

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

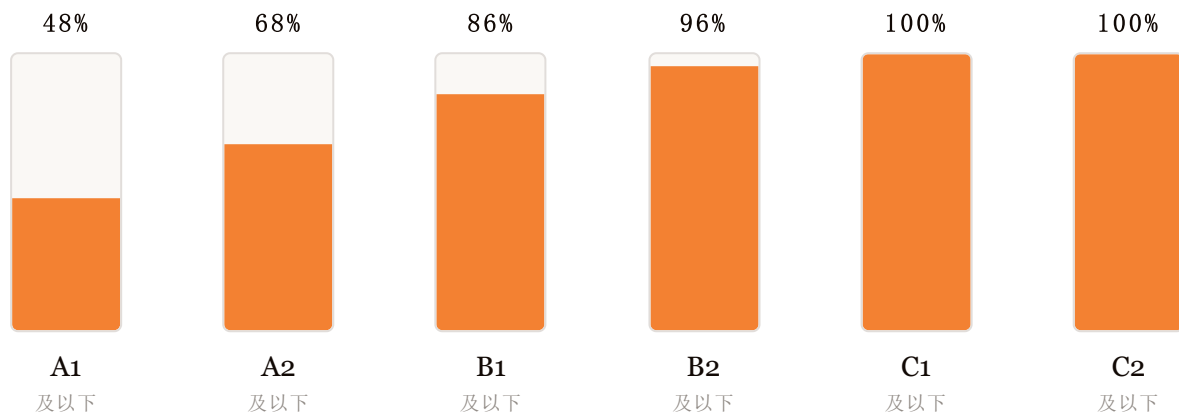
本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

<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 →