

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、完成了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英语写作中的高频句式,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

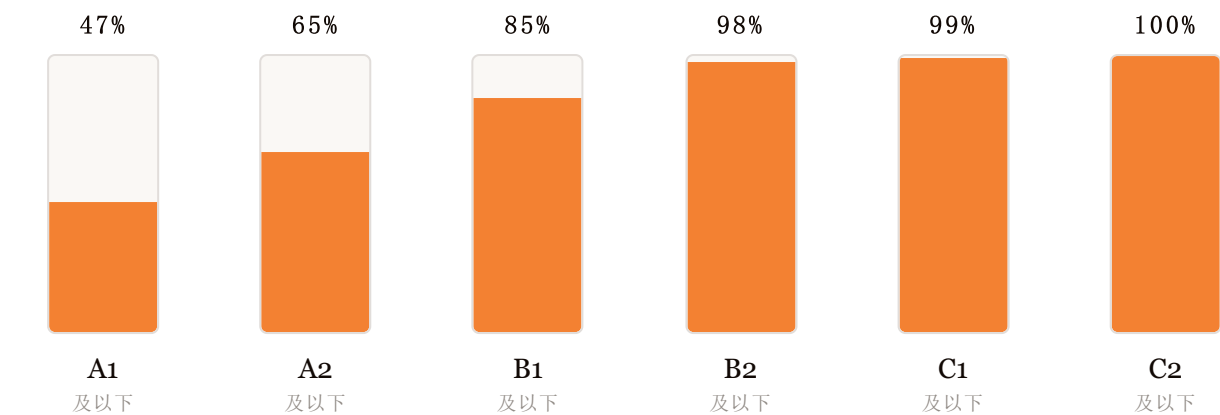
v. 激励

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

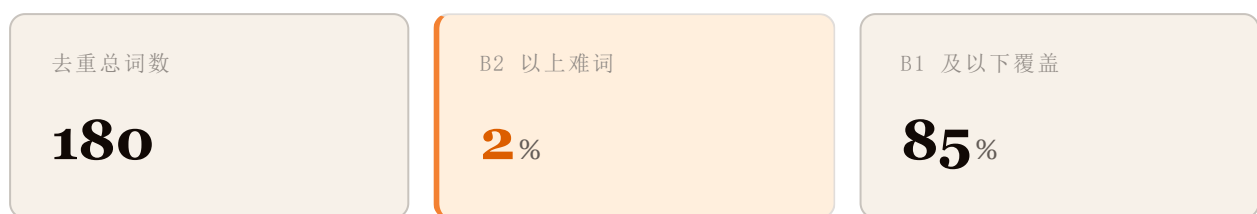
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

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 →