

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

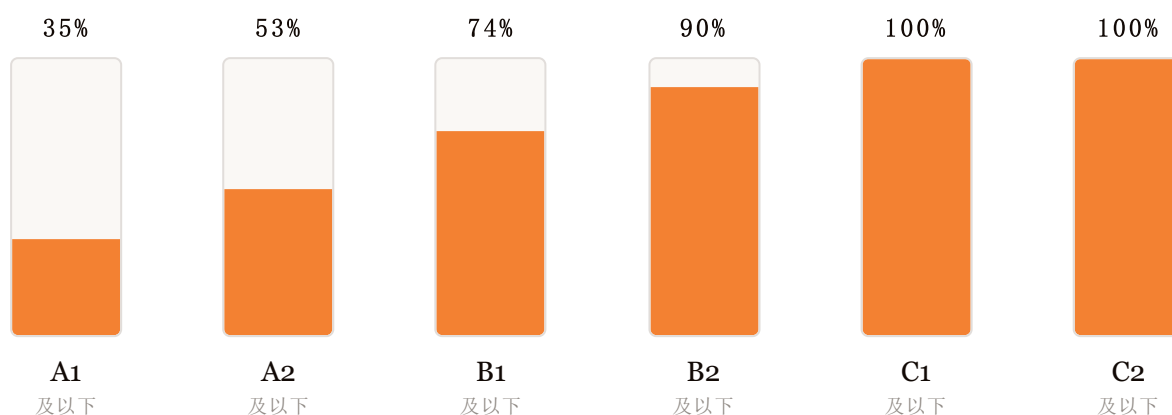
adj. 统计的

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 →
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 →