

考研英语二 · 英语二真题 · 2015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)

In our contemporary culture, the prospect of communicating with – or even looking at – a stranger is virtually unbearable. Everyone around us seems to agree by the way they cling to their phones, even without a 1 on a subway.

It's a sad reality – our desire to avoid interacting with other human beings – because there's 2 to be gained from talking to the stranger standing by you. But you wouldn't know it, 3 into your phone. This universal protection sends the 4 : "Please don't approach me."

What is it that makes us feel we need to hide 5 our screens?

One answer is fear, according to Jon Wortmann, an executive mental coach. We fear rejection, or that our innocent social advances will be 6 as "weird." We fear we'll be 7 . We fear we'll be disruptive.

Strangers are inherently 8 to us, so we are more likely to feel 9 when communicating with them compared with our friends and acquaintances. To avoid this uneasiness, we 10 to our phones. "Phones become our security blanket," Wortmann says. "They are our happy glasses that protect us from what we perceive is going to be more 11 ."

But once we rip off the band-aid, tuck our smartphones in our pockets and look up, it doesn't 12 so bad. In one 2011 experiment, behavioral scientists Nicholas Epley and Juliana Schroeder asked commuters to do the unthinkable: Start a 13 . They had Chicago train commuters talk to their fellow 14 . "When Dr. Epley and Ms. Schroeder asked other people in the same train station to 15 how they would feel after talking to a stranger, the commuters thought their 16 would be more pleasant if they sat on their own," The New York Times summarizes. Though the participants didn't expect a positive experience, after they 17 with the experiment, "not a single person reported having been embarrassed."

18 , these commutes were reportedly more enjoyable compared with those without communication, which makes absolute sense, 19 human beings thrive off of social connections. It's that 20 : Talking to strangers can make you feel connected.

1. [A] signal
[B] permit
[C] ticket
[D] record
2. [A] nothing
[B] little
[C] another
[D] much

3. [A] beaten
[B] plugged
[C] guided
[D] brought
4. [A] message
[B] code
[C] notice
[D] sign
5. [A] under
[B] beyond
[C] behind
[D] from
6. [A] misapplied
[B] misinterpreted
[C] misadjusted
[D] mismatched
7. [A] judged
[B] fired
[C] replaced
[D] delayed
8. [A] unreasonable
[B] ungrateful
[C] unconventional
[D] unfamiliar
9. [A] comfortable
[B] confident
[C] anxious
[D] angry
10. [A] attend
[B] turn
[C] take
[D] point
11. [A] dangerous
[B] mysterious
[C] violent
[D] boring

12. [A] bend
[B] resist
[C] hurt
[D] decay
13. [A] lecture
[B] debate
[C] conversation
[D] negotiation
14. [A] trainees
[B] employees
[C] researchers
[D] passengers
15. [A] reveal
[B] choose
[C] predict
[D] design
16. [A] voyage
[B] flight
[C] walk
[D] ride
17. [A] went through
[B] did away
[C] caught up
[D] put up
18. [A] In turn
[B] In fact
[C] In particular
[D] In consequence
19. [A] unless
[B] whereas
[C] if
[D] since
20. [A] funny
[B] simple
[C] logical
[D] rare

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

A new study suggests that contrary to most surveys, people are actually more stressed at home than at work. Researchers measured people's cortisol, which is a stress marker, while they were at work and while they were at home and found it higher at what is supposed to be a place of refuge.

"Further contradicting conventional wisdom, we found that women as well as men have lower levels of stress at work than at home," writes one of the researchers, Sarah Damaske. In fact women even say they feel better at work, she notes. "It is men, not women, who report being happier at home than at work." Another surprise is that the findings hold true for both those with children and without, but more so for nonparents. This is why people who work outside the home have better health.

What the study doesn't measure is whether people are still doing work when they're at home, whether it is household work or work brought home from the office. For many men, the end of the workday is a time to kick back. For women who stay home, they never get to leave the office. And for women who work outside the home, they often are playing catch-up with household tasks. With the blurring of roles, and the fact that the home front lags well behind the workplace in making adjustments for working women, it's not surprising that women are more stressed at home.

But it's not just a gender thing. At work, people pretty much know what they're supposed to be doing: working, making money, doing the tasks they have to do in order to draw an income. The bargain is very pure: Employee puts in hours of physical or mental labor and employee draws out life-sustaining moola.

On the home front, however, people have no such clarity. Rare is the household in which the division of labor is so clinically and methodically laid out. There are a lot of tasks to be done, there are inadequate rewards for most of them. Your home colleagues – your family – have no clear rewards for their labor; they need to be talked into it, or if they're teenagers, threatened with complete removal of all electronic devices. Plus, they're your family. You cannot fire your family. You never really get to go home from home.

So it's not surprising that people are more stressed at home. Not only are the tasks apparently infinite, the co-workers are much harder to motivate.

21. According to Paragraph 1, most previous surveys found that home_____.

- [A] offered greater relaxation than the workplace
- [B] was an ideal place for stress measurement
- [C] generated more stress than the workplace
- [D] was an unrealistic place for relaxation

22. According to Damaske, who are likely to be the happiest at home?

- [A] Working mothers.
- [B] Childless husbands.
- [C] Working fathers.
- [D] Childless wives.

23. The blurring of working women's roles refers to the fact that_____.

- [A] their home is also a place for kicking back
- [B] they are both bread winners and housewives
- [C] there is often much housework left behind
- [D] it is difficult for them to leave their office

24. The word "moola" (Line 4, Para. 4) most probably means_____.

- [A] skills
- [B] energy
- [C] earnings
- [D] nutrition

25. The home front differs from the workplace in that_____.

- [A] family labor is often adequately rewarded
- [B] home is hardly a cozier working environment
- [C] household tasks are generally more motivating
- [D] division of labor at home is seldom clear-cut

Text 2

For years, studies have found that first-generation college students – those who do not have a parent with a college degree – lag other students on a range of education achievement factors. Their grades are lower and their dropout rates are higher. But since such students are most likely to advance economically if they succeed in higher education, colleges and universities have pushed for decades to recruit more of them. This has created "a paradox" in that recruiting first-generation students, but then watching many of them fail, means that higher education has "continued to reproduce and widen, rather than close" an achievement gap based on social class, according to the depressing beginning of a paper forthcoming in the journal Psychological Science.

But the article is actually quite optimistic, as it outlines a potential solution to this problem, suggesting that an approach (which involves a one-hour, next-to-no-cost program) can close 63 percent of the achievement gap (measured by such factors as grades) between first-generation and other students.

The authors of the paper are from different universities, and their findings are based on a study involving 147 students (who completed the project) at an unnamed private university. First generation was defined as not having a parent with a four-year college degree. Most of the first-generation students (59.1 percent) were recipients of Pell Grants, a federal grant for undergraduates with financial need, while this was true only for 8.6 percent of the students with at least one parent with a four-year degree.

Their thesis – that a relatively modest intervention could have a big impact – was based on the view that first-generation students may be most lacking not in potential but in practical knowledge about how to deal with

the issues that face most college students. They cite past research by several authors to show that this is the gap that must be narrowed to close the achievement gap.

Many first-generation students "struggle to navigate the middle-class culture of higher education, learn the 'rules of the game,' and take advantage of college resources," they write. And this becomes more of a problem when colleges don't talk about the class advantages and disadvantages of different groups of students. "Because US colleges and universities seldom acknowledge how social class can affect students' educational experiences, many first-generation students lack insight about why they are struggling and do not understand how students 'like them' can improve."

26. Recruiting more first-generation students has_____.

- [A] reduced their dropout rates
- [B] narrowed the achievement gap
- [C] missed its original purpose
- [D] depressed college students

27. The authors of the research article are optimistic because_____.

- [A] their findings appeal to students
- [B] the recruiting rate has increased
- [C] the problem is solvable
- [D] their approach is costless

28. The study suggests that most first-generation students_____.

- [A] are from single-parent families
- [B] study at private universities
- [C] are in need of financial support
- [D] have failed their college

29. The authors of the paper believe that first-generation students_____.

- [A] may lack opportunities to apply for research projects
- [B] are inexperienced in handling their issues at college
- [C] can have a potential influence on other students
- [D] are actually indifferent to the achievement gap

30. We may infer from the last paragraph that_____.

- [A] universities often reject the culture of the middle-class
- [B] students are usually to blame for their lack of resources
- [C] social class greatly helps enrich educational experiences
- [D] colleges are partly responsible for the problem in question

Text 3

Even in traditional offices, "the lingua franca of corporate America has gotten much more emotional and much more right-brained than it was 20 years ago," said Harvard Business School professor Nancy Koehn. She started spinning off examples. "If you and I parachuted back to Fortune 500 companies in 1990, we would see

much less frequent use of terms like journey, mission, passion. There were goals, there were strategies, there were objectives, but we didn't talk about energy; we didn't talk about passion."

Koehn pointed out that this new era of corporate vocabulary is very "team"-oriented – and not by coincidence. "Let's not forget sports – in male-dominated corporate America, it's still a big deal. It's not explicitly conscious; it's the idea that I'm a coach, and you're my team, and we're in this together. There are lots and lots of CEOs in very different companies, but most think of themselves as coaches and this is their team and they want to win."

These terms are also intended to infuse work with meaning – and, as Rakesh Khurana, another professor, points out, increase allegiance to the firm. "You have the importation of terminology that historically used to be associated with non-profit organizations and religious organizations: terms like vision, values, passion, and purpose," said Khurana.

This new focus on personal fulfillment can help keep employees motivated amid increasingly loud debates over work-life balance. The "mommy wars" of the 1990s are still going on today, prompting arguments about why women still can't have it all and books like Sheryl Sandberg's *Lean In*, whose title has become a buzzword in its own right. Terms like unplug, offline, life-hack, bandwidth, and capacity are all about setting boundaries between the office and the home. But if your work is your "passion," you'll be more likely to devote yourself to it, even if that means going home for dinner and then working long after the kids are in bed.

But this seems to be the irony of office speak: Everyone makes fun of it, but managers love it, companies depend on it, and regular people willingly absorb it. As a linguist once said, "You can get people to think it's nonsense at the same time that you buy into it." In a workplace that's fundamentally indifferent to your life and its meaning, office speak can help you figure out how you relate to your work – and how your work defines who you are.

31. According to Nancy Koehn, office language has become_____.

- [A] less strategic
- [B] less energetic
- [C] more objective
- [D] more emotional

32. "Team"-oriented corporate vocabulary is closely related to _____.

- [A] sports culture
- [B] gender difference
- [C] historical incidents
- [D] athletic executives

33. Khurana believes that the importation of terminology aims to_____.

- [A] revive historical terms
- [B] promote company image
- [C] foster corporate cooperation
- [D] strengthen employee loyalty

34. It can be inferred that Lean In_____.
- [A] voices for working women
 - [B] appeals to passionate workaholics
 - [C] triggers debates among mommies
 - [D] praises motivated employees
35. Which of the following statements is true about office speak?
- [A] Linguists believe it to be nonsense.
 - [B] Regular people mock it but accept it.
 - [C] Companies find it to be fundamental.
 - [D] Managers admire it but avoid it.

Text 4

Many people talked of the 288,000 new jobs the Labor Department reported for June, along with the drop in the unemployment rate to 6.1 percent, as good news. And they were right. For now it appears the economy is creating jobs at a decent pace. We still have a long way to go to get back to full employment, but at least we are now finally moving forward at a faster pace.

However, there is another important part of the jobs picture that was largely overlooked. There was a big jump in the number of people who report voluntarily working part-time. This figure is now 830,000 (4.4 percent) above its year ago level.

Before explaining the connection to the Obamacare, it is worth making an important distinction. Many people who work part-time jobs actually want full-time jobs. They take part-time work because this is all they can get. An increase in involuntary part-time work is evidence of weakness in the labor market and it means that many people will be having a very hard time making ends meet.

There was an increase in involuntary part-time in June, but the general direction has been down. Involuntary part-time employment is still far higher than before the recession, but it is down by 640,000 (7.9 percent) from its year ago level.

We know the difference between voluntary and involuntary part-time employment because people tell us. The survey used by the Labor Department asks people if they worked less than 35 hours in the reference week. If the answer is "yes," they are classified as working part-time. The survey then asks whether they worked less than 35 hours in that week because they wanted to work less than full time or because they had no choice. They are only classified as voluntary part-time workers if they tell the survey taker they chose to work less than 35 hours a week.

The issue of voluntary part-time relates to Obamacare because one of the main purposes was to allow people to get insurance outside of employment. For many people, especially those with serious health conditions or family members with serious health conditions, before Obamacare the only way to get insurance was through a job that provided health insurance.

However, Obamacare has allowed more than 12 million people to either get insurance through Medicaid or the exchanges. These are people who may previously have felt the need to get a full-time job that provided insurance in order to cover themselves and their families. With Obamacare there is no longer a link between employment and insurance.

36. Which part of the jobs picture was neglected?
- [A] The prospect of a thriving job market.
 - [B] The increase of voluntary part-time jobs.
 - [C] The possibility of full employment.
 - [D] The acceleration of job creation.
37. Many people work part-time because they ____.
- [A] prefer part-time jobs to full-time jobs
 - [B] feel that is enough to make ends meet
 - [C] cannot get their hands on full-time jobs
 - [D] haven't seen the weakness of the market
38. Involuntary part-time employment in the US ____.
- [A] shows a general tendency of decline
 - [B] is harder to acquire than one year ago
 - [C] satisfies the real need of the jobless
 - [D] is lower than before the recession
39. It can be learned that with Obamacare, ____.
- [A] it is no longer easy for part-timers to get insurance
 - [B] full-time employment is still essential for insurance
 - [C] it is still challenging to get insurance for family members
 - [D] employment is no longer a precondition to get insurance
40. The text mainly discusses ____.
- [A] employment in the US
 - [B] part-timer classification
 - [C] insurance through Medicaid
 - [D] Obamacare's trouble

Part B

Directions:

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

Some Old Truths to Help You Overcome Tough Times

Unfortunately, life is not a bed of roses. We are going through life facing sad experiences. Moreover, we are grieving various kinds of loss: a friendship, a romantic relationship or a house. Hard times may hold you down at what usually seems like the most inopportune time, but you should remember that they won't last forever.

When our time of mourning is over, we press forward, stronger with a greater understanding and respect for life. Furthermore, these losses make us mature and eventually move us toward future opportunities for growth and happiness. I want to share these old truths I've learned along the way.

(41)_____

Fear is both useful and harmful. This normal human reaction is used to protect us by signaling danger and preparing us to deal with it. Unfortunately, people create inner barriers with the help of exaggerating fears. My favorite actor Will Smith once said, "Fear is not real. It is a product of thoughts you create. Do not misunderstand me. Danger is very real. But fear is a choice." I do completely agree that fears are just the product of our luxuriant imagination.

(42)_____

If you are surrounded by problems and cannot stop thinking about the past, try to focus on the present moment. Many of us are weighed down by the past or anxious about the future. You may feel guilt over your past, but you are poisoning the present with the things and circumstances you cannot change. Value the present moment and remember how fortunate you are to be alive. Enjoy the beauty of the world around and keep your eyes open to see the possibilities before you. Happiness is not a point in the future and not a moment from the past, but a mindset that can be designed into the present.

(43)_____

Sometimes it is easy to feel bad because you are going through tough times. You can be easily caught up by life problems that you forget to pause and appreciate the things you have. Only strong people prefer to smile and value their life instead of crying and complaining about something.

(44)_____

No matter how isolated you might feel and how serious the situation is, you should always remember that you are not alone. Try to keep in mind that almost everyone respects and wants to help you if you are trying to make a good change in your life, especially your dearest and nearest people. You may have a circle of friends who provide constant good humor, help and companionship. If you have no friends or relatives, try to participate in several online communities, full of people who are always willing to share advice and encouragement.

(45)_____

Today many people find it difficult to trust their own opinion and seek balance by gaining objectivity from external sources. This way you devalue your opinion and show that you are incapable of managing your own life. When you are struggling to achieve something important you should believe in yourself and be sure that your decision is the best. You live in your skin, think your own thoughts, have your own values and make your own choices.

- [A] You are not alone
- [B] Experience helps you grow
- [C] Pave your own unique path
- [D] Most of your fears are unreal
- [E] Think about the present moment
- [F] Don't fear responsibility for your life
- [G] There are many things to be grateful for

Section III

Translation

46. Directions:

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

Think about driving a route that's very familiar. It could be your commute to work, a trip into town or the way home. Whichever it is, you know every twist and turn like the back of your hand. On these sorts of trips it's easy to lose concentration on the driving and pay little attention to the passing scenery. The consequence is that you perceive that the trip has taken less time than it actually has.

This is the well-travelled road effect: People tend to underestimate the time it takes to travel a familiar route.

The effect is caused by the way we allocate our attention. When we travel down a well-known route, because we don't have to concentrate much, time seems to flow more quickly. And afterwards, when we come to think back on it, we can't remember the journey well because we didn't pay much attention to it. So we assume it was shorter.

Section IV

Writing

Part A

47. Directions:

Suppose your university is going to host a summer camp for high school students.

Write a notice to

- 1) briefly introduce the camp activities, and
- 2) call for volunteers.

You should write about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET.

Do not use your name or the name of your university.

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)

2015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2015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、7 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(2015)

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)

In our contemporary culture, the prospect of communicating with – or even looking at – a stranger is virtually unbearable. Everyone around us seems to agree by the way they cling to their phones, even without a 1 on a subway.

在我们当代文化中,与陌生人交流甚至看一眼陌生人的前景几乎是难以忍受的。我们周围的每个人似乎都赞同这一点,他们紧握着手机,即使在地铁里没有信号也是如此。

It's a sad reality – our desire to avoid interacting with other human beings – because there's 2 to be gained from talking to the stranger standing by you. But you wouldn't know it, 3 into your phone. This universal protection sends the 4 : "Please don't approach me."

这是一个令人悲哀的现实——我们渴望避免与其他人互动——因为与站在你身边的陌生人交谈可以获得很多好处。但你不会知道这一点,因为你正专注于自己的手机。这种普遍的防护传递出这样的信息:"请不要靠近我。"

What is it that makes us feel we need to hide 5 our screens?
是什么让我们觉得需要躲在屏幕后面?

One answer is fear, according to Jon Wortmann, an executive mental coach. We fear rejection, or that our innocent social advances will be 6 as "weird." We fear we'll be 7 . We fear we'll be disruptive.

高管心理教练Jon Wortmann认为,答案之一是恐惧。我们害怕被拒绝,或者我们无意的社交示好会被误解为"奇怪"。我们害怕被评判。我们害怕造成打扰。

Strangers are inherently 8 to us, so we are more likely to feel 9 when communicating with them compared with our friends and acquaintances. To avoid this uneasiness, we 10 to our

phones. "Phones become our security blanket," Wortmann says. "They are our happy glasses that protect us from what we perceive is going to be more 11 ."

陌生人对我们来说本质上是不熟悉的,所以与他们交流时,我们比与朋友和熟人交流时更容易感到焦虑。为了避免这种不安,我们转向手机。Wortmann说:"手机成为我们的安全毯。它们是我们的快乐眼镜,保护我们免受我们认为将会更危险的事物的伤害。"

But once we rip off the band-aid, tuck our smartphones in our pockets and look up, it doesn't 12 so bad. In one 2011 experiment, behavioral scientists Nicholas Epley and Juliana Schroeder asked commuters to do the unthinkable: Start a 13 . They had Chicago train commuters talk to their fellow 14 . "When Dr. Epley and Ms. Schroeder asked other people in the same train station to 15 how they would feel after talking to a stranger, the commuters thought their 16 would be more pleasant if they sat on their own," The New York Times summarizes. Though the participants didn't expect a positive experience, after they 17 with the experiment, "not a single person reported having been embarrassed."

但一旦我们撕掉创可贴,把智能手机塞进口袋并抬起头来,就不会那么难受了。在2011年的一项实验中,行为科学家Nicholas Epley和Juliana Schroeder要求通勤者做一件不可思议的事:开始一段对话。他们让芝加哥的火车通勤者与同行乘客交谈。《纽约时报》总结道:"当Epley博士和Schroeder女士询问同一火车站的其他人,预测他们在与陌生人交谈后会有什么感受时,通勤者认为如果他们独自坐着,他们的旅程会更愉快。"尽管参与者并不期待积极的体验,但在他们完成实验后,"没有一个人报告感到尴尬。"

18 , these commutes were reportedly more enjoyable compared with those without communication, which makes absolute sense, 19 human beings thrive off of social connections. It's that 20 : Talking to strangers can make you feel connected.

事实上,据报道这些通勤比没有交流的通勤更令人愉快,这完全说得通,因为人类依靠社会联系而茁壮成长。就是这么简单:与陌生人交谈可以让你感到有联系。

1. [A] signal
[B] permit
[C] ticket
[D] record
2. [A] nothing
[B] little
[C] another
[D] much
3. [A] beaten
[B] plugged
[C] guided
[D] brought
4. [A] message
[B] code
[C] notice
[D] sign

5. [A] under
[B] beyond
[C] behind
[D] from
6. [A] misapplied
[B] misinterpreted
[C] misadjusted
[D] mismatched
7. [A] judged
[B] fired
[C] replaced
[D] delayed
8. [A] unreasonable
[B] ungrateful
[C] unconventional
[D] unfamiliar
9. [A] comfortable
[B] confident
[C] anxious
[D] angry
10. [A] attend
[B] turn
[C] take
[D] point
11. [A] dangerous
[B] mysterious
[C] violent
[D] boring
12. [A] bend
[B] resist
[C] hurt
[D] decay
13. [A] lecture
[B] debate
[C] conversation
[D] negotiation

14. [A] trainees
[B] employees
[C] researchers
[D] passengers
15. [A] reveal
[B] choose
[C] predict
[D] design
16. [A] voyage
[B] flight
[C] walk
[D] ride
17. [A] went through
[B] did away
[C] caught up
[D] put up
18. [A] In turn
[B] In fact
[C] In particular
[D] In consequence
19. [A] unless
[B] whereas
[C] if
[D] since
20. [A] funny
[B] simple
[C] logical
[D] rare

1. ____

【答案】 [A] signal 词义辨析

【线索】 地铁里没信号也照刷手机

线索是本句的场景：they cling to their phones, even without a __ (1) __ on a subway。'即使在地铁里也死攥手机'隐含的意味是'连手机本应该用得到的某种东西都没有时'——地铁里典型的的就是没有'信号'，所以这里要填的是与上网/通话直接相关的那种'信号'。

【选项】 A) signal ✓ 手机+地铁 = 最典型缺'信号'

signal 指手机信号，与 cling to their phones 和 on a subway 严丝合缝——地铁里常没信号，却还死攥着手机，恰恰刻画出对手机的依赖到了荒诞的地步。

B) permit X 搭配勉强、与场景无关

permit 指许可证，地铁里乘车不需要 permit，与手机也无关；属于'孤立看框架像，回到场景就不通'的干扰项。

C) ticket X 易选项：忽略了手机这条线索

ticket = 车票，'地铁里没票'乍看也通，但本句的主语是 they cling to their phones，强调对手机的依赖，与车票无关。考生若只盯 subway 一词容易误选 C。

D) record X 语义无关

record = 记录/唱片，地铁、手机两条线索都接不上，是最弱干扰项。

【验证】 代回后整句意思：they cling to their phones, even without a __ (1) __ on a subway → 即使地铁里没信号也照刷手机，恰好支撑第一段'回避陌生人'的现象，与 outline 的'现象段'完全自治。

2. ____

【答案】 [D] much 词义辨析

【线索】 作者立场：和陌生人聊有收获

本句开头 It's a sad reality – our desire to avoid interacting with other human beings – because there's __(2)__ to be gained from talking to the stranger standing by you, 'sad reality + because' 已经表明作者认为'回避是可惜的，因为本可以从交流中获益'；而第七段 Talking to strangers can make you feel connected 也呼应这一立场——交流是大有可得的。

【选项】 A) nothing X 立场反了

nothing 意为'什么也得不到'，那 sad reality 就无从谈起——既然得不到，回避就不是 sad 了。与作者立场相反。

B) little X 极性同样为负，方向反了

little 表'几乎没有'，与 nothing 同向，否定交流的价值，与全文'交谈有益'相悖。

C) another X 代词指代落空

another 需有可指代的前述事物，本句之前并未提及任何'一个收获'供它'再来一个'，语义和搭配都接不上。

D) much ✓ 正向、与全文立场吻合

much 表'很多东西可得'，正是 sad reality 的依据：本可得 much，却因为回避而错失，逻辑链顺。

【验证】 代回后：因为本可以从与陌生人交谈中获得 much（很多），所以回避才显得 sad；与第七段结论 Talking to strangers can make you feel connected 完全呼应。

3. ____

【答案】 **[B] plugged** 词义辨析

【线索】 你埋头进手机里，所以浑然不觉

线索是 But you wouldn't know it, __(3)__ into your phone: '但你不会知道，因为你 ____ 进手机里'。前一句讲'本可以从交谈中收获很多'，这里用 you wouldn't know it 反推：你之所以察觉不到，是因为你完全沉浸/插入了手机里。plugged into 正是'插入、专注沉浸于'的固定隐喻。

【选项】 A) beaten X 义不对、搭配生硬

beaten 意为'被打败、击败'，beaten into 多用于 beaten into submission 之类，与'埋头看手机'无关。

B) plugged ✓ 固定隐喻：plugged into = 沉浸于

plugged into 字面是'插入'，常用隐喻为'专注沉浸于（电子设备/某话题）'，与 your phone 搭配是地道用法，恰好解释了 you wouldn't know it。

C) guided X 施动对象错位

guided 指被引导，谁来引导'你进手机里'？语义无主，且与'埋头不知'的因果不符。

D) brought X 搭配虽通但语义虚

brought into 意为'被带入'，没有 plugged into 那种'沉浸专注'的隐喻力度，与上文 wouldn't know 的强解释关系不够紧。

【验证】 代回后：But you wouldn't know it, __(3)__ into your phone = 但因为你正埋头沉浸在手机里，所以察觉不到——句意通顺，且呼应第一段 cling to their phones 的'依赖手机'主线。

4. ____

【答案】 [A] message 词义辨析

【线索】 冒号后是完整一句话内容

This universal protection sends the __(4)_: "Please don't approach me."——冒号后给出的是一句完整的话语内容，最匹配 send a message（传达一条信息）这种'一句话作为内容'的搭配。

【选项】 A) message ✓ send the message + 引号话内容

message 表传达的'信息内容'，send the message: "..." 是地道搭配，完美呼应冒号后那句 'Please don't approach me'。

B) code ✗ 编码义不符

code = 代码/密码，不会用一句直接的人话作为'内容'。

C) notice ✗ 公示通告义偏书面

notice 多指张贴的'通告/通知'，搭配上更常用 put up a notice 或 give notice；用 send the notice + 私人化的'请别靠近我'语气不符。

D) sign ✗ 搭配错位

sign 作名词常用 give/show a sign，send a sign 不地道；且 sign 指'迹象/标志'，不能直接以一句完整人话当内容。

【验证】 代回后：手机这层 universal protection 在向外界发送一条 message：'请别靠近我'。语义、标点、搭配三线全通。

5. ____

【答案】 [C] behind 固定搭配

【线索】 屏幕是用来挡住自己的

What is it that makes us feel we need to hide __ (5) __ our screens?——'屏幕'是被用来作为遮挡物的，我们藏在它'背后'。再结合 This universal protection 的'保护层'比喻，屏幕在前、人在后。

【选项】 A) under X 屏幕不会盖在头上

under 意为'在.....下面'，屏幕作为遮挡物不会盖在人上方，方位不符。

B) beyond X '越过'与遮挡相反

beyond = 在.....之外/超越，与'躲在屏幕后面'语义相反。

C) behind ✓ hide behind = 躲在.....后

behind 与 hide 构成最常见搭配，意为'躲在屏幕后面'，正契合第二段把手机比作 protection 的隐喻。

D) from X hide from 后接'躲避对象'

from 与 hide 搭配时表'躲开（某人/某事）'，后面应接'敌人/某事'而非'屏幕'本身；这里屏幕是工具，不是躲避对象。

【验证】 代回后：we need to hide __ (5) __ our screens? = 我们需要躲在屏幕后面，与全文'用手机当挡箭牌'主线高度一致。

6. ____

【答案】 [B] **misinterpreted** 词义辨析

【线索】 我们怕善意的搭话被解读成'怪异'

We fear rejection, or that our innocent social advances will be __(6)__ as "weird."——'innocent social advances ... as weird' 表示'本无恶意的搭话被对方理解成怪异'。'被理解为'正是 misinterpret as 的核心义。

【选项】 A) **misapplied** X 误用——对象是方法/规则

misapplied 表'误用、用错地方'，宾语应是 rule/method/funds 之类；'搭话被误用为怪异'语义不通。

B) **misinterpreted** ✓ **misinterpret ... as = 被解读为**

misinterpreted 即'被错误解读'，misinterpret X as Y 是固定框架，把'本无恶意的搭话'误解为'怪异'，与上文'fear rejection'的情绪链完全一致。

C) **misadjusted** X 误调——对象是机器/参数

misadjusted 意为'调整不当'，宾语多是仪器/姿势，与'social advances'搭不上。

D) **mismatched** X 误配——讲不通'被误配为怪异'

mismatched 表'不匹配/错配'，多用于双方对照 (color mismatched)，不能接 as 'weird' 这种单方面的'被认作'结构。

【验证】 代回后：我们害怕善意的搭话会被对方 misinterpreted 为'怪人'——情绪 (fear) + 解读对象 (as weird) 两条线都通；与第五段'陌生人让人不安'的因果链一致。

7. ____

【答案】 **[A] judged** 词义辨析

【线索】 三个 We fear 并列，本题为社交担忧

We fear we'll be __(7)__. We fear we'll be disruptive.——前句怕被 misinterpreted as weird，后句怕显得 disruptive（扰人）。中间这一项应同样属于'被陌生人作出负面评价'的社交担忧。be judged（被评判）正合此意。

【选项】 A) judged ✓ 怕被人品头论足，社交担忧链最契合

judged 指'被评判、被指指点点'，与 misinterpreted as weird、disruptive 三句构成同一情绪链——都是怕陌生人对自己作出负面评价。

B) fired ✗ 脱离社交语境

fired = 被解雇，属职场语境，与'和陌生人搭话'的恐惧链脱节。

C) replaced ✗ 对象错位

replaced = 被取代，与本句的社交搭话担忧八竿子打不着。

D) delayed ✗ 无关情绪线

delayed = 被耽搁，与情绪、评价无关。

【验证】 代回后：we fear we'll be judged = 我们怕被人评判，与前后两句构成'怕被解读为怪/怕被评判/怕显得讨人嫌'的完整社交恐惧三连，语义和语气都自治。

8. ____

【答案】 **[D] unfamiliar** 词义辨析

【线索】 陌生人本质上对我们是'不熟悉的'

Strangers are inherently __(8)__ to us, so we are more likely to feel __(9)__ when communicating with them compared with our friends and acquaintances.——句末与 friends and acquaintances (熟人) 形成对比, 反推空位应表达'不熟悉', 即 unfamiliar。

【选项】 A) unreasonable X 义不符

unreasonable = 不讲道理, 给陌生人贴这个标签过于负面, 也与下文 'friends and acquaintances' 的对比逻辑无关。

B) ungrateful X 情感关系不对位

ungrateful = 不知感恩, 需要先有'施恩—受恩'的关系才成立, 与陌生人语境无关。

C) unconventional X 义偏'反常规', 不对应'不熟悉'

unconventional = 非常规的、不落俗套的, 与'陌生人是否熟悉'无关, 且不与 friends/acquaintances 形成对照。

D) unfamiliar ✓ stranger 的同义内核: 陌生 = 不熟

unfamiliar = 不熟悉的, 正是 stranger 的内核义, 与 friends and acquaintances 形成漂亮的对比, 因果链 'inherently unfamiliar → feel anxious' 顺。

【验证】 代回后: 陌生人对我们天生就是不熟悉的, 所以和他们交流比和熟人交流更让人不安——下接第 9 题 'anxious' 的因果链完美承接。

9. ____

【答案】 [C] **anxious** 词义辨析

【线索】 **feel + 与 fear 同向的负面情绪**

we are more likely to feel __ (9) __ when communicating with them + 后文 To avoid this uneasiness——'this uneasiness (这种不安)' 就是空位情绪的同义复现，指向 anxious (焦虑/不安)。

【选项】 A) **comfortable** X 极性反了

comfortable = 自在的，是正向情绪，与下文 this uneasiness 与全段 fear 主线相反。

B) **confident** X 正向情绪，反方向

confident = 自信的，同为正向情绪，与 fear/uneasiness 不符。

C) **anxious** ✓ 焦虑 = uneasiness 的同义

anxious = 焦虑/不安，正好被下一句 To avoid this uneasiness 同义复现确认，与全段 fear 主线一致。

D) **angry** X 情绪类型错

angry = 愤怒，虽然也是负面情绪，但与 fear/uneasiness (恐惧/不安) 属不同情绪类别，且全文从未把陌生人和'愤怒'挂钩。

【验证】 代回后：feel anxious → To avoid this uneasiness (用 anxious 解释 uneasiness)，上下两句因果同义无缝衔接，与全段 fear 主线完全自治。

10. ____

【答案】 [B] turn 固定搭配

【线索】 为了躲不安，我们转向手机求助

To avoid this uneasiness, we __(10)__ to our phones.——目的状语 To avoid... 表明动作是'求助/依赖'类；turn to 是固定搭配。下一句 Phones become our security blanket 也支撑'求助避难'之义。

【选项】 A) attend X 义不对

attend to = 处理/照料，宾语多为'事务、患者'，与'求助手机'语义不符。

B) turn ✓ turn to = 求助/依赖

turn to 是固定搭配，表'转而依靠'，与 To avoid this uneasiness 和 Phones become our security blanket 两句无缝呼应。

C) take X 搭配生硬

take to 虽有'喜欢上、习惯于'之义，但语气过软，且与'回避不安'的强求助语境不贴。

D) point X 义不通

point to = 指向，主语应是事物/证据，而非主动'求助'。

【验证】 代回后：To avoid this uneasiness, we turn to our phones. → 为了躲避不安，我们求助/依赖手机；与下一句把手机比作 security blanket 完美承接。

11. ____

【答案】 [A] dangerous 词义辨析

【线索】 保护 us → 免遭'危险'

Phones become our security blanket. They are our happy glasses that protect us from what we perceive is going to be more __(11)__.——security blanket、protect us from 都暗示外界存在某种危险或威胁，dangerous 是与这条保护逻辑最匹配的负向形容词。

【选项】 A) dangerous ✓ protect from + dangerous 严丝合缝

dangerous 与 security blanket、protect us 构成完整逻辑链：手机是安全毯，让我们觉得外界更危险，所以躲在屏幕后。

B) mysterious ✗ 强度不够、性质不对

mysterious = 神秘的，并不一定是威胁，未必需要 security blanket 来防御。

C) violent ✗ 过强、出离全文语境

violent = 暴力的，把'和陌生人搭话'的社交不安升格成暴力威胁，与全文 fear of judgment 的细腻情绪不符。

D) boring ✗ 不需要 protection

boring = 无聊，无聊不需要 security blanket 来保护；与 protect from 的逻辑不通。

【验证】 代回后：手机像安全毯，保护我们免受'我们感觉会更 dangerous' 的外界——与全段'陌生人让人不安、所以躲手机'的因果链完全自洽。

12. ____

【答案】 [C] hurt 词义辨析

【线索】 撕掉创可贴的隐喻：其实没那么疼

But once we rip off the band-aid, tuck our smartphones in our pockets and look up, it doesn't __ (12) __ so bad.——前半句用 rip off the band-aid (撕掉创可贴) 作隐喻，撕之前怕疼，撕完发现 'it doesn't hurt so bad (其实没那么疼) '——这是 it doesn't hurt 的经典用法。

【选项】 A) bend X 义不通

bend = 弯曲，与创可贴+疼痛的隐喻无关。

B) resist X 及物动词、缺宾语

resist = 抵抗，需带宾语，且与'感受没那么糟'语义不符。

C) hurt ✓ rip off band-aid + hurt = 经典英语隐喻

hurt 与 rip off the band-aid 构成最地道的隐喻搭配：撕创可贴前怕疼，撕完发现 'it doesn't hurt so bad'，正好引出实验结论。

D) decay X 义不对

decay = 腐烂/衰退，与创可贴隐喻、与'其实没那么糟'的情境都接不上。

【验证】 代回后：撕掉创可贴、收起手机抬起头之后，it doesn't hurt so bad → 其实没那么疼。隐喻、情绪、引出下文实验，三线全通。

13. ____

【答案】 [C] conversation 词义辨析

【线索】 实验任务 = 和陌生人开口聊聊

Nicholas Epley and Juliana Schroeder asked commuters to do the unthinkable:
Start a __(13)__. 紧接下一句 They had Chicago train commuters talk to their fellow
__(14)__. —— 'Start a __' 被下一句的 talk to 直接同义复现, 'talk' 对应的名词正
是 conversation。

【选项】 A) lecture X 单向讲授, 不符合'搭话'

lecture = 演讲/训话, 是单向输出, 与'两人聊聊'的双向场景不符。

B) debate X 对抗性、不符合通勤搭话

debate = 辩论, 有对抗色彩, 通勤路上的陌生人不会一上来就辩论。

C) conversation ✓ 对应 talk to, 唯一中性双向用语

conversation = 交谈, 对应下一句 talk to their fellow, 与全文 talking to strangers 这条主线
无缝匹配。

D) negotiation X 目的性过强、语场不符

negotiation = 谈判, 需有利益博弈, 通勤场景毫无相关。

【验证】 代回后: Start a conversation → 让通勤者发起一次交谈, 与下一句 talk to their fellow
passengers 完美互译; 整段实验主轴清晰。

14. ____

【答案】 [D] passengers 词义辨析

【线索】 commuters 的同身份指代 = passengers

They had Chicago train commuters talk to their fellow __(14)__.——主语是 train commuters (火车通勤者), fellow __ 应是与之同身份的'同车乘客', 即 passengers。

【选项】 A) trainees X 易混词陷阱: train ≠ trainee

trainees = 受训者, 与 train (火车) 形近, 是给只盯字形的考生设的陷阱; 语义上车上未必都是受训者。

B) employees X 范围过窄

employees = 雇员, 未必是 commuters 的同身份——通勤者并非全是雇员 (学生/退休者也通勤)。

C) researchers X 身份错位

researchers = 研究者, 本文中是 Epley 和 Schroeder, 与 commuters 是研究者—被试关系, 不能 fellow。

D) passengers ✓ fellow passengers = 同车乘客

passengers 与 train commuters 同身份, fellow passengers 是地道说法, 指代清晰。

【验证】 代回后: talk to their fellow passengers = 让通勤者和同车乘客搭话; 与上句 Start a conversation 实验任务完美承接。

15. ____

【答案】 [C] predict 词义辨析

【线索】 请受试者先预测搭话后的感受

asked other people in the same train station to __(15)__ how they would feel after talking to a stranger——动词应为'预想/预测'之义，后文 the commuters thought their __(16)__ would be more pleasant if they sat on their own 用 thought 同义复现，确认是'事前预想'。

【选项】 A) reveal X 已发生才能 reveal

reveal = 揭示，须有已知事实可揭，与'尚未发生的搭话感受'不符。

B) choose X 宾语类型不符

choose 后接 how clause 表示选择某种方式，与'对未来感受的预想'不在一个语义范畴。

C) predict ✓ predict + how they would feel = 预测感受

predict 即'预测'，与 would feel、下一句 thought 同义复现，正是该实验的关键步骤。

D) design X 义不通

design = 设计，'设计他们会怎么感受'不通。

【验证】 代回后：让站内其他人预测搭话后的感受——下一句立刻给出预测内容 the commuters thought their __(16)__ would be more pleasant if they sat on their own，语义链顺。

16. ____

【答案】 [D] ride 词义辨析

【线索】 train commuters 的旅程 = 乘车 ride

Chicago train commuters + their __(16)__ would be more pleasant if they sat on their own——主语是火车通勤者，他们的'旅程'用 ride 最贴；sat on their own（独自坐着）也对应'坐车'。

【选项】 A) voyage X 海上长程，方式不符

voyage 多指远洋长途，火车通勤用 voyage 显然不对。

B) flight X 工具错

flight = 航班，与火车无关。

C) walk X 工具错

walk = 步行，与 train commuters 不符；且 sat on their own 表明是坐着，不是走着。

D) ride ✓ train ride 是地道说法

ride = 乘车之旅，与 train commuters 完全对应；sat on their own 也支撑'乘车'之义。

【验证】 代回后：通勤者觉得他们的 ride 若独自坐着会更愉快——下一句的实验反转 'not a single person reported having been embarrassed' 才有可比对象，逻辑顺。

17. ____

【答案】 **[A] went through** 固定搭配

【线索】 受试者完成了实验之后

after they __(17)__ with the experiment, "not a single person reported having been embarrassed."——after + 实验完成 + 没人感到尴尬，可见空位表'实际进行/完成了实验'，go through with 是地道搭配。

【选项】 A) went through ✓ go through with = 把实验进行到底

went through with 表'把某件原本犹豫的事坚持做完'，与实验语境完美匹配——受试者一开始觉得难、最后还是做了。

B) did away X do away with = 废除/取消

did away with 意为'废除/除掉'，与'完成实验'相反。

C) caught up X catch up with = 赶上/追上

caught up with 多用于追上某人/某事，不表'完成实验'。

D) put up X put up with = 忍受

put up with 意为'忍受'，'忍受了实验'语气负面，且未表达完成，不合实验报告语境。

【验证】 代回后：after they went through with the experiment → 在他们把实验进行完之后，没有一个人觉得尴尬，与下文反差完美衔接。

18. ____

【答案】 **[B] In fact** 逻辑关系

【线索】 预期糟糕→实际更愉快：反差

前文 Though the participants didn't expect a positive experience / not a single person reported having been embarrassed 已说明事先以为糟、事后没人尴尬；本句 __ (18) __, these commutes were reportedly more enjoyable compared with those without communication 是把事实进一步落地——'实际上反倒更愉快'。这种'预想 vs 实际'的强反差，最对位的是 In fact（事实上）。

【选项】 A) In turn **X 义为'反过来/接着'，方向不对**

In turn 表'反过来/继而'，强调因果或顺序传递，与'预期 vs 事实'的反差关系不贴。

B) In fact **✓ In fact 引反差事实**

In fact = 实际上，正是用来把'预期糟糕'与'实际更愉快'反差出来，与前句 not a single person ... embarrassed 形成顺承式反差。

C) In particular **X 义为'尤其'，逻辑不对**

In particular 用于从前句总论里挑出某一特例，本句与前句是反差关系而非总-分关系。

D) In consequence **X 义为'结果'，不是因果链**

In consequence = 因此，需要前后有因果链；本句不是前句的'结果'，而是对预期的反差陈述。

【验证】 代回后：In fact, these commutes were reportedly more enjoyable... → 把'预想糟糕'与'实际更愉快'拧成一记反差，与全文 outline 的'实验反转'步骤完全自治。

19. ____

【答案】 [D] **since** 逻辑关系

【线索】 实验结果由人性常识解释

these commutes were reportedly more enjoyable compared with those without communication, which makes absolute sense, __(19)__ human beings thrive off of social connections——前一分句先说'这事符合常理' (makes absolute sense) , 后一分句给出常理依据; since (既然/因为) 引出公认事实正合此用。

【选项】 A) **unless** X 义为'除非', 方向反

unless = 除非, 引入条件性否定, 与'本来就如此'的正向解释不符。

B) **whereas** X 义为'然而', 转折不对

whereas 是对比转折连词, 本句无对比意图。

C) **if** X 条件性, 弱化事实

if 表条件假设, 把'人类依靠社交联结'变成假设, 削弱了原文'人所共知的事实'的语气。

D) **since** ✓ **since** = 既然/因为 (引常识)

since 引出人所共知的因由, 与 makes absolute sense 一气呵成: '之所以理所当然, 是因为人天生依赖社交联结'。

【验证】 代回后: ...which makes absolute sense, since human beings thrive off of social connections → 这事合理, 因为人类本就是靠社交联结而蓬勃发展; 与全文 outline 的'结论段'完美承接。

20. ____

【答案】 [B] simple 词义辨析

【线索】 结论就这么简单

It's that __(20)__: Talking to strangers can make you feel connected.——冒号后是一句极简的结论，照应前文 it doesn't __(12)__ so bad (其实没那么糟) 和 not a single person reported having been embarrassed——作者意在告诉读者：道理就这么 simple (简单)。

【选项】 A) funny X 感情色彩不符

funny = 有趣/古怪，本文是严肃论述，不是趣味轶事。

B) simple ✓ It's that simple = 道理就这么简单

simple 与 'It's that __:' 构成英文经典的'就这么简单'收束，紧扣'撕掉创可贴其实没那么疼/和陌生人聊聊就能感到联结'的全文主旨。

C) logical X 义已被上句的 makes sense 占用

logical = 合乎逻辑，但前一句已经用 which makes absolute sense 表达过'合乎逻辑'之意，此处再用 logical 是重复，且不如 simple 收束有力。

D) rare X 义反、与立场冲突

rare = 罕见，作者想说的恰恰是'这事再普通不过'，不是稀有。

【验证】 代回后：It's that simple: Talking to strangers can make you feel connected. → 道理就这么简单：和陌生人聊聊，就能感到联结。完美收束 outline 的'结论段'。

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

手机成了我们躲避陌生人的挡箭牌，但和陌生人聊聊其实更让人愉悦

文章开篇就给全文定调：the prospect of communicating with – or even looking at – a stranger is virtually unbearable，并指出我们靠死攥手机来回避；随后第二段点出真正的核心观点——there's __(2)__ to be gained from talking to the stranger standing by you，即和陌生人交流是有收获的。全文围绕这条主线，先分析回避原因（恐惧），再用 2011 年的实验证明真正交谈后体验比预想更好。

行文脉络

现象→原因→实验反转→结论

第一段先描现象：人人捧着手机回避陌生人（cling to their phones）；第二段过渡——回避其实让我们错过收获，手机像一张'请勿靠近'的牌（Please don't approach me）；第三、四段追问并回答原因：是恐惧（One answer is fear）；第五段进一步分析陌生人让我们感到不安（Strangers are inherently __ (8) __ to us），手机是'安全毯'；第六段引入 Epley & Schroeder 的 2011 年通勤实验，事先预想糟糕、事后反馈却完全相反（not a single person reported having been embarrassed）；第七段收束观点：和陌生人交谈反而让人感到联结（Talking to strangers can make you feel connected）。

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。

It's a sad reality – our desire to avoid interacting with other human beings – because there's much to be gained from talking to the stranger standing by you.

第2段，第1句

句子使用了形式主语结构、原因状语从句、同位语等在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式，结构具有较强的代表性和可迁移性，掌握后可应用于大量类似句子的分析。

What is it that makes us feel we need to hide behind our screens?

第3段，第1句

该句涵盖强调句中的形式主语it、被强调的表语what、宾语从句(省略引导词)、不定式作宾语、介词短语作状语等多种成分，且包含易错点：强调句that易误判为定语从句，feel后省略that的宾语从句易被忽略，适合作为成分划分的综合练习。

Strangers are inherently unfamiliar to us, so we are more likely to feel anxious when communicating with them compared with our friends and acquaintances.

第5段，第1句

因果并列句加时间状语从句的组合在四六级和考研英语阅读中高频出现,"be likely to" 和 "compared with" 也是常见搭配。时间从句的主谓省略是典型考点,掌握本句结构可直接迁移到大量真题句式

But once we rip off the band-aid, tuck our smartphones in our pockets and look up, it doesn't hurt so bad.

第6段，第1句

"once" 引导的时间状语从句 + 主句 是四六级和考研英语阅读中的常见句式,且从句内并列谓语的结构也频繁出现。掌握此类句式后,学生可以迁移到大量类似真题句子中。

"When Dr. Epley and Ms. Schroeder asked other people in the same train station to predict how they would feel after talking to a stranger, the commuters thought their ride would be more pleasant if they sat on their own," The New York Times summarizes.

第6段，第4句

综合结构复杂度与语法考点的丰富度，该句非常适合作为中高级语法分析的进阶练习。

Though the participants didn't expect a positive experience, after they went through with the experiment, "not a single person reported having been embarrassed."

第6段，第5句

本句涵盖了主语、谓语、宾语、状语等核心成分，且宾语为动名词完成被动式，可练习动名词作宾语的识别；两个状语从句分别为让步和时间类型，可练习状语从句的定位和分类；否定主语 "not a single person" 也是值得关注的特殊结构。成分种类较为丰富，训练价值较高。

In fact, these commutes were reportedly more enjoyable compared with those without communication, which makes absolute sense, since human beings thrive off of social connections.

第7段，第1句

本句结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式：主句加非限制性定语从句（"which" 指代前文）再嵌套原因状语从句（"since" 引导），这种“陈述事实→补充评价→解释原因”的组合在学术文本和说明文中极为常见，掌握后可大量迁移应用。

It's that simple: Talking to strangers can make you feel connected.

第7段，第2句

涵盖了主语、系动词、表语、同位语四种成分，其中同位语由冒号引出且本身是完整陈述结构，对理解同位语的识别和作用有一定训练价值，但整体成分种类相对常规

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本篇出现的 28 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。

commuter

B2

n. 通勤者

本篇3次 · 真题 8 句

would

A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本篇2次 · 真题 304 句

being

B1

n. 存在

本篇2次 · 真题 18 句

accord

C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次 · 真题 172 句

likely

A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次 · 真题 89 句

approach

B1

v. 靠近，接近（在空间或时间上）

本篇1次 · 真题 51 句

gain B1

v. 获得;赢得

本篇1次·真题 43 句

executive B2

n. 主管;经理;管理人员

本篇1次·真题 39 句

protection B1

n. 保护

本篇1次·真题 39 句

security B1

n. 安全

本篇1次·真题 38 句

desire B2

n. 愿望

本篇1次·真题 37 句

mental B1

adj. 精神的

本篇1次·真题 37 句

advance B1

v. 前进

本篇1次·真题 33 句

reality B1

n. 现实

本篇1次·真题 31 句

judge B1

v. 判断, 评判

本篇1次·真题 27 句

positive B1

adj. 积极的

本篇1次·真题 27 句

prospect B2

n. 可能性

本篇1次·真题 25 句

signal B1

n. 信号

本篇1次·真题 25 句

connection B1

n. 联系

本篇1次·真题 24 句

participant B2

n. 参与者

本篇1次·真题 20 句

perceive B2

v. 理解, 领悟 (某事的性质或意义)

本篇1次·真题 19 句

thrive B2

v. 茁壮成长

本篇1次·真题 12 句

behavioral

B2

adj. 行为的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

interact

B2

v. 相互作用

本篇1次·真题 10 句

smartphone

B1

n. 智能手机

本篇1次·真题 10 句

universal

B2

adj. 普遍的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

anxious

B1

adj. 焦虑的

本篇1次·真题 9 句

virtually

B2

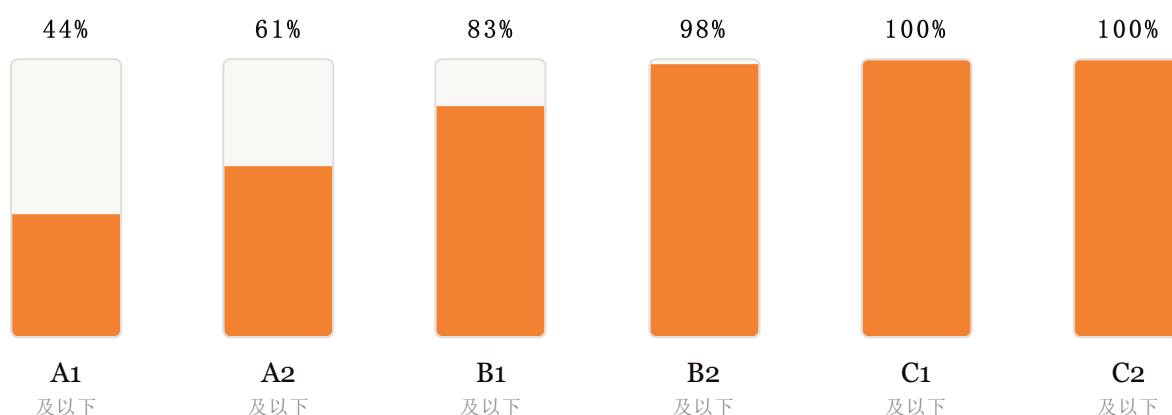
adv. 几乎,差不多

本篇1次·真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 140 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 **140** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本篇共 3 个·约 2%。



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 140 个·末柱为 100%

去重总词数

140

B2 以上难词

2%

B1 及以下覆盖

83%

考研英语二 2015年 · 全卷构成

Section I 完形填空（四选一）

[本题](#)

Section II Part A (1) 阅读理解（四选一）

[题目解析 →](#)

Section II Part A (2) 阅读理解（四选一）

[题目解析 →](#)

Section II Part A (3) 阅读理解（四选一）

[题目解析 →](#)

Section II Part A (4) 阅读理解（四选一）

[题目解析 →](#)

Section II Part B 段落小标题（7选5）

[题目解析 →](#)

Section III 英译汉（段落翻译）

[题目解析 →](#)

Section IV Part A 写作

[题目解析 →](#)

Section IV Part B 写作

[题目解析 →](#)

2015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2015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(2015)

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 A new study suggests that contrary to most surveys, people are actually more stressed at home than at work. Researchers measured people's cortisol, which is a stress marker, while they were at work and while they were at home and found it higher at what is supposed to be a place of refuge.

一项新研究表明,与大多数调查结果相反,人们实际上在家中比在工作时压力更大。研究人员测量了人们在工作时和在家时的皮质醇水平,这是一种压力标志物,结果发现在本应是避难所的地方,皮质醇水平反而更高。

P2 "Further contradicting conventional wisdom, we found that women as well as men have lower levels of stress at work than at home," writes one of the researchers, Sarah Damaske. In fact women even say they feel better at work, she notes. "It is men, not women, who report being happier at home than at work." Another surprise is that the findings hold true for both those with children and without, but more so for nonparents. This is why people who work outside the home have better health.

研究人员之一Sarah Damaske写道:"进一步违背传统观念的是,我们发现女性和男性一样,在工作时的压力水平低于在家时。"事实上,她指出,女性甚至表示在工作时感觉更好。"是男性而非女性,报告说在家比在工作时更快乐。"另一个令人惊讶的发现是,这些结果对有孩子和没有孩子的人都成立,但对没有孩子的人更为明显。这就是为什么在外工作的人拥有更好的健康状况。

P3 What the study doesn't measure is whether people are still doing work when they're at home, whether it is household work or work brought home from the office. For many men, the end of the workday is a time to kick back. For women who stay home, they never get to leave the office. And for women who work outside the home, they often are playing catch-up with household tasks. With the

blurring of roles, and the fact that the home front lags well behind the workplace in making adjustments for working women, it's not surprising that women are more stressed at home.

这项研究没有衡量的是,人们在家时是否仍在工作,无论是家务劳动还是从办公室带回家的工作。对许多男性来说,工作日结束是放松的时间。对于待在家里的女性,她们永远无法离开办公室。而对于在外工作的女性,她们常常在追赶家务任务。随着角色的模糊,以及家庭在为职业女性做出调整方面远远落后于职场这一事实,女性在家中压力更大就不足为奇了。

P4 But it's not just a gender thing. At work, people pretty much know what they're supposed to be doing: working, making money, doing the tasks they have to do in order to draw an income. The bargain is very pure: Employee puts in hours of physical or mental labor and employee draws out life-sustaining moola.

但这不仅仅是性别问题。在工作中,人们很清楚自己应该做什么:工作、赚钱、完成为了获得收入而必须做的任务。这种交换非常纯粹:员工投入体力或脑力劳动的时间,员工获得维持生活的报酬。

P5 On the home front, however, people have no such clarity. Rare is the household in which the division of labor is so clinically and methodically laid out. There are a lot of tasks to be done, there are inadequate rewards for most of them. Your home colleagues – your family – have no clear rewards for their labor; they need to be talked into it, or if they're teenagers, threatened with complete removal of all electronic devices. Plus, they're your family. You cannot fire your family. You never really get to go home from home.

然而在家庭方面,人们没有这样的清晰度。很少有家庭能够如此临床化和有条理地安排劳动分工。有很多任务要做,其中大多数任务的回报不足。你的家庭同事——你的家人——他们的劳动没有明确的回报;他们需要被说服,或者如果他们是青少年,需要威胁完全没收所有电子设备。此外,他们是你的家人。你不能解雇你的家人。你永远无法真正从家中回家。

P6 So it's not surprising that people are more stressed at home. Not only are the tasks apparently infinite, the co-workers are much harder to motivate.

因此,人们在家中压力更大并不令人惊讶。不仅任务显然无穷无尽,同事也更难激励。

题目与逐题解析

21. According to Paragraph 1, most previous surveys found that home_____.

- [A] offered greater relaxation than the workplace
- [B] was an ideal place for stress measurement
- [C] generated more stress than the workplace
- [D] was an unrealistic place for relaxation

根据第一段,以往的大多数调查发现家庭_____。

- A) 比工作场所提供更多放松 B) 是测量压力的理想场所 C) 比工作场所产生更多压力
D) 是一个不切实际的放松场所

【答案】 **A** (细节题)

【判型】 题干 According to Paragraph 1, most previous surveys found that home_____ 限定段落
+ 询问客观陈述, 无 infer/imply 等推断信号。

【拆句】 句子主干为 most previous surveys found that home____, that 引导宾语从句、空位是从句的表语；考生只需把空位理解为“home 是/做了什么”，结构无陷阱。

【定位】 A new study suggests that contrary to most surveys, people are actually more stressed at home than at work.

一项新研究指出，与大多数调查相反，人们其实在家里比在职场更紧张。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

a place of refuge ↔ offered greater relaxation than the workplace

contrary to most surveys, people are actually more stressed at home than at work ↔

offered greater relaxation than the workplace

预判“家比职场更放松”完全等价于 offered greater relaxation than the workplace，且 a place of refuge 的提示进一步坐实——A 直接命中预判。

B) 无中生有

原文是用家和职场作为压力测量场所，但从未说“家是测量压力的理想场所”；an ideal place for stress measurement 把研究方法当成了对家的旧观点结论。

C) 与原文相反

generated more stress than the workplace 恰恰是新研究的结论，而非 most previous surveys 的旧观点；考生若把“新结论”误当成“旧调查发现”就会误选。

D) 偷换概念

原文从未说以往调查认为家“不现实地放松”，更没有 unrealistic 的极性评价；was an unrealistic place for relaxation 把“放松之地”扭成了“不现实的放松之地”。

22. According to Damaske, who are likely to be the happiest at home?

[A] Working mothers.

[B] Childless husbands.

[C] Working fathers.

[D] Childless wives.

根据 Damaske 的观点，谁最有可能在家中快乐？

A) 职业母亲。 B) 无子女的丈夫。 C) 职业父亲。 D) 无子女的妻子。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 题干 who are likely to be the happiest at home 直接问“谁”，是对原文一句话的客观转述。

【拆句】 主语 who、谓语 are likely to be、表语 the happiest at home；likely to be 是惯用情态，不削弱“最开心”的最高级语义，无理解陷阱。

【定位】 It is men, not women, who report being happier at home than at work. Another surprise is that the findings hold true for both those with children and without, but more so for nonparents. 在家里报告“比上班更开心”的是男性而非女性。另一个意外发现是，这一结果在有孩子和无孩子的人群中都成立，但在无孩家庭中更明显。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

Working mothers 既不是 men (性别相反), 也不是 nonparents (“母亲”必然有娃), 完全违背原文两层条件。

B) ✓ 正确

It is men, not women, who report being happier at home than at work ↔ **Childless husbands.**
but more so for nonparents ↔ **Childless**

预判“无孩男性”= men (It is men, not women) + nonparents (but more so for nonparents), 完全等价于 Childless husbands——两条件叠加唯一指向 B。

C) 以偏概全

Working fathers 性别对 (fathers=men), 但 fathers 必然是 parents, 与 but more so for nonparents 的限定相反——更开心的是 nonparents, 而不是已经做父亲的。

D) 偷换概念

Childless wives 满足 childless (nonparents), 但 wives 是女性, 与 It is men, not women 直接矛盾。

23. The blurring of working women's roles refers to the fact that_____.

- [A] their home is also a place for kicking back
- [B] they are both bread winners and housewives
- [C] there is often much housework left behind
- [D] it is difficult for them to leave their office

职业女性角色的模糊是指这样一个事实_____。

- A) 她们的家也是一个放松的地方 B) 她们既是养家糊口者又是家庭主妇
- C) 经常有很多家务活留下来没做 D) 她们很难离开办公室

【答案】 B (词义句意题)

【判型】 题干 refers to the fact that_____ 要求解释 the blurring 这一特定短语在文中的含义。

【拆句】 主干 The blurring of working women's roles refers to the fact that____, that 引导同位语从句解释 the fact 的具体内容, 即“角色模糊”具体指什么事实。

【定位】 For women who work outside the home, they often are playing catch-up with household tasks. With the blurring of roles, and the fact that the home front lags well behind the workplace in making adjustments for working women, it's not surprising that women are more stressed at home.

对于在外工作的女性, 她们常常在追赶家务进度。由于角色界限模糊, 加上家庭这一战线在为职业女性做出调整方面远远落后于职场, 难怪女性在家里更紧张。

【选项】 A) 张冠李戴

their home is also a place for kicking back 描述的是男性: “kick back” (放松) 在 For many men, the end of the workday is a time to kick back 里明确属于男人, 与 working women 的角色无关。

B) ✓ 正确

For women who work outside the home ↔ bread winners

they often are playing catch-up with household tasks ↔ housewives

把“在外工作 + 做家务”两个动作合并成“既是 bread winners 又是 housewives”的双重身份, 正是 With the blurring of roles 的内涵——B 完美呈现“角色模糊”的具体内容。

C) 答非所问

there is often much housework left behind 只描述了“家务做不完”这一事实, 没体现“角色模糊”的核心——双重身份的混淆; 它是 blurring 的结果而非定义。

D) 张冠李戴

it is difficult for them to leave their office 描述的是 For women who stay home, they never get to leave the office——指“留在家里的女性”把家当作 office、从不下班; 而题干问的是 working women (在外工作的女性), 群体错位。

24. The word "moola" (Line 4, Para. 4) most probably means_____.

[A] skills

[B] energy

[C] earnings

[D] nutrition

单词“moola”(第四段第4行)最可能的意思是_____。

A) 技能 B) 精力 C) 收入 D) 营养

【答案】 C (词义句意题)

【判型】 题干 most probably means_____ 是词义题的典型问法。

【拆句】 The word "moola" (Line 4, Para. 4) most probably means_____, 括号内是位置说明, 主干就是 The word X means Y, 无任何句法陷阱。

【定位】 The bargain is very pure: Employee puts in hours of physical or mental labor and employee draws out life-sustaining moola.

这笔交易非常纯粹: 员工投入若干小时的体力或脑力劳动, 员工从中换取维持生计的 moola。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

skills 是员工已有的能力，并非通过劳动换回的产物；用 draws out 取 skills 在劳资语境里不通——技能是付出方，不是回报方。

B) 与原文相反

energy 是付出方而非回报方：员工付出 physical or mental labor 实际上就是付出 energy, draws out energy 与原文方向相反。

C) ✓ 正确

life-sustaining moola ↔ earnings

Employee puts in hours of physical or mental labor and employee draws out life-sustaining moola

↔ earnings

对仗结构锁定 moola 处在“工资/收入”语义场，life-sustaining 进一步排除“技能/能量”等非货币选项——只有 earnings 同时满足两条线索。

D) 无中生有

nutrition 把 life-sustaining 字面狭义化成“营养”，但原文谈的是劳资交换，从未涉及食物或营养；选项利用 life-sustaining 的字面歧义诱导误选。

25. The home front differs from the workplace in that_____.

- [A] family labor is often adequately rewarded
- [B] home is hardly a cozier working environment
- [C] household tasks are generally more motivating
- [D] division of labor at home is seldom clear-cut

家庭前线与工作场所的不同之处在于_____。

- A) 家庭劳动经常得到充分回报 B) 家几乎不是一个更舒适的工作环境 C) 家务任务通常更能激发积极性
D) 家庭中的劳动分工很少是明确的

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 题干 The home front differs from the workplace in that_____ 询问两者具体差异，属于客观事实题。

【拆句】 主干 The home front differs from the workplace in that_____, in that 引出原因/方面状语从句，等价于“在.....方面有所不同”，空位填差异内容。

【定位】 On the home front, however, people have no such clarity. Rare is the household in which the division of labor is so clinically and methodically laid out.

然而在家庭这条战线上，人们没有这种清晰感。少有家庭能把分工那么条理分明地划定出来。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

family labor is often adequately rewarded 与原文 there are inadequate rewards for most of them、no clear rewards for their labor 直接矛盾——原文明说回报“不充分”，选项硬说“得到充分回报”。

B) 过度推断

home is hardly a cozier working environment 是对“家是否更舒适”的整体评价，但题干问的是“家与职场的具体差异点”，hardly cozier 是结论而非差异机制；且原文从未直接说家“不舒适”，只说“分工不清、回报模糊”。

C) 与原文相反

household tasks are generally more motivating 与 the co-workers are much harder to motivate 及 they need to be talked into it 反向——原文说家务里的“同事”（家人）很难被激励，选项却把家务说成“更有激励性”。

D) ✓ 正确

Rare is the household in which the division of labor is so clinically and methodically laid out ↔

division of labor at home is seldom clear-cut

no such clarity ↔ **seldom clear-cut**

预判“家中分工不清晰”完全等价于 division of labor at home is seldom clear-cut，倒装句拆平 + 同义替换两步即可锁定 D。

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。

A new study suggests that contrary to most surveys, people are actually more stressed at home than at work.

第1段，第1句

“研究表明 + that 从句”是阅读中非常常见的表达，比较级 “more ... than ...” 也是高频句式。掌握这类结构后，迁移到说明文和议论文句子中很有帮助。

"It is men, not women, who report being happier at home than at work."

第2段，第3句

本句高度典型。"It is ... who/that" 强调句型是四六级和考研阅读写作中的高频句式,常用于突出对比或重点信息。限制性定语从句修饰名词也是必考结构。句中 "men, not women" 的对比插入、动名词作宾语、比较结构的省略,都是真题中反复出现的常见用法。掌握本句的分析方法,可直接迁移到大量类似句型,实用性极强。

What the study doesn't measure is whether people are still doing work when they're at home, whether it is household work or work brought home from the office.

第3段，第1句

综合来看，本句主干清晰但成分复杂，涉及多种从句且层级适中，时态常规但结构典型，既有一定挑战性又不会过难，作为名词性从句和嵌套结构的练习材料价值较高，适合中等偏上水平的学习者重点训练。

On the home front, however, people have no such clarity.

第5段，第1句

简单句在真题中虽常见，但本句“状语前置+插入副词”的行文风格在书面表达中有一定代表性，掌握后有助于理解类似的正式语体句式，但迁移范围不如复合句广泛。

Rare is the household in which the division of labor is so clinically and methodically laid out.

第5段，第2句

本句涵盖了多种值得练习的成分划分要点：表语前置倒装（需要识别 Rare 为表语而非主语）、包含定语从句的主语（需要识别主语完整范围）、定语从句内部的被动谓语（is laid out）、关系词 in which 在从句中作地点状语（需要理解介词 + 关系代词的用法）、方式状语 so clinically and methodically。这些成分覆盖了倒装、定语从句、被动语态、状语等多个知识点，作为成分划分练习句具有较高的训练价值。

Plus, they're your family.

第5段，第5句

主系表结构虽是基础句型，但本句过于简单，不涉及四六级或考研常考的复杂修饰、从句嵌套等典型难点，代表性有限。

So it's not surprising that people are more stressed at home.

第6段，第1句

It is 形容词 that 从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句型，常用于表达评价和观点。掌握这一结构后可迁移到大量同类句子，代表性强

Not only are the tasks apparently infinite, the co-workers are much harder to motivate.

第6段，第2句

"Not only ... but also ..." 并列结构在四六级和考研真题中频繁出现，是典型的强调句式。否定词组置于句首引发的倒装也是常考语法点。主系表结构和形容词比较级的使用同样常见。掌握本句的结构分析方法，可以直接迁移到大量类似句子的处理上。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 36 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。

labor B1

n. 劳动

本篇5次 · 真题 41 句

stress B1

n. 压力

本篇4次 · 真题 50 句

workplace B1

n. 工作场所

本篇4次 · 真题 15 句

household B1

n. 家庭

本篇4次 · 真题 9 句

reward B1

n. 报酬

本篇3次 · 真题 26 句

working A2

adj. 有工作的

本篇3次 · 真题 17 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本篇2次·真题 112 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇2次·真题 70 句

measure B1

v. 测量

本篇2次·真题 65 句

employee A2

n. 雇员, 员工

本篇2次·真题 32 句

surprising A2

adj. 令人惊讶的

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

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次·真题 89 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

physical B1

adj. 身体的

本篇1次·真题 40 句

mental B1

adj. 精神的

本篇1次·真题 37 句

according B1

prep. 根据

本篇1次·真题 35 句

generally B1

adv. 通常, 一般地

本篇1次·真题 35 句

further B1

adv. 更远地

本篇1次·真题 34 句

income B1

n. 收入

本篇1次·真题 31 句

finding B2

n. 调查结果

本篇1次·真题 30 句

previous B1

adj. 先前的

本篇1次·真题 24 句

threaten

B1

v. 威胁, 恐吓

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

colleague

B1

n. 同事

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

generate

B2

v. 产生, 引起 (结果、反应等)

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

ideal

B2

adj. 理想的

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

cannot

A1

aux. 不能

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

device

B1

n. 设备

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

electronic

B1

adj. 电子的

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

differ

B1

v. 不同, 有区别

本篇1次 · 真题 13 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

conventional

B2

adj. 传统的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

inadequate

B2

adj. 不充分的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

contrary

B2

adj. 相反的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

motivate

B2

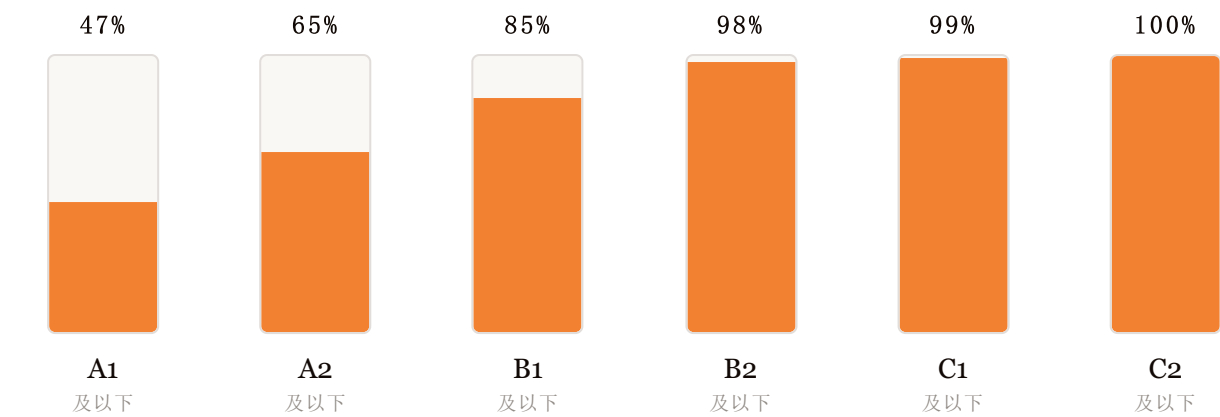
v. 激励

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

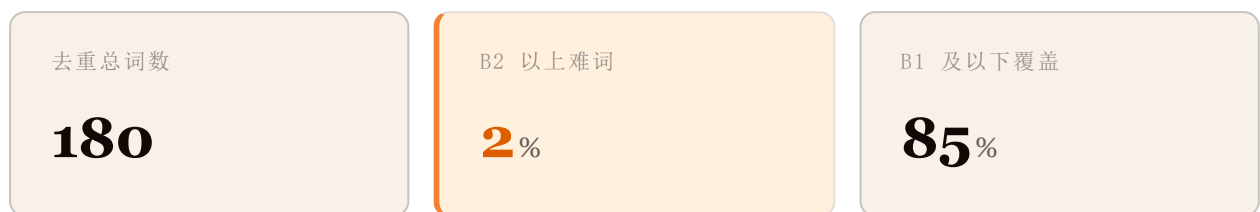
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 180 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **180** 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 4 个 · 约 2%。



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 180 个 · 末柱为 100%



考研英语二 2015年 · 全卷构成

Section I	完形填空（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	本题
Section II Part A (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (3)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (4)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part B	段落小标题（7选5）	题目解析 →
Section III	英译汉（段落翻译）	题目解析 →
Section IV Part A	写作	题目解析 →
Section IV Part B	写作	题目解析 →

2015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2015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(2015)

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 For years, studies have found that first-generation college students – those who do not have a parent with a college degree – lag other students on a range of education achievement factors. Their grades are lower and their dropout rates are higher. But since such students are most likely to advance economically if they succeed in higher education, colleges and universities have pushed for decades to recruit more of them. This has created "a paradox" in that recruiting first-generation students, but then watching many of them fail, means that higher education has "continued to reproduce and widen, rather than close" an achievement gap based on social class, according to the depressing beginning of a paper forthcoming in the journal *Psychological Science*.

多年来,研究发现第一代大学生——即父母均未获得大学学位的学生——在一系列教育成就因素上落后于其他学生。他们的成绩更低,辍学率更高。但由于这类学生如果在高等教育中取得成功,最有可能在经济上获得提升,因此数十年来,各高校一直在努力招收更多这样的学生。这造成了"一个悖论":招收第一代大学生,却眼看着他们中的许多人失败,意味着高等教育"继续再造并扩大,而非缩小"基于社会阶层的成就差距,正如即将发表在《心理科学》期刊上的一篇文章令人沮丧的开头所指出的那样。

P2 But the article is actually quite optimistic, as it outlines a potential solution to this problem, suggesting that an approach (which involves a one-hour, next-to-no-cost program) can close 63 percent of the achievement gap (measured by such factors as grades) between first-generation and other students.

但这篇文章实际上相当乐观,因为它概述了解决这一问题的潜在方案,表明一种方法(涉及一个一小时、几乎零成本的项目)可以缩小第一代大学生与其他学生之间63%的成就差距(以成绩等因素衡量)。

P3 The authors of the paper are from different universities, and their findings are based on a study involving 147 students (who completed the project) at an unnamed private university. First generation was defined as not having a parent with a four-year college degree. Most of the first-generation students

(59.1 percent) were recipients of Pell Grants, a federal grant for undergraduates with financial need, while this was true only for 8.6 percent of the students with at least one parent with a four-year degree. 这篇论文的作者来自不同的大学,他们的研究结果基于一项涉及某所未具名私立大学147名学生(完成了该项目)的研究。第一代大学生被定义为父母均未获得四年制大学学位。大多数第一代大学生(59.1%)是Pell助学金的受助者,这是一项面向有经济需求的本科生的联邦助学金,而在至少有一位父母拥有四年制大学学位的学生中,这一比例仅为8.6%。

P4 Their thesis – that a relatively modest intervention could have a big impact – was based on the view that first-generation students may be most lacking not in potential but in practical knowledge about how to deal with the issues that face most college students. They cite past research by several authors to show that this is the gap that must be narrowed to close the achievement gap.

他们的论点——相对适度的干预可以产生重大影响——基于这样一种观点:第一代大学生最缺乏的可能不是潜力,而是关于如何应对大多数大学生面临问题的实用知识。他们引用了几位作者过去的研究来表明,这正是必须缩小以弥合成就差距的鸿沟。

P5 Many first-generation students "struggle to navigate the middle-class culture of higher education, learn the 'rules of the game,' and take advantage of college resources," they write. And this becomes more of a problem when colleges don't talk about the class advantages and disadvantages of different groups of students. "Because US colleges and universities seldom acknowledge how social class can affect students' educational experiences, many first-generation students lack insight about why they are struggling and do not understand how students 'like them' can improve."

许多第一代大学生"难以适应高等教育的中产阶级文化,难以学会'游戏规则',难以利用大学资源",他们写道。当高校不谈论不同学生群体的阶层优势和劣势时,这就变成了一个更大的问题。"由于美国高校很少承认社会阶层如何影响学生的教育经历,许多第一代大学生对自己为何挣扎缺乏认识,也不理解'像他们一样'的学生如何才能进步。"

题目与逐题解析

26. Recruiting more first-generation students has ____.

- [A] reduced their dropout rates
- [B] narrowed the achievement gap
- [C] missed its original purpose
- [D] depressed college students

招收更多第一代大学生已经_____。

A) 降低了他们的辍学率 B) 缩小了成绩差距 C) 偏离了其初衷 D) 使大学生感到沮丧

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 Recruiting more first-generation students has _____. 是带空格的陈述句, 要求补全 "招收行为带来的结果", 问的是文中明确陈述过的客观事实。

【拆句】 Recruiting more first-generation students has _____. 主干是动名词短语作主语 + 现在完成时 has + 空缺, 空缺承担谓语后半部分; 考生只需把 Recruiting more first-generation students 整体当主语看待, 结构无陷阱。

【定位】 This has created "a paradox" in that recruiting first-generation students, but then watching many of them fail, means that higher education has "continued to reproduce and widen, rather than close" an achievement gap based on social class, according to the depressing beginning of a paper forthcoming in the journal Psychological Science.

这造成了一个 "悖论": 招收一代生、然后又看着许多人失败, 意味着高等教育在基于社会阶层的成绩差距上 "持续在复制和扩大, 而非缩小"——这是《心理科学》一篇即将发表的论文那段令人沮丧的开头给出的说法。

【选项】 A) **与原文相反**

原文明言一代生 their dropout rates are higher, 根本未提招收行为降低了辍学率——选项的 reduced their dropout rates 与原文事实相反。

B) **与原文相反**

原文明言差距 continued to reproduce and widen, rather than close, 而选项 narrowed the achievement gap 正好相反——差距是扩大、不是缩小。

C) **✓ 正确**

colleges and universities have pushed for decades to recruit more of them ↔

missed its original purpose

预判 "招收偏离初衷" 与 missed its original purpose 直接对位——招生的 purpose 是缩小差距, 结果是差距 reproduce and widen, 因此 missed 成立。

D) **偷换概念**

原文 the depressing beginning of a paper 中的 depressing 修饰的是 paper 的 beginning (论文开头的论调令人沮丧), 而非招生行为使学生情绪沮丧; depressed college students 把 depressing 的修饰对象偷换成了 college students。

27. The authors of the research article are optimistic because_____.

[A] their findings appeal to students

[B] the recruiting rate has increased

[C] the problem is solvable

[D] their approach is costless

该研究文章的作者持乐观态度,因为_____。

A) 他们的研究发现对学生有吸引力 B) 招生率已经提高 C) 这个问题是可以解决的

D) 他们的方法是零成本的

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 The authors of the research article are optimistic because_____. 中 because 引导一个明确的因果, 要求补全文中给出的原因, 属于事实型因果。

【拆句】 The authors of the research article are optimistic because_____. 主干 The authors are optimistic + because 引导原因状语从句的空缺; 考生只需明确空缺补的是 "乐观的原因", 结构无陷阱。

【定位】 But the article is actually quite optimistic, as it outlines a potential solution to this problem, suggesting that an approach (which involves a one-hour, next-to-no-cost program) can close 63 percent of the achievement gap (measured by such factors as grades) between first-generation and other students.

但这篇文章其实相当乐观，因为它勾勒出一个针对这个问题的潜在解决方案——它建议一种方法（包含一个仅一小时、几乎零成本的项目）可以缩小一代生与其他学生之间 63% 的成绩差距。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

原文从未提及研究 findings appeal to students 这层关于 "对学生有吸引力" 的内容；文章谈的是研究本身的乐观，而非研究对学生的吸引力。

B) **无中生有**

原文未提到任何 recruiting rate has increased 的事实，首段只说 colleges and universities have pushed for decades to recruit more of them——是推动招生意愿，而非招生率已上升；并且即便上升，也与作者乐观与否无关。

C) **✓ 正确**

outlines a potential solution to this problem ↔ **the problem is solvable**

预判 "问题有解" 与 the problem is solvable 完全对位，且原文 potential solution 的不确定性被 solvable 的 "可" 准确保留，无过度推断。

D) **过度推断**

原文是 next-to-no-cost ("几乎" 零成本)，而非完全无成本；approach is costless 把 "几乎零" 推向 "完全零"，越过了原文的程度边界。并且作者乐观的根本理由是 "问题有解"，而不是 "方法零成本"——后者只是程序细节。

28. The study suggests that most first-generation students_____.

- [A] are from single-parent families
- [B] study at private universities
- [C] are in need of financial support
- [D] have failed their college

该研究表明大多数第一代大学生_____。

A) 来自单亲家庭 B) 在私立大学学习 C) 需要经济支持 D) 大学学业失败了

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 The study suggests that most first-generation students_____. 问的是研究客观呈现的群体特征，是对原文事实的复述题。

【拆句】 The study suggests that most first-generation students_____. 主干是 The study suggests + that 宾语从句；从句主语 most first-generation students 后接空缺谓语，考生注意 most 是范围限定，原文里需有量化对应。

【定位】 Most of the first-generation students (59.1 percent) were recipients of Pell Grants, a federal grant for undergraduates with financial need, while this was true only for 8.6 percent of the students with at least one parent with a four-year degree.

大多数一代生 (59.1%) 是 Pell Grants 的获得者——这是一项面向有经济需求的本科生的联邦助学金——而在至少有一方父母拥有四年制学位的学生中, 只有 8.6% 是其获得者。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

原文对一代生的定义是 those who do not have a parent with a college degree 或 not having a parent with a four-year college degree, 从未提及他们来自 single-parent families——"无大学学位的父母" 与 "单亲家庭" 是完全不同的两个概念。

B) **以偏概全**

原文只说研究在 an unnamed private university 进行——这只是 147 名样本就读的单一所私立大学, 不能据此推断 "大多数一代生都在私立大学就读"。选项把研究地点偷换成全体一代生的就读地点。

C) **✓ 正确**

recipients of Pell Grants, a federal grant for undergraduates with financial need ↔

are in need of financial support

预判 "多数一代生有经济需求" 与 are in need of financial support 完全对位, 且原文同位语已将 grant 等价于 financial need 的资助, 替换无歧义。

D) **过度推断**

原文说一代生 their dropout rates are higher、辍学率更高, 但并未说大多数一代生 have failed their college——"辍学率较高" 与 "已经挂科/落败大学" 在程度和事实上均不同。"failed their college" 也并非原文范围。

29. The authors of the paper believe that first-generation students_____.

- [A] may lack opportunities to apply for research projects
- [B] are inexperienced in handling their issues at college
- [C] can have a potential influence on other students
- [D] are actually indifferent to the achievement gap

该论文的作者认为第一代大学生_____。

- A) 可能缺乏申请研究项目的机会 B) 在处理大学问题方面缺乏经验 C) 可以对其他学生产生潜在影响
D) 实际上对成绩差距漠不关心

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 The authors of the paper believe that first-generation students_____. 问的是作者明文表达的看法, 文中会有原句对应。

【拆句】 The authors of the paper believe that first-generation students_____. 主干 authors believe + that 宾语从句; 从句主语 first-generation students 后接空缺谓语, 考生需找出作者对该群体性质的判断。

【定位】 Their thesis – that a relatively modest intervention could have a big impact – was based on the view that first-generation students may be most lacking not in potential but in practical knowledge about how to deal with the issues that face most college students.

他们的论点——一个相对小的干预即可产生大的影响——是基于这样一个看法：一代生最缺的不是潜能，而是关于如何处理大多数大学生面临的问题的实用知识。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

原文从未提及一代生缺少 opportunities to apply for research projects 这类 "申请研究项目的机会"；作者关心的是 practical knowledge 而非 research opportunities。

B) **✓ 正确**

lacking ... in practical knowledge about how to deal with the issues that face most college students

↔ **are inexperienced in handling their issues at college**

预判 "缺应对大学问题的实操经验" 与 inexperienced in handling their issues at college 完全对位，原文 not...but... 中 but 后的肯定项被精确还原。

C) **无中生有**

原文从未提及一代生对 other students 有 potential influence 这层意思——作者讨论的是 "如何帮助一代生"，而非 "一代生反过来影响他人"。

D) **与原文相反**

原文说作者强调差距必须 must be narrowed、并提出干预方案——作者高度关切差距问题；选项却说一代生 indifferent to the achievement gap（对差距漠不关心），与原文作者关切立场及一代生处境完全相反。

30. We may infer from the last paragraph that_____.

- [A] universities often reject the culture of the middle-class
- [B] students are usually to blame for their lack of resources
- [C] social class greatly helps enrich educational experiences
- [D] colleges are partly responsible for the problem in question

我们可以从最后一段推断出_____。

- A) 大学经常排斥中产阶级的文化 B) 学生通常应该为他们缺乏资源而受到责备
C) 社会阶层极大地有助于丰富教育经历 D) 大学对所讨论的问题负有部分责任

【答案】 D （推断题）

【判型】 We may infer from the last paragraph that_____. 同时含推断信号 infer 与范围限定 last paragraph，要求基于末段做一步外推。

【拆句】 We may infer from the last paragraph that_____. 主干 We may infer + from 介词短语限定来源 + that 宾语从句空缺；考生注意 may 是表 "可以"，不是表猜测，结构无陷阱。

【定位】 Because US colleges and universities seldom acknowledge how social class can affect students' educational experiences, many first-generation students lack insight about why they are struggling and do not understand how students "like them" can improve.

因为美国的大学很少承认社会阶层会如何影响学生的教育经历，许多一代生缺乏对自己为何陷入困境的洞察，也不理解“像他们这样”的学生如何能改善处境。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

原文是 struggle to navigate the middle-class culture of higher education——高等教育本身就是 middle-class 文化，一代生是 navigate（适应/穿行）这种文化时遇困，而非院校 reject the culture of the middle-class。原文院校的“问题”是 seldom acknowledge 这种文化的存在，并非排斥它。

B) 与原文相反

原文的因果归因明确指向院校 seldom acknowledge how social class can affect students' educational experiences——把责任放在院校“不承认”上；选项却说 students are usually to blame for their lack of resources，把责任反向甩给学生。这与作者把责任归向院校的立场相反。

C) 与原文相反

原文是 social class can affect students' educational experiences——社会阶层是负面影响因素（与 struggle/lack insight 关联），而非 greatly helps enrich educational experiences 的正面助益。选项把 affect（中性偏负面）替换为 greatly helps enrich（强烈正面），方向与程度同时翻转。

D) ✓ 正确

Because US colleges and universities seldom acknowledge how social class can affect students' educational experiences

↔ **colleges are partly responsible for the problem in question**

预判“院校对一代生困境部分负责”与 colleges are partly responsible for the problem in question 完全对位，因果外推一步、保留程度限定，不越界。

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。

But since such students are most likely to advance economically if they succeed in higher education, colleges and universities have pushed for decades to recruit more of them.

第1段，第3句

因果逻辑加条件限定（since...if...主句）是考研和四六级阅读中的高频复合句式，主句使用完成时表持续动作也很常见。该句式具有较强的代表性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似因果或条件论述的句子中。

This has created "a paradox" in that recruiting first-generation students, but then watching many of them fail, means that higher education has "continued to reproduce and widen, rather than close" an achievement gap based on social class, according to the depressing beginning of a paper forthcoming in the journal Psychological Science.

第1段，第4句

覆盖了动名词短语作主语、宾语从句、原因状语从句、不定式作宾语、过去分词短语作定语等多种成分类型。特别是"in that"从句中动名词并列作主语、"means"后接宾语从句、"continue to do"结构与"rather than"对比，都是易错点。适合作为综合练习句。

But the article is actually quite optimistic, as it outlines a potential solution to this problem, suggesting that an approach (which involves a one-hour, next-to-no-cost program) can close 63 percent of the achievement gap (measured by such factors as grades) between first-generation and other students.

第2段，第1句

句子涵盖主系表、主谓宾、定语从句、状语从句、宾语从句、情态动词、非谓语动词作定语、插入成分等多种成分和结构，且包含数量表达、复合修饰等易错点，作为成分划分练习句收益较高。

The authors of the paper are from different universities, and their findings are based on a study involving 147 students (who completed the project) at an unnamed private university.

第3段，第1句

并列句加定语从句的组合是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，被动语态和限制性定语从句也是常考结构。本句的结构具有较强的代表性，掌握后可以迁移到大量类似句子。

First generation was defined as not having a parent with a four-year college degree.

第3段，第2句

被动语态的定义句在学术和考试文本中较为常见，"be defined as" 是典型的定义表达，具有一定的迁移价值，但句式相对单一。

Most of the first-generation students (59.1 percent) were recipients of Pell Grants, a federal grant for undergraduates with financial need, while this was true only for 8.6 percent of the students with at least one parent with a four-year degree.

第3段，第3句

主句加对比状语从句的结构在学术文章和考试阅读中非常常见，尤其用于呈现数据对比。"while" 引导对比从句是典型的说理句式，且本句涉及统计数据的陈述方式也是学术语境的常见表达，具有较高的可迁移性。

Their thesis – that a relatively modest intervention could have a big impact – was based on the view that first-generation students may be most lacking not in potential but in practical knowledge about how to deal with the issues that face most college students.

第4段，第1句

涵盖主谓表、同位语从句、宾语从句、定语从句、关系代词作主语、介词宾语、不定式结构、插入语等丰富成分，且存在易混淆点如系表结构和被动语态的区分、that 引导同位语和定语的区分、如何处理插入成分等，是优质的成分划分练习句。

Many first-generation students "struggle to navigate the middle-class culture of higher education, learn the 'rules of the game,' and take advantage of college resources," they write.

第5段，第1句

引述结构（直接引语 + 插入语）在学术写作和考试阅读中高频出现；不定式短语作宾语且以并列形式呈现，也是常见句式；简单句中嵌入引文和插入语的处理方式具有较强的代表性和迁移价值

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本篇出现的 62 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。

gap

B1

n. 间隙

本篇6次 · 真题 45 句

achievement

B1

n. 成就

本篇6次 · 真题 21 句

author

A2

n. 作者

本篇4次 · 真题 209 句

lack

B1

v. 缺少

本篇4次 · 真题 41 句

rate

A2

n. 速度

本篇3次 · 真题 72 句

base

A2

n. 基础

本篇3次 · 真题 43 句

potential

B2

adj. 潜在的

本篇3次 · 真题 43 句

recruit

B2

v. 招募

本篇3次 · 真题 10 句

issue

B1

n. 问题

本篇2次 · 真题 89 句

involve

B1

v. 包含

本篇2次 · 真题 61 句

generation

B2

n. 一代人

本篇2次 · 真题 60 句

financial

B2

adj. 财政的

本篇2次 · 真题 59 句

approach

B1

v. 靠近，接近（在空间或时间上）

本篇2次 · 真题 51 句

factor

B1

n. 因素

本篇2次 · 真题 47 句

actually A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本篇2次 · 真题 42 句

project A2

n. 项目

本篇2次 · 真题 40 句

struggle B1

v. 奋斗

本篇2次 · 真题 32 句

finding B2

n. 调查结果

本篇2次 · 真题 30 句

educational B1

adj. 教育的

本篇2次 · 真题 26 句

resource B1

n. 资源

本篇2次 · 真题 24 句

grant B2

v. 授予

本篇2次 · 真题 17 句

optimistic B2

adj. 乐观的;抱乐观态度的

本篇2次 · 真题 16 句

narrow B1

adj. 狭窄的

本篇2次 · 真题 12 句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇1次 · 真题 91 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次 · 真题 89 句

support A2

v. 支持

本篇1次 · 真题 87 句

federal B2

adj. 联邦 (制) 的

本篇1次 · 真题 81 句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本篇1次 · 真题 75 句

measure B1

v. 测量

本篇1次 · 真题 65 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次 · 真题 63 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇1次·真题 61 句

journal B1

n. 杂志

本篇1次·真题 57 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本篇1次·真题 53 句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本篇1次·真题 50 句

define B1

v. 给.....下定义

本篇1次·真题 46 句

affect B1

v. 影响

本篇1次·真题 39 句

according B1

prep. 根据

本篇1次·真题 35 句

advance B1

v. 前进

本篇1次·真题 33 句

apply A2

v. 申请

本篇1次·真题 33 句

range B1

n. 范围

本篇1次·真题 31 句

appeal B2

v. 呼吁

本篇1次·真题 27 句

solution B1

n. 解决办法

本篇1次·真题 26 句

cite B2

v. 引用, 引证

本篇1次·真题 24 句

handle A2

v. 处理

本篇1次·真题 19 句

original B1

adj. 最初的, 原始的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

responsible B1

adj. 负责的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

blame B1

v. 责备

本篇1次·真题 17 句

undergraduate B2

n. 大学本科生

本篇1次·真题 16 句

acknowledge B2

v. 承认（事实、错误等）

本篇1次·真题 14 句

practical B1

adj. 实际的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

relatively B2

adv. 相对地

本篇1次·真题 14 句

partly B1

adv. 部分地

本篇1次·真题 13 句

psychological B2

adj. 心理的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

reject B2

v. 拒绝接受

本篇1次·真题 13 句

beginning A1

n. 开始

本篇1次·真题 11 句

greatly B1

adv. 非常

本篇1次·真题 9 句

disadvantage B2

n. 不利条件

本篇1次·真题 8 句

insight B2

n. 洞察力

本篇1次·真题 8 句

intervention C1

n. 干预

本篇1次·真题 8 句

modest B2

adj. 谦虚的，谦逊的

本篇1次·真题 8 句

navigate B2

v. 导航

本篇1次·真题 8 句

outline B2

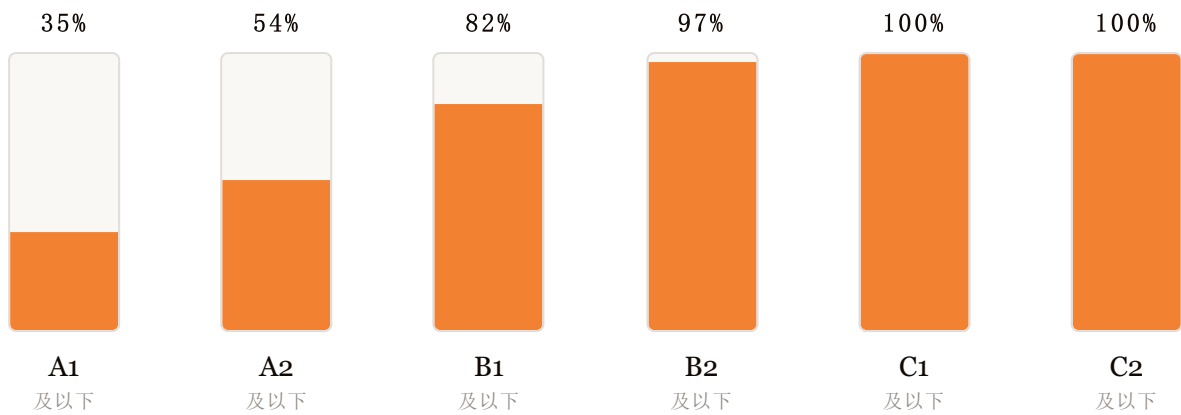
n. 概要

本篇1次·真题 8 句

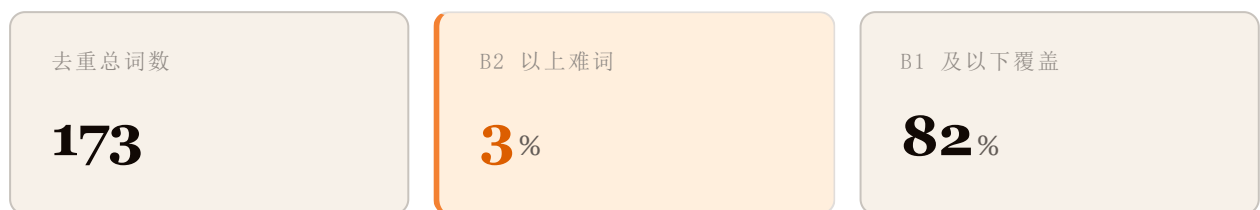
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 173 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **173** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本篇共 5 个·约 3%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）·数据为全文去重词 173 个·末柱为 100%



考研英语二 2015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
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2015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2015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(2015)

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 Even in traditional offices, "the lingua franca of corporate America has gotten much more emotional and much more right-brained than it was 20 years ago," said Harvard Business School professor Nancy Koehn. She started spinning off examples. "If you and I parachuted back to Fortune 500 companies in 1990, we would see much less frequent use of terms like journey, mission, passion. There were goals, there were strategies, there were objectives, but we didn't talk about energy; we didn't talk about passion."

哈佛商学院教授Nancy Koehn说，即使在传统办公室里，“美国企业界的通用语言也比20年前变得更加感性化、更加偏重右脑思维”。她开始列举实例。“如果你我空降回1990年的财富500强公司，我们会发现像旅程、使命、激情这样的词汇使用频率要低得多。那时有目标、有战略、有目的，但我们不谈论能量，不谈论激情。”

P2 Koehn pointed out that this new era of corporate vocabulary is very "team"-oriented – and not by coincidence. "Let's not forget sports – in male-dominated corporate America, it's still a big deal. It's not explicitly conscious; it's the idea that I'm a coach, and you're my team, and we're in this together. There are lots and lots of CEOs in very different companies, but most think of themselves as coaches and this is their team and they want to win."

Koehn指出，这个企业词汇的新时代非常强调“团队”——这并非巧合。“我们不要忘记体育运动——在男性主导的美国企业界，它仍然是件大事。这不是明确的有意识行为，而是一种理念：我是教练，你们是我的团队，我们共同奋斗。不同公司有很多很多CEO，但大多数人都把自己看作教练，这是他们的团队，他们想要获胜。”

P3 These terms are also intended to infuse work with meaning – and, as Rakesh Khurana, another professor, points out, increase allegiance to the firm. "You have the importation of terminology that

historically used to be associated with non-profit organizations and religious organizations: terms like vision, values, passion, and purpose," said Khurana.

这些术语还旨在为工作注入意义——正如另一位教授Rakesh Khurana指出的,增强对公司的忠诚度。

Khurana说:"你看到了历史上曾与非营利组织和宗教组织相关的术语的引入:像愿景、价值观、激情和目标这样的词汇。"

P4 This new focus on personal fulfillment can help keep employees motivated amid increasingly loud debates over work-life balance. The "mommy wars" of the 1990s are still going on today, prompting arguments about why women still can't have it all and books like Sheryl Sandberg's *Lean In*, whose title has become a buzzword in its own right. Terms like unplug, offline, life-hack, bandwidth, and capacity are all about setting boundaries between the office and the home. But if your work is your "passion," you'll be more likely to devote yourself to it, even if that means going home for dinner and then working long after the kids are in bed.

这种对个人成就感的新关注可以帮助员工在关于工作生活平衡的日益激烈的辩论中保持动力。20世纪90年代的"妈妈之战"今天仍在继续,引发了关于为什么女性仍然无法兼顾一切的争论,以及像Sheryl Sandberg的《向前一步》这样的书籍,其标题本身已成为一个流行语。像拔掉插头、离线、生活窍门、带宽和容量这样的术语都是关于在办公室和家庭之间设定界限。但如果你的工作是你的"激情所在",你就更有可能全身心投入其中,即使这意味着回家吃晚饭后在孩子们上床睡觉后还要长时间工作。

P5 But this seems to be the irony of office speak: Everyone makes fun of it, but managers love it, companies depend on it, and regular people willingly absorb it. As a linguist once said, "You can get people to think it's nonsense at the same time that you buy into it." In a workplace that's fundamentally indifferent to your life and its meaning, office speak can help you figure out how you relate to your work – and how your work defines who you are.

但这似乎正是办公室用语的讽刺之处:每个人都嘲笑它,但管理者热爱它,公司依赖它,而普通人也心甘情愿地接受它。正如一位语言学家曾经说过的,"你可以让人们一边认为它是废话,一边又接受它。"在一个从根本上对你的生活及其意义漠不关心的职场中,办公室用语可以帮助你弄清楚自己与工作的关系——以及你的工作如何定义你是谁。

题目与逐题解析

31. According to Nancy Koehn, office language has become_____.

- [A] less strategic
- [B] less energetic
- [C] more objective
- [D] more emotional

根据Nancy Koehn的说法,办公室语言已经变得_____。

A) 战略性更弱 B) 活力更弱 C) 更客观 D) 更情绪化

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 According to Nancy Koehn 把答案绑定到某人原话,且问 office language has become_____ 这一具体走向,属于典型的观点细节题。

【拆句】 According to Nancy Koehn, office language has become _____. 是一个用空格补全的陈述句，主干为 office language has become + 形容词，According to Nancy Koehn 是状语，限定信息来源；句中无否定无比较，结构干净。

【定位】 "the lingua franca of corporate America has gotten much more emotional and much more right-brained than it was 20 years ago," said Harvard Business School professor Nancy Koehn.

哈佛商学院教授 Nancy Koehn 说："美国企业界的通用语已经比 20 年前更感性、更右脑化得多。"

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

原文只列举了 there were strategies，表示 1990 年代仍存在 strategies，并未说今天的用语 less strategic。

B) **与原文相反**

原文说 1990 年代 we didn't talk about energy，意即如今才谈 energy，办公室语言变得更有活力；选项却说 less energetic，方向相反。

C) **偷换概念**

原文里 there were objectives 用过去时描述 1990 年代有 objectives，并未说今天的用语 more objective；且 objective 在原文是名词 "目标"，选项的 objective 是形容词 "客观的"，词义偷换。

D) **✓ 正确**

much more emotional ↔ **more emotional**

预判要求 "更感性"，四个选项中只有 more emotional 与之直接吻合。

32. "Team"-oriented corporate vocabulary is closely related to _____.

- [A] sports culture
- [B] gender difference
- [C] historical incidents
- [D] athletic executives

以 "团队" 为导向的企业词汇与 _____ 密切相关。

A) 体育文化 B) 性别差异 C) 历史事件 D) 有运动背景的高管

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 closely related to 要求找出与 team-oriented 用语紧密相关的来源，属于明确的来源/原因型细节题。

【拆句】 "Team"-oriented corporate vocabulary is closely related to _____. 主干 vocabulary is related to X, be related to 是固定搭配，意为与.....相关；句末空格处填名词性短语；无难点。

【定位】 Koehn pointed out that this new era of corporate vocabulary is very "team"-oriented – and not by coincidence. "Let's not forget sports – in male-dominated corporate America, it's still a big deal."

Koehn 指出，这种新时代的企业用语非常“团队”化——这并非巧合。“别忘了体育——在男性主导的美国企业界，它依然是件大事。”

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

Let's not forget sports ↔ **sports culture**

I'm a coach, and you're my team, and we're in this together ↔ **sports culture**

预判要求“源自体育”，四个选项中只有 sports culture 直接承接 sports 这一关键词，其余三项各有偏移。

B) 偷换概念

原文用 male-dominated 只是限定语，说明体育在“男性主导的”美国企业界仍是大事；它修饰的是体育影响的范围，不是用语 team 化的来源。

C) 无中生有

原文未提及任何具体历史事件，仅作了 1990 年代与现在的总体对比；historical incidents 在文中无对应。

D) 偷换概念

原文说 CEO 自比 I'm a coach，是“教练”，不是 athletic executives（运动员式高管）；选项把比喻对象偷换了。

33. Khurana believes that the importation of terminology aims to_____.

- [A] revive historical terms
- [B] promote company image
- [C] foster corporate cooperation
- [D] strengthen employee loyalty

Khurana认为引入术语的目的是_____。

A) 复兴历史术语 B) 提升公司形象 C) 促进企业合作 D) 增强员工忠诚度

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 aims to 锁定一个明确的目的，且依据 Khurana 的观点，在原话里找目的状语即可。

【拆句】 Khurana believes that the importation of terminology aims to_____. 主语 Khurana + believes + that 宾语从句；从句主语 the importation of terminology + 谓语 aims to + 不定式动词；答案为动词原形开头的不定式短语。

【定位】 These terms are also intended to infuse work with meaning – and, as Rakesh Khurana, another professor, points out, increase allegiance to the firm.

这些用语也意在赋予工作以意义——并且，正如另一位教授 Rakesh Khurana 指出的，增强对公司的忠诚。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

原文说这些词 historically used to be associated with non-profit organizations and religious organizations, 是在说这些词 "过去" 与非营利/宗教组织关联, 并不是 "复兴历史用语"; importation 是 "引入", 不是 revive。

B) 无中生有

原文谈的是赋予工作意义、增强对公司的忠诚, 对内目标; 并未涉及对外塑造公司形象。

C) 偷换概念

原文目的是 increase allegiance to the firm——员工对公司的忠诚, 是纵向的服从感; 选项的 corporate cooperation 是企业内部协作, 是横向的人际关系, 对象与方向都偏。

D) ✓ 正确

increase allegiance to the firm ↔ **strengthen employee loyalty**

预判要求 "增强忠诚", 四个选项中只有 strengthen employee loyalty 与之严丝合缝。

34. It can be inferred that Lean In_____.

- [A] voices for working women
- [B] appeals to passionate workaholics
- [C] triggers debates among mommies
- [D] praises motivated employees

可以推断出Lean In_____。

A) 为职业女性发声 B) 吸引热情的工作狂 C) 在妈妈们之间引发争论 D) 赞扬有积极性的员工

【答案】 A (推断题)

【判型】 It can be inferred that Lean In____. 中的 inferred 是推断题标志词。

【拆句】 It can be inferred that Lean In____. 形式主语 It + can be inferred + that 真主语从句; 从句主语 Lean In + 谓语动词原形开头, 与选项中 voices for / appeals to / triggers / praises 对接。

【定位】 The "mommy wars" of the 1990s are still going on today, prompting arguments about why women still can't have it all and books like Sheryl Sandberg's Lean In, whose title has become a buzzword in its own right.

1990 年代的 "妈妈战争" 至今仍在继续, 引发了关于为什么女性仍无法兼得一切的争论, 以及像 Sheryl Sandberg 的 Lean In 这样的书——其书名本身已成为流行语。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

arguments about why women still can't have it all ↔ **voices for working women**

Sheryl Sandberg's Lean In ↔ **voices for working women**

预判要求 "为职场女性发声", A 项 voices for working women 正好以 "代言、发声" 的姿态承接 mommy wars / women 的话题。

B) 张冠李戴

原文紧随其后说 if your work is your "passion," you'll be more likely to devote yourself to it, 是 office speak 对所有员工的影响, 不是 Lean In 这本书的目标读者; 干扰项跨句拼接。

C) 与原文相反

原文是 mommy wars 引发争论 prompting arguments...and books like Sheryl Sandberg's Lean In——争论与该书都是 mommy wars 触发的并列产物, 不是 Lean In 引发妈妈们之间的争论; 因果关系反了。

D) 偷换概念

praises motivated employees 把书的关注对象从 working women 偷换成 motivated employees (积极员工); 原文从未称赞 motivated 这一群体, 且 Lean In 上下文与员工激励无关。

35. Which of the following statements is true about office speak?

- [A] Linguists believe it to be nonsense.
- [B] Regular people mock it but accept it.
- [C] Companies find it to be fundamental.
- [D] Managers admire it but avoid it.

关于办公室用语, 下列哪项陈述是正确的?

- A) 语言学家认为它是无意义的。 B) 普通人嘲笑它但接受它。 C) 公司认为它是基础性的。
- D) 管理者欣赏它但避免使用它。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 Which of the following statements is true about office speak? 是典型的判断型细节题, 要求逐项回原文核实。

【拆句】 Which of the following statements is true about office speak? 特殊疑问句, 主语 Which of the following statements + 系动词 is + 表语 true + 介词短语 about office speak 限定话题; 句式平铺, 无陷阱。

【定位】 But this seems to be the irony of office speak: Everyone makes fun of it, but managers love it, companies depend on it, and regular people willingly absorb it.

但这似乎正是 office speak 的反讽之处: 人人都拿它取笑, 但经理们喜欢它, 公司依赖它, 普通人也心甘情愿地吸收它。

【选项】 A) 张冠李戴

原文是 As a linguist once said, "You can get people to think it's nonsense at the same time that you buy into it." — 这位语言学家描述的是 "人们能在认为它是 nonsense 的同时又接受它", 并非他本人认为 office speak 就是 nonsense; 选项把语言学家描述的 "人们的态度" 偷换为 "语言学家本人的判断"。

B) ✓ 正确

Everyone makes fun of it ↔ **mock it**

regular people willingly absorb it ↔ **accept it**

regular people ↔ **Regular people**

预判要求同时覆盖 "嘲笑" 与 "吸收" 两层, B 项 Regular people mock it but accept it 由 but 衔接, 两端分别对位定位句两个分句, 是唯一双成分齐对的选项。

C) 范围程度偷改

原文说 companies depend on it——公司依赖它; 选项却说 companies find it to be fundamental (公司认为它具根本性)。depend on 与 fundamental 都是 "重要" 的语义场, 但前者是行为 (依赖), 后者是评价 (根本性), 且 fundamental 程度更深, 对应原文 fundamentally indifferent to your life and its meaning 里另一处 fundamentally——干扰项借这个词面做嫁接。

D) 与原文相反

原文是 managers love it——经理喜欢它; 选项却说 Managers admire it but avoid it ——经理喜欢却又回避它。avoid 与原文 love 直接相反, 凭空给经理塞了一个 "回避" 动作。

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。

"If you and I parachuted back to Fortune 500 companies in 1990, we would see much less frequent use of terms like journey, mission, passion. There were goals, there were strategies, there were objectives, but we didn't talk about energy; we didn't talk about passion."

第1段, 第3句

本句结构高度典型:虚拟条件句(if过去式+would)是四六级和考研阅读的高频句式,there be存在句和多重并列主句也是常考结构。句中展示的条件状语从句前置、转折并列、以及虚拟语气的标准用法,都是学生在真题中会反复遇到的模式,迁移性很强。

Koehn pointed out that this new era of corporate vocabulary is very "team"-oriented – and not by coincidence.

第2段，第1句

主句 + 宾语从句是四六级和考研英语阅读的高频句式，及物动词后接 that 从句极为常见；破折号引出并列补充说明也是典型书面语结构，有一定代表性。

There are lots and lots of CEOs in very different companies, but most think of themselves as coaches and this is their team and they want to win.

第2段，第3句

并列复合句是四六级和考研真题的常见句式，but 连接对比或转折的两个主句是典型用法。句中 There be 结构、think of...as... 固定搭配、不定式作宾语等都是高频考点，掌握后可广泛迁移。

These terms are also intended to infuse work with meaning – and, as Rakesh Khurana, another professor, points out, increase allegiance to the firm.

第3段，第1句

be intended to 结构、并列谓语、状语从句插入、同位语等都是四六级和考研英语阅读中常见的句式特征，掌握本句的分析方法可以迁移到大量真题句子。

The "mommy wars" of the 1990s are still going on today, prompting arguments about why women still can't have it all and books like Sheryl Sandberg's Lean In, whose title has become a buzzword in its own right.

第4段，第2句

主句带现在分词短语作状语、宾语从句作介词宾语、非限制性定语从句修饰名词，这些都是四六级和考研真题中的高频句式。尤其是 prompting 引导的伴随结果状语和 whose 引导的非限制性定语从句，在学术和新闻语体中极为常见，掌握后可大量复用。

But if your work is your "passion," you'll be more likely to devote yourself to it, even if that means going home for dinner and then working long after the kids are in bed.

第4段，第4句

条件从句前置加让步从句后置的复合句结构，以及让步从句内部嵌套时间从句，是四六级和考研英语阅读中高频出现的典型句式，掌握后迁移性强。

In a workplace that's fundamentally indifferent to your life and its meaning, office speak can help you figure out how you relate to your work – and how your work defines who you are.

第5段，第3句

本句成分种类丰富且分布典型:主句包含主谓宾补结构,宾补后接两个并列的宾语从句,其中一个宾语从句内部又嵌套宾语从句,定语从句修饰状语中的名词,涵盖了主语、谓语、宾语、宾补、表语、地点状语、定语从句、多层宾语从句等多种成分;特别是 "help sb do sth" 结构中宾补与宾语从句的嵌套,以及关系代词 "that" 在定语从句中作主语、连接代词 "who" 在从句中作表语等易错点,训练价值较高。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 54 个考研英语二真题高频词

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

corporate B2

adj. 公司的

本篇5次·真题 31 句

passion B2

n. 强烈的情感

本篇4次·真题 8 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇3次·真题 150 句

employee A2

n. 雇员, 员工

本篇3次·真题 32 句

professor B1

n. 教授(大学教师的最高职称)

本篇2次·真题 38 句

emotional B1

adj. 情绪的

本篇2次·真题 34 句

organization B1

n. 组织

本篇2次·真题 28 句

historical B2

adj. 历史的

本篇2次·真题 26 句

regular B1

adj. 经常的

本篇2次·真题 21 句

debate B2

n. 辩论

本篇2次·真题 16 句

objective B2

n. 目标

本篇2次·真题 15 句

lean B1

v. 倾斜

本篇2次·真题 9 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次·真题 304 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次·真题 172 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次·真题 89 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本篇1次·真题 77 句

firm B1

adj. 坚固的

本篇1次·真题 66 句

define B1

v. 给.....下定义

本篇1次·真题 46 句

image A2

n. 形象, 印象

本篇1次·真题 45 句

increasingly B2

adv. 越来越;日益;不断增加地

本篇1次·真题 40 句

argument B1

n. 争论

本篇1次·真题 39 句

executive B2

n. 主管;经理;管理人员

本篇1次·真题 39 句

figure A2

n. 数字

本篇1次·真题 38 句

promote B2

v. 促进

本篇1次·真题 38 句

aim

B1

v. 瞄准

本篇1次 · 真题 35 句

intend

B1

v. 打算, 计划

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

balance

B1

n. 平衡

本篇1次 · 真题 30 句

strategy

B2

n. 策略

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

traditional

B1

adj. 传统的

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

appeal

B2

v. 呼吁

本篇1次 · 真题 27 句

associate

B2

v. 联系

本篇1次 · 真题 26 句

capacity

B2

n. 容量

本篇1次 · 真题 26 句

statement

B1

n. 声明

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

gender

B1

n. 性别 (社会文化意义上的)

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

related

B1

adj. 相关的

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

working

A2

adj. 有工作的

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

cooperation

B2

n. 合作

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

fundamental

B2

adj. 基本的

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

religious

B1

adj. 宗教的

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

strengthen

B2

v. 加强

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

workplace

B1

n. 工作场所

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

conscious

B2

adj. 意识到的

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

era

B2

n. 时代

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

prompt

B2

v. 促使

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

vision

B2

n. 视力

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

relate

B1

v. 使有联系，把...联系起来

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

closely

B1

adv. 紧密地

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

foster

B2

v. 培养

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

frequent

B1

adj. 频繁的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

trigger

B2

v. 引发

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

absorb

B2

v. 吸收（液体、气体等）

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

journey

A2

n. 旅行，旅程

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

motivate

B2

v. 激励

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

passionate

B2

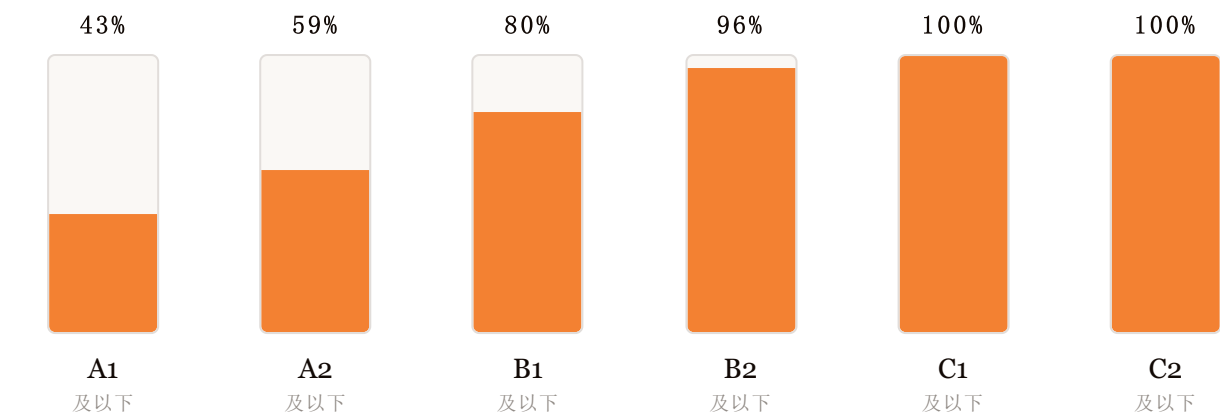
adj. 热情的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

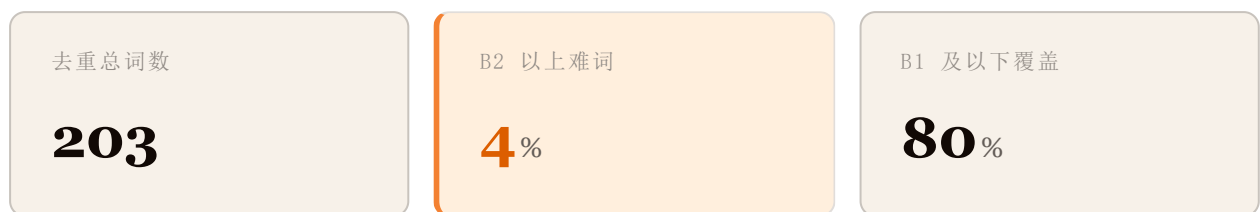
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 203 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **203** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本篇共 8 个 · 约 4%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 203 个 · 末柱为 100%



考研英语二 2015年 · 全卷构成

Section I	完形填空（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (3)	阅读理解（四选一）	本题
Section II Part A (4)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part B	段落小标题（7选5）	题目解析 →
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 →

2015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2015年 考研英语二阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 7 段原文（段首标 P1-P7 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

英语二真题(2015)

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 Many people talked of the 288,000 new jobs the Labor Department reported for June, along with the drop in the unemployment rate to 6.1 percent, as good news. And they were right. For now it appears the economy is creating jobs at a decent pace. We still have a long way to go to get back to full employment, but at least we are now finally moving forward at a faster pace.

许多人将劳工部报告的6月新增28.8万个就业岗位以及失业率降至6.1%视为好消息,他们是对的。目前看来,经济正在以适当的速度创造就业岗位。我们距离实现充分就业还有很长的路要走,但至少现在我们终于以更快的速度向前推进了。

P2 However, there is another important part of the jobs picture that was largely overlooked. There was a big jump in the number of people who report voluntarily working part-time. This figure is now 830,000 (4.4 percent) above its year ago level.

然而,就业状况的另一个重要方面在很大程度上被忽视了。报告自愿从事兼职工作的人数出现了大幅增长。这一数字目前比去年同期水平高出83万人(4.4%)。

P3 Before explaining the connection to the Obamacare, it is worth making an important distinction. Many people who work part-time jobs actually want full-time jobs. They take part-time work because this is all they can get. An increase in involuntary part-time work is evidence of weakness in the labor market and it means that many people will be having a very hard time making ends meet.

在解释与Obamacare的联系之前,有必要做一个重要的区分。许多从事兼职工作的人实际上想要全职工作。他们从事兼职工作是因为这是他们能得到的全部。非自愿兼职工作的增加是劳动力市场疲软的证据,这意味着许多人将很难维持生计。

P4 There was an increase in involuntary part-time in June, but the general direction has been down. Involuntary part-time employment is still far higher than before the recession, but it is down by 640,000 (7.9 percent) from its year ago level.

6月份非自愿兼职工作有所增加,但总体趋势是下降的。非自愿兼职就业仍远高于经济衰退前的水平,但比去年同期水平下降了64万人(7.9%)。

P5 We know the difference between voluntary and involuntary part-time employment because people tell us. The survey used by the Labor Department asks people if they worked less than 35 hours in the reference week. If the answer is "yes," they are classified as working part-time. The survey then asks whether they worked less than 35 hours in that week because they wanted to work less than full time or because they had no choice. They are only classified as voluntary part-time workers if they tell the survey taker they chose to work less than 35 hours a week.

我们知道自愿兼职和非自愿兼职就业之间的区别,因为人们告诉了我们。劳工部使用的调查询问人们在参照周内工作时间是否少于35小时。如果答案是肯定的,他们就被归类为兼职工作。然后调查询问他们在那一周工作时间少于35小时是因为想要少于全职工作还是因为别无选择。只有当他们告诉调查人员自己选择每周工作少于35小时,才会被归类为自愿兼职工作者。

P6 The issue of voluntary part-time relates to Obamacare because one of the main purposes was to allow people to get insurance outside of employment. For many people, especially those with serious health conditions or family members with serious health conditions, before Obamacare the only way to get insurance was through a job that provided health insurance.

自愿兼职问题与Obamacare相关,因为其主要目的之一是允许人们在就业之外获得保险。对许多人来说,尤其是那些有严重健康问题或家庭成员有严重健康问题的人,在Obamacare出台之前,获得保险的唯一途径是通过提供医疗保险的工作。

P7 However, Obamacare has allowed more than 12 million people to either get insurance through Medicaid or the exchanges. These are people who may previously have felt the need to get a full-time job that provided insurance in order to cover themselves and their families. With Obamacare there is no longer a link between employment and insurance.

然而,Obamacare已使超过1200万人通过Medicaid或交易所获得保险。这些人以前可能觉得有必要找一份提供保险的全职工作,以便为自己和家人提供保障。有了Obamacare,就业和保险之间不再有关联。

题目与逐题解析

36. Which part of the jobs picture was neglected?

- [A] The prospect of a thriving job market.
- [B] The increase of voluntary part-time jobs.
- [C] The possibility of full employment.
- [D] The acceleration of job creation.

就业状况的哪个方面被忽视了?

- A) 就业市场繁荣的前景。 B) 自愿兼职工作的增加。 C) 充分就业的可能性。
D) 就业岗位创造的加速。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 Which part of the jobs picture was neglected 直接问「哪一部分被忽视」，要的是原文一条明确陈述，不涉及推断或主旨。

【拆句】 Which part of the jobs picture was neglected 是一个 which 引导的特殊疑问句，被动语态，主语是 Which part of the jobs picture，谓语 was neglected。结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 However, there is another important part of the jobs picture that was largely overlooked. There was a big jump in the number of people who report voluntarily working part-time. 然而，就业图景里还有重要的另一块，被很大程度上忽视了：自愿做兼职的人数出现了大幅跃升。

【选项】 A) 答非所问

The prospect of a thriving job market (繁荣就业市场的前景) 讲的是首段 good news 所赞许的整体向好，但作者明说「被忽视的是另一块」，不是这一块。

B) ✓ 正确

a big jump in the number of people who report voluntarily working part-time ↔

The increase of voluntary part-time jobs

预判要的是「自愿兼职的猛增」，The increase of voluntary part-time jobs 三个核心要素（增长、自愿、兼职）全到位，且没有添加任何原文未提的成分。

C) 偷换概念

The possibility of full employment 来自首段 We still have a long way to go to get back to full employment，但那是作者承认的「未达成的远景」，并不是被忽视、需要点出的另一块。

D) 与原文相反

The acceleration of job creation 对应首段 moving forward at a faster pace，但恰恰是被广泛谈论、被认可的「好消息」，并非被忽视的另一块。

37. Many people work part-time because they_____.

- [A] prefer part-time jobs to full-time jobs
- [B] feel that is enough to make ends meet
- [C] cannot get their hands on full-time jobs
- [D] haven't seen the weakness of the market

许多人从事兼职工作是因为他们_____。

- A) 更喜欢兼职工作而非全职工作
- B) 觉得这足以维持生计
- C) 无法获得全职工作
- D) 没有看到市场的疲软

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 Many people work part-time because they_____ 是因果型完形陈述，要求从原文找一条直接陈述的原因，属于细节题。

【拆句】 Many people work part-time because they____ 是主从复合句的因果结构，主句 Many people work part-time，从句以 because 引导，空格处补的是 they 后接的谓语。结构清晰，无陷阱。

【定位】 Many people who work part-time jobs actually want full-time jobs. They take part-time work because this is all they can get.

许多做兼职的人其实想要全职；他们之所以做兼职，是因为他们只能找到这样的工作。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

原文明说 actually want full-time jobs——他们其实想全职；选项 prefer part-time jobs to full-time jobs 却说更喜欢兼职，与原文恰好相反。

B) 与原文相反

feel that is enough to make ends meet 是说「觉得这就够维持生计」；原文 many people will be having a very hard time making ends meet 恰恰说他们「很难维持生计」，选项不仅原文没说「觉得够用」，还反着改了。

C) ✓ 正确

this is all they can get ↔ cannot get their hands on full-time jobs

预判要的是「全职拿不到」，cannot get their hands on full-time jobs 用否定形式精准对应；这是细节题最常用的「肯定↔否定」同义改写。

D) 无中生有

haven't seen the weakness of the market（没看清市场疲弱）原文从未提及；原文是作者用市场疲弱来「解释」非自愿兼职的存在，并非说兼职者本人没看清市场。

38. Involuntary part-time employment in the US_____.

- [A] shows a general tendency of decline
- [B] is harder to acquire than one year ago
- [C] satisfies the real need of the jobless
- [D] is lower than before the recession

美国的非自愿兼职就业_____。

- A) 显示出总体下降的趋势
- B) 比一年前更难获得
- C) 满足了失业者的实际需求
- D) 低于经济衰退前的水平

【答案】 A （细节题）

【判型】 Involuntary part-time employment in the US_____ 等待补的是对该现象的现状描述，要在原文找一条直接的趋势陈述。

【拆句】 Involuntary part-time employment in the US_____ 主语是 Involuntary part-time employment in the US，后接谓语空格，是简单的主谓结构等待补全。结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 There was an increase in involuntary part-time in June, but the general direction has been down.

6 月非自愿兼职有所上升，但整体方向一直是向下的。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

the general direction has been down ↔ **shows a general tendency of decline**

预判要的是「整体趋势向下」，shows a general tendency of decline 两个关键词 general 与 decline 都精准对应原文 general 与 down，是唯一同义替换项。

B) 偷换概念

is harder to acquire than one year ago（比一年前更难获得）原文从未谈兼职是否「更难获得」，只谈非自愿兼职的数量比一年前下降。「数量下降」≠「更难获得」。

C) 与原文相反

satisfies the real need of the jobless（满足了失业者的真实需求）原文从未讨论非自愿兼职是否「满足了需求」；恰相反，做非自愿兼职的人不满足，因为他们想要的是全职。

D) 与原文相反

is lower than before the recession（比衰退前更低）与原文 Involuntary part-time employment is still far higher than before the recession 直接相反——原文明说「仍远高于衰退前」。

39. It can be learned that with Obamacare, ____.

- [A] it is no longer easy for part-timers to get insurance
- [B] full-time employment is still essential for insurance
- [C] it is still challenging to get insurance for family members
- [D] employment is no longer a precondition to get insurance

可以得知,有了 Obamacare,_____。

- A) 兼职人员获得保险不再容易 B) 全职就业对于获得保险仍然是必不可少的
C) 为家庭成员获得保险仍然具有挑战性 D) 就业不再是获得保险的前提条件

【答案】 D （推断题）

【判型】 It can be learned that with Obamacare 以 It can be learned 起头，等待对 Obamacare 下结果性结论，属于推断题。

【拆句】 It can be learned that with Obamacare, ____ 中 It 是形式主语，that 引导真正的主语从句，with Obamacare 是介词短语作条件状语，空格处补的是 that 从句的主谓。结构清晰，no 陷阱。

【定位】 With Obamacare there is no longer a link between employment and insurance.

有了 Obamacare 之后，就业和保险之间不再有绑定。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

it is no longer easy for part-timers to get insurance 说「兼职者不再容易买保险」；原文从未谈过「兼职者买保险的难易」，反而说 Obamacare 让 1200 多万人买到了保险，方向相反。

B) 与原文相反

full-time employment is still essential for insurance 说「全职就业仍然是保险的必要条件」；原文恰相反——Obamacare 让 employment 不再是 insurance 的前提，B 与原文方向完全相反。

C) 无中生有

it is still challenging to get insurance for family members 说「为家人买保险仍然有挑战」；原文虽然提到 family members with serious health conditions，但那是在描述 Obamacare 之前的处境，且作者没有评价「Obamacare 之后家人买保险是否仍有挑战」。

D) ✓ 正确

no longer a link between employment and insurance ↔

employment is no longer a precondition to get insurance

before Obamacare the only way to get insurance was through a job that provided health insurance

↔ **employment is no longer a precondition to get insurance**

「就业与保险之间不再有绑定」自然推论就是「就业不再是买保险的前提」，正好是 D。这是 a link between → a precondition for 的最自然下位化替换。

40. The text mainly discusses_____.

- [A] employment in the US
- [B] part-timer classification
- [C] insurance through Medicaid
- [D] Obamacare's trouble

本文主要讨论_____。

A) 美国的就业 B) 兼职人员分类 C) 通过Medicaid获得保险 D) Obamacare的问题

【答案】 A (主旨题)

【判型】 The text mainly discusses_____ 以 mainly discusses 直接问全文主要在讨论什么，是主旨题的标准形式。

【拆句】 The text mainly discusses_____ 主语 The text, 谓语 mainly discusses, 空格补宾语。结构最简，无陷阱。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

the economy is creating jobs at a decent pace ↔ employment in the US

another important part of the jobs picture ↔ employment in the US

no longer a link between employment and insurance ↔ employment in the US

A 同时覆盖首段（数据）、中段（兼职分类）、末段（政策解释）；B、C、D 各自只能覆盖某一区间，无法做全文主旨。

B) 以偏概全

part-timer classification（兼职者分类）只覆盖了 P3–P5 区分自愿/非自愿的部分，未能涵盖 P1 的整体就业数据和 P6–P7 的 Obamacare 解释。

C) 以偏概全

insurance through Medicaid 只对应 get insurance through Medicaid or the exchanges 这一处细节，连 P6–P7 这一区间都覆盖不完整，更不可能涵盖前面五段。

D) 以偏概全

Obamacare's trouble（奥巴马医改的麻烦）一方面只覆盖后两段，无法涵盖前五段的就业数据；另一方面，P6、P7 是用 Obamacare 解释「voluntary part-time 上升」这一现象，是正面叙述其作用，没有以「trouble（麻烦）」立场评价它。

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。

We still have a long way to go to get back to full employment, but at least we are now finally moving forward at a faster pace.

第1段，第4句

转折并列句是考试中的高频句式，“but”连接两个观点形成对比的结构在阅读理解和写作中都非常典型，掌握后可大量迁移到类似的并列复合句分析

However, there is another important part of the jobs picture that was largely overlooked.

第2段，第1句

there be 句型加限制性定语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构。句首用 However 等过渡词引导转折，主语部分较长且包含后置定语和定语从句修饰，这种结构在学术和新闻类文本中反复出现。学生掌握本句结构后可以迁移到大量同类句子的理解中。

Before explaining the connection to the Obamacare, it is worth making an important distinction.

第3段，第1句

形式主语结构 (it is worth doing) 和 "Before" 引导的时间状语从句都是四六级和考研中常见的典型句式，掌握后可在大量句子中复用，代表性较强。

An increase in involuntary part-time work is evidence of weakness in the labor market and it means that many people will be having a very hard time making ends meet.

第3段，第4句

本句的结构非常典型:两个主句并列加宾语从句嵌套,是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式。主系表结构陈述事实,主谓宾结构引出推论,宾语从句展开说明,这种逻辑展开方式在学术和新闻语体中极为常见。将来进行时在从句中的使用也体现了对未来状态持续性的强调,是考试中常考的时态用法。掌握本句结构后可大量迁移到类似句式的分析。

The survey used by the Labor Department asks people if they worked less than 35 hours in the reference week.

第5段，第2句

主句采用及物动词加双宾语结构，其中第二个宾语是宾语从句，这是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式。主语带过去分词短语作定语也是典型的修饰手法。宾语从句由 "if" 引导表示询问内容，这种结构在报道、调查类文本中频繁出现，掌握后可大量复用。

The survey then asks whether they worked less than 35 hours in that week because they wanted to work less than full time or because they had no choice.

第5段，第4句

主句 + 宾语从句 + 并列原因状语从句的结构在四六级和考研真题中非常常见，whether 引导宾语从句、because 引导原因状语从句都是高频句式。学生掌握本句的分析方法后，可以迁移到大量类似结构的句子，具有较高的典型性和复用价值。

The issue of voluntary part-time relates to Obamacare because one of the main purposes was to allow people to get insurance outside of employment.

第6段，第1句

"主句 + because 引导的原因状语从句" 是四六级和考研英语阅读中非常常见的句式,用于解释原因或背景。从句中 "主语 + be + to do" 表达目的或计划的结构也是高频考点。主句中不及物动词加介词构成的搭配("relate to")同样是常考用法。掌握本句结构后可迁移至大量类似真题句,典型性较强。

For many people, especially those with serious health conditions or family members with serious health conditions, before Obamacare the only way to get insurance was through a job that provided health insurance.

第6段，第2句

成分类型较丰富且有实用价值。主句涵盖主语(含不定式后置定语)、系动词谓语、表语(含定语从句)、范围状语(含插入补充说明)、时间状语,定语从句涵盖关系代词作主语、谓语、宾语。适合练习识别被状语分隔的主干、区分不定式作定语与谓语、识别关系代词在从句中的成分,有较好的训练价值。

These are people who may previously have felt the need to get a full-time job that provided insurance in order to cover themselves and their families.

第7段，第2句

主系表结构加限制性定语从句是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式，特别是用 "who" 引导的定语从句修饰表语、再嵌套第二层定语从句的结构，在真题中经常出现。掌握这类句式的分析方法可以大量复用到其他类似句子。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 39 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。

insurance

B1

n. 保险

本篇11次 · 真题 28 句

employment

B1

n. 工作

本篇10次 · 真题 29 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇4次·真题 150 句

voluntary B2

adj. 自愿的

本篇4次·真题 12 句

labor B1

n. 劳动

本篇3次·真题 41 句

department A2

n. 部门

本篇2次·真题 35 句

recession C1

n. 经济衰退

本篇2次·真题 19 句

pace B1

n. 速度

本篇2次·真题 17 句

weakness B1

n. 缺点

本篇2次·真题 12 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇1次·真题 89 句

economy B1

n. 经济

本篇1次·真题 73 句

rate A2

n. 速度

本篇1次·真题 72 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次·真题 63 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本篇1次·真题 57 句

decline B2

v. 下降

本篇1次·真题 56 句

evidence B1

n. 证据

本篇1次·真题 48 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

figure A2

n. 数字

本篇1次·真题 38 句

largely B2

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 30 句

link A2

n. 联系

本篇1次·真题 29 句

essential B1

adj. 必不可少的

本篇1次·真题 27 句

mainly B1

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 26 句

possibility B1

n. 可能性

本篇1次·真题 25 句

prospect B2

n. 可能性

本篇1次·真题 25 句

connection B1

n. 联系

本篇1次·真题 24 句

creation B2

n. 创造

本篇1次·真题 18 句

neglect B2

v. 忽视, 疏忽

本篇1次·真题 16 句

unemployment B2

n. 失业 (状态)

本篇1次·真题 16 句

exchange B1

n. 交换

本篇1次·真题 15 句

finally A2

adv. 终于, 最终

本篇1次·真题 15 句

challenging B2

adj. 有挑战性的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

acquire B2

v. 获得

本篇1次·真题 13 句

thrive B2

v. 茁壮成长

本篇1次·真题 12 句

overlook B2

v. 忽略, 没注意到

本篇1次·真题 11 句

previously B1

adv. 以前, 先前 (指过去某个时间)

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

relate B1

v. 使有联系, 把...联系起来

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

reference B1

n. 提及

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

tendency B2

n. 倾向

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

distinction B2

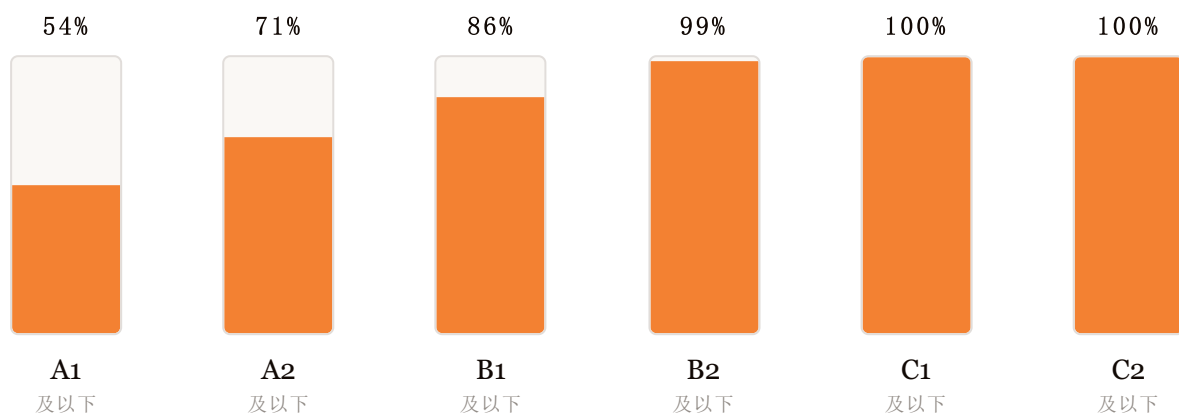
n. 区别

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 161 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **161** 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 161 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

161

B2 以上难词

1%

B1 及以下覆盖

86%

考研英语二 2015年 · 全卷构成

Section I	完形填空（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (3)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (4)	阅读理解（四选一）	本题
Section II Part B	段落小标题（7选5）	题目解析 →
Section III	英译汉（段落翻译）	题目解析 →
Section IV Part A	写作	题目解析 →
Section IV Part B	写作	题目解析 →

2015年 考研英语二段落小标题（7选5） Section II Part B · 41-45 题 答案与解析

HEADINGS & ANALYSIS · 小标题匹配题和解析

小标题匹配题和解析 · 41-45 题

本页 41-45 题的小标题匹配答案与逐空解析由懒笔记基于2015年 考研英语二段落小标题（7选5）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions、12 段带空原文（逐段附中文翻译）与 A~G 共 7 个候选小标题连续排印；卷面下方逐空紧跟解析——正确候选及其中译、区间主旨与主旨句位置、同义匹配钩子，以及最具迷惑性竞争项的逐个辨析与代入验证。

英语二真题(2015)

Section II Part B

Directions:

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

Unfortunately, life is not a bed of roses. We are going through life facing sad experiences. Moreover, we are grieving various kinds of loss: a friendship, a romantic relationship or a house. Hard times may hold you down at what usually seems like the most inopportune time, but you should remember that they won't last forever.

不幸的是，生活并非一帆风顺。我们在生活中会经历悲伤的遭遇。此外，我们还要承受各种各样的失去：一段友谊、一段恋情或一所房子。艰难时刻可能会在看似最不合时宜的时候将你击垮，但你应该记住，它们不会永远持续下去。

When our time of mourning is over, we press forward, stronger with a greater understanding and respect for life. Furthermore, these losses make us mature and eventually move us toward future opportunities for growth and happiness. I want to share these old truths I've learned along the way.

当我们的哀悼时期结束后，我们会继续前行，变得更加坚强，对生活有了更深刻的理解和尊重。而且，这些失去使我们变得成熟，并最终引领我们走向未来成长和幸福的机会。我想分享这些我一路学到的古老真理。

(41) _____

你的大多数恐惧都是不真实的

Fear is both useful and harmful. This normal human reaction is used to protect us by signaling danger and preparing us to deal with it. Unfortunately, people create inner barriers with the help of exaggerating fears. My favorite actor Will Smith once said, "Fear is not real. It is a product of thoughts

you create. Do not misunderstand me. Danger is very real. But fear is a choice." I do completely agree that fears are just the product of our luxuriant imagination.

恐惧既有用又有害。这种正常的人类反应被用来保护我们，它通过发出危险信号并让我们做好准备来保护我们。不幸的是，人们借助夸大恐惧在内心建立起障碍。我最喜欢的演员威尔·史密斯曾经说过：'恐惧不是真实的。它是你创造的思想的产物。不要误解我的意思。危险是非常真实的。但恐惧是一种选择。'我完全同意恐惧只是我们丰富想象力的产物。

(42)_____

思考当下

If you are surrounded by problems and cannot stop thinking about the past, try to focus on the present moment. Many of us are weighed down by the past or anxious about the future. You may feel guilt over your past, but you are poisoning the present with the things and circumstances you cannot change. Value the present moment and remember how fortunate you are to be alive. Enjoy the beauty of the world around and keep your eyes open to see the possibilities before you. Happiness is not a point in the future and not a moment from the past, but a mindset that can be designed into the present.

如果你被问题包围，无法停止思考过去，试着专注于当下。我们中的许多人被过去压得喘不过气来，或对未来感到焦虑。你可能会对自己的过去感到内疚，但你正在用那些无法改变的事情和环境毒害当下。珍惜当下，记住自己还活着是多么幸运。享受周围世界的美好，睁大眼睛看到摆在你面前的各种可能性。幸福不是未来的某个时刻，也不是过去的某个瞬间，而是一种可以融入当下的心态。

(43)_____

有许多值得感恩的事情

Sometimes it is easy to feel bad because you are going through tough times. You can be easily caught up by life problems that you forget to pause and appreciate the things you have. Only strong people prefer to smile and value their life instead of crying and complaining about something.

有时候很容易感到沮丧，因为你正在经历艰难时期。你很容易被生活问题所困扰，以至于忘记停下来欣赏你所拥有的东西。只有坚强的人才会选择微笑并珍惜自己的生活，而不是哭泣和抱怨。

(44)_____

你并不孤单

No matter how isolated you might feel and how serious the situation is, you should always remember that you are not alone. Try to keep in mind that almost everyone respects and wants to help you if you are trying to make a good change in your life, especially your dearest and nearest people. You may have a circle of friends who provide constant good humor, help and companionship. If you have no friends or relatives, try to participate in several online communities, full of people who are always willing to share advice and encouragement.

无论你感到多么孤立，无论情况有多严重，你都应该永远记住你并不孤单。尽量记住，如果你正在努力让自己的生活发生积极的改变，几乎每个人都会尊重你并愿意帮助你，尤其是你最亲近的人。你可能有一群朋友，他们不断提供欢乐、帮助和陪伴。如果你没有朋友或亲戚，试着参与一些在线社区，那里充满了总是愿意分享建议和鼓励的人。

(45)_____

铺就你自己独特的道路

Today many people find it difficult to trust their own opinion and seek balance by gaining objectivity from external sources. This way you devalue your opinion and show that you are incapable of

managing your own life. When you are struggling to achieve something important you should believe in yourself and be sure that your decision is the best. You live in your skin, think your own thoughts, have your own values and make your own choices.

如今，许多人发现很难相信自己的观点，并试图通过从外部来源获得客观性来寻求平衡。这样你就贬低了自己的观点，表明你无法管理自己的生活。当你努力实现某些重要目标时，你应该相信自己，并确信你的决定是最好的。你活在自己的皮囊里，思考自己的想法，拥有自己的价值观，做出自己的选择。

[A] You are not alone

[B] Experience helps you grow

[C] Pave your own unique path

[D] Most of your fears are unreal

[E] Think about the present moment

[F] Don't fear responsibility for your life

[G] There are many things to be grateful for

41. (41)_____

【答案】 [D] 通篇归纳

【小标题】 Most of your fears are unreal

你的大多数恐惧都是不真实的

【主旨】 恐惧大多是自己想象出来的、并非真实

本段先说恐惧有用也有害 (Fear is both useful and harmful) , 但落脚点在"人们靠夸大恐惧给自己设了内在障碍" (people create inner barriers with the help of exaggerating fears) 。中间引用 Will Smith 的话 "Fear is not real... But fear is a choice" 是论据, 作者最后明确表态完全认同——I do completely agree that fears are just the product of our luxuriant imagination. 所以全段主旨是: 恐惧大多是想象的产物、不真实。

【依据】 话题(fear)+态度(unreal)双双同义对上

Most of your fears are unreal 在两点上同时命中全段: 话题"fears"对应全段反复谈的恐惧, 态度"unreal"正是 fears are just the product of our luxuriant imagination 和 Fear is not real 的同义改写。它概括的是整段主旨而非某一句。

【竞争】 [F] 词面有"feared"但概念是"负责", 偷换概念

Don't fear responsibility for your life 因为带 "feared" 一词看着像, 但它的落点是"为人生负责", 而本段通篇没谈"responsibility 承担责任", 谈的是恐惧本身真不真实。这是典型靠复现词"feared"骗人、实则偷换概念。

【验证】 把 Most of your fears are unreal 放回本段: 段落从"恐惧是想象出来的障碍"到作者 I do completely agree 全程都在论证恐惧不真实, 标题恰好概括整段、不偏不倚, 与全文"逐条给自救建议"的并列结构自治。

42. (42)_____

【答案】 [E] 段首

【小标题】 Think about the present moment

思考当下时刻

【主旨】 别困在过去或焦虑未来，专注当下此刻

段首句即点题：被问题包围、放不下过去时，try to focus on the present moment。后文反复呼应——很多人被过去压垮或为未来焦虑（weighed down by the past or anxious about the future），以及结尾 Happiness is not a point in the future and not a moment from the past, but a mindset that can be designed into the present。全段主旨：聚焦当下。

【依据】 "present moment"与段落主旨逐字同义

Think about the present moment 与段首 try to focus on the present moment 几乎逐字对应，又被尾句 a mindset that can be designed into the present 印证，概括的正是整段"聚焦当下"主旨。

【竞争】 [G] 只覆盖段中一句"珍惜"，概括偏窄

There are many things to be grateful for 看着像，是因为段中有 remember how fortunate you are to be alive 一句带感恩味道。但那只是"活在当下"的一个分支细节，全段主线是"过去/未来 vs 当下"，G 只覆盖局部、概括不了整段。

【验证】 把 Think about the present moment 放回本段：从段首 focus on the present moment 到尾句"设计进当下的心态"，整段轴心就是"当下"，标题概括全段、范围正好，与并列建议结构一致。

43. (43)_____

【答案】 [G] 通篇归纳

【小标题】 There are many things to be grateful for
有许多事情值得感恩

【主旨】 别只顾烦恼，停下来珍惜你所拥有的

本段说人容易因艰难而难过、被生活问题缠住，以致"忘了停下来感激你所拥有的东西" (you forget to pause and appreciate the things you have) ，并称强者宁可微笑、珍惜生活而非哭诉抱怨 (strong people prefer to smile and value their life instead of crying and complaining) 。全段主旨：要懂得感恩、珍惜现有。

【依据】 "grateful" = 段中 appreciate/value, 同义对上

There are many things to be grateful for 的 "grateful" 正是段中 appreciate the things you have 与 value their life 的同义改写，概括的是"珍惜所拥有"这一整段主旨。

【竞争】 [B] 段中虽提"strong people"但本段不讲成长

Experience helps you grow 看着像，是因为段里出现 Only strong people 让人联想到坚强成长。但本段讲的是"珍惜现有、别抱怨"，并未谈"经历使人成长"，B 的话题与本段主旨对不上。

【验证】 把 There are many things to be grateful for 放回本段：从"忘了 appreciate 所拥有"到"强者 value their life"，整段都在劝人感恩珍惜，标题概括全段、范围贴合，与各段并列给建议的结构自治。

44. (44)_____

【答案】 [A] 段首

【小标题】 You are not alone

你并不孤单

【主旨】 无论多孤立，你都不是一个人、总有人愿帮你

段首即主旨：无论你觉得多孤立、处境多严重，you should always remember that you are not alone。后文列举支持来源作为论据——几乎人人都愿帮想变好的你、最亲近的人、朋友圈子，乃至 online communities, full of people who are always willing to share advice and encouragement。全段主旨：你并不孤单，总有人陪伴帮助。

【依据】 标题与段首句几乎逐字相同

You are not alone 与段首 you are not alone 几乎逐字一致，而后文朋友、亲人、网络社群都是"不孤单"的论据，标题精准概括整段。

【竞争】 [C] 本段讲"靠他人"，与C"靠自己"方向相反

Pave your own unique path 强调独立自主、走自己的路，而本段主张恰恰是"向他人寻求帮助与陪伴"，方向相反，套不进来。

【验证】 把 You are not alone 放回本段：段首即 you are not alone，后续所有内容都在举证"有人帮你"，标题罩住整段、范围正合，与全文逐条建议的并列结构一致。

45. (45)_____

【答案】 [C] 通篇归纳

【小标题】 Pave your own unique path

铺就你自己独特的道路

【主旨】 相信自己的判断、自己做主，别依赖外部

本段批评“如今很多人不敢信自己的看法、靠外部来源找平衡” (find it difficult to trust their own opinion and seek balance by gaining objectivity from external sources) , 指出这样会贬低自己、显得无力掌控人生; 进而主张做重要决定时要相信自己 (you should believe in yourself) , 并强调 make your own choices。全段主旨: 靠自己、独立做主。

【依据】 "your own path" = 相信自己、自己做选择

Pave your own unique path 的 "your own" 正对应段落主张 believe in yourself 与 make your own choices, "走自己的路"是"独立自主、自己做主"的同义概括, 罩住整段。

【竞争】 [F] 本段讲"独立判断"非"承担责任", 概念不符

Don't fear responsibility for your life 因带"your life"且语气励志而看着像, 但它落点是"别怕担责", 而本段讲的是"相信自己的判断、自己做选择", 未谈"责任/担责", 概念对不上。

【验证】 把 Pave your own unique path 放回本段: 从批评"依赖 external sources"到倡导 make your own choices, 整段轴心是"独立自主", 标题恰好概括, 与各段并列建议结构自治。

SYNOPSIS • 全文导图

全文在讲什么、怎么组织的

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

总起+分点罗列的励志小品: 逆境自救的几条老道理

全文是典型的"总起+分点"结构。前两段是引言总起, 点明人生不易、但艰难不会永远 (Hard times may hold you down、they won't last forever) , 并预告"我要分享一路学到的这些老道理" (I want to share these old truths I've learned along the way) 。从第3段起进入正文, 每个待选段 (第3-7段) 各讲一条独立的自救建议——分别围绕恐惧、当下、感恩、不孤单、独立判断展开, 彼此并列。所以每个空要选的小标题, 就是该段那一条建议的概括。

A~G 共 7 个候选小标题各自在说什么

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

[A] You are not alone

你并不孤单

关键词 核心词"not alone" (不孤单/有人陪伴支持)

填入第 44 空

[B] Experience helps you grow

经历助你成长

关键词 核心词"experience""grow" (经历/成长)

干扰项 · 未选用

[C] Pave your own unique path

走出你自己独特的路

关键词 核心词"your own""path" (自己的、独立自主)

填入第 45 空

[D] Most of your fears are unreal

你的大多数恐惧都是虚幻的

关键词 核心词"fears""unreal" (恐惧是不真实的)

填入第 41 空

[E] Think about the present moment

想想当下这一刻

关键词 核心词"present moment" (当下/现在)

填入第 42 空

[F] Don't fear responsibility for your life

别害怕为自己的人生负责

关键词 核心词"fear""responsibility" (恐惧+为人生负责)

干扰项 · 未选用

[G] There are many things to be grateful for

有许多值得感恩的事

关键词 核心词"grateful" (感恩/珍惜所拥有)

填入第 43 空

DISTRACTORS · 干扰项复盘

这 2 个候选小标题始终没被任何空选用

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

[B] Experience helps you grow

像引言里的"成长"主旨，但正文段无一以它为主旨

Experience helps you grow 很诱人，因为它正好呼应第 2 段引言 these losses make us mature and eventually move us toward future opportunities for growth——可那是不作答的引言段。第 3-7 段每段各讲一条具体建议（恐惧、当下、感恩、不孤单、独立），没有哪一段以"经历使人成长"为主旨；它最容易被误塞进第 5 段（因出现 Only strong people），但该段讲的是珍惜感恩、不是成长，故概括不了任何待选段。

[F] Don't fear responsibility for your life

蹭了"fear"和"your life"两个字眼，却无段讲"担责"

Don't fear responsibility for your life 同时蹭到第 3 段的 "fear" 和第 7 段的"自己的人生"，最容易被误塞进这两段。但它的真正概念是"别怕为人生负责/担责"，第 3 段讲恐惧不真实、第 7 段讲独立判断，全文没有任何一段以"承担责任"为主旨，所以它概括不了任何段。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS · 句子精讲

17 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 are going through life facing sad experiences.

第1段，第2句

简单句 + 分词短语作状语"是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，尤其是用现在分词表伴随状态的结构在真题中反复出现；掌握这类句型的成分划分方法可直接迁移到大量同类句子，具有较强的代表性和实战价值。

Moreover, we are grieving various kinds of loss: a friendship, a romantic relationship or a house.

第1段，第3句

覆盖主谓宾基本成分，同位语结构对初学者有一定练习价值，冒号的用法也值得关注，但整体成分种类不够丰富，缺少定语从句、状语从句等易错点。

Furthermore, these losses make us mature and eventually move us toward future opportunities for growth and happiness.

第2段，第2句

覆盖了并列谓语、宾语、宾语补足语、时间状语、方向状语等多种成分，特别是 "make + 宾语 + 宾语补足语" 的使役结构和共享宾语的并列谓语，对成分划分有一定训练价值，但缺少易错的复杂定语或从句结构。

Fear is both useful and harmful.

第4段，第1句

主系表加并列表语是常见基础句型，但真题中更多出现复杂修饰或从句结构，本句过于简单，迁移价值一般。

This normal human reaction is used to protect us by signaling danger and preparing us to deal with it.

第4段，第2句

被动语态 + 不定式目的状语 + 介词短语方式状语是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式。特别是 be used to do 和 by doing 的搭配，以及动名词并列结构，都是典型的书面语表达，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子的理解中。

I do completely agree that fears are just the product of our luxuriant imagination.

第4段，第5句

主句带宾语从句的结构在考试中较为常见，"agree that"是典型搭配。从句内部的主系表结构也是基础句型。但本句整体较为简单，没有体现更复杂的从句嵌套或特殊句式（如倒装、强调句、分裂结构等），作为四六级或考研真题句式的代表性中等偏上。

If you are surrounded by problems and cannot stop thinking about the past, try to focus on the present moment.

第6段，第1句

条件状语从句加主句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，祈使句表达建议的用法也是高频句式，掌握本句结构后可以迁移到大量类似句子

Many of us are weighed down by the past or anxious about the future.

第6段，第2句

主系表结构配合并列表语是考试中的常见句式，尤其是用过去分词或形容词作表语来描述状态。"be + 过去分词"的系表结构与被动语态的辨析也是考点之一。本句结构具有一定代表性，掌握后可复用于类似句型。

You may feel guilt over your past, but you are poisoning the present with the things and circumstances you cannot change.

第6段，第3句

并列句 + 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结构。"but" 连接的转折并列、定语从句修饰宾语、情态动词与进行时的搭配都是常考句式，学习后可大量复用。

Happiness is not a point in the future and not a moment from the past, but a mindset that can be designed into the present.

第6段，第6句

主句用 not... but 转折结构界定概念,定语从句修饰表语中的名词,这两种结构都是四六级和考研真题的高频句式。句子展示了如何用并列否定加肯定来下定义,以及如何在表语中嵌入定语从句,典型性强,掌握后可大量复用。

There are many things to be grateful for

第7段，第1句

There be 句型是四六级和考研阅读、写作中的高频结构，掌握后可直接迁移到大量相似句式。不定式作后置定语也是常见的修饰手段。本句虽简单，但句式典型性强，值得作为基础句型反复练习。

Sometimes it is easy to feel bad because you are going through tough times.

第8段，第1句

形式主语加不定式(It is + 形容词 + to do)是四六级和考研高频句型, because引导的原因状语从句也极为常见。这两种结构在真题中反复出现,学习后可大量复用,典型性较高。

You can be easily caught up by life problems that you forget to pause and appreciate the things you have.

第8段，第2句

定语从句修饰名词、省略关系代词、情态被动结构都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，掌握本句的分析方法可以迁移到大量类似长难句。

Only strong people prefer to smile and value their life instead of crying and complaining about something.

第8段，第3句

"prefer to do A instead of doing B" 是四六级和考研阅读中常见的对比选择结构，具有一定代表性。但整体句式较短且无从句，与真题中常见的复杂长难句仍有距离。

No matter how isolated you might feel and how serious the situation is, you should always remember that you are not alone.

第10段，第1句

这句话结构有代表性，难度又没有高到失控，特别适合训练“抓主干、识别让步和宾语从句、区分情态结构”的基本功。对结构和时态判断都有较稳定的练习价值。

Today many people find it difficult to trust their own opinion and seek balance by gaining objectivity from external sources.

第12段，第1句

本句的“find it + 形容词 + to do”结构和“动词 + and + 动词”并列谓语结构都是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式，学生掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子中，典型性很强。

There are many things to be grateful for

选项G

“There be”存在句加不定式后置定语是四六级阅读和写作中的高频句式，具有一定代表性，掌握后可迁移到类似结构，但本身并非复杂句型，典型性中等

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 44 个考研英语二真题高频词

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

product A2

n. 产品

本篇2次 · 真题 77 句

opinion A2

n. 观点

本篇2次 · 真题 44 句

loss B1

n. 丧失

本篇2次 · 真题 43 句

happiness A2

n. 幸福

本篇2次 · 真题 38 句

unique B2

adj. 独特的

本篇2次·真题 24 句

tough B1

adj. 困难的

本篇2次·真题 20 句

unfortunately B1

adv. 不幸地

本篇2次·真题 10 句

growth B1

n. 增长

本篇1次·真题 80 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本篇1次·真题 77 句

community B1

n. 社区

本篇1次·真题 71 句

online A2

adj. 在线的

本篇1次·真题 63 句

design B1

n. 设计

本篇1次·真题 52 句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本篇1次·真题 50 句

gain B1

v. 获得;赢得

本篇1次·真题 43 句

seek B1

v. 寻找

本篇1次·真题 40 句

source B1

n. 来源

本篇1次·真题 36 句

responsibility B1

n. 责任

本篇1次·真题 32 句

struggle B1

v. 奋斗

本篇1次·真题 32 句

balance B1

n. 平衡

本篇1次·真题 30 句

relationship B1

n. 关系

本篇1次·真题 28 句

easily A2

adv. 容易地

本篇1次·真题 25 句

possibility B1

n. 可能性

本篇1次·真题 25 句

signal B1

n. 信号

本篇1次·真题 25 句

understanding B1

n. 理解,领悟

本篇1次·真题 25 句

beauty A2

n. 美

本篇1次·真题 24 句

willing B1

adj. 愿意的, 乐意的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

eventually B1

adv. 最终

本篇1次·真题 20 句

various B1

adj. 各种各样的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

reaction B1

n. 反应

本篇1次·真题 18 句

press A2

v. 按, 压

本篇1次·真题 17 句

guilt B2

n. 内疚;罪恶感

本篇1次·真题 16 句

complain A2

v. 抱怨

本篇1次·真题 15 句

completely B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次·真题 15 句

circumstance B2

n. 情况

本篇1次·真题 12 句

constant B2

adj. 持续不断的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

harmful B1

adj. 有害的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

humor

B1

n. 幽默

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

moreover

B2

adv. 此外

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

forever

A2

adv. 永远

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

imagination

B1

n. 想象力

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

anxious

B1

adj. 焦虑的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

external

B2

adj. 外部的;外面的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

participate

B1

v. 参加

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

relative

B1

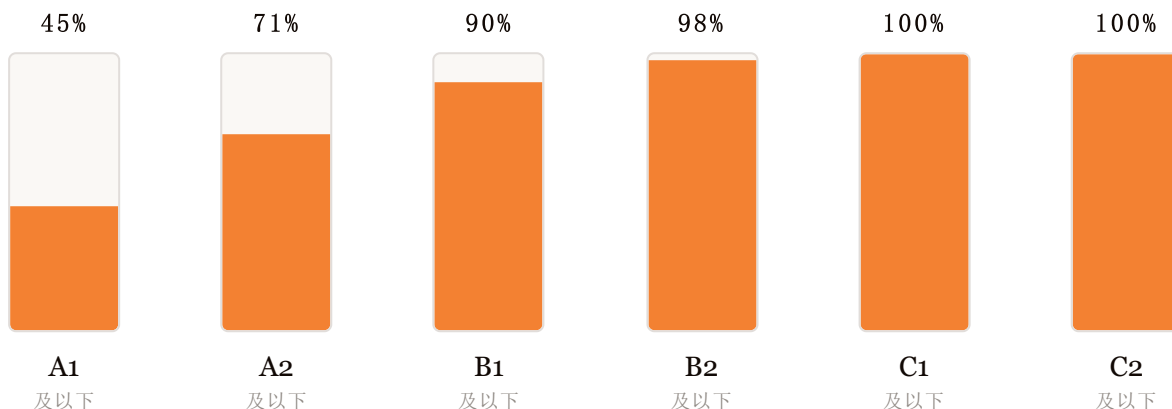
n. 亲戚, 亲属

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 209 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空原文去重后共 **209** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本篇共 5 个 · 约 2%。



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 209 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

209

B2 以上难词

2%

B1 及以下覆盖

90%

考研英语二 2015年 · 全卷构成

Section I	完形填空（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (3)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (4)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part B	段落小标题（7选5）	本题
Section III	英译汉（段落翻译）	题目解析 →
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Section IV Part B	写作	题目解析 →

2015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2015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(2015)

Section III

Directions:

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

P1 Think about driving a route that's very familiar. It could be your commute to work, a trip into town or the way home. Whichever it is, you know every twist and turn like the back of your hand. On these sorts of trips it's easy to lose concentration on the driving and pay little attention to the passing scenery. The consequence is that you perceive that the trip has taken less time than it actually has.

P2 This is the well-travelled road effect: People tend to underestimate the time it takes to travel a familiar route.

P3 The effect is caused by the way we allocate our attention. When we travel down a well-known route, because we don't have to concentrate much, time seems to flow more quickly. And afterwards, when we come to think back on it, we can't remember the journey well because we didn't pay much attention to it. So we assume it was shorter.

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 设想一下，你正开车行驶在一条十分熟悉的路上。它可能是你上班的通勤路，可能是进城的一趟，或是回家的路。无论是哪一条，路上的每一处弯道、每一个转角，你都了如指掌。开这类熟路时，人很容易对驾驶本身走神，而对沿途掠过的风景也几乎不加留意。结果就是，你会觉得这趟路花的时间，比它实际花的要少。

P2 这就是「熟路效应」：人们往往会低估走一条熟悉路线所需要的时间。

P3 这种效应源于我们分配注意力的方式。当我们沿着一条熟悉的路线行驶时，由于无需太过集中注意力，时间似乎就过得更快。而事后，当我们回过头去回想这趟行程时，却记不太清了，因为当时我们并没怎么留意它。于是，我们便想当然地以为这趟路花的时间更短。

【衔接】段1首句与第2句之间：补出「这条路」承接，避免 It 悬空

第2句以 It 开头 It could be your commute to work，紧承首句 driving a route that's very familiar。译文里把 It 还原为「这条路」，与首句「一条十分熟悉的路」呼应，读者一看就知道在举例说明哪条路。

段2与段3之间：用「这种效应」承接术语，开启成因解释

第二段刚命名 the well-travelled road effect，第三段开头 The effect is caused by 立刻回指它。译文统一用「这种效应」承接，把第二段的「是什么」和第三段的「为什么」串成一条线。

段3内部三句：用「时间过得快→记不清→以为更短」的因果链承接

第三段三句是层层递进的因果：time seems to flow more quickly →we can't remember the journey well →So we assume it was shorter。译文用「时间似乎过得更快」「却记不太清」「于是便以为……更短」把三步用「却 / 于是」这类词衔接成一段完整的解释，逻辑才显得连贯。

段3多个 it 统一译「这趟行程 / 它」，保持指代一致

第三段 think back on it、pay much attention to it、it was shorter 三个 it 都指那趟行程。译文统一处理（先点明「这趟行程」，后续承接为「它」），避免一会儿「它」一会儿换别的说法造成指代混乱。

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】心理学研究网站www.spring.org.uk 2013年6月一篇题为 The Well-travelled Road Effect: Why Familiar Routes Fly By(熟路效应:为何熟悉路线飞逝)的文章。通俗易懂,故理解并不是很困难,但翻译时应注意原文语义传达的完整性,多义词的词义选择,以及修辞用法的翻译。

【主旨】熟路效应：开惯的路总觉得花的时间比实际短

全文是一篇心理学科普，先用开熟路的体验引入 you perceive that the trip has taken less time than it actually has，第二段点出术语 This is the well-travelled road effect，第三段解释成因。基调是中性、客观的解释说明，没有褒贬态度，因此译时不要加感情色彩。

【术语】 well-travelled road effect 全篇统一译「熟路效应」

这是本文的核心术语，第二段正式提出 the well-travelled road effect，第三段开头 The effect is caused by 用 the effect 回指它。全篇凡 the effect 都指这同一个概念，统一译「这种效应 / 熟路效应」，不要一会儿译「作用」一会儿译「效果」。

familiar route / well-known route 是同一对象，统一译「熟悉的路线」

第二段 a familiar route 与第三段 a well-known route 指的是同一件事——开惯了的那条路，与第一段 a route that's very familiar 一脉相承。三处译法要呼应，别译成互不相干的词。

代词 it / this 要回上文还原

第三段 when we come to think back on it 的 it 指上文那趟「行程 / 旅程」(the journey); This is the well-travelled road effect 的 This 指第一段描述的整个「开熟路觉得时间变短」的现象。译时把它们还原清楚，指代链才不断。

1. Think about driving a route that's very familiar.

【意群】 Think about driving a route (主干 (祈使句)) ★ 采分 → 想一想开车走一条路

难点: **Think about + 动名词 = 设想、回想某场景**

Think about driving a route 是祈使句，没有主语，直接以动词开头，对读者发出邀请。Think about 后面跟动名词 driving，意思是「设想一下 / 回想一下你在开.....的情形」，不是字面的「思考开车」。译成「设想你正开车行驶在.....」更自然。

that's very familiar. (that 引导的定语从句，修饰 route) → 它是非常熟悉的

难点: **后置定语从句要前移译成「.....的」**

a route that's very familiar 中 that's very familiar 是修饰 route 的定语从句，英语后置、汉语前置。提到 route 前面译成「一条非常熟悉的路线」。

【调序】 **定语从句前移，全句重排成「设想.....的情形」**

把后置的 that's very familiar 提到 route 前面，主干 Think about driving a route 补出「你正开车行驶」的设想语气，合成「设想一下你正开车行驶在一条十分熟悉的路上」。

【译文】 **设想一下，你正开车行驶在一条十分熟悉的路上。**

2. It could be your commute to work, a trip into town or the way home.

【意群】 It could be your commute to work, (主干 (主系表)) ★ 采分 → 它可能是你上班的通勤

难点: **It 回指上句那条「熟路」**; **commute = 通勤路程**

It 指上一句 a route that's very familiar 那条熟悉的路, 译时可还原成「这条路」。commute 此处作名词, 指「上下班往返的路程」, your commute to work = 你每天上班走的那段路。

a trip into town (并列表语之二) → 一趟进城

难点: **trip into town = 进城办事的那一趟**

a trip into town 指「进城 (市中心) 的一趟路」, into 表示从外往里、进入城区, 译「进城」即可。

or the way home. (并列表语之三 (or 收尾)) → 或者回家的路

难点: **the way home = 回家的路**

way 此处是「路、路程」, home 作副词「回家」, the way home = 「回家的那条路」。or 把三个并列的例子收束在一起。

【调序】 三个并列例子按汉语「A、B 或 C」铺开

your commute to work, a trip into town or the way home 是三个并列名词短语, 汉语保持并列即可, 用顿号连前两项、用「或」接最后一项: 「上班的通勤、进城的一趟, 或是回家的路」。

【译文】 它可能是你上班的通勤路, 可能是进城的一趟, 或是回家的路。

3. Whichever it is, you know every twist and turn like the back of your hand.

【意群】 Whichever it is, (让步状语从句) ★ 采分 → 无论它是哪一个

难点: **Whichever = 「无论是其中哪一条」**

Whichever it is 中 Whichever 是「无论哪一个」, it 仍回指那条熟路, 整句承上句三个例子说「不管是上面哪一种路」。译成「无论是哪一条」即可, 别漏掉这层让步语气。

you know every twist and turn (主干 (主谓宾)) ★ 采分 → 你知道每一个弯和转

难点: **twist and turn = 路上每一处弯弯绕绕**

twist and turn 是固定搭配, 字面「扭转和转弯」, 实指道路上「每一道弯、每一个拐角」, 引申为「路况的每个细节」。译「每一个弯道」或「每一处转弯」。

like the back of your hand. (方式状语 (习语)) ★ 采分 → 像你手背一样

难点: **熟语 know ... like the back of your hand = 了如指掌**

like the back of your hand 是英语习语, know something like the back of your hand 意为「对某事极其熟悉、了如指掌」, 不能按字面译「像手背」。汉语直接用「了如指掌 / 闭着眼都知道」这类对应熟语最地道。

【调序】 让步从句提前、习语换成汉语成语

把 Whichever it is 译在句首作「无论是哪一条」, 主干照常, 末尾的方式状语 like the back of your hand 转成汉语成语「了如指掌」, 并把它揉进主干: 「无论是哪一条, 路上每一处弯道你都了如指掌」。

【译文】 无论是哪一条, 路上的每一处弯道、每一个转角, 你都了如指掌。

4. On these sorts of trips it's easy to lose concentration on the driving and pay little attention to the passing scenery.

【意群】 On these sorts of trips (地点 / 情境状语) → 在这类行程中

难点: **these sorts of trips** 回指上文那些熟路出行

these sorts of trips 中 these 回指前面说的上班通勤、进城、回家这类熟路出行, 译「在这类行程中 / 开这种熟路时」。

it's easy to lose concentration on the driving (主干 (it 形式主语 + 真主语不定式)) ★ 采分 → 它是容易失去对开车的专注

难点: **it** 是形式主语, 真正主语是后面的 **to lose...**

it's easy to lose concentration 中 it 不指任何事物, 只是形式主语, 真正的主语是不定式 to lose concentration....。译时不要译「它」, 直接译「很容易.....」。lose concentration on the driving = 开车时走神、注意力不集中。

and pay little attention to the passing scenery. (并列谓语之二) ★ 采分 → 并且很少注意经过的风景

难点: **little** = 几乎不 (含蓄否定); **passing scenery** = 沿途掠过的景物

pay little attention 中 little 是「几乎没有、很少」, 含蓄否定, 意思是「几乎不去留意」, 别译成「一点点注意」那样的肯定。passing scenery 指「沿途经过、不断掠过的风景」。

【调序】 情境状语提前、形式主语 it 省去、两动作并列

把 On these sorts of trips 提到句首作背景; it's easy to lose concentration on the driving 去掉形式主语 it 译「很容易对开车走神」; 用「而」接上并列的 pay little attention to the passing scenery。

【译文】 开这类熟路时, 人很容易对驾驶本身走神, 而对沿途掠过的风景也几乎不加留意。

5. The consequence is that you perceive that the trip has taken less time than it actually has.

【意群】 The consequence is that (主干 (主系表, that 引导表语从句)) → 结果是

难点: **The consequence is that...** = 结果就是.....

The consequence is that 中 consequence = 「结果、后果」, is that 后接表语从句, 译「结果就是 / 由此带来的结果是」。

you perceive that the trip has taken less time (表语从句主干 (含 perceive 的宾语从句)) ★ 采分 → 你感觉这趟路花了较少的时间

难点: **perceive** = (主观上) 感觉、觉得, 不是「察觉到事实」

you perceive that the trip has taken less time 中 perceive 此处指「(主观上) 觉得、感知到」, 强调这是一种主观感受而非客观事实, 译「你 (会) 觉得 / 感觉这趟路花的时间更少」。这与下文「比实际」形成主观与客观的对比。

than it actually has. (than 引导的比较状语从句) ★ 采分 → 比它实际上花的

难点: **比较结构 less time than it actually has** = 比实际花的时间要少

than it actually has 是和 less time 搭配的比较从句, has 后省略了 taken, 完整是 than it actually has taken。整句意思是「(你觉得) 花的时间比它实际花的要少」, actually 点出「实际上」, 与主观的 perceive 对照。

【调序】 三层从句顺译，比较从句紧贴 less time

The consequence is that 译「结果就是」领起；you perceive that the trip has taken less time 顺译「你会觉得这趟路花的时间」；把 than it actually has 紧贴着译成「比实际要少」，让比较关系清楚。

【译文】 结果就是，你会觉得这趟路花的时间，比它实际花的要少。

6. This is the well-travelled road effect: People tend to underestimate the time it takes to travel a familiar route.

【意群】 This is the well-travelled road effect: (主干 (主系表, 冒号引出解释)) ★ 采分 → 这就是熟路效应：

难点：**This 回指上段整个现象；well-travelled road effect = 熟路效应**

This is the well-travelled road effect 中 This 指上一段描述的「开熟路觉得时间变短」这个现象。well-travelled 指「常走的、走熟了的」，well-travelled road effect 是术语，统一译「熟路效应 / 常走之路效应」。冒号引出下文对它的定义。

People tend to underestimate the time (冒号后定义句主干) ★ 采分 → 人们倾向于低估时间

难点：**tend to = 往往、倾向于；underestimate = 低估**

People tend to underestimate the time 中 tend to do = 「往往会、倾向于做」，表一种普遍趋势；underestimate = 「低估、估计得过少」。合起来「人们往往会低估.....所需的时间」。

it takes to travel a familiar route. (省略 that 的定语从句，修饰 the time) ★ 采分 → (它) 走一条熟悉路线所花的

难点：**it takes to do 是修饰 time 的定语从句，it 是 take time 句型的形式主语**

the time it takes to travel a familiar route 中，it takes to travel... 是省略了关系词 that 的定语从句，修饰 the time；这里 it takes (time) to do 是「做某事花费 (多少) 时间」的固定句型，it 不指代具体事物。整体译「走一条熟悉路线所花的时间」。

【调序】 冒号保留作定义，定语从句前移到 time 前

This is the well-travelled road effect 译完用冒号引出定义；把修饰 time 的定语从句 it takes to travel a familiar route 提到「时间」前面，译成「走一条熟悉路线所需的时间」，再接 underestimate 「低估」。

【译文】 这就是「熟路效应」：人们往往会低估走一条熟悉路线所需要的时间。

7. The effect is caused by the way we allocate our attention.

【意群】 The effect is caused by (主干(被动语态)) ★ 采分 → 这种效应被.....所引起

难点: **The effect 回指「熟路效应」; is caused by 被动 = 由.....造成**

The effect is caused by 中 The effect 回指上段的 well-travelled road effect (熟路效应)。
is caused by 是被动语态, 译时转成主动「是由.....造成的 / 源于.....」, 更合汉语习惯。

the way we allocate our attention. (省略关系词的定语从句, 修饰 the way) ★ 采分 → 我们分配注意力的方式

难点: **the way (that) we allocate... = 我们.....的方式; allocate attention = 分配注意力**

the way we allocate our attention 中 the way 后省略了关系词, we allocate our attention 是修饰 the way 的定语从句。allocate = 「分配、配置」, allocate our attention = 「分配我们的注意力」。整体译「我们分配注意力的方式」。

【调序】 被动转主动、定语从句前移到 way 前

把 The effect is caused by 的被动转为主动译「这种效应源于 / 是由.....造成的」; 把 we allocate our attention 提到「方式」前作定语, 合成「源于我们分配注意力的方式」。

【译文】 这种效应源于我们分配注意力的方式。

8. When we travel down a well-known route, because we don't have to concentrate much, time seems to flow more quickly.

【意群】 When we travel down a well-known route, (时间状语从句) → 当我们沿一条熟悉的路线行驶时

难点: **travel down a route = 沿一条路行驶; well-known route 即上文的 familiar route**

When we travel down a well-known route 中 travel down 是「沿着.....走 / 行驶」, down 表沿路而行, 不是「向下」。well-known route 与第二段 familiar route 同义, 统一译「熟悉的路线 / 熟路」。

because we don't have to concentrate much, (原因状语从句) ★ 采分 → 因为我们不必非常专注

难点: **don't have to = 不必(无需), 不是「不允许」**

because we don't have to concentrate much 中 don't have to = 「不必、无需」, 表示没有必要, 千万别误读成「不能、不许」。concentrate much = 「(很)专注」, 整体「因为我们无需太集中注意力」。

time seems to flow more quickly. (主干(主谓)) ★ 采分 → 时间似乎流逝得更快

难点: **time flow = 时间流逝; seems to = 似乎、好像**

time seems to flow more quickly 中 flow 本义「流动」, 与 time 搭配引申为「(时间)流逝」; seems to 译「似乎、仿佛」, 点出这是主观感受。整体「时间似乎过得更快」。

【调序】 两层状语前置, 主干殿后, 符合汉语『因为...所以...』

汉语习惯先说背景和原因、后说结果。把 When we travel down a well-known route (时间) 和 because we don't have to concentrate much (原因) 依次放前面, 主干 time seems to flow more quickly 放最后作结果。

【译文】 当我们沿着一条熟悉的路线行驶时, 由于无需太过集中注意力, 时间似乎就过得更快。

9. And afterwards, when we come to think back on it, we can't remember the journey well because we didn't pay much attention to it.

【意群】 And afterwards, (时间状语 (衔接词)) → 而之后

难点: **afterwards = 之后、过后**

And afterwards 中 And 承接上句、afterwards = 「之后、事后」, 指开完这趟车以后。译「而事后 / 后来」, 起承上启下作用。

when we come to think back on it, (时间状语从句) ★ 采分 → 当我们回过头去回想它时

难点: **think back on it = 回想这趟行程; it 指上文 the journey / 那趟路**

when we come to think back on it 中 think back on = 「回想、回顾」, come to do 是「(后来) 开始做、转而去做的」。it 回指上文那趟「行程 / 旅程」。整体译「当我们回过头去回想这趟行程时」。

we can't remember the journey well (主干 (主谓宾)) ★ 采分 → 我们记不太清这趟旅程

难点: **can't remember ... well = 记不太清楚**

we can't remember the journey well 中 can't ... well 不是「完全不记得」, 而是「记不太清、记得不真切」。the journey 即上文那趟行程, 与 it 同指。

because we didn't pay much attention to it. (原因状语从句) ★ 采分 → 因为我们没怎么注意它

难点: **didn't pay much attention = 没怎么留意 (含蓄否定); it 仍指那趟行程**

because we didn't pay much attention to it 中 didn't pay much attention = 「没太在意、没怎么留心」, much 在否定句里是「没多少」。it 再次回指那趟行程, 与前文 the journey 一致, 译时可承接为「它 / 这趟路」。

【调序】 时间状语前置、原因从句可前置或顺接

And afterwards, when we come to think back on it 两层时间状语放句首; 主干 we can't remember the journey well 居中; because we didn't pay much attention to it 既可前置 (因为没留意, 所以记不清), 也可顺接译「(这是) 因为.....」。本译取顺接, 更贴近原文语气。

【译文】 而事后, 当我们回过头去回想这趟行程时, 却记不太清了, 因为当时我们并没怎么留意它。

10. So we assume it was shorter.

【意群】 So we assume (主干 (结果连词 So 引导)) ★ 采分 → 所以我们假定 / 认为

难点: **So = 因此 (承上启下作结论); assume = (想当然地) 认为**

So we assume 中 So 是「所以、因此」, 承接上文得出结论。assume = 「(未经核实地) 认为、想当然地以为」, 比 think 多一层「主观臆断」的意味, 正好呼应全文「这是种错觉」的主旨。

it was shorter. (assume 的宾语从句) ★ 采分 → 它 (曾) 是更短的

难点: **it 指那趟行程; shorter 此处指「(时间) 更短」**

it was shorter 中 it 仍回指那趟行程, shorter 承全文语境指「(耗时) 更短」, 不是「距离更短」。整句即「(我们便) 想当然地以为这趟路花的时间更短」。

【调序】平铺短句，顺译即可，补出『时间』

本句结构简单，无需调序，顺着译「所以我们便想当然地认为」，再接宾语从句 it was shorter，并把省略的「时间」补出来译「这趟路花的时间更短」。

【译文】于是，我们便想当然地以为这趟路花的时间更短。

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。

Whichever it is, you know every twist and turn like the back of your hand.

第1段，第3句

让步状语从句位于句首的结构在真题中较常见，“Whichever”引导的让步从句也是典型用法，但整体句式相对简单，不属于高频复杂句式，迁移价值中等

On these sorts of trips it's easy to lose concentration on the driving and pay little attention to the passing scenery.

第1段，第4句

“it is + 形容词 + to do”是非常常见、可迁移性很强的句式。掌握这类结构后，遇到类似的评价类句子通常都能快速定位主干。

This is the well-travelled road effect: People tend to underestimate the time it takes to travel a familiar route.

第2段，第1句

句子展示了四六级和考研中常见的冒号解释结构、省略关系代词的定语从句、it takes to do 句型，以及 tend to do 这种表倾向的谓语结构。这些都是真题中高频出现的句式，掌握后可在阅读理解和翻译题型中复用，具有较强的典型性和实用价值

And afterwards, when we come to think back on it, we can't remember the journey well because we didn't pay much attention to it.

第3段，第3句

本句结构非常典型：主句前置时间状语从句（when 引导）、主句尾部嵌套原因状语从句（because 引导）是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。情态动词表达能力或可能性、一般过去时陈述原因，都是常考的时态用法。这种“时间背景 + 主句陈述 + 原因解释”的三段式逻辑在议论文和说明文中大量出现，掌握后可迁移到多数复杂句分析。

So we assume it was shorter.

第3段，第4句

"动词 + 宾语从句（省略 that）" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，且主从时态搭配（现在推断过去）也很常见，具有较好的迁移性。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 15 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。

route B1

n. 路线

本篇3次 · 真题 16 句

effect A2

n. 影响

本篇2次 · 真题 80 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次 · 真题 150 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于，往往会

本篇1次 · 真题 71 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

consequence B2

n. 结果

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

quickly A2

adv. 快速地

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

assume B2

v. 假定

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

perceive B2

v. 理解，领悟（某事的性质或意义）

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

flow B1

v. 流动

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

underestimate B2

v. 低估

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

concentrate B1

v. 集中注意力

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

concentration B2

n. 专注

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

driving A2

n. 驾驶

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

journey A2

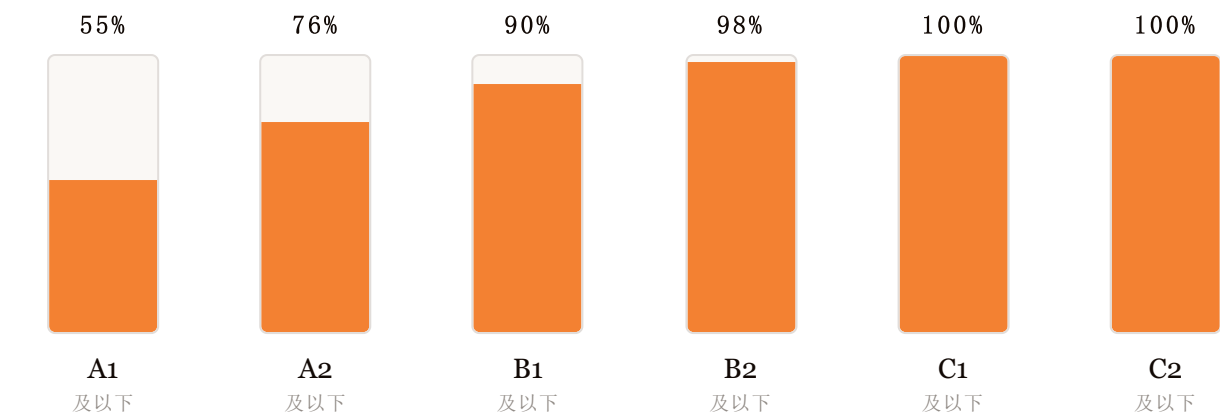
n. 旅行，旅程

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

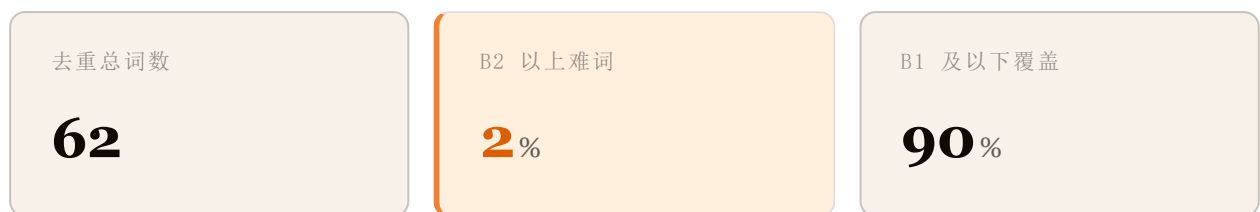
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

英文原文 62 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

英文原文去重后共 **62** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本篇共 1 个 · 约 2%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为英文原文去重词 62 个 · 末柱为 100%



考研英语二 2015年 · 全卷构成

Section I	完形填空（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (3)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (4)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part B	段落小标题（7选5）	题目解析 →
Section III	英译汉（段落翻译）	本题
Section IV Part A	写作	题目解析 →
Section IV Part B	写作	题目解析 →

2015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2015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(2015)

Section IV Part A

Directions:

Suppose your university is going to host a summer camp for high school students.

Write a notice to

1)briefly introduce the camp activities, and

2)call for volunteers.

You should write about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET.

Do not use your name or the name of your university.

Do not write your address. (10 points)

【参考范文·97 词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

Notice

A summer camp for high school students will be held on our campus from July 20 to July 30. During these ten days, participants will enjoy inspiring lectures, visit our laboratories, and take part in outdoor team activities, which aim to broaden their horizons and enrich their vacation.

To make the camp a success, we sincerely call for volunteers. Volunteers will help guide the students, organize activities, and keep order. Anyone who is patient, responsible, and warm-hearted is warmly welcomed. Those interested may sign up by emailing summercamp@office.com before July 10.

The Organizing Committee June 25

【参考译文】

通知

一场面向高中生的夏令营将于7月20日至7月30日在本校校园举行。在这十天里，营员们将聆听精彩讲座、参观我们的实验室、参加户外团队活动，这些活动旨在开阔他们的视野、丰富他们的假期。

为使夏令营圆满成功，我们诚挚招募志愿者。志愿者将协助引导学生、组织活动并维持秩序。凡有耐心、有责任心、热心的同学，我们都热忱欢迎。有意者请于7月10日前发邮件至 summercamp@office.com

报名。

组委会 6月25日

【第1段】标题独列拿格式分。首行只写 Notice 并居中，直接点明文体，落实了第一段"标题单列"的功能，为通知拿下第一笔格式分。

【第2段】总起句 + 亮点句写活动。先用 will be held ... from July 20 to July 30 一句总起交代时间地点，再用 enjoy ... visit ... take part in ... 罗列亮点，套用了本段"宣布举办"和"罗列亮点"两个句架，完整落实了介绍活动这一任务点。

【第3段】呼吁职责报名三步齐。we sincerely call for volunteers 发出呼吁，Volunteers will help ... 交代职责，sign up by emailing ... before July 10 给出报名方式，正好走完"呼吁 + 职责 + 报名"三步，招募要点无遗漏。

【第4段】机构名落款守红线。以 The Organizing Committee 加日期收尾，用机构名落款，既满足通知格式，又避开了署真名与校名的禁令。

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

写通知：介绍活动 + 招募志愿者

本题的核心任务在写作要求里写得很清楚：Write a notice to 1)briefly introduce the camp activities, and 2)call for volunteers。也就是替学校为高中生夏令营写一则通知，既要"简要介绍活动内容"，又要"呼吁招募志愿者"，两件事缺一不可。

读者 • 语域

校方对外的公开通知口吻

身份是主办方（学校），读者是不特定的公众/潜在志愿者，所以用得体的、客观、面向大众的公告语域，不能写成写给某个人的私人书信。要求还明确画了两条红线：Do not use your name or the name of your university. Do not write your address，因此落款只能用机构名（如 The Organizing Committee），绝不能出现真实姓名、校名或地址。

中心立意

邀公众参与并支持夏令营

本通知的交际目的：向公众告知学校将为高中生举办夏令营、说明其内容，并诚邀有意者报名当志愿者——即briefly introduce the camp activities与call for volunteers两个目的合成一件事：让大家了解并参与进来。

要展开的要点

1. 活动内容 + 时间对象

对应briefly introduce the camp activities：交代举办时间、面向对象（高中生）、以及几项具体亮点活动，如讲座、参观实验室、户外拓展。信息要具体但不堆砌，一两句点到即可。

2. 招募志愿者 + 报名方式

对应call for volunteers：说明志愿者做什么（引导学生、协助组织）、需要什么样的人（有耐心、有责任心），并给出报名渠道和截止时间——号召必须配落地的报名方式，否则要点不完整。

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 标题 Notice

顶部居中写标题 Notice，一眼表明文体是通知，拿格式分的第一步。

第 2 段 第一段：介绍夏令营活动

落实第一个任务点，交代时间、对象与亮点活动。

第 3 段 第二段：招募志愿者

落实第二个任务点，说明岗位、资格并给出报名方式，用呼吁性语言收尾。

第 4 段 落款：机构名 + 日期

用机构名落款、下一行写日期，既符合通知格式，又避开署真名与校名的禁令。

第 1 段 标题词 Notice

只写一个词 Notice 作为通知标题。

通知标题 · Notice (单独居中一行; 这类公告文体统一用文体名作题)

第 2 段 夏令营时间、对象与亮点

为高中生举办的夏令营将于某日期在校园举行; 期间安排讲座、参观实验室、户外团队活动等, 旨在开阔视野、丰富假期。

宣布将举办某活动 · A ... will be held on ... from ... to ... (填活动名、地点、起止时间)

罗列活动亮点 · Participants will enjoy ..., visit ..., and take part in ... (三个动词后各填一项活动)

第 3 段 招募志愿者与报名方式

诚邀志愿者协助引导学生、组织活动、维持秩序; 欢迎有耐心、有责任心者报名; 有意者可在截止日前通过邮箱报名。

发出招募呼吁 · To make ... a success, we sincerely call for volunteers. (填活动名)

说明岗位职责 · Volunteers will help ..., organize ..., and keep ... (各填一项职责)

给出报名方式 · Those interested may sign up by ... before ... (填报名渠道与截止时间)

第 4 段 机构名 + 日期

用 The Organizing Committee 等机构名落款, 下一行写日期。

机构名落款 · The Organizing Committee (或 Summer Camp Office; 右下/单列, 不署真名、不写校名)

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

两个任务点都要落地

本题briefly introduce the camp activities和call for volunteers必须都写到，且招募部分要带上报名方式，否则“号召落空”仍算要点不全。

结构连贯

标题分段落款齐备

本题要有居中标题 Notice、两段正文各写一个任务点、末尾机构名加日期，四块齐全且不写成一整段。

语言准确

将来时 + 邀约搭配

本题多用 will be held、will enjoy 等将来时，并用 sincerely call for、those interested may sign up 等邀约搭配，避免逐字硬翻中文。

字数格式

约百词且格式规范

本题要求You should write about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET，写完核对是否接近这一篇幅，同时确认标题、分段、落款格式规范。

典型低分写法 • 反面示例与改法

私人书信开头

反面：“Dear friends, I am writing to tell you about our summer camp...” 加了 Dear 和第一人称寒暄，成了私信。修正：删掉称呼，首行居中写 Notice，正文直接 A summer camp for high school students will be held on our campus.

号召无报名渠道

反面：“We need volunteers. Welcome to join us!” 光喊口号，读者无从参与。修正：Those interested may sign up by emailing summercamp@office.com before July 10.

落款露真名校名

反面：落款写 "Li Ming, Peking University", 同时踩中署真名与写校名两条禁令。修正：改为 The Organizing Committee, 另起一行写日期。

考研英语二 2015年 · 全卷构成

Section I	完形填空（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (3)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (4)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part B	段落小标题（7选5）	题目解析 →
Section III	英译汉（段落翻译）	题目解析 →
Section IV Part A	写作	本题
Section IV Part B	写作	题目解析 →

2015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2015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(2015)

Section IV Part B

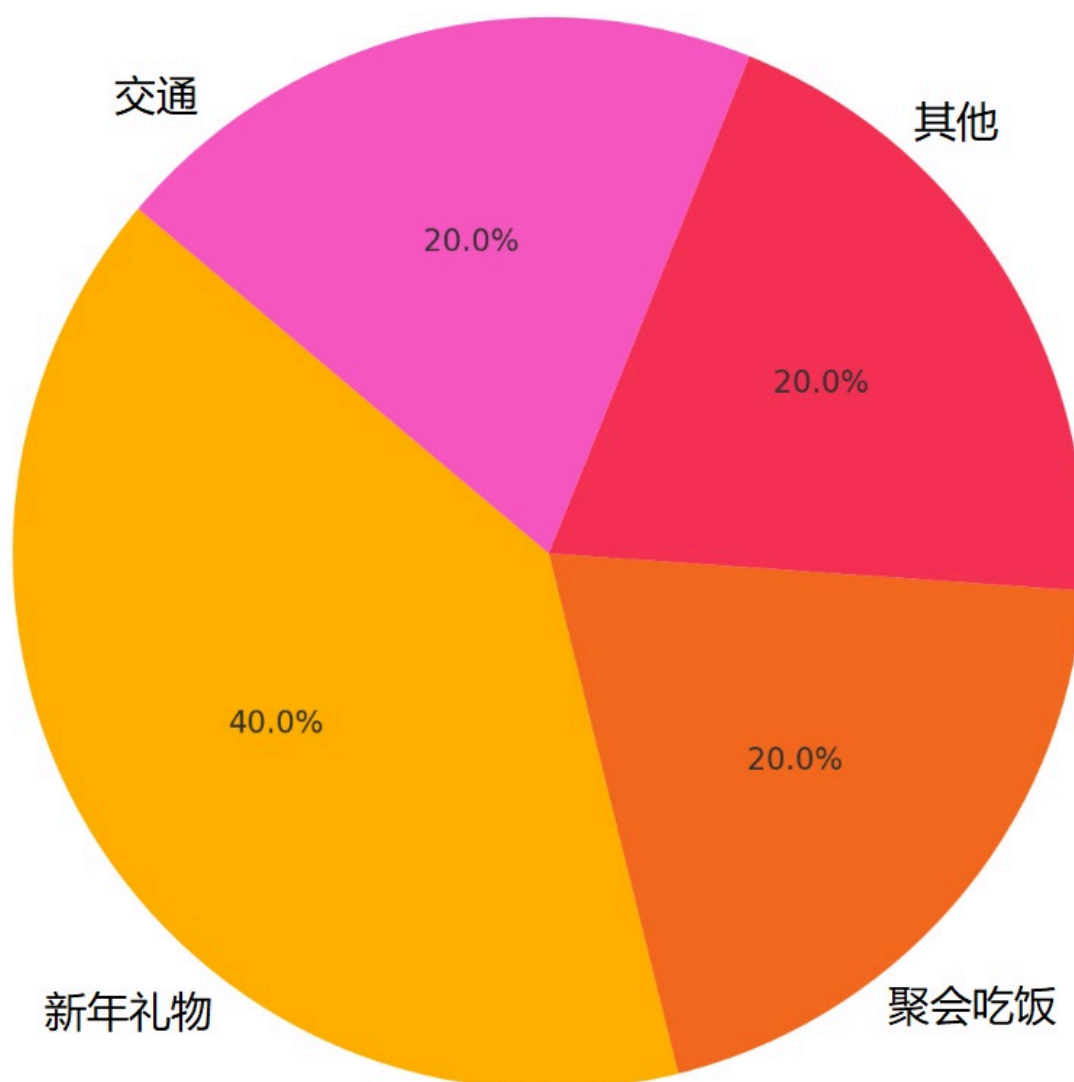
Directions:

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)



我国某市居民春节假期花销比例

【参考范文 · 152 词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

The pie chart clearly illustrates how residents in a certain Chinese city spent their money during the Spring Festival holiday. According to the figures, spending on New Year gifts accounted for the largest share, reaching 40% of the total. The remaining expenses were evenly divided, with dining gatherings, transportation and other items each taking up 20%.

Several factors may account for this pattern. Firstly, giving gifts is a time-honored tradition through which Chinese people express affection and maintain relationships, so it naturally consumes the biggest portion. Secondly, family reunions and long-distance travel back home are essential parts of the festival, which explains why dining and transportation also weigh heavily.

In my view, this spending structure reflects the deep cultural value that Chinese people place on family ties and human relationships. However, we should keep our consumption rational and avoid blindly comparing gifts, so that the festival remains about warmth rather than money.

【参考译文】

这张饼图清楚地展示了中国某市居民在春节假期期间是如何花钱的。根据数据，新年礼物的花销占比最大，达到总额的40%。其余开销则平均分配，聚会吃饭、交通和其它各占20%。

造成这一格局的原因有几点。首先，送礼是一项历史悠久的传统，中国人借此表达情谊、维系关系，所以它自然占去最大一块。其次，家庭团聚和长途返乡是春节不可或缺的环节，这也解释了为何聚餐和交通的花销同样不小。

在我看来，这样的花销结构折射出中国人极为看重家庭亲情与人情往来。然而，我们也应保持理性消费，不盲目攀比礼物，让节日回归温情，而非金钱。

【第1段】概述 + 最大项 + 打包均分。 开头 The pie chart clearly illustrates how ... 一句概述图表主题（对应句架『图表概述句』）；再用 accounted for the largest share, reaching 40% 先说最大项；末句 each taking up 20% 把三项平分打包，完成描述任务、不流水账。

【第2段】总起 + Firstly/Secondly 给因。 Several factors may account for this pattern 总起宣告给原因；Firstly ... Secondly ... 分两条，分别解释礼物占比最大与聚餐、交通花销不小，which explains why ... 把原因和数据扣牢，架起通往评论的桥。

【第3段】In my view 亮态度 + However 提醒。 In my view, this spending structure reflects ... 把数据升华到文化价值、表明看法；However, we should keep our consumption rational ... 让步转折给出理性消费建议，体现思辨，完成评论任务。

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

本题写作要求把任务拆成两项并编了号：interpret the chart 与 give your comments。也就是先客观解读这张饼图的数据，再就它反映的现象发表你的看法。两项是并列的硬骨架，缺任何一项都算内容残缺、直接降档。

读者 · 语域

面向阅卷人的正式书面语

本题无具体收信人，是一篇图表议论短文，读者就是阅卷老师。全程用正式、客观的书面英语：多用第三人称陈述数据，评论段可出现一次 In my view 表明立场，不用口语缩略、不用感叹句，也无需称呼语和署名。

配图要读出

礼物40%居首，其余各20%

配图标题点明主题是 我国某市居民春节假期花销比例。关键信息有两组：新年礼物 占最大比例，为40%；其它、聚会吃饭和交通这三类 各占20%。可写点就是「礼物花销最大、其余三项平分」这一对比，背后指向中国人重人情往来的春节文化。

中心立意

花销结构折射重人情的春节文化

本篇中心：这张饼图里 新年礼物 花销居首、其余三项平分的结构，折射出中国人把家庭亲情与人情往来看得极重的春节文化；在肯定这份温情的同时，也应保持理性消费。

要展开的要点

1. 描述：礼物40%最高、余项各20%

第一项内容对应 interpret the chart：客观复述饼图——新年礼物 占最大比例，为40%，其余三类 各占20%，形成「一大三平」的对比。

2. 分析：为何礼物占比最大

解释现象背后的原因：送礼是表达情谊、维系关系的传统，团聚与返乡出行又是春节刚需，所以礼物、聚餐、交通三项都花销不小，礼物尤甚。

3. 评论：肯定人情、倡导理性消费

第二项内容对应 give your comments：这份花销结构体现中国人重家庭、重人情的价值观，但也提醒人们莫盲目攀比礼物，让节日回归温情而非金钱。

STRUCTURE · 谋篇与逐段

怎么分段、每段写什么、能套哪些句架

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

第 1 段 描述图表数据

点明图表主题，抓最大项与均分项，客观复述数据，完成 interpret the chart。

第 2 段 分析花销原因

解释礼物、聚餐、交通为何占这些比例，作为从描述过渡到评论的桥梁。

第 3 段 总结评论与启示

亮明看法、揭示数据的文化意义并收束到理性消费的建议，完成 give your comments。

第 1 段 礼物40%最高，余三项各20%

落点：先说图反映某市居民春节花销比例，再说 新年礼物 占40%为最高，其它、聚会吃饭、交通 各占20%。

图表概述句 · The pie chart clearly illustrates how ... during ... （用来一句话交代图表主题）

最大项数据句 · ..., spending on ... accounted for the largest share, reaching ...% of the total. （引出占比最高的一项）

均分项打包句 · The remaining ... were evenly divided, with ..., ... and ... each taking up ...%. （把数值相等的几项一句话带过）

第 2 段 送礼是传统、团聚返乡是刚需

落点：礼物占比最大，因为送礼是表情谊、维系关系的传统；聚餐与交通花销不小，因为家庭团聚和返乡出行是春节的必备环节。

原因总起句 · Several factors may account for this ... (总起，宣告下面开始给原因)

分点列举 · Firstly, ...; Secondly, ... (把两条原因分点铺开)

因果解释句 · ..., which explains why ... also ... (用结果反推原因，把数据和原因扣起来)

第 3 段 肯定重人情，倡导理性消费

落点：这份花销结构折射中国人重家庭亲情与人情往来的价值观；但也应保持理性消费、不盲目攀比礼物，让节日回归温情而非金钱。

亮明看法 · In my view, this ... reflects the deep ... that ... place on ... (把现象上升到意义，表明立场)

让步转折提醒 · However, we should ... and avoid ..., so that ... (先肯定后提醒，给出理性建议)

REVIEW · 自检避坑

本题在四个评分维度怎样算达标、容易在哪丢分

按阅卷四维（内容切题 / 结构连贯 / 语言准确 / 字数格式）给出本题达标要点，并把最容易踩的低分写法摆出来 + 给改法 —— 这是写作版的「狠拆诱人错项」。

内容切题

两项任务都要落地

本题必须同时满足 interpret the chart 和 give your comments：第一段有数据描述、第三段有明确评论，两者都在，才不会因缺评论而降档。

结构连贯**用原因段搭桥**

本题靠第二段 Several factors may account for ... 从描述过渡到评论，第三段 In my view 与 However 领起，三段承接自然、不割裂。

语言准确**占比句式要地道**

本题多次表达占比，应交替使用 accounted for the largest share、taking up 20%、the biggest portion 等，避免整篇只会 is 40%，既准确又显语言多样。

字数格式**约150词、三段分明**

本题要求 You should write about 150 words，写太短会因内容不足扣分；保持描述、分析、评论三段，段落分明即达标。

典型低分写法 · 反面示例与改法

通篇只报数字

反面示例：全文只写「礼物占40%，聚餐占20%，交通占20%，其它占20%。」写完就结束——漏掉了评论任务，直接降档。修正：补一段评论，如 In my view, this spending structure reflects how much Chinese people value family ties, yet we should consume rationally.

四项各写一句

反面示例：Gifts are 40%. Dining is 20%. Transportation is 20%. Others is 20%.（四句并列、无概括无重点）。修正：Spending on New Year gifts accounted for the largest share at 40%, while dining, transportation and other items each took up 20%.

把40%说成最小

反面示例：New Year gifts took up the smallest part, only 40%.（既看反了大小、40%也并非最小，与图矛盾）。修正：New Year gifts took up the largest part, accounting for 40% of the total.

考研英语二 2015年 · 全卷构成

Section I	完形填空（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (3)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (4)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part B	段落小标题（7选5）	题目解析 →
Section III	英译汉（段落翻译）	题目解析 →
Section IV Part A	写作	题目解析 →
Section IV Part B	写作	本题