

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

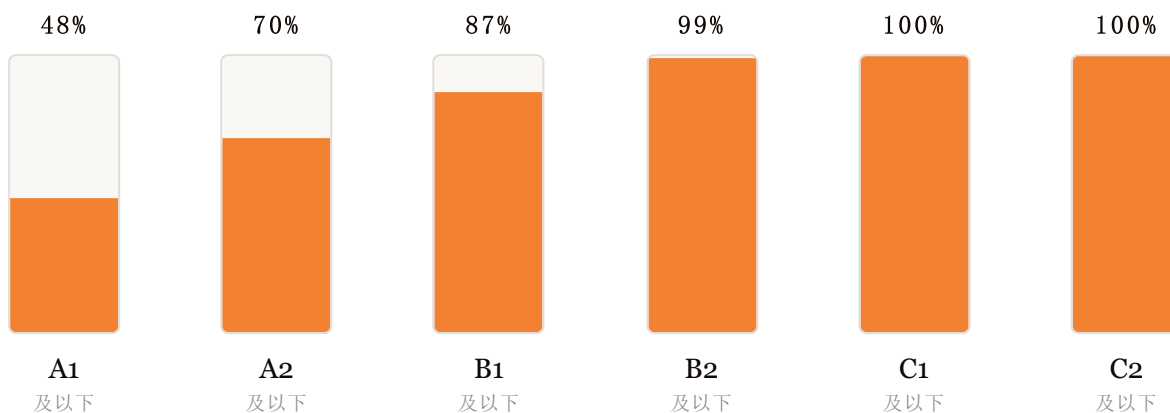
v. 组织, 安排 (活动、会议等)

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 →