

2017年 考研英语二多项对应（信息匹配） Section II Part B · 41-45 题答案与解析

MATCHING & ANALYSIS · 多项对应题和解析

多项对应题和解析 · 41-45 题

本页 41-45 题的多项对应答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2017年 考研英语二多项对应（信息匹配）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions、11 段数字标号完整原文（逐段附中文翻译）与题项↔A~G 候选对照表连续排印；卷面之后逐题解析——正确候选项及其中译、答案段与定位句中英对照、锚点核心信息、原文与候选项的同义改写对照，以及易混诱选的辨析。

英语二真题(2017)

Section II Part B

Directions:

Read the following text and match each of the numbered items in the left column to its corresponding information in the right column. There are two extra choices in the right column. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

The decline in American manufacturing is a common refrain, particularly from Donald Trump. "We don't make anything anymore," he told Fox News, while defending his own made-in-Mexico clothing line.

美国制造业的衰落是一个常见的论调,尤其是来自唐纳德·特朗普。"我们不再制造任何东西了,"他在为自己墨西哥制造的服装系列辩护时对Fox News如此说道。

Without question, manufacturing has taken a significant hit during recent decades, and further trade deals raise questions about whether new shocks could hit manufacturing.

毫无疑问,制造业在最近几十年遭受了重大打击,进一步的贸易协议引发了关于新的冲击是否会打击制造业的问题。

But there is also a different way to look at the data.

但也有另一种方式来看待这些数据。

Across the country, factory owners are now grappling with a new challenge: Instead of having too many workers, they may end up with too few. Despite trade competition and outsourcing, American manufacturing still needs to replace tens of thousands of retiring boomers every year. Millennials may not be that interested in taking their place. Other industries are recruiting them with similar or better pay. 在全国范围内,工厂主现在正在应对一个新挑战:他们可能最终面临的不是工人太多,而是太少。尽管存在贸易竞争和外包,美国制造业每年仍然需要替换数以万计即将退休的婴儿潮一代。千禧一代可能对接替他们的位置不那么感兴趣。其他行业正在以相似或更好的薪酬招募他们。

For factory owners, it all adds up to stiff competition for workers – and upward pressure on wages. "They're harder to find and they have job offers," says Jay Dunwell, president of Wolverine Coil Spring, a family-owned firm, "They may be coming [into the workforce], but they've been plucked by other industries that are also doing as well as manufacturing." Mr. Dunwell has begun bringing high school juniors to the factory so they can get exposed to its culture.

对工厂主来说,这一切加起来构成了激烈的人才竞争,并形成了工资上涨的压力。"他们更难找到,而且他们有机会,"家族企业Wolverine Coil Spring的总裁Jay Dunwell说,"他们可能正在进入劳动力市场,但他们已经被其他同样发展良好的行业挖走了。"Dunwell先生已经开始把高中三年级学生带到工厂,让他们接触工厂文化。

At RoMan Manufacturing, a maker of electrical transformers and welding equipment that his father cofounded in 1980, Robert Roth keeps a close eye on the age of his nearly 200 workers. Five are retiring this year. Mr. Roth has three community-college students enrolled in a work-placement program, with a starting wage of \$13 an hour that rises to \$17 after two years.

在RoMan Manufacturing,一家由他父亲于1980年联合创立的电力变压器和焊接设备制造商,Robert Roth密切关注着他近200名工人的年龄。今年有五人退休。Roth先生让三名社区大学学生参加工作实习项目,起始工资为每小时13美元,两年后涨到17美元。

At a worktable inside the transformer plant, young Jason Stenquist looks flustered by the copper coils he's trying to assemble and the arrival of two visitors. It's his first week on the job. Asked about his choice of career, he says at high school he considered medical school before switching to electrical engineering. "I love working with tools. I love creating," he says.

在变压器工厂内的工作台旁,年轻的Jason Stenquist看起来被他试图组装的铜线圈和两位访客的到来弄得有些慌乱。这是他工作的第一周。当被问及他的职业选择时,他说在高中时他考虑过医学院,后来转向了电气工程。"我喜欢使用工具。我喜欢创造,"他说。

But to win over these young workers, manufacturers have to clear another major hurdle: parents, who lived through the worst US economic downturn since the Great Depression, telling them to avoid the factory. Millennials "remember their father and mother both were laid off. They blame it on the manufacturing recession," says Birgit Klohs, chief executive of The Right Place, a business development agency for western Michigan.

但要赢得这些年轻工人,制造商必须清除另一个主要障碍:父母们经历了自大萧条以来美国最严重的经济衰退,告诉他们要避开工厂。千禧一代"记得他们的父亲和母亲都被解雇了。他们把这归咎于制造业衰退,"密歇根州西部商业发展机构The Right Place的首席执行官Birgit Klohs说。

These concerns aren't misplaced: Employment in manufacturing has fallen from 17 million in 1970 to 12 million in 2015. When the recovery began, worker shortages first appeared in the high-skilled trades. Now shortages are appearing at the mid-skill levels.

这些担忧并非没有根据:制造业就业人数已从1970年的1700万下降到2015年的1200万。当经济复苏开始时,工人短缺首先出现在高技能行业。现在短缺正在中等技能水平出现。

"The gap is between the jobs that take no skills and those that require a lot of skill," says Rob Spohr, a business professor at Montcalm Community College. "There're enough people to fill the jobs at

McDonalds and other places where you don't need to have much skill. It's that gap in between, and that's where the problem is."

"差距存在于不需要技能的工作和需要大量技能的工作之间,"Montcalm Community College的商业教授 Rob Spohr说。"有足够的人来填补麦当劳和其他不需要太多技能的地方的工作。问题就在这两者之间的差距。"

Julie Parks of Grand Rapids Community College points to another key to luring Millennials into manufacturing: a work/life balance. While their parents were content to work long hours, young people value flexibility. "Overtime is not attractive to this generation. They really want to live their lives," she says.

Grand Rapids Community College的Julie Parks指出了吸引千禧一代进入制造业的另一个关键:工作与生活的平衡。虽然他们的父母满足于长时间工作,但年轻人重视灵活性。"加班对这一代人没有吸引力。他们真的想过自己的生活,"她说。

	[A] says that he switched to electrical engineering because he loves working with tools.
41. Jay Dunwell	[B] points out that there are enough people to fill the jobs that don't need much skill.
42. Jason Stenquist	[C] points out that the US doesn't manufacture anything anymore.
43. Birgit Klohs	[D] believes that it is important to keep a close eye on the age of his workers.
44. Rob Spohr	[E] says that for factory owners, workers are harder to find because of stiff competition.
45. Julie Parks	[F] points out that a work/life balance can attract young people into manufacturing.
	[G] says that the manufacturing recession is to blame for the lay-off of the young people's parents.

41. Jay Dunwell

【答案】 [E] 信息在第 5 段

【候选项】 says that for factory owners, workers are harder to find because of stiff competition.

表示对于工厂主来说,由于激烈的竞争,工人更难找到。

【定位】 "They're harder to find and they have job offers," says Jay Dunwell, president of Wolverine Coil Spring, a family-owned firm, "They may be coming [into the workforce], but they've been plucked by other industries that are also doing as well as manufacturing."

Wolverine Coil Spring (一家家族企业) 的总裁 Jay Dunwell 说: "他们更难找了, 而且手里都有别的工作邀约", "他们可能正在进入劳动力市场, 但已经被其他同样景气的行业抢走了。"

【锚点】 抢人竞争致招工难

【对照】 They're harder to find ↔ workers are harder to find

代词还原+同句式

stiff competition for workers ↔ because of stiff competition

把并列原因显化为因果

【依据】 难招+竞争双命中

【辨邻】 [C]

the US doesn't manufacture anything anymore 看似也在谈制造业, 但这句话的出处是第 1 段特朗普的 We don't make anything anymore, 根本不是 Dunwell 说的, 也与他"招工难"的主张无关。

We don't make anything anymore

42. Jason Stenquist

【答案】 [A] 信息在第7段

【候选项】 says that he switched to electrical engineering because he loves working with tools.

表示他转向电气工程是因为他喜欢使用工具工作。

【定位】 Asked about his choice of career, he says at high school he considered medical school before switching to electrical engineering. "I love working with tools. I love creating," he says.

被问到为何选这一行时，他说高中时曾考虑读医学院，后来转去学了电气工程。"我热爱使用工具，我热爱创造，"他说。

【锚点】 因爱用工具转学电气工程

【对照】 switching to electrical engineering ↔ he switched to electrical engineering

动名词转限定动词

I love working with tools ↔ because he loves working with tools

第一人称转第三+补因果连词

【依据】 转专业+爱工具双命中

43. Birgit Klohs

【答案】 [G] 信息在第 8 段

【候选项】 says that the manufacturing recession is to blame for the lay-off of the young people's parents.

表示制造业衰退是年轻人父母被裁员的原因。

【定位】 Millennials "remember their father and mother both were laid off. They blame it on the manufacturing recession," says Birgit Klohs, chief executive of The Right Place, a business development agency for western Michigan.

千禧一代"记得自己的父母双双被裁员。他们把这归咎于制造业的衰退，"西密歇根地区一家商业开发机构 The Right Place 的首席执行官 Birgit Klohs 说。

【锚点】 制造业衰退致父母被裁

【对照】 They blame it on the manufacturing recession ↔

the manufacturing recession is to blame for the lay-off

blame on 与 be to blame for 的主被动重构

their father and mother both were laid off ↔ the lay-off of the young people's parents

动词被动转名词化

【依据】 归因方向+对象双命中

【辨邻】 [C]

the US doesn't manufacture anything anymore 也含"manufacture", 与本段制造业话题眼熟, 但它是第 1 段特朗普的论调, Klohs 说的是"父母被裁、归咎于衰退", 与"什么都不生产"无关。

We don't make anything anymore

44. Rob Spohr

【答案】 [B] 信息在第 10 段

【候选项】 points out that there are enough people to fill the jobs that don't need much skill.

指出有足够的人来填补那些不需要太多技能的工作岗位。

【定位】 "The gap is between the jobs that take no skills and those that require a lot of skill," says Rob Spohr, a business professor at Montcalm Community College. "There're enough people to fill the jobs at McDonalds and other places where you don't need to have much skill. It's that gap in between, and that's where the problem is."

"缺口在于完全不需要技能的岗位和需要大量技能的岗位之间，"Montcalm 社区学院的商学教授 Rob Spohr 说。"像麦当劳这种不需要多少技能的地方，人手是够的。问题就出在中间那段缺口上。"

【锚点】 低技能岗位不缺人

【对照】 There're enough people to fill the jobs ↔ there are enough people to fill the jobs

缩写还原，逐字对应

where you don't need to have much skill ↔ that don't need much skill

定语从句同义改写

【依据】 人够+低技能双命中

【辨邻】 [F]

a work/life balance can attract young people 谈的是用工作生活平衡吸引年轻人，这是第 11 段 Julie Parks 的观点，不是 Spohr 的。Spohr 谈的是技能缺口，主题完全不同。

a work/life balance

45. Julie Parks

【答案】 [F] 信息在第 11 段

【候选项】 points out that a work/life balance can attract young people into manufacturing.

指出工作与生活的平衡可以吸引年轻人进入制造业。

【定位】 Julie Parks of Grand Rapids Community College points to another key to luring Millennials into manufacturing: a work/life balance.

Grand Rapids 社区学院的 Julie Parks 指出，把千禧一代吸引进制造业的另一个关键是：工作与生活的平衡。

【锚点】 工作生活平衡能吸引年轻人

【对照】 a work/life balance ↔ a work/life balance

关键词逐字对应

luring Millennials into manufacturing ↔ attract young people into manufacturing

同义动词+上位词替换

【依据】 平衡+吸引年轻人双命中

【辨邻】 [B]

there are enough people to fill the jobs that don't need much skill 谈的是低技能岗位人手够，这是第 10 段 Rob Spohr 的主张，不是 Parks 的；Parks 谈的是用工作生活平衡吸引年轻人。

There're enough people to fill the jobs at McDonalds

CHOICES • 候选池地图

A~G 共 7 个候选项各自在说什么

候选项是经同义改写的句子，比题目多 2 个。下面逐条给出候选句原文、「它到底主张什么」的中文压缩，并标注它对应哪道题——始终无人对应的就是多余干扰项。

[A] says that he switched to electrical engineering because he loves working with tools.

某人因为热爱用工具，所以转去学了电气工程。

对应第 42 题

[B] points out that there are enough people to fill the jobs that don't need much skill.

低技能的岗位人手是够的（缺的是中间技能档）。

对应第 44 题

[C] points out that the US doesn't manufacture anything anymore.

美国已经什么都不生产了——这是特朗普的论调。

多余项 · 无人对应

[D] believes that it is important to keep a close eye on the age of his workers.

某人认为密切关注工人的年龄结构很重要。

多余项 · 无人对应

[E] says that for factory owners, workers are harder to find because of stiff competition.

对工厂主来说，因为激烈的抢人竞争，工人更难招了。

对应第 41 题

[F] points out that a work/life balance can attract young people into manufacturing.

工作与生活的平衡能把年轻人吸引进制造业。

对应第 45 题

[G] says that the manufacturing recession is to blame for the lay-off of the young people's parents.

制造业的衰退要为年轻人父母被裁员负责。

对应第 43 题

EXTRA CHOICES · 多余项交代

这 2 个候选项始终无人对应

多项对应必有 2 个候选项无人认领——往往最像文中某个没被问到的人/事物，或是对某段的片面概括。下面逐条剖析它们「像在哪、差在哪、为何无人认领」，读透多余项才算读透全局。

[C] points out that the US doesn't manufacture anything anymore.

the US doesn't manufacture anything anymore 改写自第 1 段特朗普的 We don't make anything anymore。特朗普在文中没有被列为题干人名，所以这一项始终无人认领；它含 "manufacture"，对每一道制造业话题的题都有眼熟感，是最阴的多余项。

[D] believes that it is important to keep a close eye on the age of his workers.

keep a close eye on the age of his workers 几乎逐字对应第 6 段 Robert Roth keeps a close eye on the age of his nearly 200 workers。但 Robert Roth 不在 41~45 的题干人名里，所以这一项虽贴文却无人对应；如果误把它当某题答案，多半是没核对题干给的是哪几个人名。

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。

Across the country, factory owners are now grappling with a new challenge:
Instead of having too many workers, they may end up with too few.

第4段，第1句

冒号引出同位语解释前文名词的结构在学术和新闻英语中非常常见，是四六级和考研阅读中的典型句式。同位语分句本身也体现了 "Instead of" 表达对比的常用手法。整体结构具有较高的代表性和复用价值

Despite trade competition and outsourcing, American manufacturing still needs to
replace tens of thousands of retiring boomers every year.

第4段，第2句

本句体现了真题中常见的结构特征：句首介词短语作让步状语、主句使用 need to do 结构、现在分词作后置定语修饰名词。这种 "让步状语 + 主句核心陈述" 的布局以及不定式作宾语的搭配，在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，掌握后可大量迁移到同类句型，典型性较高。

Millennials may not be that interested in taking their place.

第4段，第3句

"主语 + 情态动词 + 系动词 + 表语" 是英语中常见的基本句式，情态动词 "may" 表推测的用法在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现；"be interested in" 结构也是高频搭配，具有较好的代表性和复用价值。

Mr. Dunwell has begun bringing high school juniors to the factory so they can get exposed to its culture.

第5段，第3句

主句 + 目的状语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，"so that" 或 "so" 引导目的从句是典型句式。现在完成时和情态被动也是考试高频语法点，句式代表性强，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

Mr. Roth has three community-college students enrolled in a work-placement program, with a starting wage of \$13 an hour that rises to \$17 after two years.

第6段，第3句

本句成分丰富且有训练价值：主谓宾结构中包含宾语补足语（过去分词短语），主句还有伴随状语（with 短语），定语从句内含程度状语和时间状语。这些成分组合在实际句子中常见，尤其宾补 + 状语的叠加是易混淆点，适合用来练习成分划分和辨析。

Millennials "remember their father and mother both were laid off. They blame it on the manufacturing recession," says Birgit Klohs, chief executive of The Right Place, a business development agency for western Michigan.

第8段，第2句

本句涵盖主语、谓语、宾语（含宾语从句）、状语、同位语等多种成分，且包含两个易错点：一是 remember 后省略 that 的宾语从句识别，二是倒装引述结构中主语宾语的定位。同位语部分层层嵌套（Birgit Klohs 的职位 + 机构 + 机构性质），也是练习同位语识别的好材料。成分种类丰富，训练价值较高。

"The gap is between the jobs that take no skills and those that require a lot of skill," says Rob Spohr, a business professor at Montcalm Community College.

第10段，第1句

覆盖主谓宾、系表、定语从句、宾语从句、同位语等多种成分；倒装引述结构和并列定语从句的辨识是常见练习点；宾语从句内部主系表结构的表语为介词短语，包含并列修饰，成分丰富且具有练习价值。

"There're enough people to fill the jobs at McDonalds and other places where you don't need to have much skill. It's that gap in between, and that's where the problem is."

第10段，第2句

there be 句型、where 引导的定语从句、表语从句都是四六级和考研中的高频句式。并列主句的组合方式(陈述现象 + 转折指出问题)也是议论文常见结构。这些句式在真题中反复出现,掌握后迁移价值高。

While their parents were content to work long hours, young people value flexibility.

第11段，第2句

"While" 引导的状语从句与主句构成对比是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式,具有一定代表性。掌握此结构有助于理解对比类长句,但句式本身不算复杂,典型性中等。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 50 个考研英语二真题高频词

下列单词既在本篇长文中出现，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。

manufacturing B2

n. 制造业;生产

本篇11次 · 真题 22 句

millennial C1

n. 千禧一代 (1981-1996年出生的人)

本篇3次 · 真题 10 句

community B1

n. 社区

本篇2次 · 真题 71 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本篇2次 · 真题 57 句

gap B1

n. 间隙

本篇2次 · 真题 45 句

balance B1

n. 平衡

本篇2次 · 真题 30 句

recession C1

n. 经济衰退

本篇2次 · 真题 19 句

blame B1

v. 责备

本篇2次 · 真题 17 句

shortage B2

n. 短缺

本篇2次 · 真题 17 句

switch A2

v. 转换

本篇2次 · 真题 17 句

wage B1

n. 工资

本篇2次 · 真题 16 句

retire B1

v. 退休

本篇2次 · 真题 12 句

engineering B1

n. 工程学

本篇2次 · 真题 8 句

economic B2

adj. 经济的

本篇1次 · 真题 98 句

data B1

n. 数据

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

firm B1

adj. 坚固的

本篇1次 · 真题 66 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇1次 · 真题 61 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本篇1次 · 真题 60 句

generation B2

n. 一代人

本篇1次 · 真题 60 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本篇1次 · 真题 57 句

decline B2

v. 下降

本篇1次 · 真题 56 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次·真题 56 句

pressure B1

n. 心理压力

本篇1次·真题 55 句

significant B2

adj. 重要的

本篇1次·真题 47 句

career B1

n. 职业

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

professor B1

n. 教授 (大学教师的最高职称)

本篇1次·真题 38 句

further B1

adv. 更远地

本篇1次·真题 34 句

agency B2

n. 代理机构

本篇1次·真题 32 句

despite B1

prep. 尽管

本篇1次·真题 32 句

particularly B2

adv. 尤其, 特别 (强调某事物)

本篇1次·真题 32 句

content B1

n. 内容

本篇1次·真题 31 句

attract B1

v. 吸引 (注意力、兴趣)

本篇1次·真题 30 句

replace A2

v. 替换, 更换 (用新的代替旧的)

本篇1次·真题 30 句

employment B1

n. 工作

本篇1次·真题 29 句

workforce B2

n. (一国或一地区的) 劳动力, 劳动人口

本篇1次·真题 21 句

chief B1

n. 首领

本篇1次·真题 20 句

expose

B2

v. 使暴露

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

attractive

B1

adj. 有吸引力的

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

interested

A1

adj. 感兴趣的

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

manufacturer

B2

n. 制造商

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

recovery

B2

n. 恢复

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

depression

B2

n. 抑郁症

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

flexibility

B2

n. 灵活性

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

recruit

B2

v. 招募

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

shock

B1

n. 震惊

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

assemble

B2

v. 聚集, 集合 (人群)

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

clothing

A2

n. 衣服

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

equipment

B1

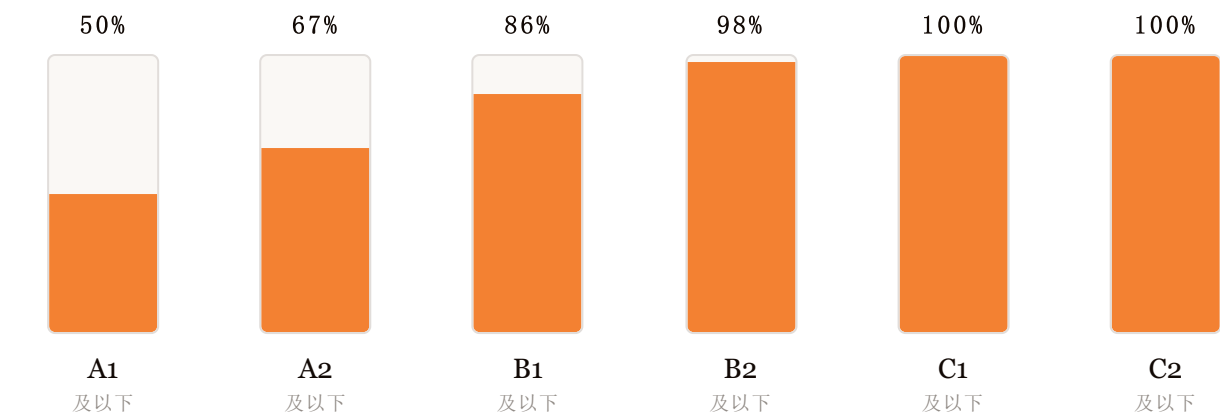
n. 设备

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

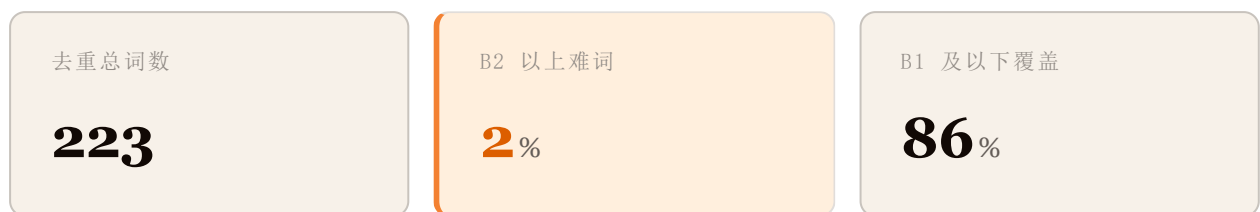
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 223 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

数字标号长文去重后共 223 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 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 223 个 · 末柱为 100%



考研英语二 2017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	多项对应（信息匹配）	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 →