

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

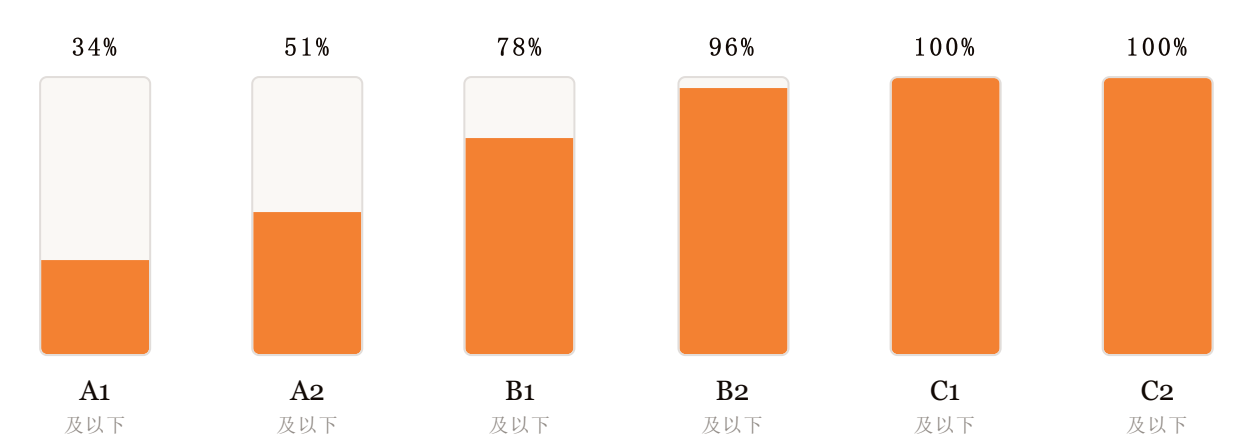
v. 占据, 占用 (空间、时间)

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

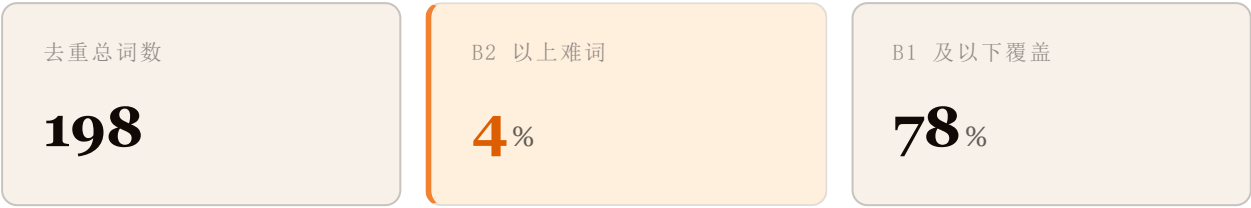
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

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 →