

## 2020 年考研英语真题及总体解析（英一）

来源：高顿考研

**总述：**今年考研英语一整体难度有所上升。其中完型难题略微增加；阅读题整体难度和灵活度有所上升；新题型考察了小标题，难度降低不少；写作和翻译均为常规考察难度。

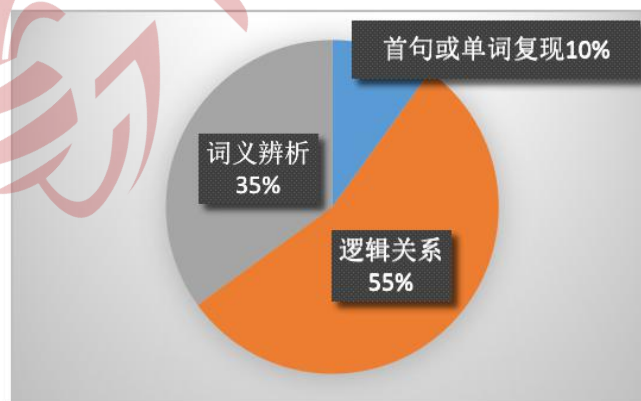
### 完型篇

#### 一、总体分析

根据往年真题规律，完型主要考查语段的连贯性和一致性，以及句子结构和词义辨析，弱化了对单词和语法的单纯考查。

##### （一）考点分析

今年英一完型有 11 道题考逻辑关系，7 道题通过词义辨析或固定搭配能做出来，2 道题通过文章首句或单词复现能做出来。



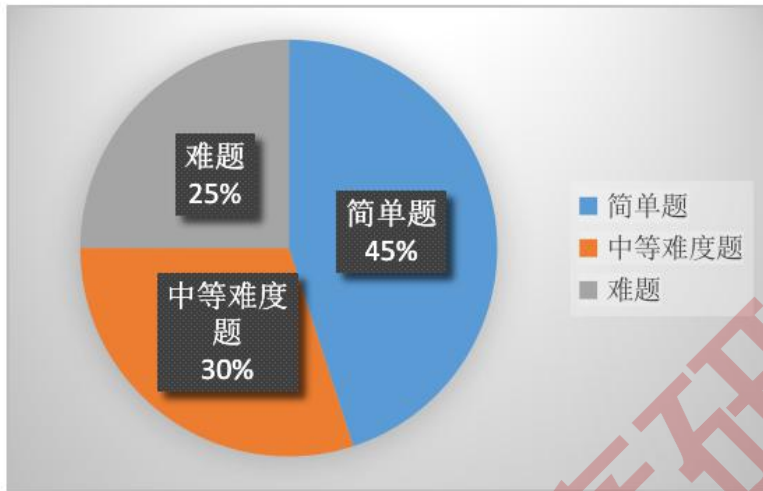
2020 英一完型知识点考查比例

（逻辑关系指选项为逻辑关系词，或选项最终的选择要通过逻辑判断）

##### （二）难度分析

今年英一完型简单题有 9 道，比较容易选择；中等难度题有 6 道；难题有 5 道，很难辨析。根据今年题目难度分析，我们发现难题较往年有所增加，中等难度的

题也略有增加。大多数考试 9 道简单题可以做对 8 道；中等难度题可做对 3 题，部分程度好的同学甚至能做对 5 题；难题大部分同学可做对 2 题，部分程度好的同学能做对 4 题，总的来说，得 5 分不难；如果在我们高顿的完型课上跟着老师一步一步来的话，可得 7-8 分。



2020 英一完型题目难度比例

## 二、解题方法举例

### (一) 通过词汇辨析或固定搭配解题

今年第 1 题，第 5 题都属于简单题，考的介词搭配：on... day, at... temperature  
第 1 题

the Sunday roast. 1 a cold winter's day, few culinary pleasures can 2 it.

1. [A]In [B]Towards [C]on [D]Till

### (二) 通过首句或单词复现解题

第 3 题

Even if families don't sit down to eat together as frequently as before, millions of Britons will nonetheless have got a share this weekend of one of that nation's **great traditions**: the Sunday roast. 1 a cold winter's day, few culinary **pleasures** can 2 it. Yet as we report now. The food police are determined our health. That this 3 should be rendered yet another quilty pleasure 4 to damage our health.

3. [A]patience [B]enjoyment [C]surprise [D]concern

解析：我们上课的时候说过，完型首段首句很重要，每年都有题可通过第一句的句意解答。

本题可通过词汇复现解答，通过前面的 **great traditions, pleasures** 可判断，选 **B: enjoyment**

### （三）通过逻辑关系解题

#### 第 9 题

...But where is the evidence to support such adarmlist advice? 9 studies have shown that acrylamide can cause neurological damage in mice, there is no 10 evidence that it causes cancer in humans.

9. [A]Unless [B]Since [C]If [D]While

解析：while 引导的逻辑关系，我们之前的课也有讲过，经常会考，今年英一英二都考了。该句前半句说在老鼠上造成了伤害，但是在人类身上没有证据，符合 while 引导让步逻辑，表示“尽管”。

### （四）难题

#### 第 8 题

This means that people should 7 (avoid) crisping their roast potatoes, reject thin-crust pizzas and only 8 toast their bread.

8. [A] partially [B]regularly [C] easily [D]initially

解析：本句有三个并列成分，avoid crisping their roast potatoes, reject thin-crust pizzas and only 8 toast their bread，避免把土豆烤的太焦，拒绝有薄焦壳的披萨，并且只能\_\_\_烤他们的面包，根据句意逻辑，这里应该选“简单地，不完全地”；然后需要辨析 4 个单词的意思。partially 部分地，不完全地；regularly 定期地，有规律地；easily 简单地（偏向可能性，与 A 选项不同）；initially 最初，首先。所以最终选 A。

#### 第 11 题

Scientists say the compound is 11 to cause cancer but have no hard scientific proof..

11.[A]insufficient [B]bound [C]likely [D]slow

解析：要做对这道题，首先要通过句子 but 逻辑关系，前半句提到没有强有力的科学证据，那么前面肯定是会导致癌症；其次考生要知道 bound to 意思为“一定会”，才能最终答对这道题。

像这些难题，我们需要靠平时的学习和积累，紧跟老师的步伐，理解老师课上所讲，得分都不会低。

总体来说，今年的完型比去年略难，主要是中等难度的题目以及难题量有所增加，但是考生只要能根据我们的方法，选对一些较简单的题目，今年完型的分数也不会低。

## 阅读篇

### 一、总体分析

#### (一) 考点分析

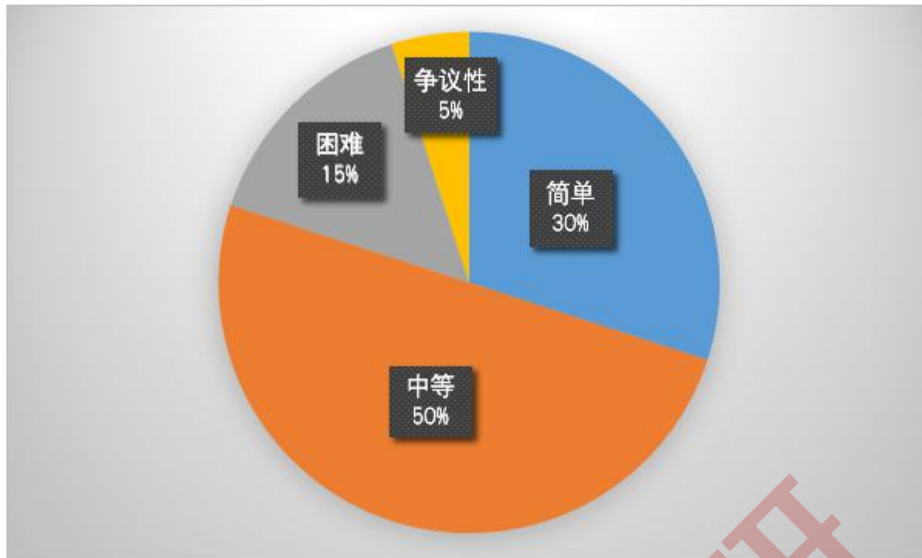
阅读文章及题型特点

阅读整体分析	真题情况
文章话题	文化、社会、法律、经济
平均段落	6-7段
题型比例	<b>细节与推理共占80%</b> 推理题中有4道涉及例证关系，1道涉及篇章结构，成为今年阅读部分逻辑关系的考察重点，而词义句意推测题却并未考察。

#### (二) 难点分析

阅读题目难度及考察能力

题目难度	比例	考察能力
简单	6题：30%	定位及常见同义词替换
中等	10题：50%	把握逻辑关系与上义词概括性替换得出答案。这部分题目不仅涉及到作者基本的写作逻辑，并且往往选项所对应的原文信息量较大，在2-4句左右。
困难	3题：15%	清晰的篇章结构与逻辑分析能力、扎实的词汇基础。此类题目的难点主要集中在解题思路上，也就是说，哪怕将原文与题目翻译成中文，也难以做出正确的选择。
争议题	1题：5%	



2020 英一阅读题目难度分布

## 二、各难度题目举例

由此可以看出，对于大多数同学来说，掌握常见的同义词替换词汇、理清基本的逻辑关系（转折、例证、对比等）、把握概括性改写思路是复习过程中的关键内容。下面将按照难度分级的思路，结合今年真题，带大家进一步熟悉考研阅读的解题思路与难度等级

### （一）简单题

【题目】26. Scientific publishing is seen as "a licence to print money" partly because \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] its funding has enjoyed a steady increase.
- [B] its marketing strategy has been successful.
- [C] its payment for peer review is reduced.
- [D] its content acquisition costs nothing.

【原文】①Scientific publishing has long been a licence to print money. ②Scientists need journals in which to publish their research, so they will supply the articles without monetary reward. ③Other scientists perform the specialised work of peer review also for free, because it is a central element in the acquisition of status and the production of scientific knowledge.

【题型】因果细节题

【难点】同义词替换

【解题思路】

- ①到原文中定位题干内容“Scientific publishing”、“a licence to print money”。
- ②找到定位句为第一句，与题干所描述的结果部分一致，向下阅读寻找原因。
- ③看到二三句首词为“Scientists”和“Other scientists”可以判断出二三句是并列关系，共同阐述了Scientific publishing is seen as "a licence to print money"的原因。
- ④将原文二三句与选项对比，会发现so they will supply the articles **without monetary reward**, = its content acquisition **costs nothing**, 哪怕monetary词义不理解，也不难看出原本文本是“不需要给与报酬”

(二) 中等题

- 【题目】21. Cooper and her colleagues argue that a "town of culture" award could
- [A] consolidate the town-city ties in Britain.
- [B] promote cooperation among Britain's towns.
- [C] **increase the economic strength of Britain's towns.**
- [D] focus Britain's limited resources on cultural events.

【原文】①A group of labour MPs, among them Yvette Cooper, are bringing in the new year with a call to institute a UK "town of culture" award. ②The proposal is that it should sit alongside the existing city of culture title, which was held by Hull in 2017 and has been awarded to Coventry for zozl. ③**Cooper and her colleagues argue that** the success of the crown for Hull, where it brought in € 220m of investment and an avalanche of arts, out not to be confined to cities. ④Britain' town, it is true are not prevented from applying, but they generally lack the resources to put together a bit to beat their bigger competitions. ⑤ **A town of culture award could, it is argued, become an annual event, attracting funding and creating jobs.**

【题型】细节题

【难点】定位+上义词概括性改写

【解题思路】

- ①到原文中定位题干内容“Cooper and her colleagues”、“town of culture”。
- ②找到定位句为第三句和第五句（难点在于很多同学未能到第五句也有题干关键词）。
- ③第三句句式复杂，由具体地点、数字构成；而第五句句式清晰，且内容偏总结性话语，因此优先考虑第五句。
- ④对比选项。“[C] **increase the economic strength of Britain's towns.**增加了Britain's towns的经济力量”是对原文“attracting funding and creating jobs吸引

投资和创造工作”的概括性改写。因为投资和工作属于经济领域问题，所以用经济这个上义词进行了概括性改写。

### （三）难题

【题目】 24. Glasgow is mentioned in Paragraph 3 to present

[A] a contrasting case.

[B] a supporting example.

[C] a background story.

[D] a related topic.

【原文】 ①It is hard to get right, and requires a remarkable degree of vision, as well as cooperation between city authorities, the private sector, community groups and cultural organisations. ②But it can be done: **Glasgow's** year as European capital of culture can certainly be seen as one of complex series of factors that have turned the city into the power of art, music and theatre that it remains today.

【题型】 篇章结构题（推理题）

【难点】 例证关系：理解例子与其论点关系

【解题思路】

- ①到原文中定位题干中的例子内容“Glasgow”。
- ②找到例子为第二句，因为整段只有两句话，所以反推他的论点为第一句。
- ③一二句之间为转折关系，第一句提到“*It is hard to get right*”难以做到，但是第二句**Glasgow**的例子却是“*it can be done*”，能够完成。因此是明显的对比关系。



## 新题型篇

### 一、总体分析

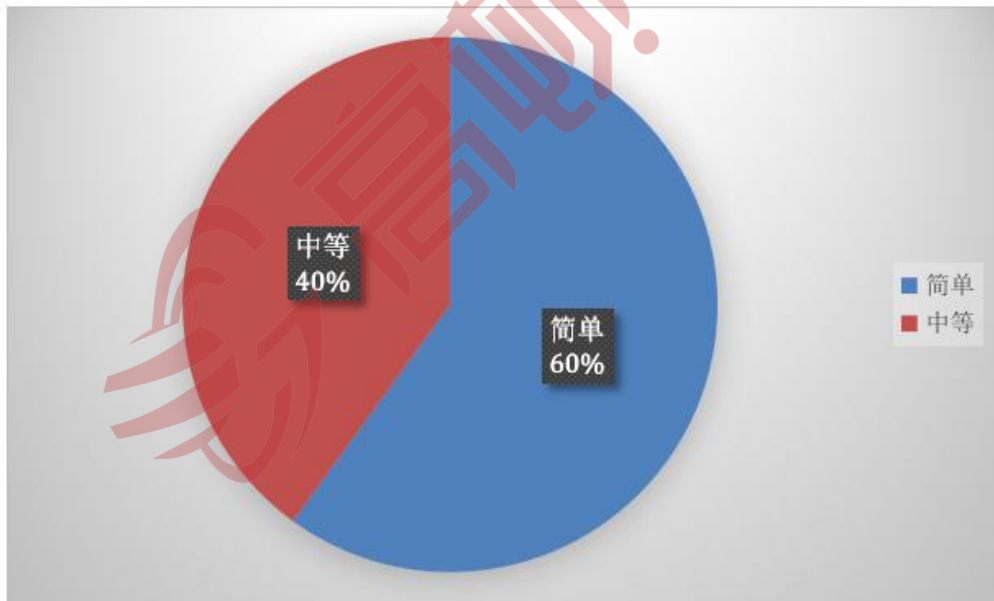
#### (一) 考题类型统计

题型	年份	考察次数
排序题	2010、2011、2014、2017、2018、2019	6 次
小标题	2007、2016、2020	3 次
完型填句/段	2005、2006、2008、2009、2012、2013、2015	7 次

**试题评价：**今年的新题型较去年来讲简单很多，考察题型也是三类新题型中最简单的一类，主要考察对于段落的总结概括，文章的一致以及连贯性。

#### (二) 难度统计

难度	题号
简单	41、42、44
中等	43、45



题型难度分布

- 注：1. 简单难度的题：标题和段落首句中的主题词相同或几乎相同  
2. 中等难度的题：主题词没有直接出现在段落首句，需对段落总分结构进行把握，或者需要对段落进行理解或概括。

### 二、难题举例

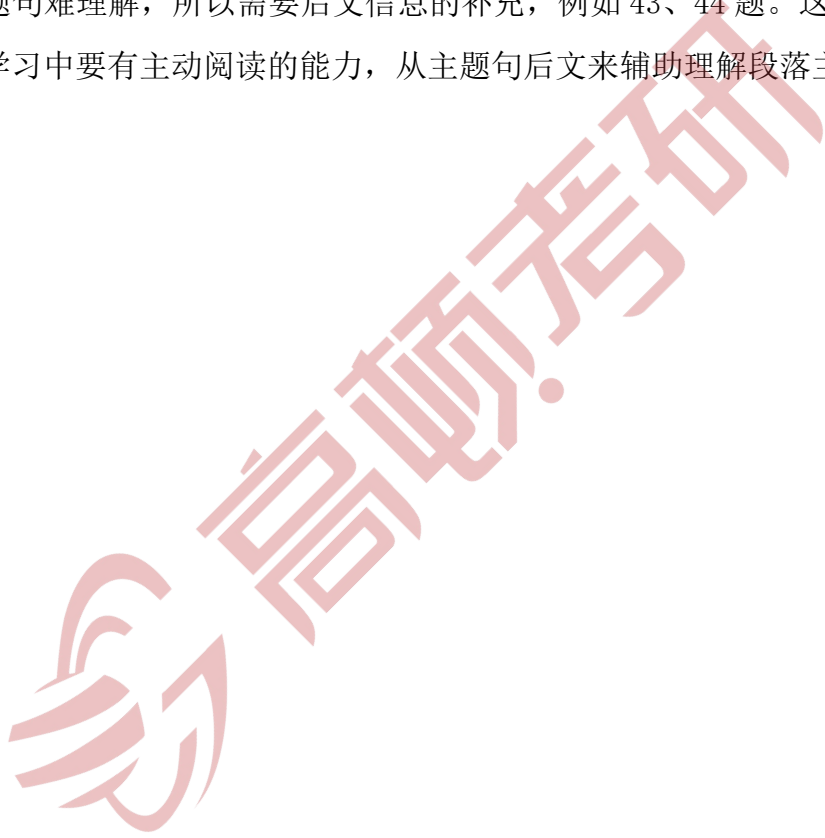


### **(一) 词汇理解**

在 42 题中出现了 hormone oxytocin，如果同学们不知道该词的意思的话会直接影响到答案选择，而后文出现的 high-functioning, autistic spectrum symptoms 等同样为生僻词，所以也不助于同学们对于主题句的理解，所以平常还是需要加大对词汇量的补充学习。

### **(二) 结构把握**

英语段落结构常常为总分结构，所以一般情况下通过首句就可以确定小标题，但是有的主题句难理解，所以需要后文信息的补充，例如 43、44 题。这就需要同学们之后学习中要有主动阅读的能力，从主题句后文来辅助理解段落主旨。



## 翻译篇

### 一、总体分析

翻译真题源自著作：Age of Enlightenment: Discover the philosophical movement that triggered innovation, revolution and changem, 节选自这 came to be 的开头部分。略有改编，比如去掉了部分专有名词，尤其是划线句中的个别超纲词，比如把学生无法从上下文得知意思的 strong-arm 改写为了考研英语大纲词汇 suppress。今年出题符合考研英语一的一贯风格——只选择偏某一主题的学术专著。

### 考点分析



考研翻译三大核心语法考点：后置定语、非谓语和三大从句

### 二、难题举例

(46) with the Church's teachings and ways of thinking eclipsed by the Renaissance, the gap between the Medieval and modern periods had been bridged leading to new and unexplored intellectual territories.

解析：难度系数：★★★★★

词汇难点：teachings “教义”；bridge the gap “缩短差距”；eclipse “使..黯然失色”；Renaissance “文艺复兴”；Medieval “中世纪的”，intellectual territories “知识领域”

语法难点：with 引导的独立主格结构，翻译成“随着”，其中 the Church's teachings and ways of thinking 为并列结构，作独立主格结构的主语；被动

语态: the gap between the Medieval and modern periods had been bridged 鸿沟被弥合。

译文: 随着教会的教义和思维方式在文艺复兴时期黯然失色, 中世纪和现代时期的鸿沟已经被弥合, 一些新的未被探索过的知识领域随之兴起。

(48) Despite attempts by the Church to suppress this new generation of logicians and rationalists, more explanations for how the universe functioned were being made at a rate that the people could no longer ignore.

解析: 难度系数: ★★★★★☆

词汇难点: suppress “镇压, 压制”; rationalists “理性主义者”; function “运转”

语法难点: for how the universe functioned, 为 for 引导的介词短语作后置定语, 修饰 explanations, how 引导的宾语从句为 for 的宾语; at a rate that...that 引导的定语从句, 修饰 rate.

翻译技巧: 词性转化, attempts 翻译是名词翻译成动词; 调语序: 后置定语提前 more explanations 后面 for 引导的介词短语, 翻译时提前; 被动变主动, explanations...were being made 此处可以变成主动, 翻译成 “解释出现”

译文: 尽管教会尝试镇压这股新生的逻辑学家和理性主义者, 但是越来越多的有关宇宙如何运转的解释出现, 速度之快, 让人难以忽视。



## 写作篇

### 一、小作文

#### (一) 命题情况

今年的考研小作文为告示。对于考生的复习而言，并没有超出学生复习的范围，我们在上课一直在强调这类写法，但是从考试说明方面，小作文在题目说明方面越来越灵活，这一点要求考生有较好的思路构建、语言组织能力以及对平时知识点在考场上应用时的应变能力。

#### (二) 试题分析

本题假设你替学生会发布告示，通知国际学生一次歌唱比赛，属于开放式出题，内容灵活，语言要求简洁。

#### (三) 写作思路分析

第一步：代表学生会，通知歌唱比赛

第二步：具体要求：参加人员，曲目；报名；费用等

第三步：期待参与

#### (四) 范文

##### Notice

To all international students,

On behalf of Student Union, I am glad to inform all of you that there will be an upcoming singing contest held for celebrating the 70<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the foundation of PRC. The details are as follows.

First of all, all international students from freshmen to seniors are allowed to sign up this singing contest, and the songs you are going to perform can be chosen either Chinese or foreign ones. Meanwhile, if you are willing to take part in, registration is required in the office of Student Union. Lastly, there is no need to pay for the registration for this contest.

I am looking forward to your participation.

Best wishes.

Yours sincerely,

Student Union

## 二、大作文

### （一）命题情况

**2020 仍然继续了历年来的漫画形式，今年英语一的大作文考的还是年轻人的主流价值观，这也是英语一的特点，利用罡哥上课讲的模板可以完美套用，只需要改掉主题词就可以了。** 命题人采取了这一主题，切中了当前我们年轻人在习惯上面的问题。在写作过程中要求考生不仅要**对漫画分析**，更要求考生对当前这一现象的描述、论证提出了要求，这对考生的思辨总结能力提出了一定的要求。**对于将来 2021 考生来说，我们面临国家推出中国外语等级考试量表，是否预示着考研英语会出现较大规模的改革呢？**

### （二）试题分析

如同考前罡哥提醒各位同学的话，大作文从三段论出发来分析，针对考生比较担心的跑题问题，漫画明确给了习惯，就可以从习惯的角度出发，当然只要涉及到以下几方面，都不算是考生比较担心的跑题：**拖延，一步步来，脚踏实地，都可以接受**

### （三）写作思路分析

首段：漫画可以用这样的思路来描述：一个女生在做作业，说：早点做完才能安心，一个小男孩翘着二郎腿坐在椅子上，说：不着急最后再做，下面两个大字 习惯

中间段：论证良好习惯的重要性：从人际关系，机会，再加举例子

末尾端：提出良好的重要性

### （四）经典范文

## 范文一

As is strikingly depicted in this picture, a girl is doing her homework saying that it is better to complete it on time. While another boy thinks it is no need to worry. Obviously, this cartoon/picture is delivering a far-reaching implication that good habit means a great deal to one's life.

In recent years, the topic of **good habit** has been under hot discussion among youngsters. Part of people hold **positive** attitude towards this. If good habit were developed in daily life, a series of benefits would be acquired. The first one is related to **interpersonal relationship**. People with good habit have been gaining great popularity among surrounding people. Meanwhile, good habit can enable people to acquire valuable opportunities in work and study. For example, if there were no good habit from Ma Yun, there would be no such giant internet firm as Alibaba.

As I can see, there is no denying that good habit should be advocated in current society. Even if there would be a series of problems, it will be in the place of predominance in youngsters' life.

## 范文二：

Key words:

habit; procrastination; postpone; diametrically different; poles apart; idle away; linger; lag; high efficiency; punctual; trap; guarantee; ensure; set a goal.

每年的考研英语写作，很多学生热衷于模板作文。对一些基础弱的同学，这固然是一根救命稻草。但对于一些基础比较好、又想拿高分的同学，这显然不是最佳策略。作为一个多年参加阅卷 20 年的老师，我深知同行们对模板作文的反感甚至痛恨。我们希望每个学生都能根据当年的题目写出自己的想法，写出自己的风格。

作文得分的首要标准是紧扣主题、内容具体。这就要求我们首先要认真审题。今年的题目好像中心思想非常明确，那就是“习惯”。但如果只谈习惯，扣题还是不紧。一定要紧扣“拖延症”这个不良的习惯。否则会有相应扣分。

围绕拖延这个不良习惯，具体写什么内容，考生可以相对灵活。比如我们可以举例，我们可以分析它的原因，我们可以列举它正面和负面的影响。当然在开头段里面我们要对图画进行或多或少的描写，最后一段里面我们最好做一些倡导。

内容决定了，那如何表达也是一个同样重要的得分点。下面的文章第 1 段中我们用了感叹句 (What a striking contrast), 用了省略句 (One leads to heaven while the other to hell), 第三段还用了反问句 (who can ensure they can meet the deadline? Who can guarantee the quality of the work done for the limited time) 和强调句

(Whatever reasons we may claim to have, they are nothing but excuses we find for ourselves.当然反问和排比也都可以看作强调)。整个文章里，我们还用了排比句 (resolved to be a regular reader, but leaving the book on the desk to be read untouched; determined to be punctual, but turning out to be late for an appointment), 用了介词词组开头的句子 (Like the man in the cartoon, quite a proportion of people are troubled by bad habits), 用了副词开头的句子 (Apparently, the results of these two diametrically different habits will be poles apart) 我们用了比喻 (like a monster in people's heart that they can hardly break once falling into it, may damage their life) 和夸张的修辞手段 (Thousands of times they might have told themselves to start a new life by forming good habits but, a thousand and one times, they see themselves still on the old track)。我们甚至还用了押头韵 (lag, linger; procrastination, progress)。

下面第 1 段描述图画，同时指出这两种习惯所造成的天壤之别：

What a striking contrast: one girl is bent on reading because she feels upset if she cannot finish the task as planned; on the contrary, the other kid, a firm believer and practitioner of not to start until the last minute, is idling away the time by plunging himself in a sofa. Apparently, the results of these two diametrically different habits will be poles apart. One leads to heaven while the other, hell.

第 2 段通过举例说明我们很多人有这种不良习惯，同时这种习惯很难改变：

Like the child in the cartoon, quite a proportion of people are troubled by bad habits: resolved to be a regular reader, but leaving the book on the desk to be read untouched; determined to be punctual, but turning out to be late for an appointment. Many individuals find themselves trapped in them. Thousands of times they might have told themselves to start a new life by forming good habits but, a thousand and one times, they see themselves still on the old track.

第 3 段指出这种不良习惯可能存在的理由，以及这种不良习惯所造成的各种危害：

Some may assert that procrastination can stimulate people to work with higher efficiency. However, who can ensure they can meet the deadline? Who can guarantee the quality of the work done for the limited time? The habit of always postponing, like a monster in people's heart that they can hardly break once falling into it, may damage their life. They linger. They lag. Eventually, they lose others' trust and opportunities to success.

最后一段进一步指出拖延产生的危害。最后一句提出倡议：

In conclusion, procrastination impedes progress. The reason for the bad habit varies. Whatever reasons we may claim to have, they are nothing but excuses we find for ourselves. Hopefully, we should not slow down steps to the goals we set.