

2017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2017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(2017)

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 With so much focus on children's use of screens, it's easy for parents to forget about their own screen use. "Tech is designed to really suck you in," says Jenny Radesky in her study of digital play, "and digital products are there to promote maximal engagement. It makes it hard to disengage, and leads to a lot of bleed-over into the family routine."

由于过多关注儿童使用屏幕的问题,家长很容易忘记自己对屏幕的使用。Jenny Radesky在她关于数字化游戏的研究中说:"科技的设计就是要真正吸引你,数字产品的存在是为了促进最大程度的参与。这使人难以脱离,并导致大量渗透到家庭日常生活中。"

P2 Radesky has studied the use of mobile phones and tablets at mealtimes by giving mother-child pairs a food-testing exercise. She found that mothers who used devices during the exercise started 20 per cent fewer verbal and 39 per cent fewer nonverbal interactions with their children. During a separate observation, she saw that phones became a source of tension in the family. Parents would be looking at their emails while the children would be making excited bids for their attention.

Radesky研究了用餐时使用手机和平板电脑的情况,她让母子配对进行食物测试练习。她发现,在练习过程中使用设备的母亲与孩子进行的语言互动减少了百分之二十,非语言互动减少了百分之三十九。在另一次观察中,她看到手机成为家庭中紧张关系的来源。父母会查看电子邮件,而孩子们则会兴奋地争取他们的注意力。

P3 Infants are wired to look at parents' faces to try to understand their world, and if those faces are blank and unresponsive – as they often are when absorbed in a device – it can be extremely disconcerting for the children. Radesky cites the "still face experiment" devised by developmental psychologist Ed Tronick in the 1970s. In it, a mother is asked to interact with her child in a normal way before putting on a blank expression and not giving them any visual social feedback: The child becomes

increasingly distressed as she tries to capture her mother's attention. "Parents don't have to be exquisitely present at all times, but there needs to be a balance and parents need to be responsive and sensitive to a child's verbal or nonverbal expressions of an emotional need," says Radesky.

婴儿天生会看着父母的脸来试图理解他们的世界,如果这些脸是空白和无反应的——就像沉浸在设备中时经常出现的那样——这对孩子来说可能会非常令人不安。Radesky引用了发展心理学家Ed Tronick在二十世纪七十年代设计的"静止面孔实验"。在实验中,要求一位母亲先以正常方式与孩子互动,然后面无表情,不给孩子任何视觉社交反馈:随着孩子试图吸引母亲的注意力,她变得越来越焦虑。Radesky说:"父母不必时刻都极度专注,但需要有一个平衡,父母需要对孩子的语言或非语言情感需求表达做出回应和敏感。"

P4 On the other hand, Tronick himself is concerned that the worries about kids' use of screens are born out of an "oppressive ideology that demands that parents should always be interacting" with their children: "It's based on a somewhat fantasised, very white, very upper-middle-class ideology that says if you're failing to expose your child to 30,000 words you are neglecting them." Tronick believes that just because a child isn't learning from the screen doesn't mean there's no value to it – particularly if it gives parents time to have a shower, do housework or simply have a break from their child. Parents, he says, can get a lot out of using their devices to speak to a friend or get some work out of the way. This can make them feel happier, which lets them be more available to their child the rest of the time.

另一方面,Tronick本人担心对孩子使用屏幕的忧虑源于一种"压迫性的意识形态,要求父母应该始终与孩子互动": "这基于一种有些理想化的、非常白人的、非常中上阶层的意识形态,认为如果你没有让孩子接触三万个单词,你就是在忽视他们。"Tronick认为,仅仅因为孩子没有从屏幕中学习并不意味着它没有价值——特别是如果它能让父母有时间洗澡、做家务或只是从孩子那里休息一下。他说,父母可以通过使用设备与朋友交谈或完成一些工作而获得很多好处。这可以让他们感到更快乐,从而让他们在其余时间更能陪伴孩子。

题目与逐题解析

26. According to Jenny Radesky, digital products are designed to ____.

- [A] simplify routine matters
- [B] absorb user attention
- [C] better interpersonal relations
- [D] increase work efficiency

根据Jenny Radesky的说法,数字产品的设计目的是_____。

A) 简化日常事务 B) 吸引用户注意力 C) 改善人际关系 D) 提高工作效率

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 Q26 明确说 according to Jenny Radesky, 问 digital products are designed to——问的是一个客观事实陈述, 无 infer/imply。

【拆句】 题干 According to Jenny Radesky, digital products are designed to _____. 是一句结构平铺直叙的不完整陈述句, 主干 digital products are designed to ____, 要求补充不定式宾语, 无陷阱。

【定位】 "Tech is designed to really suck you in," says Jenny Radesky in her study of digital play, "and digital products are there to promote maximal engagement."

Jenny Radesky 在其数字游戏研究中说：科技被设计得真的会把你吸进去，数字产品的存在就是为了促进最大化的用户投入。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

simplify routine matters 与原文 promote maximal engagement 毫无对应，且原文反而强调科技 bleed-over into the family routine（侵入家庭日常），与简化日常恰好相反。

B) **✓ 正确**

suck you in ↔ **absorb user attention**

promote maximal engagement ↔ **absorb user attention**

预判语义是吸住用户最大化投入，absorb user attention 是该语义的标准书面化表达。

C) **与原文相反**

better interpersonal relations 与原文相反；原文 leads to a lot of bleed-over into the family routine 及下文 phones became a source of tension in the family 都指出科技恶化家庭关系。

D) **无中生有**

increase work efficiency 原文未提工作效率话题；段四 Tronick 提到 get some work out of the way，但那是后文不同人物的话，与 Radesky 论数字产品的设计意图无关。

27. Radesky's food-testing exercise shows that mothers' use of devices_____.

- [A] takes away babies' appetite
- [B] distracts children's attention
- [C] slows down babies' verbal development
- [D] reduces mother-child communication

Radesky 的食物测试实验表明,母亲使用设备会_____。

A) 使婴儿失去食欲 B) 分散儿童的注意力 C) 减缓婴儿的语言发展 D) 减少母子之间的交流

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 Q27 问实验 shows that 什么，问的是研究发现这一客观信息，非主观推断。

【拆句】 题干 Radesky's food-testing exercise shows that mothers' use of devices_____. 是不完整陈述句，主语 Radesky's food-testing exercise 谓语 shows that，宾语从句主语 mothers' use of devices 待补全谓语，无难句陷阱。

【定位】 She found that mothers who used devices during the exercise started 20 per cent fewer verbal and 39 per cent fewer nonverbal interactions with their children.

她发现实验中使用设备的母亲与孩子发起的言语互动减少了 20%、非言语互动减少了 39%。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

takes away babies' appetite 借 food-testing 制造与食物相关的语义陷阱，但原文从未提及婴儿食欲被影响。

B) 张冠李戴

distracts children's attention 把分心的对象偷换成 children；原文 Parents would be looking at their emails while the children would be making excited bids for their attention 描述的是父母走神、孩子在求关注，正好相反。

C) 过度推断

slows down babies' verbal development 把 fewer verbal...interactions 推到语言发育被拖慢，跨了好几步因果，原文未提语言发育这一更长远的后果。

D) ✓ 正确

fewer verbal and 39 per cent fewer nonverbal interactions with their children ↔

reduces mother-child communication

预判语义是互动减少，reduces mother-child communication 是该语义最直接的书面同义替换。

28. Radesky cites the "still face experiment" to show that_____.

- [A] it is easy for children to get used to blank expressions
- [B] verbal expressions are unnecessary for emotional exchange
- [C] children are insensitive to changes in their parents' mood
- [D] parents need to respond to children's emotional needs

Radesky 引用 "静止面孔实验" 来表明_____。

- A) 儿童很容易习惯面无表情 B) 语言表达对于情感交流而言并非必需 C) 儿童对父母情绪的变化不敏感
D) 父母需要回应儿童的情感需求

【答案】 D （例证目的题）

【判型】 Q28 用 cites the "still face experiment" to show that 直接问例子的目的，即论点是什么。

【拆句】 题干 Radesky cites the "still face experiment" to show that____. 主干 Radesky cites... to show that____, to show that 是目的状语引出宾语从句，需补全 that 后内容；句中专有术语带英文双引号，结构直白。

【定位】 "Parents don't have to be exquisitely present at all times, but there needs to be a balance and parents need to be responsive and sensitive to a child's verbal or nonverbal expressions of an emotional need," says Radesky.

Radesky 说：父母不必时时刻刻精致地陪伴，但需要有平衡，父母需要对孩子言语或非言语的情感需求保持回应与敏感。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

it is easy for children to get used to blank expressions 与 The child becomes increasingly distressed as she tries to capture her mother's attention 相反，孩子并非习惯而是越来越焦虑。

B) 与原文相反

verbal expressions are unnecessary for emotional exchange 既偏离实验主旨，又与 verbal or nonverbal expressions of an emotional need 中并列承认言语表达的地位相矛盾。

C) 与原文相反

children are insensitive to changes in their parents' mood 与 The child becomes increasingly distressed 相反，孩子对父母面部变化高度敏感，才会因 blank expression 而焦虑。

D) ✓ 正确

parents need to be responsive and sensitive to a child's verbal or nonverbal expressions of an emotional need

↔ parents need to respond to children's emotional needs

预判语义是父母要回应孩子情感需求，parents need to respond to children's emotional needs 是该语义的浓缩版书面表达。

29. The oppressive ideology mentioned by Tronick requires parents to ____.

- [A] protect kids from exposure to wild fantasies
- [B] teach their kids at least 30,000 words a year
- [C] ensure constant interaction with their children
- [D] remain concerned about kids' use of screens

Tronick提到的压迫性观念要求父母____。

- A) 保护孩子免受荒诞幻想的影响 B) 每年至少教会孩子三万个单词 C) 确保与孩子持续互动
D) 始终关注孩子对屏幕的使用

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 Q29 问 oppressive ideology requires parents to 做什么，问的是这一意识形态对父母的具体要求，是客观事实。

【拆句】 题干 The oppressive ideology mentioned by Tronick requires parents to _____. 主语 The oppressive ideology 后接过去分词短语 mentioned by Tronick 作后置定语；主干 The oppressive ideology requires parents to _____, 要求补全不定式宾语，结构清晰。

【定位】 On the other hand, Tronick himself is concerned that the worries about kids' use of screens are born out of an "oppressive ideology that demands that parents should always be interacting" with their children.

另一方面，Tronick 本人担心，对孩子使用屏幕的种种担忧源自一种压迫性的意识形态，这种意识形态要求父母必须始终与孩子互动。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

protect kids from exposure to wild fantasies 借 fantasised...ideology 的词根 fantasy 造句，但原文 fantasised 形容意识形态本身脱离现实，与孩子接触幻想完全无关。

B) 偷换概念

teach their kids at least 30,000 words a year 把 expose your child to 30,000 words 偷换成 teach，并自行添加 a year 时间频次；原文 expose 指语言输入暴露，并非父母主动教学；且原文并未给出年频率。

C) ✓ 正确

parents should always be interacting ↔ ensure constant interaction with their children
预判语义是时刻互动，ensure constant interaction with their children 是把动词进行时改写成名词短语的对等表达。

D) 张冠李戴

remain concerned about kids' use of screens 把 the worries about kids' use of screens 当成该意识形态对父母的要求，但原文这些担忧是 born out of 该意识形态，是结果不是要求。

30. According to Tronick, kids' use of screens may_____.

- [A] give their parents some free time
- [B] make their parents more creative
- [C] help them with their homework
- [D] help them become more attentive

根据Tronick的说法,孩子使用屏幕可能会_____。

- A) 让父母获得一些自由时间
- B) 使父母更有创造力
- C) 帮助他们完成家庭作业
- D) 帮助他们变得更专注

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 Q30 问 According to Tronick, kids' use of screens may_____ 带来什么，问 Tronick 列举的客观好处，is 细节题。

【拆句】 题干 According to Tronick, kids' use of screens may_____. 是不完整陈述句，主干 kids' use of screens may____, 情态动词 may 后待补动词原形短语，结构直白。

【定位】 Tronick believes that just because a child isn't learning from the screen doesn't mean there's no value to it – particularly if it gives parents time to have a shower, do housework or simply have a break from their child.

Tronick 认为，孩子没有从屏幕里学到东西并不意味着屏幕没有价值——尤其当它给父母腾出时间洗澡、做家务或干脆从孩子身边喘口气时。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

gives parents time to have a shower, do housework or simply have a break from their child ↔

give their parents some free time

预判语义是给父母腾出时间，give their parents some free time 是该语义的最直接同义替换。

B) 无中生有

make their parents more creative 原文未提父母变得更有创造力；Tronick 只说屏幕能让父母 feel happier 进而更愿陪伴孩子，未涉及创造力维度。

C) 答非所问

help them with their homework 与 a child isn't learning from the screen 直接矛盾；况且题目问屏幕给家长带来什么，而非给孩子带来什么，方向亦偏。

D) 张冠李戴

help them become more attentive 中 attentive 一词原文未出现于孩子身上；原文 lets them be more available to their child 是说父母更能陪伴孩子，主语是父母，不是孩子。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

7 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。

With so much focus on children's use of screens, it's easy for parents to forget about their own screen use.

第1段，第1句

"It is + 形容词 + for sb + to do" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，且句首介词短语作状语的用法也很常见。本句结构具有较强的代表性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子的理解中。

"Tech is designed to really suck you in," says Jenny Radesky in her study of digital play, "and digital products are there to promote maximal engagement. It makes it hard to disengage, and leads to a lot of bleed-over into the family routine."

第1段，第2句

句中涵盖引述结构、被动语态、make it + 形容词 + to do 的形式宾语结构、并列谓语（makes and leads）、目的状语（不定式）、地点状语等多种成分，且 make it hard to do 是常见易错点。引述结构中插入地点状语的用法也值得练习，成分种类丰富且具有实用性。

Parents would be looking at their emails while the children would be making excited bids for their attention.

第2段，第4句

while 引导时间状语从句对比两个并行动作，是四六级和考研英语阅读中常见的句式。过去将来进行时虽不如一般时态常见，但在叙述、描述场景的语境中有一定代表性。句子体现了典型的主从复合句结构和对比逻辑，掌握后可迁移到类似场景。

Infants are wired to look at parents' faces to try to understand their world, and if those faces are blank and unresponsive – as they often are when absorbed in a device – it can be extremely disconcerting for the children.

第3段，第1句

该句兼具结构复杂性和逻辑清晰性，是进阶学习者练习长难句分析、识别从句层级的必练曲目。

On the other hand, Tronick himself is concerned that the worries about kids' use of screens are born out of an "oppressive ideology that demands that parents should always be interacting" with their children: "It's based on a somewhat fantasised, very white, very upper-middle-class ideology that says if you're failing to expose your child to 30,000 words you are neglecting them." Tronick believes that just because a child isn't learning from the screen doesn't mean there's no value to it – particularly if it gives parents time to have a shower, do housework or simply have a break from their child.

第4段，第1句

本句包含了几乎所有典型语法点：多种从句、双宾语、不定式作定语、并列结构、从句作主语等，是极佳的综合练习素材。

Parents, he says, can get a lot out of using their devices to speak to a friend or get some work out of the way.

第4段，第2句

句子覆盖主语、谓语、宾语、状语以及插入语的识别，成分种类较为丰富。插入语的识别是一个值得练习的点，状语部分 "out of using..." 结构较长且包含并列成分，有助于训练学生识别复杂状语的能力。但整体难度适中，缺少定语从句、宾语从句等更复杂的成分。

This can make them feel happier, which lets them be more available to their child the rest of the time.

第4段，第3句

本句覆盖主谓宾补结构、情态动词谓语、使役动词用法、非限制性定语从句等多种成分和结构。宾语补足语 "feel happier" 和 "be more available..." 是常见易错点,值得练习区分补足语与独立谓语。成分种类较丰富,训练价值较高。

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本篇出现的 56 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。

expression

B1

n. 表达

本篇4次 · 真题 22 句

device

B1

n. 设备

本篇4次 · 真题 16 句

verbal

B2

adj. 口头的

本篇4次 · 真题 8 句

digital

B1

adj. 数字的

本篇3次 · 真题 72 句

emotional

B1

adj. 情绪的

本篇3次 · 真题 34 句

would

A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本篇2次 · 真题 304 句

product

A2

n. 产品

本篇2次 · 真题 77 句

design

B1

n. 设计

本篇2次 · 真题 52 句

per

B1

prep. 每

本篇2次 · 真题 27 句

cite

B2

v. 引用，引证

本篇2次 · 真题 24 句

interaction

B2

n. 相互作用

本篇2次·真题 22 句

concerned

B1

adj. 担心的

本篇2次·真题 20 句

routine

B1

n. 常规

本篇2次·真题 12 句

interact

B2

v. 相互作用

本篇2次·真题 10 句

absorb

B2

v. 吸收 (液体、气体等)

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

focus

B1

n. 重点

本篇1次·真题 77 句

reduce

B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本篇1次·真题 75 句

better

A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇1次·真题 70 句

demand

B1

v. 坚决要求

本篇1次·真题 63 句

least

A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次·真题 63 句

user

A2

n. 使用者

本篇1次·真题 52 句

base

A2

n. 基础

本篇1次·真题 43 句

simply

B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇1次·真题 43 句

increasingly

B2

adv. 越来越; 日益; 不断增加地

本篇1次·真题 40 句

promote

B2

v. 促进

本篇1次·真题 38 句

tech B1

n. 技术

本篇1次·真题 38 句

source B1

n. 来源

本篇1次·真题 36 句

according B1

prep. 根据

本篇1次·真题 35 句

available A2

adj. 可获得的

本篇1次·真题 35 句

ensure B2

v. 确保

本篇1次·真题 33 句

respond B1

v. 回答, 答复

本篇1次·真题 33 句

particularly B2

adv. 尤其, 特别 (强调某事物)

本篇1次·真题 32 句

balance B1

n. 平衡

本篇1次·真题 30 句

sensitive B2

adj. 敏感的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

creative B1

adj. 有创造力的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

efficiency B2

n. 效率

本篇1次·真题 20 句

psychologist B2

n. 心理学家

本篇1次·真题 19 句

capture B1

v. 捕获

本篇1次·真题 17 句

expose B2

v. 使暴露

本篇1次·真题 17 句

neglect B2

v. 忽视;疏忽

本篇1次·真题 16 句

exchange B1

n. 交换

本篇1次·真题 15 句

wild A2

adj. 野生的

本篇1次·真题13句

constant B2

adj. 持续不断的

本篇1次·真题12句

exposure B2

n. 暴露

本篇1次·真题12句

infant B2

n. 婴儿

本篇1次·真题12句

mood A2

n. 心情

本篇1次·真题12句

engagement B2

n. 约定

本篇1次·真题10句

feedback B1

n. 反馈

本篇1次·真题10句

extremely B1

adv. 极其

本篇1次·真题9句

somewhat B2

adv. 有点

本篇1次·真题9句

visual B2

adj. 视觉的

本篇1次·真题9句

email A2

n. 电子邮件

本篇1次·真题8句

interpersonal B2

adj. 人际的

本篇1次·真题8句

mobile B1

adj. 可移动的

本篇1次·真题8句

unnecessary B1

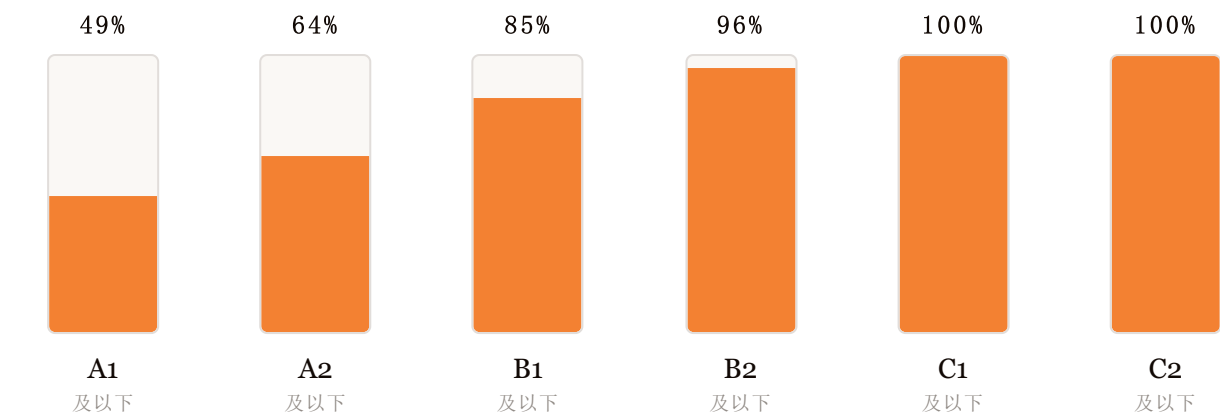
adj. 不必要的;多余的

本篇1次·真题8句

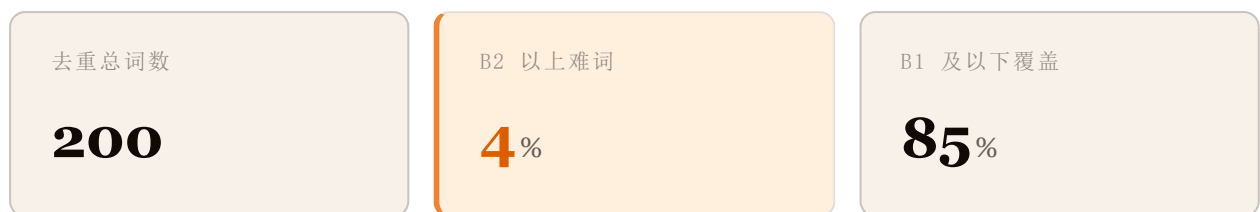
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 200 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **200** 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 200 个 · 末柱为 100%



考研英语二 2017年 · 全卷构成

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Section II Part A (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	本题
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