

2012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2012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(2012)

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 Homework has never been terribly popular with students and even many parents, but in recent years it has been particularly scorned. School districts across the country, most recently Los Angeles Unified, are revising their thinking on this educational ritual. Unfortunately, L.A. Unified has produced an inflexible policy which mandates that with the exception of some advanced courses, homework may no longer count for more than 10% of a student's academic grade.

家庭作业从来都不太受学生欢迎,甚至许多家长也不喜欢,但近年来它尤其遭到鄙视。全国各地的学区,最近的是洛杉矶联合学区,正在重新思考这一教育惯例。不幸的是,洛杉矶联合学区制定了一项不灵活的政策,规定除了某些高级课程外,家庭作业在学生学业成绩中所占比重不得超过10%。

P2 This rule is meant to address the difficulty that students from impoverished or chaotic homes might have in completing their homework. But the policy is unclear and contradictory. Certainly, no homework should be assigned that students cannot complete on their own or that they cannot do without expensive equipment. But if the district is essentially giving a pass to students who do not do their homework because of complicated family lives, it is going riskily close to the implication that standards need to be lowered for poor children.

这项规定旨在解决来自贫困或混乱家庭的学生在完成家庭作业方面可能遇到的困难。但该政策不明确且自相矛盾。当然,不应布置学生无法独立完成或需要昂贵设备才能完成的家庭作业。但如果学区实质上是对那些因家庭生活复杂而不做家庭作业的学生网开一面,那就危险地接近于暗示需要为贫困儿童降低标准。

P3 District administrators say that homework will still be a part of schooling; teachers are allowed to assign as much of it as they want. But with homework counting for no more than 10% of their grades, students can easily skip half their homework and see very little difference on their report cards. Some students might do well on state tests without completing their homework, but what about the

students who performed well on the tests and did their homework? It is quite possible that the homework helped. Yet rather than empowering teachers to find what works best for their students, the policy imposes a flat, across-the-board rule.

学区管理人员表示,家庭作业仍将是学校教育的一部分;教师可以随意布置任意数量的作业。但由于家庭作业在成绩中所占比重不超过10%,学生可以轻易跳过一半的家庭作业,而在成绩单上几乎看不出什么差别。有些学生可能不完成家庭作业也能在州考试中取得好成绩,但那些在考试中表现良好并完成了家庭作业的学生呢?家庭作业很可能起到了帮助作用。然而,该政策并没有授权教师找到最适合学生的方法,而是强加了一条一刀切的统一规则。

P4 At the same time, the policy addresses none of the truly thorny questions about homework. If the district finds homework to be unimportant to its students' academic achievement, it should move to reduce or eliminate the assignments, not make them count for almost nothing. Conversely, if homework matters, it should account for a significant portion of the grade. Meanwhile, this policy does nothing to ensure that the homework students receive is meaningful or appropriate to their age and the subject, or that teachers are not assigning more than they are willing to review and correct.

与此同时,该政策没有解决任何关于家庭作业的真正棘手问题。如果学区认为家庭作业对学生的学业成就不重要,就应该采取措施减少或取消作业,而不是让它们几乎不计分。相反,如果家庭作业很重要,它就应该占成绩的很大一部分。同时,该政策没有采取任何措施来确保学生收到的家庭作业是有意义的或适合他们的年龄和科目的,也没有确保教师布置的作业不超过他们愿意批改和纠正的数量。

P5 The homework rules should be put on hold while the school board, which is responsible for setting educational policy, looks into the matter and conducts public hearings. It is not too late for L.A. Unified to do homework right.

家庭作业规定应该暂停执行,由负责制定教育政策的学校董事会调查此事并举行公开听证会。洛杉矶联合学区现在纠正家庭作业政策还为时不晚。

题目与逐题解析

21. It is implied in Paragraph 1 that nowadays homework_____.

- [A] is receiving more criticism
- [B] is gaining more preferences
- [C] is no longer an educational ritual
- [D] is not required for advanced courses

第1段暗示如今家庭作业_____。

A) 正在受到更多批评 B) 正在获得更多青睐 C) 不再是一种教育惯例 D) 不再是高级课程的要求

【答案】 A (推断题)

【判型】 题干 It is implied in Paragraph 1 直接用 implied 一词,明确这是基于段落内容做一步合理推断,而非寻找字面信息。

【拆句】 It is implied in Paragraph 1 that nowadays homework_____ 是带形式主语 it 的被动句加 that 宾语从句,宾语从句被设计成不完整陈述句,由四个选项续完。It 不指代任何具体事物,意思是"第一段隐含表达:如今的作业\\\"\\\"\\\"\\\",不存在结构陷阱。

【定位】 Homework has never been terribly popular with students and even many parents, but in recent years it has been particularly scorned.

作业向来不怎么受学生甚至许多家长的欢迎，但近年来更是受到了格外强烈的鄙弃。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

in recent years it has been particularly scorned ↔ **is receiving more criticism**

is receiving more criticism 正是 "如今作业更遭批评" 的标准同义表达，与预判完全一致。

B) 与原文相反

is gaining more preferences 意为 "获得更多偏爱"，与原文 particularly scorned 的贬义评价完全相反。

C) 过度推断

is no longer an educational ritual 称作业 "不再是教育传统"，但原文 School districts ... are revising their thinking on this educational ritual 只是 "重新思考"，未否定其作为教育传统的存在；no longer 是被原文未授权的绝对化判断。

D) 与原文相反

is not required for advanced courses 把 advanced courses 与作业 "不再要求" 挂钩，但原文 with the exception of some advanced courses 的意思恰好相反——高级课程是 10% 上限的例外，仍正常计分要求作业。

22. L.A. Unified has made the rule about homework mainly because poor students ____.

[A] tend to have moderate expectations for their education

[B] have asked for a different educational standard

[C] may have problems finishing their homework

[D] have voiced their complaints about homework

洛杉矶联合学区制定关于家庭作业的规定主要是因为贫困学生_____。

A) 往往对自己的教育抱有适度的期望 B) 要求了一种不同的教育标准

C) 可能在完成家庭作业方面存在问题 D) 表达了他们对家庭作业的不满

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 题干 made the rule about homework mainly because 询问规则出台的具体原因，答案应是原文明写的事实陈述，不需推断。

【拆句】 L.A. Unified has made the rule about homework mainly because poor students ____
主干为 L.A. Unified has made the rule, after mainly because 接原因状语从句，从句主语 poor students 的谓语由四个选项续完。结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 This rule is meant to address the difficulty that students from impoverished or chaotic homes might have in completing their homework.

这条规则旨在解决那些来自贫困或混乱家庭的学生在完成作业时可能遇到的困难。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

tend to have moderate expectations for their education 谈 "对教育只有适中期望", 原文从未提及贫困生的教育期望水平, 完全是凭空增添的论点。

B) 张冠李戴

have asked for a different educational standard 称贫困生 "要求过另一种教育标准", 原文只说政策的潜在暗示是 standards need to be lowered for poor children, 这是作者的担忧, 而非贫困生主动提出的要求。

C) ✓ 正确

the difficulty that students from impoverished or chaotic homes might have in completing their homework

↔ may have problems finishing their homework

may have problems finishing their homework 把 "贫困学生" "困难" "完成作业" 三要素与定位句一一对应, 是定位句的标准同义改写。

D) 无中生有

have voiced their complaints about homework 称贫困生 "对作业提出过抱怨", 原文未提及任何学生群体的抱怨行为; 段首只说 Homework has never been terribly popular, 但那是泛指所有学生与家长, 且并非 "贫困生发声投诉"。

23. According to Paragraph 3, one problem with the policy is that it may_____.

- [A] result in students' indifference to their report cards
- [B] undermine the authority of state tests
- [C] restrict teachers' power in education
- [D] discourage students from doing homework

根据第3段,该政策的一个问题是它可能_____。

- A) 导致学生对成绩单漠不关心
- B) 削弱州级考试的权威性
- C) 限制教师在教育中的权力
- D) 使学生不愿做家庭作业

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 题干以 According to Paragraph 3 开头, 要求复述原文已写明的弊端, 不是隐含推断。

【拆句】 According to Paragraph 3, one problem with the policy is that it may_____ 主干为 one problem ... is that ... 的主表结构, that 引导表语从句, 主语 it 指代前面的 the policy。句意平实, 唯一要看清 may 表示 "可能会", 提示答案是后果/隐患而非已发生事实。

【定位】 But with homework counting for no more than 10% of their grades, students can easily skip half their homework and see very little difference on their report cards.

但由于作业仅占成绩不超过 10%, 学生轻而易举就能跳过一半的作业, 而成绩单上几乎看不出什么差别。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

result in students' indifference to their report cards 把弊端引向 "学生对成绩单漠不关心", 但原文 see very little difference on their report cards 是说 "成绩单看不出差别", 描述的是政策造成的客观结果, 不是学生对成绩单的态度。

B) 无中生有

undermine the authority of state tests 称政策 "削弱州考的权威", 原文 Some students might do well on state tests without completing their homework 只是把州考作为衡量手段顺带提及, 未谈及州考权威性是否被削弱。

C) 过度推断

restrict teachers' power in education 称政策 "限制教师的教育权力", 原文 rather than empowering teachers to find what works best for their students 是说政策 "没有授权" 教师寻找最佳做法, 而非 "限制" 教师已有权力; rather than empowering 与 restrict power 不同义——一个是没给, 一个是夺走。

D) ✓ 正确

students can easily skip half their homework and see very little difference on their report cards

↔ discourage students from doing homework

discourage students from doing homework 是 students can easily skip half their homework 的标准同义替换——既然轻易跳过且成绩无变化, 自然削弱了做作业的动力。

24. As mentioned in Paragraph 4, a key question unanswered about homework is whether_____.

- [A] it should be eliminated
- [B] it counts much in schooling
- [C] it places extra burdens on teachers
- [D] it is important for grades

如第4段所述,关于家庭作业的一个未解答的关键问题是_____。

- A) 是否应该取消家庭作业 B) 家庭作业在学校教育中是否很重要 C) 家庭作业是否给教师带来额外负担
D) 家庭作业对于成绩是否重要

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 题干 As mentioned in Paragraph 4 用 mentioned 一词, 明示要回原文找已写明的内容。

【拆句】 As mentioned in Paragraph 4, a key question unanswered about homework is whether____ 主句为 a key question is whether ..., whether 引导表语从句, 结构等同 "未被回答的关键问题是: 作业是否 ____". 注意 unanswered 是过去分词作后置定语修饰 question, 表示这个问题尚未得到回答。

【定位】 If the district finds homework to be unimportant to its students' academic achievement, it should move to reduce or eliminate the assignments, not make them count for almost nothing. Conversely, if homework matters, it should account for a significant portion of the grade.
如果学区认为作业对学生的学业成绩并不重要，就应该减少或取消作业，而不是让它们几乎不计分。反过来，如果作业确实重要，那它就该在成绩中占据相当大的比例。

【选项】 A) **以偏概全**

it should be eliminated 仅对应原文 reduce or eliminate the assignments 中 "作业不重要时" 的一个分支处置方案，并非段落的核心未解之问；原文已表态 "若不重要就该减或取消"，这并非未解决的问题。

B) **✓ 正确**

if homework matters, it should account for a significant portion of the grade ↔

it counts much in schooling

it counts much in schooling 是对 "作业是否重要/是否应该在成绩中占分量" 这一未解之问的高度概括，正中定位句对仗结构的核心变量。

C) **偷换概念**

it places extra burdens on teachers 称作业 "给教师带来额外负担"。原文末句 teachers are not assigning more than they are willing to review and correct 只说政策没确保教师不超量布置可批改的量，并非把 "作业本身" 描述为 "给教师增负"，更不是段落抛出的未解之问。

D) **偷换概念**

it is important for grades 看似贴近，但定位句的真正未解之问是 "作业对学生学业成就 students' academic achievement 是否重要"——这是教育层面的根本问题，grade (成绩单上的分数) 只是衡量手段；把 "对学业" 偷换成 "对分数" 是问题的窄化。

25. A suitable title for this text could be ____.

- [A] A Faulty Approach to Homework
- [B] A Welcomed Policy for Poor Students
- [C] Thorny Questions about Homework
- [D] Wrong Interpretations of an Educational Policy

本文的合适标题可以是_____。

- A) 对待家庭作业的错误方法 B) 一项受贫困学生欢迎的政策 C) 关于家庭作业的棘手问题
D) 对一项教育政策的错误解读

【答案】 A (主旨题)

【判型】 题干 A suitable title for this text could be ____ 要求选最合适的标题，是典型主旨题。

【拆句】 A suitable title for this text could be ____ 是简单的主表结构，主语 A suitable title 由后置 for this text 限定，谓语 could be 后接四个选项作表语。could 表 "可能/合适"，意思是 "本文一个合适的标题可能是 \\\\"，结构平实。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

Unfortunately, L.A. Unified has produced an inflexible policy ↔

A Faulty Approach to Homework

the policy addresses none of the truly thorny questions about homework ↔

A Faulty Approach to Homework

A Faulty Approach to Homework 在 "对象=作业政策" (Approach to Homework) 与 "作者态度=否定" (Faulty) 两个维度都与全文主线一致, 是覆盖所有五段、不与任何段冲突的最佳概括。

B) 与原文相反

A Welcomed Policy for Poor Students 称这是 "贫困生欢迎的政策", 但全文 Unfortunately unclear and contradictory a flat, across-the-board rule none of the truly thorny questions 通篇否定, 更未提任何学生表态欢迎, 方向完全相反。

C) 以偏概全

Thorny Questions about Homework 来自第四段 the truly thorny questions about homework, 但作者在第四段是说 "政策没回答这些棘手问题", 棘手问题只是论据, 不是文章主题; 本文主题是 "政策", 不是 "作业本身的棘手问题", 且选项无负面态度, 未覆盖作者立场。

D) 偷换概念

Wrong Interpretations of an Educational Policy 称问题在 "对一项政策的错误解读", 但全文批评的对象是政策本身, 不是别人对政策的解读; 原文从未出现 misinterpret/wrong interpretation 之类的提示。

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。

Unfortunately, L.A. Unified has produced an inflexible policy which mandates that with the exception of some advanced courses, homework may no longer count for more than 10% of a student's academic grade.

第1段, 第3句

主句 + 限制性定语从句 + 宾语从句的三层嵌套结构, 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。定语从句修饰抽象名词(policy/decision/rule 等)并进一步引出宾语从句说明内容, 这种模式在学术文本和政策类材料中反复出现, 掌握后可大量复用。

Certainly, no homework should be assigned that students cannot complete on their own or that they cannot do without expensive equipment.

第2段，第3句

本句展示的结构高度典型：情态动词加被动语态的规范性表达、并列的限制性定语从句后置修饰名词、关系代词在从句中作宾语，这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，掌握后可以广泛迁移到类似句子的理解和写作中。

District administrators say that homework will still be a part of schooling; teachers are allowed to assign as much of it as they want.

第3段，第1句

本句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中具有较强代表性：两个并列主句通过分号连接，主句内分别嵌套一个从句（宾语从句和比较状语从句），第二个主句使用被动语态后接不定式。这种并列加嵌套、主动被动混用的句式在真题中较为常见，掌握后可复用到类似句型的理解中。

But with homework counting for no more than 10% of their grades, students can easily skip half their homework and see very little difference on their report cards.

第3段，第2句

本句覆盖主语、并列谓语、两个宾语、条件状语（独立主格结构）、程度状语等多种成分，且独立主格结构 "with homework counting for no more than 10% of their grades" 是学生常见的易错点，需辨析其与主句谓语的区别，具有较高的成分划分练习价值

Conversely, if homework matters, it should account for a significant portion of the grade.

第4段，第3句

条件状语从句（if 从句）加主句的结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，"Conversely" 等逻辑连接副词也是学术写作常见表达；情态动词 "should" 表达建议或规范判断的用法同样典型。掌握本句结构后可大量迁移到类似逻辑表达中，具有较高的代表性。

Meanwhile, this policy does nothing to ensure that the homework students receive is meaningful or appropriate to their age and the subject, or that teachers are not assigning more than they are willing to review and correct.

第4段，第4句

句中包含丰富的成分类型：主句的主谓宾（宾语为从句）、两个并列宾语从句、嵌套的定语从句（省略关系代词）、比较从句、主系表结构、不定式短语、介词短语作定语和状语，覆盖面广。易错点密集：“or”引导的并列层级、省略关系代词的定语从句、“more than”结构中宾语与比较从句的划分，适合反复练习成分切分和归属判断。

The homework rules should be put on hold while the school board, which is responsible for setting educational policy, looks into the matter and conducts public hearings.

第5段，第1句

覆盖主谓宾、主系表、情态被动、并列谓语、时间状语从句、非限制性定语从句等多种成分和结构；状语从句内嵌定语从句的插入结构是易错点，且关系代词“which”在从句中充当主语的识别是常见训练点

It is not too late for L.A. Unified to do homework right.

第5段，第2句

形式主语 It 搭配不定式复合结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子，具有很强的代表性

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 52 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。

policy B1

n. 政策

本篇9次 · 真题 69 句

educational B1

adj. 教育的

本篇5次 · 真题 26 句

district B1

n. 地区

本篇4次·真题9句

academic B2

adj. 学术的

本篇2次·真题28句

eliminate B2

v. 消除

本篇2次·真题21句

advanced B2

adj. 先进的

本篇2次·真题12句

ritual B2

n. 仪式

本篇2次·真题8句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次·真题172句

power A2

n. 权力

本篇1次·真题90句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本篇1次·真题75句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本篇1次·真题71句

approach B1

v. 靠近, 接近 (在空间或时间上)

本篇1次·真题51句

significant B2

adj. 重要的

本篇1次·真题47句

gain B1

v. 获得; 赢得

本篇1次·真题43句

account A2

n. 账户

本篇1次·真题42句

recently A2

adv. 最近

本篇1次·真题37句

authority B2

n. 权力

本篇1次·真题33句

ensure B2

v. 确保

本篇1次·真题33句

thinking A2

n. 思考

本篇1次·真题 33 句

particularly B2

adv. 尤其, 特别 (强调某事物)

本篇1次·真题 32 句

conduct B2

v. 组织并实施

本篇1次·真题 31 句

criticism B2

n. 批评

本篇1次·真题 27 句

mainly B1

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 26 句

easily A2

adv. 容易地

本篇1次·真题 25 句

imply B2

v. 暗示, 暗指

本篇1次·真题 24 句

willing B1

adj. 愿意的, 乐意的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

achievement B1

n. 成就

本篇1次·真题 21 句

impose B2

v. 强制实行

本篇1次·真题 21 句

wrong A2

adj. 错误的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

perform B1

v. 执行

本篇1次·真题 19 句

responsible B1

adj. 负责的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

expectation B2

n. 期待; 预期

本篇1次·真题 17 句

extra A2

adj. 额外的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

appropriate B2

adj. 合适的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

lower A2

adj. 较低的;下方的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

burden B2

n. 负担

本篇1次·真题 15 句

implication C1

n. 可能的影响或结果

本篇1次·真题 13 句

meanwhile B1

adv. 与此同时

本篇1次·真题 13 句

preference B2

n. 偏爱

本篇1次·真题 13 句

certainly A2

adv. 当然

本篇1次·真题 12 句

complaint B1

n. 抱怨

本篇1次·真题 11 句

interpretation B2

n. 解释

本篇1次·真题 11 句

undermine C1

v. 逐渐削弱

本篇1次·真题 11 句

meaningful B2

adj. 有意义的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

suitable B1

adj. 合适的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

unfortunately B1

adv. 不幸地

本篇1次·真题 10 句

equipment B1

n. 设备

本篇1次·真题 9 句

exception B2

n. 例外

本篇1次·真题 9 句

restrict B2

v. 限制

本篇1次·真题 9 句

mandate C1

n. 授权

本篇1次·真题 8 句

nowadays B1

adv. 现在

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

truly B1

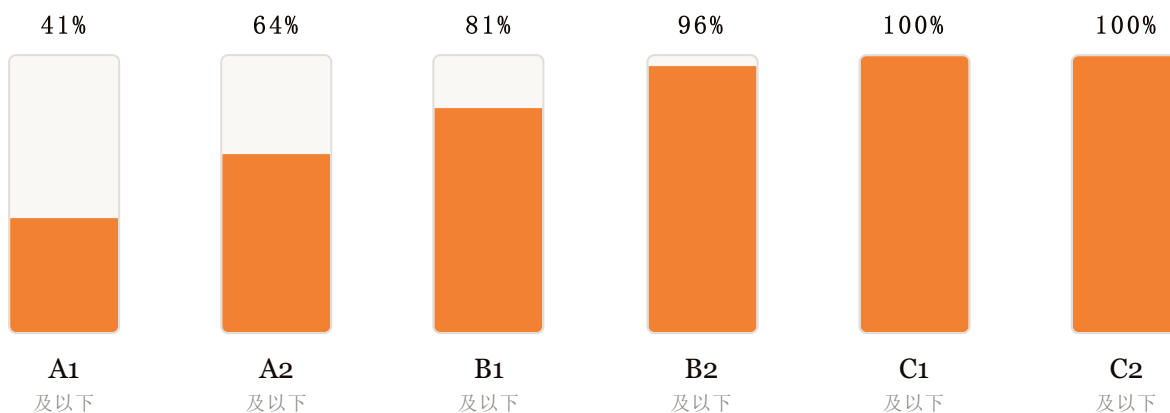
adv. 真正地

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 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 8 个 · 约 4%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）· 数据为全文去重词 196 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

196

B2 以上难词

4%

B1 及以下覆盖

81%

考研英语二 2012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 →