

考研英语二 · 英语二真题 · 2014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)

Thinner isn't always better. A number of studies have 1 that normal-weight people are in fact at higher risk of some diseases compared to those who are overweight. And there are health conditions for which being overweight is actually 2. For example, heavier women are less likely to develop calcium deficiency than thin women. 3, among the elderly, being somewhat overweight is often an 4 of good health.

Of even greater 5 is the fact that obesity turns out to be very difficult to define. It is often defined 6 body mass index, or BMI. BMI 7 body mass divided by the square of height. An adult with a BMI of 18 to 25 is often considered to be normal weight. Between 25 and 30 is overweight. And over 30 is considered obese. Obesity, 8, can be divided into moderately obese, severely obese, and very severely obese.

While such numerical standards seem 9, they are not. Obesity is probably less a matter of weight than body fat. Some people with a high BMI are in fact extremely fit, 10 others with a low BMI may be in poor 11. For example, many collegiate and professional football players 12 as obese, though their percentage body fat is low. Conversely, someone with a small frame may have high body fat but a 13 BMI.

Today we have a(n) 14 to label obesity as a disgrace. The overweight are sometimes 15 in the media with their faces covered. Stereotypes 16 with obesity include laziness, lack of will power, and lower prospects for success. Teachers, employers, and health professionals have been shown to harbor biases against the obese. 17 very young children tend to look down on the overweight, and teasing about body build has long been a problem in schools.

Negative attitudes toward obesity, 18 in health concerns, have stimulated a number of anti-obesity 19. My own hospital system has banned sugary drinks from its facilities. Many employers have instituted weight loss and fitness initiatives. Michelle Obama has launched a high-visibility campaign 20 childhood obesity, even claiming that it represents our greatest national security threat.

1. [A] denied
[B] concluded
[C] doubted
[D] ensured
2. [A] protective
[B] dangerous
[C] sufficient
[D] troublesome

3. [A] Instead
[B] However
[C] Likewise
[D] Therefore
4. [A] indicator
[B] objective
[C] origin
[D] example
5. [A] impact
[B] relevance
[C] assistance
[D] concern
6. [A] in terms of
[B] in case of
[C] in favor of
[D] in respects of
7. [A] measures
[B] determines
[C] equals
[D] modifies
8. [A] in essence
[B] in contrast
[C] in turn
[D] in part
9. [A] complicated
[B] conservative
[C] variable
[D] straightforward
10. [A] so
[B] while
[C] since
[D] unless
11. [A] shape
[B] spirit
[C] balance
[D] taste

12. [A] start
[B] qualify
[C] retire
[D] stay
13. [A] strange
[B] changeable
[C] normal
[D] constant
14. [A] option
[B] reason
[C] opportunity
[D] tendency
15. [A] employed
[B] pictured
[C] imitated
[D] monitored
16. [A] compared
[B] combined
[C] settled
[D] associated
17. [A] Even
[B] Still
[C] Yet
[D] Only
18. [A] despised
[B] corrected
[C] ignored
[D] grounded
19. [A] discussions
[B] businesses
[C] policies
[D] studies
20. [A] for
[B] against
[C] with
[D] without

Section II

Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

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

Text 1

What would you do with \$590m? This is now a question for Gloria MacKenzie, an 84-year-old widow who recently emerged from her small, tin-roofed house in Florida to collect the biggest undivided lottery jackpot in history. If she hopes her new-found fortune will yield lasting feelings of fulfillment, she could do worse than read *Happy Money* by Elizabeth Dunn and Michael Norton.

These two academics use an array of behavioral research to show that the most rewarding ways to spend money can be counterintuitive. Fantasies of great wealth often involve visions of fancy cars and extravagant homes. Yet satisfaction with these material purchases wears off fairly quickly. What was once exciting and new becomes old-hat; regret creeps in. It is far better to spend money on experiences, say Ms Dunn and Mr Norton, like interesting trips, unique meals or even going to the cinema. These purchases often become more valuable with time – as stories or memories – particularly if they involve feeling more connected to others.

This slim volume is packed with tips to help wage slaves as well as lottery winners get the most "happiness bang for your buck." It seems most people would be better off if they could shorten their commutes to work, spend more time with friends and family and less of it watching television (something the average American spends a whopping two months a year doing, and is hardly jollier for it). Buying gifts or giving to charity is often more pleasurable than purchasing things for oneself, and luxuries are most enjoyable when they are consumed sparingly. This is apparently the reason McDonald's restricts the availability of its popular McRib – a marketing trick that has turned the pork sandwich into an object of obsession.

Readers of *Happy Money* are clearly a privileged lot, anxious about fulfillment, not hunger. Money may not quite buy happiness, but people in wealthier countries are generally happier than those in poor ones. Yet the link between feeling good and spending money on others can be seen among rich and poor people around the world, and scarcity enhances the pleasure of most things for most people. Not everyone will agree with the authors' policy ideas, which range from mandating more holiday time to reducing tax incentives for American homebuyers. But most people will come away from this book believing it was money well spent.

21. According to Dunn and Norton, which of the following is the most rewarding purchase?

- [A] A big house.
- [B] A special tour.
- [C] A stylish car.
- [D] A rich meal.

22. The author's attitude toward Americans' watching TV is_____.

- [A] critical
- [B] supportive
- [C] sympathetic
- [D] ambiguous

23. McRib is mentioned in Paragraph 3 to show that_____.

- [A] consumers are sometimes irrational
- [B] popularity usually comes after quality
- [C] marketing tricks are often effective
- [D] rarity generally increases pleasure

24. According to the last paragraph, Happy Money_____.

- [A] has left much room for readers' criticism
- [B] may prove to be a worthwhile purchase
- [C] has predicted a wider income gap in the US
- [D] may give its readers a sense of achievement

25. This text mainly discusses how to_____.

- [A] balance feeling good and spending money
- [B] spend large sums of money won in lotteries
- [C] obtain lasting satisfaction from money spent
- [D] become more reasonable in spending on luxuries

Text 2

An article in Scientific American has pointed out that empirical research says that, actually, you think you're more beautiful than you are. We have a deep-seated need to feel good about ourselves and we naturally employ a number of self-enhancing strategies to achieve this. Social psychologists have amassed oceans of research into what they call the "above average effect", or "illusory superiority", and shown that, for example, 70% of us rate ourselves as above average in leadership, 93% in driving and 85% at getting on well with others – all obviously statistical impossibilities.

We rose-tint our memories and put ourselves into self-affirming situations. We become defensive when criticised, and apply negative stereotypes to others to boost our own esteem. We stalk around thinking we're hot stuff.

Psychologist and behavioural scientist Nicholas Epley oversaw a key study into self-enhancement and attractiveness. Rather than have people simply rate their beauty compared with others, he asked them to identify an original photograph of themselves from a lineup including versions that had been altered to appear more and less attractive. Visual recognition, reads the study, is "an automatic psychological process, occurring rapidly and intuitively with little or no apparent conscious deliberation". If the subjects quickly chose a falsely flattering image – which most did – they genuinely believed it was really how they looked.

Epley found no significant gender difference in responses. Nor was there any evidence that those who self-enhanced the most (that is, the participants who thought the most positively doctored pictures were real) were

doing so to make up for profound insecurities. In fact, those who thought that the images higher up the attractiveness scale were real directly corresponded with those who showed other markers for having higher self-esteem. "I don't think the findings that we have are any evidence of personal delusion," says Epley. "It's a reflection simply of people generally thinking well of themselves." If you are depressed, you won't be self-enhancing.

Knowing the results of Epley's study, it makes sense that many people hate photographs of themselves viscerally – on one level, they don't even recognise the person in the picture as themselves. Facebook, therefore, is a self-enhancer's paradise, where people can share only the most flattering photos, the cream of their wit, style, beauty, intellect and lifestyles. It's not that people's profiles are dishonest, says Catalina Toma of Wisconsin-Madison University, "but they portray an idealised version of themselves."

26. According to the first paragraph, social psychologists have found that_____.

- [A] our self-ratings are unrealistically high
- [B] illusory superiority is a baseless effect
- [C] our need for leadership is unnatural
- [D] self-enhancing strategies are ineffective

27. Visual recognition is believed to be people's_____.

- [A] rapid matching
- [B] conscious choice
- [C] intuitive response
- [D] automatic self-defence

28. Epley found that people with higher self-esteem tended to_____.

- [A] underestimate their insecurities
- [B] believe in their attractiveness
- [C] cover up their depressions
- [D] oversimplify their illusions

29. The word "viscerally" (Line 2, Para. 5) is closest in meaning to_____.

- [A] instinctively
- [B] occasionally
- [C] particularly
- [D] aggressively

30. It can be inferred that Facebook is a self-enhancer's paradise because people can_____.

- [A] present their dishonest profiles
- [B] define their traditional lifestyles
- [C] share their intellectual pursuits
- [D] withhold their unflattering sides

Text 3

The concept of man versus machine is at least as old as the industrial revolution, but this phenomenon tends to be most acutely felt during economic downturns and fragile recoveries. And yet, it would be a mistake to

think we are right now simply experiencing the painful side of a boom and bust cycle. Certain jobs have gone away for good, outmoded by machines. Since technology has such an insatiable appetite for eating up human jobs, this phenomenon will continue to restructure our economy in ways we cannot immediately foresee.

When there is rapid improvement in the price and performance of technology, jobs that were once thought to be immune from automation suddenly become threatened. This argument has attracted a lot of attention, via the success of the book *Race Against the Machine*, by Erik Brynjolfsson and Andrew McAfee, who both hail from MIT's Center for Digital Business.

This is a powerful argument, and a scary one. And yet, John Hagel, author of *The Power of Pull* and other books, says Brynjolfsson and McAfee miss the reason why these jobs are so vulnerable to technology in the first place.

Hagel says we have designed jobs in the U.S. that tend to be "tightly scripted" and "highly standardized" ones that leave no room for "individual initiative or creativity". In short, these are the types of jobs that machines can perform much better at than human beings. That is how we have put a giant target sign on the backs of American workers, Hagel says.

It's time to reinvent the formula for how work is conducted, since we are still relying on a very 20th century notion of work, Hagel says. In our rapidly changing economy, we more than ever need people in the workplace who can take initiative and exercise their imagination "to respond to unexpected events". That is not something machines are good at. They are designed to perform very predictable activities.

As Hagel notes, Brynjolfsson and McAfee indeed touched on this point in their book. We need to reframe race against the machine as race with the machine. In other words, we need to look at the ways in which machines can augment human labor rather than replace it. So then the problem is not really about technology, but rather, "how do we innovate our institutions and our work practices?"

31. According to the first paragraph, economic downturns would_____.

- [A] ease the competition of man vs. machine
- [B] highlight machines' threat to human jobs
- [C] provoke a painful technological revolution
- [D] outmode our current economic structure

32. The authors of *Race Against the Machine* argue that_____.

- [A] technology is diminishing man's job opportunities
- [B] automation is accelerating technological development
- [C] certain jobs will remain intact after automation
- [D] man will finally win the race against machine

33. Hagel argues that jobs in the U.S. are often_____.

- [A] performed by innovative minds
- [B] scripted with an individual style
- [C] standardized without a clear target
- [D] designed against human creativity

34. According to the last paragraph, Brynjolfsson and McAfee discussed_____.

- [A] the predictability of machine behavior in practice
- [B] the formula for how work is conducted efficiently
- [C] the ways machines replace human labor in modern times
- [D] the necessity of human involvement in the workplace

35. Which of the following could be the most appropriate title for the text?

- [A] How to Innovate Our Work Practices?
- [B] Machines Will Replace Human Labor
- [C] Can We Win the Race Against Machines?
- [D] Economic Downturns Stimulate Innovations

Text 4

When the government talks about infrastructure contributing to the economy the focus is usually on roads, railways, broadband and energy. Housing is seldom mentioned.

Why is that? To some extent the housing sector must shoulder the blame. We have not been good at communicating the real value that housing can contribute to economic growth. Then there is the scale of the typical housing project. It is hard to shove for attention among multibillion-pound infrastructure projects, so it is inevitable that the attention is focused elsewhere. But perhaps the most significant reason is that the issue has always been so politically charged.

Nevertheless, the affordable housing situation is desperate. Waiting lists increase all the time and we are simply not building enough new homes.

The comprehensive spending review offers an opportunity for the government to help rectify this. It needs to put historical prejudices to one side and take some steps to address our urgent housing need.

There are some indications that it is preparing to do just that. The communities minister, Don Foster, has hinted that George Osborne, Chancellor of the Exchequer, may introduce more flexibility to the current cap on the amount that local authorities can borrow against their housing stock debt. Evidence shows that 60,000 extra new homes could be built over the next five years if the cap were lifted, increasing GDP by 0.6%.

Ministers should also look at creating greater certainty in the rental environment, which would have a significant impact on the ability of registered providers to fund new developments from revenues.

But it is not just down to the government. While these measures would be welcome in the short term, we must face up to the fact that the existing £4.5bn programme of grants to fund new affordable housing, set to expire in 2015, is unlikely to be extended beyond then. The Labour party has recently announced that it will retain a large part of the coalition's spending plans if it returns to power. The housing sector needs to accept that we are very unlikely to ever return to the era of large-scale public grants. We need to adjust to this changing climate.

While the government's commitment to long-term funding may have changed, the very pressing need for more affordable housing is real and is not going away.

36. The author believes that the housing sector____.
- [A] has attracted much attention
 - [B] involves certain political factors
 - [C] shoulders too much responsibility
 - [D] has lost its real value in economy
37. It can be learned that affordable housing has____.
- [A] increased its home supply
 - [B] offered spending opportunities
 - [C] suffered government biases
 - [D] disappointed the government
38. According to Paragraph 5, George Osborne may____.
- [A] allow greater government debt for housing
 - [B] stop local authorities from building homes
 - [C] prepare to reduce housing stock debt
 - [D] release a lifted GDP growth forecast
39. It can be inferred that a stable rental environment would____.
- [A] lower the costs of registered providers
 - [B] lessen the impact of government interference
 - [C] contribute to funding new developments
 - [D] relieve the ministers of responsibilities
40. The author believes that after 2015, the government may____.
- [A] implement more policies to support housing
 - [B] review the need for large-scale public grants
 - [C] renew the affordable housing grants programme
 - [D] stop generous funding to the housing sector

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

Translation

46. **Directions:**

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

Most people would define optimism as being endlessly happy, with a glass that's perpetually half full. But that's exactly the kind of false cheerfulness that positive psychologists wouldn't recommend. "Healthy optimism means being in touch with reality," says Tal Ben-Shahar, a Harvard professor. According to Ben-Shahar, realistic optimists are those who make the best of things that happen, but not those who believe everything happens for the best.

Ben-Shahar uses three optimistic exercises. When he feels down – say, after giving a bad lecture – he grants himself permission to be human. He reminds himself that not every lecture can be a Nobel winner; some will be less effective than others. Next is reconstruction. He analyzes the weak lecture, learning lessons for the future about what works and what doesn't. Finally, there is perspective, which involves acknowledging that in the grand scheme of life, one lecture really doesn't matter.

Section IV

Writing

Part A

47. **Directions:**

Suppose you are going to study abroad and share an apartment with John, a local student. Write him an email to

1) tell him about your living habits, and

2) ask for advice about living there.

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)

2014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2014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、5 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(2014)

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)

Thinner isn't always better. A number of studies have 1 that normal-weight people are in fact at higher risk of some diseases compared to those who are overweight. And there are health conditions for which being overweight is actually 2. For example, heavier women are less likely to develop calcium deficiency than thin women. 3, among the elderly, being somewhat overweight is often an 4 of good health.

越瘦并不总是越好。许多研究已经得出结论，正常体重的人实际上比超重的人面临某些疾病的风险更高。而且有些健康状况下，超重实际上具有保护作用。例如，体重较重的女性比瘦弱的女性更不容易出现钙缺乏症。同样，在老年人中，稍微超重往往是健康状况良好的标志。

Of even greater 5 is the fact that obesity turns out to be very difficult to define. It is often defined 6 body mass index, or BMI. BMI 7 body mass divided by the square of height. An adult with a BMI of 18 to 25 is often considered to be normal weight. Between 25 and 30 is overweight. And over 30 is considered obese. Obesity, 8, can be divided into moderately obese, severely obese, and very severely obese.

更令人担忧的事实是，肥胖实际上很难定义。它通常用身体质量指数（即BMI）来定义。BMI等于体重除以身高的平方。BMI在18到25之间的成年人通常被认为是正常体重。在25到30之间是超重。超过30被认为是肥胖。肥胖又可以分为中度肥胖、重度肥胖和极重度肥胖。

While such numerical standards seem 9, they are not. Obesity is probably less a matter of weight than body fat. Some people with a high BMI are in fact extremely fit, 10 others with a low BMI may be in poor 11. For example, many collegiate and professional football players 12 as obese, though their percentage body fat is low. Conversely, someone with a small frame may have high body fat but a 13 BMI.

虽然这样的数字标准看起来很直接，但实际上并非如此。肥胖可能更多关乎体脂而非体重。一些BMI高的人实际上身体非常健康，而一些BMI低的人可能身体状况很差。例如，许多大学和职业橄榄球运动员符合肥胖标准，尽管他们的体脂百分比很低。相反，骨架小的人可能体脂高但BMI正常。

Today we have a(n) 14 to label obesity as a disgrace. The overweight are sometimes 15 in the media with their faces covered. Stereotypes 16 with obesity include laziness, lack of will power, and lower prospects for success. Teachers, employers, and health professionals have been shown to harbor biases against the obese. 17 very young children tend to look down on the overweight, and teasing about body build has long been a problem in schools.

今天我们倾向于把肥胖贴上耻辱的标签。超重的人有时在媒体上被拍摄时脸部被遮盖。与肥胖相关的刻板印象包括懒惰、缺乏意志力以及成功前景较低。教师、雇主和医疗专业人员被证明对肥胖者怀有偏见。即使是非常年幼的儿童也倾向于看不起超重的人，而关于体型的嘲笑长期以来一直是学校里的一个问题。

Negative attitudes toward obesity, 18 in health concerns, have stimulated a number of anti-obesity 19. My own hospital system has banned sugary drinks from its facilities. Many employers have instituted weight loss and fitness initiatives. Michelle Obama has launched a high-visibility campaign 20 childhood obesity, even claiming that it represents our greatest national security threat.

基于健康担忧的对肥胖的负面态度，催生了许多反肥胖政策。我自己所在的医院系统已经禁止在其设施内销售含糖饮料。许多雇主实施了减肥和健身计划。Michelle Obama发起了一场针对儿童肥胖的高关注度运动，甚至声称它代表着我们最大的国家安全威胁。

1. [A] denied
[B] concluded
[C] doubted
[D] ensured
2. [A] protective
[B] dangerous
[C] sufficient
[D] troublesome
3. [A] Instead
[B] However
[C] Likewise
[D] Therefore
4. [A] indicator
[B] objective
[C] origin
[D] example
5. [A] impact
[B] relevance
[C] assistance
[D] concern

6. [A] in terms of
[B] in case of
[C] in favor of
[D] in respects of
7. [A] measures
[B] determines
[C] equals
[D] modifies
8. [A] in essence
[B] in contrast
[C] in turn
[D] in part
9. [A] complicated
[B] conservative
[C] variable
[D] straightforward
10. [A] so
[B] while
[C] since
[D] unless
11. [A] shape
[B] spirit
[C] balance
[D] taste
12. [A] start
[B] qualify
[C] retire
[D] stay
13. [A] strange
[B] changeable
[C] normal
[D] constant
14. [A] option
[B] reason
[C] opportunity
[D] tendency

15. [A] employed
[B] pictured
[C] imitated
[D] monitored
16. [A] compared
[B] combined
[C] settled
[D] associated
17. [A] Even
[B] Still
[C] Yet
[D] Only
18. [A] despised
[B] corrected
[C] ignored
[D] grounded
19. [A] discussions
[B] businesses
[C] policies
[D] studies
20. [A] for
[B] against
[C] with
[D] without

1. ____

【答案】 [B] **concluded** 词义辨析

【线索】 本句论断与下一句例证一致

空所在句 A number of studies have __ (1) __ that normal-weight people are in fact at higher risk of some diseases compared to those who are overweight. 提出一个具体论断; 紧接的 And there are health conditions for which being overweight is actually __ (2) __. 与 heavier women are less likely to develop calcium deficiency than thin women. 是同方向的支持性例证。线索指向: 研究是"得出了"这个反常识结论, 而非否认或怀疑。

【选项】 A) **denied** X 与后文同向例证矛盾

denied 意为"否认", 若研究否认该论断, 则下一句不会用 And 引出同向例证 heavier women are less likely to develop calcium deficiency than thin women., 逻辑反向。

B) **concluded** ✓ 得出结论, 与后文例证同向

concluded 意为"得出结论", 与 A number of studies have __ (1) __ that normal-weight people are in fact at higher risk of some diseases 这一断言句式天然契合, 并被随后的 calcium deficiency 例证印证。

C) **doubted** X 存疑态度与例证矛盾

doubted 表"怀疑", 但作者紧接着用 in fact 强调结论的确定性, 态度不符。

D) **ensured** X 搭配与语义双重不当

ensured 意为"确保", 主语通常是人或措施, 研究只能"得出/表明"结论而不能"确保"一个事实, 搭配与语义都错位。

【验证】 代回得 A number of studies have __ (1) __ that normal-weight people are in fact at higher risk of some diseases compared to those who are overweight., 与全文第 1 段"反常识开篇"的脉络一致: 研究"得出"瘦不一定好的反直觉结论, 下文随即给例证。

2. ____

【答案】 [A] protective 词义辨析

【线索】 举例句确认"超重反而有益"

紧随其后的 For example, heavier women are less likely to develop calcium deficiency than thin women. 是这一句的具体说明: 超重女性反而不易缺钙, 明确指向"对健康有保护性"。

【选项】 A) protective ✓ 保护性, 与例证同向

protective 意为"有保护作用的", 与 heavier women are less likely to develop calcium deficiency than thin women. 完美对应——超重反而保护骨骼。

B) dangerous X 方向与本段反常识脉络相反

dangerous 是常识方向, 本段刻意在打破"超重一定危险"的固有印象, 逻辑反向。

C) sufficient X 语义不搭

sufficient"充足的", 不能用来评价 being overweight 对健康的作用方向, 搭配不通。

D) troublesome X 带负面色彩, 与例证矛盾

troublesome"麻烦的"是负面词, 与下一句"超重反而少得缺钙"的正面例证不符。

【验证】 代回得 there are health conditions for which being overweight is actually __(2)_, 再接 For example, heavier women are less likely to develop calcium deficiency than thin women., 整段"瘦不必更好——超重在某些情况下反而有保护作用"的脉络通顺。

3. ____

【答案】 [C] Likewise 逻辑关系

【线索】 前后两句都是"超重反而好"的例证

前句 For example, heavier women are less likely to develop calcium deficiency than thin women. 与本句 __ (3) __, among the elderly, being somewhat overweight is often an __ (4) __ of good health. 都是在"超重在某些情况下反而有益"这条主线下并列举例——女性、老人两类人群同样适用。

【选项】 A) Instead X 替代关系不成立

Instead"反而、取而代之"用于否定前者、肯定后者，但前句并未被否定，两句都是同向例证。

B) However X 转折与同向例证矛盾

However 表转折，但前后都是"超重反而好"的例子，没有方向反转。

C) Likewise ✓ 同向类推，最契合并列例证

Likewise"同样地"，把女性缺钙这条例证类推到 among the elderly，两条同方向例证由它衔接最自然。

D) Therefore X 本句不是结论而是另一例证

Therefore 引出因果结论，但本句不是对前句的结论推导，而是再举一个同向例子。

【验证】 代回得 Likewise, among the elderly, being somewhat overweight is often an __ (4) __ of good health., 与前句缺钙例证形成"女性—老人"两条同向例证的并列结构，符合本段反常识连证的展开方式。

4. ____

【答案】 [A] indicator 词义辨析

【线索】 老人超重"是"健康的标志

本句 among the elderly, being somewhat overweight is often an __(4)__ of good health. 与全段"超重在某些情况下反而有益"对应——这里要表达"略胖往往是健康的征兆/信号", 关系是"标志 / 表征".

【选项】 A) indicator ✓ 指示信号, 最契合

indicator"指示物、迹象"与 being somewhat overweight is often an __(4)__ of good health 想表达的"略胖是健康的标志"完全对应。

B) objective ✗ 把现象误读成目标

objective"目标", 但作者并未说老人应该把超重当目标, 而是把它当作健康的体现。

C) origin ✗ 因果关系不对

origin"起源"暗示"超重导致健康", 与作者中立陈述的方向不合, 且原文未谈因果起源。

D) example ✗ 搭配不当

example 常说 example of good health 指"健康的范例", 但主语是"略胖"这一状态而非个体, 将状态称为"健康的范例"语义别扭, 且 indicator 更精准。

【验证】 代回得 among the elderly, being somewhat overweight is often an indicator of good health., 与上一题选定的 Likewise 联动, 整句逻辑通畅, 与第 1 段反常识例证脉络一致。

5. ____

【答案】 **[D] concern** 词义辨析

【线索】 下文揭示一个值得关切的事实

本句 Of even greater __(5)__ is the fact that obesity turns out to be very difficult to define. 引出一个更需要关切的事实——肥胖难以定义，作者强调的是这一点比第 1 段那些有趣发现"更值得担心 / 关注"。

【选项】 A) impact **X 影响维度无对象支撑**

impact"影响"需要指明影响对象，但本句的 the fact that obesity turns out to be very difficult to define 是一个定义层面的难题，不是某事对某事的影响。

B) relevance **X 相关性方向偏移**

relevance"相关性"也需要指明"与什么相关"，且语义是中立的关联，无法体现作者的担忧。

C) assistance **X 完全不搭**

assistance"帮助"与"肥胖难以定义"无任何关系。

D) concern **✓ 更值得关切，命中作者立场**

concern"关切、担忧"与 Of even greater __(5)__ is the fact that obesity turns out to be very difficult to define. 完美对应——"更让人担心的事实是肥胖难以定义"，引出后文对 BMI 的整段质疑。

【验证】 代回得 Of even greater concern is the fact that obesity turns out to be very difficult to define., 与第 2 段"定义难"和第 3 段"标准不可靠"的整段忧虑性论证一致。

6. ____

【答案】 **[A] in terms of** 固定搭配

【线索】 本句框架"用 BMI 来定义"

本句 It is often defined __ (6) __ body mass index, or BMI. 框架是"用 X 这一指标来定义 Y", 空处要填"按.....来/根据.....".

【选项】 A) **in terms of** ✓ 按 来衡量, 最契合

in terms of"按.....来说、依据.....来衡量", 与"用 BMI 来定义肥胖"完全对应。

B) **in case of** ✗ 条件义不通

in case of"万一/以防", 引出条件, 与定义无关。

C) **in favor of** ✗ 支持义不通

in favor of"支持", 与本句"以 BMI 为标准"语义对不上。

D) **in respects of** ✗ 非规范英语短语

in respects of 不是规范英语短语, 规范说法是 in respect of 或 with respect to; 考研完形里这类"伪短语"是高频陷阱。

【验证】 代回得 It is often defined in terms of body mass index, or BMI., 意为"通常用 BMI 来定义肥胖", 承接上一句"肥胖难以定义"自然过渡到 BMI 的引入。

7. ____

【答案】 **[C] equals** 词义辨析

【线索】 公式义"等于体重除以身高的平方"

本句 BMI __ (7) __ body mass divided by the square of height. 是 BMI 的数学定义: BMI = 体重 ÷ 身高², 空处明显需要等号义。

【选项】 A) **measures** ✗ 测量 ≠ 数学等于

measures"测量、衡量"指动作过程, 常说"X measures Y in Z", 但本句给的是数学公式, 要的是等号义。

B) **determines** ✗ 决定义不等同公式

determines"决定", B 决定 A 是因果义, 与"BMI = ..."的纯数学定义不符。

C) **equals** ✓ 等于, 正中公式定义

equals"等于"与 BMI __ (7) __ body mass divided by the square of height. 这一公式陈述完全对应——BMI 等于体重除以身高的平方。

D) **modifies** ✗ 修改义离题

modifies"修改、改变", 与公式定义毫无关系。

【验证】 代回得 BMI equals body mass divided by the square of height., 作为 BMI 的数学定义, 与下文随即给出的数值区间 (18–25、25–30、30+) 顺利衔接。

8. ____

【答案】 **[C] in turn** 逻辑关系

【线索】 上文给"肥胖"门槛，本句再细分肥胖

前句 And over 30 is considered obese. 给出肥胖门槛；本句 Obesity, __(8)_, can be divided into moderately obese, severely obese, and very severely obese. 再把"肥胖"细分成三档。这是"先定义再细分"的依次推进。

【选项】 A) in essence **✗ 本质归纳与细分不符**

in essence"本质上"用于对前述内容做本质归纳，本句却是把肥胖再细分，方向不对。

B) in contrast **✗ 无对比对象**

in contrast 表对比，但前后句不是对比关系，而是从"肥胖"到"肥胖的子类"的延伸。

C) in turn **✓ 依次细分，最契合**

in turn"接下来又、依次"与 Obesity, __(8)_, can be divided into moderately obese, severely obese, and very severely obese. 这一从大类到子类的递进细分完全吻合。

D) in part **✗ 部分义不对**

in part"部分地、在一定程度上"，意味着不完全、有保留，但本句把肥胖完整地划成三档，不是"部分如此"。

【验证】 代回得 Obesity, in turn, can be divided into moderately obese, severely obese, and very severely obese., 承接前面 BMI 分档自然递进到肥胖内部再分档，第 2 段"先定义一再细分"的脉络完整。

9. ____

【答案】 [D] straightforward 词义辨析

【线索】 While seem __, they are not 形成对比

本句 While such numerical standards seem __ (9) __, they are not. 用 While + seem ... they are not 形成"表面 / 实际"的反转——前文 BMI 18-25、25-30、>30 这套数字一望即知、看似清晰，但作者紧跟一句 they are not 否定。空处必须填"清晰、直白"类形容词。

【选项】 A) complicated X 方向相反

complicated"复杂的"，但作者后文要否定的是"看似简单清晰"，所以表面应是"清晰"而非"复杂"。

B) conservative X 语义不搭

conservative"保守的"，用来形容数值标准不通顺，且无法被 they are not 自然否定。

C) variable X 易变义偏离原意

variable"易变的"，但 BMI 数值区间是固定的，表面并不易变，方向不对。

D) straightforward ✓ 直白明了，最契合

straightforward"简单明了的、直截了当的"，与 While such numerical standards seem __ (9) __, they are not. 的"看似清楚但其实不然"完全契合，后文随即解释 BMI 高未必胖、BMI 低未必瘦。

【验证】 代回得 While such numerical standards seem straightforward, they are not., 紧接 Obesity is probably less a matter of weight than body fat. 揭示数值标准的局限，整段"BMI 表面清楚—实际不可靠"的脉络成立。

10. ____

【答案】 [B] while 逻辑关系

【线索】 BMI 高却健身 vs BMI 低却不健康

本句 Some people with a high BMI are in fact extremely fit, __(10)__ others with a low BMI may be in poor __(11)__. 两个分句明显对比: "BMI 高—很 fit"和"BMI 低—状态差", 是反向并列。

【选项】 A) so X 因果不成立

so 引出因果, 但"BMI 高的人很 fit"并不会因此推出"BMI 低的人不健康"。

B) while ✓ 对比连词, 最契合

while"而、与此相反", 正好连接 Some people with a high BMI... 与 others with a low BMI... 两端反向例子, 与 Some people with a high BMI are in fact extremely fit, __(10)__ others with a low BMI may be in poor __(11)__. 的对比结构吻合。

C) since X 因果关系不对

since"既然、因为"引出原因, 但两个分句不构成因果。

D) unless X 条件关系不对

unless"除非", 但本句无任何条件含义。

【验证】 代回得 Some people with a high BMI are in fact extremely fit, while others with a low BMI may be in poor __(11)__. , 与前句"数值标准不可靠"的论点保持一致——通过两类反例说明 BMI 高低与真实健康并不对应。

11. ____

【答案】 [A] shape 固定搭配

【线索】 fit 与 in poor ____ 形成反义对照

本句前半 Some people with a high BMI are in fact extremely fit 与后半 others with a low BMI may be in poor __ (11) __ 反义对照——一组 fit，一组身体状态差。空处要承接"身体健康状态"。

【选项】 A) shape ✓ in poor shape, 固定搭配

shape 与 in poor 构成固定搭配 in poor shape"身体状态差"，与前半 extremely fit 形成完美反义对应。

B) spirit ✗ 精神义偏离

spirit 与 in poor 搭配多指"情绪低落"，与上文谈的 fit（身体状态）不在同一维度。

C) balance ✗ 搭配不通

balance 不与 in poor 构成与"身体健康"对应的固定搭配。

D) taste ✗ in poor taste 是"品味差"

taste 与 in poor 搭配是 in poor taste"品味差/不得体"，与身体健康话题无关。

【验证】代回得 others with a low BMI may be in poor shape.，与上半句 extremely fit 形成"身体好 vs 身体差"的完整反义对照，全段"BMI 与真实健康脱节"的脉络成立。

12. ____

【答案】 **[B] qualify** 词义辨析

【线索】 BMI 偏高—被算作肥胖，但体脂率低

本句 many collegiate and professional football players __(12)__ as obese, though their percentage body fat is low. 揭示一种反差：球员按 BMI 被算作肥胖，但其实体脂很低。空处要表"按 BMI 标准被归类/被算作"。

【选项】 A) start **X 起始义不对**

start"开始"暗示动作起点，但 many collegiate and professional football players __(12)__ as obese 要表达的是"现在就被算作肥胖"，不是开始。

B) qualify **✓ 够格被归入，最契合**

qualify 与 as + 类别构成 qualify as"够格被算作、被认定为"，正好对应"按 BMI 标准被算作肥胖"。

C) retire **X 退役义离题**

retire"退役"，与"按标准被算作肥胖"无关。

D) stay **X 停留义不准**

stay 表持续状态，但句子的重点不是球员"一直保持肥胖"，而是"按 BMI 被归入肥胖"这件事本身。

【验证】 代回得 many collegiate and professional football players qualify as obese, though their percentage body fat is low., 作为"BMI 不可靠"论点的关键例证：球员被 BMI 算作肥胖，体脂却低。

13. ____

【答案】 [C] normal 词义辨析

【线索】 Conversely 与前句"BMI 高—体脂低"镜像

前句 many collegiate and professional football players __(12)__ as obese, though their percentage body fat is low."BMI 高—体脂低"; 本句 Conversely, someone with a small frame may have high body fat but a __(13)__ BMI."骨架小—体脂高—BMI ____"。要与前句反向镜像, BMI 不该是肥胖区间, 而是"正常"区间。

【选项】 A) strange X 评价色彩与镜像不符

strange"奇怪的"是带主观评价的词, 作者只是举一组反例说明 BMI 与体脂不对应, 不是说"BMI 奇怪"。

B) changeable X 易变义不对

changeable"易变的", 但本句要的是这个个体当下 BMI 的属性, 不是变化趋势。

C) normal ✓ 正常 BMI, 与体脂高反差

normal"正常的"与 someone with a small frame may have high body fat but a __(13)__ BMI. 完美契合: 骨架小、体脂高, 但 BMI 落在正常区间, 形成与前句"BMI 高—体脂低"完美的反向镜像, 再次印证 BMI 不可靠。

D) constant X 稳定义偏离

constant"恒定的"侧重"不变", 但本句要的是"当下值落在哪个区间", 不是变不变。

【验证】 代回得 Conversely, someone with a small frame may have high body fat but a normal BMI., 与前句 football players qualify as obese, though their percentage body fat is low 完美镜像反转, 第 3 段"BMI 与真实健康脱节"论点闭环。

14. ____

【答案】 [D] tendency 词义辨析

【线索】 后文连给三类污名化现象

本句 Today we have a(n) __(14)__ to label obesity as a disgrace. 后立刻给出 The overweight are sometimes __(15)__ in the media with their faces covered. Stereotypes __(16)__ with obesity include laziness, lack of will power, and lower prospects for success. Teachers, employers, and health professionals have been shown to harbor biases against the obese. 三类普遍现象——说明这是一个时代普遍倾向。

【选项】 A) option X 选项义偏离普遍倾向

option"选择"暗示可选可不选，但作者描述的是社会普遍如此，不是可选项。

B) reason X 理由义与后文不对应

reason 要求后文给出"理由"，但后文给的是"现象"，不是理由。

C) opportunity X 机会义色彩不对

opportunity"机会"带正面色彩，与"将肥胖污名化"这一负面行为色彩冲突。

D) tendency ✓ 倾向，与后文普遍现象同向

tendency"倾向"与 Today we have a(n) __(14)__ to label obesity as a disgrace. 完美吻合，并由后文三类普遍现象坐实——社会确实有把肥胖等同于耻辱的倾向。

【验证】 代回得 Today we have a(n) tendency to label obesity as a disgrace., 作为第 4 段的总起句，与后续三类污名化现象顺理成章地构成"总—分"结构。

15. ____

【答案】 **[B] pictured** 词义辨析

【线索】 in the media + 遮脸细节

本句 The overweight are sometimes __(15)__ in the media with their faces covered.
出现 in the media 和 with their faces covered, 明显指"被媒体拍下并展示画面"。

【选项】 A) employed X 雇佣义无关

employed"被雇佣"与媒体呈现无关, 且"在媒体里被雇佣"语义别扭。

B) pictured ✓ 被拍下/被描绘, 最契合

pictured"被拍下、被呈现"与 in the media with their faces covered 这一视觉细节完全对应——肥胖者出现在媒体画面里, 脸被打码。

C) imitated X 模仿义离题

imitated"被模仿"与肥胖被媒体污名化的语境不符。

D) monitored X 监控义不对

monitored"被监控"暗示被持续跟踪, 与 with their faces covered 这种一次性画面呈现不匹配。

【验证】代回得 The overweight are sometimes pictured in the media with their faces covered., 作为第 14 题"污名化倾向"的第一类具体表现——媒体把肥胖者打码处理, 呈现为羞耻对象, 与本段主旨契合。

16. ____

【答案】 **[D] associated** (固定搭配)

【线索】 刻板印象与肥胖被"联系在一起"

本句 Stereotypes __ (16) __ with obesity include laziness, lack of will power, and lower prospects for success. 表达的是"被与肥胖联系起来的刻板印象", 主语 Stereotypes 与 obesity 是"关联"关系。

【选项】 A) compared **× 比较义不对**

compared with 是"与.....相比", 但本句不是把 stereotypes 拿来与 obesity 作比较, 而是说它们与肥胖捆绑。

B) combined **× 合并义偏离**

combined with 多用于两种具体事物合并而成新事物, stereotype 与 obesity 不是这种关系。

C) settled **× 了结义无关**

settled with "与.....了结/达成和解", 与本句话题无关。

D) associated **✓ 与.....相关联, 最契合**

associated with "与.....相关联", 正好表达"与肥胖被挂钩的刻板印象", 并能引出后续 laziness, lack of will power, lower prospects for success 三个被挂上去的负面标签。

【验证】 代回得 Stereotypes associated with obesity include laziness, lack of will power, and lower prospects for success., 作为第 14 题"污名化倾向"的第二类具体表现——刻板印象捆绑肥胖, 符合本段总-分脉络。

17. _____

【答案】 [A] Even 逻辑关系

【线索】 从成人偏见递进到"连小小孩"也歧视

前句 Teachers, employers, and health professionals have been shown to harbor biases against the obese. 已点出多类成年人都歧视；本句 __(17)__ very young children tend to look down on the overweight 把"很小的孩子也歧视"一并列出，这是程度递进——连儿童都如此。

【选项】 A) Even ✓ 甚至连小孩也歧视，递进

Even"甚至"与 __(17)__ very young children tend to look down on the overweight 完美契合，把对肥胖的偏见从老师、雇主、医务人员扩到"连小小孩"，是出乎意料的递进。

B) Still ✗ 延续/让步力度不够

Still"仍然"侧重时间或状态延续，无法体现"连儿童都"这种出乎意料的程度递进。

C) Yet ✗ 转折与同向递进矛盾

Yet"然而"表示转折，但前后两句方向一致——都是在列举对肥胖的偏见，没有反向。

D) Only ✗ 限定义反方向

Only very young children tend to... 意味着"只有小孩子才这样"，与前句"老师、雇主、医务人员都歧视"互相否定，逻辑矛盾。

【验证】 代回得 Even very young children tend to look down on the overweight, and teasing about body build has long been a problem in schools., 与前句"成人偏见普遍"完成"连儿童也如此"的程度递进，第 4 段"污名化全社会蔓延"主旨升华。

18. ____

【答案】 [D] grounded 词义辨析

【线索】 负面态度有健康考量做基础

本句 Negative attitudes toward obesity, __(18)__ in health concerns, have stimulated a number of anti-obesity __(19)__. 暗示对肥胖的负面态度是"以健康担忧为根据/基础", 进而催生反肥胖行动。

【选项】 A) despised X 鄙视义与主语方向不对

despised"被鄙视的", 但本句要表达的是"态度有依据", 不是"态度被鄙视", 方向反。

B) corrected X 纠正义离题

corrected"被纠正的", 但作者不是说这种态度被健康考量纠正。

C) ignored X 忽视义与因果链矛盾

ignored"被忽视的", 但下半句 have stimulated 表明这些态度催生了反肥胖行动, 并非被忽视。

D) grounded ✓ 扎根于健康担忧, 最契合

grounded in"以.....为根据/基础"与 Negative attitudes toward obesity, __(18)__ in health concerns, have stimulated a number of anti-obesity __(19)__. 吻合——这些负面态度根植于健康担忧, 从而推动了反肥胖行动。

【验证】 代回得 Negative attitudes toward obesity, grounded in health concerns, have stimulated a number of anti-obesity __(19)__., 与第 5 段"健康担忧—反肥胖行动"因果链一致。

19. ____

【答案】 [C] policies 词义辨析

【线索】 后文三例都是规则/规定/运动

后文 My own hospital system has banned sugary drinks from its facilities.、 Many employers have instituted weight loss and fitness initiatives.、 Michelle Obama has launched a high-visibility campaign __ (20) __ childhood obesity 都是机构出台的规则/计划/运动，统摄词应是 "policies/政策措施"。

【选项】 A) discussions X 讨论义太弱

discussions"讨论"是言语层面，但后文举的都是实际行动（禁令、计划、运动），不是讨论。

B) businesses X 商业义偏离

businesses"生意/企业"与后文政府性、机构性反肥胖措施不在一个维度。

C) policies ✓ 政策措施，最契合

policies"政策"正好覆盖医院禁令、雇主减肥计划、第一夫人发起运动这三项机构性行动，与 anti-obesity policies"反肥胖政策"是地道搭配。

D) studies X 研究义不对

studies"研究"是认识层面，但后文举的都是行动层面，且 anti-obesity studies 远不如 anti-obesity policies 自然。

【验证】 代回得 have stimulated a number of anti-obesity policies.，作为第 5 段"反肥胖政策"的总括词，与后续三类政策示例顺利衔接，文章"健康担忧→反肥胖政策"的逻辑闭环。

20. _____

【答案】 [B] against 固定搭配

【线索】 上下文"反肥胖政策"定向

本句紧承 have stimulated a number of anti-obesity __ (19) __. 给出最知名的一例: Michelle Obama has launched a high-visibility campaign __ (20) __ childhood obesity, 方向自然是"反对儿童肥胖"; 后半 even claiming that it represents our greatest national security threat. 用 threat (威胁) 也确认肥胖是被反对的对象。

【选项】 A) for X 支持义与反肥胖矛盾

for childhood obesity 意为"为了儿童肥胖", 与整段"反肥胖政策"方向完全相反。

B) against ✓ 反对儿童肥胖, 最契合

against childhood obesity "反对儿童肥胖"与上文 anti-obesity 与下文 our greatest national security threat 完全一致, 确认这是一场针对儿童肥胖的反肥胖运动。

C) with X 伴随义不通

with 与 campaign 搭配常表"借助/伴随", 与本句要表达的方向无关。

D) without X 无.....义不通

without "没有"与 campaign 不构成自然搭配, 且语义荒谬。

【验证】 代回得 Michelle Obama has launched a high-visibility campaign against childhood obesity, even claiming that it represents our greatest national security threat., 与上文 anti-obesity policies 完全一致, 作为最有力的一例收束第 5 段。

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

瘦不一定好、肥胖难以定义、却仍被社会污名化

开篇即给出全篇定调句 Thinner isn't always better., 接着用 normal-weight people are in fact at higher risk of some diseases compared to those who are overweight 把读者熟悉的常识翻过来; 后文围绕这一反常识展开——先质疑 BMI 这套数值标准本身 (Obesity is probably less a matter of weight than body fat.), 再揭示社会对肥胖的偏见与反肥胖运动

(Today we have a(n) __(14)__ to label obesity as a disgrace.)。全文是冷静、略带反思的科普议论，作者基调中立偏批判。

行文脉络

反常识开篇→BMI 定义难→数值不可靠→社会污名化→反肥胖运动

第1段抛反常识：Thinner isn't always better.；第2段把话题切到“如何定义肥胖”并引入BMI（obesity turns out to be very difficult to define）；第3段反转：BMI数值看似清晰其实不可靠（While such numerical standards seem __(9)__, they are not.）；第4段转向社会层面，肥胖被贴上disgrace标签（Stereotypes __(16)__ with obesity include laziness, lack of will power, and lower prospects for success.）；第5段顺势谈反肥胖行动（have stimulated a number of anti-obesity __(19)__）。逐空时只要先定位空在哪个意群，就能找到该看哪一段、哪几句来锁线索。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

19 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。

Thinner isn't always better.

第1段，第1句

主系表结构加副词修饰是英语中常见的基本句式，比较级名词化在写作和阅读中也时有出现，具有一定代表性。但简单句在考试中占比不高，缺少从句、并列等更典型的复杂结构。

A number of studies have concluded that normal-weight people are in fact at higher risk of some diseases compared to those who are overweight.

第1段，第2句

主句 + 宾语从句 + 定语从句的嵌套结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，that 引导宾语从句和 who 引导定语从句都是必考点，句式代表性强，掌握后可大量复用。

And there are health conditions for which being overweight is actually protective.

第1段，第3句

"there be" 句型 + 限制性定语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构，"介词+关系代词"引导定语从句（for which、in which 等）也是常考句式。动名词作主语在学术英语中常见。本句结构具有较强的代表性和可迁移性，掌握后可用于理解大量类似长难句。

For example, heavier women are less likely to develop calcium deficiency than thin women.

第1段，第4句

具有一定典型性。"be likely to do"结构和"比较级 + than"的比较结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，掌握后可迁移到类似句式。但本句为简单句，缺少真题中常考的复杂从句或长难句特征，代表性中等偏上。

Likewise, among the elderly, being somewhat overweight is often an indicator of good health.

第1段，第5句

本句涵盖动名词短语作主语、系表结构、多个状语（句首副词、介词短语、频率副词）等成分，适合练习主系表框架和状语识别。动名词作主语是学习者易混淆的点（容易误判为进行体），有一定训练价值。但成分种类相对单一，无宾语、定语从句、补语等复杂成分。

Of even greater concern is the fact that obesity turns out to be very difficult to define.

第2段，第1句

本句覆盖倒装结构的主系表成分识别、同位语从句的判定、主语补语(或宾语补语)的分析,且涉及短语动词"turn out"和不定式作补语的常见搭配。倒装句和同位语从句都是考试常考且易错的点,成分种类丰富,训练价值高。

It is often defined in terms of body mass index, or BMI.

第2段，第2句

被动语态的简单句在学术和说明类文本中高频出现，"in terms of" 也是常见表达，具有一定代表性，掌握后可迁移至类似句式。

While such numerical standards seem straightforward, they are not.

第3段，第1句

让步状语从句（While引导）加主句的转折结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，是典型的对比论证句式。掌握这种“虽然X但Y”的表达方式具有一定迁移价值，但本句主句过短、信息量小，代表性不如那些从句和主句都较复杂的典型例句。

Some people with a high BMI are in fact extremely fit, while others with a low BMI may be in poor shape.

第3段，第3句

"while" 引导对比状语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构，用于对比两种相反情况。主系表结构加介词短语作定语和表语也很常见。本句典型性较高，学习后可迁移到类似对比句式。

For example, many collegiate and professional football players qualify as obese, though their percentage body fat is low.

第3段，第4句

让步状语从句是四六级和考研常考句式，“though”引导的对比逻辑也是典型考点。但本句结构相对简单，没有复杂修饰或多重嵌套，代表性中等偏上，学习后可迁移到类似让步从句场景。

Conversely, someone with a small frame may have high body fat but a normal BMI.

第3段，第5句

情态动词加动词原形的简单句在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，属于基础句式。主语带介词短语定语、宾语用 but 并列表对比的结构也有一定代表性，掌握后可迁移到类似句子。但整体结构偏简单，不如复合句典型。

Today we have a(n) tendency to label obesity as a disgrace.

第4段，第1句

简单句 + 不定式作后置定语是四六级常见句式，但本句结构过于简单，缺少从句、并列等更高频的复杂结构，作为真题句式的代表性处于中等水平。

The overweight are sometimes pictured in the media with their faces covered.

第4段，第2句

被动语态 + 多个状语修饰是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，with 复合结构作状语也是常考结构。本句结构具有较强的代表性，掌握后可迁移到大量同类句子的分析中。

Stereotypes associated with obesity include laziness, lack of will power, and lower prospects for success.

第4段，第3句

主语带后置定语、宾语为并列名词短语的结构在学术写作和考试阅读中较为常见，句式简洁但具有一定代表性，掌握后可迁移到类似句型。

Teachers, employers, and health professionals have been shown to harbor biases against the obese.

第4段，第4句

"主语 + be shown to do" 被动结构在学术写作和考试阅读中高频出现，用于陈述研究发现或客观事实；并列主语 + 完成时被动 + 不定式补足语的组合是四六级和考研真题的典型句式，掌握后可大量迁移到同类句子

Even very young children tend to look down on the overweight, and teasing about body build has long been a problem in schools.

第4段，第5句

并列复合句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。动名词作主语、现在完成时表持续状态、短语动词作谓语都是典型考点。句子结构简洁规整，没有特殊倒装或省略，属于标准书面语句式，学习者掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似句子的理解中。

Negative attitudes toward obesity, grounded in health concerns, have stimulated a number of anti-obesity policies.

第5段，第1句

简单句带有过去分词短语作非限定性后置定语，以及现在完成时谓语，这两种结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现。句式属于学术性文本的典型表达方式（主语带复杂修饰、谓语表达因果或影响关系），掌握后可以迁移到大量类似句子的理解中。

My own hospital system has banned sugary drinks from its facilities.

第5段，第2句

简单句结构在真题中常见,现在完成时是高频时态,介词短语作状语也是典型搭配,整体句式具有一定代表性和迁移价值

Michelle Obama has launched a high-visibility campaign against childhood obesity, even claiming that it represents our greatest national security threat.

第5段，第4句

主句加分词伴随状语、宾语从句的组合在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现, claiming that 结构尤其典型; 掌握本句后可迁移到大量类似新闻或议论文句式。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 41 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。

obesity B2

n. 肥胖 (症)

本篇7次 · 真题 11 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇2次 · 真题 150 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本篇2次 · 真题 60 句

define B1

v. 给.....下定义

本篇2次 · 真题 46 句

professional B1

adj. 专业的

本篇2次 · 真题 46 句

mass B1

n. 大量

本篇2次 · 真题 25 句

employer B1

n. 雇主

本篇2次 · 真题 24 句

system A2

n. 系统

本篇1次 · 真题 107 句

power A2

n. 权力

本篇1次·真题 90 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次·真题 89 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本篇1次·真题 71 句

policy B1

n. 政策

本篇1次·真题 69 句

risk A2

n. 风险

本篇1次·真题 62 句

claim B1

v. 声称

本篇1次·真题 49 句

loss B1

n. 丧失

本篇1次·真题 43 句

actually A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本篇1次·真题 42 句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本篇1次·真题 41 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

security B1

n. 安全

本篇1次·真题 38 句

negative B1

adj. 否定的

本篇1次·真题 32 句

threat B1

n. 威胁

本篇1次·真题 31 句

associate B2

v. 联系

本篇1次·真题 26 句

ban B2

v. 禁止

本篇1次·真题 25 句

prospect B2

n. 可能性

本篇1次·真题 25 句

represent B1

v. 代表

本篇1次·真题 25 句

conclude B2

v. 断定;推断出

本篇1次·真题 24 句

campaign B2

n. 运动

本篇1次·真题 20 句

institute B2

n. 学院

本篇1次·真题 15 句

bias B2

n. 偏见

本篇1次·真题 14 句

equal A2

adj. 相等的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

percentage B1

n. 百分比, 百分率

本篇1次·真题 12 句

frame B1

n. 框架

本篇1次·真题 11 句

label B1

n. 标签

本篇1次·真题 11 句

player A2

n. 运动员

本篇1次·真题 11 句

indicator B2

n. 指示物;指示信号

本篇1次·真题 10 句

launch B1

v. 推出

本篇1次·真题 10 句

tendency B2

n. 倾向

本篇1次·真题 10 句

extremely B1

adv. 极其

本篇1次·真题 9 句

facility B2

n. 设施

本篇1次·真题 9 句

initiative B2

n. 主动性

本篇1次·真题 9 句

somewhat

B2

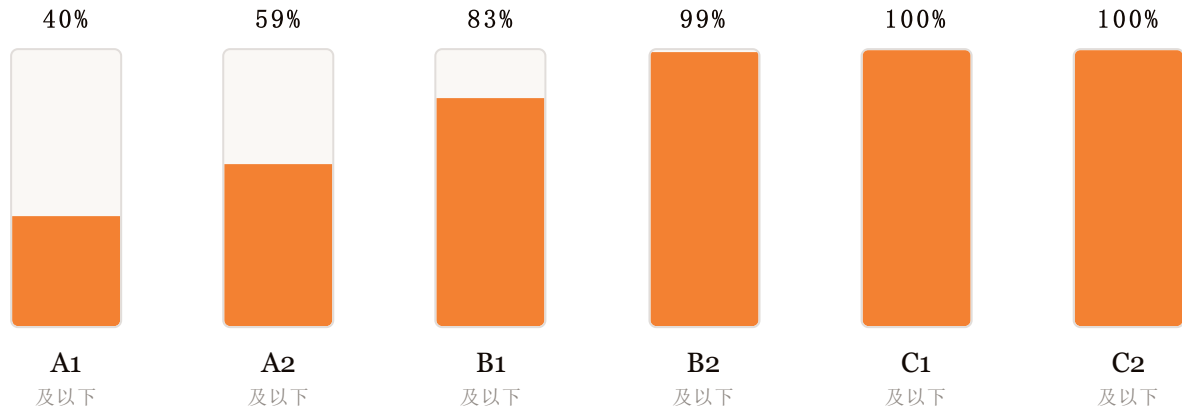
adv. 有点

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 147 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 **147** 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 2 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 147 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

147

B2 以上难词

1%

B1 及以下覆盖

83%

考研英语二 2014年 · 全卷构成

Section I 完形填空（四选一）

[本题](#)

Section II Part A (1) 阅读理解（四选一）

[题目解析 →](#)

Section II Part A (2) 阅读理解（四选一）

[题目解析 →](#)

Section II Part A (3) 阅读理解（四选一）

[题目解析 →](#)

Section II Part A (4) 阅读理解（四选一）

[题目解析 →](#)

Section II Part B 多项对应（信息匹配）

[题目解析 →](#)

Section III 英译汉（段落翻译）

[题目解析 →](#)

Section IV Part A 写作

[题目解析 →](#)

Section IV Part B 写作

[题目解析 →](#)

2014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2014年 考研英语二阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 4 段原文（段首标 P1-P4 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

英语二真题(2014)

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 What would you do with \$590m? This is now a question for Gloria MacKenzie, an 84-year-old widow who recently emerged from her small, tin-roofed house in Florida to collect the biggest undivided lottery jackpot in history. If she hopes her new-found fortune will yield lasting feelings of fulfillment, she could do worse than read *Happy Money* by Elizabeth Dunn and Michael Norton.

如果你有5.9亿美元，你会做什么？这个问题现在摆在了Gloria MacKenzie面前。这位84岁的寡妇最近从她位于佛罗里达州的小铁皮屋顶房子里走出来，领取了史上最大的单人彩票头奖。如果她希望新获得的财富能带来持久的满足感，她不妨读读Elizabeth Dunn和Michael Norton合著的《快乐理财》。

P2 These two academics use an array of behavioral research to show that the most rewarding ways to spend money can be counterintuitive. Fantasies of great wealth often involve visions of fancy cars and extravagant homes. Yet satisfaction with these material purchases wears off fairly quickly. What was once exciting and new becomes old-hat; regret creeps in. It is far better to spend money on experiences, say Ms Dunn and Mr Norton, like interesting trips, unique meals or even going to the cinema. These purchases often become more valuable with time – as stories or memories – particularly if they involve feeling more connected to others.

这两位学者运用大量行为研究表明，花钱最有回报的方式可能是反直觉的。对巨额财富的幻想往往涉及豪车和奢华住宅的画面。然而，这些物质购买带来的满足感会很快消退。曾经令人兴奋和新鲜的东西会变得司空见惯；悔意悄然而至。Dunn女士和Norton先生表示，把钱花在体验上要好得多，比如有趣的旅行、独特的美食，甚至去看电影。这些购买往往会随着时间的推移而变得更有价值——作为故事或回忆——尤其是当它们涉及与他人建立更紧密联系的感觉时。

P3 This slim volume is packed with tips to help wage slaves as well as lottery winners get the most "happiness bang for your buck." It seems most people would be better off if they could shorten

their commutes to work, spend more time with friends and family and less of it watching television (something the average American spends a whopping two months a year doing, and is hardly jollier for it). Buying gifts or giving to charity is often more pleasurable than purchasing things for oneself, and luxuries are most enjoyable when they are consumed sparingly. This is apparently the reason McDonald's restricts the availability of its popular McRib – a marketing trick that has turned the pork sandwich into an object of obsession.

这本薄薄的小册子充满了帮助工薪族和彩票中奖者从每一分钱中获得最多"幸福回报"的建议。似乎大多数人如果能缩短上班通勤时间，花更多时间与朋友和家人相处，少看电视（美国人平均每年花整整两个月时间看电视，却并未因此更快乐），生活会更好。为他人购买礼物或捐赠给慈善机构往往比为自己购物更令人愉悦，而奢侈品在节制消费时最令人享受。这显然就是McDonald's限制其广受欢迎的McRib供应的原因——这一营销手段将这款猪肉三明治变成了令人痴迷的对象。

P4 Readers of Happy Money are clearly a privileged lot, anxious about fulfilment, not hunger. Money may not quite buy happiness, but people in wealthier countries are generally happier than those in poor ones. Yet the link between feeling good and spending money on others can be seen among rich and poor people around the world, and scarcity enhances the pleasure of most things for most people. Not everyone will agree with the authors' policy ideas, which range from mandating more holiday time to reducing tax incentives for American homebuyers. But most people will come away from this book believing it was money well spent.

《快乐理财》的读者显然是特权阶层，他们焦虑的是自我实现，而非温饱。金钱或许不能完全买到幸福，但富裕国家的人们通常比贫穷国家的人们更快乐。然而，在世界各地的富人和穷人中都能看到感觉良好与为他人花钱之间的联系，而且稀缺性会增强大多数人对大多数事物的愉悦感。并非所有人都会认同作者的政策建议，这些建议从强制增加假期时间到减少美国购房者的税收优惠不等。但大多数人读完这本书后会认为这钱花得值。

题目与逐题解析

21. According to Dunn and Norton, which of the following is the most rewarding purchase?

- [A] A big house.
- [B] A special tour.
- [C] A stylish car.
- [D] A rich meal.

根据 Dunn 和 Norton 的观点,以下哪项是最有价值的购买?

A) 一座大房子。 B) 一次特别的旅行。 C) 一辆时尚的汽车。 D) 一顿丰盛的大餐。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 题干 which of the following is the most rewarding purchase 是一个具体观点的转述题，问的是作者列举的具体消费类型中哪一种最值，属于客观信息核对。

【拆句】 题干 According to Dunn and Norton, which of the following is the most rewarding purchase? 结构平铺直叙：状语 According to 限定信息来源，主句是 which 引导的特殊疑问句，无陷阱，按字面理解即可。

【定位】 It is far better to spend money on experiences, say Ms Dunn and Mr Norton, like interesting trips, unique meals or even going to the cinema.

Dunn 女士和 Norton 先生说，把钱花在体验上要好多，比如有趣的旅行、独特的一餐，甚至是去看电影。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

A big house 正是定位句对立面 extravagant homes 所代表的物质购买，定位句明确说这类购买 satisfaction with these material purchases wears off fairly quickly，所以不可能是 most rewarding。

B) ✓ 正确

interesting trips ↔ A special tour

四个选项中只有 A special tour 属于体验，其余三项 A big house、A stylish car、A rich meal 都属于物质购买，正与定位句反对的对象重合。

C) 与原文相反

A stylish car 与原文 fancy cars 几乎是直译，正是定位句明确排除的物质购买。

D) 偷换概念

A rich meal 的 rich（丰盛/油腻）与原文 unique meals 的 unique（独特）不同义；rich 偏物质堆砌，unique 偏体验独到——把 unique 偷换成 rich 后，meal 就从体验类滑回了物质消费。

22. The author's attitude toward Americans' watching TV is ____.

- [A] critical
- [B] supportive
- [C] sympathetic
- [D] ambiguous

作者对美国人看电视的态度是 ____。

A) 批判的 B) 支持的 C) 同情的 D) 模糊的

【答案】 A (态度题)

【判型】 题干 The author's attitude toward Americans' watching TV is ____ 明确出现 attitude 一词，要求判断作者对某对象的态度色彩。

【拆句】 题干 The author's attitude toward Americans' watching TV is ____ 是一个待补全的不完整陈述句，空位由选项补足；toward 后接的是态度针对的对象，无从句、无否定，理解无障碍。

【定位】 It seems most people would be better off if they could shorten their commutes to work, spend more time with friends and family and less of it watching television (something the average American spends a whopping two months a year doing, and is hardly jollier for it).

看来大多数人若能缩短通勤、多陪伴亲友、少看电视，会过得更好——美国人平均每年要花上整整两个月在电视上，而且并不因此更开心。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

a whopping two months a year ↔ **critical**

is hardly jollier for it ↔ **critical**

whopping (夸张时长) 与 hardly jollier (半否定快乐回报) 同向, 作者立场为负面评价, 与 critical 精准对应。

B) 与原文相反

supportive 表示赞同支持, 与定位句负面信号方向相反——作者全文都在建议'少看电视', 绝无支持之意。

C) 偷换概念

sympathetic 表示同情/体谅, 前提是对象处于不幸境地; 而原文里看电视是美国人的自选行为, 作者认为不该这么做, 不是觉得他们可怜。

D) 无中生有

ambiguous 意为含糊不清, 但定位句两处负面信号 whopping 与 hardly jollier 已让态度足够鲜明, 没有'看不出立场'的余地。

23. McRib is mentioned in Paragraph 3 to show that_____.

- [A] consumers are sometimes irrational
- [B] popularity usually comes after quality
- [C] marketing tricks are often effective
- [D] rarity generally increases pleasure

第三段提到 **McRib** 是为了说明_____。

- A) 消费者有时是不理性的
- B) 受欢迎程度通常在质量之后
- C) 营销手段往往是有效的
- D) 稀缺性通常会增加愉悦感

【答案】 D (例证目的题)

【判型】 题干 McRib is mentioned in Paragraph 3 to show that____ 中的 mentioned...to show 是例证目的题的标志结构, 问的不是例子本身, 而是例子为了证明什么观点。

【拆句】 题干 McRib is mentioned in Paragraph 3 to show that____ 主干 McRib is mentioned, to show 是目的状语, that 后接待补全的从句; 空位让选项以完整观点句形态补全, 理解上无障碍。

【定位】 luxuries are most enjoyable when they are consumed sparingly. This is apparently the reason McDonald's restricts the availability of its popular McRib – a marketing trick that has turned the pork sandwich into an object of obsession.

奢侈品越是少享受才越愉快。这显然就是麦当劳限量供应其畅销 McRib 的原因——这种营销手段把这款猪肉汉堡变成了被追捧的对象。

【选项】 A) 答非所问

consumers are sometimes irrational 谈消费者非理性，原文虽提到 McRib 变成 an object of obsession，但作者并非在评价消费者理性与否，而是讲稀缺策略的有效性。

B) 强加因果

popularity usually comes after quality 谈受欢迎程度跟在质量之后，但原文未讨论质量与受欢迎的先后；popular 是 McRib 的既有属性，不是被例证想说明的因果关系。

C) 以偏概全

marketing tricks are often effective 抽出 a marketing trick 推广为'营销手段普遍有效'，原文只是用 McRib 这一例说明限量供应这一种特定手段如何利用稀缺心理，并非泛谈营销手段普遍有效。

D) ✓ 正确

consumed sparingly ↔ **rarity**

are most enjoyable ↔ **increases pleasure**

rarity generally increases pleasure 是 luxuries are most enjoyable when they are consumed sparingly 的标准同义改写：稀缺 → 增加愉悦，与 McRib 例证的目的——对应。

24. According to the last paragraph, Happy Money_____.

[A] has left much room for readers' criticism

[B] may prove to be a worthwhile purchase

[C] has predicted a wider income gap in the US

[D] may give its readers a sense of achievement

根据最后一段,Happy Money_____。

- A) 给读者的批评留下了很大空间 B) 可能被证明是一次值得的购买 C) 预测了美国更大的收入差距
D) 可能给读者带来成就感

【答案】 **B** (细节题)

【判型】 题干 According to the last paragraph, Happy Money_____ 要求按尾段陈述补全对 Happy Money 的具体评价，属于客观信息核对。

【拆句】 题干 According to the last paragraph, Happy Money_____ 是不完整陈述句，状语 According to the last paragraph 限定信息源在尾段，主语 Happy Money 之后由选项补出谓语；无从句、无陷阱。

【定位】 But most people will come away from this book believing it was money well spent.
但是大多数人读完此书会觉得这钱花得值。

【选项】 A) 以偏概全

has left much room for readers' criticism 来自尾段让步句 Not everyone will agree with the authors' policy ideas, 但作者强调的是大部分人仍会满意; 把局部不同意 = much room for criticism 等于把让步内容当成主调, 方向偏离。

B) ✓ 正确

money well spent ↔ a worthwhile purchase

most people will come away from this book believing ↔ may prove to be

may prove to be a worthwhile purchase 把定位句的核心意思'这本书读完会让人觉得钱花得值'完整改写, 无信息增减。

C) 无中生有

has predicted a wider income gap in the US 谈贫富差距预测, 但尾段只提到 reducing tax incentives for American homebuyers 这一政策内容, 并没有任何关于'扩大贫富差距'的预测。

D) 偷换概念

may give its readers a sense of achievement 说'让读者有成就感', 但原文 believing it was money well spent 谈的是'觉得钱花得值', 是对'购买行为'的满意评价, 不是读者的'个人成就感'。

25. This text mainly discusses how to_____.

- [A] balance feeling good and spending money
- [B] spend large sums of money won in lotteries
- [C] obtain lasting satisfaction from money spent
- [D] become more reasonable in spending on luxuries

本文主要讨论如何_____。

- A) 平衡感觉良好与花钱 B) 花掉中彩票赢得的大笔钱 C) 从花掉的钱中获得持久的满足感
- D) 在奢侈品消费上变得更加理性

【答案】 C (主旨题)

【判型】 题干 This text mainly discusses how to_____ 含 mainly discusses, 明确指向全文主旨, 无具体定位词。

【拆句】 题干 This text mainly discusses how to_____ 是不完整陈述句, 主干 text discusses how to do something, how to 后由选项补足动词短语; 理解无障碍。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

balance feeling good and spending money 把'感觉好'与'花钱'设为需要平衡的两极，但原文谈的是怎么花钱让感觉更好——这两者并不对立，文章没有讨论它们之间的平衡。

B) 以偏概全

spend large sums of money won in lotteries 只对应 Gloria MacKenzie 中彩票这个引子，是首段的导入故事，绝非全文主旨；正文 P2-P4 谈的是所有人怎么花钱，不局限于彩票得主。

C) ✓ 正确

lasting feelings of fulfillment ↔ obtain lasting satisfaction

the most rewarding ways to spend money ↔ from money spent

obtain lasting satisfaction from money spent 同时指向'体验回报' (P2)、'稀缺让奢侈更愉快' (P3)、'读这本书钱花得值' (P4) 以及首段提出的 lasting feelings of fulfillment，覆盖全文而非某段。

D) 以偏概全

become more reasonable in spending on luxuries 只对应 luxuries are most enjoyable when they are consumed sparingly 一句的奢侈品消费建议，但全文还谈了体验、亲友、慈善等多方面，把奢侈品当主线即把局部当主旨。

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。

This slim volume is packed with tips to help wage slaves as well as lottery winners get the most "happiness bang for your buck."

第3段，第1句

"主语 + be + 过去分词 + with 短语" 的被动结构以及不定式作后置定语修饰名词，是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式。"help sb do sth" 搭配也是常考语法点。本句结构具有较强的代表性和迁移价值。

It seems most people would be better off if they could shorten their commutes to work, spend more time with friends and family and less of it watching television (something the average American spends a whopping two months a year doing, and is hardly jollier for it).

第3段，第2句

本句成分丰富且有多个训练点：形式主语 it 与真正主语的对应、系表结构、表语从句、条件状语从句、并列谓语（三个动词共用一个情态动词）、方式状语、宾语补足语、限制性定语从句（省略关系代词）。涵盖了多种易错点和常考结构，训练价值很高。

This is apparently the reason McDonald's restricts the availability of its popular McRib – a marketing trick that has turned the pork sandwich into an object of obsession.

第3段，第4句

句中涵盖主系表结构、省略关系词的定语从句、关系代词引导的定语从句、同位语、宾语补足语等多种成分，且定语从句的修饰对象不同，适合练习成分划分和修饰关系辨析，训练价值较高。

Readers of Happy Money are clearly a privileged lot, anxious about fulfilment, not hunger.

第4段，第1句

主系表结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，尤其是用于描述抽象概念或群体特征的句子。本句的"主语 + 系动词 + 表语 + 形容词短语补充"模式具有一定代表性，但不如复合句或倒装句那样属于高频考点句式，典型性中等。

Money may not quite buy happiness, but people in wealthier countries are generally happier than those in poor ones.

第4段，第2句

but连接的转折并列句,加上比较结构,是四六级和考研阅读中非常典型的句式。这种"先让步或提出一个观点,再but转折引出实际情况"的逻辑结构,以及比较从句的谓语省略,都是考试中反复出现的模式,掌握后可大量复用。

Not everyone will agree with the authors' policy ideas, which range from mandating more holiday time to reducing tax incentives for American homebuyers.

第4段，第4句

"主句 + 非限制性定语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，用于在陈述主要观点后补充细节。"range from...to..." 固定搭配也常见于学术类文本。否定主语 "Not everyone" 体现了部分否定的表达方式，这在考试阅读中经常出现。整体结构具有较高的代表性和迁移价值。

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。

purchase B1

v. 购买

本篇5次 · 真题 26 句

reader A2

n. 读者

本篇3次 · 真题 37 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

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇2次 · 真题 70 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本篇2次 · 真题 61 句

happiness A2

n. 幸福

本篇2次 · 真题 38 句

generally B1

adv. 通常, 一般地

本篇2次·真题 35 句

marketing B1

n. 营销

本篇2次·真题 34 句

spending A2

n. 开支

本篇2次·真题 24 句

lasting B2

adj. 持久的

本篇2次·真题 10 句

trick B1

n. 诡计

本篇2次·真题 10 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次·真题 150 句

following B1

adj. 接下来的

本篇1次·真题 91 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

policy B1

n. 政策

本篇1次·真题 69 句

average A2

adj. 平均的

本篇1次·真题 55 句

tax A2

n. 税

本篇1次·真题 54 句

gap B1

n. 间隙

本篇1次·真题 45 句

quality A2

n. 质量

本篇1次·真题 45 句

material B1

n. 材料

本篇1次·真题 41 句

recently A2

adv. 最近

本篇1次·真题 37 句

quickly A2

adv. 快速地

本篇1次·真题 33 句

particularly B2

adv. 尤其, 特别 (强调某事物)

本篇1次·真题 32 句

income B1

n. 收入

本篇1次·真题 31 句

range B1

n. 范围

本篇1次·真题 31 句

balance B1

n. 平衡

本篇1次·真题 30 句

link A2

n. 联系

本篇1次·真题 29 句

academic B2

adj. 学术的

本篇1次·真题 28 句

criticism B2

n. 批评

本篇1次·真题 27 句

critical B2

adj. 批评的

本篇1次·真题 26 句

mainly B1

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 26 句

emerge B2

v. 出现;浮现

本篇1次·真题 25 句

tip A2

n. 小费

本篇1次·真题 25 句

enhance B2

v. 提高

本篇1次·真题 24 句

unique B2

adj. 独特的

本篇1次·真题 24 句

achievement B1

n. 成就

本篇1次·真题 21 句

obtain B2

v. 获得

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

valuable

B1

adj. 贵重的

本篇1次·真题20句

clearly

A2

adv. 清楚地, 明白地

本篇1次·真题16句

consume

B2

v. 消耗, 耗费 (燃料、能源、时间等)

本篇1次·真题16句

incentive

B2

n. 激励

本篇1次·真题16句

popularity

B2

n. 受欢迎

本篇1次·真题16句

wage

B1

n. 工资

本篇1次·真题16句

slave

B2

n. 奴隶

本篇1次·真题15句

fairly

B1

adv. 相当

本篇1次·真题12句

vision

B2

n. 视力

本篇1次·真题12句

apparently

B2

adv. 显然, 看来 (根据外表或所见所闻判断)

本篇1次·真题11句

behavioral

B2

adj. 行为的

本篇1次·真题11句

reasonable

B1

adj. 合理的

本篇1次·真题11句

supportive

B2

adj. 给予支持的

本篇1次·真题10句

yield

B2

v. 产生

本篇1次·真题10句

anxious

B1

adj. 焦虑的

本篇1次·真题9句

restrict

B2

v. 限制

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

availability

B2

n. 可获得性

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

mandate

C1

n. 授权

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

volume

B1

n. 音量

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

wealthy

B2

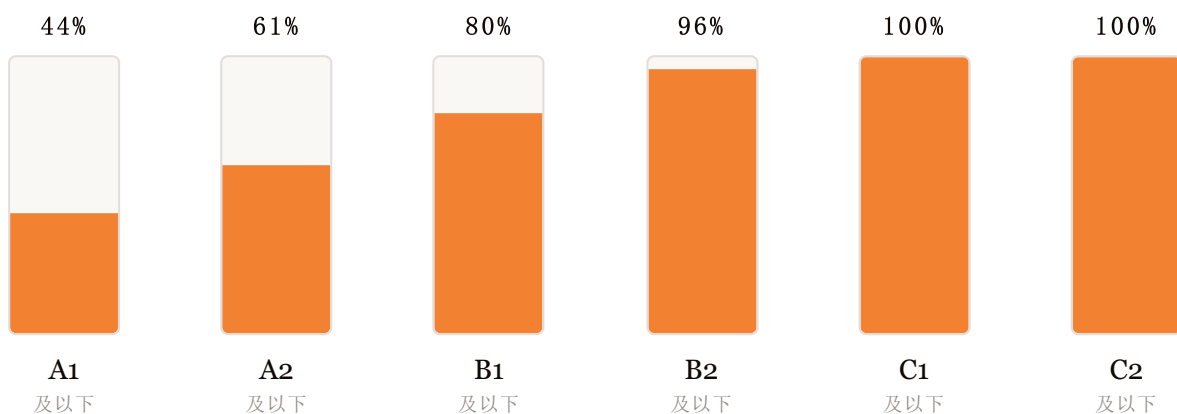
adj. 富有的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 225 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **225** 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 10 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 225 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

225

B2 以上难词

4%

B1 及以下覆盖

80%

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

2014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2014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(2014)

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 An article in Scientific American has pointed out that empirical research says that, actually, you think you're more beautiful than you are. We have a deep-seated need to feel good about ourselves and we naturally employ a number of self-enhancing strategies to achieve this. Social psychologists have amassed oceans of research into what they call the "above average effect", or "illusory superiority", and shown that, for example, 70% of us rate ourselves as above average in leadership, 93% in driving and 85% at getting on well with others – all obviously statistical impossibilities.

《科学美国人》上的一篇文章指出,实证研究表明,实际上,你认为自己比实际更美。我们有一种根深蒂固的需要去对自己感觉良好,并且我们自然而然地采用许多自我提升策略来实现这一点。社会心理学家已经积累了大量关于他们所称的"高于平均效应"或"虚幻优越感"的研究,并表明,例如,70%的人认为自己在领导力方面高于平均水平,93%的人认为自己在驾驶方面高于平均水平,85%的人认为自己在与他人相处方面高于平均水平——所有这些显然在统计学上都是不可能的。

P2 We rose-tint our memories and put ourselves into self-affirming situations. We become defensive when criticised, and apply negative stereotypes to others to boost our own esteem. We stalk around thinking we're hot stuff.

我们给记忆涂上玫瑰色,并把自己置于自我肯定的情境中。当受到批评时,我们会变得防御性很强,并对他人应用负面刻板印象来提升自己的自尊。我们四处走动,认为自己很了不起。

P3 Psychologist and behavioural scientist Nicholas Epley oversaw a key study into self-enhancement and attractiveness. Rather than have people simply rate their beauty compared with others, he asked them to identify an original photograph of themselves from a lineup including versions that had been altered to appear more and less attractive. Visual recognition, reads the study, is "an automatic psychological process, occurring rapidly and intuitively with little or no apparent conscious deliberation". If the subjects

quickly chose a falsely flattering image – which most did – they genuinely believed it was really how they looked.

心理学家和行为科学家Nicholas Epley监督了一项关于自我提升和吸引力的重要研究。他没有让人们简单地与他人比较评价自己的美貌,而是要求他们从一组照片中识别出自己的原始照片,这组照片包括经过修改显得更有吸引力和更没有吸引力的版本。该研究指出,视觉识别是"一个自动的心理过程,快速而直觉地发生,几乎没有明显的有意识思考"。如果受试者快速选择了一张虚假美化的图像——大多数人确实如此——他们真诚地相信那就是他们真实的样子。

P4 Epley found no significant gender difference in responses. Nor was there any evidence that those who self-enhanced the most (that is, the participants who thought the most positively doctored pictures were real) were doing so to make up for profound insecurities. In fact, those who thought that the images higher up the attractiveness scale were real directly corresponded with those who showed other markers for having higher self-esteem. "I don't think the findings that we have are any evidence of personal delusion," says Epley. "It's a reflection simply of people generally thinking well of themselves." If you are depressed, you won't be self-enhancing.

Epley发现反应中没有显著的性别差异。也没有任何证据表明那些自我提升最多的人(即认为经过最多正面修饰的照片是真实的参与者)这样做是为了弥补深层的不安全感。事实上,那些认为吸引力等级较高的图像是真实的人,与那些在其他指标上显示出更高自尊的人直接对应。Epley说:"我不认为我们的发现是个人妄想的任何证据。这只是反映了人们通常对自己评价很高。"如果你抑郁,你就不会自我提升。

P5 Knowing the results of Epley's study, it makes sense that many people hate photographs of themselves viscerally – on one level, they don't even recognise the person in the picture as themselves. Facebook, therefore, is a self-enhancer's paradise, where people can share only the most flattering photos, the cream of their wit, style, beauty, intellect and lifestyles. It's not that people's profiles are dishonest, says Catalina Toma of Wisconsin-Madison University, "but they portray an idealised version of themselves."

了解Epley研究的结果后,许多人发自内心地讨厌自己的照片就说得通了——在某种程度上,他们甚至不认为照片中的人是自己。因此,Facebook是一个自我提升者的天堂,人们可以只分享最讨人喜欢的照片,展示他们机智、风格、美貌、智力和生活方式的精华。Wisconsin-Madison大学的Catalina Toma说,这并不是说人们的个人资料是不诚实的,"而是它们描绘了一个理想化的自己版本"。

题目与逐题解析

26. According to the first paragraph, social psychologists have found that_____.

- [A] our self-ratings are unrealistically high
- [B] illusory superiority is a baseless effect
- [C] our need for leadership is unnatural
- [D] self-enhancing strategies are ineffective

根据第一段,社会心理学家发现_____。

- A) 我们的自我评价不切实际地过高
- B) 虚幻优越感是一种毫无根据的效应
- C) 我们对领导力的需求是不自然的
- D) 自我提升策略是无效的

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 According to the first paragraph, social psychologists have found that——明确给出原文位置并问具体内容，无 infer/imply/suggest 等推断信号。

【拆句】 题干主干 social psychologists have found that ____——主谓宾结构，宾语是 that 引导的从句空位，无倒装无否定，结构平铺直叙、无陷阱。

【定位】 Social psychologists have amassed oceans of research into what they call the "above average effect", or "illusory superiority", and shown that, for example, 70% of us rate ourselves as above average in leadership, 93% in driving and 85% at getting on well with others – all obviously statistical impossibilities.

社会心理学家积累了大量关于他们所称的「高于平均效应」或「虚幻优越感」的研究，结果显示，比如 70% 的人认为自己在领导力上高于平均，93% 在开车上、85% 在与人相处上——这些显然在统计学上都是不可能的。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

70% of us rate ourselves as above average in leadership, 93% in driving and 85% at getting on well with others – all obviously statistical impossibilities

↔ our self-ratings are unrealistically high

预判「自评不切实际地高」与 our self-ratings are unrealistically high 在语义上——对应，直接锁定 A。

B) 与原文相反

illusory superiority is a baseless effect——原文是说研究人员把这个现象命名为 illusory superiority 并用数据证实，而非说它「没有根据」。

C) 偷换概念

our need for leadership is unnatural——原文只是把 leadership 当作自评高的一个例子，从未讨论这种「需求」是否自然，是无中生有式偷换。

D) 与原文相反

self-enhancing strategies are ineffective——原文说 we naturally employ a number of self-enhancing strategies to achieve this，说明这些策略确实能让我们感觉良好，而非 ineffective。

27. Visual recognition is believed to be people's ____.

- [A] rapid matching
- [B] conscious choice
- [C] intuitive response
- [D] automatic self-defence

视觉识别被认为是人们的 ____。

A) 快速匹配 B) 有意识的选择 C) 直觉反应 D) 自动自我防御

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 Visual recognition is believed to be people's ____——填空补全 is，本质是问原文对 Visual recognition 的定义，是客观信息抓取。

【拆句】 题干 Visual recognition is believed to be people's ____——被动态 is believed to be, 相当于 people believe Visual recognition to be ____, 结构简单。

【定位】 Visual recognition, reads the study, is "an automatic psychological process, occurring rapidly and intuitively with little or no apparent conscious deliberation".

研究里写道, 视觉识别是「一个自动的心理过程, 迅速且凭直觉发生, 几乎没有或完全没有明显的有意识的思考」。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

rapid matching——原文只说 rapidly, 未说视觉识别是 matching (匹配过程); matching 是从题干给的实验设计 (让被试从一组照片里挑出真我) 反推出的过程, 不是原文对 visual recognition 本身的定性。

B) 与原文相反

conscious choice——原文明确说视觉识别 with little or no apparent conscious deliberation, 几乎没有有意识的思考, 恰好与 conscious choice 相反。

C) ✓ 正确

occurring rapidly and intuitively with little or no apparent conscious deliberation ↔

intuitive response

预判强调的 automatic+intuitively 中, 选项里能精确对应的核心词是 intuitive, 故锁定 C。

D) 偷换概念

automatic self-defence——automatic 取自原文, 但 self-defence 在第 2 段被用于「面对批评时的自我防御」, 与第 3 段定义 visual recognition 无关, 属于跨段拼接。

28. Epley found that people with higher self-esteem tended to ____.

- [A] underestimate their insecurities
- [B] believe in their attractiveness
- [C] cover up their depressions
- [D] oversimplify their illusions

Epley 发现自尊心较高的人倾向于 ____。

A) 低估他们的不安全感 B) 相信自己的吸引力 C) 掩盖他们的抑郁 D) 过度简化他们的幻觉

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 Epley found that people with higher self-esteem tended to ____——直接问 Epley 的发现结论, 属于客观信息抽取。

【拆句】 题干 Epley found that people with higher self-esteem tended to ____——主句 Epley found, 宾语从句里 people 是主语、tended to 接动词不定式空位, 结构清晰无干扰。

【定位】 In fact, those who thought that the images higher up the attractiveness scale were real directly corresponded with those who showed other markers for having higher self-esteem.

事实上，那些认为越是更具吸引力的照片就是真实自己的人，恰恰就是其他指标显示自尊水平更高的人。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

underestimate their insecurities——原文是说研究没有证据表明自我增强者were doing so to make up for profound insecurities，即不是为了弥补深层不安全感，并未说他们「低估」自己的不安全感。

B) ✓ 正确

those who thought that the images higher up the attractiveness scale were real directly corresponded with those who showed other markers for having higher self-esteem

↔ believe in their attractiveness

预判中「认为自己有吸引力」与believe in their attractiveness在语义上——对应，直接选 B。

C) 无中生有

cover up their depressions——原文最后一句If you are depressed, you won't be self-enhancing意为「如果你抑郁，你就不会自我增强」，并未说高自尊的人在掩盖抑郁。

D) 无中生有

oversimplify their illusions——原文从未说高自尊者「简化」自己的幻觉；Epley 反而否认这是 personal delusionI don't think the findings that we have are any evidence of personal delusion。

29. The word "viscerally" (Line 2, Para. 5) is closest in meaning to ____.

- [A] instinctively
- [B] occasionally
- [C] particularly
- [D] aggressively

单词"viscerally"(第5段第2行)的意思最接近_____。

A) 本能地 B) 偶尔 C) 特别地 D) 好斗地

【答案】 A (词义句意题)

【判型】 The word "viscerally" (Line 2, Para. 5) is closest in meaning to ____——典型词义题指令语。

【拆句】 题干 The word "viscerally" (Line 2, Para. 5) is closest in meaning to ____——主干 The word is closest, 介词短语 in meaning to ____ 作表语补语，结构无难度。

【定位】 Knowing the results of Epley's study, it makes sense that many people hate photographs of themselves viscerally – on one level, they don't even recognise the person in the picture as themselves.

知道了 Epley 研究的结果之后，许多人发自本能地厌恶自己的照片就说得通了——在某种层面上，他们甚至都不把照片里的人认作自己。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

hate photographs of themselves viscerally – on one level, they don't even recognise the person in the picture as themselves

↔ **instinctively**

本句强调「连自己都认不出」「自动且不假思索的厌恶」，instinctively 既是 viscerally 的近义副词，又与全文 automatic、intuitively 主题呼应。

B) 偷换概念

occasionally 意为「偶尔」，与原文「连自己都不认得」的强烈程度完全不匹配；原文也未提任何频率。

C) 偷换概念

particularly 意为「尤其、特别地」，强调强度但偏向「在某方面尤其如此」；本句要表达的是「本能反应」而非「特别厌恶」。

D) 过度推断

aggressively 意为「咄咄逼人地、激进地」，含主动攻击意味；hate ... viscerally 强调的是不假思索的本能厌恶，不是对外的攻击行为。

30. It can be inferred that Facebook is a self-enhancer's paradise because people can ____.

- [A] present their dishonest profiles
- [B] define their traditional lifestyles
- [C] share their intellectual pursuits
- [D] withhold their unflattering sides

可以推断 Facebook 是自我提升者的天堂，因为人们可以 ____。

- A) 展示他们不诚实的个人资料
- B) 定义他们的传统生活方式
- C) 分享他们的智识追求
- D) 隐瞒他们不光彩的一面

【答案】 D (推断题)

【判型】 It can be inferred that Facebook is a self-enhancer's paradise because people can ____——含 inferred 信号词，要求从原文一步外推。

【拆句】 题干主干 Facebook is a self-enhancer's paradise, because 引导原因状语从句，people can ____ 是因状从句的空位；考的是 Facebook 成为天堂的原因。

【定位】 Facebook, therefore, is a self-enhancer's paradise, where people can share only the most flattering photos, the cream of their wit, style, beauty, intellect and lifestyles.

因此, Facebook 是自我增强者的天堂, 在那里人们只分享最讨人喜欢的照片, 以及他们的机智、风格、美貌、智力和生活方式中最精彩的部分。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

present their dishonest profiles——原文明确说It's not that people's profiles are dishonest, 即并非虚假资料; 本选项与原文极性相反。

B) 无中生有

define their traditional lifestyles——原文提到lifestyles但从未说「传统的」生活方式; 恰恰相反, 原文强调的是 idealised (理想化的) 。

C) 以偏概全

share their intellectual pursuits——intellect 只是原文五个并列项wit, style, beauty, intellect and lifestyles中的一个, 且原文是「分享智力中最精彩的部分」, 不能用「智力追求」概括整段「只分享最讨喜面」的核心。

D) ✓ 正确

share only the most flattering photos, the cream of their wit, style, beauty, intellect and lifestyles

↔ withhold their unflattering sides

they portray an idealised version of themselves ↔ withhold their unflattering sides

由「只发最讨喜的」推「藏起不讨喜的」是一步、且唯一的合理推断; 锁定 D。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

7 句真题句逐层精讲

下列真题句各有独立的句子解析页——中文翻译、结构树逐层拆解、成分与时态、考点讲解与真题高频词。点击句子进入完整解析。

An article in Scientific American has pointed out that empirical research says that, actually, you think you're more beautiful than you are.

第1段, 第1句

本句涵盖主谓宾、主系表、宾语从句、比较状语从句等多种成分, 且宾语从句三层嵌套提供了丰富的成分划分练习机会。最内层从句中的比较结构 (more beautiful than you are) 是常见易错点, 适合训练学生识别修饰关系和省略现象。

Social psychologists have amassed oceans of research into what they call the "above average effect", or "illusory superiority", and shown that, for example, 70% of us rate ourselves as above average in leadership, 93% in driving and 85% at getting on well with others – all obviously statistical impossibilities.

第1段，第3句

主句包含并列谓语分别带宾语从句的结构、"call/rate somebody something"的复合宾语结构、承前省略并列以及破折号补充说明,都是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的典型句式,学习后可大量迁移至其他学术文本。

We become defensive when criticised, and apply negative stereotypes to others to boost our own esteem.

第2段，第2句

本句展示了并列谓语结构、时间状语从句以及目的状语（不定式），这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。省略式状语从句也是常见考点。整体结构具有较强的代表性，掌握后可以迁移到大量类似句子的理解和分析中。

Nor was there any evidence that those who self-enhanced the most (that is, the participants who thought the most positively doctored pictures were real) were doing so to make up for profound insecurities.

第4段，第2句

覆盖成分丰富：倒装主句（系动词、主语、状语）、同位语从句、定语从句（关系代词作主语）、宾语从句、插入语、目的状语、定语（过去分词短语）；同时包含易错点如倒装识别、同位语与定语从句区分、关系代词充当成分判定，是优质的成分划分练习句。

"I don't think the findings that we have are any evidence of personal delusion," says Epley.

第4段，第4句

本句结构高度典型：引述句 + 主句 + 宾语从句 + 定语从句的组合是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。引述句的倒装、think 后省略 that 的宾语从句、定语从句修饰宾语从句主语，这些都是高频考点。掌握后可广泛应用于理解类似结构的句子。

Knowing the results of Epley's study, it makes sense that many people hate photographs of themselves viscerally – on one level, they don't even recognise the person in the picture as themselves.

第5段，第1句

本句包含多个四六级和考研高频结构:it作形式主语+that从句、分词短语作状语、recognise...as...宾补结构、破折号引出补充说明。这些都是真题中反复出现的句式,掌握后可大量迁移到其他长难句分析中。

Facebook, therefore, is a self-enhancer's paradise, where people can share only the most flattering photos, the cream of their wit, style, beauty, intellect and lifestyles.

第5段，第2句

主系表结构加非限制性定语从句的组合在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，特别是用于定义或描述某事物性质后紧接补充说明。这种“判断加解释”的句式是说明文和议论文的典型结构，学习后可迁移到大量类似句型。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 56 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。

psychologist

B2

n. 心理学家

本篇3次 · 真题 19 句

effect

A2

n. 影响

本篇2次 · 真题 80 句

rate

A2

n. 速度

本篇2次 · 真题 72 句

average

A2

adj. 平均的

本篇2次 · 真题 55 句

evidence

B1

n. 证据

本篇2次 · 真题 48 句

image

A2

n. 形象，印象

本篇2次 · 真题 45 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇2次 · 真题 43 句

response B1

n. 回答

本篇2次 · 真题 37 句

strategy B2

n. 策略

本篇2次 · 真题 28 句

beauty A2

n. 美

本篇2次 · 真题 24 句

lifestyle B1

n. 生活方式

本篇2次 · 真题 23 句

version B1

n. 版本

本篇2次 · 真题 18 句

conscious B2

adj. 意识到的

本篇2次 · 真题 14 句

automatic B1

adj. 自动的

本篇2次 · 真题 10 句

recognition B2

n. 认可

本篇2次 · 真题 10 句

visual B2

adj. 视觉的

本篇2次 · 真题 9 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次 · 真题 172 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次 · 真题 150 句

scientific B1

adj. 科学的

本篇1次 · 真题 83 句

process B1

n. 过程

本篇1次 · 真题 80 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本篇1次 · 真题 71 句

intellectual C1

adj. 智力的

本篇1次 · 真题 47 句

significant B2

adj. 重要的

本篇1次·真题 47 句

define B1

v. 给.....下定义

本篇1次·真题 46 句

actually A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本篇1次·真题 42 句

identify B1

v. 识别

本篇1次·真题 37 句

generally B1

adv. 通常, 一般地

本篇1次·真题 35 句

apply A2

v. 申请

本篇1次·真题 33 句

quickly A2

adv. 快速地

本篇1次·真题 33 句

negative B1

adj. 否定的

本篇1次·真题 32 句

particularly B2

adv. 尤其, 特别 (强调某事物)

本篇1次·真题 32 句

finding B2

n. 调查结果

本篇1次·真题 30 句

boost B2

v. 提高

本篇1次·真题 28 句

traditional B1

adj. 传统的

本篇1次·真题 28 句

directly B1

adv. 直接地

本篇1次·真题 23 句

gender B1

n. 性别 (社会文化意义上的)

本篇1次·真题 23 句

style A2

n. 方式

本篇1次·真题 23 句

participant B2

n. 参与者

本篇1次·真题 20 句

scale B1

n. 规模

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

original B1

adj. 最初的, 原始的

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

occur B1

v. 发生, 出现

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

employ B1

v. 雇用

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

rapidly B1

adv. 迅速地

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

pursuit B2

n. 追求

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

therefore B1

adv. 因此, 所以

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

intellect C1

n. 智力

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

psychological B2

adj. 心理的

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

underestimate B2

v. 低估

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

attractive B1

adj. 有吸引力的

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

depression B2

n. 抑郁症

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

obviously B1

adv. 显然, 明显地

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

driving A2

n. 驾驶

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

positively B2

adv. 积极地

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

statistical B2

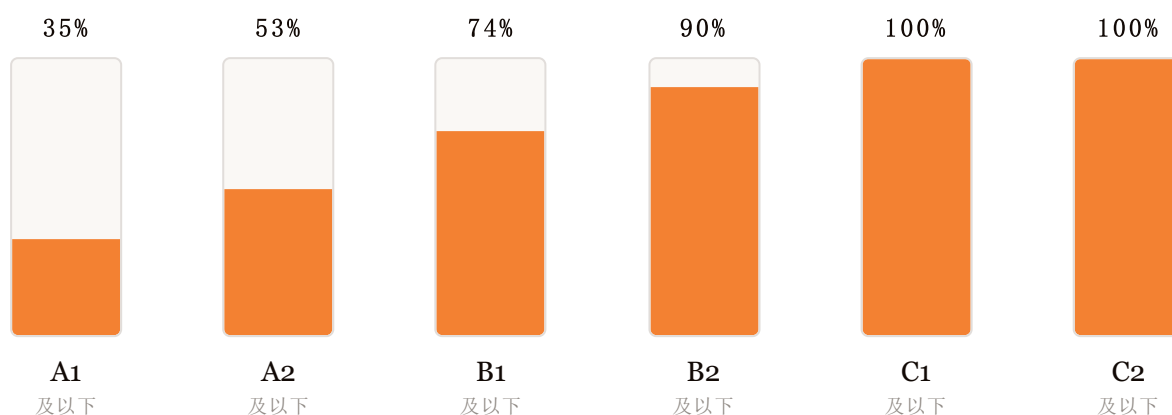
adj. 统计的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 206 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **206** 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 20 个 · 约 10%。



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 206 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

206

B2 以上难词

10%

B1 及以下覆盖

74%

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）	本题
Section II Part A (3)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (4)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
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2014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2014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(2014)

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 The concept of man versus machine is at least as old as the industrial revolution, but this phenomenon tends to be most acutely felt during economic downturns and fragile recoveries. And yet, it would be a mistake to think we are right now simply experiencing the painful side of a boom and bust cycle. Certain jobs have gone away for good, outmoded by machines. Since technology has such an insatiable appetite for eating up human jobs, this phenomenon will continue to restructure our economy in ways we cannot immediately foresee.

人与机器对抗的概念至少与工业革命一样古老，但这种现象往往在经济衰退和脆弱复苏期间感受最为强烈。然而，如果认为我们现在只是在经历繁荣与萧条周期的痛苦一面，那就错了。某些工作已经永远消失了，被机器淘汰了。由于技术对吞噬人类工作有着永不满足的欲望，这种现象将继续以我们无法立即预见的方式重塑我们的经济。

P2 When there is rapid improvement in the price and performance of technology, jobs that were once thought to be immune from automation suddenly become threatened. This argument has attracted a lot of attention, via the success of the book *Race Against the Machine*, by Erik Brynjolfsson and Andrew McAfee, who both hail from MIT's Center for Digital Business.

当技术的价格和性能快速提升时，那些曾经被认为不会被自动化取代的工作突然变得岌岌可危。这一论点吸引了大量关注，源于Erik Brynjolfsson和Andrew McAfee合著的《与机器赛跑》一书的成功，两位作者均来自MIT数字商业中心。

P3 This is a powerful argument, and a scary one. And yet, John Hagel, author of The Power of Pull and other books, says Brynjolfsson and McAfee miss the reason why these jobs are so vulnerable to technology in the first place.

这是一个有力且令人恐惧的论点。然而,《拉力》及其他著作的作者John Hagel表示,Brynjolfsson和McAfee忽略了这些工作首先如此容易被技术取代的原因。

P4 Hagel says we have designed jobs in the U.S. that tend to be "tightly scripted" and "highly standardized" ones that leave no room for "individual initiative or creativity". In short, these are the types of jobs that machines can perform much better at than human beings. That is how we have put a giant target sign on the backs of American workers, Hagel says.

Hagel说,我们在美国设计的工作往往是"严格规定"和"高度标准化"的,没有为"个人主动性或创造力"留下任何空间。简而言之,这些正是机器比人类做得好得多的工作类型。Hagel说,这就是我们如何在美国工人背上放置了一个巨大靶标的方式。

P5 It's time to reinvent the formula for how work is conducted, since we are still relying on a very 20th century notion of work, Hagel says. In our rapidly changing economy, we more than ever need people in the workplace who can take initiative and exercise their imagination "to respond to unexpected events". That is not something machines are good at. They are designed to perform very predictable activities.

Hagel说,现在是时候重新发明工作开展方式的公式了,因为我们仍然依赖于一种非常20世纪的工作观念。在我们快速变化的经济中,我们比以往任何时候都更需要工作场所中能够主动行动并运用想象力"应对突发事件"的人。这不是机器擅长的事情。机器被设计用于执行非常可预测的活动。

P6 As Hagel notes, Brynjolfsson and McAfee indeed touched on this point in their book. We need to reframe race against the machine as race with the machine. In other words, we need to look at the ways in which machines can augment human labor rather than replace it. So then the problem is not really about technology, but rather, "how do we innovate our institutions and our work practices?"

正如Hagel所指出的,Brynjolfsson和McAfee在他们的书中确实触及了这一点。我们需要将与机器的竞赛重新定义为与机器的协作。换句话说,我们需要关注机器如何增强而非取代人类劳动的方式。那么问题实际上不在于技术,而在于"我们如何创新我们的制度和工作实践?"

题目与逐题解析

31. According to the first paragraph, economic downturns would ____.

- [A] ease the competition of man vs. machine
- [B] highlight machines' threat to human jobs
- [C] provoke a painful technological revolution
- [D] outmode our current economic structure

根据第一段,经济衰退会 ____。

- A) 缓解人与机器的竞争
- B) 凸显机器对人类工作的威胁
- C) 引发一场痛苦的技术革命
- D) 使我们当前的经济结构过时

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 题干According to the first paragraph, economic downturns would ____是“根据第一段，经济衰退会怎样”的事实补全，没有infer/imply/suggest等推断信号。

【拆句】 题干主干是economic downturns would ____, would后接动词原形构成对未来状况的客观陈述，According to the first paragraph是状语，限定信息来源。结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 The concept of man versus machine is at least as old as the industrial revolution, but this phenomenon tends to be most acutely felt during economic downturns and fragile recoveries. 人与机器之争的概念至少和工业革命一样古老，但这一现象往往在经济衰退和脆弱复苏时期被感受得最为强烈。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

ease the competition of man vs. machine说衰退“缓解”竞争，与定位句“most acutely felt”（最强烈感受到）方向完全相反。

B) ✓ 正确

this phenomenon tends to be most acutely felt during economic downturns ↔

highlight machines' threat to human jobs

预判“经济衰退让人机矛盾更尖锐”，highlight machines' threat to human jobs用highlight对应“most acutely felt”、用threat to human jobs对应“man versus machine”，是定位句的标准同义替换。

C) 强加因果

provoke a painful technological revolution说衰退“引发”技术革命，但原文是技术革命让人在衰退中感受更强烈，因果关系倒置；且文中industrial revolution是历史背景而非衰退引发。

D) 偷换概念

outmode our current economic structure说衰退会让“当前经济结构”过时；原文是technology让certain jobs过时，且未来restructure的是经济，主语和对象都被偷换。

32. The authors of Race Against the Machine argue that ____.

- [A] technology is diminishing man's job opportunities
- [B] automation is accelerating technological development
- [C] certain jobs will remain intact after automation
- [D] man will finally win the race against machine

《与机器赛跑》的作者认为 ____。

- A) 技术正在减少人的就业机会 B) 自动化正在加速技术发展 C) 某些工作在自动化之后将保持完整
D) 人类最终会赢得与机器的竞赛

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 The authors of Race Against the Machine argue that ____问的是书的作者明确提出的观点，定位句即可解。

【拆句】 The authors of Race Against the Machine argue that___: 主语authors, 谓语argue, that引导宾语从句, 从句内容即为待补全部分。结构直白。

【定位】 When there is rapid improvement in the price and performance of technology, jobs that were once thought to be immune from automation suddenly become threatened.

当技术的性价比迅速提升时, 那些曾被认为不会受自动化影响的工作也会突然受到威胁。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

jobs that were once thought to be immune from automation suddenly become threatened ↔

technology is diminishing man's job opportunities

rapid improvement in the price and performance of technology ↔ **technology**

预判“技术让岗位变少”, A把threatened/被威胁主动化为diminishing/正在减少, 且把jobs改为job opportunities, 完全是论点句的同义替换。

B) 偷换概念

automation is accelerating technological development说自动化推动技术发展; 原文是技术性价比提升威胁岗位, automation与technology的因果方向被颠倒, 且与原文议题(jobs)无关。

C) 与原文相反

certain jobs will remain intact after automation说某些工作在自动化后会完好无损; 原文恰恰说once thought to be immune from automation的工作如今也“suddenly become threatened”, 遥遥相反。

D) 无中生有

man will finally win the race against machine给出“人最终战胜机器”的预言, 但作者全段都在论证技术对岗位的威胁, 并未给出“人将胜出”的结论。

33. Hagel argues that jobs in the U.S. are often_____.

- [A] performed by innovative minds
- [B] scripted with an individual style
- [C] standardized without a clear target
- [D] designed against human creativity

Hagel认为美国的工作往往_____。

- A) 由富有创新精神的人完成
- B) 以个人风格编写脚本
- C) 在没有明确目标的情况下标准化
- D) 被设计成不利于人类创造力

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 Hagel argues that jobs in the U.S. are often_____是问Hagel对美国工作的具体描述, 文中有对应原句。

【拆句】 Hagel argues that jobs in the U.S. are often_____: 主语Hagel, argues引导宾语从句; 从句主语jobs, are often后接表语, 待补全部分是表语成分。结构无陷阱。

【定位】 Hagel says we have designed jobs in the U.S. that tend to be "tightly scripted" and "highly standardized" ones that leave no room for "individual initiative or creativity".

Hagel说，我们在美国设计的工作往往是“紧扣脚本”“高度标准化”的，没有给“个人主动性或创造力”留出空间。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

performed by innovative minds说工作由“有创新头脑的人”完成；原文恰恰说工作不给 individual initiative or creativity留余地，与“innovative minds”语义相反。

B) 偷换概念

scripted with an individual style说工作“以个人风格”被脚本化；原文是“tightly scripted”+“leave no room for individual initiative”，individual被偷换成褒义的“individual style”，与原文的剥夺个人主动性方向相反。

C) 无中生有

standardized without a clear target说工作“标准化但目标不清”；原文虽有highly standardized，但没有“目标不清”这一描述，反而第4段末说we have put a giant target sign on the backs of American workers——这里的target是“靶子”不是“目标”。

D) ✓ 正确

leave no room for individual initiative or creativity ↔ **designed against human creativity**

we have designed jobs in the U.S. ↔ **designed**

预判“工作设计扼杀创造力”，D用designed against human creativity把“leave no room for individual initiative or creativity”的否定关系直接翻译成介词against，是定位句的高浓缩同义替换。

34. According to the last paragraph, Brynjolfsson and McAfee discussed_____.

- [A] the predictability of machine behavior in practice
- [B] the formula for how work is conducted efficiently
- [C] the ways machines replace human labor in modern times
- [D] the necessity of human involvement in the workplace

根据最后一段，Brynjolfsson和McAfee讨论了_____。

- A) 机器行为在实践中的可预测性 B) 如何高效开展工作的公式 C) 现代机器取代人类劳动的方式
D) 人类参与工作场所的必要性

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 题干仅问末段两位作者“discussed”的具体内容，无推断信号词，是按段问事实。

【拆句】 According to the last paragraph, Brynjolfsson and McAfee discussed____: 主语Brynjolfsson and McAfee，谓语discussed，待补全部分作宾语。结构直白。

【定位】 We need to reframe race against the machine as race with the machine. In other words, we need to look at the ways in which machines can augment human labor rather than replace it. 我们需要把“与机器赛跑”重新构想为“与机器同行”。换句话说，我们需要思考机器如何增强人类劳动，而不是取而代之。

【选项】 A) **张冠李戴**

the predictability of machine behavior in practice说的是机器行为的可预测性；这一观点出现在第5段They are designed to perform very predictable activities, 是Hagel的话，不属于末段两位作者讨论的内容。

B) **张冠李戴**

the formula for how work is conducted efficiently来自第5段Hagel说It's time to reinvent the formula for how work is conducted；并且原文没有“efficiently”高效之意，且话题归属是Hagel非两位作者。

C) **与原文相反**

the ways machines replace human labor in modern times强调机器“取代”人；原文恰恰是augment human labor rather than replace it, 明确否定replace。

D) **✓ 正确**

machines can augment human labor rather than replace it ↔

the necessity of human involvement in the workplace

race against the machine as race with the machine ↔ **human involvement**

预判“强调人在工作中的不可或缺”，D用the necessity of human involvement in the workplace精准对应“augment rather than replace”——augment和rather than replace合起来就是“人必不可少”。

35. Which of the following could be the most appropriate title for the text?

- [A] How to Innovate Our Work Practices?
- [B] Machines Will Replace Human Labor
- [C] Can We Win the Race Against Machines?
- [D] Economic Downturns Stimulate Innovations

以下哪项可能是本文最合适的标题？

- A) 如何创新我们的工作实践？ B) 机器将取代人类劳动 C) 我们能赢得与机器的竞赛吗？
D) 经济衰退刺激创新

【答案】 C (主旨题)

【判型】 题干Which of the following could be the most appropriate title for the text?是直接的标题题问法。

【拆句】 Which of the following could be the most appropriate title for the text?: which引导特殊疑问句，主语谓语清晰，附属修饰for the text限定标题对象。结构无陷阱。

【选项】 A) 以偏概全

How to Innovate Our Work Practices?只覆盖末段how do we innovate our institutions and our work practices?那一句的局部解决方案，缺失第1-3段“机器威胁”的主问题面。

B) 与原文相反

Machines Will Replace Human Labor是肯定句断言机器将取代人类；但作者借Brynjolfsson和McAfee之口提出augment human labor rather than replace it，反驳“取代”叙事，B正好与全文最终态度相反。

C) ✓ 正确

reframe race against the machine as race with the machine ↔

Can We Win the Race Against Machines?

Since technology has such an insatiable appetite for eating up human jobs ↔

Race Against Machines

Can We Win the Race Against Machines?以疑问句形式同时涵盖第1段“人机赛跑、技术威胁”的问题面和第6段“重构为race with、可以赢”的回应面，且与全文反复出现的race意象直接呼应——是唯一覆盖全文主线的选项。

D) 无中生有

Economic Downturns Stimulate Innovations说“经济衰退刺激创新”；原文只在第1段提到衰退使人机矛盾尖锐，并未论证“衰退刺激创新”，且全文主线不是讨论衰退与创新的关系。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

12 句真题句逐层精讲

下列真题句各有独立的句子解析页——中文翻译、结构树逐层拆解、成分与时态、考点讲解与真题高频词。点击句子进入完整解析。

And yet, it would be a mistake to think we are right now simply experiencing the painful side of a boom and bust cycle.

第1段，第2句

形式主语 it 加不定式真正主语是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式；情态动词 would 表委婉判断也是常见用法；宾语从句省略 that 符合真题特点；整体结构在学术和正式语境中反复出现，掌握后可大量迁移应用

Since technology has such an insatiable appetite for eating up human jobs, this phenomenon will continue to restructure our economy in ways we cannot immediately foresee.

第1段，第4句

句首原因状语从句 + 主句 + 定语从句修饰主句中名词，这是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的典型长句结构。定语从句省略关系代词、状语从句说明主句原因、主句包含不定式和介词短语状语，这些都是真题常考句式特征。学习后可复用性强，具有高度典型性。

When there is rapid improvement in the price and performance of technology, jobs that were once thought to be immune from automation suddenly become threatened.

第2段，第1句

本句结构高度典型：时间状语从句 + 主句 + 定语从句修饰主语，是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。技术进步导致工作威胁这类话题本身也是考试高频主题。掌握本句的切分方法和成分识别路径，可直接迁移到大量类似长句。

And yet, John Hagel, author of The Power of Pull and other books, says Brynjolfsson and McAfee miss the reason why these jobs are so vulnerable to technology in the first place.

第3段，第2句

主句 + 零引导词宾语从句 + 关系副词引导的定语从句，是考研和四六级阅读中高频句式；同位语插入和 reason 后接 why 定语从句的搭配，也是常考结构，掌握后可大量迁移至类似长难句。

Hagel says we have designed jobs in the U.S. that tend to be "tightly scripted" and "highly standardized" ones that leave no room for "individual initiative or creativity".

第4段，第1句

主句 + 宾语从句 + 双重定语从句的嵌套结构是考试中的常见句式，尤其是宾语从句和限制性定语从句的组合在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现。掌握这种结构可以迁移到大量类似长难句的分析中。

In short, these are the types of jobs that machines can perform much better at than human beings.

第4段，第2句

本句结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式：主系表 + 定语从句 + 比较结构。定语从句修饰表语名词、比较结构凸显优劣对比，这种组合在议论文和说明文中极为常见，掌握后可大量迁移到类似句型。

It's time to reinvent the formula for how work is conducted, since we are still relying on a very 20th century notion of work, Hagel says.

第5段，第1句

高度典型的真题句式。It's time to 结构、引述倒装、since 原因状语从句、how 引导的宾语从句、被动语态,都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,掌握后迁移性极强。

In our rapidly changing economy, we more than ever need people in the workplace who can take initiative and exercise their imagination "to respond to unexpected events".

第5段，第2句

主句加限制性定语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现,定语从句修饰宾语、内含并列谓语和不定式状语的模式具有较强代表性,掌握后可复用到大量类似长句分析。

That is not something machines are good at.

第5段，第3句

主系表+限制性定语从句(关系代词省略)是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,尤其"be good at"等固定搭配配合定语从句的用法非常典型,掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子

As Hagel notes, Brynjolfsson and McAfee indeed touched on this point in their book.

第6段，第1句

"As + 主语 + 谓语" 引导的状语从句是学术写作和考试中常见的句式，用于引述他人观点或说明依据，具有一定的典型性和实用价值，适合作为基础句型练习。

In other words, we need to look at the ways in which machines can augment human labor rather than replace it.

第6段，第3句

本句的核心结构是 主句 + 嵌套定语从句 的组合，且定语从句由 介词 + which 引导，这是四六级和考研英语阅读中高频出现的典型句式。句首插入语和定语从句内部的 rather than 并列结构也是常考要点。掌握这种句式后可以迁移到大量类似真题句中。

So then the problem is not really about technology, but rather, "how do we innovate our institutions and our work practices?"

第6段，第4句

主系表结构配合表语从句是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式，not...but rather 的对比结构也是常考的逻辑表达。疑问句作为表语从句虽不如陈述句常见，但仍属于典型的嵌套模式。掌握本句结构后，可以迁移到大量类似的对比论述句型中。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 71 个考研英语二真题高频词

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

economic B2

adj. 经济的

本篇4次 · 真题 98 句

design B1

n. 设计

本篇3次 · 真题 52 句

labor B1

n. 劳动

本篇3次 · 真题 41 句

replace A2

v. 替换，更换（用新的代替旧的）

本篇3次 · 真题 30 句

perform B1

v. 执行

本篇3次 · 真题 19 句

automation B2

n. 自动化（用机器或计算机代替人工操作）

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

economy B1

n. 经济

本篇2次·真题 73 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本篇2次·真题 71 句

argue B1

v. 争论

本篇2次·真题 63 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本篇2次·真题 59 句

argument B1

n. 争论

本篇2次·真题 39 句

conduct B2

v. 组织并实施

本篇2次·真题 31 句

target B1

n. 目标, 靶子

本篇2次·真题 29 句

technological B2

adj. 技术的

本篇2次·真题 20 句

phenomenon B2

n. 现象

本篇2次·真题 19 句

creativity B2

n. 创造力

本篇2次·真题 18 句

revolution B2

n. 革命

本篇2次·真题 15 句

workplace B1

n. 工作场所

本篇2次·真题 15 句

painful B1

adj. 疼痛的

本篇2次·真题 11 句

initiative B2

n. 主动性

本篇2次·真题 9 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次 · 真题 172 句

following B1

adj. 接下来的

本篇1次 · 真题 91 句

power A2

n. 权力

本篇1次 · 真题 90 句

digital B1

adj. 数字的

本篇1次 · 真题 72 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇1次 · 真题 70 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次 · 真题 63 句

behavior B1

n. 行为

本篇1次 · 真题 52 句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本篇1次 · 真题 50 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇1次 · 真题 43 句

sign A1

n. 标志

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

current B1

adj. 现在的

本篇1次 · 真题 41 句

institution B2

n. 机构

本篇1次 · 真题 39 句

event A2

n. 事件

本篇1次 · 真题 36 句

structure B1

n. 结构

本篇1次 · 真题 36 句

according B1

prep. 根据

本篇1次 · 真题 35 句

innovation B2

n. 创新, 革新(指行为或过程)

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

respond B1

v. 回答, 答复

本篇1次·真题 33 句

threat B1

n. 威胁

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

performance B1

n. 表演

本篇1次·真题 30 句

rely B1

v. 依赖;依靠

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

giant B1

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次·真题 28 句

highly B1

adv. 非常

本篇1次·真题 28 句

indeed B1

adv. 确实, 的确 (强调肯定)

本篇1次·真题 24 句

threaten B1

v. 威胁;恐吓

本篇1次·真题 24 句

style A2

n. 方式

本篇1次·真题 23 句

powerful B1

adj. 强大的

本篇1次·真题 22 句

improvement B1

n. 改进

本篇1次·真题 20 句

being B1

n. 存在

本篇1次·真题 18 句

industrial B2

adj. 工业的

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

highlight B2

n. 最精彩的部分

本篇1次·真题 16 句

finally A2

adv. 终于, 最终

本篇1次·真题 15 句

boom B1

n. 繁荣

本篇1次·真题 13 句

necessity B2

n. 必需品

本篇1次·真题 13 句

ease B1

n. 容易

本篇1次·真题 12 句

notion B2

n. 观念

本篇1次·真题 11 句

recovery B2

n. 恢复

本篇1次·真题 11 句

suddenly A2

adv. 突然地

本篇1次·真题 11 句

imagination B1

n. 想象力

本篇1次·真题 10 句

innovative B2

adj. 创新的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

accelerate B2

v. 加速

本篇1次·真题 9 句

vulnerable C1

adj. 易受伤害的

本篇1次·真题 9 句

cycle B1

n. 循环

本篇1次·真题 8 句

diminish C1

v. 减少

本篇1次·真题 8 句

immune

B2

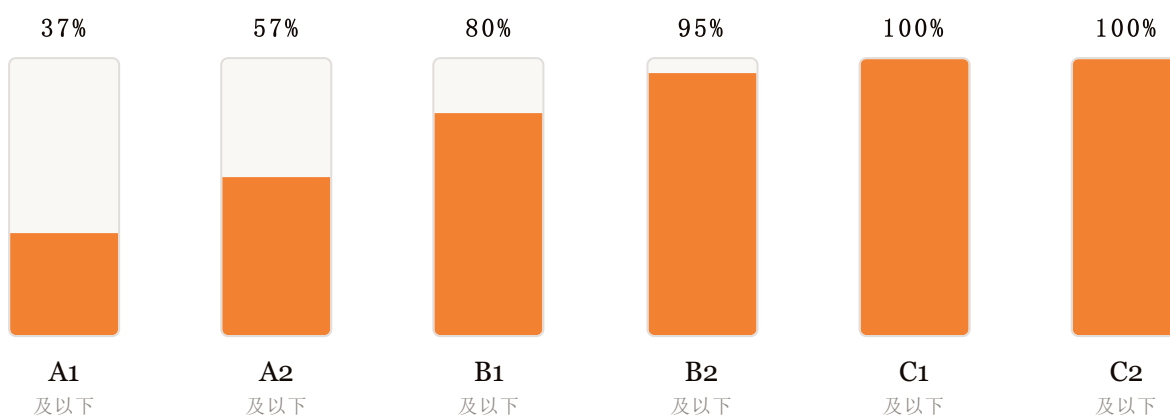
adj. 有免疫力的

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 10 个 · 约 5%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）· 数据为全文去重词 201 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

201

B2 以上难词

5%

B1 及以下覆盖

80%

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

2014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2014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 8 段原文（段首标 P1-P8 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(2014)

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 When the government talks about infrastructure contributing to the economy the focus is usually on roads, railways, broadband and energy. Housing is seldom mentioned.

当政府谈论基础设施对经济的贡献时,焦点通常集中在道路、铁路、宽带和能源上。住房很少被提及。

P2 Why is that? To some extent the housing sector must shoulder the blame. We have not been good at communicating the real value that housing can contribute to economic growth. Then there is the scale of the typical housing project. It is hard to shove for attention among multibillion-pound infrastructure projects, so it is inevitable that the attention is focused elsewhere. But perhaps the most significant reason is that the issue has always been so politically charged.

为什么会这样?在某种程度上,住房部门必须承担责任。我们在传达住房对经济增长的真正价值方面做得不够好。然后是典型住房项目的规模问题。在数十亿英镑的基础设施项目中争取关注是很困难的,因此注意力集中在其他地方是不可避免的。但也许最重要的原因是这个问题一直具有强烈的政治色彩。

P3 Nevertheless, the affordable housing situation is desperate. Waiting lists increase all the time and we are simply not building enough new homes.

然而,经济适用房的情况令人绝望。等候名单一直在增加,而我们建造的新房数量根本不够。

P4 The comprehensive spending review offers an opportunity for the government to help rectify this. It needs to put historical prejudices to one side and take some steps to address our urgent housing need.

全面支出审查为政府提供了一个帮助纠正这一问题的机会。政府需要摒弃历史偏见,采取一些措施来解决我们迫切的住房需求。

P5 There are some indications that it is preparing to do just that. The communities minister, Don Foster, has hinted that George Osborne, Chancellor of the Exchequer, may introduce more flexibility to the current cap on the amount that local authorities can borrow against their housing stock debt. Evidence shows that 60,000 extra new homes could be built over the next five years if the cap were lifted, increasing GDP by 0.6%.

有一些迹象表明政府正准备这样做。社区事务大臣Don Foster暗示,财政大臣George Osborne可能会对地方政府针对其住房存量债务的借款额度上限引入更大的灵活性。证据表明,如果取消上限,未来五年可以额外建造60000套新房,使GDP增长0.6%。

P6 Ministers should also look at creating greater certainty in the rental environment, which would have a significant impact on the ability of registered providers to fund new developments from revenues. 部长们还应考虑在租赁环境中创造更大的确定性,这将对注册供应商从收入中资助新开发项目的能力产生重大影响。

P7 But it is not just down to the government. While these measures would be welcome in the short term, we must face up to the fact that the existing £4.5bn programme of grants to fund new affordable housing, set to expire in 2015, is unlikely to be extended beyond then. The Labour party has recently announced that it will retain a large part of the coalition's spending plans if it returns to power. The housing sector needs to accept that we are very unlikely to ever return to the era of large-scale public grants. We need to adjust to this changing climate.

但这不仅仅取决于政府。虽然这些措施在短期内会受到欢迎,但我们必须面对这样一个事实:现有的45亿英镑用于资助新的经济适用房的拨款计划将于2015年到期,不太可能在此之后延续。工党最近宣布,如果重新执政,将保留联合政府大部分的支出计划。住房部门需要接受这样一个现实:我们很可能永远不会回到大规模公共拨款的时代。我们需要适应这种变化的环境。

P8 While the government's commitment to long-term funding may have changed, the very pressing need for more affordable housing is real and is not going away.

虽然政府对长期资助的承诺可能已经改变,但对更多经济适用房的迫切需求是真实存在的,而且不会消失。

题目与逐题解析

36. The author believes that the housing sector_____.

- [A] has attracted much attention
- [B] involves certain political factors
- [C] shoulders too much responsibility
- [D] has lost its real value in economy

作者认为住房部门_____。

A) 吸引了很多关注 B) 涉及某些政治因素 C) 承担了过多责任 D) 已经失去了其在经济中的真正价值

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 The author believes that the housing sector_____ 是一个不完整陈述句, 选项接 housing sector 的谓语成分, 属于对作者直接表述某一具体属性的细节判断。

【拆句】 Q36 句子主干是 The author believes (that) the housing sector ____; that 引导宾语从句、that 可省，从句缺谓语，由选项补全。结构平铺直叙，无陷阱，只需注意主语是 the housing sector，不是 the author。

【定位】 But perhaps the most significant reason is that the issue has always been so politically charged.

但或许最重要的原因是这个问题历来带有强烈的政治色彩。

【选项】 A) **与原文相反**

has attracted much attention 与原文 Housing is seldom mentioned 及 it is inevitable that the attention is focused elsewhere 正好相反。

B) **✓ 正确**

politically charged ↔ **certain political factors**

has always been ↔ **involves**

预判 "话题带政治色彩" 对应 involves certain political factors，是定位句的同义平移，无加无减。

C) **过度推断**

原文只说 the housing sector must shoulder the blame (要承担一部分责任)，shoulders too much responsibility 在程度上加了 too much，原文并未指责其责任过重。

D) **偷换概念**

原文说住房界 We have not been good at communicating the real value——是没把价值传达出去；has lost its real value in economy 把 "未能传达" 偷换成 "已丧失"，对象由 communicating 转移到 value 本身。

37. It can be learned that affordable housing has_____.

[A] increased its home supply

[B] offered spending opportunities

[C] suffered government biases

[D] disappointed the government

可以得知,保障性住房已经_____。

A) 增加了住房供应 B) 提供了支出机会 C) 遭受了政府偏见 D) 让政府失望

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 It can be learned that affordable housing has_____ 问的是 affordable housing 已经发生或拥有的属性，靠定位句中的现在完成时或形容词修饰即可解。

【拆句】 Q37 主干是 It can be learned that affordable housing has ____; It 为形式主语，that 从句作真主语；从句缺 has 后的宾语/补足语，由选项填入。无难点。

【定位】 It needs to put historical prejudices to one side and take some steps to address our urgent housing need.

政府需要把历来的偏见放在一边，采取一些步骤来解决我们紧迫的住房需求。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

原文 we are simply not building enough new homes 明确表示 affordable housing 的供给不足，increased its home supply 与之相反。

B) 无中生有

原文从未说 affordable housing 给政府提供了 spending opportunities，全文谈的是政府能否削减拨款，方向相反。

C) ✓ 正确

historical prejudices ↔ government biases

put ... to one side ↔ suffered

预判 "长期受官方偏见困扰" 与 suffered government biases 在语义和情感色彩上完全吻合。

D) 张冠李戴

原文是政府 (the government) 对 affordable housing 有偏见，disappointed the government 把主客对调，让 affordable housing 成为令政府失望的对象，颠倒了施受关系。

38. According to Paragraph 5, George Osborne may_____.

- [A] allow greater government debt for housing
- [B] stop local authorities from building homes
- [C] prepare to reduce housing stock debt
- [D] release a lifted GDP growth forecast

根据第5段,George Osborne可能会_____。

- A) 允许为住房增加更多政府债务 B) 阻止地方政府建造住房 C) 准备减少住房存量债务
D) 发布上调后的GDP增长预测

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 According to Paragraph 5, George Osborne may_____ 问的是第五段中 Osborne 可能做的事，属于段内人物动作的细节查找。

【拆句】 Q38 主干是 George Osborne may ____; 情态动词 may 表示原文中的可能性表述，需注意原文是否用 may/might/could 等对应词。无难点。

【定位】 The communities minister, Don Foster, has hinted that George Osborne, Chancellor of the Exchequer, may introduce more flexibility to the current cap on the amount that local authorities can borrow against their housing stock debt.

社区事务大臣 Don Foster 暗示，财政大臣 George Osborne 可能会对地方政府以其住房存量债务进行举债的现行上限引入更多灵活性。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

introduce more flexibility to the current cap on the amount that local authorities can borrow ↔

allow greater government debt for housing

local authorities ↔ **government**

housing stock debt ↔ **debt for housing**

A 把 "放松举债上限" 压缩为 "允许更多政府债务", 与预判完全一致。

B) 与原文相反

原文意在让 local authorities 能借更多钱去建房, stop local authorities from building homes 与放松举债建房的方向完全相反。

C) 偷换概念

原文是放松 the current cap (借款上限), 不是降低 housing stock debt 本身; prepare to reduce housing stock debt 把 "降低上限" 偷换成 "降低债务", 对象与方向都错。

D) 偷换概念

原文 increasing GDP by 0.6% 只是放松上限可能产生的结果, 并非 Osborne 要做的动作; release a lifted GDP growth forecast 把 "GDP 可能升 0.6%" 偷换成 "Osborne 发布上调的 GDP 预测"。

39. It can be inferred that a stable rental environment would_____.

- [A] lower the costs of registered providers
- [B] lessen the impact of government interference
- [C] contribute to funding new developments
- [D] relieve the ministers of responsibilities

可以推断,稳定的租赁环境将_____。

- A) 降低注册供应商的成本
- B) 减轻政府干预的影响
- C) 有助于为新开发项目提供资金
- D) 减轻部长们的责任

【答案】 C (推断题)

【判型】 It can be inferred that a stable rental environment would____ 含 inferred 与虚拟语气 would, 要求由定位句的因果关系推出结果。

【拆句】 Q39 主干是 a stable rental environment would ____; would 表示假设条件下的结果, 从句缺谓语动词短语, 由选项补全。无难点。

【定位】 Ministers should also look at creating greater certainty in the rental environment, which would have a significant impact on the ability of registered providers to fund new developments from revenues.

大臣们还应考虑在租赁环境中创造更大的确定性, 这将对登记备案的住房供应者用收入为新项目融资的能力产生重大影响。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

原文说稳定环境能提高 the ability ... to fund new developments, 而非降低 the costs of registered providers; 干扰项把 "提高融资能力" 偷换成 "降低成本"。

B) 无中生有

原文未提及 government interference 的概念, 更未谈论减轻其影响; 这一选项凭空引入新概念。

C) ✓ 正确

have a significant impact on the ability of registered providers to fund new developments from revenues

↔ contribute to funding new developments

to fund new developments ↔ funding new developments

C 抓住了 "稳定租赁环境 → 帮助为新项目融资" 这一条因果链, 与预判完全吻合。

D) 无中生有

原文没有提到稳定租赁环境能为 the ministers 卸责的内容; 干扰项把承担责任的方向反向放在大臣身上。

40. The author believes that after 2015, the government may_____.

- [A] implement more policies to support housing
- [B] review the need for large-scale public grants
- [C] renew the affordable housing grants programme
- [D] stop generous funding to the housing sector

作者认为2015年之后,政府可能会_____。

- A) 实施更多政策来支持住房
- B) 重新审视大规模公共拨款的必要性
- C) 更新保障性住房拨款计划
- D) 停止向住房部门提供慷慨资助

【答案】 D (推断题)

【判型】 The author believes that after 2015, the government may_____ 问的是作者对未来政府动向的推测, 须从原文判断句推出走向。

【拆句】 Q40 主干是 the government may ____; 状语 after 2015 限定时间, 宾语从句中 may 表示作者预测的可能性。无难点。

【定位】 While these measures would be welcome in the short term, we must face up to the fact that the existing £4.5bn programme of grants to fund new affordable housing, set to expire in 2015, is unlikely to be extended beyond then.

尽管这些措施在短期内会受欢迎, 但我们必须正视一个事实: 现行 45 亿英镑的可负担房资助计划将于 2015 年到期, 之后不大可能再被延续。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

原文明言 2015 后政府不再延续拨款, implement more policies to support housing 反而说政府会出台更多支持政策, 与原文方向相反。

B) 无中生有

原文没说政府会 review the need for large-scale public grants, 而是直接断言 we are very unlikely to ever return to the era of large-scale public grants, 已经盖棺定论, 无 review 一环。

C) 与原文相反

原文 is unlikely to be extended beyond then 明示拨款计划大概率不延续, renew the affordable housing grants programme 反而说政府将续约拨款计划, 与原文相反。

D) ✓ 正确

is unlikely to be extended beyond then ↔ **stop generous funding to the housing sector**
£4.5bn programme of grants ↔ **generous funding**
to fund new affordable housing ↔ **to the housing sector**

D 把作者两次 unlikely 的表态合成为 "停止慷慨拨款", 是定位句一步逻辑延伸, 未越界。

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。

We have not been good at communicating the real value that housing can contribute to economic growth.

第2段, 第3句

本句展示的"主系表结构+介词短语状语+宾语内嵌定语从句"是学术写作和考试阅读中的常见句式, 定语从句修饰抽象名词"value"的用法尤其典型。掌握此类结构对理解和仿写复杂句有较高迁移价值。

Then there is the scale of the typical housing project.

第2段, 第4句

there be 句型在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现, 是常考句式之一, 掌握后可以迁移到大量类似句子, 具有较高的典型性和实用性。

Nevertheless, the affordable housing situation is desperate.

第3段，第1句

主系表结构和句首转折副词都是真题中的常见句式，虽然本句过于简单，但其框架结构具有一定代表性，掌握后可迁移到更复杂的同类句型

It needs to put historical prejudices to one side and take some steps to address our urgent housing need.

第4段，第2句

"needs to do A and do B" 的并列结构，以及 "take steps to address" 这种 "动词 + 名词 + 不定式目的状语" 的组合，都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，学习后可在多种语境中复用。

Evidence shows that 60,000 extra new homes could be built over the next five years if the cap were lifted, increasing GDP by 0.6%.

第5段，第3句

本句主干清晰但嵌套适度，涉及虚拟语气、情态被动、宾语从句、条件从句等多个重要语法点，成分丰富且具有代表性。对于基础较弱的学习者，本句既有一定挑战性（虚拟语气和情态被动的组合），又不至于过于复杂而难以消化。结构典型性高，训练后可迁移到大量类似句型，整体训练价值突出，值得优先练习。

Ministers should also look at creating greater certainty in the rental environment, which would have a significant impact on the ability of registered providers to fund new developments from revenues.

第6段，第1句

句子涵盖主谓宾结构、动名词作宾语、情态动词谓语、定语从句、介词短语定语、不定式定语等多种成分类型。非限制性定语从句的 which 指代整个主句内容或其中某部分，是易错点。动名词短语和不定式短语作定语的层次分析也有训练价值，成分种类丰富

While these measures would be welcome in the short term, we must face up to the fact that the existing £4.5bn programme of grants to fund new affordable housing, set to expire in 2015, is unlikely to be extended beyond then.

第7段，第2句

本句成分丰富且有多处训练点：主句包含情态动词谓语句、同位语从句宾语；同位语从句内有复杂主语（含后置定语）、被动不定式表语、时间状语；状语从句有让步状语功能。特别是同位语从句与定语从句的区分、后置定语的识别，是常见易错点，练习价值较高。

We need to adjust to this changing climate.

第7段，第5句

主谓加不定式宾语是常见句式，介词短语和分词定语的搭配也较典型，作为基础句型具有一定代表性，但结构过于简单，无法体现考试中常见的复杂修饰或从句嵌套。

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本篇出现的 79 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。

housing B1

n. 住房

本篇 17 次 · 真题 41 句

affordable B1

adj. 买得起的

本篇 5 次 · 真题 11 句

sector B2

n. (经济或商业的) 部门，行业

本篇 4 次 · 真题 19 句

grant B2

v. 授予

本篇 4 次 · 真题 17 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本篇 3 次 · 真题 304 句

fund B2

n. 资金

本篇 3 次 · 真题 45 句

contribute B1

v. 捐献

本篇3次 · 真题 34 句

spending A2

n. 开支

本篇3次 · 真题 24 句

debt B1

n. 欠款

本篇3次 · 真题 15 句

minister B2

n. 部长

本篇3次 · 真题 11 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇2次 · 真题 209 句

growth B1

n. 增长

本篇2次 · 真题 80 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本篇2次 · 真题 77 句

economy B1

n. 经济

本篇2次 · 真题 73 句

local A2

adj. 当地的

本篇2次 · 真题 65 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本篇2次 · 真题 53 句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本篇2次 · 真题 50 句

significant B2

adj. 重要的

本篇2次 · 真题 47 句

project A2

n. 项目

本篇2次 · 真题 40 句

authority B2

n. 权力

本篇2次 · 真题 33 句

responsibility B1

n. 责任

本篇2次 · 真题 32 句

funding B2

n. 资金

本篇2次 · 真题 31 句

infrastructure C1

n. 基础设施

本篇2次·真题23句

stock B1

n. 库存

本篇2次·真题22句

provider B2

n. 供应者

本篇2次·真题17句

rental B1

n. 租金

本篇2次·真题15句

unlikely B1

adj. 不太可能的

本篇2次·真题14句

register B1

v. 登记, 注册

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

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

support A2

v. 支持

本篇1次·真题87句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本篇1次·真题75句

community B1

n. 社区

本篇1次·真题71句

policy B1

n. 政策

本篇1次·真题69句

measure B1

v. 测量

本篇1次·真题65句

involve B1

v. 包含

本篇1次·真题61句

political B1

adj. 政治的

本篇1次·真题 54 句

climate B1

n. 气候

本篇1次·真题 50 句

evidence B1

n. 证据

本篇1次·真题 48 句

factor B1

n. 因素

本篇1次·真题 47 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇1次·真题 43 句

current B1

adj. 现在的

本篇1次·真题 41 句

recently A2

adv. 最近

本篇1次·真题 37 句

revenue B2

n. (公司、组织的) 收入, 收益

本篇1次·真题 31 句

amount A2

n. 数量

本篇1次·真题 30 句

attract B1

v. 吸引 (注意力、兴趣)

本篇1次·真题 30 句

exist A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本篇1次·真题 28 句

historical B2

adj. 历史的

本篇1次·真题 26 句

suffer B1

v. 遭受 (痛苦、疾病、损失等)

本篇1次·真题 22 句

extend B1

v. 延伸;延长

本篇1次·真题 20 句

scale B1

n. 规模

本篇1次·真题 20 句

inevitable B2

adj. 必然发生的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

blame B1

v. 责备

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

extra A2

adj. 额外的

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

lower A2

adj. 较低的;下方的

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

elsewhere B1

adv. 在别处

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

release B1

v. 释放

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

adjust B2

v. 调整

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

bias B2

n. 偏见

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

stable B1

adj. 稳定的

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

typical B1

adj. 典型的

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

era B2

n. 时代

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

broadband B2

n. 宽带 (网络)

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

desperate B2

adj. 绝望的

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

urgent B2

adj. 紧急的, 急迫的

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

announce B1

v. 宣布

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

flexibility B2

n. 灵活性

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

foster B2

v. 培养

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

relieve

B2

v. 减轻、缓解（疼痛、焦虑等不适）

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

changing

A2

v. 改变

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

generous

B1

adj. 慷慨的，大方的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

retain

B2

v. 保留

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

commitment

B2

n. 承诺

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

extent

B2

n. 程度

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

forecast

B2

v. 预测，预报（未来的事情或趋势）

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

implement

B2

v. 实施

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

prejudice

B2

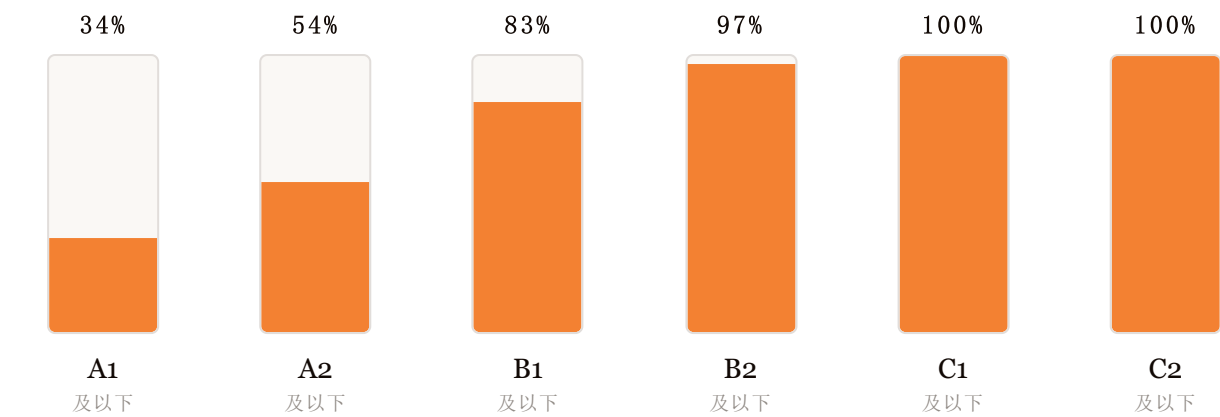
n. 偏见

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

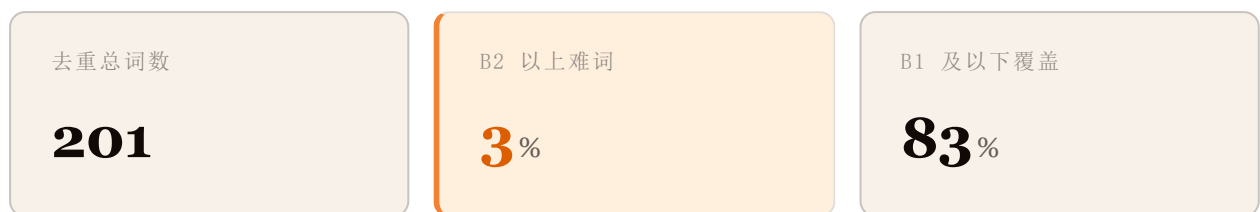
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

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 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）	本题
Section II Part B	多项对应（信息匹配）	题目解析 →
Section III	英译汉（段落翻译）	题目解析 →
Section IV Part A	写作	题目解析 →
Section IV Part B	写作	题目解析 →

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

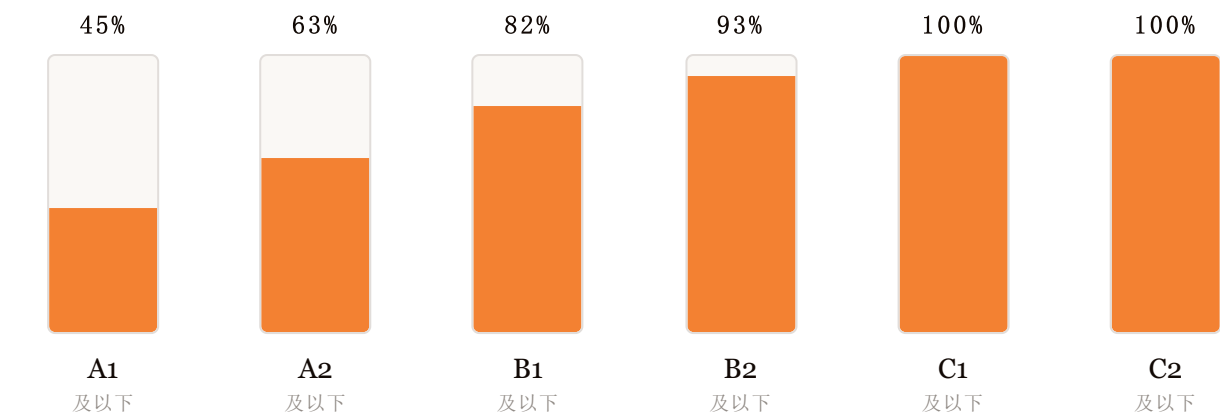
n. 部分

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

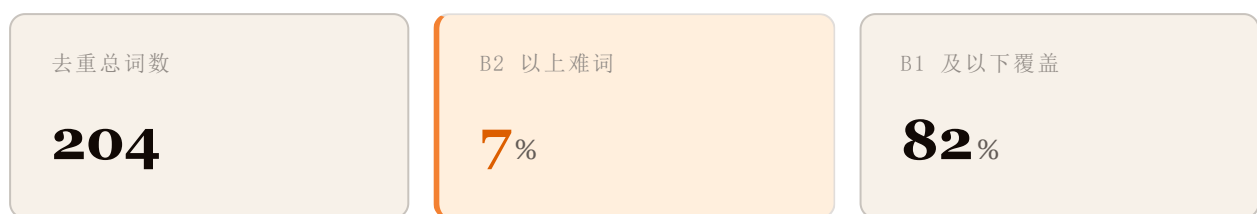
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

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 →

2014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2014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(2014)

Section III

Directions:

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

P1 Most people would define optimism as being endlessly happy, with a glass that's perpetually half full. But that's exactly the kind of false cheerfulness that positive psychologists wouldn't recommend. "Healthy optimism means being in touch with reality," says Tal Ben-Shahar, a Harvard professor. According to Ben-Shahar, realistic optimists are those who make the best of things that happen, but not those who believe everything happens for the best.

P2 Ben-Shahar uses three optimistic exercises. When he feels down – say, after giving a bad lecture – he grants himself permission to be human. He reminds himself that not every lecture can be a Nobel winner; some will be less effective than others. Next is reconstruction. He analyzes the weak lecture, learning lessons for the future about what works and what doesn't. Finally, there is perspective, which involves acknowledging that in the grand scheme of life, one lecture really doesn't matter.

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 大多数人会把乐观主义定义为无止境地快乐，就像杯子永远半满一样。但这恰恰是积极心理学家不会提倡的那种虚假的快活。哈佛大学教授塔尔·本-沙哈尔说：「健康的乐观主义意味着贴近现实。」据本-沙哈尔所说，现实的乐观主义者是那些把发生的事尽量往好处办的人，而不是那些相信一切发生都自有最好安排的人。

P2 本-沙哈尔采用三种乐观练习。首先，当他情绪低落时——比如讲砸了一堂课之后——他会允许自己有常人的不完美。他提醒自己，并非每堂课都能堪称诺贝尔奖级别的杰作，有些课的效果总会比另一些差。接下来是重构，也就是复盘：他会分析那堂讲得不好的课，从中总结经验，弄清哪些做

法有效、哪些无效，为今后所用。最后是用全局眼光看待，也就是承认：从人生大局来看，一堂课其实无足轻重。

【衔接】第1、2句之间：用「但这」承接，让 that 的指代显形

第2句 But that's exactly the kind of false cheerfulness 的 that 指第1句那种「乐观=永远开心」的定义。成段时把 But 译成「但这恰恰...」，用「这」回扣上句，读者立刻明白「这种快活」就是上句讲的那种，转折与指代一气呵成。

第3、4句之间：保留「据本-沙哈尔所说」延续同一出处

第3句已点明观点出自 Tal Ben-Shahar, a Harvard professor, 第4句 According to Ben-Shahar 再次标出处。成段时第4句译「据本-沙哈尔所说」即可，不必重复「哈佛教授」，既承接同一人、又不啰嗦。

第6—10句之间：用「首先 / 接下来 / 最后」串起三步练习

第二段三个练习由 When he feels down (第一步：允许做人)、Next is reconstruction、Finally, there is perspective 标记。成段时在三处分别补「首先 / 第一」「接下来 / 其次」「最后」，把零散三句收成清晰的「三步法」，整段逻辑一目了然。

第6、9句之间：用「那堂讲砸的课」统一回指、避免重复

第6句举例 after giving a bad lecture, 第9句 the weak lecture 回指同一堂课。成段时第9句译「那堂讲得不好的课」，用「那堂」承接前文，读者明白说的还是开头举的那堂课，指代链不断。

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】2009年3月26日Time(《时代周刊》)一篇题为A Primer for Pessimists(悲观者的人门读物)的文章。试题从原文选取两段并对某些地方稍加改动,整体理解不难,但在一些细节上存在一定难度。

【主旨】健康乐观是贴近现实、而非盲目高兴

全篇借哈佛教授 Ben-Shahar 的观点，论证真正健康的乐观不是一味开心，而是 Healthy optimism means being in touch with reality——立足现实、接受不完美。基调是讲解、肯定式的，无讽刺。第二段进一步用他自己的三个练习把这种乐观落到可操作的步骤上。

【术语】 optimism / optimist 全篇统一译「乐观主义 / 乐观者」

本词反复出现：optimism、Healthy optimism、realistic optimists、three optimistic exercises。务必前后统一：名词 optimism 译「乐观（主义）」，realistic / Healthy optimist 译「现实的 / 健康的乐观主义者」，不要一会儿「乐观」一会儿「乐天」。

两个易混对比短语：make the best of vs happens for the best

全文命门在 make the best of things that happen, but not those who believe everything happens for the best。前者指「把已发生的事尽量往好里处理」（人主动应对），后者指「相信一切发生都是为了最好的结果」（被动相信天意）。两者意思相反，是作者用来区分「现实乐观」与「盲目乐观」的，翻译时必须译出对立、不能混为一谈。

三步练习的术语：permission to be human / reconstruction / perspective

第二段三个练习名是结构主线：he grants himself permission to be human（允许自己有人之常情）、Next is reconstruction（重构 / 复盘）、there is perspective（用全局眼光看待）。三者并列，译时要让「首先...接着...最后...」的结构清晰呈现。

1. Most people would define optimism as being endlessly happy, with a glass that's perpetually half full.

【意群】 Most people would define optimism as being endlessly happy, (主干 (define A as B 结构)) ★
采分 → 大多数人会把乐观主义定义为无止境地快乐，

难点：define A as B = 把 A 定义为 B

define optimism as being endlessly happy 是固定搭配 define A as B（把 A 定义为 B）。as 后接动名词 being endlessly happy，整块作「定义的内容」，不要把 as 误译成「作为 / 当作时间」。

with a glass that's perpetually half full. (with 引导的伴随状语 (含 that 定语从句)) → (同时)
有一只永远半满的杯子。

难点：half full 是西方谚语「半满的杯子」，喻指凡事看好的一面

a glass that's perpetually half full 来自英语谚语「杯子是半满还是半空」，half full 代表乐观看待。译时可保留「半满的杯子」这一形象，读者能懂；that's perpetually half full 是修饰 a glass 的后置定语，需前移译成「永远半满的（杯子）」。

【调序】 that 后置定语前移，with 伴随补在句末

a glass that's perpetually half full 中 that 从句修饰 glass，按汉语习惯把「永远半满的」提到「杯子」前面；with 短语作伴随状语，整体补在主句之后即可，无需大幅调位。

【译文】 大多数人会把乐观主义定义为无止境地快乐，就像杯子永远半满一样。

2. But that's exactly the kind of false cheerfulness that positive psychologists wouldn't recommend.

【意群】 But that's exactly the kind of false cheerfulness (主干 (that 指代上句)) ★ 采分 → 但那恰恰是这种虚假的快活，

难点：句首 that 回指上一句「把乐观等同于无止境快乐」的看法

But that's exactly the kind of false cheerfulness 的 that 不是泛指，它指代上一句「大多数人那种『乐观=永远开心』」的定义。翻译时可还原成「这种（看法）」或「那种快活」，让读者知道在说前面提到的东西。false 是「虚假的、不真实的」，不是「错误的」。

that positive psychologists wouldn't recommend. (that 定语从句 (修饰 false cheerfulness)) ★ 采分 → 积极心理学家不会推崇的。

难点：positive psychologists = 积极心理学家 (学科专名)

positive psychologists 指研究「积极心理学」的学者，positive 是学科名的一部分，译「积极心理学家」，别译成「乐观的心理学家」。wouldn't recommend = 不会推荐 / 不会提倡。

【调序】 that 定语从句较短，前移译成「...的虚假快活」

false cheerfulness that positive psychologists wouldn't recommend 中从句修饰 false cheerfulness，把「积极心理学家不会提倡的」整体提到「虚假快活」前面，译成「积极心理学家不会提倡的那种虚假快活」。

【译文】 但这恰恰是积极心理学家不会提倡的那种虚假的快活。

3. "Healthy optimism means being in touch with reality," says Tal Ben-Shahar, a Harvard professor.

【意群】 "Healthy optimism means being in touch with reality," (引语 (被说的内容)) ★ 采分 → 「健康的乐观主义意味着与现实保持联系」，

难点：be in touch with reality = 贴近现实、不脱离实际

being in touch with reality 是固定搭配 be in touch with (与...保持接触/联系)，与 reality 连用即「不脱离现实、立足现实」。别按字面译成「触摸现实」。这句是全文主旨句，要译准。

says Tal Ben-Shahar, a Harvard professor. (引述部分 (says + 主语 + 同位语)) → 哈佛大学教授塔尔·本-沙哈尔说。

难点：a Harvard professor 是 Ben-Shahar 的同位语，译时合并到人名前

Tal Ben-Shahar, a Harvard professor 中逗号后的 a Harvard professor 是同位语，说明这个人的身份；人名可音译为「塔尔·本-沙哈尔」，同位语按汉语习惯提到人名前译「哈佛大学教授」。

【调序】 引述提前，同位语并入人名前

英语把 says 放在引语之后，汉语习惯先说「谁说」再说内容，或保留引语在前、把 says 一句收在最后。这里把 a Harvard professor 同位语提到人名前译「哈佛大学教授塔尔·本-沙哈尔」，再接「说」。

【译文】 哈佛大学教授塔尔·本-沙哈尔说：「健康的乐观主义意味着贴近现实。」

4. According to Ben-Shahar, realistic optimists are those who make the best of things that happen, but not those who believe everything happens for the best.

【意群】 According to Ben-Shahar, (插入状语 (信息来源)) → 据本-沙哈尔所说,

难点: **According to** = 据...所说 / 按照...的看法

According to Ben-Shahar 是引出观点出处的固定说法, 译「据本-沙哈尔 (的看法)」即可, 放在句首。

realistic optimists are those who make the best of things that happen, (主干 + who/that 双重定语从句 (正面定义)) ★ 采分 → 现实的乐观主义者是那些把发生的事尽量往好处办的人,

难点: **make the best of things that happen** = 把已发生的事尽量往好里处理 (人主动应对)

make the best of things that happen 是命门之一。make the best of sth 意为「充分利用、尽量把...处理好」, 强调人面对既成事实主动去做到最好; that happen 修饰 things, 指「(已经) 发生的事」。整块译「把发生的事尽量往好处办 / 充分利用已发生的一切」。

but not those who believe everything happens for the best. (but 引出的对比 (反面排除) + who 定语从句) ★ 采分 → 而不是那些相信一切发生都是为了最好结果的人。

难点: **everything happens for the best** = 相信一切发生都是为了最好的结果 (被动信天意), 与前句相反

everything happens for the best 是另一命门, for the best = 为了最好的结果 / 终归是好事, 整句指「相信凡事发生都自有最好的安排」, 是一种被动等待好结果的盲目乐观。它与前句 make the best of 一主动一被动、意思相反, but not 正是用来把这两类人区分开。两处务必译出对立, 绝不能译成一个意思。

【调序】 两个 who 定语从句较长, 转译为「...的人」并保留对比

those who make the best of things that happen 和 those who believe everything happens for the best 两个从句都修饰 those。从句较长, 译成「...的人」即可 (「把发生的事尽量往好处办的人」「相信一切都自有最好安排的人」); but not 译成「而不是」, 把两类人的对立摆出来。

【译文】 据本-沙哈尔所说, 现实的乐观主义者是那些把发生的事尽量往好处办的人, 而不是那些相信一切发生都自有最好安排的人。

5. Ben-Shahar uses three optimistic exercises.

【意群】 Ben-Shahar uses three optimistic exercises. (完整简单句 (总起句)) ★ 采分 → 本-沙哈尔使用三种乐观练习。

难点: **exercises** 此处取「练习 / 训练 (方法)」义, 非「运动」

three optimistic exercises 中 exercise 是熟词僻义: 这里不是「体育运动」, 而是为达到某种心理状态而做的「练习、训练做法」。结合下文三步 (允许做人、复盘、看全局) 可知是心理练习, 译「三种乐观练习 / 三个增强乐观的训练」。

【调序】 语序与汉语一致, 无需调整

Ben-Shahar uses three optimistic exercises 主谓宾顺序与汉语相同, 直接顺译「本-沙哈尔使用三种乐观练习」即可。

【译文】 本-沙哈尔采用三种乐观练习。

6. When he feels down – say, after giving a bad lecture – he grants himself permission to be human.

【意群】 When he feels down (when 引导的时间状语从句) → 当他情绪低落时

难点: **feel down = 情绪低落 / 沮丧**

When he feels down 中 feel down 是固定搭配, down 在此是「消沉、低落」, 不是方位「下面」。译「(当他) 情绪低落 / 心情不好时」。

– say, after giving a bad lecture – (破折号插入语 (举例)) → ——比如, 在讲了一堂糟糕的课之后——

难点: **say 在此是「比如说」, 不是动词「说」**

say, after giving a bad lecture 中的 say 是插入语, 意为「比方说、举例来说」; 两个破折号之间是举例, 说明「情绪低落」的一种情形。lecture = 讲课 / 课, giving a bad lecture = 讲了一堂糟糕的课。

he grants himself permission to be human. (主句) ★ 采分 → 他允许自己成为一个人。

难点: **grant oneself permission to be human = 允许自己有普通人的不完美 (人非圣贤、容许犯错)**

he grants himself permission to be human 是本句难点。grant sb permission to do = 准许某人做某事, 宾语是自己; be human 在此不是「是人类」, 而是「有人之常情、会有缺点和失误」。整句意为「他允许自己有常人的不完美 / 接受自己也会犯错」, 千万别直译成「允许自己做人」。

【调序】 when 时间状语提前, 插入语就近补在「低落」后

汉语习惯「时间在前、主句在后」, 把 When he feels down 提到句首译「当他情绪低落时」; 破折号插入的举例 after giving a bad lecture 紧贴「低落」补一句「比如讲砸了一堂课之后」; 主句最后译。

【译文】 当他情绪低落时——比如讲砸了一堂课之后——他会允许自己有常人的不完美。

7. He reminds himself that not every lecture can be a Nobel winner; some will be less effective than others.

【意群】 He reminds himself that not every lecture can be a Nobel winner; (主句 + that 宾语从句 (含部分否定)) ★ 采分 → 他提醒自己，并非每堂课都能成为诺贝尔奖得主；

难点：not every = 并非每一个 (部分否定)；a Nobel winner 是借喻「顶尖之作」

not every lecture can be a Nobel winner 有两处：① not every 是部分否定，意为「不是每一堂都...」，不能译成「每堂课都不能」（全否定，意思反了）；② a Nobel winner 字面「诺贝尔奖得主」，此处借喻「拿诺奖水平般的杰作」，译时可点出「堪称完美/顶尖的课」，或保留「诺贝尔奖级别」的比喻。

some will be less effective than others. (分号后并列分句 (比较结构)) ★ 采分 → 有些会比另一些效果差。

难点：less...than... = 不如...、比...差 (比较结构)

some will be less effective than others 中 less effective than = 「不如...有效、效果比...差」。some...others 指「有些课...另一些课...」。整句承上：既然不是每堂都完美，那么有些课就难免效果差些。

【调序】 that 宾语从句顺译，分号转为分句承接

He reminds himself that... 的宾语从句顺着译「他提醒自己，...」即可；分号在汉语里可处理成分句衔接 (用逗号或「(而)」承接)，把 some will be less effective than others 接在后面。

【译文】 他提醒自己，并非每堂课都能堪称诺贝尔奖级别的杰作，有些课的效果总会比另一些差。

8. Next is reconstruction.

【意群】 Next is reconstruction. (完整简单句 (承接过渡句)) ★ 采分 → 接下来是重构。

难点：reconstruction 此处指「(对失败的) 复盘、重新分析」

Next is reconstruction 中 reconstruction 字面「重建/重构」，结合下一句「分析那堂差课、总结经验」可知，这里是「重新审视、复盘」之意。译「重构」或「复盘 / 重新分析」皆可，后者更贴近其在本文的实际所指。

【调序】 顺译即可，无调序

Next is reconstruction 顺序与汉语一致，直接译「接下来是重构 (复盘)」。

【译文】 接下来是重构 (复盘)。

9. He analyzes the weak lecture, learning lessons for the future about what works and what doesn't.

【意群】 He analyzes the weak lecture, (主干) ★ 采分 → 他分析这堂薄弱的课,

难点: **the weak lecture** 指上文那堂「讲砸的课」

the weak lecture 用定冠词 the, 回指前文 after giving a bad lecture 提到的那堂差课。weak 在此=「(讲得)差的、不成功的」, 译「那堂讲得不好的课 / 那堂差课」, 别译成「虚弱的课」。

learning lessons for the future about what works and what doesn't. (现在分词短语作伴随状语 (含两个 what 从句)) ★ 采分 → 为将来汲取教训, 关于什么有效、什么无效。

难点: **learn lessons** = 吸取经验教训; **what works and what doesn't** = 哪些做法有效、哪些无效

learning lessons for the future about what works and what doesn't 中 learn lessons 是「吸取教训/经验」; what works 与 what doesn't (= what doesn't work, 省略 work) 是两个名词性从句, 意为「什么管用、什么不管用」。learning... 是现在分词作伴随状语, 承接前面的「分析」, 说明分析的目的/结果。

【调序】 分词状语顺承译, **what** 从句作宾语后置不动

learning lessons for the future 作伴随状语, 承接主句译「(从中) 总结经验教训」; about what works and what doesn't 译「关于哪些有效、哪些无效」放在「经验」之后, 顺序与原文一致, 无需大调。

【译文】 他会分析那堂讲得不好的课, 从中总结经验, 弄清哪些做法有效、哪些无效, 为今后所用。

10. Finally, there is perspective, which involves acknowledging that in the grand scheme of life, one lecture really doesn't matter.

【意群】 Finally, there is perspective, (主干 (there be + 第三步名)) ★ 采分 → 最后, 是视角。

难点: **perspective** 此处取「全局眼光 / 正确看待事情的角度」义

there is perspective 中 perspective 是熟词僻义难点: 不是「透视/景象」, 而是「(看待事物的) 全局视角、把事情放在大局里看的眼光」, 下文 in the grand scheme of life 正是对它的解释。可译「(学会) 从全局看待 / 用长远眼光看」。

which involves acknowledging that (which 非限制性定语从句 + that 宾语从句引导) → 它包含承认 (这一点) :

难点: **which** 回指 perspective; **involve doing** = 包含 / 意味着做某事

which involves acknowledging that 中 which 指代前面的 perspective; involve + doing = 「涉及/包含做...」; acknowledging that... 引出要承认的内容。译时 which 还原成「这(种全局视角)」, involve acknowledging 译「就是要承认 / 意味着承认」。

in the grand scheme of life, one lecture really doesn't matter. (that 从句的内容(含插入状语))

★ 采分 → 在生命的宏大格局中, 一堂课真的不重要。

难点: **in the grand scheme of life** = 从人生大局来看; **doesn't matter** = 无关紧要

in the grand scheme of life, one lecture really doesn't matter. in the grand scheme of (things/life) 是固定说法, 意为「从大局/全局来看」; doesn't matter = 不要紧、无足轻重。整句即「放到整个人生的大格局里看, 一堂课其实算不了什么」, 正是「全局视角」的落脚点。

【调序】 which 从句较长 → 另起译, 插入状语前移

which involves acknowledging that... 较长, 不前移, 另起一小句、把 which 还原成「这(种视角)」译「它意味着承认...」; that 从句里 in the grand scheme of life 是插入状语, 按汉语习惯提到「一堂课不重要」前面译「从人生大局看, 一堂课其实无足轻重」。

【译文】 最后是用全局眼光看待, 也就是承认: 从人生大局来看, 一堂课其实无足轻重。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

5 句真题句逐层精讲

下列真题句各有独立的句子解析页——中文翻译、结构树逐层拆解、成分与时态、考点讲解与真题高频词。点击句子进入完整解析。

Most people would define optimism as being endlessly happy, with a glass that's perpetually half full.

第1段，第1句

本句成分丰富:主句包含主语、谓语、宾语、宾语补足语、伴随状语,定语从句包含关系代词主语、系动词谓语、表语。尤其宾语补足语 as being endlessly happy 和嵌入状语中的定语从句是常考易错点,适合训练成分划分和从句识别。覆盖多种成分类型,训练价值较高。

"Healthy optimism means being in touch with reality," says Tal Ben-Shahar, a Harvard professor.

第1段，第3句

引述句的倒装结构(引语 + says + 主语)在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现,同位语用逗号隔开补充说明也是标准句式。掌握此句型可直接迁移到大量新闻报道、学术文献的引述场景,代表性强。

According to Ben-Shahar, realistic optimists are those who make the best of things that happen, but not those who believe everything happens for the best.

第1段，第4句

主系表结构搭配并列表语、定语从句修饰代词、宾语从句、多层嵌套从句,是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的复合句式,掌握后可大量迁移到定义类、对比类长句的分析中。

He reminds himself that not every lecture can be a Nobel winner; some will be less effective than others.

第2段，第3句

全句的"主句 + 宾语从句"以及"分号连接的并列主句"都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式;宾语从句由"that"引导,作动词"remind"的内容宾语,是典型的动词 + 宾语从句结构;比较结构"less...than..."也是常考的比较级用法。这些结构的典型性很高,掌握后可以在大量真题句子中复用,因此作为句式训练材料有较好的代表性。

Finally, there is perspective, which involves acknowledging that in the grand scheme of life, one lecture really doesn't matter.

第2段，第6句

本句的"主句+非限制性定语从句+从句内再嵌套宾语从句"结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现,there be句型引出话题、which从句补充说明、acknowledging后接that从句表达观点,这些都是学术和议论文写作的常见模式,具有很高的代表性和迁移价值。

本篇出现的 24 个考研英语二真题高频词

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

lecture B1

n. 讲座

本篇4次 · 真题 8 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本篇2次 · 真题 304 句

optimism B2

n. 乐观;乐观主义

本篇2次 · 真题 8 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次 · 真题 172 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次 · 真题 150 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本篇1次 · 真题 61 句

define B1

v. 给.....下定义

本篇1次 · 真题 46 句

professor B1

n. 教授 (大学教师的最高职称)

本篇1次 · 真题 38 句

reality B1

n. 现实

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

positive B1

adj. 积极的

本篇1次 · 真题 27 句

analyze B2

v. 分析

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

psychologist B2

n. 心理学家

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

recommend B1

v. 推荐

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

grant B2

v. 授予

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

exactly B1

adv. 精确地

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

finally A2

adv. 终于, 最终

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

perspective B2

n. 观点

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

acknowledge B2

v. 承认 (事实、错误等)

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

permission B1

n. 许可

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

remind A2

v. 提醒

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

scheme B2

n. 计划

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

realistic B2

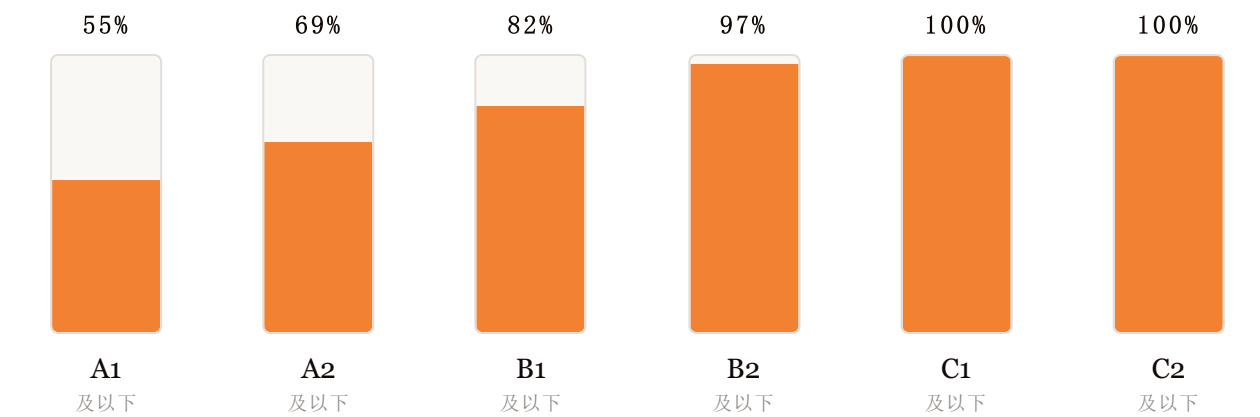
adj. 现实的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

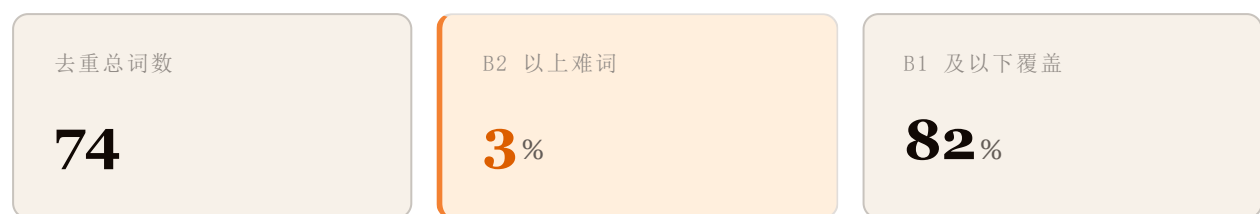
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

英文原文 74 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

英文原文去重后共 **74** 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 2 个 · 约 3%。



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 74 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）	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 →

2014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2014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(2014)

Section IV Part A

Directions:

Suppose you are going to study abroad and share an apartment with John, a local student. Write him an email to

1) tell him about your living habits, and

2) ask for advice about living there.

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

Do not write your address. (10 points)

【参考范文·117 词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

Dear John, I am Li Ming, and I will soon study at your university and share the apartment with you. I am writing to introduce myself and ask for your help.

Let me tell you about my living habits. I usually get up early and go to bed before eleven, so I stay quiet at night. I enjoy cooking, and I always keep the kitchen and my room tidy. I hope these habits will make our life pleasant.

Meanwhile, I would appreciate it if you could give me some advice about living here. Could you tell me how to get around the city and where to buy cheap groceries?

Looking forward to your reply. Yours, Li Ming

【参考译文】

亲爱的 John：我是李明，很快就要到你所在的大学学习，并和你合租这套公寓。我写这封邮件是想做个自我介绍，同时请你帮个忙。

先跟你说说我的生活习惯。我通常早起，十一点前就睡，所以夜里会保持安静。我喜欢自己做饭，也总是把厨房和自己的房间收拾整洁。希望这些习惯能让我们的同住生活愉快。

另外，如果你能就在这里生活给我一些建议，我会很感激。你能告诉我在城里怎么出行、去哪儿买便宜的日用品吗？

期待你的回复。此致，李明

【第1段】缘由句开场，交代身份与目的。用了‘缘由句开场’：I am Li Ming... I am writing to introduce myself and ask for your help，一句报身份、一句说明写信目的，完成 outline 第1块‘称呼 + 开头缘由’，Dear John 顶格、语气友好。

【第2段】先总后分列出三条习惯。用了‘先总后分列习惯’：Let me tell you about my living habits 起头，再分列 get up early / go to bed before eleven / enjoy cooking / keep the kitchen and my room tidy，落实 tell him about your living habits，末句 make our life pleasant 收束。

【第3段】委婉起头 + 两个具体问题。用了‘求助要落到具体问题’：I would appreciate it if... 委婉起头，再用 Could you tell me how to... and where to... 抛出出行与购物两个具体问题，落实 ask for advice about living there，不是空喊求建议。

【第4段】礼貌语收尾并合规落款。用了‘礼貌语加落款收尾’：Looking forward to your reply 表达期待，落款只写 Yours, Li Ming，遵守 Do not use your own name 与 Do not write your address，无真名无地址。

ANALYSIS • 审题与立意

这道题到底要写什么、立意是什么

动笔前先钉死本题的核心写作任务与读者语域，再定中心立意与要展开的要点——这些是本题特有的内容判断，不是通用套路。

核心任务

给室友写邮件：说习惯 + 求建议

本题要写一封电子邮件，要求里两个带序号的动作缺一不可：tell him about your living habits 和 ask for advice about living there。前者是介绍自己的作息饮食卫生等习惯，后者是就在当地生活向对方讨教，两件事都要落到文字里。

读者 • 语域

写给本地室友，语气友好口语

收信人是 share an apartment with John, a local student 里的 John——一个即将同住的本地同龄室友，不是老师也不是官方机构。所以语域应友好、礼貌、偏口语，用第一/第二人称直接对话，不能端着写成正式公函腔。

中心立意

自报室友身份，说清习惯并求助

本信的交际目的：以未来室友的身份先自我介绍生活习惯，让 John 心里有底，再礼貌地就当地生活向他求助，为顺利同住铺路。

要展开的要点

1. 介绍我的生活习惯

对应 tell him about your living habits：作息规律（早睡早起、夜里保持安静）、爱做饭、把厨房和自己房间收拾整洁——都是同住时室友最关心的点。

2. 就当地生活求建议

对应 ask for advice about living there：抛出具体问题，比如怎么在城里出行、去哪儿买便宜的日用品，让对方有的放矢地给建议。

STRUCTURE • 谋篇与逐段

怎么分段、每段写什么、能套哪些句架

按写作家族给出现成的段落框架（每段承担什么功能），并为每段配可直接套用的 功能句架（留出填本题内容的空位）。段序与上方参考范文一一对应。

第 1 段 称呼 + 开头缘由

顶格 Dear John，然后一句说明自己是谁、为什么写信——即将同住，先来打个招呼、自我介绍并求助。

第 2 段 正文块一：介绍生活习惯

集中写 tell him about your living habits：作息、饮食、卫生几条具体习惯。

第 3 段 正文块二：就当地生活求建议

承接上文写 ask for advice about living there：用委婉句抛出一两个具体问题。

第 4 段 结尾礼貌语 + 落款

一句期待回复的礼貌语收束，再按要求落款 Li Ming。

第 1 段 我是 Li Ming，即将成为你的室友

落实 自报姓名 Li Ming、说明即将到对方所在城市学习并合租，点出写信是为了自我介绍并请对方帮忙，为下面两段铺垫。

自报身份开场 · I am ____, and I will soon _____. I am writing to introduce myself and ask for your help.

点明写信缘由 · Since we are going to ____ together, I would like to get to know each other first.

第 2 段 早睡早起、爱做饭、爱整洁

落实 tell him about your living habits: 早起、十一点前睡且夜里安静，爱自己做饭，常保持厨房和房间整洁，并表示希望这些习惯让同住愉快。

引出话题 · Let me tell you about my ____ first.

并列举习惯 · I usually ____, and I always ____.

表达良好期待 · I hope these habits will make our ____ pleasant.

第 3 段 问出行和买日用品的具体问题

落实 ask for advice about living there: 委婉表示想请教，再抛出具体问题——如何在城里出行、去哪儿买便宜的日用品。

委婉求建议 · I would appreciate it if you could give me some advice about ____.

抛出具体问题 · Could you tell me how to ____ and where to ____?

第 4 段 期待回复 + 落款 Li Ming

用一句期待回复收尾，落款遵守 Do not use your own name 与 Do not write your address，只署 Li Ming，不出现真实姓名和地址。

结尾礼貌语 · Looking forward to your reply.

落款 · Yours, 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

两个任务点都要真写到

本题两条 tell him about your living habits 与 ask for advice about living there 缺一不可，最易漏的是第二条——只顾介绍习惯却忘了求建议。

结构连贯

习惯与求助分块、用路标词

本题应把生活习惯和求建议分成两块，分别用 first、Meanwhile 起头，避免两件事糊成一团、层次不清。

语言准确

习惯用现在时、求助用委婉句

本题描述作息饮食全程用一般现在时；求建议用 I would appreciate it if you could... 而非 Give me advice 这种命令口气，才贴合写给室友的语域。

字数格式

邮件格式齐全、落款只署 Li Ming

本题须是电子邮件：Dear John 称呼、结尾礼貌语、落款俱全；落款严守 Do not use your own name 与 Do not write your address，只写 Li Ming、无地址；字数控制在要求区间内。

典型低分写法 · 反面示例与改法

署真名或写上地址

反面示例：结尾写成 Yours, Wang Lei, 或在信里加一句 My address is No. 5 Renmin Road。这直接违反要求。改法：落款只写 Yours, Li Ming, 全文不出现任何真实姓名和地址。

只介绍习惯忘了求建议

反面示例：通篇只写作息饮食卫生，结尾直接 Looking forward to your reply, 一句建议都没求。改法：补一段 Could you tell me where to buy cheap groceries and how to get around the city?, 把求建议这一动作真正写出来。

对室友端出公函腔

反面示例：I am writing to formally notify you of my living habits and hereby request your assistance. 对同龄室友太生硬。改法：Let me tell you about my living habits first, 自然亲切得多。

空喊一句请给我建议

反面示例：Please give me some advice. 太空，等于没求。改法：Could you tell me how to get around the city and where to buy cheap groceries?, 把问题问得具体可答。

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）	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 →

2014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2014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(2014)

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)



20年间中国城镇人口与乡村人口变化图

【参考范文·143 词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

As is clearly illustrated in the column chart, remarkable changes took place in China's urban and rural populations over the two decades from 1990 to 2010. In 1990, the rural population stood at 834 million, far exceeding the urban figure of only 300 million. However, the situation reversed steadily: the urban population climbed to 458 million in 2000 and further to 666 million in 2010, while the rural population declined from 807 million to 674 million during the same period.

Several factors account for this striking trend. First, rapid industrialization and urbanization have created abundant job opportunities in cities, drawing large numbers of rural laborers. Second, better education and living conditions in urban areas also appeal to young people. In my view, this shift will continue, so the government should improve public services in cities and revitalize the countryside to achieve balanced development.

【参考译文】

如柱状图清晰所示，1990年至2010年这二十年间，中国的城镇人口与乡村人口发生了显著变化。1990年，乡村人口为8.34亿，远远超过城镇人口，后者仅为3亿。然而，这一局面稳步逆转：城镇人口在2000

年攀升至4.58亿，2010年进一步升至6.66亿，而乡村人口同期则从8.07亿降至6.74亿。

造成这一显著趋势的原因有几点。首先，快速的工业化和城镇化在城市创造了大量就业机会，吸引了大批农村劳动力。其次，城市里更好的教育和生活条件也吸引着年轻人。在我看来，这一转变将持续下去，因此政府应改善城市的公共服务，同时振兴乡村，以实现均衡发展。

【第1段】描述段：套话开篇 + 升降对照。本段落实了'概括起止、点关键数'：用 As is clearly illustrated in the column chart 引出图表，先以 the rural population stood at 834 million, far exceeding the urban figure of only 300 million 定基年对比，再用 while the rural population declined 把城镇升、乡村降对照写出，完成 interpret the chart，且只取起止关键数，未逐个罗列。

【第2段】评论段：归因 + 态度 + 建议。本段落实了'归因加建议'：用 Several factors account for this striking trend 过渡，First / Second 给出工业化就业与城市吸引力两条紧扣人口流动的原因，再以 In my view 亮态度、以 the government should improve public services... to achieve balanced development 收束建议，完成 give your comments。

ANALYSIS • 审题与立意

这道题到底要写什么、立意是什么

动笔前先钉死本题的核心写作任务与读者语域、读懂配图，再定中心立意与要展开的要点——这些是本题特有的内容判断，不是通用套路。

核心任务

先读图、再评论两件事

本题是双任务：既要 interpret the chart，又要 give your comments。'interpret'指用文字把图里的数据和趋势说清楚，'comment'指就这趋势谈看法（原因、意义或建议）。两件事缺一个都判为要点不全，所以审题时就要把它记成'描述+评论'两块，落笔时各占一段。

读者 • 语域

面向阅卷人的正式书面语

本题是议论性图表作文，没有具体收信人，读者就是阅卷老师。因此用正式的书面英语即可：不用称呼、不用署名，避免口语缩略和'you know'式表达，但要有清晰的连接词和完整句子。不必强行给它安排身份或情境，一句'面向阅卷人的书面语域'就够了。

配图要读出

城镇人口涨、乡村人口跌、末年反超

本图纵轴是以百万为单位的人口数，横轴是1990、2000、2010三个年份。带斜线填充（表示城镇人口）从在1990年，带斜线填充的柱状的高度为300 一路升到2010年的666百万；实心（表示乡村人口）则从834百万降到674百万。最大看点是两者一升一降、到2010年城镇几乎追平乡村，主题正是 20年间中国城镇人口与乡村人口变化图，可写点就是这场此消彼长的城镇化。

中心立意

城镇化推动人口此消彼长

全篇中心：过去二十年中国城镇人口持续上升、乡村人口持续下降，到2010年二者接近持平，这背后是城镇化进程的加速。描述段用数据坐实这个趋势，评论段解释它为何发生、并表明这一趋势将延续、需要引导。

要展开的要点

1. 描述：升降对比与反超

第一个要点是把 interpret the chart 落到位：概括城镇人口一路上升、乡村人口逐年下降，点出1990与2010的起止数值和二者末年几乎持平的反超趋势。

2. 评论·原因：工业化与城市吸引力

第二个要点回答‘为什么’：快速的工业化、城镇化创造了大量就业岗位，加上城市里更好的教育和生活条件，吸引农村人口尤其是年轻人进城。

3. 评论·态度：趋势延续与建议

第三个要点表明看法：这一 give your comments 的落点是判断趋势会继续，并给出建议——政府应完善城市公共服务、同时振兴乡村，实现城乡均衡发展。

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 描述段：概括趋势 + 关键数据

开篇引出图表，用一两句概括城镇人口上升、乡村人口下降的整体趋势，点出1990与2010的起止数值及末年反超，完成 interpret the chart。

第 2 段 评论段：原因 + 态度 + 建议

承接数据分析原因（工业化、城市吸引力），再表明个人看法并给出建议，完成 give your comments。

第 1 段 乡村834降到674，城镇300升到666

本段写：1990年乡村人口834百万远高于城镇的300百万；随后城镇人口升到2000年458、2010年666百万，乡村人口同期从807降到674百万，到2010年二者几乎持平。

开篇引出图表 · As is clearly illustrated in the column chart, remarkable changes took place in ____ over _____. (横线填对象与时间跨度)

定基年作对比 · In _____, _____ stood at _____ million, far exceeding _____ of only _____ million. (填年份与两组数值)

一升一降对照 · _____ climbed to _____ million, while _____ declined from _____ to _____ million during the same period. (用 while 把升降对照)

第 2 段 工业化 + 城市吸引力，趋势将续需引导

本段写：快速工业化和城镇化创造大量城市岗位，吸引农村劳动力；城市更好的教育和生活条件也吸引年轻人。表明看法：这一趋势将延续，政府应完善城市公共服务并振兴乡村，实现城乡均衡发展。

承接转入归因 · Several factors account for this striking trend. First, _____. Second, _____. (两条原因各填一句)

亮明个人态度 · In my view, this shift will _____. (填对趋势走向的判断)

给出建议收尾 · The government should _____ to achieve _____. (填具体措施与目标)

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

描述与评论都要落到位

本题必须同时满足 interpret the chart 和 give your comments：既要有城镇升、乡村降的数据描述，也要有原因分析和看法，缺一个即要点不全。

结构连贯

两段分工要清晰

本题第一段只做描述、第二段只做评论，靠 However 完成升降转折、Several factors account for 完成描述到分析的过渡，不要把原因掺进描述段。

语言准确

过去年份用过去时

本题1990、2000、2010都是过去，range 描述用 stood at、climbed to、declined from...to；对比用 while/far exceeding，比反复用 is 更准更地道。

字数格式

达到要求篇幅、无需署名

本题 Directions 要求 about 150 words，写完核对是否落在合理区间；本题是议论文，不要加收信人称呼或落款。

典型低分写法 • 反面示例与改法

六个数字逐个念

反面示例：In 1990, urban was 300. Rural was 834. In 2000, urban was 458. Rural was 807. In 2010, urban was 666. Rural was 674. （把六个数字排排坐，没有趋势和对比）。改：In 1990 the rural population reached 834 million, but it declined to 674 million by 2010, while the urban population rose sharply from 300 to 666 million.

编图外信息

反面示例：The chart shows that people moved abroad because of the war in 2010. (图里既无出国也无战争，纯属编造)。改：The chart reflects a massive rural-to-urban migration driven by industrialization, as cities offered more jobs.

写完趋势就收尾

反面示例：...and the two figures became almost equal in 2010. That is what the chart shows. (描述完戛然而止，没有任何评论)。改：...became almost equal in 2010. This striking shift results from rapid urbanization, and in my view the government should guide it toward balanced development.

the number is more and more

反面示例：The urban people are more and more, and the rural people are less and less. (中式直译)。改：The urban population increased steadily, whereas the rural population dropped year by year.

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）	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