

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

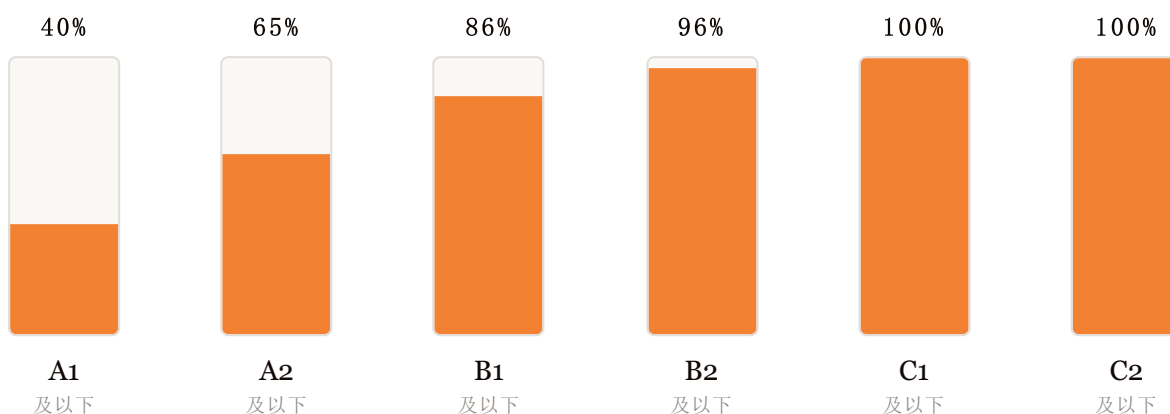
n. 配偶

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 →