

2011年 考研英语二多项对应（信息匹配） Section II Part B · 41-45 题答案与解析

MATCHING & ANALYSIS · 多项对应题和解析

多项对应题和解析 · 41-45 题

本页 41-45 题的多项对应答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2011年 考研英语二多项对应（信息匹配）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions、12 段数字标号完整原文（逐段附中文翻译）与题项↔A~G 候选对照表连续排印；卷面之后逐题解析——正确候选项及其中译、答案段与定位句中英对照、锚点核心信息、原文与候选项的同义改写对照，以及易混诱选的辨析。

英语二真题(2011)

Section II Part B

Directions:

Read the following text and match each of the numbered items in the left column to its corresponding information in the right column. There are two extra choices in the right column. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

Leading doctors today weigh in on the debate over the government's role in promoting public health by demanding that ministers impose "fat taxes" on unhealthy food and introduce cigarette-style warnings to children about the dangers of a poor diet.

当今的权威医生就政府在促进公共健康方面的作用展开辩论，要求部长们对不健康食品征收“脂肪税”，并像香烟警示那样向儿童介绍不良饮食的危害。

The demands follow comments made last week by the health secretary, Andrew Lansley, who insisted the government could not force people to make healthy choices and promised to free businesses from public health regulations.

这些要求是在卫生大臣Andrew Lansley上周发表评论之后提出的，他坚称政府不能强迫人们做出健康的选择，并承诺让企业摆脱公共卫生法规的束缚。

But senior medical figures want to stop fast-food outlets opening near schools, restrict advertising of products high in fat, salt or sugar, and limit sponsorship of sports events by fast-food producers such as McDonald's.

但资深医学界人士希望阻止快餐店在学校附近开业，限制高脂肪、高盐或高糖产品的广告，并限制McDonald's等快餐生产商对体育赛事的赞助。

They argue that government action is necessary to curb Britain's addiction to unhealthy food and help halt spiraling rates of obesity, diabetes and heart disease. Professor Terence Stephenson, president of

the Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health, said that the consumption of unhealthy food should be seen to be just as damaging as smoking or excessive drinking.

他们认为政府行动对于遏制英国对不健康食品的依赖以及帮助遏制肥胖症、糖尿病和心脏病螺旋式上升的发病率是必要的。英国皇家儿科与儿童健康学院院长Terence Stephenson教授表示,食用不健康食品应该被视为与吸烟或过度饮酒一样有害。

"Thirty years ago, it would have been inconceivable to have imagined a ban on smoking in the workplace or in pubs, and yet that is what we have now. Are we willing to be just as courageous in respect of obesity? I would suggest that we should be," said the leader of the UK's children's doctors.

"三十年前,禁止在工作场所或酒吧吸烟是不可想象的,但这正是我们现在所拥有的。我们是否愿意在肥胖问题上同样勇敢?我认为我们应该如此。"这位英国儿科医生领袖说道。

Lansley has alarmed health campaigners by suggesting he wants industry rather than government to take the lead. He said that manufacturers of crisps and candies could play a central role in the Change4Life campaign, the centrepiece of government efforts to boost healthy eating and fitness. He has also criticised the celebrity chef Jamie Oliver's high-profile attempt to improve school lunches in England as an example of how "lecturing" people was not the best way to change their behaviour.

Lansley提出他希望由业界而非政府来主导,这令健康运动倡导者感到震惊。他表示,薯片和糖果制造商可以在Change4Life运动中发挥核心作用,该运动是政府促进健康饮食和健身努力的核心。他还批评名厨Jamie Oliver改善英格兰学校午餐的高调尝试,认为这是"说教"式做法并非改变人们行为的最佳方式的例证。

Stephenson suggested potential restrictions could include banning TV advertisements for foods high in fat, salt or sugar before 9 p.m. and limiting them on billboards or in cinemas. "If we were really bold, we might even begin to think of high-calorie fast food in the same way as cigarettes – by setting strict limits on advertising, product placement and sponsorship of sports events," he said.

Stephenson建议潜在的限制措施可能包括禁止晚上9点前播放高脂肪、高盐或高糖食品的电视广告,并限制此类广告在广告牌或电影院出现。"如果我们真的大胆,我们甚至可能开始像对待香烟那样对待高热量快餐——对广告、产品植入和体育赛事赞助设定严格限制。"他说。

Such a move could affect firms such as McDonald's, which sponsors the youth coaching scheme run by the Football Association. Fast-food chains should also stop offering "inducements" such as toys, cute animals and mobile phone credit to lure young customers, Stephenson said.

这样的举措可能会影响McDonald's等公司,该公司赞助了由足球协会运营的青少年教练计划。

Stephenson表示,快餐连锁店还应停止提供玩具、可爱动物和手机话费等"诱导物"来吸引年轻顾客。

Professor Dinesh Bhugra, president of the Royal College of Psychiatrists, said: "If children are taught about the impact that food has on their growth, and that some things can harm, at least information is available up front."

英国皇家精神科医学院院长Dinesh Bhugra教授说:"如果孩子们了解到食物对其成长的影响,以及某些东西可能造成伤害,至少信息是预先提供的。"

He also urged councils to impose "fast-food-free zones" around schools and hospitals – areas within which takeaways cannot open.

他还敦促地方议会在学校和医院周围设立"无快餐区"——在这些区域内外卖店不能开业。

A Department of Health spokesperson said: "We need to create a new vision for public health where all of society works together to get healthy and live longer. This includes creating a new 'responsibility deal' with business, built on social responsibility, not state regulation. Later this year, we will publish a white paper setting out exactly how we will achieve this."

卫生部发言人表示:"我们需要为公共健康创建一个新愿景,让全社会共同努力以获得健康并延长寿命。这包括与企业建立新的'责任协议',建立在社会责任而非国家监管的基础上。今年晚些时候,我们将发布一份白皮书,详细说明我们将如何实现这一目标。"

The food industry will be alarmed that such senior doctors back such radical moves, especially the call to use some of the tough tactics that have been deployed against smoking over the last decade.

食品行业将对如此资深的医生支持这些激进举措感到震惊,尤其是呼吁使用过去十年中针对吸烟采用的一些强硬策略。

	[A] "fat taxes" should be imposed on fast-food producers such as McDonald's.
41. Andrew Lansley held that	[B] the government should ban fast-food outlets in the neighborhood of schools.
42. Terence Stephenson agreed that	[C] "lecturing" was an effective way to improve school lunches in England.
43. Jamie Oliver seemed to believe that	[D] cigarette-style warnings should be introduced to children about the dangers of a poor diet.
44. Dinesh Bhugra suggested that	[E] the producers of crisps and candies could contribute significantly to the Change4Life campaign.
45. A Department of Health spokesperson proposed that	[F] parents should set good examples for their children by keeping a healthy diet at home.
	[G] the government should strengthen the sense of responsibility among businesses.

41. Andrew Lansley held that

【答案】 [E] 信息在第 6 段

【候选项】 the producers of crisps and candies could contribute significantly to the Change4Life campaign.

薯片和糖果生产商可以为Change4Life运动做出重大贡献。

【定位】 He said that manufacturers of crisps and candies could play a central role in the Change4Life campaign, the centrepiece of government efforts to boost healthy eating and fitness.

他 (Lansley) 说, 薯片和糖果的生产商可以在 Change4Life 运动中扮演核心角色, 而这项运动是政府推动健康饮食与健身的核心举措。

【锚点】 零食厂商能在健康运动里出大力

【对照】 manufacturers of crisps and candies ↔ the producers of crisps and candies

同义词替换 manufacturers→producers

could play a central role in the Change4Life campaign ↔

could contribute significantly to the Change4Life campaign

play a central role≈contribute significantly

【依据】 主张句与 E 逐项对得上

【辨邻】 [G]

the government should strengthen the sense of responsibility among businesses

听起来也像 Lansley「靠企业」的思路, 很诱人; 但「强化企业责任意识」对应的是第 11 段卫生部发言人提出的 a new 'responsibility deal' with business, 是第 45 题的答案, 不是 Lansley 在第 6 段说的具体内容。

a new 'responsibility deal' with business

[A]

"fat taxes" should be imposed on fast-food producers such as McDonald's 借了全文开头医生呼吁 impose "fat taxes" on unhealthy food 的眼熟点; 但征税是「政府强制」, 恰与 Lansley the government could not force people to make healthy choices 的立场相反, 绝非他的主张。

the government could not force people to make healthy choices

42. Terence Stephenson agreed that

【答案】 [D] 信息在第 4 段

【候选项】 cigarette-style warnings should be introduced to children about the dangers of a poor diet.

应该向儿童引入香烟式警告,告知不良饮食的危害。

【定位】 Professor Terence Stephenson, president of the Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health, said that the consumption of unhealthy food should be seen to be just as damaging as smoking or excessive drinking.

皇家儿科与儿童健康学院院长 Terence Stephenson 教授说,吃不健康食品应被视为与吸烟或酗酒一样有害。

【锚点】 应像对待香烟那样警示垃圾食品危害

【对照】 the consumption of unhealthy food should be seen to be just as damaging as smoking ↔

about the dangers of a poor diet

unhealthy food 的危害=a poor diet 的 dangers

think of high-calorie fast food in the same way as cigarettes ↔

cigarette-style warnings should be introduced to children

把食品「当香烟看」=对食品用「香烟式警告」

【依据】 类比香烟 + 警示儿童 = D

【辨邻】 [A]

Stephenson 第 8 段确实提到 firms such as McDonald's, A 借此眼熟点很像;但他在那儿谈的是限制赞助、停止用玩具等「诱饵」拉拢顾客,从未主张对麦当劳征 "fat taxes"。征税的呼吁见于第 1 段医生群体的总诉求,并非他个人此处的主张。

firms such as McDonald's, which sponsors the youth coaching scheme

[B]

ban fast-food outlets in the neighborhood of schools 与本文「限制垃圾食品」大方向一致,易误认作 Stephenson;但「学校周边禁快餐」对应第 10 段 Bhugra 的 fast-food-free zones around schools, 是第 44 题答案,非 Stephenson 主张。

'fast-food-free zones' around schools and hospitals

43. Jamie Oliver seemed to believe that

【答案】 [C] 信息在第 6 段

【候选项】 "lecturing" was an effective way to improve school lunches in England.

"说教"是改善英格兰学校午餐的有效方式。

【定位】 He has also criticised the celebrity chef Jamie Oliver's high-profile attempt to improve school lunches in England as an example of how "lecturing" people was not the best way to change their behaviour.

他 (Lansley) 还批评名厨 Jamie Oliver 高调改善英格兰校园午餐的举措, 认为这是「说教」并非改变人们行为最佳方式的一个例子。

【锚点】 Oliver 相信「说教式」做法能改善校园午餐

【对照】 Jamie Oliver's high-profile attempt to improve school lunches in England ↔
to improve school lunches in England

改善校园午餐这一目标原词照搬

"lecturing" people was not the best way to change their behaviour ↔

"lecturing" was an effective way

评价者的否定→锚点本人的肯定, 立场翻转

【依据】 从 Oliver 坚持的做法倒推其信念 = C

【辨邻】 [B]

ban fast-food outlets in the neighborhood of schools 出现了 schools 一词, 与本题 school lunches 词面沾边而显得像; 但 Oliver 关注的是改善校园午餐的方式 (说教是否有效), 与「禁止学校周边快餐店」是两回事, 后者是 Bhugra 的主张。

'fast-food-free zones' around schools and hospitals

[F]

parents should set good examples for their children by keeping a healthy diet at home 谈的是家庭饮食榜样, 话题贴近「儿童 + 饮食」很像; 但 Oliver 的事是校园午餐、且文中无任何人谈「父母在家树榜样」, 属凭空增设。

44. Dinesh Bhugra suggested that

【答案】 [B] 信息在第 10 段

【候选项】 the government should ban fast-food outlets in the neighborhood of schools.

政府应该禁止在学校周边开设快餐店。

【定位】 He also urged councils to impose "fast-food-free zones" around schools and hospitals – areas within which takeaways cannot open.

他 (Bhugra) 还敦促地方议会在学校和医院周边设立「无快餐区」——即外卖店不得开业的区域。

【锚点】 学校周边设禁区不许开快餐店

【对照】 'fast-food-free zones' around schools ↔ in the neighborhood of schools

around schools=in the neighborhood of schools

areas within which takeaways cannot open ↔ the government should ban fast-food outlets

takeaways cannot open=ban fast-food outlets

【依据】 学校周边 + 禁快餐 = B

【辨邻】 [D]

Bhugra 第 9 段确实谈到 If children are taught about the impact that food has on their growth——给孩子普及饮食知识，与「警告儿童」气味相近，故 D 很像；但「cigarette-style warnings (香烟式警告)」对应 Stephenson (第 42 题)，Bhugra 谈的是「让信息公开 (information is available up front)」而非「香烟式警告」。

at least information is available up front

[F]

parents should set good examples for their children 与 Bhugra 第 9 段「教孩子认识食物影响」都涉及「孩子 + 饮食教育」而显得像；但 Bhugra 说的是在学校层面教孩子、让信息公开，全文无人主张「父母在家树榜样」，F 属凭空增设。

45. A Department of Health spokesperson proposed that

【答案】 [G] 信息在第 11 段

【候选项】 the government should strengthen the sense of responsibility among businesses.

政府应该加强企业的责任意识。

【定位】 This includes creating a new 'responsibility deal' with business, built on social responsibility, not state regulation.

这（新公共卫生愿景）包括与企业达成一项新的「责任协定」，其基础是社会责任，而非国家监管。

【锚点】 靠企业承担社会责任而非政府立法

【对照】 a new 'responsibility deal' with business, built on social responsibility ↔

strengthen the sense of responsibility among businesses

responsibility deal/social responsibility→sense of responsibility

not state regulation ↔ the government should strengthen the sense of responsibility

「不靠监管」的正面落点 = 靠政府促企业自律

【依据】 责任协定 = 强化企业责任意识 = G

【辨邻】 [E]

the producers of crisps and candies could contribute significantly to the Change4Life campaign 同样是「靠企业」思路，与发言人立场气味相投而显得像；但它逐字对应第 6 段 Lansley 的 manufacturers of crisps and candies could play a central role in the Change4Life campaign，是第 41 题答案，并非发言人在第 11 段说的。

manufacturers of crisps and candies could play a central role in the Change4Life campaign

[A]

"fat taxes" should be imposed 是政府强制立法手段，与发言人 not state regulation（不靠国家监管）的明确表态方向相反，故不可能是其主张。

built on social responsibility, not state regulation

CHOICES • 候选池地图

A~G 共 7 个候选项各自在说什么

候选项是经同义改写的句子，比题目多 2 个。下面逐条给出候选句原文、「它到底主张什么」的中文压缩，并标注它对应哪道题——始终无人对应的就是多余干扰项。

[A] "fat taxes" should be imposed on fast-food producers such as McDonald's.

应当对麦当劳这类快餐生产商征收「肥胖税」。

多余项 · 无人对应

[B] the government should ban fast-food outlets in the neighborhood of schools.

政府应禁止学校周边开设快餐店。

对应第 44 题

[C] "lecturing" was an effective way to improve school lunches in England.

「说教」是改善英格兰校园午餐的有效办法。

对应第 43 题

[D] cigarette-style warnings should be introduced to children about the dangers of a poor diet.

应当像对香烟那样，就不良饮食的危害向儿童发出警告。

对应第 42 题

[E] the producers of crisps and candies could contribute significantly to the Change4Life campaign.

薯片和糖果的生产商能为 Change4Life 运动出大力。

对应第 41 题

[F] parents should set good examples for their children by keeping a healthy diet at home.

父母应在家保持健康饮食，为孩子树立榜样。

多余项 · 无人对应

[G] the government should strengthen the sense of responsibility among businesses.

政府应强化企业的责任意识。

对应第 45 题

EXTRA CHOICES · 多余项交代

这 2 个候选项始终无人对应

多项对应必有 2 个候选项无人认领——往往最像文中某个没被问到的人/事物，或是对某段的片面概括。下面逐条剖析它们「像在哪、差在哪、为何无人认领」，读透多余项才算读透全局。

[A] "fat taxes" should be imposed on fast-food producers such as McDonald's.

"fat taxes" should be imposed on fast-food producers such as McDonald's 借了第 1 段医生群体 impose "fat taxes" on unhealthy food 的标志性呼吁，又带上人尽皆知的 McDonald's，在 41、42、45 三题反复诱人；但「征税」是 the government could not force people 所反对的强制监管，无任何被点名个人单独提出过征税，故无人认领。

[F] parents should set good examples for their children by keeping a healthy diet at home.

parents should set good examples for their children by keeping a healthy diet at home 顺着全文「儿童 + 健康饮食」的话题编出「父母在家树榜样」，气味很正、读着合理，在 43、44 题诱人；但通篇没有任何人谈到父母或家庭榜样，属彻头彻尾的无中生有，故落空。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

12 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。

Leading doctors today weigh in on the debate over the government's role in promoting public health by demanding that ministers impose "fat taxes" on unhealthy food and introduce cigarette-style warnings to children about the dangers of a poor diet.

第1段，第1句

本句的结构非常典型：主句 + 嵌套在介词短语中的宾语从句 + 虚拟语气的使用，是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式。特别是 "by doing... that..." 的结构以及 "demand/suggest/insist" 类动词后接虚拟语气从句，是高频考点，掌握后可以大量复用到同类句子的理解中。

The demands follow comments made last week by the health secretary, Andrew Lansley, who insisted the government could not force people to make healthy choices and promised to free businesses from public health regulations.

第2段，第1句

非限制性定语从句、宾语从句、复合宾语结构 (force sb to do) 都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。同位语和后置定语也是常见的修饰手段。本句的结构组合在真题中非常典型，掌握后可复用于大量类似长难句的分析。

"Thirty years ago, it would have been inconceivable to have imagined a ban on smoking in the workplace or in pubs, and yet that is what we have now. Are we willing to be just as courageous in respect of obesity? I would suggest that we should be," said the leader of the UK's children's doctors.

第5段，第1句

结构高度典型。虚拟语气对比现实、疑问句引导论证、suggest 后接宾语从句表建议、倒装引述结构,均是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。直接引语包含多句、内部逻辑递进,也是议论文常见结构。掌握后可大量复用于真题理解和写作。

Lansley has alarmed health campaigners by suggesting he wants industry rather than government to take the lead.

第6段，第1句

本句覆盖主语、谓语、宾语、方式状语、宾语从句、宾语补足语等多种成分，尤其方式状语内嵌宾语从句的结构具有较高训练价值。从句中 rather than 连接的对比结构和 want sb to do sth 句型也是常见易错点。

He said that manufacturers of crisps and candies could play a central role in the Change4Life campaign, the centrepiece of government efforts to boost healthy eating and fitness.

第6段，第2句

宾语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，said that 引导宾语从句的结构非常典型；同位语用于补充说明名词的用法也常见于学术和新闻语体，本句结构具有较强的代表性和迁移价值。

"If we were really bold, we might even begin to think of high-calorie fast food in the same way as cigarettes – by setting strict limits on advertising, product placement and sponsorship of sports events," he said.

第7段，第2句

虚拟条件句（If + 过去式 + 主句情态动词）、比较状语从句（the same way as）、直接引语结构（he said）都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式；破折号补充说明、方式状语修饰谓语也常见。掌握本句的拆解方法后，可以迁移到大量类似真题句子上，典型性很高。

Fast-food chains should also stop offering "inducements" such as toys, cute animals and mobile phone credit to lure young customers, Stephenson said.

第8段，第2句

"主句 + 引述主句" 的并列结构在新闻英语和学术写作中非常典型。情态动词 "should" 提建议的用法也是四六级和考研常考句式。动名词作宾语、不定式作目的状语都是高频结构。整体句式具有较强的代表性和迁移价值。

Professor Dinesh Bhugra, president of the Royal College of Psychiatrists, said: "If children are taught about the impact that food has on their growth, and that some things can harm, at least information is available up front."

第9段，第1句

引述动词加宾语从句、条件状语从句、定语从句修饰抽象名词、并列宾语结构，都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。尤其是条件从句嵌套在宾语从句内部、定语从句与宾语从句并列的组合，具有很强的典型性和可迁移性，掌握后能复用到大量真题句。

He also urged councils to impose "fast-food-free zones" around schools and hospitals – areas within which takeaways cannot open.

第10段，第1句

涵盖主谓宾、宾语补足语、同位语、定语从句、地点状语等多种成分，且 "urge sb to do" 结构、"介词 + 关系代词" 引导定语从句、破折号引出同位语都是常考易混点，训练价值较高。

A Department of Health spokesperson said: "We need to create a new vision for public health where all of society works together to get healthy and live longer. This includes creating a new 'responsibility deal' with business, built on social responsibility, not state regulation. Later this year, we will publish a white paper setting out exactly how we will achieve this."

第11段，第1句

引述框架加并列主句的结构在新闻报道和政策文件中极为常见,定语从句修饰抽象名词、分词短语作后置定语、宾语从句嵌套在分词短语中,这些都是四六级和考研阅读的高频句式,典型性强,掌握后可大量复用。

The food industry will be alarmed that such senior doctors back such radical moves, especially the call to use some of the tough tactics that have been deployed against smoking over the last decade.

第12段，第1句

句子结构高度典型，符合四六级和考研真题的常见句式：主句 + 宾语从句 + 定语从句的嵌套组合，以及同位语对核心名词的补充说明，这些都是考试中频繁出现的结构。掌握本句的分析方法可以直接迁移到大量类似句子中，实用性强。

the government should strengthen the sense of responsibility among businesses.

选项G

本句为典型的 "主语 + 情态动词 + 动词原形 + 宾语" 结构，情态动词加动词原形的用法在四六级和考研真题中频繁出现，宾语带后置定语的形式也较为常见，具有一定代表性，掌握后可迁移到类似句式，但整体结构较为基础，未涉及更复杂的从句或特殊句式。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 72 个考研英语二真题高频词

下列单词既在本篇长文中出现，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。

limit B1

n. 限度

本篇3次·真题 42 句

responsibility B1

n. 责任

本篇3次·真题 32 句

ban B2

v. 禁止

本篇3次·真题 25 句

impose B2

v. 强制实行

本篇3次·真题 21 句

diet A2

n. 日常饮食

本篇3次·真题 12 句

producer B2

n. 生产者

本篇3次·真题 10 句

smoking A2

n. 吸烟, 抽烟

本篇3次·真题 10 句

unhealthy B1

adj. 有害健康的;不健康的

本篇3次·真题 8 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇2次·真题 304 句

product A2

n. 产品

本篇2次·真题 77 句

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

本篇2次·真题 63 句

tax A2

n. 税

本篇2次·真题 54 句

professor B1

n. 教授 (大学教师的最高职称)

本篇2次·真题 38 句

event A2

n. 事件

本篇2次·真题 36 句

department A2

n. 部门

本篇2次·真题 35 句

regulation B2

n. 规则, 条例

本篇2次·真题 28 句

senior B1

adj. 级别高的

本篇2次·真题 21 句

advertising B1

n. 广告业

本篇2次·真题 20 句

campaign B2

n. 运动

本篇2次·真题 20 句

royal B1

adj. 王室的

本篇2次·真题 17 句

warning A2

n. 警告

本篇2次·真题 17 句

obesity B2

n. 肥胖 (症)

本篇2次·真题 11 句

growth B1

n. 增长

本篇1次·真题 80 句

customer A2

n. 顾客, 客户

本篇1次·真题 79 句

rate A2

n. 速度

本篇1次·真题 72 句

firm B1

adj. 坚固的

本篇1次·真题 66 句

argue B1

v. 争论

本篇1次·真题 63 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次·真题 63 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇1次·真题 61 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本篇1次·真题 53 句

publish B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本篇1次·真题 52 句

potential B2

adj. 潜在的

本篇1次·真题 43 句

affect B1

v. 影响

本篇1次·真题 39 句

figure A2

n. 数字

本篇1次·真题 38 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本篇1次·真题 38 句

promote B2

v. 促进

本篇1次·真题 38 句

available A2

adj. 可获得的

本篇1次·真题 35 句

contribute B1

v. 捐献

本篇1次·真题 34 句

attempt B1

v. 试图

本篇1次·真题 32 句

boost B2

v. 提高

本篇1次·真题 28 句

association B2

n. 协会

本篇1次·真题 27 句

willing B1

adj. 愿意的, 乐意的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

effective B1

adj. 有效的, 起作用的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

harm B1

n. 伤害

本篇1次·真题 20 句

propose B1

v. 提议

本篇1次·真题 20 句

tough B1

adj. 困难的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

comment B1

n. 评论

本篇1次·真题 18 句

consumption B2

n. 消费

本篇1次·真题 17 句

debate

B2

n. 辩论

本篇1次·真题 16 句

exactly

B1

adv. 精确地

本篇1次·真题 15 句

strengthen

B2

v. 加强

本篇1次·真题 15 句

workplace

B1

n. 工作场所

本篇1次·真题 15 句

celebrity

B2

n. 名人, 名流

本篇1次·真题 14 句

neighborhood

B1

n. 街区

本篇1次·真题 14 句

council

B1

n. 委员会

本篇1次·真题 12 句

curb

B2

v. 抑制

本篇1次·真题 12 句

manufacturer

B2

n. 制造商

本篇1次·真题 12 句

radical

B2

adj. 根本的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

urge

B2

v. 敦促

本篇1次·真题 12 句

vision

B2

n. 视力

本篇1次·真题 12 句

credit

B1

n. 赊购, 赊账

本篇1次·真题 11 句

excessive

B2

adj. 过多的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

minister

B2

n. 部长

本篇1次·真题 11 句

zone

B1

n. 区域

本篇1次·真题 11 句

chain

B1

n. 链条

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

restriction

B2

n. 限制

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

central

B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

restrict

B2

v. 限制

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

scheme

B2

n. 计划

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

sponsor

B2

n. 赞助商

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

lecture

B1

n. 讲座

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

mobile

B1

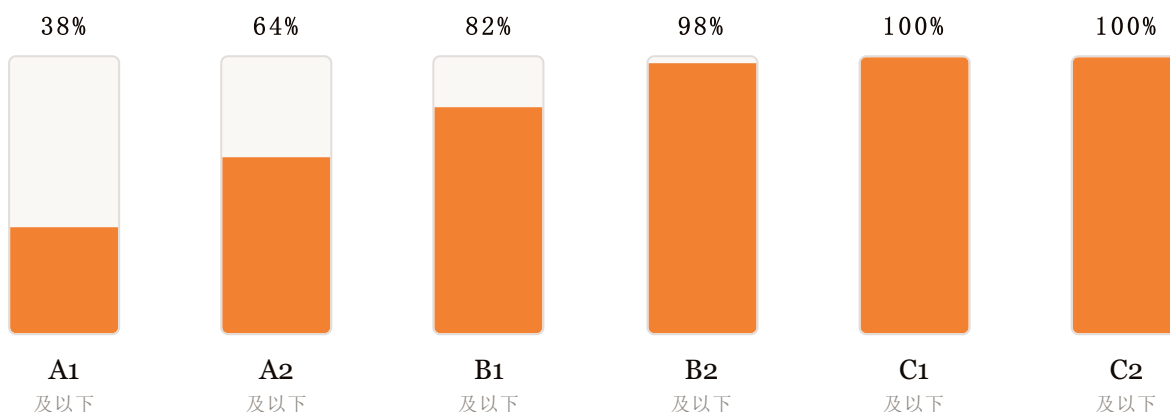
adj. 可移动的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 246 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

数字标号长文去重后共 **246** 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 4 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 246 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

246

B2 以上难词

2%

B1 及以下覆盖

82%

考研英语二 2011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	多项对应（信息匹配）	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 →
Section IV Part B	写作	题目解析 →