processes by which teachers and students are admitted into a community of scholars during periods of stability or slow growth. In the 1960s and 1970s, European universities saw marked changes in their governance arrangements, with empowerment of junior faculty and to some degree of students as well.

【参考译文】

(46) 战争结束后，一些社会群体也应运而生。在战前的几十年里，这些群体的入学率几乎一直保持在相关年龄段的 3%-5%。

(47) 在这些社会群体中，人们对于接受高等教育的需求上升（人们渴望接受更高的教育），这种需求也延伸至其他群体和社会阶层中，这些群体和社会阶层在战前从未想过上大学。

(48) 在西欧的许多国家，在 20 世纪 60 年代，接受高等教育的学生数量 5 年时间内翻倍，到 70 年代中期，在七年、八年或是十年时间里又再次翻倍。

(49) 当新员工中大部分是刚毕业的年轻男女时，他们会在很大程度上定义该学院学术生活的规范。

(50) 增长率高居不下，增加了学术创新的机会，同时也削弱了教师和学生稳定或缓慢的成长过程中被认可为学者群体的形式和过程。

【逐句解析】

(46) Those societies came out of the war with levels of enrollment that had been roughly constant at 3-5% of the relevant age groups during the decades before the war.

【解析】考查伴随状语、定语从句、时间状语从句等。societies 社会群体; enrollment 入学率; roughly 大约, 几乎; constant 持续的; relevant 相关的; decades 几十年; out of 从...出来。该句属于典型的长难句, 翻译时需要拆分从句处理。总主干拆分出来先翻译, 时间状语“during the decades before the war”前置到下一句话的句首。

【译文】战争结束后，一些社会群体也应运而生。在战前的几十年里，这些群体的入学率几乎一直保持在相关年龄段的 3%-5%。

(47) And the demand that rose in those societies for entry to higher education extended to groups and social classes that had not thought of attending a university before the war.

【解析】考查定语从句，介词短语做后置定语，主谓分隔等。demand 需求；entry 进入；extend to 延伸。该句是典型的主谓分隔结构，demand 之后的定语从句可独立成句先翻，再翻总主干，修饰 groups and social classes 的定语从句可单独独立成句。

【译文】在这些社会群体中，人们对于接受高等教育的需求上升（人们渴望接受更高的教育），这种需求也延伸至其他群体和社会阶层中，这些群体和社会阶层在战前从未想过上大学。

(48) in many counties of Western Europe, the numbers of students in higher education doubled within five-year periods during the 1960s and doubled again in seven, eight, or 10 years by the middle of the 1970s.

【解析】本句再次考查主谓分隔结构、时间状语、并列结构。double 翻倍；period 时间段；middle 中期。本句相比前两句较简单一些，将两处的时间状语调至对应的谓语动词之前即可。

【译文】在西欧的许多国家，在 20 世纪 60 年代，接受高等教育的学生数量 5 年时间内翻倍，到 70 年代中期，在七年、八年或是十年时间里又再次翻倍。

(49) and when the new staff are predominantly young men and women fresh from postgraduate study, they largely define the norms of academic life in that faculty.

【解析】本句考查时间状语从句、形容词短语做后置定语、介词短语做后置定语。staff 员工；predominantly 主要地；fresh 新鲜的，这里搭配 from postgraduate study，指刚毕业的大学生；largely 在很大程度上；define 定义；norm 规范；academic life 学术生活；faculty 学院。本句难点主要在于单词难点：predominantly、postgraduate、largely、norms、academic、faculty，两处的后置定语难度不大，调至所修饰名词前即可。

【译文】当新员工中大部分是刚毕业的年轻男女时，他们会在很大程度上定义该学院学术生活的规范。

(50) High growth rates increased the chances for academic innovation; they also weakened the forms and processes by which teachers and students are admitted into a community of scholars during periods of stability or slow growth.

【解析】本句考查并列句、定语从句、时间状语从句。academic innovation 学术创新；weaken 削弱；processes 过程；be admitted to 认可；community of scholars 学者群体；stability 稳定；slow growth 慢增长。本句难点主要在 by which 引导的较长的定语从句，需调序到 the forms and processes。

【译文】增长率高居不下，增加了学术创新的机会，同时也削弱了教师和学生稳定或缓慢的成长过程中被认可为学者群体的形式和过程。

五、写作部分：

2021年考研英语（一）作文解析

新东方大学事业部广州中心 朱智滔

Part A

51. Directions:

A foreign friend of yours has recently graduated from college and intends to find a job in China. Write him/her an email to make some suggestions.

You should write about 100 words on ANSWER SHEET 2.

Do not sign your own name at the end. Use “Li Ming” instead.

You **do not** need to write the address. (10 points)

参考范文:

Dear Jack,

I am writing to put forward some suggestions on job hunting in China, considering that you just graduated from university and you don't have much experience in seeking employment.

My suggestions are as follows. To begin with, it is suggested that you prepare a resume and a cover letter, which might include your academic qualifications, work experience and so on. Furthermore, you are advised to search for information on the companies and the post that you apply for before you have a job interview. Last but not least, if I were you, I would take advantage of the online job-hunting websites in China, such as *51 Jobs* and *Linkin In*.

I sincerely hope that you could take my suggestions into account. I am looking forward to your reply as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,
Li Ming

解析:

本题写作思路如下：第一段表明来信目的并简单说明原因；第二点分点列出具体的建议，比如建议外国友人提前做好简历、好好利用国内招聘网站、注意文化差异等等。答案不唯一，言之成理即可。写作时应确保语言准确性为主，不刻意“炫耀”词汇量。第三段写建议信的套话并加上“盼复”。此外，写作时还应特别注意书信文体的格式，注意细节，避免不必要的扣分。

Part B

52. Directions:

Write an essay of 160-200 words based on the pictures below. In your essay, you should

- 1) describe the drawing briefly,
- 2) explain the intended meaning, and then
- 3) give your comments.

Write your answer on the ANSWER SHEET. (20 points)



参考范文:

The drawing is simple but reveals a profound meaning. As is vividly depicted in the drawing, dressed in the traditional Chinese costume, a boy is complaining that many of his classmates find it no fun studying drama, while his father encourages him to follow his heart. Obviously, the drawing and caption above are intended to imply that we should have the courage to pursue our dreams.

As a famous remark goes, the future belongs to those who believe in the beauty of their dreams. People who persist in pursuing their dreams are hopeful and positive, taking their courage in both hands to strive for success. Conversely, those

who give up their pursuit of dreams tend to expect the worst, feeling gloomy and depressed, and even blaming fate and other people. A case in point is that Helen Keller, a deaf and blind American writer, dreamt of becoming a writer as a child. She kept reading and practiced writing for three hours every day in pursuit of her dream. Eventually, she published fourteen books. There is no doubt that where there are dreams, there is a way.

Pursuing dreams is a fine tradition of the Chinese nation, which is to be passed down from generation to generation and carried forward. Only by this means can we realize the Chinese Dream of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

解析:

以上参考范文的切入点为“坚持梦想”，写作思路如下，仅供参考。第一段：先引入图画，然后具体描述父子俩的对话与动作，再点明全文主旨。第二段综合应用对比论证法及例证法。先以名言作为段落主题句，再以正反对比论证法展开，最后用“海伦凯勒万能事例”支持观点。第三段再次点明全文主题，并以“展望未来”收尾。