

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》期刊上的一篇论文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

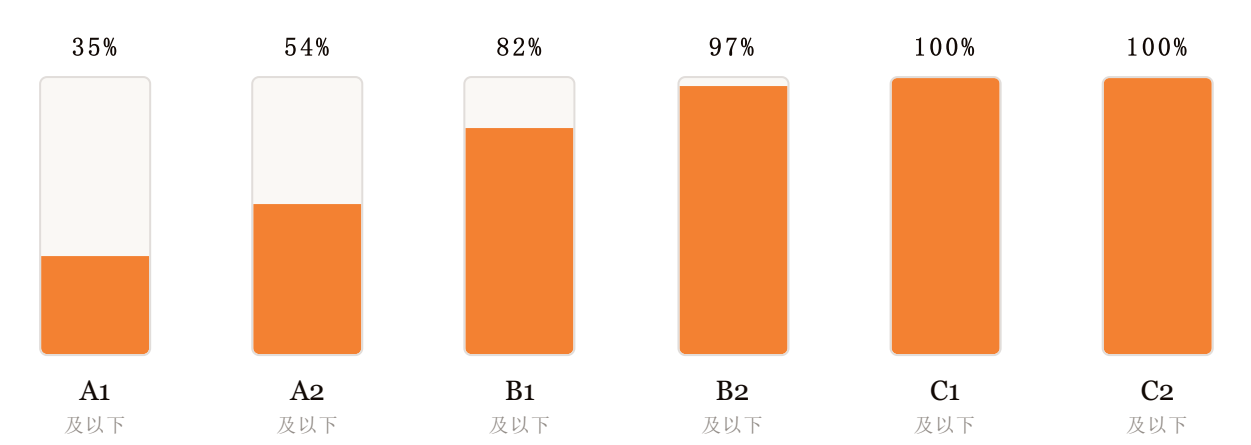
n. 概要

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

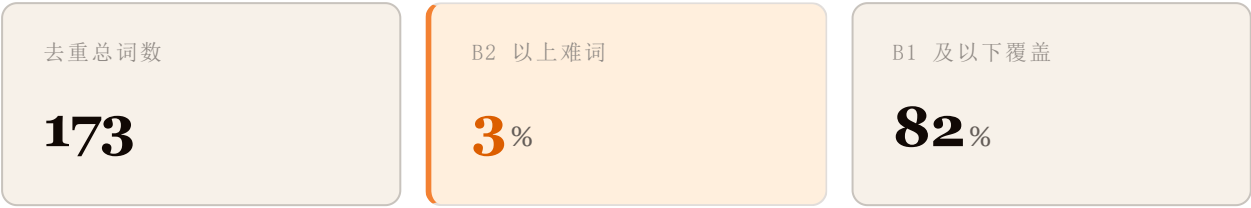
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

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
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 →