

考研英语二 · 英语二真题 · 2013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)

Given the advantages of electronic money, you might think that we would move quickly to the cashless society in which all payments are made electronically. 1, a true cashless society is probably not around the corner. Indeed, predictions have been 2 for two decades but have not yet come to fruition. For example, Business Week predicted in 1975 that electronic means of payment would soon "revolutionize the very 3 of money itself," only to 4 itself several years later. Why has the movement to a cashless society been so 5 in coming?

Although electronic means of payment may be more efficient than a payments system based on paper, several factors work 6 the disappearance of the paper system. First, it is very 7 to set up the computer, card reader, and telecommunications networks necessary to make electronic money the 8 form of payment. Second, paper checks have the advantage that they 9 receipts, something that many consumers are unwilling to 10. Third, the use of paper checks gives consumers several days of "float" – it takes several days 11 a check is cashed and funds are 12 from the issuer's account, which means that the writer of the check can earn interest on the funds in the meantime. 13 electronic payments are immediate, they eliminate the float for the consumer.

Fourth, electronic means of payment may 14 security and privacy concerns. We often hear media reports that an unauthorized hacker has been able to access a computer database and to alter information 15 there. The fact that this is not an 16 occurrence means that dishonest persons might be able to access bank accounts in electronic payments systems and 17 from someone else's accounts. The 18 of this type of fraud is no easy task, and a new field of computer science is developing to 19 security issues. A further concern is that the use of electronic means of payment leaves an electronic 20 that contains a large amount of personal data. There are concerns that government, employers, and marketers might be able to access these data, thereby violating our privacy.

1. [A] Moreover
[B] However
[C] Therefore
[D] Otherwise
2. [A] off
[B] back
[C] over
[D] around
3. [A] power
[B] concept
[C] history
[D] role

4. [A] reverse
[B] resist
[C] resume
[D] reward
5. [A] silent
[B] sudden
[C] slow
[D] steady
6. [A] for
[B] against
[C] with
[D] on
7. [A] expensive
[B] imaginative
[C] sensitive
[D] productive
8. [A] similar
[B] original
[C] temporary
[D] dominant
9. [A] collect
[B] copy
[C] provide
[D] print
10. [A] give up
[B] take over
[C] bring back
[D] pass down
11. [A] before
[B] after
[C] since
[D] when
12. [A] kept
[B] borrowed
[C] withdrawn
[D] released

13. [A] Unless
[B] Because
[C] Until
[D] Though
14. [A] hide
[B] express
[C] ease
[D] raise
15. [A] analyzed
[B] shared
[C] stored
[D] displayed
16. [A] unsafe
[B] unnatural
[C] unclear
[D] uncommon
17. [A] steal
[B] choose
[C] benefit
[D] return
18. [A] consideration
[B] prevention
[C] manipulation
[D] justification
19. [A] call for
[B] fight against
[C] adapt to
[D] cope with
20. [A] chunk
[B] chip
[C] trail
[D] path

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

Text 1

In an essay entitled "Making It in America," the author Adam Davidson relates a joke from cotton country about just how much a modern textile mill has been automated: The average mill has only two employees today, "a man and a dog. The man is there to feed the dog, and the dog is there to keep the man away from the machines."

Davidson's article is one of a number of pieces that have recently appeared making the point that the reason we have such stubbornly high unemployment and declining middle-class incomes today is largely because of the big drop in demand because of the Great Recession, but it is also because of the advances in both globalization and the information technology revolution, which are more rapidly than ever replacing labor with machines or foreign workers.

In the past, workers with average skills, doing an average job, could earn an average lifestyle. But, today, average is officially over. Being average just won't earn you what it used to. It can't when so many more employers have so much more access to so much more above average cheap foreign labor, cheap robotics, cheap software, cheap automation and cheap geniuses. Therefore, everyone needs to find their extra – their unique value contribution that makes them stand out in whatever is their field of employment.

Yes, new technology has been eating jobs forever, and always will. But there's been an acceleration. As Davidson notes, "In the 10 years ending in 2009, [U.S.] factories shed workers so fast that they erased almost all the gains of the previous 70 years; roughly one out of every three manufacturing jobs – about 6 million in total – disappeared."

There will always be change – new jobs, new products, new services. But the one thing we know for sure is that with each advance in globalization and the I. T. revolution, the best jobs will require workers to have more and better education to make themselves above average.

In a world where average is officially over, there are many things we need to do to support employment, but nothing would be more important than passing some kind of G. I. Bill for the 21st century that ensures that every American has access to post-high school education.

21. The joke in Paragraph 1 is used to illustrate_____.

- [A] the impact of technological advances
- [B] the alleviation of job pressure
- [C] the shrinkage of textile mills
- [D] the decline of middle-class incomes

22. According to Paragraph 3, to be a successful employee, one has to_____.

- [A] work on cheap software
- [B] ask for a moderate salary
- [C] adopt an average lifestyle
- [D] contribute something unique

23. The quotation in Paragraph 4 explains that ____.
- [A] gains of technology have been erased
 - [B] job opportunities are disappearing at a high speed
 - [C] factories are making much less money than before
 - [D] new jobs and services have been offered
24. According to the author, to reduce unemployment, the most important is ____.
- [A] to accelerate the I.T. revolution
 - [B] to ensure more education for people
 - [C] to advance economic globalization
 - [D] to pass more bills in the 21st century
25. Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for the text?
- [A] New Law Takes Effect.
 - [B] Technology Goes Cheap.
 - [C] Average Is Over.
 - [D] Recession Is Bad.

Text 2

A century ago, the immigrants from across the Atlantic included settlers and sojourners. Along with the many folks looking to make a permanent home in the United States came those who had no intention to stay, and who would make some money and then go home. Between 1908 and 1915, about 7 million people arrived while about 2 million departed. About a quarter of all Italian immigrants, for example, eventually returned to Italy for good. They even had an affectionate nickname, "uccelli di passaggio," birds of passage.

Today, we are much more rigid about immigrants. We divide newcomers into two categories: legal or illegal, good or bad. We hail them as Americans in the making, or brand them as aliens to be kicked out. That framework has contributed mightily to our broken immigration system and the long political paralysis over how to fix it. We don't need more categories, but we need to change the way we think about categories. We need to look beyond strict definitions of legal and illegal. To start, we can recognize the new birds of passage, those living and thriving in the gray areas. We might then begin to solve our immigration challenges.

Crop pickers, violinists, construction workers, entrepreneurs, engineers, home health-care aides and physicists are among today's birds of passage. They are energetic participants in a global economy driven by the flow of work, money and ideas. They prefer to come and go as opportunity calls them. They can manage to have a job in one place and a family in another.

With or without permission, they straddle laws, jurisdictions and identities with ease. We need them to imagine the United States as a place where they can be productive for a while without committing themselves to staying forever. We need them to feel that home can be both here and there and that they can belong to two nations honorably.

Accommodating this new world of people in motion will require new attitudes on both sides of the immigration battle. Looking beyond the culture war logic of right or wrong means opening up the middle ground and understanding that managing immigration today requires multiple paths and multiple outcomes, including some that are not easy to accomplish legally in the existing system.

26. "Birds of passage" refers to those who ____.
- [A] stay in a foreign country temporarily
 - [B] leave their home countries for good
 - [C] immigrate across the Atlantic
 - [D] find permanent jobs overseas
27. It is implied in Paragraph 2 that the current immigration system in the US ____.
- [A] needs new immigrant categories
 - [B] has loosened control over immigrants
 - [C] should be adapted to meet challenges
 - [D] has been fixed via political means
28. According to the author, today's birds of passage want ____.
- [A] financial incentives
 - [B] a global recognition
 - [C] the freedom to stay and leave
 - [D] opportunities to get regular jobs
29. The author suggests that the birds of passage today should be treated ____.
- [A] as faithful partners
 - [B] with legal tolerance
 - [C] with economic favors
 - [D] as mighty rivals
30. The most appropriate title for this text would be ____.
- [A] Come and Go: Big Mistake
 - [B] Living and Thriving: Great Risk
 - [C] With or Without: Great Risk
 - [D] Legal or Illegal: Big Mistake

Text 3

Scientists have found that although we are prone to snap overreactions, if we take a moment and think about how we are likely to react, we can reduce or even eliminate the negative effects of our quick, hard-wired responses.

Snap decisions can be important defense mechanisms; if we are judging whether someone is dangerous, our brains and bodies are hard-wired to react very quickly, within milliseconds. But we need more time to assess other factors. To accurately tell whether someone is sociable, studies show, we need at least a minute, preferably five. It takes a while to judge complex aspects of personality, like neuroticism or open-mindedness.

But snap decisions in reaction to rapid stimuli aren't exclusive to the interpersonal realm. Psychologists at the University of Toronto found that viewing a fast-food logo for just a few milliseconds primes us to read 20 percent faster, even though reading has little to do with eating. We unconsciously associate fast food with speed and impatience and carry those impulses into whatever else we're doing. Subjects exposed to fast-food flashes also tend to think a musical piece lasts too long.

Yet we can reverse such influences. If we know we will overreact to consumer products or housing options when we see a happy face (one reason good sales representatives and real estate agents are always smiling), we can take a moment before buying. If we know female job screeners are more likely to reject attractive female applicants, we can help screeners understand their biases – or hire outside screeners.

John Gottman, the marriage expert, explains that we quickly "thin slice" information reliably only after we ground such snap reactions in "thick sliced" long-term study. When Dr. Gottman really wants to assess whether a couple will stay together, he invites them to his island retreat for a much longer evaluation: two days, not two seconds.

Our ability to mute our hard-wired reactions by pausing is what differentiates us from animals: dogs can think about the future only intermittently or for a few minutes. But historically we have spent about 12 percent of our days contemplating the longer term. Although technology might change the way we react, it hasn't changed our nature. We still have the imaginative capacity to rise above temptation and reverse the high-speed trend.

31. The time needed in making decisions may ____.
- [A] predetermine the accuracy of our judgment
 - [B] prove the complexity of our brain reaction
 - [C] depend on the importance of the assessment
 - [D] vary according to the urgency of the situation
32. Our reaction to a fast-food logo shows that snap decisions ____.
- [A] can be associative
 - [B] are not unconscious
 - [C] can be dangerous
 - [D] are not impulsive
33. To reverse the negative influences of snap decisions, we should ____.
- [A] trust our first impression
 - [B] think before we act
 - [C] do as people usually do
 - [D] ask for expert advice
34. John Gottman says that reliable snap reactions are based on ____.
- [A] critical assessment
 - [B] "thin sliced" study
 - [C] adequate information
 - [D] sensible explanation
35. The author's attitude toward reversing the high-speed trend is ____.
- [A] tolerant
 - [B] optimistic
 - [C] uncertain
 - [D] Doubtful

Text 4

Europe is not a gender-equality heaven. In particular, the corporate workplace will never be completely family-friendly until women are part of senior management decisions, and Europe's top corporate-governance positions remain overwhelmingly male. Indeed, women hold only 14 per cent of positions on European corporate boards.

The European Union is now considering legislation to compel corporate boards to maintain a certain proportion of women – up to 60 per cent. This proposed mandate was born of frustration. Last year, European Commission Vice President Viviane Reding issued a call to voluntary action. Reding invited corporations to sign up for gender balance goals of 40 per cent female board membership. But her appeal was considered a failure: only 24 companies took it up.

Do we need quotas to ensure that women can continue to climb the corporate ladder fairly as they balance work and family?

"Personally, I don't like quotas," Reding said recently. "But I like what the quotas do." Quotas get action: they "open the way to equality and they break through the glass ceiling," according to Reding, a result seen in France and other countries with legally binding provisions on placing women in top business positions.

I understand Reding's reluctance – and her frustration. I don't like quotas either; they run counter to my belief in meritocracy, governance by the capable. But, when one considers the obstacles to achieving the meritocratic ideal, it does look as if a fairer world must be temporarily ordered.

After all, four decades of evidence has now shown that corporations in Europe as well as the US are evading the meritocratic hiring and promotion of women to top positions – no matter how much "soft pressure" is put upon them. When women do break through to the summit of corporate power – as, for example, Sheryl Sandberg recently did at Facebook – they attract massive attention precisely because they remain the exception to the rule.

If appropriate public policies were in place to help all women – whether CEOs or their children's caregivers – and all families, Sandberg would be no more newsworthy than any other highly capable person living in a more just society.

36. In the European corporate workplace, generally_____.

- [A] women take the lead
- [B] men have the final say
- [C] corporate governance is overwhelmed
- [D] senior management is family-friendly

37. The European Union's intended legislation is_____.

- [A] a reflection of gender balance
- [B] a response to Reding's call
- [C] a reluctant choice
- [D] a voluntary action

38. According to Reding, quotas may help women ____.
- [A] get top business positions
 - [B] see through the glass ceiling
 - [C] balance work and family
 - [D] anticipate legal results
39. The author's attitude toward Reding's appeal is one of ____.
- [A] skepticism
 - [B] objectiveness
 - [C] indifference
 - [D] approval
40. Women entering top management become headlines due to the lack of ____.
- [A] more social justice
 - [B] massive media attention
 - [C] suitable public policies
 - [D] greater "soft pressure"

Part B

Directions:

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing the most suitable subheading from the list A-G for each of the numbered paragraphs (41-45). There are two extra subheadings which you do not need to use. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

The hugely popular blog the Skint Foodie chronicles how Tony balances his love of good food with living on benefits. After bills, Tony has £60 a week to spend, £40 of which goes on food, but 10 years ago he was earning £130,000 a year working in corporate communications and eating at London's best restaurants at least twice a week. Then his marriage failed, his career burned out and his drinking became serious. "The community mental health team saved my life. And I felt like that again, to a certain degree, when people responded to the blog so well. It gave me the validation and confidence that I'd lost. But it's still a day-by-day thing." Now he's living in a council flat and fielding offers from literary agents. He's feeling positive, but he'll carry on blogging – not about eating as cheaply as you can – "there are so many people in a much worse state, with barely any money to spend on food" – but eating well on a budget. Here's his advice for economical foodies.

(41) _____

Impulsive spending isn't an option, so plan your week's menu in advance, making shopping lists for your ingredients in their exact quantities. I have an Excel template for a week of breakfast, lunch and dinner. Stop laughing: it's not just cost effective but helps you balance your diet. It's also a good idea to shop daily instead of weekly, because, being human, you'll sometimes change your mind about what you fancy.

(42) _____

This is where supermarkets and their anonymity come in handy. With them, there's not the same embarrassment as when buying one carrot in a little greengrocer. And if you plan properly, you'll know that you only need, say, 350g of shin of beef and six rashers of bacon, not whatever weight is pre-packed in the supermarket chiller.

(43)_____

You may proudly claim to only have frozen peas in the freezer – that's not good enough. Mine is filled with leftovers, bread, stock, meat and fish. Planning ahead should eliminate wastage, but if you have surplus vegetables you'll do a vegetable soup, and all fruits threatening to "go off" will be cooked or juiced.

(44)_____

Everyone says this, but it really is a top tip for frugal eaters. Shop at butchers, delis and fish-sellers regularly, even for small things, and be super friendly. Soon you'll feel comfortable asking if they've any knuckles of ham for soups and stews, or beef bones, chicken carcasses and fish heads for stock which, more often than not, they'll let you have for free.

(45)_____

You won't be eating out a lot, but save your pennies and once every few months treat yourself to a set lunch at a good restaurant – £1.75 a week for three months gives you £21 – more than enough for a three-course lunch at Michelin-starred Arbutus. It's £16.95 there – or £12.99 for a large pizza from Domino's: I know which I'd rather eat.

- [A] Live like a peasant
- [B] Balance your diet
- [C] Shopkeepers are your friends
- [D] Remember to treat yourself
- [E] Stick to what you need
- [F] Planning is everything
- [G] Waste not, want not

Section III

Translation

46. **Directions:**

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

I can pick a date from the past 53 years and know instantly where I was, what happened in the news and even the day of the week. I've been able to do this since I was four.

I never feel overwhelmed with the amount of information my brain absorbs. My mind seems to be able to cope and the information is stored away neatly. When I think of a sad memory, I do what everybody does – try to put it to one side. I don't think it's harder for me just because my memory is clearer. Powerful memory doesn't make my emotions any more acute or vivid. I can recall the day my grandfather died and the sadness I felt when we went to the hospital the day before. I also remember that the musical play Hair opened on Broadway on the same day – they both just pop into my mind in the same way.

Section IV

Writing

Part A

47. **Directions:**

Suppose your class is to hold a charity sale for kids in need of help. Write your classmates an email to

1)inform them about the details, and

2)encourage them to participate.

You should write about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET.

Do not use your own name. Use “Li Ming” 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 about 150 words on the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)

2013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2013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、3 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(2013)

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)

Given the advantages of electronic money, you might think that we would move quickly to the cashless society in which all payments are made electronically. 1, a true cashless society is probably not around the corner. Indeed, predictions have been 2 for two decades but have not yet come to fruition. For example, Business Week predicted in 1975 that electronic means of payment would soon "revolutionize the very 3 of money itself," only to 4 itself several years later. Why has the movement to a cashless society been so 5 in coming?

鉴于电子货币的优势，你可能会认为我们将迅速迈向无现金社会，在这个社会中所有支付都通过电子方式进行。然而，真正的无现金社会可能并不会很快到来。事实上，这种预测已经存在了二十年，但尚未实现。例如，《商业周刊》在1975年预测电子支付手段将很快“彻底改变货币本身的概念”，但几年后却推翻了自己的说法。为什么向无现金社会的转变如此缓慢？

Although electronic means of payment may be more efficient than a payments system based on paper, several factors work 6 the disappearance of the paper system. First, it is very 7 to set up the computer, card reader, and telecommunications networks necessary to make electronic money the 8 form of payment. Second, paper checks have the advantage that they 9 receipts, something that many consumers are unwilling to 10. Third, the use of paper checks gives consumers several days of "float" – it takes several days 11 a check is cashed and funds are 12 from the issuer's account, which means that the writer of the check can earn interest on the funds in the meantime. 13 electronic payments are immediate, they eliminate the float for the consumer. 尽管电子支付手段可能比基于纸质的支付系统更高效，但有几个因素阻碍着纸质系统的消失。首先，建立使电子货币成为主要支付形式所需的计算机、读卡器和电信网络成本非常昂贵。其次，纸质支票的优势在于它们提供收据，而许多消费者不愿意放弃这一点。第三，使用纸质支票给消费者提供了几天的“浮动期”——支票兑现和从发行人账户中提取资金需要几天时间，这意味着支票开具者可以在此期间从账户资金中赚取利息。由于电子支付是即时的，它们消除了消费者的浮动期。

Fourth, electronic means of payment may 14 security and privacy concerns. We often hear media reports that an unauthorized hacker has been able to access a computer database and to alter information 15 there. The fact that this is not an 16 occurrence means that dishonest persons might be able to access bank accounts in electronic payments systems and 17 from someone else's accounts. The 18 of this type of fraud is no easy task, and a new field of computer science is developing to 19 security issues. A further concern is that the use of electronic means of payment leaves an electronic 20 that contains a large amount of personal data. There are concerns that government, employers, and marketers might be able to access these data, thereby violating our privacy.

第四，电子支付手段可能引发安全和隐私方面的担忧。我们经常听到媒体报道称未经授权的黑客能够访问计算机数据库并更改其中存储的信息。这种情况并不少见，意味着不诚实的人可能能够访问电子支付系统中的银行账户并从他人账户中盗取资金。防止这类欺诈并非易事，计算机科学的一个新领域正在发展以应对安全问题。另一个担忧是，使用电子支付手段会留下包含大量个人数据的电子痕迹。人们担心政府、雇主和营销人员可能能够访问这些数据，从而侵犯我们的隐私。

1. ☐ A] Moreover
☐ B] However
☐ C] Therefore
☐ D] Otherwise
2. ☐ A] off
☐ B] back
☐ C] over
☐ D] around
3. ☐ A] power
☐ B] concept
☐ C] history
☐ D] role
4. ☐ A] reverse
☐ B] resist
☐ C] resume
☐ D] reward
5. ☐ A] silent
☐ B] sudden
☐ C] slow
☐ D] steady
6. ☐ A] for
☐ B] against
☐ C] with
☐ D] on

7. [A] expensive
[B] imaginative
[C] sensitive
[D] productive
8. [A] similar
[B] original
[C] temporary
[D] dominant
9. [A] collect
[B] copy
[C] provide
[D] print
10. [A] give up
[B] take over
[C] bring back
[D] pass down
11. [A] before
[B] after
[C] since
[D] when
12. [A] kept
[B] borrowed
[C] withdrawn
[D] released
13. [A] Unless
[B] Because
[C] Until
[D] Though
14. [A] hide
[B] express
[C] ease
[D] raise
15. [A] analyzed
[B] shared
[C] stored
[D] displayed

16. ☐ A] unsafe
☐ B] unnatural
☐ C] unclear
☐ D] uncommon
17. ☐ A] steal
☐ B] choose
☐ C] benefit
☐ D] return
18. ☐ A] consideration
☐ B] prevention
☐ C] manipulation
☐ D] justification
19. ☐ A] call for
☐ B] fight against
☐ C] adapt to
☐ D] cope with
20. ☐ A] chunk
☐ B] chip
☐ C] trail
☐ D] path

1. ____

【答案】 [B] However 逻辑关系

【线索】 前后句语义相反

前句 you might think that we would move quickly to the cashless society in which all payments are made electronically 描绘"按理我们会很快进入无现金社会"的预期；后句 a true cashless society is probably not around the corner 却给出相反结论"真正的无现金社会其实并不近"。两句构成明显的"按理...，但事实并非如此"的转折。

【选项】 A) Moreover X 递进，方向错

Moreover 表"此外、而且"，要求前后句方向一致地叠加；但本句前后是 you might think 与 a true cashless society is probably not around the corner 的对立，方向相反，不能用递进。

B) However ✓ 转折，最契合

However 表"然而"，正好衔接"按理会很很快无现金 → 实则并不近"的转折，与第一段后文 predictions have been __(2)__ for two decades but have not yet come to fruition 中的 but 也彼此呼应。

C) Therefore X 因果，逻辑反

Therefore 表"因此"，意味后句是前句的结果。可按 advantages of electronic money 推不出 a true cashless society is probably not around the corner 这个反向结论，因果方向错。

D) Otherwise X 条件假设，语义不通

Otherwise 意为"否则、不然"，需要前句存在一个条件/动作，后句给出违反它的后果；本句前后只是预期与现实的对比，并无条件—结果链，硬塞 Otherwise 句意不通。

【验证】 代入后整句 __(1)__, a true cashless society is probably not around the corner 读作"然而，真正的无现金社会其实并不近"，与全文 outline"先抛预期反差，再列阻碍因素"完全自洽。

2. ____

【答案】 [D] around 固定搭配

【线索】 predictions 与时间状语共现

本句 Indeed, predictions have been __ (2) __ for two decades but have not yet come to fruition 中, 主语是 predictions (预言), 动作是"被...了二十年", 但下文紧跟 but have not yet come to fruition, 说明这些预言只是"被传来传去"而尚未实现。

【选项】 A) off X 搭配不当

be off 多表"出发/休假/坏掉", 与"持续二十年的预言"语义脱节, 且 predictions have been off 不构成固定表达。

B) back X 方向反, 逻辑错

be back 指"回来", 暗示先离开再返回; 预言并未"走开又回来", 且与 for two decades 的持续语义冲突。

C) over X 义近迷惑项

be over 意为"结束、完结", 正好与 have not yet come to fruition 矛盾——预言若已结束, 就谈不上"尚未实现", 逻辑相反。

D) around ✓ be around 表存在/流传, 最契合

be around for + 时间段 是固定搭配, 表"已经存在/流传了多久"。 predictions have been __ (2) __ for two decades 配上 around 即"这种预言已经流传了二十年", 与后半 but have not yet come to fruition"却仍未实现"形成自然转折。

【验证】 代入后整句意为"这种预言流传了二十年, 却仍未成真", 与下文 Business Week predicted in 1975 的具体例子前后呼应。

3. ____

【答案】 [B] concept 词义辨析

【线索】 revolutionize 指向"本质/根本观念"

本句 electronic means of payment would soon "revolutionize the very __(3)__ of money itself", revolutionize 后接 the very + 名词 + of money itself, very 在此为强调形容词, 意为"...本身的根本", 所修饰名词必然是能从根本上被颠覆的抽象层面。

【选项】 A) power X 侧面属性, 非"本质"

power 指"购买力/权势", 是金钱的功能侧面, 被 revolutionize 的对象通常是观念层面, power 与 the very 的"根本"强调感不匹配。

B) concept ✓ 本质/概念层面, 最契合

concept 意为"概念、观念", 与 revolutionize the very __(3)__ of money itself 中 the very 的"根本"强调相合, 意思是"将彻底改变货币本身的概念", 正符合 Business Week 谈电子支付时的宏大语气。

C) history X 时间维度, 不可被 revolutionize

history 指货币史, 是既成事实的时间维度, 无法被未来的电子支付"革命", 逻辑不通。

D) role X 功能维度, 弱于"概念"

role 指"作用/角色", 仅是货币的外在功能; revolutionize the very role 也通顺, 但远不如"颠覆货币本身的概念"那样有 the very 所要求的"根本性"强度, 词义偏弱。

【验证】代入后整句意为"电子支付方式将很快彻底改变货币本身这一概念", 与下文 Business Week 后来不得不 reverse 自己(即 4 空答案)观点形成戏剧反差, 符合 outline 中"先夸大预测、再打脸"的脉络。

4. ____

【答案】 [A] reverse 词义辨析

【线索】 only to + 几年后 = 反讽自打脸

本句 Business Week predicted in 1975 that electronic means of payment would soon "revolutionize the very __(3)__ of money itself," only to __(4)__ itself several years later, only to + 不定式表"结果却...", 带反讽意味; 几年后对 itself 做的动作必然与之前的预测相反。

【选项】 A) reverse ✓ 反转立场, 最契合

reverse 意为"翻转、推翻", reverse itself 习惯用法即"自我推翻、改变立场"。在 only to + 几年后的反讽语境里, 正好对应"几年后又把自己当年的预测给推翻了", 与下文 Why has the movement to a cashless society been so __(5)__ in coming? 中作者继续质疑的语气一致。

B) resist X 宾语错配

resist 意为"抵抗、抗拒", 宾语通常是外部压力或诱惑; resist itself 表"抵抗自己"语义古怪, 且与"自打脸"的反讽方向也不对。

C) resume X 方向反, 应是中断而非延续

resume 意为"恢复、继续", 意味延续之前的预测; 可 only to 要求的是反向动作, 逻辑刚好相反。

D) reward X 感情色彩冲突

reward 意为"奖赏", reward itself 即"自我奖励", 与原文反讽"自打脸"的负面语气冲突, 亦不符合 only to 的反结果含义。

【验证】代入后整句意为"《商业周刊》1975 年曾预言电子支付将彻底颠覆货币本身的概念, 结果几年后却推翻了自己当年的预测", 与第一段"先夸大预测、再列阻碍"的脉络高度一致。

5. ____

【答案】 [C] slow 词义辨析

【线索】 全段论证"无现金社会迟迟未到"

本句 Why has the movement to a cashless society been so __(5)__ in coming? 是第一段的总结性反问；线索是上文 a true cashless society is probably not around the corner 和 predictions have been __(2)__ for two decades but have not yet come to fruition ——核心信息是"迟迟未到、姗姗来迟"。

【选项】 A) silent X 搭配错且语义偏

silent 意为"沉默的", be silent in coming 不成立；且"沉默"与"姗姗来迟"语义不同。

B) sudden X 方向反

sudden 意为"突然的", 与前文 predictions have been __(2)__ for two decades but have not yet come to fruition 强调的"二十年都没实现"的迟缓正好相反。

C) slow ✓ be slow in coming = 姗姗来迟

slow 在 be slow in coming/doing 中表"迟迟未来/迟迟不做", 正与前文"预言流传二十年却未实现"严丝合缝, 也呼应作者随后列出的多项阻碍因素。

D) steady X 感情色彩反

steady 意为"稳定的、持续的", 是中性偏褒义的形容词；而本句的反问明显带"为何这么慢"的负面意味, 方向不合。

【验证】 代入后整句意为"为什么向无现金社会的演进姗姗来迟？"正是第二段、第三段后续列出 several factors work __(6)__ the disappearance of the paper system 的引子。

6. ____

【答案】 [B] against 固定搭配

【线索】 Although + 转折显示几大因素是"阻力"

本句 Although electronic means of payment may be more efficient than a payments system based on paper, several factors work __ (6) __ the disappearance of the paper system, Although 让步明确表明：尽管电子支付更高效，仍有几大因素在阻挡纸质支付的消失。

【选项】 A) for X 方向反

for 与 work 搭配表"为...工作/有利于"，意味这些因素促成纸质支付的消失，与 Although 让步推出的方向相反。

B) against ✓ work against = 不利于，最契合

against 与 work 构成 work against 表"不利于、阻挡"，正好对应 Although electronic means of payment may be more efficient 之后的反向结论——存在因素在"阻挡纸质支付消失"。

C) with X 搭配不当

with 与 work 搭配多表"与...合作"，主语通常是人；与 several factors 的无生命主语及"阻碍"含义都不合。

D) on X 对象错位

on 与 work 搭配表"致力于..."，宾语应是项目/任务；用在"消失"这一抽象事件上语义古怪，方向也不对。

【验证】 代入后整句意为"尽管电子支付可能比纸质更高效，但仍有几个因素阻碍纸质支付的消失"，正与第二段后续 First、Second、Third 列举的阻碍因素一一对应。

7. ____

【答案】 [A] expensive 词义辨析

【线索】 First 之下用基础设施投入做支撑

本句 First, it is very __(7)__ to set up the computer, card reader, and telecommunications networks necessary to make electronic money the __(8)__ form of payment 列举要建立计算机、读卡器、电信网络等基础设施；这些都是"高成本投入"，与上文 several factors work __(6)__ the disappearance of the paper system 中第一条"阻力"对应。

【选项】 A) expensive ✓ 高昂成本，最契合

expensive 意为"昂贵的"，与 set up the computer, card reader, and telecommunications networks 这种基础设施投入直接呼应，正解释了为何电子支付难以全面替代纸质支付。

B) imaginative ✗ 词性贴但语义无关

imaginative 意为"富有想象力的"，与建网络的工程性投入毫无关系，更与"阻碍纸质支付消失"的论证目的无关。

C) sensitive ✗ 干扰项，提前误闯第三段主题

sensitive 意为"敏感的"，更贴近第三段才出现的隐私话题 security and privacy concerns；这里讨论的还是成本，方向跑偏。

D) productive ✗ 感情色彩反

productive 意为"高产的、有成效的"，是褒义词，与本段总论 several factors work __(6)__ the disappearance of the paper system 中"阻力因素"的负面取向相反。

【验证】 代入后整句意为"首先，搭建必要的计算机、读卡器和电信网络以使电子支付成为主导支付方式，代价极高"，正契合 outline 中"列举几大阻碍因素"。

8. ____

【答案】 [D] dominant 词义辨析

【线索】 对照 paper system 的消失

上文 several factors work __ (6) __ the disappearance of the paper system 提到"纸质系统的消失", 与之对应, 要让 electronic money 成为"主流/主导"的支付方式, 才有所谓的纸质消失。

【选项】 A) similar X 无指代对象

similar 意为"类似的", 需要参照物; 本句既无对照对象, 又与"取代纸质"的目标不符。

B) original X 时间维度反

original 意为"最初的", 但电子支付明显是新事物, 绝非"最初"的支付形式; 时间方向相反。

C) temporary X 方向反

temporary 意为"临时的", 与建网络追求的"成为主流支付方式"目标完全冲突, 方向相反。

D) dominant ✓ 主导地位, 最契合

dominant 意为"主导的、占主导地位的", 与 the disappearance of the paper system 中纸质消失形成清晰对照——只有让电子支付成为"主导形式", 纸质才会消失。

【验证】 代入后整句意为"要使电子货币成为主导的支付方式, 需要建立必要的网络", 与段落 outline 中 First 子论点"高成本阻碍主导地位"完全自洽。

9. ____

【答案】 [C] provide 词义辨析

【线索】 Second 段子论点—"支票自带收据"是优势

本句 Second, paper checks have the advantage that they __(9)__ receipts 紧接 the advantage that 引出同位语从句, 主语是 paper checks, 作用对象是 receipts; 这是在解释纸质支票的"附带收据"优势。

【选项】 A) collect X 方向反

collect 意为"收集", 若说支票收集收据, 逻辑相反——是消费者拿支票留下收据, 而不是支票去收集别人的收据。

B) copy X 搭配不当

copy 意为"复印、复制", paper checks copy receipts 表"支票复制收据", 语义古怪, 与下文 something that many consumers are unwilling to __(10)__ 也不衔接。

C) provide ✓ 提供收据, 最契合

provide 意为"提供", paper checks provide receipts 即"纸质支票自带/提供收据", 正好解释为何这是优势, 与下文 something that many consumers are unwilling to __(10)__ "消费者不愿放弃这一好处"自然衔接。

D) print X 近义干扰

print 意为"打印", 看似与"收据"相关, 但支票本身并不"打印"收据; 且下文 something that many consumers are unwilling to __(10)__ 中要被消费者"放弃"的对象是 receipts 这种"凭证", 更契合"提供"而非"打印"。

【验证】 代入后整句意为"其次, 纸质支票具有提供收据的优势", 并与下文 something that many consumers are unwilling to __(10)__ 顺利衔接, 构成完整子论点。

10. ____

【答案】 [A] give up 固定搭配

【线索】 unwilling + 上文优势 → 不愿"放弃"

本句 something that many consumers are unwilling to __(10)__ 中 something 回指前句 receipts, 构成"消费者不愿对收据做某事"。结合上文"收据是优势", 最自然的填法是"不愿放弃"。

【选项】 A) give up ✓ 放弃优势, 最契合

give up 意为"放弃", consumers are unwilling to give up 表"消费者不愿放弃(这种收据带来的便利)", 与上文 paper checks have the advantage that they __(9)__ receipts 自然衔接。

B) take over X 对象错配

take over 意为"接管、接手", 对象多为公司、职务; 与"收据"这一具体凭证搭配不通, 方向也错。

C) bring back X 前提错

bring back 意为"带回、恢复", 需要某物已经失去再恢复; 可文中收据并未失去, bring back 缺乏前提。

D) pass down X 对象错配

pass down 意为"传给下一代", 对象多为传统、财产、技艺; 对"日常收据"使用 pass down 既不搭配也不合语境。

【验证】 代入后整句意为"许多消费者不愿放弃的东西(即收据)", 与上文"纸质支票自带收据"以及 outline 中"列举阻碍因素"完全一致。

11. ____

【答案】 [A] before 固定搭配

【线索】 上文给出 float 概念

上文 Third, the use of paper checks gives consumers several days of "float" 提出"float (浮动期)"概念, 指的就是支票从开出到资金真正划走之间的几天时间; 空位所在句 it takes several days __(11)__ a check is cashed and funds are __(12)__ from the issuer's account 是对 float 的具体解释。

【选项】 A) before ✓ it takes time before = 过了...才...

before 在 it takes several days before a check is cashed 中表"过了好几天, 支票才被兑现", 完美对应上文 several days of "float" 这段"浮动期"的定义。

B) after ✗ 时间方向反

after 表"在...之后", 会变成"支票被兑现后还要花好几天", 与 several days of "float" 描述的"开票后等几天才兑现"方向相反。

C) since ✗ 时态搭配错

since 表"自从", 要求主句用完成时; 本句主句 it takes 是一般现在时, 与 since 的时态要求不符。

D) when ✗ 搭配偏差

when 表"当...时", 强调时间点的同时发生; 而本句意在表达"过了几天才..."的时间间隔, 应用 before 而非 when。

【验证】 代入后整句意为"过了好几天, 支票才会被兑现, 资金才被从开票人账户里划走", 与 outline 中"float 优势"完全一致。

12. ____

【答案】 [C] withdrawn 词义辨析

【线索】 支票兑现 → 资金"被取走"

本句 it takes several days __(11)__ a check is cashed and funds are __(12)__ from the issuer's account 是用 cashed 与 __ from 并列描述"支票兑现并把资金从开票人账户取走", 动作方向是"从账户中取出"。

【选项】 A) kept X 方向反

kept 意为"保留", 与 from the issuer's account 表"离开账户"的方向相反。

B) borrowed X 动作主体错

borrowed 意为"借入", 意味着另一方临时借走资金; 而支票兑现并非借贷关系, 逻辑不通。

C) withdrawn ✓ 从账户取出, 最契合

withdrawn 是 withdraw 的过去分词, 专表"从账户里取出(钱)", 与 from the issuer's account 完美搭配, 正与 a check is cashed 一起完整描述"兑现并扣款"。

D) released X 搭配偏差

released 意为"释放、发布", 与 "funds released from account" 不构成习惯表达; 与下文 the writer of the check can earn interest on the funds in the meantime 强调的"扣款延迟"语义也不衔接。

【验证】 代入后整句意为"过了几天, 支票才被兑现、资金才从开票人账户中被取走", 与下文 the writer of the check can earn interest on the funds in the meantime"开票人在此期间能继续吃利息"自然连贯。

13. ____

【答案】 [B] Because 逻辑关系

【线索】 "即时"是"消除浮动期"的原因

本句 __ (13) __ electronic payments are immediate, they eliminate the float for the consumer 中, 前半句"电子支付是即时的"恰好是后半句"消除消费者的浮动期"的直接原因; 两句构成清晰的因果关系。

【选项】 A) Unless X 条件反向

Unless 表"除非", 相当于 if not, 会变成"除非电子支付即时, 否则消除浮动", 与现实方向相反。

B) Because ✓ 因果, 最契合

Because 引出原因状语, 本句即"因为电子支付是即时的, 所以它们消除了消费者的浮动期", 完全对应文段"float 是纸质支付的优势、电子支付正因为即时反倒失去这一优势"的逻辑。

C) Until X 时态搭配错

Until 表"直到", 要求主句通常含否定或持续动作; 本句主句是一般现在时陈述结果, 并无"持续到"的语义。

D) Though X 转折, 方向反

Though 表"尽管", 会变成"尽管电子支付即时, 它们消除了浮动"——电子支付即时与消除浮动方向一致, 并不构成让步; 逻辑不通。

【验证】 代入后整句意为"因为电子支付是即时的, 所以它们消除了消费者的浮动期", 正好解释 Third 子论点为何变成纸质支票的优势——电子的"即时"反而剥夺了开票人吃几日利息的好处。

14. ____

【答案】 [D] raise 词义辨析

【线索】 Fourth 引出第四条阻碍因素

本句 Fourth, electronic means of payment may __(14)__ security and privacy concerns 紧承第二段 several factors work __(6)__ the disappearance of the paper system 提出第四条因素；下文 We often hear media reports that an unauthorized hacker has been able to access a computer database 用黑客例证支撑"安全/隐私的担忧"，方向是"引发担忧"。

【选项】 A) hide X 方向反

hide 意为"隐藏"，会变成"电子支付掩盖了安全和隐私担忧"，与下文用黑客例证强调担忧严重性的论证方向相反。

B) express X 主语错配

express 意为"表达"，主语通常应是人；electronic means of payment 是无生命主语，express concerns 搭配古怪。

C) ease X 方向反

ease 意为"缓解"，会变成"电子支付缓解了安全和隐私担忧"，与下文 dishonest persons might be able to access bank accounts 强调风险加剧的方向完全相反。

D) raise ✓ raise concerns = 引发担忧，最契合

raise 与 concerns / questions / doubts 是固定搭配，意为"引发、提出（担忧）"，与 Fourth, electronic means of payment may __(14)__ security and privacy concerns 的子论点定位"第四条阻碍因素"完美一致。

【验证】 代入后整句意为"第四，电子支付可能会引发安全和隐私方面的担忧"，自然引出下文媒体报道黑客入侵的例证，与全文 outline 中"逐条罗列阻力"完美吻合。

15. ____

【答案】 [C] stored 词义辨析

【线索】 数据库就是用来存信息的

本句 We often hear media reports that an unauthorized hacker has been able to access a computer database and to alter information __ (15) __ there 中, database 与 information 的天然关系就是"存储"——information stored there 指"存放在数据库里的信息"。

【选项】 A) analyzed X 动作太具体

analyzed 意为"被分析的", 并非"存放在数据库"的常规含义, 且与黑客"篡改"动作衔接生硬。

B) shared X 搭配偏差

shared 意为"被分享的", 更多用于人际或网络分享; 与单一 database 关系不直接。

C) stored ✓ 存储于数据库, 最契合

stored 意为"被存储", 与 database 形成 information stored there 这一固定搭配, 正好解释黑客通过访问数据库去篡改存放在里面的信息。

D) displayed X 侧重展示

displayed 意为"被展示的", 强调对外可见; 可数据库中存放的信息并非时刻在屏幕上展示, 且与"被黑客篡改"的描述偏离。

【验证】 代入后整句意为"未经授权的黑客能够访问计算机数据库并篡改其中存储的信息", 正契合下文 dishonest persons might be able to access bank accounts in electronic payments systems and __ (17) __ from someone else's accounts 的"账户被盗"风险叙述。

16. ____

【答案】 [D] uncommon 词义辨析

【线索】 强调黑客事件不少见

本句 The fact that this is not an __(16)__ occurrence means that dishonest persons might be able to access bank accounts in electronic payments systems, 配合上文 We often hear media reports 反复强调"我们经常听到"黑客新闻, 可知作者意在说"这种事屡见不鲜"。

【选项】 A) unsafe X 范畴错

unsafe 意为"不安全的", 描述安全程度而非频率; 而本句重点在"频率", 与上文 We often hear media reports 不对应。

B) unnatural X 范畴错

unnatural 意为"不自然的", 与数据库被入侵这一社会现象的频率描述不搭。

C) unclear X 范畴错

unclear 意为"不清楚的", 描述信息的可见度; 与本句"频率"主题脱节。

D) uncommon ✓ 频率维度, 最契合

uncommon 意为"不常见的", is not an uncommon occurrence = is a common occurrence, 整体表"这是司空见惯之事", 与上文 We often hear media reports 完美呼应。

【验证】 代入后整句意为"这种事并不罕见, 意味着不法之徒可能能侵入电子支付系统中的银行账户", 正承接"黑客事件常见"的论据, 引出下一空 17 的"盗用账户"动作。

17. ____

【答案】 **[A] steal** 词义辨析

【线索】 **dishonest persons → 非法盗取**

本句 dishonest persons might be able to access bank accounts in electronic payments systems and __(17)__ from someone else's accounts, 主语 dishonest persons 表"不法分子", 与 access + alter information 并列的动作必然是"盗窃"。

【选项】 **A) steal ✓ 从他人账户盗取, 最契合**

steal 意为"偷窃", steal from someone else's account 表"从他人账户里盗取(钱)", 正与上文 dishonest persons 的负面主语和"非法行为"的论证方向完全吻合。

B) choose X 搭配偏差

choose 意为"选择", choose from accounts 表"从账户中挑选", 与不法分子"非法获利"动机完全不符。

C) benefit X 色彩偏中性

benefit 意为"受益", 虽然 benefit from 是固定搭配, 但"受益于他人账户"过于中性, 无法体现 dishonest 的恶意, 与下文 fraud (欺诈) 色彩不一致。

D) return X 方向反

return 意为"归还", 与不法分子的动机完全相反, 方向错。

【验证】 代入后整句意为"不法分子可能能够访问电子支付系统中的银行账户, 并从他人账户中盗取(资金)", 下文紧接 The __(18)__ of this type of fraud is no easy task 用 fraud (欺诈) 一词与之呼应。

18. ____

【答案】 [B] prevention 词义辨析

【线索】 下句计算机科学新分支用于应对欺诈

下文 a new field of computer science is developing to __(19)__ security issues 说"计算机科学的新领域正在发展, 用以应对安全问题", 反推空位名词必为"防范/防止欺诈"——只有"防范"才能与新学科应对相对应。

【选项】 A) consideration X 动作过弱

consideration 意为"考虑", 对"欺诈"只是认知层面的关注, 没到"应对"层级, 与下文新计算机分支"处理安全问题"力度不匹配。

B) prevention ✓ 防范, 最契合

prevention 意为"防范", The prevention of fraud is no easy task 表"防范这类欺诈并非易事", 与下文新计算机科学领域专门 cope with"应对安全问题"形成因果对接。

C) manipulation X 感情色彩反

manipulation 意为"操纵", 多带负面色彩, 与 fraud (欺诈) 的主体"如何防范"主题刚好相反。

D) justification X 方向反

justification 意为"辩护、证明合理", 会变成"为欺诈辩护并非易事", 方向完全错。

【验证】 代入后整句意为"防范此类欺诈并非易事, 一门新兴的计算机科学领域正在发展, 以应对安全问题", 正契合 outline 中"第四条阻力 (安全/隐私)"的论证脉络。

19. ____

【答案】 [D] cope with 固定搭配

【线索】 新计算机分支应对安全问题

本句 a new field of computer science is developing to __(19)__ security issues 中, 主语是"新计算机科学领域", 动作目的是"对付安全问题", 宾语是 issues。

【选项】 A) call for X 宾语错配

call for 意为"呼吁、需要", 宾语应是行动或要求; 用在"安全问题"上意为"呼吁安全问题", 不通。

B) fight against X 搭配偏激

fight against 意为"与...战斗", 对象通常是具象的敌人或势力 (fight against crime/disease); 与抽象的 security issues 搭配略显生硬, 且与学科"研究应对"的中性语气不符。

C) adapt to X 方向反

adapt to 意为"适应", 会变成"新计算机分支适应安全问题", 方向完全错——学科目的是解决问题而非适应问题。

D) cope with ✓ 处理问题, 最契合

cope with 意为"应对、处理", 与 issues / problems / challenges 是经典搭配; cope with security issues 即"应对安全问题", 与上文 The __(18)__ of this type of fraud is no easy task 自然衔接。

【验证】 代入后整句意为"一门新兴的计算机科学领域正在发展, 用以应对安全问题", 与全段"防范欺诈不易、催生新学科"的逻辑高度一致。

20. ____

【答案】 [C] trail 词义辨析

【线索】 电子支付留下含个人数据的"痕迹"

本句 the use of electronic means of payment leaves an electronic __(20)__ that contains a large amount of personal data 中, 宾语补充说明 contains a large amount of personal data, 意指"留下一串携带大量个人数据的电子痕迹"。下文 There are concerns that government, employers, and marketers might be able to access these data, thereby violating our privacy 解释这种"痕迹"被追踪后侵犯隐私。

【选项】 A) chunk X 搭配不当

chunk 意为"大块、大量", 没有"痕迹"的隐喻意味, 且与 contain personal data 的指向不符。

B) chip X 实物干扰

chip 意为"芯片", 虽与电子相关, 但与"留下"动词及"包含个人数据"的隐喻定语不构成自然搭配——人留下不了"芯片", 只能留下"痕迹"。

C) trail ✓ electronic trail = 电子踪迹, 最契合

trail 意为"踪迹、痕迹", leave an electronic trail 是固定隐喻表达, 意为"留下电子轨迹", 能被 contains a large amount of personal data 自然补充, 并与下文 government, employers, and marketers might be able to access these data 隐私担忧无缝衔接。

D) path X 近义干扰

path 意为"路径、道路", 更偏"前进路线"而非"已留下的痕迹"; leave a path 不是表达"行为留痕"的固定搭配, 方向偏"开辟"而非"踪迹"。

【验证】 代入后整句意为"使用电子支付方式会留下一串包含大量个人数据的电子踪迹", 正是下文 government, employers, and marketers might be able to access these data 担忧的来源, 完美对接 outline 中"安全/隐私"主题。

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

无现金社会姗姗来迟的多重原因

文章以反问 Why has the movement to a cashless society been so __(5)__ in coming? 开篇定调, 随后逐条解释 several factors work __(6)__ the disappearance of the paper system,

作者整体语气客观、偏理性分析，并不看好短期内全面无现金化。

行文脉络

总分结构：先抛出疑问、再 First/Second/Third/Fourth 四点展开

第一段抛出 a true cashless society is probably not around the corner 的总论；第二段用 First、Second、Third 三点说明纸质支付难以消失的成本、收据、浮动期优势；第三段以 Fourth 引出安全与隐私担忧，并指出 A further concern is that the use of electronic means of payment leaves an electronic __ (20) __ that contains a large amount of personal data。

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。

Given the advantages of electronic money, you might think that we would move quickly to the cashless society in which all payments are made electronically.

第1段，第1句

本句结构高度典型:think后接that宾语从句、名词后接关系词引导的定语从句、句首分词短语作状语,都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。特别是in which引导定语从句修饰抽象名词society的用法,以及过去将来时表达推测未来的搭配,都是考试中反复出现的模式,掌握后可大量复用。

However, a true cashless society is probably not around the corner.

第1段，第2句

主系表结构配合转折副词 "However" 和程度副词 "probably" 是四六级和考研阅读中常见的表达观点或判断的句式。习语 "around the corner"(即将到来)也是常考搭配。但整体结构过于简单,缺少从句、复杂修饰等真题中更典型的复杂结构,代表性中等。

Indeed, predictions have been around for two decades but have not yet come to fruition.

第1段，第3句

本句使用现在完成时描述长期存在但未实现的状态，配合 "but" 连接的并列谓语形成对比，这是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式，用于陈述现状与预期的反差。句型简洁但典型，学习后可迁移到类似语境。

Although electronic means of payment may be more efficient than a payments system based on paper, several factors work against the disappearance of the paper system.

第2段，第1句

让步状语从句置于句首、主句陈述转折观点的结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，"Although... 主句" 格式和比较结构 "more...than" 都是典型考点，掌握后可广泛应用于理解类似复合句。

First, it is very expensive to set up the computer, card reader, and telecommunications networks necessary to make electronic money the dominant form of payment.

第2段，第2句

"It is + 形容词 + to do" 句型在四六级阅读和写作中高频出现，是典型的形式主语结构；并列名词短语加后置定语的组合也是学术文本的常见模式，掌握后迁移性强。

Second, paper checks have the advantage that they provide receipts, something that many consumers are unwilling to give up.

第2段，第3句

覆盖主谓宾、系表、同位语从句、定语从句、关系代词作宾语等多种成分；尤其 that 的两次出现分别引导不同类型从句且在从句中成分不同（第一个 that 不作成分，第二个作宾语），是练习区分同位语从句与定语从句、识别关系代词成分的优质例句。

Third, the use of paper checks gives consumers several days of "float" – it takes several days before a check is cashed and funds are withdrawn from the issuer's account, which means that the writer of the check can earn interest on the funds in the meantime.

第2段，第4句

句子展现了说明文中常见的“观点+解释+补充”结构,包含破折号解释、定语从句补充说明等典型书面语句式。多层嵌套和并列结构在四六级、考研阅读中频繁出现,具有很强的代表性和迁移价值。

There are concerns that government, employers, and marketers might be able to access these data, thereby violating our privacy.

第3段，第6句

本句的 there be 存在句搭配同位语从句结构,以及情态动词表推测的用法,都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,且同位语从句与定语从句的辨析是常考点,掌握后可广泛迁移到类似学术或新闻语境的句子。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 43 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。

payment B1

n. 支付

本篇9次 · 真题 23 句

electronic B1

adj. 电子的

本篇9次 · 真题 15 句

means A2

n. 方法

本篇4次 · 真题 25 句

system A2

n. 系统

本篇3次 · 真题 107 句

consumer B1

n. 消费者

本篇3次 · 真题 72 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本篇3次 · 真题 60 句

access B1

n. 进入

本篇3次 · 真题 44 句

account A2

n. 账户

本篇3次 · 真题 42 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇2次 · 真题 304 句

data B1

n. 数据

本篇2次 · 真题 80 句

fund B2

n. 资金

本篇2次 · 真题 45 句

security B1

n. 安全

本篇2次 · 真题 38 句

privacy B2

n. 隐私

本篇2次 · 真题 30 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇1次 · 真题 89 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇1次 · 真题 61 句

factor B1

n. 因素

本篇1次 · 真题 47 句

base A2

n. 基础

本篇1次 · 真题 43 句

media B1

n. 大众传播媒介 (报刊、电视、广播、互联...

本篇1次 · 真题 41 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本篇1次 · 真题 38 句

reader A2

n. 读者

本篇1次 · 真题 37 句

further B1

adv. 更远地

本篇1次 · 真题 34 句

network B1

n. 网络

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

quickly A2

adv. 快速地

本篇1次·真题 33 句

earn A2

v. 赚得, 挣得 (金钱)

本篇1次·真题 32 句

amount A2

n. 数量

本篇1次·真题 30 句

type A2

n. 类型

本篇1次·真题 30 句

concept B2

n. 概念

本篇1次·真题 29 句

employer B1

n. 雇主

本篇1次·真题 24 句

indeed B1

adv. 确实, 的确 (强调肯定)

本篇1次·真题 24 句

eliminate B2

v. 消除

本篇1次·真题 21 句

movement B1

n. 移动

本篇1次·真题 20 句

database B2

n. 数据库

本篇1次·真题 18 句

efficient B2

adj. 效率高的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

immediate B2

adj. 立即的, 即刻的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

alter B2

v. 改变, 更改 (使某物与之前不同)

本篇1次·真题 13 句

cope B2

v. 应对

本篇1次·真题 13 句

contain B1

v. 包含, 含有

本篇1次·真题 12 句

dominant C1

adj. 占主导地位的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

marketer

B2

n. 营销人员

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

reverse

B2

v. 颠倒

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

trail

B1

n. 小路, 小径

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

prediction

B2

n. 预测

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

violate

B2

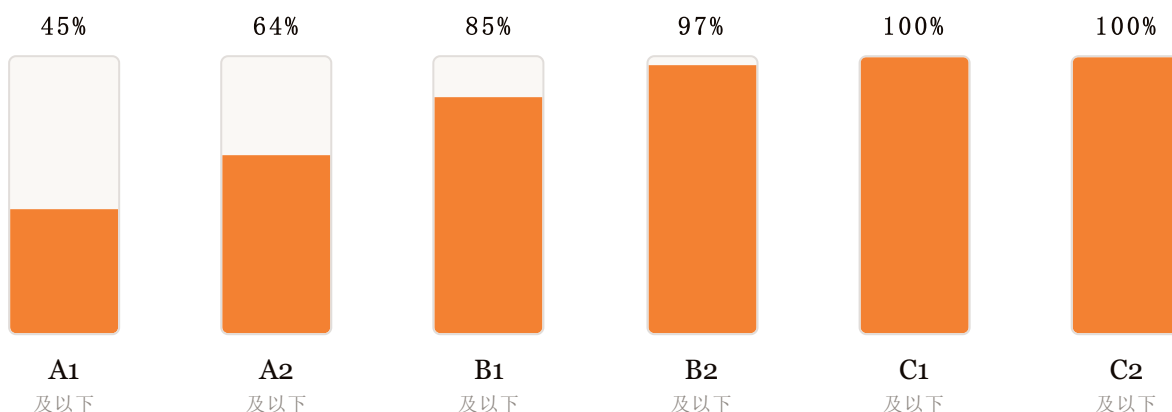
v. 违反, 违背 (法律、规则、协议等)

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 149 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 **149** 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 149 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

149

B2 以上难词

3%

B1 及以下覆盖

85%

考研英语二 2013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	段落小标题（7选5）	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 →

2013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2013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(2013)

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 In an essay entitled "Making It in America," the author Adam Davidson relates a joke from cotton country about just how much a modern textile mill has been automated: The average mill has only two employees today, "a man and a dog. The man is there to feed the dog, and the dog is there to keep the man away from the machines."

在一篇题为《在美国取得成功》的文章中,作者Adam Davidson讲述了一个来自棉花产区的笑话,说的是现代纺织厂的自动化程度有多高:如今一个普通工厂只有两名员工,"一个人和一条狗。人在那里是为了喂狗,而狗在那里是为了不让人靠近机器。"

P2 Davidson's article is one of a number of pieces that have recently appeared making the point that the reason we have such stubbornly high unemployment and declining middle-class incomes today is largely because of the big drop in demand because of the Great Recession, but it is also because of the advances in both globalization and the information technology revolution, which are more rapidly than ever replacing labor with machines or foreign workers.

Davidson的文章是最近出现的多篇文章之一,这些文章指出,我们今天失业率居高不下、中产阶级收入下降的原因,很大程度上是因为大衰退导致的需求大幅下降,但也是因为全球化和信息技术革命的进步,它们正以前所未有的速度用机器或外国工人取代劳动力。

P3 In the past, workers with average skills, doing an average job, could earn an average lifestyle. But, today, average is officially over. Being average just won't earn you what it used to. It can't when so many more employers have so much more access to so much more above average cheap foreign labor, cheap robotics, cheap software, cheap automation and cheap geniuses. Therefore, everyone needs to find

their extra – their unique value contribution that makes them stand out in whatever is their field of employment.

过去,拥有普通技能、做着普通工作的工人可以过上普通的生活。但如今,普通已经正式终结。仅仅普通已经不能让你获得过去那样的待遇。当如此多的雇主能够更广泛地接触到远超普通水平的廉价外国劳动力、廉价机器人、廉价软件、廉价自动化设备和廉价天才时,这已经不可能了。因此,每个人都需要找到自己的额外价值——使他们在各自就业领域脱颖而出的独特价值贡献。

P4 Yes, new technology has been eating jobs forever, and always will. But there's been an acceleration. As Davidson notes, "In the 10 years ending in 2009, [U.S.] factories shed workers so fast that they erased almost all the gains of the previous 70 years; roughly one out of every three manufacturing jobs – about 6 million in total – disappeared."

是的,新技术一直在吞噬就业岗位,而且将永远如此。但现在出现了加速。正如Davidson指出的,"在截至2009年的10年里,[美国]工厂裁员速度如此之快,以至于几乎抹去了前70年的所有增长;大约三分之一的制造业岗位——总计约600万个——消失了。"

P5 There will always be change – new jobs, new products, new services. But the one thing we know for sure is that with each advance in globalization and the I. T. revolution, the best jobs will require workers to have more and better education to make themselves above average.

总会有变化——新的工作、新的产品、新的服务。但我们确定无疑的一件事是,随着全球化和信息技术革命的每一次进步,最好的工作将要求工人接受更多更好的教育,使自己高于平均水平。

P6 In a world where average is officially over, there are many things we need to do to support employment, but nothing would be more important than passing some kind of G. I. Bill for the 21st century that ensures that every American has access to post-high school education.

在一个普通已经正式终结的世界里,我们需要做很多事情来支持就业,但最重要的莫过于通过某种21世纪的《退伍军人权利法案》,确保每个美国人都能接受高中后教育。

题目与逐题解析

21. The joke in Paragraph 1 is used to illustrate_____.

- [A] the impact of technological advances
- [B] the alleviation of job pressure
- [C] the shrinkage of textile mills
- [D] the decline of middle-class incomes

第1段中的笑话用来说明_____。

A) 技术进步的影响 B) 工作压力的缓解 C) 纺织厂的萎缩 D) 中产阶级收入的下降

【答案】 A (例证目的题)

【判型】 题干 The joke in Paragraph 1 is used to illustrate 的核心动词是 illustrate (说明、佐证), 问的是这则例子服务于哪个观点。

【拆句】 题干是一个被动语态的补全句: 主语 The joke in Paragraph 1, 谓语 is used to illustrate, 宾语留空给选项补。结构平铺直叙, 无陷阱。

【定位】 Davidson's article is one of a number of pieces that have recently appeared making the point that the reason we have such stubbornly high unemployment and declining middle-class incomes today is largely because of the big drop in demand because of the Great Recession, but it is also because of the advances in both globalization and the information technology revolution, which are more rapidly than ever replacing labor with machines or foreign workers.

Davidson 的文章是近来一批论及此话题的文章之一，它们要说明的是：当今美国之所以失业率居高不下、中产阶级收入持续下滑，很大程度上是因为大衰退导致的需求骤降，但另一方面也是因为全球化和信息技术革命的双重进展正在以前所未有的速度用机器或外籍劳工替代本国劳动力。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

replacing labor with machines or foreign workers ↔ **the impact of technological advances**
a man and a dog ↔ **technological advances**

预判要找的就是技术进步对就业的冲击这个抽象论点，the impact of technological advances 用名词化方式把它原样呈现，与定位句和笑话同向，直接锁定。

B) 与原文相反

原文是 high unemployment——失业问题严峻，玩笑也是讽刺人被机器排挤掉，绝非 the alleviation of job pressure（缓解就业压力）。

C) 无中生有

原文说的是纺织厂里人变少，是岗位减少，不是工厂规模缩小；the shrinkage of textile mills 把 mill 的人少偷换成了 mill 本身在萎缩，原文没有任何依据。

D) 答非所问

the decline of middle-class incomes 确实在第 2 段被提到过，但那是文章总论点之一，不是这则笑话所要说明的内容——笑话直指的是机器替代人这一动作，不是中产收入下降这一结果。

22. According to Paragraph 3, to be a successful employee, one has to ____.

- [A] work on cheap software
- [B] ask for a moderate salary
- [C] adopt an average lifestyle
- [D] contribute something unique

根据第3段,要成为一名成功的员工,必须____。

A) 使用廉价软件工作 B) 要求适度的薪水 C) 采用普通的生活方式 D) 贡献独特的东西

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 题干 to be a successful employee, one has to 问的是第 3 段里对成功员工的具体要求，是段内一项明确陈述。

【拆句】 题干由 According to Paragraph 3 状语 + to be a successful employee 不定式作目的状语 + 主句 one has to 构成，结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 Therefore, everyone needs to find their extra – their unique value contribution that makes them stand out in whatever is their field of employment.

因此，每个人都必须找到属于自己的那份额外——即能让自己在所属领域中脱颖而出的独特价值贡献。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

原文 cheap software 出现在并列名单里，是雇主能接触到的廉价资源之一（与雇员要做的事相反方向），跟员工本人 work on cheap software 完全是两件事。

B) 无中生有

原文谈的是 unique value contribution，从未要求员工接受 a moderate salary（合理薪酬）——薪资话题在第 3 段根本没出现。

C) 与原文相反

原文 average is officially over，明确说平均不再够，恰恰要求别走 average 这条路；adopt an average lifestyle 正是文中要否定的状态。

D) ✓ 正确

unique value contribution ↔ **contribute something unique**

stand out in whatever is their field of employment ↔ **contribute something unique**

预判要找的是贡献自己独有的价值，contribute something unique 在动词与宾语两个层级上都与定位句的 unique value contribution 对齐，唯一命中。

23. The quotation in Paragraph 4 explains that_____.

- [A] gains of technology have been erased
- [B] job opportunities are disappearing at a high speed
- [C] factories are making much less money than before
- [D] new jobs and services have been offered

第4段中的引文解释了_____。

- A) 技术带来的收益已被抵消
- B) 工作机会正在快速消失
- C) 工厂的盈利比以前少得多
- D) 新的工作和服务已被提供

【答案】 B （例证目的题）

【判型】 题干 The quotation in Paragraph 4 explains that 的关键词是 explains（解释），问引文的论证作用，归入例证目的类。

【拆句】 题干主语 The quotation in Paragraph 4，谓语 explains，宾语从句留空。结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 As Davidson notes, "In the 10 years ending in 2009, [U.S.] factories shed workers so fast that they erased almost all the gains of the previous 70 years; roughly one out of every three manufacturing jobs – about 6 million in total – disappeared."

正如 Davidson 指出的：在截至 2009 年的十年里，美国工厂裁员速度之快，几乎抹去了之前 70 年间所有岗位增长；大约每三个制造业岗位中就有一个——总数约 600 万——消失了。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

原文 they erased almost all the gains 中 gains 指的是过去 70 年间的岗位增长被裁员抹平；gains of technology 偷换成了技术本身的成果被抹去，主语张冠李戴。

B) ✓ 正确

shed workers so fast ↔ disappearing at a high speed

disappeared ↔ disappearing

预判要找的是岗位高速消失这一抽象语义，job opportunities are disappearing at a high speed 在 disappearing 和 at a high speed 两个语义点上完整对接原文 shed workers so fast 与 disappeared，唯一命中。

C) 无中生有

原文只说工厂大量裁员、岗位消失，从未谈工厂收入或利润；factories are making much less money 是凭空生造的因果结论。

D) 与原文相反

原文引文重点是岗位消失，与 new jobs and services have been offered 相反；新岗位新服务是下文第 5 段才提到 new jobs, new products, new services 的，与本段引文要佐证的论点无关。

24. According to the author, to reduce unemployment, the most important is ____.

[A] to accelerate the I.T. revolution

[B] to ensure more education for people

[C] to advance economic globalization

[D] to pass more bills in the 21st century

根据作者的观点,要减少失业,最重要的是_____。

A) 加速信息技术革命 B) 确保为人们提供更多教育 C) 推进经济全球化 D) 在21世纪通过更多法案

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 题干 to reduce unemployment, the most important is 问的是文中明确陈述的一项具体措施，对应末段那句 nothing would be more important than，是段内一句话的改写。

【拆句】 题干 According to the author 是状语，主干是 to reduce unemployment, the most important is——这里 to reduce unemployment 是话题不定式，the most important 作主语（省略 thing），is 后面留空给选项填不定式短语。结构有省略但语义清楚，无陷阱。

【定位】 In a world where average is officially over, there are many things we need to do to support employment, but nothing would be more important than passing some kind of G. I. Bill for the 21st century that ensures that every American has access to post-high school education. 在一个 average 已被官方宣告失效的世界里，要支撑就业当然有很多事可做，但最重要的莫过于通过某种类似 21 世纪版 G.I. Bill 的法案，确保每一位美国人都能接受高中以后的教育。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

原文把 IT 革命列为造成失业的原因之一 the information technology revolution, which are more rapidly than ever replacing labor, 作者反对加速 IT 革命来减少失业; to accelerate the I.T. revolution 与文意相反。

B) ✓ 正确

ensures that every American has access to post-high school education ↔

to ensure more education for people

every American ↔ for people

预判要找的是确保人人能接受更高阶段教育, to ensure more education for people 在 ensure 与 more education 两个层级上都与定位句的 ensures...access to post-high school education 等值。

C) 与原文相反

原文把全球化与 IT 革命并列为造成失业的两个加速因素 the advances in both globalization and the information technology revolution, to advance economic globalization 同样属于作者要警惕而非要继续推进的对象。

D) 偷换概念

原文是 passing some kind of G. I. Bill for the 21st century——通过一项特定的法案, 不是泛泛地通过更多法案; to pass more bills in the 21st century 把单一具体法案偷换成更多法案这个数量化概念。

25. Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for the text?

[A] New Law Takes Effect.

[B] Technology Goes Cheap.

[C] Average Is Over.

[D] Recession Is Bad.

以下哪项最适合作为本文的标题?

A) 新法律生效。 B) 技术变得廉价。 C) 平庸已终结。 D) 经济衰退很糟糕。

【答案】 C (主旨题)

【判型】 题干 Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for the text 是经典选标题型, 归入主旨题。

【拆句】 题干是一个一般疑问句式的特殊问句: Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for the text——would 表委婉、the most appropriate 是双重最高级修饰 title。结构平铺直叙, 无陷阱。

【选项】 A) 以偏概全

New Law Takes Effect 把末段 passing some kind of G. I. Bill 当全文主旨——但原文只是建议通过一项法案，并未说该法案已生效；且该建议仅是末段的对策，不能覆盖第1-5段。

B) 以偏概全

Technology Goes Cheap 只能匹配第3段 cheap robotics, cheap software, cheap automation 那一处枚举，不能覆盖文章对就业、教育的核心讨论。

C) ✓ 正确

average is officially over ↔ **Average Is Over**

In a world where average is officially over ↔ **Average Is Over**

预判主线是平均已不再够用，Average Is Over 字面就是这条主线，且首尾两次原文出现已为它锁定主旨地位。

D) 以偏概全

Recession Is Bad 只能勉强匹配第2段 the Great Recession 一处——而且原文是用大衰退解释失业的部分原因，重心并不在衰退本身的好坏。

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。

In an essay entitled "Making It in America," the author Adam Davidson relates a joke from cotton country about just how much a modern textile mill has been automated: The average mill has only two employees today, "a man and a dog. The man is there to feed the dog, and the dog is there to keep the man away from the machines."

第1段，第1句

本句覆盖了主语、谓语、宾语、地点状语、定语（介词短语作后置定语）、宾语从句等多种成分，且宾语部分较为复杂（带有多层修饰和同位语解释）。宾语从句中还包含疑问词引导结构，适合练习识别嵌套成分和介词宾语从句，具有一定的训练价值。

Davidson's article is one of a number of pieces that have recently appeared making the point that the reason we have such stubbornly high unemployment and declining middle-class incomes today is largely because of the big drop in demand because of the Great Recession, but it is also because of the advances in both globalization and the information technology revolution, which are more rapidly than ever replacing labor with machines or foreign workers.

第2段，第1句

全句包含五个分句,呈现多层嵌套:主句→定语从句→同位语从句(内含并列表语)→定语从句→非限制性定语从句;同位语从句长达整句的大部分,其内部又嵌套定语从句和并列结构,还有非限制性定语从句修饰并列部分;多个从句层层咬合,需要反复回读才能理清各层归属关系

Therefore, everyone needs to find their extra – their unique value contribution that makes them stand out in whatever is their field of employment.

第3段，第5句

句中涵盖多种成分类型:主句包含主谓宾结构,宾语内含同位语和定语从句修饰;定语从句采用使役动词的宾补结构,内嵌介词短语;宾语从句为主系表结构。成分种类丰富,且定语从句中的使役动词宾补、同位语的识别、复合关系代词的双重身份等都是常见易错点,适合作为成分划分练习。

Yes, new technology has been eating jobs forever, and always will.

第4段，第1句

本句虽为简单句,但包含主语、并列谓语(其中一个为现在完成进行时)、宾语、时间状语等多种成分,且第二个谓语存在承前省略,适合练习如何识别并列结构、补全省略成分以及区分谓语与状语的位置关系。

As Davidson notes, "In the 10 years ending in 2009, [U.S.] factories shed workers so fast that they erased almost all the gains of the previous 70 years; roughly one out of every three manufacturing jobs – about 6 million in total – disappeared."

第4段，第3句

本句包含 so...that 引导的结果状语从句和分号连接的并列结构,这两种句式在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现,句子长度和复杂度也符合考试真题水平,具有很强的代表性和可迁移性。

But the one thing we know for sure is that with each advance in globalization and the I. T. revolution, the best jobs will require workers to have more and better education to make themselves above average.

第5段，第2句

本句结构高度典型:主系表结构 + 表语从句、省略关系代词的定语从句、require sb to do sth 复合宾语结构、with 引导的伴随状语,都是四六级和考研真题中的高频句式。特别是 "the one thing ... is that ..." 这种用表语从句阐述观点的结构,以及 require 后接双不定式的复杂宾补,在学术和新闻语体中反复出现,掌握后可大量迁移。

In a world where average is officially over, there are many things we need to do to support employment, but nothing would be more important than passing some kind of G. I. Bill for the 21st century that ensures that every American has access to post-high school education.

第6段，第1句

本句结构高度典型:主句并列转折、多层定语从句嵌套、"there be"句型、比较结构、宾语从句,均为四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。掌握本句的分析方法可直接迁移到大量真题长难句,代表性极强。

New Law Takes Effect.

第25题，A

简单的主谓宾结构虽然是英语句子的基础句型,但考试真题中更常见含有从句、修饰语或复杂搭配的句子。本句结构过于精简,不能代表考试中的典型句式复杂度。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 54 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。

average

A2

adj. 平均的

本篇10次 · 真题 55 句

advance

B1

v. 前进

本篇4次 · 真题 33 句

revolution

B2

n. 革命

本篇3次·真题15句

would

A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇2次·真题304句

author

A2

n. 作者

本篇2次·真题209句

accord

C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇2次·真题172句

decline

B2

v. 下降

本篇2次·真题56句

access

B1

n. 进入

本篇2次·真题44句

gain

B1

v. 获得, 赢得

本篇2次·真题43句

labor

B1

n. 劳动

本篇2次·真题41句

ensure

B2

v. 确保

本篇2次·真题33句

earn

A2

v. 赚得, 挣得 (金钱)

本篇2次·真题32句

employee

A2

n. 雇员, 员工

本篇2次·真题32句

income

B1

n. 收入

本篇2次·真题31句

employment

B1

n. 工作

本篇2次·真题29句

unique

B2

adj. 独特的

本篇2次·真题24句

lifestyle

B1

n. 生活方式

本篇2次·真题23句

unemployment

B2

n. 失业 (状态)

本篇2次·真题16句

software B1

n. 软件 (计算机程序)

本篇2次 · 真题 14 句

disappear A2

v. 消失; 不见

本篇2次 · 真题 10 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次 · 真题 150 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

support A2

v. 支持

本篇1次 · 真题 87 句

effect A2

n. 影响

本篇1次 · 真题 80 句

product A2

n. 产品

本篇1次 · 真题 77 句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本篇1次 · 真题 75 句

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

本篇1次 · 真题 63 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本篇1次 · 真题 57 句

pressure B1

n. 心理压力

本篇1次 · 真题 55 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本篇1次 · 真题 53 句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本篇1次 · 真题 50 句

recently A2

adv. 最近

本篇1次 · 真题 37 句

contribute B1

v. 捐献

本篇1次 · 真题 34 句

largely B2

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 30 句

replace A2

v. 替换, 更换 (用新的代替旧的)

本篇1次·真题 30 句

employer B1

n. 雇主

本篇1次·真题 24 句

previous B1

adj. 先前的

本篇1次·真题 24 句

illustrate B2

v. 说明

本篇1次·真题 23 句

manufacturing B2

n. 制造业; 生产

本篇1次·真题 22 句

technological B2

adj. 技术的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

recession C1

n. 经济衰退

本篇1次·真题 19 句

extra A2

adj. 额外的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

rapidly B1

adv. 迅速地

本篇1次·真题 17 句

appropriate B2

adj. 合适的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

automation B2

n. 自动化 (用机器或计算机代替人工操作)

本篇1次·真题 15 句

contribution B2

n. 贡献

本篇1次·真题 15 句

therefore B1

adv. 因此, 所以

本篇1次·真题 15 句

adopt B1

v. 采纳

本篇1次·真题 14 句

roughly B1

adv. 大约, 大概

本篇1次·真题 13 句

forever

A2

adv. 永远

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

relate

B1

v. 使有联系, 把...联系起来

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

accelerate

B2

v. 加速

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

salary

B1

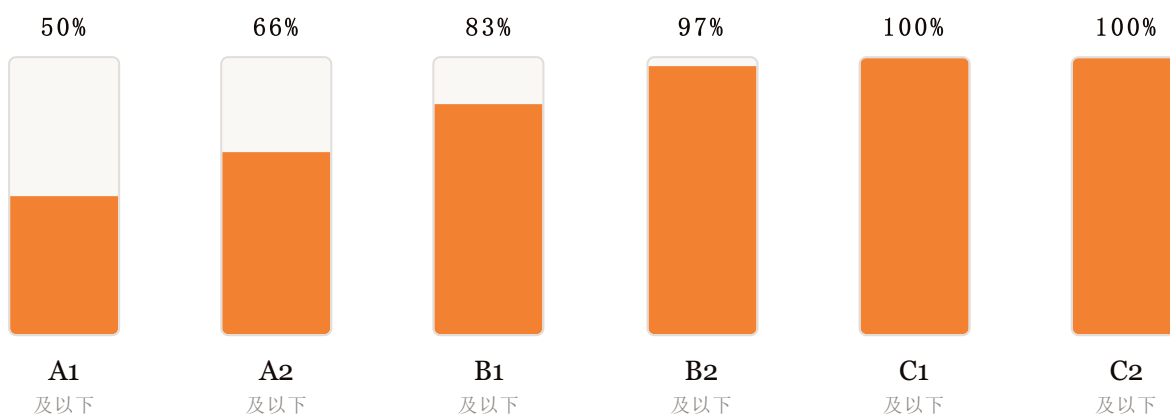
n. 薪水, 工资 (通常指按月发放的固定报酬)

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 177 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **177** 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 177 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

177

B2 以上难词

3%

B1 及以下覆盖

83%

考研英语二 2013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	段落小标题（7选5）	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 →

2013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2013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(2013)

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 A century ago, the immigrants from across the Atlantic included settlers and sojourners. Along with the many folks looking to make a permanent home in the United States came those who had no intention to stay, and who would make some money and then go home. Between 1908 and 1915, about 7 million people arrived while about 2 million departed. About a quarter of all Italian immigrants, for example, eventually returned to Italy for good. They even had an affectionate nickname, "uccelli di passaggio," birds of passage.

一个世纪前，来自大西洋彼岸的移民包括定居者和旅居者。在许多希望在美国永久定居的人当中，也有那些无意久留、赚些钱后就回国的人。1908年至1915年间，约有700万人抵达美国，而约有200万人离开。例如，大约四分之一的意大利移民最终永久返回了意大利。他们甚至有一个亲切的昵称——"uccelli di passaggio"，即过境之鸟。

P2 Today, we are much more rigid about immigrants. We divide newcomers into two categories: legal or illegal, good or bad. We hail them as Americans in the making, or brand them as aliens to be kicked out. That framework has contributed mightily to our broken immigration system and the long political paralysis over how to fix it. We don't need more categories, but we need to change the way we think about categories. We need to look beyond strict definitions of legal and illegal. To start, we can recognize the new birds of passage, those living and thriving in the gray areas. We might then begin to solve our immigration challenges.

今天，我们对移民的态度要严格得多。我们将新来者分为两类：合法或非法，好或坏。我们把他们誉为未来的美国人，或把他们打上外来者的烙印予以驱逐。这种框架极大地导致了我们的破碎的移民制度以及在如何修复这一问题上长期的政治僵局。我们不需要更多的分类，但我们需要改变思考分类的方式。我们需要超越合

法与非法的严格定义。首先,我们可以认识到新的过境之鸟,那些生活并繁荣在灰色地带的人们。然后我们或许就能开始解决我们的移民挑战。

P3 Crop pickers, violinists, construction workers, entrepreneurs, engineers, home health-care aides and physicists are among today's birds of passage. They are energetic participants in a global economy driven by the flow of work, money and ideas. They prefer to come and go as opportunity calls them. They can manage to have a job in one place and a family in another.

采摘工、小提琴手、建筑工人、企业家、工程师、家庭医疗护理人员和物理学家都属于当今的过境之鸟。他们是由工作、资金和思想流动驱动的全球经济中充满活力的参与者。他们更愿意随着机会的召唤来来去去。他们能够做到在一个地方工作而家庭在另一个地方。

P4 With or without permission, they straddle laws, jurisdictions and identities with ease. We need them to imagine the United States as a place where they can be productive for a while without committing themselves to staying forever. We need them to feel that home can be both here and there and that they can belong to two nations honorably.

无论是否获得许可,他们都能轻松地跨越法律、管辖权和身份。我们需要他们把美国想象成一个可以暂时发挥生产力而无需承诺永久居留的地方。我们需要他们感到家可以既在这里又在那里,他们可以光荣地属于两个国家。

P5 Accommodating this new world of people in motion will require new attitudes on both sides of the immigration battle. Looking beyond the culture war logic of right or wrong means opening up the middle ground and understanding that managing immigration today requires multiple paths and multiple outcomes, including some that are not easy to accomplish legally in the existing system.

适应这个人员流动的新世界将需要移民争论双方的新态度。超越对与错的文化战争逻辑意味着开辟中间地带,并理解管理当今的移民需要多种途径和多种结果,包括一些在现有制度下难以通过合法方式实现的结果。

题目与逐题解析

26. "Birds of passage" refers to those who ____.

- [A] stay in a foreign country temporarily
- [B] leave their home countries for good
- [C] immigrate across the Atlantic
- [D] find permanent jobs overseas

"候鸟"指的是那些____的人。

A) 暂时停留在外国的 B) 永久离开祖国的 C) 跨越大西洋移民的 D) 在海外找到固定工作的

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 refers to those who ____ 问的是一个特定标签具体指代的人群, 答案必须落在原文对该标签的界定句上。

【拆句】 结构是「Birds of passage refers to those who ____」, 主语是带引号的术语, 谓语 refers to 接 those who 引导的定语从句, 空格处补一个动词短语描述「那些人」的行为特征, 平铺直叙、无陷阱。

【定位】 Along with the many folks looking to make a permanent home in the United States came those who had no intention to stay, and who would make some money and then go home. ... They even had an affectionate nickname, "uccelli di passaggio," birds of passage.
在大批想在美国安家落户的人之外，还有一批根本不打算久留、只想挣点钱就回去的人。.....人们甚至给他们起了一个亲昵的绰号——「uccelli di passaggio」，意为「候鸟」。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

had no intention to stay, and who would make some money and then go home ↔

stay in a foreign country temporarily

预判核心「短期/暂时停留」与stay in a foreign country temporarily中 temporarily——对应，故锁定 A。

B) 与原文相反

leave their home countries for good说的是「永远离开故乡」，而原文恰恰强调候鸟会「go home」，方向相反。

C) 答非所问

immigrate across the Atlantic只描述了候鸟的迁移路径，没有触及题干所问的「这群人有什么特征」，把背景信息当作定义。

D) 与原文相反

find permanent jobs overseas里的 permanent 与原文「no intention to stay」直接冲突，「permanent jobs」更是文中未提的概念。

27. It is implied in Paragraph 2 that the current immigration system in the US ____.

- [A] needs new immigrant categories
- [B] has loosened control over immigrants
- [C] should be adapted to meet challenges
- [D] has been fixed via political means

第2段暗示美国现行的移民制度_____。

- A) 需要新的移民类别 B) 放松了对移民的管控 C) 应当进行调整以应对挑战
D) 已经通过政治手段得到修正

【答案】 C (推断题)

【判型】 It is implied in Paragraph 2中的 implied 明示这是隐含信息题，需要从原文表述一步延伸出未直接说出的判断。

【拆句】 形式主语 It 替代 that 从句，主句「It is implied in Paragraph 2 that...」相当于「Paragraph 2 implies that...」，从句主语是 the current immigration system，空格处接谓语成分，结构清晰。

【定位】 That framework has contributed mightily to our broken immigration system and the long political paralysis over how to fix it. We don't need more categories, but we need to change the way we think about categories. We need to look beyond strict definitions of legal and illegal.

那种框架在很大程度上造成了我们破败的移民体制，也造成了围绕「怎么修」长期的政治僵局。我们要的不是更多类别，而是要改变我们对类别的思考方式。我们要超越合法与非法的严格定义。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

needs new immigrant categories里的 new categories 与原文We don't need more categories字面冲突——作者明说「不要更多类别」。

B) 无中生有

has loosened control over immigrants说的是「对移民放松了管控」，原文只批评体制僵硬破败，没有任何「现行管控是松的」的信息。

C) ✓ 正确

our broken immigration system and the long political paralysis over how to fix it ↔

should be adapted to meet challenges

We might then begin to solve our immigration challenges. ↔

should be adapted to meet challenges

由「broken / paralysis」推「应改」一步、由「look beyond strict definitions」推「调整方式」一步，两步同向叠加正好落到should be adapted to meet challenges。

D) 与原文相反

has been fixed via political means说体制「已被政治手段修好」，与原文long political paralysis over how to fix it直接相反——原文是「政治瘫痪、没能修」。

28. According to the author, today's birds of passage want_____.

- [A] financial incentives
- [B] a global recognition
- [C] the freedom to stay and leave
- [D] opportunities to get regular jobs

根据作者的观点,当今的"候鸟"想要_____。

A) 经济激励 B) 全球认可 C) 留下和离开的自由 D) 获得正式工作的机会

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 According to the author, today's birds of passage want_____问的是作者直接陈述的对象诉求，答案必须能在原文找到对应的「想要...」表达。

【拆句】 「According to the author」为状语前置，主句「today's birds of passage want_____」主谓宾结构，宾语就是空格，需在原文找出一个表达诉求的名词性内容。

【定位】 They prefer to come and go as opportunity calls them. They can manage to have a job in one place and a family in another.

他们更愿意随着机会的召唤来来去去；他们能做到工作在一个地方、家庭在另一个地方。

【选项】 A) 以偏概全

financial incentives只关注「金钱激励」，而原文「come and go as opportunity calls them」里的 opportunity 不等于钱，作者的重心也在「灵活性」而非「物质回报」。

B) 偷换概念

a global recognition说的是「全球认可/名声」，原文 global economy 只是修饰他们活跃的场域，没有任何要「被全球承认」的诉求。

C) ✓ 正确

prefer to come and go as opportunity calls them ↔ the freedom to stay and leave

预判核心「自由地停留与离开」与the freedom to stay and leave逐词对应，故锁定 C。

D) 与原文相反

opportunities to get regular jobs里的 regular jobs 指向「稳定的常规工作」，恰与原文「come and go」「a job in one place and a family in another」描绘的不规则、跨地域工作格局相反。

29. The author suggests that the birds of passage today should be treated_____.

- [A] as faithful partners
- [B] with legal tolerance
- [C] with economic favors
- [D] as mighty rivals

作者建议当今的“候鸟”应当被_____对待。

A) 作为忠实的伙伴 B) 以法律宽容 C) 以经济优惠 D) 作为强大的对手

【答案】 B (推断题)

【判型】 The author suggests that中 suggests 表明答案是作者立场的一步合理推断，非原句直陈。

【拆句】 主句 The author suggests that... 接宾语从句；从句主语 the birds of passage today, 谓语 should be treated 是「情态动词 should + 被动语态」，空格处接介词短语充当方式状语。

【定位】 With or without permission, they straddle laws, jurisdictions and identities with ease. We need them to imagine the United States as a place where they can be productive for a while without committing themselves to staying forever. We need them to feel that home can be both here and there and that they can belong to two nations honorably.

无论是否有许可，他们都轻松地跨越法律、辖区与身份的界限。我们需要让他们把美国想象成一个可以在此短期出力、不必承诺永居的地方；我们需要让他们觉得「家」既可以在这里、也可以在那里，能堂堂正正地同属两个国家。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

as faithful partners里的 faithful（忠诚/信赖）评价在原文没有任何依据——作者只谈「灵活/同属两国」，从未要求他们对美国「忠诚」。

B) **✓ 正确**

With or without permission, they straddle laws, jurisdictions and identities with ease. ↔

with legal tolerance

We need to look beyond strict definitions of legal and illegal. ↔ **with legal tolerance**

由「不必承诺永居+跨越法律辖区」推「法律层面应予容忍」一步即可锁定 with legal tolerance，未越位、未超出原文。

C) **偷换概念**

with economic favors说的是「经济优待」，原文虽提及 productive 与 global economy，但作者主张的是「制度/法律给空间」，不是「给经济好处」。

D) **与原文相反**

as mighty rivals把候鸟定位成「强大的对手」，与作者全文「接纳并欢迎其灵活流动」的友善态度完全相反，是情绪极性反转。

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

- [A] Come and Go: Big Mistake
- [B] Living and Thriving: Great Risk
- [C] With or Without: Great Risk
- [D] Legal or Illegal: Big Mistake

这篇文章最合适的标题是_____。

A) 来去自由:大错特错 B) 生存与繁荣:巨大风险 C) 有或没有:巨大风险 D) 合法或非法:大错特错

【答案】 D （主旨题）

【判型】 题干The most appropriate title for this text would be_____要求从四个备选标题中挑出能概括全文核心立场的一个。

【拆句】 「The most appropriate title for this text would be_____」是简单系表结构，主语「最合适的标题」、表语为空格，唯一注意的是 most appropriate 暗含比较——四项都可能沾边，要选最贴的。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

Come and Go: Big Mistake把作者赞许的「来去自由」(come and go) 反向定性为「错」, 既错估了对象又只覆盖第三段一隅。

B) 无中生有

Living and Thriving: Great Risk里 Great Risk「巨大风险」是文中从未出现的判断, 作者全文都在讲价值与包容, 没有提及任何「风险」论调。

C) 以偏概全

With or Without: Great Risk截取的With or without permission只是第四段的一个细节短语, 且 Great Risk 同样是文中未现的判断, 二重错位。

D) ✓ 正确

We need to look beyond strict definitions of legal and illegal. ↔ **Legal or Illegal: Big Mistake**
Looking beyond the culture war logic of right or wrong means opening up the middle ground ↔

Legal or Illegal: Big Mistake

唯一既能涵盖「合法/非法」这一全文主话题、又能传达作者「错」立场的标题就是 Legal or Illegal: Big Mistake。

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。

Along with the many folks looking to make a permanent home in the United States came those who had no intention to stay, and who would make some money and then go home.

第1段, 第2句

本句包含倒装主语、介词短语状语、关系代词作主语、不定式作定语、并列谓语等多种成分,且定语从句与主句成分交织,适合训练识别复杂修饰关系和倒装结构中的成分归属。

Between 1908 and 1915, about 7 million people arrived while about 2 million departed.

第1段, 第3句

主句加状语从句是常见句式, "while" 引导的对比或时间状语从句在真题中出现频率较高, 具有一定代表性, 但本句结构较简单, 不属于最典型的复杂长句。

About a quarter of all Italian immigrants, for example, eventually returned to Italy for good.

第1段，第4句

覆盖了主语（含介词短语作定语）、谓语、地点状语、目的状语四类成分，且主语结构稍复杂（"About a quarter of ..."），有一定的成分识别练习价值，但缺少宾语、定语从句等更丰富的成分，训练收益中等偏下。

They can manage to have a job in one place and a family in another.

第3段，第4句

简单句 + 情态动词 + 不定式宾语 + 并列成分的组合在四六级和考研真题中较为常见，属于中等常见句式。掌握后可迁移到类似结构的句子，但不属于最高频的复杂句型，典型性中等偏上。

With or without permission, they straddle laws, jurisdictions and identities with ease.

第4段，第1句

简单句配以介词短语状语的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，句首状语前置也是典型手法，学生掌握后可迁移到类似句式；但本句无从句或复杂修饰，代表性略逊于包含定语从句或状语从句的句子。

We need them to imagine the United States as a place where they can be productive for a while without committing themselves to staying forever.

第4段，第2句

本句涵盖主语、谓语、宾语、宾语补足语（不定式短语）、表语、时间状语、方式状语、定语从句等多种成分，成分种类较为丰富。特别是复合宾语结构 "need + 宾语 + to do" 和定语从句修饰先行词的位置，都是学习者容易混淆的考点，具有较高的训练价值。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 64 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。

immigrant B2

n. 移民 (从外国移入的人)

本篇5次 · 真题 27 句

immigration B2

n. 移民入境

本篇5次 · 真题 22 句

legal B1

adj. 法律的

本篇4次 · 真题 44 句

category B1

n. 类别

本篇4次 · 真题 16 句

system A2

n. 系统

本篇3次 · 真题 107 句

illegal B1

adj. 非法的, 违法的

本篇3次 · 真题 18 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇2次 · 真题 304 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇2次 · 真题 209 句

risk A2

n. 风险

本篇2次 · 真题 62 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本篇2次 · 真题 57 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本篇2次 · 真题 57 句

political B1

adj. 政治的

本篇2次 · 真题 54 句

united B1

adj. 联合的

本篇2次 · 真题 52 句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本篇2次 · 真题 50 句

global B2

adj. 全球的

本篇2次 · 真题 44 句

states A1

n. 国家

本篇2次 · 真题 42 句

multiple

B2

adj. 多个的

本篇2次·真题 16 句

thrive

B2

v. 茁壮成长

本篇2次·真题 12 句

permanent

B2

adj. 永久的

本篇2次·真题 10 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

economy

B1

n. 经济

本篇1次·真题 73 句

financial

B2

adj. 财政的

本篇1次·真题 59 句

current

B1

adj. 现在的

本篇1次·真题 41 句

nation

B1

n. 国家

本篇1次·真题 39 句

contribute

B1

v. 捐献

本篇1次·真题 34 句

exist

A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本篇1次·真题 28 句

means

A2

n. 方法

本篇1次·真题 25 句

construction

B1

n. 建造

本篇1次·真题 24 句

favor

B1

n. 帮忙

本篇1次·真题 24 句

imply

B2

v. 暗示, 暗指

本篇1次·真题 24 句

recognize

B1

v. 认出

本篇1次·真题 24 句

regular B1

adj. 经常的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

eventually B1

adv. 最终

本篇1次·真题 20 句

participant B2

n. 参与者

本篇1次·真题 20 句

wrong A2

adj. 错误的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

freedom B1

n. 自由

本篇1次·真题 18 句

crop B1

n. 农作物

本篇1次·真题 17 句

flow B1

v. 流动

本篇1次·真题 17 句

outcome B2

n. 结果

本篇1次·真题 17 句

appropriate B2

adj. 合适的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

incentive B2

n. 激励

本篇1次·真题 16 句

solve A2

v. 解决 (问题、困难)

本篇1次·真题 16 句

identity B2

n. 身份

本篇1次·真题 14 句

battle B1

n. 战斗

本篇1次·真题 13 句

adapt B2

v. 适应, 适合 (新环境、新情况)

本篇1次·真题 12 句

ease B1

n. 容易

本篇1次·真题 12 句

partner B1

n. 伴侣

本篇1次·真题 12 句

permission

B1

n. 许可

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

rival

B2

n. 竞争对手

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

brand

B1

n. 品牌, 商标

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

commit

B2

v. 承诺、保证做某事

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

definition

B2

n. 定义

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

forever

A2

adv. 永远

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

entrepreneur

C1

n. 企业家;创业者

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

motion

B1

n. 运动

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

recognition

B2

n. 认可

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

belong

A2

v. 属于 (某人)

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

folk

B1

n. 人们

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

making

A2

n. 制作

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

tolerance

B2

n. 容忍

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

accomplish

B2

v. 完成, 实现 (任务、目标)

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

legally

B2

adv. 合法地

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

productive

B2

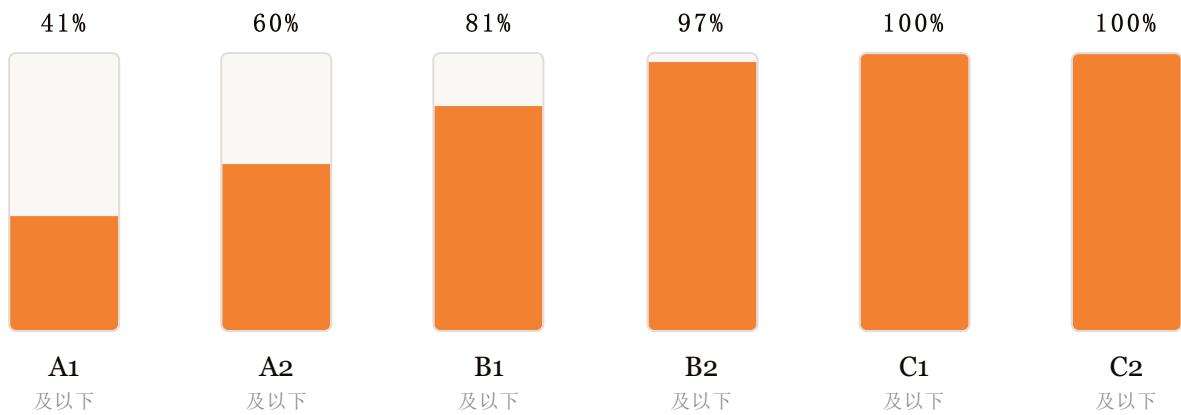
adj. 富有成效的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

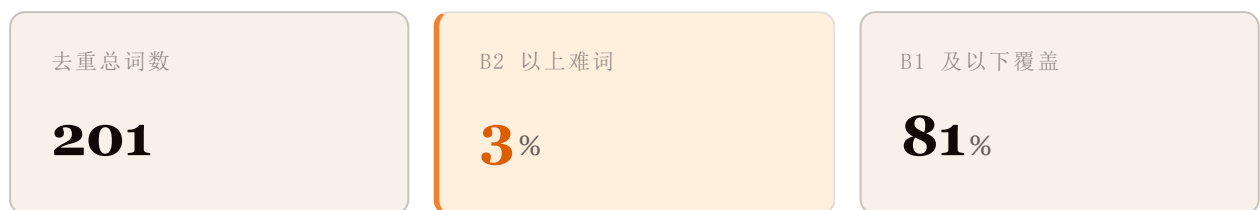
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 201 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **201** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本篇共 7 个·约 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 201 个·末柱为 100%



考研英语二 2013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	段落小标题（7选5）	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 →

2013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2013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(2013)

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 Scientists have found that although we are prone to snap overreactions, if we take a moment and think about how we are likely to react, we can reduce or even eliminate the negative effects of our quick, hard-wired responses.

科学家发现，尽管我们容易做出过激的本能反应，但如果我们花一点时间思考自己可能会如何反应，就能减少甚至消除这种快速的、与生俱来的反应所带来的负面影响。

P2 Snap decisions can be important defense mechanisms; if we are judging whether someone is dangerous, our brains and bodies are hard-wired to react very quickly, within milliseconds. But we need more time to assess other factors. To accurately tell whether someone is sociable, studies show, we need at least a minute, preferably five. It takes a while to judge complex aspects of personality, like neuroticism or open-mindedness.

快速决策可能是重要的防御机制；如果我们在判断某人是否危险时，我们的大脑和身体会在几毫秒内做出非常迅速的本能反应。但我们需要更多时间来评估其他因素。研究表明，要准确判断某人是否善于社交，我们至少需要一分钟，最好是五分钟。判断性格中的复杂方面，如神经质或开放性，需要一段时间。

P3 But snap decisions in reaction to rapid stimuli aren't exclusive to the interpersonal realm. Psychologists at the University of Toronto found that viewing a fast-food logo for just a few milliseconds primes us to read 20 percent faster, even though reading has little to do with eating. We unconsciously associate fast food with speed and impatience and carry those impulses into whatever else we're doing. Subjects exposed to fast-food flashes also tend to think a musical piece lasts too long.

但对快速刺激做出的本能决策并不仅限于人际领域。多伦多大学的心理学家发现，仅仅看几毫秒的快餐标志就会促使我们的阅读速度提高百分之二十，尽管阅读与进食几乎没有关系。我们会无意识地将快餐与速

度和不耐烦联系起来，并将这些冲动带入我们正在做的其他任何事情中。接触快餐闪现画面的受试者也倾向于认为一段音乐持续时间过长。

P4 Yet we can reverse such influences. If we know we will overreact to consumer products or housing options when we see a happy face (one reason good sales representatives and real estate agents are always smiling), we can take a moment before buying. If we know female job screeners are more likely to reject attractive female applicants, we can help screeners understand their biases – or hire outside screeners.

然而我们可以扭转这种影响。如果我们知道当看到笑脸时会对消费品或住房选择反应过度（这是优秀销售代表和房地产经纪人总是面带微笑的一个原因），我们可以在购买前稍作停顿。如果我们知道女性招聘筛选人员更可能拒绝有吸引力的女性应聘者，我们可以帮助筛选人员理解他们的偏见——或者聘请外部筛选人员。

P5 John Gottman, the marriage expert, explains that we quickly "thin slice" information reliably only after we ground such snap reactions in "thick sliced" long-term study. When Dr. Gottman really wants to assess whether a couple will stay together, he invites them to his island retreat for a much longer evaluation: two days, not two seconds.

婚姻专家John Gottman解释说，只有在我们将这种快速反应建立在“厚切片”式的长期研究基础上之后，我们才能可靠地快速“薄切片”信息。当Gottman博士真正想要评估一对夫妇是否会在一起时，他会邀请他们到他的岛屿静修所进行更长时间的评估：两天，而不是两秒钟。

P6 Our ability to mute our hard-wired reactions by pausing is what differentiates us from animals: dogs can think about the future only intermittently or for a few minutes. But historically we have spent about 12 percent of our days contemplating the longer term. Although technology might change the way we react, it hasn't changed our nature. We still have the imaginative capacity to rise above temptation and reverse the high-speed trend.

我们通过暂停来抑制与生俱来的反应的能力，正是我们与动物的区别所在：狗只能间歇性地或在几分钟内思考未来。但从历史上看，我们每天大约有百分之十二的时间在思考长远问题。尽管技术可能会改变我们的反应方式，但它并没有改变我们的本性。我们仍然拥有超越诱惑、扭转高速趋势的想象力。

题目与逐题解析

31. The time needed in making decisions may ____.

- [A] predetermine the accuracy of our judgment
- [B] prove the complexity of our brain reaction
- [C] depend on the importance of the assessment
- [D] vary according to the urgency of the situation

做决策所需的时间可能____。

- A) 预先决定我们判断的准确性 B) 证明我们大脑反应的复杂性 C) 取决于评估的重要性
D) 根据情况的紧迫性而变化

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 The time needed in making decisions may _____. 没有 infer/imply/mainly about 这类提示词，只是要补全「决策所需时间会怎么样」这一具体特征，属于针对原文某句话的细节考查。

【拆句】 The time needed in making decisions may _____. 主干是 The time may _____, needed in making decisions 是过去分词短语作后置定语修饰 The time，等价于 which is needed in making decisions；空格处补一个动词原形作谓语。结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 Snap decisions can be important defense mechanisms; if we are judging whether someone is dangerous, our brains and bodies are hard-wired to react very quickly, within milliseconds. But we need more time to assess other factors. To accurately tell whether someone is sociable, studies show, we need at least a minute, preferably five. It takes a while to judge complex aspects of personality, like neuroticism or open-mindedness.

快速决策可以是重要的防御机制；如果判断的是某人是否危险，我们的大脑和身体被天生设定为在毫秒内迅速反应。但要评估其他因素，我们就需要更多时间：要准确判断一个人是否合群，研究显示至少需要 1 分钟、最好 5 分钟；判断神经质或心胸开放等复杂人格特质则需更久。

【选项】 A) **过度推断**

原文从未说决策时间决定 (predetermine) 判断准确性；段内只说「需要更多时间才能 accurately tell」，是「足够时间是准确的必要条件」而非「时间预先决定准确性」。

B) **答非所问**

题干问的是「时间会怎么样」，B 项 prove the complexity of our brain reaction 谈的是「证明大脑反应的复杂性」，把答案焦点从「时间」偷换成「大脑反应的属性」，没有回答题干。

C) **偷换概念**

原文谈「是否危险」是 defense mechanisms (防御机制需要快)，用「紧迫」一词更贴切；选项 the importance of the assessment 把「紧迫程度」偷换成「评估的重要性」——很多判断重要却不紧迫（比如评估复杂人格其实很重要，但反而需要更多时间），与原文事实相反。

D) **✓ 正确**

if we are judging whether someone is dangerous, our brains and bodies are hard-wired to react very quickly, within milliseconds

↔ **vary according to the urgency of the situation**

within milliseconds、at least a minute, preferably five、a while ↔ **vary**

预判说所需时间随被判断事项不同而不同；D 选项把「不同事项」抽象为「不同 urgency」，把「时间不同」凝练为 vary，正面命中预判。

32. Our reaction to a fast-food logo shows that snap decisions_____.

- [A] can be associative
- [B] are not unconscious
- [C] can be dangerous
- [D] are not impulsive

我们对快餐标识的反应表明快速决策_____。

A) 可以是关联性的 B) 不是无意识的 C) 可能是危险的 D) 不是冲动的

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 Our reaction to a fast-food logo shows that snap decisions____. 让考生根据原文给的现象去补「快速决策具有何种性质」，靠原文某句直接归纳得出，不需要跨段推理。

【拆句】 Our reaction to a fast-food logo shows that snap decisions____. 主干是 Our reaction shows that ...; to a fast-food logo 介词短语后置修饰 reaction; that 引导宾语从句，空格在从句谓语处。无复杂结构。

【定位】 Psychologists at the University of Toronto found that viewing a fast-food logo for just a few milliseconds primes us to read 20 percent faster, even though reading has little to do with eating. We unconsciously associate fast-food with speed and impatience and carry those impulses into whatever else we're doing, Subjects exposed to fast-food flashes also tend to think a musical piece lasts too long.

多伦多大学的心理学家发现，仅看几毫秒的快餐 logo 就能让人阅读速度提高 20%，即便阅读与吃饭几乎无关。我们无意识地把快餐与速度、急躁联想在一起，并把这种冲动带进我们正在做的任何事；接触过快餐画面闪现的被试也倾向于觉得音乐曲子时间太长。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

We unconsciously associate fast-food with speed and impatience and carry those impulses into whatever else we're doing

↔ **can be associative**

预判的核心词是「联想」，A 项直接用 associative 这个词把「联想」属性化为快速决策的一种特性，且 can be 与原文 unconsciously 的「确实如此」语气一致，正面命中。

B) 与原文相反

原文明说 We unconsciously associate——快速决策正是无意识的；B 项 are not unconscious 用否定句把「无意识」反过来说，直接与原文相反。

C) 无中生有

原文谈快餐 logo 影响阅读速度与对音乐时长的感觉，从未谈这种快速决策有 dangerous (危险) 后果；第 2 段虽出现 dangerous，但是描述「判断别人是否危险」这一情境，与「快速决策本身危险」毫无关系。

D) 与原文相反

原文写 carry those impulses into whatever else we're doing 表明快速决策正是 impulsive (冲动的)；D 项 are not impulsive 否认这一点，与原文相反。

33. To reverse the negative influences of snap decisions, we should_____.

- [A] trust our first impression
- [B] think before we act
- [C] do as people usually do
- [D] ask for expert advice

为了扭转快速决策的负面影响,我们应该_____。

A) 相信我们的第一印象 B) 三思而后行 C) 按照人们通常的做法去做 D) 寻求专家建议

【答案】 **B** (细节题)

【判型】 To reverse the negative influences of snap decisions, we should_____. 直接问「该怎么做」, 答案是原文给出的具体方法, 不涉及推断或主旨。

【拆句】 To reverse the negative influences of snap decisions, we should_____. To reverse... 是不定式短语作目的状语; 主句是 we should _____, 空格处补动词原形。结构清晰, 无陷阱。

【定位】 Yet we can reverse such influences. If we know we will overreact to consumer products or housing options when we see a happy face (one reason good sales representatives and real estate agents are always smiling), we can take a moment before buying. If we know female job screeners are more likely to reject attractive female applicants, we can help screeners understand their biases – or hire outside screeners.

然而我们能扭转这些影响。如果我们知道看到笑脸时会冲动消费或对房产选择反应过度（这正是好销售和房产中介总挂着微笑的原因之一），我们就能在购买前先停顿一下。如果知道女面试官更可能拒绝漂亮的女应聘者，我们就能帮她们意识到自己的偏见——或者请外部面试官。

【选项】 A) **与原文相反**

原文整段都在讲「我们的第一反应（first impression）会有偏差，要扭转它」，而 A 项 trust our first impression 让我们相信第一印象——刚好是原文要反对的。

B) **✓ 正确**

we can take a moment before buying ↔ **think before we act**

if we take a moment and think about how we are likely to react ↔ **think before we act**

预判的两个关键词「停顿/思考」与「再去行动」分别对应选项的 think 与 before we act; 且首段总论也支持 take a moment and think——双重证据指向 B。

C) **无中生有**

原文从未提到「随大流 / 按多数人做法行事」这种概念; C 项 do as people usually do 在文中没有任何对应。

D) **以偏概全**

原文一处提到 hire outside screeners（请外部面试官），这只是「招聘场景」里的具体做法之一，且这些 screeners 是受雇做筛选的人，并非给我们提供「专家建议」的人; D 项 ask for expert advice 把局部具体做法抬升为通用方法，且把 screener 偷换为 expert advisor。

34. John Gottman says that reliable snap reactions are based on_____.

- [A] critical assessment
- [B] "thin sliced" study
- [C] adequate information
- [D] sensible explanation

John Gottman认为可靠的快速反应基于_____。

A) 批判性评估 B) "薄片式"研究 C) 充分的信息 D) 合理的解释

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 John Gottman says that reliable snap reactions are based on____. 直接转述 Gottman 的原话观点，是观点细节题，不是推断或主旨。

【拆句】 John Gottman says that reliable snap reactions are based on____. 主干 John Gottman says that...; that 引导宾语从句，从句中 are based on 是被动结构，空格处补名词短语作 on 的宾语。无陷阱。

【定位】 John Gottman, the marriage expert, explains that we quickly "thin slice" information reliably only after we ground such snap reactions in "thick sliced" long-term study.

婚姻专家约翰·戈特曼解释说：只有当我们把这种快速反应建立在「厚切」长期研究的基础上之后，「薄切」式的快速信息处理才会变得可靠。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

原文谈的是「先做长期研究、积累信息」，从未谈 critical assessment (批判性评估)；Gottman 的方法是「时间投入」而非「批判性评估」。

B) 与原文相反

Gottman 原句是 only after we ground such snap reactions in "thick sliced" long-term study——快速反应 (thin slice) 要可靠，须建立在 thick sliced (厚切) 研究之上，「基础是 thick sliced」；B 项 "thin sliced" study 反过来说基础是 thin sliced，恰好与原文相反。

C) ✓ 正确

we ground such snap reactions in "thick sliced" long-term study ↔ adequate information
two days, not two seconds ↔ adequate information

预判强调「足量 + 长期的信息积累」，C 项用 adequate information (充分的信息) 一次性覆盖这两个语义，正面命中。

D) 无中生有

原文谈的是「研究」「长期评估」，从未谈 sensible explanation (合理的解释)；Gottman 谈的是数据/观察过程，不是「解释」。

35. The author's attitude toward reversing the high-speed trend is_____.

- [A] tolerant
- [B] optimistic
- [C] uncertain
- [D] Doubtful

作者对扭转高速趋势的态度是_____。

A) 宽容的 B) 乐观的 C) 不确定的 D) 怀疑的

【答案】 **B** (态度题)

【判型】 The author's attitude toward reversing the high-speed trend is _____. 题干直接以 attitude 一词出现，且选项是 tolerant/optimistic/uncertain/Doubtful 一组情感极性词，毫无疑问是态度题。

【拆句】 The author's attitude toward reversing the high-speed trend is _____. 主干是 The author's attitude is _____.; toward reversing... 介词短语作 attitude 的后置定语，reversing 是动名词；空格处填表语形容词。无陷阱。

【选项】 A) **偷换概念**

tolerant 是「容忍、宽容」的态度，常用于「对某种缺点能接受」；作者并未说「容忍快速决策的负面影响」，而是说「能扭转它」——是改造而非容忍。

B) **✓ 正确**

We still have the imaginative capacity to rise above temptation and reverse the high-speed trend.

↔ **optimistic**

we can reduce or even eliminate the negative effects of our quick, hard-wired responses ↔

optimistic

Yet we can reverse such influences. ↔ **optimistic**

预判是「正向、相信能做到」；首段 can reduce/eliminate、中段 Yet we can reverse、末段 We still have the capacity 三处证据一致指向乐观，B 项 optimistic 完全对应。

C) **与原文相反**

uncertain (不确定的) 与作者末段的 still、capacity 完全冲突——作者态度是清晰确定的乐观，不是模棱两可。

D) **与原文相反**

Doubtful (怀疑的) 是负向态度，与作者的 can/still/capacity 三处正向证据彻底冲突。

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。

Scientists have found that although we are prone to snap overreactions, if we take a moment and think about how we are likely to react, we can reduce or even eliminate the negative effects of our quick, hard-wired responses.

第1段，第1句

覆盖主谓宾、系表、状语从句、宾语从句、并列谓语等多种成分,尤其 "are prone to" 系表结构和 "are likely to" 易与主动混淆,是高价值的成分划分练习句

It takes a while to judge complex aspects of personality, like neuroticism or open-mindedness.

第2段，第4句

"It takes + 时间 + to do sth" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句型,用于表达完成某事所需的时间或难度,学习者掌握后可在大量类似句子中快速识别主干,迁移性强。

We unconsciously associate fast food with speed and impatience and carry those impulses into whatever else we're doing, Subjects exposed to fast-food flashes also tend to think a musical piece lasts too long.

第3段，第3句

并列主句结构、宾语从句（含省略引导词）、过去分词作定语、"tend to"结构、"associate ... with ..."固定搭配等，都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式；全句展示了并列与嵌套的组合模式，具有很强的代表性和可迁移性。

Yet we can reverse such influences.

第4段，第1句

简单句搭配情态动词是常见句式，在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，但本句过于简短且无复杂修饰，代表性中等。

If we know we will overreact to consumer products or housing options when we see a happy face (one reason good sales representatives and real estate agents are always smiling), we can take a moment before buying.

第4段，第2句

该句包含四层嵌套:主句包含条件状语从句,条件从句包含宾语从句,宾语从句包含时间状语从句,时间从句后又附带同位语从句。各层从句环环相扣,需要逐层剥离才能理清归属关系。特别是括号内的同位语从句位置较为特殊,既要理解它与前文"a happy face"的同位关系,又要分析其内部的主谓结构,增加了理解负担。

If we know female job screeners are more likely to reject attractive female applicants, we can help screeners understand their biases – or hire outside screeners.

第4段，第3句

本句成分丰富，涵盖了主语、谓语、宾语、宾语补足语等核心成分，还包含并列谓语、宾语从句、条件状语从句等结构。特别是help的宾语补足语结构和be likely to do的固定搭配，都是值得练习的常见易错点。适合作为成分划分的综合训练材料。

John Gottman, the marriage expert, explains that we quickly "thin slice" information reliably only after we ground such snap reactions in "thick sliced" long-term study.

第5段，第1句

主句带宾语从句、宾语从句内嵌状语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，且涉及同位语插入和复合状语，具有较高的代表性和复用价值。

Although technology might change the way we react, it hasn't changed our nature.

第6段，第3句

让步状语从句 + 主句的对比论证结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见,且定语从句省略关系词也是高频考点。本句的句式("Although ... might ..., it hasn't ..." 的对比)具有较强的代表性,掌握后可迁移到大量类似句型。

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。

snap

B1

v. 突然折断;咔嚓一声断裂

本篇7次·真题8句

reaction

B1

n. 反应

本篇6次·真题18句

reverse

B2

v. 颠倒

本篇4次·真题10句

react

B1

v. 作出反应

本篇3次·真题12句

likely

A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇2次·真题89句

expert

B1

n. 专家

本篇2次·真题42句

trend

B1

n. 趋势

本篇2次·真题40句

quickly

A2

adv. 快速地

本篇2次·真题33句

negative

B1

adj. 否定的

本篇2次·真题32句

judge

B1

v. 判断, 评判

本篇2次·真题27句

assess

B2

v. 评估

本篇2次·真题17句

female

A2

adj. 女性的

本篇2次·真题16句

assessment

B2

n. 评估

本篇2次·真题8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

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇1次 · 真题 91 句

effect A2

n. 影响

本篇1次 · 真题 80 句

product A2

n. 产品

本篇1次 · 真题 77 句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本篇1次 · 真题 75 句

consumer B1

n. 消费者

本篇1次 · 真题 72 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本篇1次 · 真题 71 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次 · 真题 63 句

factor B1

n. 因素

本篇1次 · 真题 47 句

base A2

n. 基础

本篇1次 · 真题 43 句

reading A1

n. 阅读

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

housing B1

n. 住房

本篇1次 · 真题 41 句

response B1

n. 回答

本篇1次 · 真题 37 句

complex B2

adj. 复杂的, 难懂的

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

importance B1

n. 重要性

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

associate B2

v. 联系

本篇1次 · 真题 26 句

capacity B2

n. 容量

本篇1次·真题 26 句

critical B2

adj. 批评的

本篇1次·真题 26 句

agent B2

n. 代理人

本篇1次·真题 24 句

eliminate B2

v. 消除

本篇1次·真题 21 句

aspect B2

n. 方面

本篇1次·真题 20 句

option B1

n. 选择

本篇1次·真题 19 句

psychologist B2

n. 心理学家

本篇1次·真题 19 句

expose B2

v. 使暴露

本篇1次·真题 17 句

optimistic B2

adj. 乐观的;抱乐观态度的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

bias B2

n. 偏见

本篇1次·真题 14 句

estate B2

n. 地产

本篇1次·真题 14 句

explanation B1

n. 解释

本篇1次·真题 14 句

judgment B2

n. 判断力;识别力

本篇1次·真题 14 句

personality B1

n. 个性

本篇1次·真题 14 句

reject B2

v. 拒绝接受

本篇1次·真题 13 句

representative B2

n. 代表

本篇1次·真题 13 句

attractive B1

adj. 有吸引力的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

hire A2

v. 雇用

本篇1次·真题 12 句

mechanism B2

n. 机制

本篇1次·真题 12 句

reliable B1

adj. 可靠的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

tolerant B2

adj. 宽容的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

vary B1

v. 不同

本篇1次·真题 10 句

impression B1

n. 印象

本篇1次·真题 9 句

adequate B2

adj. 足够的, 充分的

本篇1次·真题 8 句

interpersonal B2

adj. 人际的

本篇1次·真题 8 句

uncertain B2

adj. 不确定的

本篇1次·真题 8 句

unconscious B2

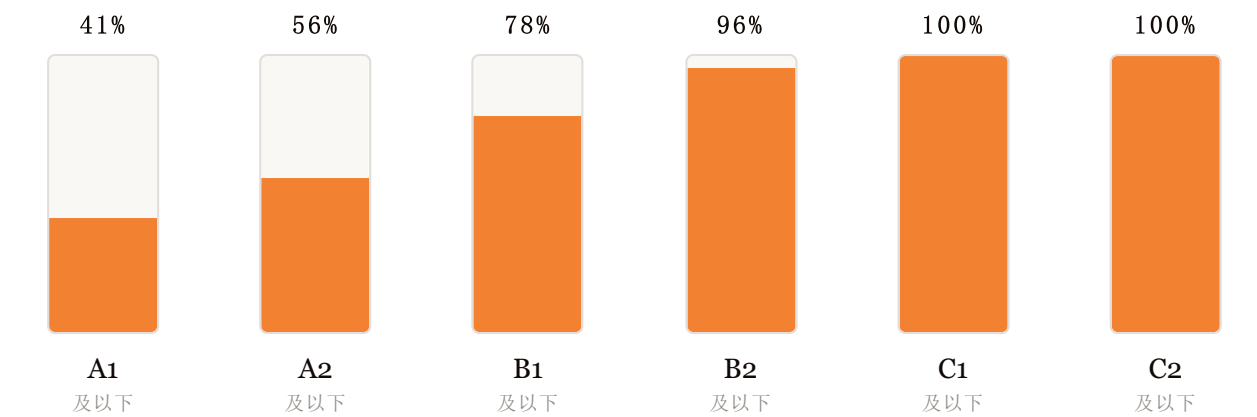
adj. 失去知觉的

本篇1次·真题 8 句

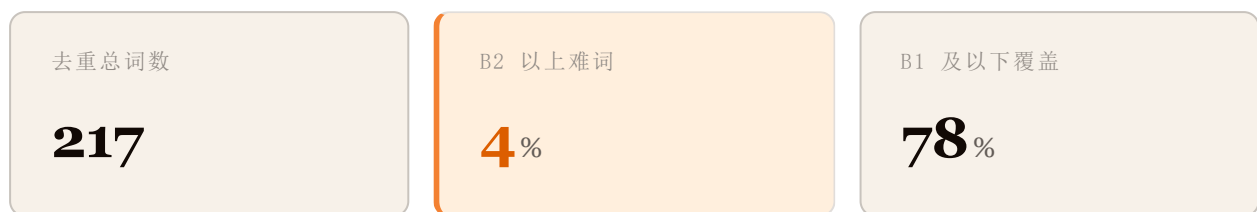
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 217 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 217 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 217 个 · 末柱为 100%



考研英语二 2013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）	本题
Section II Part A (4)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part B	段落小标题（7选5）	题目解析 →
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Section IV Part A	写作	题目解析 →
Section IV Part B	写作	题目解析 →

2013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2013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(2013)

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 Europe is not a gender-equality heaven. In particular, the corporate workplace will never be completely family-friendly until women are part of senior management decisions, and Europe's top corporate-governance positions remain overwhelmingly male. Indeed, women hold only 14 per cent of positions on European corporate boards.

欧洲并非性别平等的天堂。尤其是,企业职场永远不会完全对家庭友好,除非女性成为高层管理决策的一部分,而欧洲顶级企业治理职位仍然绝大多数由男性担任。事实上,女性在欧洲企业董事会中仅占14%的席位。

P2 The European Union is now considering legislation to compel corporate boards to maintain a certain proportion of women – up to 60 per cent. This proposed mandate was born of frustration. Last year, European Commission Vice President Viviane Reding issued a call to voluntary action. Reding invited corporations to sign up for gender balance goals of 40 per cent female board membership. But her appeal was considered a failure: only 24 companies took it up.

欧盟目前正在考虑立法,强制要求企业董事会维持一定比例的女性成员——最高达60%。这项拟议的强制规定源于挫败感。去年,欧盟委员会副主席Viviane Reding发出了自愿行动的呼吁。Reding邀请企业签署女性董事会成员占40%的性别平衡目标。但她的呼吁被认为是失败的:只有24家公司响应。

P3 Do we need quotas to ensure that women can continue to climb the corporate ladder fairly as they balance work and family?

我们是否需要配额制来确保女性在平衡工作与家庭的同时,能够公平地继续攀登企业阶梯?

P4 "Personally, I don't like quotas," Reding said recently. "But I like what the quotas do." Quotas get action: they "open the way to equality and they break through the glass ceiling," according to

Reding, a result seen in France and other countries with legally binding provisions on placing women in top business positions.

Reding最近说:"就个人而言,我不喜欢配额制。但我喜欢配额制所带来的结果。"配额制能促成行动:根据Reding的说法,它们"为平等开辟道路,并打破玻璃天花板",这一结果在法国和其他对女性担任企业高层职位有法律约束性规定的国家已经显现。

P5 I understand Reding's reluctance – and her frustration. I don't like quotas either; they run counter to my belief in meritocracy, governance by the capable. But, when one considers the obstacles to achieving the meritocratic ideal, it does look as if a fairer world must be temporarily ordered.

我理解Reding的不情愿——以及她的挫败感。我也不喜欢配额制;它们与我对精英治理、由能者治理的信念相悖。但是,当人们考虑到实现精英治理理想所面临的障碍时,看起来确实需要暂时建立一个更公平的秩序。

P6 After all, four decades of evidence has now shown that corporations in Europe as well as the US are evading the meritocratic hiring and promotion of women to top positions – no matter how much "soft pressure" is put upon them. When women do break through to the summit of corporate power – as, for example, Sheryl Sandberg recently did at Facebook – they attract massive attention precisely because they remain the exception to the rule.

毕竟,四十年的证据现已表明,欧洲和美国的企业都在回避按精英原则聘用和提拔女性担任高层职位——无论对它们施加多少"软压力"。当女性确实突破到企业权力顶层时——例如Sheryl Sandberg最近在Facebook所做的那样——她们会引起巨大关注,恰恰是因为她们仍然是规则的例外。

P7 If appropriate public policies were in place to help all women – whether CEOs or their children's caregivers – and all families, Sandberg would be no more newsworthy than any other highly capable person living in a more just society.

如果有适当的公共政策来帮助所有女性——无论是CEO还是她们孩子的照料者——以及所有家庭,Sandberg就不会比生活在一个更公正社会中的任何其他高能力人士更具新闻价值。

题目与逐题解析

36. In the European corporate workplace, generally_____.

- [A] women take the lead
- [B] men have the final say
- [C] corporate governance is overwhelmed
- [D] senior management is family-friendly

在欧洲企业职场中,通常_____。

A) 女性处于领导地位 B) 男性拥有最终决定权 C) 公司治理不堪重负 D) 高级管理层对家庭友好

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 In the European corporate workplace, generally_____ 是一个待补全的客观陈述句,问的是欧洲职场的一般情况,无 infer/imply 等推断信号,属常规细节题。

【拆句】 In the European corporate workplace, generally____ 是一个介词短语 + 副词起头的待补全陈述句，主语和谓语都在空位里。考研二常考这种"留主谓"型补全，重点在 generally 提示答案是普遍规律，不是某家公司、不是某位女性的特例。

【定位】 In particular, the corporate workplace will never be completely family-friendly until women are part of senior management decisions, and Europe's top corporate-governance positions remain overwhelmingly male.

尤其是，公司职场绝不会变得完全家庭友好，除非女性参与高级管理层决策；而欧洲顶层公司治理职位仍然压倒性地由男性占据。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

women take the lead 与原文"女性只占 14%、男性压倒性主导"完全相反。

B) ✓ 正确

Europe's top corporate-governance positions remain overwhelmingly male ↔

men have the final say

预判是"男性掌握高位/决策权"，men have the final say 在语义和范围上与之完全匹配，故选 B。

C) 偷换概念

corporate governance is overwhelmed 把原文"corporate-governance positions 被男性 overwhelmingly 占据"中的副词 overwhelmingly 错挪到 corporate governance 头上，把"治理职位被压倒性占据"扭曲成"公司治理本身被压垮"，主语和语义都换了。

D) 与原文相反

senior management is family-friendly 与原文 the corporate workplace will never be completely family-friendly until women are part of senior management decisions 完全相反，原文说"在女性进入高管决策前，工作场所永远不会完全家庭友好"，选项却直接把高管层定性为已家庭友好。

37. The European Union's intended legislation is_____.

[A] a reflection of gender balance

[B] a response to Reding's call

[C] a reluctant choice

[D] a voluntary action

欧盟拟议的立法是_____。

A) 性别平衡的体现 B) 对Reding呼吁的回应 C) 不情愿的选择 D) 自愿的行动

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 The European Union's intended legislation is_____ 是补全句，问立法"是"什么性质，无推断信号，属典型细节归类题。

【拆句】 The European Union's intended legislation is ____ 是"主+系+表"补全句，主语 The European Union's intended legislation 是一整个名词词组，is 后面要填表语。考生只要明白 intended = "打算实行的、尚未生效的"，就知道找的是动机句，不是效果句。

【定位】 This proposed mandate was born of frustration.

这项提议中的强制规定是因挫败感而生的。

【选项】 A) 答非所问

a reflection of gender balance 答的是"立法体现性别平衡"，是立法的目标/意图，不是题目要的"立法之所以被推出的性质"——题问的是"为什么/怎么样的选择"。

B) 与原文相反

a response to Reding's call 与原文相反——Reding 的呼吁是"自愿响应"，立法恰恰是因为"几乎没人响应"才出台的，立法不是对呼吁的响应，而是呼吁失败后的补救。

C) ✓ 正确

This proposed mandate was born of frustration ↔ a reluctant choice

But her appeal was considered a failure: only 24 companies took it up ↔ a reluctant choice

预判是"迫于无奈"，a reluctant choice 把情感色彩和因果链条都对上了，选 C。

D) 与原文相反

a voluntary action 与原文相反——立法的本质是 compel (强制)，而"自愿"正是已失败的旧路径，二者性质对立。

38. According to Reding, quotas may help women ____.

- [A] get top business positions
- [B] see through the glass ceiling
- [C] balance work and family
- [D] anticipate legal results

根据 Reding 的观点，配额制可能帮助女性 ____。

A) 获得顶级商业职位 B) 看穿玻璃天花板 C) 平衡工作与家庭 D) 预见法律结果

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 According to Reding, quotas may help women ____ 是补全句，问 Reding 认为配额"帮女性"做什么，归属明确、无推断词，按细节题处理。

【拆句】 According to Reding, quotas may help women ____ 是带状语的补全句：状语 According to Reding 限定观点归属；主句 quotas may help women 后接 do sth (不带 to 的省略不定式)，所以四个选项都是动词原形，要选的是"配额帮女性"做的那件事。

【定位】 Quotas get action: they "open the way to equality and they break through the glass ceiling," according to Reding, a result seen in France and other countries with legally binding provisions on placing women in top business positions.

配额会带来行动：据 Reding 说，"它们打开通往平等之路，打破玻璃天花板"——在法国及其他对女性进入商业高位有法律强制规定的国家，已经能看到这种结果。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

a result seen in France and other countries with legally binding provisions on placing women in top business positions

↔ **get top business positions**

they break through the glass ceiling ↔ **get top business positions**

预判是"帮女性进入商业高位", get top business positions 恰好与 placing women in top business positions 几乎逐字对应, 选 A。

B) 偷换概念

see through the glass ceiling 用 see through (看穿) 替换原文 break through (打破), 二者形似义异: see through 是"识破"而非"突破", 与配额"打破天花板"的效果不一致。

C) 张冠李戴

balance work and family 是 P3 设问句里描述"女性升迁面对的现实背景", 不是 Reding 在 P4 谈到的配额功效; 归属对象不同。

D) 无中生有

anticipate legal results (预料法律结果) 在原文中无对应——Reding 只是举例 "legally binding provisions" 已带来效果, 没说配额"帮女性预料法律结果"。

39. The author's attitude toward Reding's appeal is one of_____.

- [A] skepticism
- [B] objectiveness
- [C] indifference
- [D] approval

作者对Reding呼吁的态度是_____。

A) 怀疑 B) 客观 C) 冷漠 D) 赞同

【答案】 D (态度题)

【判型】 The author's attitude toward Reding's appeal is one of____ 直接以 attitude 设问, 是教科书式态度题。

【拆句】 The author's attitude toward Reding's appeal is one of____ 是主系表结构: 主语 The author's attitude (toward Reding's appeal 作后置定语); is one of 是固定搭配, 意为"是.....之一种", 后面要接一个名词性的态度词。考生易把 one of 误看成限定"一类中的某种"而误选模糊项, 其实它只是 = is 的一种文雅说法。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

skepticism (怀疑) 与作者明确表达的认同相反——作者不仅理解 Reding, 还以四十年证据加码支持。

B) 以偏概全

objectiveness (客观) 只读了 I don't like quotas either 这一面, 没看到 it does look as if a fairer world must be temporarily ordered 的转折结论, 把作者的克制让步当作中立。

C) 与原文相反

indifference (漠不关心) 与作者拿出四十年证据、写出虚拟设想 (P7) 来支持 Reding 完全相反, 作者是高度关心的。

D) ✓ 正确

I understand Reding's reluctance – and her frustration. I don't like quotas either ↔ **approval**
it does look as if a fairer world must be temporarily ordered ↔ **approval**
预判是"明确赞同", 四个选项中只有 approval 是正极性,
skepticism/objectiveness/indifference 都偏负面或中立, 故选 D。

40. Women entering top management become headlines due to the lack of_____.

- [A] more social justice
- [B] massive media attention
- [C] suitable public policies
- [D] greater "soft pressure"

女性进入高层管理成为头条新闻是因为缺乏_____。

A) 更多社会公正 B) 大量媒体关注 C) 合适的公共政策 D) 更大的"软压力"

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 Women entering top management become headlines due to the lack of ____ 是 due to 引起的因果细节问, 是要在原文找作者给出的"缺失要素", 无推断信号。

【拆句】 Women entering top management become headlines due to the lack of ____ 是"主+系动词性短语 become+表语"补全句。Women entering top management 中 entering 是现在分词作后置定语, 等于 "who enter top management" = 进入高管层的女性。due to the lack of 是"由于缺少.....", 后面要填一个名词短语, 作"缺少的对象"。

【定位】 If appropriate public policies were in place to help all women – whether CEOs or their children's caregivers – and all families, Sandberg would be no more newsworthy than any other highly capable person living in a more just society.

如果有合适的公共政策来帮助所有女性 (不论是 CEO 还是她们孩子的照护者) 和所有家庭, 那么 Sandberg 就不会比一个生活在更公正社会里的其他能干者更值得上新闻。

【选项】 A) **过度推断**

more social justice 把 a more just society 当作答案，但"更公正的社会"是"如果有合适政策"带来的"结果状态"，不是题干问的"缺少的直接对象"，把结果当原因。

B) **与原文相反**

massive media attention (大量媒体关注) 与原文 they attract massive attention 形成反向干扰：媒体关注恰是"现在"有的（也是头条本身的体现），不是"缺少"的对象。

C) **✓ 正确**

appropriate public policies ↔ **suitable public policies**

If appropriate public policies were in place ↔ **the lack of**

预判是"缺合适公共政策"，suitable public policies 与 appropriate public policies 是直接同义形容词替换，选 C。

D) **与原文相反**

greater "soft pressure" 与原文相反：no matter how much soft pressure is put upon them 明确表示"软压力"已经施加过且没用，作者要的是硬政策替代软压力，不是软压力更多。

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。

In particular, the corporate workplace will never be completely family-friendly until women are part of senior management decisions, and Europe's top corporate-governance positions remain overwhelmingly male.

第1段，第2句

并列句 + 条件状语从句的组合在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，"until" 引导的从句也是高频考点。但本句主句均为主系表结构，缺少更典型的主谓宾或复杂修饰结构，整体属于中等典型，有一定代表性但不算最高频句式。

Indeed, women hold only 14 per cent of positions on European corporate boards.

第1段，第3句

本句的"主语 + 谓语 + 宾语（含数量表达和介词短语修饰）"结构在学术文章和新闻报道中较为常见，属于陈述客观数据的典型句式。句首副词强调也是常见修辞手法。但由于过于简单，不涉及复杂从句或特殊句式，与四六级或考研阅读中常见的长难句差距较大，迁移性一般。

But her appeal was considered a failure: only 24 companies took it up.

第2段，第5句

被动语态加主语补足语的结构 (be considered + 补语) 在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，属于典型的评价类表达。并列句通过冒号连接进行解释说明，也是常见的逻辑关系。短语动词 take up 在真题中常考。整体句式具有较强的代表性和迁移价值。

I don't like quotas either; they run counter to my belief in meritocracy, governance by the capable.

第5段，第2句

涵盖主谓宾、主谓状、同位语、副词状语等多种成分;"run counter to" 固定搭配、"either" 在否定句中的用法、同位语的识别都是值得练习的知识点,成分种类较丰富

But, when one considers the obstacles to achieving the meritocratic ideal, it does look as if a fairer world must be temporarily ordered.

第5段，第3句

本句结构典型、成分丰富，涵盖形式主语、表语从句、状语从句、情态被动等多个重要考点，且难度适中（主干识别和时态语态有一定门槛但不至于过难），非常适合作为句子结构与时态的综合训练材料。学生通过分析本句可熟悉多种常考结构的识别方法，训练收益高，推荐优先练习。

After all, four decades of evidence has now shown that corporations in Europe as well as the US are evading the meritocratic hiring and promotion of women to top positions – no matter how much "soft pressure" is put upon them.

第6段，第1句

主句加宾语从句加让步状语从句的三层结构，是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式；现在完成时表达研究结果、现在进行时陈述当前问题、被动语态表达外部作用，均为学术和议论文的典型用法；让步从句用 no matter 引导，也是常考结构；句式代表性强，掌握后可迁移到大量同类长句的分析中。

When women do break through to the summit of corporate power – as, for example, Sheryl Sandberg recently did at Facebook – they attract massive attention precisely because they remain the exception to the rule.

第6段，第2句

本句结构高度典型，是四六级和考研阅读中常见的复杂句式：主句被前后状语从句修饰，内部嵌套举例从句，且使用破折号插入补充说明。这种多从句修饰主句、嵌套举例、前后夹击的结构在学术和新闻文本中频繁出现，掌握后可大量复用。

If appropriate public policies were in place to help all women – whether CEOs or their children's caregivers – and all families, Sandberg would be no more newsworthy than any other highly capable person living in a more just society.

第7段，第1句

虚拟条件句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，本句的 "If...were..., 主语 would be..." 结构是虚拟语气的标准形式，且条件从句包含目的状语，主句包含比较结构，这些都是考试常见的组合，具有很高的学习迁移价值

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 61 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。

corporate B2

adj. 公司的

本篇7次 · 真题 31 句

quota B2

n. 定额

本篇6次 · 真题 11 句

balance B1

n. 平衡

本篇4次 · 真题 30 句

management B1

n. 管理

本篇3次 · 真题 36 句

per B1

prep. 每

本篇3次·真题 27 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇2次·真题 172 句

policy B1

n. 政策

本篇2次·真题 69 句

pressure B1

n. 心理压力

本篇2次·真题 55 句

recently A2

adv. 最近

本篇2次·真题 37 句

union B2

n. 工会

本篇2次·真题 29 句

appeal B2

v. 呼吁

本篇2次·真题 27 句

gender B1

n. 性别 (社会文化意义上的)

本篇2次·真题 23 句

senior B1

adj. 级别高的

本篇2次·真题 21 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

legislation B2

n. 法律

本篇2次·真题 19 句

workplace B1

n. 工作场所

本篇2次·真题 15 句

massive B2

adj. 巨大的, 大量的

本篇2次·真题 13 句

voluntary B2

adj. 自愿的

本篇2次·真题 12 句

capable B1

adj. 有能力的

本篇2次·真题 10 句

governance C1

n. 治理

本篇2次·真题 9 句

frustration

B2

n. 挫败感

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

power

A2

n. 权力

本篇1次 · 真题 90 句

issue

B1

n. 问题

本篇1次 · 真题 89 句

decade

B1

n. 十年

本篇1次 · 真题 61 句

evidence

B1

n. 证据

本篇1次 · 真题 48 句

legal

B1

adj. 法律的

本篇1次 · 真题 44 句

sign

A1

n. 标志

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

lack

B1

v. 缺少

本篇1次 · 真题 41 句

response

B1

n. 回答

本篇1次 · 真题 37 句

justice

B2

n. 公正;正义

本篇1次 · 真题 36 句

generally

B1

adv. 通常, 一般地

本篇1次 · 真题 35 句

medium

B1

adj. 中等的

本篇1次 · 真题 35 句

ensure

B2

v. 确保

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

commission

B2

n. 佣金

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

due B1

adj. 预期的

本篇1次·真题 31 句

intend B1

v. 打算, 计划

本篇1次·真题 31 句

maintain B1

v. 维持

本篇1次·真题 31 句

attract B1

v. 吸引 (注意力、兴趣)

本篇1次·真题 30 句

highly B1

adv. 非常

本篇1次·真题 28 句

particular B2

adj. 特定的

本篇1次·真题 27 句

belief B1

n. 相信

本篇1次·真题 25 句

failure B1

n. 失败

本篇1次·真题 24 句

indeed B1

adv. 确实, 的确 (强调肯定)

本篇1次·真题 24 句

ideal B2

adj. 理想的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

propose B1

v. 提议

本篇1次·真题 20 句

appropriate B2

adj. 合适的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

female A2

adj. 女性的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

completely B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次·真题 15 句

precisely B2

adv. 精确地, 准确地

本篇1次·真题 13 句

fairly B1

adv. 相当

本篇1次·真题 12 句

approval B2

n. 赞成

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

provision B2

n. 供应

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

male A2

adj. 男性的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

reluctant B2

adj. 不情愿的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

suitable B1

adj. 合适的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

exception B2

n. 例外

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

legally B2

adv. 合法地

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

mandate C1

n. 授权

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

personally B1

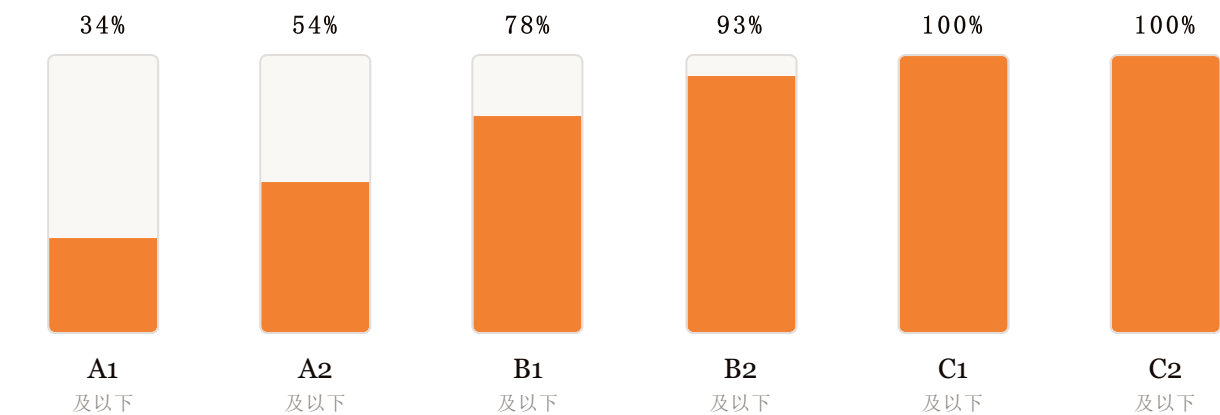
adv. 就个人而言

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

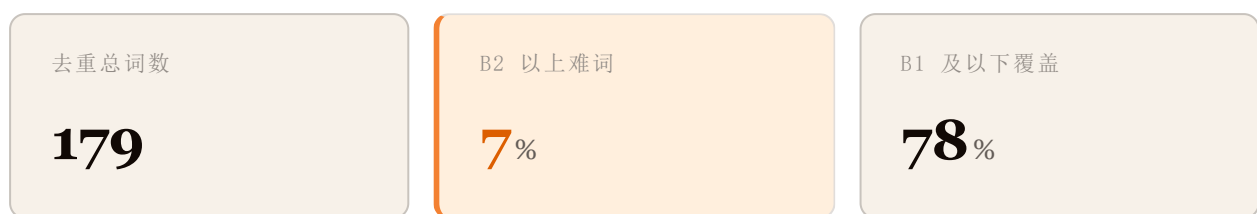
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 179 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **179** 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 13 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 179 个 · 末柱为 100%



考研英语二 2013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	段落小标题（7选5）	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 →

2013年 考研英语二段落小标题（7选5） Section II Part B · 41-45 题 答案与解析

HEADINGS & ANALYSIS • 小标题匹配题和解析

小标题匹配题和解析 · 41-45 题

本页 41-45 题的小标题匹配答案与逐空解析由懒笔记基于2013年 考研英语二段落小标题（7选5）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions、11 段带空原文（逐段附中文翻译）与 A~G 共 7 个候选小标题连续排印；卷面下方逐空紧跟解析——正确候选及其中译、区间主旨与主旨句位置、同义匹配钩子，以及最具迷惑性竞争项的逐个辨析与代入验证。

英语二真题(2013)

Section II Part B

Directions:

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing the most suitable subheading from the list A-G for each of the numbered paragraphs (41-45). There are two extra subheadings which you do not need to use. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

The hugely popular blog the Skint Foodie chronicles how Tony balances his love of good food with living on benefits. After bills, Tony has £60 a week to spend, £40 of which goes on food, but 10 years ago he was earning £130,000 a year working in corporate communications and eating at London's best restaurants at least twice a week. Then his marriage failed, his career burned out and his drinking became serious. "The community mental health team saved my life. And I felt like that again, to a certain degree, when people responded to the blog so well. It gave me the validation and confidence that I'd lost. But it's still a day-by-day thing." Now he's living in a council flat and fielding offers from literary agents. He's feeling positive, but he'll carry on blogging – not about eating as cheaply as you can – "there are so many people in a much worse state, with barely any money to spend on food" – but eating well on a budget. Here's his advice for economical foodies.

广受欢迎的博客“拮据美食家”记录了托尼如何在依靠救济金生活的同时保持对美食的热爱。扣除账单后,托尼每周有60英镑可以花,其中40英镑用于食物,但10年前他在企业传播领域工作时年薪13万英镑,每周至少在伦敦最好的餐厅用餐两次。后来他的婚姻破裂,事业崩溃,酗酒问题也变得严重。“社区精神健康团队救了我的命。当人们对博客反响如此热烈时,我在某种程度上又有了那种感觉。这给了我曾经失去的认可和信心。但这仍然是需要一天天面对的事情。”现在他住在政府公寓里,正在处理来自文学经纪人的邀约。他感觉积极向上,但他会继续写博客——不是关于如何尽可能便宜地吃饭——“有那么多人处境更糟糕,几乎没有钱花在食物上”——而是关于如何在预算有限的情况下吃得好。以下是他给经济型美食爱好者的建议。

(41) _____

规划就是一切

Impulsive spending isn't an option, so plan your week's menu in advance, making shopping lists for your ingredients in their exact quantities. I have an Excel template for a week of breakfast, lunch and

dinner. Stop laughing: it's not just cost effective but helps you balance your diet. It's also a good idea to shop daily instead of weekly, because, being human, you'll sometimes change your mind about what you fancy.

冲动消费不是一个选项,所以要提前规划一周的菜单,为你的食材按精确数量列出购物清单。我有一个Excel模板用于记录一周的早餐、午餐和晚餐。别笑:这不仅节约成本,还能帮助你平衡饮食。每天购物而不是每周购物也是个好主意,因为作为人类,你有时会改变主意,想吃别的东西。

(42)_____

坚持只买需要的东西

This is where supermarkets and their anonymity come in handy. With them, there's not the same embarrassment as when buying one carrot in a little greengrocer. And if you plan properly, you'll know that you only need, say, 350g of shin of beef and six rashers of bacon, not whatever weight is pre-packed in the supermarket chiller.

这就是超市及其匿名性派上用场的地方。在超市,不会像在小蔬菜店只买一根胡萝卜那样尴尬。如果你规划得当,你会知道你只需要比如说350克牛腱肉和6片培根,而不是超市冷藏柜里预先包装好的任何重量。

(43)_____

物尽其用,避免匮乏

You may proudly claim to only have frozen peas in the freezer – that's not good enough. Mine is filled with leftovers, bread, stock, meat and fish. Planning ahead should eliminate wastage, but if you have surplus vegetables you'll do a vegetable soup, and all fruits threatening to "go off" will be cooked or juiced.

你可能会自豪地声称冰箱里只有冷冻豌豆——这还不够好。我的冰箱里装满了剩菜、面包、高汤、肉类和鱼类。提前规划应该能消除浪费,但如果你有多余的蔬菜,可以做蔬菜汤,所有快要变质的水果都会被煮熟或榨汁。

(44)_____

店主是你的朋友

Everyone says this, but it really is a top tip for frugal eaters. Shop at butchers, delis and fish-sellers regularly, even for small things, and be super friendly. Soon you'll feel comfortable asking if they've any knuckles of ham for soups and stews, or beef bones, chicken carcasses and fish heads for stock which, more often than not, they'll let you have for free.

每个人都这么说,但这确实是节俭食客的首要建议。经常光顾肉铺、熟食店和鱼贩,即使是买小东西,也要超级友好。很快你就会放心地询问他们有没有用于做汤和炖菜的火腿骨,或者用于熬高汤的牛骨、鸡架和鱼头,他们通常会免费给你。

(45)_____

记得犒劳自己

You won't be eating out a lot, but save your pennies and once every few months treat yourself to a set lunch at a good restaurant – £1.75 a week for three months gives you £21 – more than enough for a three-course lunch at Michelin-starred Arbutus. It's £16.95 there – or £12.99 for a large pizza from Domino's: I know which I'd rather eat.

你不会经常外出就餐,但攒下零钱,每隔几个月在一家好餐厅享用一次套餐午餐——每周1.75英镑攒三个月就有21英镑——足够在米其林星级餐厅Arbutus吃一顿三道菜的午餐了。那里16.95英镑——或者从Domino's买一个大披萨要12.99英镑:我知道我更想吃哪个。

- [A] Live like a peasant
- [B] Balance your diet
- [C] Shopkeepers are your friends
- [D] Remember to treat yourself
- [E] Stick to what you need
- [F] Planning is everything
- [G] Waste not, want not

41. (41)_____

【答案】 **[F]** 段首

【小标题】 Planning is everything
计划就是一切

【主旨】 事先把一周菜单和购物清单都规划好

本段开门见山就是主旨：plan your week's menu in advance, making shopping lists for your ingredients in their exact quantities——预先规划一周菜单、列出精确分量的购物清单。后面的「Excel 模板」「每日采购」都是为「规划」这一主张服务的具体做法，是例子而非新主旨。整段反复围绕「提前计划」展开。

【依据】 plan in advance 与 Planning 同义对上，且统领全段

段落主旨 plan your week's menu in advance 中的 plan 正是候选 Planning is everything 中 planning 的同义对应；本段从列菜单、做清单到每日采购，通篇都在讲「如何提前计划」，F 恰好概括整段，不偏窄也不偏宽。

【竞争】 [E] 只覆盖段中 exact quantities 一处细节，概括偏窄

本段确有 making shopping lists for your ingredients in their exact quantities 提到精确分量，与 Stick to what you need 有意思上的呼应，看着像；但「按所需分量」只是「做计划」之下的一个细节，E 只覆盖这一点，盖不住全段「提前规划菜单」的主旨。「按需购买」在第 3 段才是独立主题。

【验证】 把 Planning is everything 放回本空：本段从 plan your week's menu in advance 到列清单、用 Excel、每日采购，全部是「计划」的展开，F 概括的正是整段而非某句，且与全文「分点罗列省钱建议」的组织方式自洽——这是排在第一条的建议，分量上当属统领性技巧。

42. (42)_____

【答案】 [E] 通篇归纳

【小标题】 Stick to what you need

坚持你所需要的

【主旨】 在超市按你实际所需的精确分量购买

本段讲超市的好处是匿名、不尴尬，落点在 you'll know that you only need, say, 350g of shin of beef and six rashers of bacon, not whatever weight is pre-packed——你只买自己需要的那个量，而不是预包装的整份。整段的核心是「按实际需要的量买、不被迫多买」，超市匿名只是实现这一点的便利条件。

【依据】 only need 与 what you need 同义对上，统领全段

本段主旨 you only need, say, 350g of shin of beef and six rashers of bacon, not whatever weight is pre-packed 里的 only need，正是 Stick to what you need 中 what you need 的同义改写；全段都在讲「只买所需分量、不被预包装绑架」，E 概括整段，贴切。

【竞争】 [C] 本段无店主人际主题，主语是超市的匿名性

本段虽出现购物场所，但说的是 supermarkets and their anonymity come in handy——靠超市的「匿名、不尴尬」，恰恰与 Shopkeepers are your friends 主张的「和店主处成朋友」方向相反（一个要匿名、一个要熟络）。C 的「店主交友」主题在第 5 段才出现。

【验证】 把 Stick to what you need 放回本空：本段从超市匿名说到 you only need ... not whatever weight is pre-packed，落脚就是「只买你需要的量」，E 同义概括了整段主旨而非某个例子（350g 牛腱只是举例），与全文分点建议结构一致。

43. (43)_____

【答案】 [G] 通篇归纳

【小标题】 Waste not, want not

不浪费,不匮乏

【主旨】 把冰箱填满剩料、让食材物尽其用不浪费

本段先驳「冰箱里只有冷冻豌豆不够」, 主张冰箱该 filled with leftovers, bread, stock, meat and fish; 再说 if you have surplus vegetables you'll do a vegetable soup, and all fruits threatening to "go off" will be cooked or juiced——剩菜做汤、快坏的水果煮掉或榨汁。整段核心是「杜绝食材浪费、把剩余物全用上」。

【依据】 leftovers/surplus/go off 同义指向「不浪费」

本段 filled with leftovers 与 all fruits threatening to "go off" will be cooked or juiced 处处在讲把剩余、将坏的食材用尽, 正是 Waste not, want not 谚语「不浪费」的主旨; G 同义概括了整段「杜绝浪费」的主张。

【竞争】 [B] 出现多种食物≠讲营养均衡, 概念偏移

本段列举 leftovers, bread, stock, meat and fish 多种食物, 容易让人联想到 Balance your diet 的「均衡饮食」; 但这里列举的是「冰箱该存哪些剩料以备利用」, 讲的是不浪费, 不是营养搭配。把「食物种类多」误读成「饮食均衡」是偷换概念。

【验证】 把 Waste not, want not 放回本空: 本段从「冷冻豌豆不够」到 if you have surplus vegetables you'll do a vegetable soup, 主线就是「剩料别扔、全用上」, G 这句「不浪费」谚语恰好概括整段; 与全文「省钱吃好」的分点建议一致——不浪费正是省钱的一招。

44. (44)_____

【答案】 **[C]** 通篇归纳

【小标题】 Shopkeepers are your friends

店主是你的朋友

【主旨】 常光顾小店、对店主友好，就能拿到免费边角料

本段主张 Shop at butchers, delis and fish-sellers regularly, even for small things, and be super friendly——常去肉店、熟食店、鱼店并对店主超友好；结果是 they'll let you have for free 把骨头、鱼头等免费给你。整段核心是「与店主搞好关系换取实惠」。（注：本段在原文为第 5 段。）

【依据】 be super friendly 与 friends 同义，店主即主题

本段 Shop at butchers, delis and fish-sellers regularly 加 be super friendly，正是 Shopkeepers are your friends 中「把店主当朋友」的同义改写；免费拿到食材是友好的结果。C 同义概括整段「与店主交好」的主旨。

【竞争】 [G] 免费拿边角料像「省/不浪费」，但主语是店主关系

本段拿到 beef bones, chicken carcasses and fish heads for stock 等边角料，看着像 Waste not, want not 的「物尽其用」；但 G 已对应第 4 段的「不浪费自家剩料」，本段讲的是「靠对店主友好换免费」，主线是人际关系，不是浪费与否，且 G 不可复用。

【验证】 把 Shopkeepers are your friends 放回本空：本段从 be super friendly 到店主 they'll let you have for free，整段就是教你「把店主处成朋友、换来实惠」，C 概括的正是整段主旨；与全文分点建议结构自治。

45. (45)_____

【答案】 **[D]** 通篇归纳

【小标题】 Remember to treat yourself

记得犒劳自己

【主旨】 攒下小钱，隔几个月去好餐厅犒劳自己一次

本段主张 save your pennies and once every few months treat yourself to a set lunch at a good restaurant——攒零钱，每隔几个月去好餐厅吃一顿套餐犒赏自己；后面 £21、米其林 Arbutus 的数字都是在算「攒钱足够享受一次」的账。整段核心是「省之余别忘偶尔奖励自己」。（注：本段在原文为第 6 段。）

【依据】 treat yourself 与候选逐字呼应，统领全段

本段 treat yourself to a set lunch at a good restaurant 与候选 Remember to treat yourself 的 treat yourself 直接同义对应；全段在讲「攒钱后偶尔犒赏自己」，D 概括整段主旨，恰好。

【竞争】 [A] 本段反而是「偶尔奢侈」，与「苦行」立场相反

全文背景是节俭度日，易让人选 Live like a peasant「像农民般过活」；但本段恰恰相反，主张 treat yourself to a set lunch at a good restaurant 去好餐厅享受一次，是「偶尔放纵」而非「一味苦行」，方向正好对立。

【验证】 把 Remember to treat yourself 放回本空：本段从 save your pennies 到 treat yourself to a set lunch at a good restaurant，主线就是「攒钱后犒劳自己」，D 与之逐字同义、概括整段；它作为最后一条建议，给「省钱吃好」收一个「也别亏待自己」的尾，与全文组织自治。

SYNOPSIS • 全文导图

全文在讲什么、怎么组织的

小标题匹配（7选5）先通读全文，把握话题与组织方式（总起 + 分点罗列），这是逐空判断「概括得对不对」的全局底图。

省钱却吃好的若干条具体建议（总起+分点罗列）

首段是引言，交代博主 Tony 靠救济金生活却热爱美食，落点是 Here's his advice for economical foodies.——这句话预告下文是「省钱吃好」的一条条建议。从第 2 段起每段各讲一条独立技巧（计划、按需购买、不浪费、与店主交好、犒劳自己），是典型的「总起一句 + 分点平行罗列」结构，每个待选段对应一个小要点。

A~G 共 7 个候选小标题各自在说什么

小标题匹配的候选比空位多 2 个。下面逐条给出小标题全文、中译与「这条自身的关键词」，并标注它填入哪个空——始终填不进任何空的就是干扰项。

[A] Live like a peasant

像农民一样过活

关键词 关键词「像农民般俭朴生活」——泛化的生活方式口号

干扰项 · 未选用

[B] Balance your diet

均衡你的饮食

关键词 关键词「饮食均衡 diet/balance」——营养搭配主张

干扰项 · 未选用

[C] Shopkeepers are your friends

店主是你的朋友

关键词 关键词「店主 shopkeepers / 朋友」——与小商家搞好关系

填入第 44 空

[D] Remember to treat yourself

记得犒劳一下自己

关键词 关键词「treat yourself 犒劳自己」——偶尔奢侈一次

填入第 45 空

[E] Stick to what you need

只买你需要的

关键词 关键词「stick to / what you need 只买所需」——按实际用量购买

填入第 42 空

[F] Planning is everything

计划就是一切

关键词 关键词「planning 计划」——凡事先做计划

填入第 41 空

[G] Waste not, want not

不浪费，不愁缺

关键词 关键词「waste 不浪费」——杜绝食材浪费

填入第 43 空

DISTRACTORS • 干扰项复盘

这 2 个候选小标题始终没被任何空选用

7选5 必有 2 条话题相关、看着像，却概括不了任何 区间主旨。下面逐条剖析它们「像在哪、为何放哪个空都不对」，读透干扰项才算读透全局。

[A] Live like a peasant

笼统的「苦行」口号，且与末段「犒劳自己」立场相左

Live like a peasant 因全文是节俭主题而显得「沾边」，最易被误塞进讲省钱的任意一段；但它只是个笼统的生活态度口号，概括不了任何一段的具体动作（计划、按需、不浪费、店主关系、犒赏）。尤其与第 6 段 treat yourself to a set lunch at a good restaurant 的「偶尔享受」立场正相反，更不可能是它的标题。

[B] Balance your diet

全文谈省钱方法，没有一段以「营养均衡」为主旨

Balance your diet 因第 2 段提到 helps you balance your diet、第 4 段列了多种食物，看着像「均衡饮食」而诱人；但第 2 段那句只是「做计划」的附带好处，整段主旨是计划；第 4 段列食物是为了讲不浪费。全文是「省钱吃好」的方法集，没有任何一段把「营养均衡」当主旨，B 概括不了任何一段。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

11 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。

After bills, Tony has £60 a week to spend, £40 of which goes on food, but 10 years ago he was earning £130,000 a year working in corporate communications and eating at London's best restaurants at least twice a week.

第1段，第2句

并列句加非限制性定语从句的组合、现在分词短语作伴随状语、of which 引导的定语从句、过去进行时表示过去持续动作等，都是四六级和考研真题中的常见句式，掌握后可广泛迁移到类似长难句的理解和写作中。

Then his marriage failed, his career burned out and his drinking became serious.

第1段，第3句

这种“时间状语开头 + 并列陈述多个后续变化”的写法非常常见，阅读里经常出现。掌握后，遇到逗号加并列连词串联多个主谓信息的句子时可以直接迁移。

Impulsive spending isn't an option, so plan your week's menu in advance, making shopping lists for your ingredients in their exact quantities.

第3段，第1句

“前面给判断，后面用 “so” 接结果或建议”是很常见的实用句型；前半句主系表、后半句祈使句也都非常典型。掌握这种结构后，迁移到类似说明文和建议句里很方便。

Stop laughing: it's not just cost effective but helps you balance your diet.

第3段，第3句

本句涵盖祈使句谓语和宾语、系表结构、并列谓语、宾语和宾语补足语等多种成分，且第二个主句的并列结构（not just ... but ...）和宾补结构（help sb do sth）是常见易错点，有一定的成分划分练习价值。

With them, there's not the same embarrassment as when buying one carrot in a little greengrocer.

第5段，第2句

句子涵盖了 there be 存在句的主谓结构、介词短语作状语、比较结构、时间状语从句、从句内的谓语宾语地点状语,以及从句中主语和 be 动词的省略现象。成分种类较为丰富,尤其是省略结构和 there be 句型的主语识别是常见易错点,有一定练习价值。

And if you plan properly, you'll know that you only need, say, 350g of shin of beef and six rashers of bacon, not whatever weight is pre-packed in the supermarket chiller.

第5段，第3句

本句结构非常典型：条件状语从句 + 主句 + 宾语从句 + 定语从句的组合在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，宾语从句作及物动词的宾语、定语从句修饰名词性成分都是常考句式，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

Mine is filled with leftovers, bread, stock, meat and fish.

第7段，第2句

“主语 + be + 过去分词 + with短语”是英语里很常见的状态表达，阅读中经常遇到。掌握这种短句结构后，迁移性较强。

Planning ahead should eliminate wastage, but if you have surplus vegetables you'll do a vegetable soup, and all fruits threatening to "go off" will be cooked or juiced.

第7段，第3句

本句成分丰富且有典型性：动名词短语作主语（Planning ahead）、情态动词谓语、双宾语动词（do）、被动语态、现在分词短语作后置定语（threatening to 'go off'）、条件状语从句。这些都是四六级和考研常考的成分类型，能覆盖多个易错点，训练价值较高。

Soon you'll feel comfortable asking if they've any knuckles of ham for soups and stews, or beef bones, chicken carcasses and fish heads for stock which, more often than not, they'll let you have for free.

第9段，第3句

本句成分种类较为丰富：主句包含主语、系动词、表语、时间状语和宾语从句；宾语从句包含主语、谓语、并列宾语（多个名词短语）；定语从句包含关系代词、主语、谓语、宾语、宾语补足语和两个状语。句中出现了使役动词 let 的宾补结构、动名词 asking 引出宾语从句、关系代词 which 引导非限制性定语从句等多个值得练习的结构点。并列宾语的识别和定语从句修饰对象的判断是较好的训练点。

You won't be eating out a lot, but save your pennies and once every few months treat yourself to a set lunch at a good restaurant – £1.75 a week for three months gives you £21 – more than enough for a three-course lunch at Michelin-starred Arbutus.

第11段，第1句

本句涵盖祈使句的并列谓语、时间状语前置、双宾语结构 "gives you £21"、破折号引出的内嵌主谓宾结构、以及后置定语 "more than enough for..." 修饰金额,成分种类丰富;祈使句与内嵌陈述句的混合,以及双宾语和状语的位置安排,都是值得练习的易错点。

It's £16.95 there – or £12.99 for a large pizza from Domino's: I know which I'd rather eat.

第11段，第2句

这句整体不算很难，却覆盖了并列摆放、主系表、宾语从句和情态偏好表达，适合做中低难度的结构与时态训练。对于想练“如何顺着标志找主干和从句”的学习者，优先度较高。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 29 个考研英语二真题高频词

下列单词既在本篇短文中出现，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。

balance B1

n. 平衡

本篇2次·真题 30 句

stock B1

n. 库存

本篇2次·真题 22 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次·真题 304 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇1次·真题 88 句

community B1

n. 社区

本篇1次·真题 71 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次·真题 63 句

claim B1

v. 声称

本篇1次·真题 49 句

career B1

n. 职业

本篇1次·真题 42 句

mental B1

adj. 精神的

本篇1次·真题 37 句

advance B1

v. 前进

本篇1次·真题 33 句

respond B1

v. 回答, 答复

本篇1次·真题 33 句

earn A2

v. 赚得, 挣得 (金钱)

本篇1次·真题 32 句

corporate B2

adj. 公司的

本篇1次·真题 31 句

positive B1

adj. 积极的

本篇1次·真题 27 句

tip A2

n. 小费

本篇1次·真题 25 句

agent B2

n. 代理人

本篇1次·真题 24 句

spending A2

n. 开支

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

threaten B1

v. 威胁; 恐吓

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

eliminate B2

v. 消除

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

effective B1

adj. 有效的, 起作用的

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

option B1

n. 选择

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

confidence B1

n. 信心

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

literary B2

adj. 文学的

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

budget B1

n. 预算

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

council B1

n. 委员会

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

diet A2

n. 日常饮食

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

ahead A2

adv. 在前面

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

properly B1

adv. 正确地

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

barely B1

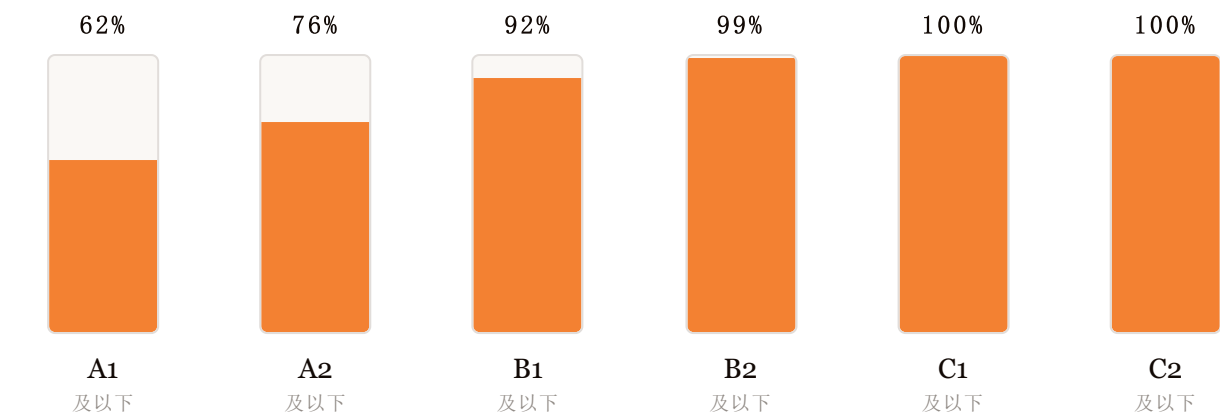
adv. 几乎不

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

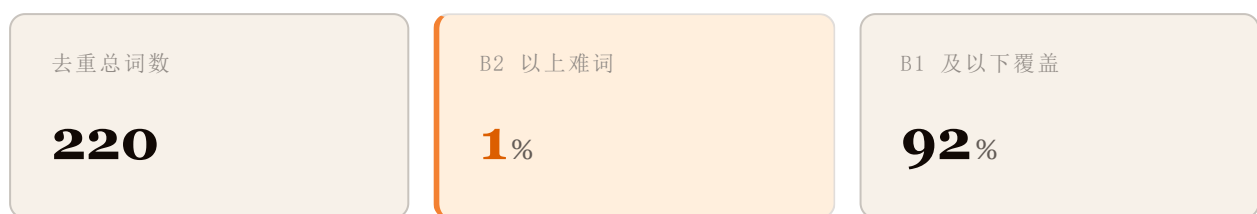
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 220 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空原文去重后共 220 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 3 个 · 约 1%。



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 220 个 · 末柱为 100%



考研英语二 2013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	段落小标题（7选5）	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 →

2013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2013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(2013)

Section III

Directions:

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

P1 I can pick a date from the past 53 years and know instantly where I was, what happened in the news and even the day of the week. I've been able to do this since I was four.

P2 I never feel overwhelmed with the amount of information my brain absorbs. My mind seems to be able to cope and the information is stored away neatly. When I think of a sad memory, I do what everybody does – try to put it to one side. I don't think it's harder for me just because my memory is clearer. Powerful memory doesn't make my emotions any more acute or vivid. I can recall the day my grandfather died and the sadness I felt when we went to the hospital the day before. I also remember that the musical play Hair opened on Broadway on the same day – they both just pop into my mind in the same way.

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 我可以从过去 53 年里随便挑出一天，立刻说出自己当时身在何处、新闻里发生了什么，甚至那天是星期几。自四岁起，我就一直能这样。

P2 我从不觉得大脑所吸收的海量信息会让我招架不住。我的头脑似乎应付得来，各种信息都被整齐地归置妥当。当想起一段悲伤的记忆时，我和大家一样——设法把它搁到一边。我并不觉得，仅仅因为我的记忆更清晰，这件事对我而言就更难。超强的记忆并不会让我的情绪变得更加强烈或鲜明。我能回忆起外公去世的那天，以及前一天我们去医院时我所感到的悲伤；我也记得，音乐剧《长发》就在那天在百老汇首演——这两件事就这样以同样的方式涌入我的脑海。

【衔接】句 1 ↔ 句 2: this 用「这样」承接

句 1 I can pick a date from the past 53 years and know instantly where I was, what happened in the news and even the day of the week. 已经把能力描述得很完整；句 2 I've been able to do this since I was four. 用 this 回指整件事。中文成段时，与其在句 2 重复「这种能力」让句子显得啰嗦，不如用「这样」承接前句——「自四岁起，我就一直能这样」既显化了代词，又不重复。

句 3 ↔ 句 4: 用逗号 + 主动语态把两句并为一句

句 3 I never feel overwhelmed with the amount of information my brain absorbs. 和句 4 My mind seems to be able to cope and the information is stored away neatly. 是「总—分」关系：前句说「我不被压垮」，后句解释「为什么不被压垮——头脑能应付、信息归置妥当」。中文成段时用句号断开但语义紧承即可，不必加「因为」「所以」这种生硬关联词，让汉语「意合」自然流转。

句 5、6、7: 「设法搁置→驳斥『更难』→驳斥『情绪放大』」的对照链

When I think of a sad memory, I do what everybody does – try to put it to one side. I don't think it's harder for me just because my memory is clearer. Powerful memory doesn't make my emotions any more acute or vivid. 这三句构成「我和大家一样应对悲伤→并不更难→也不更强烈」的层层递进对照。中文成段时要让这三句的「我并非……」「并不会……」等否定句式呼应，强化「我虽特别但情感与常人无异」的对照口吻——这是全段的情感主线，不能让三句各自为政。

句 8 ↔ 句 9: 「我能记得 A……我也记得 B」的并列加「这两件事」收束

I can recall the day my grandfather died and the sadness I felt when we went to the hospital the day before. I also remember that the musical play Hair opened on Broadway on the same day 中 also 是关键衔接词——把「外公去世的悲伤」和「《长发》首演」这两件性质天差地别的事并列起来。中文里译「我也记得」即可承接 also。最后 they 回指上述两件事，译作「这两件事就这样以同样的方式涌入我的脑海」收束，把全段「悲喜大小一样自动浮现」的反差感推到顶点。

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】The Guardian(《卫报》)2011年12月2日一篇题为Experience: I remember every day of my life(经历:我记得生命里的每一天)的文章。文章通俗易懂,翻译时应注意原文语义传达的完整性及个别词汇的处理。

【主旨】「我」拥有超强记忆且能与之和平共处

全文是一篇第一人称自述：开篇 I can pick a date from the past 53 years and know instantly where I was, what happened in the news and even the day of the week. 给出能力——可瞬间回忆过去 53 年任一天的细节；第二段 I never feel overwhelmed with the amount of information my brain absorbs. 转入心态——并不被海量记忆压垮、悲伤记忆也能像常人一样搁置一边。基调是平静、客观、略带自省，绝非炫耀，所以词语取义都要往「平和陈述」靠，而不是夸张化。

【术语】memory / remember / recall 同一词族要统一

全篇围绕「记忆」展开，名词 memory 在 When I think of a sad memory 与 Powerful memory doesn't make my emotions any more acute or vivid. 都译作「记忆」；动词 recall、remember 在 I can recall the day my grandfather died 与 I also remember that the musical play Hair opened on Broadway on the same day 统一译作「记得 / 回忆起」，不要一会儿「想起」一会儿「忆及」一会儿「记忆犹新」，前后译法乱跳会让阅卷觉得术语不一致。

this / they 等代词必须回上文还原

I've been able to do this since I was four. 中的 this 指代上一句整件事——「从过去 53 年里随便挑一个日期，就能立刻说出当时身在何处、新闻里在发生什么、甚至是星期几」，翻译时要把 this 显化为「做这件事 / 拥有这种能力」；they both just pop into my mind in the same way. 里的 they 回指前一句并列的两件事——「外公去世那天」与「音乐剧《长发》在百老汇首演」，译时要把 they 显化为「这两件事」，否则中文读者会断链。

I do what everybody does 的对照口吻

I do what everybody does – try to put it to one side. 是全篇的「定调句」——作者反复强调自己虽然记忆超群但情感反应和常人无异。翻译时要保留这种「和大家一样」的对照口吻，把 try to put it to one side 译为「设法把它搁到一边」这种日常化表达，而不是「将之束之高阁」这类书面化处理，否则与全文平实基调脱节。

1. I can pick a date from the past 53 years and know instantly where I was, what happened in the news and even the day of the week.

【意群】I can pick a date from the past 53 years (主干主谓宾 + 介词短语作定语) ★ 采分 → 我能从过去 53 年里挑出一个日期

难点：pick a date 不是「约会」

pick 在 I can pick a date from the past 53 years 是熟词僻义——「随机选取、挑出」，pick a date 整体是「随便挑一个日子 / 挑出某一天」，绝不是中文里「定个约会日子」的意思，更不要看到 date 就译成「日期」之外的「约会」。

and know instantly (并列谓语 + 方式状语) → 并且立刻知道

难点：instantly 强调「瞬间、不需思考」

know instantly 译作「立刻就能说出 / 当即知道」即可，体现的是「不假思索」的速度感，与下文「自四岁起就会」的天赋叙述呼应。

where I was, what happened in the news and even the day of the week. (三个并列宾语从句) ★ 采分 → 我当时身在何处、新闻里发生了什么，甚至（那天是）星期几

难点：三个 wh- 从句要并列工整

where I was, what happened in the news and even the day of the week 是 know 的三个并列宾语，中文要用工整的并列结构呈现（「身在何处、新闻里发生了什么、甚至是星期几」）；the day of the week 是固定表达——指「（一周中的）星期几」，不要直译成「这周的那一天」。

【调序】from the past 53 years 后置→前置

英文 a date from the past 53 years 是「名词 + 后置介词短语」，汉语习惯把定语放在被修饰名词之前，所以调整成「过去 53 年里的一个日期 / 从过去 53 年里挑一个日子」；三个并列宾语从句在汉语里直接顺承，无需再调。

【译文】 我可以从过去 53 年里随便挑出一天，立刻说出自己当时身在何处、新闻里发生了什么，甚至那天是星期几。

2. I've been able to do this since I was four.

【意群】 I've been able to do this (主干主谓 + 宾语) ★ 采分 → 我一直能做这件事

难点: **this 必须回指上一句**

I've been able to do this since I was four. 中的 this 指代上一句整件能力——「从过去 53 年里随便挑一个日期就能立刻说出当时种种细节」。翻译时不能直接译「这个」让中文读者去猜，要显化成「这件事 / 这种能力 / 这样回忆」，否则代词断链。

since I was four. (时间状语从句) → 自从我四岁起

难点: **since + 完成时表「持续到现在」**

have been able to + since 的搭配表示「自.....以来一直能.....」，中文要译出这种「持续至今」的味道，译作「从四岁起我就一直能这样」或「自四岁起便如此」，不要丢掉「一直」这个时态信息。

【调序】 时间状语前移到句首

英文 since 引导的时间状语放句尾，汉语习惯把时间放句首，调整成「自四岁起，我就一直能这样」。

【译文】 自四岁起，我就一直能这样。

3. I never feel overwhelmed with the amount of information my brain absorbs.

【意群】 I never feel overwhelmed (主干主谓 + 表语) ★ 采分 → 我从来不感到被压垮

难点: **overwhelmed = 「不堪重负」**

I never feel overwhelmed 中的 overwhelmed 是高频熟词，本义「(被) 压垮、淹没」，在情感语境里指「招架不住、不堪重负」。译作「我从不觉得招架不住 / 我从未被.....压垮」最贴语境；不要译成生硬的「我从未被淹没」。

with the amount of information (介词短语作状语，说明被什么压垮) ★ 采分 → 被这么多信息

难点: **the amount of = 「这么多 / 海量」**

the amount of information 字面是「信息的量」，硬译会很别扭。结合上下文（作者讲的是 53 年记忆的庞大体量），应具体化为「如此海量的信息 / 这么多信息」。

my brain absorbs. (省略 that 的定语从句，修饰 information) ★ 采分 → 我的大脑吸收的

难点: **省略 that 的定语从句**

the amount of information my brain absorbs 中 information 后省略了关系代词 that, my brain absorbs 是修饰 information 的定语从句。译时把它前移成「我的大脑所吸收的信息」即可——主体考生最容易看漏这种「无 that 定语从句」，从而把 my brain absorbs 误当作下一句的主谓。

【调序】 定语从句前移 + 被动转无主

the amount of information my brain absorbs 这一坨整体要前移作 overwhelmed 的原因，并且把 my brain absorbs 译作「大脑所吸收的」前置到 information 前面，最终拼成「我从不觉得大脑吸收的海量信息让我招架不住」这种汉化语序。

【译文】 我从不觉得大脑所吸收的海量信息会让我招架不住。

4. My mind seems to be able to cope and the information is stored away neatly.

【意群】 My mind seems to be able to cope (并列分句一:主干主谓) ★ 采分 → 我的头脑似乎能够应付

难点: cope 是不及物的「应付得来」

My mind seems to be able to cope 中 cope 单独使用时意为「应对自如、应付得来」, 后面省略了 with it。译时不能漏掉这层「应付得了」的意味, 直接译「我的头脑似乎能应付得来」即可。

and the information is stored away neatly. (并列分句二:被动语态) ★ 采分 → 并且信息被整齐地储存起来

难点: store away = 「妥善收存」+ 被动转主动

the information is stored away neatly 是被动句。store away 是动词短语, 指「把.....妥善收好、收纳到一边」, 比单独的 store 多一层「归置、整理」的意味。被动结构「is stored away」按汉语习惯转译为无主句或主动句——「信息被整齐地收纳起来 / 各种信息都被妥帖地归置好」, 避免「被」字句堆砌。

【调序】 被动 → 「(信息) 被收纳」或无主句

the information is stored away neatly 译时把被动语态弱化, 处理为「各种信息都被整齐地收纳起来」或「信息也都妥帖归置」, 比硬译「信息被整齐地储存」更自然。

【译文】 我的头脑似乎应付得来, 各种信息都被整齐地归置妥当。

5. When I think of a sad memory, I do what everybody does – try to put it to one side.

【意群】 When I think of a sad memory, (时间状语从句) → 当我想起一段悲伤的记忆时

难点: think of = 「想起、忆及」

When I think of a sad memory 中 think of 是「想到、想起」, sad memory 直译「悲伤的记忆 / 难过的回忆」即可。

I do what everybody does (主干主谓 + what 引导的宾语从句) ★ 采分 → 我做大家都做的事

难点: what everybody does = 「大家都做的事」

I do what everybody does 中 what 引导的是宾语从句, 整体作 do 的宾语。译作「我和大家一样 / 我做的和所有人一样」最贴口语化的原文基调; 不要译成「我做每个人所做的事」这种翻译腔。这一句是本段「平和对照」基调的定调句。

– try to put it to one side. (破折号引出的同位语, 解释前一句) ★ 采分 → ——试着把它放到一边

难点: put X to one side = 「把.....搁置一边」

try to put it to one side 中 put to one side 是固定短语, 指「把某事先搁置、不去理会」, 类似 set aside; it 指代前面的 sad memory (悲伤的记忆)。译作「设法把它搁到一边 / 试着不去想」, 符合「和大家一样」的平实语气。

【调序】 破折号同位语 → 汉语用「即 / 也就是」或直接括号

英文破折号引出的补充说明, 汉语可以保留破折号或译成「也就是」「即」。本句保留破折号即可: 「想起悲伤的记忆时, 我和大家一样——设法把它搁到一边」, 自然且不破坏原文节奏。

【译文】 当想起一段悲伤的记忆时, 我和大家一样——设法把它搁到一边。

6. I don't think it's harder for me just because my memory is clearer.

【意群】 I don't think it's harder for me (主干主谓 + 宾语从句(含否定转移)) ★ 采分 → 我不认为这对我来说更难

难点: I don't think 的否定转移

I don't think it's harder for me just because my memory is clearer. 英语里「I don't think + 从句」表面否定主句、实际否定的是从句内容, 等同于「I think it's not harder...」。译作「我不认为这件事对我来说更难」即可, 不要译成「我不认为」+ 长长一坨, 否则中文会绕。

just because my memory is clearer. (原因状语从句) ★ 采分 → 仅仅因为我的记忆更清晰

难点: just because 强调「仅仅因为」

just because my memory is clearer 中 just because 强调「仅仅因为、单单因为」这一原因, 不可省。译作「仅仅因为我的记性更好 / 只因记忆更清晰」, 体现作者「驳斥『记忆好 = 更痛苦』的常识」的语气。it 在前一分句里回指「应对悲伤记忆这件事」。

【调序】原因状语前移 + 否定转移内化

英文「主句 + because 从句」, 汉语习惯「因为...所以...」或「之所以...是因为...」结构。本句因为有否定转移, 处理成「我并不觉得, 仅仅因为我记性更好, 这件事对我来说就更难」最自然, 让「仅仅因为...」作为插入语显出反驳口吻。

【译文】我并不觉得, 仅仅因为我的记忆更清晰, 这件事对我而言就更难。

7. Powerful memory doesn't make my emotions any more acute or vivid.

【意群】 Powerful memory doesn't make my emotions (主干主谓宾 + 否定) ★ 采分 → 强大的记忆没有让我的情绪

难点: make = 「使.....变得」

doesn't make my emotions any more acute or vivid 中 make 是使役动词「使.....变得.....」。Powerful memory 译作「强大的记忆 / 超强记忆」, 结合全文语境取「超强记忆」更贴。

any more acute or vivid. (宾语补足语(双重否定结构 any more = at all more)) ★ 采分 → 更加敏锐或鲜活一丝一毫

难点: not...any more + 形容词 = 「丝毫不更.....」

doesn't make my emotions any more acute or vivid 中 not...any more + 比较级是「一丝也不更.....、并不更.....」。acute 此处指情绪「强烈、剧烈」(不是「尖锐」的本义), vivid 指「鲜明、强烈」。整句意思:「超强记忆并没有让我的情绪变得更强烈或更鲜明」——延续前句的反驳口吻:「记忆超群并不等于情感放大器」。

【调序】宾语补足语并入谓语译

英文 make my emotions acute 是 SVOC 结构, 汉语直接译成「让我的情绪变得敏锐」即可, 把宾补的形容词并入谓语「变得 + 形容词」。

【译文】超强的记忆并不会让我的情绪变得更加强烈或鲜明。

8. I can recall the day my grandfather died and the sadness I felt when we went to the hospital the day before.

【意群】 I can recall the day my grandfather died (主干主谓宾 + 省略 when 的定语从句) ★ 采分 → 我能回忆起外公去世的那天

难点: **the day + 主谓 = 省略 when 的定从**

I can recall the day my grandfather died 中 the day 后面省略了关系副词 when, my grandfather died 是修饰 the day 的定语从句。译作「外公去世的那天」即可——这种「the day + 主谓」是英语里高频的省略关系词结构。

and the sadness I felt (并列宾语二 + 省略 that 的定语从句) ★ 采分 → 以及我感到的悲伤

难点: **the sadness 后又省略 that**

and the sadness I felt 中 the sadness 后省略了关系代词 that / which, I felt 是修饰 sadness 的定语从句。整体是 recall 的第二个并列宾语: 「我能回忆起.....以及.....我感受到的悲伤」。

when we went to the hospital the day before. (时间状语从句, 修饰 felt) ★ 采分 → 当我们前一天去医院时

难点: **the day before = 「前一天」**

when we went to the hospital the day before 中 the day before 是固定时间状语, 指「前一天 / 头一天」(相对于 my grandfather died 的那一天)。译作「外公去世前一天我们去医院时」最清楚。

【调序】 两处定语从句前移成「...的...」

① the day my grandfather died → 「外公去世的那天」; ② the sadness I felt when we went to the hospital the day before → 「前一天我们去医院时我感到的悲伤」。两处都把后置定语前移到先行词前。

【译文】 我能回忆起外公去世的那天, 以及前一天我们去医院时我所感到的悲伤。

9. I also remember that the musical play Hair opened on Broadway on the same day – they both just pop into my mind in the same way.

【意群】 I also remember that (主干主谓 + that 引导宾语从句) → 我也记得

难点: **remember + that 从句**

I also remember that the musical play Hair opened on Broadway on the same day 中 that 引导宾语从句, 整体作 remember 的宾语。译作「我也记得.....」承接前一句。

the musical play Hair opened on Broadway on the same day (that 引导的宾语从句主体) ★ 采分 → 音乐剧《长发》在同一天在百老汇开演

难点: **Hair 是剧名、要加书名号; on the same day 指代上一句日期**

the musical play Hair opened on Broadway on the same day 里 Hair 是音乐剧专有名词, 译时加书名号《长发》或保留原文《Hair》; on the same day 中 the same day 回指上一句「外公去世的那天」。Broadway 译「百老汇」是约定俗成的译法。opened 在剧目语境下是「首演 / 开演」。

– they both just pop into my mind in the same way. (破折号引出的补充说明) ★ 采分 → ——它们俩都以同样的方式跳进我的脑海

难点: **they 回指两件事、pop into my mind 是固定表达**

they both just pop into my mind in the same way. 中 they 回指前面两件事——「外公去世」和「《长发》在百老汇首演」; pop into my mind 是固定表达「突然跳入脑海 / 蹦进脑子里」, 生动地描绘记忆「不请自来、自动浮现」的状态。in the same way 指「以同样的方式」, 呼应「无论悲喜、无论重要琐碎, 都一样自动浮现」的全文主旨——也是本篇的收束句。

【调序】 **破折号保留 + 状语前置**

破折号后的补充说明在汉语里保留破折号即可; in the same way 作方式状语前置到「跳进脑海」之前, 译作「以同样的方式涌入我的脑海」更顺。

【译文】 我也记得, 音乐剧《长发》就在那天在百老汇首演——这两件事就这样以同样的方式涌入我的脑海。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

4 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。

My mind seems to be able to cope and the information is stored away neatly.

第2段，第2句

句中覆盖了主语、谓语、表语、状语等多种成分，且第一分句的不定式作表语、第二分句的被动语态都是常见易错点。两个副词状语（"away" 和 "neatly"）的区分也有练习价值，整体成分丰富度中等偏上。

When I think of a sad memory, I do what everybody does – try to put it to one side.

第2段，第3句

时间状语从句前置、主句带宾语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，宾语从句由"what"引导且"what"在从句内充当成分也是高频考点。掌握这类句式后可以迁移到大量类似结构的句子上，具有较强的典型性。

I don't think it's harder for me just because my memory is clearer.

第2段，第4句

"I don't think + 宾语从句" 是四六级和考研中极常见的句式，且宾语从句内嵌套状语从句也是典型结构。这种否定前置（"I don't think it's..." 而非 "I think it's not..."）是英语中的固定用法，掌握后可大量复用。

I also remember that the musical play Hair opened on Broadway on the same day – they both just pop into my mind in the same way.

第2段，第7句

"动词 + that 宾语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，破折号连接并列分句也是常见结构。本句结构具有较强的代表性，掌握后可以应用于大量类似句子的分析，迁移价值较高。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 5 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，点击查看该词的释义、音标、词形与真题例句。

amount

A2

n. 数量

本篇1次 · 真题 30 句

powerful

B1

adj. 强大的

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

cope

B2

v. 应对

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

recall

B2

v. 回忆起, 记起

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

absorb

B2

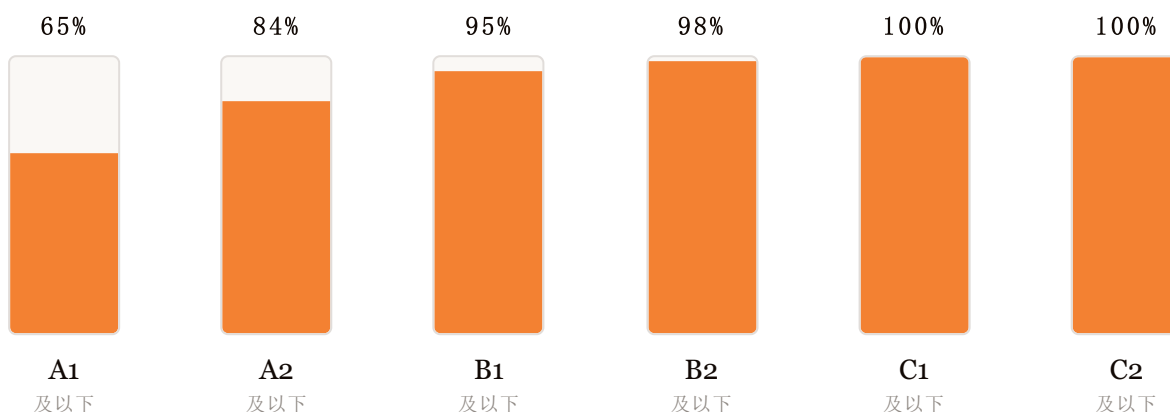
v. 吸收 (液体、气体等)

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

英文原文 63 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

英文原文去重后共 **63** 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 1 个 · 约 2%。



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 63 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

63

B2 以上难词

2%

B1 及以下覆盖

95%

考研英语二 2013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	段落小标题（7选5）	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 →

2013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2013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(2013)

Section IV Part A

Directions:

Suppose your class is to hold a charity sale for kids in need of help. Write your classmates an email to

1)inform them about the details, and

2)encourage them to participate.

You should write about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET.

Do not use your own name. Use “Li Ming” instead.

Do not write your address. (10 points)

【参考范文·102 词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

Dear classmates,

I am writing to inform you that our class will hold a charity sale next Saturday, aiming to raise money for children in need of help. The sale will take place from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. in the school gymnasium. You are welcome to bring second-hand books, toys and handmade crafts to sell, and all the money we collect will be donated to these poor kids.

I sincerely hope every one of you can join us. Your participation, no matter how small, will bring warmth and hope to those children. Let's join hands to make a difference!

Li Ming

【参考译文】

亲爱的同学们：

我写信是想通知大家，本班将于下周六举办一场慈善义卖，目的是为需要帮助的孩子们募集善款。义卖将于上午九点至下午四点的在学校体育馆举行。欢迎大家带来二手书、玩具和手工艺品出售，我们筹得的所有款项都将捐给这些困难的孩子。

我真诚地希望每一位同学都能加入我们。你的参与，无论多小，都会给那些孩子带去温暖与希望。让我们携手同行，做出改变！

李明

【第1段】称呼独占一行。用“Dear classmates,”顶格独占一行，落实 outline 第一块的群体称呼功能，格式规范、读者对象清晰。

【第2段】目的句领起细节。开头“I am writing to inform you that...”套用了‘表明写信目的’句架，随后 next Saturday、from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.、in the school gymnasium、second-hand books, toys and handmade crafts、donated to these poor kids 把 who/what/when/where/how 逐条落地，完整写全了义卖细节。

【第3段】号召加意义收束。“I sincerely hope every one of you can join us.”发出邀请，“Your participation, no matter how small, will bring warmth and hope...”点明意义，末句“Let's join hands to make a difference!”用呼吁句收束，兑现了鼓励参与的任务点。

【第4段】只署Li Ming。落款仅写“Li Ming”，未出现真名、未写地址，严格满足题目署名硬约束。

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

邮件通知义卖并号召

本题要写一封邮件，同时完成两件事：先 inform them about the details（把义卖的具体安排告诉同学），再 encourage them to participate（鼓励大家来参加）。两个任务动词并列出现，缺一不可，所以正文必须既有‘细节’又有‘号召’。

读者 • 语域

写给同学·亲切倡议

收件人由 Write your classmates an email 锁定为本班同学，你是班级组织者，关系平等而亲近，所以语域走‘亲切但得体’的倡议口吻，不必像给校长写信那样拘谨。署名严格照要求：Do not use your own name，一律用 Li Ming 代替；并且 Do not write your address，不写地址。这两条是硬约束，写错直接扣分。

中心立意

为困难儿童募款义卖

本信的交际目的：通知全班将 hold a charity sale for kids in need of help，并动员同学积极参与，为困难儿童募集善款。所有细节和号召都要围绕这个目的展开。

要展开的要点

1. 义卖具体安排

对应 inform them about the details：把时间、地点、义卖物品/形式、善款用途一次讲清（如下周六上午在学校体育馆、带二手书和手工艺品来卖、所得全部捐给困难儿童），信息要落地，不能只说‘我们要办义卖’。

2. 号召参与并说明意义

对应 encourage them to participate：发出邀请，并点明参与的意义——每个人的一份力量都能给困难孩子带去温暖，让号召有分量而非空喊。

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 顶格称呼

写给全班同学的招呼语，顶格写 Dear classmates,, 对应 Write your classmates an email 的收件对象。

第 2 段 表目的 + 交代细节

正文第一段：一句话说明写信是为通知义卖，然后落实 inform them about the details ——时间、地点、义卖物品、善款用途。

第 3 段 号召 + 点意义 + 收束

正文第二段：完成 encourage them to participate，邀请大家参与、说明参与的意义，并用一句呼吁收尾。

第 4 段 落款署名

结尾落款，按 Do not use your own name 的要求只写 Li Ming，不写真名、不写地址。

第 1 段 写给同学的招呼

面向 Write your classmates an email 的收件对象，写 Dear classmates, 即可，不加姓名、不加地址。

群体称呼句架 · Dear + 群体称呼词，（如 Dear classmates, / Dear fellow students,）——换成你要写的读者群体即可。

第 2 段 义卖时间地点物品用途

落实 inform them about the details：下周六上午在学校体育馆举办义卖，欢迎带二手书、玩具、手工艺品来卖，所得款项全部捐给 for kids in need of help 的困难儿童。

表明写信目的 · I am writing to inform you that + 将要发生的活动/安排。（把义卖这件事填进 that 从句）

交代时间地点 · The + 活动 will be held / take place from ... to ... in/at + 地点。（填具体时段与场地）

说明善款用途 · All the money we raise will be donated to + 受助对象。（填这次募款给谁）

第 3 段 邀请参与并点意义

完成 encourage them to participate: 真诚邀请每位同学参加, 指出无论出力多少都能给困难儿童带去温暖与希望, 并以一句携手行动的呼吁收尾。

发出号召 · I sincerely hope (that) every one of you can + 参与动作. (填'加入我们/伸出援手'等)

点明意义 · Your participation, no matter how small, will bring + 正面价值 + to + 受助对象. (填带去的温暖/希望)

呼吁收束 · Let's join hands to + 共同目标! (填'帮助这些孩子/让世界更美好'等)

第 4 段 署名 Li Ming

按 Do not use your own name 的规定落款为 Li Ming; 同时遵守 Do not write your address, 不附任何地址。

落款套式 · (可选礼貌语 Yours, 后换行) + 题目指定的署名 (本题为 Li Ming)。

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

两点都写全

本题两个任务点 inform them about the details 与 encourage them to participate 都要覆盖; 最易失分处是只写了义卖细节、忘了号召参与。

结构连贯

细节与号召分段

把义卖细节和号召参与分成两段, 层次清楚; 段内用 aiming to.../and... 衔接, 别写成流水账。

语言准确**未来活动用将来时**

义卖尚未发生，用 will hold / will take place / will be donated; raise money、in need of help 等搭配要拼对，避免中式直译。

字数格式**约100词且格式全**

本题要求 You should write about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET，控制在约一百词，过短信息不全、过长偏题；并确保称呼、正文、Li Ming 落款三块齐备。

典型低分写法 · 反面示例与改法

误署真名写地址

反面示例：结尾写成 “Yours, Wang Hua, No.5 Xinhua Road”。这违反了 Do not use your own name 和 Do not write your address。改法：落款只写 Li Ming，不加任何真实姓名与地址。

只喊口号无细节

反面示例：“We will have a charity sale. Please come and support us.” 空泛、没有任何细节，达不到 inform 的要求。改法：“The sale will take place from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. in the school gymnasium, where you can bring books and toys to sell.” 把时间、地点、物品写实。

只通知不号召

反面示例：通篇只介绍义卖安排，结尾直接 “Li Ming”，没有一句邀请。这漏掉了 encourage them to participate。改法：补一段 “I sincerely hope every one of you can join us... Let's join hands to make a difference!” 发出号召。

考研英语二 2013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	段落小标题（7选5）	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 →

2013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2013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(2013)

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 about 150 words on the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)



某高校学生兼职情况

【参考范文·141 词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

The bar chart clearly illustrates the proportion of students taking part-time jobs at a certain university across four academic years. As is shown, the percentage rises steadily from around 67.77% among freshmen to 71.13% and 71.93% for sophomores and juniors, before climbing sharply to a peak of 88.24% in the senior year.

Several factors may account for this upward trend. As students advance through college, they gain confidence and skills, and they feel a growing need to earn money and accumulate practical experience before graduation. Seniors, facing the pressure of job hunting, are especially eager to build their resumes through real work.

In my view, this phenomenon is largely positive, since part-time work fosters independence and social skills. However, students should keep a sensible balance, ensuring that their jobs never crowd out their studies, which must always remain their top priority.

【参考译文】

这张柱状图清晰地展示了某高校四个学年中参与兼职学生的比例。如图所示，该比例稳步上升，从大一学生的约67.77%，升到大二、大三的71.13%和71.93%，再陡然攀升至大四学年88.24%的最高点。

造成这一上升趋势的原因有若干。随着学生在大学阶段不断成长，他们的自信与技能日益增强，也越来越需要赚取生活费、在毕业前积累实践经验。大四学生面临求职压力，尤其渴望通过真实的工作来充实自己的简历。

在我看来，这一现象总体上是积极的，因为兼职有助于培养独立性与社交能力。然而，学生应保持合理的平衡，确保兼职绝不挤占学业，学业始终应是他们的第一要务。

【第1段】总括 + 端点数据完成读图。首句 The bar chart clearly illustrates... 用总括句点明图表主旨，落实“一句总括”句架；随后 rises steadily from around 67.77%... to a peak of 88.24% 只取大一、大四两端点 + 一个 sharply 突出“大四这一跳”，兑现 interpret the chart 而不沦为流水账。

【第2段】过渡句领起、逐条析因。Several factors may account for this upward trend 一句把上段趋势转入原因；接着 As students advance... 与 Seniors, facing the pressure of job hunting 两条理由分别解释整体上升与大四陡增，落实 give your comments 的解读层，每条都配了解释而非空列名词。

【第3段】表态 + 让步给建议收尾。In my view, this phenomenon is largely positive 明确亮态，since 给理由；再用 However... ensuring that their jobs never crowd out their studies 让步并给出“别挤占学业”的具体建议，使评论有立场又有思辨，避免空喊口号。

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

先解读图表、再发表评论

本题要求 Write an essay based on the following chart, 且明确列出两个必做动作: interpret the chart 与 give your comments。这是"两步走"任务——先客观读图(描述数据与趋势), 再主观评论(分析原因、表明看法或给建议)。两个任务点必须各自落地, 只做一个就残缺, 属于最严重的失分。

读者 · 语域

面向阅卷人的正式书面语

本题是图表评论型大作文, 没有具体收信人, 读者就是阅卷老师。因此用面向阅卷人的正式书面语即可: 不用称呼语和落款, 全程用完整句、客观第三人称描述数据, 评论段可用第一人称表明立场(如 In my view), 但不写口语缩略和网络用语。

配图要读出

兼职比例随年级升高、大四陡增

配图是一张垂直柱状图, 标题为某高校学生兼职情况, 横轴是大一到大四四个年级, 纵轴是参与兼职的人数百分比。核心可写点: 比例整体逐年上升, 从大一的 67.77% 平缓升到大二、大三, 到大四陡然跳到全图最高的 88.24%。最大看点就是"大四这一跳", 评论段应重点解释它。

中心立意

兼职比例逐年攀升是合理且总体积极的现象

全篇中心: 大学生兼职参与率随年级升高稳步上升、到大四达到高峰, 这一趋势有其现实成因, 总体上是积极的, 但需把握好学业与兼职的平衡。这个中心既概括了 interpret the chart 得到的数据事实, 又为 give your comments 预留了原因分析与个人立场。

要展开的要点

1. 读图：整体上升、大四为峰

第一要点服务描述任务：概括比例逐年上升的总趋势，用大一 67.77% 与大四 88.24% 两个端点数据支撑，点明大四是全图最高。

2. 析因：能力增长与就业压力

第二要点服务评论任务：解释为何逐年上升、大四尤高——随年级增长学生能力与自信提升、愈发想赚生活费 and 积累实践经验，尤其大四面临求职压力、急于用兼职丰富简历。

3. 表态：肯定为主、提醒平衡

第三要点给出个人看法：兼职总体有益于培养独立与社交能力，但应提醒学生把握分寸，别让兼职挤占学业，学业始终是首要任务。

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 描述图表数据与趋势

开篇点明图表主旨，用总括句概括兼职比例逐年上升，再补大一 67.77% 到大四 88.24% 的关键数据，完成 interpret the chart。

第 2 段 分析上升趋势的原因

承接数据现象，分析比例逐年走高、大四陡增的成因——能力与需求增长、就业压力，落实 give your comments 的“解读”层面。

第 3 段 表明看法并给建议

给出个人立场：总体肯定兼职的价值，同时提醒平衡学业，完成 give your comments 的“立场”层面并收束全文。

第 1 段 兼职比例逐年升、大四达峰

写某高校学生兼职比例随年级稳步上升：大一带 67.77%，大二大三小幅递增，到大四陡升至最高的 88.24%，突出“大四这一跳”。

总括图表主旨 · The bar chart illustrates the proportion of ____ across _____. (点明图表画了什么、按什么维度分)

描述上升趋势 · The percentage rises steadily from around ____ to a peak of _____. (用 rise/climb + from...to... 串起端点数据)

标出突变点 · before climbing sharply to ____ in _____. (用 sharply 突出最大的一跳)

第 2 段 能力增长 + 就业压力驱动上升

分两条：一是随年级升高学生能力自信提升、愈发想赚生活费与积累实践经验；二是大四面临求职压力，急于用真实工作经历丰富简历，故比例陡增。

引出原因 · Several factors may account for this ____ trend. (把上段趋势名词填入，自然转入析因)

递进加理由 · As ____, they tend to ____, and they feel a growing need to _____. (用 As 引条件、串起并列理由)

聚焦突出群体 · ____, facing the pressure of ____, are especially eager to _____. (用分词状语解释某一群体为何最突出)

第3段 肯定兼职价值、提醒别挤占学业

表明看法：兼职总体积极，能培养独立与社交能力；但提醒学生把握分寸，别让兼职挤占学习，学业应始终是首要任务。

亮明立场 · In my view, this phenomenon is largely ____, since _____. (用 In my view 表态 + since 给理由)

让步转折 · However, students should ____, ensuring that ____ never crowds out _____.
(用 However 提醒 + ensuring 给具体建议)

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

描述与评论都要在

本题必须同时做到 interpret the chart 和 give your comments：既有对 67.77% 到 88.24% 数据趋势的描述，又有原因分析与个人看法，缺一块直接掉档。

结构连贯

三段各管一事、路标清晰

本题三段应分别只做描述、只做析因、只做表态；用 As is shown、Several factors may account for、In my view/However 等衔接词把三段串成递进链条，避免观点前后跳跃。

语言准确

现在时 + 趋势动词用准

本题描述 垂直柱状图 数据宜用一般现在时和 rise/climb/account for/while 等趋势对比词；避免把“上升”错写成 raise，或时态在描述客观数据时乱跳。

字数格式

达约150词、无多余格式

要求 about 150 words，篇幅要匀称落在区间内，三段大致均衡；本题是图表评论文，不写称呼与署名，别误套书信格式。

只列数字无观点

反面示例: "In 大一 it is 67.77%, in 大二 71.13%, in 大三 71.93%, in 大四 88.24%. The end." 只搬数字、无原因无看法。改法: 保留一句总括数据后, 加一段原因(能力增长、就业压力)和一句立场(In my view, this trend is largely positive)。

数字流水账

反面示例: "The number is 67.77%, and then 71.13%, and then 71.93%, and then 88.24%." 四个数字平铺无主次。改法: "The percentage rises steadily from around 67.77% to a peak of 88.24% in the senior year."——用趋势句串起端点, 突出大四这一跳。

空洞口号式评论

反面示例: "Part-time jobs are good. Students should work hard and pursue their dreams." 与图中"大四陡增"毫无关联。改法: 针对数据发议论——"Seniors face the pressure of job hunting, so they are especially eager to build their resumes, which explains the sharp rise to 88.24%."

考研英语二 2013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 →
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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	段落小标题（7选5）	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