

考研英语二 · 英语二真题 · 2010年

Section I

Use of English

Directions:

Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

The outbreak of swine flu that was first detected in Mexico was declared a global epidemic on June 11, 2009. It is the first worldwide epidemic 1 by the World Health Organization in 41 years.

The heightened alert 2 an emergency meeting with flu experts in Geneva that assembled after a sharp rise in cases in Australia, and rising 3 in Britain, Japan, Chile and elsewhere.

But the epidemic is " 4 " in severity, according to Margaret Chan, the organization's director general, 5 the overwhelming majority of patients experiencing only mild symptoms and a full recovery, often in the 6 of any medical treatment.

The outbreak came to global 7 in late April 2009, when Mexican authorities noted an unusually large number of hospitalizations and deaths 8 healthy adults. As much of Mexico City shut down at the height of a panic, cases began to 9 in New York City, the southwestern United States and around the world.

In the United States, new cases seemed to fade 10 warmer weather arrived. But in late September 2009, officials reported there was 11 flu activity in almost every state and that virtually all the 12 tested are the new swine flu, also known as (A) H1N1, not seasonal flu. In the U.S., it has 13 more than one million people, and caused more than 600 deaths and more than 6,000 hospitalizations.

Federal health officials 14 Tamiflu for children from the national stockpile and began 15 orders from the states for the new swine flu vaccine. The new vaccine, which is different from the annual flu vaccine, is 16 ahead of expectations. More than three million doses were to be made available in early October 2009, though most of those 17 doses were of the FluMist nasal spray type, which is not 18 for pregnant women, people over 50 or those with breathing difficulties, heart disease or several other 19. But it was still possible to vaccinate people in other high-risk groups: health care workers, people 20 infants and healthy young people.

1. [A] criticized
[B] appointed
[C] commented
[D] designated
2. [A] proceeded
[B] activated
[C] followed
[D] prompted

3. [A] digits
[B] numbers
[C] amounts
[D] sums
4. [A] moderate
[B] normal
[C] unusual
[D] extreme
5. [A] with
[B] in
[C] from
[D] by
6. [A] progress
[B] absence
[C] presence
[D] favor
7. [A] reality
[B] phenomenon
[C] concept
[D] notice
8. [A] over
[B] for
[C] among
[D] to
9. [A] stay up
[B] crop up
[C] fill up
[D] cover up
10. [A] as
[B] if
[C] unless
[D] until
11. [A] excessive
[B] enormous
[C] significant
[D] magnificent

12. [A] categories
[B] examples
[C] patterns
[D] samples
13. [A] imparted
[B] immersed
[C] injected
[D] infected
14. [A] released
[B] relayed
[C] relieved
[D] remained
15. [A] placing
[B] delivering
[C] taking
[D] giving
16. [A] feasible
[B] available
[C] reliable
[D] applicable
17. [A] prevalent
[B] principal
[C] innovative
[D] initial
18. [A] presented
[B] restricted
[C] recommended
[D] introduced
19. [A] problems
[B] issues
[C] agonies
[D] sufferings
20. [A] involved in
[B] caring for
[C] concerned with
[D] warding off

Section II

Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on **ANSWER SHEET 1**. (40 points)

Text 1

The longest bull run in a century of art-market history ended on a dramatic note with a sale of 56 works by Damien Hirst, *Beautiful Inside My Head Forever*, at Sotheby's in London on September 15th 2008. All but two pieces sold, fetching more than £70m, a record for a sale by a single artist. It was a last victory. As the auctioneer called out bids, in New York one of the oldest banks on Wall Street, Lehman Brothers, filed for bankruptcy.

The world art market had already been losing momentum for a while after rising bewilderingly since 2003. At its peak in 2007 it was worth some \$65 billion, reckons Clare McAndrew, founder of Arts Economics, a research firm – double the figure five years earlier. Since then it may have come down to \$50 billion. But the market generates interest far beyond its size because it brings together great wealth, enormous egos, greed, passion and controversy in a way matched by few other industries.

In the weeks and months that followed Mr. Hirst's sale, spending of any sort became deeply unfashionable. In the art world that meant collectors stayed away from galleries and salerooms. Sales of contemporary art fell by two-thirds, and in the most overheated sector, they were down by nearly 90% in the year to November 2008. Within weeks the world's two biggest auction houses, Sotheby's and Christie's, had to pay out nearly \$200m in guarantees to clients who had placed works for sale with them.

The current downturn in the art market is the worst since the Japanese stopped buying Impressionists at the end of 1989. This time experts reckon that prices are about 40% down on their peak on average, though some have been far more fluctuant. But Edward Dolman, Christie's chief executive, says: "I'm pretty confident we're at the bottom."

What makes this slump different from the last, he says, is that there are still buyers in the market. Almost everyone who was interviewed for this special report said that the biggest problem at the moment is not a lack of demand but a lack of good work to sell. The three Ds – death, debt and divorce – still deliver works of art to the market. But anyone who does not have to sell is keeping away, waiting for confidence to return.

21. In the first paragraph, Damien Hirst's sale was referred to as "a last victory" because_____.

- [A] the art market had witnessed a succession of victories
- [B] the auctioneer finally got the two pieces at the highest bids
- [C] *Beautiful Inside My Head Forever* won over all masterpieces
- [D] it was successfully made just before the world financial crisis

22. By saying "spending of any sort became deeply unfashionable" (Line 1-2, Para. 3), the author suggests that _____.
- [A] collectors were no longer actively involved in art-market auctions
 - [B] people stopped every kind of spending and stayed away from galleries
 - [C] art collection as a fashion had lost its appeal to a great extent
 - [D] works of art in general had gone out of fashion so they were not worth buying
23. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
- [A] Sales of contemporary art fell dramatically from 2007 to 2008.
 - [B] The art market surpassed many other industries in momentum.
 - [C] The art market generally went downward in various ways.
 - [D] Some art dealers were awaiting better chances to come.
24. The three Ds mentioned in the last paragraph are _____.
- [A] auction houses' favorites
 - [B] contemporary trends
 - [C] factors promoting artwork circulation
 - [D] styles representing Impressionists
25. The most appropriate title for this text could be _____.
- [A] Fluctuation of Art Prices
 - [B] Up-to-date Art Auctions
 - [C] Art Market in Decline
 - [D] Shifted Interest in Arts

Text 2

I was addressing a small gathering in a suburban Virginia living room – a women's group that had invited men to join them. Throughout the evening, one man had been particularly talkative, frequently offering ideas and anecdotes, while his wife sat silently beside him on the couch. Toward the end of the evening, I commented that women frequently complain that their husbands don't talk to them. This man quickly nodded in agreement. He gestured toward his wife and said, "She's the talker in our family." The room burst into laughter; the man looked puzzled and hurt. "It's true," he explained. "When I come home from work I have nothing to say. If she didn't keep the conversation going, we'd spend the whole evening in silence."

This episode crystallizes the irony that although American men tend to talk more than women in public situations, they often talk less at home. And this pattern is wreaking havoc with marriage.

The pattern was observed by political scientist Andrew Hacker in the late 1970s. Sociologist Catherine Kohler Riessman reports in her new book *Divorce Talk* that most of the women she interviewed – but only a few of the men – gave lack of communication as the reason for their divorces. Given the current divorce rate of nearly 50 percent, that amounts to millions of cases in the United States every year – a virtual epidemic of failed conversation.

In my own research, complaints from women about their husbands most often focused not on tangible inequities such as having given up the chance for a career to accompany a husband to his, or doing far more

than their share of daily life-support work like cleaning, cooking and social arrangements. Instead, they focused on communication: "He doesn't listen to me." "He doesn't talk to me." I found, as Hacker observed years before, that most wives want their husbands to be, first and foremost, conversational partners, but few husbands share this expectation of their wives.

In short, the image that best represents the current crisis is the stereotypical cartoon scene of a man sitting at the breakfast table with a newspaper held up in front of his face, while a woman glares at the back of it, wanting to talk.

26. What is most wives' main expectation of their husbands?

- ☐ [A] Talking to them.
- ☐ [B] Trusting them.
- ☐ [C] Supporting their careers.
- ☐ [D] Sharing housework.

27. Judging from the context, the phrase "wreaking havoc" (Line 3, Para. 2) most probably means

- _____.
- ☐ [A] generating motivation
 - ☐ [B] exerting influence
 - ☐ [C] causing damage
 - ☐ [D] creating pressure

28. All of the following are true EXCEPT _____.

- ☐ [A] men tend to talk more in public than women
- ☐ [B] nearly 50 percent of recent divorces are caused by failed conversation
- ☐ [C] women attach much importance to communication between couples
- ☐ [D] a female tends to be more talkative at home than her spouse

29. Which of the following can best summarize the main idea of this text?

- ☐ [A] The moral decay deserves more research by sociologists.
- ☐ [B] Marriage break-up stems from sex inequalities.
- ☐ [C] Husband and wife have different expectations from their marriage.
- ☐ [D] Conversational patterns between man and wife are different.

30. In the following part immediately after this text, the author will most probably focus on _____.

- ☐ [A] a vivid account of the new book Divorce Talk
- ☐ [B] a detailed description of the stereotypical cartoon
- ☐ [C] other possible reasons for a high divorce rate in the U.S.
- ☐ [D] a brief introduction to the political scientist Andrew Hacker

Text 3

Over the past decade, many companies had perfected the art of creating automatic behaviors – habits – among consumers. These habits have helped companies earn billions of dollars when customers eat snacks or wipe counters almost without thinking, often in response to a carefully designed set of daily cues.

"There are fundamental public health problems, like dirty hands instead of a soap habit, that remain killers only because we can't figure out how to change people's habits," said Dr. Curtis, the director of the Hygiene Center at the London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine. "We wanted to learn from private industry how to create new behaviors that happen automatically."

The companies that Dr. Curtis turned to – Procter & Gamble, Colgate-Palmolive and Unilever – had invested hundreds of millions of dollars finding the subtle cues in consumers' lives that corporations could use to introduce new routines.

If you look hard enough, you'll find that many of the products we use every day – chewing gums, skin moisturizers, disinfecting wipes, air fresheners, water purifiers, health snacks, teeth whiteners, fabric softeners, vitamins – are results of manufactured habits. A century ago, few people regularly brushed their teeth multiple times a day. Today, because of shrewd advertising and public health campaigns, many Americans habitually give their pearly whites a cavity-preventing scrub twice a day, often with Colgate, Crest or one of the other brands.

A few decades ago, many people didn't drink water outside of a meal. Then beverage companies started bottling the production of far-off springs, and now office workers unthinkingly sip bottled water all day long. Chewing gum, once bought primarily by adolescent boys, is now featured in commercials as a breath freshener and teeth cleanser for use after a meal. Skin moisturizers are advertised as part of morning beauty rituals, slipped in between hair brushing and putting on makeup.

"Our products succeed when they become part of daily or weekly patterns," said Carol Berning, a consumer psychologist who recently retired from Procter & Gamble, the company that sold \$76 billion of Tide, Crest and other products last year. "Creating positive habits is a huge part of improving our consumers' lives, and it's essential to making new products commercially viable."

Through experiments and observation, social scientists like Dr. Berning have learned that there is power in tying certain behaviors to habitual cues through ruthless advertising. As this new science of habit has emerged, controversies have erupted when the tactics have been used to sell questionable beauty creams or unhealthy foods.

31. According to Dr. Curtis, habits like hand washing with soap _____.

- [A] should be further cultivated
- [B] should be changed gradually
- [C] are deeply rooted in history
- [D] are basically private concerns

32. Bottled water, chewing gum and skin moisturizers are mentioned in Paragraph 5 so as to _____.

- [A] reveal their impact on people's habits
- [B] show the urgent need of daily necessities
- [C] indicate their effect on people's buying power
- [D] manifest the significant role of good habits

33. Which of the following does NOT belong to products that help create people's habits?
- [A] Tide.
 - [B] Crest.
 - [C] Colgate.
 - [D] Unilever.
34. From the text we know that some of consumers' habits are developed due to _____.
- [A] perfected art of products
 - [B] automatic behavior creation
 - [C] commercial promotions
 - [D] scientific experiments
35. The author's attitude toward the influence of advertisement on people's habits is _____.
- [A] indifferent
 - [B] negative
 - [C] positive
 - [D] biased

Text 4

Many Americans regard the jury system as a concrete expression of crucial democratic values, including the principles that all citizens who meet minimal qualifications of age and literacy are equally competent to serve on juries; that jurors should be selected randomly from a representative cross section of the community; that no citizen should be denied the right to serve on a jury on account of race, religion, sex, or national origin; that defendants are entitled to trial by their peers; and that verdicts should represent the conscience of the community and not just the letter of the law. The jury is also said to be the best surviving example of direct rather than representative democracy. In a direct democracy, citizens take turns governing themselves, rather than electing representatives to govern for them.

But as recently as in 1968, jury selection procedures conflicted with these democratic ideals. In some states, for example, jury duty was limited to persons of supposedly superior intelligence, education, and moral character. Although the Supreme Court of the United States had prohibited intentional racial discrimination in jury selection as early as the 1880 case of *Strauder v. West Virginia*, the practice of selecting so-called elite or blue-ribbon juries provided a convenient way around this and other antidiscrimination laws.

The system also failed to regularly include women on juries until the mid-20th century. Although women first served on state juries in Utah in 1898, it was not until the 1940s that a majority of states made women eligible for jury duty. Even then several states automatically exempted women from jury duty unless they personally asked to have their names included on the jury list. This practice was justified by the claim that women were needed at home, and it kept juries unrepresentative of women through the 1960s.

In 1968, the Congress of the United States passed the Jury Selection and Service Act, ushering in a new era of democratic reforms for the jury. This law abolished special educational requirements for federal jurors and required them to be selected at random from a cross section of the entire community. In the landmark 1975 decision *Taylor v. Louisiana*, the Supreme Court extended the requirement that juries be representative of all parts of the community to the state level. The *Taylor* decision also declared sex discrimination in jury selection to be unconstitutional and ordered states to use the same procedures for selecting male and female jurors.

36. From the principles of the US jury system, we learn that _____.
[A] both literate and illiterate people can serve on juries
[B] defendants are immune from trial by their peers
[C] no age limit should be imposed for jury service
[D] judgment should consider the opinion of the public
37. The practice of selecting so-called elite jurors prior to 1968 showed _____.
[A] the inadequacy of antidiscrimination laws
[B] the prevalent discrimination against certain races
[C] the conflicting ideals in jury selection procedures
[D] the arrogance common among the Supreme Court judges
38. Even in the 1960s, women were seldom on the jury list in some states because _____.
[A] they were automatically banned by state laws
[B] they fell far short of the required qualifications
[C] they were supposed to perform domestic duties
[D] they tended to evade public engagement
39. After the Jury Selection and Service Act was passed, _____.
[A] sex discrimination in jury selection was unconstitutional and had to be abolished
[B] educational requirements became less rigid in the selection of federal jurors
[C] jurors at the state level ought to be representative of the entire community
[D] states ought to conform to the federal court in reforming the jury system
40. In discussing the US jury system, the text centers on _____.
[A] its nature and problems
[B] its characteristics and tradition
[C] its problems and their solutions
[D] its tradition and development

Part B

Directions:

Read the following text and decide whether each of the statements is true or false. Choose T if the statement is true or F if the statement is not true. Mark your answers on **ANSWER SHEET 1**. (10 points)

Copying Birds May Save Aircraft Fuel

Both Boeing and Airbus have trumpeted the efficiency of their newest aircraft, the 787 and A350 respectively. Their clever designs and lightweight composites certainly make a difference. But a group of researchers at Stanford University, led by Ilan Kroo, has suggested that airlines could take a more naturalistic approach to cutting jet-fuel use and it would not require them to buy new aircraft.

The answer, says Dr. Kroo, lies with birds. Since 1914, scientists have known that birds flying in formation – a V-shape – expend less energy. The air flowing over a bird's wings curls upwards behind the wingtips, a phenomenon known as upwash. Other birds flying in the upwash experience reduced drag, and spend less energy

propelling themselves. Peter Lissaman, an aeronautics expert who was formerly at Caltech and the University of Southern California, has suggested that a formation of 25 birds might enjoy a range increase of 71%.

When applied to aircraft, the principles are not substantially different. Dr. Kroo and his team modeled what would happen if three passenger jets departing from Los Angeles, San Francisco and Las Vegas were to assemble over Utah, assume an inverted V-formation, occasionally change places so all could have a turn in the most favourable positions, and proceed to London. They found that the aircraft consumed as much as 15% less fuel (coupled with a reduction in carbon-dioxide output). Nitrogen-oxide emissions during the cruising portions of the flight fell by around a quarter.

There are, of course, knots to be worked out. One consideration is safety, or at least the perception of it. Would passengers feel comfortable travelling in company? Dr. Kroo points out that the aircraft could be separated by several nautical miles, and would not be in the intimate groupings favoured by display teams like the Red Arrows. A passenger peering out of the window might not even see the other planes. Whether the separation distances involved would satisfy air-traffic-control regulations is another matter, although a working group at the International Civil Aviation Organisation has included the possibility of formation flying in a blueprint for new operational guidelines.

It remains to be seen how weather conditions affect the air flows that make formation flight more efficient. In zones of increased turbulence, the planes' wakes will decay more quickly and the effect will diminish. Dr. Kroo says this is one of the areas his team will investigate further. It might also be hard for airlines to co-ordinate the departure times and destinations of passenger aircraft in a way that would allow them to gain from formation flight. Cargo aircraft, in contrast, might be easier to reschedule, as might routine military flights.

As it happens, America's armed forces are on the case already. Earlier this year the country's Defence Advanced Research Projects Agency announced plans to pay Boeing to investigate formation flight, though the programme has yet to begin. There are reports that some military aircraft flew in formation when they were low on fuel during the Second World War, but Dr. Lissaman says they are unsubstantiated. "My father was an RAF pilot and my cousin the skipper of a Lancaster lost over Berlin," he adds. So he should know.

41. Findings of the Stanford University researchers will promote the sales of new Boeing and Airbus aircraft.

☐ [T] True

☐ [F] False

42. The upwash experience may save propelling energy as well as reducing resistance.

☐ [T] True

☐ [F] False

43. Formation flight is more comfortable because passengers can not see the other planes.

☐ [T] True

☐ [F] False

44. The role that weather plays in formation flight has not yet been clearly defined.

☐ [T] True

☐ [F] False

45. It has been documented that during World War II, America's armed forces once tried formation flight to save fuel.

[T] True

[F] False

Section III

Translation

46. **Directions:**

Translate the following text into Chinese. Write your translation on the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)

"Sustainability" has become a popular word these days, but to Ted Ning, the concept will always have personal meaning. Having endured a painful period of unsustainability in his own life made it clear to him that sustainability-oriented values must be expressed through everyday action and choice.

Ning recalls spending a confusing year in the late 1990s selling insurance. He'd been through the dot-com boom and burst and, desperate for a job, signed on with a Boulder agency.

It didn't go well. "It was a really bad move because that's not my passion," says Ning, whose dilemma about the job translated, predictably, into a lack of sales. "I was miserable. I had so much anxiety that I would wake up in the middle of the night and stare at the ceiling. I had no money and needed the job. Everyone said, 'Just wait, you'll turn the corner, give it some time.'"

Section IV

Writing

Part A

47. **Directions:**

You have just come back from the U.S. as a member of a Sino-American cultural exchange program.

Write a letter to your American colleague to

- 1) express your thanks for his/her warm reception;
- 2) welcome him/her to visit China in due course.

You should write about 100 words on ANSWER SHEET 2.

Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter. Use "Zhang Wei" instead.

Do not write your address.(10 points)

Part B

48. **Directions:**

In this section, you are asked to write an essay based on the following chart. In your writing, you should

- 1) interpret the chart and
- 2) give your comments.

You should write at least 150 words.

Write your essay on ANSWER SHEET 2. (15 points)

2010年 考研英语二完形填空（四选一）· 1-20 空答案与解析

CLOZE & ANALYSIS • 完形题和解析

完形填空题和解析 · 1-20 空

本页 1-20 空的正确选项与逐空解析由懒笔记基于2010年 考研英语二完形填空（四选一）原卷逐空核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions、6 段带空原文（每段之后紧随中文翻译）与每空四选项连续排印；卷面下方逐空紧跟解析——正确选项、原文填空线索、四选项逐个辨析（正确项契合点 + 错项错因与差别），以及代入验证。

英语二真题(2010)

Section I

Directions:

Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

The outbreak of swine flu that was first detected in Mexico was declared a global epidemic on June 11, 2009. It is the first worldwide epidemic 1 by the World Health Organization in 41 years.
2009年6月11日,首次在墨西哥发现的猪流感疫情被宣布为全球流行病。这是世界卫生组织41年来首次指定的全球流行病。

The heightened alert 2 an emergency meeting with flu experts in Geneva that assembled after a sharp rise in cases in Australia, and rising 3 in Britain, Japan, Chile and elsewhere.
在日内瓦与流感专家召开紧急会议后,警戒级别提高。此次会议是在澳大利亚病例急剧增加以及英国、日本、智利和其他地区病例数量上升后召集的。

But the epidemic is " 4 " in severity, according to Margaret Chan, the organization's director general, 5 the overwhelming majority of patients experiencing only mild symptoms and a full recovery, often in the 6 of any medical treatment.
但根据该组织总干事陈冯富珍的说法,此次流行病的严重程度为"中等",绝大多数患者仅出现轻微症状并完全康复,通常无需任何医疗治疗。

The outbreak came to global 7 in late April 2009, when Mexican authorities noted an unusually large number of hospitalizations and deaths 8 healthy adults. As much of Mexico City shut down at the height of a panic, cases began to 9 in New York City, the southwestern United States and around the world.
此次疫情于2009年4月下旬引起全球关注,当时墨西哥当局注意到健康成年人中出现了异常大量的住院和死亡病例。在恐慌高峰期墨西哥城大部分地区关闭之际,病例开始在纽约市、美国西南部和世界各地出现。

In the United States, new cases seemed to fade 10 warmer weather arrived. But in late September 2009, officials reported there was 11 flu activity in almost every state and that virtually all the 12 tested are the new swine flu, also known as (A) H1N1, not seasonal flu. In

the U.S., it has 13 more than one million people, and caused more than 600 deaths and more than 6,000 hospitalizations.

在美国,随着温暖天气的到来,新增病例似乎有所减少。但在2009年9月下旬,官员报告称几乎每个州都有显著的流感活动,并且几乎所有检测样本都是新型猪流感,也称为甲型H1N1流感,而非季节性流感。在美国,它已感染超过一百万人,造成600多人死亡和6000多人住院。

Federal health officials 14 Tamiflu for children from the national stockpile and began 15 orders from the states for the new swine flu vaccine. The new vaccine, which is different from the annual flu vaccine, is 16 ahead of expectations. More than three million doses were to be made available in early October 2009, though most of those 17 doses were of the FluMist nasal spray type, which is not 18 for pregnant women, people over 50 or those with breathing difficulties, heart disease or several other 19 . But it was still possible to vaccinate people in other high-risk groups: health care workers, people 20 infants and healthy young people.

联邦卫生官员从国家储备中释放了儿童用达菲,并开始接受各州订购新型猪流感疫苗的订单。这种新疫苗不同于年度流感疫苗,其供应时间早于预期。2009年10月初将提供超过三百万剂疫苗,尽管这些初始剂量中的大部分是FluMist鼻喷雾型疫苗,不推荐孕妇、50岁以上人群或患有呼吸困难、心脏病或其他一些问题的人使用。但仍然可以为其他高风险群体接种疫苗:医护人员、照顾婴儿的人员和健康的年轻人。

1. [A] criticized
[B] appointed
[C] commented
[D] designated
2. [A] proceeded
[B] activated
[C] followed
[D] prompted
3. [A] digits
[B] numbers
[C] amounts
[D] sums
4. [A] moderate
[B] normal
[C] unusual
[D] extreme
5. [A] with
[B] in
[C] from
[D] by

6. [A] progress
[B] absence
[C] presence
[D] favor
7. [A] reality
[B] phenomenon
[C] concept
[D] notice
8. [A] over
[B] for
[C] among
[D] to
9. [A] stay up
[B] crop up
[C] fill up
[D] cover up
10. [A] as
[B] if
[C] unless
[D] until
11. [A] excessive
[B] enormous
[C] significant
[D] magnificent
12. [A] categories
[B] examples
[C] patterns
[D] samples
13. [A] imparted
[B] immersed
[C] injected
[D] infected
14. [A] released
[B] relayed
[C] relieved
[D] remained

15. [A] placing
[B] delivering
[C] taking
[D] giving
16. [A] feasible
[B] available
[C] reliable
[D] applicable
17. [A] prevalent
[B] principal
[C] innovative
[D] initial
18. [A] presented
[B] restricted
[C] recommended
[D] introduced
19. [A] problems
[B] issues
[C] agonies
[D] sufferings
20. [A] involved in
[B] caring for
[C] concerned with
[D] warding off

1. ____

【答案】 [D] **designated** 词义辨析

【线索】 主语是 epidemic，动作是 WHO 对它的官方‘认定/命名’

线索在本句主干：It is the first worldwide epidemic __ (1) __ by the World Health Organization in 41 years.——主语是‘流行病’，施动者是世卫组织，语义需要的是‘把它正式定性/认定为’这一官方动作，而非评论或批评。

【选项】 A) criticized X 对象错——‘流行病无法被‘批评’

criticized 意为‘批评’，对象应是人或行为，把一场流行病‘批评’了不合逻辑，与官方‘认定’的语义不符。

B) appointed X 搭配对象错——‘任命’用于人/职位

appointed 是‘任命、委派’，用于任命某人担任某职，不能用于把一场疫情‘任命’为流行病。

C) commented X 语义偏轻——‘评论’非官方定性

commented 是‘评论’，且常用 comment on，不直接接宾语表‘定性’；它只是发表看法，达不到 WHO‘正式认定为全球流行病’的力度。

D) **designated** ✓ 契合——‘正式认定/指定为’

designated 意为‘把……正式定为/认定为’，正好对应 WHO 把这场疫情官方定性为‘41 年来首次全球流行病’这一权威动作，主语、施动者、语义全部对得上。

【验证】 代回后 It is the first worldwide epidemic __ (1) __ by the World Health Organization in 41 years. 读作‘这是 WHO 41 年来首次认定的全球流行病’，与全文开篇‘宣布为全球流行病’的定调一致，整句通顺。

2. ____

【答案】 [C] followed 词义辨析

【线索】 会议是在病例激增‘之后’召集的，故警戒‘跟随’会议这一时序

线索在定语从句给出的时间顺序：an emergency meeting with flu experts in Geneva that assembled after a sharp rise in cases——会议是在病例骤升‘之后’召开的，提升的警戒级别正是‘紧随’这场会议而来，需要一个表‘跟随、随之而来’的动词。

【选项】 A) proceeded X 搭配/语义不符——proceed 不直接接宾语表‘跟随’

proceeded 意为‘继续进行、着手’，常用 proceed with/to，不能直接带 an emergency meeting 作宾语表‘跟随会议’。

B) activated X 方向反——‘激活’会议不合时序

activated 是‘启动、激活’，会让警戒去‘启动会议’，但句中会议是先于警戒升级而开的，方向相反。

C) followed ✓ 契合——警戒‘紧随’会议而升级

followed ‘跟随、随……之后发生’，正好对应‘会议先开、警戒级别随后提升’的时序，与从句 assembled after a sharp rise in cases 透露的先后关系一致。

D) prompted X 因果方向反——是会议引发警戒，非警戒引发会议

prompted 是‘促使、引发’，会读成‘警戒升级促成了会议’；但据时序，是病例激增导致开会、会后才升级警戒，因果方向恰好相反，是最迷惑的干扰项。

【验证】 代回后整句为‘提升的警戒紧随日内瓦专家紧急会议而来，该会议是在澳大利亚病例骤升后召集的’，事件链‘病例升→开会→升警戒’顺畅，与 P2 警戒升级的脉络自治。

3. ____

【答案】 **[B] numbers** 词义辨析

【线索】 承接 cases (可数) , 指‘病例数目’

线索在前一行的并列结构: after a sharp rise in cases in Australia, and rising __(3)__ in Britain——and 并列处省去了 cases, 空处实指‘(病例) 数目’, cases 是可数复数, 需要用表‘可数数目’的词。

【选项】 A) digits **X 义错——digit 指‘阿拉伯数字/位数’**

digits 指‘数字符号、位数 (如 0-9) ’, 不表‘事物的数目’, 与‘病例增多’无关。

B) numbers **✓ 契合——numbers 表可数事物的‘数目’**

numbers 正是‘(可数事物的) 数目’, rising numbers 即‘不断上升的 (病例) 数目’, 与前文 a sharp rise in cases 呼应, 可数性也匹配。

C) amounts **X 可数性错——amount 修饰不可数**

amounts 指‘(不可数物的) 数量’, 如 amount of water, 而 cases 是可数名词, 搭配应用 number 而非 amount。

D) sums **X 义错——sum 多指‘金额/总和’**

sums 常指‘款项、金额、总和’, 与‘病例数目’语义不符。

【验证】 代回后‘rising numbers in Britain, Japan, Chile’即‘英国、日本、智利等地病例数目不断上升’, 与 P2 各国病例上升、警戒升级的脉络完全一致。

4. ____

【答案】 [A] moderate 词义辨析

【线索】 后文‘绝大多数患者只有轻症并痊愈’定调‘温和’

线索在 with 引导的后续说明：with the overwhelming majority of patients experiencing only mild symptoms and a full recovery——绝大多数人只是‘轻症’并能‘完全康复’，说明疫情严重程度是‘温和、适中’的，而非极端或异常。

【选项】 A) moderate ✓ 契合——‘温和、适中’呼应‘只有轻症’

moderate ‘温和、适度’，与 only mild symptoms and a full recovery 完全同向：病情不重、能康复，故严重程度‘温和’。

B) normal X 义偏——‘正常’不评价严重程度

normal ‘正常的’，描述的是‘是否寻常’而非‘严重程度’，与 in severity 这一‘论严重性’的语境对不上。

C) unusual X 方向反——‘异常’与轻症事实冲突

unusual ‘不寻常的’，暗示情况特殊严重，与后文‘绝大多数只是轻症’相矛盾。

D) extreme X 程度过强——‘极端严重’与轻症反向

extreme ‘极端的’，意味病情极重，恰与 only mild symptoms 相反，是凭‘流行病应该很可怕’的常识最易误选的项。

【验证】 代回后‘the epidemic is "moderate" in severity, ... with the overwhelming majority of patients experiencing only mild symptoms’，前后程度一致：严重性温和↔只有轻症并痊愈，与 P3 ‘其实不重’的意群相符。

5. ____

【答案】 [A] with 固定搭配

【线索】 本句内即可定：with + 名词 + doing 表伴随

线索就在空后这串结构本身：__(5)__ the overwhelming majority of patients experiencing only mild symptoms and a full recovery——patients + experiencing 构成 with 复合结构，描述主句疫情‘温和’的伴随情况，属本句内搭配，无需看上下文。

【选项】 A) with ✓ 契合——with 引导复合结构表伴随

with + 名词 + 现在分词是固定的‘with 复合结构’，表伴随状况，正好引出‘大多数患者只是轻症’这一伴随疫情温和的事实。

B) in ✗ 搭配错——in 不引导独立主格

in 后接名词时不能再带 experiencing 这样的现在分词构成伴随结构，语法不通。

C) from ✗ 搭配错——from 无此用法

from 表来源/起点，不能引导‘名词+doing’的伴随结构。

D) by ✗ 搭配错——by 不构成伴随复合结构

by 表方式/施动者，同样不能引导独立主格表伴随，结构不成立。

【验证】 代回后‘the epidemic is "moderate" in severity ... with the overwhelming majority of patients experiencing only mild symptoms’，with 复合结构顺畅补足主句的伴随事实，语法与语义都通。

6. ____

【答案】 [B] absence 固定搭配

【线索】 上文‘只有轻症、完全康复’暗示‘无需治疗也能好’

线索在同句前半：the overwhelming majority of patients experiencing only mild symptoms and a full recovery——病情轻、能自愈，所以‘往往在没有任何医疗手段的情况下’就康复了，框架应填表‘缺乏、没有’的词。

【选项】 A) progress X 义不符——in the progress of 不表‘没有治疗’

progress ‘进展’，in the progress of 不构成‘在缺乏治疗下康复’的语义。

B) absence ✓ 契合——in the absence of=‘在没有……情况下’

absence 与 in the of 构成 in the absence of any medical treatment，即‘在没有任何医疗手段的情况下（康复）’，与上文‘轻症、自愈’完全吻合。

C) presence X 方向反——‘在有治疗的情况下’与自愈矛盾

presence ‘存在、在场’，in the presence of=‘在有治疗的情况下’，恰与‘无需治疗即康复’相反，是最易误选的反向项。

D) favor X 义不符——in favor of 表‘支持’

favor in favor of 意为‘赞成、有利于’，与‘是否接受治疗’无关。

【验证】 代回后‘a full recovery, often in the absence of any medical treatment’即‘往往在没有任何治疗的情况下就完全康复’，与 P3 ‘病情温和、多为轻症’的意群环环相扣。

7. ____

【答案】 **[D] notice** 固定搭配

【线索】 下文‘墨西哥当局注意到大量住院死亡’点明‘进入关注’

线索在同句 when 从句：when Mexican authorities noted an unusually large number of hospitalizations and deaths——当局‘注意到’异常，说明疫情此时‘进入了全球的视野/受到关注’，框架需填 notice。

【选项】 A) reality **✗ 义不符——come to reality 不表‘被关注’**

reality ‘现实’，come to reality 不是固定表‘进入视野’的习语，与‘被全球注意到’不符。

B) phenomenon **✗ 搭配错——无 come to phenomenon 习语**

phenomenon ‘现象’，与 come to 不构成固定短语，语义也偏。

C) concept **✗ 义不符——‘概念’与‘暴发受关注’无关**

concept ‘概念’，疫情暴发不是‘成为一个概念’，语义不通。

D) notice **✓ 契合——come to notice=‘引起注意’**

notice 与 come to global 构成 come to global notice，即‘引起全球关注’，与下文当局‘noted’异常的解释完全一致。

【验证】 代回后‘The outbreak came to global notice in late April 2009, when Mexican authorities noted ...’即‘疫情于 2009 年 4 月底引起全球关注，当时墨西哥当局注意到异常’，前后呼应，且与 P4 ‘暴发起点’意群吻合。

8. ____

【答案】 [C] among 固定搭配

【线索】 本句内：death 这一现象发生‘在健康成年人群中’

线索在空前名词：deaths __ (8) __ healthy adults——healthy adults 是一个群体，表‘住院与死亡发生在这一人群当中’，介词应表‘在……之中’，本句内即可定。

【选项】 A) over X 义不符——over 表‘越过/超过’

over 不表‘在某人群中’，与‘死亡发生于健康成年人群体’的语义不符。

B) for X 义偏——for 表‘为了/对于’非‘在群体中’

for 表目的或对象，deaths for healthy adults 不能表达‘发生在健康成年人中’。

C) among ✓ 契合——among = ‘在…… (群体) 之中’

among 正表‘在……当中’，deaths among healthy adults 即‘健康成年人群体中的死亡’，与‘异常多的住院死亡发生在本不该重症的健康成年人身上’这一意外感吻合。

D) to X 搭配错——to 不接群体表分布

to 表方向/对象，不能用于‘某现象分布在某群体中’。

【验证】 代回后‘an unusually large number of hospitalizations and deaths among healthy adults’即‘健康成年人群中异常多的住院与死亡’，与 P4 当局注意到的异常情况一致。

9. ____

【答案】 [B] crop up 固定搭配

【线索】 主语 cases + began to, 需‘开始 (接连) 冒出’

线索在主语与上下文: cases began to __(9)__ in New York City, the southwestern United States and around the world——病例在各地‘开始接连出现/冒出’, 短语应表‘突然出现’。

【选项】 A) stay up X 义不符——stay up=‘熬夜/不睡’

stay up 意为‘熬夜、不倒下’, 与‘病例出现’无关。

B) crop up ✓ 契合——crop up=‘(意外地) 出现、冒出’

crop up 正表‘突然出现、冒出来’, cases began to crop up 即‘病例开始在各地接连冒出’, 与疫情扩散到纽约等地的语境吻合。

C) fill up X 义不符——fill up=‘填满、装满’

fill up ‘填满’, 主语应是容器, cases fill up 不通。

D) cover up X 义反——cover up=‘掩盖、隐瞒’

cover up ‘掩盖’, 与‘病例公开出现’语义相反。

【验证】 代回后‘cases began to crop up in New York City, the southwestern United States and around the world’即‘病例开始在纽约、美国西南部及世界各地冒出’, 与 P4 疫情自墨西哥向外扩散的脉络一致。

10. ____

【答案】 [A] as 逻辑关系

【线索】 ‘病例消退’与‘天气转暖’是同步伴随关系

线索在两分句的语义关系：new cases seemed to fade __(10)__ warmer weather arrived——天气转暖与病例减少是同时发生、相伴随的趋势，需表‘随着……’的连词。

【选项】 A) as ✓ 契合——as=‘随着/当……时’

as 表‘随着、当……时’，正好刻画‘随着天气转暖，新增病例似乎消退’的同步关系。

B) if ✗ 逻辑错——if 表假设条件

if ‘如果’表假设，但天气转暖是已发生的事实 (arrived)，非假设，逻辑不符。

C) unless ✗ 逻辑反——unless=‘除非’

unless ‘除非’表否定条件，会读成‘除非天气转暖否则病例消退’，与原意相反。

D) until ✗ 逻辑偏——until 表‘直到’非‘随着’

until ‘直到……才/为止’，强调时间终点，会读成‘病例消退直到暖天到来’，不如 as 表‘随着同步消退’贴切，是最易混的干扰项。

【验证】 代回后‘new cases seemed to fade as warmer weather arrived’即‘随着天气转暖，新增病例似乎逐渐消退’，与 P5 由夏入秋疫情变化的叙事自然衔接。

11. ____

【答案】 [C] significant 词义辨析

【线索】 ‘几乎每个州都有’说明流感活动‘相当显著’

线索在范围状语：flu activity in almost every state——遍及几乎每个州，说明流感活动规模‘可观、显著’，需一个中性、表‘程度显著’的词。

【选项】 A) excessive ✗ 色彩偏贬——excessive=‘过度的’

excessive ‘过分、过度’带负面评价，客观陈述流感活动用它过头且带贬义。

B) enormous ✗ 搭配偏——多修饰体量而非‘活动程度’

enormous ‘巨大的’多修饰体积、数量、规模，与 flu activity 搭配不如 significant 自然，程度也偏夸张。

C) significant ✓ 契合——‘显著的、可观的’，中性贴切

significant ‘显著的、相当大的’，中性客观，与‘几乎每个州都有流感活动’的事实程度相称，是新闻陈述的常用搭配。

D) magnificent ✗ 色彩反——magnificent=‘宏伟壮丽的’（褒义）

magnificent ‘壮丽的、了不起的’含褒义赞美，用来形容流感活动色彩完全冲突。

【验证】 代回后‘there was significant flu activity in almost every state’即‘几乎每个州都有显著的流感活动’，客观中性，与 P5 美国疫情数据意群相符。

12. ____

【答案】 [D] samples 词义辨析

【线索】 被 tested、且结果是 swine flu，对象只能是‘检测样本’

线索在过去分词与表语：all the __(12)__ tested are the new swine flu——被‘检测’、结果显示为猪流感的，只能是医学‘样本’，需选 samples。

【选项】 A) categories X 义不符——‘类别’不被‘检测’

categories ‘类别’，类别不是被检测的实体物，与 tested 搭配不通。

B) examples X 义偏——‘例子’非检测对象

examples ‘例子’泛指举例，不是医学检测的实体，且‘所有例子都是猪流感’不合检测语境。

C) patterns X 义不符——‘模式’不被‘检测’确诊

patterns ‘模式、图案’，不能被 test 出是不是某种流感。

D) samples ✓ 契合——‘(化验) 样本’正是被检测物

samples ‘样本’，医学检测的对象就是采集的样本，all the samples tested are the new swine flu 即‘所检测的几乎所有样本都是新型猪流感’，完全贴合。

【验证】 代回后‘virtually all the samples tested are the new swine flu’即‘所检测的几乎全部样本都是新型猪流感’，与 P5 ‘流感活动显著、确诊为 H1N1’的数据陈述一致。

13. ____

【答案】 [D] infected 词义辨析

【线索】 主语是流感、宾语是百万人，并列‘死亡、住院’，指‘感染’

线索在主语与并列结果：it has __ (13) __ more than one million people, and caused more than 600 deaths and more than 6,000 hospitalizations——流感导致死亡、住院，自然先‘感染’了上百万人，需表‘感染’的词。

【选项】 A) imparted X 义不符——impart=‘传授/告知’

imparted ‘传授（知识）、透露’，对象是信息，不能‘传授’上百万人得病。

B) immersed X 义不符——immerse=‘使沉浸/浸没’

immersed ‘使沉浸、浸入’，与‘患病’无关。

C) injected X 义偏——inject=‘注射’，主语错位

injected ‘注射’，是把药物注入人体，主语应是医护而非流感病毒本身，与‘流感使百万人患病’不符，是最易因形近误选的项。

D) infected ✓ 契合——infect=‘感染’

infected ‘感染’，主语是流感、宾语是人，it has infected more than one million people 即‘已使逾百万人感染’，与并列的死亡、住院数据自治。

【验证】 代回后‘it has infected more than one million people, and caused more than 600 deaths’即‘已感染逾百万人，并造成 600 余例死亡’，与 P5 美国疫情数据脉络完全一致。

14. _____

【答案】 [A] released 词义辨析

【线索】 ‘从国家储备中’取出儿童用达菲，指‘释放/投放’

线索在介词短语：Tamiflu for children from the national stockpile——把药品‘从国家储备中’拿出来供应，需表‘释放、调拨投放’的动词。

【选项】 A) released ✓ 契合——release=‘释放、投放（储备）’

released ‘释放、发放’，released Tamiflu from the national stockpile 即‘从国家储备中调拨发放达菲’，与 from 来源短语完美搭配。

B) relayed ✗ 义不符——relay=‘转播/转达’

relayed ‘转播、传递（信息）’，对象多为消息信号，不用于发放药品。

C) relieved ✗ 义不符——relieve=‘缓解/减轻’

relieved ‘缓解、解除’，宾语应是痛苦、压力，不能‘缓解达菲’，形近最坑。

D) remained ✗ 语法不符——remain 是不及物动词

remained ‘保持、仍是’，为系/不及物动词，不能直接带 Tamiflu 作宾语。

【验证】 代回后‘Federal health officials released Tamiflu for children from the national stockpile’即‘联邦卫生官员从国家储备中调拨发放儿童用达菲’，与 P6 应对措施（投放药品、订购疫苗）的意群一致。

15. ____

【答案】 [C] taking 固定搭配

【线索】 联邦官员‘接受’来自各州的疫苗订单

线索在主语与来源：Federal health officials ... began __(15)__ orders from the states
——联邦官员是被各州下订单的一方，from the states 表订单来自各州，官员是‘接受/受理订单’，需 take orders。

【选项】 A) placing X 方向反——place orders=‘(向外) 下订单’

placing place orders 是‘下单、订购’，主语应是买方；但此处官员是收各州订单的一方，方向相反，是最迷惑的干扰项。

B) delivering X 义偏——deliver=‘递送’非‘受理订单’

delivering ‘递送、交付’，deliver orders 偏‘送货’，与‘官员开始受理各州订单’语义不符。

C) taking ✓ 契合——take orders=‘接受/受理订单’

taking take orders from the states 即‘开始受理来自各州的（疫苗）订单’，主语官员作为统筹方接单，与 from the states 完全对应。

D) giving X 搭配错——give orders=‘下命令’

giving give orders 多指‘下达命令’，并非‘受理订购单’，语义跑偏。

【验证】 代回后‘began taking orders from the states for the new swine flu vaccine’即‘开始受理各州对新型猪流感疫苗的订单’，与 P6 联邦统筹疫苗供应的应对脉络一致。

16. _____

【答案】 [B] available 词义辨析

【线索】 下文‘三百万剂将供应’印证疫苗‘可获得’

线索在下一句：More than three million doses were to be made available in early October 2009——明说疫苗‘可供应（made available）’，与空处呼应，空填‘可获得的’available。

【选项】 A) feasible X 义偏——feasible=‘可行的’非‘可获得’

feasible ‘可行的’，谈的是计划能否实施，与‘疫苗已能供应’不同。

B) available ✓ 契合——available=‘可获得/可供应的’

available ‘可获得的’，is available ahead of expectations 即‘比预期更早可供应’，与下文 made available 同词复现，完全吻合。

C) reliable X 义不符——reliable=‘可靠的’

reliable ‘可靠的’谈质量信赖度，与‘是否提前可供应’的时间话题无关。

D) applicable X 义不符——applicable=‘适用的’

applicable ‘适用的’指‘可应用于某情形’，与‘可供应’不是一回事。

【验证】 代回后‘The new vaccine ... is available ahead of expectations’即‘新疫苗比预期更早可供应’，紧接下文‘三百万剂将于十月初可供’，前后同义印证，脉络一致。

17. ____

【答案】 [D] initial 词义辨析

【线索】 前句‘early October 可供的首批三百万剂’指‘最初的’

线索在前句的时间信息：More than three million doses were to be made available in early October 2009——这是十月初最先供应的一批，those ____ doses 即指‘这最初的剂量’，需 initial。

【选项】 A) prevalent X 义不符——prevalent=‘流行的、普遍的’

prevalent ‘盛行的’，描述事物普遍程度，与‘最初一批剂量’无关。

B) principal X 义偏——principal=‘主要的’非‘最初的’

principal ‘主要的’强调重要性，前句强调的是‘最早供应’而非‘最重要’，对不上。

C) innovative X 义不符——innovative=‘创新的’

innovative ‘创新的’，与剂量的供应时序无关。

D) initial ✓ 契合——initial=‘最初的、首批的’

initial ‘最初的’，those initial doses 即‘这最初（十月初供应）的几批剂量’，与前句 early October 的‘首批’呼应。

【验证】 代回后‘most of those initial doses were of the FluMist nasal spray type’即‘这最初几批剂量大多是 FluMist 鼻喷雾型’，承接前句‘十月初首供三百万剂’，回指顺畅。

18. ____

【答案】 **[C] recommended** 词义辨析

【线索】 对象是孕妇、50 岁以上等高危人群，‘不被推荐’使用

线索在 for 后的人群与后文：not __(18)__ for pregnant women, people over 50 or those with breathing difficulties——对这些高危人群‘不建议/不推荐’使用鼻喷雾，需 recommended。

【选项】 A) presented **✗ 义不符——present=‘呈现/提交’**

presented ‘呈现、提交’，not presented for 不表‘不推荐使用’，语义不通。

B) restricted **✗ 搭配/逻辑偏——restricted 多与 to 搭配**

restricted ‘限制’常用 restricted to (限于)，且 not restricted for 表‘不受限’，反而成了‘可用’，与‘不宜使用’相反，是迷惑项。

C) recommended **✓ 契合——not recommended for=‘不推荐给’**

recommended ‘推荐、建议’，is not recommended for pregnant women 即‘不推荐孕妇等高危人群使用’，与安全提示语境完全吻合。

D) introduced **✗ 义不符——introduce=‘引进/介绍’**

introduced ‘介绍、引进’，not introduced for 不表‘不宜给某人用’。

【验证】 代回后‘the FluMist nasal spray type, which is not recommended for pregnant women, people over 50 ...’即‘不推荐孕妇、50 岁以上等人群使用的鼻喷雾型’，与 P6 区分高危人群用药的语境一致。

19. ____

【答案】 [A] problems 词义辨析

【线索】 前列 breathing difficulties、heart disease 是健康‘问题’

线索在并列的前两项：those with breathing difficulties, heart disease or several other
__(19)__——呼吸困难、心脏病都属健康‘问题/病症’，空作其概括，需中性的 problems
(health problems) 。

【选项】 A) problems ✓ 契合——(health) problems 概括前述病症

problems ‘问题’，several other problems 即‘其他若干（健康）问题’，自然概括呼吸困难、心脏病等，中性贴切。

B) issues ✗ 义偏——issue 多指‘议题/争议’

issues ‘议题、问题（议论性）’，虽有 health issues 用法，但更偏‘待讨论的问题’，不如 problems 直接概括身体病症自然。

C) agonies ✗ 色彩过重——agony=‘极度痛苦’

agonies ‘剧痛、极度痛苦’，色彩太强，且非‘病症’的客观概括，与中性医学陈述冲突。

D) sufferings ✗ 色彩偏——suffering=‘苦难’非‘病症类别’

sufferings ‘苦难、受苦’，强调主观痛苦感受，不用于客观概括‘心脏病等病症’。

【验证】 代回后‘those with breathing difficulties, heart disease or several other problems’即‘患呼吸困难、心脏病或其他若干（健康）问题的人’，中性概括前列病症，与 P6 高危人群说明一致。

20. ____

【答案】 [B] caring for 词义辨析

【线索】 与‘医护、健康年轻人’并列的优先接种群体——‘照护婴儿者’

线索在并列的高危/优先人群：health care workers, people __(20)__ infants and healthy young people——与医护并列、值得优先接种的，是‘照护/看护婴儿的人’，需 caring for (照料)。

【选项】 A) involved in X 搭配偏——involved in 多接事/活动

involved in ‘参与(某事)’，宾语多为活动、事件，involved in infants 不自然(不说‘参与婴儿’)。

B) caring for ✓ 契合——care for=‘照料、照护’

caring for ‘照料、照看’，people caring for infants 即‘照护婴儿的人’，与医护、健康年轻人并列为应优先接种的群体，语义贴切。

C) concerned with X 义偏——concerned with=‘与……有关/关注’

concerned with ‘涉及、关注’，concerned with infants 偏‘与婴儿有关’，不如 caring for ‘亲身照护’准确具体。

D) warding off X 义反——ward off=‘避开、抵御’

warding off ‘避开、挡开’，warding off infants 成了‘避开婴儿’，与‘照护’相反，逻辑荒谬。

【验证】 代回后‘health care workers, people caring for infants and healthy young people’即‘医护人员、照护婴儿者及健康年轻人’，三类并列为可优先接种的人群，与 P6 末句仍可为其他高危群体接种的语境一致。

OVERVIEW • 通读建境

全文主旨与行文脉络

完形是语篇题——单看空所在的半句往往四个选项都「像」。下面是全文主旨与行文脉络，是每个空锁定线索、代入验证时核对的全局工作台。

全文主旨

WHO 41 年来首次宣布的全球流行病：2009 猪流感纪实

本篇是典型的考研英语二经管/社会类外刊改写，以新闻纪实笔调梳理 2009 年甲型 H1N1 (猪流感) 疫情：它由 WHO 宣布为全球流行病——It is the first worldwide epidemic __(1)__ by the World Health Organization in 41 years.——随后讲警戒升级、病情严重程

度、暴发经过、美国疫情数据，到末段疫苗与药品的应对。作者基调客观中立，无明显褒贬，关键在于精确读出每个事实的范围、程度与对象。

行文脉络

宣布疫情→警戒升级→病情温和→暴发经过→美国数据→疫苗应对

全文按时间与逻辑推进，可切成五段意群：①P1 WHO 宣布全球流行病；②P2 警戒升级，各国病例上升（after a sharp rise in cases in Australia）；③P3 病情其实不重（the overwhelming majority of patients experiencing only mild symptoms）；④P4 暴发起点在墨西哥（The outbreak came to global __ (7) __ in late April 2009）；⑤P5-P6 美国疫情数据与疫苗、药品的应对（Federal health officials __ (14) __ Tamiflu for children from the national stockpile）。这条脉络是后面每个空代入验证时的核对底图。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

3 句真题句逐层精讲

下列真题句各有独立的句子解析页——中文翻译、结构树逐层拆解、成分与时态、考点讲解与真题高频词。点击句子进入完整解析。

But the epidemic is "moderate" in severity, according to Margaret Chan, the organization's director general, with the overwhelming majority of patients experiencing only mild symptoms and a full recovery, often in the absence of any medical treatment.

第3段，第1句

本句体现了学术或正式语体的典型特征：主系表结构陈述观点，插入信息来源，用 with 复合结构补充细节。这种“观点 + 来源 + 补充说明”的句式在四六级和考研阅读中极为常见，特别是在科技、健康、政策类文本里。掌握这种句式的拆解方法可以大量复用。

The new vaccine, which is different from the annual flu vaccine, is available ahead of expectations.

第6段，第2句

主系表结构加非限制性定语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。定语从句插入主谓之间的位置也是典型的书面语句式，掌握后可以迁移到大量类似结构的句子中。

More than three million doses were to be made available in early October 2009, though most of those initial doses were of the FluMist nasal spray type, which is not recommended for pregnant women, people over 50 or those with breathing difficulties, heart disease or several other problems.

第6段，第3句

这句在结构上有代表性，层级适中，不会难到无法下手，又包含让步、补充说明、被动和过去安排表达等关键训练点。作为“句子结构 + 时态”练习材料，优先度较高。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 32 个考研英语二真题高频词

下列单词既在本篇完形原文中出现，又是 **考研英语二** 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。

case

A2

n. 情况

本篇3次 · 真题 75 句

epidemic

C1

n. 流行病

本篇3次 · 真题 13 句

million

A2

num. 一百万

本篇2次 · 真题 57 句

united

B1

adj. 联合的

本篇2次 · 真题 52 句

global

B2

adj. 全球的

本篇2次 · 真题 44 句

official

B1

adj. 官方的

本篇2次 · 真题 42 句

available

A2

adj. 可获得的

本篇2次 · 真题 35 句

organization

B1

n. 组织

本篇2次 · 真题 28 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次·真题 172 句

federal B2

adj. 联邦(制)的

本篇1次·真题 81 句

significant B2

adj. 重要的

本篇1次·真题 47 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本篇1次·真题 42 句

states A1

n. 国家

本篇1次·真题 42 句

authority B2

n. 权力

本篇1次·真题 33 句

type A2

n. 类型

本篇1次·真题 30 句

majority B2

n. 大多数, 大部分

本篇1次·真题 25 句

annual B1

adj. 每年的, 年度的

本篇1次·真题 18 句

recommend B1

v. 推荐

本篇1次·真题 18 句

crop B1

n. 农作物

本篇1次·真题 17 句

expectation B2

n. 期待, 预期

本篇1次·真题 17 句

elsewhere B1

adv. 在别处

本篇1次·真题 15 句

release B1

v. 释放

本篇1次·真题 15 句

detect B2

v. 发现, 察觉 (难以察觉的事物)

本篇1次·真题 12 句

infant B2

n. 婴儿

本篇1次·真题 12 句

ahead A2

adv. 在前面

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

recovery B2

n. 恢复

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

alert B2

adj. 警觉的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

assemble B2

v. 聚集, 集合 (人群)

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

absence B1

n. 缺席

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

initial B1

adj. 最初的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

sample B1

n. 样品

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

virtually B2

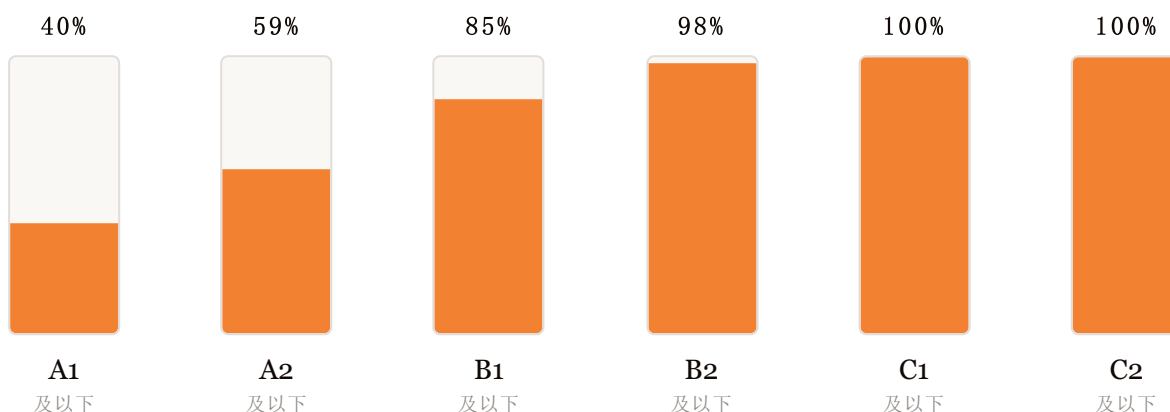
adv. 几乎,差不多

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 136 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 **136** 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 3 个 · 约 2%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 136 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

136

B2 以上难词

2%

B1 及以下覆盖

85%



考研英语二 2010年 · 全卷构成

Section I	完形填空（四选一）	本题
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	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section III	英译汉（段落翻译）	题目解析 →
Section IV Part A	写作	题目解析 →
Section IV Part B	写作	题目解析 →

2010年 考研英语二阅读理解（四选一） 第2篇·21-25 题答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS • 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析·21-25 题

本页 21-25 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2010年 考研英语二阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 5 段原文（段首标 P1-P5 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

英语二真题(2010)

Section II Part A (1)

Directions:

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on **ANSWER SHEET 1**. (40 points)

Text 1

P1 The longest bull run in a century of art-market history ended on a dramatic note with a sale of 56 works by Damien Hirst, Beautiful Inside My Head Forever, at Sotheby's in London on September 15th 2008. All but two pieces sold, fetching more than £70m, a record for a sale by a single artist. It was a last victory. As the auctioneer called out bids, in New York one of the oldest banks on Wall Street, Lehman Brothers, filed for bankruptcy.

一个世纪以来艺术市场历史上最长的牛市以戏剧性的方式结束，2008年9月15日，Damien Hirst的56件作品在伦敦苏富比以"Beautiful Inside My Head Forever"为题进行拍卖。除两件作品外全部售出，成交额超过7000万英镑，创下单一艺术家作品拍卖的纪录。这是最后的胜利。就在拍卖师喊出竞价时，华尔街最古老的银行之一雷曼兄弟在纽约申请破产。

P2 The world art market had already been losing momentum for a while after rising bewilderingly since 2003. At its peak in 2007 it was worth some \$65 billion, reckons Clare McAndrew, founder of Arts Economics, a research firm – double the figure five years earlier. Since then it may have come down to \$50 billion. But the market generates interest far beyond its size because it brings together great wealth, enormous egos, greed, passion and controversy in a way matched by few other industries.

全球艺术市场在2003年以来令人眩目的上涨之后，已经失去动力有一段时间了。研究公司Arts Economics的创始人Clare McAndrew估计，艺术市场在2007年达到顶峰时价值约650亿美元——是五年前数字的两倍。此后可能已降至500亿美元。但这个市场引发的关注远超其规模，因为它以少数其他行业难以匹敌的方式汇聚了巨额财富、膨胀的自我、贪婪、激情和争议。

P3 In the weeks and months that followed Mr. Hirst's sale, spending of any sort became deeply unfashionable. In the art world that meant collectors stayed away from galleries and salerooms. Sales of contemporary art fell by two-thirds, and in the most overheated sector, they were down by nearly 90% in

the year to November 2008. Within weeks the world's two biggest auction houses, Sotheby's and Christie's, had to pay out nearly \$200m in guarantees to clients who had placed works for sale with them.

在Hirst先生拍卖后的数周和数月里，任何形式的消费都变得极不合时宜。在艺术界，这意味着收藏家远离画廊和拍卖行。当代艺术品销售额下降了三分之二，在最过热的领域，截至2008年11月的一年中销售额下降了近90%。几周之内，全球两大拍卖行苏富比和佳士得不得不向委托他们出售作品的客户支付近2亿美元的担保金。

P4 The current downturn in the art market is the worst since the Japanese stopped buying Impressionists at the end of 1989. This time experts reckon that prices are about 40% down on their peak on average, though some have been far more fluctuant. But Edward Dolman, Christie's chief executive, says: "I'm pretty confident we're at the bottom."

艺术市场当前的低迷是自1989年底日本人停止购买印象派作品以来最严重的一次。这次专家估计价格平均比峰值下降了约40%，尽管有些作品的波动要大得多。但佳士得首席执行官Edward Dolman说：“我相当确信我们已经触底了。”

P5 What makes this slump different from the last, he says, is that there are still buyers in the market. Almost everyone who was interviewed for this special report said that the biggest problem at the moment is not a lack of demand but a lack of good work to sell. The three Ds – death, debt and divorce – still deliver works of art to the market. But anyone who does not have to sell is keeping away, waiting for confidence to return.

他说，这次衰退与上次不同之处在于市场上仍然有买家。几乎所有接受本特别报道采访的人都表示，目前最大的问题不是需求不足，而是缺乏可供出售的优质作品。三个D——死亡、债务和离婚——仍在向市场输送艺术品。但任何不必出售的人都在观望，等待信心回归。

题目与逐题解析

21. In the first paragraph, Damien Hirst's sale was referred to as "a last victory" because_____.

- [A] the art market had witnessed a succession of victories
- [B] the auctioneer finally got the two pieces at the highest bids
- [C] Beautiful Inside My Head Forever won over all masterpieces
- [D] it was successfully made just before the world financial crisis

在第一段中,Damien Hirst的拍卖被称为"最后的胜利",是因为_____。

- A) 艺术市场见证了一系列的胜利 B) 拍卖商最终以最高出价拍得了这两件作品
- c) Beautiful Inside My Head Forever战胜了所有杰作 D) 它在世界金融危机之前成功完成

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 题干 was referred to as "a last victory" because 指向一个具体语句的原因，答案必在该句附近的事实陈述里。

【拆句】 主句 Damien Hirst's sale was referred to as "a last victory" 是被动语态，因果连词 because 引出原因状语从句的待补全位置。无陷阱：题干就是问“为何叫 last victory”。

【定位】 It was a last victory. As the auctioneer called out bids, in New York one of the oldest banks on Wall Street, Lehman Brothers, filed for bankruptcy.

那是最后的胜利。就在拍卖师叫价之际，纽约华尔街最古老的银行之一雷曼兄弟申请破产。

【选项】 A) **对词义做错向解读**

the art market had witnessed a succession of victories 偷换了 last 的语义——原文 last 指'最后一次'，A 把它扯成'一连串胜利'，与 victory 的修饰语 last 直接相反。

B) **与原文相反**

the auctioneer finally got the two pieces at the highest bids 与 All but two pieces sold 直接矛盾——原文是两件没卖出，B 却说拍卖师以最高价拿下这两件，且原文未提任何'最高价'。

C) **无中生有**

Beautiful Inside My Head Forever won over all masterpieces 在文中毫无依据，原文只说创下 a record for a sale by a single artist，并未提与其他 masterpieces 的比较。

D) **✓ 正确**

As the auctioneer called out bids, in New York one of the oldest banks on Wall Street, Lehman Brothers, filed for bankruptcy.

↔ **it was successfully made just before the world financial crisis**

预判命中'拍卖紧贴危机爆发'，四个选项里只有 it was successfully made just before the world financial crisis 把'时间贴近危机'写出来，直接锁定 D。

22. By saying "spending of any sort became deeply unfashionable" (Line 1-2, Para. 3), the author suggests that _____.

- [A] collectors were no longer actively involved in art-market auctions
- [B] people stopped every kind of spending and stayed away from galleries
- [C] art collection as a fashion had lost its appeal to a great extent
- [D] works of art in general had gone out of fashion so they were not worth buying

作者说"任何形式的消费都变得极不流行"(第三段第1-2行),意在表明_____。

- A) 收藏家不再积极参与艺术市场拍卖
- B) 人们停止了各种消费并远离画廊
- C) 作为一种时尚的艺术收藏在很大程度上失去了吸引力
- D) 艺术作品总体上已经过时,因此不值得购买

【答案】 A (词义句意题)

【判型】 By saying "spending of any sort became deeply unfashionable" ... the author suggests 是典型的句意转述提问。

【拆句】 主干 the author suggests that 接同位语 that 从句作补全位; 句首 By saying ... 是方式状语, 把原文整句作为受访对象。结构常规, 关注点在 suggests 的语义边界——只能贴着原句说, 不能脑补。

【定位】 In the weeks and months that followed Mr. Hirst's sale, spending of any sort became deeply unfashionable. In the art world that meant collectors stayed away from galleries and salerooms.

在 Hirst 拍卖会之后的数周到数月里，任何形式的消费都变得极度不合时宜。在艺术界，这意味着收藏家不再光顾画廊和拍卖行。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

collectors stayed away from galleries and salerooms ↔

collectors were no longer actively involved in art-market auctions

预判的'藏家不再下场买'与 collectors were no longer actively involved in art-market auctions 字面贴合，且 A 准确锁定 collectors 这一主语，避免把 'any sort of spending' 推广到所有人。

B) 以偏概全（范围偷换）

people stopped every kind of spending and stayed away from galleries 把 spending of any sort 字面照搬，无视紧接的 In the art world that meant ... 已经把语境限缩到艺术圈，属于把范围读过头。

C) 偷换概念

art collection as a fashion had lost its appeal to a great extent 把 unfashionable 反向理解为'艺术收藏作为一种时尚失去了吸引力'，主语从'消费'偷换为'艺术收藏'，且'失去吸引力'是审美评价，不是原文的市场行为陈述。

D) 强加因果（过度推断）

works of art in general had gone out of fashion so they were not worth buying 把原文'消费过时'歪成'艺术品过时所以不值得买'，原文未对艺术品本身做价值判断，且 so 强加因果。

23. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- [A] Sales of contemporary art fell dramatically from 2007 to 2008.
- [B] The art market surpassed many other industries in momentum.
- [C] The art market generally went downward in various ways.
- [D] Some art dealers were awaiting better chances to come.

下列哪项陈述不正确？

- A) 当代艺术品销售额从2007年到2008年急剧下降。 B) 艺术市场在发展势头上超过了许多其他行业。
- c) 艺术市场总体上在各方面都呈下滑趋势。 D) 一些艺术品经销商在等待更好的机会到来。

【答案】 B （细节题）

【判型】 Which of the following statements is NOT true 是细节题中典型的反向核对题，三项可在文中找到出处、一项与文不符。

【拆句】 结构最简：主语 Which of the following statements + 系动词 + 表语 NOT true。关键在 NOT 大写——粗心考生最容易把题做反，把'符合原文'的项错选成答案。

【定位】 But the market generates interest far beyond its size because it brings together great wealth, enormous egos, greed, passion and controversy in a way matched by few other industries.

但艺术市场所引发的关注远远超过其规模本身，因为它把巨额财富、巨大自我、贪婪、激情与争议结合在一起，几乎没有其他行业能与之匹敌。

【选项】 A) **NOT 题中'符合原文'即排除**

Sales of contemporary art fell dramatically from 2007 to 2008. 与 Sales of contemporary art fell by two-thirds, and in the most overheated sector, they were down by nearly 90% in the year to November 2008. 直接对应, fell dramatically 是 fell by two-thirds / 90% 的概括性等值。'NOT 题'里它是 true 项, 不选。

B) **✓ 正确**

the market generates interest far beyond its size ↔

The art market surpassed many other industries in momentum.

B 借用了 'no other industries can match' 的句式外壳, 但把 interest 换成 momentum——后者是增长动能、与 P2 'may have come down to \$50 billion' 描绘的下滑明显冲突, 故 B 不符原文, 被 NOT 题选中。

C) **全文多处支撑的概括项=真实陈述**

The art market generally went downward in various ways. 概括了 may have come down to \$50 billion、P3 销量暴跌、prices are about 40% down on their peak on average 等多处下行表述, 属真实陈述。

D) **近义改写句=真实陈述**

Some art dealers were awaiting better chances to come. 对应 But anyone who does not have to sell is keeping away, waiting for confidence to return.——'等待信心回归'即等更好的机会, true 项。

24. The three Ds mentioned in the last paragraph are _____.

- [A] auction houses' favorites
- [B] contemporary trends
- [C] factors promoting artwork circulation
- [D] styles representing Impressionists

最后一段提到的三个D是_____。

A) 拍卖行的最爱 B) 当代潮流 C) 促进艺术品流通的因素 D) 代表印象派的风格

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 The three Ds mentioned in the last paragraph are 让选项做谓语, 问的是这个名词所指代的事物, 是典型细节题。

【拆句】 陈述句待补全, 主语 The three Ds mentioned in the last paragraph 内含过去分词短语作后置定语; 系动词 are 后留白由选项填补。结构平铺直叙, 无陷阱。

【定位】 The three Ds – death, debt and divorce – still deliver works of art to the market.

三个 D——死亡 (death)、债务 (debt) 和离婚 (divorce) ——依然在向市场输送艺术品。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

auction houses' favorites 在原文毫无依据——文中只说三个 D 让藏品流入市场，没有任何关于拍卖行偏好/最爱的表述。

B) **偷换概念**

contemporary trends 把'死亡/债务/离婚'三件人生事件说成'当代潮流'，语义性质完全错位——原文谈的是导致藏品流转的客观事件，不是文化趋势。

C) **✓ 正确**

deliver works of art to the market ↔ **factors promoting artwork circulation**

四个选项里只有 factors promoting artwork circulation 同时把'起作用的因素'与'让艺术品流入市场'两层意思都覆盖，与定位句完全对应。

D) **张冠李戴**

styles representing Impressionists 把'三个 D'与 Impressionists 强行绑定——印象派是另一段提到的对比对象，与第 5 段的三个 D 根本不在同一所指上，属张冠李戴。

25. The most appropriate title for this text could be _____.

- [A] Fluctuation of Art Prices
- [B] Up-to-date Art Auctions
- [C] Art Market in Decline
- [D] Shifted Interest in Arts

这篇文章最恰当的标题可能是_____。

A) 艺术品价格的波动 B) 最新的艺术品拍卖 C) 衰退中的艺术市场 D) 艺术兴趣的转移

【答案】 C (主旨题)

【判型】 The most appropriate title for this text could be 直接索取标题，必须覆盖全文而非某段。

【拆句】 陈述句待补全，主语 The most appropriate title for this text、情态动词 could be 后由选项填入名词短语。无语法陷阱，重点在选项的范围是否覆盖全文。

【选项】 A) 以偏概全

Fluctuation of Art Prices 把全文主线偷换成'价格波动'——原文 though some have been far more fluctuant 只是一个让步性细节，主线是单向下行；且 A 把对象缩到 prices，忽略了 P3 的成交量、P5 的买家行为等多维度信息。

B) 以偏概全

Up-to-date Art Auctions 把全文窄化为'近期拍卖资讯'，但全文是分析市场趋势，不是资讯报道；且 P1 的 Hirst 拍卖只是文章的引子，并非全文核心。

C) ✓ 正确

The current downturn in the art market is the worst since the Japanese stopped buying Impressionists at the end of 1989.

↔ Art Market in Decline

C 用 in Decline 概括了 P2/P3/P4/P5 的所有下行表述，是唯一能装下全部段落功能的标题。

D) 无中生有

Shifted Interest in Arts 暗含'人们的艺术兴趣从一种转向另一种'，原文从未谈艺术品类的偏好转移，只说市场整体下行、观望者增多。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

6 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。

All but two pieces sold, fetching more than £70m, a record for a sale by a single artist.

第1段，第2句

本句包含主语、谓语、状语（现在分词短语）、同位语四类成分，成分类型较为丰富；现在分词作结果状语与破折号引出同位语是两个值得练习的知识点，适合巩固非谓语和同位语的识别，训练价值中等偏上。

As the auctioneer called out bids, in New York one of the oldest banks on Wall Street, Lehman Brothers, filed for bankruptcy.

第1段，第4句

"As" 引导时间状语从句 + 主句这一结构在四六级和考研阅读中极为常见，主句中同位语和状语的位置安排也是典型的书面语句式，掌握后可广泛迁移到新闻报道、学术文本等语境

The world art market had already been losing momentum for a while after rising bewilderingly since 2003.

第2段，第1句

主句 + 时间状语从句的结构是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。过去完成进行时在真题中频繁出现,用于描述过去某时间点之前持续的动作,是高频考点。从句的省略结构("after rising" 省略主语和助动词)也是真题常见现象,掌握本句的分析方法可以迁移到大量类似句型。

Since then it may have come down to \$50 billion.

第2段，第3句

情态动词加完成体结构 (may have done) 是四六级和考研阅读中常见的表达推测或对过去情况的不确定判断的句式, 时间状语从句 (尤其 since 引导) 也是高频考点。本句结构简洁但典型, 学生掌握后可在大量类似句子中复用这一识别模式。

What makes this slump different from the last, he says, is that there are still buyers in the market.

第5段，第1句

主系表结构配合主语从句和表语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式, "What" 引导名词性从句、"that" 引导表语从句、插入语的使用都是真题常见模式, 掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

Almost everyone who was interviewed for this special report said that the biggest problem at the moment is not a lack of demand but a lack of good work to sell.

第5段，第2句

句子结构是典型的"主句 + 定语从句修饰主语 + 宾语从句"模式, 这种组合在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现。定语从句限定主语、宾语从句承载观点内容的结构非常常见, 掌握后可大量复用。宾语从句内的 "not ... but ..." 并列也是高频考点。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 51 个考研英语二真题高频词

下列单词既在本篇真题中出现, 又是 **考研英语二** 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。

spending A2

n. 开支

本篇3次 · 真题 24 句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本篇2次 · 真题 41 句

billion B1

num. 十亿 (1,000,000,000)

本篇2次 · 真题 39 句

fashion B1

n. 时尚;流行款式

本篇2次 · 真题 36 句

peak B1

n. 山峰

本篇2次 · 真题 12 句

forever A2

adv. 永远

本篇2次 · 真题 11 句

deeply B1

adv. 深深地

本篇2次 · 真题 8 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇1次 · 真题 209 句

firm B1

adj. 坚固的

本篇1次 · 真题 66 句

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

本篇1次 · 真题 63 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本篇1次 · 真题 61 句

financial B2

adj. 财政的

本篇1次 · 真题 59 句

decline B2

v. 下降

本篇1次 · 真题 56 句

average A2

adj. 平均的

本篇1次 · 真题 55 句

factor B1

n. 因素

本篇1次 · 真题 47 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

current B1

adj. 现在的

本篇1次·真题41句

trend B1

n. 趋势

本篇1次·真题40句

executive B2

n. 主管;经理;管理人员

本篇1次·真题39句

figure A2

n. 数字

本篇1次·真题38句

promote B2

v. 促进

本篇1次·真题38句

generally B1

adv. 通常,一般地

本篇1次·真题35句

crisis B2

n. 危机

本篇1次·真题33句

shift B1

v. 移动

本篇1次·真题31句

appeal B2

v. 呼吁

本篇1次·真题27句

represent B1

v. 代表

本篇1次·真题25句

statement B1

n. 声明

本篇1次·真题25句

generate B2

v. 产生,引起(结果、反应等)

本篇1次·真题23句

style A2

n. 方式

本篇1次·真题23句

chief B1

n. 首领

本篇1次·真题20句

various B1

adj. 各种各样的

本篇1次·真题20句

sector B2

n. (经济或商业的) 部门, 行业

本篇1次·真题19句

collection B1

n. 收集物

本篇1次·真题 18 句

guarantee B2

n. 保证

本篇1次·真题 17 句

appropriate B2

adj. 合适的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

confidence B1

n. 信心

本篇1次·真题 16 句

debt B1

n. 欠款

本篇1次·真题 15 句

finally A2

adv. 终于, 最终

本篇1次·真题 15 句

deliver B1

v. 递送, 运送 (货物、信件等)

本篇1次·真题 14 句

enormous B1

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

controversy C1

n. 争议

本篇1次·真题 11 句

witness B2

n. 目击者

本篇1次·真题 11 句

buyer B1

n. 买方

本篇1次·真题 10 句

client B1

n. 客户

本篇1次·真题 10 句

dramatic B2

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

earlier A2

adv. 较早地

本篇1次·真题 10 句

economics B2

n. 经济学

本篇1次·真题 10 句

file A2

n. 文件

本篇1次·真题 10 句

divorce

B2

n. 离婚

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

extent

B2

n. 程度

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

passion

B2

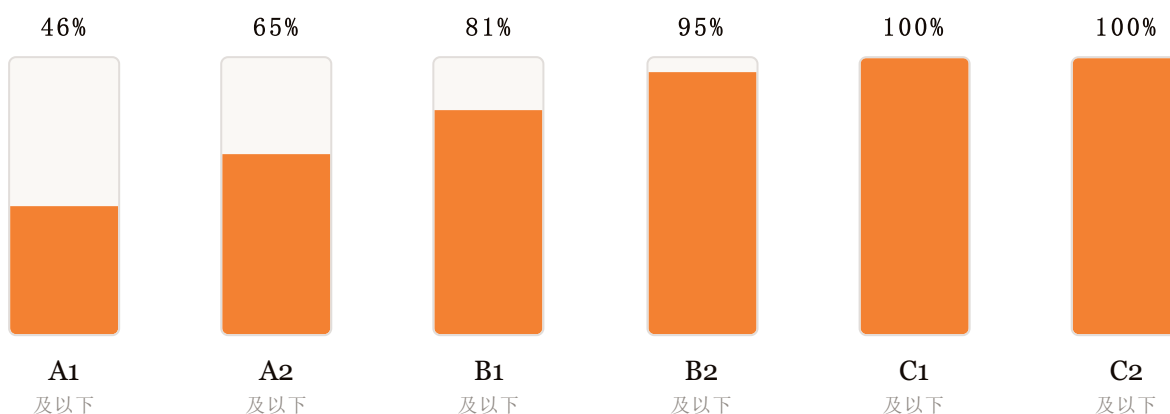
n. 强烈的情感

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 217 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **217** 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 11 个 · 约 5%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）· 数据为全文去重词 217 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

217

B2 以上难词

5%

B1 及以下覆盖

81%

考研英语二 2010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）	本题
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	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section III	英译汉（段落翻译）	题目解析 →
Section IV Part A	写作	题目解析 →
Section IV Part B	写作	题目解析 →

2010年 考研英语二阅读理解（四选一） 第3篇·26–30 题答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS • 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析 · 26–30 题

本页 26–30 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2010年 考研英语二阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 5 段原文（段首标 P1–P5 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

英语二真题(2010)

Section II Part A (2)

Directions:

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on **ANSWER SHEET 1**. (40 points)

Text 2

P1 I was addressing a small gathering in a suburban Virginia living room – a women's group that had invited men to join them. Throughout the evening, one man had been particularly talkative, frequently offering ideas and anecdotes, while his wife sat silently beside him on the couch. Toward the end of the evening, I commented that women frequently complain that their husbands don't talk to them. This man quickly nodded in agreement. He gestured toward his wife and said, "She's the talker in our family." The room burst into laughter; the man looked puzzled and hurt. "It's true," he explained. "When I come home from work I have nothing to say. If she didn't keep the conversation going, we'd spend the whole evening in silence."

我正在弗吉尼亚州郊区一间起居室里对一小群人发言——一个邀请了男性参加的女性团体。整个晚上,有一位男士特别健谈,频繁地提出想法和讲述轶事,而他的妻子则静静地坐在他旁边的沙发上。临近晚会结束时,我评论说女性经常抱怨她们的丈夫不与她们交谈。这位男士很快点头表示赞同。他朝他妻子做了个手势,说道:"她才是我们家里爱说话的人。"房间里爆发出一阵笑声;那位男士看起来既困惑又受伤。"这是真的,"他解释道,"当我下班回家时我没什么可说的。如果不是她让谈话继续下去,我们整个晚上都会在沉默中度过。"

P2 This episode crystallizes the irony that although American men tend to talk more than women in public situations, they often talk less at home. And this pattern is wreaking havoc with marriage. 这一插曲凸显了一个讽刺现象:尽管美国男性在公共场合往往比女性说得更多,但他们在家里却常常说得更少。而这种模式正在对婚姻造成严重破坏。

P3 The pattern was observed by political scientist Andrew Hacker in the late 1970s. Sociologist Catherine Kohler Riessman reports in her new book *Divorce Talk* that most of the women she interviewed – but only a few of the men – gave lack of communication as the reason for their divorces.

Given the current divorce rate of nearly 50 percent, that amounts to millions of cases in the United States every year – a virtual epidemic of failed conversation.

这种模式是政治学家Andrew Hacker在20世纪70年代末观察到的。社会学家Catherine Kohler Riessman在她的新书《离婚访谈》中报告说,她采访的大多数女性——但只有少数男性——把缺乏沟通作为离婚的原因。鉴于目前近50%的离婚率,这相当于美国每年有数百万案例——实际上是一场对话失败的流行病。

P4 In my own research, complaints from women about their husbands most often focused not on tangible inequities such as having given up the chance for a career to accompany a husband to his, or doing far more than their share of daily life-support work like cleaning, cooking and social arrangements. Instead, they focused on communication: "He doesn't listen to me." "He doesn't talk to me." I found, as Hacker observed years before, that most wives want their husbands to be, first and foremost, conversational partners, but few husbands share this expectation of their wives.

在我自己的研究中,女性对丈夫的抱怨最常聚焦的不是有形的不公平,比如为了陪伴丈夫而放弃职业机会,或者承担了远超自己应有份额的日常生活支持工作,如清洁、烹饪和社交安排。相反,她们关注的是沟通:"他不听我说话。""他不和我说话。"正如Hacker多年前观察到的,我发现大多数妻子希望她们的丈夫首先是谈话伙伴,但很少有丈夫对妻子抱有这种期望。

P5 In short, the image that best represents the current crisis is the stereotypical cartoon scene of a man sitting at the breakfast table with a newspaper held up in front of his face, while a woman glares at the back of it, wanting to talk.

简而言之,最能代表当前危机的画面是一个老套的卡通场景:一个男人坐在早餐桌旁,面前举着一份报纸挡住脸,而一个女人怒视着报纸的背面,想要说话。

题目与逐题解析

26. What is most wives' main expectation of their husbands?

- [A] Talking to them.
- [B] Trusting them.
- [C] Supporting their careers.
- [D] Sharing housework.

大多数妻子对丈夫的主要期望是什么?

A) 与她们交谈。 B) 信任她们。 C) 支持她们事业。 D) 分担家务。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 What is most wives' main expectation of their husbands? 用 What 直接问"主要期望是什么", 答案是原文里可直接找到的具体陈述, 没有 imply / suggest 之类的推断信号。

【拆句】 What is most wives' main expectation of their husbands? 是一个典型的 What 引导的疑问句, 主语是 most wives' main expectation (妻子们的主要期望), of their husbands 是后置定语限定 expectation 的对象, 结构平铺直叙, 无陷阱。

【定位】 I found, as Hacker observed years before, that most wives want their husbands to be, first and foremost, conversational partners, but few husbands share this expectation of their wives.

我发现——正如 Hacker 多年前观察到的那样——大多数妻子最希望丈夫首要扮演的是“对话伙伴”的角色，但很少有丈夫对自己的妻子有同样的期望。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

conversational partners ↔ **Talking to them**

first and foremost ↔ **main expectation**

预判得到的“丈夫能跟自己说话”与 Talking to them 完全同义，且原文 not on tangible inequities such as ... cleaning, cooking 已显式排除 D，C、B 在原文找不到出处，A 唯一成立。

B) 无中生有

Trusting them 的“信任”在全文找不到任何对应词或同义表达，属于凭中文“夫妻关系常识”硬塞的额外期望。

C) 与原文相反

Supporting their careers 反过来了：原文 having given up the chance for a career to accompany a husband to his 讲的是妻子为成全丈夫事业而牺牲，被妻子列为抱怨，而非妻子要求丈夫做什么。

D) 与原文相反

Sharing housework 与 not on tangible inequities such as ... cleaning, cooking and social arrangements 中的 not 直接冲突——家务正是被排除的抱怨方向。

27. Judging from the context, the phrase "wreaking havoc" (Line 3, Para. 2) most probably means

_____.

[A] generating motivation

[B] exerting influence

[C] causing damage

[D] creating pressure

根据上下文判断,短语"wreaking havoc"(第2段第3行)最可能的意思是_____。

A) 产生动力 B) 施加影响 C) 造成损害 D) 制造压力

【答案】 C (词义句意题)

【判型】 the phrase "wreaking havoc" (Line 3, Para. 2) most probably means 明确用 phrase ... means 询问某短语在上下文中的含义，是典型的词义题信号。

【拆句】 Judging from the context, the phrase "wreaking havoc" (Line 3, Para. 2) most probably means _____. 是不完整的陈述句等待选项补全；句首 Judging from the context 是分词独立结构，提示“根据上下文判断”，主干是 the phrase ... most probably means ___, 结构无陷阱。

【定位】 This episode crystallizes the irony that although American men tend to talk more than women in public situations, they often talk less at home. And this pattern is wreaking havoc with marriage.

这段插曲把一种讽刺意味的现象浓缩了出来——美国男人在公开场合往往比女人更健谈，回到家却话变少了。而这种模式正在对婚姻造成严重破坏。

【选项】 A) **与原文相反**

generating motivation (产生动力) 是正面后果，与 the irony 与下文 a virtual epidemic of failed conversation 形成的负面语境完全相悖。

B) **偷换概念**

exerting influence (施加影响) 是中性词，influence 既可正可负，达不到原文 wreaking havoc 的负面强度——原文不是"产生影响"而是"造成混乱/破坏"。

C) **✓ 正确**

wreaking havoc with marriage ↔ **causing damage**

四个选项里只有 causing damage 表纯负面后果，其他三项要么中性 (exerting influence)、要么正面 (generating motivation)，要么仅表"压力"未到"破坏"程度 (creating pressure)。

D) **以偏概全**

creating pressure (造成压力) 虽然偏负面，但 pressure 只是"施压"，而 havoc 直指"严重混乱、毁坏"——程度不达。原文紧接下段 a virtual epidemic of failed conversation 用"瘟疫"级的比喻渲染后果，已远超"压力"。

28. All of the following are true EXCEPT _____.

- [A] men tend to talk more in public than women
- [B] nearly 50 percent of recent divorces are caused by failed conversation
- [C] women attach much importance to communication between couples
- [D] a female tends to be more talkative at home than her spouse

以下各项均正确,除了_____。

- A) 男性在公共场合往往比女性说话更多 B) 近50%的近期离婚是由于交流失败造成的
C) 女性非常重视夫妻之间的沟通 D) 女性在家中往往比其配偶更健谈

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 All of the following are true EXCEPT 把四个选项视作四个独立的事实陈述，要求逐项与原文核对，本质是 4 道小细节题合并。

【拆句】 All of the following are true EXCEPT _____. 是省略型陈述句，All of the following 指代"下文四个选项"，are true EXCEPT 是排除句式"全部都对，除了....."，注意双重否定式提醒——选的是"不真"的那一项，考生常因眼花把"对的"选出去。

【定位】 Sociologist Catherine Kohler Riessman reports in her new book *Divorce Talk* that most of the women she interviewed – but only a few of the men – gave lack of communication as the reason for their divorces. Given the current divorce rate of nearly 50 percent, that amounts to millions of cases in the United States every year – a virtual epidemic of failed conversation.

社会学家 Catherine Kohler Riessman 在其新书《Divorce Talk》中称，她访谈过的大多数女性——但只有少数男性——把缺乏沟通列为离婚原因。鉴于当前接近 50% 的离婚率，这意味着美国每年有数百万这样的案例——这是一场名副其实的“对话失败瘟疫”。

【选项】 A) **EXCEPT 题的正确陈述 = 原文同义改写**

A 项 men tend to talk more in public than women 与 American men tend to talk more than women in public situations 几乎逐字对应——主语 men、动词 tend to talk more、状语 in public 全部命中，属“真”陈述。

B) **✓ 正确**

the current divorce rate of nearly 50 percent ↔

nearly 50 percent of recent divorces are caused by failed conversation

原文只说“大多数受访女性”把沟通缺失列为离婚原因，且 a virtual epidemic of failed conversation 中 virtual epidemic（堪称瘟疫）是作者的渲染比喻，不是 50% 这一数字的归因依据；A、C、D 均能在原文找到正面对应，唯 B 不真。

C) **EXCEPT 题里跨段支持也算真**

C 项 women attach much importance to communication between couples 由 most of the women ... gave lack of communication as the reason for their divorces 与 they focused on communication 共同支撑——女性把沟通看得很重，属“真”陈述。

D) **EXCEPT 题里轶事 + 论点都可作“真”支撑**

D 项 a female tends to be more talkative at home than her spouse 由 She's the talker in our family（直接场景）与 they often talk less at home（男性回家话变少）共同支撑，妻子在家比丈夫健谈成立，属“真”陈述。

29. Which of the following can best summarize the main idea of this text?

- [A] The moral decay deserves more research by sociologists.
- [B] Marriage break-up stems from sex inequalities.
- [C] Husband and wife have different expectations from their marriage.
- [D] Conversational patterns between man and wife are different.

以下哪项最能概括本文的主旨？

- A) 道德沦丧值得社会学家进行更多研究。 B) 婚姻破裂源于性别不平等。
- C) 丈夫和妻子对婚姻有不同的期望。 D) 男性和女性之间的交谈模式是不同的。

【答案】 **D** (主旨题)

【判型】 Which of the following can best summarize the main idea of this text? 中 best summarize + main idea 双重信号，无任何具体定位词，必须走主旨题特殊路径。

【拆句】 Which of the following can best summarize the main idea of this text? 是 Which 引导的疑问句，情态动词 can 加副词 best 表"最能够"，summarize 是及物动词，宾语是 the main idea of this text，结构无陷阱。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

The moral decay deserves more research by sociologists 引入了原文从未提及的 moral decay (道德沦丧)，全文谈的是会话模式而非道德议题；唯一的社会学家 Sociologist Catherine Kohler Riessman 也是被引用以支持数据，不是呼吁更多研究。

B) 与原文相反

Marriage break-up stems from sex inequalities 中 sex inequalities (性别不平等) 虽与原文 tangible inequities 表面有联系，但原文恰恰强调"妻子的抱怨不在这些 inequities 上"——选项反过来把性别不平等定为离婚根源，与文本主线方向相反。

C) 偷换概念

Husband and wife have different expectations from their marriage 把对照对象拔高到"对婚姻整体的期望"，而原文聚焦的是 most wives want their husbands to be ... conversational partners 这一具体的"对话伙伴期望"，并非泛指对婚姻的全部期望。

D) ✓ 正确

American men tend to talk more than women in public situations, they often talk less at home

↔ **Conversational patterns between man and wife are different**

most wives want their husbands to be, first and foremost, conversational partners, but few husbands share this expectation of their wives

↔ **Conversational patterns between man and wife are different**

Conversational patterns between man and wife are different 能同时覆盖 P1 轶事、P2 论点、P3 数据、P4 期望差、P5 漫画——它们都在论证"夫妻在 talk 这件事上不一样"；其他三项要么超出文本范围，要么只覆盖局部。

30. In the following part immediately after this text, the author will most probably focus on

_____.

[A] a vivid account of the new book Divorce Talk

[B] a detailed description of the stereotypical cartoon

[C] other possible reasons for a high divorce rate in the U.S.

[D] a brief introduction to the political scientist Andrew Hacker

在本文之后紧接着的部分,作者最有可能关注_____。

- A) 对新书《离婚访谈》的生动描述 B) 对刻板漫画的详细描述 C) 美国高离婚率的其他可能原因
D) 对政治学家Andrew Hacker的简要介绍

【答案】 B (推断题)

【判型】 the author will most probably focus on 用 will + most probably 预测下文走向，是"基于末段做一步逻辑延伸"的推断题。

【拆句】 In the following part immediately after this text, the author will most probably focus on _____. 是不完整陈述句；句首 In the following part immediately after this text 是地点状语限定续写位置，主干是 the author will most probably focus on ___, will + most probably 双重将来时 + 概率副词，提示这是预测式推断。

【定位】 In short, the image that best represents the current crisis is the stereotypical cartoon scene of a man sitting at the breakfast table with a newspaper held up in front of his face, while a woman glares at the back of it, wanting to talk.

简言之，最能代表当前这场危机的画面就是那幅老掉牙的漫画场景：男人在早餐桌前举着报纸把脸挡住，而女人瞪着报纸背面，想跟他说话。

【选项】 A) 答非所问

a vivid account of the new book Divorce Talk 指向 Sociologist Catherine Kohler Riessman reports in her new book Divorce Talk——这本书在第 3 段已被引用作为数据支撑，作者已用完它的论证功能，下文不会回头给它"详细介绍"。

B) ✓ 正确

the stereotypical cartoon scene ↔ a detailed description of the stereotypical cartoon

B 项 the stereotypical cartoon 与末段 the stereotypical cartoon scene 原词复现，且选项动作 a detailed description 正是"对末段未展开意象的细描"——一步延伸成立。其他三项要么向前回退（A、D 回到前文已写过的人/书），要么跳到全文外（C）。

C) 过度推断

other possible reasons for a high divorce rate in the U.S. 把话题从"漫画/沟通模式"扩展到"美国离婚率的其他原因"，与末段 the image that best represents the current crisis 收束式的语气不符——作者在 P5 已用 In short 收束，不会立即换题去谈"其他原因"。

D) 答非所问

a brief introduction to the political scientist Andrew Hacker 指向 political scientist Andrew Hacker 与 as Hacker observed years before——Hacker 在文中只是作者引证观点的来源，前文已点过两次，作者无理由在末段后突然给他做"简介"。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

8 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。

Throughout the evening, one man had been particularly talkative, frequently offering ideas and anecdotes, while his wife sat silently beside him on the couch.

第1段，第2句

主句加 while 引导的时间状语从句形成对比，是四六级和考研阅读中非常典型的句式。过去完成进行时配合一般过去时的时态搭配，以及通过 while 从句展现人物对比的写作手法，都是真题中高频出现的结构，掌握后可大量复用。

"When I come home from work I have nothing to say. If she didn't keep the conversation going, we'd spend the whole evening in silence."

第1段，第8句

时间状语从句和条件状语从句都是四六级和考研常考的从句类型。尤其是第二个句子的虚拟条件句结构是语法考点的高频句式，掌握后可迁移到大量类似场景。第一个句子的简单结构也是基础理解的常见形式。

This episode crystallizes the irony that although American men tend to talk more than women in public situations, they often talk less at home.

第2段，第1句

同位语从句解释抽象名词、让步状语从句表达转折对比，这两种结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，且本句的“抽象名词 + that 同位语从句 + 内嵌状语从句”组合是典型的学术或议论文句式，掌握后可大量复用于类似长难句分析。

Given the current divorce rate of nearly 50 percent, that amounts to millions of cases in the United States every year – a virtual epidemic of failed conversation.

第3段，第3句

本句成分丰富且分布典型：包含原因状语（分词短语）、主语（指示代词）、谓语（动词短语）、宾语、地点状语、时间状语和同位语（破折号引出）。特别是句首分词短语作状语和破折号引出同位语这两个结构，容易被基础较弱的学习者误判，具有较高的成分划分训练价值。

In my own research, complaints from women about their husbands most often focused not on tangible inequities such as having given up the chance for a career to accompany a husband to his, or doing far more than their share of daily life-support work like cleaning, cooking and social arrangements.

第4段，第1句

"主语 + 后置定语 + 谓语 + not on 介词短语 (内含 such as 举例、or 并列、like 列举)" 是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的长难句结构，掌握后可直接迁移至大量真题句式，典型性强

Instead, they focused on communication: "He doesn't listen to me."

第4段，第2句

简单句 + 直接引语的结构在真题中较为常见，尤其在叙述或对话类语境中。"focus on" 搭配和插入副词 "Instead" 的用法也具有一定代表性。但因句式过于简单，无从句或复杂修饰，典型性中等。

In short, the image that best represents the current crisis is the stereotypical cartoon scene of a man sitting at the breakfast table with a newspaper held up in front of his face, while a woman glares at the back of it, wanting to talk.

第5段，第1句

本句的结构非常典型：主句是主系表结构，主语带限制性定语从句修饰，表语是名词短语带多层介词短语和分词修饰，句末带时间或对比状语从句。这种"主系表 + 定语从句 + 状语从句 + 多层修饰"的组合是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，掌握后可大量复用。

Marriage break-up stems from sex inequalities.

第29题，B

"主语 + 不及物动词短语 + 介词短语状语" 是常见的简单句句式，在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，具有一定代表性。但因过于简单，无法体现考试中常考的复杂句式（如定语从句、状语从句嵌套、被动语态等），典型性中等。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 51 个考研英语二真题高频词

下列单词既在本篇真题中出现，又是 **考研英语二** 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。

divorce

B2

n. 离婚

本篇6次 · 真题 9 句

following

B1

adj. 接下来的

本篇3次 · 真题 91 句

focus

B1

n. 重点

本篇3次 · 真题 77 句

tend

B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本篇3次 · 真题 71 句

pattern

B1

n. 模式

本篇3次 · 真题 47 句

expectation

B2

n. 期待, 预期

本篇3次 · 真题 17 句

rate

A2

n. 速度

本篇2次 · 真题 72 句

political

B1

adj. 政治的

本篇2次 · 真题 54 句

current

B1

adj. 现在的

本篇2次 · 真题 41 句

frequently

B1

adv. 频繁地

本篇2次 · 真题 17 句

observe

B2

v. 观察; 注意到

本篇2次 · 真题 17 句

would

A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次 · 真题 304 句

author

A2

n. 作者

本篇1次 · 真题 209 句

less

A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次 · 真题 150 句

case

A2

n. 情况

本篇1次 · 真题 75 句

million

A2

num. 一百万

本篇1次 · 真题 57 句

pressure B1

n. 心理压力

本篇1次·真题 55 句

united B1

adj. 联合的

本篇1次·真题 52 句

image A2

n. 形象, 印象

本篇1次·真题 45 句

account A2

n. 账户

本篇1次·真题 42 句

career B1

n. 职业

本篇1次·真题 42 句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本篇1次·真题 41 句

crisis B2

n. 危机

本篇1次·真题 33 句

moral B2

adj. 道德的

本篇1次·真题 33 句

quickly A2

adv. 快速地

本篇1次·真题 33 句

particularly B2

adv. 尤其, 特别 (强调某事物)

本篇1次·真题 32 句

importance B1

n. 重要性

本篇1次·真题 31 句

amount A2

n. 数量

本篇1次·真题 30 句

judge B1

v. 判断, 评判

本篇1次·真题 27 句

represent B1

v. 代表

本篇1次·真题 25 句

generate B2

v. 产生, 引起 (结果、反应等)

本篇1次·真题 23 句

damage B1

n. 损害

本篇1次·真题 20 句

comment B1

n. 评论

本篇1次·真题 18 句

phrase B1

n. 短语

本篇1次·真题 17 句

female A2

adj. 女性的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

complain A2

v. 抱怨

本篇1次·真题 15 句

context B2

n. (事情发生的) 背景、环境

本篇1次·真题 13 句

epidemic C1

n. 流行病

本篇1次·真题 13 句

inequality B2

n. 不平等

本篇1次·真题 13 句

partner B1

n. 伴侣

本篇1次·真题 12 句

complaint B1

n. 抱怨

本篇1次·真题 11 句

sex A2

n. 性别

本篇1次·真题 11 句

attach B1

v. 贴上;系上;附上

本篇1次·真题 10 句

laughter B1

n. 笑

本篇1次·真题 10 句

scene A2

n. 场景

本篇1次·真题 10 句

virtual B2

adj. 虚拟的 (计算机生成的)

本篇1次·真题 10 句

brief B1

adj. 简短的;短暂的

本篇1次·真题 9 句

stem B2

n. 茎

本篇1次·真题 9 句

arrangement

B1

n. 安排

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

deserve

B1

v. 应得

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

spouse

B2

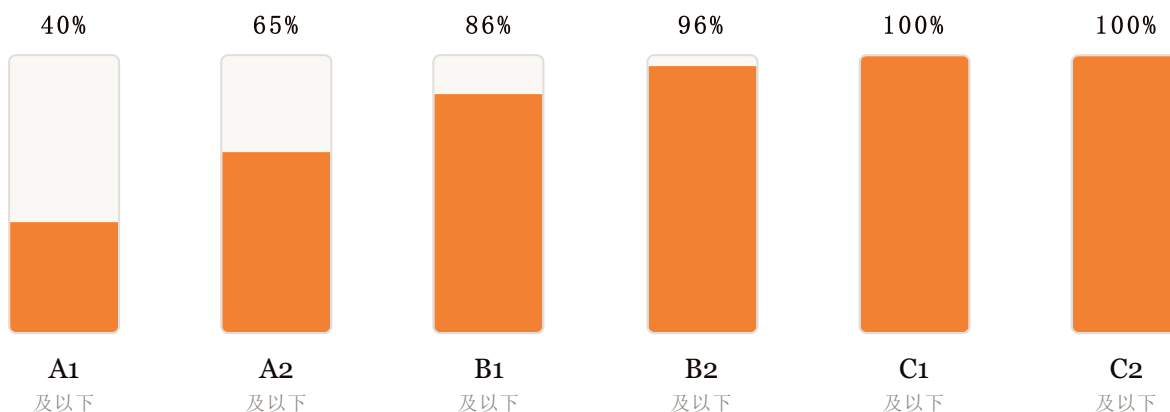
n. 配偶

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 198 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **198** 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 7 个 · 约 4%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）· 数据为全文去重词 198 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

198

B2 以上难词

4%

B1 及以下覆盖

86%

考研英语二 2010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）	本题
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	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section III	英译汉（段落翻译）	题目解析 →
Section IV Part A	写作	题目解析 →
Section IV Part B	写作	题目解析 →

2010年 考研英语二阅读理解（四选一） 第4篇·31-35 题答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS • 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析 · 31-35 题

本页 31-35 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2010年 考研英语二阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 7 段原文（段首标 P1-P7 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

英语二真题(2010)

Section II Part A (3)

Directions:

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on **ANSWER SHEET 1**. (40 points)

Text 3

P1 Over the past decade, many companies had perfected the art of creating automatic behaviors – habits – among consumers. These habits have helped companies earn billions of dollars when customers eat snacks or wipe counters almost without thinking, often in response to a carefully designed set of daily cues.

在过去十年中,许多公司已经完善了在消费者中创造自动行为——习惯——的艺术。当顾客几乎不假思索地吃零食或擦拭台面时,这些习惯帮助公司赚取了数十亿美元,这通常是对一系列精心设计的日常提示的反应。

P2 "There are fundamental public health problems, like dirty hands instead of a soap habit, that remain killers only because we can't figure out how to change people's habits," said Dr. Curtis, the director of the Hygiene Center at the London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine. "We wanted to learn from private industry how to create new behaviors that happen automatically."

伦敦卫生与热带医学学院卫生中心主任Curtis博士说:"存在一些基本的公共卫生问题,比如脏手而非肥皂习惯,它们之所以仍然是致命因素,仅仅是因为我们无法弄清楚如何改变人们的习惯。我们想向私营企业学习如何创造自动发生的新行为。"

P3 The companies that Dr. Curtis turned to – Procter & Gamble, Colgate-Palmolive and Unilever – had invested hundreds of millions of dollars finding the subtle cues in consumers' lives that corporations could use to introduce new routines.

Curtis博士求助的公司——宝洁、高露洁棕榄和联合利华——已经投资了数亿美元来寻找消费者生活中那些公司可以用来引入新习惯的微妙提示。

P4 If you look hard enough, you'll find that many of the products we use every day – chewing gums, skin moisturizers, disinfecting wipes, air fresheners, water purifiers, health snacks, teeth whiteners, fabric softeners, vitamins – are results of manufactured habits. A century ago, few people regularly brushed their teeth multiple times a day. Today, because of shrewd advertising and public health campaigns, many Americans habitually give their pearly whites a cavity-preventing scrub twice a day, often with Colgate, Crest or one of the other brands.

如果你仔细观察,你会发现我们每天使用的许多产品——口香糖、皮肤保湿霜、消毒湿巾、空气清新剂、净水器、健康零食、牙齿美白剂、织物柔顺剂、维生素——都是人为制造的习惯的结果。一个世纪前,很少有人每天多次定期刷牙。今天,由于精明的广告和公共健康运动,许多美国人习惯性地每天两次给他们洁白的牙齿进行预防蛀牙的清洁,通常使用高露洁、佳洁士或其他品牌之一。

P5 A few decades ago, many people didn't drink water outside of a meal. Then beverage companies started bottling the production of far-off springs, and now office workers unthinkingly sip bottled water all day long. Chewing gum, once bought primarily by adolescent boys, is now featured in commercials as a breath freshener and teeth cleanser for use after a meal. Skin moisturizers are advertised as part of morning beauty rituals, slipped in between hair brushing and putting on makeup.

几十年前,许多人在用餐之外不喝水。然后饮料公司开始将遥远泉水的产品装瓶,现在办公室职员整天不假思索地啜饮瓶装水。口香糖曾经主要由青春期男孩购买,现在在广告中被宣传为餐后使用的口气清新剂和牙齿清洁剂。皮肤保湿霜被宣传为晨间美容仪式的一部分,插入在梳头和化妆之间。

P6 "Our products succeed when they become part of daily or weekly patterns," said Carol Berning, a consumer psychologist who recently retired from Procter & Gamble, the company that sold \$76 billion of Tide, Crest and other products last year. "Creating positive habits is a huge part of improving our consumers' lives, and it's essential to making new products commercially viable."

消费心理学家Carol Berning最近从宝洁公司退休,该公司去年销售了760亿美元的汰渍、佳洁士和其他产品,她说:"当我们的产品成为日常或每周模式的一部分时,它们就会成功。创造积极的习惯是改善消费者生活的重要部分,对于使新产品在商业上可行至关重要。"

P7 Through experiments and observation, social scientists like Dr. Berning have learned that there is power in tying certain behaviors to habitual cues through ruthless advertising. As this new science of habit has emerged, controversies have erupted when the tactics have been used to sell questionable beauty creams or unhealthy foods.

通过实验和观察,像Berning博士这样的社会科学家已经了解到,通过无情的广告将某些行为与习惯性提示联系起来具有力量。随着这种关于习惯的新科学的出现,当这些策略被用来销售可疑的美容霜或不健康食品时,争议就爆发了。

题目与逐题解析

31. According to Dr. Curtis, habits like hand washing with soap _____.

- [A] should be further cultivated
- [B] should be changed gradually
- [C] are deeply rooted in history
- [D] are basically private concerns

根据Curtis博士的观点,像用肥皂洗手这样的习惯_____。

A) 应该进一步培养 B) 应该逐渐改变 C) 在历史上根深蒂固 D) 基本上是私人关切的事

【答案】 **A** (细节题)

【判型】 题干 According to Dr. Curtis, habits like hand washing with soap 明确要求按某人观点作答, 是典型的人物观点细节题。

【拆句】 题干是一个待补全的陈述句: 主语 habits like hand washing with soap (habits 后接 like 引导的同位短语作举例), 状语 According to Dr. Curtis 限定信息来源。结构平铺直叙, 无陷阱。

【定位】 There are fundamental public health problems, like dirty hands instead of a soap habit, that remain killers only because we can't figure out how to change people's habits. We wanted to learn from private industry how to create new behaviors that happen automatically.

存在一些根本性的公共卫生问题, 比如脏手而非用肥皂洗手这种习惯, 它们之所以一直是“杀手”, 只是因为我们没弄明白怎么改变人们的习惯。我们想向私营企业学习如何创造自动发生的新行为。

【选项】 **A) ✓ 正确**

how to create new behaviors that happen automatically ↔ **should be further cultivated**

we can't figure out how to change people's habits ↔ **should be further cultivated**

预判“还需被培养”, A 项 should be further cultivated 与 create new behaviors that happen automatically 精确对接, 故锁 A。

B) 偷换概念

B 项 should be changed gradually 把“建立/培育新习惯”偷换成“逐步改变已有习惯”; 原文 we can't figure out how to change people's habits 中的 change people's habits 指的是改掉脏手等坏习惯、转去用肥皂的好习惯, 并非 Curtis 主张要“渐进改变肥皂洗手这一习惯”, 方向恰好相反。

C) 无中生有

C 项 are deeply rooted in history 主张“洗手用肥皂这一习惯深植于历史”, 但 P2 通篇恰恰说这是个“还没养成”的习惯, 文中没有任何关于其历史根基的表述。

D) 与原文相反

D 项 are basically private concerns 称这类习惯“本质上是私人问题”; 但原文 fundamental public health problems 明确把它定性为“根本性的公共卫生问题”, private 与 public 直接相反。

32. Bottled water, chewing gum and skin moisturizers are mentioned in Paragraph 5 so as to

- _____.
- [A] reveal their impact on people's habits
 - [B] show the urgent need of daily necessities
 - [C] indicate their effect on people's buying power
 - [D] manifest the significant role of good habits

第5段提到瓶装水、口香糖和皮肤保湿霜是为了_____。

- A) 揭示它们对人们习惯的影响 B) 显示日常必需品的迫切需求 C) 表明它们对人们购买力的影响
D) 体现良好习惯的重要作用

【答案】 A (例证目的题)

【判型】 题干 are mentioned in Paragraph 5 so as to 明确问举例的目的，是典型的例证目的题。

【拆句】 陈述句待补全：主语 Bottled water, chewing gum and skin moisturizers 三件并列，谓语为被动 are mentioned，介词短语 in Paragraph 5 作地点状语，so as to 引出目的状语，留空待补。结构清晰，无陷阱。

【定位】 A few decades ago, many people didn't drink water outside of a meal. Then beverage companies started bottling the production of far-off springs, and now office workers unthinkingly sip bottled water all day long. Chewing gum, once bought primarily by adolescent boys, is now featured in commercials as a breath freshener and teeth cleanser for use after a meal. Skin moisturizers are advertised as part of morning beauty rituals, slipped in between hair brushing and putting on makeup.

几十年前，许多人在饭外是不喝水的；后来饮料公司开始把远方泉水装瓶，如今办公室白领不假思索地整天小口啜饮瓶装水。口香糖原本主要是青少年男孩在买，如今广告把它包装成饭后清新口气、清洁牙齿的用品。面霜则被宣传为早晨梳妆流程的一环，被塞进梳头与化妆之间。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

office workers unthinkingly sip bottled water all day long ↔

reveal their impact on people's habits

Skin moisturizers are advertised as part of morning beauty rituals ↔

reveal their impact on people's habits

三件商品被共同用来展示“产品如何成为下意识的日常行为”，与 reveal their impact on people's habits 完全吻合，故选 A。

B) 与原文相反

B 项 show the urgent need of daily necessities 把这些商品说成“日用必需品的迫切需求”；原文恰恰强调它们“原本并不在人们日常里”（A few decades ago, many people didn't drink water outside of a meal），是被制造出来的需求，而非客观必需。

C) 偷换概念

C 项 indicate their effect on people's buying power 转入“对消费者购买力的影响”；原文 P5 通篇未谈消费者收入或购买力，谈的是消费者的“日常行为”。

D) 过度推断

D 项 manifest the significant role of good habits 把举例目的说成“好习惯的重要作用”；原文 P5 中举例本身只描述“被制造出来的习惯”这一中性事实，并未评价它们好坏，且全文末段还提及这类做法带来争议，作者并不在此颂扬好习惯。

33. Which of the following does NOT belong to products that help create people's habits?

[A] Tide.

[B] Crest.

[C] Colgate.

[D] Unilever.

以下哪一项不属于帮助养成人们习惯的产品？

A) Tide B) Crest C) Colgate D) Unilever

【答案】 D（细节题）

【判型】 题干 Which of the following does NOT belong to 要求把四个具体名词回原文——比对，是典型的细节排查题。

【拆句】 疑问句：Which of the following does NOT belong to products that help create people's habits。主句为 which 引导的特殊疑问句，products 后接 that 引导的限定性定语从句修饰 products。NOT 大写为关键否定信号，不可漏读。

【定位】 "Our products succeed when they become part of daily or weekly patterns," said Carol Berning, a consumer psychologist who recently retired from Procter & Gamble, the company that sold \$76 billion of Tide, Crest and other products last year.

“我们的产品只有在融入消费者每日或每周的固定流程时才算成功，”前 P&G 消费心理学家 Carol Berning 说道；P&G 去年卖出了 760 亿美元的汰渍、佳洁士等产品。

【选项】 A) 原词复现即落地

\$76 billion of Tide, Crest and other products 明确把 Tide 与 Crest 都标为 products; 属于“制造习惯的产品”。

B) 多处证据交叉证身份

Crest 与 Tide 在 P6 同句被并列为 products; 同时 often with Colgate, Crest or one of the other brands 把 Crest 列入 brands。两处都是产品/品牌身份。

C) 并列结构同身份

often with Colgate, Crest or one of the other brands 把 Colgate 与 Crest 并列归入 brands; 作为消费者刷牙时使用的牙膏品牌, 是“被制造习惯的产品”的典型例子。

D) ✓ 正确

Procter & Gamble, Colgate-Palmolive and Unilever ↔ Unilever

often with Colgate, Crest or one of the other brands ↔ Unilever

Tide/Crest/Colgate 都能在 P4、P6 找到“产品”身份证据; Unilever 唯一身份是公司, 与题干 products 不匹配, 故选 D。

34. From the text we know that some of consumers' habits are developed due to _____.

- [A] perfected art of products
- [B] automatic behavior creation
- [C] commercial promotions
- [D] scientific experiments

从文中我们可以得知,消费者的某些习惯是由于_____而养成的。

A) 产品的完美工艺 B) 自动行为的创造 C) 商业促销 D) 科学实验

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 题干 some of consumers' habits are developed due to 直接问“由于什么”, 是典型客观事实细节题, 不是态度也不是主旨。

【拆句】 陈述句待补全: From the text we know that 是高频引语结构, that 引导宾语从句; 从句主干为 some of consumers' habits are developed (被动), due to 引出原因状语, 待补内容即原因。结构平铺直叙, 无陷阱。

【定位】 Today, because of shrewd advertising and public health campaigns, many Americans habitually give their pearly whites a cavity-preventing scrub twice a day, often with Colgate, Crest or one of the other brands.

如今, 由于精明的广告与公共卫生宣传活动, 许多美国人养成了每天刷两次牙的习惯——常常使用高露洁、佳洁士等品牌。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

A 项 perfected art of products 来源于 perfected the art of creating automatic behaviors, 但原文真正“练到极致的手艺”是创造行为 (creating automatic behaviors), 不是产品本身; A 把短语的中心词换成了 products, 是偷换概念。

B) 答非所问

B 项 automatic behavior creation 直接取自 creating automatic behaviors; 但“自动行为的产生”在原文里是结果 (习惯本身), 不是养成习惯的原因。题干问“due to”, B 把因果搞反。

C) ✓ 正确

shrewd advertising and public health campaigns ↔ **commercial promotions**

tying certain behaviors to habitual cues through ruthless advertising ↔

commercial promotions

预判答案为“广告/宣传推动”, C 项 commercial promotions 以“商业推广”作上位词覆盖两者, 故选 C。

D) 张冠李戴

D 项 scientific experiments 来源于 Through experiments and observation, social scientists like Dr. Berning have learned that there is power in tying certain behaviors to habitual cues, 但实验在原文中是“科学家用来发现习惯机制”的研究方法, 不是消费者习惯形成的原因; 广告才是。

35. The author's attitude toward the influence of advertisement on people's habits is _____.

[A] indifferent

[B] negative

[C] positive

[D] biased

作者对广告影响人们习惯的态度是_____。

A) 漠不关心的 B) 否定的 C) 肯定的 D) 有偏见的

【答案】 B (态度题)

【判型】 题干 The author's attitude toward ... is 是态度题的最标准句式, 问对某事物的整体倾向。

【拆句】 陈述句待补全: 主语 The author's attitude, 介词短语 toward the influence of advertisement on people's habits 修饰 attitude (toward 后面又套了 of 限定 influence、on 限定 advertisement 的作用对象), 系动词 is 后留空。结构平铺直叙, 无陷阱。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

A 项 indifferent 意为“漠不关心、无所谓”；但作者在 P7 用 ruthless、controversies、questionable、unhealthy 等强评价词集中表态，绝非漠不关心。

B) ✓ 正确

ruthless advertising ↔ **negative**

controversies have erupted when the tactics have been used to sell questionable beauty creams or unhealthy foods

↔ **negative**

末段评价词清一色指向负面后果，与 negative 一一对应，故选 B。

C) 与原文相反

C 项 positive 意为“积极、正面”；但 ruthless advertising、questionable beauty creams or unhealthy foods 完全是负面评价，与 positive 极性相反。

D) 过度推断

D 项 biased 意为“带有偏见的、不公正的”；这是对作者本人的负面评价，意味着作者立场不公。原文中作者既承认这门习惯科学“有威力”（there is power in tying certain behaviors to habitual cues），又指出其引发争议，整体是平衡论述后给出的负面态度，而非偏见。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

3 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。

"There are fundamental public health problems, like dirty hands instead of a soap habit, that remain killers only because we can't figure out how to change people's habits," said Dr. Curtis, the director of the Hygiene Center at the London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine.

第2段，第1句

主干定位有一定挑战但不算极难，嵌套层级深且需反复回读，时态语态组合虽多但基础，成分种类丰富且含多个易错点，结构在真题中高度典型。综合来看，这是一句兼具挑战性与代表性的优质训练句，既能暴露初学者的薄弱环节，又能帮助其掌握可复用的分析方法，推荐作为重点练习材料。

If you look hard enough, you'll find that many of the products we use every day – chewing gums, skin moisturizers, disinfecting wipes, air fresheners, water purifiers, health snacks, teeth whiteners, fabric softeners, vitamins – are results of manufactured habits.

第4段，第1句

本句覆盖丰富的成分类型：主语、谓语、宾语、条件状语、时间状语、程度状语、表语、定语从句中的省略关系代词作宾语等，且宾语从句主语部分包含同位语列举和嵌套定语从句，是练习主干识别、从句归属、成分划分的优质材料，训练价值高。

"Creating positive habits is a huge part of improving our consumers' lives, and it's essential to making new products commercially viable."

第6段，第2句

并列复合句在四六级和考研真题中非常常见，动名词作主语和形式主语结构也是高频考点。本句的结构清晰且具有代表性，掌握后可以迁移到大量类似句式的分析中，具有较高的学习价值。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 58 个考研英语二真题高频词

下列单词既在本篇真题中出现，又是 **考研英语二** 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。

product A2

n. 产品

本篇6次 · 真题 77 句

consumer B1

n. 消费者

本篇5次 · 真题 72 句

behavior B1

n. 行为

本篇4次 · 真题 52 句

cue B2

n. 提示

本篇3次 · 真题 8 句

power A2

n. 权力

本篇2次 · 真题 90 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇2次 · 真题 61 句

billion B1

num. 十亿 (1,000,000,000)

本篇2次 · 真题 39 句

positive B1

adj. 积极的

本篇2次 · 真题 27 句

beauty A2

n. 美

本篇2次 · 真题 24 句

commercial B2

adj. 商业的

本篇2次 · 真题 23 句

advertising B1

n. 广告业

本篇2次 · 真题 20 句

automatic B1

adj. 自动的

本篇2次 · 真题 10 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇1次 · 真题 209 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次 · 真题 172 句

following B1

adj. 接下来的

本篇1次 · 真题 91 句

scientific B1

adj. 科学的

本篇1次 · 真题 83 句

effect A2

n. 影响

本篇1次 · 真题 80 句

customer A2

n. 顾客, 客户

本篇1次 · 真题 79 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本篇1次 · 真题 60 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本篇1次 · 真题 57 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本篇1次 · 真题 53 句

design B1

n. 设计

本篇1次 · 真题 52 句

pattern B1

n. 模式

本篇1次·真题 47 句

significant B2

adj. 重要的

本篇1次·真题 47 句

production B1

n. 生产

本篇1次·真题 42 句

figure A2

n. 数字

本篇1次·真题 38 句

recently A2

adv. 最近

本篇1次·真题 37 句

response B1

n. 回答

本篇1次·真题 37 句

reveal B2

v. 揭示

本篇1次·真题 35 句

further B1

adv. 更远地

本篇1次·真题 34 句

earn A2

v. 赚得, 挣得 (金钱)

本篇1次·真题 32 句

negative B1

adj. 否定的

本篇1次·真题 32 句

due B1

adj. 预期的

本篇1次·真题 31 句

feature B1

n. 特征

本篇1次·真题 30 句

essential B1

adj. 必不可少的

本篇1次·真题 27 句

emerge B2

v. 出现;浮现

本篇1次·真题 25 句

invest B2

v. 投资 (金钱、时间等以期获得回报)

本篇1次·真题 24 句

indicate B2

v. 表明

本篇1次·真题 23 句

campaign B2

n. 运动

本篇1次·真题 20 句

corporation B2

n. 公司, 企业 (尤指大型的、有限责任的)

本篇1次·真题 19 句

psychologist B2

n. 心理学家

本篇1次·真题 19 句

creation B2

n. 创造

本篇1次·真题 18 句

multiple B2

adj. 多个的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

fundamental B2

adj. 基本的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

biased B2

adj. 有偏见的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

necessity B2

n. 必需品

本篇1次·真题 13 句

retire B1

v. 退休

本篇1次·真题 12 句

routine B1

n. 常规

本篇1次·真题 12 句

brand B1

n. 品牌, 商标

本篇1次·真题 11 句

controversy C1

n. 争议

本篇1次·真题 11 句

primarily B2

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 11 句

urgent B2

adj. 紧急的, 急迫的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

subtle B2

adj. 微妙的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

belong A2

v. 属于 (某人)

本篇1次·真题 9 句

carefully A2

adv. 仔细地

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

deeply B1

adv. 深深地

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

ritual B2

n. 仪式

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

unhealthy B1

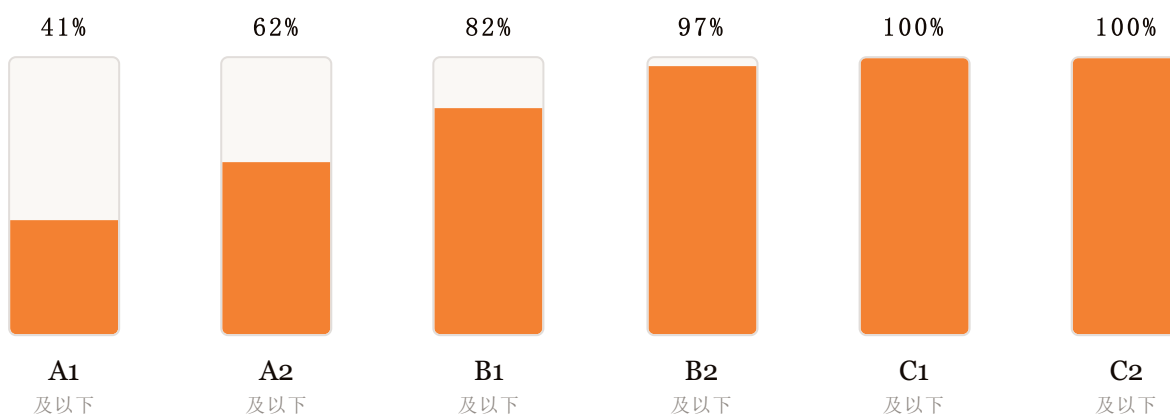
adj. 有害健康的;不健康的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 237 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **237** 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 7 个 · 约 3%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）· 数据为全文去重词 237 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

237

B2 以上难词

3%

B1 及以下覆盖

82%

考研英语二 2010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）	本题
Section II Part A (4)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part B	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section III	英译汉（段落翻译）	题目解析 →
Section IV Part A	写作	题目解析 →
Section IV Part B	写作	题目解析 →

2010年 考研英语二阅读理解（四选一） 第5篇·36-40 题答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS • 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析 · 36-40 题

本页 36-40 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2010年 考研英语二阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 4 段原文（段首标 P1-P4 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

英语二真题(2010)

Section II Part A (4)

Directions:

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on **ANSWER SHEET 1**. (40 points)

Text 4

P1 Many Americans regard the jury system as a concrete expression of crucial democratic values, including the principles that all citizens who meet minimal qualifications of age and literacy are equally competent to serve on juries; that jurors should be selected randomly from a representative cross section of the community; that no citizen should be denied the right to serve on a jury on account of race, religion, sex, or national origin; that defendants are entitled to trial by their peers; and that verdicts should represent the conscience of the community and not just the letter of the law. The jury is also said to be the best surviving example of direct rather than representative democracy. In a direct democracy, citizens take turns governing themselves, rather than electing representatives to govern for them.

许多美国人将陪审团制度视为重要民主价值观的具体体现,这些价值观包括以下原则:所有符合年龄和文化程度最低资格的公民都同样有资格担任陪审员;陪审员应从具有代表性的社区横断面中随机选出;任何公民都不应因种族、宗教、性别或民族出身而被剥夺担任陪审员的权利;被告有权由其同辈审判;裁决应代表社区的良知,而不仅仅是法律条文。陪审团也被认为是直接民主而非代议制民主现存的最佳范例。在直接民主中,公民轮流自我治理,而不是选举代表来为他们治理。

P2 But as recently as in 1968, jury selection procedures conflicted with these democratic ideals. In some states, for example, jury duty was limited to persons of supposedly superior intelligence, education, and moral character. Although the Supreme Court of the United States had prohibited intentional racial discrimination in jury selection as early as the 1880 case of *Strauder v. West Virginia*, the practice of selecting so-called elite or blue-ribbon juries provided a convenient way around this and other antidiscrimination laws.

但直到1968年,陪审员选拔程序仍与这些民主理想相冲突。例如,在一些州,陪审义务仅限于被认为具有优越智力、教育程度和道德品质的人。尽管美国最高法院早在1880年Strauder诉West Virginia案中就禁止了

陪审员选拔中的蓄意种族歧视,但选拔所谓精英陪审团或蓝带陪审团的做法为规避这项法律和其他反歧视法律提供了便利途径。

P3 The system also failed to regularly include women on juries until the mid-20th century. Although women first served on state juries in Utah in 1898, it was not until the 1940s that a majority of states made women eligible for jury duty. Even then several states automatically exempted women from jury duty unless they personally asked to have their names included on the jury list. This practice was justified by the claim that women were needed at home, and it kept juries unrepresentative of women through the 1960s.

该制度也未能定期让女性进入陪审团,直到20世纪中叶。虽然女性于1898年首次在Utah州担任州陪审员,但直到20世纪40年代,大多数州才使女性有资格担任陪审义务。即便如此,仍有几个州自动豁免女性的陪审义务,除非她们亲自要求将自己的名字列入陪审员名单。这种做法以女性需要待在家中为由加以辩护,并使陪审团在整个20世纪60年代都不能代表女性。

P4 In 1968, the Congress of the United States passed the Jury Selection and Service Act, ushering in a new era of democratic reforms for the jury. This law abolished special educational requirements for federal jurors and required them to be selected at random from a cross section of the entire community. In the landmark 1975 decision Taylor v. Louisiana, the Supreme Court extended the requirement that juries be representative of all parts of the community to the state level. The Taylor decision also declared sex discrimination in jury selection to be unconstitutional and ordered states to use the same procedures for selecting male and female jurors.

1968年,美国国会通过了《陪审员选拔与服务法》,为陪审团开启了民主改革的新时代。该法律废除了对联邦陪审员的特殊教育要求,并要求从整个社区的横断面中随机选拔他们。在1975年具有里程碑意义的Taylor诉Louisiana案判决中,最高法院将陪审团必须代表社区各阶层的要求扩展到州一级。Taylor案判决还宣布陪审员选拔中的性别歧视违宪,并命令各州对男性和女性陪审员使用相同的选拔程序。

题目与逐题解析

36. From the principles of the US jury system, we learn that _____.

- [A] both literate and illiterate people can serve on juries
- [B] defendants are immune from trial by their peers
- [C] no age limit should be imposed for jury service
- [D] judgment should consider the opinion of the public

从美国陪审团制度的原则中,我们了解到_____。

- A) 有文化和无文化的人都可以担任陪审员 B) 被告不受同辈审判 C) 陪审员服务不应设置年龄限制
D) 判决应考虑公众的意见

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 From the principles of the US jury system, we learn that 把学习范围圈在原文已陈述的原则之内, 属于对已述事实的核对。

【拆句】 Q36 主干 we learn that ... 是一个主谓宾的从句结构; from the principles of the US jury system 是地点状语般的来源状语, 限定 "我们学到的内容" 必须来自原则部分; 从句内容由四个选项补齐, 结构平铺直叙, 无陷阱。

【定位】 Many Americans regard the jury system as a concrete expression of crucial democratic values, including the principles that ... that verdicts should represent the conscience of the community and not just the letter of the law.

许多美国人把陪审团制度视为关键民主价值的具体体现，包括如下原则：.....以及裁决应代表社区的良心，而不仅仅是法律的字面意思。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

原文明示 meet minimal qualifications of age and literacy 是参与陪审团的前提；both literate and illiterate people can serve on juries 把 illiterate 也纳入，恰好与原文 literacy 要求相反。

B) 与原文相反

原文 defendants are entitled to trial by their peers 明言被告 "有权" 接受同侪审判；defendants are immune from trial by their peers 用 immune from 改为 "免受"，与原文正好相反。

C) 与原文相反

原文要求公民必须 meet minimal qualifications of age and literacy，即对年龄有最低要求；no age limit should be imposed for jury service 反过来宣称没有任何年龄限制。

D) ✓ 正确

verdicts should represent the conscience of the community and not just the letter of the law ↔

judgment should consider the opinion of the public

预判中 "裁决应反映社区良心" 一条与 judgment should consider the opinion of the public 字面句式相同、语义等值，可直接锁定。

37. The practice of selecting so-called elite jurors prior to 1968 showed _____.

- [A] the inadequacy of antidiscrimination laws
- [B] the prevalent discrimination against certain races
- [C] the conflicting ideals in jury selection procedures
- [D] the arrogance common among the Supreme Court judges

1968年之前挑选所谓精英陪审员的做法表明_____。

- A) 反歧视法的不足 B) 对某些种族普遍存在的歧视 C) 陪审员遴选程序中相互冲突的理念
D) 最高法院法官中普遍存在的傲慢

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 showed 引出 "这件事说明了什么"，但所说明的内容仍是原文已直接表达过的事实，而非需要跨段跳推。

【拆句】 Q37 主干 The practice ... showed ... ; of selecting so-called elite jurors 是 the practice 的同位/后置定语，说明这一做法的具体所指；prior to 1968 是时间状语，划定范围；句式直白，无陷阱。

【定位】 Although the Supreme Court of the United States had prohibited intentional racial discrimination in jury selection as early as the 1880 case of *Strauder v. West Virginia*, the practice of selecting so-called elite or blue-ribbon juries provided a convenient way around this and other antidiscrimination laws.

尽管美国最高法院早在 1880 年的 *Strauder v. West Virginia* 案中即已禁止陪审团选任中故意的种族歧视，但所谓精英或“蓝带”陪审团的做法却提供了一条便捷地绕开该法律及其他反歧视法律的途径。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

provided a convenient way around this and other antidiscrimination laws ↔

the inadequacy of antidiscrimination laws

预判中“法律可被便捷绕过”与 the inadequacy of antidiscrimination laws 语义等值，便直接锁定 A。

B) 答非所问

题干问的是这一做法 showed 了什么；the prevalent discrimination against certain races 谈的是社会上的种族歧视盛行，与“做法说明了什么”这一发问错位，且原文未称种族歧视普遍盛行，仅提到法律已禁止有意的种族歧视。

C) 张冠李戴

原文谈的是法律被绕开，而非选任程序内部存在 conflicting ideals；“理想冲突”是第二段开头 jury selection procedures conflicted with these democratic ideals 的概括，与本题问的精英陪审团“做法说明了什么”不对位。

D) 无中生有

原文从未对最高法院法官的态度作任何评价，更没有 arrogance 之类的批评；该选项与原文无任何对应。

38. Even in the 1960s, women were seldom on the jury list in some states because _____.

- [A] they were automatically banned by state laws
- [B] they fell far short of the required qualifications
- [C] they were supposed to perform domestic duties
- [D] they tended to evade public engagement

即使在 20 世纪 60 年代，某些州的陪审员名单上也很少有女性，因为_____。

- A) 她们被州法律自动禁止
- B) 她们远远达不到要求的资格
- C) 她们应当履行家庭职责
- D) 她们倾向于逃避公共事务

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 because 把题干引向“原因”这一具体事实，而原文对该原因有直接陈述，无需自行跨步推断。

【拆句】 Q38 主干 women were seldom on the jury list because ... ; Even in the 1960s 是让步性时间状语，暗含“虽然时间已到 1960 年代之晚，但情况仍然如此”的语气；seldom 是含蓄否定，等同于“几乎没有”，需准确读出，不要误读成“有时有”。

【定位】 Even then several states automatically exempted women from jury duty unless they personally asked to have their names included on the jury list. This practice was justified by the claim that women were needed at home, and it kept juries unrepresentative of women through the 1960s.

即便如此，仍有几个州自动豁免妇女的陪审义务，除非她们本人主动要求把名字列入陪审名册。这一做法被以“妇女需要操持家务”为由开脱，并使陪审团一直到1960年代都不能代表妇女。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

原文是 automatically exempted women from jury duty unless they personally asked, 即默认豁免但允许妇女自请加入; they were automatically banned by state laws 把 exempt (豁免) 说成 banned (禁止), 把可选性写成强制禁令, 与原文不符。

B) 无中生有

原文从未称妇女 fell far short of the required qualifications; 相反, 第三段后段表明妇女已被认定为合格, 只是被豁免, 缺乏对资格不足的任何陈述。

C) ✓ 正确

women were needed at home ↔ **they were supposed to perform domestic duties**

预判中“妇女被认为应在家”与 they were supposed to perform domestic duties 字面对应, 直接锁定。

D) 偷换概念

原文给出的原因是 women were needed at home, 是外部的角色期待; they tended to evade public engagement 把妇女说成主动逃避公共参与, 原文无此表述。

39. After the Jury Selection and Service Act was passed, _____.

- [A] sex discrimination in jury selection was unconstitutional and had to be abolished
- [B] educational requirements became less rigid in the selection of federal jurors
- [C] jurors at the state level ought to be representative of the entire community
- [D] states ought to conform to the federal court in reforming the jury system

《陪审员遴选与服务法》通过后,_____。

- A) 陪审员遴选中的性别歧视违宪,必须废除
- B) 联邦陪审员遴选中的教育要求变得不那么严格
- C) 州一级的陪审员应当代表整个社区
- D) 各州应当在改革陪审团制度方面与联邦法院保持一致

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 After the Jury Selection and Service Act was passed 把答案限定在该法案通过之后这一具体时间段内的事实陈述。

【拆句】 Q39 主干为 After 引导的时间状语从句 + 主句缺失, 主句内容由选项补齐; 这种“题干 + 选项构成完整句”的设问方式要求把每个选项分别接到 After 从句之后再判定, 是考研英语二阅读常见题干结构。

【定位】 This law abolished special educational requirements for federal jurors and required them to be selected at random from a cross section of the entire community.

该法律废除了对联邦陪审员的特殊教育要求，并要求从整个社区的横截面中随机选任联邦陪审员。

【选项】 A) **张冠李戴**

sex discrimination in jury selection was unconstitutional and had to be abolished 是 1975 年 Taylor v. Louisiana 案的结果，而非 Jury Selection and Service Act 本身的内容；题干限定的时间是该法案通过之后，但具体到该法律本身并未涉及性别歧视违宪问题。

B) **✓ 正确**

This law abolished special educational requirements for federal jurors ↔

educational requirements became less rigid in the selection of federal jurors

预判中 "废除联邦陪审员特殊教育要求" 与 educational requirements became less rigid in the selection of federal jurors 在主体与方向上均一致，直接锁定。

C) **范围偷改**

原文 required them to be selected at random from a cross section of the entire community 中 them 指 federal jurors；把代表性要求扩展到 state level 是 1975 年 Taylor v. Louisiana 案的事，而非 1968 年法案本身。选项把州一级的事归到联邦立法的直接结果上。

D) **无中生有**

原文从未陈述 states ought to conform to the federal court in reforming the jury system 这种 "各州必须效法联邦法院进行改革" 的命令；联邦立法与最高法院判例是两条平行路径，原文无 "州效法联邦" 的因果命令。

40. In discussing the US jury system, the text centers on _____.

- [A] its nature and problems
- [B] its characteristics and tradition
- [C] its problems and their solutions
- [D] its tradition and development

在讨论美国陪审团制度时,本文集中于_____。

A) 其性质和问题 B) 其特点和传统 C) 其问题及解决方案 D) 其传统和发展

【答案】 D (主旨题)

【判型】 In discussing the US jury system, the text centers on 直接问全文的讨论重心，是教科书式的主旨题信号。

【拆句】 Q40 主干 the text centers on ... ; In discussing the US jury system 是状语，限定讨论的话题；选项均为名词性短语 "X 和 Y" 的并列结构，要求两个名词都能在全文找到对应支撑——这是双名词主旨选项最关键的判定规则，不能只看其中一个就拍板。

【选项】 A) 以偏概全

its nature and problems 只覆盖了前三段（性质 + 问题），却未覆盖 P4 这段重要的立法与判例改革收尾段；且 problems 一词把 P2P3 描述的 "历史阶段" 收紧为 "问题"，忽视了 P4 已经在讲解决与发展。

B) 以偏概全

its characteristics and tradition 两个名词都偏向静态层面，能覆盖 P1，但无法承载 P2P3P4 这条动态演进线；尤其忽略了 P4 的立法改革终点。

C) 以偏概全

its problems and their solutions 能覆盖 P2P3P4 的问题与解决，但完全漏掉 P1 这一传统/原则段；而 P1 是全文展开的基石，主旨不可漏。

D) ✓ 正确

Many Americans regard the jury system as a concrete expression of crucial democratic values, including the principles that

↔ **its tradition**

ushering in a new era of democratic reforms for the jury ↔ **development**

its tradition and development 两个名词分别覆盖 P1 的原则与 P2P3P4 的演进；与预判的双轴主线吻合。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

5 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。

In a direct democracy, citizens take turns governing themselves, rather than electing representatives to govern for them.

第1段，第3句

本句覆盖了主语、谓语、宾语（动名词短语）、状语（介词短语），且宾语部分涉及 'rather than' 引导的并列结构和不定式 'to govern' 作目的状语，成分种类较丰富。对于基础学习者，识别动名词短语作宾语、区分并列成分、定位不定式的修饰关系都有一定练习价值。

Although the Supreme Court of the United States had prohibited intentional racial discrimination in jury selection as early as the 1880 case of Strauder v. West Virginia, the practice of selecting so-called elite or blue-ribbon juries provided a convenient way around this and other antidiscrimination laws.

第2段，第3句

让步状语从句前置结构在考研和四六级阅读中高频出现，且本句展示了典型的复杂主语（核心名词加介词短语定语）和时态对比（过去完成时与一般过去时），这些都是真题常考的句式特征，掌握后可迁移至大量类似句子。

Although women first served on state juries in Utah in 1898, it was not until the 1940s that a majority of states made women eligible for jury duty.

第3段，第2句

这句结构典型、训练点集中，而时态本身又不难，适合把注意力放在分句边界、强调句识别和主干还原上。对句子结构训练来说，投入产出比很高。

Even then several states automatically exempted women from jury duty unless they personally asked to have their names included on the jury list.

第3段，第3句

本句采用主句加条件状语从句的结构，unless 引导的条件从句在四六级和考研阅读中属于常见句式，且从句内部包含不定式复合结构，具有较高的代表性和可迁移性。

In 1968, the Congress of the United States passed the Jury Selection and Service Act, ushering in a new era of democratic reforms for the jury.

第4段，第1句

简单句 + 分词短语作伴随或结果状语是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，学习者掌握后可应用于大量类似句子，迁移性强。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 70 个考研英语二真题高频词

下列单词既在本篇真题中出现，又是**考研英语二**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。

jury B2

n. 陪审团

本篇26次·真题 25 句

selection B1

n. 挑选

本篇8次·真题 17 句

system A2

n. 系统

本篇5次·真题 107 句

community B1

n. 社区

本篇5次·真题 71 句

select B1

v. 选择, 挑选

本篇5次·真题 24 句

representative B2

n. 代表

本篇5次·真题 13 句

court A2

n. 法院

本篇4次·真题 82 句

discrimination C1

n. 歧视

本篇4次·真题 12 句

federal B2

adj. 联邦 (制) 的

本篇3次·真题 81 句

supreme C1

adj. 最高的

本篇3次·真题 28 句

requirement B2

n. 要求

本篇3次·真题 26 句

citizen B1

n. 公民

本篇3次·真题 19 句

procedure B2

n. 程序

本篇3次·真题 18 句

democratic B2

adj. 民主的;民主制度的

本篇3次·真题 12 句

sex A2

n. 性别

本篇3次·真题 11 句

united B1

adj. 联合的

本篇2次·真题 52 句

limit B1

n. 限度

本篇2次 · 真题 42 句

states A1

n. 国家

本篇2次 · 真题 42 句

reform B2

v. 改革

本篇2次 · 真题 37 句

peer B2

n. 同龄人

本篇2次 · 真题 27 句

educational B1

adj. 教育的

本篇2次 · 真题 26 句

principle B2

n. 原则, 准则

本篇2次 · 真题 23 句

ideal B2

adj. 理想的

本篇2次 · 真题 20 句

tradition B1

n. 传统

本篇2次 · 真题 20 句

elite C1

n. 精英

本篇2次 · 真题 15 句

entire B1

adj. 整个的

本篇2次 · 真题 13 句

trial B2

n. 审判, 审讯

本篇2次 · 真题 13 句

ought B1

aux. 应该

本篇2次 · 真题 12 句

democracy B2

n. 民主

本篇2次 · 真题 9 句

section B1

n. 部分

本篇2次 · 真题 8 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次 · 真题 150 句

case A2

n. 情况

本篇1次 · 真题 75 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本篇1次·真题 71 句

claim B1

v. 声称

本篇1次·真题 49 句

intelligence B2

n. 智力

本篇1次·真题 48 句

opinion A2

n. 观点

本篇1次·真题 44 句

account A2

n. 账户

本篇1次·真题 42 句

recently A2

adv. 最近

本篇1次·真题 37 句

moral B2

adj. 道德的

本篇1次·真题 33 句

judge B1

v. 判断, 评判

本篇1次·真题 27 句

solution B1

n. 解决办法

本篇1次·真题 26 句

ban B2

v. 禁止

本篇1次·真题 25 句

congress B2

n. 国会

本篇1次·真题 25 句

majority B2

n. 大多数, 大部分

本篇1次·真题 25 句

represent B1

v. 代表

本篇1次·真题 25 句

character B1

n. 性格

本篇1次·真题 24 句

expression B1

n. 表达

本篇1次·真题 22 句

impose B2

v. 强制实行

本篇1次·真题 21 句

extend B1

v. 延伸;延长

本篇1次·真题 20 句

origin B2

n. 起源

本篇1次·真题 20 句

conflict B2

n. 冲突

本篇1次·真题 19 句

perform B1

v. 执行

本篇1次·真题 19 句

survive B1

v. 幸存

本篇1次·真题 19 句

crucial B2

adj. 至关重要的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

justify B2

v. 证明...有道理

本篇1次·真题 17 句

female A2

adj. 女性的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

characteristic B2

n. 特征

本篇1次·真题 15 句

literacy B2

n. 读写能力

本篇1次·真题 15 句

deny B1

v. 否认

本篇1次·真题 14 句

judgment B2

n. 判断力;识别力

本篇1次·真题 14 句

era B2

n. 时代

本篇1次·真题 13 句

random B2

adj. 随机的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

domestic B2

adj. 国内的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

equally B1

adv. 同样地

本篇1次·真题 12 句

engagement

B2

n. 约定

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

male

A2

adj. 男性的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

religion

B1

n. 宗教

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

prior

B2

adj. 先前的, 之前的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

immune

B2

adj. 有免疫力的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

personally

B1

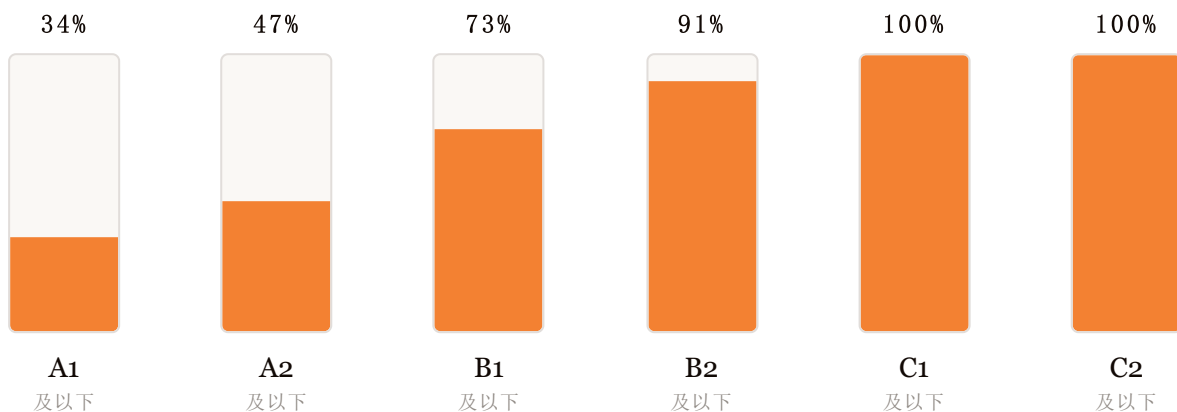
adv. 就个人而言

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 199 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **199** 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 17 个 · 约 9%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 199 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

199

B2 以上难词

9%

B1 及以下覆盖

73%

考研英语二 2010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）	本题
Section II Part B	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section III	英译汉（段落翻译）	题目解析 →
Section IV Part A	写作	题目解析 →
Section IV Part B	写作	题目解析 →

2010年 考研英语二阅读理解（四选一） 第1篇·41-45 题答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS • 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析·41-45 题

本页 41-45 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2010年 考研英语二阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 6 段原文（段首标 P1-P6 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

英语二真题(2010)

Section II Part B

Directions:

Read the following text and decide whether each of the statements is true or false. Choose T if the statement is true or F if the statement is not true. Mark your answers on **ANSWER SHEET 1**. (10 points)

Copying Birds May Save Aircraft Fuel

P1 Both Boeing and Airbus have trumpeted the efficiency of their newest aircraft, the 787 and A350 respectively. Their clever designs and lightweight composites certainly make a difference. But a group of researchers at Stanford University, led by Ilan Kroo, has suggested that airlines could take a more naturalistic approach to cutting jet-fuel use and it would not require them to buy new aircraft.

波音和空客都大力宣传其最新机型——分别是787和A350——的效率。它们巧妙的设计和轻质复合材料确实带来了改变。但斯坦福大学由Ilan Kroo领导的一组研究人员提出,航空公司可以采用一种更加自然的方法来减少喷气燃料的使用,而且这不需要它们购买新飞机。

P2 The answer, says Dr. Kroo, lies with birds. Since 1914, scientists have known that birds flying in formation – a V-shape – expend less energy. The air flowing over a bird's wings curls upwards behind the wingtips, a phenomenon known as upwash. Other birds flying in the upwash experience reduced drag, and spend less energy propelling themselves. Peter Lissaman, an aeronautics expert who was formerly at Caltech and the University of Southern California, has suggested that a formation of 25 birds might enjoy a range increase of 71%.

Kroo博士说,答案在于鸟类。自1914年以来,科学家们就知道以编队——V字形——飞行的鸟类消耗的能量更少。流过鸟类翅膀的气流在翼尖后方向上卷曲,这种现象被称为上升气流。其他在上升气流中飞行的鸟类会经历减小的阻力,并消耗更少的能量来推进自己。曾在加州理工学院和南加州大学工作的航空学专家Peter Lissaman提出,25只鸟组成的编队可能会享有71%的航程增加。

P3 When applied to aircraft, the principles are not substantially different. Dr. Kroo and his team modeled what would happen if three passenger jets departing from Los Angeles, San Francisco and Las Vegas were to assemble over Utah, assume an inverted V-formation, occasionally change places so all

could have a turn in the most favourable positions, and proceed to London. They found that the aircraft consumed as much as 15% less fuel (coupled with a reduction in carbon-dioxide output). Nitrogen-oxide emissions during the cruising portions of the flight fell by around a quarter.

当应用于飞机时,这些原理并无本质不同。Kroo博士和他的团队模拟了如果三架分别从洛杉矶、旧金山和拉斯维加斯起飞的客机在犹他州上空集结,采用倒V字形编队,偶尔变换位置以便所有飞机都能轮流处于最有利位置,然后飞往伦敦,会发生什么。他们发现飞机的燃料消耗减少了多达15%(同时二氧化碳排放也相应减少)。飞行巡航阶段的氮氧化物排放下降了约四分之一。

P4 There are, of course, knots to be worked out. One consideration is safety, or at least the perception of it. Would passengers feel comfortable travelling in company? Dr. Kroo points out that the aircraft could be separated by several nautical miles, and would not be in the intimate groupings favoured by display teams like the Red Arrows. A passenger peering out of the window might not even see the other planes. Whether the separation distances involved would satisfy air-traffic-control regulations is another matter, although a working group at the International Civil Aviation Organisation has included the possibility of formation flying in a blueprint for new operational guidelines.

当然,还有一些问题需要解决。一个考虑因素是安全,或者至少是对安全的感知。乘客会愿意结伴飞行吗? Kroo博士指出,飞机之间可以相隔数海里,不会像红箭飞行表演队那样采用紧密编组。从窗户向外望的乘客甚至可能看不到其他飞机。所涉及的间隔距离是否能满足空中交通管制法规是另一回事,尽管国际民用航空组织的一个工作组已在新操作指南的蓝图中纳入了编队飞行的可能性。

P5 It remains to be seen how weather conditions affect the air flows that make formation flight more efficient. In zones of increased turbulence, the planes' wakes will decay more quickly and the effect will diminish. Dr. Kroo says this is one of the areas his team will investigate further. It might also be hard for airlines to co-ordinate the departure times and destinations of passenger aircraft in a way that would allow them to gain from formation flight. Cargo aircraft, in contrast, might be easier to reschedule, as might routine military flights.

天气条件如何影响使编队飞行更高效的气流,还有待观察。在湍流加剧的区域,飞机的尾流会更快衰减,效果会减弱。Kroo博士说这是他的团队将进一步研究的领域之一。航空公司可能也很难以一种能让它们从编队飞行中获益的方式来协调客机的起飞时间和目的地。相比之下,货机可能更容易重新安排时间,常规军事飞行也是如此。

P6 As it happens, America's armed forces are on the case already. Earlier this year the country's Defence Advanced Research Projects Agency announced plans to pay Boeing to investigate formation flight, though the programme has yet to begin. There are reports that some military aircraft flew in formation when they were low on fuel during the Second World War, but Dr. Lissaman says they are unsubstantiated. "My father was an RAF pilot and my cousin the skipper of a Lancaster lost over Berlin," he adds. So he should know.

碰巧的是,美国军方已经在着手处理这个问题了。今年早些时候,该国的国防高级研究计划局宣布计划付钱让波音公司研究编队飞行,尽管该项目尚未开始。有报道称,第二次世界大战期间,一些军用飞机在燃料不足时曾以编队飞行,但Lissaman博士说这些报道未经证实。他补充道:'我父亲是一名英国皇家空军飞行员,我的堂兄是一架在柏林上空失事的Lancaster轰炸机的机长。'所以他应该知道。

题目与逐题解析

41. Findings of the Stanford University researchers will promote the sales of new Boeing and Airbus aircraft.

[T] True

[F] False

Stanford大学研究人员的发现将促进Boeing和Airbus新飞机的销售。

T) 正确 F) 错误

【答案】 F (细节题)

【判型】 题干 Findings of the Stanford University researchers will promote the sales of new Boeing and Airbus aircraft. 是一句对原文细节作出的陈述，需要回到原文比对真伪。

【拆句】 Findings of the Stanford University researchers will promote the sales of new Boeing and Airbus aircraft. 的主干是 Findings will promote the sales; of the Stanford University researchers 修饰主语 Findings, of new Boeing and Airbus aircraft 修饰宾语 the sales。无否定、无比较，结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 But a group of researchers at Stanford University, led by Ilan Kroo, has suggested that airlines could take a more naturalistic approach to cutting jet-fuel use and it would not require them to buy new aircraft.

但斯坦福大学一组由 Ilan Kroo 领衔的研究人员提出，航空公司可以用一种更接近自然（仿生）的思路来削减燃油消耗，而且这种思路并不要求他们购买新飞机。

【选项】 T) 与原文相反

选 True 等于承认 "该研究会促进新机销售"，但 it would not require them to buy new aircraft 直接否定这一点，方向完全相反。

F) ✓ 正确

it would not require them to buy new aircraft ↔ False

题干预判结论 "不会促进新机销售" 直接对应 F；不需要做进一步推断。

42. The upwash experience may save propelling energy as well as reducing resistance.

[T] True

[F] False

上升气流体验可以节省推进能量并减少阻力。

T) 正确 F) 错误

【答案】 T (细节题)

【判型】 题干 The upwash experience may save propelling energy as well as reducing resistance. 同时断言 save energy 与 reduce resistance 两件事，需逐件回原文核对。

【拆句】 主干 The upwash experience may save propelling energy; as well as reducing resistance 是后置并列状语，等于 and also reduce resistance。情态动词 may 表可能性，并不削弱陈述本身——只要原文证据成立即为 True。

【定位】 Other birds flying in the upwash experience reduced drag, and spend less energy propelling themselves.

其它在上洗气流中飞行的鸟类感受到更小的阻力，并且推进自身所需要消耗的能量更少。

【选项】 T) ✓ 正确

spend less energy propelling themselves ↔ **True**

experience reduced drag ↔ **True**

题干 as well as 连接的两件事在定位句中各有出处且语义一致，整句判 T。

F) 答非所问

选 False 意味着否认 spend less energy propelling themselves 或 experience reduced drag 之一，但两条都有原文支撑，因此 F 不成立。

43. Formation flight is more comfortable because passengers can not see the other planes.

[T] True

[F] False

编队飞行更加舒适,因为乘客看不到其他飞机。

T) 正确 F) 错误

【答案】 F (细节题)

【判型】 题干 Formation flight is more comfortable because passengers can not see the other planes. 用 because 把两件事绑成因果，需同时核对结果与原因。

【拆句】 主干 Formation flight is more comfortable, 比较级 more comfortable 隐含与谁比未明；because 引导原因状语从句 passengers can not see the other planes, 从句含完全否定 can not。注意 not see 与原文 might not even see 的程度差别。

【定位】 One consideration is safety, or at least the perception of it. Would passengers feel comfortable travelling in company? Dr. Kroo points out that the aircraft could be separated by several nautical miles, and would not be in the intimate groupings favoured by display teams like the Red Arrows. A passenger peering out of the window might not even see the other planes.

需要考虑的一件事是安全，或者至少是对安全的感受。乘客在编队飞行时会感到舒适吗？

Kroo 博士指出，飞机之间可以相隔数海里，并不会像红箭飞行表演队那样贴得很近编队飞行。从舷窗望出去，乘客甚至可能看不到其它飞机。

【选项】 T) 偷换概念

选 True 等于承认 "看不见 = 更舒适", 但原文真正给出的安心机制是 could be separated by several nautical miles, "看不见" 只是间距大带来的伴随现象, 不是被作者论证的因果。

F) ✓ 正确

the aircraft could be separated by several nautical miles ↔ **False**

might not even see the other planes ↔ **False**

原文从未把 "乘客看不见其它飞机" 定为 "更舒适" 的原因, 因此 because 句不成立, 整题判 F。

44. The role that weather plays in formation flight has not yet been clearly defined.

[T] True

[F] False

天气在编队飞行中所起的作用尚未明确界定。

T) 正确 F) 错误

【答案】 T (细节题)

【判型】 题干 The role that weather plays in formation flight has not yet been clearly defined. 是一句关于研究进展的陈述, 需回原文核对该状态是否成立。

【拆句】 主干 The role has not yet been clearly defined; that weather plays in formation flight 是修饰 The role 的定语从句 (关系代词 that 作 plays 的宾语)。现在完成时被动 has not yet been defined 强调 "到目前为止仍未", 是个含蓄否定, 注意不要漏读 not yet。

【定位】 It remains to be seen how weather conditions affect the air flows that make formation flight more efficient. ... Dr. Kroo says this is one of the areas his team will investigate further.

天气状况如何影响那些使编队飞行更高效的气流, 目前尚有待观察。.....Kroo 博士说这正是他的团队接下来要进一步研究的领域之一。

【选项】 T) ✓ 正确

It remains to be seen how weather conditions affect the air flows that make formation flight more efficient

↔ **True**

this is one of the areas his team will investigate further ↔ **True**

原文两处信号词指向同一状态: 天气作用 "尚未明确"; 题干断言与原文完全等值, 判 T。

F) 与原文相反

选 False 等于认为 "天气作用已经明确", 但 It remains to be seen 与 will investigate further 明确说仍待研究, 极性相反。

45. It has been documented that during World War II, America's armed forces once tried formation flight to save fuel.

[T] True

[F] False

有文献记载,第二次世界大战期间,美国武装部队曾尝试编队飞行以节省燃料。

T) 正确 F) 错误

【答案】 F (细节题)

【判型】 题干 It has been documented that during World War II, America's armed forces once tried formation flight to save fuel. 是一句对历史的陈述,需到原文核对是否真有此记载。

【拆句】 形式主语 It \+ has been documented that 引导真正主语从句;从句主干 America's armed forces once tried formation flight, 目的状语 to save fuel。注意 It has been documented that 表 "有据可查", 这是本题的核心命题点。

【定位】 There are reports that some military aircraft flew in formation when they were low on fuel during the Second World War, but Dr. Lissaman says they are unsubstantiated.

有报道称,二战期间一些军用飞机在燃油不足时曾以编队飞行,但 Lissaman 博士说这些说法未获证实。

【选项】 T) 与原文相反

选 True 等于承认 "美国军方在二战期间确实编队飞行省油已被记录", 但原文一面说 they are unsubstantiated 否认证据,一面没有限定为美国军方, True 同时踩中两类错误。

F) ✓ 正确

they are unsubstantiated ↔ **False**

There are reports that some military aircraft flew in formation ↔ **False**

题干在 "证据状态" 和 "主体" 两个维度都与原文不符,任一维度不符即可判 F。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

13 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。

Both Boeing and Airbus have trumpeted the efficiency of their newest aircraft, the 787 and A350 respectively.

第1段，第1句

并列主语 + 现在完成时谓语 + 宾语(带定语和同位语)是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式;同位语的使用(尤其用逗号补充说明具体内容)也是学术或新闻语体的典型特征,学习后可在类似语境中迁移。

Their clever designs and lightweight composites certainly make a difference.

第1段，第2句

本句涵盖了主语、谓语、宾语、定语(包括物主代词和形容词)、状语五类成分,成分种类较为丰富,适合初学者熟悉基本成分的识别。主语为并列结构,可练习识别并列名词短语作主语的情况。但句子结构过于简单,缺少定语从句、状语从句、宾语补足语等进阶成分,难度和易错点有限。

The air flowing over a bird's wings curls upwards behind the wingtips, a phenomenon known as upwash.

第2段，第3句

成分类型较为丰富:包含带后置定语的复杂主语、谓语、方式状语、地点状语、同位语,且主语中的分词定语和同位语中的过去分词定语都是易错点,适合训练学生区分定语与谓语、识别非谓语动词作定语的能力。

When applied to aircraft, the principles are not substantially different.

第3段，第1句

"When + 过去分词"引导的状语从句是考试中常见的省略结构,主句的主系表结构也是基础句型。这种"条件状语从句 + 主句"的搭配在学术和科技类文章中较为典型,掌握后可迁移到类似句式。

Dr. Kroo and his team modeled what would happen if three passenger jets departing from Los Angeles, San Francisco and Las Vegas were to assemble over Utah, assume an inverted V-formation, occasionally change places so all could have a turn in the most favourable positions, and proceed to London.

第3段，第2句

这句在结构层次和时态区分上都有代表性,难度中上但并非怪句,既能训练主干抓取,也能训练从里到外的层级阅读。对句子结构和时态的综合训练价值较高。

They found that the aircraft consumed as much as 15% less fuel (coupled with a reduction in carbon-dioxide output).

第3段，第3句

"主句 + that 引导的宾语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中极为常见的句式，特别是用于报道、研究结果等语境。这种结构的掌握可直接迁移到大量真题句子中，具有较高的实用价值。

There are, of course, knots to be worked out.

第4段，第1句

there be 句型 and 不定式作后置定语都是四六级、考研常考结构；插入语的识别也有一定代表性；但整体句式较短且无复杂嵌套，作为典型真题句式的层次略显单薄，代表性中等偏上。

Dr. Kroo points out that the aircraft could be separated by several nautical miles, and would not be in the intimate groupings favoured by display teams like the Red Arrows.

第4段，第4句

主句 + 宾语从句是四六级和考研阅读中极高频的句式，宾语从句内的并列谓语和后置定语也是常见结构。本句的长度、信息密度和成分组合都非常接近真题长难句的典型特征，掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似句子。

Whether the separation distances involved would satisfy air-traffic-control regulations is another matter, although a working group at the International Civil Aviation Organisation has included the possibility of formation flying in a blueprint for new operational guidelines.

第4段，第6句

本句成分丰富且具有典型的易错点:主语从句充当主句主语、系表结构、多层定语修饰、地点状语、情态动词结构。尤其是主语从句作主语这一结构,是学习者常见的难点,需要识别整个从句作为主语单元。此外,句中多个介词短语作定语,有助于训练定语与状语的区别。整体覆盖的成分类型和难度适合作为划分练习的优质材料。

In zones of increased turbulence, the planes' wakes will decay more quickly and the effect will diminish.

第5段，第2句

并列谓语结构在考试中较常见，句首状语加并列主句的组合也是典型句式，具有一定代表性。但整体结构相对基础，缺少从句等更复杂的高频考点，迁移价值中等。

Cargo aircraft, in contrast, might be easier to reschedule, as might routine military flights.

第5段，第5句

主句涵盖主语、谓语（情态动词加系动词）、表语（形容词加不定式）、状语（插入语），成分较为丰富。比较分句提供了倒装和省略的训练机会，需要学生识别倒装结构、还原正常语序并补全省略内容，这是较有价值的练习点。整体适合作为划分成分和识别省略的练习句。

"My father was an RAF pilot and my cousin the skipper of a Lancaster lost over Berlin," he adds.

第6段，第4句

涉及主谓宾、主系表、承前省略谓语、定语修饰（过去分词短语和介词短语）、宾语从句等多种成分，且并列结构中的省略现象是常见易错点，有一定练习价值

So he should know.

第6段，第5句

情态动词加动词原形是常见句式，在四六级和考研中频繁出现，但本句过于简短且无其他成分辅助，作为典型例句的代表性一般。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 57 个考研英语二真题高频词

下列单词既在本篇真题中出现，又是**考研英语二**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。

formation B2

n. 形成

本篇10次·真题15句

aircraft B1

n. 飞行器

本篇10次·真题10句

flight A2

n. 航班

本篇8次·真题17句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇6次·真题304句

fuel B1

n. 燃料

本篇4次·真题14句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇3次·真题150句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本篇2次·真题112句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本篇2次·真题75句

flow B1

v. 流动

本篇2次·真题17句

military B2

adj. 军事的

本篇2次·真题10句

investigate B2

v. 调查

本篇2次·真题8句

effect A2

n. 影响

本篇1次·真题80句

case A2

n. 情况

本篇1次·真题75句

least A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次·真题63句

involve B1

v. 包含

本篇1次·真题61句

design B1

n. 设计

本篇1次·真题52句

approach B1

v. 靠近, 接近 (在空间或时间上)

本篇1次 · 真题 51 句

define B1

v. 给.....下定义

本篇1次 · 真题 46 句

gain B1

v. 获得;赢得

本篇1次 · 真题 43 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

project A2

n. 项目

本篇1次 · 真题 40 句

affect B1

v. 影响

本篇1次 · 真题 39 句

promote B2

v. 促进

本篇1次 · 真题 38 句

further B1

adv. 更远地

本篇1次 · 真题 34 句

apply A2

v. 申请

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

quickly A2

adv. 快速地

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

agency B2

n. 代理机构

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

range B1

n. 范围

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

finding B2

n. 调查结果

本篇1次 · 真题 30 句

regulation B2

n. 规则, 条例

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

peer B2

n. 同龄人

本篇1次 · 真题 27 句

possibility B1

n. 可能性

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

assume B2

v. 假定

本篇1次·真题 23 句

principle B2

n. 原则, 准则

本篇1次·真题 23 句

display B1

v. 展示

本篇1次·真题 20 句

efficiency B2

n. 效率

本篇1次·真题 20 句

phenomenon B2

n. 现象

本篇1次·真题 19 句

contrast B2

n. 对比

本篇1次·真题 17 句

working A2

adj. 有工作的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

clearly A2

adv. 清楚地, 明白地

本篇1次·真题 16 句

consume B2

v. 消耗, 耗费 (燃料、能源、时间等)

本篇1次·真题 16 句

efficient B2

adj. 效率高的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

reduction B2

n. 减少

本篇1次·真题 15 句

advanced B2

adj. 先进的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

certainly A2

adv. 当然

本篇1次·真题 12 句

routine B1

n. 常规

本篇1次·真题 12 句

emission B2

n. 排放物

本篇1次·真题 11 句

zone B1

n. 区域

本篇1次·真题 11 句

announce B1

v. 宣布

本篇1次·真题 10 句

earlier A2

adv. 较早地

本篇1次·真题 10 句

organisation B1

n. 组织;机构

本篇1次·真题 10 句

assemble B2

v. 聚集, 集合 (人群)

本篇1次·真题 9 句

civil B2

adj. 公民的

本篇1次·真题 8 句

diminish C1

v. 减少

本篇1次·真题 8 句

distance A2

n. 距离

本篇1次·真题 8 句

perception C1

n. 看法

本篇1次·真题 8 句

resistance B2

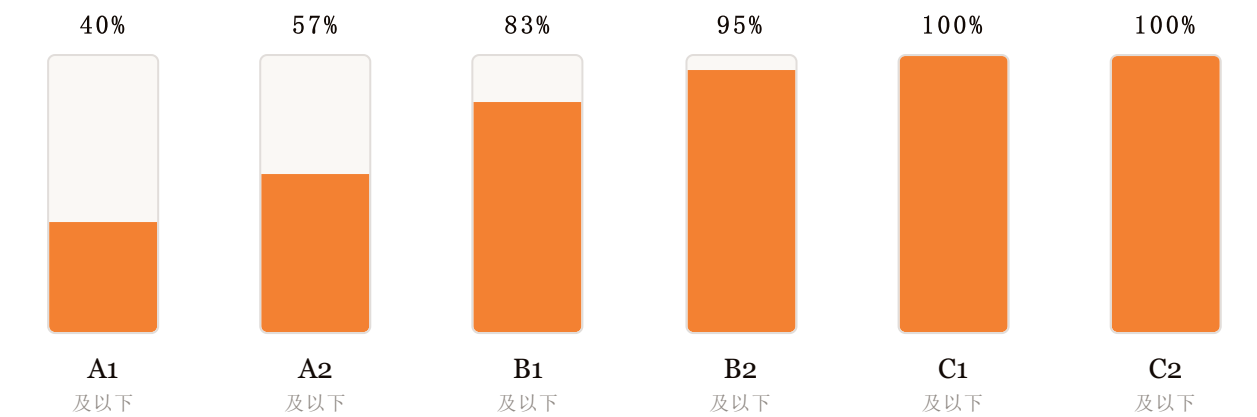
n. 抵抗

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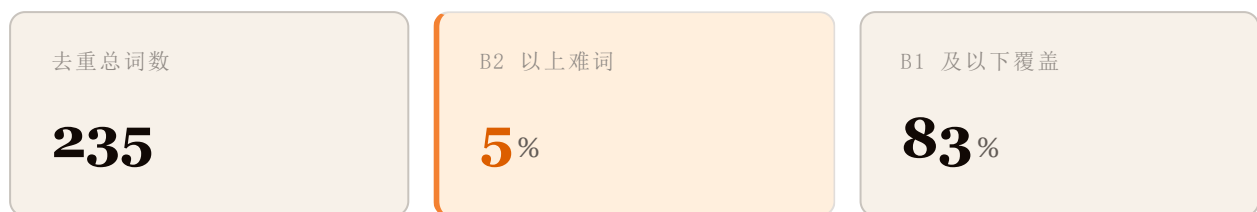
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 **235** 词按 **CEFR** 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **235** 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 11 个·约 5%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 235 个 · 末柱为 100%



考研英语二 2010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	阅读理解（四选一）	本题
Section III	英译汉（段落翻译）	题目解析 →
Section IV Part A	写作	题目解析 →
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2010年考研英语二 英译汉（段落翻译） Section III · 参考译文与逐句解析

PASSAGE & TRANSLATION • 题和解析

英译汉真题、参考译文与逐句解析

本页整篇参考译文与逐句解析由懒笔记基于2010年 考研英语二英译汉（段落翻译）原卷逐句译审整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions 与整段英文原文连续排印——整段连排、无题号无划线，把它切成一句句翻译单元本身就是解题动作。卷面之后先给按段定稿的整篇参考译文，再按自切句序逐句拆分：意群直译、难点点破、语序调整、句内定稿中译，答案直显。

英语二真题(2010)

Section III

Directions:

Translate the following text into Chinese. Write your translation on the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)

P1 "Sustainability" has become a popular word these days, but to Ted Ning, the concept will always have personal meaning. Having endured a painful period of unsustainability in his own life made it clear to him that sustainability-oriented values must be expressed through everyday action and choice.

P2 Ning recalls spending a confusing year in the late 1990s selling insurance. He'd been through the dot-com boom and burst and, desperate for a job, signed on with a Boulder agency.

P3 It didn't go well. "It was a really bad move because that's not my passion," says Ning, whose dilemma about the job translated, predictably, into a lack of sales. "I was miserable. I had so much anxiety that I would wake up in the middle of the night and stare at the ceiling. I had no money and needed the job. Everyone said, 'Just wait, you'll turn the corner, give it some time.'"

参考译文

按段定稿的整篇参考译文是复盘资产，考卷上只印英文原文——英语二英译汉满分 15 分，按「理解准确、表达通顺连贯、无错译漏译」整篇四档评分。

P1 「可持续性」如今已成为一个流行词，但对泰德·宁来说，这个概念将始终带有他个人的意义。正是因为在自己的人生中亲历过一段痛苦的、难以为继的时期，他才清楚地认识到：以可持续为导向的价值观，必须通过日常的行动和选择来体现。

P2 宁回忆起20世纪90年代末卖保险、令他困惑的那一年。他经历过互联网公司的繁荣与破灭，当时急需一份工作，便与博尔德的一家代理公司签了约。

P3 可这件事并不顺利。「那真是个糟糕的决定，因为那并不是我热爱的事，」宁说。不出所料，他对这份工作的纠结最终表现为销售业绩惨淡。「我当时痛苦极了。我焦虑到半夜常常会醒过来，直

愣愣地盯着天花板。我身无分文，却又离不开这份工作。大家都说：『再等等吧，你会熬过这道坎的，给它点时间。』」

【衔接】段1两句补因果

第二句 Having endured a painful period 其实是第一句「概念对他有个人意义」的原因，两句译文之间用「正是因为.....他才.....」把因果显出来，比各自独立更连贯。

段3引语统一口吻

I was miserable 起的几句都是 Ning 的第一人称自述，译文统一用口语口吻、短句衔接，别一句书面一句口语。

turn the corner 意译落地

you'll turn the corner 这处习语若直译会突兀，统一意译成「熬过难关/好起来」，与全段口语劝慰的语气一致。

逐句解析

整段连排、无题号无划线——把原文切成一句句翻译单元本身就是解题动作，句前 N. 为逐句解析自切的句序号（非考卷题号），与卷面原文逐字对应。

【主旨】可持续理念源于亲历

文章借 Ted Ning 的经历点题：sustainability-oriented values must be expressed through everyday action and choice，即可持续的价值观不是口号，要靠日常行动与选择来落实。

【术语】Sustainability 统一译法

"Sustainability" 是全篇核心词，统一译成「可持续/可持续理念」，别一会儿「可持续发展」一会儿「持久性」，前后不一会丢分。

It 指上文卖保险

It didn't go well 里的 It 指代上一段 selling insurance 这段卖保险的经历，翻译时可补出「这件事/这份工作」，别孤立译成空泛的「它」。

1. "Sustainability" has become a popular word these days, but to Ted Ning, the concept will always have personal meaning.

【意群】"Sustainability" has become a popular word these days, (让步前半·主干主谓) ★ 采分 → 「可持续性」如今已成为一个流行词，

but to Ted Ning, (转折 + 对象状语) → 但对泰德·宁来说，

the concept will always have personal meaning. (转折后主干) ★ 采分 → 这个概念将始终带有个人意义。

难点：the concept 回指

the concept 指代前半句的 "Sustainability"，译成「这个概念/这个词」即可，不必重复「可持续性」。

【调序】状语前移

to Ted Ning 作对象状语，按汉语习惯提到句首译「对泰德·宁来说」，再接主句。

【译文】「可持续性」如今已成为一个流行词，但对泰德·宁来说，这个概念将始终带有他个人的意义。

2. Having endured a painful period of unsustainability in his own life made it clear to him that sustainability-oriented values must be expressed through everyday action and choice.

【意群】 Having endured a painful period of unsustainability in his own life (动名词短语作主语) ★ 采分 → 在自己的人生中经历过一段痛苦的「不可持续」时期，

难点：**unsustainability 具体化**

抽象名词 unsustainability 直译「不可持续性」很生硬，结合上下文具体化为「生活失衡/难以继继的时期」，再加引号保留与主题词的呼应。

made it clear to him (主干谓语 + 形式宾语 it) ★ 采分 → (这)让他清楚地认识到

难点：**it 是形式宾语**

it 不指具体事物，是形式宾语、真正的宾语是后面的 that 从句；译成「让他清楚地认识到：……」用冒号引出即可。

that sustainability-oriented values must be expressed through everyday action and choice.

(that 宾语从句) ★ 采分 → 以可持续为导向的价值观必须通过日常的行动和选择被表达出来。

难点：**be expressed 被动转主动**

must be expressed 被动直译「被表达」是翻译腔，转成主动或无主句：「必须通过……来体现/来表达」。

【调序】 动名词主语转因果小句

英语用一长串动名词短语作主语，汉语不习惯；把它转成一个原因小句「正是因为……经历过……」，再接「他才认识到」，比硬译主语自然得多。

【译文】 正是因为在自己的人生中经历过一段痛苦的、难以为继的时期，他才清楚地认识到：以可持续为导向的价值观，必须通过日常的行动和选择来体现。

3. Ning recalls spending a confusing year in the late 1990s selling insurance.

【意群】 Ning recalls (主干主谓) → 宁回忆道

spending a confusing year in the late 1990s (动名词宾语 + 时间状语) ★ 采分 → (自己)在20世纪90年代末度过了令人困惑的一年

难点：**confusing 译「令人困惑」**

confusing 是「让人困惑的」(修饰那一年给人的感受)，不是 confused「(人)感到困惑」，主体考生常把这对 -ing/-ed 译反。

selling insurance. (现在分词作伴随状语) → (那一年)在卖保险。

【调序】 伴随状语并入主句

selling insurance 这个伴随状语，汉语顺着译成「……度过了卖保险的、令人困惑的一年」，把分词信息并进主句，不必单起一句。

【译文】 宁回忆起20世纪90年代末卖保险、令他困惑的那一年。

4. He'd been through the dot-com boom and burst and, desperate for a job, signed on with a Boulder agency.

【意群】 He'd been through the dot-com boom and burst (并列主干1·现在完成时) ★ 采分 → 他经历过网络公司的繁荣与破灭,

难点: **dot-com / boom and burst**

dot-com 指世纪之交的「网络/互联网公司」; boom and burst 是「(泡沫)兴起与破灭」,合起来即那段互联网泡沫由盛到衰。

and, desperate for a job, (形容词短语作状语) → 由于急需找一份工作,

难点: **desperate for** 译「急需」

desperate for sth. 是「极度需要、急需某物」, 这里表他找工作的迫切, 作原因状语插在两个谓语之间。

signed on with a Boulder agency. (并列主干2) ★ 采分 → 便与博尔德的一家代理公司签了约。

难点: **signed on with / Boulder**

sign on with 是「与.....签约入职」; Boulder 是美国地名(博尔德), 音译即可, 别当普通名词「巨石」。

【调序】 插入状语提为原因

desperate for a job 插在中间, 汉语把它提出来作前置原因「由于急需工作」, 再接「于是签了约」, 逻辑顺。

【译文】 他经历过互联网公司的繁荣与破灭, 当时急需一份工作, 便与博尔德的一家代理公司签了约。

5. It didn't go well.

【意群】 It didn't go well. (主干) ★ 采分 → 它进展得并不顺利。

难点: **It** 补出具体所指

It 指上文 signed on with a Boulder agency 之后卖保险这件事, 译时补出「这件事/这份工作」, 比光译「它」清楚。

【调序】 无需调序

主谓结构与汉语一致, 直接顺译, 仅把 It 补具体。

【译文】 可这件事并不顺利。

6. "It was a really bad move because that's not my passion," says Ning, whose dilemma about the job translated, predictably, into a lack of sales.

【意群】 "It was a really bad move (引语主干) ★ 采分 → 「这真是个糟糕的决定，

难点：move 熟词僻义

move 在此不是「移动」，是「举动/决定/这一步棋」，指他签约卖保险这个选择。

because that's not my passion," (原因状语从句) → 因为那并不是我热爱的事，」

难点：passion 译「热爱的事」

passion 这里指「(让人投入的) 热爱、志趣所在」，不是「激情」，译「我热爱/真正想做的事」更贴。

says Ning, (主句) → 宁说道，

whose dilemma about the job translated, predictably, into a lack of sales. (whose 非限定定语从句) ★ 采分 → 他对这份工作的两难，不出所料地，转化为了销售业绩的不足。

难点：translated into 熟词僻义

translate into 不是「翻译」，是「转化为/表现为」；whose 指 Ning, dilemma 指他对这工作的纠结，predictably 是插入语「不出所料」。

【调序】 whose 定从拆成独立句

whose dilemma... 这条非限定定语从句较长，译成独立的一句「他对这份工作的纠结，不出所料，最终表现为销售惨淡」，不要硬塞成「.....的宁」。

【译文】 「那真是个糟糕的决定，因为那并不是我热爱的事，」宁说。不出所料，他对这份工作的纠结最终表现为销售业绩惨淡。

7. "I was miserable.

【意群】 "I was miserable. (引语主干) ★ 采分 → 「我当时很痛苦。

难点：miserable 译「痛苦/难熬」

miserable 指身心都很难受、悲惨，译「痛苦/难熬/糟透了」，是第一人称自述口吻。

【调序】 无需调序

主系表与汉语一致，补出时间「当时」即可。

【译文】 「我当时痛苦极了。

8. I had so much anxiety that I would wake up in the middle of the night and stare at the ceiling.

【意群】 I had so much anxiety (主干 so...that 前半) ★ 采分 → 我焦虑到（如此地步），

that I would wake up in the middle of the night (so...that 结果状语从句) ★ 采分 → 以至于半夜会醒来，

难点：would 表过去反复

这里的 would 不是「将要/愿意」，是「过去经常/总会」，描述那段时间反复发生的情形。

and stare at the ceiling. (并列谓语) → (醒来后) 盯着天花板。

【调序】so...that 译成「.....到.....以至于」

so much anxiety that... 用汉语「焦虑到.....以至于半夜会醒来」承接，程度与结果一气呵成。

【译文】我焦虑到半夜常常会醒过来，直愣愣地盯着天花板。

9. I had no money and needed the job.

【意群】I had no money (并列主干1) → 我没有钱，

and needed the job. (并列主干2) ★ 采分 → 又需要这份工作。

难点：补出转折语气

两个并列分句其实暗含「没钱、所以离不开这份（不喜欢的）工作」的无奈，译时可加「又/只能」点出处境。

【调序】并列顺译加虚词

两分句顺序与汉语一致，顺译并补「又/只能」即可。

【译文】我身无分文，却又离不开这份工作。

10. Everyone said, 'Just wait, you'll turn the corner, give it some time.'

【意群】Everyone said, (主干) → 所有人都说：

'Just wait, you'll turn the corner, give it some time.'" (内层引语) ★ 采分 → 「再等等，你会渡过难关的，给它点时间。」」

难点：turn the corner 习语

turn the corner 是固定习语「（度过最难阶段后）出现转机、好起来」，绝不能直译「拐过街角」，应译「渡过难关/熬出头/开始好转」。

【调序】引语口语顺译

引语三小句按汉语口语顺序译「再等等→会好起来→给点时间」，保留劝慰的口吻。

【译文】大家都说：「再等等吧，你会熬过这道坎的，给它点时间。」

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

3 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。

Having endured a painful period of unsustainability in his own life made it clear to him that sustainability-oriented values must be expressed through everyday action and choice.

第1段，第2句

涵盖了形式宾语 it、宾语补足语 clear、真正宾语 that 从句、动名词短语作主语、情态动词被动结构、方式状语等多种成分，且 make it clear that 是高频易错结构，训练价值高。

"It was a really bad move because that's not my passion," says Ning, whose dilemma about the job translated, predictably, into a lack of sales.

第3段，第2句

覆盖倒装结构、宾语从句、原因状语从句、非限制性定语从句等多种成分，且包含主系表结构、介词短语作状语、whose 引导的定语从句等易错点，成分丰富且有较高练习价值。

I had so much anxiety that I would wake up in the middle of the night and stare at the ceiling.

第3段，第4句

"so ... that ..." 结果状语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，非常典型。从句内的并列谓语结构也常见。掌握本句的分析方法可以直接迁移到大量类似句子，代表性强。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 13 个考研英语二真题高频词

下列单词既在本篇英文原文中出现，又是 **考研英语二** 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。

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本篇1次 · 真题 304 句

sign A1

n. 标志

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本篇1次 · 真题 41 句

agency B2

n. 代理机构

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

concept B2

n. 概念

本篇1次 · 真题 29 句

insurance B1

n. 保险

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

boom B1

n. 繁荣

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

anxiety B2

n. 焦虑

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

desperate B2

adj. 绝望的

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

painful B1

adj. 疼痛的

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

recall B2

v. 回忆起, 记起

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

endure B2

v. 忍受

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

passion B2

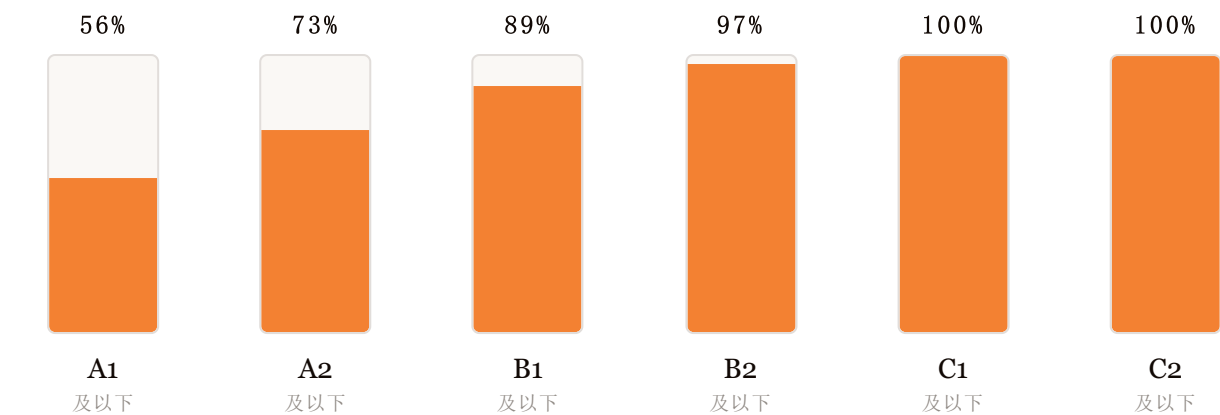
n. 强烈的情感

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

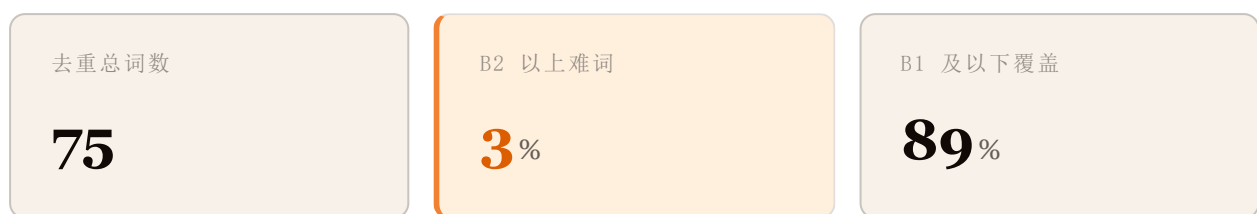
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

英文原文 75 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

英文原文去重后共 **75** 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 2 个 · 约 3%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为英文原文去重词 75 个 · 末柱为 100%



考研英语二 2010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	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section III	英译汉（段落翻译）	本题
Section IV Part A	写作	题目解析 →
Section IV Part B	写作	题目解析 →

2010年考研英语二写作（小作文）·题目、范文与解析

PROMPT & MODEL ESSAY • 写作题和范文

写作题和范文

本页写作题面、参考范文与逐段解析由懒笔记基于2010年 考研英语二写作原卷整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：完整写作要求（Directions，含主题、文体、词数与署名约束）连续排印。写作是生产性任务、无 ABCD 标准答案——题面即整道题；卷面下方直接给出满足全部硬约束的参考范文、整篇中译与逐段拆解。

英语二真题(2010)

Section IV Part A

Directions:

You have just come back from the U.S. as a member of a Sino-American cultural exchange program.

Write a letter to your American colleague to

1) express your thanks for his/her warm reception;

2) welcome him/her to visit China in due course.

You should write about 100 words on ANSWER SHEET 2.

Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter. Use “Zhang Wei” instead.

Do not write your address.(10 points)

【参考范文·101 词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

Dear John,

I am writing to express my heartfelt gratitude for the warm reception you gave me during my recent visit to the United States as a member of the Sino-American cultural exchange program. Your thoughtful arrangements, from the guided tour of your city to those delightful family dinners, made my stay both comfortable and memorable.

Now that I am back home, I would like to invite you to visit China in due course. It would be my great pleasure to show you our ancient sites and modern cities. Please come whenever it is convenient for you.

Yours sincerely, Zhang Wei

【参考译文】

亲爱的约翰：

我写这封信是想表达我对你在我以中美文化交流项目成员身份近期访美期间给予的热情接待的衷心感谢。你周到的安排——从带我游览你所在的城市，到那几顿愉快的家宴——让我的逗留既舒适又难忘。

如今我已回国，我想邀请你在适当的时候来中国访问。若能带你看看我们的名胜古迹与现代都市，将是我莫大的荣幸。你方便的时候随时欢迎前来。

此致 张伟

【第 1 段】称呼得体。以 Dear John 顶格开头，落实第一段'定称呼'方法，对相识同事既亲切又礼貌。

【第 2 段】谢有细节。先用 I am writing to express my heartfelt gratitude 总说感谢，再用 from the guided tour of your city to those delightful family dinners 补具体细节，落实'先总谢后举例'，感谢不空泛；回顾用过去时。

【第 3 段】邀请热情。用 I would like to invite you to visit China in due course 发出邀请，再以 show you our ancient sites and modern cities 描绘看点，末句 whenever it is convenient 表诚意，落实'邀请 + 描愿景'，且用将来时。

【第 4 段】落款合规。以 Yours sincerely 收尾、落款 Zhang Wei，落实'客套 + 规定落款'，未写真名与地址，守住硬约束。

ANALYSIS • 审题与立意

这道题到底要写什么、立意是什么

动笔前先钉死本题的核心写作任务与读者语域，再定中心立意与要展开的要点——这些是本题特有的内容判断，不是通用套路。

核心任务

感谢 + 回访邀请

本题是一封信，明确规定两件必须写到的事：express your thanks for his/her warm reception 感谢对方的热情接待；welcome him/her to visit China in due course 邀请对方日后来中国访问。两点都要写，缺一即要点不全。

读者 • 语域

写给美国同事的私人信

收信人是 your American colleague，你们刚在 Sino-American cultural exchange program 里共事过，是相识的同事关系。因此语气应友好、真诚、略偏正式而不生硬——用 Dear+名字开头、Yours sincerely 结尾，既得体又不失亲切。

中心立意

谢款待、邀回访

本信的交际目的：为对方在美国给予的 warm reception 郑重道谢，并顺势发出诚挚邀请，请对方 visit China in due course 实现互访。

要展开的要点

1. 具体致谢

紧扣 express your thanks for his/her warm reception，先总说感谢，再点出接待中令你印象深刻的细节（如陪同参观、家宴款待），让感谢有落点而不空泛。

2. 发出回访邀请

紧扣 welcome him/her to visit China in due course，热情邀请对方来华，并勾勒来华可期待的内容（如带对方看名胜古迹与现代都市），最后给一句'方便时随时来'表诚意。

STRUCTURE • 谋篇与逐段

怎么分段、每段写什么、能套哪些句架

按写作家族给出现成的段落框架（每段承担什么功能），并为每段配可直接套用的功能句架（留出填本题内容的空位）。段序与上方参考范文一一对应。

第1段 称呼

顶格写 Dear+对方名字，点明这是写给美国同事的私人信。

第2段 致谢段

表达对 warm reception 的感谢，并回顾接待中的具体细节。

第3段 邀请段

发出 visit China in due course 的回访邀请，勾勒来华看点并给出便利承诺。

第4段 结尾落款

写客套语 Yours sincerely，并按规定落款 Zhang Wei，不写真名与地址。

第 1 段 Dear+同事名

写给 your American colleague, 用一个具体英文名如 Dear John 顶格开头。

书信称呼 · Dear ____, (横线填对方名字, 顶格独立成行)

第 2 段 谢接待+忆细节

总说感谢对方在美期间给予的 warm reception, 再具体点出令你难忘的接待细节, 如陪同游览城市、安排家宴, 说明这些让你的逗留舒适而难忘。

表达感谢 · I am writing to express my heartfelt gratitude for _____. (横线填感谢的事)

具体化款待 · Your ____, from ____ to ____, made my stay _____. (前空填对方的安排, 后空填感受)

第 3 段 邀来华+绘看点

紧扣 welcome him/her to visit China in due course 发出回访邀请, 勾画来华可看名胜古迹与现代都市, 末句表示对方 in due course 方便时随时欢迎。

发出邀请 · I would like to invite you to visit ____ in due course. (横线填地点)

描绘期待 · It would be my great pleasure to show you _____. (横线填可看的内容)

给对方便利 · Please come whenever it is convenient for you.

第 4 段 Yours sincerely + Zhang Wei

写 Yours sincerely 后落款 Zhang Wei; 严格遵守 Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter. 与 Do not write your address.。

结尾客套 · Yours sincerely, (独立成行)

落款 · (另起一行写规定的署名, 不写真名与地址)

REVIEW · 自检避坑

本题在四个评分维度怎样算达标、容易在哪丢分

按阅卷四维 (内容切题 / 结构连贯 / 语言准确 / 字数格式) 给出本题达标要点, 并把最容易踩的低分写法摆出来 + 给改法 —— 这是写作版的「狠拆诱人错项」。

内容切题

两点都要到

确认 express your thanks for his/her warm reception 与 welcome him/her to visit China in due course 都已落笔, 最易漏掉第二点邀请而只写感谢。

结构连贯

一点一段不混写

感谢与邀请各自成段, 别把两件事塞进一段搅成一团; 结尾 Yours sincerely 与落款要独立成行。

语言准确

谢用过去邀用将来

回顾接待写 the reception you gave me (过去), 邀请写 I would like to invite you (将来意愿), 并善用题面现成的 in due course 等地道表达。

字数格式

守约100词与署名禁令

篇幅贴近 about 100 words 即可; 务必遵守 Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter. 与 Do not write your address., 只落款 Zhang Wei。

典型低分写法 · 反面示例与改法

只谢不邀

反面：整封信只写 Thank you for your warm reception... I really enjoyed my stay，通篇感谢却只字未提邀请对方来华，直接漏掉任务点 2，要点分大扣。修正：结尾另起一段写 I would like to invite you to visit China in due course，把邀请补齐。

空喊感谢

反面：Thank you very much for everything. You are so kind and I am very very happy. 全是空泛客套、无一处具体。修正：Your thoughtful arrangements, such as the guided tour and the family dinners, made my stay truly memorable. 用具体安排支撑感谢。

署真名或写地址

反面：结尾写成 Yours sincerely, Li Ming / 并附上 No. 5, Renmin Road..., 违反明确禁令。修正：只写 Yours sincerely, 换行落款 Zhang Wei, 不出现任何真实姓名与地址。

考研英语二 2010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	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section III	英译汉（段落翻译）	题目解析 →
Section IV Part A	写作	本题
Section IV Part B	写作	题目解析 →

2010年考研英语二写作（大作文）·题目、范文与解析

PROMPT & MODEL ESSAY • 写作题和范文

写作题和范文

本页写作题面、参考范文与逐段解析由懒笔记基于2010年 考研英语二写作原卷整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：完整写作要求（Directions，含主题、文体、词数与署名约束）、真题配图连续排印。写作是生产性任务、无 ABCD 标准答案——题面即整道题；卷面下方直接给出满足全部硬约束的参考范文、整篇中译与逐段拆解。

英语二真题(2010)

Section IV Part B

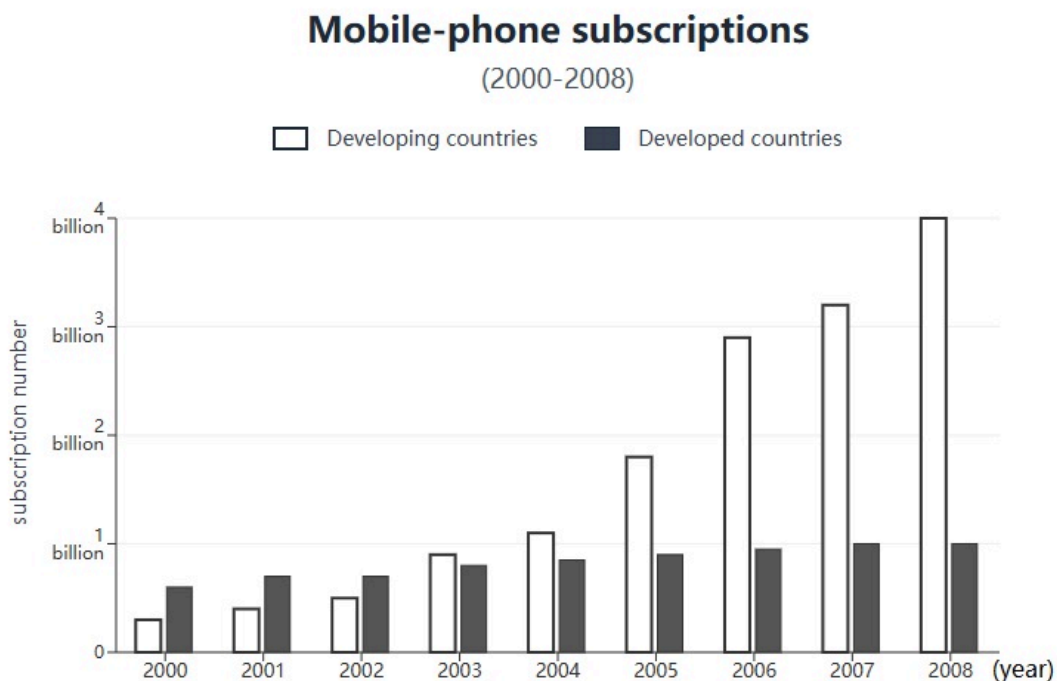
Directions:

In this section, you are asked to write an essay based on the following chart. In your writing, you should

- 1) interpret the chart and
- 2) give your comments.

You should write at least 150 words.

Write your essay on ANSWER SHEET 2. (15 points)



【参考范文·158词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

The bar chart illustrates the changes in mobile-phone subscriptions in developing and developed countries from 2000 to 2008. As is clearly shown, subscriptions in developing countries grew explosively, climbing from fewer than 100 million in 2000 to nearly 400 million in 2008 and overtaking developed countries around 2003. By contrast, subscriptions in developed countries rose only slightly, from just over 50 million to about 100 million over the same period.

Several factors account for this striking gap. On one hand, developing countries have a huge population base and a rapidly growing economy, which released an enormous demand for communication once mobile phones became affordable. On the other hand, markets in developed countries had already approached saturation by 2000, leaving little room for further growth.

In my view, this trend reflects the great potential of emerging markets. It is advisable for both governments and companies to seize such opportunities, improving network infrastructure so that technology can benefit more people.

【参考译文】

这张柱状图展示了 2000 年至 2008 年发展中国家和发达国家手机订阅数量的变化。图中清楚可见，发展中国家的订阅数量呈爆发式增长，从 2000 年不足 1 亿攀升至 2008 年接近 4 亿，并在 2003 年前后反超发达国家。相比之下，发达国家的订阅数量仅小幅上升，同期从略高于 0.5 亿升至约 1 亿。

造成这一显著差距有几方面原因。一方面，发展中国家人口基数庞大、经济快速增长，一旦手机变得可负担，便释放出巨大的通信需求；另一方面，发达国家的市场在 2000 年前后已接近饱和，几乎没有进一步增长的空间。

在我看来，这一趋势反映出新兴市场的巨大潜力。政府与企业都应抓住这样的机遇，完善网络基础设施，从而让技术惠及更多人。

【第 1 段】总起加对比完成读图。首句 The bar chart illustrates the changes... 用总起句架点题，第二、三句用 grew explosively, climbing from... 与 By contrast 落实『一句总起加一句对比』的方法，只点起止两端数据和 2003 反超，既概括又不罗列，完成 interpret the chart。

【第 2 段】双面原因并回扣数据。Several factors account for this striking gap 作主题句，On one hand / On the other hand 各给一条原因，并用 which released... 和 leaving little room... 把原因接回图中暴涨与停滞的结果，落实『先亮原因再逐条给理由』且不空泛。

【第 3 段】表态加可操作建议收束。In my view, this trend reflects... 亮明看法，It is advisable for... so that... 给出完善基础设施的具体建议，落实『先表态再给可操作建议』，完成 give your comments。

ANALYSIS • 审题与立意

这道题到底要写什么、立意是什么

动笔前先钉死本题的核心写作任务与读者语域、读懂配图，再定中心立意与要展开的要点——这些是本题特有的内容判断，不是通用套路。

核心任务

读图 + 评论两步一个不能少

本题要求写一篇 essay，且明确规定 interpret the chart 和 give your comments 两件事：先客观读图说清数据，再就数据谈原因、意义或建议。这是一道 based on the following chart 的图表描述题，交际目的是「用数据说明一个现象并给出你的看法」，只描述不评论、或只议论不读图都只能拿一半分。

读者 · 语域

面向阅卷人的正式书面语

本题没有指定具体收信人或情境身份，属于纯 essay，因此不需要称呼语和署名，语域按面向阅卷人的正式书面英语来写：用完整句、避免口语缩略和 you know 之类的口头语，句式可稍复杂但求准确。这一点考研二和四六级图表作文一致，把语域定成中性正式即可，不必强行加身份戏。

配图要读出

发展中国家暴涨并反超发达国家

本图最关键的信息是两条对比线：发展中国家从 2000 年不到 1 亿且低于发达国家的手机订阅数量起步，一路飙升到 2008 年发展中国家的手机订阅数量接近 4 亿，并在 2003 年发展中国家的手机订阅数量超过发达国家的手机订阅数量；而发达国家的手机订阅数量在 2000 年超过 0.5 亿，发达国家的手机订阅数量在 2008 年接近 1 亿，几乎原地踏步。可写点就是「一个暴涨、一个停滞、中途发生反超」这组鲜明对比。

中心立意

新兴市场潜力巨大值得重视

本篇中心：2000 至 2008 年发展中国家手机订阅暴涨、并在 2003 年发展中国家的手机订阅数量超过发达国家的手机订阅数量，这反映出新兴市场蕴含巨大的通信需求与增长潜力，值得政府和企业抓住。这个立场既扣住图，又给出了明确态度，属于 give your comments 要求的「看法」。

要展开的要点

1. 读图段—说清暴涨与停滞的对比

第一个要点是客观转述图表核心：发展中国家从不到 1 亿涨到接近 4 亿，发达国家仅从 0.5 亿多涨到接近 1 亿，中途发生反超。对应 interpret the chart。

2. 原因段—为什么发展中国家能暴涨

第二个要点分析原因：发展中国家人口基数大、经济快速发展，手机变得可负担后释放了巨大通信需求；而发达国家市场早已接近饱和。这一段结合图中反映的具体现象展开，而非空喊套话。

3. 结论段—给出看法或建议

第三个要点收束成看法：这一趋势说明新兴市场潜力巨大，建议政府和企业抓住机遇、完善网络基础设施，让技术惠及更多人。对应 give your comments。

STRUCTURE • 谋篇与逐段

怎么分段、每段写什么、能套哪些句架

按写作家族给出现成的段落框架（每段承担什么功能），并为每段配可直接套用的 功能句架（留出填本题内容的空位）。段序与上方参考范文——对应。

第 1 段 读图段—概括核心数据

客观描述图表：点明对象与时间跨度，用一两句话说清发展中国家暴涨、发达国家停滞、中途反超这组对比，完成 interpret the chart。

第 2 段 分析段—解释原因

从人口、经济、市场饱和度两方面分析为何发展中国家增长如此迅猛而发达国家几乎不动，是评论的核心论证。

第 3 段 结论段—看法与建议

总结趋势的意义，给出对政府与企业的建议，完成 give your comments 的收尾。

第 1 段 发展中国家从不足1亿升至近4亿

本段落到具体数据：发展中国家 发展中国家的手机订阅数量2000年不到1亿且低于发达国家的手机订阅数量，到 2008 年 2008年发展中国家的手机订阅数量接近4亿，并 2003年发展中国家的手机订阅数量超过发达国家的手机订阅数量；发达国家则 发达国家的手机订阅数量在2000年超过0.5亿，发达国家的手机订阅数量在2008年接近1亿。

总起点题句架 · The bar chart illustrates the changes in ____ from ____ to _____. (填对象与时间范围)

对比读图句架 · As is clearly shown, ____ grew explosively, climbing from ____ to _____, while ____ rose only slightly. (前空填暴涨方及起止数据，后空填停滞方)

第 2 段 人口经济驱动与发达国家饱和

本段两条原因：一是发展中国家人口基数大、经济快速增长，手机变得可负担后释放了巨大通信需求，解释了它为何暴涨；二是发达国家市场在 2000 年前后已接近饱和，几乎没有增长空间，解释了它为何停滞。两条都紧扣图中 2008年发展中国家的手机订阅数量接近4亿 与发达国家几乎不变的对比。

原因总起句架 · Several factors account for this striking _____. (填 gap / trend 等要评论的现象)

双面并列句架 · On one hand, _____; on the other hand, _____. (两空各填一条原因，保持并列平衡)

因果回扣句架 · _____, which released / left _____. (用 which 把原因接到它造成的结果上，避免原因悬空)

第3段 新兴市场潜力大建议抓住机遇

本段落到看法：这一趋势反映新兴市场的巨大潜力，建议政府和企业抓住机遇、完善网络基础设施，让技术惠及更多人。这正是 give your comments 要求的收束式看法。

亮明看法句架 · In my view, this trend reflects _____. (填你从数据里读出的意义)

建议收束句架 · It is advisable for _____ to _____, so that _____. (前两空填对象与建议，so that 引出预期好处)

REVIEW · 自检避坑

本题在四个评分维度怎样算达标、容易在哪丢分

按阅卷四维（内容切题 / 结构连贯 / 语言准确 / 字数格式）给出本题达标要点，并把最容易踩的低分写法摆出来 + 给改法 —— 这是写作版的「狠拆诱人错项」。

内容切题

读图与评论各占一段以上

本题必须同时满足 interpret the chart 与 give your comments：第一段读图、二三段评论。最易失分处是只堆数据不表态，或只发感慨不提数据，任一缺失都算内容不完整。

结构连贯

描述分析结论层层递进

本题按读图—原因—建议三段推进，段内用 As is clearly shown、Several factors、In my view 领起，保证阅卷人一眼看清层次，不出现前后重复或断裂。

语言准确

数字表达与时态需规范

本题描述图表主干用一般现在时（The bar chart illustrates），叙述 2000—2008 的历史增长用过去时（grew, rose）；数字表达注意 fewer than 100 million、about 100 million 等搭配准确，避免 100 millions 这类错误。

字数格式

满足最低词数且用短文格式

本题要求 You should write at least 150 words，且为一篇 essay，不写称呼语和落款；只要三段内容写实、达到下限即可，切忌为凑字数重复同一句话。

只报数字不给看法

反面示例：In 2000 developing countries had less than 100 million. In 2004 they had more than 100 million. In 2008 they had nearly 400 million. (通篇报数、无观点)。修正：在数据之后接上 This rapid growth reflects the great potential of emerging markets, which deserves more attention. (补出看法，完成评论)。

逐年罗列写成流水账

反面示例：In 2000 it was 1, in 2001 it was 1.5, in 2002 it was 2, in 2003 it was 2.5, in 2004 it was 3... (逐年堆砌)。修正：Subscriptions in developing countries grew explosively, climbing from fewer than 100 million in 2000 to nearly 400 million in 2008. (用趋势词概括，只留两端数据)。

万能套话代替具体分析

反面示例：With the development of society and the progress of technology, everything is getting better and better. (空洞套话，与图无关)。修正：Developing countries have a huge population base, so cheaper mobile phones released an enormous demand that developed, saturated markets no longer had. (贴住本图对比给出具体原因)。

考研英语二 2010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	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section III	英译汉（段落翻译）	题目解析 →
Section IV Part A	写作	题目解析 →
Section IV Part B	写作	本题