

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

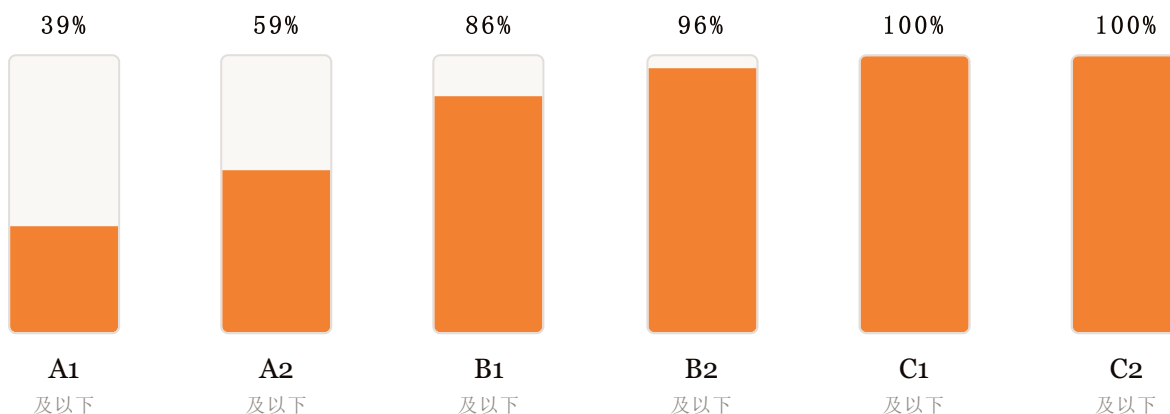
adv. 几乎,差不多

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 →