
2023 年全国硕士研究生招生考试英语一真题及答案详解

Section I Use of English

Caravanserais were roadside inns that were built along the Silk Road in areas including China, North Africa and the Middle East. They were typically 1 outside the walls of a city or village and were usually funded by governments of 2.

This word “Caravanserai” is a 3 of the Persian word “karvan” which means a group of travellers or a caravan, and seray, a palace or enclosed building. The Persian caravan was used to 4 groups of people who travelled together across the ancient network for safety reasons, 5 merchants, travellers or pilgrims.

From the 10th century onwards, as merchant and travel routes became more developed, the 6 of the Caravanserai increased and they served as a safe place for people to rest at night. Travellers on the Silk Road 7 possibility of being attacked by thieves or being 8 to extreme conditions. For this reason, Caravanserais were strategically placed 9 they could be reached in a day’s travel time.

Caravanserais served as an informal 10 point for the various people who travelled the Silk Road. 11, these structures became important centers for culture 12 and interaction, with travelers sharing their cultures, ideas and beliefs, 13 talking knowledge with them, greatly 14 the development of several civilizations.

Caravanserais were also an important marketplace for commodities and 15 in

the trade of goods along the Silk Road. __16__, it was frequently the first stop
merchants looking to sell their wares and __17__ supplies for their own journeys. It is
__18__ that around 120,000 to 150,000 caravanserais were built along the Silk Road,
__19__ only about 3,000 are known to remain today, many of which are in __20__.

1. A. displayed B. occupied C. located D. equipped
2. A. private B. regularly C. respectively D. permanently
3. A. definition B. transition C. substitution D. combination
4. A. classify B. record C. describe D. connect
5. A. apart from B. instead of C. such as D. along with
6. A. construction B. restoration C. impression D. evaluation
7. A. doubted B. faced C. accepted D. reduced
8. A. assigned B. subjected C. accustomed D. opposed
9. A. so that B. even if C. now that D. in case
10. A. talking B. starting C. breaking D. meeting
11. A. by the way B. on occasion C. in comparison D. As a result
12. A. heritage B. revival C. exchange D. status
13. A. with regard to B. in spite of C. as well as D. in line with
14. A. completing B. influencing C. resuming D. pioneering
15. A. aided B. invested C. failed D. competed
16. A. Rather B. Indeed C. otherwise D. However
17. A. go in for B. stand up for C. lose in D. stock up on
18. A. believe B. predict C. recall D. imply

19. A. until B. because C. unless D. although

20. A. ruins B. debt C. fashion D. series

【1】C. located 后面 outside the walls of a city or village 表示位置 只有 located 可以后接地址，表示坐落在……地方

【2】A privately 此处副词修饰前面的 fund，带入只有 privately 私下资助更为合理

【3】D. combination 空后面接了 of the Persian word “karvan” 和 and seraya, a palace enclosed building 表示是这两个词的结合体词为 combination

【4】C. describe 根据上一句对与词 Caravanserai 的解释，这一句也是表示同义方向的内容，用来解释 The Perm caravan 这里只有描述这个词可以表达词义。

【5】C. such as groups of people 是前面的大范畴的名词短语，而空后面 merchants, travellers, pilgrims 为小范畴的内容，所以需要表示列举关系，只有 such as 复合语义。

【6】A. construction 根据第一段第一句表示 Caravanserais…… were built 可以看到同义句意 the construction of the Caravanserais

【7】B. faced 前一句讲到 safe place，后面 Travellers…… possibility of being attacked 这里需要一个动词搭配，带入可知只有旅行者面临被袭击的可能性。

【8】B. subjected 根据 and 的前后语义一致原则，前面提到将面临袭击，后面也要接贬义色彩的内容，根据搭配 be subjected to 表示 遭受不好的东西 与前面语义色彩一致。

【9】A. so that 前面 提到 Caravanserais 被有计划的放置，后面接的是 they could be reached in a day's travel time. 可以看出前后为因果关系，只有 so that 后接结

果。

【10】D. meeting Caravanserai 被当作 an informal meeting point 地点，前面讲到人们在旅行日到达这里，所以这里只能是 meeting point 见面的地点。

【11】D. As a result 前后提到 Caravanserai served as an informal meeting point (Caravanserai 被当作一个非正式会面的点)，空格后接 those structures became important centers (这些地方被当作重要的中心)，可以得出前后为因果关系，只有 as a result 可以满足。

【12】C. exchange and 前后词义相近，与 interaction “互动;交往”词义相近的是 exchange “交换;交流”。

【13】C. as well as 文中 独立主格中 with travelers sharing their cultures, ideas and beliefs (和) talking knowledge with them 可以看出 sharing cultures, ideas and beliefs 和后面 talking knowledge with them 为并列关系，只有 as well as 符合正确答案。

【14】B. influencing 前面提到 sharing their cultures, ideas and beliefs, as well as talking knowledge with them, 动作 the development of several civilizations 带入只有 influence 符合语义。

【15】A. aided 前面讲到 Caravanserai were also an important marketplace for commodities 表示一个褒义的色彩，而 and 后内容需要保持一致，只有 aided 符合语义色彩。

【16】B. Indeed 前一句讲的是重要市场，后面句子 it was frequently the first stop for merchants looking to sell their wares 也表示售卖商品，语义一致，只有 indeed 符合语义。

【17】D. stock up on and 前面讲到商人卖货，后面空格又接了 supplies 供给只有 stock up on 储存符合文义。

【18】B. predicted 空格后提到 round 120000 to 150000 caravans were built, 是一个预估的事情，所以只能选择 predicted.

【19】D. although 前后语义完全相反，前后讲 remain 后面讲 ruins, 所以只能选择 although

【20】A. ruins 前面提到…… remain today 与之在同义语域的只有 in ruins 毁灭，消失”。

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Text 1

21. In the first paragraph, 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

【21】C. Indicate the atmosphere at the board meeting 解析：该题为例证题，问在第一段得克萨斯州的天气被提及为了说明什么。文章开头提到得克萨斯州天气变冷最近成为了热议话题，但是州教育董事会的会议热度正高（but the temperature will be high at the State Board of Education meeting）因此这里提到得克萨斯州天气是为了来反衬州教育董事会对于天气变化教育讨论的热度。故选 C。

22. 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 expressed a self-contradictory view.

【22】 B. She denies the value of scientific work. 解析：该题为细节题，根据题干中的 Quinn 和 Hardy 定位到第三段。这里提到：大多数科学家和专家强烈反对哈代的观点。Quinn 说：“他们随意地将学者和科学家的职业工作视为另一种被误导的观点。” (They casually dismiss the career work of scholar and scientists as just another misguided opinion.) 因此证明 Quinn 认为 Hardy 否定科学研究的价值。故选 B。

23. The study in paragraph 5 shows that

- A. Climate education is insufficient in the state public schools.
- B. Policymakers have little drive for science education.
- C. Texas is reluctant to rewrite its science textbook.
- D. Environmental teaching in some states lacks supervision.

【23】 A. Climate education is insufficient in the state public schools. 解析：该题为细节题。根据题干定位到第五段，里面提到由科学家和教师组成的非营利组织——美国国家科学教育中心去年进行了一项研究，研究了全美州立公立学校在科学课上如何应对气候变化，结果给美国只有一半的州给出了 B+ 或更高的评分。(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) 由此可知有另一

半的州对气候变化教育的评价不高，通过打分表示不满，所以显示州立公立学校中的气候教育不足。故选 A。

24. 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.

【24】 C. Have limited influence 解析：该题为细节题。根据题干中的 Branch 和 state-level science standards 定位到第六段。里面提到：在一个将决策权下放给地方学校董事会的国家，制定州级科学标准只是一个有限的基准。(only one limited benchmark in a country). limited benchmark 对应选项当中的 limited influence 由此证明州科学标准影响有限。故选 C。

25. It is implied in the last paragraph that climate change teaching in some schools

- A. Agree to major public demands.
- B. Reflect teacher personal biases.
- C. May misrepresent the energy sector.
- D. Can be swayed by external forces.

【25】 D. Can be swayed by external forces. 解析：该题为细节题。根据题干信息定位到最后一段。最后一句话提及其中包括由自由主义智库和能源行业协会赞助的教材。(they include materials sponsored by libertarian think-tanks and energy industry associations. 因此证明气候变化教育会受到外部力量的支配。故选 D。

Text 2

26. 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.

【26】A Its housing supply is at a very low level 解析：该题为事实细节题，问关于新英格兰哪点是正确的，文中提到：随着房价创纪录的高和历史性的低库存 (with record-high home prices and historically low inventory) 所以 Its housing supply is at a very low level 住房供应处于非常低的水平以及 historically low inventory 历史性的低库存是同义替换，故选 A。

27. 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.

【27】D allow a free short-term rental market 解析：该题为细节题，问第 2 段提到的法案旨在，文中提到：法案将城镇制定限制短期租赁的立法成为非法。(a bill that would've made it illegal for towns to create legislative restrictions on short-term rentals) 所以该法案不希望限制短期租赁，故选 D。

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.

【28】 B an increase in affordable housing 解析： 该题为细节题，与 Castle 相比，Taylor 更有可能支持，文中提到：没有足够的可负担住房，泰勒说：“雇主很难吸引员工，工人也很难找到住处。” (Without enough affordable housing... , “employers are having a hard time attracting employees, and workers are having a hard time finding a place to live, Taylor said.) 所以 Taylor 认为需要增加可负担住房，故选 B。

29. What does Horn emphasize in Paragraph 5?

A. The urgency to upgrade short-term tent 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.

【29】 C The necessity to stop developers from evading taxes 解析： 该题为细节题，在第 5 段中 Horn 强调了什么，文中提到：霍恩说：“我认为问题是，一个开发商如果真的在建造酒店，却把它伪装成不是酒店，难道不应该像酒店一样受到对待、征税和监管吗？” (“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?” Horn said.) 所以 Horn 认为有必要阻止开发商为了避税和避开监管而在建造酒店的过程中伪装成不是酒店，故选 C。

30. Horn holds that imposing registration requirements is

A. an irrational decision.

B. an unnecessary measure.

C. an unfeasible proposal.

D. an inadequate solution.

【30】 D an inadequate solution 解析：该题为细节题，Horn 认为强制执行登记要求是，文中提到：霍恩表示，类似的登记要求可能会让其他陷入困境的城市和城镇受益。然而，解决这个问题的唯一途径是创造更多的住房。(Horn said similar registration requirements could benefit other struggling cities and towns. The only way to solve the issue, however, is by creating more housing.) 说明 Horn 认为类似的登记要求其实并不是一个合适的解决方案，故选 D。

Text 3

31. The author mentions two books in a paragraph to present

A. An ongoing conflict

B. An intellectual concept

C. A prevailing sentiment

D. A literary phenomenon

【31】 A. An ongoing conflict 解析：该题为例证题。题干问作者提及两本书的目的是什么。例证题论据出现在开头，论点应该往后找，下一句话提到这两本书都将于下周由企鹅兰登书屋出版，该公司目前正与水石书店发生对峙，(Both of these books are published next week by Penguin Random House, a company currently involved in a stand-off with Waterstones.) 因此证明目前出版社和书店正在发生冲突。故选 A。

32. why did Waterstones shops retitle 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 systematic way

【32】 C. To respond to PRH's business move 解析：该题为细节题。题干问为什么 Waterstones (水石书店) 会把 PRH 的书退到相关的专柜。根据题干信息定位到第二段最后一句。这一段开头提到：这个问题 (31 题中提到的冲突) 始于去年年底，当时企鹅兰登书屋 (PRH) 证实，它已经向水石书店推出了“非常高的”信用额度限制。(The problem began late last year, when Penguin Random House confirmed that it had introduced credit limits with Waterstones “at a very significant level”). 因此证明水石书店把书退回是为了应对 PRH 的信用额度限制。故选 C。

33. 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

【33】 A. Their customers remain loyal 解析：该题为细节题。根据题干 spokesperson 定位到第三段第一句。答案句在这一段倒数后两句，里面提到：我们的商店现在重新开张了，我们希望恢复正常，我们将被允许适当地购物。当然，我们的商店非常繁忙，图书销售也非常好。我们 5 月份的月度图书销量超过了 2018 年以来的任何一个月。(Certainly, our shops are exceptionally busy and book sales are very strong. The sales for our May Books of the Month surpassed any month

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：<https://d.book118.com/187001036024010011>