

2014年 考研英语二多项对应（信息匹配） Section II Part B · 41-45 题答案与解析

MATCHING & ANALYSIS · 多项对应题和解析

多项对应题和解析 · 41-45 题

本页 41-45 题的多项对应答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2014年 考研英语二多项对应（信息匹配）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions、7 段数字标号完整原文（逐段附中文翻译）与题项↔A~G 候选对照表连续排印；卷面之后逐题解析——正确候选项及其中译、答案段与定位句中英对照、锚点核心信息、原文与候选项的同义改写对照，以及易混诱选的辨析。

英语二真题(2014)

Section II Part B

Directions:

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

Emerging in the late Sixties and reaching a peak in the Seventies, Land Art was one of a range of new forms, including Body Art, Performance Art, Action Art and Installation Art, which pushed art beyond the traditional confines of the studio and gallery. Rather than portraying landscape, land artists used the physical substance of the land itself as their medium.

大地艺术兴起于六十年代末,并在七十年代达到顶峰,它是包括身体艺术、行为艺术、行动艺术和装置艺术在内的一系列新形式之一,这些形式将艺术推向了传统工作室和画廊的界限之外。大地艺术家并非描绘风景,而是使用土地本身的物质实体作为他们的媒介。

The British land art, typified by Richard Long's piece, was not only more domestically scaled, but a lot quirkier than its American counterpart. Indeed, while you might assume that an exhibition of Land Art would consist only of records of works rather than the works themselves, Long's photograph of his work is the work. Since his "action" is in the past, the photograph is its sole embodiment.

以Richard Long的作品为代表的英国大地艺术,不仅在规模上更具本土化,而且比美国的同类作品更加离奇。事实上,尽管你可能会认为大地艺术展览只会包含作品的记录而非作品本身,但Long的作品照片就是作品本身。由于他的"行动"已成为过去,这张照片就是其唯一的体现。

That might seem rather an obscure point, but it sets the tone for an exhibition that contains a lot of black-and-white photographs and relatively few natural objects.

这一点可能显得相当晦涩,但它为这个包含大量黑白照片和相对较少自然物品的展览定下了基调。

Long is Britain's best-known Land Artist and his Stone Circle, a perfect ring of purplish rocks from Portishead beach laid out on the gallery floor, represents the elegant, rarefied side of the form. The

Boyle Family, on the other hand, stand for its dirty, urban aspect. Comprising artists Mark Boyle and Joan Hills and their children, they recreated random sections of the British landscape on gallery walls. Their Olaf Street Study, a square of brick-strewn waste ground, is one of the few works here to embrace the commonplaceness that characterises most of our experience of the landscape most of the time.

Long是英国最著名的大地艺术家,他的《石圈》是一个由来自Portishead海滩的紫色岩石铺设在画廊地板上的完美圆环,代表了这种艺术形式优雅、精致的一面。而另一方面,Boyle Family则代表了其肮脏、都市的一面。该家族由艺术家Mark Boyle和Joan Hills及其子女组成,他们在画廊墙壁上重现了英国景观的随机片段。他们的《Olaf街研究》是一片散落着砖块的荒地,是这里为数不多拥抱平凡的作品之一,而这种平凡正是我们大多数时候对景观体验的特征。

Parks feature, particularly in the earlier works, such as John Hilliard's very funny Across the Park, in which a long-haired stroller is variously smiled at by a pretty girl and unwittingly assaulted in a sequence of images that turn out to be different parts of the same photograph.

公园是其中的特色,尤其是在早期作品中,如John Hilliard非常有趣的《穿过公园》,其中一位长发漫步者在一系列图像中时而被一位漂亮女孩微笑着看,时而在不知不觉中遭到袭击,而这些图像最终被证明是同一张照片的不同部分。

Generally however British land artists preferred to get away from towns, gravitating towards landscapes that are traditionally considered beautiful such as the Lake District or the Wiltshire Downs. While it probably wasn't apparent at the time, much of this work is permeated by a spirit of romantic escapism that the likes of Wordsworth would have readily understood. Derek Jarman's yellow-tinted film Towards Avebury, a collection of long, mostly still shots of the Wiltshire landscape, evokes a tradition of English landscape painting stretching from Samuel Palmer to Paul Nash.

然而,英国大地艺术家通常更喜欢远离城镇,被吸引到传统上被认为美丽的景观,如湖区或Wiltshire丘陵。虽然在当时可能并不明显,但这些作品中的大部分都弥漫着一种浪漫主义的逃避精神,Wordsworth这样的人会很容易理解。Derek Jarman的黄色调电影《走向Avebury》是Wiltshire景观的一系列长镜头的集合,大多是静止画面,唤起了从Samuel Palmer到Paul Nash的英国风景画传统。

In the case of Hamish Fulton, you can't help feeling that the Scottish artist has simply found a way of making his love of walking pay. A typical work, such as Seven Days, consists of a single beautiful black-and-white photograph taken on an epic walk, with the mileage and number of days taken listed beneath. British Land Art as shown in this well selected, but relatively modestly scaled exhibition wasn't about imposing on the landscape, more a kind of landscape-orientated light conceptual art created passing through. It had its origins in the great outdoors, but the results were as gallery-bound as the paintings of Turner and Constable.

就Hamish Fulton而言,你不禁会觉得这位苏格兰艺术家只是找到了一种让他对步行的热爱获得回报的方式。一件典型的作品,如《七天》,由在一次史诗般的步行中拍摄的一张美丽的黑白照片组成,下方列出了里程和所花费的天数。如这个精心挑选但规模相对适度的展览所展示的英国大地艺术,并非要强加于景观,而更像是一种在穿行中创造的以景观为导向的轻概念艺术。它起源于广阔的户外,但其成果却像Turner和Constable的绘画一样受制于画廊。

	[A] originates from a long walk that the artist took.
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41. Stone Circle	[B] illustrates a kind of landscape-orientated light conceptual art.
42. Olaf Street Study	[C] reminds people of the English landscape painting tradition.
43. Across the Park	[D] represents the elegance of the British land art.
44. Towards Avebury	[E] depicts the ordinary side of the British land art.
45. Seven Days	[F] embodies a romantic escape into the Scottish outdoors.
	[G] contains images from different parts of the same photograph.

41. Stone Circle

【答案】 **[D]** 信息在第 4 段

【候选项】 represents the elegance of the British land art.

代表了英国大地艺术的优雅。

【定位】 Long is Britain's best-known Land Artist and his Stone Circle, a perfect ring of purplish rocks from Portishead beach laid out on the gallery floor, represents the elegant, rarefied side of the form.

朗是英国最著名的大地艺术家,他的《石环》——一个由波蒂斯黑德海滩的紫色岩石摆在画廊地板上构成的完美圆环——代表了这一艺术形式优雅、精致的一面。

【锚点】 代表优雅精致的一面

【对照】 represents the elegant, rarefied side of the form ↔

represents the elegance of the British land art

形容词转名词的同义改写

【依据】 定性句与D逐字几乎重合

【辨邻】 [E]

和 D 句式像孪生,都说"represents/depicts...side of the British land art",极易看花眼。但 D 说 elegant(优雅),E 说 the ordinary side(平凡一面),方向相反;原文给《石环》的定性是 the elegant, rarefied side,所以 E 其实对应的是同段那件"肮脏城市"的作品,不是《石环》。

represents the elegant, rarefied side of the form

42. Olaf Street Study

【答案】 [E] 信息在第 4 段

【候选项】 depicts the ordinary side of the British land art.

描绘了英国大地艺术的平凡一面。

【定位】 Their Olaf Street Study, a square of brick-strewn waste ground, is one of the few works here to embrace the commonplaceness that characterises most of our experience of the landscape most of the time.

他们的《奥拉夫街研究》——一块满是碎砖的荒地的方形景观——是展中少数几件拥抱平凡性的作品之一,而这种平凡性正是我们大多数时候对风景体验的特征。

【锚点】 体现平凡日常的一面

【对照】 embrace the commonplaceness ↔ depicts the ordinary side
commonplaceness与ordinary近义替换

【依据】 平凡定性对上E

【辨邻】 [D]

与 E 句式孪生,且就在同一段。但 D 说 the elegance(优雅),对应的是上半句的《石环》;本题作品被定性为 the commonplaceness(平凡),恰是优雅的反面,所以 D 张冠李戴到了《石环》头上。

represents the elegant, rarefied side of the form

43. Across the Park

【答案】 [G] 信息在第 5 段

【候选项】 contains images from different parts of the same photograph.

包含来自同一张照片不同部分的图像。

【定位】 Parks feature, particularly in the earlier works, such as John Hilliard's very funny Across the Park, in which a long-haired stroller is variously smiled at by a pretty girl and unwittingly assaulted in a sequence of images that turn out to be different parts of the same photograph.

公园是常见题材,尤其在较早期的作品中,比如约翰·希利亚德很有趣的《穿过公园》:画面里一个长发漫步者时而被漂亮姑娘微笑、时而被冷不防袭击,而这一连串图像其实是同一张照片的不同部分。

【锚点】 同一张照片切成多块拼图

【对照】 a sequence of images that turn out to be different parts of the same photograph ↔
contains images from different parts of the same photograph
几乎原词照搬,只换句架

【依据】 指纹特征与G逐词对上

44. Towards Avebury

【答案】 [C] 信息在第 6 段

【候选项】 reminds people of the English landscape painting tradition.

让人联想到英国风景画传统。

【定位】 Derek Jarman's yellow-tinted film Towards Avebury, a collection of long, mostly still shots of the Wiltshire landscape, evokes a tradition of English landscape painting stretching from Samuel Palmer to Paul Nash.

德里克·贾曼那部泛黄色调的影片《走向埃夫伯里》——由一组长镜头、大多为静止的威尔特郡风景画面构成——唤起了从塞缪尔·帕尔默到保罗·纳什的英国风景画传统。

【锚点】 唤起英国风景画传统

【对照】 evokes a tradition of English landscape painting ↔

reminds people of the English landscape painting tradition

evokes改写为reminds people of

【依据】 唤起传统对上C

【辨邻】 [F]

第6段开头有 a spirit of romantic escapism(浪漫逃逸的气质),F 的 a romantic escape 正借了这个眼熟词,很诱人。但 F 还说 into the Scottish outdoors(逃往苏格兰野外),而本作品拍的是 the Wiltshire landscape(威尔特郡,在英格兰),且原文给它的定性是"唤起风景画传统",不是"浪漫逃往苏格兰"。F 把地点和定性都换了。

much of this work is permeated by a spirit of romantic escapism

45. Seven Days

【答案】 [A] 信息在第 7 段

【候选项】 originates from a long walk that the artist took.

源于艺术家的一次长途步行。

【定位】 A typical work, such as Seven Days, consists of a single beautiful black-and-white photograph taken on an epic walk, with the mileage and number of days taken listed beneath.

一件典型作品,比如《七天》,由一张漂亮的黑白照片构成,这张照片摄于一次史诗般的徒步途中,下方列出里程和所花的天数。

【锚点】 源自一次长途徒步

【对照】 a single beautiful black-and-white photograph taken on an epic walk ↔

originates from a long walk that the artist took

taken on an epic walk 改写为 originates from a long walk

【依据】 来历是徒步,对上A

【辨邻】 [F]

第7段开头说这位是 the Scottish artist(苏格兰艺术家),F 的 the Scottish outdoors 正借了"苏格兰"这个眼熟点,看着对得上人。但原文给《七天》的定性是"源自一次徒步",并没说它是"浪漫逃逸";a romantic escape 的"浪漫逃逸"出自第6段评别的作品,套到《七天》上属无据嫁接。

the Scottish artist has simply found a way of making his love of walking pay

[B]

第7段末句 a kind of landscape-orientated light conceptual art 与 B 几乎逐字相同,极易误选。但原文这句是对整个 British Land Art(整场展览/整类艺术)下的总评,主语是 British Land Art...wasn't about...more a kind of...,不是单说《七天》这一件;B 是"以偏概全"的反向——把全局总论调安到一件具体作品上。

British Land Art as shown in this well selected, but relatively modestly scaled exhibition wasn't about imposing on the landscape, more a kind of landscape-orientated light conceptual art created passing through

CHOICES • 候选池地图

A~G 共 7 个候选项各自在说什么

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

[A] originates from a long walk that the artist took.

这件作品来源于艺术家的一次长途徒步。

对应第 45 题

[B] illustrates a kind of landscape-orientated light conceptual art.

这件作品体现了一种以风景为取向的轻观念艺术。

多余项 · 无人对应

[C] reminds people of the English landscape painting tradition.

这件作品让人想起英国风景画的传统。

对应第 44 题

[D] represents the elegance of the British land art.

这件作品代表英国大地艺术优雅的一面。

对应第 41 题

[E] depicts the ordinary side of the British land art.

这件作品描绘英国大地艺术平凡日常的一面。

对应第 42 题

[F] embodies a romantic escape into the Scottish outdoors.

这件作品体现了一种逃往苏格兰野外的浪漫逃逸。

多余项 · 无人对应

[G] contains images from different parts of the same photograph.

这件作品由同一张照片的不同部分拼成的图像构成。

对应第 43 题

EXTRA CHOICES · 多余项交代

这 2 个候选项始终无人对应

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

[B] illustrates a kind of landscape-orientated light conceptual art.

illustrates a kind of landscape-orientated light conceptual art 与第7段末句 a kind of landscape-orientated light conceptual art 几乎逐字相同,最像 45 题的《七天》。但那句原文主语是整个 British Land Art(整类艺术),不专指任何一件作品,故 B 无作品可认领。它"像"在用词雷同,"差"在范围——讲的是全局而非单件。

[F] embodies a romantic escape into the Scottish outdoors.

embodies a romantic escape into the Scottish outdoors 把第6段的 romantic escapism 和第7段的 the Scottish artist 两个眼熟点拼到一起,在 44、45 两题都很诱人。但文中没有任何一件作品被定性为"浪漫逃往苏格兰野外":第6段那件拍的是威尔特郡(英格兰),第7题《七天》的定性是"源自徒步"。它是拼凑碎词造出的、本就无主的多余项。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

9 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。

Emerging in the late Sixties and reaching a peak in the Seventies, Land Art was one of a range of new forms, including Body Art, Performance Art, Action Art and Installation Art, which pushed art beyond the traditional confines of the studio and gallery.

第1段, 第1句

句子结构高度典型: 分词短语作状语前置、主系表句型、"including" 引出的列举、非限制性定语从句修饰前面的名词, 这些都是四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现的句式。掌握这类结构后可复用到大量类似长句的理解和分析中, 代表性强。

Rather than portraying landscape, land artists used the physical substance of the land itself as their medium.

第1段, 第2句

覆盖主谓宾及两个方式状语, 句首介词短语状语 "Rather than portraying landscape" 的识别有一定训练价值(需区分动名词与谓语), 宾语后置定语 "of the land itself" 和方式状语 "as their medium" 也提供了成分划分练习点。

The British land art, typified by Richard Long's piece, was not only more domestically scaled, but a lot quirkier than its American counterpart.

第2段，第1句

主系表结构 + 并列表语 + 比较状语从句的组合在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现；"not only ... but (also)" 并列、"more ... than" 比较级、过去分词作后置定语都是典型句式；掌握后可大量复用于分析类似长句

Indeed, while you might assume that an exhibition of Land Art would consist only of records of works rather than the works themselves, Long's photograph of his work is the work.

第2段，第2句

成分丰富且典型:主句含主系表结构,状语从句含情态动词谓语加宾语从句,宾语从句内有程度状语 only 修饰谓语,还有 rather than 引出的对比短语。涵盖了让步状语、宾语从句、情态结构、状语修饰等多种成分,且各成分边界清晰,适合作为综合划分练习。

Long is Britain's best-known Land Artist and his Stone Circle, a perfect ring of purplish rocks from Portishead beach laid out on the gallery floor, represents the elegant, rarefied side of the form.

第4段，第1句

覆盖了主系表 and 主谓宾两种基本句型,同位语和多层后置定语的识别有一定训练价值,过去分词作后置定语也是常见考点,但整体成分类型不算特别丰富,缺少状语从句、宾语从句等高频易错点。

The Boyle Family, on the other hand, stand for its dirty, urban aspect.

第4段，第2句

句中涵盖主语、谓语（动词短语 "stand for"）、宾语三个核心成分，可用于练习主谓宾结构的基本识别；但成分种类单一（无定语从句、状语从句、补语等复杂成分），缺少易错点和进阶挑战，训练收益有限。

Parks feature, particularly in the earlier works, such as John Hilliard's very funny Across the Park, in which a long-haired stroller is variously smiled at by a pretty girl and unwittingly assaulted in a sequence of images that turn out to be different parts of the same photograph.

第5段，第1句

非限制性定语从句补充说明、限制性定语从句限定修饰、并列谓语表达多个动作、被动语态描述状态,这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。句子结构典型,学生掌握后可以迁移到大量类似长难句的理解中,实用价值高

While it probably wasn't apparent at the time, much of this work is permeated by a spirit of romantic escapism that the likes of Wordsworth would have readily understood.

第6段，第2句

让步状语从句 + 主句 + 定语从句的组合是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。主句使用被动语态,定语从句使用虚拟语气,都是常考结构。"While" 引导让步、"that" 引导限制性定语从句、"would have + 过去分词" 表虚拟,这些都是标准考点句式特征。掌握本句的分析方法可直接迁移到大量同类真题句,典型性很高。

In the case of Hamish Fulton, you can't help feeling that the Scottish artist has simply found a way of making his love of walking pay.

第7段，第1句

本句涵盖主谓宾、状语、宾语从句、主系表结构中的主谓宾变体,以及复杂的介词短语修饰。宾语是完整从句,从句内部宾语又带多层后置定语,成分种类丰富。特别是 "making his love of walking pay" 中动名词复合结构和宾语补足语的识别,对学生是有价值的训练点。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 43 个考研英语二真题高频词

下列单词既在本篇长文中出现, 又是 **考研英语二** 历年真题的高频词 (在该考试真题中出现的句子数均不少于 8)。每个词标注本篇 出现次数与该考试真题句频, 点击可查看该词的释义、音标、词形与真题例句。

landscape B1

n. 风景

本篇8次·真题 29 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇2次·真题 304 句

image A2

n. 形象, 印象

本篇2次·真题 45 句

represent B1

v. 代表

本篇2次·真题 25 句

tradition B1

n. 传统

本篇2次·真题 20 句

relatively B2

adv. 相对地

本篇2次·真题 14 句

contain B1

v. 包含, 含有

本篇2次·真题 12 句

case A2

n. 情况

本篇1次·真题 75 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇1次·真题 43 句

physical B1

adj. 身体的

本篇1次·真题 40 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

particularly B2

adv. 尤其, 特别 (强调某事物)

本篇1次·真题 32 句

range B1

n. 范围

本篇1次·真题 31 句

feature B1

n. 特征

本篇1次·真题 30 句

performance B1

n. 表演

本篇1次·真题 30 句

traditional B1

adj. 传统的

本篇1次·真题 28 句

emerge B2

v. 出现;浮现

本篇1次·真题 25 句

indeed B1

adv. 确实, 的确 (强调肯定)

本篇1次·真题 24 句

select B1

v. 选择, 挑选

本篇1次·真题 24 句

assume B2

v. 假定

本篇1次·真题 23 句

illustrate B2

v. 说明

本篇1次·真题 23 句

impose B2

v. 强制实行

本篇1次·真题 21 句

aspect B2

n. 方面

本篇1次·真题 20 句

origin B2

n. 起源

本篇1次·真题 20 句

scale B1

n. 规模

本篇1次·真题 20 句

collection B1

n. 收集物

本篇1次·真题 18 句

urban B2

adj. 城市的, 都市的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

mostly B1

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 14 句

typical B1

adj. 典型的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

escape A2

v. 逃跑;逃脱

本篇1次·真题 13 句

random B2

adj. 随机的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

peak

B1

n. 山峰

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

counterpart

C1

n. 对应的人或物

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

embrace

B2

v. 拥抱

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

ordinary

B1

adj. 普通的

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

originate

C1

v. 起源于

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

remind

A2

v. 提醒

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

district

B1

n. 地区

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

obscure

C1

adj. 费解的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

traditionally

B2

adv. 传统上;按照传统

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

apparent

B2

adj. 显而易见的, 明显的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

section

B1

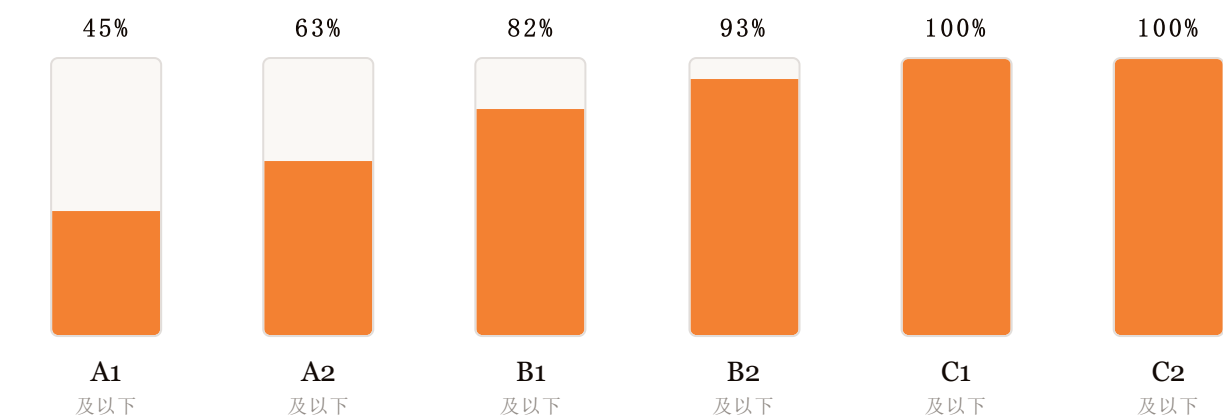
n. 部分

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

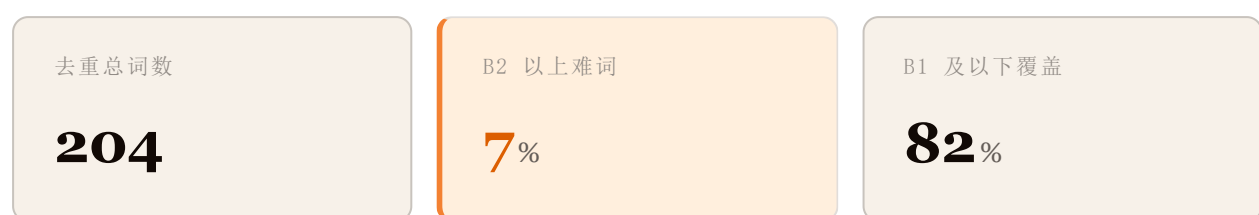
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 204 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

数字标号长文去重后共 **204** 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 14 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 204 个 · 末柱为 100%



考研英语二 2014年 · 全卷构成

Section I	完形填空（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (3)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (4)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part B	多项对应（信息匹配）	本题
Section III	英译汉（段落翻译）	题目解析 →
Section IV Part A	写作	题目解析 →
Section IV Part B	写作	题目解析 →