

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 But the discussions now seem out of date.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

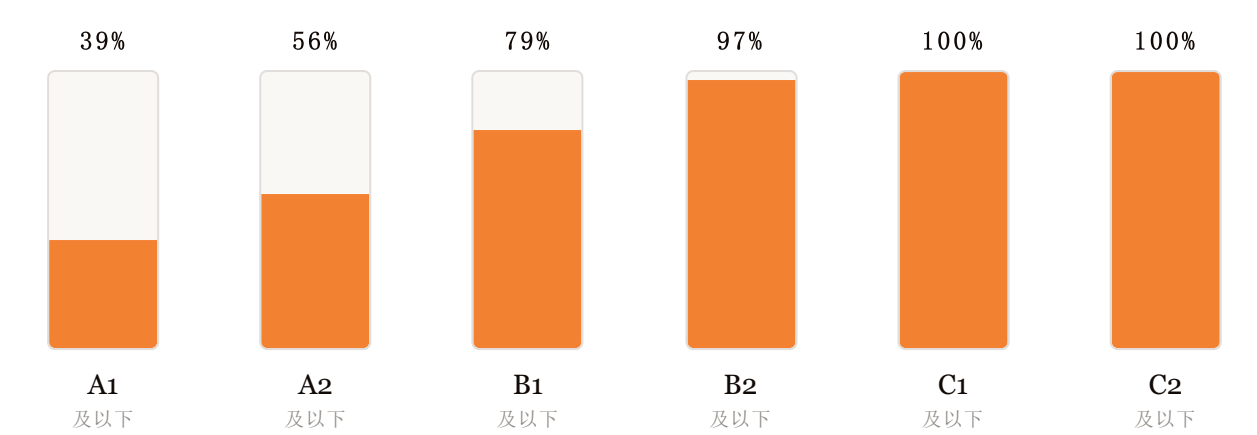
n. 评论者

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

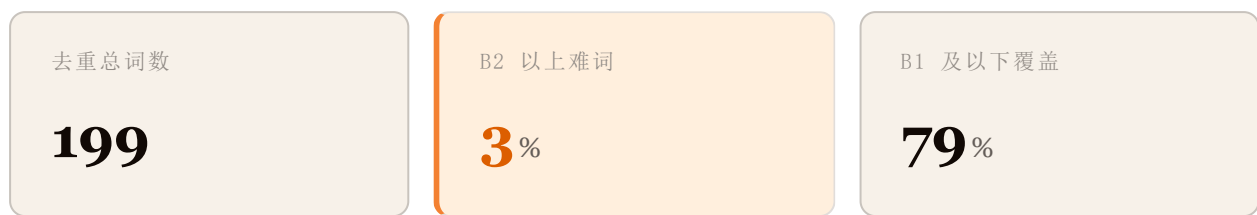
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

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

Section I	完形填空（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	本题
Section II Part A (3)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (4)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part B	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 →