

考研英语二 · 英语二真题 · 2011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 the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

The Internet affords anonymity to its users, a blessing to privacy and freedom of speech. But that very anonymity is also behind the explosion of cyber-crime that has 1 across the Web.

Can privacy be preserved 2 bringing safety and security to a world that seems increasingly 3 ?

Last month, Howard Schmidt, the nation's cyber-czar, offered the federal government a 4 to make the Web a safer place – a "voluntary trusted identity" system that would be the high-tech 5 of a physical key, a fingerprint and a photo ID card, all rolled 6 one. The system might use a smart identity card, or a digital credential 7 to a specific computer, and would authenticate users at a range of online services.

The idea is to 8 a federation of private online identity systems. Users could 9 which system to join, and only registered users whose identities have been authenticated could navigate those systems. The approach contrasts with one that would require an Internet driver's license 10 by the government.

Google and Microsoft are among companies that already have these "single sign-on" systems that make it possible for users to 11 just once but use many different services.

12 , the approach would create a "walled garden" in cyberspace, with safe "neighborhoods" and bright "streetlights" to establish a sense of a 13 community.

Mr. Schmidt described it as a "voluntary ecosystem" in which "individuals and organizations can complete online transactions with 14 , trusting the identities of each other and the identities of the infrastructure 15 which the transaction runs."

Still, the administration's plan has 16 privacy rights activists. Some applaud the approach; others are concerned. It seems clear that such a scheme is an initiative push toward what would 17 be a compulsory Internet "driver's license" mentality.

The plan has also been greeted with 18 by some computer security experts, who worry that the "voluntary ecosystem" envisioned by Mr. Schmidt would still leave much of the Internet 19 . They argue that all Internet users should be 20 to register and identify themselves, in the same way that drivers must be licensed to drive on public roads.

1. [A] swept
[B] skipped
[C] walked
[D] ridden

2. [A] for
[B] within
[C] while
[D] though
3. [A] careless
[B] lawless
[C] pointless
[D] helpless
4. [A] reason
[B] reminder
[C] compromise
[D] proposal
5. [A] information
[B] interference
[C] entertainment
[D] equivalent
6. [A] by
[B] into
[C] from
[D] over
7. [A] linked
[B] directed
[C] chained
[D] compared
8. [A] dismiss
[B] discover
[C] create
[D] improve
9. [A] recall
[B] suggest
[C] select
[D] realize
10. [A] released
[B] issued
[C] distributed
[D] delivered

11. [A] carry on
[B] linger on
[C] set in
[D] log in
12. [A] In vain
[B] In effect
[C] In return
[D] In contrast
13. [A] trusted
[B] modernized
[C] thriving
[D] competing
14. [A] caution
[B] delight
[C] confidence
[D] patience
15. [A] on
[B] after
[C] beyond
[D] across
16. [A] divided
[B] disappointed
[C] protected
[D] united
17. [A] frequently
[B] incidentally
[C] occasionally
[D] eventually
18. [A] skepticism
[B] tolerance
[C] indifference
[D] enthusiasm
19. [A] manageable
[B] defendable
[C] vulnerable
[D] invisible

20. ☐ A] invited
☐ B] appointed
☐ C] allowed
☐ D] forced

Section II

Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

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

Text 1

Ruth Simmons joined Goldman Sachs's board as an outside director in January 2000; a year later she became president of Brown University. For the rest of the decade she apparently managed both roles without attracting much criticism. But by the end of 2009 Ms. Simmons was under fire for having sat on Goldman's compensation committee; how could she have let those enormous bonus payouts pass unremarked? By February the next year Ms. Simmons had left the board. The position was just taking up too much time, she said.

Outside directors are supposed to serve as helpful, yet less biased, advisers on a firm's board. Having made their wealth and their reputations elsewhere, they presumably have enough independence to disagree with the chief executive's proposals. If the sky and the share price are falling, outside directors should be able to give advice based on having weathered their own crises.

The researchers from Ohio University used a database that covered more than 10,000 firms and more than 64,000 different directors between 1989 and 2004. Then they simply checked which directors stayed from one proxy statement to the next. The most likely reason for departing a board was age, so the researchers concentrated on those "surprise" disappearances by directors under the age of 70. They found that after a surprise departure, the probability that the company will subsequently have to restate earnings increases by nearly 20%. The likelihood of being named in a federal class-action lawsuit also increases, and the stock is likely to perform worse. The effect tended to be larger for larger firms. Although a correlation between them leaving and subsequent bad performance at the firm is suggestive, it does not mean that such directors are always jumping off a sinking ship. Often they "trade up," leaving riskier, smaller firms for larger and more stable firms.

But the researchers believe that outside directors have an easier time of avoiding a blow to their reputations if they leave a firm before bad news breaks, even if a review of history shows they were on the board at the time any wrongdoing occurred. Firms who want to keep their outside directors through tough times may have to create incentives. Otherwise outside directors will follow the example of Ms. Simmons, once again very popular on campus.

21. According to Paragraph 1, Ms. Simmons was criticized for_____.

- ☐ A] gaining excessive profits
☐ B] failing to fulfill her duty
☐ C] refusing to make compromises
☐ D] leaving the board in tough times

22. We learn from Paragraph 2 that outside directors are supposed to be____.
- [A] generous investors
 - [B] unbiased executives
 - [C] share price forecasters
 - [D] independent advisers
23. According to the researchers from Ohio University, after an outside director's surprise departure, the firm is likely to____.
- [A] become more stable
 - [B] report increased earnings
 - [C] do less well in the stock market
 - [D] perform worse in lawsuits
24. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that outside directors____.
- [A] may stay for the attractive offers from the firm
 - [B] have often had records of wrongdoings in the firm
 - [C] are accustomed to stress-free work in the firm
 - [D] will decline incentives from the firm
25. The author's attitude toward the role of outside directors is____.
- [A] permissive
 - [B] positive
 - [C] scornful
 - [D] critical

Text 2

Whatever happened to the death of newspapers? A year ago the end seemed near. The recession threatened to remove the advertising and readers that had not already fled to the internet. Newspapers like the San Francisco Chronicle were chronicling their own doom. America's Federal Trade Commission launched a round of talks about how to save newspapers. Should they become charitable corporations? Should the state subsidize them? It will hold another meeting soon. But the discussions now seem out of date.

In much of the world there is little sign of crisis. German and Brazilian papers have shrugged off the recession. Even American newspapers, which inhabit the most troubled corner of the global industry, have not only survived but often returned to profit. Not the 20% profit margins that were routine a few years ago, but profit all the same.

It has not been much fun. Many papers stayed afloat by pushing journalists overboard. The American Society of News Editors reckons that 13,500 newsroom jobs have gone since 2007. Readers are paying more for slimmer products. Some papers even had the nerve to refuse delivery to distant suburbs. Yet these desperate measures have proved the right ones and, sadly for many journalists, they can be pushed further.

Newspapers are becoming more balanced businesses, with a healthier mix of revenues from readers and advertisers. American papers have long been highly unusual in their reliance on ads. Fully 87% of their revenues

came from advertising in 2008, according to the Organization for Economic Cooperation & Development (OECD). In Japan the proportion is 35%. Not surprisingly, Japanese newspapers are much more stable.

The whirlwind that swept through newsrooms harmed everybody, but much of the damage has been concentrated in areas where newspapers are least distinctive. Car and film reviewers have gone. So have science and general business reporters. Foreign bureaus have been savagely cut off. Newspapers are less complete as a result. But completeness is no longer a virtue in the newspaper business.

26. By saying "Newspapers like ... their own doom" (Lines3-4, Para. 1), the author indicates that newspapers_____.

- [A] neglected the sign of crisis
- [B] failed to get state subsidies
- [C] were not charitable corporations
- [D] were in a desperate situation

27. Some newspapers refused delivery to distant suburbs probably because_____.

- [A] readers threatened to pay less
- [B] newspapers wanted to reduce costs
- [C] journalists reported little about these areas
- [D] subscribers complained about slimmer products

28. Compared with their American counterparts, Japanese newspapers are much more stable because they_____.

- [A] have more sources of revenue
- [B] have more balanced newsrooms
- [C] are less dependent on advertising
- [D] are less affected by readership

29. What can be inferred from the last paragraph about the current newspaper business?

- [A] Distinctiveness is an essential feature of newspapers.
- [B] Completeness is to blame for the failure of newspaper.
- [C] Foreign bureaus play a crucial role in the newspaper business.
- [D] Readers have lost their interest in car and film reviews.

30. The most appropriate title for this text would be_____.

- [A] American Newspapers: Struggling for Survival
- [B] American Newspapers: Gone with the Wind
- [C] American Newspapers: A Thriving Business
- [D] American Newspapers: A Hopeless Story

Text 3

We tend to think of the decades immediately following World War II as a time of prosperity and growth, with soldiers returning home by the millions, going off to college on the G. I. Bill and lining up at the marriage bureaus.

But when it came to their houses, it was a time of common sense and a belief that less could truly be more. During the Depression and the war, Americans had learned to live with less, and that restraint, in combination with the postwar confidence in the future, made small, efficient housing positively stylish.

Economic condition was only a stimulus for the trend toward efficient living. The phrase "less is more" was actually first popularized by a German, the architect Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, who like other people associated with the Bauhaus, a school of design, emigrated to the United States before World War II and took up posts at American architecture schools. These designers came to exert enormous influence on the course of American architecture, but none more so than Mies.

Mies's signature phrase means that less decoration, properly organized, has more impact than a lot. Elegance, he believed, did not derive from abundance. Like other modern architects, he employed metal, glass and laminated wood – materials that we take for granted today but that in the 1940s symbolized the future. Mies's sophisticated presentation masked the fact that the spaces he designed were small and efficient, rather than big and often empty.

The apartments in the elegant towers Mies built on Chicago's Lake Shore Drive, for example, were smaller – two-bedroom units under 1,000 square feet – than those in their older neighbors along the city's Gold Coast. But they were popular because of their airy glass walls, the views they afforded and the elegance of the buildings' details and proportions, the architectural equivalent of the abstract art so popular at the time.

The trend toward "less" was not entirely foreign. In the 1930s Frank Lloyd Wright started building more modest and efficient houses – usually around 1,200 square feet – than the spreading two-story ones he had designed in the 1890s and the early 20th century.

The "Case Study Houses" commissioned from talented modern architects by California Arts & Architecture magazine between 1945 and 1962 were yet another homegrown influence on the "less is more" trend. Aesthetic effect came from the landscape, new materials and forthright detailing. In his Case Study House, Ralph Rapson may have mispredicted just how the mechanical revolution would impact everyday life – few American families acquired helicopters, though most eventually got clothes dryers – but his belief that self-sufficiency was both desirable and inevitable was widely shared.

31. The postwar American housing style largely reflected the Americans'_____.

- [A] prosperity and growth
- [B] efficiency and practicality
- [C] restraint and confidence
- [D] pride and faithfulness

32. Which of the following can be inferred from Paragraph 3 about the Bauhaus?

- [A] It was founded by Ludwig Mies van der Rohe.
- [B] Its designing concept was affected by World War II.
- [C] Most American architects used to be associated with it.
- [D] It had a great influence upon American architecture.

33. Mies held that elegance of architectural design____.
- [A] was related to large space
 - [B] was identified with emptiness
 - [C] was not reliant on abundant decoration
 - [D] was not associated with efficiency
34. What is true about the apartments Mies built on Chicago's Lake Shore Drive?
- [A] They ignored details and proportions.
 - [B] They were built with materials popular at that time.
 - [C] They were more spacious than neighboring buildings.
 - [D] They shared some characteristics of abstract art.
35. What can we learn about the design of the "Case Study Houses"?
- [A] Mechanical devices were widely used.
 - [B] Natural scenes were taken into consideration.
 - [C] Details were sacrificed for the overall effect.
 - [D] Eco-friendly materials were employed.

Text 4

Will the European Union make it? The question would have sounded strange not long ago. Now even the project's greatest cheerleaders talk of a continent facing a "Bermuda triangle" of debt, population decline and lower growth.

As well as those chronic problems, the EU faces an acute crisis in its economic core, the 16 countries that use the single currency. Markets have lost faith that the euro zone's economies, weaker or stronger, will one day converge thanks to the discipline of sharing a single currency, which denies uncompetitive members the quick fix of devaluation.

Yet the debate about how to save Europe's single currency from disintegration is stuck. It is stuck because the euro zone's dominant powers, France and Germany, agree on the need for greater harmonisation within the euro zone, but disagree about what to harmonise.

Germany thinks the euro must be saved by stricter rules on borrowing, spending and competitiveness, backed by quasi-automatic sanctions for governments that do not obey. These might include threats to freeze EU funds for poorer regions and EU mega-projects, and even the suspension of a country's voting rights in EU ministerial councils. It insists that economic co-ordination should involve all 27 members of the EU club, among whom there is a small majority for free-market liberalism and economic rigour; in the inner core alone, Germany fears, a small majority favour French interference.

A "southern" camp headed by France wants something different: "European economic government" within an inner core of euro-zone members. Translated, that means politicians intervening in monetary policy and a system of redistribution from richer to poorer members, via cheaper borrowing for governments through common Eurobonds or complete fiscal transfers. Finally, figures close to the French government have murmured, euro-zone members should agree to some fiscal and social harmonisation: e.g., curbing competition in corporate-tax rates or labour costs.

It is too soon to write off the EU. It remains the world's largest trading block. At its best, the European project is remarkably liberal: built around a single market of 27 rich and poor countries, its internal borders are far more open to goods, capital and labour than any comparable trading area. It is an ambitious attempt to blunt the sharpest edges of globalisation, and make capitalism benign.

36. The EU is faced with so many problems that ____.
- [A] it has more or less lost faith in markets
 - [B] even its supporters begin to feel concerned
 - [C] some of its member countries plan to abandon euro
 - [D] it intends to deny the possibility of devaluation
37. The debate over the EU's single currency is stuck because the dominant powers ____.
- [A] are competing for the leading position
 - [B] are busy handling their own crises
 - [C] fail to reach an agreement on harmonisation
 - [D] disagree on the steps towards disintegration
38. To solve the euro problem, Germany proposed that ____.
- [A] EU funds for poor regions be increased
 - [B] stricter regulations be imposed
 - [C] only core members be involved in economic co-ordination
 - [D] voting rights of the EU members be guaranteed
39. The French proposal of handling the crisis implies that ____.
- [A] poor countries are more likely to get funds
 - [B] strict monetary policy will be applied to poor countries
 - [C] loans will be readily available to rich countries
 - [D] rich countries will basically control Eurobonds
40. Regarding the future of the EU, the author seems to feel ____.
- [A] pessimistic
 - [B] desperate
 - [C] conceited
 - [D] hopeful

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.

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.

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.

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.

"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.

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.

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.

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.

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."

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

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."

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.

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

Section III

Translation

46. Directions:

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

Who would have thought that, globally, the IT industry produces about the same volume of greenhouse gases as the world's airlines do – roughly 2 percent of all CO₂ emissions?

Many everyday tasks take a surprising toll on the environment. A Google search can leak between 0.2 and 7.0 grams of CO₂, depending on how many attempts are needed to get the "right" answer. To deliver results to its users quickly, then, Google has to maintain vast data centres around the world, packed with powerful computers. While producing large quantities of CO₂, these computers emit a great deal of heat, so the centres need to be well air-conditioned, which uses even more energy.

However, Google and other big tech providers monitor their efficiency closely and make improvements. Monitoring is the first step on the road to reduction, but there is much more to be done, and not just by big companies.

Section IV

Writing

Part A

47. Directions:

Suppose your cousin Li Ming has just been admitted to a university. Write him/her a letter to

1)congratulate him/her, and

2)give him/her suggestions on how to get prepared for university life. 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:**

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)

2011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2011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、9 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(2011)

Section I

Directions:

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

The Internet affords anonymity to its users, a blessing to privacy and freedom of speech. But that very anonymity is also behind the explosion of cyber-crime that has 1 across the Web.

互联网为其用户提供匿名性,这对隐私和言论自由来说是一种恩惠。但正是这种匿名性也导致了网络犯罪的爆发,席卷整个网络。

Can privacy be preserved 2 bringing safety and security to a world that seems increasingly 3 ?

在为这个似乎日益无法无天的世界带来安全和保障的同时,隐私能否得到保护?

Last month, Howard Schmidt, the nation's cyber-czar, offered the federal government a 4 to make the Web a safer place – a "voluntary trusted identity" system that would be the high-tech 5 of a physical key, a fingerprint and a photo ID card, all rolled 6 one. The system might use a smart identity card, or a digital credential 7 to a specific computer, and would authenticate users at a range of online services.

上个月,美国网络安全主管Howard Schmidt向联邦政府提出了一项使网络更安全的提案——一个"自愿可信身份"系统,该系统将是物理钥匙、指纹和带照片身份证的高科技等价物,三者合而为一。该系统可能使用智能身份卡,或与特定计算机关联的数字凭证,并将在一组在线服务中对用户进行身份验证。

The idea is to 8 a federation of private online identity systems. Users could 9 which system to join, and only registered users whose identities have been authenticated could navigate those systems. The approach contrasts with one that would require an Internet driver's license 10 by the government.

这个想法是创建一个私人在线身份系统联盟。用户可以选择加入哪个系统,只有身份经过验证的注册用户才能访问这些系统。这种方法与要求政府颁发互联网驾照的做法形成对比。

Google and Microsoft are among companies that already have these "single sign-on" systems that make it possible for users to 11 just once but use many different services.

Google和Microsoft等公司已经拥有这些"单点登录"系统,使用户只需登录一次就可以使用许多不同的服务。

12 , the approach would create a "walled garden" in cyberspace, with safe "neighborhoods" and bright "streetlights" to establish a sense of a 13 community.

实际上,这种方法将在网络空间中创建一个"围墙花园",拥有安全的"社区"和明亮的"路灯",以建立一种可信社区的感觉。

Mr. Schmidt described it as a "voluntary ecosystem" in which "individuals and organizations can complete online transactions with 14 , trusting the identities of each other and the identities of the infrastructure 15 which the transaction runs."

Schmidt先生将其描述为一个"自愿生态系统",在这个系统中"个人和组织可以充满信心地完成在线交易,信任彼此的身份以及交易所依赖的基础设施的身份"。

Still, the administration's plan has 16 privacy rights activists. Some applaud the approach; others are concerned. It seems clear that such a scheme is an initiative push toward what would 17 be a compulsory Internet "driver's license" mentality.

然而,政府的计划使隐私权活动人士产生了分歧。一些人赞赏这种方法;另一些人则表示担忧。显然,这样的方案是朝着最终成为强制性互联网"驾照"心态的主动推进。

The plan has also been greeted with 18 by some computer security experts, who worry that the "voluntary ecosystem" envisioned by Mr. Schmidt would still leave much of the Internet 19 . They argue that all Internet users should be 20 to register and identify themselves, in the same way that drivers must be licensed to drive on public roads.

该计划也受到了一些计算机安全专家的质疑,他们担心Schmidt先生设想的"自愿生态系统"仍将使互联网的大部分处于脆弱状态。他们认为,所有互联网用户都应该被强制要求注册并识别自己的身份,就像驾驶员必须持照才能在公共道路上驾驶一样。

1. [A] swept
[B] skipped
[C] walked
[D] ridden
2. [A] for
[B] within
[C] while
[D] though
3. [A] careless
[B] lawless
[C] pointless
[D] helpless

4. ☐ A] reason
☐ B] reminder
☐ C] compromise
☐ D] proposal
5. ☐ A] information
☐ B] interference
☐ C] entertainment
☐ D] equivalent
6. ☐ A] by
☐ B] into
☐ C] from
☐ D] over
7. ☐ A] linked
☐ B] directed
☐ C] chained
☐ D] compared
8. ☐ A] dismiss
☐ B] discover
☐ C] create
☐ D] improve
9. ☐ A] recall
☐ B] suggest
☐ C] select
☐ D] realize
10. ☐ A] released
☐ B] issued
☐ C] distributed
☐ D] delivered
11. ☐ A] carry on
☐ B] linger on
☐ C] set in
☐ D] log in
12. ☐ A] In vain
☐ B] In effect
☐ C] In return
☐ D] In contrast

13. [A] trusted
[B] modernized
[C] thriving
[D] competing
14. [A] caution
[B] delight
[C] confidence
[D] patience
15. [A] on
[B] after
[C] beyond
[D] across
16. [A] divided
[B] disappointed
[C] protected
[D] united
17. [A] frequently
[B] incidentally
[C] occasionally
[D] eventually
18. [A] skepticism
[B] tolerance
[C] indifference
[D] enthusiasm
19. [A] manageable
[B] defendable
[C] vulnerable
[D] invisible
20. [A] invited
[B] appointed
[C] allowed
[D] forced

1. ____

【答案】 [A] swept 词义辨析

【线索】 explosion 定基调

线索就在本句主语 the explosion of cyber-crime: ‘爆发式’的网络犯罪在网上呈大面积、迅猛蔓延之势, 要求所填动词带有‘大面积席卷’的力度。

【选项】 A) swept ✓ 席卷之势最配 explosion

swept across 表‘横扫、席卷’, 与 the explosion of cyber-crime 的爆发性、规模感完全吻合, 是英语里写灾害/犯罪/潮流大面积蔓延的常用搭配。

B) skipped ✗ 蹦跳与爆发不符

skipped 意为‘蹦跳、跳过’, 动作零碎轻巧, 与 explosion 的爆发感冲突, 且不形成 skip across the Web 的惯用说法。

C) walked ✗ 步行缺乏蔓延感

walked across 仅表‘走过’, 节奏缓慢、范围有限, 无法呼应 explosion 的迅猛大规模, 被力度差直接淘汰。

D) ridden ✗ 骑乘动作不通

ridden 多搭配交通工具或表‘充满 (be ridden with)’, 此处既无骑乘对象, 也不存在 ridden across 表蔓延的固定用法。

【验证】代回后 the explosion of cyber-crime that has swept across the Web 读作‘已席卷全网的网络犯罪爆发’, 正好对接下一段 bringing safety and security 这条解决线, 与 outline 中‘矛盾一方案’的开篇定位一致。

2. ____

【答案】 [C] while 逻辑关系

【线索】 保护与提供同时进行

Can privacy be preserved __ (2) __ bringing safety and security 表达的是‘在.....的同时还能保护隐私吗’，并非让步或目的，而是‘两件事并行能否兼得’，需要一个‘同时’义的连词。

【选项】 A) for X 介词搭不上动名词逻辑

for 后接 bringing 表‘为了带来安全’会偏成目的关系，但原句问的是两件事能否兼顾而非目的，逻辑跑偏。

B) within X 范围义牵强

within 表‘在.....范围内’，与‘同时进行两件事’的并行义不符，且 within bringing 在英语里不构成自然搭配。

C) while ✓ 同时并行最贴合

while 接动名词 bringing 正好表‘在带来安全保障的同时’，与主句 ‘Can privacy be preserved’ 形成‘能否兼得’的并行结构，逻辑、语法双对位。

D) though X 让步义指错方向

though 表让步，意味着‘尽管在带来安全，仍能否保护隐私’，逻辑上把两个目标对立化，但本句态度并非让步而是寻求并行，错。

【验证】 代入后 Can privacy be preserved while bringing safety and security to a world that seems increasingly __ (3) __? 读作‘在让世界更安全的同时还能保住隐私吗’，与 outline 第①意群‘抛矛盾’的功能完全吻合。

3. ____

【答案】 [B] lawless 词义辨析

【线索】 网络犯罪定调

线索来自上文 the explosion of cyber-crime that has __(1)__ across the Web——既然世界因网络犯罪而越来越‘乱’，所填词应指‘无法/失序’，与‘法律失效’最贴。

【选项】 A) careless X 粗心不指向犯罪

careless 强调‘粗心、漫不经心’，描述个人态度而非整个世界因犯罪失序，与 cyber-crime 的语境不对位。

B) lawless ✓ 法外之地最对位

lawless 意为‘无法无天的’，直接呼应上文 cyber-crime 大规模蔓延的失序状态，是描述充斥犯罪的世界最常用的形容词。

C) pointless X 无意义偏离话题

pointless 表‘无意义的’，评的是价值判断，与‘网络犯罪导致失序’的核心矛盾无关。

D) helpless X 无助义对象错位

helpless 通常形容人‘无助、无力’，把它用在 world 上语义勉强，且不能呼应‘犯罪蔓延’这条具体线索。

【验证】 代入得 a world that seems increasingly lawless，与第 1 题的 swept across the Web 一起把‘网络犯罪横行、世界愈发无法无天’定为开篇矛盾，符合 outline 第①意群。

4. ____

【答案】 [D] **proposal** 词义辨析

【线索】 下一句即是方案展开

紧跟其后的 a "voluntary trusted identity" system that would be the high-tech __(5)__ of a physical key, a fingerprint and a photo ID card 正是这个东西的具体内容——一套可行的身份认证方案，因此空里填‘提案/方案’最贴。

【选项】 A) **reason** X 理由非具体办法

reason 是‘理由’，只能解释‘为什么要做’，无法承担下文那套具体系统的展开。

B) **reminder** X 提醒太轻不成办法

reminder 只是‘提醒’，不可能后接 to make the Web safer 这样的实操目的，逻辑偏轻。

C) **compromise** X 妥协义无文本支持

compromise 指‘妥协’，下文并未呈现两方让步的语境，且 Schmidt 是单方面提出方案而非折衷，对不上线索。

D) **proposal** ✓ 提案与下文系统呼应

proposal 表‘提议、方案’，恰好对应下文 a "voluntary trusted identity" system，是 Schmidt 向政府正式建议的方案，词义与功能双匹配。

【验证】 代入读作 Howard Schmidt, the nation's cyber-czar, offered the federal government a proposal to make the Web a safer place, 紧接 system 展开顺畅，符合 outline 第②意群‘提出方案’。

5. ____

【答案】 **[D] equivalent** 词义辨析

【线索】 三种实物的数字化对应

a physical key, a fingerprint and a photo ID card, all rolled __ (6) __ one 三种现实身份凭证合一，空处需要一个表‘对应物/等价物’的词。

【选项】 A) information **X 信息不构成对位**

information 只是‘信息’，无法与实体钥匙、指纹、身份证构成‘高科技对应物’这一对位关系。

B) interference **X 干扰义跑题**

interference 表‘干扰’，色彩偏负面，与方案正面定位、且与‘等价对应’的语义槽都对不上。

C) entertainment **X 娱乐与身份认证无关**

entertainment 表‘娱乐’，话题完全偏离身份认证，明显话题词不符。

D) equivalent **✓ 等价物精确匹配**

equivalent 即‘等价物、对应物’，与 a physical key, a fingerprint and a photo ID card 形成‘高科技版的物理凭证’这一精准对位。

【验证】 读作 the high-tech equivalent of a physical key, a fingerprint and a photo ID card, 方案被定义为‘三合一身份凭证的数字版’，与下句 smart card / digital credential 高度自洽。

6. ____

【答案】 **[B] into** 固定搭配

【线索】 三合一固定说法

上文列出 a physical key, a fingerprint and a photo ID card 三样东西，‘all rolled into one’ 是英语里表‘三合一、合而为一’的固定搭配，本句内即可定。

【选项】 A) by **X by 不构成合一义**

by 后接 one 多表方式或单位，无法构成‘合而为一’，搭配错误。

B) into **✓ roll into one 固定搭配**

into 与 rolled 构成 ‘rolled into one’ 这一固定短语，意为‘合而为一’，与上文‘三件东西合并’对位精准。

C) from **X from 方向相反**

from 表来源，rolled from one 反过来表‘从一里滚出’，方向与本句‘合并’相反。

D) over **X over 表覆盖不合**

over 表覆盖或翻转，roll over one 难以构成‘三合一’语义，搭配不成立。

【验证】 整句读作 all rolled into one, 正好把前文三种身份凭证打包成一张数字凭证，与 outline 中‘方案=三合一身份认证’这一脉络贴合。

7. ____

【答案】 [A] linked 词义辨析

【线索】 凭证绑特定电脑

线索仍在本句 a digital credential __ (7) __ to a specific computer: 数字凭证须与某台具体电脑发生绑定关系, 需要‘关联、链接’这一动作。

【选项】 A) linked ✓ linked to 表绑定

linked 与 to 构成 link to 表‘与.....关联、绑定’, 正好契合‘数字凭证与某台电脑绑定’的技术语境。

B) directed ✗ 导向义不合凭证

directed 表‘指向、引导’, 多用于动作或方向, 不用来描述凭证与设备的静态绑定关系。

C) chained ✗ 锁链义过强

chained 表‘用链子拴住’, 强调强制束缚, 色彩过重且并非身份凭证与电脑关系的常用说法。

D) compared ✗ 比较义跑题

compared to 表‘与.....相比’, 本句并无对比语境, 逻辑完全不合。

【验证】 代入后 a digital credential linked to a specific computer, 意为‘绑定到特定电脑的数字凭证’, 与上文 smart identity card 并列成两类落地形式, 自治。

8. ____

【答案】 [C] create 词义辨析

【线索】 首次出现的新概念

前文 a "voluntary trusted identity" system 只是提出概念雏形，此处 a federation of private online identity systems 是首次明确‘联邦化’这一设想，说明它尚未存在，需要‘创建’。

【选项】 A) dismiss X 解散方向相反

dismiss 表‘解散、驳回’，与文章整体推介方案的正面态度相反，立场冲突。

B) discover X 发现暗示已存在

discover 表‘发现’，预设对象已经存在，而联邦体系尚需搭建，逻辑前提不成立。

C) create ✓ 建立联邦最贴合

create 表‘创建、建立’，与 a federation of private online identity systems 这一新生组织结构完美呼应，是 Schmidt 方案的核心动作。

D) improve X 改进缺前置对象

improve 表‘改进’，需要原有体系作基础，但联邦体系尚未存在，‘改进’无对象。

【验证】 代入读作 The idea is to create a federation of private online identity systems，与下句 Users could __ (9) __ which system to join 顺承——‘建好后用户再选哪个加入’，时间线自洽。

9. ____

【答案】 [C] select 词义辨析

【线索】 自愿加入的语境

上文 a "voluntary trusted identity" system 与下文 only registered users whose identities have been authenticated could navigate those systems 强调‘自愿、注册’，用户的动作必然是‘选哪个加入’。

【选项】 A) recall X 回忆与决定不符

recall 表‘回忆、召回’，无法承担‘决定加入哪个系统’这一前瞻性决策动作。

B) suggest X 建议对象错位

suggest 表‘建议’，意味着用户向别人提建议，但本句主语是‘用户自己决定加入哪个系统’，对象方向错。

C) select ✓ 自愿对应选择

select 表‘选择’，正好契合 voluntary 这条主线，与 ‘which system to join’ 形成完整的‘选哪个加入’动作。

D) realize X 意识到与决定不同

realize 表‘意识到/实现’，与‘做选择’不是同一动作，且不能直接接 which ... to join 表决定。

【验证】 代入读作 Users could select which system to join，与上句 create a federation 衔接成‘建好平台—用户自选’，体现 voluntary 关键词，符合 outline 第②意群。

10. ____

【答案】 [B] issued 词义辨析

【线索】 license 与 issue 是固定搭配

本句 an Internet driver's license __(10)__ by the government 中, license 在英语里最常见的官方动作就是 'issue a license'; 线索是宾语本身, 所以无需回看上下文。

【选项】 A) released X 释放义对象偏轻

released 多表'发布消息、释放', 搭配新闻/影片/犯人, 不用来描述执照的官方颁发。

B) issued ✓ issue a license 经典搭配

issued 与 license 构成 issue a license 这一经典官方搭配, 意为'由政府颁发执照', 词义、色彩、搭配三对位。

C) distributed X 分发义对象错

distributed 表'分发', 针对多份物品散发, 与'对个体颁发执照'的语义不对应。

D) delivered X 递送动作不到位

delivered 强调'递送', 只点物流环节, 未体现'官方授权发放'的核心含义。

【验证】 整句 an Internet driver's license issued by the government 与上文 voluntary 路线形成 The approach contrasts with one that would require an Internet driver's license 这一对比, 刚好对位 outline 第②意群末'强制方案做反衬'。

11. ____

【答案】 [D] log in 固定搭配

【线索】 single sign-on 是定位词

本句关键词 "single sign-on" systems 已经摆明动作为'登录一次即可享受多项服务', 所选短语必须表'登录'。

【选项】 A) carry on X 继续义跑题

carry on 表'继续', 与'登录'动作无关, 且无法解释'登录一次'的频次约束。

B) linger on X 逗留义不对动作

linger on 表'逗留、徘徊', 描述时间持续, 并非账号操作。

C) set in X 开始降临指自然现象

set in 表' (不良情况) 开始', 多用于天气/疾病, 与登录账号风马牛不相及。

D) log in ✓ log in 即登录

log in 直接对应 "single sign-on" systems, 表'登录一次', 是该场景的标准短语动词。

【验证】 代入读作 make it possible for users to log in just once but use many different services, 正好刻画 single sign-on 的核心便利——一次登录、多处使用, 自治。

12. ____

【答案】 [B] In effect 逻辑关系

【线索】 前段事实的‘实际效果’总结

上一段说 Google and Microsoft ... make it possible for users to __(11)__ just once but use many different services 即‘单一登录’的现实，本段紧接说‘这种做法实际上会建出一个安全的花园’，即用‘In effect’把现状的‘实际效果’总结出来。

【选项】 A) In vain X 徒劳义与正面方案冲突

In vain 表‘徒劳无功’，与文章对方案的中性偏正描述（safe neighborhoods/streetlights）冲突。

B) In effect ✓ 实际上贴合现状总结

In effect 表‘实际上、实质上’，把上一段提到的‘单一登录现状’总结为‘实质上是网上的围栏花园’，逻辑顺承到位。

C) In return X 回报义无对应

In return 表‘作为回报’，需有给予/付出的对象，文中并未呈现交换关系。

D) In contrast X 对比义方向错

In contrast 表‘相比之下’，但本段并非与上一段对比，而是对其本质做进一步定性，方向错。

【验证】 代入后 In effect, the approach would create a "walled garden" in cyberspace, with safe "neighborhoods" and bright "streetlights" to establish a sense of a __(13)__ community, 自然承接上一段的‘单一登录’，是‘实质上=围栏花园’的定性，自治。

13. _____

【答案】 [A] **trusted** 词义辨析

【线索】 **trusted** 全文反复出现

a "voluntary trusted identity" system、trusting the identities of each other 都强调‘信任’，与本段 ‘safe "neighborhoods"' 一起说明 community 应是‘可信’的。

【选项】 A) **trusted** ✓ **可信社区呼应主题**

trusted 与 trusted identity、trusting the identities 反复呼应，方案要造的就是‘可信’社区，主题词命中。

B) **modernized** ✗ **现代化偏离主题**

modernized 表‘现代化的’，文章关心‘安全/信任’，并未强调技术新旧，话题不一致。

C) **thriving** ✗ **繁荣义无文本支撑**

thriving 表‘繁荣的’，未在上下文得到‘繁荣’这一线索支撑。

D) **competing** ✗ **竞争义反向**

competing 表‘竞争的’，与‘安全社区/可信花园’的正面氛围相反，逻辑指向错。

【验证】 代入读作 to establish a sense of a trusted community，与第 7 段反复出现 trust/trusting 完美串联，符合 outline 第③意群‘比喻定性方案’。

14. ____

【答案】 [C] confidence 词义辨析

【线索】 trusting 给出心理色彩

紧随其后的 trusting the identities of each other and the identities of the infrastructure __ (15) __ which the transaction runs 直接给出‘信任’的心理色彩，因此用户完成交易时应带着‘信心/信任’。

【选项】 A) caution X 谨慎与信任冲突

caution 表‘谨慎’，预设彼此不信任，与下文 ‘trusting the identities’ 矛盾。

B) delight X 愉悦义偏离话题

delight 表‘高兴’，与方案的核心目的‘建立信任、保障安全’关系不大。

C) confidence ✓ 信心呼应 trusting

confidence 表‘信心、信任’，与紧邻句 trusting the identities 同义共振，是 ‘complete transactions with confidence’ 的经典搭配。

D) patience X 耐心义跑题

patience 表‘耐心’，关注用户等待时间，与方案的安全/信任议题无关。

【验证】 代入读作 individuals and organizations can complete online transactions with confidence, trusting the identities of each other, confidence 与 trusting 同义递进，把‘可信生态系统’这一定位明确点出。

15. ____

【答案】 [A] on 语法形态

【线索】 transaction runs on infrastructure

线索在本句 the infrastructure __ (15) __ which the transaction runs, 还原后是 'the transaction runs on the infrastructure', 英语里 'run on' 表示 '在.....平台/基础设施上运行'。

【选项】 A) on ✓ run on 表载体

on 与 run 构成 run on, 表示 '在某基础设施上运行', 对应原句 '交易在该基础设施上运行' 的语义。

B) after ✗ 时间顺序不合

after 表时间 '在.....之后', 交易并非在基础设施之后运行, 逻辑不通。

C) beyond ✗ 超出义错

beyond 表 '超出', 意味着交易跑到了基础设施之外, 与方案 '依赖可信基础设施' 相反。

D) across ✗ 横穿义不准确

across 表 '横跨', 描述多个对象间穿越, 单一基础设施承载单次交易时用 across 不准确。

【验证】 整段读作 the identities of the infrastructure on which the transaction runs, 意为 '运行交易所依托的基础设施', 与上文 confidence/trusting 共同把 '可信生态' 落地, 自洽。

16. ____

【答案】 [A] **divided** 词义辨析

【线索】 **applaud vs concerned 的对立**

Some applaud the approach; others are concerned 明确把活动人士分成两阵营，正反对立，提示动作是‘分化’而非‘团结/失望/保护’。

【选项】 A) **divided** ✓ **分化呼应两派**

divided 表‘使分裂’，与紧接的 Some applaud the approach; others are concerned 精准对位，是态度两派出现时的标准动词。

B) **disappointed** ✗ **失望义片面**

disappointed 仅表‘令人失望’，但下文有人 applaud，‘失望’只描述了一面，不能覆盖整体反应。

C) **protected** ✗ **保护方向错**

protected 表‘保护’，但下文一半人表担忧，证明方案并未让活动人士感到被保护，逻辑反。

D) **united** ✗ **团结正话反说**

united 表‘团结’，与‘有人赞同、有人担忧’的对立画面完全矛盾，是典型‘正话反说’陷阱。

【验证】 代入读作 the administration's plan has divided privacy rights activists. Some applaud the approach; others are concerned, ‘分化’与紧随的两派态度成因果对位，符合 outline 第④意群‘评价对照’。

17. ____

【答案】 [D] eventually 词义辨析

【线索】 initiative push toward compulsory

'push toward what would ____ be a compulsory' 描述的是'渐进推动→最终变强制'这一趋势，副词必须表'最终、终将'，方与 push toward 形成趋势链。

【选项】 A) frequently X 频率义对错维度

frequently 表'频繁'，描述发生次数，与'最终成为强制'这一终点走向不在同一维度。

B) incidentally X 顺带义跑题

incidentally 表'顺便、偶然'，无法呼应 push toward 所暗含的有计划趋势。

C) occasionally X 偶尔义弱化

occasionally 表'偶尔'，与'强制'这一结果不匹配——强制是常态而非偶发。

D) eventually ✓ 终将走向强制

eventually 表'最终'，呼应 push toward 的趋势，意为方案虽以自愿为名，最终却会演化成强制驾照心态，逻辑、时间副词双对位。

【验证】 整句 an initiative push toward what would eventually be a compulsory Internet "driver's license" mentality 把'自愿表象→终将强制'的担忧具象化，与隐私活动人士的 concerned 一一对应，符合 outline 第④意群。

18. ____

【答案】 [A] **skepticism** 词义辨析

【线索】 **worry** 锁定怀疑色彩

who worry that the "voluntary ecosystem" envisioned by Mr. Schmidt would still leave much of the Internet __ (19) __ 紧接说明专家‘担忧方案不够’，态度必为‘怀疑/质疑’。

【选项】 A) **skepticism** ✓ **怀疑对位 worry**

skepticism 表‘怀疑’，与紧随的 worry 同色调，‘以怀疑迎接该方案’语义完整。

B) **tolerance** ✗ **容忍义偏中立**

tolerance 表‘容忍’，色彩偏中立甚至接受，与 worry 的负面态度不一致。

C) **indifference** ✗ **漠然与 worry 冲突**

indifference 表‘冷漠’，意味着不关心，但专家明确在 worry，态度强度不符。

D) **enthusiasm** ✗ **热情完全反向**

enthusiasm 表‘热情’，与 worry 的担忧立场完全相反，立场错。

【验证】 代入读作 The plan has also been greeted with skepticism by some computer security experts, who worry that the "voluntary ecosystem" envisioned by Mr. Schmidt would still leave much of the Internet __ (19) __, skepticism 与 worry 同向，活动人士分化 + 专家怀疑共同构成 outline 第④意群的两路评价。

19. ____

【答案】 [C] vulnerable 词义辨析

【线索】 worry + still 暗示风险

who worry that the "voluntary ecosystem" ... would still leave much of the Internet __ (19)__: 专家担心自愿系统覆盖不全, '仍有大片网络处于危险中', 与下一句 They argue that all Internet users should be __ (20)__ to register 形成因果。

【选项】 A) manageable X 可控义与担忧矛盾

manageable 表'可管理', 色彩偏正面, 与 worry 的负面预期相反。

B) defensible X 可防御与担忧反

defensible 表'可防御', 意味着仍能保护, 与'需要强制注册'的逻辑反向。

C) vulnerable ✓ 脆弱对位 worry

vulnerable 表'易受攻击的', 恰好刻画专家担忧的'自愿覆盖不全→大片网络仍处易受攻击状态', 与下句'要求强制注册'形成因果。

D) invisible X 不可见义不到位

invisible 表'不可见', 只描述可视化问题, 与安全担忧的核心议题不对位。

【验证】 代入 would still leave much of the Internet vulnerable 后, 第 9 段读作'自愿生态仍会让大片网络处于易受攻击的状态', 自然引出 'should be forced to register', 符合 outline 第④意群末段'担忧→对策'的逻辑。

20. _____

【答案】 [D] forced 词义辨析

【线索】 类比 driver must be licensed

类比句 drivers must be licensed to drive on public roads 是强制驾照，要求互联网用户也‘被强制注册’，与全文反复出现的 voluntary 形成鲜明立场对照。

【选项】 A) invited X 邀请太弱

invited 表‘邀请’，自愿色彩，与类比中的 must 强制冲突，强度差距明显。

B) appointed X 任命对象错位

appointed 表‘任命’，常用于职务，与‘对所有网民强制注册’的语境不符。

C) allowed X 允许义反向

allowed 表‘允许’，预设默认禁止、个别放行，与‘所有人都得注册’的强制逻辑相反。

D) forced ✓ 强制对位 must

forced 表‘强制’，与类比句 drivers must be licensed 的 must 完全同强度，是安全专家观点的核心动词。

【验证】 代入读作 all Internet users should be forced to register and identify themselves, in the same way that drivers must be licensed to drive on public roads，安全专家的‘强制注册’诉求与隐私活动人士担忧的 ‘compulsory ... mentality’ 在文末形成完整呼应，符合 outline 第④意群。

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

网络实名身份系统之争

全文围绕美国网络安全顾问 Howard Schmidt 提出的 a "voluntary trusted identity" system (自愿可信身份系统) 展开：在 The Internet affords anonymity to its users, a blessing to privacy and freedom of speech. But that very anonymity is also behind the explosion of cyber-crime 这一对立中找平衡，介绍方案、与强制方案对比，并呈现隐私活动人士与安全专家两类不同声音。

行文脉络

矛盾—方案—对比—评价

脉络可切成四段意群：① 第 1-2 段抛矛盾，cyber-crime 与 privacy 难以兼顾；② 第 3-5 段提出 Schmidt 的 "voluntary trusted identity" system 并说明运行方式与已有 "single sign-on" 案例；③ 第 6-7 段用 "walled garden"、"voluntary ecosystem" 等比喻定性方案；④ 第 8-9 段给出 privacy rights activists 与 computer security experts 两边的不同态度，构成评价对照。

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。

Can privacy be preserved while bringing safety and security to a world that seems increasingly lawless?

第2段，第1句

本句涵盖疑问句倒装、被动语态、状语从句、定语从句、介词短语状语、并列宾语等多种成分，且存在省略结构和嵌套修饰关系，适合作为综合训练句，帮助学生练习在复杂语境中识别和划分成分。

Users could select which system to join, and only registered users whose identities have been authenticated could navigate those systems.

第4段，第2句

成分种类丰富，覆盖主语、谓语、宾语（含宾语从句）、定语从句修饰主语等多种结构。第二个主句的主语被定语从句拉长，是典型的易错点（学生容易误把定语从句当作独立分句）。宾语从句使用疑问词加不定式的形式，也是值得练习的常见结构。整体训练价值较高。

Google and Microsoft are among companies that already have these "single sign-on" systems that make it possible for users to log in just once but use many different services.

第5段，第1句

定语从句嵌套和 "make it possible for sb to do" 结构都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，掌握本句后可广泛迁移到类似长难句的分析。

Mr. Schmidt described it as a "voluntary ecosystem" in which "individuals and organizations can complete online transactions with confidence, trusting the identities of each other and the identities of the infrastructure on which the transaction runs."

第7段，第1句

describe...as... 宾补结构 + 介词 + 关系代词引导的定语从句 + 从句内嵌套定语从句的三层结构，是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的学术说明文句式。掌握本句的拆解方法可直接迁移到大量真题长难句，典型性和复用价值很高。

Still, the administration's plan has divided privacy rights activists.

第8段，第1句

主谓宾结构配现在完成时是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，且 "名词所有格 + 名词" 作主语、"名词 + 名词" 作定语的搭配也较为典型，掌握后有一定迁移价值，但句式本身过于简单，缺乏复杂结构的代表性。

It seems clear that such a scheme is an initiative push toward what would eventually be a compulsory Internet "driver's license" mentality.

第8段，第3句

本句覆盖了形式主语、真正主语（主语从句）、系动词表语、介词短语、宾语从句、时间状语等多种成分，且形式主语和主语从句的区分是常见易错点。宾语从句嵌套在介词后，也是需要训练的识别点。成分种类丰富，层次清晰，作为划分练习句很有价值。

The plan has also been greeted with skepticism by some computer security experts, who worry that the "voluntary ecosystem" envisioned by Mr. Schmidt would still leave much of the Internet vulnerable.

第9段，第1句

被动语态、非限制性定语从句、宾语从句的组合,以及 "leave + 宾语 + 宾补" 的使用动词结构,都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。这种主句陈述事实、定语从句补充说明、宾语从句展开内容的层次结构,在学术和新闻语体中极为常见,代表性很强

They argue that all Internet users should be forced to register and identify themselves, in the same way that drivers must be licensed to drive on public roads.

第9段，第2句

"动词 + that 宾语从句" 和 "in the same way that 定语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的典型句式，类比论证结构也常见，掌握后可大量迁移。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 45 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。

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会
本篇6次 · 真题 304 句

system A2

n. 系统
本篇6次 · 真题 107 句

user A2

n. 使用者
本篇6次 · 真题 52 句

identity B2

n. 身份
本篇6次 · 真题 14 句

internet A2

n. 互联网
本篇5次 · 真题 53 句

online A2

adj. 在线的
本篇3次 · 真题 63 句

approach B1

v. 靠近, 接近 (在空间或时间上)

本篇3次 · 真题 51 句

privacy B2

n. 隐私

本篇3次 · 真题 30 句

voluntary B2

adj. 自愿的

本篇3次 · 真题 12 句

security B1

n. 安全

本篇2次 · 真题 38 句

web A2

n. 网站

本篇2次 · 真题 27 句

transaction B2

n. 交易

本篇2次 · 真题 8 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇1次 · 真题 89 句

federal B2

adj. 联邦 (制) 的

本篇1次 · 真题 81 句

effect A2

n. 影响

本篇1次 · 真题 80 句

digital B1

adj. 数字的

本篇1次 · 真题 72 句

community B1

n. 社区

本篇1次 · 真题 71 句

argue B1

v. 争论

本篇1次 · 真题 63 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本篇1次 · 真题 59 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

increasingly B2

adv. 越来越;日益;不断增加地

本篇1次 · 真题 40 句

physical B1

adj. 身体的

本篇1次 · 真题 40 句

nation B1

n. 国家

本篇1次·真题 39 句

identify B1

v. 识别

本篇1次·真题 37 句

range B1

n. 范围

本篇1次·真题 31 句

preserve B2

v. 保护

本篇1次·真题 30 句

link A2

n. 联系

本篇1次·真题 29 句

organization B1

n. 组织

本篇1次·真题 28 句

specific B2

adj. 具体的

本篇1次·真题 28 句

establish B2

v. 建立, 创立 (组织、机构、关系等)

本篇1次·真题 27 句

select B1

v. 选择, 挑选

本篇1次·真题 24 句

infrastructure C1

n. 基础设施

本篇1次·真题 23 句

concerned B1

adj. 担心的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

eventually B1

adv. 最终

本篇1次·真题 20 句

freedom B1

n. 自由

本篇1次·真题 18 句

contrast B2

n. 对比

本篇1次·真题 17 句

administration B2

n. 管理

本篇1次·真题 16 句

confidence B1

n. 信心

本篇1次·真题 16 句

neighborhood

B1

n. 街区

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

proposal

B2

n. 提议

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

register

B1

v. 登记, 注册

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

initiative

B2

n. 主动性

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

scheme

B2

n. 计划

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

vulnerable

C1

adj. 易受伤害的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

navigate

B2

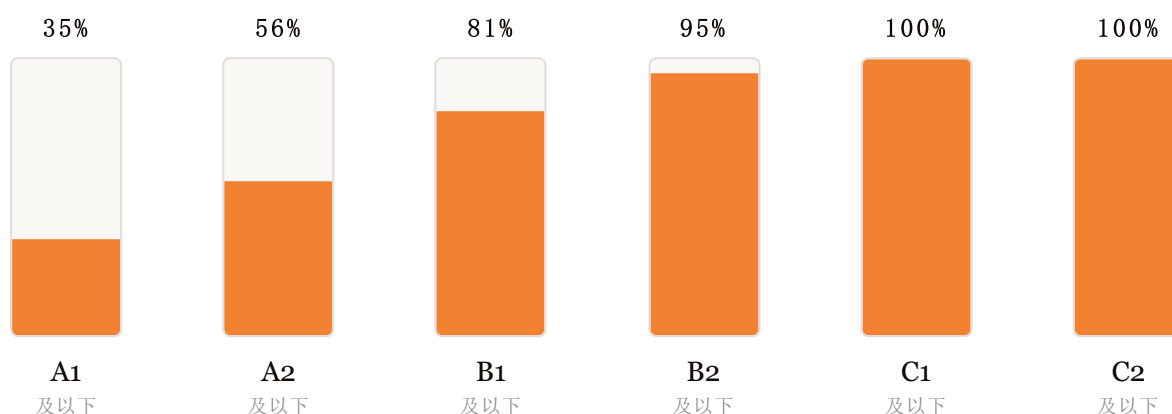
v. 导航

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 150 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 **150** 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 8 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 150 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

150

B2 以上难词

5%

B1 及以下覆盖

81%



考研英语二 2011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	多项对应（信息匹配）	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 →

2011年 考研英语二阅读理解（四选一） 第1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2011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(2011)

Section II Part A (1)

Directions:

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

Text 1

P1 Ruth Simmons joined Goldman Sachs's board as an outside director in January 2000; a year later she became president of Brown University. For the rest of the decade she apparently managed both roles without attracting much criticism. But by the end of 2009 Ms. Simmons was under fire for having sat on Goldman's compensation committee; how could she have let those enormous bonus payouts pass unremarked? By February the next year Ms. Simmons had left the board. The position was just taking up too much time, she said.

Ruth Simmons于2000年1月作为外部董事加入Goldman Sachs董事会；一年后她成为Brown University校长。在接下来的十年里，她显然同时管理着这两个职务，并未招致太多批评。但到2009年底，Simmons女士因担任Goldman薪酬委员会成员而受到抨击；她怎么能对那些巨额奖金发放视而不见呢？到次年2月，Simmons女士已离开董事会。她说，这个职位占用了太多时间。

P2 Outside directors are supposed to serve as helpful, yet less biased, advisers on a firm's board. Having made their wealth and their reputations elsewhere, they presumably have enough independence to disagree with the chief executive's proposals. If the sky and the share price are falling, outside directors should be able to give advice based on having weathered their own crises.

外部董事应当在公司董事会中充当有益但较少偏见的顾问。由于他们的财富和声誉是在其他地方建立的，他们大概有足够的独立性来反对首席执行官的提议。如果股价和天空一起下跌，外部董事应该能够基于自己经历过的危机提供建议。

P3 The researchers from Ohio University used a database that covered more than 10,000 firms and more than 64,000 different directors between 1989 and 2004. Then they simply checked which directors stayed from one proxy statement to the next. The most likely reason for departing a board was age, so the researchers concentrated on those "surprise" disappearances by directors under the age of 70. They

found that after a surprise departure, the probability that the company will subsequently have to restate earnings increases by nearly 20%. The likelihood of being named in a federal class-action lawsuit also increases, and the stock is likely to perform worse. The effect tended to be larger for larger firms. Although a correlation between them leaving and subsequent bad performance at the firm is suggestive, it does not mean that such directors are always jumping off a sinking ship. Often they "trade up," leaving riskier, smaller firms for larger and more stable firms.

Ohio University的研究人员使用了一个涵盖1989年至2004年间超过10,000家公司和超过64,000名不同董事的数据库。然后他们只是简单地检查哪些董事从一份委托声明留任到下一份。离开董事会最可能的原因是年龄，因此研究人员将注意力集中在70岁以下董事的那些"意外"离职上。他们发现，在意外离职后，公司随后必须重述收益的概率增加了近20%。被列入联邦集体诉讼的可能性也会增加，股票表现可能会更差。这种影响对于规模更大的公司往往更明显。尽管他们离职与公司随后的糟糕表现之间的相关性具有暗示性，但这并不意味着这些董事总是在弃船逃跑。他们往往是"向上跳槽"，离开风险较高的小公司，转投规模更大、更稳定的公司。

P4 But the researchers believe that outside directors have an easier time of avoiding a blow to their reputations if they leave a firm before bad news breaks, even if a review of history shows they were on the board at the time any wrongdoing occurred. Firms who want to keep their outside directors through tough times may have to create incentives. Otherwise outside directors will follow the example of Ms. Simmons, once again very popular on campus.

但研究人员认为，如果外部董事在坏消息曝光之前离开公司，他们更容易避免声誉受损，即使历史回顾显示在任何不当行为发生时他们就在董事会任职。希望在困难时期留住外部董事的公司可能必须创造激励措施。否则，外部董事将效仿Simmons女士的做法，再次在校园里大受欢迎。

题目与逐题解析

21. According to Paragraph 1, Ms. Simmons was criticized for_____.

- [A] gaining excessive profits
- [B] failing to fulfill her duty
- [C] refusing to make compromises
- [D] leaving the board in tough times

根据第1段,Simmons女士受到批评是因为_____。

A) 获取过多利润 B) 未能履行职责 C) 拒绝做出妥协 D) 在困难时期离开董事会

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 题干 According to Paragraph 1, Ms. Simmons was criticized for_____ 只问第 1 段对一个具体人物的具体行为评价，无 infer/imply/mainly 等推断或主旨信号。

【拆句】 Ms. Simmons was criticized for_____ 是被动语态填空句，空格由介词 for 引出，需要填一个名词性成分（动名词或名词短语），表示她被批评的原因；句子本身无陷阱。

【定位】 But by the end of 2009 Ms. Simmons was under fire for having sat on Goldman's compensation committee; how could she have let those enormous bonus payouts pass unremarked?

但到 2009 年底，Simmons 女士因坐在 Goldman 的薪酬委员会上而受到指责——她怎么能让那些巨额奖金支付不被质疑就通过呢？

【选项】 A) **张冠李戴**

gaining excessive profits 把「放行别人的巨额奖金」偷换成「她自己赚取过多利润」，主体错位——Simmons 是审批者不是受益者。

B) **✓ 正确**

how could she have let those enormous bonus payouts pass unremarked ↔

failing to fulfill her duty

预判的「未质疑巨额奖金=失职」与 B 的 failing to fulfill her duty 完全对应，B 是 unremarked 反问句的上位概括。

C) **无中生有**

refusing to make compromises 在第 1 段无任何对应——她不是因为「不肯妥协」而被批，而是因为「过于配合」才被批。

D) **与原文相反**

她在 2010 年 2 月才离任，被批评发生在 2009 年底；离任本身是被批之后的结果，不是被批的原因。原文也未把「离任」评为批评对象。

22. We learn from Paragraph 2 that outside directors are supposed to be ____.

- [A] generous investors
- [B] unbiased executives
- [C] share price forecasters
- [D] independent advisers

我们从第2段了解到,外部董事应该是_____。

A) 慷慨的投资者 B) 公正的高管 C) 股价预测者 D) 独立的顾问

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 We learn from Paragraph 2 that outside directors are supposed to be ____ 直接抓第 2 段对 outside directors 应然角色的定义，是典型细节题。

【拆句】 题干为陈述句改填空，are supposed to be 后面跟表语，空格应填名词短语作表语；结构平铺直叙、无陷阱。

【定位】 Outside directors are supposed to serve as helpful, yet less biased, advisers on a firm's board. 外部董事被期望成为公司董事会上有用、但偏见较少的顾问。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

generous investors 的「投资者」「慷慨」皆非外部董事的角色——他们是顾问 advisers, 不是 investors。

B) 偷换概念

unbiased executives 把「顾问」换成了「高管 executives」。第 1 段明确批评对象是 CEO/管理层, 外部董事是「监督者」而非「执行者」, 身份偷换。

C) 偷换概念

share price forecasters 「股价预测者」——原文只说股价下跌时外部董事可以基于自己经历过的危机给建议 (If the sky and the share price are falling, outside directors should be able to give advice based on having weathered their own crises), 并未说他们「预测股价」。

D) ✓ 正确

helpful, yet less biased, advisers ↔ **independent advisers**

they presumably have enough independence to disagree with the chief executive's proposals ↔

independent advisers

原文两次 (first 句 less biased、second 句 independence) 强调独立性, 且本身用了 advisers 一词, 与 D 完美对应。

23. According to the researchers from Ohio University, after an outside director's surprise departure, the firm is likely to ____.

[A] become more stable

[B] report increased earnings

[C] do less well in the stock market

[D] perform worse in lawsuits

根据 Ohio University 的研究人员所述, 在外部董事意外离职后, 公司可能会 ____。

A) 变得更加稳定 B) 报告收益增加 C) 在股票市场表现不佳 D) 在诉讼中表现更差

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 According to the researchers from Ohio University, after an outside director's surprise departure, the firm is likely to ____ 问研究者所述客观事实, 无推断信号词。

【拆句】 复杂介词短语 after an outside director's surprise departure 是状语, 主句 the firm is likely to ____ 空格处补动词短语; 逻辑链条是「董事突然离职 → 公司会……」。

【定位】 They found that after a surprise departure, the probability that the company will subsequently have to restate earnings increases by nearly 20%. The likelihood of being named in a federal class-action lawsuit also increases, and the stock is likely to perform worse.

他们发现, 在意外离任之后, 公司不得不重述财报的概率上升近 20%; 被列入联邦集体诉讼名单的可能性也上升, 股票表现可能更差。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

become more stable 说公司变得「更稳定」，与定位句三件坏事的方向完全相反；另外原文 trade up 指董事去更大更稳定的公司，主体是 directors 不是离任后的原公司。

B) 偷换概念

report increased earnings 说「报告更高的盈利」——原文是 restate earnings（重述/修正财报），且重述常意味着先前数据有误，与「盈利上升」无关。

C) ✓ 正确

the stock is likely to perform worse ↔ do less well in the stock market

C 选项以「在股市表现更差」对应原文末项 the stock is likely to perform worse，是逐字可对的同义替换。

D) 偷换概念

原文是公司被卷入集体诉讼的概率上升，并非「公司在诉讼中表现更差」；perform worse in lawsuits 把「被起诉的概率」偷换成「打官司表现差」。

24. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that outside directors_____.

- [A] may stay for the attractive offers from the firm
- [B] have often had records of wrongdoings in the firm
- [C] are accustomed to stress-free work in the firm
- [D] will decline incentives from the firm

从最后一段可以推断出外部董事_____。

- A) 可能因公司提供的诱人条件而留任
- B) 在公司中经常有不当行为记录
- C) 习惯于在公司中从事无压力的工作
- D) 会拒绝公司提供的激励

【答案】 A (推断题)

【判型】 题干 It can be inferred from the last paragraph that outside directors_____ 的 inferred 直接判定为推断题。

【拆句】 It can be inferred from the last paragraph that ... 是形式主语 It + 被动 + that 引导真主语从句的标准结构，that 后是空格句；从句主语 outside directors，空格补谓语，要填整段后半句对 outside directors 状态/动机的推断。

【定位】 Firms who want to keep their outside directors through tough times may have to create incentives. Otherwise outside directors will follow the example of Ms. Simmons, once again very popular on campus.

想要在艰难时期留住外部董事的公司，恐怕得设计激励措施；否则外部董事就会效仿 Simmons 女士的做法（再次回到校园里大受欢迎）。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

Firms who want to keep their outside directors through tough times may have to create incentives

↔ **may stay for the attractive offers from the firm**

正确项 A 把根句从公司视角等价转写为外部董事视角，是教科书级的推断式同义替换。

B) 过度推断

have often had records of wrongdoings in the firm 说外部董事「常常有不当行为记录」——原文只说 they were on the board at the time any wrongdoing occurred（不当行为发生时他们正在董事会上），是「在场」不是「实施」；且 often 程度词无原文支撑。

C) 与原文相反

原文反复出现 tough times、crises、wrongdoing，说明外部董事面对的远非「无压力工作」；are accustomed to stress-free work in the firm 与原文情境直接对立。

D) 与原文相反

will decline incentives from the firm 说他们会拒绝激励——但原文逻辑恰相反：公司「给激励」才可能「留住」他们；他们不接受激励就不会留下，不存在「会拒绝激励」的推断。

25. The author's attitude toward the role of outside directors is_____.

- [A] permissive
- [B] positive
- [C] scornful
- [D] critical

作者对外部董事作用的态度是_____。

A) 宽容的 B) 积极的 C) 轻蔑的 D) 批判的

【答案】 B（态度题）

【判型】 题干 The author's attitude toward the role of outside directors is_____ 用 attitude 一词，且对象是全文话题，按态度题路径处理。

【拆句】 题干结构简单：主语 The author's attitude toward the role of outside directors，系动词 is，空格补形容词作表语。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

permissive「放任、纵容」含贬义，暗示作者放手不管；但作者明确给出激励方案，是有规范期望的，不是放任。

B) ✓ 正确

helpful, yet less biased, advisers on a firm's board ↔ **positive**

Firms who want to keep their outside directors through tough times may have to create incentives

↔ **positive**

首段铺案例、二段下正向定义、四段给建设性建议，整体落到 positive。

C) 与原文相反

scornful「轻蔑、嘲弄」是强烈负向词；作者并未轻蔑外部董事，反而把 Simmons 离任称为 once again very popular on campus，是轻微调侃语气而非轻蔑全体外部董事。

D) 以偏概全

critical「批判性」是中度负面；作者对 Simmons 个案的轻批，不能等同于对外部董事这一制度的批判。第 2 段还为之正名、第 4 段为之建言，整体不构成 critical。

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。

The position was just taking up too much time, she said.

第1段，第5句

过去进行时在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，表示过去背景或原因时常用此时态。简单句结构也是基础句式。但本句无从句、无复杂修饰，作为真题句式的代表性一般，学习后可部分迁移到类似的时态表达场景。

Having made their wealth and their reputations elsewhere, they presumably have enough independence to disagree with the chief executive's proposals.

第2段，第2句

句首分词短语作状语、宾语后接不定式短语作定语，以及副词插入修饰谓语，这些都是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的典型结构。掌握后可迁移到大量同类句式的理解中。

They found that after a surprise departure, the probability that the company will subsequently have to restate earnings increases by nearly 20%.

第3段，第4句

本句结构高度典型:主句加宾语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式,宾语从句内部嵌套同位语从句解释抽象名词也是学术文本的标准写法,且同位语从句插在主谓之间造成分隔也是真题中反复考查的难点。掌握本句的分析方法可直接迁移到大量类似长难句。

Although a correlation between them leaving and subsequent bad performance at the firm is suggestive, it does not mean that such directors are always jumping off a sinking ship.

第3段，第7句

让步状语从句(Although...)加主句否定推论的结构,是四六级和考研阅读中常见的论证句式;形式主语、宾语从句、复杂名词短语主语均为高频考点;整体句式具有很强的可迁移性,掌握后可应用于大量学术或议论文本。

But the researchers believe that outside directors have an easier time of avoiding a blow to their reputations if they leave a firm before bad news breaks, even if a review of history shows they were on the board at the time any wrongdoing occurred.

第4段，第1句

该句结构复杂但不偏门，非常适合用来训练学生对长难句层级关系的梳理能力。

Otherwise outside directors will follow the example of Ms. Simmons, once again very popular on campus.

第4段，第3句

简单句结构在真题中常见，状语前置和非限制性定语补充说明的组合也是典型用法，但句子整体较短、修饰层次单一，作为代表性句式的复用价值中等，不如包含复杂从句或特殊句式的长难句更具考试针对性

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 48 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。

firm B1

adj. 坚固的

本篇13次·真题 66句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本篇4次·真题 112句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇3次·真题 89句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇2次·真题 172句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇2次·真题 150句

executive B2

n. 主管/经理/管理人员

本篇2次·真题 39句

stock B1

n. 库存

本篇2次·真题 22句

tough B1

adj. 困难的

本篇2次·真题 20句

perform B1

v. 执行

本篇2次·真题 19句

incentive B2

n. 激励

本篇2次·真题 16句

reputation B2

n. 名声

本篇2次·真题 16句

stable B1

adj. 稳定的

本篇2次·真题 14句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇1次·真题 209句

federal B2

adj. 联邦(制)的

本篇1次·真题 81句

effect A2

n. 影响

本篇1次·真题 80句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本篇1次·真题 71句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇1次·真题 61 句

decline B2

v. 下降

本篇1次·真题 56 句

base A2

n. 基础

本篇1次·真题 43 句

gain B1

v. 获得;赢得

本篇1次·真题 43 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇1次·真题 43 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本篇1次·真题 38 句

profit B1

n. 利润, 盈利

本篇1次·真题 34 句

crisis B2

n. 危机

本篇1次·真题 33 句

attract B1

v. 吸引 (注意力、兴趣)

本篇1次·真题 30 句

performance B1

n. 表演

本篇1次·真题 30 句

criticism B2

n. 批评

本篇1次·真题 27 句

positive B1

adj. 积极的

本篇1次·真题 27 句

critical B2

adj. 批评的

本篇1次·真题 26 句

statement B1

n. 声明

本篇1次·真题 25 句

chief B1

n. 首领

本篇1次·真题 20 句

database B2

n. 数据库

本篇1次·真题 18 句

occur B1

v. 发生, 出现

本篇1次·真题18句

otherwise B2

adv. 否则, 不然

本篇1次·真题16句

elsewhere B1

adv. 在别处

本篇1次·真题15句

disagree A2

v. 不同意

本篇1次·真题14句

biased B2

adj. 有偏见的

本篇1次·真题13句

attractive B1

adj. 有吸引力的

本篇1次·真题12句

enormous B1

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次·真题12句

fulfill B2

v. 履行、执行 (承诺、义务、职责等)

本篇1次·真题12句

apparently B2

adv. 显然, 看来 (根据外表或所见所闻判断)

本篇1次·真题11句

excessive B2

adj. 过多的

本篇1次·真题11句

proposal B2

n. 提议

本篇1次·真题11句

concentrate B1

v. 集中注意力

本篇1次·真题10句

compromise B2

n. 妥协

本篇1次·真题9句

generous B1

adj. 慷慨的, 大方的

本篇1次·真题9句

independence B2

n. 独立; 自主

本篇1次·真题9句

investor B2

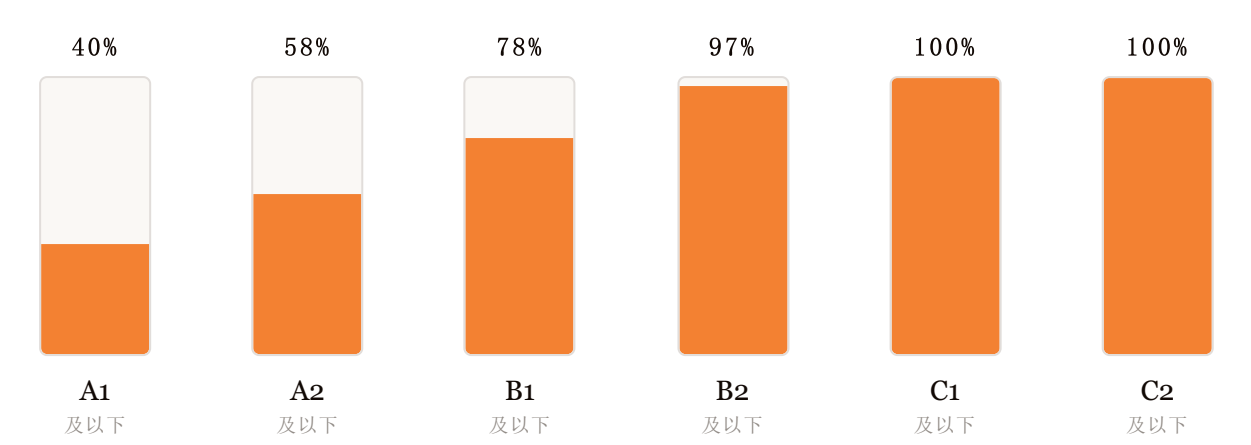
n. 投资者

本篇1次·真题9句

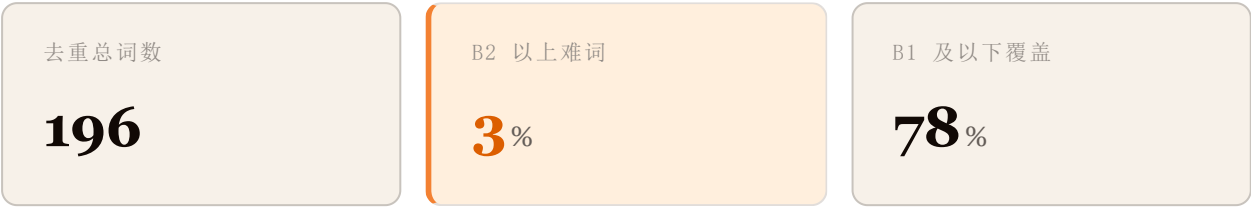
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 196 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **196** 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 5 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 196 个·末柱为 100%



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）	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	多项对应（信息匹配）	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 →

2011年 考研英语二阅读理解（四选一） 第2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2011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(2011)

Section II Part A (2)

Directions:

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

Text 2

P1 Whatever happened to the death of newspapers? A year ago the end seemed near. The recession threatened to remove the advertising and readers that had not already fled to the internet. Newspapers like the San Francisco Chronicle were chronicling their own doom. America's Federal Trade Commission launched a round of talks about how to save newspapers. Should they become charitable corporations? Should the state subsidize them? It will hold another meeting soon. But the discussions now seem out of date.

报纸的消亡究竟怎么样了?一年前,终结似乎近在眼前。经济衰退威胁要夺走尚未逃往互联网的广告和读者。像旧金山纪事报这样的报纸正在记录它们自己的末日。美国联邦贸易委员会发起了一轮关于如何拯救报纸的讨论。它们应该成为慈善公司吗?国家应该补贴它们吗?委员会很快将再举行一次会议。但这些讨论现在似乎已经过时了。

P2 In much of the world there is little sign of crisis. German and Brazilian papers have shrugged off the recession. Even American newspapers, which inhabit the most troubled corner of the global industry, have not only survived but often returned to profit. Not the 20% profit margins that were routine a few years ago, but profit all the same.

在世界大部分地区几乎没有危机的迹象。德国和巴西的报纸摆脱了经济衰退的影响。即使是身处全球报业最困难角落的美国报纸,不仅生存了下来,而且往往恢复了盈利。虽然不是几年前常规的20%利润率,但毕竟还是盈利。

P3 It has not been much fun. Many papers stayed afloat by pushing journalists overboard. The American Society of News Editors reckons that 13,500 newsroom jobs have gone since 2007. Readers are paying more for slimmer products. Some papers even had the nerve to refuse delivery to distant

suburbs. Yet these desperate measures have proved the right ones and, sadly for many journalists, they can be pushed further.

这个过程并不怎么愉快。许多报纸通过把记者推下船来维持生存。美国新闻编辑协会估计,自2007年以来已经失去了13500个新闻编辑室的工作岗位。读者正在为更薄的产品支付更多费用。一些报纸甚至敢于拒绝向偏远郊区投递。然而这些绝望的措施被证明是正确的,而且令许多记者遗憾的是,这些措施还可以进一步推行。

P4 Newspapers are becoming more balanced businesses, with a healthier mix of revenues from readers and advertisers. American papers have long been highly unusual in their reliance on ads. Fully 87% of their revenues came from advertising in 2008, according to the Organization for Economic Cooperation & Development (OECD). In Japan the proportion is 35%. Not surprisingly, Japanese newspapers are much more stable.

报纸正在成为更加平衡的企业,来自读者和广告商的收入组合更加健康。美国报纸长期以来在对广告的依赖方面一直非常不寻常。根据经济合作与发展组织的数据,2008年它们87%的收入来自广告。在日本这一比例是35%。毫不奇怪,日本报纸要稳定得多。

P5 The whirlwind that swept through newsrooms harmed everybody, but much of the damage has been concentrated in areas where newspapers are least distinctive. Car and film reviewers have gone. So have science and general business reporters. Foreign bureaus have been savagely cut off. Newspapers are less complete as a result. But completeness is no longer a virtue in the newspaper business.

席卷新闻编辑室的旋风伤害了所有人,但大部分损害集中在报纸最不具特色的领域。汽车和电影评论员已经消失了。科学和综合商业记者也是如此。驻外记者站被大幅削减。报纸因此变得不那么完整了。但完整性在报业中不再是一种美德。

题目与逐题解析

26. By saying "Newspapers like ... their own doom" (Lines3-4, Para. 1), the author indicates that newspapers_____.

- [A] neglected the sign of crisis
- [B] failed to get state subsidies
- [C] were not charitable corporations
- [D] were in a desperate situation

作者说"像.....这样的报纸正在加速自己的末日"(第1段第3-4行),意在表明报纸_____。

A) 忽视了危机的征兆 B) 未能获得国家补贴 C) 不是慈善机构 D) 处于绝望的境地

【答案】 D (词义句意题)

【判型】 题干 By saying "Newspapers like ... their own doom" \ (Lines3-4, Para. 1\), the author indicates that newspapers 用 By saying ... the author indicates 的句式,问的是这句话所传达的意思,是典型的句意理解题。

【拆句】 题干主干是 the author indicates that newspapers____, that 引导宾语从句、空在从句谓语位置;前半句 By saying "..." 是介词短语状语,圈定要解释的引文。结构平铺直叙,无陷阱,只需把 indicates 理解为"暗示/表明"。

【定位】 Whatever happened to the death of newspapers? A year ago the end seemed near. The recession threatened to remove the advertising and readers that had not already fled to the internet. Newspapers like the San Francisco Chronicle were chronicling their own doom.
报业之死后来怎么样了？一年前末日似乎近在眼前。经济衰退眼看就要带走那些尚未逃向互联网的广告和读者。像《旧金山纪事报》这样的报纸正在记录它们自身的厄运。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

选项 neglected the sign of crisis (忽视危机征兆) 在第一段找不到任何对应——原文里报纸不是忽视，而是“正在记录自己的末日”，主体的态度恰恰相反。

B) **答非所问**

选项 failed to get state subsidies (未获得政府补贴) 说的是结果，而原文 Should the state subsidize them? 只是 FTC 抛出的讨论问题，从未说“已经申请且失败”；且 Q26 问的是引文 “chronicling their own doom” 的所指，不是补贴结果。

C) **答非所问**

选项 were not charitable corporations (不是慈善公司) 只是 FTC 一系列讨论方案之一 Should they become charitable corporations?, 是“未来可能性”，不是 “chronicling their own doom” 引文要传达的当下处境。

D) **✓ 正确**

chronicling their own doom ↔ **were in a desperate situation**

the end seemed near ↔ **were in a desperate situation**

预判“形势危急、孤立无援”与 were in a desperate situation“处于绝望境地”是直接对应——doom 即 desperate 的状态体现，无需任何额外推理，逻辑最短即正确。

27. Some newspapers refused delivery to distant suburbs probably because_____.

- [A] readers threatened to pay less
- [B] newspapers wanted to reduce costs
- [C] journalists reported little about these areas
- [D] subscribers complained about slimmer products

一些报纸拒绝向远郊配送可能是因为_____。

A) 读者威胁要少付费 B) 报纸想要降低成本 C) 记者很少报道这些地区 D) 订户抱怨产品变薄

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 题干 Some newspapers refused delivery to distant suburbs probably because_____ 问的是“为什么做某件具体的事”，属于因果型细节题，答案应来自原文同一句或紧邻句子。

【拆句】 Some newspapers refused delivery to distant suburbs probably because_____：主干是 Some newspapers refused delivery, to distant suburbs 是 delivery 的修饰，probably because 引导原因状语，空格在 because 之后填一个原因小句。结构清晰，无陷阱。

【定位】 Many papers stayed afloat by pushing journalists overboard. The American Society of News Editors reckons that 13,500 newsroom jobs have gone since 2007. Readers are paying more for slimmer products. Some papers even had the nerve to refuse delivery to distant suburbs.
许多报纸靠把记者推下船（裁员）来维持生存。美国新闻编辑协会估算自 2007 年以来已有 13,500 个新闻编辑室岗位消失。读者花更多钱却只能买到更薄的产品。一些报纸甚至有胆子拒绝向偏远郊区投递。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

选项 readers threatened to pay less 说“读者威胁要少付钱”，而原文 Readers are paying more for slimmer products. 明确说读者“付得更多”，方向相反。

B) ✓ 正确

stayed afloat ↔ wanted to reduce costs

refuse delivery to distant suburbs ↔ wanted to reduce costs

预判“为了省钱、维持生存”与 wanted to reduce costs 在语义上完全对应——前者强调动机，后者把动机用 reduce costs 这个商业术语概括，逻辑链最短。

C) 无中生有

选项 journalists reported little about these areas（记者很少报道这些区域）在原文找不到任何依据——原文只说裁了记者、没说记者对偏远郊区报道少；而“停送报纸”与“是否报道该地区”是两件事。

D) 答非所问

选项 subscribers complained about slimmer products（订户抱怨产品变薄）借用了原文 slimmer products 这个表述，但原文只说“读者付更多钱买更薄产品”这一事实，从未提订户抱怨，且抱怨与“停送偏远郊区”之间也无因果。

28. Compared with their American counterparts, Japanese newspapers are much more stable because they_____.

- [A] have more sources of revenue
- [B] have more balanced newsrooms
- [C] are less dependent on advertising
- [D] are less affected by readership

与美国同行相比,日本报纸要稳定得多,因为它们_____。

A) 有更多收入来源 B) 有更均衡的新闻编辑部 C) 对广告的依赖程度较低 D) 受读者群影响较小

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 题干 Compared with their American counterparts, Japanese newspapers are much more stable because they_____ 给出对比对象并问 because, 是典型的细节比较题。

【拆句】 Compared with their American counterparts, Japanese newspapers are much more stable because they ____ : Compared with their American counterparts 是过去分词短语作状语，逻辑主语是 Japanese newspapers; much more stable 是 are 的表语，much 修饰比较级; because 引导原因状语从句。their American counterparts = 美国的同行（美国报纸）。

【定位】 American papers have long been highly unusual in their reliance on ads. Fully 87% of their revenues came from advertising in 2008, according to the Organization for Economic Cooperation & Development (OECD). In Japan the proportion is 35%. Not surprisingly, Japanese newspapers are much more stable.

美国报纸长期以来在依赖广告这一点上非常不寻常。根据经济合作与发展组织（OECD）数据，2008 年它们 87% 的收入来自广告。在日本这一比例是 35%。不出意外，日本报纸要稳定得多。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

选项 have more sources of revenue（有更多收入来源）在原文找不到——原文只对比了广告占比（87% vs 35%），没说日本报纸有更多种类的收入来源；占比低不等于种类多，二者不同维度。

B) **偷换概念**

选项 have more balanced newsrooms（有更均衡的新闻编辑室）在原文找不到——原文说的是 more balanced businesses（更均衡的生意），balanced 修饰的是收入结构而非新闻编辑室。

C) **✓ 正确**

In Japan the proportion is 35%. ↔ **are less dependent on advertising**

American papers have long been highly unusual in their reliance on ads. ↔

are less dependent on advertising

预判"日本对广告依赖低"与 are less dependent on advertising 直接对应，less dependent on advertising 是 35% vs 87% 这一数字差的客观转述，逻辑链最短。

D) **无中生有**

选项 are less affected by readership（受读者数量影响更小）在原文找不到——原文只对比广告依赖度，未谈日本报纸对读者数量的依赖；且"更均衡"恰恰意味着读者收入占比相对上升，并非受读者影响小。

29. What can be inferred from the last paragraph about the current newspaper business?

- [A] Distinctiveness is an essential feature of newspapers.
- [B] Completeness is to blame for the failure of newspaper.
- [C] Foreign bureaus play a crucial role in the newspaper business.
- [D] Readers have lost their interest in car and film reviews.

从最后一段可以推断出当前报业的什么情况？

A) 独特性是报纸的一个基本特征。 B) 完整性应为报纸的失败负责。

c) 驻外记者站在报业中起着关键作用。 d) 读者已经对汽车和电影评论失去了兴趣。

【答案】 A (推断题)

【判型】 题干 What can be inferred from the last paragraph about the current newspaper business? 用 can be inferred 明确要求推断，且取材限定在最后一段，是段内推断题。

【拆句】 What can be inferred from the last paragraph about the current newspaper business?: 主干是 What can be inferred; from the last paragraph 是地点状语指明取材段; about the current newspaper business 是 inferred 的论域限定，提示答案要落在“报业现状”这一话题上，不能跑题到别处。

【定位】 The whirlwind that swept through newsrooms harmed everybody, but much of the damage has been concentrated in areas where newspapers are least distinctive. Car and film reviewers have gone. So have science and general business reporters. Foreign bureaus have been savagely cut off. Newspapers are less complete as a result. But completeness is no longer a virtue in the newspaper business.

横扫新闻编辑室的风暴伤害了所有人，但大部分伤害集中在报纸最缺乏独特性的领域。汽车和电影评论员走了。科技和综合商业记者也是。驻外机构被狠狠裁掉。结果报纸变得不完整。但在报业里，完整性不再是一种美德。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

areas where newspapers are least distinctive ↔

Distinctiveness is an essential feature of newspapers.

But completeness is no longer a virtue in the newspaper business. ↔

Distinctiveness is an essential feature of newspapers.

预判"独特性是报业核心特征"与 Distinctiveness is an essential feature of newspapers. 直接对应——它是"砍的是不独特+完整不再是美德"这一对照的最短、最稳延伸，符合"推一步、不推两步"的推断纪律。

B) 与原文相反

选项 Completeness is to blame for the failure of newspaper. (完整性应为报纸的失败负责) 把"完整性不再是美德"夸大成"完整性是失败的原因"，且原文全篇都说报业 have not only survived but often returned to profit, 根本不是 failure; 方向与程度都被夸大反转。

C) 与原文相反

选项 Foreign bureaus play a crucial role in the newspaper business. (驻外机构起关键作用) 与原文 Foreign bureaus have been savagely cut off. (驻外机构被狠裁) 方向相反——被狠裁的恰恰是"least distinctive"的领域，属于"该砍的"，根本不 crucial。

D) 过度推断

选项 Readers have lost their interest in car and film reviews. (读者已失去对汽车和电影评论的兴趣) 从"汽车影评作者被裁"推到"读者失去兴趣"，原文只是说该领域"least distinctive" (不独特，到处都有)，不是"读者不感兴趣"——领域不独特≠读者不感兴趣，过度推断。

30. The most appropriate title for this text would be_____.

- [A] American Newspapers: Struggling for Survival
- [B] American Newspapers: Gone with the Wind
- [C] American Newspapers: A Thriving Business
- [D] American Newspapers: A Hopeless Story

这篇文章最合适的标题是_____。

- A) 美国报纸:为生存而挣扎 B) 美国报纸:随风而逝 C) 美国报纸:蓬勃发展的行业
D) 美国报纸:无望的故事

【答案】 A (主旨题)

【判型】 题干 The most appropriate title for this text would be____ 的 most appropriate title 是主旨题的强标志，答案必须覆盖全文而非某段。

【拆句】 The most appropriate title for this text would be____: 主干是 The most appropriate title ... would be _____, would be 是虚拟语气表婉转，相当于 is, 空在表语位置填一个名词短语。结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

these desperate measures have proved the right ones ↔

American Newspapers: Struggling for Survival

Even American newspapers, which inhabit the most troubled corner of the global industry, have not only survived but often returned to profit.

↔ **American Newspapers: Struggling for Survival**

much of the damage has been concentrated in areas where newspapers are least distinctive ↔

American Newspapers: Struggling for Survival

预判"在挣扎中求生"与 Struggling for Survival 字面对应——Struggling 覆盖了"末日威胁/裁员/绝望措施/砍部门"等困境侧；Survival 覆盖了"幸存/回到盈利/收入更均衡"等转机侧；标题不偏向任何单一侧，正是最大公约数。

B) 与原文相反

选项 American Newspapers: Gone with the Wind (随风而逝) 暗示报纸已经消亡，但全文核心 have not only survived but often returned to profit 明确否定了"消亡"，方向相反。

C) 过度推断

选项 American Newspapers: A Thriving Business (一个蓬勃发展的生意) 把"幸存且小有盈利"夸大成"蓬勃发展"——原文明确说 Not the 20% profit margins that were routine a few years ago, but profit all the same.，利润早已不复当年，只是"有利润"而已，远谈不上 thriving。

D) 与原文相反

选项 American Newspapers: A Hopeless Story (无望的故事) 与全文论调相反——首段就用 But 把"末日论"判为 out of date，第二段直接说"幸存且回到盈利"，全文证据都在反证"无望"。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

7 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。

Whatever happened to the death of newspapers?

第1段，第1句

简单句结构在考试阅读中常见，但本句的主语 "Whatever" 用法和反问语气属于中等典型性，既不是罕见特例也非高频考点句式，学习后可在理解类似反问句时有一定迁移价值。

Should they become charitable corporations?

第1段，第6句

疑问句和情态动词结构在四六级、考研阅读和写作中较为常见，掌握后可迁移到类似句式。但本句结构过于简单，没有从句或复杂修饰成分，代表性中等。

Should the state subsidize them?

第1段，第7句

情态动词构成的一般疑问句是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式，具有一定代表性；掌握后可迁移至其他情态动词疑问句的理解，但句子过于简短，未体现更复杂的典型考点，典型性中等偏上。

Even American newspapers, which inhabit the most troubled corner of the global industry, have not only survived but often returned to profit.

第2段，第3句

非限制性定语从句插入主语和谓语之间，以及 "not only...but (also)" 并列结构，都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。掌握这类句式后可以直接迁移到大量真题长难句的理解，代表性很强。

The whirlwind that swept through newsrooms harmed everybody, but much of the damage has been concentrated in areas where newspapers are least distinctive.

第5段，第1句

并列句 + 定语从句的组合是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，且定语从句分别修饰主语和介词宾语的配置非常典型，掌握后可直接迁移到大量真题句

So have science and general business reporters.

第5段，第3句

本句是练习倒装结构和成分识别的优质例句。倒装导致主语和谓语位置互换，学习者需要掌握“助动词提前时如何还原主谓”的技巧。同时涉及并列主语和完成时态的省略用法，成分识别训练价值较高。

Foreign bureaus play a crucial role in the newspaper business.

第29题，C

虽然是简单句，但包含了主谓宾三大核心成分、两个前置定语和一个地点状语，成分种类基本齐全，适合作为成分划分的入门练习句，但缺少定语从句、状语从句等复杂成分，训练价值中等偏下

本篇出现的 59 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。

reader A2

n. 读者

本篇5次 · 真题 37 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇4次 · 真题 150 句

profit B1

n. 利润，盈利

本篇3次 · 真题 34 句

revenue B2

n. (公司、组织的) 收入，收益

本篇3次 · 真题 31 句

journalist B1

n. 记者，新闻工作者

本篇3次 · 真题 25 句

advertising B1

n. 广告业

本篇3次 · 真题 20 句

product A2

n. 产品

本篇2次 · 真题 77 句

sign A1

n. 标志

本篇2次 · 真题 42 句

crisis B2

n. 危机

本篇2次 · 真题 33 句

threaten B1

v. 威胁; 恐吓

本篇2次 · 真题 24 句

corporation B2

n. 公司，企业（尤指大型的、有限责任的）

本篇2次 · 真题 19 句

recession C1

n. 经济衰退

本篇2次 · 真题 19 句

stable B1

adj. 稳定的

本篇2次 · 真题 14 句

desperate B2

adj. 绝望的

本篇2次 · 真题 11 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

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次·真题 172 句

economic B2

adj. 经济的

本篇1次·真题 98 句

federal B2

adj. 联邦 (制) 的

本篇1次·真题 81 句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本篇1次·真题 75 句

measure B1

v. 测量

本篇1次·真题 65 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次·真题 63 句

internet A2

n. 互联网

本篇1次·真题 53 句

global B2

adj. 全球的

本篇1次·真题 44 句

current B1

adj. 现在的

本篇1次·真题 41 句

source B1

n. 来源

本篇1次·真题 36 句

further B1

adv. 更远地

本篇1次·真题 34 句

commission B2

n. 佣金

本篇1次·真题 32 句

struggle B1

v. 奋斗

本篇1次·真题 32 句

feature B1

n. 特征

本篇1次·真题 30 句

highly B1

adv. 非常

本篇1次·真题28句

organization B1

n. 组织

本篇1次·真题28句

essential B1

adj. 必不可少的

本篇1次·真题27句

remove A2

v. 移开

本篇1次·真题25句

failure B1

n. 失败

本篇1次·真题24句

indicate B2

v. 表明

本篇1次·真题23句

damage B1

n. 损害

本篇1次·真题20句

harm B1

n. 伤害

本篇1次·真题20句

survive B1

v. 幸存

本篇1次·真题19句

ad A2

n. 广告

本篇1次·真题18句

fully B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次·真题18句

blame B1

v. 责备

本篇1次·真题17句

crucial B2

adj. 至关重要的

本篇1次·真题17句

appropriate B2

adj. 合适的

本篇1次·真题16句

editor B1

n. 编辑

本篇1次·真题16句

neglect B2

v. 忽视;疏忽

本篇1次·真题16句

complain A2

v. 抱怨

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

cooperation B2

n. 合作

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

advertiser B2

n. 广告商

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

routine B1

n. 常规

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

counterpart C1

n. 对应的人或物

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

mix A2

v. 混合

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

concentrate B1

v. 集中注意力

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

launch B1

v. 推出

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

dependent B2

adj. 依靠的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

reliance B2

n. 依赖

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

subscriber B2

n. 订阅者

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

margin B2

n. 页边空白

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

reviewer B2

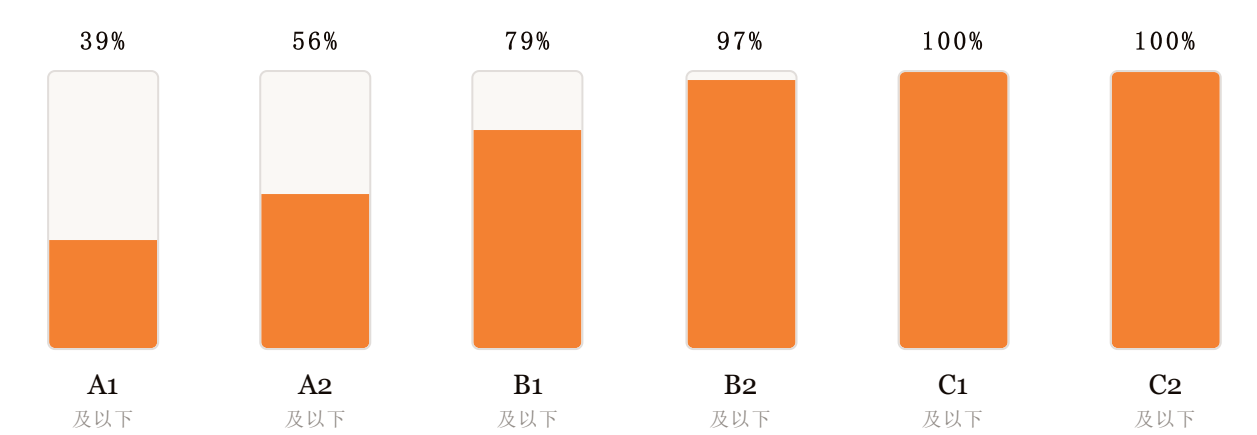
n. 评论者

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

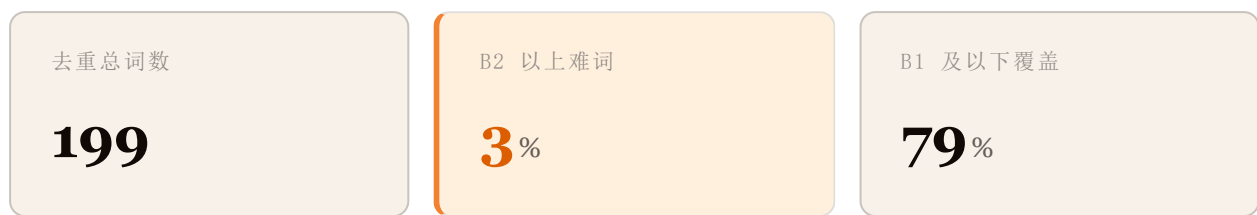
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

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 6 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 199 个 · 末柱为 100%



考研英语二 2011年 · 全卷构成

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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 →
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2011年 考研英语二阅读理解（四选一） 第3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2011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(2011)

Section II Part A (3)

Directions:

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

Text 3

P1 We tend to think of the decades immediately following World War II as a time of prosperity and growth, with soldiers returning home by the millions, going off to college on the G. I. Bill and lining up at the marriage bureaus.

我们倾向于认为二战后的几十年是一个繁荣和增长的时期，数百万士兵返回家园，依靠《退伍军人权利法案》上大学，并在婚姻登记处排队。

P2 But when it came to their houses, it was a time of common sense and a belief that less could truly be more. During the Depression and the war, Americans had learned to live with less, and that restraint, in combination with the postwar confidence in the future, made small, efficient housing positively stylish.

但就住房而言,那是一个崇尚常识、相信少即是多的时代。在大萧条和战争期间,美国人学会了简朴生活,这种克制与战后对未来的信心相结合,使小型高效住宅成为一种时尚。

P3 Economic condition was only a stimulus for the trend toward efficient living. The phrase "less is more" was actually first popularized by a German, the architect Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, who like other people associated with the Bauhaus, a school of design, emigrated to the United States before World War II and took up posts at American architecture schools. These designers came to exert enormous influence on the course of American architecture, but none more so than Mies.

经济状况只是高效生活趋势的一个刺激因素。"少即是多"这句话实际上最早是由一位德国人、建筑师 Ludwig Mies van der Rohe推广的,他像其他与包豪斯设计学院有关的人一样,在二战前移民到美国并在美国建筑学院任职。这些设计师对美国建筑的发展产生了巨大影响,但没有人比Mies的影响更大。

P4 Mies's signature phrase means that less decoration, properly organized, has more impact than a lot. Elegance, he believed, did not derive from abundance. Like other modern architects, he employed metal, glass and laminated wood – materials that we take for granted today but that in the 1940s symbolized the future. Mies's sophisticated presentation masked the fact that the spaces he designed were small and efficient, rather than big and often empty.

Mies的标志性语句意味着,适当组织的少量装饰比大量装饰更有冲击力。他认为,优雅并非源于丰富。像其他现代建筑师一样,他使用金属、玻璃和层压木材——这些材料在今天我们认为理所当然,但在20世纪40年代却象征着未来。Mies精致的呈现掩盖了一个事实,即他设计的空间是小而高效的,而非大而常常空荡的。

P5 The apartments in the elegant towers Mies built on Chicago's Lake Shore Drive, for example, were smaller – two-bedroom units under 1,000 square feet – than those in their older neighbors along the city's Gold Coast. But they were popular because of their airy glass walls, the views they afforded and the elegance of the buildings' details and proportions, the architectural equivalent of the abstract art so popular at the time.

例如,Mies在芝加哥Lake Shore Drive建造的优雅高层公寓——面积不足1000平方英尺的两居室单元——比沿城市Gold Coast的老建筑更小。但它们很受欢迎,因为有通透的玻璃墙、所提供的景观,以及建筑细节和比例的优雅,这是当时流行的抽象艺术在建筑上的对应物。

P6 The trend toward "less" was not entirely foreign. In the 1930s Frank Lloyd Wright started building more modest and efficient houses – usually around 1,200 square feet – than the spreading two-story ones he had designed in the 1890s and the early 20th century.

"少"的趋势并非完全来自国外。20世纪30年代, Frank Lloyd Wright开始建造更简朴高效的住宅——通常在1200平方英尺左右——比他在19世纪90年代和20世纪初设计的开阔的两层住宅要小。

P7 The "Case Study Houses" commissioned from talented modern architects by California Arts & Architecture magazine between 1945 and 1962 were yet another homegrown influence on the "less is more" trend. Aesthetic effect came from the landscape, new materials and forthright detailing. In his Case Study House, Ralph Rapson may have mispredicted just how the mechanical revolution would impact everyday life – few American families acquired helicopters, though most eventually got clothes dryers – but his belief that self-sufficiency was both desirable and inevitable was widely shared.

1945年至1962年间由加州《艺术与建筑》杂志委托才华横溢的现代建筑师设计的"案例研究住宅"是"少即是多"趋势的另一个本土影响因素。美学效果来自景观、新材料和直白的细节处理。在他的案例研究住宅中, Ralph Rapson可能错误预测了机械革命将如何影响日常生活——很少有美国家庭拥有直升机,尽管大多数家庭最终都有了干衣机——但他认为自给自足既可取又不可避免的信念得到了广泛认同。

题目与逐题解析

31. The postwar American housing style largely reflected the Americans'_____.

- [A] prosperity and growth
- [B] efficiency and practicality
- [C] restraint and confidence
- [D] pride and faithfulness

战后美国的住宅风格在很大程度上反映了美国人的_____。

- A) 繁荣与增长 B) 效率与实用性 C) 克制与自信 D) 自豪与忠诚

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 题干 The postwar American housing style largely reflected the Americans' 要求填出原文已经明确陈述的国民品质，选项之间是并列具体名词，不涉及推断或主旨。

【拆句】 题干 The postwar American housing style largely reflected the Americans' 是一个待补全的陈述句，主语 The postwar American housing style，谓语 reflected，宾语缺失需用选项补齐；副词 largely 提示"主要反映"，意味着正确项只需对应原文主要论断，不必覆盖所有细节。

【定位】 During the Depression and the war, Americans had learned to live with less, and that restraint, in combination with the postwar confidence in the future, made small, efficient housing positively stylish.

在大萧条与战争时期，美国人已学会节俭度日；这种克制，加上战后对未来的信心，让小巧而高效的住宅蔚然成风。

【选项】 A) 张冠李戴

prosperity and growth 直接搬自 a time of prosperity and growth，但该短语描述的是"战后整体社会图景"，而非"住宅风格"所反映的国民品质；P2 用 But 转折后才进入住宅话题。

B) 答非所问

efficiency and practicality 描述的是住宅本身的物理属性 small, efficient housing，而题干问的是住宅风格"反映"什么国民品质——属性 ≠ 它所反映的品质。

C) ✓ 正确

that restraint, in combination with the postwar confidence in the future ↔

restraint and confidence

预判中"克制"与"对未来的信心"两个并列名词在 C 项中以 restraint and confidence 形式完整复现，是定位句的标准同义替换。

D) 无中生有

pride and faithfulness 在全文无任何对应表述，restraint 不是 pride，confidence in the future 也不是 faithfulness（忠诚/笃信）。

32. Which of the following can be inferred from Paragraph 3 about the Bauhaus?

- [A] It was founded by Ludwig Mies van der Rohe.
- [B] Its designing concept was affected by World War II.
- [C] Most American architects used to be associated with it.
- [D] It had a great influence upon American architecture.

关于 Bauhaus, 从第3段可以推断出下列哪一项?

- A) 它由 Ludwig Mies van der Rohe 创立。 B) 它的设计理念受到了第二次世界大战的影响。
- C) 大多数美国建筑师曾与它有关联。 D) 它对美国建筑产生了巨大影响。

【答案】 D (推断题)

【判型】 题干 Which of the following can be inferred from Paragraph 3 about the Bauhaus 含有 inferred，明确要求基于原文一步逻辑延伸得出结论。

【拆句】 题干主干 Which of the following can be inferred from Paragraph 3 about the Bauhaus, can be inferred 为被动结构，逻辑主语是答题者；about the Bauhaus 是 inferred 的对象，提醒考生选项中描述的都必须指向 Bauhaus 本身而不是别的对象。

【定位】 These designers came to exert enormous influence on the course of American architecture, but none more so than Mies.

这些设计师对美国建筑的发展进程产生了巨大影响，其中尤以 Mies 为最。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

原文只说 Mies 是"与 Bauhaus 相关的人"之一 like other people associated with the Bauhaus，并未说 Mies 创立了 Bauhaus；事实上是他与 Bauhaus 同人一道移居美国。

B) 偷换概念

原文说 Bauhaus 同人是因二战 emigrated to the United States before World War II——是"人因战争迁徙"，并非"设计理念被战争影响"；理念本身的内容来自第 4 段 Mies 的阐述，与战争无关。

C) 过度推断

原文只说 Bauhaus 同人 took up posts at American architecture schools（在美国建筑学院任职），并未说"大多数美国建筑师都曾与 Bauhaus 有关联"；C 把单向"Bauhaus 人到美国"扩大成"美国大多数建筑师属于 Bauhaus"。

D) ✓ 正确

These designers came to exert enormous influence on the course of American architecture ↔

It had a great influence upon American architecture.

on the course of American architecture ↔ **upon American architecture**

由 These designers 指代 Bauhaus 学派的人，一步推出 Bauhaus 作为学派对美国建筑有巨大影响，正是 D 项的表述。

33. Mies held that elegance of architectural design_____.

- [A] was related to large space
- [B] was identified with emptiness
- [C] was not reliant on abundant decoration
- [D] was not associated with efficiency

Mies认为建筑设计的优雅_____。

A) 与大空间有关 B) 等同于空旷 C) 不依赖于丰富的装饰 D) 与效率无关

【答案】 C （细节题）

【判型】 题干 Mies held that elegance of architectural design 直接问 Mies 已经表达过的看法，选项是对该看法的并列复述，属典型观点细节题。

【拆句】 题干 Mies held that elegance of architectural design 是宾语从句的开头部分，held that 后接选项构成完整 that-从句；考生需把选项与 elegance 主语连成一句完整观点，再回到原文找对应同义表述。

【定位】 Elegance, he believed, did not derive from abundance.

他认为，优雅并非源自堆砌（即丰盛的装饰）。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

原文 P4 末句 Mies's sophisticated presentation masked the fact that the spaces he designed were small and efficient, rather than big and often empty 表明 Mies 设计的空间小而高效，并不与"大空间"挂钩；A 项把优雅与大空间绑定，与原文相反。

B) 与原文相反

原文 rather than big and often empty 明确指出 Mies 的空间不是空的，强调高效不空；B 项却说优雅"等同于空"，与原文截然相反。

C) ✓ 正确

did not derive from abundance ↔ **was not reliant on abundant decoration**

预判"优雅不依赖大量装饰"中的否定、依赖关系、大量装饰三要素，在 C 项中分别由 not、reliant on、abundant decoration 完整对应。

D) 与原文相反

原文 the spaces he designed were small and efficient 直接把 Mies 的设计与"高效"绑定；P2 也强调 small, efficient housing——优雅与高效相关，而非不相关。

34. What is true about the apartments Mies built on Chicago's Lake Shore Drive?

- [A] They ignored details and proportions.
- [B] They were built with materials popular at that time.
- [C] They were more spacious than neighboring buildings.
- [D] They shared some characteristics of abstract art.

关于Mies在芝加哥Lake Shore Drive建造的公寓,下列哪一项是正确的?

- A) 它们忽视了细节和比例。 B) 它们使用了当时流行的材料建造。 C) 它们比邻近建筑更加宽敞。
D) 它们具有抽象艺术的某些特征。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What is true about the apartments Mies built on Chicago's Lake Shore Drive 问"以下关于这些公寓的说法哪一项为真"，选项是并列事实陈述，无推断信号。

【拆句】 题干 What is true about the apartments Mies built on Chicago's Lake Shore Drive 中，Mies built on Chicago's Lake Shore Drive 是省略 that/which 的定语从句，修饰 apartments，把题目对象锁定为芝加哥湖滨大道上的那批公寓，无陷阱。

【定位】 But they were popular because of their airy glass walls, the views they afforded and the elegance of the buildings' details and proportions, the architectural equivalent of the abstract art so popular at the time.

但它们之所以广受欢迎，是因为通透的玻璃幕墙、所拥有的视野以及建筑细节与比例的优雅——这些堪称当时盛行的抽象艺术在建筑领域的对应物。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

原文 P5 末句明确说公寓受欢迎的原因正是 the elegance of the buildings' details and proportions, A 项却说公寓"忽略细节和比例", 与原文截然相反。

B) 偷换概念

原文 P4 说这些材料 in the 1940s symbolized the future, 是"在 1940 年代象征未来"——属于前卫材料, 而非"当时已流行"; B 项把 symbolized the future 偷换成 popular at that time。

C) 与原文相反

原文 two-bedroom units under 1,000 square feet 明确说这些公寓 smaller ... than those in their older neighbors along the city's Gold Coast——比邻居小, 而非"更宽敞"。

D) ✓ 正确

the architectural equivalent of the abstract art so popular at the time ↔

They shared some characteristics of abstract art.

既然这些公寓是抽象艺术在建筑领域的等同物, 必然与抽象艺术共享某些核心特征(如对细节、比例、抽象美感的强调), D 项是定位句最稳妥的下位替换。

35. What can we learn about the design of the "Case Study Houses"?

- [A] Mechanical devices were widely used.
- [B] Natural scenes were taken into consideration.
- [C] Details were sacrificed for the overall effect.
- [D] Eco-friendly materials were employed.

关于"Case Study Houses"的设计,我们能了解到什么?

- A) 机械装置被广泛使用。 B) 自然景观被纳入考虑。 C) 为整体效果牺牲了细节。
D) 采用了环保材料。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What can we learn about the design of the "Case Study Houses" 问的是关于该项目设计的事实信息, 选项均为并列陈述句, 不涉及推断或主旨。

【拆句】 题干 What can we learn about the design of the "Case Study Houses" 主干是 What 引导的特殊疑问句, about the design of the "Case Study Houses" 介词短语限定考察范围; 引号是项目专名, 无陷阱。

【定位】 Aesthetic effect came from the landscape, new materials and forthright detailing.

美学效果来自景观、新材料和朴实的细节处理。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

原文 P7 接着指出 Rapson may have mispredicted just how the mechanical revolution would impact everyday life – few American families acquired helicopters——机械革命的预测并未实现，机械设备并未被"广泛应用"在 Case Study Houses 上；A 项把单一建筑师的失败预测当成项目的实际设计特征。

B) ✓ 正确

Aesthetic effect came from the landscape ↔ **Natural scenes were taken into consideration.**
三要素中的 landscape 在 B 项以 Natural scenes 形式呈现，且 were taken into consideration 与 came from 在逻辑上等价（既然美学源自它，必然被考虑了），是定位句的安全下位替换。

C) 与原文相反

原文 forthright detailing 明确说"朴实/直率的细节处理"是 Case Study Houses 美学的来源之一，细节不仅未被牺牲，反而是亮点；C 项把细节说成"为整体效果而牺牲"，与原文相反。

D) 无中生有

原文只说 new materials（新材料），并未说这些材料是"生态友好的（eco-friendly）"；eco-friendly 是现代语境下的常识投射，文中无任何关于环保属性的描述。

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。

We tend to think of the decades immediately following World War II as a time of prosperity and growth, with soldiers returning home by the millions, going off to college on the G. I. Bill and lining up at the marriage bureaus.

第1段，第1句

本句涵盖主语、谓语、宾语、宾语补足语、定语、状语等多种成分，其中"think of...as..."结构的宾语补足语、后置定语"immediately following World War II"以及"with + 名词 + 现在分词"构成的伴随状语，都是学生容易混淆或划分错误的典型结构，练习价值较高。

The phrase "less is more" was actually first popularized by a German, the architect Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, who like other people associated with the Bauhaus, a school of design, emigrated to the United States before World War II and took up posts at American architecture schools.

第3段，第2句

"主句 + 非限制性定语从句" 结构在四六级和考研阅读中极为常见，且从句内含并列谓语、多种状语和插入成分，高度符合真题长句特征。同位语、后置定语、介词短语状语的组合也是典型考点，掌握后可大量迁移到类似句子。

Elegance, he believed, did not derive from abundance.

第4段，第2句

覆盖主句的主谓宾和从句的主谓状，且主句插入从句中间的结构是值得练习的易错点，能帮助学生识别插入成分和宾语从句的省略连接词，训练价值中等偏上。

In his Case Study House, Ralph Rapson may have mispredicted just how the mechanical revolution would impact everyday life – few American families acquired helicopters, though most eventually got clothes dryers – but his belief that self-sufficiency was both desirable and inevitable was widely shared.

第7段，第3句

并列句加从句嵌套、插入成分打断主干、同位语从句说明抽象名词，这些都是考研和四六级阅读中的高频句式，学习后可迁移到大量类似长难句。

Most American architects used to be associated with it.

第32题，C

简单句中使用被动语态和 "used to" 结构较为常见，是英语阅读中的基础句式，具有一定代表性，但结构过于简单，无复杂从句或特殊句式，典型性中等。

Natural scenes were taken into consideration.

第35题，B

被动语态的简单句在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，尤其在学术或正式语境中频繁出现，掌握后可迁移到类似结构（如 "Measures were adopted"），但本句过于简短、缺少修饰成分，代表性中等。

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。

less

A1

det. 较少的

本篇6次·真题 150 句

design

B1

n. 设计

本篇6次·真题 52 句

material

B1

n. 材料

本篇4次·真题 41 句

efficient

B2

adj. 效率高的

本篇4次·真题 15 句

case

A2

n. 情况

本篇3次·真题 75 句

trend

B1

n. 趋势

本篇3次·真题 40 句

associate

B2

v. 联系

本篇3次·真题 26 句

detail

B1

n. 细节

本篇3次·真题 19 句

effect

A2

n. 影响

本篇2次·真题 80 句

growth

B1

n. 增长

本篇2次·真题 80 句

impact

B2

n. 影响

本篇2次·真题 53 句

housing

B1

n. 住房

本篇2次·真题 41 句

belief

B1

n. 相信

本篇2次·真题 25 句

widely

B1

adv. 广泛地

本篇2次·真题 21 句

efficiency B2

n. 效率

本篇2次·真题 20 句

employ B1

v. 雇用

本篇2次·真题 17 句

phrase B1

n. 短语

本篇2次·真题 17 句

confidence B1

n. 信心

本篇2次·真题 16 句

mechanical B2

adj. 机械的

本篇2次·真题 11 句

prosperity C1

n. 繁荣

本篇2次·真题 11 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次·真题 304 句

economic B2

adj. 经济的

本篇1次·真题 98 句

following B1

adj. 接下来的

本篇1次·真题 91 句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇1次·真题 91 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本篇1次·真题 71 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇1次·真题 61 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本篇1次·真题 57 句

united B1

adj. 联合的

本篇1次·真题 52 句

actually A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本篇1次·真题 42 句

states A1

n. 国家

本篇1次·真题 42 句

affect B1

v. 影响

本篇1次 · 真题 39 句

identify B1

v. 识别

本篇1次 · 真题 37 句

commission B2

n. 佣金

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

overall B1

adj. 总体的

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

largely B2

adv. 主要地

本篇1次 · 真题 30 句

concept B2

n. 概念

本篇1次 · 真题 29 句

landscape B1

n. 风景

本篇1次 · 真题 29 句

reflect B1

v. 反映, 显示

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

related B1

adj. 相关的

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

style A2

n. 方式

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

ignore B1

v. 忽视;不理睬

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

eventually B1

adv. 最终

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

inevitable B2

adj. 必然发生的

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

device B1

n. 设备

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

characteristic B2

n. 特征

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

entirely B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

revolution

B2

n. 革命

本篇1次·真题 15 句

acquire

B2

v. 获得

本篇1次·真题 13 句

enormous

B1

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

properly

B1

adv. 正确地

本篇1次·真题 11 句

depression

B2

n. 抑郁症

本篇1次·真题 10 句

scene

A2

n. 场景

本篇1次·真题 10 句

desirable

B2

adj. 令人向往的

本篇1次·真题 9 句

modest

B2

adj. 谦虚的, 谦逊的

本篇1次·真题 8 句

organize

B1

v. 组织, 安排 (活动、会议等)

本篇1次·真题 8 句

positively

B2

adv. 积极地

本篇1次·真题 8 句

truly

B1

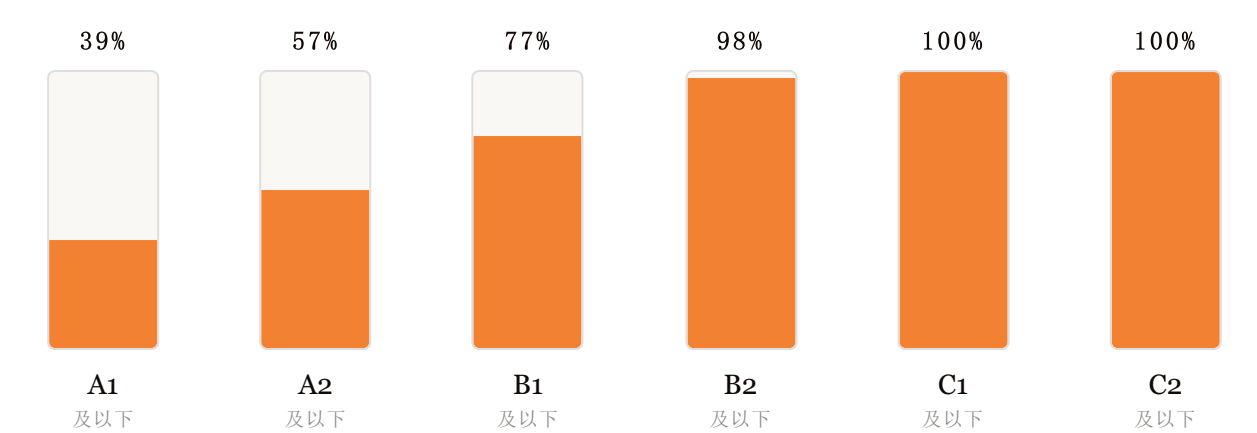
adv. 真正地

本篇1次·真题 8 句

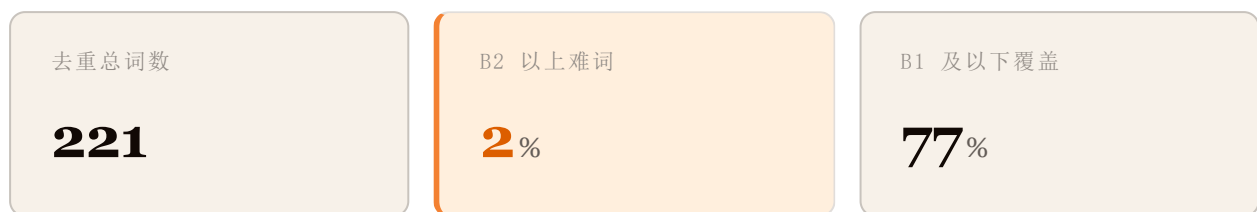
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 221 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **221** 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 5 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 221 个 · 末柱为 100%



考研英语二 2011年 · 全卷构成

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2011年 考研英语二阅读理解（四选一） 第4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2011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(2011)

Section II Part A (4)

Directions:

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

Text 4

P1 Will the European Union make it? The question would have sounded strange not long ago. Now even the project's greatest cheerleaders talk of a continent facing a "Bermuda triangle" of debt, population decline and lower growth.

欧盟能否挺过去？这个问题在不久前听起来还很奇怪。如今，即便是该计划最热情的支持者也在谈论一个面临债务、人口下降和增长放缓这一“百慕大三角”的大陆。

P2 As well as those chronic problems, the EU faces an acute crisis in its economic core, the 16 countries that use the single currency. Markets have lost faith that the euro zone's economies, weaker or stronger, will one day converge thanks to the discipline of sharing a single currency, which denies uncompetitive members the quick fix of devaluation.

除了这些长期问题，欧盟在其经济核心——使用单一货币的16个国家——还面临着一场严重危机。市场已不再相信欧元区经济体，无论强弱，会因共享单一货币的约束而终有一天趋于一致，而单一货币使缺乏竞争力的成员国无法采取货币贬值这一权宜之计。

P3 Yet the debate about how to save Europe's single currency from disintegration is stuck. It is stuck because the euro zone's dominant powers, France and Germany, agree on the need for greater harmonisation within the euro zone, but disagree about what to harmonise.

然而，关于如何拯救欧洲单一货币免于分崩离析的辩论陷入了僵局。之所以陷入僵局，是因为欧元区的主导力量法国和德国在欧元区内需要加强协调一致方面意见相同，但在协调什么方面存在分歧。

P4 Germany thinks the euro must be saved by stricter rules on borrowing, spending and competitiveness, backed by quasi-automatic sanctions for governments that do not obey. These might include threats to freeze EU funds for poorer regions and EU mega-projects, and even the suspension of

a country's voting rights in EU ministerial councils. It insists that economic co-ordination should involve all 27 members of the EU club, among whom there is a small majority for free-market liberalism and economic rigour; in the inner core alone, Germany fears, a small majority favour French interference.

德国认为必须通过更严格的借贷、支出和竞争力规则来拯救欧元，并对不遵守的政府实施准自动制裁。这些制裁可能包括威胁冻结面向贫困地区的欧盟基金和欧盟大型项目，甚至暂停一国在欧盟部长理事会中的投票权。德国坚持认为经济协调应涉及欧盟俱乐部的全部27个成员国，其中支持自由市场自由主义和经济严谨的占微弱多数；德国担心，仅在核心圈内，支持法国式干预的会占微弱多数。

P5 A "southern" camp headed by France wants something different: "European economic government" within an inner core of euro-zone members. Translated, that means politicians intervening in monetary policy and a system of redistribution from richer to poorer members, via cheaper borrowing for governments through common Eurobonds or complete fiscal transfers. Finally, figures close to the French government have murmured, euro-zone members should agree to some fiscal and social harmonisation: e.g., curbing competition in corporate-tax rates or labour costs.

以法国为首的"南方"阵营想要的是不同的东西：在欧元区成员国核心圈内建立"欧洲经济政府"。换句话说，这意味着政治家干预货币政策，以及通过共同欧洲债券或完全的财政转移支付来降低政府借贷成本，从而建立一个从富裕成员国向贫困成员国再分配的体系。最后，接近法国政府的人士私下表示，欧元区成员国应就某些财政和社会协调达成一致：例如，限制企业税率或劳动力成本方面的竞争。

P6 It is too soon to write off the EU. It remains the world's largest trading block. At its best, the European project is remarkably liberal: built around a single market of 27 rich and poor countries, its internal borders are far more open to goods, capital and labour than any comparable trading area. It is an ambitious attempt to blunt the sharpest edges of globalisation, and make capitalism benign.

现在就对欧盟下定论还为时过早。它仍然是世界上最大的贸易集团。在最好的状态下，欧洲计划是非常自由的：围绕一个由27个富国和穷国组成的单一市场建立，其内部边界对商品、资本和劳动力的开放程度远超任何可比的贸易区。这是一次雄心勃勃的尝试，旨在削弱全球化最尖锐的锋芒，使资本主义变得温和。

题目与逐题解析

36. The EU is faced with so many problems that ____.

- [A] it has more or less lost faith in markets
- [B] even its supporters begin to feel concerned
- [C] some of its member countries plan to abandon euro
- [D] it intends to deny the possibility of devaluation

欧盟面临如此多的问题，以至于_____。

- A) 它或多或少对市场失去了信心 B) 即使其支持者也开始感到担忧 C) 它的一些成员国计划放弃欧元
D) 它打算否认贬值的可能性

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 题干 The EU is faced with so many problems that ____ 是一个待补全的事实陈述句，要求回原文找与多重困境对应的客观后果，属于细节题。

【拆句】 The EU is faced with so many problems that ____ 是 so...that 结果状语从句，空格处补的是「问题多到什么程度」的客观结果，并非主观评价，结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 Now even the project's greatest cheerleaders talk of a continent facing a "Bermuda triangle" of debt, population decline and lower growth.

如今，连这个项目最热心的支持者都说，欧洲大陆正面临一个由债务、人口下降和低增长构成的「百慕大三角」。

【选项】 A) **张冠李戴**

原文 Markets have lost faith that the euro zone's economies, weaker or stronger, will one day converge 是「市场对欧元区前景失去信心」，并非 it has more or less lost faith in markets 所说的「欧盟对市场失去信心」，主体与客体被颠倒。

B) **✓ 正确**

even the project's greatest cheerleaders ↔ **even its supporters**

talk of a continent facing a "Bermuda triangle" of debt, population decline and lower growth ↔

begin to feel concerned

even its supporters begin to feel concerned 同时复现了 even 加 supporters 的让步主语和 cheerleaders 把现状称为险境所隐含的担忧情绪，与预判完全吻合。

C) **无中生有**

原文只讨论了如何 save Europe's single currency from disintegration、各方分歧，并未出现任何成员国「计划放弃欧元」的内容。

D) **偷换概念**

原文 sharing a single currency, which denies uncompetitive members the quick fix of devaluation 是说「共用单一货币这一安排本身」剥夺了贬值这条捷径，是欧元机制的客观后果，并非选项 it intends to deny the possibility of devaluation 所说的欧盟主观意图。

37. The debate over the EU's single currency is stuck because the dominant powers ____.

- [A] are competing for the leading position
- [B] are busy handling their own crises
- [C] fail to reach an agreement on harmonisation
- [D] disagree on the steps towards disintegration

关于欧盟单一货币的辩论陷入僵局，因为占主导地位的国家____。

- A) 正在争夺主导地位 B) 正忙于处理自己的危机 C) 未能就协调一致达成协议
D) 在走向解体的步骤上存在分歧

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 题干 because the dominant powers ____ 直接问「因为主导国怎么了」，要的是原文的因果事实，属细节题。

【拆句】 The debate over the EU's single currency is stuck because the dominant powers ____
主句是 the debate is stuck, because 引导原因从句，空格补 dominant powers 的谓语，结构清晰、无陷阱。

【定位】 It is stuck because the euro zone's dominant powers, France and Germany, agree on the need for greater harmonisation within the euro zone, but disagree about what to harmonise.

之所以陷入僵局，是因为欧元区的主导力量法国和德国都同意需要在欧元区内部进行更大程度的协调，但在该协调什么上意见相左。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

原文只说法德是 dominant powers 且对协调内容有分歧，并未出现任何「争夺主导地位」的描写。

B) 无中生有

原文未涉及法德正在处理各自国内危机，are busy handling their own crises 是凭「欧债危机」话题想象的内容。

C) ✓ 正确

disagree about what to harmonise ↔ fail to reach an agreement on harmonisation

选项 fail to reach an agreement on harmonisation 与预判「在协调内容上谈不拢」完全同值，逻辑链严丝合缝。

D) 偷换概念

原文 disagree about what to harmonise 的分歧对象是「该协调什么」，disagree on the steps towards disintegration 把分歧对象偷换成「迈向解体的步骤」，与原文相反——他们讨论的恰恰是如何避免解体。

38. To solve the euro problem, Germany proposed that ____.

- [A] EU funds for poor regions be increased
- [B] stricter regulations be imposed
- [C] only core members be involved in economic co-ordination
- [D] voting rights of the EU members be guaranteed

为了解决欧元问题，德国提议_____。

- A) 增加用于贫困地区的欧盟资金 B) 实施更严格的监管 C) 只有核心成员参与经济协调
D) 保障欧盟成员的投票权

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 题干 Germany proposed that ____ 问德国具体提出了什么主张，要求回原文找客观主张内容，属细节题。

【拆句】 Germany proposed that ____ 是动词 proposed 接 that 宾语从句的结构，宾语从句使用虚拟语气（动词原形），考生需识别选项中的 be increased、be imposed、be involved、be guaranteed 都是虚拟原形，不影响理解。

【定位】 Germany thinks the euro must be saved by stricter rules on borrowing, spending and competitiveness, backed by quasi-automatic sanctions for governments that do not obey.

德国认为，必须通过对借贷、支出和竞争力的更严格规则来拯救欧元，并辅以对不服从政府的准自动制裁。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

原文 These might include threats to freeze EU funds for poorer regions 说德国主张「威胁冻结给穷困地区的欧盟资金」作为制裁手段，EU funds for poor regions be increased 说「增加给穷困地区的资金」，方向完全相反。

B) ✓ 正确

stricter rules on borrowing, spending and competitiveness ↔ **stricter regulations be imposed**
stricter regulations be imposed 既保留 stricter 这一程度词，又用 regulations 同义替换 rules，与预判完全一致。

C) 张冠李戴

原文 economic co-ordination should involve all 27 members of the EU club 明说德国主张「27 国全员协调」，only core members be involved in economic co-ordination 说「只有核心成员参与」，方向相反；这一主张恰恰是法方立场。

D) 与原文相反

原文 the suspension of a country's voting rights in EU ministerial councils 把「暂停投票权」列为德国主张的制裁手段之一，voting rights of the EU members be guaranteed 说「成员投票权应被保障」，正好反着。

39. The French proposal of handling the crisis implies that_____.

- [A] poor countries are more likely to get funds
- [B] strict monetary policy will be applied to poor countries
- [C] loans will be readily available to rich countries
- [D] rich countries will basically control Eurobonds

法国关于处理危机的提议暗示_____。

- A) 贫困国家更有可能获得资金 B) 严格的货币政策将适用于贫困国家 C) 富裕国家将很容易获得贷款
D) 富裕国家将基本上控制欧元债券

【答案】 A (推断题)

【判型】 The French proposal of handling the crisis implies that_____ 中 implies 是典型的推断信号词，要求基于法方主张做合理推断。

【拆句】 The French proposal of handling the crisis implies that_____ 主语是 The French proposal, of handling the crisis 是后置 of 短语作定语，implies 是谓语，that 引导宾语从句，结构清晰、无陷阱。

【定位】 Translated, that means politicians intervening in monetary policy and a system of redistribution from richer to poorer members, via cheaper borrowing for governments through common Eurobonds or complete fiscal transfers.

翻译过来，就是政客介入货币政策、以及通过共同 Eurobonds 让政府以更便宜的成本借款、或通过完全的财政转移，建立一种从富国向穷国再分配的体系。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

a system of redistribution from richer to poorer members, via cheaper borrowing for governments through common Eurobonds or complete fiscal transfers

↔ **poor countries are more likely to get funds**

选项保留「钱流向穷国」的方向，并以 more likely 体现推断而非断言，与定位句、与 implies 的推断要求完美吻合。

B) 张冠李戴

原文从未说要对穷国实施 strict monetary policy；严格规则的论述属于德国方案 stricter rules on borrowing, spending and competitiveness，且对象是所有不服从的政府，并非专门针对穷国。

C) 与原文相反

原文 cheaper borrowing for governments through common Eurobonds 的受益对象是欧元区内核成员国政府整体（尤其是穷国），选项 loans will be readily available to rich countries 把受益对象偷换为「富国」，与原文「从富向穷」方向相反。

D) 过度推断

原文只说 Eurobonds 是 common（共同的）借贷工具，未说其控制权归属富国；rich countries will basically control Eurobonds 是凭「富国出资多到应有控制权」的常识想象，超出定位句一步以上。

40. Regarding the future of the EU, the author seems to feel_____.

- [A] pessimistic
- [B] desperate
- [C] conceited
- [D] hopeful

关于欧盟的未来，作者似乎感到_____。

A) 悲观 B) 绝望 C) 自负 D) 充满希望

【答案】 D （态度题）

【判型】 题干 Regarding the future of the EU, the author seems to feel____ 直接问作者情感倾向，且选项均为情感形容词（pessimistic、desperate、conceited、hopeful），态度题确凿无疑。

【拆句】 Regarding the future of the EU, the author seems to feel____ 句首 Regarding... 是介词短语作话题状语，主句是 the author seems to feel ____, seem to do 是「似乎」，弱化语气，提示选项极性不必走极端，结构无陷阱。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

pessimistic 与作者 too soon to write off 表达的「仍有希望」方向相反；考生若被前五段的困境铺陈先入为主，便会忽视尾段的转折。

B) 与原文相反

desperate (绝望的) 比 pessimistic 更负向、更极端，远超原文情感强度，且方向与作者表态相反。

C) 无中生有

conceited (自负的) 是描述「骄傲、自以为是」的负向人格评价，与作者对欧盟的客观分析与温和肯定毫无关联，原文不存在任何「自夸」迹象。

D) ✓ 正确

It is too soon to write off the EU ↔ **hopeful**

It is an ambitious attempt to blunt the sharpest edges of globalisation, and make capitalism benign

↔ **hopeful**

hopeful 是温和的正向情感词，与作者使用 too soon to write off 这种克制肯定相符——既未走极端 optimistic，也不悲观，体现了 the author seems to feel 中 seems 的语气弱化要求。

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。

The question would have sounded strange not long ago.

第1段，第2句

谓语使用 "would have + 过去分词" 的过去将来完成时虚拟语气，这是时态与语气的双重叠加。对基础较弱的学习者来说，既要理解过去将来完成时的时间关系，又要掌握虚拟语气的假设含义，门槛较高。

It is stuck because the euro zone's dominant powers, France and Germany, agree on the need for greater harmonisation within the euro zone, but disagree about what to harmonise.

第3段，第2句

"主句 + because 原因从句" 是四六级阅读中的高频结构；从句内 "agree... but disagree..." 的并列转折句式也常见于议论文和新闻语境，典型性较强，掌握后可迁移应用。

It insists that economic co-ordination should involve all 27 members of the EU club, among whom there is a small majority for free-market liberalism and economic rigour; in the inner core alone, Germany fears, a small majority favour French interference.

第4段，第3句

分号连接的并列句、宾语从句嵌套定语从句、插入语分隔主谓等结构在四六级和考研真题中都非常常见，掌握本句的结构分析方法可以广泛应用于其他长难句的解析。

Finally, figures close to the French government have murmured, euro-zone members should agree to some fiscal and social harmonisation: e.g., curbing competition in corporate-tax rates or labour costs.

第5段，第3句

本句的结构非常典型:主句带宾语从句(省略 that)、定语修饰主语、同位语解释说明,这些都是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式。尤其是宾语从句省略引导词和用冒号引出同位语的写法,在新闻报道和学术文本中极为常见。掌握这个句子的分析方法可以迁移到大量类似句子上。

It is too soon to write off the EU.

第6段，第1句

"It is + 形容词 + to do" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,广泛用于评价、判断类表达。本句结构完整、用法标准,学会后可直接迁移到大量同类句子,代表性很强。

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。

economic B2

adj. 经济的

本篇5次·真题 98 句

core B1

n. 核心

本篇4次·真题 12 句

fund B2

n. 资金

本篇3次·真题 45 句

crisis B2

n. 危机

本篇3次·真题 33 句

zone B1

n. 区域

本篇3次·真题 11 句

power A2

n. 权力

本篇2次·真题 90 句

policy B1

n. 政策

本篇2次·真题 69 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本篇2次·真题 61 句

project A2

n. 项目

本篇2次·真题 40 句

majority B2

n. 大多数, 大部分

本篇2次·真题 25 句

handle A2

v. 处理

本篇2次·真题 19 句

debate B2

n. 辩论

本篇2次·真题 16 句

region B1

n. 地区

本篇2次·真题 15 句

deny B1

v. 否认

本篇2次·真题 14 句

disagree A2

v. 不同意

本篇2次·真题 14 句

dominant C1

adj. 占主导地位的

本篇2次·真题 12 句

faith B1

n. 信任

本篇2次 · 真题 8 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

system A2

n. 系统

本篇1次 · 真题 107 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次 · 真题 89 句

growth B1

n. 增长

本篇1次 · 真题 80 句

economy B1

n. 经济

本篇1次 · 真题 73 句

rate A2

n. 速度

本篇1次 · 真题 72 句

decline B2

v. 下降

本篇1次 · 真题 56 句

figure A2

n. 数字

本篇1次 · 真题 38 句

available A2

adj. 可获得的

本篇1次 · 真题 35 句

apply A2

v. 申请

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

attempt B1

v. 试图

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

intend B1

v. 打算, 计划

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

threat B1

n. 威胁

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

union B2

n. 工会

本篇1次 · 真题 29 句

regulation B2

n. 规则, 条例

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

possibility B1

n. 可能性

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

imply B2

v. 暗示, 暗指

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

spending A2

n. 开支

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

impose B2

v. 强制实行

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

concerned B1

adj. 担心的

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

propose B1

v. 提议

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

liberal C1

adj. 开明的

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

guarantee B2

n. 保证

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

solve A2

v. 解决 (问题、困难)

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

continent A2

n. 大陆

本篇1次 · 真题 15 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

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

discipline B2

n. 纪律

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

leading B1

adj. 最重要的

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

politician B2

n. 政治家

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

supporter B1

n. 支持者

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

desperate B2

adj. 绝望的

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

proposal B2

n. 提议

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

compete B1

v. 竞争

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

abandon B2

v. 离弃

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

internal B2

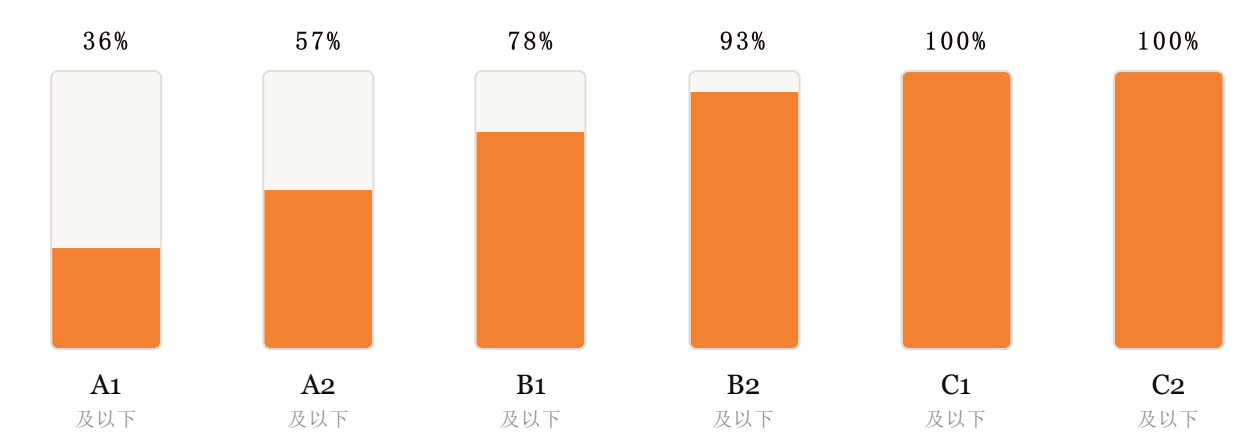
adj. 内部的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 219 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **219** 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 15 个 · 约 7%。



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 219 个 · 末柱为 100%



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）	本题
Section II Part B	多项对应（信息匹配）	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 →

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英语阅读的高频句式,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

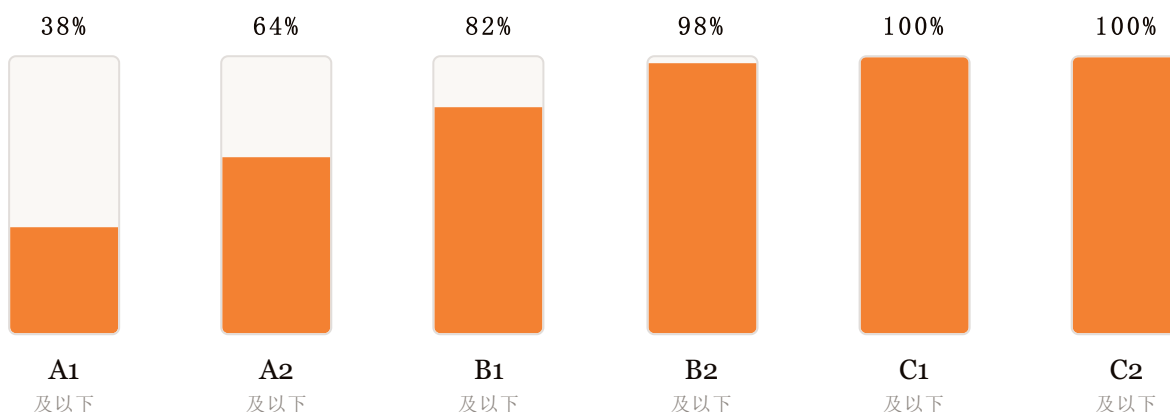
adj. 可移动的

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 →

2011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2011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(2011)

Section III

Directions:

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

P1 Who would have thought that, globally, the IT industry produces about the same volume of greenhouse gases as the world's airlines do – roughly 2 percent of all CO₂ emissions?

P2 Many everyday tasks take a surprising toll on the environment. A Google search can leak between 0.2 and 7.0 grams of CO₂, depending on how many attempts are needed to get the "right" answer. To deliver results to its users quickly, then, Google has to maintain vast data centres around the world, packed with powerful computers. While producing large quantities of CO₂, these computers emit a great deal of heat, so the centres need to be well air-conditioned, which uses even more energy.

P3 However, Google and other big tech providers monitor their efficiency closely and make improvements. Monitoring is the first step on the road to reduction, but there is much more to be done, and not just by big companies.

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 谁能想到，在全球范围内，IT 业产生的温室气体竟然与全世界的航空公司差不多——约占全球二氧化碳排放总量的 2%？

P2 许多日常活动都在对环境造成惊人的损害。一次谷歌搜索可能释放 0.2 至 7.0 克二氧化碳，具体数量取决于为了得到「正确」答案需要尝试多少次。因此，为了快速向用户呈现搜索结果，谷歌不得不在全球各地运营大量数据中心，这些中心里装满了高性能电脑。这些电脑在排放大量二氧化碳的

同时，还会散发大量热量，所以这些数据中心需要良好的空调系统进行降温，而这又会消耗更多能源。

P3 不过，谷歌等大型科技公司也在密切监测自身的能效并不断加以改进。监测只是迈向减排的第一步，但还有许多工作要做，而且这并不只是大公司的事。

【衔接】P1 与 P2 衔接：从「全行业数据」过渡到「日常活动举例」

第一段抛出 roughly 2 percent of all CO2 emissions 的全行业数据，第二段开头 Many everyday tasks take a surprising toll on the environment 顺势把镜头从「行业」拉到「日常活动」。译文段间不必加额外连接词，但第二段首句的「日常活动」要译得有「举例承接」的感觉（如「许多日常活动都在……」），让读者意识到下面要展开例子。

P2 内部：搜索→数据中心→电脑→空调，因果链要用「因此/而这」串起来

To deliver results to its users quickly, then, Google has to maintain vast data centres 里的 then 译为「因此」，承接前句搜索耗能；so the centres need to be well air-conditioned, which uses even more energy 里的 which 拆成「而这又会消耗更多能源」。整段四句之间的「搜索→数据中心→电脑发热→空调耗能」四级因果链，要靠「因此/所以/而这」一路串下来。

P2 与 P3 衔接：「问题严重」转向「正在改进」，让 However 担纲

第二段结尾是问题严重的论调，第三段以 However 起手转到正面动作。译文里这个「然而/不过」必须保留并放段首，让读者一眼看出段间的转折。

P3 内部：「监测→第一步→还远不够→不止大公司」的递进

Monitoring is the first step on the road to reduction 与上一句的「监测能效」一脉相承，译时把「监测」二字与前一句的「监测自身能效」对应起来，避免读者以为这是新概念；末句的 not just by big companies 收束全文，译文用「而且这并不只是大公司的事」点出主旨。

全篇主体：Google 的多次出现避免重复

P1 的「IT 业」、Google、Google and other big tech providers 是同一议题下逐级展开的主体；译文里前两段用「谷歌」即可，第三段为体现「不止谷歌」用「谷歌等大型科技公司」展开，再到末句「大公司」收尾，话题主体顺着扩散开。

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。

【来源】New Statesmen(《新政治家》)2010年6月10日一篇题为The Green IT Myth(绿色IT的神话)的文章。选文话题通俗,语言直白,但考生应注意长句的处理。

【主旨】IT 业碳排惊人，谷歌等巨头正在监测改进，但减排不止靠大公司

开篇用反问点出全球 IT 业的温室气体排放量与航空业相当，约占全球 CO2 排放的 2%，见 the IT industry produces about the same volume of greenhouse gases as the world's airlines do – roughly 2 percent of all CO2 emissions；第二段以谷歌搜索为例展开 IT 业耗能与排放的细节；末段定调为「监测是减排起点、但远远不够，也不止是大公司的事」，见 Monitoring is the first step on the road to reduction, but there is much more to be done, and not just by big companies。全文是中性偏警示的科普议论，作者态度是「问题被低估，需要更广泛行动」。

【术语】 CO2 / greenhouse gases 译法统一

greenhouse gases 与 CO2 emissions 全篇反复出现，统一译作「温室气体」与「二氧化碳 (CO2) 排放」；large quantities of CO2 同样译「大量二氧化碳」，避免一会儿「碳」一会儿「二氧化碳」前后不一。

data centres / centres / computers 的指代链

vast data centres around the world 在下一句被简称为 the centres，再下一句的 these computers 指的正是这些数据中心里 packed with powerful computers 的那批电脑；翻译时把 the centres 还原为「这些数据中心」，these computers 还原为「这些（大功率）电脑」，指代链才不会断。

Google / big tech providers / big companies 的指称承接

Google and other big tech providers 与末句 big companies 是同一拨主体的不同说法，译文里统一处理为「谷歌等大型科技公司 / 这些大公司」，让第三段两句之间的话题连得上。

1. Who would have thought that, globally, the IT industry produces about the same volume of greenhouse gases as the world's airlines do – roughly 2 percent of all CO2 emissions?

【意群】 Who would have thought that, (主句（反问式引导从句）) ★ 采分 → 谁能想到.....

难点：反问语气 + 虚拟过去完成

Who would have thought that 不是真的在问「谁想过」，而是英语里典型的反问式感叹，意思是「谁能想到 / 没人会想到」。考研英语二常用它开篇引出反常事实，译成「谁能想到」或「真没想到」即可，别死译成「谁会想过」。

globally, (插入语（范围状语）) → 在全球范围内

难点：插入语位置要挪

globally 用逗号隔开夹在中间，是限定后面整个比较的「范围」，译文里要提到主语前，译作「在全球范围内」。

the IT industry produces about the same volume of greenhouse gases as the world's airlines do – (that 引导的宾语从句主干 (the same ... as 比较结构)) ★ 采分 → IT 业产生的温室气体体量与世界航空业产生的差不多

难点：the same X as Y 比较结构

the same volume of greenhouse gases as the world's airlines do 是「A 产生的 X 量与 B 产生的一样多」的比较句，as 后面的 do 替代前面的 produces。主体考生容易把 as 当「作为」译错；记住公式：the same N as B do = 「与 B 一样多的 N」，译成「与航空业（产生的）一样多的温室气体」或「与航空业差不多」。

roughly 2 percent of all CO2 emissions? (破折号后同位语（对前面数量的补充说明）) ★ 采分 → ——大约占全部二氧化碳排放的 2%

难点：破折号 = 补充说明

英语里破折号后的内容常是对前文数字 / 概念的进一步解释，相当于「也就是.....」。这里是把「与航空业相当的那个量」具体化为「约占全球 CO2 排放的 2%」。译时保留破折号，或换成「——大约.....」「，即.....」。

【调序】插入语前移、比较句合并、破折号保留

① 把 globally 从逗号插入位置挪到句首，作「在全球范围内」；② the same ... as ... 比较结构在中文里拆成「IT 业产生的温室气体与航空业（产生的）相当」更地道；③ 破折号引出的 roughly 2 percent of all CO2 emissions 保留破折号或换成「——」，作整句的补充。

【译文】 谁能想到，在全球范围内，IT 业产生的温室气体竟然与全世界的航空公司差不多——约占全球二氧化碳排放总量的 2%？

2. Many everyday tasks take a surprising toll on the environment.

【意群】 Many everyday tasks (主语) ★ 采分 → 许多日常任务 / 日常活动

难点: **tasks** 译作「事务 / 活动」更自然

tasks 在这里不是「任务」那种带工作色彩的词，而是泛指人每天都在做的小事（搜个网、发个邮件之类），译作「日常活动 / 日常操作」比生硬的「日常任务」更贴语境。

take a surprising toll on the environment. (谓语 + 宾语 + 介词短语) ★ 采分 → 对环境造成了惊人的损害

难点: **短语 take a toll on = 对.....造成损害**

take a toll on sth 是固定搭配，意思是「对.....造成（不小的）损害 / 代价」，不是字面的「拿走通行费」。surprising 修饰 toll，译成「惊人的（损害） / 不容小觑的（代价）」。考研英语二外刊常用这个短语，记下来后面再见就不慌。

【调序】短句基本可平铺

本句是「主语 + 谓语 + 介词短语」标准结构，中文语序与英文基本一致，不必大动，只需把 surprising 这个形容词位置调顺即可。

【译文】 许多日常活动都在对环境造成惊人的损害。

3. A Google search can leak between 0.2 and 7.0 grams of CO₂, depending on how many attempts are needed to get the "right" answer.

【意群】 A Google search can leak between 0.2 and 7.0 grams of CO₂, (主干) ★ 采分 → 一次谷歌搜索可能排放出 0.2 到 7.0 克二氧化碳

难点: leak 在此是「排放 / 释放」

leak 常见义是「泄漏 (液体、消息)」, 但这里宾语是 CO₂、语境是排放数据, 应取「释放 / 排放出」的引申义。这是典型的熟词僻义: 考研英语二里熟词不一定取最常见那个意思, 要回到「这个词搭什么宾语、放在什么语境」里再定取义。

depending on how many attempts are needed (现在分词作状语 (条件状语)) ★ 采分 → 这取决于需要尝试多少次

难点: depending on = 「视……而定 / 取决于」

depending on 在句末是常见的「条件状语」表达, 中文不说「依赖于」, 要译成「具体取决于 / 视……而定」, 并把它前提到结果之前更顺, 但保留在句末也行。

to get the "right" answer. (to 不定式作目的状语) ★ 采分 → 才能得到「正确」答案

难点: "right" 加引号的玄机

right 上的引号不是装饰, 而是作者对「真正想要的、合适的答案」的修饰性强调——意思是「合心意的、用户真正想找的那个答案」, 不是绝对意义上的正确。中文里保留双引号, 并译成「「合心意的」答案」或「「正确」答案」即可。这类标点细节是考研英语二外刊改写题常给的「态度信号」。

【调序】条件状语前移 / 后置都行, 但目的状语放回 attempts 后

中文里「为了得到答案需要尝试几次」是自然顺序, 所以把 to get the "right" answer 紧跟 attempts 译, 作「为了找到「合心意的」答案需要尝试几次」。整句可以采用「主干, 具体取决于 + 条件从句」的句式, 把 depending on 放到主干之后用逗号引出。

【译文】一次谷歌搜索可能释放 0.2 至 7.0 克二氧化碳, 具体数量取决于为了得到「正确」答案需要尝试多少次。

4. To deliver results to its users quickly, then, Google has to maintain vast data centres around the world, packed with powerful computers.

【意群】 To deliver results to its users quickly, then, (目的状语(句首) + 承上插入语 then) ★ 采分 → 因此, 为了快速向用户提供结果

难点: **then 在此是「因此 / 那么」**

then 在这里不是「然后」表时间, 而是承接上一句「搜索会排放 CO2」、表「由此可见」的逻辑词, 译成「因此 / 所以 / 那么」。这是考研英语二里典型的逻辑连接词陷阱: 同一个 then, 时间义和因果义都有, 要看上下文。

Google has to maintain vast data centres around the world, (主句) ★ 采分 → 谷歌必须在世界各地维护庞大的数据中心

难点: **vast 与 maintain 的搭配语义**

vast 修饰 data centres, 强调「规模庞大 / 数量众多」; maintain 在此不是「维持」那种抽象义, 而是「运营 / 维护」实体设施的具体义, 译作「在全球各地建设并运营庞大的数据中心」更贴。

packed with powerful computers. (过去分词作后置定语(修饰 data centres)) ★ 采分 → 里面装满了大功率电脑

难点: **packed with = 「(里面) 塞满 / 装满」**

packed with 是过去分词作后置定语, 相当于一个被动定语从句 which are packed with; 不译「被塞满」, 可译为主动「里面装满了 / 塞满了.....」。powerful computers 这里是技术语境中的「高性能 / 大功率电脑」, 不是「强大的电脑」这种空话。

【调序】 目的状语前置 + 后置定语提前

① To deliver results 这一目的状语本就在句首, 中文直接译「为了.....」放最前; ② packed with powerful computers 是后置定语, 按汉语习惯前移到 data centres 前面, 译成「内部配备大量高性能电脑的庞大数据中心」也行, 但更顺的处理是拆成两句: 「在全球各地运营庞大的数据中心, 里面装满了高性能电脑」。

【译文】 因此, 为了快速向用户呈现搜索结果, 谷歌不得不在全球各地运营大量数据中心, 这些中心里装满了高性能电脑。

5. While producing large quantities of CO₂, these computers emit a great deal of heat, so the centres need to be well air-conditioned, which uses even more energy.

【意群】 While producing large quantities of CO₂, (while 引导的现在分词状语 (让步 / 伴随)) ★ 采分 → 在产生大量二氧化碳的同时

难点: **while 在此是「在.....同时」**

while 既能表「虽然」(让步), 也能表「在.....的同时」(伴随); 本句两个动作(产生 CO₂ / 发出大量热量)并存且都是负面后果, 所以取「在.....的同时 / 一边.....一边.....」更贴。译成「虽然」也通, 但语气过于转折。

these computers emit a great deal of heat, (主句) ★ 采分 → 这些电脑还会散发出大量热量

难点: **these computers 指代回填**

these computers 指的是上一句 packed with powerful computers 里那批高性能电脑, 翻译时把指代关系译清楚——「这些电脑(指数据中心里那批高性能电脑)」, 不要让读者不知道「这些」指谁。emit a great deal of heat 是「散发 / 发出大量热量」。

so the centres need to be well air-conditioned, (so 引导结果状语从句 (被动语态)) ★ 采分 → 所以这些(数据)中心需要良好的空调降温

难点: **被动语态汉化 + the centres 指代**

the centres 承接上一句的 vast data centres around the world, 译时还原为「这些数据中心」, 指代链才不断。need to be well air-conditioned 是「需要被良好地空调降温」这种被动结构, 中文不说「被空调」, 要改成主动或无主句: 「需要良好的空调系统降温 / 需要良好通风降温」。well 在这里不是「好」, 而是「充分 / 良好地」修饰程度。

which uses even more energy. (which 引导非限定性定语从句 (修饰前一整句 / air-conditioned 这件事)) ★ 采分 → 而这又消耗了更多的能源

难点: **which 指代前面一整件事**

这个 which 不是回指 the centres, 而是指前面整件事「需要良好空调降温」。这是非限定性定语从句的常见用法: which = 「这(件事)」。译成「而这又会消耗更多能源」, 并用「又」呼应递进。even more 是「更多」, 强调在原有耗能基础上叠加。

【调序】 状语前置 + 非限定从句拆成独立小句

① While 引导的伴随状语放主句前, 译成「在.....的同时」; ② so 结果句保留连接「因此 / 所以」; ③ which 引导的非限定从句拆出来译作独立小句「而这又会消耗更多能源」, 用「这」回指前文事件——这是非限定性定语从句最稳妥的汉化路。

【译文】 这些电脑在排放大量二氧化碳的同时, 还会散发大量热量, 因此这些数据中心需要良好的空调系统进行降温, 而这又会消耗更多能源。

6. However, Google and other big tech providers monitor their efficiency closely and make improvements.

【意群】 However, (段首转折连接词) ★ 采分 → 然而 / 不过

难点: 段首 However 暗示态度转向

前两段都在讲「IT 业耗能、谷歌也是排放大户」, 段首 However 标志作者要转到「正面动作」——谷歌等大公司在监测改进。这种段首转折词, 是考研英语二外刊里非常典型的「态度信号」, 译时一定要保留「然而 / 不过」。

Google and other big tech providers (并列主语) ★ 采分 → 谷歌和其他大型科技公司

难点: big tech providers = 大型科技公司

providers 字面是「提供者」, 在 big tech 语境里指「(科技服务的) 提供商」, 整体译作「大型科技公司 / 科技巨头」更地道, 不要直译「大科技提供者」。

monitor their efficiency closely (并列谓语 1) ★ 采分 → 密切监测自身效率

难点: their 指代 + closely 程度

their 回指 Google and other big tech providers, 译成「自身的 / 自己的」效率即可。

closely 在这里是「密切地 / 严密地」, 不是「靠近」。efficiency 在节能减排语境里指「(能源使用) 效率」, 可译为「能效 / 效率」。

and make improvements. (并列谓语 2) → 并不断改进

难点: make improvements 抽象名词具体化

improvements 是抽象名词, 直译「做出改进」也通, 但更顺的是动词化「不断改进 / 加以改进」。

【调序】 汉语并列直译即可

本句结构与中文几乎一一对应: 「然而, 主语 + 谓语1 + 并 + 谓语2」, 无需大调, 把 closely 这个程度副词译成「密切地」放谓语前即可。

【译文】 不过, 谷歌等大型科技公司也在密切监测自身的能效并不断加以改进。

7. Monitoring is the first step on the road to reduction, but there is much more to be done, and not just by big companies.

【意群】 Monitoring is the first step on the road to reduction, (并列分句 1 (主干)) ★ 采分 → 监测只是减排之路上的第一步

难点: on the road to = 「通往.....的道路上」

on the road to reduction 是常见比喻, 「在通往减排(这一目标)的路上」; reduction 此处省略了宾语, 根据语境补出「减排 / 减少(温室气体)」。把抽象名词 reduction 具体化为「减排」, 是考研英语二翻译的常见处理。

but there is much more to be done, (but 引导的转折分句 (there be 句型 + 不定式被动)) ★ 采分 → 但是还有许多事情要做

难点: there is much more to be done 句型

there is + 比较级 + to be done 是英语的固定结构, 意思「还有更多 / 还有许多要做」。to be done 是被动不定式, 中文转主动「还有很多事要做 / 需要去做」即可。much more 不是「更多」那种比较, 而是「还有许多」的强调。

and not just by big companies. (省略补充 (and 引出 not just by ... 作 done 的施动者)) ★ 采分 → 而且不只是大公司(要做)

难点: 省略 + by 短语回指被动

这部分完整结构是 "and (it is) not just (to be done) by big companies"——省略了主句, by 短语回指上一分句的被动 to be done, 意思「要做的事不只是大公司去做」, 或者说「不只是大公司的事」。这是考研英语二段落翻译的高频陷阱: 英语里常用省略, 中文要把意思补全。

【调序】 三分句保留原序, 按汉语习惯做小调整

中文里「A 是第一步, 但 B 还有很多要做, 而且不止 C」的语序顺。只需把 reduction 补出宾语「减排」、把 be done 转主动、把末句 not just by ... 补出主语「这件事不只是大公司的事 / 不只是大公司要做」。

【译文】 监测只是迈向减排的第一步, 但还有许多工作要做, 而且这并不只是大公司的事。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

7 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。

Who would have thought that, globally, the IT industry produces about the same volume of greenhouse gases as the world's airlines do – roughly 2 percent of all CO2 emissions?

第1段，第1句

反问句配合宾语从句是英语学术和媒体文章中常见的修辞手法，用于引出令人意外的事实；宾语从句内嵌套比较结构 "the same... as..." 和同位语，也是考试中高频出现的复杂句式；整体结构具有很强的代表性，掌握后可以迁移到大量类似句子。

Many everyday tasks take a surprising toll on the environment.

第2段，第1句

结构具有一定代表性但不算高频难点。主谓宾加状语的简单句是英语基本句型之一，在四六级和考研阅读中常见，但此类简单句通常不是考点重心，真题更侧重复杂句式（定语从句、状语从句、并列复合句等），本句作为句式代表性中等。

A Google search can leak between 0.2 and 7.0 grams of CO2, depending on how many attempts are needed to get the "right" answer.

第2段，第2句

句子结构在考试中较为常见：主句加条件或依据说明的从句，且从句使用被动语态和疑问词引导，这是典型的科技、说明文类句式。掌握这种结构后，可以迁移到大量类似的说明性、因果关系的句子中，实用性较强。

To deliver results to its users quickly, then, Google has to maintain vast data centres around the world, packed with powerful computers.

第2段，第3句

简单句配合不定式目的状语和分词短语定语是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，"has to" 表示义务或必要性的用法也很常见，学生掌握这种结构后可以迁移到大量类似句子的分析中

While producing large quantities of CO2, these computers emit a great deal of heat, so the centres need to be well air-conditioned, which uses even more energy.

第2段，第4句

"While" 引导的状语从句、"so" 连接的因果并列句、"which" 引导的非限制性定语从句都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，本句将三者组合在一起，具有很强的代表性和复用价值。

However, Google and other big tech providers monitor their efficiency closely and make improvements.

第3段，第1句

简单句配合并列谓语是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式,掌握后可以迁移到类似结构的句子,但本句结构过于简单,不涉及从句、复杂修饰或特殊句式,代表性一般。

Monitoring is the first step on the road to reduction, but there is much more to be done, and not just by big companies.

第3段，第2句

并列句 + there be 句型是四六级与考研常考句式,转折逻辑与不定式作定语的用法在真题中高频出现,学习后可广泛迁移

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 20 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。

centre A2

n. 中心;中央

本篇2次 · 真题 16 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本篇1次 · 真题 304 句

data B1

n. 数据

本篇1次 · 真题 80 句

user A2

n. 使用者

本篇1次 · 真题 52 句

tech B1

n. 技术

本篇1次 · 真题 38 句

quickly A2

adv. 快速地

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

attempt B1

v. 试图

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

maintain B1

v. 维持

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

powerful B1

adj. 强大的

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

efficiency B2

n. 效率

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

improvement B1

n. 改进

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

provider B2

n. 供应者

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

reduction B2

n. 减少

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

roughly B1

adv. 大约, 大概

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

vast B2

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

emission B2

n. 排放物

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

closely B1

adv. 紧密地

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

surprising A2

adj. 令人惊讶的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

volume B1

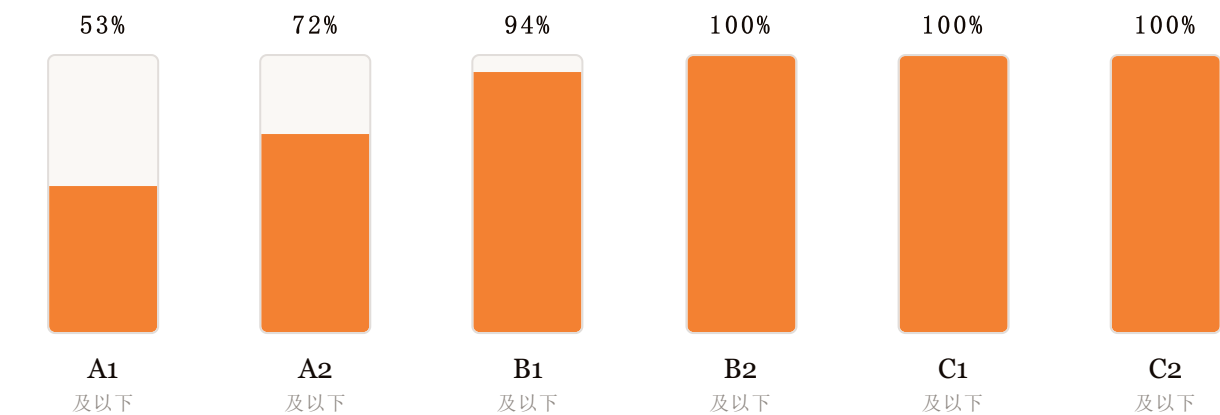
n. 音量

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

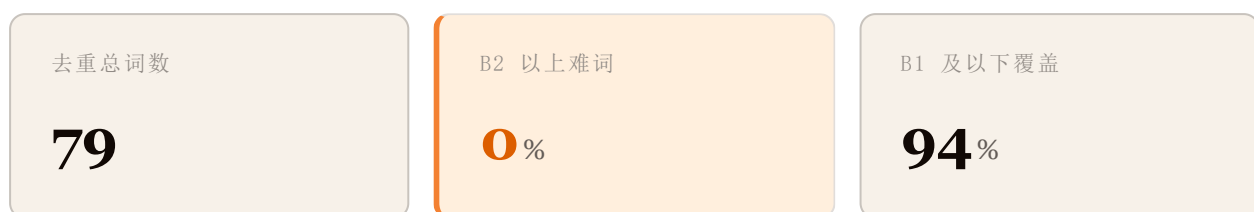
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

英文原文 79 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

英文原文去重后共 **79** 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 0 个 · 约 0%。



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 79 个 · 末柱为 100%



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）	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 →

2011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2011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(2011)

Section IV Part A

Directions:

Suppose your cousin Li Ming has just been admitted to a university. Write him/her a letter to

1)congratulate him/her, and

2)give him/her suggestions on how to get prepared for university life. 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·109 词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

Dear Li Ming,

I am delighted to learn that you have been admitted to your ideal university. Please accept my warmest congratulations on this well-deserved achievement.

As you look forward to campus life, I would like to share some suggestions. First, you may read a few books related to your major in advance, so that you can adapt to your courses more easily. Besides, try to develop the ability to live independently, such as managing your own time and money. What's more, it would be wise to make a plan for both study and social activities. I am sure you will enjoy a wonderful university life.

Yours, Zhang Wei

【参考译文】

亲爱的李明：

得知你已被理想的大学录取，我非常高兴。请接受我对你这份当之无愧的成就致以最诚挚的祝贺。

在你憧憬大学生活之际，我想给你几点建议。第一，你可以提前读几本与专业相关的书，这样能更轻松地适应课程。此外，试着培养独立生活的能力，比如管理好自己的时间和钱财。还有，为学习和社交活动都做个计划，会是明智之举。我相信你一定会享受精彩的大学生活。

此致 张伟

【第 1 段】称呼顶格。开头 Dear Li Ming, 顶格写、直呼表亲名字，落实称呼块，并定下亲切基调。

【第 2 段】报喜 + 道贺。用 I am delighted to learn... 报喜、Please accept my warmest congratulations... 正式道贺，两句坐实祝贺任务，对应蓝图里的『先报喜再道贺』。

【第 3 段】过渡词分三条。First / Besides / What's more 各领一条建议（读专业书、练独立生活、规划学习社交），末句 I am sure you will... 祝愿收尾，条理清楚、可操作。

【第 4 段】署 Zhang Wei。Yours, 换行 Zhang Wei，遵守不署真名的硬性要求，也没写地址。

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

祝贺 + 给建议

本信要一次办两件事：congratulate him/her（祝贺李明被大学录取）和 give him/her suggestions on how to get prepared for university life（就如何为大学生活做准备给出建议），任一漏写即要点残缺。

读者 • 语域

写给表亲的私信

收信人是 your cousin Li Ming，也就是自己的表亲，关系亲近，所以用亲切真诚的口吻、家常而不失礼貌，别写成商务或公文那样过分正式；结尾按题目要求署 Zhang Wei，绝不署自己真名。

中心立意

贺其录取并助其备战大学

本信交际目的：既真诚祝贺李明 just been admitted to a university，又给出实在的准备建议，让这封信既有情、又有用。

要展开的要点

1. 表达祝贺与喜悦

针对 congratulate him/her, 开门见山道贺, 并点出替他/她高兴的心情。

2. 建议一: 提前读专业书

为落实 give him/her suggestions on how to get prepared for university life, 第一条建议提前阅读专业相关书籍, 以便更快适应课程。

3. 建议二: 练独立生活

第二条建议培养独立生活能力, 比如自己管理时间和钱财。

4. 建议三: 规划学习与社交

第三条建议提前为学习和社交活动做好规划, 让大学生活有条不紊。

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 Li Ming, 加逗号, 确定收信人为表亲、定下亲切基调。

第 2 段 祝贺段

表达对李明 just been admitted to a university 的欣喜与祝贺, 落实祝贺任务。

第 3 段 建议段

集中给出为大学生活做准备的 2~3 条具体建议, 末尾一句美好祝愿收尾。

第 4 段 落款

写礼貌结束语 Yours, 换行署 Zhang Wei, 遵守 Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter.

第 1 段 Dear Li Ming,

直接称呼表亲 your cousin Li Ming, 写作 Dear Li Ming, 即可。

书信称呼 · Dear + (收信人名), (写给亲友直接用名字、加逗号后换行写正文)

第 2 段 为录取道贺

就李明 just been admitted to a university 表达欣喜并送上祝贺, 落实 congratulate him/her.

报喜引出 · I am delighted to learn that you have + (喜讯) .

正式道贺 · Please accept my warmest congratulations on + (这项成就) .

第 3 段 三条备战建议

落实 give him/her suggestions on how to get prepared for university life: 提前读专业书以适应课程、练习独立生活如管理时间和钱、规划好学习与社交, 末尾祝他/她享受大学生活。

引出建议 · I would like to share some suggestions + (关于某事) .

分条过渡 · First, + (建议一) . Besides, + (建议二) . What's more, + (建议三) .

结尾祝愿 · I am sure you will + (美好祝愿) .

第 4 段 Yours, Zhang Wei

按 Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter 的要求, 落款写 Yours, 换行 Zhang Wei, 不署真名、也不写地址。

书信落款 · Yours, / Best wishes, + 换行 + (题目规定的署名)

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

两任务须齐全

必须同时覆盖 congratulate him/her 与 give him/her suggestions on how to get prepared for university life，且建议要具体，只写祝贺、或建议空泛，都会失内容分。

结构连贯

分段 + 过渡词

祝贺与建议分成两段，建议内部用 First、Besides、What's more 衔接，切忌把整封信挤成一大段。

语言准确

时态与搭配

be admitted to、get prepared for 这类搭配要用对，谈还没发生的大学生活用将来或建议口吻，避免中式逐字直译。

字数格式

约百词 + 不写地址

篇幅按 You should write about 100 words 控制，祝贺简短、建议展开；并遵守 Do not write your address，别拿地址和寒暄注水。

典型低分写法 • 反面示例与改法

落款署真名

反面示例：结尾写成 Yours, Li Hua（署上自己的真实姓名）——这直接违反不许署真名的要求。修正：落款改为 Yours, Zhang Wei。

建议空泛

反面示例：You should get well prepared for your university life.（等于什么都没说）。修正：You may read a few books related to your major in advance so that you can adapt to your courses more easily.

大段说理

反面示例：University life is a crucial stage that shapes one's future, and independence plays a significant role in it...（整段议论说理）。修正：改成直接建议——Besides, try to develop the ability to live independently, such as managing your own time and money.

地址客套注水

反面示例：开头堆 I hope this letter finds you well. How is the weather in your city? 还在信里写上寄信地址。修正：删掉寒暄与地址，开头直接道贺，把词数留给建议。

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）	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 →

2011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2011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(2011)

Section IV Part B

Directions:

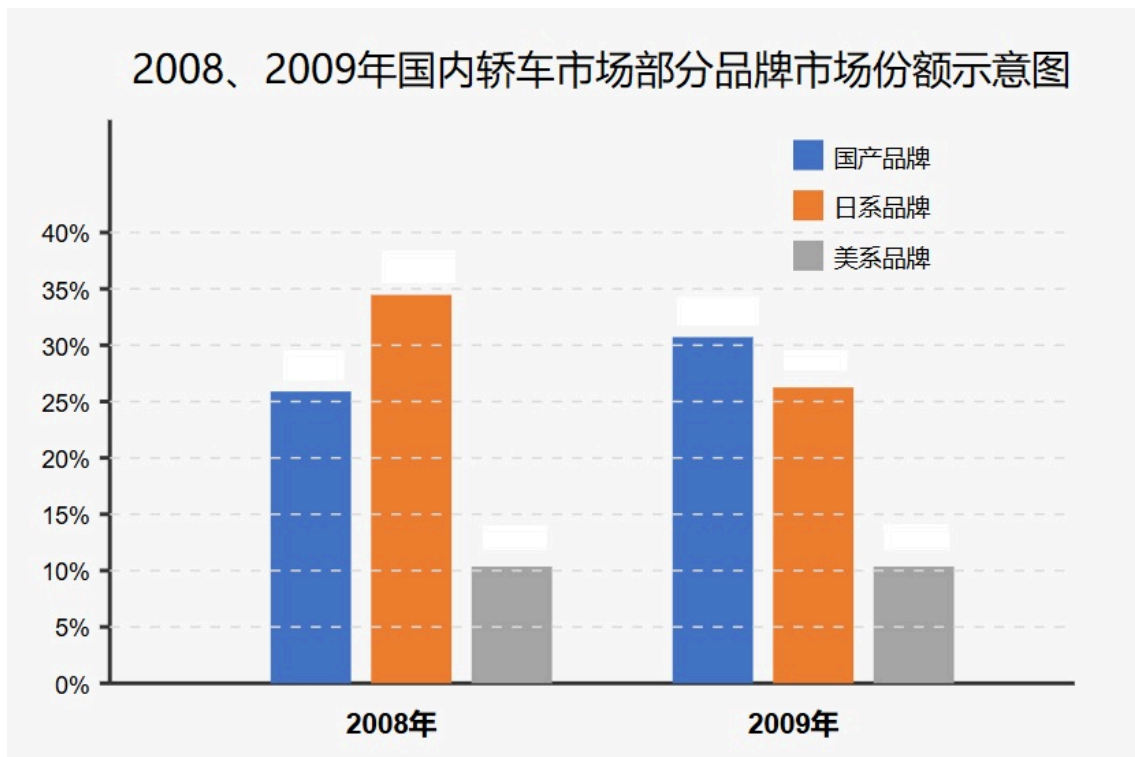
Write an essay based on the following chart. In your writing, you should

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·166词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

The bar chart clearly illustrates the changes in the market shares of three types of car brands in China's domestic sedan market over two years, 2008 and 2009. As is shown, domestic brands climbed from slightly above 25% to over 30%, while the share of Japanese brands dropped sharply from just below 35% to just above 25%. By contrast, American brands remained stable at slightly over 10%.

Several factors may account for this striking shift. On the one hand, the rising share of domestic brands reflects the growing competitiveness and improving quality of Chinese carmakers, which have won more trust from cost-conscious consumers. On the other hand, the decline of Japanese brands may be attributed to intensified competition and consumers' changing preferences.

In my view, this trend is encouraging. It signals that national industries are gaining ground through innovation and better value. To maintain this momentum, domestic manufacturers should keep investing in technology and after-sales service, so as to secure a firmer foothold in the market.

【参考译文】

这张柱状图清晰地展示了 2008 与 2009 两年间，中国国内轿车市场上三类汽车品牌市场份额的变化。如图所示，国产品牌从略高于 25% 升至超过 30%，而日系品牌的份额则从略低于 35% 大幅下降到略高于 25%。相比之下，美系品牌基本稳定在略高于 10% 的水平。

造成这一显著变化可能有若干原因。一方面，国产品牌份额的上升，反映出中国车企竞争力增强、质量提升，从而赢得了注重性价比的消费者更多的信任。另一方面，日系品牌的下滑，或许可归因于竞争的加剧以及消费者偏好的改变。

在我看来，这一趋势令人鼓舞。它表明民族工业正凭借创新和更高的性价比逐步赢得市场。为了保持这一势头，国产厂商应继续投入技术研发与售后服务，从而在市场中站稳更牢固的脚跟。

【第 1 段】描述段落总括加数据。开头 The bar chart clearly illustrates... 一句概述图表，随后 climbed from... while... dropped sharply 一升一降对照，再用 By contrast 交代美系持平，正是第一段『先总括再挑数据』的方法，完成 interpret the chart。

【第 2 段】原因段两面归因。用 Several factors may account for... 引出，再 On the one hand / On the other hand 分写国产升与日系降的原因，每条都扣住图里的变化，落实『一因一果扣住数据』的原因段方法。

【第 3 段】评论段表态加建议。In my view, this trend is encouraging 亮明态度，It signals that... 点出意义，最后 To maintain this momentum... should... 给出建议收尾，回应 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 + 评论两步走

本题要写的是一篇看图作文，核心任务只有两件：先 interpret the chart（把柱状图的数据走向说清楚），再 give your comments（就这走向谈原因、意义或建议）。一句话钉死：用数据讲出国内轿车市场三类品牌份额两年间的变化，并给出自己的评价。缺了哪一件都算任务不全。

读者 · 语域

面向阅卷人的正式书面语

题目 based on the following chart 是纯图表议论文，没有指定读者、也不需要称呼和落款，语域按正式书面英语处理即可：不用口语缩写、不加俚语，用 illustrate、account for、in my view 这类中性偏正式的表达。既不必写信件格式，也别整成聊天口吻。

配图要读出

日系大跌、国产上升、美系持平

图名为 2008、2009 年国内轿车市场部分品牌市场份额示意图。最值得写的对比是：日系品牌份额明显下滑——“日系品牌”的柱状高度略低于 35%（2008），到“日系品牌”的柱状高度略高于 25%（2009）；国产品牌稳步上升——“国产品牌”的柱状高度略高于 25%（2008）升到“国产品牌”的柱状高度略高于 30%（2009）；美系品牌两年几乎不变，“美系品牌”的柱状高度略高于 10%。一升一降一平，就是全篇的骨架。

中心立意

国产崛起、日系退潮值得肯定

全篇中心：2008 到 2009 年国内轿车市场上，国产品牌份额上升、日系品牌明显下降、美系品牌基本持平；我认为这一此消彼长反映了国产车竞争力增强，是可喜的趋势。这句话既覆盖 interpret the chart 的数据面，又亮出 give your comments 的态度面。

要展开的要点

1. 概括三类品牌份额走向

第一个要点是把图读成一句总括 + 代表数据：国产上升、日系下降、美系持平，挑最显著的一组数据坐实，如日系从“日系品牌”的柱状高度略低于35% 降到“日系品牌”的柱状高度略高于25%，别六个数字全铺。

2. 分析升降背后的原因

第二个要点解释为什么：国产份额上升，源于自主品牌质量和性价比提升、赢得消费者信任；日系下降，可归于市场竞争加剧和消费者偏好变化。原因必须扣着图里的升与降，不能泛谈套话。

3. 表态并给一句建议

第三个要点落到评价：这一趋势令人鼓舞，说明民族工业靠创新站稳脚跟；再补一句建议——国产厂商继续投入技术与售后，以巩固市场地位。回应 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 描述图表总趋势

第一段：一句话点明图表主题，再概括三类品牌份额的整体走向（国产升、日系降、美系平），挑最显著数据支撑，对应 interpret the chart。

第 2 段 分析升降原因

第二段：承接描述，分析份额此消彼长背后的原因——国产为何升、日系为何降，每条都回指图里的变化。

第 3 段 表态与建议

第三段：给出个人看法并落一句建议或展望，收束全篇，对应 give your comments。

第 1 段 三类品牌份额一升一降一平

本段落点：国产品牌从略高于 25% 升到略高于 30%，日系品牌从略低于 35% 跌到略高于 25%，美系品牌两年都在略高于 10% 基本不变，对应图名 2008、2009 年国内轿车市场部分品牌市场份额示意图。

开篇概述图表 · The bar chart clearly illustrates the changes in ... over ... (用一句说清图在比什么、跨哪个时段)

总括升降趋势 · As is shown, ... climbed from ... to ..., while ... dropped sharply from ... to ... (一升一降对照写)

补充持平项 · By contrast, ... remained stable at ... (用 By contrast 引出基本没变的一项)

第 2 段 国产升因质量性价比、日系降因竞争偏好

本段落点：国产份额上升，因自主品牌竞争力和质量提升、赢得注重性价比的消费者；日系份额下降，因市场竞争加剧和消费者偏好改变。两条都回指第一段里的升与降。

引出原因 · Several factors may account for this striking shift. (用 account for 引出对趋势的解释)

分列两面原因 · On the one hand, ...; on the other hand, ... (一面写涨的原因、一面写跌的原因)

归因表达 · ... may be attributed to ... (把某个变化归到某个具体原因上)

第 3 段 肯定趋势并建议持续投入

本段落点：这一趋势令人鼓舞，说明民族工业靠创新和性价比赢得市场；建议国产厂商继续投入技术和售后，以巩固份额。回应 give your comments。

亮明个人看法 · In my view, this trend is encouraging / worrying because ... (先给判断再给理由)

点明意义 · It signals that ... (把趋势上升到它说明了什么)

给建议收尾 · To maintain this momentum, ... should ..., so as to ... (用目的状语收出一句建议)

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

读图与评论两块都要有

本题必须同时有『读图』（国产升、日系降、美系平的数据描述）和『评论』（原因 + 态度 + 建议）两块；漏掉评论或只发感想不读图，都会因任务缺失丢大分。

结构连贯

三段分工要清爽

本题三段分工要清爽：第一段别掺原因，第二段别再堆数据，第三段落到建议收尾；用 while、on the other hand、to maintain 这类词把升降、因果、建议串起来。

语言准确

描述时态统一、搭配别错

本题描述 2008、2009 的份额建议统一用一般现在时叙述图示事实，或统一过去时；关键词 illustrate、account for、be attributed to 的拼写和搭配别写错。

字数格式

过下限、纯议论文格式

本题只有下限没有上限，务必超过要求的最低词数，但也别为凑数重复啰嗦；正文是纯三段议论文，不要加 Dear... / Yours 这类信件格式。

典型低分写法 · 反面示例与改法

全文只念数据无观点

反面示例：『In 2008 Japanese brands were about 35%. In 2009 they were about 25%. Domestic brands were 25% and then 30%.』——通篇罗列数字、没有任何评论。改法：先一句总括

『Japanese brands dropped sharply while domestic brands rose steadily』，再补一句原因和个人看法。

六个数字平铺无总括

反面示例：把 25%、35%、10%、30%、25%、10% 六个数字挨个写一遍、不作概括。改法：

『Domestic brands climb while Japanese brands fall markedly, and American brands stay flat at around 10%.』一句总括加代表数据即可。

空谈套话不扣数据

反面示例：『With the rapid development of the economy, everything is changing all the time.』

——和轿车品牌份额毫无关系。改法：『The rising share of domestic brands reflects the improving quality of Chinese carmakers.』把原因绑到国产上升上。

同句时态跳变

反面示例：『Domestic brands climb from 25% and Japanese brands dropped to 25%.』——climb

现在时、dropped 过去时混用。改法：统一现在时『Domestic brands climb from around 25% while Japanese brands drop to about 25%.』

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）	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