

考研英语二 · 英语二真题 · 2016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)

Happy people work differently. They're more productive, more creative, and willing to take greater risks. And new research suggests that happiness might influence 1 firms work, too.

Companies located in places with happier people invest more, according to a recent research paper. 2, firms in happy places spend more on R&D (research and development). That's because happiness is linked to the kind of longer-term thinking 3 for making investments for the future.

The researchers wanted to know if the 4 and inclination for risk-taking that come with happiness would 5 the way companies invested. So they compared U.S. cities' average happiness 6 by Gallup polling with the investment activity of publicly traded firms in those areas.

7 enough, firms' investment and R&D intensity were correlated with the happiness of the area in which they were 8. But is it really happiness that's linked to investment, or could something else about happier cities 9 why firms there spend more on R&D? To find out, the researchers controlled for various 10 that might make firms more likely to invest – like size, industry, and sales – and for indicators that a place was 11 to live in, like growth in wages or population. The link between happiness and investment generally 12 even after accounting for these things.

The correlation between happiness and investment was particularly strong for younger firms, which the authors 13 to "less codified decision making process" and the possible presence of "younger and less 14 managers who are more likely to be influenced by sentiment." The relationship was 15 stronger in places where happiness was spread more 16. Firms seem to invest more in places where most people are relatively happy, rather than in places with happiness inequality.

17 this doesn't prove that happiness causes firms to invest more or to take a longer-term view, the authors believe it at least 18 at that possibility. It's not hard to imagine that local culture and sentiment would help 19 how executives think about the future. "It surely seems plausible that happy people would be more forward-thinking and creative and 20 R&D more than the average," said one researcher.

1. [A] why

[B] how

[C] where

[D] when

2. [A] In return

[B] In particular

[C] In contrast

[D] In conclusion

3. [A] necessary
[B] famous
[C] perfect
[D] sufficient
4. [A] individualism
[B] realism
[C] optimism
[D] modernism
5. [A] miss
[B] echo
[C] spoil
[D] change
6. [A] imagined
[B] measured
[C] assumed
[D] invented
7. [A] Sure
[B] Odd
[C] Unfortunate
[D] Often
8. [A] divided
[B] advertised
[C] overtaxed
[D] headquartered
9. [A] summarize
[B] overstate
[C] explain
[D] emphasize
10. [A] factors
[B] stages
[C] levels
[D] methods
11. [A] desirable
[B] sociable
[C] reliable
[D] reputable

12. [A] resumed
[B] emerged
[C] held
[D] broke
13. [A] assign
[B] attribute
[C] transfer
[D] compare
14. [A] serious
[B] civilized
[C] ambitious
[D] experienced
15. [A] instead
[B] thus
[C] also
[D] never
16. [A] rapidly
[B] directly
[C] regularly
[D] equally
17. [A] While
[B] Until
[C] After
[D] Since
18. [A] arrives
[B] jumps
[C] hints
[D] strikes
19. [A] share
[B] rediscover
[C] simplify
[D] shape
20. [A] pray for
[B] lean towards
[C] send out
[D] give away

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

It's true that high-school coding classes aren't essential for learning computer science in college. Students without experience can catch up after a few introductory courses, said Tom Cortina, the assistant dean at Carnegie Mellon's School of Computer Science.

However, Cortina said, early exposure is beneficial. When younger kids learn computer science, they learn that it's not just a confusing, endless string of letters and numbers – but a tool to build apps, or create artwork, or test hypotheses. It's not as hard for them to transform their thought processes as it is for older students. Breaking down problems into bite-sized chunks and using code to solve them becomes normal. Giving more children this training could increase the number of people interested in the field and help fill the jobs gap, Cortina said.

Students also benefit from learning something about coding before they get to college, where introductory computer-science classes are packed to the brim, which can drive the less-experienced or less-determined students away.

The Flatiron School, where people pay to learn programming, started as one of the many coding bootcamps that have become popular for adults looking for a career change. The high-schoolers get the same curriculum, but "we try to gear lessons toward things they're interested in," said Victoria Friedman, an instructor. For instance, one of the apps the students are developing suggests movies based on your mood.

The students in the Flatiron class probably won't drop out of high school and build the next Facebook. Programming languages have a quick turnover, so the "Ruby on Rails" language they learned may not even be relevant by the time they enter the job market. But the skills they learn – how to think logically through a problem and organize the results – apply to any coding language, said Deborah Seehorn, an education consultant for the state of North Carolina.

Indeed, the Flatiron students might not go into IT at all. But creating a future army of coders is not the sole purpose of the classes. These kids are going to be surrounded by computers – in their pockets, in their offices, in their homes – for the rest of their lives. The younger they learn how computers think, how to coax the machine into producing what they want – the earlier they learn that they have the power to do that – the better.

21. Cortina holds that early exposure to computer science makes it easier to_____.

- [A] complete future job training
- [B] remodel the way of thinking
- [C] formulate logical hypotheses
- [D] perfect artwork production

22. In delivering lessons for high-schoolers, Flatiron has considered their_____.

- [A] experience
- [B] interest
- [C] career prospects
- [D] academic backgrounds

23. Deborah Seehorn believes that the skills learned at Flatiron will_____.

- [A] help students learn other computer languages
- [B] have to be upgraded when new technologies come
- [C] need improving when students look for jobs
- [D] enable students to make big quick money

24. According to the last paragraph, Flatiron students are expected to_____.

- [A] bring forth innovative computer technologies
- [B] stay longer in the information technology industry
- [C] become better prepared for the digitalized world
- [D] compete with a future army of programmers

25. The word "coax" (Line 4, Para. 6) is closest in meaning to_____.

- [A] persuade
- [B] frighten
- [C] misguide
- [D] challenge

Text 2

Biologists estimate that as many as 2 million lesser prairie chickens – a kind of bird living on stretching grasslands – once lent red to the often grey landscape of the midwestern and southwestern United States. But just some 22,000 birds remain today, occupying about 16% of the species' historic range.

The crash was a major reason the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) decided to formally list the bird as threatened. "The lesser prairie chicken is in a desperate situation," said USFWS Director Daniel Ashe. Some environmentalists, however, were disappointed. They had pushed the agency to designate the bird as "endangered," a status that gives federal officials greater regulatory power to crack down on threats. But Ashe and others argued that the "threatened" tag gave the federal government flexibility to try out new, potentially less confrontational conservation approaches. In particular, they called for forging closer collaborations with western state governments, which are often uneasy with federal action, and with the private landowners who control an estimated 95% of the prairie chicken's habitat.

Under the plan, for example, the agency said it would not prosecute landowners or businesses that unintentionally kill, harm, or disturb the bird, as long as they had signed a range-wide management plan to restore prairie chicken habitat. Negotiated by USFWS and the states, the plan requires individuals and businesses that damage habitat as part of their operations to pay into a fund to replace every acre destroyed with 2 new acres of suitable habitat. The fund will also be used to compensate landowners who set aside habitat. USFWS also set an interim goal of restoring prairie chicken populations to an annual average of 67,000 birds over the next 10 years. And it gives the Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (WAFWA), a coalition of state

agencies, the job of monitoring progress. Overall, the idea is to let "states remain in the driver's seat for managing the species," Ashe said.

Not everyone buys the win-win rhetoric. Some Congress members are trying to block the plan, and at least a dozen industry groups, four states, and three environmental groups are challenging it in federal court. Not surprisingly, industry groups and states generally argue it goes too far; environmentalists say it doesn't go far enough. "The federal government is giving responsibility for managing the bird to the same industries that are pushing it to extinction," says biologist Jay Lininger.

26. The major reason for listing the lesser prairie chicken as threatened is_____.

- [A] its drastically decreased population
- [B] the underestimate of the grassland acreage
- [C] a desperate appeal from some biologists
- [D] the insistence of private landowners

27. The "threatened" tag disappointed some environmentalists in that it_____.

- [A] was a give-in to governmental pressure
- [B] would involve fewer agencies in action
- [C] granted less federal regulatory power
- [D] went against conservation policies

28. It can be learned from Paragraph 3 that unintentional harm-doers will not be prosecuted if they_____.

- [A] agree to pay a sum for compensation
- [B] volunteer to set up an equally big habitat
- [C] offer to support the WAFWA monitoring job
- [D] promise to raise funds for USFWS operations

29. According to Ashe, the leading role in managing the species is_____.

- [A] the federal government
- [B] the wildlife agencies
- [C] the landowners
- [D] the states

30. Jay Lininger would most likely support_____.

- [A] industry groups
- [B] the win-win rhetoric
- [C] environmental groups
- [D] the plan under challenge

Text 3

That everyone's too busy these days is a cliché. But one specific complaint is made especially mournfully: There's never any time to read.

What makes the problem thornier is that the usual time-management techniques don't seem sufficient. The web's full of articles offering tips on making time to read: "Give up TV" or "Carry a book with you at all

times." But in my experience, using such methods to free up the odd 30 minutes doesn't work. Sit down to read and the flywheel of work-related thoughts keeps spinning – or else you're so exhausted that a challenging book's the last thing you need. The modern mind, Tim Parks, a novelist and critic, writes, "is overwhelmingly inclined toward communication... It is not simply that one is interrupted; it is that one is actually inclined to interruption." Deep reading requires not just time, but a special kind of time which can't be obtained merely by becoming more efficient.

In fact, "becoming more efficient" is part of the problem. Thinking of time as a resource to be maximised means you approach it instrumentally, judging any given moment as well spent only in so far as it advances progress toward some goal. Immersive reading, by contrast, depends on being willing to risk inefficiency, goallessness, even time-wasting. Try to slot it in as a to-do list item and you'll manage only goal-focused reading – useful, sometimes, but not the most fulfilling kind. "The future comes at us like empty bottles along an unstoppable and nearly infinite conveyor belt," writes Gary Eberle in his book *Sacred Time*, and "we feel a pressure to fill these different-sized bottles (days, hours, minutes) as they pass, for if they get by without being filled, we will have wasted them." No mind-set could be worse for losing yourself in a book.

So what does work? Perhaps surprisingly, scheduling regular times for reading. You'd think this might fuel the efficiency mind-set, but in fact, Eberle notes, such ritualistic behaviour helps us "step outside time's flow" into "soul time." You could limit distractions by reading only physical books, or on single-purpose e-readers. "Carry a book with you at all times" can actually work, too – providing you dip in often enough, so that reading becomes the default state from which you temporarily surface to take care of business, before dropping back down. On a really good day, it no longer feels as if you're "making time to read," but just reading, and making time for everything else.

31. The usual time-management techniques don't work because_____.

- [A] what they can offer does not ease the modern mind
- [B] what challenging books demand is repetitive reading
- [C] what people often forget is carrying a book with them
- [D] what deep reading requires cannot be guaranteed

32. The "empty bottles" metaphor illustrates that people feel a pressure to_____.

- [A] update their to-do lists
- [B] make passing time fulfilling
- [C] carry their plans through
- [D] pursue carefree reading

33. Eberle would agree that scheduling regular times for reading helps_____.

- [A] encourage the efficiency mind-set
- [B] develop online reading habits
- [C] promote ritualistic reading
- [D] achieve immersive reading

34. "Carry a book with you at all times" can work if ____.
- [A] reading becomes your primary business of the day
 - [B] all the daily business has been promptly dealt with
 - [C] you are able to drop back to business after reading
 - [D] time can be evenly split for reading and business

35. The best title for this text could be ____.
- [A] How to Enjoy Easy Reading
 - [B] How to Find Time to Read
 - [C] How to Set Reading Goals
 - [D] How to Read Extensively

Text 4

Against a backdrop of drastic changes in economy and population structure, younger Americans are drawing a new 21st-century road map to success, the latest poll has found.

Across generational lines, Americans continue to prize many of the same traditional milestones of a successful life, including getting married, having children, owning a home, and retiring in their sixties. But while young and old mostly agree on what constitutes the finish line of a fulfilling life, they offer strikingly different paths for reaching it.

Young people who are still getting started in life were more likely than older adults to prioritize personal fulfillment in their work, to believe they will advance their careers most by regularly changing jobs, to favor communities with more public services and a faster pace of life, to agree that couples should be financially secure before getting married or having children, and to maintain that children are best served by two parents working outside the home, the survey found.

From career to community and family, these contrasts suggest that in the aftermath of the searing Great Recession, those just starting out in life are defining priorities and expectations that will increasingly spread through virtually all aspects of American life, from consumer preferences to housing patterns to politics.

Young and old converge on one key point: Overwhelming majorities of both groups said they believe it is harder for young people today to get started in life than it was for earlier generations. While younger people are somewhat more optimistic than their elders about the prospects for those starting out today, big majorities in both groups believe those "just getting started in life" face a tougher climb than earlier generations in reaching such signpost achievements as securing a good-paying job, starting a family, managing debt, and finding affordable housing.

Pete Schneider considers the climb tougher today. Schneider, a 27-year-old auto technician from the Chicago suburbs, says he struggled to find a job after graduating from college. Even now that he is working steadily, he said, "I can't afford to pay my monthly mortgage payments on my own, so I have to rent rooms out to people to make that happen." Looking back, he is struck that his parents could provide a comfortable life for their children even though neither had completed college when he was young. "I still grew up in an upper middle-class home with parents who didn't have college degrees," Schneider said. "I don't think people are capable of that anymore."

36. One cross-generation mark of a successful life is ____.
- [A] trying out different lifestyles
 - [B] having a family with children
 - [C] working beyond retirement age
 - [D] setting up a profitable business
37. It can be learned from Paragraph 3 that young people tend to ____.
- [A] favor a slower life pace
 - [B] hold an occupation longer
 - [C] attach importance to pre-marital finance
 - [D] give priority to childcare outside the home
38. The priorities and expectations defined by the young will ____.
- [A] become increasingly clear
 - [B] focus on materialistic issues
 - [C] depend largely on political preferences
 - [D] reach almost all aspects of American life
39. Both young and old agree that ____.
- [A] good-paying jobs are less available
 - [B] the old made more life achievements
 - [C] housing loans today are easy to obtain
 - [D] getting established is harder for the young
40. Which of the following is true about Schneider?
- [A] He found a dream job after graduating from college.
 - [B] His parents believe working steadily is a must for success.
 - [C] His parents' good life has little to do with a college degree.
 - [D] He thinks his job as a technician quite challenging.

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)

Act Your Shoe Size, Not Your Age

As adults, it seems that we are constantly pursuing happiness, often with mixed results. Yet children appear to have it down to an art – and for the most part they don't need self-help books or therapy. Instead, they look after their wellbeing instinctively, and usually more effectively than we do as grownups. Perhaps it's time to learn a few lessons from them.

(41)_____

What does a child do when he's sad? He cries. When he's angry? He shouts. Scared? Probably a bit of both. As we grow up, we learn to control our emotions so they are manageable and don't dictate our behaviours, which is in many ways a good thing. But too often we take this process too far and end up suppressing emotions, especially negative ones. That's about as effective as brushing dirt under a carpet and can even make us ill. What we need to do is find a way to acknowledge and express what we feel appropriately, and then – again, like children – move on.

(42)_____

A couple of Christmases ago, my youngest stepdaughter, who was nine years old at the time, got a Superman T-shirt for Christmas. It cost less than a fiver but she was overjoyed, and couldn't stop talking about it. Too often we believe that a new job, bigger house or better car will be the magic silver bullet that will allow us to finally be content, but the reality is these things have very little lasting impact on our happiness levels. Instead, being grateful for small things every day is a much better way to improve wellbeing.

(43)_____

Have you ever noticed how much children laugh? If we adults could indulge in a bit of silliness and giggling, we would reduce the stress hormones in our bodies, increase good hormones like endorphins, improve blood flow to our hearts and even have a greater chance of fighting off infection. All of which would, of course, have a positive effect on our happiness levels.

(44)_____

The problem with being a grownup is that there's an awful lot of serious stuff to deal with – work, mortgage payments, figuring out what to cook for dinner. But as adults we also have the luxury of being able to control our own diaries and it's important that we schedule in time to enjoy the things we love. Those things might be social, sporting, creative or completely random (dancing around the living room, anyone?) – it doesn't matter, so long as they're enjoyable, and not likely to have negative side effects, such as drinking too much alcohol or going on a wild spending spree if you're on a tight budget.

(45)_____

Having said all of the above, it's important to add that we shouldn't try too hard to be happy. Scientists tell us this can backfire and actually have a negative impact on our wellbeing. As the Chinese philosopher Chuang Tzu is reported to have said: "Happiness is the absence of striving for happiness." And in that, once more, we need to look to the example of our children, to whom happiness is not a goal but a natural byproduct of the way they live.

- [A] Be silly
- [B] Have fun
- [C] Ask for help
- [D] Express your emotions
- [E] Don't overthink it
- [F] Be easily pleased
- [G] Notice things

Section III

Translation

46. **Directions:**

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

The supermarket is designed to lure customers into spending as much time as possible within its doors. The reason for this is simple: The longer you stay in the store, the more stuff you'll see, and the more stuff you see, the more you'll buy. And supermarkets contain a lot of stuff. The average supermarket, according to the Food Marketing Institute, carries some 44,000 different items, and many carry tens of thousands more. The sheer volume of available choice is enough to send shoppers into a state of information overload. According to brain-scan experiments, the demands of so much decision-making quickly become too much for us. After about 40 minutes of shopping, most people stop struggling to be rationally selective, and instead begin shopping emotionally – which is the point at which we accumulate the 50 percent of stuff in our cart that we never intended buying.

Section IV

Writing

Part A

47. **Directions:**

Suppose you won a translation contest and your friend, Jack, wrote an email to congratulate you and ask for advice on translation. Write him a reply to

1)thank him, and

2)give your advice.

You should write about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET.

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

Do not write your address. (10 points)

Part B

48. **Directions:**

Write an essay based on the chart below. 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)

2016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2016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、6 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(2016)

Section I

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Happy people work differently. They're more productive, more creative, and willing to take greater risks. And new research suggests that happiness might influence 1 firms work, too.

快乐的人工作方式不同。他们更高效、更有创造力，并且愿意承担更大的风险。新的研究表明，快乐可能也会影响公司的运作方式。

Companies located in places with happier people invest more, according to a recent research paper. 2, firms in happy places spend more on R&D (research and development). That's because happiness is linked to the kind of longer-term thinking 3 for making investments for the future.

根据最近的一篇研究论文，位于居民更快乐地区的公司投资更多。特别是，快乐地区的公司在研发上投入更多。这是因为快乐与为未来进行投资所需的那种长远思维相关联。

The researchers wanted to know if the 4 and inclination for risk-taking that come with happiness would 5 the way companies invested. So they compared U.S. cities' average happiness 6 by Gallup polling with the investment activity of publicly traded firms in those areas.

研究人员想知道伴随快乐而来的乐观态度和冒险倾向是否会改变公司的投资方式。因此他们将Gallup民意调查测量的美国城市平均快乐度与这些地区上市公司的投资活动进行了比较。

7 enough, firms' investment and R&D intensity were correlated with the happiness of the area in which they were 8. But is it really happiness that's linked to investment, or could something else about happier cities 9 why firms there spend more on R&D? To find out, the researchers controlled for various 10 that might make firms more likely to invest – like size, industry, and sales – and for indicators that a place was 11 to live in, like growth in wages or population. The link between happiness and investment generally 12 even after accounting for these things.

果然，公司的投资和研发强度与其总部所在地区的快乐程度相关。但真的是快乐与投资相关联，还是快乐城市的其他因素可以解释为什么那里的公司在研发上投入更多？为了找出答案，研究人员控制了可能使公司更

倾向于投资的各种因素,如规模、行业和销售额,以及表明某地宜居的指标,如工资或人口增长。即使考虑了这些因素,快乐与投资之间的联系通常仍然成立。

The correlation between happiness and investment was particularly strong for younger firms, which the authors 13 to "less codified decision making process" and the possible presence of "younger and less 14 managers who are more likely to be influenced by sentiment." The relationship was 15 stronger in places where happiness was spread more 16 . Firms seem to invest more in places where most people are relatively happy, rather than in places with happiness inequality.

快乐与投资之间的相关性对于年轻公司尤其强烈,作者将此归因于"不太成文的决策过程"以及可能存在"更容易受情绪影响的更年轻、经验更少的管理者"。在快乐分布更平等的地方,这种关系也更强。公司似乎更倾向于在大多数人相对快乐的地方投资,而不是在快乐不平等的地方。

17 this doesn't prove that happiness causes firms to invest more or to take a longer-term view, the authors believe it at least 18 at that possibility. It's not hard to imagine that local culture and sentiment would help 19 how executives think about the future. "It surely seems plausible that happy people would be more forward-thinking and creative and 20 R&D more than the average," said one researcher.

虽然这并不能证明快乐会导致公司投资更多或采取更长远的视角,但作者认为它至少暗示了这种可能性。不难想象,当地文化和情绪会帮助塑造高管对未来的思考方式。一位研究人员说:"快乐的人会更具前瞻性和创造力,并且比一般人更倾向于研发,这似乎确实是合理的。"

1. [A] why
[B] how
[C] where
[D] when
2. [A] In return
[B] In particular
[C] In contrast
[D] In conclusion
3. [A] necessary
[B] famous
[C] perfect
[D] sufficient
4. [A] individualism
[B] realism
[C] optimism
[D] modernism
5. [A] miss
[B] echo
[C] spoil
[D] change

6. [A] imagined
[B] measured
[C] assumed
[D] invented
7. [A] Sure
[B] Odd
[C] Unfortunate
[D] Often
8. [A] divided
[B] advertised
[C] overtaxed
[D] headquartered
9. [A] summarize
[B] overstate
[C] explain
[D] emphasize
10. [A] factors
[B] stages
[C] levels
[D] methods
11. [A] desirable
[B] sociable
[C] reliable
[D] reputable
12. [A] resumed
[B] emerged
[C] held
[D] broke
13. [A] assign
[B] attribute
[C] transfer
[D] compare
14. [A] serious
[B] civilized
[C] ambitious
[D] experienced

15. [A] instead
[B] thus
[C] also
[D] never
16. [A] rapidly
[B] directly
[C] regularly
[D] equally
17. [A] While
[B] Until
[C] After
[D] Since
18. [A] arrives
[B] jumps
[C] hints
[D] strikes
19. [A] share
[B] rediscover
[C] simplify
[D] shape
20. [A] pray for
[B] lean towards
[C] send out
[D] give away

1. ____

【答案】 [B] how 语法形态

【线索】 上句铺垫“工作方式不同”

回看上一句 Happy people work differently. They're more productive, more creative, and willing to take greater risks., differently 是方式副词；本句 too 又把同样的逻辑迁移到公司：作者比较的是公司“以何种方式”运转，而不是原因、地点或时间。

【选项】 A) why X 误把现象当原因

why 引出原因从句，但上句讲的是“快乐的人工作方式不同”，并未追问原因；选 why 会把现象描述强行升格为原因探讨，与上文不一致。

B) how ✓ 与上句 differently 同义复现

how 引导方式从句，正好接住上句的 Happy people work differently——快乐影响“公司如何运转”。也呼应全文后文 invest more、spend more on R&D 这类“做事方式”的描写。

C) where X 地点信息上文未涉

where 是地点维度。上文未谈论公司选址，本句也不在讨论“在哪儿运营”；后文虽出现城市，但讨论的是公司投资行为受当地快乐度影响，不是公司“在哪里”运转。

D) when X 时间维度文中无对应

when 引导时间从句，需要上文有时间线索（如某个阶段、某时点），但 P1 通篇在讲特质与方式，与时间无关。

【验证】 代回后 happiness might influence __(1)__ firms work, too. 整句变为“快乐也会影响公司如何运转”，与上句 Happy people work differently 形成“个人→企业”的方式类比，自治。

2. ____

【答案】 **[B] In particular** 逻辑关系

【线索】 下句是上句的子集化具体

上一句 Companies located in places with happier people invest more (投资更多) 是大概念; 本句 firms in happy places spend more on R&D (research and development). 把投资进一步落到具体的 R&D 上, 属于“从一般到具体”的举例式细化。

【选项】 A) In return **X 无“回报”语义**

In return 表“作为回报/作为交换”, 需要前文出现给予/付出, 文中无此前提。

B) In particular **✓ 从投资缩到 R&D 的具体化**

In particular 表“具体来说/尤其是”, 正好衔接上句的笼统 invest more 与下句具体的 spend more on R&D, 是典型的从一般到特殊。

C) In contrast **X 前后并非对立**

In contrast 要求两侧形成对立, 但前后都讲“投得更多”, 方向一致, 不构成反差。

D) In conclusion **X 段落刚开篇不收尾**

In conclusion 用于总结收束, 但这才是第二段第二句, 论证刚铺开, 不可能“总之”。

【验证】 代回后 __ (2) __, firms in happy places spend more on R&D (research and development). 读作“具体来说, 快乐地区的公司在 R&D 上投入更多”, 与前句的“投资更多”形成笼统一具体的递进, 符合 outline 中“现象→机制”走向。

3. ____

【答案】 [A] necessary 词义辨析

【线索】 本句内的因果链

本句 That's because happiness is linked to the kind of longer-term thinking __ (3) __ for making investments for the future. 用 because 引出原因——快乐→长期思维→对未来投资。这里“长期思维”是“做未来投资”的前提条件，不是装饰。

【选项】 A) necessary ✓ be necessary for 表必需

necessary 与 for 构成 necessary for (对...是必需的)，意为“长期思维是做未来投资所必需的”——契合 because 引出的因果：“因为快乐让人有了对投资必需的长期思维”。

B) famous X famous 主语为人/物，不修饰抽象思维

famous 表“出名的”，常修饰人、地、品牌；说“长期思维因投资而出名”不通；语义与因果链脱节。

C) perfect X perfect 程度过强

perfect 表“完美的”，是程度极端词。作者只是说“快乐有助于带来这种思维”，并未拔高到“完美”，属于程度偷改。

D) sufficient X 充分≠必要

sufficient 表“足够的/充分的”——意味着“只要有长期思维就一定会去投资”，这是过度推断。文中只说长期思维是投资所需要的前提，没说它本身就够。necessary 与 sufficient 的边界正是本题最隐蔽的诱人陷阱。

【验证】 代回后 longer-term thinking __ (3) __ for making investments for the future. 读作“做未来投资所必需的长期思维”，与 That's because 的因果一脉相承——快乐让人有了“投资所必需的长期思维”。

4. ____

【答案】 [C] optimism 词义辨析

【线索】 全文反复出现的“快乐→冒险/前瞻”

回看首段 They're more productive, more creative, and willing to take greater risks., 以及末段 happy people would be more forward-thinking and creative——“快乐”的伴随特质是乐观、前瞻、敢冒险，本空与 risk-taking 并列，最契合的就是“乐观主义”。

【选项】 A) individualism X 个人主义与“敢冒险”不并列

individualism 强调个人本位，与 risk-taking 不在同一语义轴上，文中也没讨论个体/集体话题。

B) realism X 现实主义与冒险倾向相悖

realism 强调谨慎、依据实际；恰恰会抑制冒险倾向，与并列项情绪相反。

C) optimism ✓ 乐观与快乐、冒险三位一体

optimism 表“乐观主义”，是“快乐”最自然的伴生心态，也直接呼应首段 willing to take greater risks 与末段 forward-thinking。

D) modernism X 现代主义文艺概念，与快乐无关

modernism 主要用于文艺/思想流派，与个人心态无关，是典型的形近词义干扰。

【验证】 代回后 the __ (4) __ and inclination for risk-taking that come with happiness 读作“伴随快乐而来的乐观主义与冒险倾向”，与首段 P1 的“快乐 → 高产、创造力、敢冒险”形成连贯的情绪链条。

5. ____

【答案】 [D] change 词义辨析

【线索】 整段研究设问

整段第一句 The researchers wanted to know if the __(4)__ and inclination for risk-taking that come with happiness would __(5)__ the way companies invested. 是研究者要验证的假设——“是否会 X 公司投资方式”，X 必须是中性可观察、可量化的动作；再回到第二段 firms in happy places spend more on R&D 已是事实层面的差异。

【选项】 A) miss X miss the way 搭配不通且语义反

miss 表“错过/想念”，主语是抽象的“乐观和冒险倾向”时无法 miss the way；语义也与下文“投资活动有差别”相悖。

B) echo X echo 是“复述”非“塑造”

echo 表“呼应/重复”，但本句研究的是“心态是否改变了投资方式”而不是“心态是否复述了投资方式”，方向不对。

C) spoil X spoil 带负面色彩，与论述基调相反

spoil 表“破坏/糟蹋”，是负面动词；而全文将“快乐 → 投资更多”视为正面/中性现象，色彩不符。

D) change ✓ change the way 经典搭配又中性

change 与 the way 构成 change the way sb does sth 这一经典搭配，正好回应“乐观/冒险倾向是否改变了公司投资方式”这一研究假设，色彩中性、与后文实验逻辑一致。

【验证】 代回后 would __(5)__ the way companies invested. 读作“是否会改变公司的投资方式”，与下文 So they compared U.S. cities' average happiness __(6)__ by Gallup polling with the investment activity of publicly traded firms 的对照研究自然衔接：因为想验证“是否改变”，才设计对照。

6. ____

【答案】 [B] **measured** 词义辨析

【线索】 Gallup polling 是测量工具

by Gallup polling——盖洛普民调是著名的量化测量工具；与 polling（民意调查）匹配的动作只能是“测量得出”。

【选项】 A) **imagined** X 民调不靠想象

imagined 表“想象出的”，与 polling 这种基于数据的工具直接冲突。

B) **measured** ✓ **measure by polling** 是定式

measured 表“测量”，与 by polling 构成 measured by polling（通过民调测量），是研究语境中的固定表达，也与下一句 compared U.S. cities' average happiness ... with the investment activity 的量化对比一致。

C) **assumed** X 假定不需要工具

assumed 表“假定/假设”——假定是研究者凭逻辑做出的，不会“通过盖洛普民调假定”。

D) **invented** X **invent** 与既有事物相悖

invented 表“发明”，宾语应是新事物；“快乐”作为概念早已存在，不可能 invented by polling。

【验证】代回后 U.S. cities' average happiness __(6)__ by Gallup polling 读作“通过盖洛普民调测得的美国各城市平均快乐度”，与下文 compared ... with the investment activity 的量化对比研究形成完整方法链。

7. ____

【答案】 [A] Sure 固定搭配

【线索】 前后预期 vs 结果一致

上一段研究假设 if the __(4)__ and inclination for risk-taking that come with happiness would __(5)__ the way companies invested. 已暗示“应该会有关联”；本句 firms' investment and R&D intensity were correlated with the happiness of the area in which they were __(8)__ 给出的正是“果真有关联”的结果，前后预期一致。

【选项】 A) Sure ✓ Sure enough = 果不其然

Sure 与 enough 构成 sure enough，意为“果不其然”，正好衔接上一段提出的假设和本段证实——这是 X enough 框架里最贴预期一致情境的固定用法。

B) Odd X Odd enough 不成固定句首语

Odd 表“奇怪”，常用结构是 oddly enough（副词形式），且需要后文出现反差/意外，与本句“假设被证实”的方向相反。

C) Unfortunate X 色彩负面，与中性研究语境不合

Unfortunate 表“不幸”，会暗示坏消息；但“假设被证实”对研究者并非坏消息，且 unfortunate enough 不是惯用句首短语。

D) Often X Often enough 不表评注

Often 与 enough 组合多译“足够频繁地”，是频率描写，不承担评注功能，无法引出整句研究结论。

【验证】 代回后 __(7)__ enough, firms' investment and R&D intensity were correlated with the happiness of the area 读作“果不其然，公司的投资和研发强度与当地快乐度相关”，与上段假设形成“提出假设 → 果然证实”的呼应。

8. ____

【答案】 [D] **headquartered** 词义辨析

【线索】 前文已反复表述选址

回看上文 Companies located in places with happier people invest more 与 firms in happy places, 全文一直以“公司所在地”为研究单元; 本空正是这一概念的换种说法。

【选项】 A) **divided** X **divided** 表分裂, 宾语不对

divided 多用于“被划分/被分裂”, 对象通常是观点、群体; 说公司“在某地区被分裂”语义错位。

B) **advertised** X **做广告与研究主题无关**

advertised 表“做广告”, 文中并未讨论广告, 仅讨论投资行为。

C) **overtaxed** X **税负话题文中未涉**

overtaxed 表“税负过重”, 是经济政策话题, 本文未引入税负变量。

D) **headquartered** ✓ **be headquartered in** 表设总部

headquartered 与 in 构成 be headquartered in (总部设在), 正是 Companies located in places 的同义换说, 逻辑无缝衔接。

【验证】 代回后 the area in which they were __(8)__ 读作“公司总部所在地区”, 与 Companies located in places with happier people invest more 的研究单元——“以公司所在地为单位”一致。

9. ____

【答案】 [C] explain 词义辨析

【线索】 研究在排查替代解释

本句 But is it really happiness that's linked to investment, or could something else about happier cities __(9)__ why firms there spend more on R&D? 用 But... or 提出对立假设——是否真的是快乐，还是另有原因解释这一现象。紧接着下一句 To find out, the researchers controlled for various __(10)__ 也指向“找替代原因”。

【选项】 A) summarize X summarize 是“概括”非“解释原因”

summarize 表“总结、概括”，对象通常是文本/观点，不接 why 从句作“解释原因”用。

B) overstate X overstate 带负面评价

overstate 表“夸大”，是评价性动词，与研究者中立排查原因的语境不符。

C) explain ✓ explain why 是经典搭配

explain 表“解释”，可以接 why 从句构成 explain why（解释为什么...），正好对应作者提出的“是否另有原因能解释这一相关性”。

D) emphasize X emphasize 接 why 不自然且不表因果

emphasize 表“强调”，强调的对象是论点本身，而非“原因”，无法承担“提出替代解释”的功能。

【验证】 代回后 could something else about happier cities __(9)__ why firms there spend more on R&D? 读作“快乐城市的其他特征能否解释当地公司在 R&D 上投入更多”，与紧接其后的 To find out, the researchers controlled for various __(10)__ that might make firms more likely to invest 形成提问→受控研究的连贯逻辑。

10. ____

【答案】 [A] factors 词义辨析

【线索】 举例 like size, industry, and sales

紧跟同句 – like size, industry, and sales – 给出例子：规模、行业、销售额，全部是“影响投资意愿的因素”。

【选项】 A) factors ✓ factors 与 size/industry/sales 完全对位

factors 表“因素”，正好涵盖 size、industry、sales 这一类影响投资的变量，与 control for 构成研究语境固定搭配 control for various factors。

B) stages X stages 指阶段，与“规模、行业”维度错位

stages 表“阶段”，但 size / industry / sales 不是阶段，无法被 stages 统摄。

C) levels X levels 指层级/程度，统不住三个例子

levels 表“水平/层级”，与“行业 (industry)”维度不在同一抽象层。

D) methods X methods 是方法，但研究控制的不是方法

methods 表“方法”，主体是研究者用的手段，不是被研究的对象；句意是“控制各种使公司更易投资的 X”，X 应是被控制的影响因素。

【验证】 代回后 controlled for various __ (10) __ that might make firms more likely to invest – like size, industry, and sales 读作“控制了各种可能让公司更倾向投资的因素——比如规模、行业、销售额”，举例与上位概念完全匹配，研究方法表述地道。

11. ____

【答案】 [A] **desirable** 词义辨析

【线索】 并列举例 **growth in wages or population**

紧跟其后 like growth in wages or population——工资上涨、人口增长，都是吸引人居住、表明一个地方“宜居”的客观指标。

【选项】 A) **desirable** ✓ **desirable to live in = 宜居**

desirable 表“令人向往的”，与 to live in 搭配为“宜居”，与“工资涨、人口涌入”两类宜居信号完全对位。

B) **sociable** ✗ **sociable 形容人不形容地方**

sociable 表“善交际的”，主语通常是人，不用于评价一个地点。

C) **reliable** ✗ **reliable 与“宜居”维度不同**

reliable 表“可靠的”，多用于人/数据/设备，与“工资和人口增长”作为宜居指标不在一个维度。

D) **reputable** ✗ **reputable 强调名声不是宜居**

reputable 表“声誉好的”，多形容机构或人，描述城市时也偏“名气大”而非“宜居”，与举例的宜居指标错位。

【验证】 代回后 indicators that a place was __(11)__ to live in, like growth in wages or

population. 读作“衡量一个地方宜居的指标，如工资上涨或人口增长”，与作者用控制变量排除“宜居度”这一替代解释的研究逻辑相符。

12. ____

【答案】 [C] held 词义辨析

【线索】 控制变量后结论仍成立

上文 the researchers controlled for various __(10)__ that might make firms more likely to invest 与本句 even after accounting for these things. 共同表达“即便扣掉这些干扰因素，关联依然存在”。

【选项】 A) resumed X resumed 表“恢复”暗示曾中断

resumed 表“恢复”，需要前提“曾经中断”；但作者并未表示关联中断过。

B) emerged X emerged 表“首次出现”与上文矛盾

emerged 表“显现”，意味着先前没看到现在才出现；但上文已论证关联存在，本句是说它“依然在”，不是“现在才出现”。

C) held ✓ hold = 保持成立，常用于稳健性

held 表“成立、保持”，固定搭配 The link / relationship holds（关联依然成立），正好对应“控制了这些因素后，关联仍然成立”的稳健性结论。

D) broke X broke 表关系破裂，方向反

broke 表“断裂”，与下段 The correlation between happiness and investment was particularly strong 的“关联依然显著”完全相反。

【验证】 代回后 The link between happiness and investment generally __(12)__ even after accounting for these things. 读作“即便考虑了这些因素，快乐与投资的关联整体上依然成立”，与下文进一步刻画该关联强弱的展开自洽。

13. ____

【答案】 [B] attribute 固定搭配

【线索】 Y 是给“为何更强”的解释

上文 The correlation between happiness and investment was particularly strong for younger firms 提出现象（年轻公司更显著），本句的 “less codified decision making process” 与 younger and less __ (14) __ managers 都是为这一现象提供的原因解释。

【选项】 A) assign X assign 是“分派任务”不解释原因

assign 多表“分派、指派”，与“解释原因”不同义。

B) attribute ✓ attribute X to Y = 把 X 归因于 Y

attribute 与 to 构成 attribute X to Y (把 X 归因于 Y)，正是作者将“年轻公司更敏感”这一现象归因于“决策不那么程式化”和“经理较年轻”这两条原因的逻辑。

C) transfer X transfer 是“转移”对象不对

transfer 多表“转移、调动”实体或权利，与因果归因不同义。

D) compare X compare 是“对比”不是归因

compare 与 to 搭配多表“把 X 比作 Y”，没有“解释为什么”的因果含义。

【验证】代回后 which the authors __ (13) __ to “less codified decision making process” 读作“作者将这一更强的相关性归因于‘不那么程式化的决策过程’”，与同句后半的 younger and less __ (14) __ managers who are more likely to be influenced by sentiment. 形成完整的因果链条。

14. ____

【答案】 [D] experienced 词义辨析

【线索】 并列 younger + less X 同轴

本句 younger and less __(14)__ managers who are more likely to be influenced by sentiment.“年轻 + 不够 X”，且后文给出后果——更容易受情绪影响——这一后果正是“资历浅、经验少”的典型特征。

【选项】 A) serious X less serious 表“不严肃”，方向不对

serious 与 less 组合表“不够严肃”，与“易受情绪影响”无直接因果，也与 younger 不在同一资历轴。

B) civilized X civilized 评价不当

civilized 表“文明”，用于人/社会的整体素质，把“年轻经理”评价为“不文明”在语义和语用上都不合适。

C) ambitious X less ambitious 反而抑制冒险

ambitious 表“有野心”，less ambitious（不那么有野心）反而会减少投资冒险，与“更易受情绪驱动而投资”的因果方向相反。

D) experienced ✓ less experienced 与 younger 同轴

experienced 与 less 构成 less experienced（经验较少），正与 younger（更年轻）同轴，并自然解释为何“更易受情绪影响”。

【验证】 代回后 younger and less __(14)__ managers who are more likely to be influenced by sentiment. 读作“更年轻、经验更少的经理，更容易受情绪影响”，与上一空 Q13 归因链衔接、与作者“年轻公司决策更受情感驱动”的解释一致。

15. ____

【答案】 [C] also 逻辑关系

【线索】 上一句先讲一种条件下更强

上句 The correlation between happiness and investment was particularly strong for younger firms 已经讲了一种“更强”的条件（年轻公司）；本句又讲另一种“更强”的条件（快乐分布更均匀的地方），两者是并列叠加。

【选项】 A) instead X instead 要求“以此代彼”

instead 表“代之以”，需要前一种条件被否定后用另一种替代，但前后是叠加而非替换。

B) thus X thus 是因果，与前句无因果

thus 表“因此”，但“对年轻公司更强”并不导出“在快乐均匀分布地区更强”，没有因果。

C) also ✓ also 累加另一种“更强”条件

also 表“也、同样”，正好把“年轻公司更强”和“快乐均匀地区也更强”并列起来。

D) never X never 是绝对否定，方向反

never 表“从不”，会变成“在那些地方关系从不更强”，与下一句 Firms seem to invest more in places where most people are relatively happy 的正向结论完全相反。

【验证】 代回后 The relationship was __(15)__ stronger in places where happiness was spread more __(16)__ . 读作“在快乐分布更均匀的地方，这种关系也更强”，与上一句的“年轻公司更强”形成并列举证。

16. ____

【答案】 [D] **equally** 词义辨析

【线索】 后句 happiness inequality 反推 equally

紧跟下一句 Firms seem to invest more in places where most people are relatively happy, rather than in places with happiness inequality. 出现 happiness inequality (快乐不均), 正是对 equally 的反义对照——前后构成“均匀分布 vs 不均”的镜像。

【选项】 A) rapidly **X rapidly 是速度维度**

rapidly 修饰“传播速度”, 但下文谈的是分布是否均匀, 不谈速度。

B) directly **X directly 与分布均度无关**

directly 表“直接地”, 是路径副词, 与“分布是否均匀”没有对应。

C) regularly **X regularly 是频率非分布**

regularly 多表“经常地、定期地”, 频率维度, 与下一句对 inequality 的对照不构成反义。

D) **equally** ✓ **spread more equally ⇔ inequality**

equally 表“均等地”, spread more equally (分布更均匀) 正是后句 happiness inequality 的反义复述, 逻辑无缝衔接。

【验证】 代回后 happiness was spread more __ (16) __ 读作“快乐分布更均匀”, 与紧跟句“在快乐不均地区企业反而不那么投资”形成清晰的对照, 是 outline 中“边界条件”段的核心信号。

17. ____

【答案】 [A] While 逻辑关系

【线索】 从句否定结论+主句给出弱主张

从句 this doesn't prove that happiness causes firms to invest more 是“不能证明因果”的弱化承认；主句 the authors believe it at least __(18)__ at that possibility. 是“至少暗示”的弱化主张。两者构成典型让步——“虽然不能证明因果，但至少有所暗示”。

【选项】 A) While ✓ While = 虽然/尽管

While 表让步“虽然”，与主从句 “doesn't prove..., the authors believe it at least...” 的“虽然没能证明，但至少暗示”逻辑严丝合缝。

B) Until ✗ Until 是时间界，文中无时间序

Until 表“直到...为止”，需要时间序列；文中讨论的是研究结论性质，不是时间节点。

C) After ✗ After 也是时间词，逻辑错位

After 表“在...之后”，需要前后事件时间先后；本句两半是逻辑让步而非时间先后。

D) Since ✗ Since = 因为，方向相反

Since 表“由于”，会变成“因为不能证明，所以暗示这种可能”——这与作者的实际推理（虽不能证明因果，但仍提示可能）方向不一致。

【验证】 代回后 __(17)__ this doesn't prove that happiness causes firms to invest more or to take a longer-term view, the authors believe it at least __(18)__ at that possibility. 读作“尽管这并未证明快乐使企业更愿投资，作者认为它至少暗示了这种可能性”，正是结论段典型的“先让步再给观点”路径。

18. ____

【答案】 [C] hints 固定搭配

【线索】 前句 doesn't prove + 主句 at least

从句 this doesn't prove that happiness causes firms to invest more 已经把“证明”否掉了，主句的 at least 表保守，所以动词必须比“证明”弱、只能“暗示”。

【选项】 A) arrives X arrive at + 结论才合，配 possibility 不通

arrives 与 at 构成 arrive at a conclusion (得出结论)，但与 possibility 搭配生硬，且“得出可能性”比“暗示可能性”更强，与 at least 的保守色彩不符。

B) jumps X jump at 是“抓住机会”非“指向”

jumps 与 at 构成 jump at the chance (抓住机会)，主语通常是人，且语义偏“立刻接受”，与中性的研究表述不符。

C) hints ✓ hint at = 暗示，确定性比 prove 低一档

hints 与 at 构成 hint at (暗示)，与 at least 共同表达“虽未证明，但至少暗示”，正落在 prove → hint at 的确定性阶梯下一档。

D) strikes X strike at 是“打击”，方向错

strikes 与 at 构成 strike at (打击、抨击)，是攻击性动作，与“客观暗示一种可能”不合。

【验证】 代回后 the authors believe it at least __(18)__ at that possibility. 读作“作者认为它至少暗示了这种可能性”，与从句 doesn't prove 形成“未到证明却已暗示”的确定性阶梯。

19. ____

【答案】 [D] shape 词义辨析

【线索】 全文主旨 influence/change/help shape

回看 happiness might influence __(1)__ firms work, too. 与 would __(5)__ the way companies invested.——全文一以贯之的动词是“影响、改变、塑造”。本句正是全文结尾再次复述这一主张。

【选项】 A) share X share 是“分享”对象错位

share 表“共享、分享”，对象应是资源/经验，搭配“如何思考”语义不通。

B) rediscover X rediscover 隐含曾失去，本文无此前提

rediscover 表“重新发现”，需要“先前知晓 → 一度遗忘 → 现今重拾”的前提，本文未涉及。

C) simplify X simplify 是“简化”，文中无简化对象

simplify 表“简化”，对象多是程序/规则；说“地方文化简化高管如何想未来”语义错。

D) shape ✓ help shape how = 塑造/影响...的方式

shape 表“塑造”，与全文 influence / change 同义复现，help shape how 是完形里“对思维施加影响”的高频固定表达。

【验证】 代回后 local culture and sentiment would help __(19)__ how executives think about the future. 读作“本地文化与情绪会帮助塑造高管如何思考未来”，与全文 happiness might influence __(1)__ firms work, too. 的主张首尾呼应。

20. _____

【答案】 [B] **lean towards** 固定搭配

【线索】 全文一以贯之的“快乐者更愿投 R&D”

本句是全文主旨的总结性引用，与 firms in happy places spend more on R&D 直接对应——快乐者比平均更“倾向于” R&D。

【选项】 A) pray for X **pray for 是“祈求”色彩太轻**

pray for 表“祈祷、祈求”，是宗教/口语色彩词，主语为快乐人时与研究语境不符。

B) **lean towards** ✓ **lean towards = 倾向于**

lean towards 表“倾向于...”，与 more forward-thinking 同样描写“倾向性”，再与 more than the average 构成“比平均更倾向于 R&D”，与全文主旨直接呼应。

C) send out X **send out 是“发出”，宾语错位**

send out 多表“发出信号、派出”，与“R&D”搭配生硬，没有“倾向投入 R&D”含义。

D) give away X **give away 是“放弃/赠送”方向反**

give away 表“放弃、赠送”，会变成“放弃 R&D”，与全文“快乐 → 更投 R&D”主旨完全相反。

【验证】 代回后 happy people would be more forward-thinking and creative and __ (20) __

R&D more than the average 读作“快乐的人会更具前瞻性、更有创造力，而且会比平均水平更倾向于投入 R&D”，与 firms in happy places spend more on R&D 与全文主旨首尾闭环。

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

快乐与企业投资正相关

全文围绕一项研究展开：快乐的人所在地的公司投资更多、研发投入更高，作者通过控制变量进一步说明这种关联，并最终倾向于认为本地的快乐氛围会塑造高管对未来的判断。开篇即定调——Happy people work differently. They're more productive, more creative, and willing to take greater risks., 随后把这种特质迁移到企业层面 happiness might influence __ (1) __ firms work, too.

行文脉络

现象→机制→证据→排他→边界→结论

全文按“先现象、再机制、再证据、再排他、再边界、再结论”推进：① 提出现象 Companies located in places with happier people invest more；② 给出机制 happiness is linked to the kind of longer-term thinking；③ 设计研究 they compared U.S. cities' average happiness __(6)__ by Gallup polling with the investment activity of publicly traded firms in those areas.；④ 控制变量排他 the researchers controlled for various __(10)__ that might make firms more likely to invest；⑤ 边界条件——年轻公司更敏感、快乐分布更均匀的地方更显著 The correlation between happiness and investment was particularly strong for younger firms；⑥ 谨慎结论 this doesn't prove that happiness causes firms to invest more。

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。

And new research suggests that happiness might influence how firms work, too.

第1段，第3句

suggest 后接 that 宾语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，且从句内再嵌套疑问词引导的宾语从句也是常见结构。本句结构典型，掌握后可大量复用于类似句子的分析。

The researchers wanted to know if the optimism and inclination for risk-taking that come with happiness would change the way companies invested.

第3段，第1句

该句体现了学术英语和四六级/考研阅读中的高频句式：主句 + 宾语从句 + 定语从句多层嵌套，且宾语从句表达研究问题、定语从句修饰抽象名词（如 optimism、way），这种结构在真题长难句中极为常见；掌握后可大量迁移到类似科研报道或学术论述语境。

Sure enough, firms' investment and R&D intensity were correlated with the happiness of the area in which they were headquartered.

第4段，第1句

本句结构是真题和学术文本中高频出现的典型句式:主句使用 "be correlated with" 这类表相关性的被动结构陈述研究结论,宾语部分嵌套 "介词 + 关系代词" 引导的限制性定语从句。这种 "研究发现 + 定语从句限定研究对象" 的句式在四六级和考研阅读中大量出现,掌握后可直接迁移到其他类似句子的理解。

But is it really happiness that's linked to investment, or could something else about happier cities explain why firms there spend more on R&D?

第4段，第2句

覆盖强调句识别、疑问句倒装还原、主系表结构、情态动词谓语、宾语从句、定语从句、后置定语等多种成分,且第一个分句的强调句结构易被误判为主系表或定语从句,第二个分句的主语含修饰语需准确切分,宾语从句的主语 "firms there" 中 "there" 易被误判为状语;成分种类丰富且含典型易错点,训练价值高。

The link between happiness and investment generally held even after accounting for these things.

第4段，第4句

简单句配介词短语作后置定语和状语，是学术写作和考试阅读中的常见句式。"even after accounting for" 这类表示让步或条件的状语在研究报告、议论文中频繁出现，学生掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子，具有一定代表性。

The correlation between happiness and investment was particularly strong for younger firms, which the authors attribute to "less codified decision making process" and the possible presence of "younger and less experienced managers who are more likely to be influenced by sentiment."

第5段，第1句

本句结构高度典型:主句 + 非限制性定语从句 + 嵌套的限制性定语从句,是学术写作和考试阅读中常见的句式;非限制性定语从句补充解释、限制性定语从句精确限定的用法,以及关系代词在从句中充当成分(宾语、主语)的处理,均为高频考点;句中还涉及短语动词、系表结构、比较级、不定式等常考语法点。掌握本句结构后,可大量迁移到类似学术或说明性文本,代表性很强。

Firms seem to invest more in places where most people are relatively happy, rather than in places with happiness inequality.

第5段，第3句

主句加限制性定语从句、rather than 引出对比并列,是四六级和考研英语阅读中高频出现的句式,学生掌握后可迁移到大量类似结构,具有较强的典型性和实用性。

While this doesn't prove that happiness causes firms to invest more or to take a longer-term view, the authors believe it at least hints at that possibility.

第6段，第1句

让步状语从句加主句含宾语从句的结构,以及cause sb to do的因果表达,在四六级和考研英语阅读中高频出现,属于学术写作和论证文本的典型句式,代表性强。

"It surely seems plausible that happy people would be more forward-thinking and creative and lean towards R&D more than the average," said one researcher.

第6段，第3句

覆盖形式主语、真正主语、系表结构、并列谓语、并列表语、介词短语状语、比较结构状语等多种成分,且包含引语倒装这一易错点。主语从句内的并列谓语和表语也是常见的分析难点,整体练习价值较高。

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本篇出现的 45 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。

happiness A2

n. 幸福

本篇11次 · 真题 38 句

firm B1

adj. 坚固的

本篇9次 · 真题 66 句

investment

B1

n. 投资

本篇6次 · 真题 38 句

invest

B2

v. 投资（金钱、时间等以期获得回报）

本篇5次 · 真题 24 句

would

A1

aux. （will 的过去式）将要，会

本篇3次 · 真题 304 句

researcher

B2

n. 研究人员

本篇3次 · 真题 112 句

link

A2

n. 联系

本篇3次 · 真题 29 句

author

A2

n. 作者

本篇2次 · 真题 209 句

less

A1

det. 较少的

本篇2次 · 真题 150 句

likely

A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇2次 · 真题 89 句

average

A2

adj. 平均的

本篇2次 · 真题 55 句

creative

B1

adj. 有创造力的

本篇2次 · 真题 20 句

accord

C1

n. （国家、团体间的）协议

本篇1次 · 真题 172 句

view

A2

n. 观点，看法

本篇1次 · 真题 91 句

growth

B1

n. 增长

本篇1次 · 真题 80 句

process

B1

n. 过程

本篇1次 · 真题 80 句

local

A2

adj. 当地的

本篇1次 · 真题 65 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

risk A2

n. 风险

本篇1次·真题 62 句

factor B1

n. 因素

本篇1次·真题 47 句

account A2

n. 账户

本篇1次·真题 42 句

executive B2

n. 主管;经理;管理人员

本篇1次·真题 39 句

generally B1

adv. 通常, 一般地

本篇1次·真题 35 句

thinking A2

n. 思考

本篇1次·真题 33 句

particularly B2

adv. 尤其, 特别 (强调某事物)

本篇1次·真题 32 句

relationship B1

n. 关系

本篇1次·真题 28 句

particular B2

adj. 特定的

本篇1次·真题 27 句

possibility B1

n. 可能性

本篇1次·真题 25 句

willing B1

adj. 愿意的, 乐意的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

various B1

adj. 各种各样的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

presence B2

n. 在场

本篇1次·真题 19 句

wage B1

n. 工资

本篇1次·真题 16 句

relatively B2

adv. 相对地

本篇1次·真题 14 句

inequality B2

n. 不平等

本篇1次·真题 13 句

locate B1

v. 找到;找出...的位置

本篇1次·真题 13 句

equally B1

adv. 同样地

本篇1次·真题 12 句

attribute B2

n. 属性

本篇1次·真题 10 句

indicator B2

n. 指示物;指示信号

本篇1次·真题 10 句

desirable B2

adj. 令人向往的

本篇1次·真题 9 句

lean B1

v. 倾斜

本篇1次·真题 9 句

making A2

n. 制作

本篇1次·真题 9 句

optimism B2

n. 乐观;乐观主义

本篇1次·真题 8 句

productive B2

adj. 富有成效的

本篇1次·真题 8 句

publicly B2

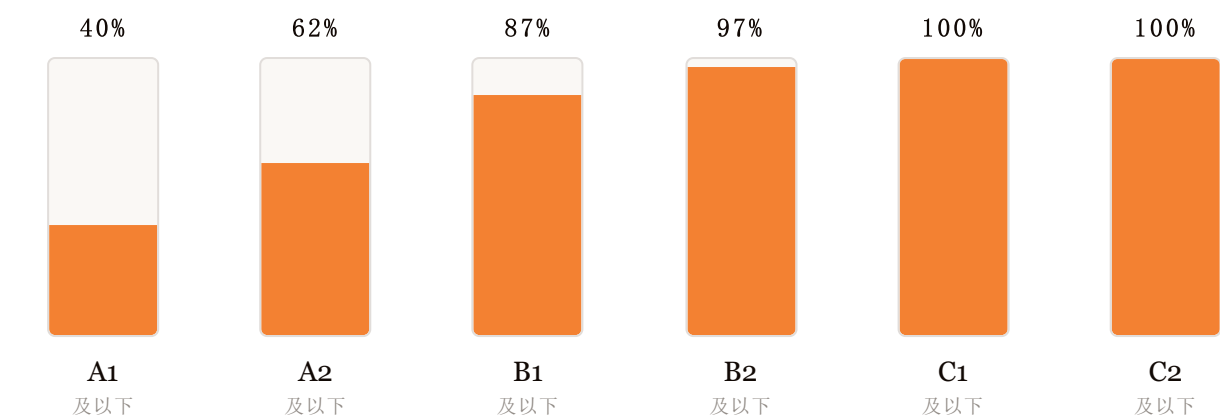
adv. 公开地

本篇1次·真题 8 句

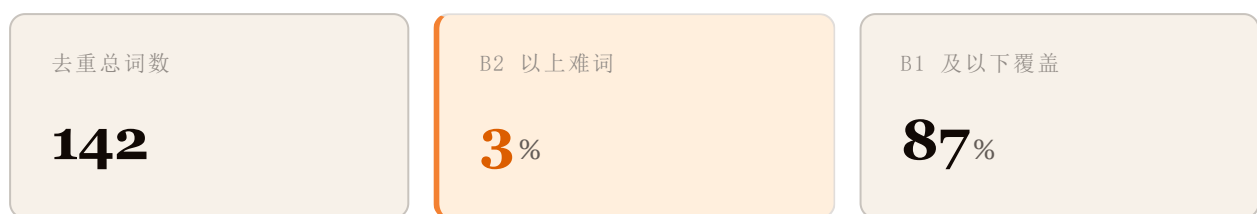
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 142 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 142 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 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 142 个 · 末柱为 100%



考研英语二 2016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 →

2016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2016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(2016)

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 It's true that high-school coding classes aren't essential for learning computer science in college. Students without experience can catch up after a few introductory courses, said Tom Cortina, the assistant dean at Carnegie Mellon's School of Computer Science.

诚然,高中编程课程对于在大学学习计算机科学并非必不可少。卡内基梅隆大学计算机科学学院的副院长 Tom Cortina表示,没有经验的学生在学习几门入门课程后就能赶上进度。

P2 However, Cortina said, early exposure is beneficial. When younger kids learn computer science, they learn that it's not just a confusing, endless string of letters and numbers – but a tool to build apps, or create artwork, or test hypotheses. It's not as hard for them to transform their thought processes as it is for older students. Breaking down problems into bite-sized chunks and using code to solve them becomes normal. Giving more children this training could increase the number of people interested in the field and help fill the jobs gap, Cortina said.

然而,Cortina说,早期接触是有益的。当年幼的孩子学习计算机科学时,他们会了解到这不仅仅是令人困惑的、无穷无尽的字母和数字串,而是构建应用程序、创作艺术作品或检验假设的工具。对他们来说,转变思维过程并不像对年龄较大的学生那样困难。将问题分解成小块并使用代码解决它们成为常态。Cortina说,让更多儿童接受这种训练可以增加对该领域感兴趣的人数,并有助于填补就业缺口。

P3 Students also benefit from learning something about coding before they get to college, where introductory computer-science classes are packed to the brim, which can drive the less-experienced or less-determined students away.

学生在上大学之前学习一些编程知识也会受益,因为大学的计算机科学入门课程人满为患,这可能会让经验较少或决心不够坚定的学生望而却步。

P4 The Flatiron School, where people pay to learn programming, started as one of the many coding bootcamps that have become popular for adults looking for a career change. The high-schoolers get the same curriculum, but "we try to gear lessons toward things they're interested in," said Victoria Friedman, an instructor. For instance, one of the apps the students are developing suggests movies based on your mood.

Flatiron School是一所人们付费学习编程的学校,最初是众多编程训练营之一,这些训练营在寻求职业转变的成年人中变得流行起来。高中生接受同样的课程,但教师Victoria Friedman说,"我们试图让课程面向他们感兴趣的事物"。例如,学生正在开发的一个应用程序根据你的心情推荐电影。

P5 The students in the Flatiron class probably won't drop out of high school and build the next Facebook. Programming languages have a quick turnover, so the "Ruby on Rails" language they learned may not even be relevant by the time they enter the job market. But the skills they learn – how to think logically through a problem and organize the results – apply to any coding language, said Deborah Seehorn, an education consultant for the state of North Carolina.

Flatiron班级的学生可能不会从高中辍学去创建下一个Facebook。编程语言更新换代很快,因此他们学习的Ruby on Rails语言到他们进入就业市场时甚至可能已经不再相关。但北卡罗来纳州教育顾问Deborah Seehorn说,他们学到的技能——如何从逻辑上思考问题并组织结果——适用于任何编程语言。

P6 Indeed, the Flatiron students might not go into IT at all. But creating a future army of coders is not the sole purpose of the classes. These kids are going to be surrounded by computers – in their pockets, in their offices, in their homes – for the rest of their lives. The younger they learn how computers think, how to coax the machine into producing what they want – the earlier they learn that they have the power to do that – the better.

事实上,Flatiron的学生可能根本不会进入IT行业。但培养未来的程序员大军并非这些课程的唯一目的。这些孩子在他们余生中都将计算机包围——在他们的口袋里、办公室里、家里。他们越早学会计算机如何思考,如何哄骗机器产出他们想要的东西——越早学会他们有能力做到这一点——就越好。

题目与逐题解析

21. Cortina holds that early exposure to computer science makes it easier to_____.

- [A] complete future job training
- [B] remodel the way of thinking
- [C] formulate logical hypotheses
- [D] perfect artwork production

Cortina认为早期接触计算机科学使得_____变得更容易。

A) 完成未来的职业培训 B) 重塑思维方式 C) 制定逻辑假设 D) 完善艺术作品制作

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 题干 Cortina holds that early exposure to computer science makes it easier to 直接问 Cortina 持有的具体观点, 是对原文一个具体陈述的转述题。

【拆句】 Cortina holds that early exposure to computer science makes it easier to____: 主句 Cortina holds that..., 宾语从句中 early exposure 是主语, makes it easier to do 是 "使做某事更容易" 的形式宾语结构, it 指代后接的 to 不定式。结构平铺直叙, 无陷阱。

【定位】 When younger kids learn computer science, they learn that it's not just a confusing, endless string of letters and numbers – but a tool to build apps, or create artwork, or test hypotheses. It's not as hard for them to transform their thought processes as it is for older students.

当年幼的孩子学习计算机科学时，他们会明白它不只是令人困惑的、没完没了的字母与数字串——而是用来开发应用、创作艺术作品或检验假设的工具。对他们来说，改变思维方式不像对年纪大些的学生那样困难。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

complete future job training 在原文 Cortina 关于 early exposure 的论述中找不到对应——P2 只谈 thought processes 和 jobs gap，未提任何 "完成未来职业培训" 的内容。

B) ✓ 正确

transform their thought processes ↔ remodel the way of thinking

预判 "改变思维方式更容易" 与 remodel the way of thinking 在动作与宾语上——对应，锁定 B。

C) 偷换概念

原文 test hypotheses 是说编程可以 "检验假设"，是工具的一种用法举例；选项 formulate logical hypotheses 偷换为 "形成逻辑假设"，动作从 "检验" 换成了 "提出"，对象从 "hypotheses" 加了 "logical" 限定。

D) 偷换概念

原文 create artwork 同样是编程的用途举例；选项 perfect artwork production 把 create (创作) 替换成 perfect (使完美)，还加了 production，与原文不符。

22. In delivering lessons for high-schoolers, Flatiron has considered their ____.

- [A] experience
- [B] interest
- [C] career prospects
- [D] academic backgrounds

在为高中生授课时,Flatiron考虑了他们的____。

A) 经验 B) 兴趣 C) 职业前景 D) 学术背景

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 题干 In delivering lessons for high-schoolers, Flatiron has considered their ____ 问 Flatiron 在向高中生授课时考虑了他们的什么，是定向到原文一处具体做法的细节复述。

【拆句】 In delivering lessons for high-schoolers, Flatiron has considered their ____: In doing... 是介词短语作时间状语，主句 Flatiron has considered their ____, their 指代 high-schoolers，空格处需要一个名词 (属性)。结构清晰。

【定位】 The high-schoolers get the same curriculum, but "we try to gear lessons toward things they're interested in," said Victoria Friedman, an instructor.

高中生上的是同样的课程，但教师 Victoria Friedman 说："我们会努力把课程内容朝向他们感兴趣的方向去调整。"

【选项】 A) **张冠李戴**

P4 中并未提到 Flatiron 在给高中生授课时考虑了他们的 experience (经验/经历)。文章只在 P1 提到 "Students without experience can catch up", 但那是 Cortina 谈大学情况，与 Flatiron 给高中生的课程设计无关。

B) **✓ 正确**

things they're interested in ↔ **interest**

预判"学生感兴趣的事"直接对应 interest，是把动词性短语 be interested in 名词化处理的标准选项形式。

C) **无中生有**

Friedman 的引语只提兴趣，未提学生的 career prospects (职业前景)；career change 一词在原文是描述"成人换工作"的语境，与高中生授课考虑无关。

D) **无中生有**

academic backgrounds 学术背景在原文中完全没有提到；Flatiron 段落只提兴趣调整，未提对学生过往学业的考量。

23. Deborah Seehorn believes that the skills learned at Flatiron will ____.

- [A] help students learn other computer languages
- [B] have to be upgraded when new technologies come
- [C] need improving when students look for jobs
- [D] enable students to make big quick money

Deborah Seehorn认为在**Flatiron**学到的技能将____。

- A) 帮助学生学习其他计算机语言
- B) 在新技术出现时必须升级
- C) 在学生找工作时需要改进
- D) 使学生能够快速赚大钱

【答案】 **A** (细节题)

【判型】 题干 Deborah Seehorn believes that the skills learned at Flatiron will ____ 是 "某人 believes that" 句式，对原文该人物名下断言的转述题。

【拆句】 Deborah Seehorn believes that the skills learned at Flatiron will ____：主句 Deborah Seehorn believes that...，从句主语 the skills (learned at Flatiron 为过去分词后置定语)，will 后接动词原形构成空格内容。结构平铺。

【定位】 But the skills they learn – how to think logically through a problem and organize the results – apply to any coding language, said Deborah Seehorn, an education consultant for the state of North Carolina.

但 Deborah Seehorn——北卡罗来纳州的一位教育顾问——说，他们学到的技能，即如何对一个问题进行逻辑思考并组织结果，适用于任何编程语言。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

apply to any coding language ↔ help students learn other computer languages

预判"通用于任何编程语言"对应 help students learn other computer languages——既然技能通用，自然有助于学其他语言。

B) 张冠李戴

原文 Programming languages have a quick turnover, so the "Ruby on Rails" language they learned may not even be relevant 说的是"编程语言更迭快、Ruby on Rails 可能过时"——这是"语言"的过时，而非"技能"的升级；选项 have to be upgraded when new technologies come 把"语言会过时"嫁接成"技能必须升级"。

C) 与原文相反

原文断言技能"适用于任何编程语言"，是正面肯定；need improving when students look for jobs"找工作时还得提升"与原文相反。

D) 与原文相反

The students in the Flatiron class probably won't drop out of high school and build the next Facebook 已明示"学生大概不会辍学造下一个 Facebook"——即不会一夜暴富，选项 enable students to make big quick money 与之直接相反。

24. According to the last paragraph, Flatiron students are expected to_____.

- [A] bring forth innovative computer technologies
- [B] stay longer in the information technology industry
- [C] become better prepared for the digitalized world
- [D] compete with a future army of programmers

根据最后一段,Flatiron的学生被期望_____。

- A) 提出创新的计算机技术 B) 在信息技术行业待得更久 C) 为数字化世界做更好的准备
D) 与未来的程序员大军竞争

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 题干 According to the last paragraph, Flatiron students are expected to_____ 锁定最后一段，问的是该段对学生的总体期望，对应段落主旨而非选项推断。

【拆句】 According to the last paragraph, Flatiron students are expected to_____: According to... 是介词短语作状语，主句 Flatiron students are expected to do (被期望去做某事)，空格处是动词原形短语。结构无陷阱。

【定位】 These kids are going to be surrounded by computers – in their pockets, in their offices, in their homes – for the rest of their lives. The younger they learn how computers think, how to coax the machine into producing what they want – the earlier they learn that they have the power to do that – the better.

这些孩子在余生中将被电脑包围——口袋里、办公室里、家里都是电脑。他们越早学会电脑如何思考、如何让机器做出自己想要的东西，越早明白自己有这种能力，就越好。

【选项】 A) 过度推断

Flatiron students might not go into IT at all 已明示这些学生未必进入 IT 业; bring forth innovative computer technologies"推出创新计算机技术"在原文中找不到对应——文章只谈"驾驭电脑", 未谈"创新"。

B) 与原文相反

原文明说 Flatiron students might not go into IT at all (甚至可能根本不进入 IT 业); stay longer in the information technology industry"在 IT 行业待得更久" 直接与原文相反。

C) ✓ 正确

These kids are going to be surrounded by computers – in their pockets, in their offices, in their homes – for the rest of their lives

↔ **become better prepared for the digitalized world**

The younger they learn how computers think... the better ↔ **better prepared**

C 项同时覆盖了"被电脑包围"的世界场景和"越早学越好"的态度倾向, 正面回应段落主旨。

D) 与原文相反

creating a future army of coders is not the sole purpose of the classes"培养未来程序员大军不是课程唯一目的"——原文是把这群孩子定位为"与电脑共处的普通人", 不是把他们与程序员对立; compete with a future army of programmers"与未来程序员大军竞争" 与原文方向相反。

25. The word "coax" (Line 4, Para. 6) is closest in meaning to ____.

- [A] persuade
- [B] frighten
- [C] misguide
- [D] challenge

单词"coax"(第6段第4行)的意思最接近_____。

A) 说服 B) 恐吓 C) 误导 D) 挑战

【答案】 A (词义句意题)

【判型】 题干 The word "coax" \ (Line 4, Para. 6) is closest in meaning to ____ 直接问某个词与哪一项含义最接近, 是典型词义题。

【拆句】 The word "coax" \ (Line 4, Para. 6) is closest in meaning to ____: The word "coax" 是主语, 括号是段行定位, is closest in meaning to 是 "在意义上最接近于" 的固定结构。无陷阱。

【定位】 The younger they learn how computers think, how to coax the machine into producing what they want – the earlier they learn that they have the power to do that – the better.

他们越早学会电脑如何思考、如何"哄"机器做出自己想要的东西——越早明白自己有这种能力——就越好。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

coax the machine into producing what they want ↔ **persuade**

predict 的"诱导/使...做"在四个选项里唯一与之等值的是 persuade, 且 coax 与 persuade 同享 into doing 搭配。

B) 与原文相反

frighten (吓唬) 带负面恐吓色彩, 与原文上下文"让机器为我所用"的正向语境冲突——不会有人 frighten 机器去 produce what they want。

C) 偷换概念

misguide (误导) 含贬义且对象通常为人, 原文动词意图是"驾驭机器", 不可能是"误导机器"。

D) 偷换概念

challenge (挑战) 的对象通常是对手或观点, 与"让机器产出想要结果"的合作性语境不符; 此处主体是"哄机器干活", 不是"挑战机器"。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

12 句真题句逐层精讲

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

It's true that high-school coding classes aren't essential for learning computer science in college.

第1段, 第1句

"It is true that ..."属于英语中非常常见的评价框架, 考试阅读和写作里都很典型。掌握后可迁移到"It is clear that"等大量同类句式。

However, Cortina said, early exposure is beneficial.

第2段, 第1句

"某人说 + 后接一个完整判断内容"是非常常见的阅读句式, 后半段又是典型主系表。掌握这种识别路径后, 能迁移到大量类似句子。

Breaking down problems into bite-sized chunks and using code to solve them becomes normal.

第2段，第4句

“动名词短语作主语 + 系动词 + 表语”是英语里很常见、也很值得掌握的句型。句首并列两个动作来充当主语，也有较强迁移价值。

Giving more children this training could increase the number of people interested in the field and help fill the jobs gap, Cortina said.

第2段，第5句

“引述动词 + 宾语从句”和“动名词短语作主语 + 情态动词谓语 + 并列结构”都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，掌握后可在大量真题中复用，具有较强的代表性

Students also benefit from learning something about coding before they get to college, where introductory computer-science classes are packed to the brim, which can drive the less-experienced or less-determined students away.

第3段，第1句

本句覆盖主语、谓语、宾语（含动名词短语作宾语）、状语（时间状语从句、程度状语、方式状语）、定语从句（非限制性）等多种成分。动名词短语“learning something about coding”作宾语、“be packed to the brim”的被动结构、关系副词 where 和关系代词 which 的区分、情态动词 can 的识别，都是值得练习的知识点。成分种类丰富，适合作为划分练习句。

The Flatiron School, where people pay to learn programming, started as one of the many coding bootcamps that have become popular for adults looking for a career change.

第4段，第1句

主句嵌套两层定语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，非限制性与限制性定语从句的对比、关系副词 where 和关系代词 that 的用法都是典型考点，学习迁移价值高。

The high-schoolers get the same curriculum, but "we try to gear lessons toward things they're interested in," said Victoria Friedman, an instructor.

第4段，第2句

“事实陈述 + but 转折 + 直接引语/引述来源”是新闻报道和说明文里很常见的句式；名词后接限制性修饰结构也极有代表性，学会后迁移性强。

For instance, one of the apps the students are developing suggests movies based on your mood.

第4段，第3句

这句结构典型、难度适中，既不会简单到没有训练价值，也不会复杂到一上来就劝退。对于练习抓主干、识别定语从句和区分两个时态，很值得优先纳入训练。

Programming languages have a quick turnover, so the "Ruby on Rails" language they learned may not even be relevant by the time they enter the job market.

第5段，第2句

因果并列句 + 定语从句 + 时间状语从句的组合是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。情态动词推测、定语从句省略关系代词、时间从句用一般现在时代替将来时，这些都是标准考点，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

But the skills they learn – how to think logically through a problem and organize the results – apply to any coding language, said Deborah Seehorn, an education consultant for the state of North Carolina.

第5段，第3句

本句的结构特征（主语含定语从句修饰、插入同位语说明、主句陈述观点）在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，尤其是定语从句嵌入主语、关系代词省略的用法是高频考点。转折连词 "But" 开头也是典型的论述句式。掌握本句结构对理解类似长难句有较好的迁移价值。

Indeed, the Flatiron students might not go into IT at all.

第6段，第1句

“主语 + 情态动词 + 否定 + 动词原形 + 介词短语”是很常见、可迁移的英语句型。掌握这种骨架后，处理大量含可能性判断的句子都会更顺手。

The younger they learn how computers think, how to coax the machine into producing what they want – the earlier they learn that they have the power to do that – the better.

第6段，第4句

覆盖主语、谓语、宾语、状语、表语等多种成分，且存在省略主语和系动词、宾语从句充当宾语、不定式作定语等多个易错点，非常适合作为成分划分的综合练习句。

本篇出现的 32 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。

career B1

n. 职业

本篇2次 · 真题 42 句

app B1

n. 应用程序

本篇2次 · 真题 16 句

exposure B2

n. 暴露

本篇2次 · 真题 12 句

interested A1

adj. 感兴趣的

本篇2次 · 真题 12 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次 · 真题 172 句

power A2

n. 权力

本篇1次 · 真题 90 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇1次 · 真题 88 句

process B1

n. 过程

本篇1次 · 真题 80 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇1次 · 真题 70 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本篇1次 · 真题 57 句

gap B1

n. 间隙

本篇1次 · 真题 45 句

base A2

n. 基础

本篇1次 · 真题 43 句

production B1

n. 生产

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

apply A2

v. 申请

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

thinking A2

n. 思考

本篇1次·真题 33 句

academic B2

adj. 学术的

本篇1次·真题 28 句

essential B1

adj. 必不可少的

本篇1次·真题 27 句

prospect B2

n. 可能性

本篇1次·真题 25 句

indeed B1

adv. 确实, 的确 (强调肯定)

本篇1次·真题 24 句

instance B2

n. 例子

本篇1次·真题 17 句

solve A2

v. 解决 (问题、困难)

本篇1次·真题 16 句

upgrade B2

v. 升级

本篇1次·真题 16 句

code B1

n. 代码

本篇1次·真题 15 句

enable B1

v. 使能够

本篇1次·真题 15 句

deliver B1

v. 递送, 运送 (货物、信件等)

本篇1次·真题 14 句

relevant B2

adj. 相关的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

transform B2

v. 使彻底改变;使转变

本篇1次·真题 14 句

mood A2

n. 心情

本篇1次·真题 12 句

compete B1

v. 竞争

本篇1次·真题 10 句

innovative B2

adj. 创新的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

assistant A2

n. 助手

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

organize B1

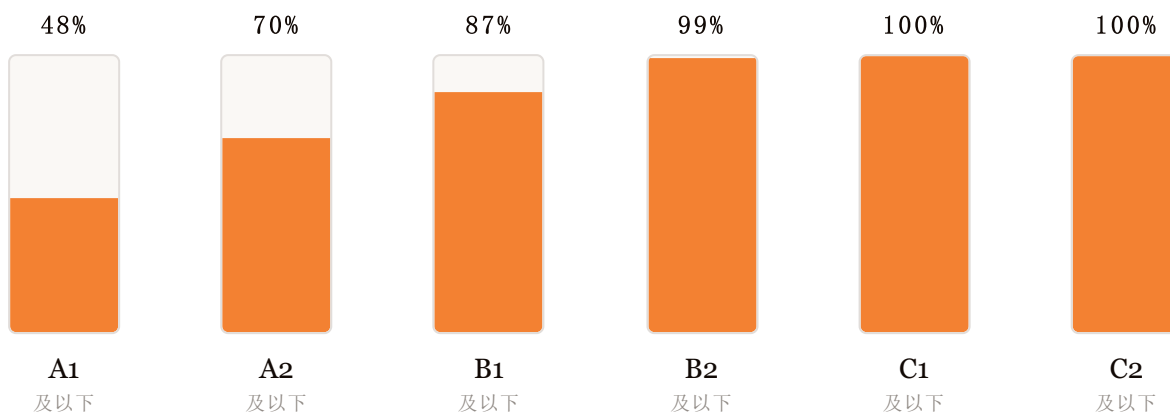
v. 组织, 安排 (活动、会议等)

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 3 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 203 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

203

B2 以上难词

1%

B1 及以下覆盖

87%

考研英语二 2016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 →

2016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2016年 考研英语二阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 4 段原文（段首标 P1-P4 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

英语二真题(2016)

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 Biologists estimate that as many as 2 million lesser prairie chickens – a kind of bird living on stretching grasslands – once lent red to the often grey landscape of the midwestern and southwestern United States. But just some 22,000 birds remain today, occupying about 16% of the species' historic range.

生物学家估计，曾有多达200万只小草原松鸡——一种生活在广袤草原上的鸟类——为美国中西部和西南部常常灰暗的景观增添了红色。但如今仅剩约22000只鸟，占据该物种历史分布范围的约16%。

P2 The crash was a major reason the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) decided to formally list the bird as threatened. "The lesser prairie chicken is in a desperate situation," said USFWS Director Daniel Ashe. Some environmentalists, however, were disappointed. They had pushed the agency to designate the bird as "endangered," a status that gives federal officials greater regulatory power to crack down on threats. But Ashe and others argued that the "threatened" tag gave the federal government flexibility to try out new, potentially less confrontational conservation approaches. In particular, they called for forging closer collaborations with western state governments, which are often uneasy with federal action, and with the private landowners who control an estimated 95% of the prairie chicken's habitat.

数量骤减是美国鱼类及野生动物管理局(USFWS)决定正式将该鸟列为受威胁物种的主要原因。USFWS局长Daniel Ashe说：“小草原松鸡正处于绝望的境地。”然而，一些环保人士感到失望。他们曾敦促该机构将这种鸟指定为“濒危”物种，这一地位赋予联邦官员更大的监管权力来打击威胁。但Ashe和其他人辩称，“受威胁”标签赋予联邦政府灵活性，可以尝试新的、潜在冲突较少的保护方法。特别是，他们呼吁与西部各州政府建立更紧密的合作关系，这些州政府往往对联邦行动感到不安，并与控制着估计95%的草原松鸡栖息地的私人土地所有者合作。

P3 Under the plan, for example, the agency said it would not prosecute landowners or businesses that unintentionally kill, harm, or disturb the bird, as long as they had signed a range-wide management plan to restore prairie chicken habitat. Negotiated by USFWS and the states, the plan requires individuals and businesses that damage habitat as part of their operations to pay into a fund to replace every acre destroyed with 2 new acres of suitable habitat. The fund will also be used to compensate landowners who set aside habitat. USFWS also set an interim goal of restoring prairie chicken populations to an annual average of 67,000 birds over the next 10 years. And it gives the Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (WAFWA), a coalition of state agencies, the job of monitoring progress. Overall, the idea is to let "states remain in the driver's seat for managing the species," Ashe said.

例如,根据该计划,该机构表示不会起诉无意中杀死、伤害或干扰该鸟的土地所有者或企业,只要他们签署了恢复草原松鸡栖息地的全面管理计划。该计划由USFWS和各州协商制定,要求在其运营过程中破坏栖息地的个人和企业向一个基金支付费用,用每2英亩合适的栖息地替换被破坏的每1英亩。该基金还将用于补偿那些预留栖息地的土地所有者。USFWS还设定了一个中期目标,即在未来10年内将草原松鸡种群恢复到年平均67000只。它还将监测进展的工作交给西部鱼类和野生动物机构协会(WAFWA),这是一个州级机构联盟。总体而言,其理念是让"各州在管理该物种方面保持主导地位",Ashe说。

P4 Not everyone buys the win-win rhetoric. Some Congress members are trying to block the plan, and at least a dozen industry groups, four states, and three environmental groups are challenging it in federal court. Not surprisingly, industry groups and states generally argue it goes too far; environmentalists say it doesn't go far enough. "The federal government is giving responsibility for managing the bird to the same industries that are pushing it to extinction," says biologist Jay Lininger. 并非所有人都认同这种双赢的说辞。一些国会议员正试图阻止该计划,至少有十几个行业团体、四个州和三个环保组织正在联邦法院对其提出质疑。不出所料,行业团体和各州普遍认为该计划走得太远;环保人士则说它做得还不够。生物学家Jay Lininger说:"联邦政府正将管理这种鸟的责任交给那些正在将它推向灭绝的行业。

题目与逐题解析

26. The major reason for listing the lesser prairie chicken as threatened is ____.

- [A] its drastically decreased population
- [B] the underestimate of the grassland acreage
- [C] a desperate appeal from some biologists
- [D] the insistence of private landowners

将小草原松鸡列为受威胁物种的主要原因是_____。

A) 其数量急剧减少 B) 对草原面积的低估 C) 一些生物学家的迫切呼吁 D) 私人土地所有者的坚持

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 The major reason for listing the lesser prairie chicken as threatened is 是问一个具体事实的主要原因, 不含 infer/imply/mainly about 等推断/主旨信号。

【拆句】 题干主干 The major reason ... is ____, 主语是 The major reason, 后接介词短语 for listing the lesser prairie chicken as threatened 作定语修饰 reason, 整句结构平铺直叙, 无陷阱。

【定位】 Biologists estimate that as many as 2 million lesser prairie chickens – a kind of bird living on stretching grasslands – once lent red to the often grey landscape of the midwestern and southwestern United States. But just some 22,000 birds remain today, occupying about 16% of the species' historic range. The crash was a major reason the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) decided to formally list the bird as threatened.

生物学家估计曾有多达 200 万只小草原松鸡为美国中西部和西南部常为灰色的景观增添了一抹红色。但今天只剩约 22,000 只，分布范围只占该物种历史栖息地的 16%。这一种群崩溃是美国鱼类与野生动植物管理局（USFWS）正式将其列为 threatened 的主要原因。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

The crash was a major reason ↔ **its drastically decreased population**

预判要找 "数量剧降"，四个选项中只有 its drastically decreased population 直接对应 The crash 所概括的 200 万→22,000 的暴跌，锁定 A。

B) 无中生有

选项说原因是 the underestimate of the grassland acreage，但原文只提 16% of the species' historic range 这一数据，是对剩余分布范围的客观陈述，并无 "低估面积" 之说。

C) 张冠李戴

原文 Biologists estimate 只是生物学家做出 "估算"，而 desperate 一词原文用于 The lesser prairie chicken is in a desperate situation 形容鸟的处境，并非生物学家的呼吁。

D) 偷换概念

原文 the private landowners who control an estimated 95% of the prairie chicken's habitat 只说私人地主控制了 95% 的栖息地、是 Ashe 想合作的对象，从未说他们 "坚持" 把鸟列为 threatened。

27. The "threatened" tag disappointed some environmentalists in that it_____.

- [A] was a give-in to governmental pressure
- [B] would involve fewer agencies in action
- [C] granted less federal regulatory power
- [D] went against conservation policies

"受威胁"标签使一些环保人士失望,因为它_____。

- A) 是对政府压力的妥协 B) 会让更少的机构参与行动 C) 赋予的联邦监管权力更少
D) 违背了保护政策

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 in that it_____ 是 in that (因为) 引导的具体理由问句，要求从原文找出 disappoint 的客观根据，不需要再做一步推理。

【拆句】 The "threatened" tag disappointed some environmentalists in that it ____, 主干 The tag disappointed some environmentalists; in that = 因为, 引导原因状语从句, 从句的主语 it 回指 the "threatened" tag——空格是要补 tag 本身的某个缺陷。

【定位】 Some environmentalists, however, were disappointed. They had pushed the agency to designate the bird as "endangered," a status that gives federal officials greater regulatory power to crack down on threats.

然而, 一些环保主义者感到失望。他们曾推动该机构把这鸟定为 "endangered" (濒危)——这一身份赋予联邦官员更大的监管权力以打击威胁。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

选项 was a give-in to governmental pressure 把决定描述成屈服于政府压力, 但原文只说 USFWS 自己 decided to formally list the bird as threatened, 没有任何 "屈服" 表述。

B) **与原文相反**

原文 forging closer collaborations with western state governments 和 the private landowners, 明显是想增加合作方而非减少; 选项 would involve fewer agencies in action 与原文相反。

C) **✓ 正确**

"endangered," a status that gives federal officials greater regulatory power ↔

granted less federal regulatory power

四个选项中只有 granted less federal regulatory power 与定位句 endangered = greater power 的对照直接互补, predict 的 "权力变小" 完全落入此选项。

D) **过度推断**

选项 went against conservation policies 暗示 threatened 这一定级违反保护政策, 但原文里 Ashe 的论述 potentially less confrontational conservation approaches 反而是把 threatened 包装成另一种保护途径。

28. It can be learned from Paragraph 3 that unintentional harm-doers will not be prosecuted if they ____.

- [A] agree to pay a sum for compensation
- [B] volunteer to set up an equally big habitat
- [C] offer to support the WAFWA monitoring job
- [D] promise to raise funds for USFWS operations

从第三段可以得知,如果无意造成伤害者____,他们将不会被起诉。

- A) 同意支付一笔补偿金 B) 自愿建立一个同等大小的栖息地 C) 提出支持WAFWA的监测工作
D) 承诺为USFWS的运作筹集资金

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 if they ____ 是 if 条件从句留空, 要从段中找原文规定的具体条件, 是事实细节而非推断。

【拆句】 It can be learned from Paragraph 3 that unintentional harm-doers will not be prosecuted if they ____ : It 是形式主语, that 引导真正主语从句; 从句主干 harm-doers will not be prosecuted (被动), if they ____ 是条件状语从句。

【定位】 Under the plan, for example, the agency said it would not prosecute landowners or businesses that unintentionally kill, harm, or disturb the bird, as long as they had signed a range-wide management plan to restore prairie chicken habitat. Negotiated by USFWS and the states, the plan requires individuals and businesses that damage habitat as part of their operations to pay into a fund to replace every acre destroyed with 2 new acres of suitable habitat.

比如根据该计划, 机构表示, 只要无意杀伤、骚扰该鸟的地主或企业签署了一份全域管理方案以恢复松鸡栖息地, 就不会被追诉。这份由 USFWS 与各州协商制定的方案要求, 因经营活动破坏栖息地的个人和企业向一项基金交款, 按 "毁一英亩补两英亩适宜栖息地" 的标准赔付。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

pay into a fund to replace every acre destroyed with 2 new acres of suitable habitat ↔

agree to pay a sum for compensation

预判要 "付款" + "按倍数补偿", 四个选项中只有 agree to pay a sum for compensation 同时含 "pay" 与 "compensation", 与定位句二合一吻合。

B) 偷换概念

原文明文 replace every acre destroyed with 2 new acres of suitable habitat 是 1 : 2, 选项 volunteer to set up an equally big habitat 把比例偷换成 1 : 1 (equally big); 同时 volunteer 也与原文 require 的强制性相反。

C) 张冠李戴

原文 it gives the Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (WAFWA), a coalition of state agencies, the job of monitoring progress 是说 USFWS 把监督工作交给 WAFWA, 而不是要求地主去支持 WAFWA 的监督。

D) 偷换概念

原文 pay into a fund 中的 fund 是用于栖息地恢复和补偿地主的专用基金, 并非 raise funds for USFWS operations 所暗示的 "为 USFWS 的运营筹款"。

29. According to Ashe, the leading role in managing the species is ____.

- [A] the federal government
- [B] the wildlife agencies
- [C] the landowners
- [D] the states

根据 Ashe 的说法, 管理该物种的主导角色是 ____。

A) 联邦政府 B) 野生动物机构 C) 土地所有者 D) 各州

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 According to Ashe, the leading role ... is ____ 是 "按某人说法" 的客观陈述题，不要求推理。

【拆句】 According to Ashe, the leading role in managing the species is ____：主干 the leading role is ____, in managing the species 是 of 后置定语等价的介词短语定语，修饰 role；句首 According to Ashe 限定观点来源——答案必须出自 Ashe 之口。

【定位】 Overall, the idea is to let "states remain in the driver's seat for managing the species," Ashe said.

Ashe 表示，总体思路是让 "各州继续坐在管理这一物种的驾驶位上"。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

原文 potentially less confrontational conservation approaches 与 states remain in the driver's seat 共同说明联邦在收手让位，而非 leading role。

B) 偷换概念

原文 gives ... WAFWA ... the job of monitoring progress 明文 WAFWA 的职能是 monitoring，不是 leading。

C) 偷换概念

原文 the private landowners who control an estimated 95% of the prairie chicken's habitat 与 compensate landowners who set aside habitat——landowners 是合作和被补偿对象，未被 Ashe 赋予 leading role。

D) ✓ 正确

states remain in the driver's seat for managing the species ↔ the states

驾驶位上坐的是 states，所以 leading role 的承担者就是 the states。

30. Jay Lininger would most likely support ____.

- [A] industry groups
- [B] the win-win rhetoric
- [C] environmental groups
- [D] the plan under challenge

Jay Lininger 最可能支持 ____。

A) 行业团体 B) 双赢的说辞 C) 环保团体 D) 受到质疑的计划

【答案】 C (推断题)

【判型】 Jay Lininger would most likely support ____ 用 would 和 most likely，明确要求从他的原话立场一步推断出他的归属阵营。

【拆句】 Jay Lininger would most likely support ____：主干 Jay Lininger would support ____, would 表对当下立场的合理推断（虚拟意味弱），most likely 修饰 support，软化语气；选项是 support 的宾语。

【定位】 Not everyone buys the win-win rhetoric. Some Congress members are trying to block the plan, and at least a dozen industry groups, four states, and three environmental groups are challenging it in federal court. Not surprisingly, industry groups and states generally argue it goes too far; environmentalists say it doesn't go far enough. "The federal government is giving responsibility for managing the bird to the same industries that are pushing it to extinction," says biologist Jay Lininger.

并非所有人都买账这套 "双赢" 说辞。一些国会议员正试图阻止该方案；至少十几个行业团体、四个州、三个环保团体已在联邦法院提起诉讼。不出所料，行业团体和各州普遍认为方案过头，而环保人士则认为远远不够。生物学家 Jay Lininger 说："联邦政府正把管理这鸟的责任，交给那些正在把它推向灭绝的同一批行业。"

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

Lininger 原话直指 the same industries that are pushing it to extinction，是把 industries 钉在 "推动灭绝" 的位置上；他支持 industry groups 与原文立场正相反。

B) 与原文相反

段首 Not everyone buys the win-win rhetoric 紧接对 Lininger 的引述，说明他正属于 "不买账" 那一拨；他不可能支持 win-win rhetoric。

C) ✓ 正确

The federal government is giving responsibility for managing the bird to the same industries that are pushing it to extinction

↔ **environmental groups**

environmentalists say it doesn't go far enough ↔ **environmental groups**

Lininger 在反对方案、且立场紧贴 environmentalists 阵营，因此他最可能支持的就是 environmental groups 这一与他立场一致的群体。

D) 与原文相反

原文 three environmental groups are challenging it in federal court 已表明环保团体在挑战此方案；Lininger 同属环保阵营，明显反对方案，不可能支持 the plan under challenge 中的 plan。

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。

Biologists estimate that as many as 2 million lesser prairie chickens – a kind of bird living on stretching grasslands – once lent red to the often grey landscape of the midwestern and southwestern United States.

第1段，第1句

主句加 that 引导宾语从句的结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，同位语用破折号插入也常见于学术文本；从句内主谓宾加多重修饰的扩展模式具有较强代表性，掌握后可复用到大量类似长句。

Some environmentalists, however, were disappointed.

第2段，第3句

主系表结构加插入语是考试中常见的句式，however 作插入语表转折也是高频考点，具有一定代表性，但因为句子过于简短、无从句，不能代表真题中常见的复杂长难句，典型性中等

In particular, they called for forging closer collaborations with western state governments, which are often uneasy with federal action, and with the private landowners who control an estimated 95% of the prairie chicken's habitat.

第2段，第6句

主句 + 并列修饰对象 + 嵌入定语从句的组合是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。"call for + 动名词"、非限定与限定定语从句的对比使用、百分比表达等均为真题常见结构,学习后可大量迁移

Under the plan, for example, the agency said it would not prosecute landowners or businesses that unintentionally kill, harm, or disturb the bird, as long as they had signed a range-wide management plan to restore prairie chicken habitat.

第3段，第1句

覆盖主谓宾、定语从句、宾语从句、条件状语从句、不定式作定语等多种成分,且定语从句的 "that" 在从句中作主语、宾语从句前置于主句谓语之后,都是常见易错点,练习价值高

Negotiated by USFWS and the states, the plan requires individuals and businesses that damage habitat as part of their operations to pay into a fund to replace every acre destroyed with 2 new acres of suitable habitat.

第3段，第2句

本句使用了 require somebody to do 复合宾语结构和限制性定语从句修饰宾语的组合，这是四六级和考研真题中高频出现的句式。过去分词短语作状语也是常见考点。整体结构具有较高的代表性和复用价值。

The fund will also be used to compensate landowners who set aside habitat.

第3段，第3句

被动语态加不定式目的状语的结构 (be used to do) 以及限制性定语从句修饰宾语的模式，都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。掌握这类结构后可以迁移到大量类似句子，具有较强的代表性和实用性。

Overall, the idea is to let "states remain in the driver's seat for managing the species," Ashe said.

第3段，第6句

引述结构 (某人 said + 引号内容) 和不定式作表语说明抽象名词的内容，都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，典型性较强，掌握后可广泛迁移。

Not everyone buys the win-win rhetoric.

第4段，第1句

简单句的主谓宾结构是最基础句型，但否定主语 "Not everyone" 的表达在考试阅读中较为常见，适合作为否定范围理解的入门例句；整体句式虽简单但具有一定实用性。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 63 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。

federal B2

adj. 联邦（制）的

本篇7次·真题81句

agency B2

n. 代理机构

本篇6次·真题32句

habitat B2

n. （动植物的）栖息地，生长环境

本篇6次·真题13句

landowner B2

n. 土地所有者

本篇5次·真题8句

would A1

aux. （will 的过去式）将要，会

本篇3次·真题304句

fund B2

n. 资金

本篇3次·真题45句

species B2

n. 物种

本篇3次·真题36句

wildlife B1

n. 野生动植物

本篇3次·真题13句

biologist B2

n. 生物学家

本篇3次·真题10句

environmentalist B2

n. 环保主义者

本篇3次·真题8句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇2次·真题150句

power A2

n. 权力

本篇2次·真题90句

support A2

v. 支持

本篇2次·真题87句

argue B1

v. 争论

本篇2次·真题63句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本篇2次·真题57句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本篇2次·真题56句

conservation

B2

n. 保护

本篇2次 · 真题 24 句

threaten

B1

v. 威胁; 恐吓

本篇2次 · 真题 24 句

environmental

B1

adj. 环境的

本篇2次 · 真题 23 句

estimate

B2

v. 估计

本篇2次 · 真题 19 句

restore

B2

v. 恢复, 使复原

本篇2次 · 真题 13 句

desperate

B2

adj. 绝望的

本篇2次 · 真题 11 句

regulatory

C1

adj. 监管的

本篇2次 · 真题 9 句

accord

C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次 · 真题 172 句

likely

A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次 · 真题 89 句

court

A2

n. 法院

本篇1次 · 真题 82 句

policy

B1

n. 政策

本篇1次 · 真题 69 句

least

A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次 · 真题 63 句

involve

B1

v. 包含

本篇1次 · 真题 61 句

individual

B2

adj. 单独的

本篇1次 · 真题 59 句

million

A2

num. 一百万

本篇1次 · 真题 57 句

average

A2

adj. 平均的

本篇1次 · 真题 55 句

pressure B1

n. 心理压力

本篇1次·真题 55 句

united B1

adj. 联合的

本篇1次·真题 52 句

approach B1

v. 靠近, 接近 (在空间或时间上)

本篇1次·真题 51 句

official B1

adj. 官方的

本篇1次·真题 42 句

sign A1

n. 标志

本篇1次·真题 42 句

states A1

n. 国家

本篇1次·真题 42 句

management B1

n. 管理

本篇1次·真题 36 句

generally B1

adv. 通常, 一般地

本篇1次·真题 35 句

overall B1

adj. 总体的

本篇1次·真题 32 句

responsibility B1

n. 责任

本篇1次·真题 32 句

range B1

n. 范围

本篇1次·真题 31 句

threat B1

n. 威胁

本篇1次·真题 31 句

replace A2

v. 替换, 更换 (用新的代替旧的)

本篇1次·真题 30 句

landscape B1

n. 风景

本篇1次·真题 29 句

status B2

n. 地位

本篇1次·真题 29 句

appeal B2

v. 呼吁

本篇1次·真题 27 句

association

B2

n. 协会

本篇1次 · 真题 27 句

particular

B2

adj. 特定的

本篇1次 · 真题 27 句

congress

B2

n. 国会

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

damage

B1

n. 损害

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

harm

B1

n. 伤害

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

annual

B1

adj. 每年的, 年度的

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

grant

B2

v. 授予

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

underestimate

B2

v. 低估

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

decrease

B1

v. 减少, 降低

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

equally

B1

adv. 同样地

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

collaboration

B2

n. 合作

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

crash

B1

v. (车辆) 猛撞, 碰撞

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

flexibility

B2

n. 灵活性

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

suitable

B1

adj. 合适的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

occupy

B2

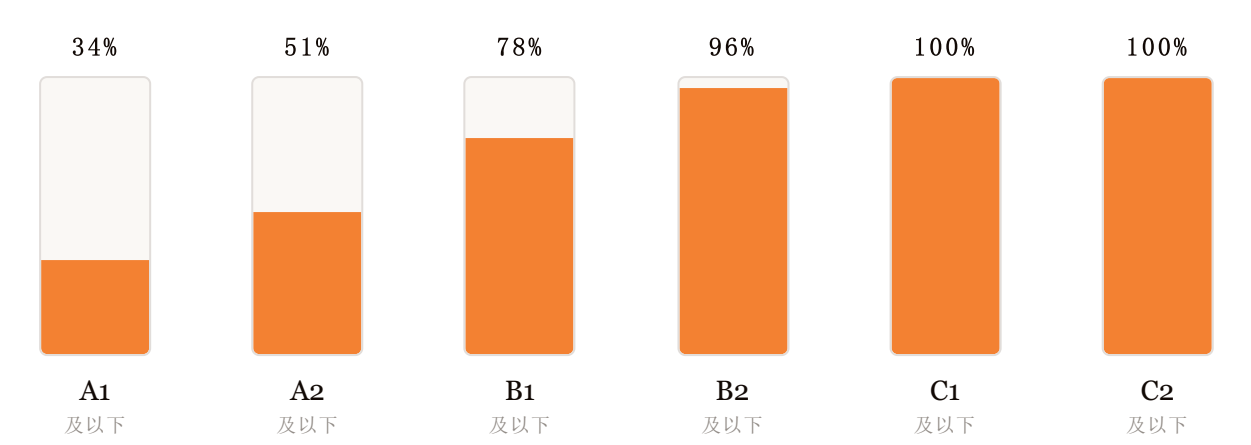
v. 占据, 占用 (空间、时间)

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

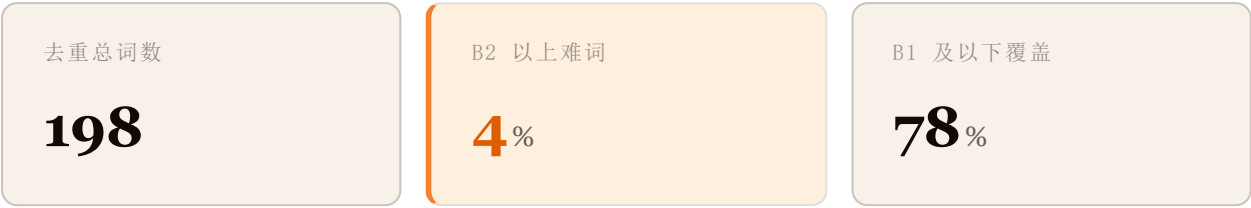
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 198 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **198** 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 198 个·末柱为 100%



考研英语二 2016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 →

2016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2016年 考研英语二阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 4 段原文（段首标 P1-P4 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

英语二真题(2016)

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 That everyone's too busy these days is a cliché. But one specific complaint is made especially mournfully: There's never any time to read.

如今每个人都太忙了,这已是陈词滥调。但有一种抱怨尤其令人哀伤:永远没有时间阅读。

P2 What makes the problem thornier is that the usual time-management techniques don't seem sufficient. The web's full of articles offering tips on making time to read: "Give up TV" or "Carry a book with you at all times." But in my experience, using such methods to free up the odd 30 minutes doesn't work. Sit down to read and the flywheel of work-related thoughts keeps spinning – or else you're so exhausted that a challenging book's the last thing you need. The modern mind, Tim Parks, a novelist and critic, writes, "is overwhelmingly inclined toward communication... It is not simply that one is interrupted; it is that one is actually inclined to interruption." Deep reading requires not just time, but a special kind of time which can't be obtained merely by becoming more efficient.

让这个问题更棘手的是,通常的时间管理技巧似乎并不够用。网上充斥着提供腾出时间阅读建议的文章:"放弃看电视"或"随时随地带本书"。但根据我的经验,用这些方法来挤出零星的30分钟并不奏效。坐下来阅读时,与工作相关的思绪飞轮依然转个不停——要么就是你疲惫不堪,一本有挑战性的书是你最不需要的东西。小说家兼评论家Tim Parks写道,现代人的思维"压倒性地倾向于交流.....问题不仅仅在于一个人被打断;而在于一个人实际上倾向于被打断"。深度阅读不仅需要时间,还需要一种特殊的时间,这种时间无法仅仅通过提高效率来获得。

P3 In fact, "becoming more efficient" is part of the problem. Thinking of time as a resource to be maximised means you approach it instrumentally, judging any given moment as well spent only in so far as it advances progress toward some goal. Immersive reading, by contrast, depends on being willing to risk inefficiency, goallessness, even time-wasting. Try to slot it in as a to-do list item and you'll manage

only goal-focused reading – useful, sometimes, but not the most fulfilling kind. "The future comes at us like empty bottles along an unstoppable and nearly infinite conveyor belt," writes Gary Eberle in his book *Sacred Time*, and "we feel a pressure to fill these different-sized bottles (days, hours, minutes) as they pass, for if they get by without being filled, we will have wasted them." No mind-set could be worse for losing yourself in a book.

事实上,"提高效率"本身就是问题的一部分。把时间视为需要最大化利用的资源,意味着你会工具性地对待它,仅仅根据某个时刻是否推进了某个目标的进展来判断它是否被妥善利用。相比之下,沉浸式阅读依赖于愿意冒无效率、无目标甚至浪费时间的风险。试图把它作为待办事项清单中的一项塞进去,你只能做到目标导向的阅读——有时有用,但不是最令人满足的那种。Gary Eberle在其著作《神圣时间》中写道:"未来像空瓶子一样沿着一条无法停止且几乎无限的传送带向我们涌来","我们感到一种压力,要在这些不同大小的瓶子(天、小时、分钟)经过时填满它们,因为如果它们没被填满就过去了,我们就浪费了它们"。没有哪种心态比这更不利于让自己沉浸在一本书中。

P4 So what does work? Perhaps surprisingly, scheduling regular times for reading. You'd think this might fuel the efficiency mind-set, but in fact, Eberle notes, such ritualistic behaviour helps us "step outside time's flow" into "soul time." You could limit distractions by reading only physical books, or on single-purpose e-readers. "Carry a book with you at all times" can actually work, too – providing you dip in often enough, so that reading becomes the default state from which you temporarily surface to take care of business, before dropping back down. On a really good day, it no longer feels as if you're "making time to read," but just reading, and making time for everything else.

那么什么方法有效呢?或许令人惊讶的是,安排固定的阅读时间。你可能会认为这会助长效率心态,但事实上,Eberle指出,这种仪式化行为帮助我们"走出时间的流动"进入"灵魂时间"。你可以通过只阅读纸质书或专用电子阅读器来减少干扰。"随时随地带本书"实际上也能奏效——只要你足够频繁地翻阅,让阅读成为默认状态,你只是暂时从中浮出水面来处理事务,然后再沉回去。在真正美好的一天,你不再觉得自己是在"腾出时间阅读",而只是在阅读,并为其他一切事情腾出时间。

题目与逐题解析

31. The usual time-management techniques don't work because_____.

- [A] what they can offer does not ease the modern mind
- [B] what challenging books demand is repetitive reading
- [C] what people often forget is carrying a book with them
- [D] what deep reading requires cannot be guaranteed

通常的时间管理技巧不起作用,因为_____

- A) 它们所能提供的并不能缓解现代人的焦虑
- B) 有挑战性的书籍需要的是反复阅读
- C) 人们经常忘记的是随身携带一本书
- D) 深度阅读所需要的条件无法得到保证

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 The usual time-management techniques don't work because_____ 用 because 引导待补全的原因, 要求回原文找出明示的因果细节。

【拆句】 Q31 是一个待补全的陈述句, 主句是 The usual time-management techniques don't work, because 引导原因状语从句的空位。结构平铺直叙, 无陷阱。

【定位】 Deep reading requires not just time, but a special kind of time which can't be obtained merely by becoming more efficient.

深度阅读所需要的不仅是时间，而是一种特殊的时间，这种时间不是仅靠提升效率就能得到的。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

what they can offer does not ease the modern mind 把原文的"给不了特殊时间"偷换成"安抚不了现代人的心"，原文未谈论 ease the mind。

B) 无中生有

what challenging books demand is repetitive reading 中的 repetitive reading 全文未出现，是凭空捏造。

C) 与原文相反

what people often forget is carrying a book with them 把 Carry a book with you at all times 这一被作者引用的常规建议反着说，且原文从未说"人们忘了带书"才让方法失效。

D) ✓ 正确

Deep reading requires ... a special kind of time which can't be obtained merely by becoming more efficient

↔ **what deep reading requires cannot be guaranteed**

选项把"深度阅读所需"做成 what 从句作主语，把"无法获得"换成 cannot be guaranteed，是预判语义的逐项落点。

32. The "empty bottles" metaphor illustrates that people feel a pressure to_____.

- [A] update their to-do lists
- [B] make passing time fulfilling
- [C] carry their plans through
- [D] pursue carefree reading

"空瓶子"这个比喻说明人们感到一种压力,要_____

- A) 更新他们的待办事项清单
- B) 让流逝的时间变得充实
- C) 将他们的计划贯彻到底
- D) 追求无忧无虑的阅读

【答案】 B (词义句意题)

【判型】 The "empty bottles" metaphor illustrates that people feel a pressure to_____ 问比喻"说明什么"，考的是这个意象在语境中的具体含义。

【拆句】 Q32 主语是 The "empty bottles" metaphor，谓语 illustrates 后接 that 宾语从句 people feel a pressure to_____。注意 a pressure to 后接动词原形，空格填入动词短语。

【定位】 "The future comes at us like empty bottles along an unstoppable and nearly infinite conveyor belt," writes Gary Eberle in his book *Sacred Time*, and "we feel a pressure to fill these different-sized bottles (days, hours, minutes) as they pass, for if they get by without being filled, we will have wasted them."

"未来像传送带上一只只空瓶子一样朝我们涌来", Gary Eberle 在《神圣时间》里写道, "我们感到一种压力, 要把不同大小的瓶子(日、时、分)在它们经过时一个个装满, 因为如果它们空着流过去, 我们就等于浪费了它们。"

【选项】 A) **张冠李戴**

update their to-do lists 取自原文 Try to slot it in as a to-do list item, 但那是说"把读书塞进 to-do list", 与 empty bottles 比喻所说的"压力"是两件事。

B) **✓ 正确**

we feel a pressure to fill these different-sized bottles (days, hours, minutes) as they pass ↔
make passing time fulfilling

预判要的是"让流逝时间被充实利用", 选项 B 正是该喻意的去比喻化表达。

C) **过度推断**

carry their plans through 把"压力填满时间瓶"放大为"把计划坚持执行到底", 超出 empty bottles 比喻所给信息。

D) **与原文相反**

pursue carefree reading 是作者倡导的状态, 但 empty bottles 比喻说的是"效率思维下的压力", 恰好是 carefree 的反面。

33. Eberle would agree that scheduling regular times for reading helps_____.

- [A] encourage the efficiency mind-set
- [B] develop online reading habits
- [C] promote ritualistic reading
- [D] achieve immersive reading

Eberle 会认同安排固定的阅读时间有助于_____

A) 鼓励效率思维模式 B) 培养在线阅读习惯 C) 促进仪式化阅读 D) 实现沉浸式阅读

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 Eberle would agree that ... helps_____ 要求查证 Eberle 在原文中明确表达过的观点细节, 不是推断。

【拆句】 Q33 主句 Eberle would agree that scheduling regular times for reading helps_____, would agree 是表立场的固定句式, that 引导宾语从句, 从句主语 scheduling regular times for reading 是动名词短语, 谓语 helps 后接空位(接动词原形)。

【定位】 You'd think this might fuel the efficiency mind-set, but in fact, Eberle notes, such ritualistic behaviour helps us "step outside time's flow" into "soul time."

你可能会觉得这反而会助长效率思维，但事实上，Eberle 指出，这种仪式化的行为能帮我们"跳出时间的洪流"，进入"灵魂时间"。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

encourage the efficiency mind-set 正是原文 You'd think this might fuel the efficiency mind-set 后被 but in fact 推翻的错误印象，恰好是 Eberle 不会同意的那一面。

B) 无中生有

develop online reading habits 中的 online reading 全文未提，Eberle 谈的是定时阅读和灵魂时间，与在线/线下无关。

C) 偷换概念

promote ritualistic reading 把 such ritualistic behaviour 当作"被推广的对象"，但原文是"ritualistic behaviour 推广的是 soul time/immersive reading"，手段与目的颠倒。

D) ✓ 正确

such ritualistic behaviour helps us "step outside time's flow" into "soul time." ↔

achieve immersive reading

把 soul time 与 Immersive reading 关联起来，便可锁定选项 D 是预判的同义替换。

34. "Carry a book with you at all times" can work if ____.

- [A] reading becomes your primary business of the day
- [B] all the daily business has been promptly dealt with
- [C] you are able to drop back to business after reading
- [D] time can be evenly split for reading and business

"随时随地携带一本书"能够奏效,如果____

- A) 阅读成为你一天中的主要任务
- B) 所有日常事务都已得到及时处理
- C) 你能够在阅读后回到日常事务中
- D) 时间可以在阅读和日常事务之间平均分配

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 can work if ____ 要求回原文找出该方法"成立的条件", 是明示的细节查询。

【拆句】 Q34 主句 "Carry a book with you at all times" can work, 主语是整段带引号的祈使句被名词化使用, 谓语 can work; if 引导待补全的条件状语从句。结构平铺直叙, 无陷阱。

【定位】 "Carry a book with you at all times" can actually work, too – providing you dip in often enough, so that reading becomes the default state from which you temporarily surface to take care of business, before dropping back down.

"随身带本书"也确实有效——前提是你要经常翻读，让阅读变成你的默认状态，你只是偶尔短暂地浮出水面去处理事务，然后再沉回阅读里去。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

reading becomes the default state from which you temporarily surface to take care of business

↔ **reading becomes your primary business of the day**

原文说阅读是默认底色，选项说阅读是首要事务，二者等价于"阅读是日常主轴"。

B) 与原文相反

all the daily business has been promptly dealt with 把条件改成"日常事务都处理完了"，原文未要求事务先做完才能读，恰恰相反——读书是默认，事务是插入。

C) 偷换概念

you are able to drop back to business after reading 把"读完再回去做事"当条件，原文是"做完事后回到阅读"——drop back down 的方向是回到"阅读"，不是回到 business。

D) 无中生有

time can be evenly split for reading and business 中 evenly split 全文无依据，原文强调的是"阅读是主、事务是辅"，不是平均分配。

35. The best title for this text could be ____.

[A] How to Enjoy Easy Reading

[B] How to Find Time to Read

[C] How to Set Reading Goals

[D] How to Read Extensively

这篇文章的最佳标题可以是____

A) 如何享受轻松阅读 B) 如何找到时间阅读 C) 如何设定阅读目标 D) 如何进行广泛阅读

【答案】 B (主旨题)

【判型】 The best title for this text could be ____ 用 best title 直接点名考全文主题，是主旨题特征。

【拆句】 Q35 主句 The best title for this text could be ____ 是简单系表结构，be 后接选项内容，空位补名词性短语。结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

How to Enjoy Easy Reading 中 Easy Reading 是"轻松/休闲读物", 而原文核心词是 Immersive reading/soul time, 作者强调的是深度/沉浸, 不是轻松。

B) ✓ 正确

There's never any time to read ↔ **How to Find Time to Read**

So what does work? Perhaps surprisingly, scheduling regular times for reading ↔

How to Find Time to Read

全文核心问题就是 There's never any time to read 的解决, B 选项的 How to Find Time to Read 恰好覆盖问题与解法两端。

C) 与原文相反

How to Set Reading Goals 中的 Set Reading Goals 与作者批评的 goal-focused reading 同向, 作者恰恰是不赞成把读书设成目标的, 方向相反。

D) 以偏概全

How to Read Extensively 中 Extensively 强调"广泛/大量", 但全文焦点是"为读书挤时间", 并未谈论阅读的广度。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

11 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。

What makes the problem thornier is that the usual time-management techniques don't seem sufficient.

第2段, 第1句

"What" 引导主语从句 + 系动词 + "that" 引导表语从句, 这是考研和四六级阅读中的高频句式, 用于表达「某事物就是某情况」的逻辑。掌握这种结构后, 可以迁移到大量类似句子的分析, 实用性强。

The web's full of articles offering tips on making time to read: "Give up TV" or "Carry a book with you at all times."

第2段, 第2句

本句展现的 "主语 + be full of + 名词 + 现在分词定语" 结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见, 尤其是现在分词短语作后置定语修饰名词的用法 (如 articles offering tips, students studying abroad) 是高频句式。掌握后可迁移到大量同类句子的分析中。

Sit down to read and the flywheel of work-related thoughts keeps spinning – or else you're so exhausted that a challenging book's the last thing you need.

第2段，第4句

包含了 'so...that'、'the last thing someone needs' 以及祈使句并列等多个真题高频句式，极具代表性。

The modern mind, Tim Parks, a novelist and critic, writes, "is overwhelmingly inclined toward communication... It is not simply that one is interrupted; it is that one is actually inclined to interruption."

第2段，第5句

本句成分丰富且具有典型训练价值。包含同位语、直接引语作宾语从句、表语从句、程度状语、方向状语等多种成分。特别是宾语从句以引号形式出现，以及表语从句的并列对比结构，是学生容易混淆的考点。适合作为成分划分和从句识别的综合练习句。

Deep reading requires not just time, but a special kind of time which can't be obtained merely by becoming more efficient.

第2段，第6句

句子结构在四六级和考研阅读中高度典型:主句带宾语并列结构,加限制性定语从句修饰宾语中的核心名词,是常见的复杂句模式。定语从句使用 "which" 引导,修饰抽象名词,且从句中包含情态动词和被动语态,符合学术或议论文体的常见句式。掌握这类结构后,可以迁移到大量类似的长难句理解中。

In fact, "becoming more efficient" is part of the problem.

第3段，第1句

主系表结构是四六级和考研中的常见句式，动名词短语作主语也是常考点。句首插入语 "In fact" 的用法在阅读和写作中频繁出现。但本句结构过于简单，没有从句或复杂修饰，作为典型例句的代表性中等偏上。

Immersive reading, by contrast, depends on being willing to risk inefficiency, goallessness, even time-wasting.

第3段，第3句

"主语 + depend on + 动名词短语" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，动名词作宾语、不定式作补语的嵌套结构也是常考考点。插入状语的使用符合学术语体特征，具有较强的迁移价值。

"The future comes at us like empty bottles along an unstoppable and nearly infinite conveyor belt," writes Gary Eberle in his book Sacred Time, and "we feel a pressure to fill these different-sized bottles (days, hours, minutes) as they pass, for if they get by without being filled, we will have wasted them."

第3段，第5句

覆盖丰富的成分类型：直接引语作宾语、不定式短语作定语、时间状语从句、原因状语从句、条件状语从句、方式状语、动名词短语、代词指代关系，且包含倒装结构和嵌套从句的成分划分难点，适合综合训练

You'd think this might fuel the efficiency mind-set, but in fact, Eberle notes, such ritualistic behaviour helps us "step outside time's flow" into "soul time."

第4段，第3句

本句成分丰富且有多个训练点：宾语从句（省略 that）、插入语识别、"help sb do sth" 结构中的宾语补足语、状语 "in fact" 的定位。尤其是第二个主句，插入语和宾语从句的层层嵌套容易产生误判，适合作为成分划分的进阶练习。

"Carry a book with you at all times" can actually work, too – providing you dip in often enough, so that reading becomes the default state from which you temporarily surface to take care of business, before dropping back down.

第4段，第5句

全句包含一个主句，主句后嵌套 providing 条件状语从句，该从句内部又嵌套 so that 结果状语从句，so that 从句的表语后还带有 from which 定语从句，形成三层嵌套加一个定语修饰的结构；providing 从句与 so that 从句之间、so that 从句与定语从句之间的归属关系需要仔细辨析，初学者容易混淆从属层级，需反复回读才能理清

On a really good day, it no longer feels as if you're "making time to read," but just reading, and making time for everything else.

第4段，第6句

本句覆盖了多种成分：主句有主语 ("it")、谓语（系动词 "feels"）、时间状语（"On a really good day"）、程度状语（"no longer"）、表语（"as if" 从句）；表语从句内部有主语（"you"）、三个并列谓语（含省略）、两个宾语（"time to read" 和 "time for everything else"）、一个程度状语（"just"）；成分种类丰富，且包含系动词表语从句、并列省略、不定式作定语等多个值得练习的点。

本篇出现的 38 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。

reading A1

n. 阅读

本篇17次 · 真题 42 句

pressure B1

n. 心理压力

本篇2次 · 真题 55 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

regular B1

adj. 经常的

本篇2次 · 真题 21 句

efficiency B2

n. 效率

本篇2次 · 真题 20 句

efficient B2

adj. 效率高的

本篇2次 · 真题 15 句

challenging B2

adj. 有挑战性的

本篇2次 · 真题 14 句

technique B1

n. 技术

本篇2次 · 真题 14 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本篇1次 · 真题 304 句

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

本篇1次 · 真题 63 句

online A2

adj. 在线的

本篇1次 · 真题 63 句

risk A2

n. 风险

本篇1次 · 真题 62 句

approach B1

v. 靠近，接近（在空间或时间上）

本篇1次 · 真题 51 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅，只不过

本篇1次 · 真题 43 句

limit B1

n. 限度

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

physical B1

adj. 身体的

本篇1次 · 真题 40 句

promote B2

v. 促进

本篇1次 · 真题 38 句

advance B1

v. 前进

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

specific B2

adj. 具体的

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

judge B1

v. 判断, 评判

本篇1次 · 真题 27 句

web A2

n. 网站

本篇1次 · 真题 27 句

tip A2

n. 小费

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

critic B2

n. 批评家

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

resource B1

n. 资源

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

illustrate B2

v. 说明

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

willing B1

adj. 愿意的, 乐意的

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

obtain B2

v. 获得

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

contrast B2

n. 对比

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

flow B1

v. 流动

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

guarantee B2

n. 保证

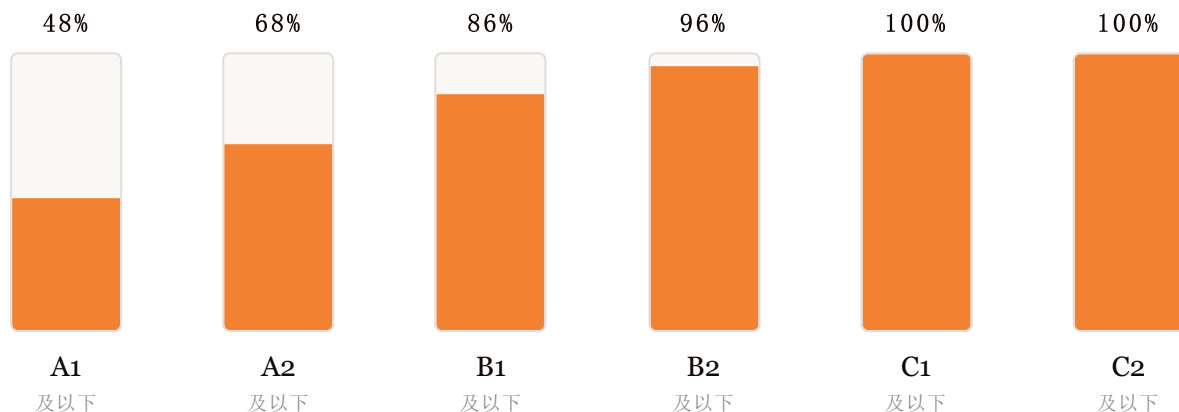
本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

<u>fuel</u> B1 n. 燃料 本篇1次 · 真题 14 句	<u>pursue</u> B2 v. 追求 本篇1次 · 真题 14 句
<u>odd</u> B1 adj. 奇怪的 本篇1次 · 真题 13 句	<u>ease</u> B1 n. 容易 本篇1次 · 真题 12 句
<u>complaint</u> B1 n. 抱怨 本篇1次 · 真题 11 句	<u>merely</u> B2 adv. 仅仅, 只不过 本篇1次 · 真题 11 句
<u>item</u> A2 n. 项目 本篇1次 · 真题 10 句	<u>sufficient</u> B2 adj. 足够的 本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 211 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **211** 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 211 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

211

B2 以上难词

4%

B1 及以下覆盖

86%

考研英语二 2016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 →

2016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2016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(2016)

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 Against a backdrop of drastic changes in economy and population structure, younger Americans are drawing a new 21st-century road map to success, the latest poll has found.

最新民意调查发现，在经济和人口结构发生剧烈变化的背景下，美国年轻一代正在绘制一幅通往成功的21世纪新路线图。

P2 Across generational lines, Americans continue to prize many of the same traditional milestones of a successful life, including getting married, having children, owning a home, and retiring in their sixties. But while young and old mostly agree on what constitutes the finish line of a fulfilling life, they offer strikingly different paths for reaching it.

跨越代际界线，美国人继续珍视许多相同的传统成功人生里程碑，包括结婚、生育子女、拥有住房以及在六十多岁退休。但是，尽管年轻人和老年人在充实人生的终点线是什么这一问题上基本达成一致，他们却为实现这一目标提供了截然不同的路径。

P3 Young people who are still getting started in life were more likely than older adults to prioritize personal fulfillment in their work, to believe they will advance their careers most by regularly changing jobs, to favor communities with more public services and a faster pace of life, to agree that couples should be financially secure before getting married or having children, and to maintain that children are best served by two parents working outside the home, the survey found.

调查发现，仍处于人生起步阶段的年轻人比老年人更有可能将工作中的个人满足感放在优先位置，相信他们通过定期更换工作最能推进职业发展，偏好拥有更多公共服务和更快生活节奏的社区，认同夫妻应在经济上有保障后再结婚或生育子女，并坚持认为父母双方都外出工作最有利于子女成长。

P4 From career to community and family, these contrasts suggest that in the aftermath of the searing Great Recession, those just starting out in life are defining priorities and expectations that will increasingly spread through virtually all aspects of American life, from consumer preferences to housing patterns to politics.

从职业到社区再到家庭,这些对比表明,在严重的大衰退之后,那些刚开始人生旅程的人正在确定优先事项和期望,这些将日益扩散到美国生活的几乎所有方面,从消费偏好到住房模式再到政治。

P5 Young and old converge on one key point: Overwhelming majorities of both groups said they believe it is harder for young people today to get started in life than it was for earlier generations. While younger people are somewhat more optimistic than their elders about the prospects for those starting out today, big majorities in both groups believe those "just getting started in life" face a tougher climb than earlier generations in reaching such signpost achievements as securing a good-paying job, starting a family, managing debt, and finding affordable housing.

年轻人和老年人在一个关键点上达成一致:两个群体中的压倒性多数都表示,他们认为今天的年轻人开始人生比早期几代人更加困难。尽管年轻人对今天起步者的前景比他们的长辈稍微乐观一些,但两个群体中的绝大多数都认为那些"刚开始人生"的人在实现诸如获得一份薪酬优厚的工作、组建家庭、管理债务和找到负担得起的住房等标志性成就方面,比早期几代人面临更艰难的攀登。

P6 Pete Schneider considers the climb tougher today. Schneider, a 27-year-old auto technician from the Chicago suburbs, says he struggled to find a job after graduating from college. Even now that he is working steadily, he said, "I can't afford to pay my monthly mortgage payments on my own, so I have to rent rooms out to people to make that happen." Looking back, he is struck that his parents could provide a comfortable life for their children even though neither had completed college when he was young. "I still grew up in an upper middle-class home with parents who didn't have college degrees," Schneider said. "I don't think people are capable of that anymore."

Pete Schneider认为今天的攀登更加艰难。Schneider是来自芝加哥郊区的一名27岁汽车技师,他说自己大学毕业后很难找到工作。即使现在有了稳定的工作,他说:"我无法独自负担每月的抵押贷款,所以我不得不把房间租给别人来实现这一点。"回首往事,他惊讶于他的父母能够为子女提供舒适的生活,尽管在他年幼时父母双方都没有完成大学学业。"我仍然是在一个中上层阶级家庭中长大的,父母都没有大学学位,"Schneider说。"我认为人们不再有能力做到这一点了。"

题目与逐题解析

36. One cross-generation mark of a successful life is_____.

- [A] trying out different lifestyles
- [B] having a family with children
- [C] working beyond retirement age
- [D] setting up a profitable business

成功人生的一个跨代际标志是_____

A) 尝试不同的生活方式 B) 拥有一个有孩子的家庭 C) 工作到退休年龄之后 D) 创办一家盈利的企业

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 One cross-generation mark of a successful life is_____. 题干补全的是具体事项, 没有infer/imply等推断信号词, 要求在原文中找到客观陈述。

【拆句】 One cross-generation mark of a successful life is _____. 主干是 "One mark is _____", cross-generation 与 of a successful life 都是 mark 的修饰语, 结构平铺直叙、无陷阱。

【定位】 Across generational lines, Americans continue to prize many of the same traditional milestones of a successful life, including getting married, having children, owning a home, and retiring in their sixties.

跨越代际的分野, 美国人依然珍视诸多相同的、传统的成功人生里程碑, 包括结婚、生育子女、拥有住房, 以及在六十多岁时退休。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

trying out different lifestyles 在原文跨代共识的并列项中并不存在, 原文只列出 getting married, having children, owning a home, and retiring in their sixties 四项。

B) **✓ 正确**

having children ↔ **having a family with children**

B 项把原文跨代共识的并列项之一 having children 等值表达为 having a family with children, 与预判完全吻合。

C) **与原文相反**

原文是 retiring in their sixties (在六十多岁退休), 选项 working beyond retirement age 反而是 "过了退休年龄还在工作", 与原文相反。

D) **无中生有**

原文跨代共识的并列项中没有 setting up a profitable business 这一项, 且全文从未把创业归为美国式成功的传统里程碑。

37. It can be learned from Paragraph 3 that young people tend to _____.

- [A] favor a slower life pace
- [B] hold an occupation longer
- [C] attach importance to pre-marital finance
- [D] give priority to childcare outside the home

从第3段可以得知, 年轻人倾向于 _____

- A) 偏爱较慢的生活节奏
- B) 从事一份职业的时间更长
- C) 重视婚前财务状况
- D) 优先考虑家庭外的儿童照料

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 young people tend to _____ 问的是原文已陈述的倾向, 不是要由原文推断而出, 符合细节题特征。

【拆句】 It can be learned from Paragraph 3 that young people tend to _____. 形式主语 It, 真正的主句是 young people tend to _____; 从 Paragraph 3 中找年轻人的具体倾向即可。

【定位】 Young people who are still getting started in life were more likely than older adults to prioritize personal fulfillment in their work, to believe they will advance their careers most by regularly changing jobs, to favor communities with more public services and a faster pace of life, to agree that couples should be financially secure before getting married or having children, and to maintain that children are best served by two parents working outside the home, the survey found.

调查发现，那些还在人生起步阶段的年轻人比年长者更倾向于：把工作中的个人满足感放在首位、相信靠经常跳槽最能让事业上升、偏爱公共服务更多且生活节奏更快的社区、同意夫妇在结婚或生子之前应当先实现财务稳定、坚持认为孩子由双职工父母抚养是最好的。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

原文是 to favor communities with more public services and a faster pace of life (更快的生活节奏)，选项 favor a slower life pace 把 faster 改成 slower，方向相反。

B) 与原文相反

原文是 they will advance their careers most by regularly changing jobs (经常换工作)，选项 hold an occupation longer (持有一份工作更久) 与之相反。

C) ✓ 正确

couples should be financially secure before getting married ↔

attach importance to pre-marital finance

C 项把原文 "婚前应财务稳定" 这一倾向名词化为 "重视婚前财务"，与预判命中。

D) 偷换概念

原文是 children are best served by two parents working outside the home (父母双方都外出工作)，选项 give priority to childcare outside the home 偷换成 "把育儿放在家庭之外"，即把 "父母在家外工作" 偷换成 "孩子被送到家外照看"。

38. The priorities and expectations defined by the young will ____.

- [A] become increasingly clear
- [B] focus on materialistic issues
- [C] depend largely on political preferences
- [D] reach almost all aspects of American life

年轻人确定的优先事项和期望将 ____

- A) 变得越来越清晰 B) 关注物质层面的问题 C) 在很大程度上取决于政治倾向
D) 涉及美国生活的几乎所有方面

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 The priorities and expectations defined by the young will _____. 问的是原文已有的预测性陈述将走向何方，原文应当有直接表述。

【拆句】 The priorities and expectations defined by the young will _____. 主语是 The priorities and expectations, defined by the young 是过去分词作后置定语，谓语为 will + 空缺。

【定位】 From career to community and family, these contrasts suggest that in the aftermath of the searing Great Recession, those just starting out in life are defining priorities and expectations that will increasingly spread through virtually all aspects of American life, from consumer preferences to housing patterns to politics.

从职业到社区再到家庭，这些代际反差表明：在惨烈的大衰退之后，那些刚刚起步的人正在确立的优先级与预期，将日益渗透到美国生活的几乎所有方面——从消费偏好到住房模式到政治。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

原文说的是 will increasingly spread (渗透面会变广)，而非 become increasingly clear (自身变清晰)；选项偷换了主语行为的内容。

B) 以偏概全

原文列举 from consumer preferences to housing patterns to politics 中包含政治这种非物质议题，无法支持 focus on materialistic issues 这一窄化判断。

C) 强加因果

原文只是把 politics 列为被渗透的方面之一，没有说预期 depend largely on political preferences；选项把 "被渗透" 偷换为 "取决于"，因果方向反转。

D) ✓ 正确

will increasingly spread through virtually all aspects of American life ↔

reach almost all aspects of American life

D 项把原文 "渗透到美国生活几乎所有方面" 等值替换为 "触及美国生活几乎所有方面"，与预判命中。

39. Both young and old agree that ____.

- [A] good-paying jobs are less available
- [B] the old made more life achievements
- [C] housing loans today are easy to obtain
- [D] getting established is harder for the young

年轻人和老年人都认同 ____

- A) 高薪工作越来越少
- B) 老年人取得了更多的人生成就
- C) 如今的住房贷款容易获得
- D) 年轻人更难在社会上立足

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 Both young and old agree that _____. 问的是原文已明确陈述的共识，不是推断。

【拆句】 Both young and old agree that _____. 主语 Both young and old，谓语 agree，后接 that 引导的宾语从句空缺；结构简单。

【定位】 Overwhelming majorities of both groups said they believe it is harder for young people today to get started in life than it was for earlier generations.

两个群体中的绝大多数人都说，他们相信如今的年轻人在人生起步上比之前几代人更难。

【选项】 A) 以偏概全

原文 face a tougher climb than earlier generations in reaching such signpost achievements as securing a good-paying job, starting a family, managing debt, and finding affordable housing 中, good-paying jobs 仅是被列举的四项之一, 并非两代人共识的整体内容。

B) 偷换概念

原文比较的是 harder...than it was for earlier generations 起步难度, 不是说 the old made more life achievements 老一代取得了更多成就。

C) 与原文相反

原文说年轻人在 finding affordable housing 上更难, 意味着房屋贷款/购房并不容易; 选项 housing loans today are easy to obtain 反而说容易得到, 与原文相反。

D) ✓ 正确

it is harder for young people today to get started in life ↔

getting established is harder for the young

D 项把原文的形式主语句式改写为动名词主语, 并把 get started 等值替换为 get established, 命中预判。

40. Which of the following is true about Schneider?

- [A] He found a dream job after graduating from college.
- [B] His parents believe working steadily is a must for success.
- [C] His parents' good life has little to do with a college degree.
- [D] He thinks his job as a technician quite challenging.

关于 Schneider, 下列哪项是正确的?

- A) 他大学毕业后找到了一份理想的工作
- B) 他的父母认为稳定工作是成功的必要条件
- C) 他父母的美好生活与大学学位关系不大
- D) 他认为自己作为技术员的工作颇具挑战性

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 Which of the following is true about Schneider? 让考生在四项中挑出与原文相符的事实陈述, 标准的事实判断细节题。

【拆句】 Which of the following is true about Schneider? 一般疑问句结构, about Schneider 限定话题对象; 无陷阱。

【定位】 "I still grew up in an upper middle-class home with parents who didn't have college degrees," Schneider said. "I don't think people are capable of that anymore."

"我还是在一个父母都没有大学学历的中上层家庭长大的," Schneider 说。"我觉得现在的人已经做不到这一点了。"

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

原文是 he struggled to find a job after graduating from college (毕业后求职艰难), 选项 He found a dream job after graduating from college 反而说他找到了梦寐以求的工作, 方向相反。

B) 张冠李戴

原文从未让 Schneider 的父母表达 working steadily is a must for success 这一观点; working steadily 来自描述 Schneider 自己 now that he is working steadily, 与父母的看法无关。

C) ✓ 正确

I still grew up in an upper middle-class home with parents who didn't have college degrees ↔

His parents' good life has little to do with a college degree

C 项把原文 "父母无大学学历却给孩子中上层生活" 等值转述为 "父母的好生活与大学文凭关系不大", 命中预判。

D) 无中生有

原文只交代 Schneider, a 27-year-old auto technician from the Chicago suburbs 这一身份, 没有任何关于工作 quite challenging 的评价。

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。

From career to community and family, these contrasts suggest that in the aftermath of the searing Great Recession, those just starting out in life are defining priorities and expectations that will increasingly spread through virtually all aspects of American life, from consumer preferences to housing patterns to politics.

第4段, 第1句

本句结构高度典型: 主句 + that 引导的宾语从句 + 嵌套的 that 引导的限制性定语从句, 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。suggest 后接宾语从句、名词后接定语从句进一步说明, 这种层层展开的论述方式在学术文本和新闻报道中极为常见。掌握本句结构后, 可以直接迁移到大量类似句式的理解和分析中, 代表性很强。

Young and old converge on one key point: Overwhelming majorities of both groups said they believe it is harder for young people today to get started in life than it was for earlier generations.

第5段，第1句

这句结构层次丰富但不过分偏怪，时态也有清楚的对照关系，适合作为“结构 + 时态”综合训练材料。对想提升长句拆解能力的学习者来说，投入练习的回报很高。

While younger people are somewhat more optimistic than their elders about the prospects for those starting out today, big majorities in both groups believe those "just getting started in life" face a tougher climb than earlier generations in reaching such signpost achievements as securing a good-paying job, starting a family, managing debt, and finding affordable housing.

第5段，第2句

本句的结构非常典型：“While”引导的让步状语从句 + 主句 + 省略“that”的宾语从句，这是四六级和考研英语中常见的复合句模式。比较结构“tougher...than”和“such...as”列举也是高频考点。掌握本句的分析方法可以直接迁移到大量真题句子。

Schneider, a 27-year-old auto technician from the Chicago suburbs, says he struggled to find a job after graduating from college.

第6段，第2句

“主语(含同位语) + says + 宾语从句”是新闻报道和学术写作中的高频句式，同位语补充人物背景信息也是典型用法。宾语从句省略 that 的现象在口语和书面语中都很常见。掌握这种结构后可以迁移到大量类似的引述句和报道句中，具有较强的代表性。

Even now that he is working steadily, he said, "I can't afford to pay my monthly mortgage payments on my own, so I have to rent rooms out to people to make that happen."

第6段，第3句

句子覆盖了主语、谓语、宾语、宾语补足语、状语等多种成分，且包含不定式作宾语、不定式作目的状语、介词短语作状语等典型结构。宾语从句内的并列结构和目的状语的嵌套也是常见易错点，非常适合作为成分划分练习句。

Looking back, he is struck that his parents could provide a comfortable life for their children even though neither had completed college when he was young.

第6段，第4句

本句在主干识别、嵌套层级、时态难度、成分训练价值和结构典型性五个维度上均处于中等偏上水平，尤其在嵌套复杂度和成分训练价值上较为突出。作为句子结构与时态训练材料，它能够覆盖多个重要知识点且具有较好的迁移性，推荐作为中高难度练习句优先学习。

"I don't think people are capable of that anymore."

第6段，第6句

"主句 + 宾语从句" 且宾语从句省略 that 是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式，尤其 think/believe/hope 等动词后省略引导词非常常见。本句结构简洁但典型，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子，具有较高的学习复用价值。

His parents' good life has little to do with a college degree.

第40题，C

have something to do with 是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频固定搭配，主谓宾基本句型加定语修饰的组合也是常考结构，本句结构具有较强的典型性和复用价值

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 60 个考研英语二真题高频词

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

housing

B1

n. 住房

本篇3次 · 真题 41 句

priority

B2

n. 优先事项

本篇3次 · 真题 17 句

community

B1

n. 社区

本篇2次 · 真题 71 句

generation

B2

n. 一代人

本篇2次 · 真题 60 句

define B1

v. 给.....下定义

本篇2次·真题 46 句

career B1

n. 职业

本篇2次·真题 42 句

increasingly B2

adv. 越来越;日益;不断增加地

本篇2次·真题 40 句

graduate B1

n. 毕业生

本篇2次·真题 34 句

majority B2

n. 大多数, 大部分

本篇2次·真题 25 句

favor B1

n. 帮忙

本篇2次·真题 24 句

achievement B1

n. 成就

本篇2次·真题 21 句

aspect B2

n. 方面

本篇2次·真题 20 句

tough B1

adj. 困难的

本篇2次·真题 20 句

secure B2

adj. 安全的

本篇2次·真题 19 句

expectation B2

n. 期待;预期

本篇2次·真题 17 句

pace B1

n. 速度

本篇2次·真题 17 句

preference B2

n. 偏爱

本篇2次·真题 13 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次·真题 150 句

following B1

adj. 接下来的

本篇1次·真题 91 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇1次·真题 89 句

likely B1

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

economy B1

n. 经济

本篇1次·真题 73 句

consumer B1

n. 消费者

本篇1次·真题 72 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本篇1次·真题 71 句

political B1

adj. 政治的

本篇1次·真题 54 句

pattern B1

n. 模式

本篇1次·真题 47 句

structure B1

n. 结构

本篇1次·真题 36 句

available A2

adj. 可获得的

本篇1次·真题 35 句

advance B1

v. 前进

本篇1次·真题 33 句

struggle B1

v. 奋斗

本篇1次·真题 32 句

importance B1

n. 重要性

本篇1次·真题 31 句

maintain B1

v. 维持

本篇1次·真题 31 句

largely B2

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 30 句

traditional B1

adj. 传统的

本篇1次·真题 28 句

establish B2

v. 建立, 创立 (组织、机构、关系等)

本篇1次·真题 27 句

prospect B2

n. 可能性

本篇1次·真题 25 句

lifestyle B1

n. 生活方式

本篇1次·真题 23 句

payment B1

n. 支付

本篇1次·真题 23 句

obtain B2

v. 获得

本篇1次·真题 21 句

politics B1

n. 政治

本篇1次·真题 20 句

recession C1

n. 经济衰退

本篇1次·真题 19 句

retirement B2

n. 退休

本篇1次·真题 19 句

contrast B2

n. 对比

本篇1次·真题 17 句

optimistic B2

adj. 乐观的;抱乐观态度的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

debt B1

n. 欠款

本篇1次·真题 15 句

challenging B2

adj. 有挑战性的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

mostly B1

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 14 句

strike B1

v. 打击

本篇1次·真题 14 句

fulfill B2

v. 履行、执行 (承诺、义务、职责等)

本篇1次·真题 12 句

retire B1

v. 退休

本篇1次·真题 12 句

affordable B1

adj. 买得起的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

attach B1

v. 贴上;系上;附上

本篇1次·真题 10 句

capable B1

adj. 有能力的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

finance B2

n. 财政

本篇1次·真题 10 句

poll B2

n. 民意调查

本篇1次·真题 10 句

profitable B2

adj. 盈利的, 有利可图的

本篇1次·真题 9 句

somewhat B2

adv. 有点

本篇1次·真题 9 句

prioritize B2

v. 优先处理

本篇1次·真题 8 句

virtually B2

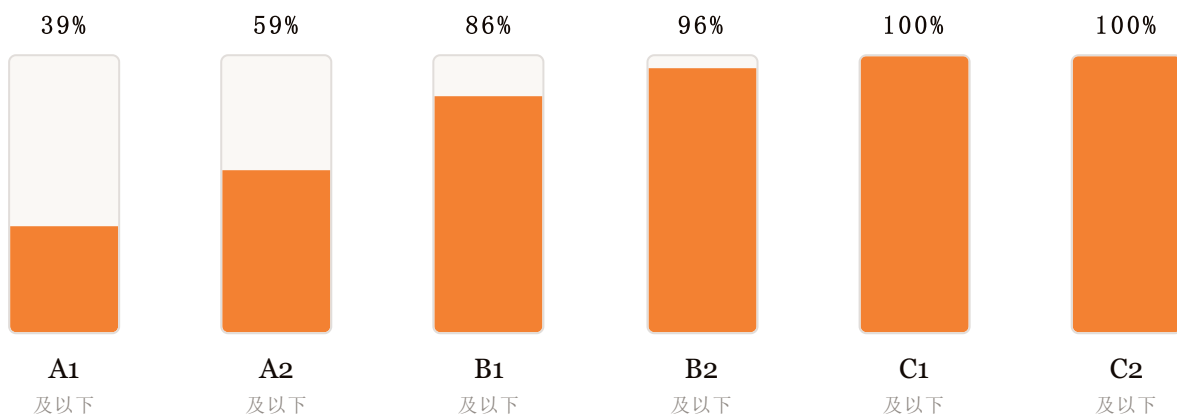
adv. 几乎,差不多

本篇1次·真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 212 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 212 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 9 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 212 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

212

B2 以上难词

4%

B1 及以下覆盖

86%

考研英语二 2016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 →

2016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2016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、11 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(2016)

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)

As adults, it seems that we are constantly pursuing happiness, often with mixed results. Yet children appear to have it down to an art – and for the most part they don't need self-help books or therapy. Instead, they look after their wellbeing instinctively, and usually more effectively than we do as grownups. Perhaps it's time to learn a few lessons from them.

作为成年人,我们似乎一直在追求幸福,但结果往往好坏参半。然而孩子们似乎已经将此变成了一门艺术——而且在大多数情况下,他们不需要自助书籍或心理治疗。相反,他们本能地照顾自己的幸福感,而且通常比我们成年人做得更有效。也许是时候向他们学习一些经验了。

(41) _____

表达你的情绪

What does a child do when he's sad? He cries. When he's angry? He shouts. Scared? Probably a bit of both. As we grow up, we learn to control our emotions so they are manageable and don't dictate our behaviours, which is in many ways a good thing. But too often we take this process too far and end up suppressing emotions, especially negative ones. That's about as effective as brushing dirt under a carpet and can even make us ill. What we need to do is find a way to acknowledge and express what we feel appropriately, and then – again, like children – move on.

当孩子悲伤时他会做什么?他会哭。当他生气时呢?他会大喊。害怕时呢?可能两者兼有。随着我们长大,我们学会控制自己的情绪,使它们变得可控且不会支配我们的行为,这在很多方面是件好事。但我们往往把这个过程推得太远,最终压抑情绪,尤其是负面情绪。这就像把灰尘扫到地毯下一样无效,甚至可能让我们生病。我们需要做的是找到一种方法来恰当地承认和表达我们的感受,然后——再次像孩子一样——继续前进。

(42) _____

容易满足

A couple of Christmases ago, my youngest stepdaughter, who was nine years old at the time, got a Superman T-shirt for Christmas. It cost less than a fiver but she was overjoyed, and couldn't stop talking about it. Too often we believe that a new job, bigger house or better car will be the magic silver bullet that will allow us to finally be content, but the reality is these things have very little lasting impact on our happiness levels. Instead, being grateful for small things every day is a much better way to improve wellbeing.

几年前的圣诞节,我最小的继女当时九岁,她收到了一件超人T恤作为圣诞礼物。它的价格不到五英镑,但她欣喜若狂,不停地谈论它。我们常常相信一份新工作、更大的房子或更好的汽车会成为让我们最终感到满足的神奇灵丹妙药,但现实是这些东西对我们的幸福水平几乎没有持久的影响。相反,每天对小事心怀感激是提高幸福感的更好方法。

(43) _____

表现得傻乎乎

Have you ever noticed how much children laugh? If we adults could indulge in a bit of silliness and giggling, we would reduce the stress hormones in our bodies, increase good hormones like endorphins, improve blood flow to our hearts and even have a greater chance of fighting off infection. All of which would, of course, have a positive effect on our happiness levels.

你有没有注意到孩子们笑得有多频繁?如果我们成年人能够沉浸在一点傻乎乎和咯咯笑中,我们就能减少体内的压力激素,增加像内啡肽这样的有益激素,改善心脏的血液流动,甚至有更大的机会抵抗感染。所有这些当然会对我们的幸福水平产生积极影响。

(44) _____

享受乐趣

The problem with being a grownup is that there's an awful lot of serious stuff to deal with – work, mortgage payments, figuring out what to cook for dinner. But as adults we also have the luxury of being able to control our own diaries and it's important that we schedule in time to enjoy the things we love. Those things might be social, sporting, creative or completely random (dancing around the living room, anyone?) – it doesn't matter, so long as they're enjoyable, and not likely to have negative side effects, such as drinking too much alcohol or going on a wild spending spree if you're on a tight budget.

成为成年人的问题在于有大量严肃的事情要处理——工作、抵押贷款、想清楚晚饭做什么。但作为成年人,我们也拥有能够控制自己日程安排的奢侈,重要的是我们要安排时间去享受我们热爱的事物。这些事情可能是社交的、体育的、创造性的或完全随机的(在客厅里跳舞,有人愿意吗?)——这无关紧要,只要它们是令人愉快的,并且不太可能产生负面副作用,比如在预算紧张的情况下喝太多酒或疯狂消费。

(45) _____

不要想得太多

Having said all of the above, it's important to add that we shouldn't try too hard to be happy. Scientists tell us this can backfire and actually have a negative impact on our wellbeing. As the Chinese philosopher Chuang Tzu is reported to have said: "Happiness is the absence of striving for happiness." And in that, once more, we need to look to the example of our children, to whom happiness is not a goal but a natural byproduct of the way they live.

说了以上这些之后,重要的是要补充一点,我们不应该过于努力地追求幸福。科学家告诉我们,这可能会适得其反,实际上会对我们的幸福感产生负面影响。正如据说中国哲学家庄子所说:'幸福就是不刻意追求幸

福。'在这一点上,我们再次需要以孩子们为榜样,对他们来说,幸福不是一个目标,而是他们生活方式的自然副产品。

[A] Be silly

[B] Have fun

[C] Ask for help

[D] Express your emotions

[E] Don't overthink it

[F] Be easily pleased

[G] Notice things

41. (41)_____

【答案】 **[D]** 段尾

【小标题】 Express your emotions

表达你的情绪

【主旨】 承认并恰当表达情绪

本段先描述孩子难过就哭、生气就喊,再指出成年人常把控制情绪做过头、变成压抑负面情绪,会让人生病;段尾给出做法: What we need to do is find a way to acknowledge and express what we feel appropriately. 整段落脚在「承认并恰当表达自己的感受」。

【依据】 **express your emotions** 同义对上段尾

候选 Express your emotions 与段尾主旨句 express what we feel appropriately 几乎逐词同义: express 对 express, your emotions 对 what we feel。它概括的正是全段落脚的做法,故为正确项。

【竞争】 [C] 求助无依据

Ask for help 看着像「成年人情绪有问题、生病了」就该求助,但本段从头到尾讲的是自己 acknowledge and express what we feel, 没有半句让人向他人求助,属无中生有。

【验证】 把 Express your emotions 放回本段: 开头孩子哭喊是「表达情绪」的范例, 结尾 acknowledge and express what we feel appropriately 是对成年人的建议, 标题恰好概括全段、不偏不倚, 与全文「向孩子学一招」的组织方式一致。

42. (42)_____

【答案】 [F] 段尾

【小标题】 Be easily pleased

容易满足

【主旨】 为小事感恩、易满足

本段以继女收到不到五镑的超人 T 恤却 overjoyed 为例，反衬成年人误以为新工作、大房子、好车才是幸福的灵丹妙药，实则 these things have very little lasting impact on our happiness levels; 段尾给出做法：being grateful for small things every day is a much better way to improve wellbeing。落脚在「为小事知足、感恩」。

【依据】 easily pleased = 为小事就高兴

候选 Be easily pleased（容易满足）正是段尾 being grateful for small things every day 与小女孩为五镑 T 恤就 overjoyed 的同义概括：不靠大件物质、为小事就开心，故为正确项。

【竞争】 [B] 范围偏向享乐而非知足

Have fun 看着像，因小女孩很开心。但本段重点不是「去玩乐」，而是 being grateful for small things（对已有的小事知足感恩），与 Have fun 的「主动享乐」方向不同，属概括偏移。

【验证】 把 Be easily pleased 放回本段：小女孩为不到五镑的礼物 overjoyed 是「易满足」的范例，段尾 being grateful for small things every day 是建议，标题精准概括全段「为小事知足」，与全文并列结构契合。

43. (43)_____

【答案】 [A] 段首

【小标题】 Be silly
保持傻气

【主旨】 多笑、放任傻气嬉闹

本段以 Have you ever noticed how much children laugh? 开篇，主张成年人若能 indulge in a bit of silliness and giggling，就能降低压力激素、提升内啡肽、改善心脏供血、增强抗感染力，从而更幸福。落脚在「像孩子一样傻笑嬉闹」。

【依据】 Be silly 同义 silliness and giggling

候选 Be silly 与段中建议 indulge in a bit of silliness and giggling 中的 silliness 同根同义，正是「放任傻气、嬉笑」这一做法的概括，故为正确项。

【竞争】 [B] fun 太宽、本段专指傻笑

Have fun 与「开心」沾边，但本段具体只讲 silliness and giggling（犯傻、咯咯笑）这一种行为，Have fun 范围太宽、不如 Be silly 贴段；且 B 是第 44 段的标题，此处选 B 会撞答案。

【验证】 把 Be silly 放回本段：开头问孩子笑得多，正文建议成年人 indulge in a bit of silliness and giggling，Be silly 恰好概括「犯傻嬉闹」这一招，与各段一招的并列结构一致。

44. (44)_____

【答案】 **[B]** 段尾

【小标题】 Have fun

享受乐趣

【主旨】 腾出时间做喜欢的事

本段先说成年人有太多正事要操心，但也有掌控自己日程的便利，因此 it's important that we schedule in time to enjoy the things we love; 这些事社交、运动、创意、随性皆可，so long as they're enjoyable 且无负面副作用即可。落脚在「主动安排时间去享受自己喜爱的事」。注意此段在文中是第 5 个正文段。

【依据】 Have fun = enjoy the things we love

候选 Have fun 与本段主旨 schedule in time to enjoy the things we love 及 so long as they're enjoyable 同义：主动腾时间去做让自己开心享受的事，正是「找乐子」，故为正确项。

【竞争】 [A] 本段不限于犯傻

Be silly 因段中举的 dancing around the living room 看着像「犯傻」而诱人，但那只是众多例子之一；本段范围是 social, sporting, creative or completely random 一切喜爱之事，远宽于「傻气」，A 只覆盖一个例子、概括偏窄，且 A 是第 43 段答案。

【验证】 把 Have fun 放回本段：主旨句 schedule in time to enjoy the things we love 是建议，社交、运动、创意、客厅里跳舞等都是「享乐」的例子，Have fun 恰好概括这整组活动、不偏窄，与全文并列结构自治。

45. (45)_____

【答案】 [E] 通篇归纳

【小标题】 Don't overthink it

不要想太多

【主旨】 别太刻意追求幸福

本段是收尾转折：前面讲了那么多，但 we shouldn't try too hard to be happy，科学家说太用力反而适得其反，并引庄子 Happiness is the absence of striving for happiness.，强调对孩子而言幸福不是目标、而是生活方式的自然副产品。落脚在「别用力过猛、别刻意」。

【依据】 Don't overthink it = 别太用力追求

候选 Don't overthink it 与本段 we shouldn't try too hard to be happy 及庄子 the absence of striving for happiness 同义：都是「别刻意、别过度较劲」，故为正确项。

【竞争】 [G] 本段无留心观察之意

Notice things 是剩余干扰项，看着像一招做法，但本段讲的是 shouldn't try too hard（别用力过猛），与「留意身边事物」毫无对应，属无中生有。

【验证】 把 Don't overthink it 放回本段：全段核心 we shouldn't try too hard to be happy 加庄子 Happiness is the absence of striving for happiness.，正是「别想太多、别刻意」，标题概括准确，与末段「反向提醒」的功能自洽。

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。

向孩子学几招提升幸福感

首段点题：成年人苦苦追求幸福却收效甚微，孩子却本能地把幸福过成了一门艺术，Perhaps it's time to learn a few lessons from them. 给全文定调——下面每段各讲一条「向孩子学习」的具体做法。文章是典型的「总起 + 分点罗列」：第1段总起不设空，第2~6段各讲一个小点、各需配一个小标题。

CHOICES • 候选库画像

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] Be silly

犯点傻、闹着玩

关键词 傻气、玩闹

填入第 43 空

[B] Have fun

玩得开心、享受乐趣

关键词 享乐、做喜欢的事

填入第 44 空

[C] Ask for help

寻求帮助

关键词 求助

干扰项 · 未选用

[D] Express your emotions

表达你的情绪

关键词 表达情绪

填入第 41 空

[E] Don't overthink it

别想太多

关键词 别用力过猛

填入第 45 空

[F] Be easily pleased

容易满足

关键词 容易满足、知足

填入第 42 空

[G] Notice things

留意身边的事物

关键词 留心观察

干扰项 · 未选用

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。

[C] Ask for help

求助·全文无人提

Ask for help 诱人在首段说成年人追幸福 with mixed results、第 2 段说压抑情绪 make us ill，像是该找人帮忙；但全文每段讲的都是「自己向孩子学着做」，没有任何一段建议向他人求助，故概括不了任何一段。

[G] Notice things

留心观察·无段呼应

Notice things 诱人在与第 4 段开头的 Have you ever noticed how much children laugh? 有 notice 一词的词面复现，但那只是引出「孩子爱笑」的反问，该段主旨是 silliness and giggling，并非「留心观察身边事物」；全文无任何一段讲「观察」，属关键词复现型干扰。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS · 句子精讲

12 句真题句逐层精讲

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

Instead, they look after their wellbeing instinctively, and usually more effectively than we do as grownups.

第1段，第3句

比较状语从句是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式，"more ... than" 结构及其谓语省略用法极为常见；主句的并列状语和副词位置也是典型的书面表达方式；掌握本句结构后可直接迁移到大量类似比较句的分析。

That's about as effective as brushing dirt under a carpet and can even make us ill.

第3段，第9句

主系表结构配as...as比较、以及make sb + adj使役结构都是四六级和考研常见句式，并列谓语也是典型用法，学习后有较好迁移性；但整体结构偏简单，不如复合句或从句密集的句子典型

What we need to do is find a way to acknowledge and express what we feel appropriately, and then – again, like children – move on.

第3段，第10句

主语从句 + 主系表结构 + 宾语从句嵌套是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式。连接代词 what 引导名词性从句、系动词后接动词原形表语、并列动词不定式等都是常考结构。掌握本句的分析方法可直接迁移到大量真题句子，典型性很强。

It cost less than a fiver but she was overjoyed, and couldn't stop talking about it.

第5段，第2句

并列复合句加转折连词是四六级和考研英语阅读中的常见句式，第二个主句的并列谓语结构也较为典型，学习后可在类似语境中迁移应用

Too often we believe that a new job, bigger house or better car will be the magic silver bullet that will allow us to finally be content, but the reality is these things have very little lasting impact on our happiness levels.

第5段，第3句

涵盖主语、谓语、宾语、表语、状语、定语从句、宾语从句、表语从句、双宾语结构等多种成分，且包含易混点：表语从句与宾语从句的区分、that 在不同从句中的身份（引导词或主语）、双宾语结构的识别。适合作为综合练习句，帮助学生巩固从句分类、成分划分、引导词功能判断等核心技能。

Instead, being grateful for small things every day is a much better way to improve wellbeing.

第5段，第4句

动名词短语作主语 + 系表结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，本句结构清晰、无干扰成分，是该句式的典型代表，掌握后可大量迁移到同类句子。

If we adults could indulge in a bit of silliness and giggling, we would reduce the stress hormones in our bodies, increase good hormones like endorphins, improve blood flow to our hearts and even have a greater chance of fighting off infection.

第7段，第2句

"If 从句 + 主句(would do)" 的条件假设句式是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构,主句的多个并列谓语也是常考的并列复杂化手法,掌握本句结构可直接迁移到大量真题,典型性很强

The problem with being a grownup is that there's an awful lot of serious stuff to deal with – work, mortgage payments, figuring out what to cook for dinner.

第9段，第1句

主句是"主语 + 系动词 + 表语从句"结构，表语从句用"that"引导，这是四六级和考研阅读中非常常见的句式。表语从句内部的"there be"句型以及"疑问词 + 不定式"作宾语的结构也是高频考点。整句结构具有较强的代表性和复用价值，学生掌握后可在大量类似句子中迁移应用。

Those things might be social, sporting, creative or completely random (dancing around the living room, anyone?) – it doesn't matter, so long as they're enjoyable, and not likely to have negative side effects, such as drinking too much alcohol or going on a wild spending spree if you're on a tight budget.

第9段，第3句

本句成分较为丰富，涵盖形式主语、系动词表语、并列表语、条件状语从句、嵌套条件状语从句、举例短语等多种结构。特别是形式主语"it"、表语的并列结构"enjoyable, and not likely to..."、以及嵌套条件状语从句的归属判断，都是常见的易错点，训练价值较高。

Having said all of the above, it's important to add that we shouldn't try too hard to be happy.

第11段，第1句

it is important to do 句型是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构，宾语从句跟在及物动词后也是典型搭配。句首的现在分词独立结构作状语也是常考句式。整体结构代表性强，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

Scientists tell us this can backfire and actually have a negative impact on our wellbeing.

第11段，第2句

本句的“主句 + 宾语从句”结构以及“tell + 人 + 内容”的双宾语搭配，都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式；宾语从句内部的并列谓语和情态动词表可能性的用法也非常典型。这种结构在真题中反复出现，掌握后可大量复用，具有较高的代表性。

And in that, once more, we need to look to the example of our children, to whom happiness is not a goal but a natural byproduct of the way they live.

第11段，第4句

非限制性定语从句加嵌套限制性定语从句的双层修饰结构，在四六级和考研真题中高频出现；“to whom”引导、“the way + 省略关系副词”等用法均为常考句式，学习后可直接迁移至大量真题句。

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。

happiness A2

n. 幸福

本篇6次 · 真题 38 句

negative B1

adj. 否定的

本篇3次 · 真题 32 句

wellbeing B2

n. 幸福;安康

本篇3次·真题10句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇2次·真题304句

effect A2

n. 影响

本篇2次·真题80句

impact B2

n. 影响

本篇2次·真题53句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次·真题150句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次·真题89句

process B1

n. 过程

本篇1次·真题80句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本篇1次·真题75句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇1次·真题70句

stress B1

n. 压力

本篇1次·真题50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

content B1

n. 内容

本篇1次·真题31句

reality B1

n. 现实

本篇1次·真题31句

positive B1

adj. 积极的

本篇1次·真题27句

spending A2

n. 开支

本篇1次·真题24句

payment B1

n. 支付

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

creative B1

adj. 有创造力的

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

effective B1

adj. 有效的, 起作用的

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

flow B1

v. 流动

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

completely B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

finally A2

adv. 终于, 最终

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

acknowledge B2

v. 承认 (事实、错误等)

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

pursue B2

v. 追求

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

budget B1

n. 预算

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

random B2

adj. 随机的

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

wild A2

adj. 野生的

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

effectively B2

adv. 有效地

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

mix A2

v. 混合

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

lasting B2

adj. 持久的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

philosopher B2

n. 哲学家

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

absence B1

n. 缺席

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

constantly B1

adv. 不断地, 持续地

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

strive B2

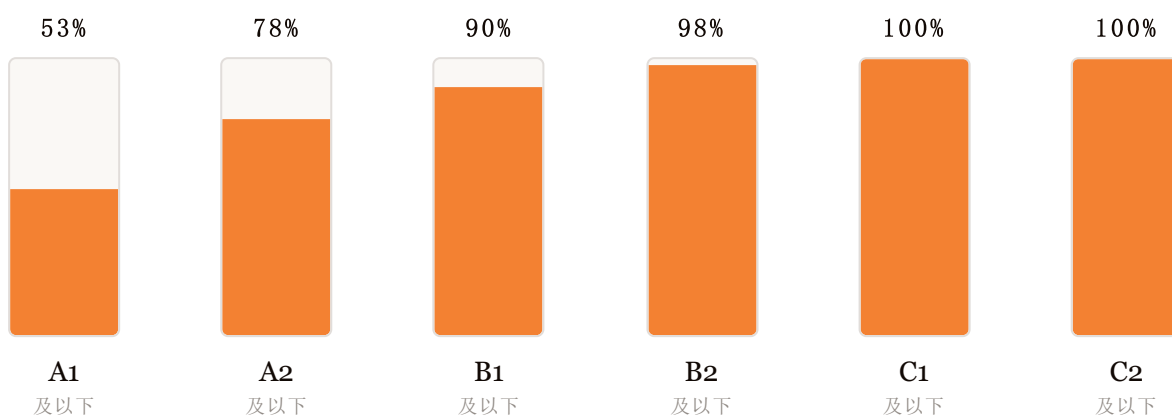
v. 努力, 奋斗, 力求

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 219 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空原文去重后共 **219** 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 219 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

219

B2 以上难词

2%

B1 及以下覆盖

90%

考研英语二 2016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 →
Section IV Part A	写作	题目解析 →
Section IV Part B	写作	题目解析 →

2016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2016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(2016)

Section III

Directions:

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

P1 The supermarket is designed to lure customers into spending as much time as possible within its doors. The reason for this is simple: The longer you stay in the store, the more stuff you'll see, and the more stuff you see, the more you'll buy. And supermarkets contain a lot of stuff. The average supermarket, according to the Food Marketing Institute, carries some 44,000 different items, and many carry tens of thousands more. The sheer volume of available choice is enough to send shoppers into a state of information overload. According to brain-scan experiments, the demands of so much decision-making quickly become too much for us. After about 40 minutes of shopping, most people stop struggling to be rationally selective, and instead begin shopping emotionally – which is the point at which we accumulate the 50 percent of stuff in our cart that we never intended buying.

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 超市的设计就是为了诱使顾客在店内逗留尽可能长的时间。这样做的原因很简单：你在店里待得越久，看到的商品就越多；而看到的商品越多，买得也就越多。而超市里有大量商品。据食品营销协会称，一家普通超市经营着约 44000 种不同的商品，许多超市经营的种类还要多出数万种。可供选择的商品数量之大，足以使购物者陷入信息过载的状态。脑部扫描实验表明，要做这么多决定所带来的负担，很快就会让我们吃不消。购物大约 40 分钟之后，大多数人就不再努力保持理性的挑选，反而开始凭情绪购物——而正是在这时，我们把购物车里那 50% 自己从没打算买的商品堆积了起来。

【衔接】句1→句2：用「这样做」承接，别重复整句

句2 The reason for this is simple 的 this 回指句1「超市设计让顾客久留」。成段时第二句直接用「这样做的原因很简单」承接，不必把第一句的内容重说一遍，指代链就接上了。

句3→句4：补出数据的衔接，由「多」引到「多少」

句3 supermarkets contain a lot of stuff 说「商品多」，句4 紧跟给出 44000 这个具体数字。两句之间是「概括→举数据」的关系，译文里句3 用「而超市里有大量商品」收尾、句4 用「据……称，一家普通超市经营着约 44000 种」自然展开，读起来是顺承的。

句5/句6→句7：用「于是/结果」类逻辑暗线收束

句5、句6 讲「选择太多→信息过载→大脑吃不消」，句7 After about 40 minutes of shopping 给出结果「开始情绪化购物、多买 50%」。这是一条因果链，末句译文用「反而」「而正是在这时」把转折与结果点出来，让整段从「为什么」收束到「结果如何」，逻辑闭环。

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（非考题号），与卷面原文逐字对应。

【来源】National Geographic《国家地理》杂志2015年6月15日一篇题为 Surviving the Sneaky Psychology of Supermarkets(战胜鬼祟的超市心理学)的文章。

【主旨】超市靠设计诱导你逗留、最终多买

全文围绕一个因果链：超市刻意让顾客尽量久留，逗留越久看得越多、买得越多。开篇 The supermarket is designed to lure customers into spending as much time as possible within its doors 就定了调——这是一篇带批判意味的经管/消费心理类说明文，作者站在揭示商家套路、提醒消费者的立场，语气冷静而略带警示。判断后文 lure、struggling、never intended buying 等词的褒贬，都以这个基调为底座。

【术语】stuff 全篇统一译「商品/东西」

stuff 在本段反复出现：the more stuff you'll see、supermarkets contain a lot of stuff、the 50 percent of stuff in our cart。它指货架上和购物车里的商品，全篇统一译成「商品」或「东西」，不要一会儿译「物品」一会儿译「货物」，否则整段读着像在说不同东西。

The reason for this 的 this 回指上句

The reason for this is simple 中的 this 不是新概念，它回指前一句「超市设计让顾客尽量久留」这件事，译时要还原成「这样做的原因」或「这么设计的原因」，别直译成空泛的「这个原因」。

which / that 末句两处指代要还原

末句 which is the point at which we accumulate the 50 percent of stuff in our cart that we never intended buying：前一个 which 回指「开始情绪化购物」这个时刻，第二个 that 是定语从句修饰 stuff（我们从没打算买的那些商品）。两处都要回上文/前一个名词还原，才不会断链。

1. The supermarket is designed to lure customers into spending as much time as possible within its doors.

【意群】 The supermarket is designed (主干主谓(被动)) ★ 采分 → 超市被设计成

难点: **is designed 被动转主动**

The supermarket is designed 是被动语态, 直译「超市被设计」生硬。要还原出施动者——是商家这样设计超市, 译成「超市的设计就是为了……」或「超市经过精心设计, 以……」更像中文。

to lure customers into spending as much time as possible (目的状语(不定式)) ★ 采分 → 去引
诱顾客花尽可能多的时间

难点: **lure 的贬义 + as...as possible**

lure 不是中性的「吸引」, 它带「引诱、诱使」的贬义, 呼应全文「揭套路」的基调, 要译出这层味道。as much time as possible 是固定结构「尽可能多的时间」。lure sb into doing 意为「诱使某人做某事」。

within its doors. (地点状语(介词短语)) → 在它的门内

难点: **within its doors 意译为「在店内」**

within its doors 字面是「在它的门以内」, its 指超市, 整体就是「在超市里、在店内」, 不必死译「门内」。

【调序】 **被动转主动 + 状语归位**

把 is designed 的被动转成主动表达「(商家)设计超市, 目的是……」; 地点状语 within its doors 在汉语里习惯提到动词前, 译成「在超市里逗留尽可能久的时间」, 而不是吊在句尾。

【译文】 **超市的设计就是为了诱使顾客在店内逗留尽可能长的时间。**

2. The reason for this is simple: The longer you stay in the store, the more stuff you'll see, and the more stuff you see, the more you'll buy.

【意群】 The reason for this is simple: (主干主系表 + 冒号引出) ★ 采分 → 这样做的原因很简单:

难点: **this 回指上句要还原**

The reason for this 的 this 回指上一句「超市设计让顾客久留」这件事, 译成「这样做的原因」或「这么设计的原因」, 别译成空洞的「这个原因」。冒号引出后面的解释, 保留即可。

The longer you stay in the store, the more stuff you'll see, (the 比较级...the 比较级(并列分句一)) ★ 采分 → 你在店里待得越久, 你看到的商品就越多,

难点: **the+比较级...the+比较级结构**

The longer you stay in the store, the more stuff you'll see 是「the+比较级..., the+比较级...」句型, 固定译「越..., 就越...」。这是采分句型, 译错或漏掉「越...越...」的对应就丢分。

and the more stuff you see, the more you'll buy. (the 比较级...the 比较级(并列分句二)) ★ 采分 → 而且你看到的商品越多, 你买的就越多。

难点: **第二组「越...越...」承接递进**

the more stuff you see, the more you'll buy 是第二组同结构, and 把两组串成一条递进的因果链: 待得久 → 看得多 → 买得多。译时保持这条链顺下来。

【调序】比较级结构无需大调序，顺译即可

「越...越...」的语序中英基本一致，按原文顺序「待得越久→看得越多→买得越多」顺译就通，无需大幅搬动。只需把 this 还原成「这样做」。

【译文】这样做的原因很简单：你在店里待得越久，看到的商品就越多；而看到的商品越多，买得也就越多。

3. And supermarkets contain a lot of stuff.

【意群】 And supermarkets contain a lot of stuff. (主干主谓宾(短句)) ★ 采分 → 而且超市装着大量商品。

难点：**And 承上启下的连接**

句首 And 在书面语里起承接作用，引出下文「超市商品到底有多少」的具体数据，译成「而」「再说」即可，不必每个 And 都译「和」。

【调序】平铺句无需调序

supermarkets contain a lot of stuff 主谓宾顺序与汉语一致，直接顺译「超市里有大量商品」即可，无结构需要搬动。

【译文】而超市里有大量商品。

4. The average supermarket, according to the Food Marketing Institute, carries some 44,000 different items, and many carry tens of thousands more.

【意群】 The average supermarket, (主干主语) ★ 采分 → 普通的超市，

难点：**average 取「普通/一般」义**

The average supermarket 的 average 在此不是「平均的」，而是「普通的、一般的、典型的」，指「一家普通超市」。这是熟词僻义，直译「平均超市」不通。

according to the Food Marketing Institute, (插入语(来源状语)) → 据食品营销协会称，

难点：**插入语要归位**

according to the Food Marketing Institute 是夹在主谓之间的插入语，表明数据来源。汉语习惯把这类「据...称」提到句首，别卡在主谓中间。Food Marketing Institute 译「食品营销协会/食品营销研究所」均可。

carries some 44,000 different items, (谓语 + 宾语) ★ 采分 → 经营约 44000 种不同的商品，

难点：**carry 熟词僻义 + some 表约数**

carries some 44,000 different items: carry 在零售语境里不是「携带」，而是「(商店)经营、销售、备有(某种商品)」；some 放在数字前是「大约」，不是「一些」。两处都是易看走眼的熟词僻义。

and many carry tens of thousands more. (并列分句) ★ 采分 → 而许多超市经营的还要多出数万种。

难点：**many 省略中心词 + more 的比较**

many carry tens of thousands more 中 many 后省略了 supermarkets，指「许多超市」；more 是与前面 44000 比较，意为「(比这)还多数万种」。tens of thousands 是「数万」。

【调序】插入语提到句首 + 主谓重新接拢

把插入语 according to the Food Marketing Institute 提到句首译成「据食品营销协会称」；这样主语「一家普通超市」和谓语「经营约 44000 种商品」就重新接拢，句子顺了。

【译文】据食品营销协会称，一家普通超市经营着约 44000 种不同的商品，许多超市经营的种类还要多出数万种。

5. The sheer volume of available choice is enough to send shoppers into a state of information overload.

【意群】 The sheer volume of available choice (主干主语 (含介词短语作定语)) ★ 采分 → 可供选择的纯粹数量

难点: **sheer volume / available choice 抽象名词具体化**

The sheer volume of available choice: sheer 是「纯粹的、十足的」起强调, volume 此处是「数量、量」, available choice 是「可供选择的(商品)」。整块意思是「可供选择的商品数量之大」, 把抽象名词堆叠译成「(商品) 选择之多」更顺。

is enough to send shoppers into a state of information overload. (谓语 + 结果 (be enough to do)) ★ 采分 → 足以把购物者送入一种信息过载的状态。

难点: **send sb into a state + information overload**

send shoppers into a state of information overload: send... into a state of 不是「送进」, 是「使.....陷入.....状态」; information overload 是固定术语「信息过载/信息超载」, 指信息多到大脑处理不过来。is enough to 译「足以」。

【调序】of 后置定语前移 + send into 转「使陷入」

of available choice 是后置修饰 volume 的, 提到前面译「可供选择的商品(数量)」; 谓语 send shoppers into a state of information overload 转成「使购物者陷入信息过载的状态」, 把英文的「送入」改成中文的「使.....陷入」。

【译文】可供选择的商品数量之大, 足以使购物者陷入信息过载的状态。

6. According to brain-scan experiments, the demands of so much decision-making quickly become too much for us.

【意群】 According to brain-scan experiments, (来源状语 (句首)) → 据脑部扫描实验,

难点: **brain-scan 复合词直译**

brain-scan experiments 是复合名词「脑部扫描实验」, brain-scan 作定语修饰 experiments, 直接译「脑部扫描实验」即可, 无难点, 但要确保译出来源含义「据..... (实验) 表明」。

the demands of so much decision-making (主干主语 (含 of 定语)) ★ 采分 → 如此多决策的要求

难点: **demands / decision-making 抽象名词具体化**

the demands of so much decision-making: demands 是「(对人的) 要求、负担、消耗」, decision-making 是「做决定、决策」。整块直译「如此多决策的要求」生硬, 意思是「要做这么多决定所带来的负担」, 需具体化。

quickly become too much for us. (谓语 + 表语 (too much for sb)) ★ 采分 → 很快变得对我们来说太多了。

难点: **too much for us 译「让我们吃不消」**

become too much for us: too much for sb 是固定表达「让某人难以承受、吃不消、应付不来」, 不是字面「对我们太多」。这是采分点, 直译会丢掉「承受不了」的核心意思。

【调序】 **of 定语前移 + 致使义意译**

of so much decision-making 提到 demands 前, 译「要做这么多决定 (所带来的) 负担」; 表语 too much for us 意译为「让我们难以承受/吃不消」, 把英文的「太多」转成中文的「承受不了」。

【译文】 **脑部扫描实验表明, 要做这么多决定所带来的负担, 很快就会让我们吃不消。**

7. After about 40 minutes of shopping, most people stop struggling to be rationally selective, and instead begin shopping emotionally – which is the point at which we accumulate the 50 percent of stuff in our cart that we never intended buying.

【意群】 After about 40 minutes of shopping, (时间状语 (句首)) → 购物约 40 分钟后,

难点: 时间状语直译即可

After about 40 minutes of shopping 是时间状语, 直译「购物大约 40 分钟之后」, about 表约数「大约」, 放句首, 无难点。

most people stop struggling to be rationally selective, (主干主谓宾 (stop doing)) ★ 采分 → 大多数人停止努力做到理性地挑选,

难点: stop struggling to be selective 的层层含义

stop struggling to be rationally selective: stop doing 是「停止做某事」; struggle to do 是「努力、挣扎着去做」; rationally selective 是「理性地有选择 (地买)」。合起来即「不再努力保持理性的挑选」, 三层意思要都译出, 是关键采分意群。

and instead begin shopping emotionally (并列谓语 (and instead)) ★ 采分 → 反而开始情绪化地购物

难点: instead 的转折对照

and instead begin shopping emotionally: instead 在此是「反而、转而」, 与前半句「不再理性挑选」形成对照——从理性转向情绪化。emotionally 译「凭情绪、感情用事地」购物。

– which is the point at which we accumulate the 50 percent of stuff in our cart (非限定定语从句 (which 回指前句)) ★ 采分 → ——这正是我们把购物车里 50% 的商品堆积起来的时刻

难点: which 回指 + the point at which 双重从句

破折号后的 which 不指某个名词, 而是回指前面「开始情绪化购物」这整件事, 译「而这时/这一刻」; the point at which... 是「.....的时刻/这时候」, at which 引导定语从句修饰 the point。stuff in our cart 即「购物车里的商品」。

that we never intended buying. (定语从句 (that 修饰 stuff)) ★ 采分 → 那些是我们从没打算买的

难点: that 回指 stuff + never intended 含否定

that we never intended buying: that 是定语从句的关系词, 修饰前面的 stuff (商品); never intended buying 是「从来没打算/没想要买的」, 含 never 这个含蓄否定, 是全句点睛——这 50% 的商品本不在购买计划内, 照应全文「被诱导多买」的主旨。

【调序】 定语从句拆成分句 + 否定前置修饰

which 从句较长, 不前移, 独立译成「而这时.....」一个分句; 最后 that we never intended buying 是修饰 stuff 的定语, 提到 stuff 前译「我们从来没打算买的 (那些商品)」, 让「50% 的商品」和「从没打算买」紧贴。

【译文】 购物大约 40 分钟之后, 大多数人就不再努力保持理性的挑选, 反而开始凭情绪购物——而正是在这时, 我们把购物车里那 50% 自己从没打算买的商品堆积了起来。

6 句真题句逐层精讲

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

The supermarket is designed to lure customers into spending as much time as possible within its doors.

第1段，第1句

"be designed to do" 是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的被动语态句式，典型且实用，掌握后可迁移至大量类似结构（如 be intended to、be expected to 等）。

The reason for this is simple: The longer you stay in the store, the more stuff you'll see, and the more stuff you see, the more you'll buy.

第1段，第2句

主句简单陈述加冒号引出解释的结构在真题中常见；"the + 比较级..., the + 比较级..."这一比较句式是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构，且本句用两个并列比较分句串联因果逻辑，体现了真题常考的递进推理模式，典型性较高，掌握后可在多种语境中复用。

The average supermarket, according to the Food Marketing Institute, carries some 44,000 different items, and many carry tens of thousands more.

第1段，第4句

并列复合句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，本句的"主句 + 插入状语 + and + 主句"结构以及数量表达、承前省略等用法在说明文和科技文中高频出现。掌握后可迁移到大量同类句子，典型性较高。

The sheer volume of available choice is enough to send shoppers into a state of information overload.

第1段，第5句

主系表结构 + "enough to do" 是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，尤其在描述事物性质、程度及其后果时频繁出现。本句的主语较长且带介词短语定语，也符合真题中的典型特征。掌握此类结构有助于学生快速识别类似句子。不过，由于缺少从句嵌套或并列成分，代表性略逊于更复杂的真题句式。

According to brain-scan experiments, the demands of so much decision-making quickly become too much for us.

第1段，第6句

主系表结构配合句首状语和主语后置定语是四六级和考研英语阅读中的常见句式，具备较好的代表性。学生掌握后可迁移到类似的 "According to / Based on + 主系表" 结构句。但因缺少从句嵌套，典型性略逊于复合句。

After about 40 minutes of shopping, most people stop struggling to be rationally selective, and instead begin shopping emotionally – which is the point at which we accumulate the 50 percent of stuff in our cart that we never intended buying.

第1段，第7句

本句在结构上具有较高的代表性和训练价值，定语从句嵌套层次清晰但不过分复杂，时态难度适中，主干识别虽有干扰但仍在可控范围。对于需要提升长难句分析能力的学习者，本句是一个很好的综合练习材料，能够覆盖多种常见结构并培养层层剥离修饰成分的能力，推荐优先练习。

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。

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇2次 · 真题 172 句

customer A2

n. 顾客，客户

本篇1次 · 真题 79 句

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

本篇1次 · 真题 63 句

average A2

adj. 平均的

本篇1次 · 真题 55 句

design B1

n. 设计

本篇1次 · 真题 52 句

available A2

adj. 可获得的

本篇1次 · 真题 35 句

marketing B1

n. 营销

本篇1次 · 真题 34 句

quickly A2

adv. 快速地

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

struggle B1

v. 奋斗

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

intend B1

v. 打算, 计划

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

institute B2

n. 学院

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

contain B1

v. 包含, 含有

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

item A2

n. 项目

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

shopper A2

n. 购物者

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

volume B1

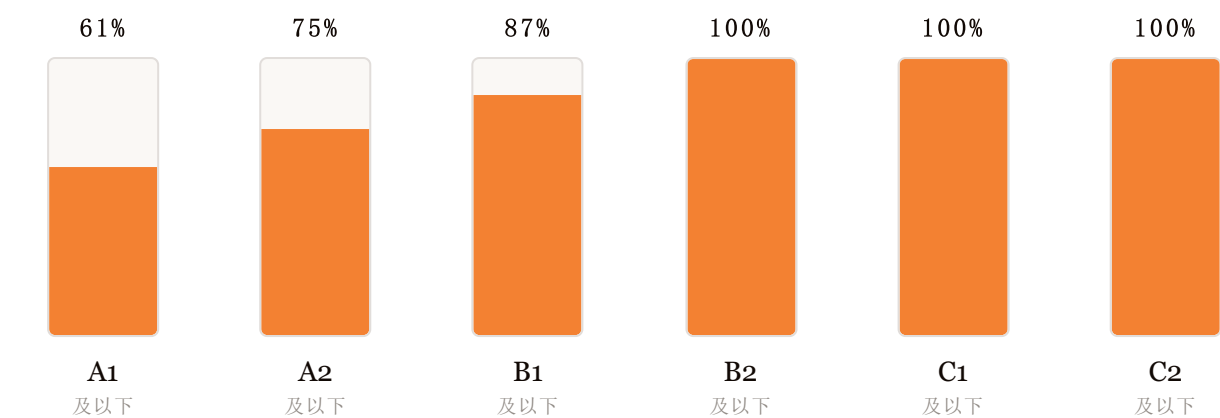
n. 音量

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

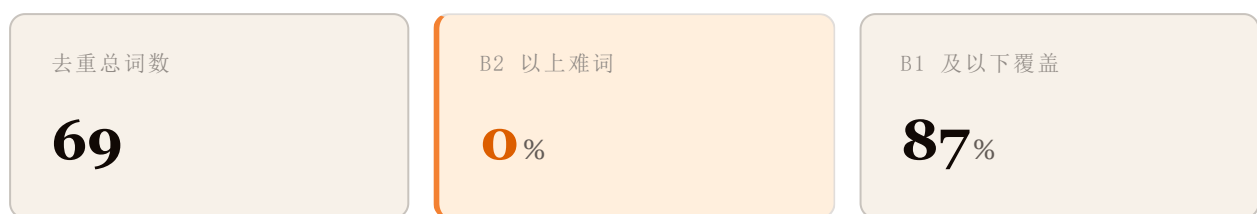
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

英文原文 69 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

英文原文去重后共 **69** 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 0 个 · 约 0%。



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 69 个 · 末柱为 100%



考研英语二 2016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 →

2016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2016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(2016)

Section IV Part A

Directions:

Suppose you won a translation contest and your friend, Jack, wrote an email to congratulate you and ask for advice on translation. Write him a reply to

1)thank him, and

2)give your advice.

You should write about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET.

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

Do not write your address. (10 points)

【参考范文·98 词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

Dear Jack,

Thank you so much for your warm congratulations on my winning the translation contest. Your kind words mean a lot to me, and I am truly delighted to share the good news with a friend like you.

As for translation, here are a few tips I found helpful. First, read plenty of bilingual texts and collect fixed expressions, which sharpen your sense of both languages. Second, understand the whole sentence before you start, rather than translating word by word. Finally, keep practising and revising your drafts, since skill grows only through steady effort.

Yours, Li Ming

【参考译文】

亲爱的杰克：

非常感谢你为我在翻译比赛中获奖发来温暖的祝贺。你的话对我意义重大，能把这个好消息和你这样的朋友分享，我真的很开心。

说到翻译，这里有几条我觉得很有用的小建议。第一，多读双语对照的材料，积累固定表达，这能磨练你对两种语言的语感。第二，动笔前先理解整句话的意思，而不是逐字翻译。最后，坚持多练、勤改草稿，

因为能力只有靠持续努力才会长进。

此致 李明

【第 1 段】**称呼到位**。以 Dear Jack, 顶格开篇，用名字直呼落实了称呼块，向 your friend, Jack 传递朋友间的亲切语气。

【第 2 段】**先谢后表心意**。首句 Thank you so much for your warm congratulations 直接致谢并点实事由，次句 Your kind words mean a lot to me 补表心意，完整落实 thank him 且不显干瘪。

【第 3 段】**序数分条给实招**。以 here are a few tips 引出，再用 First / Second / Finally 领三条可操作方法，每条带一句理由（如 which sharpen your sense of both languages），是本信笔墨重点，落实 give your advice。

【第 4 段】**收尾守规**。以 Yours 收束，另起一行署 Li Ming，遵守 Do not use your own name 与不写地址的规定。

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

回信道谢并给翻译建议

要求写一封 reply，两个动作缺一不可：thank him（就 Jack 的祝贺致谢）与 give your advice（就翻译给出你的建议）。触发情境是 won a translation contest，对方 wrote an email to congratulate you and ask for advice on translation。所以本篇 = 一封既谢祝贺、又授方法的电子邮件。

读者 • 语域

写给朋友，热情非公文

收信人是 your friend, Jack，是朋友不是上级或陌生人，语域应亲切自然、可用 I / you 直接对话，不必端着公文腔。这也决定了署名走向：要求 Do not use your own name，须改用 Li Ming，落款不能出现自己的真名。

中心立意

谢祝贺、授方法

本信的交际目的：以获奖者身份热情回复朋友 Jack，先真诚感谢他的祝贺，再把自己练翻译的有效经验分享给他，达成 thank him 与 give your advice 两个目的。

要展开的要点

1. 谢祝贺 + 表心意

第一个内容点：感谢 Jack 专程发邮件祝贺 (congratulate you)，并简短表达这份祝贺让你很高兴、朋友的认可很珍贵，把致谢写得有温度而非一句 thank you 了事。

2. 给可操作翻译法

第二个内容点，也是 give your advice 的落点：给出 2-3 条具体建议——多读双语对照材料并积累固定表达、先通读理解整句再动笔避免逐字硬译、坚持多练勤改。每条都能落地，不喊‘翻译很重要’这类空话。

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 称呼

顶格写 Dear Jack, 点明收信人是朋友 Jack，为全信定下亲切基调。

第 2 段 道谢段

落实 thank him：感谢 Jack 的祝贺并表达喜悦与谢意。

第 3 段 建议段

落实 give your advice：分条给出具体可操作的翻译方法，是全信重点。

第 4 段 结尾落款

一句礼貌结束语，另起一行署名 Li Ming，不写真名、不写地址。

第 1 段 Dear Jack,

收信人是 your friend, Jack, 故顶格写 Dear Jack, 即可, 无需头衔。

朋友间称呼 · Dear ____, (横线填收信人名字, 朋友之间直接用名)

第 2 段 谢祝贺表喜悦

感谢 Jack 为你 won a translation contest 发来的祝贺, 并说这份来自朋友的认可让你很高兴、意义重大。

开门致谢 · Thank you so much for your ____ on _____. (前空填祝贺/帮助等, 后空填具体事由)

补表心意 · Your kind words mean a lot to me, and I am truly ____ to _____. (填情绪词与具体动作)

第 3 段 三条翻译方法

落实 give your advice: ①多读双语对照材料、积累固定表达; ②先理解整句再动笔, 不逐字硬译; ③坚持多练勤改。每条都可直接照做。

引出建议 · As for ____, here are a few tips I found helpful. (横线填建议主题)

序数分条 · First, _____. Second, _____. Finally, _____. (每空填一条可操作的方法)

补说理由 · ____, which _____./..., since _____. (在方法后接一句它为何有用)

第 4 段 祝愿 + 署名 Li Ming

一句 Yours 或祝愿语收尾，另起一行署名 Li Ming，遵守 Do not write your address，不写地址、不写真名。

结束祝愿 · Yours, / Best wishes, (择一，另起一行)

规范落款 · ____ (另起一行写题目指定的署名，本题填 Li Ming)

REVIEW · 自检避坑

本题在四个评分维度怎样算达标、容易在哪丢分

按阅卷四维（内容切题 / 结构连贯 / 语言准确 / 字数格式）给出本题达标要点，并把最容易踩的低分写法摆出来 + 给改法 —— 这是写作版的「狠拆诱人错项」。

内容切题

两点都要写到

必须同时出现 thank him 与 give your advice 两块内容，只写其一即失分；本范文致谢段与建议段各占一段，两点齐备。

结构连贯

两任务分两段

道谢与建议各自成段、不混写，建议段用 First / Second / Finally 分层，全信有称呼有落款，结构一目了然。

语言准确

搭配用对

注意 congratulations on + 事、advice on translation 的介词搭配 (ask for advice on translation) , thank you for + 原因，别写成 congratulate for。

字数格式

约百词署 Li Ming

要求 You should write about 100 words，篇幅别注水失控；落款须用 Li Ming，遵守 Do not write your address，不写真名不写地址。

典型低分写法 · 反面示例与改法

落款写真名

反面：结尾署上自己的真实姓名（如 Yours, Wang Lei）。要求明确 Do not use your own name, 一律改成 Yours, Li Ming。

只谢不给建议

反面：通篇都在感谢和寒暄，完全没给翻译方法，漏掉 give your advice。修正：致谢简短收尾后必须另起一段，给出至少两条具体建议。

写成翻译议论文

反面：大谈'Translation plays an important role in cross-cultural communication...'长篇论述翻译的意义，脱离回信情境。修正：回到朋友口吻，直接说 As for translation, here are a few tips I found helpful, 给可操作的方法。

建议空喊口号

反面：You should work hard and never give up, and translation will be easy. 空泛无操作性。修正：给出可执行动作，如 read plenty of bilingual texts and collect fixed expressions。

考研英语二 2016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 →

2016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2016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(2016)

Section IV Part B

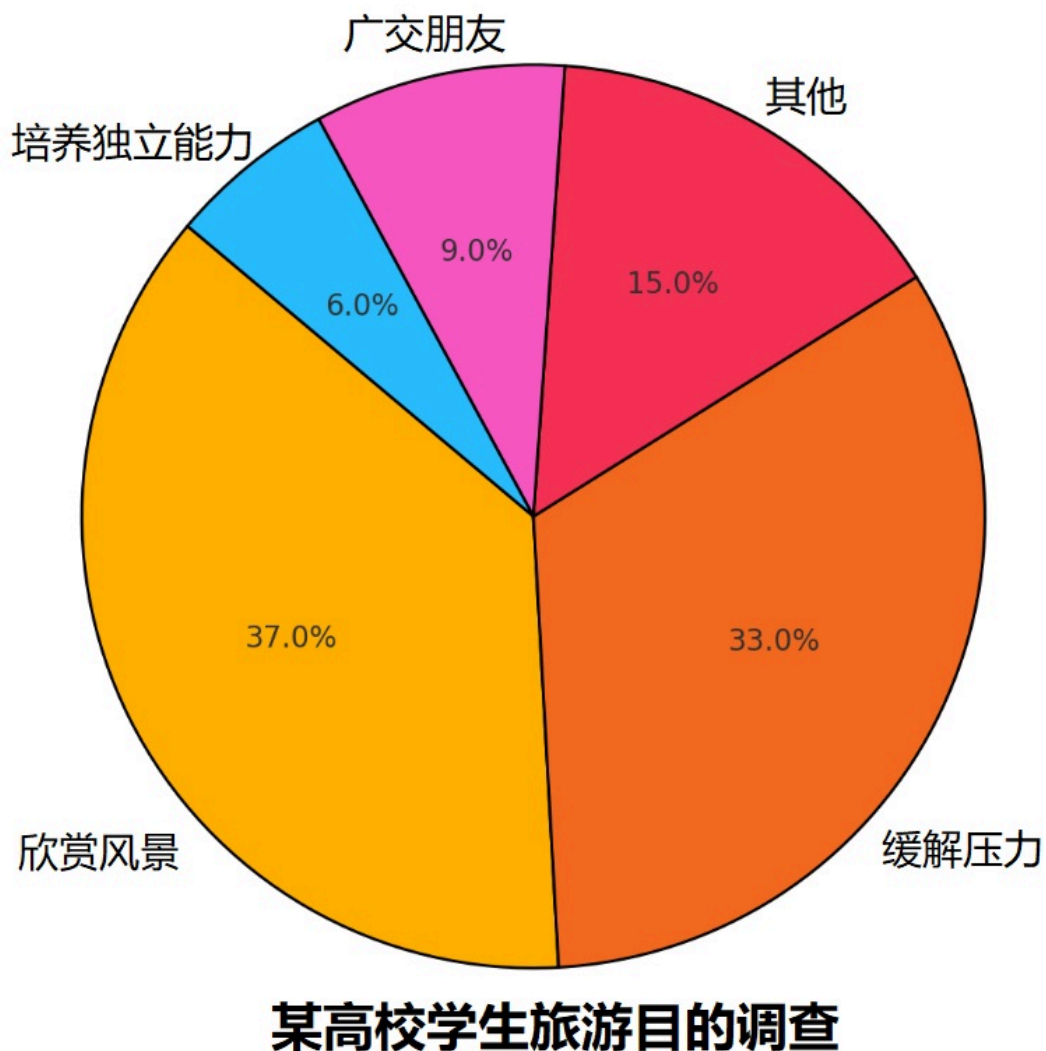
Directions:

Write an essay based on the chart below. 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)



【参考范文·150词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

The pie chart clearly illustrates the various purposes that drive students at a certain university to travel. As is shown, appreciating scenery ranks first, accounting for 37 percent, closely followed by relieving stress at 33 percent. In contrast, making friends and cultivating independence lie at the bottom, occupying merely 9 and 6 percent respectively.

What the chart reveals is well worth pondering. The dominance of enjoying scenery and easing pressure can be attributed to the heavy academic burden that students shoulder today. Travelling offers them a precious chance to embrace nature and unwind, thus recharging for further study. Meanwhile, few regard travel as a means to make friends or foster independence, which suggests that many still overlook its social and educational value.

In my view, students should broaden their vision of travel. Rather than merely a way to relax, it can also cultivate independence and enrich friendships if approached thoughtfully.

【参考译文】

这张饼图清晰地展示了某高校学生外出旅游的各种目的。如图所示，欣赏风景占比最高，达到 37%，紧随其后的是缓解压力，占 33%。相比之下，广交朋友与培养独立能力位居末端，分别仅占 9% 和 6%。

图表所揭示的现象值得深思。欣赏风景与缓解压力之所以占主导，可归因于当今学生所承受的沉重学业负担。旅游为他们提供了亲近自然、放松身心的宝贵机会，从而为后续学习充电。与此同时，很少有人把旅游视为结交朋友或培养独立的途径，这说明许多人仍然忽视了它在社交与成长方面的价值。

在我看来，学生应当拓宽对旅游的认识。旅游不应只是一种放松方式，若安排得当，它同样能锻炼独立、增进友谊。

【第 1 段】描述段：点主题摆极值再对比。首句 The pie chart clearly illustrates... 点明主题是学生旅游目的；接着 appreciating scenery ranks first, accounting for 37 percent, closely followed by relieving stress at 33 percent 摆出最高与次高；末句 In contrast, making friends and cultivating independence lie at the bottom 用对比归拢垫底项。只挑了 37、33、9、6 四个关键数字，略去 15% 的'其他'，做到了描述有主次。

【第 2 段】评论段：过渡句 + 归因。以 What the chart reveals is well worth pondering 完成从描述到评论的过渡；随后 The dominance of... can be attributed to the heavy academic burden 归因主导现象；末句 few regard travel as a means to make friends..., which suggests that many still overlook its social and educational value 由垫底数据引出被忽视的价值，落实了'原因 + 意义'的评论。

【第 3 段】结论段：态度 + 建议收束。In my view, students should broaden their vision of travel 亮明态度并给建议；末句用 Rather than merely a way to relax, it can also cultivate independence and enrich friendships 的对比句把建议说透并收束全文，呼应中心，避免了空喊口号。

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

先读图数据再评论

本题命令句里有两个并列动作：一是 interpret the chart，即读懂并描述这张图反映的数据；二是 give your comments，即就数据现象给出你的评论。两件事缺一不可，且必须分段呈现——只描述不评论，或只发议论不读图，都会被判任务不完整而失分。

面向阅卷人的正式书面语

这是一篇看图议论的大作文，没有具体收信人，只需用面向阅卷人的正式书面语即可：不用称呼、不用落款、不缩写（用 do not 而非 don't），也不硬加书信客套。语域保持客观、正式，这一维不容易失分，但口语化和网络缩写会拉低语言分。

配图要读出

赏景缓压领跑、社交成长垫底

图的主题是 某高校学生旅游目的调查。最突出的是 扇形区域最大的是“欣赏风景”，占比为 37%，紧跟着 紧随其后的是“缓解压力”，占比为33%，两者相加超过七成，是绝对主流；而 最小的一个扇形是“培养独立能力”，占比为6%，加上 “广交朋友”占比为9%，社交与成长类合计不足两成，可写成‘放松休闲阵营’远超‘社交成长阵营’的鲜明对比。

中心立意

旅游重休闲、应拓宽认识

本篇中心：该校学生把旅游主要当成欣赏风景、缓解压力的休闲方式，而较少视其为社交与自我成长的途径，这一取向可以理解，但学生应拓宽对旅游价值的认识。

要展开的要点

1. 描述层：数据对比

客观呈现图表：点明主题是学生旅游目的调查，欣赏风景 37% 居首、缓解压力 33% 紧随，广交朋友 9%、培养独立能力 6% 垫底，用一句对比概括‘休闲放松远超社交成长’。

2. 评论层：原因分析

分析赏景与缓压占主导的原因：当代学生学业压力大，旅游成了亲近自然、释放压力、为后续学习充电的宝贵出口，所以这两项自然领跑。

3. 评论层：意义与建议

指出垫底数据的问题并给建议：多数人忽略了旅游在社交和培养独立上的价值，学生应拓宽视野，让旅游不只是放松，也能结交朋友、锻炼独立。

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

开门见山点明图表主题是学生旅游目的调查，摆出最高的欣赏风景、次高的缓解压力，再用一句对比带出广交朋友、培养独立能力垫底，完成 interpret the chart 这项任务。

第 2 段 分析原因

承接数据，用一个过渡句转入评论，分析为何欣赏风景与缓解压力占主导——学业压力大、旅游是放松充电的出口，同时点出社交成长类偏低的现象。

第 3 段 给出建议并收束

落到自己的评论与建议：学生应拓宽对旅游价值的认识，让旅游兼具放松、社交与成长功能，最后一句收束全文，完成 give your comments。

第 1 段 赏景37居首、缓压33紧随、社交成长垫底

本段落点：图表反映某高校学生旅游目的，欣赏风景以 37% 位居第一，缓解压力 33% 紧随其后，二者合计过七成；相比之下，广交朋友 9% 与培养独立能力 6% 位于末端。15% 的‘其他’可略去不写，避免堆砌。

点明图表主题 · The pie chart clearly illustrates ____（图所调查的主题对象）。

摆最高与次高值 · ____ ranks first, accounting for ____ percent, closely followed by ____ at ____ percent.

对比垫底项 · In contrast, ____ and ____ lie at the bottom, occupying merely ____ percent respectively.

第 2 段 学业压力大赏景缓压领跑

本段落点：欣赏风景与缓解压力之所以占主导，是因为当代学生学业负担重，旅游给了他们亲近自然、释放压力、为后续学习充电的宝贵机会；而很少有人把旅游当作社交或锻炼独立的途径，说明其社会与成长价值被忽视。

描述转评论过渡 · What the chart reveals is ____（值得深思／耐人寻味等评价）。

归因主导现象 · The dominance of ____ can be attributed to ____（背后的原因）。

由数据引出问题 · Few regard ____ as ____, which suggests that ____（被忽视的价值）。

第 3 段 拓宽旅游价值认识

本段落点：学生应拓宽对旅游的看法，旅游不应只是放松手段，若安排得当，也能锻炼独立、增进友谊；以此收束全文，呼应中心。

亮明个人态度 · In my view, ____ should ____（给出的建议）。

对比句强化建议 · Rather than merely ____, it can also ____ if ____（前提条件）。

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

描述与评论都要占段

本题两项任务 interpret the chart 与 give your comments 必须各有实打实的段落落地；最易失分是只堆数据不评论，或空发议论没读图。范文第一段描述、二三段评论，两项都占实。

结构连贯

用过渡句锚定评论起点

本题靠 What the chart reveals is..., can be attributed to, In my view 三处信号把描述、原因、建议三段串起来；若三段之间无衔接词，容易显得数据与议论各说各话。

语言准确

百分比搭配要地道

本题反复用到百分比，account for 37 percent、occupying 9 and 6 percent respectively 这类搭配要写对；别写成 the scenery is 37 percent 这种中式表达，也别把 percent 误写成 percentage。

字数格式

描述别注水挤占评论

Directions 要求 about 150 words，属大作文议论体，不用书信格式、不用署名。最常见的字数失控是把五个数字全铺开导致描述超长、评论只剩一句——务必让评论占到全文一半以上篇幅。

典型低分写法 · 反面示例与改法

通篇报数字

反面示例：'Appreciating scenery is 37%. Relieving stress is 33%. Others is 15%. Making friends is 9%. Cultivating independence is 6%.' —— 五句全是数字、无一句评论，且句型雷同。改法：只留最高最低与对比一句带过，再补上 The dominance of scenery and stress relief can be attributed to students' heavy academic pressure. 这样评论才有着落。

37/33/15/9/6全罗列

反面示例：'The chart shows scenery 37%, stress 33%, others 15%, friends 9%, independence 6%.' —— 把每个数字逐一摆出、没有提炼趋势。改法：写成 Appreciating scenery and relieving stress together take up over 70 percent, far outweighing social and personal-growth motives. 用一句概括对比，主次立现。

把缓压说成第一

反面示例：'Relieving stress ranks first with 33 percent, while appreciating scenery follows.' —— 把 33% 的缓解压力误当成最高，颠倒了与 37% 欣赏风景的顺序。改法：核对图后写 Appreciating scenery ranks first at 37 percent, followed by relieving stress at 33 percent. 顺序才与图一致。

泛喊旅游很美好

反面示例: 'In a word, travel is very good and everyone should travel more to make our life colorful.' —— 空泛口号, 与图中数据毫无关联。改法: 写 Students should broaden their vision of travel so that it also helps cultivate independence and enrich friendships. 建议才落到本题现象上。

考研英语二 2016年 · 全卷构成

Section I	完形填空 (四选一)	题目解析 →
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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