

考研英语二 · 英语二真题 · 2018年

Section I

Use of English

Directions:

Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

Why do people read negative Internet comments and do other things that will obviously be painful? Because humans have an inherent need to 1 uncertainty, according to a recent study in Psychological Science. The new research reveals that the need to know is so strong that people will 2 to satisfy their curiosity even when it is clear the answer will 3 .

In a series of four experiments, behavioral scientists at the University of Chicago and the Wisconsin School of Business tested students' willingness to 4 themselves to unpleasant stimuli in an effort to satisfy curiosity. For one 5 , each participant was shown a pile of pens that the researcher claimed were from a previous experiment. The twist? Half of the pens would 6 an electric shock when clicked.

Twenty-seven students were told which pens were electrified; another twenty-seven were told only that some were electrified. 7 left alone in the room, the students who did not know which ones would shock them clicked more pens and incurred more shocks than the students who knew what would 8 . Subsequent experiments reproduced this effect with other stimuli, 9 the sound of fingernails on a chalkboard and photographs of disgusting insects.

The drive to 10 is deeply rooted in humans, much the same as the basic drives for 11 or shelter, says Christopher Hsee of the University of Chicago. Curiosity is often considered a good instinct – it can 12 new scientific advances, for instance – but sometimes such 13 can backfire. The insight that curiosity can drive you to do 14 things is a profound one.

Unhealthy curiosity is possible to 15 , however. In a final experiment, participants who were encouraged to 16 how they would feel after viewing an unpleasant picture were less likely to 17 to see such an image. These results suggest that imagining the 18 of following through on one's curiosity ahead of time can help determine 19 it is worth the endeavor. "Thinking about long-term 20 is key to reducing the possible negative effects of curiosity," Hsee says. In other words, don't read online comments.

1. [A] protect
[B] resolve
[C] discuss
[D] ignore
2. [A] refuse
[B] wait
[C] regret
[D] seek

3. [A] hurt
[B] last
[C] mislead
[D] rise
4. [A] alert
[B] tie
[C] treat
[D] expose
5. [A] message
[B] review
[C] trial
[D] concept
6. [A] remove
[B] weaken
[C] interrupt
[D] deliver
7. [A] When
[B] If
[C] Though
[D] Unless
8. [A] continue
[B] happen
[C] disappear
[D] change
9. [A] rather than
[B] regardless of
[C] such as
[D] owing to
10. [A] discover
[B] forgive
[C] forget
[D] disagree
11. [A] pay
[B] marriage
[C] schooling
[D] food

12. [A] lead to
[B] rest on
[C] learn from
[D] begin with
13. [A] withdrawal
[B] persistence
[C] inquiry
[D] diligence
14. [A] self-reliant
[B] self-destructive
[C] self-evident
[D] self-deceptive
15. [A] define
[B] resist
[C] replace
[D] trace
16. [A] overlook
[B] predict
[C] design
[D] conceal
17. [A] remember
[B] promise
[C] choose
[D] pretend
18. [A] relief
[B] plan
[C] duty
[D] outcome
19. [A] why
[B] whether
[C] where
[D] how
20. [A] consequences
[B] investments
[C] strategies
[D] limitations

Section II

Reading Comprehension

Part A

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 1

It is curious that Stephen Koziatek feels almost as though he has to justify his efforts to give his students a better future.

Mr. Koziatek is part of something pioneering. He is a teacher at a New Hampshire high school where learning is not something of books and tests and mechanical memorization, but practical. When did it become accepted wisdom that students should be able to name the 13th president of the United States but be utterly overwhelmed by a broken bike chain?

As Koziatek knows, there is learning in just about everything. Nothing is necessarily gained by forcing students to learn geometry at a graffitied desk stuck with generations of discarded chewing gum. They can also learn geometry by assembling a bicycle.

But he's also found a kind of insidious prejudice. Working with your hands is seen as almost a mark of inferiority. Schools in the family of vocational education "have that stereotype...that it's for kids who can't make it academically," he says.

On one hand, that viewpoint is a logical product of America's evolution. Manufacturing is not the economic engine that it once was. The job security that the US economy once offered to high school graduates has largely evaporated. More education is the new principle. We want more for our kids, and rightfully so.

But the headlong push into bachelor's degrees for all – and the subtle devaluing of anything less – misses an important point: That's not the only thing the American economy needs. Yes, a bachelor's degree opens more doors. But even now, 54 percent of the jobs in the country are middle-skill jobs, such as construction and high-skill manufacturing. But only 44 percent of workers are adequately trained.

In other words, at a time when the working class has turned the country on its political head, frustrated that the opportunity that once defined America is vanishing, one obvious solution is staring us in the face. There is a gap in working-class jobs, but the workers who need those jobs most aren't equipped to do them. Koziatek's Manchester School of Technology High School is trying to fill that gap.

Koziatek's school is a wake-up call. When education becomes one-size-fits-all, it risks overlooking a nation's diversity of gifts.

21. A broken bike chain is mentioned to show students' lack of_____.

- [A] practical ability
- [B] academic training
- [C] pioneering spirit
- [D] mechanical memorization

22. There exists the prejudice that vocational education is for kids who_____.

- [A] have a stereotyped mind
- [B] have no career motivation
- [C] are not academically successful
- [D] are financially disadvantaged

23. We can infer from Paragraph 5 that high school graduates_____.

- [A] used to have big financial concerns
- [B] used to have more job opportunities
- [C] are reluctant to work in manufacturing
- [D] are entitled to more educational privileges

24. The headlong push into bachelor's degrees for all_____.

- [A] helps create a lot of middle-skill jobs
- [B] may narrow the gap in working-class jobs
- [C] is expected to yield a better-trained workforce
- [D] indicates the overvaluing of higher education

25. The author's attitude toward Koziatek's school can be described as_____.

- [A] supportive
- [B] tolerant
- [C] disappointed
- [D] cautious

Text 2

While fossil fuels – coal, oil, gas – still generate roughly 85 percent of the world's energy supply, it's clearer than ever that the future belongs to renewable sources such as wind and solar. The move to renewables is picking up momentum around the world: They now account for more than half of new power sources going on line.

Some growth stems from a commitment by governments and farsighted businesses to fund cleaner energy sources. But increasingly the story is about the plummeting prices of renewables, especially wind and solar. The cost of solar panels has dropped by 80 percent and the cost of wind turbines by close to one-third in the past eight years.

In many parts of the world renewable energy is already a principal energy source. In Scotland, for example, wind turbines provide enough electricity to power 95 percent of homes. While the rest of the world takes the lead, notably China and Europe, the United States is also seeing a remarkable shift. In March, for the first time, wind and solar power accounted for more than 10 percent of the power generated in the US, reported the US Energy Information Administration.

President Trump has underlined fossil fuels – especially coal – as the path to economic growth. In a recent speech in Iowa, he dismissed wind power as an unreliable energy source. But that message did not play well with many in Iowa, where wind turbines dot the fields and provide 36 percent of the state's electricity generation

– and where tech giants like Microsoft are being attracted by the availability of clean energy to power their data centers.

The question "what happens when the wind doesn't blow or the sun doesn't shine?" has provided a quick put-down for skeptics. But a boost in the storage capacity of batteries is making their ability to keep power flowing around the clock more likely.

The advance is driven in part by vehicle manufacturers, who are placing big bets on battery-powered electric vehicles. Although electric cars are still a rarity on roads now, this massive investment could change the picture rapidly in coming years.

While there's a long way to go, the trend lines for renewables are spiking. The pace of change in energy sources appears to be speeding up – perhaps just in time to have a meaningful effect in slowing climate change. What Washington does – or doesn't do – to promote alternative energy may mean less and less at a time of a global shift in thought.

26. The word "plummeting" (Line 3, Para. 2) is closest in meaning to ____.

- [A] stabilizing
- [B] changing
- [C] falling
- [D] rising

27. According to Paragraph 3, the use of renewable energy in America ____.

- [A] is progressing notably
- [B] is as extensive as in Europe
- [C] faces many challenges
- [D] has proved to be impractical

28. It can be learned that in Iowa, ____.

- [A] wind is a widely used energy source
- [B] wind energy has replaced fossil fuels
- [C] tech giants are investing in clean energy
- [D] there is a shortage of clean energy supply

29. Which of the following is true about clean energy according to Paragraphs 5&6?

- [A] Its application has boosted battery storage.
- [B] It is commonly used in car manufacturing.
- [C] Its continuous supply is becoming a reality.
- [D] Its sustainable exploitation will remain difficult.

30. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that renewable energy ____.

- [A] will bring the US closer to other countries
- [B] will accelerate global environmental change
- [C] is not really encouraged by the US government
- [D] is not competitive enough with regard to its cost

Text 3

The power and ambition of the giants of the digital economy are astonishing—Amazon has just announced the purchase of the upmarket grocery chain Whole Foods for \$13.5bn, but two years ago Facebook paid even more than that to acquire the WhatsApp messaging service, which doesn't have any physical product at all. What WhatsApp offered Facebook was an intricate and finely detailed web of its users' friendships and social lives.

Facebook promised the European commission then that it would not link phone numbers to Facebook identities, but it broke the promise almost as soon as the deal went through. Even without knowing what was in the messages, the knowledge of who sent them and to whom was enormously revealing and still could be. What political journalist, what party whip, would not want to know the makeup of the WhatsApp groups in which Theresa May's enemies are currently plotting? It may be that the value of Whole Foods to Amazon is not so much the 460 shops it owns, but the records of which customers have purchased what.

Competition law appears to be the only way to address these imbalances of power. But it is clumsy. For one thing, it is very slow compared to the pace of change within the digital economy. By the time a problem has been addressed and remedied it may have vanished in the marketplace, to be replaced by new abuses of power. But there is a deeper conceptual problem, too. Competition law as presently interpreted deals with financial disadvantage to consumers and this is not obvious when the users of these services don't pay for them. The users of their services are not their customers. That would be the people who buy advertising from them – and Facebook and Google, the two virtual giants, dominate digital advertising to the disadvantage of all other media and entertainment companies.

The product they're selling is data, and we, the users, convert our lives to data for the benefit of the digital giants. Just as some ants farm the bugs called aphids for the honeydew they produce when they feed, so Google farms us for the data that our digital lives yield. Ants keep predatory insects away from where their aphids feed; Gmail keeps the spammers out of our inboxes. It doesn't feel like a human or democratic relationship, even if both sides benefit.

31. According to Paragraph 1, Facebook acquired WhatsApp for its_____.

- ☐ [A] digital products
- ☐ [B] user information
- ☐ [C] physical assets
- ☐ [D] quality service

32. Linking phone numbers to Facebook identities may_____.

- ☐ [A] worsen political disputes
- ☐ [B] mess up customer records
- ☐ [C] pose a risk to Facebook users
- ☐ [D] mislead the European commission

33. According to the author, competition law_____.

- ☐ [A] should serve the new market powers
- ☐ [B] may worsen the economic imbalance
- ☐ [C] should not provide just one legal solution
- ☐ [D] cannot keep pace with the changing market

34. Competition law as presently interpreted can hardly protect Facebook users because_____.

- [A] they are not defined as customers
- [B] they are not financially reliable
- [C] the services are generally digital
- [D] the services are paid for by advertisers

35. The ants analogy is used to illustrate_____.

- [A] a win-win business model between digital giants
- [B] a typical competition pattern among digital giants
- [C] the benefits provided for digital giants' customers
- [D] the relationship between digital giants and their users

Text 4

To combat the trap of putting a premium on being busy, Cal Newport, author of *Deep Work: Rules for Focused Success in a Distracted World*, recommends building a habit of "deep work" – the ability to focus without distraction.

There are a number of approaches to mastering the art of deep work – be it lengthy retreats dedicated to a specific task; developing a daily ritual; or taking a "journalistic" approach to seizing moments of deep work when you can throughout the day. Whichever approach, the key is to determine your length of focus time and stick to it.

Newport also recommends "deep scheduling" to combat constant interruptions and get more done in less time. "At any given point, I should have deep work scheduled for roughly the next month. Once on the calendar, I protect this time like I would a doctor's appointment or important meeting", he writes.

Another approach to getting more done in less time is to rethink how you prioritise your day – in particular how we craft our to-do lists. Tim Harford, author of *Messy: The Power of Disorder to Transform Our Lives*, points to a study in the early 1980s that divided undergraduates into two groups: some were advised to set out monthly goals and study activities; others were told to plan activities and goals in much more detail, day by day.

While the researchers assumed that the well-structured daily plans would be most effective when it came to the execution of tasks, they were wrong: the detailed daily plans demotivated students. Harford argues that inevitable distractions often render the daily to-do list ineffective, while leaving room for improvisation in such a list can reap the best results.

In order to make the most of our focus and energy, we also need to embrace downtime, or as Newport suggests, "be lazy".

"Idleness is not just a vacation, an indulgence or a vice; it is as indispensable to the brain as vitamin D is to the body...[idleness] is, paradoxically, necessary to getting any work done," he argues.

Srini Pillay, an assistant professor of psychiatry at Harvard Medical School, believes this counterintuitive link between downtime and productivity may be due to the way our brains operate. When our brains switch between being focused and unfocused on a task, they tend to be more efficient.

"What people don't realise is that in order to complete these tasks they need to use both the focus and unfocus circuits in their brain," says Pillay.

36. The key to mastering the art of deep work is to ____.
- [A] keep to your focus time
 - [B] list your immediate tasks
 - [C] make specific daily plans
 - [D] seize every minute to work
37. The study in the early 1980s cited by Harford shows that ____.
- [A] distractions may actually increase efficiency
 - [B] daily schedules are indispensable to studying
 - [C] students are hardly motivated by monthly goals
 - [D] detailed plans may not be as fruitful as expected
38. According to Newport, idleness is ____.
- [A] a desirable mental state for busy people
 - [B] a major contributor to physical health
 - [C] an effective way to save time and energy
 - [D] an essential factor in accomplishing any work
39. Pillay believes that our brains' shift between being focused and unfocused ____.
- [A] can result in psychological well-being
 - [B] can bring about greater efficiency
 - [C] is aimed at better balance in work
 - [D] is driven by task urgency
40. This text is mainly about ____.
- [A] ways to relieve the tension of busy life
 - [B] approaches to getting more done in less time
 - [C] the key to eliminating distractions
 - [D] the cause of the lack of focus time

Part B

Directions:

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing the most suitable subheading from the list A-G for each of the numbered paragraphs (41-45). There are two extra subheadings which you do not need to use. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

Five ways to make conversation with anyone

Conversations are links, which means when you have a conversation with a new person a link gets formed and every conversation you have after that moment will strengthen the link.

You meet new people every day: the grocery worker, the cab driver, new people at work or the security guard at the door. Simply starting a conversation with them will form a link.

Here are five simple ways that you can make the first move and start a conversation with strangers.

(41)_____

Suppose you are in a room with someone you don't know and something within you says "I want to talk with this person" – this is something that mostly happens with all of us. You wanted to say something – the first word – but it just won't come out, it feels like it is stuck somewhere. I know the feeling and here is my advice: just get it out.

Just think: what is the worst that could happen? They won't talk with you? Well, they are not talking with you now! So keep it simple: "Hi", "Hey" or "Hello" – do the best you can to gather all of the enthusiasm and energy you can, put on a big smile and say "Hi".

(42)_____

It is a problem all of us face; you have limited time with the person that you want to talk with and you want to make this talk memorable.

Honestly, if we got stuck in the rut of "hi", "hello", "how are you?" and "what is going on?", you will fail to give the initial jolt to the conversation that can make it so memorable.

So don't be afraid to ask more personal questions. Trust me, you'll be surprised to see how much people are willing to share if you just ask.

(43)_____

When you meet a person for the first time, make an effort to find the things which you and that person have in common so that you can build the conversation from that point. When you start conversation from there and then move outwards, you'll find all of a sudden that the conversation becomes a lot easier.

(44)_____

Imagine you are pouring your heart out to someone and they are just busy on their phone, and if you ask for their attention you get the response "I can multitask".

So when someone tries to communicate with you, just be in that communication wholeheartedly. Make eye contact. Trust me, eye contact is where all the magic happens. When you make eye contact, you can feel the conversation.

(45)_____

You all came into a conversation where you first met the person, but after some time you may have met again and have forgotten their name. Isn't that awkward! So, remember the little details of the people you met or you talked with; perhaps the places they have been to, the places they want to go, the things they like, the things they hate – whatever you talk about.

When you remember such things you can automatically become an investor in their wellbeing. So they feel a responsibility to you to keep that relationship going.

That's it. Five amazing ways that you can make conversation with almost anyone. Every person is a really good book to read, or to have a conversation with!

[A] Just say it

[B] Be present

- [C] Pay a unique compliment
- [D] Name, places, things
- [E] Find the "me too"s
- [F] Skip the small talk
- [G] Ask for an opinion

Section III

Translation

46. **Directions:**

Translate the following text into Chinese. Write your translation on the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)

A fifth grader gets a homework assignment to select his future career path from a list of occupations. He ticks "astronaut" but quickly adds "scientist" to the list and selects it as well. The boy is convinced that if he reads enough, he can explore as many career paths as he likes. And so he reads – everything from encyclopedias to science fiction novels. He reads so passionately that his parents have to institute a "no reading policy" at the dinner table.

That boy was Bill Gates, and he hasn't stopped reading yet – not even after becoming one of the most successful people on the planet. Nowadays, his reading material has changed from science fiction and reference books: recently, he revealed that he reads at least 50 nonfiction books a year. Gates chooses nonfiction titles because they explain how the world works. "Each book opens up new avenues of knowledge to explore", Gates says.

Section IV

Writing

Part A

47. **Directions:**

Suppose you have to cancel your travel plan and will not be able to visit Professor Smith. Write him an email to

- 1) apologize and explain the situation, and
- 2) suggest a future meeting.

You should write about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET.

Do not use your own name. Use "Li Ming" instead.

Do not write your address. (10 points)

Part B

48. **Directions:**

Write an essay based on the chart below. In your writing, you should

- 1) interpret the chart, and
- 2) give your comments.

You should write about 150 words on the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)

2018年 考研英语二完形填空（四选一）· 1-20 空答案与解析

CLOZE & ANALYSIS • 完形题和解析

完形填空题和解析 · 1-20 空

本页 1-20 空的正确选项与逐空解析由懒笔记基于2018年 考研英语二完形填空（四选一）原卷逐空核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions、5 段带空原文（每段之后紧随中文翻译）与每空四选项连续排印；卷面下方逐空紧跟解析——正确选项、原文填空线索、四选项逐个辨析（正确项契合点 + 错项错因与差别），以及代入验证。

英语二真题(2018)

Section I

Directions:

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为什么人们会阅读负面的网络评论并做其他明显会带来痛苦的事情?根据《心理科学》杂志最近的一项研究,这是因为人类有一种内在的需求去消解不确定性。这项新研究揭示,求知的需求是如此强烈,以至于即使明确知道答案会造成伤害,人们仍会寻求满足他们的好奇心。

In a series of four experiments, behavioral scientists at the University of Chicago and the Wisconsin School of Business tested students' willingness to 4 themselves to unpleasant stimuli in an effort to satisfy curiosity. For one 5, each participant was shown a pile of pens that the researcher claimed were from a previous experiment. The twist? Half of the pens would 6 an electric shock when clicked.

在一系列四项实验中,芝加哥大学和威斯康星商学院的行为科学家测试了学生为满足好奇心而使自己暴露于不愉快刺激的意愿。在其中一项试验中,每位参与者被展示一堆钢笔,研究人员声称这些钢笔来自之前的一个实验。其中的转折是什么?有一半的钢笔在按下时会产生电击。

Twenty-seven students were told which pens were electrified; another twenty-seven were told only that some were electrified. 7 left alone in the room, the students who did not know which ones would shock them clicked more pens and incurred more shocks than the students who knew what would 8. Subsequent experiments reproduced this effect with other stimuli, 9 the sound of fingernails on a chalkboard and photographs of disgusting insects.

27名学生被告知哪些钢笔带电;另外27名学生只被告知有些钢笔带电。当独自留在房间里时,那些不知道哪些钢笔会电击他们的学生按下了更多钢笔并遭受了更多电击,相比那些知道会发生什么的学生。后续实验用其他刺激重现了这一效应,比如指甲刮黑板的声音和令人恶心的昆虫照片。

The drive to 10 is deeply rooted in humans, much the same as the basic drives for 11 or shelter, says Christopher Hsee of the University of Chicago. Curiosity is often considered a good instinct – it can 12 new scientific advances, for instance – but sometimes such 13 can backfire. The insight that curiosity can drive you to do 14 things is a profound one.

芝加哥大学的Christopher Hsee说,探索的驱动力深深植根于人类,就像对食物或住所的基本驱动力一样。好奇心通常被认为是一种良好的本能——例如它可以带来新的科学进步——但有时这种探究会适得其反。认识到好奇心会驱使你做出自我毁灭的事情是一个深刻的见解。

Unhealthy curiosity is possible to 15, however. In a final experiment, participants who were encouraged to 16 how they would feel after viewing an unpleasant picture were less likely to 17 to see such an image. These results suggest that imagining the 18 of following through on one's curiosity ahead of time can help determine 19 it is worth the endeavor. "Thinking about long-term 20 is key to reducing the possible negative effects of curiosity," Hsee says. In other words, don't read online comments.

然而,不健康的好奇心是可以抵制的。在最后一项实验中,那些被鼓励预测自己在观看令人不快的图片后会有何感受的参与者,不太可能选择去看这样的图像。这些结果表明,提前想象追随自己好奇心的结果可以帮助判断这样做是否值得。Hsee说:"思考长期后果是减少好奇心可能带来的负面影响的关键。"换句话说,不要阅读网络评论。

1. [A] protect
[B] resolve
[C] discuss
[D] ignore
2. [A] refuse
[B] wait
[C] regret
[D] seek
3. [A] hurt
[B] last
[C] mislead
[D] rise
4. [A] alert
[B] tie
[C] treat
[D] expose
5. [A] message
[B] review
[C] trial
[D] concept

6. [A] remove
[B] weaken
[C] interrupt
[D] deliver
7. [A] When
[B] If
[C] Though
[D] Unless
8. [A] continue
[B] happen
[C] disappear
[D] change
9. [A] rather than
[B] regardless of
[C] such as
[D] owing to
10. [A] discover
[B] forgive
[C] forget
[D] disagree
11. [A] pay
[B] marriage
[C] schooling
[D] food
12. [A] lead to
[B] rest on
[C] learn from
[D] begin with
13. [A] withdrawal
[B] persistence
[C] inquiry
[D] diligence
14. [A] self-reliant
[B] self-destructive
[C] self-evident
[D] self-deceptive

15. [A] define
[B] resist
[C] replace
[D] trace
16. [A] overlook
[B] predict
[C] design
[D] conceal
17. [A] remember
[B] promise
[C] choose
[D] pretend
18. [A] relief
[B] plan
[C] duty
[D] outcome
19. [A] why
[B] whether
[C] where
[D] how
20. [A] consequences
[B] investments
[C] strategies
[D] limitations

1. ____

【答案】 [B] resolve 词义辨析

【选项】 A) protect X 对象反了

protect 意为"保护", 搭 uncertainty 等于"保护不确定性", 与下句 the need to know 想消解不确定性的方向正相反。

B) resolve ✓ 正解: 消解不确定

resolve 此处取"解决、消除"义, resolve uncertainty 正是"消除不确定", 与下句的 need to know、satisfy their curiosity 同义复述对得上。

C) discuss X 程度太轻

discuss 只是"讨论", 与原文那种 inherent need (与生俱来的需要) 所暗示的"非除掉不可"的强度不匹配。

D) ignore X 正话反说

ignore"忽视", 正好与下句 need to know 相反, 是典型的反向干扰项。

【验证】 代回后整句为 humans have an inherent need to __(1)__ uncertainty, 意思是"人天生需要消除不确定", 与下句 the need to know is so strong 完全顺承, 也与全文"好奇心驱使人去探究"的主基调一致。

2. ____

【答案】 [D] seek 词义辨析

【选项】 A) refuse X 方向反

refuse"拒绝"与 to satisfy their curiosity 方向相反, refuse to satisfy 等于"拒绝满足", 与主旨相悖。

B) wait X 动作太被动

wait"等待"是被动行为, 与 inherent need 的强驱动力不匹配, 也无法解释下文学生主动去按笔。

C) regret X 时间错位

regret"后悔"通常是事后情绪, 而本句讲的是事前主动行为, 时间上对不齐。

D) seek ✓ 正解: 主动求取

seek 即"寻求、设法", seek to satisfy their curiosity = 想方设法满足好奇心, 与 inherent need 的强度、与下文学生主动按电击笔的行为一致。

【验证】 代回后 people will __(2)__ to satisfy their curiosity even when it is clear the answer will __(3)__ 读作"人会想方设法去满足好奇心, 哪怕答案是痛的", 这正好是全文论点 (the need to know is so strong) 的直接展开。

3. ____

【答案】 [A] hurt 词义辨析

【选项】 A) hurt ✓ 正解: 与 painful 对齐

hurt"伤害、让人难受"与首句 painful 同义复述, the answer will hurt = 答案会让人难受, 正是本段论点。

B) last ✗ 维度错

last"持续"讲的是时间长度, 与文中讨论的"痛/不痛"的属性维度不一致。

C) mislead ✗ 义不沾边

mislead"误导"指答案不真, 而文中讲的是答案虽真却让人不快, 属性指向不同。

D) rise ✗ 搭配怪

rise"上升"搭 the answer 不通, 且与本段感情色彩无关。

【验证】代回后 even when it is clear the answer will __ (3) __ = 即使答案会让人难受, 与开头 painful 完美呼应, 并解释下文学生为何明知会被电还去按。

4. ____

【答案】 [D] expose 固定搭配

【选项】 A) alert ✗ 搭配错向

alert 常用 alert sb to sth 表"提醒某人注意某事", 与本句"让自己接触不快刺激"的实验语境不符。

B) tie ✗ 义不贴

tie oneself to sth"把自己绑在", 字面动作过实, 无法表达"暴露于不快刺激下"的抽象义。

C) treat ✗ 框架错

treat sb to sth"请某人享用", 搭配本身存在, 但语义上"请自己享用不快刺激"明显反讽不通。

D) expose ✓ 正解: expose...to

expose sb to sth 即"使某人接触/暴露于.....", expose themselves to unpleasant stimuli 是心理学实验里描述"自愿置身于不快刺激"的标准说法。

【验证】代回后 tested students' willingness to __ (4) __ themselves to unpleasant stimuli in an effort to satisfy curiosity, 意为"测试学生为满足好奇心而自愿暴露于不快刺激的意愿", 与下文按电击笔的实验设计自洽。

5. ____

【答案】 [C] trial 词义辨析

【选项】 A) message X 话题错

message"信息/讯息"与下文实验场景无关, 硬塞进去等于"说一条信息", 与上句 experiments 接不上。

B) review X 义偏

review"综述/评论"指对已有研究的回顾, 下文描写的是一次新的具体操作, 并非综述。

C) trial ✓ 正解: 一次试验

trial 在实验语境下即"试验、回合", For one trial = 在其中一次试验里, 正好引出下文电击笔的具体场景, 与上句 four experiments 形成总一分关系。

D) concept X 维度错

concept"概念"是抽象观念, 无法被"For one"引导出一段具体场景。

【验证】代回后 For one __ (5) __, each participant was shown a pile of pens 意为"在某一次试验中, 每位被试都看到一堆笔", 无缝衔接上句 a series of four experiments, 且引出下文的电击笔实例。

6. ____

【答案】 [D] deliver 词义辨析

【选项】 A) remove X 反向

remove"去除"等于按下后反而消除电击, 与下段 incurred more shocks 完全矛盾。

B) weaken X 搭配怪

weaken"削弱"+ an electric shock 搭配不顺, 且与下段实际发生强烈电击不符。

C) interrupt X 对象错

interrupt"打断"宾语通常是过程而非首次发生的电击, 按下笔产生新电击不能叫 interrupt。

D) deliver ✓ 正解: 释放电击

deliver 在科技/医学语境里常表"释放、施加", deliver an electric shock = 释放一次电击, 是英语里描述"装置施加电击"的固定说法。

【验证】代回后 Half of the pens would __ (6) __ an electric shock when clicked = 一半的笔被按下时会释放电击, 与下段 incurred more shocks 因果对接。

7. ____

【答案】 [A] When 语法形态

【选项】 A) When ✓ 正解：当.....时

When 引导时间状语，when left alone in the room = 当被独自留在房间里时，正好衔接主句“他们就开始按更多笔”的行为，时间顺承自然。

B) If ✗ 把事实当假设

If“如果”会把“被独自留在房间里”变成一种假设，但原文是实验中真实发生的步骤，并非假设。

C) Though ✗ 无让步关系

Though“尽管”要求主从句形成让步反差，原文“独自留下→按笔更多”是顺承不是反差。

D) Unless ✗ 排他无依据

Unless“除非”暗示一种排他条件，与主句无任何排他关系。

【验证】代回后 __ (7) __ left alone in the room, the students who did not know which ones would shock them clicked more pens = 当他们被独自留在房间里时，那些不知道哪些笔有电的学生按了更多笔，时间顺承通顺。

8. ____

【答案】 [B] happen 词义辨析

【选项】 A) continue ✗ 义不沾

continue“继续”与本句的“按下会发生什么”无关，无逻辑接续。

B) happen ✓ 正解：发生什么

happen“发生”与上文 which pens were electrified 同义对应：知道哪些笔有电=知道按下后会发生什么 (knew what would happen)。

C) disappear ✗ 话题错

disappear“消失”与本句的电击话题无关。

D) change ✗ 对象错

change“改变”暗含某物在变化，但原文里电击与否是固定属性，没有变化的对象。

【验证】代回后 clicked more pens and incurred more shocks than the students who knew what would __ (8) __ = 比那些知道会发生什么的学生按了更多笔、挨了更多电，符合实验对比逻辑。

9. ____

【答案】 [C] such as 固定搭配

【选项】 A) rather than X 对比错

rather than"而不是"暗含取此舍彼, 但 sound 和 photographs 与 other stimuli 不是取舍关系, 而是子集关系。

B) regardless of X 义不沾

regardless of"不管....."表无视前后, 但这里前后是包含关系, 不是无视关系。

C) such as ✓ 正解: 举例

such as"诸如"专门用于在上位词后面引出具体例子, 正好对应 other stimuli + 两个具体实例的总一分结构。

D) owing to X 因果不存在

owing to"由于"要求前后是因果, 但这里没有原因—结果关系。

【验证】 代回后 Subsequent experiments reproduced this effect with other stimuli, __(9)__ the sound of fingernails on a chalkboard and photographs of disgusting insects = 后续实验用其他刺激 (诸如指甲刮黑板的声音和令人作呕的昆虫图片) 重现了这一效应, 举例自然。

10. ____

【答案】 [A] discover 词义辨析

【选项】 A) discover ✓ 正解: 探索发现

discover"发现、探索"与 Curiosity 对应——the drive to discover 即"探索的冲动", 与下句把它视为科学进步的源泉自然衔接。

B) forgive X 话题错

forgive"原谅"与好奇心话题完全无关。

C) forget X 方向反

forget"忘记"与好奇心"想知道"的方向相反。

D) disagree X 话题错

disagree"不同意"与本段讨论的求知本能无关。

【验证】 代回后 The drive to __(10)__ is deeply rooted in humans = 探索发现的冲动深植于人性, 并与下句 Curiosity is often considered a good instinct 形成同义复述。

11. ____

【答案】 [D] food 词义辨析

【选项】 A) pay X 层级偏

pay"薪酬"虽与 shelter 都关乎生计, 但层级是社会层, 不是生物本能层。

B) marriage X 层级偏

marriage"婚姻"是社会制度, 不属于基本驱力 (basic drives) 的范畴。

C) schooling X 层级偏

schooling"上学"是后天教育需求, 与 shelter 不同档。

D) food ✓ 正解: 基本生存需要

food"食物"与 shelter"住所"是人类最基本的生存需求, 两者并列正好支撑 basic drives 的定性, 与马斯洛底层需求一致。

【验证】代回后 much the same as the basic drives for __(11)__ or shelter = 与对食物或住所的基本驱力很相似, 符合心理学常识, 把好奇心抬到生存本能高度。

12. ____

【答案】 [A] lead to 固定搭配

【选项】 A) lead to ✓ 正解: 导致/带来

lead to"导致、带来"——curiosity can lead to new scientific advances = 好奇心能带来新的科学进展, 正好是 good instinct 的正面证据。

B) rest on X 方向反

rest on"依赖于"暗示好奇心依靠科学进展, 主客颠倒。

C) learn from X 对象错

learn from"从.....中学习"宾语应是经验/人, 搭 new scientific advances 通顺但语义偏离"好奇心带来进展"这条逻辑。

D) begin with X 义偏

begin with"从.....开始"只表示起点, 不能涵盖"促成全过程"。

【验证】代回后 it can __(12)__ new scientific advances, for instance = 比如它能带来新的科学进展, 与上句"好的本能"的正面定性配合无缝。

13. ____

【答案】 [C] inquiry 词义辨析

【选项】 A) withdrawal X 义反

withdrawal"退缩"与 curiosity"探究"方向相反。

B) persistence X 回指对象错

persistence"坚持"虽是好品质，但回指的不是 curiosity 而像是"毅力"，与上句话题不一致。

C) inquiry ✓ 正解：探询

inquiry"探询、探究"与 curiosity 同义，such inquiry = 这种探究，回指上句的好奇心，并与下文 backfire 形成反差。

D) diligence X 回指对象错

diligence"勤奋"与好奇心不是同义，无法做 curiosity 的同义替身。

【验证】代回后 sometimes such __(13)__ can backfire = 但有时这种探究会适得其反，such inquiry 干净地回指 Curiosity，并通过 but ... backfire 与上句正面评价形成转折。

14. ____

【答案】 [B] self-destructive 词义辨析

【选项】 A) self-reliant X 感情色反

self-reliant"自立的"是褒义，与 backfire 的负面色彩冲突。

B) self-destructive ✓ 正解：自毁

self-destructive"自毁性的"与 backfire 同义复述，并精确解释为何"好奇心驱使人去做"会伤害自己。

C) self-evident X 维度错

self-evident"不证自明的"讲事物的显见性，与好奇心行为的后果无关。

D) self-deceptive X 义偏

self-deceptive"自欺的"侧重认知偏差，而原文讲的是行为后果的反伤。

【验证】代回后 The insight that curiosity can drive you to do __(14)__ things is a profound one = 好奇心能驱使你做自毁性事情这一洞见很深刻，正好承接上句 backfire，并解释为什么实验里学生明知会被电仍按。

15. ____

【答案】 [B] resist 词义辨析

【选项】 A) define X 维度错

define"定义"是认知层面，与下文给出抵抗策略的行为层面不符。

B) resist ✓ 正解：抵抗

resist"抵抗"与下文 less likely to choose to see 形成同义复述——本段就是教你如何抵抗不健康的好奇心。

C) replace X 对象错

replace"取代"需要替代物，文中并未提出用别的东西替换好奇心。

D) trace X 话题错

trace"追溯"指找源头，与本段对策主题不符。

【验证】代回后 Unhealthy curiosity is possible to __(15)_, however = 然而不健康的好奇心是可以抵抗的，与下文的应对策略实验顺利衔接。

16. ____

【答案】 [B] predict 词义辨析

【选项】 A) overlook X 方向反

overlook"忽视"与下文 imagining ahead of time 完全相反。

B) predict ✓ 正解：预测

predict"预测、预想"与 imagining ahead of time 同义，predict how they would feel = 预想自己会有什么感受。

C) design X 话题错

design"设计"宾语是方案/作品，搭 how they would feel 不通。

D) conceal X 义反

conceal"隐藏"与"预想/想象"方向相反。

【验证】代回后 participants who were encouraged to __(16)__ how they would feel after viewing an unpleasant picture = 被鼓励去预想看完不快图片后会有什么感受的被试，正好对应段尾 imagining ... ahead of time，本段策略闭环。

17. ____

【答案】 [C] choose 词义辨析

【选项】 A) remember X 话题错

remember"记得"侧重记忆,与"是否选择观看"无关。

B) promise X 色彩错

promise"承诺"指向他人,与个人是否主动观看的行为不符。

C) choose ✓ 正解: 选择

choose"选择"——less likely to choose to see = 更不愿意选择去看,正好刻画"对策起效"的行为减少。

D) pretend X 义偏

pretend"假装"与是否实际观看无关。

【验证】 代回后 participants ... were less likely to __(17)__ to see such an image = 这些被试更不愿意选择去看这种图片,与上句的"事先预想→减少行为"逻辑一致。

18. ____

【答案】 [D] outcome 词义辨析

【选项】 A) relief X 色彩偏

relief"宽慰"是单一褒义结果,无法涵盖"会不会值得"的中性判断。

B) plan X 时序错

plan"计划"是在事前制定,但本句要的是"事后会怎样"的结果,时序对不上。

C) duty X 话题错

duty"义务"与好奇心的"做不做"无关。

D) outcome ✓ 正解: 结果

outcome"结果"——imagining the outcome of following through on one's curiosity ahead of time = 事先想象顺着好奇心做下去的结果,与段尾 long-term consequences 完美同义。

【验证】 代回后 imagining the __(18)__ of following through on one's curiosity ahead of time can help determine __(19)__ it is worth the endeavor = 事先想象顺好奇心做下去的结果可以帮助判断是否值得,承上启下。

19. ____

【答案】 [B] whether 语法形态

【选项】 A) why X 维度错

why"为什么"问原因，但句义不是问原因。

B) whether ✓ 正解：是否

whether"是否"——determine whether it is worth the endeavor = 判断它是否值得努力，正好对应"值不值"的二元判断。

C) where X 维度错

where"哪里"问地点，与文意不符。

D) how X 维度错

how"如何"问方式，与是否值得判断不同。

【验证】代回后 can help determine __(19)__ it is worth the endeavor = 可以帮助判断它是否值得努力，整句通顺。

20. ____

【答案】 [A] consequences 词义辨析

【选项】 A) consequences ✓ 正解：长期后果

consequences"后果"与上句的 outcome 同义；long-term consequences = 长期后果，配 reducing negative effects 自然——想清楚长期后果就更可能避免负面效应。

B) investments X 话题错

investments"投资"与好奇心后果话题无关。

C) strategies X 对象错

strategies"策略"是方法层面，但 Hsee 强调的是"想后果"，不是"想策略"。

D) limitations X 义不沾

limitations"限制"指向边界，与"长期后果"指向不同。

【验证】代回后 Thinking about long-term __(20)__ is key to reducing the possible negative effects of curiosity = 思考长期后果是减少好奇心可能带来的负面效应的关键，与上句的 outcome 同义改写、与全文"事先预想后果"的主旨闭环。

OVERVIEW • 通读建境

全文主旨与行文脉络

完形是语篇题——单看空所在的半句往往四个选项都「像」。下面是全文主旨与行文脉络，是每个空锁定线索、代入验证时核对的全局工作台。

全文主旨

好奇心驱人自找苦吃

全文围绕一个心理学发现展开——人天生需要消解不确定性，humans have an inherent need to __(1)__ uncertainty，强到即便明知答案会带来痛苦也照样去探究，作者基调是中立科普加一点警示意味，结尾点题 don't read online comments，提醒考生这是“现象→实验→结论→对策”型科普文。

行文脉络

现象—实验—机制—对策

脉络清晰分四段走：第1段抛现象与论点（Why do people read negative Internet comments）；第2、3段用电击笔实验佐证（tested students' willingness to __(4)__ themselves to unpleasant stimuli 与 clicked more pens and incurred more shocks）；第4段把好奇心拔高到与食物、住所并列的本能、并指出其反噬（much the same as the basic drives for __(11)__ or shelter、sometimes such __(13)__ can backfire）；第5段给出对策——事先预想后果（imagining the __(18)__ of following through on one's curiosity ahead of time）。识别这条脉络，是后面每个空“代入是否自治”的全局参照。

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。

Why do people read negative Internet comments and do other things that will obviously be painful?

第1段，第1句

疑问句配合并列谓语和限制性定语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。Why 引导的特殊疑问句、并列动词结构、定语从句修饰宾语，这些都是高频考点。掌握此类句型后，学生可以迁移到大量类似真题句，代表性强

The new research reveals that the need to know is so strong that people will seek to satisfy their curiosity even when it is clear the answer will hurt.

第1段，第3句

本句包含多个四六级和考研高频结构：宾语从句、"so...that"结果状语、让步状语从句（even when）、形式主语（it is clear that）。这些结构在真题中反复出现，掌握后可大量复用，具有很强的典型性。

For one trial, each participant was shown a pile of pens that the researcher claimed were from a previous experiment.

第2段，第2句

被动语态 + 定语从句修饰宾语是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构,尤其在学术或实验描述类文本中常见。定语从句内嵌入成分也是真题中典型的干扰设计。掌握此类结构对理解类似句式有较强迁移价值,属于应重点掌握的常考句型。

When left alone in the room, the students who did not know which ones would shock them clicked more pens and incurred more shocks than the students who knew what would happen.

第3段，第2句

该句包含了省略状语、并列谓语、多重修饰关系及比较状语中的省略，是训练学生抓主干、析修饰、补省略等核心成分划分能力的极佳素材。

The drive to discover is deeply rooted in humans, much the same as the basic drives for food or shelter, says Christopher Hsee of the University of Chicago.

第4段，第1句

主系表结构加插入状语和倒装引述，是学术写作和考试阅读中常见的句式，典型性较高，掌握后可应用于理解类似引述句和比较结构

Curiosity is often considered a good instinct – it can lead to new scientific advances, for instance – but sometimes such inquiry can backfire.

第4段，第2句

本句展现了典型的并列转折结构（前肯定后转折）和被动语态的使用,这些都是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式。破折号插入补充说明的用法也较为常见。句式具有较强的代表性,掌握后可迁移到大量类似结构的句子中。

In a final experiment, participants who were encouraged to predict how they would feel after viewing an unpleasant picture were less likely to choose to see such an image.

第5段，第2句

成分丰富且含典型易错点：主谓分离、定语从句修饰主语、宾语从句作动词宾语、不定式作宾补、形式表语 less likely to、时间状语 after viewing。涵盖多种从句和非谓语结构，适合综合练习成分划分。

These results suggest that imagining the outcome of following through on one's curiosity ahead of time can help determine whether it is worth the endeavor.

第5段，第3句

"suggest that" 引导宾语从句、宾语从句再嵌套 "whether" 从句的结构,在学术文本和考试真题中极为常见,掌握后可大量复用

In other words, don't read online comments.

第5段，第5句

祈使句在四六级、考研阅读中偶有出现,但远不如陈述句、复合句常见。"don't + 动词原形" 结构具有一定代表性,可作为祈使句的基础案例,但其简单性和低频性限制了迁移价值,学生掌握后主要用于识别类似劝告或指令句,难以复用到更复杂的长难句分析中。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 43 个考研英语二真题高频词

下列单词既在本篇完形原文中出现，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。

curiosity B2

n. 好奇心

本篇7次 · 真题 16 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本篇4次 · 真题 304 句

shock B1

n. 震惊

本篇3次·真题10句

effect A2

n. 影响

本篇2次·真题80句

negative B1

adj. 否定的

本篇2次·真题32句

participant B2

n. 参与者

本篇2次·真题20句

comment B1

n. 评论

本篇2次·真题18句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次·真题172句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次·真题150句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本篇1次·真题112句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇1次·真题91句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次·真题89句

scientific B1

adj. 科学的

本篇1次·真题83句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本篇1次·真题75句

online A2

adj. 在线的

本篇1次·真题63句

internet A2

n. 互联网

本篇1次·真题53句

claim B1

v. 声称

本篇1次·真题49句

image A2

n. 形象, 印象

本篇1次·真题45句

seek B1

v. 寻找

本篇1次·真题 40 句

reveal B2

v. 揭示

本篇1次·真题 35 句

advance B1

v. 前进

本篇1次·真题 33 句

consequence B2

n. 结果

本篇1次·真题 33 句

previous B1

adj. 先前的

本篇1次·真题 24 句

determine B2

v. 决定

本篇1次·真题 21 句

series B1

n. 系列

本篇1次·真题 21 句

expose B2

v. 使暴露

本篇1次·真题 17 句

instance B2

n. 例子

本篇1次·真题 17 句

outcome B2

n. 结果

本篇1次·真题 17 句

root A2

n. 根

本篇1次·真题 15 句

deliver B1

v. 递送, 运送 (货物、信件等)

本篇1次·真题 14 句

insect A2

n. 昆虫

本篇1次·真题 14 句

psychological B2

adj. 心理的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

trial B2

n. 审判, 审讯

本篇1次·真题 13 句

ahead A2

adv. 在前面

本篇1次·真题 11 句

behavioral

B2

adj. 行为的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

painful

B1

adj. 疼痛的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

obviously

B1

adv. 显然,明显地

本篇1次·真题 10 句

deeply

B1

adv. 深深地

本篇1次·真题 8 句

endeavor

C1

v. 努力

本篇1次·真题 8 句

inherent

C1

adj. 内在的;固有的

本篇1次·真题 8 句

insight

B2

n. 洞察力

本篇1次·真题 8 句

resolve

B2

v. 解决 (问题、困难)

本篇1次·真题 8 句

unhealthy

B1

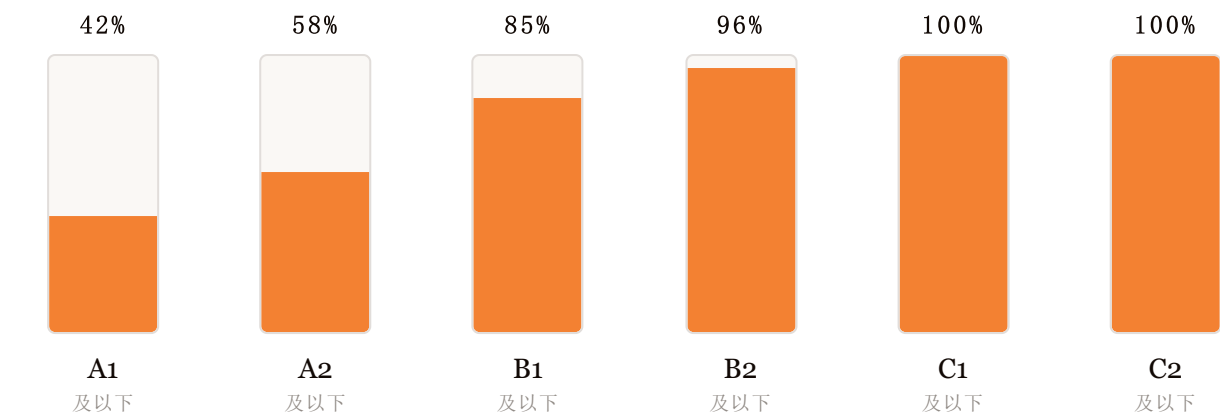
adj. 有害健康的;不健康的

本篇1次·真题 8 句

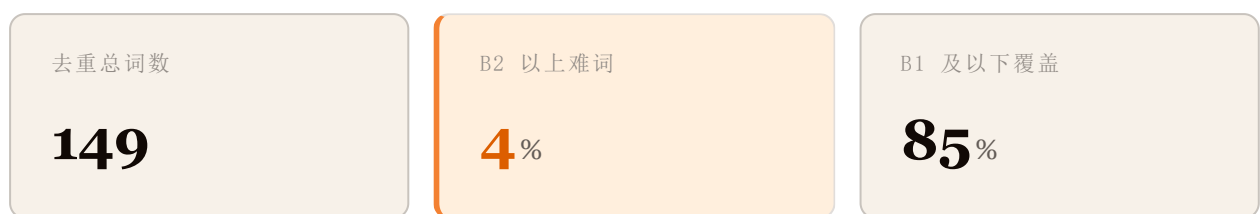
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 149 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 **149** 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 6 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 149 个 · 末柱为 100%



考研英语二 2018年 · 全卷构成

Section I 完形填空 (四选一)

[本题](#)

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)

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Section II Part B 段落小标题 (7选5)

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Section III 英译汉 (段落翻译)

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Section IV Part A 写作

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Section IV Part B 写作

[题目解析 →](#)

2018年 考研英语二阅读理解（四选一） 第1篇·21-25 题答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS • 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析·21-25 题

本页 21-25 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2018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 8 段原文（段首标 P1-P8 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(2018)

Section II Part A (1)

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 1

P1 It is curious that Stephen Koziatek feels almost as though he has to justify his efforts to give his students a better future.

令人好奇的是,Stephen Koziatek几乎感到自己必须为努力给学生创造更好未来的行为进行辩护。

P2 Mr. Koziatek is part of something pioneering. He is a teacher at a New Hampshire high school where learning is not something of books and tests and mechanical memorization, but practical. When did it become accepted wisdom that students should be able to name the 13th president of the United States but be utterly overwhelmed by a broken bike chain?

Koziatek先生正参与一项开创性的事业。他是New Hampshire一所高中的教师,在那里学习不是关于书本、考试和机械记忆的事情,而是实践性的。何时起人们开始普遍认为学生应该能说出美国第十三任总统的名字,却对一条断裂的自行车链条完全束手无策?

P3 As Koziatek knows, there is learning in just about everything. Nothing is necessarily gained by forcing students to learn geometry at a graffitied desk stuck with generations of discarded chewing gum. They can also learn geometry by assembling a bicycle.

正如Koziatek所知,几乎一切事物中都有学问。强迫学生在一张涂满涂鸦、粘着几代人丢弃的口香糖的课桌前学习几何,未必能有所收获。他们也可以通过组装自行车来学习几何。

P4 But he's also found a kind of insidious prejudice. Working with your hands is seen as almost a mark of inferiority. Schools in the family of vocational education "have that stereotype...that it's for kids who can't make it academically," he says.

但他也发现了一种潜在的偏见。用双手工作几乎被视为低人一等的标志。他说,职业教育体系中的学校"有那种刻板印象.....认为那是给学业上不行的孩子准备的"。

P5 On one hand, that viewpoint is a logical product of America's evolution. Manufacturing is not the economic engine that it once was. The job security that the US economy once offered to high school graduates has largely evaporated. More education is the new principle. We want more for our kids, and rightfully so.

一方面,这种观点是美国演变的逻辑产物。制造业不再是曾经的经济引擎。美国经济曾经为高中毕业生提供的工作保障已在很大程度上消失了。接受更多教育成为新的原则。我们为孩子们想要更多,这理所应当。

P6 But the headlong push into bachelor's degrees for all – and the subtle devaluing of anything less – misses an important point: That's not the only thing the American economy needs. Yes, a bachelor's degree opens more doors. But even now, 54 percent of the jobs in the country are middle-skill jobs, such as construction and high-skill manufacturing. But only 44 percent of workers are adequately trained. 但不顾一切地推动所有人获得学士学位——以及对任何更低学历的微妙贬低——忽略了重要的一点:这并非美国经济需要的唯一东西。是的,学士学位能打开更多大门。但即使现在,全国54%的工作是中等技能工作,如建筑业和高技能制造业。但只有44%的工人接受了充分培训。

P7 In other words, at a time when the working class has turned the country on its political head, frustrated that the opportunity that once defined America is vanishing, one obvious solution is staring us in the face. There is a gap in working-class jobs, but the workers who need those jobs most aren't equipped to do them. Koziatek's Manchester School of Technology High School is trying to fill that gap. 换句话说,在工人阶级已让这个国家在政治上发生剧变的时刻,他们对曾经定义美国的机会正在消失感到沮丧,一个显而易见的解决方案正摆在我们面前。工人阶级岗位存在缺口,但最需要这些工作的工人却不具备胜任能力。Koziatek的Manchester School of Technology High School正试图填补这一缺口。

P8 Koziatek's school is a wake-up call. When education becomes one-size-fits-all, it risks overlooking a nation's diversity of gifts.

Koziatek的学校是一记警钟。当教育变成一刀切时,它就有可能忽视一个国家天赋的多样性。

题目与逐题解析

21. A broken bike chain is mentioned to show students' lack of ____.

- [A] practical ability
- [B] academic training
- [C] pioneering spirit
- [D] mechanical memorization

提到一条断裂的自行车链条是为了说明学生缺乏_____。

A) 实践能力 B) 学术训练 C) 开拓精神 D) 机械记忆

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 题干 A broken bike chain is mentioned to show students' lack of 直接询问某个具体细节(broken bike chain)被提及的用途, 是典型的例证细节题。

【拆句】 题干主干 A broken bike chain is mentioned to show students' lack of ____ 是被动语态的简单句, to show 引导目的状语, 空格作 of 的宾语, 搭配 lack of 决定答案应是一个名词或名词性短语, 结构无陷阱。

【定位】 When did it become accepted wisdom that students should be able to name the 13th president of the United States but be utterly overwhelmed by a broken bike chain?

什么时候开始大家就接受了这样一种想法：学生应该能说出美国第 13 任总统的名字，但面对一根坏掉的自行车链子就完全束手无策？

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

be utterly overwhelmed by a broken bike chain ↔ **practical ability**

预判的"动手能力"与 practical ability 在词面与语义上均完全契合，且这是唯一一个把"被坏链条难倒"概括为能力欠缺的选项。

B) 与原文相反

academic training 与原文相反——原文恰恰说学生"能记住总统名字"，这正是 academic training（学术训练）的体现，并不是缺失。

C) 无中生有

pioneering spirit 在 P2 中找不到对应——pioneering 一词出现在 Mr. Koziatek is part of something pioneering.，是形容 Koziatek 老师所做的事，与学生缺什么无关。

D) 与原文相反

mechanical memorization 是原文批评的对象（learning is not something of books and tests and mechanical memorization），学生恰恰是这方面被训练得最多，而不是"缺"它。

22. There exists the prejudice that vocational education is for kids who ____.

- [A] have a stereotyped mind
- [B] have no career motivation
- [C] are not academically successful
- [D] are financially disadvantaged

存在一种偏见,认为职业教育是为那些____的孩子准备的。

A) 思维刻板 B) 没有职业动力 C) 学业上不成功 D) 经济条件不好

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 题干 There exists the prejudice that vocational education is for kids who 已经把偏见的存在当前提，只问偏见的具体描述，是对原文某句的复述。

【拆句】 主干 There exists the prejudice that vocational education is for kids who ____, that 引导同位语从句解释 prejudice 的内容，who 引导定语从句修饰 kids，空格是定语从句的谓语部分；结构清晰、无陷阱。

【定位】 Schools in the family of vocational education "have that stereotype...that it's for kids who can't make it academically," he says.

他说，职业教育这一类学校"背着一种刻板印象.....被认为是给那些学业上做不下来的孩子上的"。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

have a stereotyped mind 把原文的 stereotype (一种刻板印象/偏见) 偷换成"思维僵化"——前者是 society 对这些孩子的看法, 后者是说孩子自己思维僵化, 主语和语义都错。

B) 无中生有

have no career motivation 在 P4 中没有任何对应——原文偏见说的是孩子"学业不好", 没说他们"没有职业动机"。

C) ✓ 正确

for kids who can't make it academically ↔ **are not academically successful**

预判的"学业上做不到"与 are not academically successful 几乎一字对一字对应, 是定位句引号的标准同义复述。

D) 无中生有

are financially disadvantaged 引入了原文没有的"经济弱势"维度——P4 的偏见只针对学业, 未涉及经济状况。

23. We can infer from Paragraph 5 that high school graduates_____.

- [A] used to have big financial concerns
- [B] used to have more job opportunities
- [C] are reluctant to work in manufacturing
- [D] are entitled to more educational privileges

从第5段可以推断出高中毕业生_____。

- A) 过去有很大的经济顾虑 B) 过去有更多的就业机会 C) 不愿意从事制造业工作
- D) 有权享受更多的教育特权

【答案】 B (推断题)

【判型】 题干 We can infer from Paragraph 5 that 显式包含 infer, 是教科书式的推断题。

【拆句】 题干 We can infer from Paragraph 5 that high school graduates ____ 是 infer that 引导宾语从句的结构, high school graduates 是宾语从句主语, 空格是其谓语; 结构平铺直叙、无陷阱。

【定位】 Manufacturing is not the economic engine that it once was. The job security that the US economy once offered to high school graduates has largely evaporated.

制造业已不再是过去那种经济引擎; 过去美国经济曾经为高中毕业生提供的工作保障, 如今已大体消失。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

used to have big financial concerns——原文说过去"经济提供工作保障", 恰恰意味着过去经济顾虑较小, 而非更大; 方向反了。

B) ✓ 正确

The job security that the US economy once offered to high school graduates has largely evaporated.

↔ used to have more job opportunities

由 has largely evaporated 直接反推过去"曾有", 再结合 once 的时间标志, used to have more job opportunities 是一步合法的推断结论。

C) 无中生有

are reluctant to work in manufacturing 把 P5 关于"制造业地位下降"的事实硬扯成"毕业生不愿进制造业", 原文从未谈毕业生主观意愿。

D) 偷换概念

are entitled to more educational privileges 把原文 More education is the new principle. We want more for our kids 偷换成"被赋予更多教育特权"——原文是说社会期望更多教育, 而非给学生 entitlement, 且对象错位。

24. The headlong push into bachelor's degrees for all ____.

- [A] helps create a lot of middle-skill jobs
- [B] may narrow the gap in working-class jobs
- [C] is expected to yield a better-trained workforce
- [D] indicates the overvaluing of higher education

对所有人推行学士学位的冒进做法 ____。

- A) 有助于创造大量中等技能工作岗位
- B) 可能缩小工人阶层工作的差距
- C) 预计将产生一支训练有素的劳动力队伍
- D) 表明对高等教育的过度重视

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 题干就 The headlong push into bachelor's degrees for all 这一具体现象问其性质/后果, 选项是对原文相应陈述的转述, 属细节判断。

【拆句】 主干 The headlong push into bachelor's degrees for all ____ 中 push 是核心名词, into bachelor's degrees for all 作修饰, 整个主语是名词短语, 空格是谓语; headlong 含"贸然、不加思考"的负面色彩, 提醒考生原文对此持负面评价。

【定位】 But the headlong push into bachelor's degrees for all – and the subtle devaluing of anything less – misses an important point: That's not the only thing the American economy needs. 但是这股"全民读学士学位"的一头扎下去的潮流, 连带着对任何低于学士学位的东西的暗中贬低, 恰恰漏掉了一个重要事实: 这不是美国经济需要的全部。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

helps create a lot of middle-skill jobs——原文反复强调中等技能岗位 (middle-skill jobs) 有岗无人，而非这股潮流"创造了"很多这类岗位；方向反了。

B) 与原文相反

may narrow the gap in working-class jobs 与原文相反——这股潮流恰恰让人都去读学士、不去做中等技能岗位，从而拉大了岗位缺口（参见 There is a gap in working-class jobs）。

C) 与原文相反

is expected to yield a better-trained workforce 与原文数据相反——only 44 percent of workers are adequately trained，作者明确指出这股潮流没能造就合格的工人队伍，而不是"被期望"造就。

D) ✓ 正确

the headlong push into bachelor's degrees for all – and the subtle devaluing of anything less – misses an important point

↔ indicates the overvaluing of higher education

headlong (贸然/一头扎进) + devaluing of anything less 共同等价于 overvaluing of higher education——把高等教育看得过高、把其他看得过低，本质是同一行为，D 是对作者评价方向最精准的概括。

25. The author's attitude toward Koziatek's school can be described as ____.

- [A] supportive
- [B] tolerant
- [C] disappointed
- [D] cautious

作者对Koziatek学校的态度可以被描述为____。

A) 支持的 B) 宽容的 C) 失望的 D) 谨慎的

【答案】 A (态度题)

【判型】 题干 The author's attitude toward Koziatek's school can be described as 明确询问作者态度，标志极其清晰。

【拆句】 题干 The author's attitude toward Koziatek's school can be described as ____ 是简单系表结构，attitude toward 限定态度对象，can be described as 后接形容词作表语；结构无陷阱，但要注意 can be described as 暗示了一个相对克制的标签，过强烈的词需要警惕。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

Koziatek's school is a wake-up call. ↔ **supportive**

Koziatek's Manchester School of Technology High School is trying to fill that gap. ↔

supportive

pioneering + trying to fill that gap + a wake-up call + diversity of gifts 多处正向评价聚合，态度只能落在 supportive。

B) 偷换概念

tolerant（容忍）意味着“勉强接受”，态度偏冷，与作者全文用 a wake-up call、pioneering 等强正向词的高度认可不匹配。

C) 与原文相反

disappointed 与全文正向极性完全相反——作者并未对该校失望，反而把它当作“警钟”和“出路”。

D) 偷换概念

cautious（谨慎）意味着作者对该校的支持有所保留，但原文 a wake-up call 与 trying to fill that gap 都是明确肯定，没有任何 however / but / yet 类保留信号。

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。

It is curious that Stephen Koziatek feels almost as though he has to justify his efforts to give his students a better future.

第1段，第1句

形式主语 it + be + 形容词 + that 从句 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，且本句还嵌套了 as though 引导的状语从句，这种“评价 + 主语从句 + 内嵌状语”的组合在学术文本和议论文中极为常见，掌握后可大量迁移到其他同类句型。

He is a teacher at a New Hampshire high school where learning is not something of books and tests and mechanical memorization, but practical.

第2段，第2句

主系表+后置定语从句的组合是四六级阅读和考研真题中的高频句式，where 引导定语从句修饰地点名词也是典型用法，学习后可迁移到大量同类句子，代表性较强。

When did it become accepted wisdom that students should be able to name the 13th president of the United States but be utterly overwhelmed by a broken bike chain?

第2段，第3句

形式主语 it 加后置主语从句、系表结构、情态动词加并列谓语,都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。疑问句形式虽不如陈述句常见,但 it become accepted that 这类结构在议论文中很典型,学会后可大量迁移到类似句型。

But the headlong push into bachelor's degrees for all – and the subtle devaluing of anything less – misses an important point: That's not the only thing the American economy needs.

第6段，第1句

主句带同位语从句、同位语从句内嵌套定语从句的结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。破折号分隔并列主语、冒号引出同位语、省略关系代词的定语从句都是真题常见手法，掌握后可大量复用到同类长难句分析。

In other words, at a time when the working class has turned the country on its political head, frustrated that the opportunity that once defined America is vanishing, one obvious solution is staring us in the face.

第7段，第1句

本句结构高度典型:主句 + 多层状语修饰 + 定语从句嵌套 + 宾语从句嵌套,是四六级和考研阅读中常见的复杂句式。时间状语内嵌定语从句、分词短语作状语带宾语从句、宾语从句内再嵌套定语从句,这些都是真题高频结构。掌握本句的分析方法可直接复用到大量同类句子

There is a gap in working-class jobs, but the workers who need those jobs most aren't equipped to do them.

第7段，第2句

but 连接的转折并列句 + 限制性定语从句是四六级和考研阅读的高频句式，存在句和被动语态也是常考结构。本句结构具有很强的代表性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似长句。

When education becomes one-size-fits-all, it risks overlooking a nation's diversity of gifts.

第8段，第2句

"When 从句 + 主句" 的条件或时间状语结构在考试中非常常见，是阅读理解和写作中的高频句式。主句中 "risk doing" 的搭配也是典型用法。这种结构具有较强的代表性和迁移价值。

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本篇出现的 53 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。

gap B1

n. 间隙

本篇3次 · 真题 45 句

manufacturing B2

n. 制造业;生产

本篇3次 · 真题 22 句

economy B1

n. 经济

本篇2次 · 真题 73 句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本篇2次 · 真题 50 句

graduate B1

n. 毕业生

本篇2次 · 真题 34 句

learning A1

n. 学习

本篇2次 · 真题 22 句

practical B1

adj. 实际的

本篇2次 · 真题 14 句

mechanical B2

adj. 机械的

本篇2次 · 真题 11 句

chain B1

n. 链条

本篇2次 · 真题 10 句

prejudice B2

n. 偏见

本篇2次 · 真题 8 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇1次·真题 209 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次·真题 150 句

economic B2

adj. 经济的

本篇1次·真题 98 句

product A2

n. 产品

本篇1次·真题 77 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇1次·真题 70 句

risk A2

n. 风险

本篇1次·真题 62 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

financial B2

adj. 财政的

本篇1次·真题 59 句

political B1

adj. 政治的

本篇1次·真题 54 句

united B1

adj. 联合的

本篇1次·真题 52 句

define B1

v. 给.....下定义

本篇1次·真题 46 句

gain B1

v. 获得;赢得

本篇1次·真题 43 句

career B1

n. 职业

本篇1次·真题 42 句

states A1

n. 国家

本篇1次·真题 42 句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本篇1次·真题 41 句

nation B1

n. 国家

本篇1次·真题 39 句

security B1

n. 安全

本篇1次·真题 38 句

largely B2

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 30 句

academic B2

adj. 学术的

本篇1次·真题 28 句

exist A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本篇1次·真题 28 句

educational B1

adj. 教育的

本篇1次·真题 26 句

solution B1

n. 解决办法

本篇1次·真题 26 句

construction B1

n. 建造

本篇1次·真题 24 句

indicate B2

v. 表明

本篇1次·真题 23 句

principle B2

n. 原则, 准则

本篇1次·真题 23 句

evolution B2

n. 进化

本篇1次·真题 22 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

justify B2

v. 证明...有道理

本篇1次·真题 17 句

obvious B1

adj. 明显的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

working A2

adj. 有工作的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

diversity B2

n. 多样性

本篇1次·真题 12 句

narrow

B1

adj. 狭窄的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

necessarily

B2

adv. 必然地

本篇1次·真题 11 句

overlook

B2

v. 忽略，没注意到

本篇1次·真题 11 句

cautious

B2

adj. 小心的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

reluctant

B2

adj. 不情愿的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

subtle

B2

adj. 微妙的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

supportive

B2

adj. 给予支持的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

tolerant

B2

adj. 宽容的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

yield

B2

v. 产生

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

privilege

B2

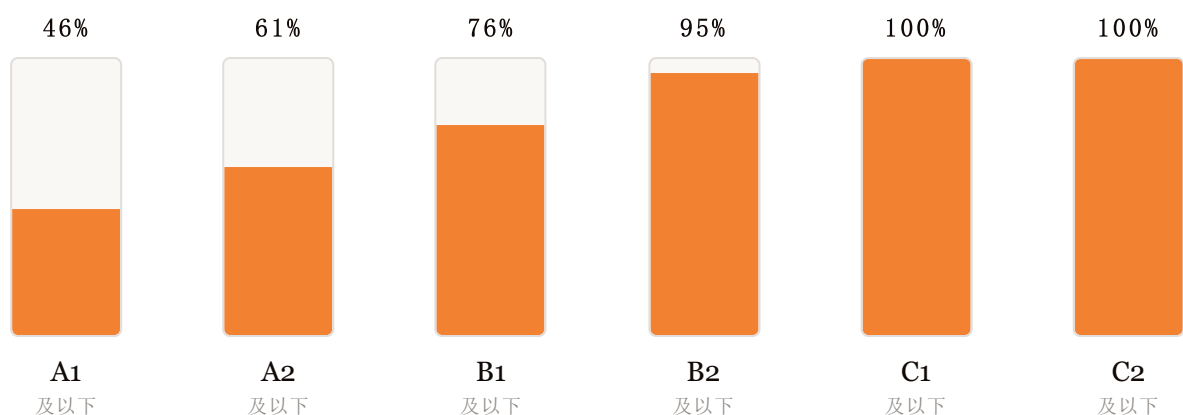
n. 特权

本篇1次·真题 8 句

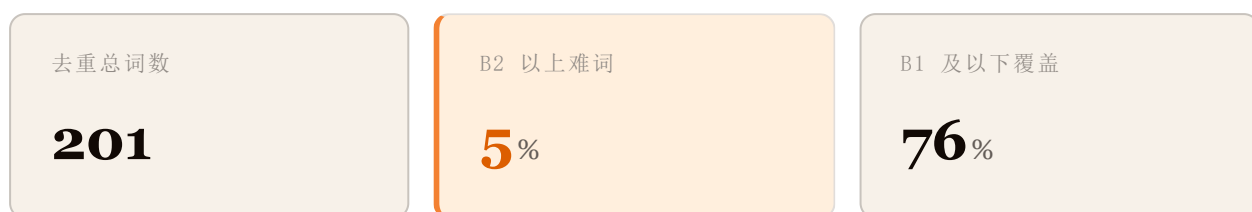
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 201 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **201** 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 11 个·约 5%。



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 201 个 · 末柱为 100%



考研英语二 2018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）	本题
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	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 →

2018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2018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 7 段原文（段首标 P1–P7 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(2018)

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 While fossil fuels – coal, oil, gas – still generate roughly 85 percent of the world's energy supply, it's clearer than ever that the future belongs to renewable sources such as wind and solar. The move to renewables is picking up momentum around the world: They now account for more than half of new power sources going on line.

尽管化石燃料——煤炭、石油、天然气——仍然产生世界能源供应的大约85%,但可再生能源如风能和太阳能属于未来这一点比以往任何时候都更加清晰。全球向可再生能源转变的势头正在加快:它们现在占新上线电力来源的一半以上。

P2 Some growth stems from a commitment by governments and farsighted businesses to fund cleaner energy sources. But increasingly the story is about the plummeting prices of renewables, especially wind and solar. The cost of solar panels has dropped by 80 percent and the cost of wind turbines by close to one-third in the past eight years.

部分增长源于政府和有远见的企业对清洁能源的资助承诺。但这个故事越来越多地与可再生能源价格的暴跌有关,尤其是风能和太阳能。在过去八年中,太阳能电池板的成本下降了80%,风力涡轮机的成本下降了近三分之一。

P3 In many parts of the world renewable energy is already a principal energy source. In Scotland, for example, wind turbines provide enough electricity to power 95 percent of homes. While the rest of the world takes the lead, notably China and Europe, the United States is also seeing a remarkable shift. In March, for the first time, wind and solar power accounted for more than 10 percent of the power generated in the US, reported the US Energy Information Administration.

在世界许多地区,可再生能源已经是主要能源来源。例如在苏格兰,风力涡轮机提供的电力足以为95%的家庭供电。在世界其他地区引领潮流的同时,尤其是中国和欧洲,美国也正在经历显著的转变。据美国能源信

息署报道,今年3月,风能和太阳能首次占美国发电量的10%以上。

P4 President Trump has underlined fossil fuels – especially coal – as the path to economic growth. In a recent speech in Iowa, he dismissed wind power as an unreliable energy source. But that message did not play well with many in Iowa, where wind turbines dot the fields and provide 36 percent of the state's electricity generation – and where tech giants like Microsoft are being attracted by the availability of clean energy to power their data centers.

Trump总统强调化石燃料——尤其是煤炭——是经济增长的途径。在最近于Iowa的一次演讲中,他将风能斥为不可靠的能源来源。但这一信息在Iowa并未得到许多人的认同,在那里风力涡轮机遍布田野,提供该州36%的发电量——并且Microsoft等科技巨头正被清洁能源为其数据中心供电的可能性所吸引。

P5 The question "what happens when the wind doesn't blow or the sun doesn't shine?" has provided a quick put-down for skeptics. But a boost in the storage capacity of batteries is making their ability to keep power flowing around the clock more likely.

"当风不吹或太阳不照耀时会发生什么?"这个问题为怀疑者提供了快速反驳。但电池储能容量的提升使其全天候保持电力流动的能力更有可能实现。

P6 The advance is driven in part by vehicle manufacturers, who are placing big bets on battery-powered electric vehicles. Although electric cars are still a rarity on roads now, this massive investment could change the picture rapidly in coming years.

这一进步部分是由汽车制造商推动的,他们在电池驱动的电动汽车上下了大赌注。尽管电动汽车目前在道路上仍然罕见,但这一巨额投资可能在未来几年迅速改变这一局面。

P7 While there's a long way to go, the trend lines for renewables are spiking. The pace of change in energy sources appears to be speeding up – perhaps just in time to have a meaningful effect in slowing climate change. What Washington does – or doesn't do – to promote alternative energy may mean less and less at a time of a global shift in thought.

尽管还有很长的路要走,但可再生能源的趋势线正在飙升。能源来源的变化速度似乎正在加快——也许正好及时产生减缓气候变化的有意义影响。在全球思想转变之际,华盛顿在促进替代能源方面做什么或不做什么可能变得越来越无关紧要。

题目与逐题解析

26. The word "plummeting" (Line 3, Para. 2) is closest in meaning to ____.

- [A] stabilizing
- [B] changing
- [C] falling
- [D] rising

单词"plummeting"(第2段第3行)的意思最接近_____。

A) 稳定 B) 变化 C) 下降 D) 上升

【答案】 C (词义句意题)

【判型】 The word "plummeting" (Line 3, Para. 2) is closest in meaning to _____. 出现 closest in meaning to 这一固定表述, 且要求在四个意思相近/相反的英文词中选一个。

【拆句】 The word "plummeting" (Line 3, Para. 2) is closest in meaning to _____. 是 "主-系-表" 结构：主语是 The word "plummeting"，系动词 is，表语是 closest in meaning to 引导的形容词短语，括号里的 Line 3, Para. 2 只是位置说明，不参与句意，无陷阱。

【定位】 But increasingly the story is about the plummeting prices of renewables, especially wind and solar. The cost of solar panels has dropped by 80 percent and the cost of wind turbines by close to one-third in the past eight years.

但越来越多的故事是关于可再生能源（尤其是风能与太阳能）价格的暴跌：过去八年里太阳能板成本下降了 80%，风电机组成本下降了近三分之一。

【选项】 A) **与原文相反**

stabilizing 表示 "趋于稳定"，与原文 plummeting 所暗示的剧烈下跌方向相反。

B) **偷换概念**

changing 表示 "变化"，方向不明，可上可下；原文 plummeting 已指明 "向下"，故 B 含糊不到位。

C) **✓ 正确**

dropped by 80 percent ↔ **falling**

预判语义为 "急剧下降"，四个选项中只有 falling 直接表达下降；选项虽未保留 "急剧" 这层程度，但词义题首要看核心方向，方向对则中。

D) **与原文相反**

rising 表示 "上升"，与原文紧邻的数据 dropped by 80 percent 完全矛盾。

27. According to Paragraph 3, the use of renewable energy in America_____.

- [A] is progressing notably
- [B] is as extensive as in Europe
- [C] faces many challenges
- [D] has proved to be impractical

根据第3段,美国可再生能源的使用_____。

A) 进展显著 B) 与欧洲一样广泛 C) 面临许多挑战 D) 已被证明不切实际

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 According to Paragraph 3, the use of renewable energy in America_____. 用 According to 引出，问的是对该段事实的客观转述。

【拆句】 According to Paragraph 3, the use of renewable energy in America_____. 是不完整陈述句，According to Paragraph 3 是状语，主语是 the use of renewable energy in America，谓语缺失，由 A-D 四个动词短语来补全；阅读时把选项当作主语的延续动词读即可，无陷阱。

【定位】 While the rest of the world takes the lead, notably China and Europe, the United States is also seeing a remarkable shift. In March, for the first time, wind and solar power accounted for more than 10 percent of the power generated in the US, reported the US Energy Information Administration.

在世界其他地方（尤其是中国和欧洲）领先的同时，美国也在经历一场显著变革：据美国能源信息署报道，今年 3 月，风能和太阳能首次占到美国发电总量的 10% 以上。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

seeing a remarkable shift ↔ **is progressing notably**

for the first time, wind and solar power accounted for more than 10 percent ↔

is progressing notably

预判 "美国可再生能源正在显著进步"，四项里 is progressing notably 与之完全对位；其余三项各踩一种与原文的偏差。

B) 与原文相反

原文 While the rest of the world takes the lead, notably China and Europe 实际表达欧洲等地领先于美国，与 "美国规模与欧洲一样大" 的表述方向相反；is as extensive as in Europe 的 as...as 等同关系无原文支持。

C) 无中生有

第 3 段全在描述正向进展（苏格兰 95%、中欧领跑、美国首次超 10%），未提及任何困难/挑战；faces many challenges 在该段无据。

D) 与原文相反

原文用 remarkable shift、more than 10 percent 正面描述进展；has proved to be impractical（被证明不切实际）与之方向完全相反。

28. It can be learned that in Iowa, ____.

- [A] wind is a widely used energy source
- [B] wind energy has replaced fossil fuels
- [C] tech giants are investing in clean energy
- [D] there is a shortage of clean energy supply

可以得知,在Iowa_____。

- A) 风能是一种广泛使用的能源
- B) 风能已取代化石燃料
- C) 科技巨头正在投资清洁能源
- D) 清洁能源供应短缺

【答案】 A （细节题）

【判型】 It can be learned that in Iowa, _____. 虽含 be learned，但配套限定 in Iowa 把范围收死在一个具体地点的客观事实上，仍属细节题而非推断题。

【拆句】 It can be learned that in Iowa, _____. 是形式主语 it 引导的复合句，that 后是不完整陈述句，in Iowa 是地点状语，主语谓语缺失由选项补全；无复杂结构。

【定位】 But that message did not play well with many in Iowa, where wind turbines dot the fields and provide 36 percent of the state's electricity generation – and where tech giants like Microsoft are being attracted by the availability of clean energy to power their data centers.

但这一说法在爱荷华州并不受欢迎——那里风电机组遍布田野，提供该州 36% 的发电量；微软这样的科技巨头也因清洁能源充足而被吸引来建数据中心。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

wind turbines dot the fields and provide 36 percent of the state's electricity generation ↔

wind is a widely used energy source

预判 "风电在爱荷华广泛使用" 与 wind is a widely used energy source 在主体、范围、性质三方面完全对位。

B) 过度推断

原文只说风电占 36% 发电量，化石能源剩余 64% 仍可能存在；wind energy has replaced fossil fuels 中的 replaced（已替代）大大超出原文事实。

C) 偷换概念

原文是科技巨头 being attracted by the availability of clean energy to power their data centers——他们 "被清洁能源吸引来建数据中心"，主体是被吸引来用电，不是 "投资清洁能源"。tech giants are investing in clean energy 偷换为 "投资清洁能源"。

D) 与原文相反

原文 the availability of clean energy 明示清洁能源 "充足可用"；there is a shortage of clean energy supply 表达 "清洁能源短缺"，与原文方向完全相反。

29. Which of the following is true about clean energy according to Paragraphs 5&6?

- [A] Its application has boosted battery storage.
- [B] It is commonly used in car manufacturing.
- [C] Its continuous supply is becoming a reality.
- [D] Its sustainable exploitation will remain difficult.

根据第5段和第6段,关于清洁能源,下列哪项是正确的?

- A) 其应用促进了电池储能
- B) 它在汽车制造中被普遍使用
- C) 其持续供应正在成为现实
- D) 其可持续开发仍将困难重重

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 Which of the following is true about clean energy according to Paragraphs 5&6? 是问 "以下哪项为真", 要求选与原文事实一致的选项。

【拆句】 Which of the following is true about clean energy according to Paragraphs 5&6? 是疑问句, Which 是主语, is 系动词, true 是表语, about clean energy 和 according to Paragraphs 5&6 是两个介词短语作状语兼范围限定; 结构清晰、无陷阱。

【定位】 The question "what happens when the wind doesn't blow or the sun doesn't shine?" has provided a quick put-down for skeptics. But a boost in the storage capacity of batteries is making their ability to keep power flowing around the clock more likely.

"风停日落时怎么办?" 这个问题一直是质疑者快速否定可再生能源的口实; 但电池储能能力的提升正在让可再生能源昼夜不间断供电的能力更趋可行。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

原文 a boost in the storage capacity of batteries is making their ability to keep power flowing around the clock more likely 中, 是电池储能提升 → 推动清洁能源持续供电; Its application has boosted battery storage 把因果反过来说成 "清洁能源应用 → 推动电池储能"。

B) 偷换概念

原文 vehicle manufacturers, who are placing big bets on battery-powered electric vehicles 是 "车企押注电动车 (即用电池/清洁能源驱动汽车)", 主体是汽车制造业用清洁能源; 而 It is commonly used in car manufacturing 表达 "清洁能源被广泛用在汽车制造 (生产环节)", 把驱动汽车偷换为生产汽车。且 commonly used 与原文 still a rarity 也方向相反。

C) ✓ 正确

keep power flowing around the clock more likely ↔

Its continuous supply is becoming a reality

this massive investment could change the picture rapidly in coming years ↔

Its continuous supply is becoming a reality

预判 "不间断供电正变成现实" 与 Its continuous supply is becoming a reality 在主体 (清洁能源)、状态 (不间断/持续)、趋势 (正成为现实) 三方面完全对位。

D) 与原文相反

原文 more likely 与 could change the picture rapidly 都呈现 "前景看好、走向可行" 的态度; Its sustainable exploitation will remain difficult 表达 "可持续利用将依然困难", 与原文方向完全相反。

30. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that renewable energy_____.

- [A] will bring the US closer to other countries
- [B] will accelerate global environmental change
- [C] is not really encouraged by the US government
- [D] is not competitive enough with regard to its cost

从最后一段可以推断出可再生能源_____。

- A) 将使美国与其他国家更加接近
- B) 将加速全球环境变化
- C) 并未真正得到美国政府的鼓励
- D) 在成本方面不够有竞争力

【答案】 C (推断题)

【判型】 It can be inferred from the last paragraph that renewable energy _____. 含 inferred, 要求由原文一步推出结论。

【拆句】 It can be inferred from the last paragraph that renewable energy _____. 是形式主语 it + 被动语态 can be inferred + that 宾语从句的复合句; 从句主语 renewable energy 后谓语由选项补全; 注意从句中的内容才是要推断的对象, 不要把 the last paragraph 当作推断对象。

【定位】 What Washington does – or doesn't do – to promote alternative energy may mean less and less at a time of a global shift in thought.

在全球思想转变的当下, 华盛顿 (美国政府) 做什么或不做什么来推动替代能源, 可能越来越无关紧要。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

原文 at a time of a global shift in thought 只是指出全球思维在变, 并未说美国将与其他国家关系靠近; will bring the US closer to other countries 中 "使美国与他国走近" 系凭空推断。

B) 与原文相反

原文 to have a meaningful effect in slowing climate change 表明可再生能源是在 "减缓" (slow) 气候变化; will accelerate global environmental change 表达 "加速全球环境变化", 与 slow 方向相反。

C) ✓ 正确

What Washington does – or doesn't do – to promote alternative energy ↔

is not really encouraged by the US government

President Trump has underlined fossil fuels – especially coal – as the path to economic growth. In a recent speech in Iowa, he dismissed wind power as an unreliable energy source.

↔ **is not really encouraged by the US government**

预判 "美国政府其实没真推动可再生能源" 与 is not really encouraged by the US government 在主体、立场两方面完全对位; not really 这一含蓄否定贴合作者尾段的反讽语气。

D) 答非所问

原文尾段未谈及成本, is not competitive enough with regard to its cost 提到的 "成本竞争力不足" 完全没有出现在尾段; 成本话题在第 2 段反而以 "价格暴跌、太阳能板降价 80%" 正向表达过, 方向反转。

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。

The move to renewables is picking up momentum around the world: They now account for more than half of new power sources going on line.

第1段，第2句

冒号连接两个主句进行补充说明是英文写作中的常见手法,现在进行时表示趋势、一般现在时陈述事实的搭配也符合四六级和考研阅读的典型语言风格。后置定语修饰名词的结构在真题中频繁出现,具有一定的代表性和复用价值。

Some growth stems from a commitment by governments and farsighted businesses to fund cleaner energy sources.

第2段，第1句

主语 + 不及物动词 + 介词短语状语 + 后置定语修饰状语中的名词，这是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式；尤其是 commitment to do 和 commitment by sb 两种后置定语并存的结构，在长难句中非常典型，掌握后可大量迁移到其他类似句子。

But increasingly the story is about the plummeting prices of renewables, especially wind and solar.

第2段，第2句

主系表结构是常见句式，表语为介词短语也较典型，但整体过于简单，缺少从句、并列或特殊结构，作为四六级/考研真题句式的代表性一般。

In Scotland, for example, wind turbines provide enough electricity to power 95 percent of homes.

第3段，第2句

覆盖主谓宾加地点状语、插入语、目的状语，成分种类较丰富；但结构简单直接，缺少易错点（如形式主语、双宾语、宾补等），练习收益中等偏下。

While the rest of the world takes the lead, notably China and Europe, the United States is also seeing a remarkable shift.

第3段，第3句

"While 从句 + 主句" 的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，属于标准的状语从句前置句式。现在进行时表达当前趋势的用法也是典型表达。插入语用法虽不算最高频，但也属于正式书面语的常规手法。整体结构具有较好的代表性和可迁移性。

In March, for the first time, wind and solar power accounted for more than 10 percent of the power generated in the US, reported the US Energy Information Administration.

第3段，第4句

「陈述事实加倒装引述来源」是英语新闻报道的高频句式,在四六级和考研阅读中经常出现。并列主语、短语动词、定语后置都是典型结构。掌握后可以迁移到大量类似新闻句子,代表性较强。

But that message did not play well with many in Iowa, where wind turbines dot the fields and provide 36 percent of the state's electricity generation – and where tech giants like Microsoft are being attracted by the availability of clean energy to power their data centers.

第4段，第3句

非限制性定语从句修饰地点名词、where 引导从句、被动语态、并列谓语等都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。本句结构清晰且典型，学习后可直接迁移到大量真题句子的分析中。

The advance is driven in part by vehicle manufacturers, who are placing big bets on battery-powered electric vehicles.

第6段，第1句

本句结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见：被动语态陈述事实 + 非限制性定语从句补充说明，是典型的学术或新闻语体句式。掌握后可迁移到类似长句的理解和翻译中。

What Washington does – or doesn't do – to promote alternative energy may mean less and less at a time of a global shift in thought.

第7段，第3句

本句包含主语从句充当主语、情态动词谓语、宾语、时间状语等多种成分,且主语从句内部还含有并列谓语和目的状语,成分种类较丰富。主语从句整体作主语是一个典型易错点,适合训练成分识别能力。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 58 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。

power A2

n. 权力

本篇7次·真题 90 句

source B1

n. 来源

本篇7次·真题 36 句

renewable B2

adj. 可再生的

本篇7次·真题 8 句

fuel B1

n. 燃料

本篇3次·真题 14 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇2次·真题 172 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇2次·真题 150 句

growth B1

n. 增长

本篇2次·真题 80 句

global B2

adj. 全球的

本篇2次·真题 44 句

account A2

n. 账户

本篇2次·真题 42 句

tech B1

n. 技术

本篇2次·真题 38 句

shift B1

v. 移动

本篇2次·真题 31 句

boost B2

v. 提高

本篇2次·真题 28 句

giant B1

adj. 巨大的

本篇2次·真题 28 句

generate B2

v. 产生, 引起 (结果、反应等)

本篇2次·真题 23 句

vehicle B1

n. 交通工具

本篇2次·真题 15 句

electricity A2

n. 电

本篇2次·真题 10 句

economic B2

adj. 经济的

本篇1次·真题 98 句

following B1

adj. 接下来的

本篇1次·真题 91 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次·真题 89 句

effect A2

n. 影响

本篇1次·真题 80 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

united B1

adj. 联合的

本篇1次·真题 52 句

climate B1

n. 气候

本篇1次·真题 50 句

fund B2

n. 资金

本篇1次·真题 45 句

states A1

n. 国家

本篇1次·真题 42 句

increasingly B2

adv. 越来越;日益;不断增加地

本篇1次·真题 40 句

trend B1

n. 趋势

本篇1次·真题 40 句

investment B1

n. 投资

本篇1次·真题 38 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

reality B1

n. 现实

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

capacity B2

n. 容量

本篇1次 · 真题 26 句

invest B2

v. 投资 (金钱、时间等以期获得回报)

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

environmental B1

adj. 环境的

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

application B1

n. 申请

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

manufacturing B2

n. 制造业; 生产

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

widely B1

adv. 广泛地

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

datum C1

n. 数据 (单数形式, 复数为 data)

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

flow B1

v. 流动

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

pace B1

n. 速度

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

rapidly B1

adv. 迅速地

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

shortage B2

n. 短缺

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

administration B2

n. 管理

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

panel B1

n. 专家小组

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

massive B2

adj. 巨大的, 大量的

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

roughly B1

adv. 大约, 大概
本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

sustainable B2

adj. 可持续的
本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

manufacturer B2

n. 制造商
本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

alternative B2

n. 可供选择的事物
本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

meaningful B2

adj. 有意义的
本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

accelerate B2

v. 加速
本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

belong A2

v. 属于 (某人)
本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

stem B2

n. 茎
本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

availability B2

n. 可获得性
本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

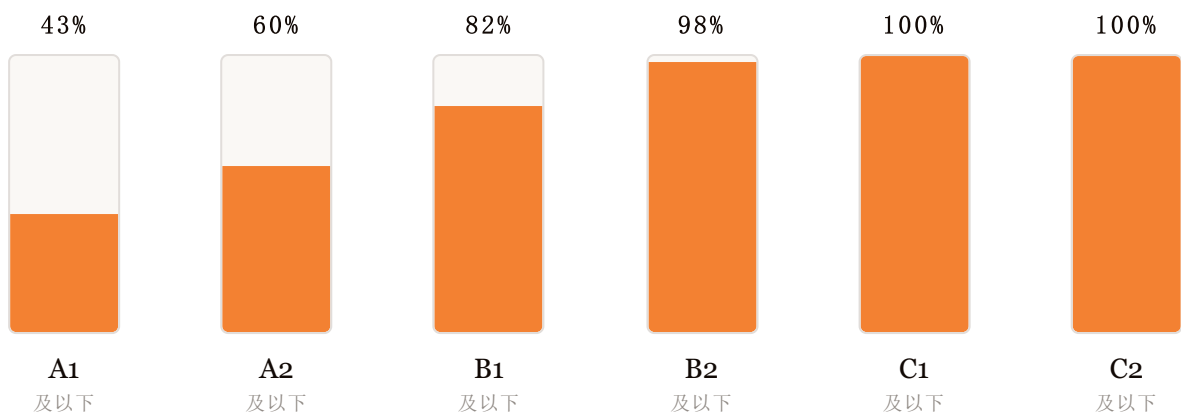
commitment B2

n. 承诺
本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

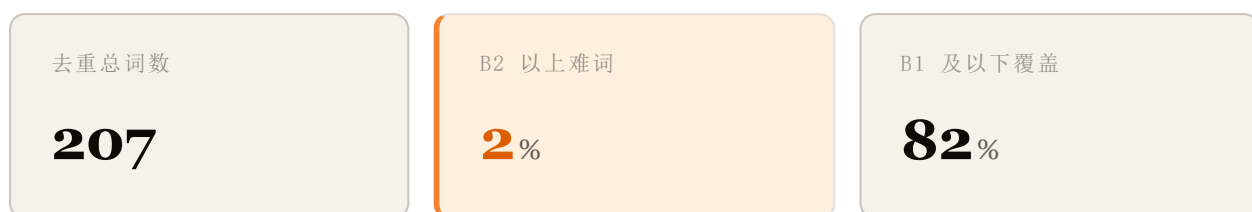
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 207 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **207** 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 5 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 207 个 · 末柱为 100%



考研英语二 2018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 →

2018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2018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(2018)

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 The power and ambition of the giants of the digital economy are astonishing—Amazon has just announced the purchase of the upmarket grocery chain Whole Foods for \$ 13.5bn, but two years ago Facebook paid even more than that to acquire the WhatsApp messaging service, which doesn't have any physical product at all. What WhatsApp offered Facebook was an intricate and finely detailed web of its users' friendships and social lives.

数字经济巨头的力量和野心令人震惊——Amazon刚刚宣布以135亿美元收购高端食品连锁店Whole Foods，但两年前Facebook为收购WhatsApp消息服务支付了更高的价格，而WhatsApp根本没有任何实体产品。WhatsApp提供给Facebook的是其用户友谊和社交生活的复杂而精细的网络。

P2 Facebook promised the European commission then that it would not link phone numbers to Facebook identities, but it broke the promise almost as soon as the deal went through. Even without knowing what was in the messages, the knowledge of who sent them and to whom was enormously revealing and still could be. What political journalist, what party whip, would not want to know the makeup of the WhatsApp groups in which Theresa May's enemies are currently plotting? It may be that the value of Whole Foods to Amazon is not so much the 460 shops it owns, but the records of which customers have purchased what.

Facebook当时向欧盟委员会承诺不会将电话号码与Facebook身份关联，但交易完成后几乎立即违背了这一承诺。即使不知道消息内容是什么，了解谁发送了消息以及发给了谁也极具揭示性，而且现在仍然如此。哪个政治记者、哪个党鞭不想知道Theresa May的敌人目前正在密谋的WhatsApp群组的构成？Whole Foods对Amazon的价值可能不在于它拥有的460家店铺，而在于哪些顾客购买了什么的记录。

P3 Competition law appears to be the only way to address these imbalances of power. But it is clumsy. For one thing, it is very slow compared to the pace of change within the digital economy. By

the time a problem has been addressed and remedied it may have vanished in the marketplace, to be replaced by new abuses of power. But there is a deeper conceptual problem, too. Competition law as presently interpreted deals with financial disadvantage to consumers and this is not obvious when the users of these services don't pay for them. The users of their services are not their customers. That would be the people who buy advertising from them – and Facebook and Google, the two virtual giants, dominate digital advertising to the disadvantage of all other media and entertainment companies.

竞争法似乎是解决这些权力失衡的唯一途径。但它很笨拙。首先，与数字经济内部的变化速度相比，它非常缓慢。当一个问题得到解决和补救时，它可能已经在市场上消失，被新的权力滥用所取代。但还有一个更深层次的概念问题。目前解释的竞争法处理的是消费者的财务劣势，而当这些服务的用户不为它们付费时，这一点并不明显。这些服务的用户不是他们的客户。客户应该是那些向他们购买广告的人——而 Facebook 和 Google 这两个虚拟巨头主导着数字广告，使所有其他媒体和娱乐公司处于劣势。

P4 The product they're selling is data, and we, the users, convert our lives to data for the benefit of the digital giants. Just as some ants farm the bugs called aphids for the honeydew they produce when they feed, so Google farms us for the data that our digital lives yield. Ants keep predatory insects away from where their aphids feed; Gmail keeps the spammers out of our inboxes. It doesn't feel like a human or democratic relationship, even if both sides benefit.

他们销售的产品是数据，而我们这些用户为了数字巨头的利益将我们的生活转化为数据。正如一些蚂蚁饲养蚜虫以获取它们进食时产生的蜜露，Google 也饲养我们以获取我们数字生活产生的数据。蚂蚁让捕食性昆虫远离蚜虫觅食的地方；Gmail 让垃圾邮件发送者远离我们的收件箱。即使双方都受益，这感觉也不像是一种人性化或民主的关系。

题目与逐题解析

31. According to Paragraph 1, Facebook acquired WhatsApp for its ____.

- [A] digital products
- [B] user information
- [C] physical assets
- [D] quality service

根据第1段, Facebook收购WhatsApp是为了其_____。

A) 数字产品 B) 用户信息 C) 有形资产 D) 优质服务

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 Facebook acquired WhatsApp for its ____ 是限定段落、问具体原因的客观陈述，没有 infer/suggest/imply 等推断信号。

【拆句】 题干主干是 Facebook acquired WhatsApp for its ____, for 引导原因状语，空格填收购的"原因/目的"名词；its 的指代是 WhatsApp 的所属物，结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 What WhatsApp offered Facebook was an intricate and finely detailed web of its users' friendships and social lives.

WhatsApp 给 Facebook 提供的，是一张关于其用户友谊与社交生活的复杂、细密的关系网。

【选项】 A) 对照原文直接否定的选项

原文明确说 doesn't have any physical product at all, WhatsApp 没有实体产品, 但 digital products 把卖点扯到 "数字产品", 原文从未把数字产品列为 Facebook 收购的目的。

B) ✓ 正确

an intricate and finely detailed web of its users' friendships and social lives ↔

user information

预判结果是 "用户社交信息", 四个选项中只有 user information 与之直接对应, 其他三项分别偏离到产品、实体和服务。

C) 张冠李戴: 把别家公司的特征安给本题对象

原文同样指出 WhatsApp doesn't have any physical product at all, 而 physical assets 恰好就是 "实体资产", 与原文事实矛盾; 考生若把 Whole Foods 的 460 家门店与 WhatsApp 混淆, 最易上当。

D) 无中生有: 选项内容原文未涉及

第 1 段从未评价 WhatsApp 的服务质量, quality service 属凭印象捏造收购理由, 是典型无中生有。

32. Linking phone numbers to Facebook identities may_____.

- [A] worsen political disputes
- [B] mess up customer records
- [C] pose a risk to Facebook users
- [D] mislead the European commission

将电话号码与 Facebook 身份关联可能会_____。

A) 加剧政治争端 B) 弄乱客户记录 C) 给 Facebook 用户带来风险 D) 误导欧盟委员会

【答案】 C (推断题)

【判型】 Linking phone numbers to Facebook identities may_____ 用 may 引出可能的后果, 要求考生在原文事实基础上做一步语义延伸。

【拆句】 题干主干为 "Linking phone numbers to Facebook identities may + 动词原形", 动名词短语作主语, 选项是 may 后的谓语动词部分, 结构清晰、无陷阱。

【定位】 Even without knowing what was in the messages, the knowledge of who sent them and to whom was enormously revealing and still could be. What political journalist, what party whip, would not want to know the makeup of the WhatsApp groups in which Theresa May's enemies are currently plotting?

即使不知道消息内容, 仅凭谁发给谁这一信息本身就极具揭示性, 至今仍然如此。哪个政治记者、哪个政党党鞭不想知道特蕾莎·梅的政敌当下密谋所在的 WhatsApp 群的成员构成呢?

【选项】 A) 过度推断：把举例上升为结论

原文用 Theresa May 政争只是举例说明关联手机号会带来怎样的暴露，作者并未声称这种关联本身会 "加剧政治争端"，worsen political disputes 是把例子拔高成结论。

B) 张冠李戴：用别处的对象冒充本题对象

the records of which customers have purchased what 是同段后半句对 Whole Foods 的另一处讨论，根本不是 Facebook 关联手机号的后果，mess up customer records 把对象张冠李戴。

C) ✓ 正确

the knowledge of who sent them and to whom was enormously revealing and still could be ↔
pose a risk to Facebook users

Theresa May's enemies are currently plotting ↔ **pose a risk to Facebook users**

预判落在 "对用户的风险"，四个选项中只有 pose a risk to Facebook users 把后果落在用户身上，其他三项分别滑向政治、客户记录、欧盟。

D) 答非所问：用前提冒充后果

原文 Facebook promised the European commission then that it would not link... but it broke the promise 描述的是 Facebook 已经食言这一事实，作者并未把 may___ 的后果落在 "误导欧委会" 上，mislead the European commission 与题干指向不符。

33. According to the author, competition law_____.

- [A] should serve the new market powers
- [B] may worsen the economic imbalance
- [C] should not provide just one legal solution
- [D] cannot keep pace with the changing market

根据作者观点,竞争法_____。

- A) 应当服务于新的市场力量 B) 可能加剧经济失衡 C) 不应只提供一种法律解决方案
D) 无法跟上不断变化的市场

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 According to the author, competition law_____ 要求复述作者对 competition law 的具体评价，属于事实复述层面。

【拆句】 题干为不完整陈述句 "competition law_____"，选项是谓语部分；"According to the author" 是状语，只是限定信息来源，不影响主干判断。

【定位】 For one thing, it is very slow compared to the pace of change within the digital economy. By the time a problem has been addressed and remedied it may have vanished in the marketplace, to be replaced by new abuses of power.

首先，与数字经济内部的变化节奏相比，它非常缓慢。等到问题被处理和补救时，问题可能已经在市场上消失，并被新的权力滥用所取代。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反：把作者立场反转

作者全段在指出 competition law 缺陷、并提出 "按现行解释存在问题", 立场是批评, 根本没有 "该为新市场势力服务" 之意, should serve the new market powers 与作者立场相反。

B) 无中生有：嫁接未提及的负面后果

原文说 competition law 是 the only way to address these imbalances of power, 作者认为它有缺陷但并未说它会 "加剧经济失衡", may worsen the economic imbalance 属无中生有。

C) 与原文相反：把 only 反转为 not just one

原文恰恰说 competition law the only way, 作者并未主张 "不该只提供一种法律方案", should not provide just one legal solution 与原文相反或无中生有。

D) ✓ 正确

very slow compared to the pace of change within the digital economy ↔

cannot keep pace with the changing market

By the time a problem has been addressed and remedied it may have vanished in the marketplace

↔ **cannot keep pace with the changing market**

预判是 "跟不上数字经济变化的节奏", 四个选项里只有 cannot keep pace with the changing market 与之直接对应, 其余三项要么扭曲立场、要么主张未提。

34. Competition law as presently interpreted can hardly protect Facebook users because_____.

- [A] they are not defined as customers
- [B] they are not financially reliable
- [C] the services are generally digital
- [D] the services are paid for by advertisers

目前所解释的竞争法很难保护Facebook用户,因为_____。

- A) 他们未被定义为消费者 B) 他们在财务上不可靠 C) 这些服务通常是数字化的
D) 这些服务由广告商付费

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 can hardly protect Facebook users because____ 中的 because 直接索要原文已写出的原因, 是典型细节题。

【拆句】 主干为 "Competition law... can hardly protect Facebook users because+从句"; can hardly 是含蓄否定, 等同于 cannot really protect, 考生务必读出 "几乎无法保护" 的否定意味。

【定位】 Competition law as presently interpreted deals with financial disadvantage to consumers and this is not obvious when the users of these services don't pay for them. The users of their services are not their customers.

按现行解释，竞争法处理的是消费者的经济损失，而当这些服务的用户不付费时，这种损失并不明显。这些服务的用户并不是它们的客户。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

The users of their services are not their customers ↔ **they are not defined as customers**

Competition law as presently interpreted deals with financial disadvantage to consumers and this is not obvious when the users of these services don't pay for them

↔ **they are not defined as customers**

预判落在 "用户不算客户" 的法律身份问题上，they are not defined as customers 是唯一直接对应该原因的选项。

B) 偷换概念：把 **financial** 的方向反转

原文 financial disadvantage to consumers 说的是 "用户的经济损失不明显"，并不是说 "用户在财务上不可靠"；they are not financially reliable 把 "无经济损失" 偷换为 "不可信赖"。

C) 答非所问：拿话题标签代替真正原因

原文从未声称 "数字服务" 本身导致竞争法无法保护用户，真正障碍是用户身份不是客户；the services are generally digital 属答非所问。

D) 答非所问：把附带信息当主因

原文确实说 That would be the people who buy advertising from them，但只是顺带交代 "真正的客户是广告主"，并不是用 "广告主付费" 来解释 "用户为何得不到保护"，选项把附加信息当作 because 的核心，属答非所问。

35. The ants analogy is used to illustrate ____.

- [A] a win-win business model between digital giants
- [B] a typical competition pattern among digital giants
- [C] the benefits provided for digital giants' customers
- [D] the relationship between digital giants and their users

蚂蚁类比用于说明 ____。

- A) 数字巨头之间的双赢商业模式 B) 数字巨头之间的典型竞争模式 C) 为数字巨头的客户提供的好处
D) 数字巨头与其用户之间的关系

【答案】 D (例证目的题)

【判型】 The ants analogy is used to illustrate ____ 直接问类比的论证目的，是典型例证目的题。

【拆句】 主干 "The ants analogy is used to illustrate ____", is used to do 是固定句型 "被用来做某事"，空格填名词性成分 (论点)，结构清晰、无陷阱。

【定位】 The product they're selling is data, and we, the users, convert our lives to data for the benefit of the digital giants. Just as some ants farm the bugs called aphids for the honeydew they produce when they feed, so Google farms us for the data that our digital lives yield.

他们卖的产品是数据，而我们这些用户把自己的生活转化为数据，为数字巨头服务。正如有些蚂蚁饲养名为蚜虫的小虫，以获取它们进食时产生的蜜露一样，Google 也在饲养我们，以获取我们数字生活产出的数据。

【选项】 A) **正话反说 + 范围偷换**

原文确实说 even if both sides benefit, 但作者用 "It doesn't feel like a human or democratic relationship" 表态：这不是健康的关系，更不是 win-win business model; a win-win business model between digital giants 把作者明确否定的乐观面当作类比目的，且把范围限制在 "巨头之间"，对象也错。

B) **张冠李戴：换比喻对象**

原文类比的是 Google 与用户的关系，根本没有讨论 "巨头之间" 的竞争; a typical competition pattern among digital giants 把对象张冠李戴，并捏造 competition 这个不存在的话题。

C) **以偏概全 + 偷换概念**

原文 Gmail keeps the spammers out of our inboxes 只是说蚂蚁与 Google 都给被养的一方挡掉天敌，是类比的延伸而非主旨；作者总体立场是用户为巨头服务、巨头从用户身上获利，选项 the benefits provided for digital giants' customers 把次要让步当主旨，且 customers 一词与第 3 段 "用户不是客户" 直接矛盾。

D) **✓ 正确**

so Google farms us for the data that our digital lives yield ↔

the relationship between digital giants and their users

Just as some ants farm the bugs called aphids for the honeydew they produce when they feed ↔

the relationship between digital giants and their users

预判落在 "巨头与用户的关系"，四个选项中只有 the relationship between digital giants and their users 直接覆盖类比映射的两方关系。

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。

What WhatsApp offered Facebook was an intricate and finely detailed web of its users' friendships and social lives.

第1段，第2句

主语从句 + 系动词 + 表语的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见,尤其是用 "What" 引导主语从句来强调内容。双宾语结构也是高频考点。本句结构具有很强的代表性,掌握后可大量复用于理解同类句式

Facebook promised the European commission then that it would not link phone numbers to Facebook identities, but it broke the promise almost as soon as the deal went through.

第2段，第1句

本句结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常典型:并列句 + 宾语从句 + 时间状语从句的组合是长难句的常见模式;双宾语结构(promise sb sth)和时间状语从句(as soon as)都是高频考点;掌握本句的分析方法可以迁移到大量真题句子

What political journalist, what party whip, would not want to know the makeup of the WhatsApp groups in which Theresa May's enemies are currently plotting?

第2段，第3句

本句覆盖多种成分: 并列主语、情态动词谓语、复杂宾语(含介词短语定语和定语从句)、定语从句内的主谓结构及地点状语、时间状语。定语从句中 in which 的用法是常见考点, 宾语的多层修饰也值得练习。成分种类较丰富, 适合作为综合练习句。

It may be that the value of Whole Foods to Amazon is not so much the 460 shops it owns, but the records of which customers have purchased what.

第2段，第4句

成分种类丰富且包含多个易错点: 形式主语 it 与真正主语的区分, 主语从句同时作表语的双重身份, not so much... but... 并列结构中的表语识别, 定语从句中省略关系代词和介词前置 (of which) 的处理, 间接疑问词 what 作宾语。这些都是考试高频考点, 训练价值高。

Competition law appears to be the only way to address these imbalances of power.

第3段，第1句

"主语 + 系表结构 + 不定式定语" 是考研和四六级阅读中的高频句式, 尤其 "appears/seems to be" 结构和不定式作后置定语都是常考点, 典型性较强, 掌握后可大量迁移。

For one thing, it is very slow compared to the pace of change within the digital economy.

第3段，第3句

主系表加状语修饰是常见结构，"compared to" 引出的比较状语在说明文中较常出现，但整体结构较简单，代表性中等。

By the time a problem has been addressed and remedied it may have vanished in the marketplace, to be replaced by new abuses of power.

第3段，第4句

本句的"时间状语从句 + 主句"结构是考试中的常见句式，"By the time"引导时间状语从句也是高频考点。主句中"may have + 过去分词"表推测的用法，以及被动语态的现在完成时，都是四六级和考研英语阅读中经常出现的语法点。掌握本句的结构和时态用法，可以迁移到许多类似句子的理解中，典型性较高。

Just as some ants farm the bugs called aphids for the honeydew they produce when they feed, so Google farms us for the data that our digital lives yield.

第4段，第2句

涵盖主谓宾、目的状语、后置定语、定语从句(含关系代词省略和作宾语两种情况)、时间状语从句等多种成分；"Just as ... so ..." 并列结构和三层嵌套关系是易错点，适合训练成分识别和修饰关系判断

It doesn't feel like a human or democratic relationship, even if both sides benefit.

第4段，第4句

主句的"主 + 系动词 + 表语(介词短语)"结构较为常见，让步状语从句("even if")也是四六级和考研英语阅读中的典型结构。但整体句式偏简单，缺少定语从句、名词性从句等更高频的复杂句式，代表性中等。

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。

digital B1

adj. 数字的

本篇11次·真题 72 句

user A2

n. 使用者

本篇8次·真题 52 句

giant B1

adj. 巨大的

本篇7次·真题 28 句

customer A2

n. 顾客, 客户

本篇5次·真题 79 句

power A2

n. 权力

本篇4次·真题 90 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇3次·真题 304 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇3次·真题 88 句

data B1

n. 数据

本篇3次·真题 80 句

product A2

n. 产品

本篇3次·真题 77 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇2次·真题 172 句

economy B1

n. 经济

本篇2次·真题 73 句

political B1

adj. 政治的

本篇2次·真题 54 句

physical B1

adj. 身体的

本篇2次·真题 40 句

commission B2

n. 佣金

本篇2次·真题 32 句

link A2

n. 联系

本篇2次·真题 29 句

relationship B1

n. 关系

本篇2次·真题 28 句

purchase B1

v. 购买

本篇2次 · 真题 26 句

advertising B1

n. 广告业

本篇2次 · 真题 20 句

pace B1

n. 速度

本篇2次 · 真题 17 句

identity B2

n. 身份

本篇2次 · 真题 14 句

acquire B2

v. 获得

本篇2次 · 真题 13 句

interpret B2

v. 解释

本篇2次 · 真题 11 句

disadvantage B2

n. 不利条件

本篇2次 · 真题 8 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇1次 · 真题 209 句

economic B2

adj. 经济的

本篇1次 · 真题 98 句

consumer B1

n. 消费者

本篇1次 · 真题 72 句

risk A2

n. 风险

本篇1次 · 真题 62 句

financial B2

adj. 财政的

本篇1次 · 真题 59 句

pattern B1

n. 模式

本篇1次 · 真题 47 句

define B1

v. 给.....下定义

本篇1次 · 真题 46 句

quality A2

n. 质量

本篇1次 · 真题 45 句

legal B1

adj. 法律的

本篇1次 · 真题 44 句

generally B1

adv. 通常, 一般地

本篇1次·真题 35 句

medium B1

adj. 中等的

本篇1次·真题 35 句

replace A2

v. 替换, 更换 (用新的代替旧的)

本篇1次·真题 30 句

web A2

n. 网站

本篇1次·真题 27 句

solution B1

n. 解决办法

本篇1次·真题 26 句

journalist B1

n. 记者, 新闻工作者

本篇1次·真题 25 句

ambition B2

n. 雄心

本篇1次·真题 23 句

asset B2

n. 资产

本篇1次·真题 23 句

illustrate B2

v. 说明

本篇1次·真题 23 句

obvious B1

adj. 明显的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

advertiser B2

n. 广告商

本篇1次·真题 14 句

insect A2

n. 昆虫

本篇1次·真题 14 句

pose B2

v. 摆姿势 (供拍照或绘画)

本篇1次·真题 14 句

typical B1

adj. 典型的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

currently B1

adv. 目前, 当前

本篇1次·真题 13 句

democratic B2

adj. 民主的; 民主制度的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

dispute

B2

n. 争论

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

announce

B1

v. 宣布

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

chain

B1

n. 链条

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

reliable

B1

adj. 可靠的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

virtual

B2

adj. 虚拟的 (计算机生成的)

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

yield

B2

v. 产生

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

changing

A2

v. 改变

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

dominate

B2

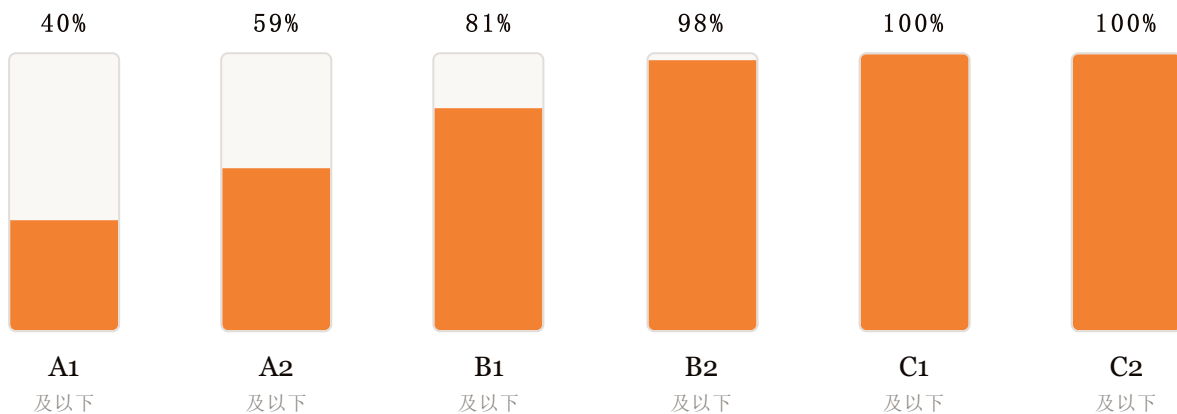
v. 控制

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 188 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **188** 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 188 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

188

B2 以上难词

2%

B1 及以下覆盖

81%

考研英语二 2018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 →
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2018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2018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 9 段原文（段首标 P1-P9 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(2018)

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 To combat the trap of putting a premium on being busy, Cal Newport, author of *Deep Work: Rules for Focused Success in a Distracted World*, recommends building a habit of "deep work" – the ability to focus without distraction.

为了对抗将忙碌视为优点的陷阱，《深度工作:在分心世界中专注成功的法则》一书的作者Cal Newport建议培养"深度工作"的习惯——即不受干扰地专注的能力。

P2 There are a number of approaches to mastering the art of deep work – be it lengthy retreats dedicated to a specific task; developing a daily ritual; or taking a "journalistic" approach to seizing moments of deep work when you can throughout the day. Whichever approach, the key is to determine your length of focus time and stick to it.

掌握深度工作艺术有多种方法——无论是专门用于特定任务的长时间静修、养成日常习惯,还是采取"新闻工作者式"的方法在一天中抓住深度工作的时刻。无论采用哪种方法,关键是确定你的专注时长并坚持下去。

P3 Newport also recommends "deep scheduling" to combat constant interruptions and get more done in less time. "At any given point, I should have deep work scheduled for roughly the next month. Once on the calendar, I protect this time like I would a doctor's appointment or important meeting", he writes. Newport还建议采用"深度日程安排"来对抗持续的干扰,在更短的时间内完成更多工作。他写道:"在任何给定时刻,我都应该为未来大约一个月安排好深度工作。一旦列入日程,我就会像对待医生预约或重要会议一样保护这段时间。"

P4 Another approach to getting more done in less time is to rethink how you prioritise your day – in particular how we craft our to-do lists. Tim Harford, author of *Messy: The Power of Disorder* to

Transform Our Lives, points to a study in the early 1980s that divided undergraduates into two groups: some were advised to set out monthly goals and study activities; others were told to plan activities and goals in much more detail, day by day.

在更短时间内完成更多工作的另一种方法是重新思考如何安排一天的优先事项——特别是我们如何制定待办事项清单。《混乱:无序的力量如何改变我们的生活》一书的作者Tim Harford指出了20世纪80年代初的一项研究,该研究将本科生分为两组:一些人被建议制定月度目标和学习活动;另一些人被要求更详细地规划活动和目标,逐日进行。

P5 While the researchers assumed that the well-structured daily plans would be most effective when it came to the execution of tasks, they were wrong: the detailed daily plans demotivated students. Harford argues that inevitable distractions often render the daily to-do list ineffective, while leaving room for improvisation in such a list can reap the best results.

虽然研究人员认为结构良好的每日计划在执行任务时最有效,但他们错了:详细的每日计划削弱了学生的积极性。Harford认为,不可避免的干扰常常使每日待办事项清单失效,而在这样的清单中为即兴发挥留出空间可以获得最佳结果。

P6 In order to make the most of our focus and energy, we also need to embrace downtime, or as Newport suggests, "be lazy".

为了充分利用我们的专注力和精力,我们还需要拥抱休息时间,或者如Newport所建议的,"变得懒惰"。

P7 "Idleness is not just a vacation, an indulgence or a vice; it is as indispensable to the brain as vitamin D is to the body...[idleness] is, paradoxically, necessary to getting any work done," he argues.

他认为:"闲散不仅仅是假期、放纵或恶习;它对大脑来说就像维生素D对身体一样不可或缺.....[闲散]自相矛盾地是完成任何工作所必需的。"

P8 Srini Pillay, an assistant professor of psychiatry at Harvard Medical School, believes this counterintuitive link between downtime and productivity may be due to the way our brains operate. When our brains switch between being focused and unfocused on a task, they tend to be more efficient.

哈佛医学院精神病学助理教授Srini Pillay认为,休息时间与生产力之间这种违反直觉的联系可能源于我们大脑的运作方式。当我们的的大脑在专注和不专注于某项任务之间切换时,它们往往会更有效率。

P9 "What people don't realise is that in order to complete these tasks they need to use both the focus and unfocus circuits in their brain," says Pillay.

Pillay说:"人们没有意识到的是,为了完成这些任务,他们需要同时使用大脑中的专注和非专注回路。"

题目与逐题解析

36. The key to mastering the art of deep work is to ____.

- [A] keep to your focus time
- [B] list your immediate tasks
- [C] make specific daily plans
- [D] seize every minute to work

掌握深度工作艺术的关键在于 ____

- A) 坚持你的专注时间 B) 列出你的即时任务 C) 制定具体的每日计划 D) 抓住每一分钟工作

【答案】 **A** (细节题)

【判型】 The key to mastering the art of deep work is to 不含 infer / suggest / imply 等推断词, 而是问一个明确事实——掌握 deep work 的关键是什么,定位到原文相应句子即可得答案。

【拆句】 题干主干 The key to mastering the art of deep work is to 是 The key (主语) + is to (系动词 + 不定式表语) 的结构,选项是 to 后面的动词短语,补全后构成完整句子。结构平铺直叙,无陷阱。

【定位】 Whichever approach, the key is to determine your length of focus time and stick to it.
无论采用哪种方法,关键都是确定你专注时间的长度,并坚持下去。

【选项】 **A) ✓ 正确**

determine your length of focus time and stick to it ↔ **keep to your focus time**

预判要求「确定专注时长并坚持」,A 选项 keep to your focus time 把「坚持」与「专注时间」两个语义点都对上,与定位句等值,故选 A。

B) 无中生有

list your immediate tasks 在原文 P1 P2 里没有任何对应——文章没有让你「列出眼前的任务」,而是要你「圈出专注时间」。这是把考研二考生熟悉的「任务清单」概念塞进来制造熟悉感。

C) 张冠李戴

make specific daily plans 对应的是 plan activities and goals in much more detail, day by day 那项研究里被打击积极性的做法,而且 the detailed daily plans demotivated students 已说明这种做法是负面的,绝不是 deep work 的关键。题干问的是 deep work 的关键,C 把别处的概念错位安到这里。

D) 与原文相反

seize every minute to work 把「每分钟都用来工作」塞给读者,但 the key is to determine your length of focus time 强调的是「圈出一段时长」而不是「分分秒秒地工作」;而且后文 embrace downtime 与 Idleness ... is, paradoxically, necessary to getting any work done 还专门反对「分秒必争」。

37. The study in the early 1980s cited by Harford shows that ____.

- [A] distractions may actually increase efficiency
- [B] daily schedules are indispensable to studying
- [C] students are hardly motivated by monthly goals
- [D] detailed plans may not be as fruitful as expected

Harford 引用的 20 世纪 80 年代早期的研究表明 ____

- A) 分心实际上可能提高效率
- B) 每日计划对学习来说必不可少
- C) 学生几乎不会被月度目标激励
- D) 详细计划可能不如预期有成效

【答案】 **D** (细节题)

【判型】 The study in the early 1980s cited by Harford shows that 用 shows 引出研究结果,问的是该研究的客观结论,属可直接定位的细节题。

【拆句】 题干 The study in the early 1980s cited by Harford shows that 主干为 The study shows that...,cited by Harford 是过去分词短语后置修饰 study,in the early 1980s 是时间状语修饰 study。三层修饰都附在主语上,选项接在 that 之后充当宾语从句。结构清晰、无陷阱。

【定位】 While the researchers assumed that the well-structured daily plans would be most effective when it came to the execution of tasks, they were wrong: the detailed daily plans demotivated students.

尽管研究者们原以为结构良好的日计划在执行任务时最有效,但他们错了:详尽的日计划反倒让学生失去了动力。

【选项】 A) **过度推断**

distractions may actually increase efficiency 的 increase efficiency 在原文里没有依据。leaving room for improvisation in such a list can reap the best results 只说「留余地能取得最好效果」,并未说「干扰能提高效率」;题干问的是研究 shows 什么,而非 Harford 之后引申的主张。

B) **与原文相反**

daily schedules are indispensable to studying 的 indispensable 与原文完全相反——原文 the detailed daily plans demotivated students 恰恰否定了详细日计划的必要性。

C) **无中生有**

students are hardly motivated by monthly goals 谈的是月度目标对学生的激励效果,但原文 set out monthly goals and study activities 只交代了对照组的设置,从未给出「月度目标几乎不能激励学生」的结论。原文要否定的是详细日计划,不是月度目标。

D) **✓ 正确**

they were wrong: the detailed daily plans demotivated students ↔

detailed plans may not be as fruitful as expected

detailed daily plans ↔ **detailed plans**

预判要求「详尽日计划没有预期那么好」,D 用 may not be as fruitful as expected 严格对应了「研究者以为最有效→实际错了」的反转,故选 D。

38. According to Newport, idleness is ____.

- [A] a desirable mental state for busy people
- [B] a major contributor to physical health
- [C] an effective way to save time and energy
- [D] an essential factor in accomplishing any work

根据Newport的观点,闲散是____

- A) 忙碌人士理想的心理状态 B) 身体健康的主要促成因素 C) 节省时间和精力有效方法

D) 完成任何工作的必要因素

【答案】 **D** (细节题)

【判型】 According to Newport, idleness is 是 According to + 人名 的标准句式,问该人物对 idleness 的明确表述,属细节题。

【拆句】 题干 According to Newport, idleness is 结构是 According to Newport (状语) + idleness (主语) + is (系动词),选项是补全表语。语序简单,无陷阱。

【定位】 Idleness is not just a vacation, an indulgence or a vice; it is as indispensable to the brain as vitamin D is to the body...[idleness] is, paradoxically, necessary to getting any work done.
闲适并不仅仅是度假、放纵或恶习;它对大脑就如同维生素 D 对身体一样不可或缺......反讽的是,正是闲适才使得任何工作得以完成。

【选项】 A) **偷换概念**

a desirable mental state for busy people 把 idleness 偷换成 a mental state,并加上 for busy people 的对象限定,但原文 Idleness is not just a vacation, an indulgence or a vice 明确否定了「闲适即某种状态」的简单表述,且对象是所有人脑,不是「忙人」专属。

B) **偷换概念**

a major contributor to physical health 把 idleness 的作用对象偷换成 physical health 身体健康;原文 as indispensable to the brain as vitamin D is to the body 只是用 vitamin D 对 body 的关系作类比,被类比的本体是 idleness 对 brain,不是 idleness 对 body。

C) **无中生有**

an effective way to save time and energy 中的 save time and energy 在 P7 全段没有任何对应——Newport 谈的是 idleness 与 getting any work done 的关系,而非「省时省力」。这是把整篇文章 make the most of our focus and energy 等措辞拼凑过来的伪贴合。

D) **✓ 正确**

necessary to getting any work done ↔ **an essential factor in accomplishing any work**
预判要求「完成任何工作离不开闲适」,D 用 an essential factor in accomplishing any work 严格对应 necessary to getting any work done,故选 D。

39. Pillay believes that our brains' shift between being focused and unfocused_____.

- [A] can result in psychological well-being
- [B] can bring about greater efficiency
- [C] is aimed at better balance in work
- [D] is driven by task urgency

Pillay认为我们大脑在专注与非专注之间的转换_____

- A) 能够带来心理健康 B) 能够带来更高的效率 C) 旨在实现工作中更好的平衡 D) 由任务紧迫性驱动

【答案】 **B** (细节题)

【判型】 Pillay believes that our brains' shift between being focused and unfocused 问 Pillay 相信此种切换会带来什么,要求回原文找他被引用的观点句,属细节题。

【拆句】 题干 Pillay believes that our brains' shift between being focused and unfocused 主干是 Pillay believes that...,that 引出宾语从句,主语是 our brains' shift,shift 后接 between A and B 介词短语作后置修饰,选项是宾语从句的谓语部分。注意 our brains' shift 是名词性所有格,shift 是名词不是动词。

【定位】 When our brains switch between being focused and unfocused on a task, they tend to be more efficient.

当我们的大脑在专注于某项任务与放空之间来回切换时,它们往往更高效。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

can result in psychological well-being 中 psychological well-being 心理健康在 P8 与 P9 没有任何对应——Pillay 谈的是 productivity 和 efficiency,而不是「心理福祉」。

B) **✓ 正确**

they tend to be more efficient ↔ **can bring about greater efficiency**

预判要求「切换专注与放空更高效」,B 用 can bring about greater efficiency 严格复刻这一语义,故选 B。

C) **过度推断**

is aimed at better balance in work 中 aimed at 强加目的性——原文只说大脑切换时「更高效」,并未说这种切换「是为了取得工作平衡」。is aimed at 暗含「有意识地为了某目的」,是把客观机制偷偷拔高成主观意图。

D) **无中生有**

is driven by task urgency 中 task urgency 任务紧迫性在原文从未出现——Pillay 谈的是大脑机制本身,不是任务紧不紧急。

40. This text is mainly about ____.

- [A] ways to relieve the tension of busy life
- [B] approaches to getting more done in less time
- [C] the key to eliminating distractions
- [D] the cause of the lack of focus time

本文主要讨论 ____

- A) 缓解忙碌生活压力的方法 B) 在更短时间内完成更多事情的途径 C) 消除分心的关键
- D) 缺乏专注时间的原因

【答案】 **B** (主旨题)

【判型】 This text is mainly about 中 mainly about 是主旨题的标准触发词,直接判定为主旨题、走特殊路径。

【拆句】 题干 This text is mainly about 是 主语 + 系动词 + 介词 about 的结构,选项是 about 后面的宾语短语。结构最简,无陷阱。

【选项】 A) 以偏概全

ways to relieve the tension of busy life 中 relieve the tension 「缓解忙碌生活的紧张感」只是 P6 embrace downtime 和 P7 Idleness 这一两段的局部主题,并不能涵盖 P1 至 P5 关于 deep work、deep scheduling、to-do list 的内容,也不涵盖 P8 至 P9 的脑科学解释。

B) ✓ 正确

Another approach to getting more done in less time ↔

approaches to getting more done in less time

get more done in less time ↔ **getting more done in less time**

预判要求「如何用更少时间完成更多事」,B 用 approaches to getting more done in less time 几乎字面对应原文 Another approach to getting more done in less time, 且覆盖 P1 至 P9 各段招式,故选 B。

C) 以偏概全

the key to eliminating distractions 中 eliminating distractions 「消除干扰」只是 P3 combat constant interruptions 的局部话题,且原文从未主张「完全消除」(eliminate),反而 leaving room for improvisation 主张为干扰留余地。既不覆盖全文,又与文章具体主张相反。

D) 答非所问

the cause of the lack of focus time 的 the cause 是「原因」,但全文从未追溯「为什么缺乏专注时间」的成因,而是给出多种「如何完成更多事」的解决方案。题干问 mainly about,选项却给「原因」,方向完全错。

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。

To combat the trap of putting a premium on being busy, Cal Newport, author of Deep Work: Rules for Focused Success in a Distracted World, recommends building a habit of "deep work" – the ability to focus without distraction.

第1段，第1句

本句成分较为丰富：包含主语、谓语、宾语、两处同位语（主语同位语和宾语内部同位语）、目的状语，覆盖了多种常见成分类型。特别是同位语的识别（通过逗号和破折号引出）和动名词宾语的判定（building a habit），都是学习者易混淆的考点，具有较高的训练价值

There are a number of approaches to mastering the art of deep work – be it lengthy retreats dedicated to a specific task; developing a daily ritual; or taking a "journalistic" approach to seizing moments of deep work when you can throughout the day.

第2段，第1句

本句覆盖存现句主语识别、系动词谓语、同位语列举、介词短语后置定语、时间状语从句等多种成分。同位语部分包含三个并列的名词性结构，有动名词和名词短语的混合，适合练习并列成分的划分。状语从句中情态动词后的省略也是实用考点。成分种类丰富，训练价值较高。

Whichever approach, the key is to determine your length of focus time and stick to it.

第2段，第2句

句式具有一定典型性。让步状语从句(尤其是以"Whichever/Whatever/Whoever"引导并有所省略的形式)在考试阅读中时有出现,主句的"the key is to do..."也是常见的表达关键要点的句式。不定式作表语和并列不定式也是高频结构。虽然不是最复杂的典型难句,但作为中等难度的常见句式,有一定的学习迁移价值。

Newport also recommends "deep scheduling" to combat constant interruptions and get more done in less time.

第3段，第1句

主谓宾 + 不定式作目的状语是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，具有一定代表性。recommend 作为常考词汇，其后接名词宾语 + 不定式状语的结构也较为典型。但本句过于简洁，缺少从句或复杂修饰成分，未能充分体现真题中常见的长难句特征，因此典型性中等。

"At any given point, I should have deep work scheduled for roughly the next month. Once on the calendar, I protect this time like I would a doctor's appointment or important meeting", he writes.

第3段，第2句

句中的结构非常典型：情态动词 should + have、一般现在时表达习惯、比较状语从句 like、条件状语 once、以及引述动词 writes 的用法，都是四六级和考研真题中的常见句式。尤其是比较状语从句中的省略结构和条件状语的前置，都是高频考点。掌握本句的结构分析方法，可以直接迁移到大量类似句子中。

Tim Harford, author of Messy: The Power of Disorder to Transform Our Lives, points to a study in the early 1980s that divided undergraduates into two groups: some were advised to set out monthly goals and study activities; others were told to plan activities and goals in much more detail, day by day.

第4段，第2句

句子覆盖主语、谓语、宾语、同位语、定语从句、结果状语等多种成分，定语从句中关系代词作主语是常见考点，冒号后并列被动结构可练习宾语从句和被动语态识别，成分种类较丰富

Harford argues that inevitable distractions often render the daily to-do list ineffective, while leaving room for improvisation in such a list can reap the best results.

第5段，第2句

argue that 引导宾语从句是学术写作和考试中的高频句式，while 引导对比状语从句也是常见结构，动名词短语作主语在四六级和考研阅读中反复出现，整体句式具有很强的代表性和迁移价值。

In order to make the most of our focus and energy, we also need to embrace downtime, or as Newport suggests, "be lazy".

第6段，第1句

本句覆盖了主谓宾、目的状语、插入的状语从句、宾语引语等多种成分，结构较为丰富。特别是 "need to embrace" 这种谓语与不定式搭配、以及插入从句的识别，对学生有一定练习价值。但句中无定语从句、复杂修饰语或易混淆的多重嵌套，难度适中，作为成分划分练习句有一定收益

Srini Pillay, an assistant professor of psychiatry at Harvard Medical School, believes this counterintuitive link between downtime and productivity may be due to the way our brains operate.

第8段，第1句

本句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见:主句 + 宾语从句 + 定语从句的组合是典型的学术陈述句式,同位语对人物身份的说明、宾语从句引导词的省略、定语从句修饰抽象名词(the way)等都是真题中高频出现的句式特征

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 58 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。

focus

B1

n. 重点

本篇6次 · 真题 77 句

approach

B1

v. 靠近，接近（在空间或时间上）

本篇5次 · 真题 51 句

less

A1

det. 较少的

本篇3次 · 真题 150 句

would

A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本篇2次 · 真题 304 句

author

A2

n. 作者

本篇2次 · 真题 209 句

argue

B1

v. 争论

本篇2次 · 真题 63 句

specific

B2

adj. 具体的

本篇2次 · 真题 28 句

effective

B1

adj. 有效的，起作用的

本篇2次 · 真题 20 句

efficiency B2

n. 效率

本篇2次 · 真题 20 句

recommend B1

v. 推荐

本篇2次 · 真题 18 句

indispensable C1

adj. 必不可少的

本篇2次 · 真题 8 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次 · 真题 172 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本篇1次 · 真题 112 句

power A2

n. 权力

本篇1次 · 真题 90 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本篇1次 · 真题 71 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇1次 · 真题 70 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次 · 真题 56 句

factor B1

n. 因素

本篇1次 · 真题 47 句

actually A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本篇1次 · 真题 41 句

physical B1

adj. 身体的

本篇1次 · 真题 40 句

professor B1

n. 教授 (大学教师的最高职称)

本篇1次 · 真题 38 句

mental B1

adj. 精神的

本篇1次 · 真题 37 句

productivity B2

n. 生产率

本篇1次 · 真题 36 句

aim

B1

v. 瞄准

本篇1次·真题 35 句

due

B1

adj. 预期的

本篇1次·真题 31 句

shift

B1

v. 移动

本篇1次·真题 31 句

balance

B1

n. 平衡

本篇1次·真题 30 句

link

A2

n. 联系

本篇1次·真题 29 句

essential

B1

adj. 必不可少的

本篇1次·真题 27 句

particular

B2

adj. 特定的

本篇1次·真题 27 句

mainly

B1

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 26 句

cite

B2

v. 引用, 引证

本篇1次·真题 24 句

assume

B2

v. 假定

本篇1次·真题 23 句

determine

B2

v. 决定

本篇1次·真题 21 句

eliminate

B2

v. 消除

本篇1次·真题 21 句

wrong

A2

adj. 错误的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

detail

B1

n. 细节

本篇1次·真题 19 句

inevitable

B2

adj. 必然发生的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

switch

A2

v. 转换

本篇1次·真题 17 句

undergraduate B2

n. 大学本科生

本篇1次·真题 16 句

efficient B2

adj. 效率高的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

immediate B2

adj. 立即的, 即刻的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

operate B1

v. 运转

本篇1次·真题 14 句

transform B2

v. 使彻底改变;使转变

本篇1次·真题 14 句

psychological B2

adj. 心理的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

roughly B1

adv. 大约, 大概

本篇1次·真题 13 句

constant B2

adj. 持续不断的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

embrace B2

v. 拥抱

本篇1次·真题 11 句

circuit B2

n. 电路

本篇1次·真题 10 句

relieve B2

v. 减轻、缓解 (疼痛、焦虑等不适)

本篇1次·真题 10 句

trap B1

n. 陷阱

本篇1次·真题 10 句

assistant A2

n. 助手

本篇1次·真题 9 句

desirable B2

adj. 令人向往的

本篇1次·真题 9 句

accomplish B2

v. 完成, 实现 (任务、目标)

本篇1次·真题 8 句

disorder B2

n. 疾病

本篇1次·真题 8 句

motivate

B2

v. 激励

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

ritual

B2

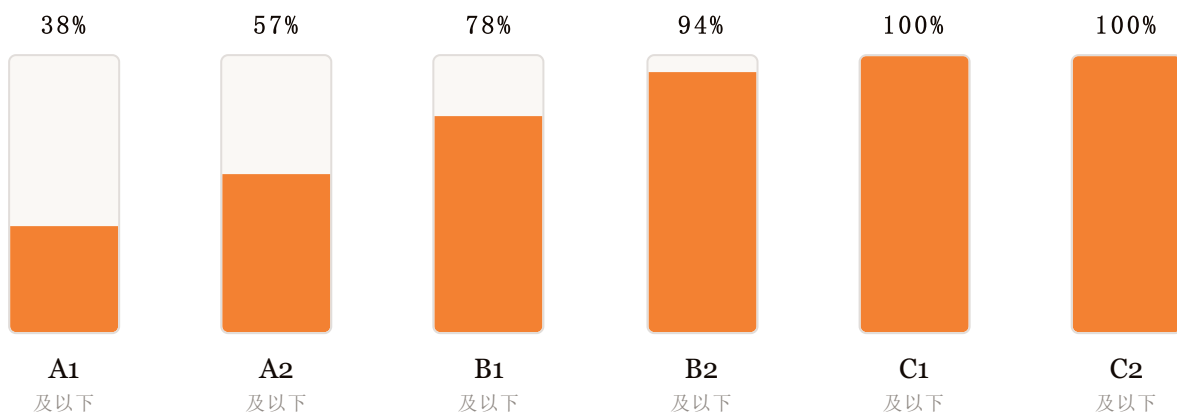
n. 仪式

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 12 个 · 约 6%。



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

6%

B1 及以下覆盖

78%

考研英语二 2018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 →

2018年 考研英语二段落小标题（7选5） Section II Part B · 41-45 题 答案与解析

HEADINGS & ANALYSIS · 小标题匹配题和解析

小标题匹配题和解析 · 41-45 题

本页 41-45 题的小标题匹配答案与逐空解析由懒笔记基于2018年 考研英语二段落小标题（7选5）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions、19 段带空原文（逐段附中文翻译）与 A~G 共 7 个候选小标题连续排印；卷面下方逐空紧跟解析——正确候选及其中译、区间主旨与主旨句位置、同义匹配钩子，以及最具迷惑性竞争项的逐个辨析与代入验证。

英语二真题(2018)

Section II Part B

Directions:

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing the most suitable subheading from the list A-G for each of the numbered paragraphs (41-45). There are two extra subheadings which you do not need to use. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

Conversations are links, which means when you have a conversation with a new person a link gets formed and every conversation you have after that moment will strengthen the link.

交谈是联系的纽带,这意味着当你与一个新的人交谈时就形成了一条纽带,而在那之后你们进行的每一次交谈都会加强这条纽带。

You meet new people every day: the grocery worker, the cab driver, new people at work or the security guard at the door. Simply starting a conversation with them will form a link.

你每天都会遇到新的人:杂货店员工、出租车司机、工作中的新同事或门口的保安。仅仅是与他们开始一段交谈就会形成一条纽带。

Here are five simple ways that you can make the first move and start a conversation with strangers. 以下是五种简单的方法,可以让你主动出击,与陌生人开始交谈。

(41) _____

直接说出来

Suppose you are in a room with someone you don't know and something within you says "I want to talk with this person" – this is something that mostly happens with all of us. You wanted to say something – the first word – but it just won't come out, it feels like it is stuck somewhere. I know the feeling and here is my advice: just get it out.

假设你和一个不认识的人在同一个房间里,你内心有个声音说"我想和这个人交谈"——这种情况在我们大多数人身上都会发生。你想说点什么——说出第一个字——但就是说不出来,感觉像是卡在某个地方了。我理解这种感觉,这是我的建议:直接说出来。

Just think: what is the worst that could happen? They won't talk with you? Well, they are not talking with you now! So keep it simple: "Hi", "Hey" or "Hello" – do the best you can to gather all of the enthusiasm and energy you can, put on a big smile and say "Hi".

想想看:可能发生的最糟糕的情况是什么?他们不会和你说话?嗯,他们现在也没在和你说话!所以保持简单:"嗨"、"嘿"或"你好"——尽你所能聚集所有的热情和能量,露出一个灿烂的笑容,说"嗨".

(42)_____

跳过寒暄

It is a problem all of us face; you have limited time with the person that you want to talk with and you want to make this talk memorable.

这是我们所有人都面临的一个问题:你与想要交谈的人在一起的时间有限,而你想让这次交谈令人难忘。

Honestly, if we got stuck in the rut of "hi", "hello", "how are you?" and "what is going on?", you will fail to give the initial jolt to the conversation that can make it so memorable.

老实说,如果我们陷入"嗨"、"你好"、"你好吗?"和"最近怎么样?"的窠臼,你就无法给交谈带来最初的那种能让它如此难忘的冲击。

So don't be afraid to ask more personal questions. Trust me, you'll be surprised to see how much people are willing to share if you just ask.

所以不要害怕问更私人的问题。相信我,你会惊讶地发现,只要你问,人们愿意分享的东西会有多少。

(43)_____

找到"我也是"

When you meet a person for the first time, make an effort to find the things which you and that person have in common so that you can build the conversation from that point. When you start conversation from there and then move outwards, you'll find all of a sudden that the conversation becomes a lot easier.

当你第一次遇到一个人时,努力找到你和那个人的共同点,这样你就可以从那一点开始建立交谈。当你从那里开始交谈,然后向外延伸时,你会突然发现交谈变得容易多了。

(44)_____

全神贯注

Imagine you are pouring your heart out to someone and they are just busy on their phone, and if you ask for their attention you get the response "I can multitask".

想象一下,你正在向某人倾诉衷肠,而他们却只顾着玩手机,如果你要求他们注意,你得到的回应是"我可以一心多用".

So when someone tries to communicate with you, just be in that communication wholeheartedly. Make eye contact. Trust me, eye contact is where all the magic happens. When you make eye contact, you can feel the conversation.

所以当有人试图与你交流时,要全身心地投入到那次交流中。进行眼神交流。相信我,眼神交流是所有魔力发生的地方。当你进行眼神交流时,你能感受到交谈。

(45)_____

姓名、地点、事物

You all came into a conversation where you first met the person, but after some time you may have met again and have forgotten their name. Isn't that awkward! So, remember the little details of the

people you met or you talked with; perhaps the places they have been to, the places they want to go, the things they like, the things they hate – whatever you talk about.

你们都曾进入一次交谈,在那里你第一次遇到了那个人,但过了一段时间你们可能又见面了,却忘记了他们的名字。那不是很尴尬吗!所以,记住你遇到的或与你交谈过的人的小细节;也许是他们去过的地方、他们想去的地方、他们喜欢的东西、他们讨厌的东西——无论你们谈论什么。

When you remember such things you can automatically become an investor in their wellbeing. So they feel a responsibility to you to keep that relationship going.

当你记住这些事情时,你就会自动成为他们幸福的投资者。所以他们会对你感到有责任维持这段关系。

That's it. Five amazing ways that you can make conversation with almost anyone. Every person is a really good book to read, or to have a conversation with!

就是这样。五种神奇的方法,你可以用它们与几乎任何人交谈。每个人都是一本非常好的书,值得去阅读,或者值得去交谈!

[A] Just say it

[B] Be present

[C] Pay a unique compliment

[D] Name, places, things

[E] Find the "me too"s

[F] Skip the small talk

[G] Ask for an opinion

41. (41)_____

【答案】 [A] 通篇归纳

【小标题】 Just say it

直接说出来

【主旨】 克服开不了口的障碍，硬着头皮把第一句说出来

本区间先描写"想说却卡住"的处境：You wanted to say something – the first word – but it just won't come out, it feels like it is stuck somewhere, 作者给出的建议是 just get it out; 下一段进一步劝你别怕、简单说一句 So keep it simple: "Hi", "Hey" or "Hello"。两段合起来的主旨就是"别犹豫，直接开口说出第一句"。

【依据】 say it 同义对上 get it out / say "Hi"

标题 Just say it 与本区间主旨"硬着头皮把话说出口"是同义改写：作者的建议 just get it out 与 say "Hi" 正是"just say it"的具体落地，概括的是整段"如何迈出开口第一步"。

【竞争】 [G] 偷换为"问意见"，本段并无询问观点

Ask for an opinion 看着也像"开场技巧"，但本段教的是"说出 Hi/Hey/Hello"这类问候"Hi", "Hey" or "Hello", 全程没有让你"征求对方意见"; 它把"开口打招呼"偷换成了"提问征询", 对象不符。

【验证】 把 Just say it 放回 41, 正好统摄全区间：从 just get it out 到 say "Hi", 讲的都是"别卡壳，直接说出来"，是"五种方法"里的第一招（如何迈出第一步），与全文"分点罗列"结构自洽。

42. (42)_____

【答案】 [F] 强转折后

【小标题】 Skip the small talk

跳过寒暄

【主旨】 别困在客套寒暄里，要敢问更深的问题

本区间先点出困境 if we got stuck in the rut of "hi", "hello", "how are you?" and "what is going on?", you will fail to give the initial jolt to the conversation——即陷在套话里谈话就乏味；随后用 So don't be afraid to ask more personal questions 给出建议。主旨是"摆脱无营养的寒暄，去问更私人、更有料的问题"。

【依据】 skip the small talk 同义于"别困在 hi/hello 套话"

Skip the small talk 里的 small talk，正是本段列举的 "hi", "hello", "how are you?" and "what is going on?"; "skip"对应作者主张的"别陷在套话、改问 more personal questions"，是整段主旨的同义改写。

【竞争】 [A] 词面复现 hi/hello 却概括偏，A 已属 41

本段也出现了 "hi", "hello"，与 Just say it 词面沾边，易让人误填；但本段重点不是"开口说出第一句"，而是"开口之后别停在寒暄、要往深里问"，且 A 已是 41 的答案、候选池中已划掉。

【验证】 把 Skip the small talk 代回 42：本段从批评 stuck in the rut of "hi", "hello" 到主张 ask more personal questions，整条逻辑就是"跳过寒暄、直入正题"，恰好被 skip the small talk 概括，不偏不漏。

43. (43)_____

【答案】 [E] 段首

【小标题】 Find the "me too"s

寻找"我也是"

【主旨】 找出你和对方的共同点，从共同点切入聊起

本区间只有一段，段首句即主旨：make an effort to find the things which you and that person have in common so that you can build the conversation from that point——主张找到双方的"共同之处"作为谈话的起点，从那里展开会让对话顺畅得多。

【依据】 "me too"即"共同点"的口语同义

Find the "me too"s 中 "me too" (我也是) 正是"双方共有"的口语化说法，与段首 find the things which you and that person have in common 完全同义——find 对 find、共同点对"me too"，是整段主旨的精准改写。

【竞争】 [G] "问意见"范围偏，本段讲找共同点

Ask for an opinion 也是"推进对话"的招数，看着像；但本段通篇讲的是 find the things which you and that person have in common (找共同点)，并未让你"征求看法"，二者对象不同，G 概括不了本段。

【验证】 把 Find the "me too"s 代回 43：段首 find the things which you and that person have in common 与 "me too" (我也一样) 一一对应，标题恰好概括这唯一一段的主旨，与全文"每段一招"的结构一致。

44. (44)_____

【答案】 [B] 强转折后

【小标题】 Be present

活在当下

【主旨】 和人交流时要全心投入、保持眼神接触，不分心

本区间先举反例：对方 just busy on their phone 还说"I can multitask", 令人扫兴；随后 So 引出正面主张 when someone tries to communicate with you, just be in that communication wholeheartedly. Make eye contact. 主旨是"交流时要专注当下、全身心在场"。

【依据】 be present 同义于 wholeheartedly / eye contact

Be present (人要"在场"、专注当下) 正是 be in that communication wholeheartedly 与 Make eye contact 的概括——"present"对应"全身心投入、不玩手机分心", 是整段主旨的同义改写。

【竞争】 [G] 本段讲专注倾听，非"征求意见"

Ask for an opinion 同属"交流技巧"易混；但本段讲的是"别分心、要专注地听和看着对方" Make eye contact, 关乎倾听态度，与"主动问对方观点"是两回事，G 对象不符。

【验证】 把 Be present 代回 44：从反例 just busy on their phone 到主张 be in that communication wholeheartedly, 整段都在讲"全心在场", be present 恰好统摄，符合"每段一招"的结构。

45. (45)_____

【答案】 **[D]** 段尾

【小标题】 Name, places, things

姓名、地点、事物

【主旨】 记住对方的名字和各种小细节，以此维系关系

本区间从"忘了对方名字很尴尬"切入，落到主张 remember the little details of the people you met or you talked with; perhaps the places they have been to, the places they want to go, the things they like, the things they hate; 并说明记住这些就成了对方福祉的"投资人" you can automatically become an investor in their wellbeing. 主旨是"记住名字与种种个人细节来维系关系"。

【依据】 name/places/things 与段中排比一一对应

Name, places, things 几乎是段中排比的浓缩：name 对应忘名字的尴尬，places 对应 the places they have been to, the places they want to go, things 对应 the things they like, the things they hate——是整段"记住各种细节"主旨的同义清单。

【竞争】 [E] 已属 43，且本段不讲共同点

Find the "me too"s 讲"找共同点"，本段讲的是"记住对方的名字、去处、好恶"这些个人细节 the things they like, the things they hate 之类，对象不同；况且 E 已是 43 的答案、不能复用。

【验证】 把 Name, places, things 代回 45：标题把段中 the places they have been to 与 the things they like, the things they hate 这串排比收口为"名字、地点、事物"，恰好概括"记住细节维系关系"这整段，是五招里收尾的最后一招。

SYNOPSIS • 全文导图

全文在讲什么、怎么组织的

小标题匹配（7选5）先通读全文，把握话题与组织方式（总起 + 分点罗列），这是逐空判断「概括得对不对」的全局底图。

教你与陌生人开启对话的五种方法

标题就已定调：Five ways to make conversation with anyone。前三段是引言（铺垫"对话是一种链接"并预告 Here are five simple ways that you can make the first move and start a conversation with strangers），其后用 5 个区间各讲一招——属于典型的"总起 + 分点罗列"结构，每个待选区间各自承担一个独立的小建议。

A~G 共 7 个候选小标题各自在说什么

小标题匹配的候选比空位多 2 个。下面逐条给出小标题全文、中译与「这条自身的关键词」，并标注它填入哪个空——始终填不进任何空的就是干扰项。

[A] Just say it

直接说出口

关键词 关键词"say it"——克服开口障碍

填入第 41 空

[B] Be present

全身心在场

关键词 关键词"present"——专注当下、全神贯注

填入第 44 空

[C] Pay a unique compliment

送上一句独特的赞美

关键词 关键词"compliment"——赞美

干扰项 · 未选用

[D] Name, places, things

名字、地点、事物（记住对方的细节）

关键词 关键词"name / places / things"——记住细节

填入第 45 空

[E] Find the "me too"s

找到“我也是”的共同点

关键词 关键词"me too"——共同点

填入第 43 空

[F] Skip the small talk

跳过寒暄客套

关键词 关键词"skip / small talk"——略过闲聊

填入第 42 空

[G] Ask for an opinion

征求对方的看法

关键词 关键词"ask / opinion"——询问意见

干扰项 · 未选用

DISTRACTORS · 干扰项复盘

这 2 个候选小标题始终没被任何空选用

7选5 必有 2 条话题相关、看着像，却概括不了任何 区间主旨。下面逐条剖析它们「像在哪、为何放哪个空都不对」，读透干扰项才算读透全局。

[C] Pay a unique compliment

"赞美破冰"听着合理，但全文无一段教赞美

Pay a unique compliment 与"如何开启对话"的大主题高度相关，最易被误塞进讲开场的 41 段；但 41 段教的是 say "Hi" 这类直接开口，从头到尾没有任何"称赞对方"的内容，五个区间也没有一处主旨是"赞美"，故它概括不了任何一段。

[G] Ask for an opinion

"问意见"像通用技巧，却没有哪段以它为主旨

Ask for an opinion 是常见的聊天技巧，与多段都"沾边"（开场、深聊都可能用到），极具迷惑性；但 42 段主张的是 ask more personal questions（问私人问题，不等于问观点），其余各段分别讲共同点、专注、记细节，没有任何一段的主旨是"征求看法"，因此无空可填。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS · 句子精讲

6 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。

Conversations are links, which means when you have a conversation with a new person a link gets formed and every conversation you have after that moment will strengthen the link.

第1段，第1句

本句结构高度典型：主句加非限制性定语从句、宾语从句并列、定语从句修饰主语、时间状语从句嵌套，这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。尤其是“means”后跟两个并列宾语从句，以及第二个宾语从句主语内嵌定语从句的组合，在真题中反复出现，掌握后可大量复用。

Suppose you are in a room with someone you don't know and something within you says "I want to talk with this person" – this is something that mostly happens with all of us.

第5段，第1句

本句涵盖主语、谓语、宾语、表语、定语从句（两个）、宾语从句、状语从句，成分种类丰富。定语从句省略关系代词、宾语从句在引号内、状语从句用祈使句引导，均为常见易错点，适合成分划分训练。

I know the feeling and here is my advice: just get it out.

第5段，第3句

涵盖了主谓宾、主系表、倒装结构三种基本句型，第二个主句的倒装对初学者有一定训练价值，但成分种类和易错点不够丰富，缺少定语、状语从句、复杂修饰等值得深挖的结构。

Honestly, if we got stuck in the rut of "hi", "hello", "how are you?" and "what is going on?", you will fail to give the initial jolt to the conversation that can make it so memorable.

第9段，第1句

条件状语从句加主句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，定语从句修饰宾语也是常考结构。句式典型，掌握后可大量复用到其他类似句子的分析中。

Trust me, you'll be surprised to see how much people are willing to share if you just ask.

第10段，第2句

覆盖祈使句、并列主句、宾语从句（由疑问词 how much 引导）、条件状语从句、不定式作状语等多种结构，宾语从句中宾语前置（how much 在句首）是常见易错点，适合练习成分划分。

When you meet a person for the first time, make an effort to find the things which you and that person have in common so that you can build the conversation from that point.

第12段，第1句

祈使句 + 时间状语从句 + 嵌套定语从句 + 目的状语从句的组合，是四六级和考研阅读中常见的复合句式。句式体现条件建议类表达的典型结构，学习后可迁移到大量类似场景。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 19 个考研英语二真题高频词

下列单词既在本篇短文中出现，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。

link A2

n. 联系

本篇4次 · 真题 29 句

contact B1

n. 联系

本篇2次 · 真题 28 句

opinion A2

n. 观点

本篇1次 · 真题 44 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

security B1

n. 安全

本篇1次 · 真题 38 句

response B1

n. 回答

本篇1次 · 真题 37 句

responsibility B1

n. 责任

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

relationship B1

n. 关系

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

unique B2

adj. 独特的

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

willing B1

adj. 愿意的, 乐意的

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

detail B1

n. 细节

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

strengthen B2

v. 加强

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

mostly B1

adv. 主要地

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

gather B1

v. 聚集, 集合

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

surprised A2

adj. 感到惊讶的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

wellbeing B2

n. 幸福;安康

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

investor B2

n. 投资者

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

initial B1

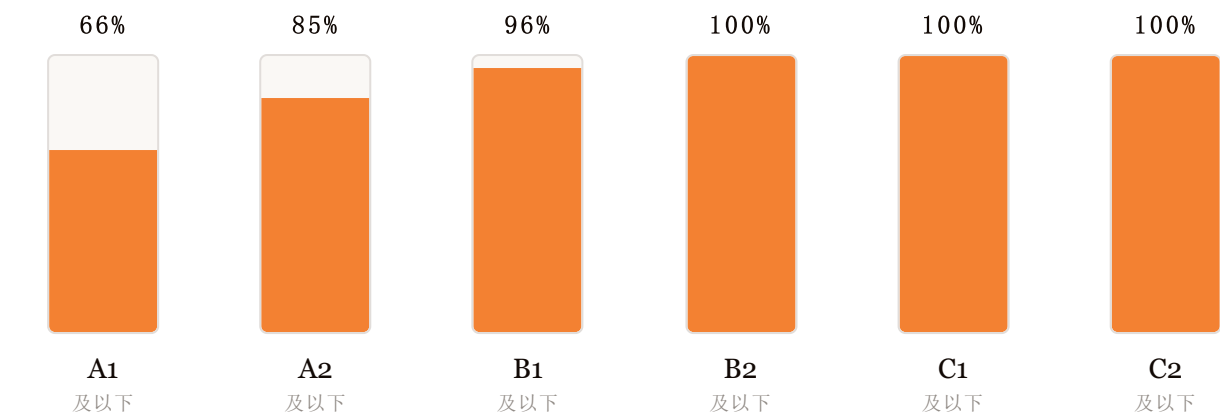
adj. 最初的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

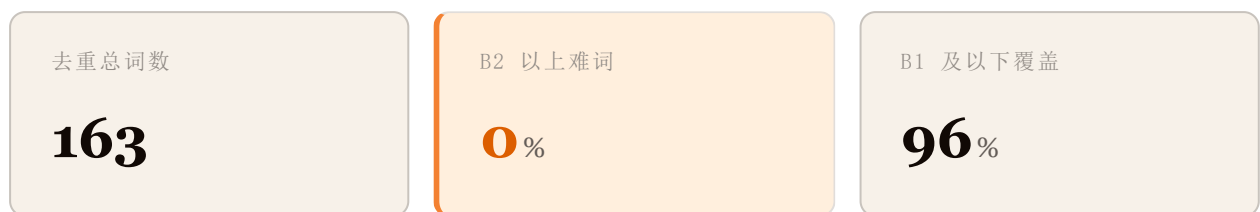
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 163 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空原文去重后共 **163** 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 0 个 · 约 0%。



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 163 个 · 末柱为 100%



考研英语二 2018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	段落小标题（7选5）	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 →

2018年考研英语二 英译汉（段落翻译） Section III · 参考译文与逐句解析

PASSAGE & TRANSLATION • 题和解析

英译汉真题、参考译文与逐句解析

本页整篇参考译文与逐句解析由懒笔记基于2018年 考研英语二英译汉（段落翻译）原卷逐句译审整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions 与整段英文原文连续排印——整段连排、无题号无划线，把它切成一句句翻译单元本身就是解题动作。卷面之后先给按段定稿的整篇参考译文，再按自切句序逐句拆分：意群直译、难点点破、语序调整、句内定稿中译，答案直显。

英语二真题(2018)

Section III

Directions:

Translate the following text into Chinese. Write your translation on the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)

P1 A fifth grader gets a homework assignment to select his future career path from a list of occupations. He ticks "astronaut" but quickly adds "scientist" to the list and selects it as well. The boy is convinced that if he reads enough, he can explore as many career paths as he likes. And so he reads – everything from encyclopedias to science fiction novels. He reads so passionately that his parents have to institute a "no reading policy" at the dinner table.

P2 That boy was Bill Gates, and he hasn't stopped reading yet – not even after becoming one of the most successful people on the planet. Nowadays, his reading material has changed from science fiction and reference books: recently, he revealed that he reads at least 50 nonfiction books a year. Gates chooses nonfiction titles because they explain how the world works. "Each book opens up new avenues of knowledge to explore", Gates says.

参考译文

按段定稿的整篇参考译文是复盘资产，考卷上只印英文原文——英语二英译汉满分 15 分，按「理解准确、表达通顺连贯、无错译漏译」整篇四档评分。

P1 一名五年级的小学生接到一项家庭作业：从一份职业清单里选出自己未来的职业道路。他勾选了"宇航员"，但很快又把"科学家"添进清单，并一并选上。这个男孩确信，只要书读得够多，他想探索多少职业道路就能探索多少。于是他真的读了起来——从百科全书到科幻小说，什么书都读。他读书读得如此痴迷，以至于父母不得不在餐桌上立下一条"吃饭不许看书"的规矩。

P2 那个男孩就是比尔·盖茨，而他至今仍未停止读书——即便已成为这世上最成功的人物之一，也依旧手不释卷。如今，他读的东西已不再是科幻小说和工具书：最近他透露，自己每年至少要读50

本非虚构类书籍。盖茨之所以选择非虚构类书籍，是因为这些书能讲清世界是如何运转的。他说："每一本书，都为我打开了一片有待探索的知识新天地。"

【衔接】第1—2句之间：补『（接到作业后）』承接，主语承前省略

第1句讲『接到一项选职业的作业』，第2句 He ticks "astronaut" 紧接着写他怎么做。两句主语都是这男孩，第2句可承前省略主语或仍用『他』，无需重复『五年级小学生』，读起来才不啰嗦。

第3—4句之间：『于是』承接因果，And so 要译出

第3句说他『确信多读书就能探索更多职业』，第4句 And so he reads 是这一信念的结果。译文务必保留『于是 / 因此』把这层因果显出来，否则两句会显得各说各的、断了逻辑。

第5—6句跨段：用『那个男孩』接住 That boy，完成身份揭晓

第一段末第5句仍称『他』『男孩』，第二段首句 That boy was Bill Gates 揭晓身份。译文这里要明确译『那个男孩就是比尔·盖茨』，把跨段指代接牢，读者才知道前面所有的『他』原来都是盖茨。

第6—7句之间：用『如今』对照『当年』，凸显今昔变化

第6句讲他『至今仍未停止读书』，第7句 Nowadays, his reading material has changed 转写如今读的东西变了。译文用『如今 / 现在』领起第7句，与前文小时候读科幻、百科形成今昔对照，信息流才顺。

第8—9句之间：引语承接观点，无需补连接词

第8句说盖茨选非虚构书是『因为它们解释世界如何运转』，第9句 Each book opens up new avenues of knowledge to explore 用盖茨原话进一步印证这个理由。两句是『观点—引证』关系，直接以『盖茨说：……』承接即可，天然连贯。

逐句解析

整段连排、无题号无划线——把原文切成一句句翻译单元本身就是解题动作，句前 N. 为逐句解析自切的句序号（非考卷题号），与卷面原文逐字对应。

【来源】Blinkist2017年3月16日一篇题为Why Bill Gates Reads 50 Books a Year(为什么比尔·盖茨一年读50本书)的文章。文章句子结构比较简单,有一些熟词僻义,可通过上下文推断具体含义。

【主旨】比尔·盖茨从小到大对阅读的痴迷

全文是一篇人物轶事，用一个五年级男孩痴迷读书的故事开场，第二段揭晓 That boy was Bill Gates，点明这个男孩就是比尔·盖茨，主旨是讲他终其一生对阅读的热爱，以及他如今为何读非虚构类书籍。基调是叙述性、正面欣赏的，翻译时用词应顺着这股『热爱、好学』的暖色调走。

【术语】 reads / reading 反复出现，须统一译『读书 / 阅读』

全篇核心动词是 he reads，从男孩 He reads so passionately 到成年后 he hasn't stopped reading yet，前后多次出现 read/reading，应统一锚定为『读书 / 阅读』，不要一会儿译『看书』一会儿译『阅读』，以保证整篇用词一致。

That boy 跨段回指开篇的『男孩』

第二段开头 That boy was Bill Gates 中的 That boy，回指的就是第一段那个 A fifth grader（五年级小学生）。译时要让读者一眼接上『（前面说的）那个男孩』，指代链才不断。

nonfiction 统一译『非虚构（类书籍）』

第二段反复出现 50 nonfiction books 与 Gates chooses nonfiction titles，nonfiction 是固定术语，全篇统一译『非虚构（类书籍）』，与前文的 science fiction novels（科幻小说，属虚构）形成对照，不能混译。

1. A fifth grader gets a homework assignment to select his future career path from a list of occupations.

【意群】 A fifth grader gets a homework assignment（主干主谓宾）★采分 → 一个五年级学生得到一项家庭作业

难点：**fifth grader=五年级学生**

grader 在此是『（几）年级的学生』之义，A fifth grader 即『一名五年级学生 / 小学生』，不是『打分者』；fifth grader 是固定说法，要按整体取义。

to select his future career path（不定式作定语，修饰 assignment）★采分 → 去选择他未来的职业道路

难点：**career path=职业道路 / 发展方向**

career path 是固定搭配，指『职业 / 事业的发展方向、道路』，his future career path 译『未来的职业道路』即可，不要拆成『生涯路径』这种生硬说法。

from a list of occupations.（介词短语作状语）→ 从一份职业清单里

难点：**a list of occupations=一份职业清单**

occupations 即『职业、工种』，a list of occupations 就是『一份职业列表 / 清单』，与上文 career path 呼应。

【调序】 两个后置修饰块都提到名词前译成『...的』

英文里 a homework assignment to select his future career path 把『选职业』这个不定式放在 assignment 后面，from 短语又在更后面；汉语习惯把修饰语放名词前，所以重排为『一项……的家庭作业』，即『一项要（他）从一份职业清单里选出未来职业道路的家庭作业』。

【译文】 一名五年级的小学生接到一项家庭作业：从一份职业清单里选出自己未来的职业道路。

2. He ticks "astronaut" but quickly adds "scientist" to the list and selects it as well.

【意群】 He ticks "astronaut" (主干主谓宾) ★ 采分 → 他勾选了“宇航员”

难点: **ticks=打钩、勾选**

tick 在此是动词『打钩、勾选』, He ticks "astronaut" 指他在『宇航员』这一项上打了钩, 不是『滴答』之义; 结合上文『从清单里选』即可确定取义。

but quickly adds "scientist" to the list (并列谓语 (but 转折)) ★ 采分 → 但很快又往清单里加上了“科学家”

难点: **adds...to the list=往清单里添加**

add A to B 是固定搭配『把 A 加到 B 上』, adds "scientist" to the list 即『把 (原本没有的) 科学家添进清单』, 暗示他不满足于只选一个。

and selects it as well. (并列谓语) → 并把它也选上了

难点: **it 回指 scientist, as well=也**

it 指代刚添进清单的 "scientist", as well 意为『也、同样』, selects it as well 即『把科学家也一并选上』, 呼应前面勾选宇航员。

【调序】 三个并列动作平铺直译, 按汉语补『又 / 也』

本句是『主语 + 三个并列谓语』的平铺结构, 语序与汉语基本一致, 无需大调; 只需在 but 处译出转折『但』, 在 and 处译出递进『并 / 又』, adds "scientist" to the list and selects it as well 顺译成『又把科学家添进清单并一并选上』即可。

【译文】 他勾选了“宇航员”, 但很快又把“科学家”添进清单, 并也一并选上。

3. The boy is convinced that if he reads enough, he can explore as many career paths as he likes.

【意群】 The boy is convinced that (主干主谓 (is convinced 引出宾语从句)) ★ 采分 → 这个男孩确信

难点: **is convinced that=坚信 / 确信**

be convinced that 是固定结构, 意为『坚信、确信.....』, The boy is convinced that 不要译成被动『被说服』, 汉语主动说『男孩确信 / 深信』更自然。

if he reads enough, (if 条件状语从句) → 如果他读得足够多

难点: **reads enough=读得足够多**

enough 在此修饰 reads, if he reads enough 即『只要书读得够多』, 强调阅读量, 译时把『多』点出来。

he can explore as many career paths as he likes. (宾语从句主句 (含 as...as 比较)) ★ 采分 → 他就能探索想探索的那么多职业道路

难点: **as many...as he likes=想要多少就.....多少**

as many career paths as he likes 是『as...as one likes』结构, 意为『随心所欲、想要多少职业道路就探索多少』, explore as many career paths as he likes 强调『不受限、随他喜欢』, 不能漏掉这层『随意』之意。

【调序】条件从句提前，宾语从句顺接

汉语习惯『先条件后结果』，所以把 if he reads enough 提到结果句前，译成『只要……，他就能……』；convinced that 引导的宾语从句直接接在『确信』后面顺译，整句重排为『男孩确信：只要读得够多，就能随心探索想探索的职业』。

【译文】这个男孩确信，只要书读得够多，他想探索多少职业道路就能探索多少。

4. And so he reads – everything from encyclopedias to science fiction novels.

【意群】 And so he reads (主干主谓 (And so 承上启下)) ★采分 →于是他就读书

难点：**And so=于是、因此**

And so 在句首是承接上句的连接语，意为『于是、因此』，And so he reads 承上文『确信多读书就能探索更多职业』，顺势引出『于是他真的读起来』，翻译要把这层因果承接译出。

– everything from encyclopedias to science fiction novels. (破折号后同位语，补充 reads 的对象) ★采分 →——从百科全书到科幻小说，什么都读

难点：**from A to B=从A到B (涵盖范围) + encyclopedias/science fiction novels**

from encyclopedias to science fiction novels 用『from...to...』表示阅读范围之广，everything from encyclopedias to science fiction novels 意为『从百科全书到科幻小说，无所不读』；encyclopedias = 百科全书，science fiction novels = 科幻小说，破折号在此起补充说明 reads 读什么的作用。

【调序】破折号补充内容整合进主句，『everything』收尾

英文 he reads – everything from encyclopedias to science fiction novels 把宾语 everything 用破折号后置；汉语可把它收进主句，译成『他什么书都读——从百科全书到科幻小说』，或把范围状语前置『从百科全书到科幻小说，什么都读』，让句子更连贯。

【译文】于是他真的读了起来——从百科全书到科幻小说，什么书都读。

5. He reads so passionately that his parents have to institute a "no reading policy" at the dinner table.

【意群】 He reads so passionately (主干主谓 (so...that 的 so 部分)) ★ 采分 → 他读得如此痴迷 / 投入

难点: **passionately=热情地、痴迷地**

passionately 意为『充满热情地、痴迷地』, He reads so passionately 形容他读书入迷的程度, 译『读得如此痴迷 / 入迷』, 比直译『有激情地读』更贴中文。

that his parents have to institute a "no reading policy" (so...that 结果状语从句) ★ 采分 → 以至于他父母不得不立下一条"禁止读书的规定"

难点: **institute (熟词僻义) =制定、设立**

institute 在此是动词, 作『制定、设立 (规定 / 制度)』讲, institute a "no reading policy" 即『立下 / 定下一条不许读书的规矩』; 它不是名词『机构、学院』, 这是熟词僻义, 凭名词义会翻错。a "no reading policy" = 一条『禁读规定』。

at the dinner table. (地点状语) → 在餐桌上

难点: **at the dinner table=吃饭时 / 在餐桌上**

at the dinner table 指『吃饭的时候、在饭桌上』, at the dinner table 点明这条禁读令的适用场合是用餐时间, 译时可处理成『吃饭时』。

【调序】 so...that 顺译『如此.....以至于.....』, 地点状语前置

so...that 结构汉语顺译即可: so passionately that... 译『如此痴迷, 以至于.....』; 末尾地点状语 at the dinner table 按汉语习惯提到动词前, 译成『(父母) 不得不在餐桌上立一条.....』或『吃饭时不许读书的规定』。

【译文】 他读书读得如此痴迷, 以至于父母不得不在餐桌上立下一条"吃饭不许看书"的规矩。

6. That boy was Bill Gates, and he hasn't stopped reading yet – not even after becoming one of the most successful people on the planet.

【意群】 That boy was Bill Gates, (主干主系表) ★ 采分 → 那个男孩就是比尔·盖茨

难点: **That boy 回指第一段的男孩**

That boy was Bill Gates 中 That boy 回指第一段那个痴迷读书的 A fifth grader, 译时加『(前文那个) 那个男孩』点明指代, 揭晓身份。

and he hasn't stopped reading yet (并列分句 (现在完成时)) ★ 采分 → 而且他至今仍未停止读书

难点: **hasn't stopped...yet=至今仍未停止 (仍在做)**

现在完成时 hasn't stopped reading yet 加 yet, he hasn't stopped reading yet 强调『直到现在都还没停下、一直在读』, 要把『至今、仍』这层持续意译出来, 别只译『没停止』。

– not even after becoming one of the most successful people on the planet. (破折号后让步状语补充) ★ 采分 → ——即便在成为这世上最成功的人之一以后也没停

难点: **not even after...=即便在.....之后也 (没有)**

not even after... 承接上句的『没停止读书』, not even after becoming one of the most successful people on the planet 意为『即使在成为全球最成功的人物之一以后, 也照读不误』; one of the most... = 最.....之一, on the planet = (在) 这个地球上 / 世上, 是强调说法。

【调序】 破折号让步状语整合进句，after 短语顺译

英文把 not even after becoming... 用破折号挂在句尾作让步补充；汉语可把它并进上一分句，译成『即便成了……之一，他也没停下来读书』，让『没停止读书』和『成名后也没停』前后紧扣，比硬留破折号更连贯。

【译文】 那个男孩就是比尔·盖茨，而他至今仍未停止读书——即便已成为这世上最成功的人物之一，也依旧手不释卷。

7. Nowadays, his reading material has changed from science fiction and reference books: recently, he revealed that he reads at least 50 nonfiction books a year.

【意群】 Nowadays, his reading material has changed from science fiction and reference books: (主干主谓 (时间状语 Nowadays 引导)) ★ 采分 → 如今，他的阅读材料已不再是科幻小说和工具书

难点: **has changed from...=已从……变了 (不再是……)**

changed from A 意为『 (已经) 从 A 变化开来、不再是 A』，his reading material has changed from science fiction and reference books 即『他读的东西已不再是科幻小说和参考书』；reference books = 参考书 / 工具书，与第一段 encyclopedias 呼应。

recently, he revealed that (冒号后补充说明 (time 状语 recently + 主谓)) →: 最近，他透露说

难点: **revealed=透露、坦言**

reveal 在此是『透露、披露、坦言』，he revealed that 指盖茨自己说出来的，译『他透露 / 坦言』；冒号在此引出他具体怎么变了。

he reads at least 50 nonfiction books a year. (revealed 的宾语从句) ★ 采分 → 他一年至少读50本非虚构类书籍

难点: **at least 50...a year=一年至少50本**

at least = 至少，a year 在此 = 每年，he reads at least 50 nonfiction books a year 即『他每年至少读50本非虚构类书』；nonfiction 沿用前面统一译法『非虚构』，不能漏掉 at least 的『至少』。

【调序】 时间状语前置，冒号保留作展开

Nowadays、recently 这两个时间状语按汉语习惯放句首即可 (本就在前) ；冒号 reference books: recently 在汉语里同样可保留，引出后半『最近他透露……』的具体说明，前后形成『总—分』，无需大调序。

【译文】 如今，他读的东西已不再是科幻小说和工具书：最近他透露，自己每年至少要读50本非虚构类书籍。

8. Gates chooses nonfiction titles because they explain how the world works.

【意群】 Gates chooses nonfiction titles (主干主谓宾) ★ 采分 → 盖茨选择非虚构类书籍

难点: **titles (熟词僻义) = (书的) 作品、书目**

title 在此不是『标题 / 头衔』, 而是『一本书、一部作品』之义, nonfiction titles 即『非虚构类 (的) 书籍』, 与前文 50 nonfiction books 同义; 这是出版语境下的熟词僻义, 译『书目 / 书籍』。

because they explain how the world works. (because 原因状语从句 (含 how 宾语从句)) ★ 采分 → 因为它们能解释这个世界是如何运转的

难点: **how the world works=世界如何运转 + they 回指 nonfiction titles**

they 回指 nonfiction titles (那些非虚构书); how the world works 是 explain 的宾语从句, 意为『世界是怎样运转的』, they explain how the world works 即『这些书能讲清世界的运转之道』, works = 运转 / 运作, 不是『工作』。

【调序】 **because 原因句顺译『因为……』, 平铺**

汉语『结果在前、原因在后』与本句一致, Gates chooses nonfiction titles because they explain how the world works 直接顺译为『盖茨之所以选非虚构书, 是因为它们能解释世界如何运转』, 语序基本不动。

【译文】 **盖茨之所以选择非虚构类书籍, 是因为这些书能讲清世界是如何运转的。**

9. "Each book opens up new avenues of knowledge to explore", Gates says.

【意群】 "Each book opens up new avenues of knowledge to explore", (直接引语 (主谓宾 + 不定式定语)) ★ 采分 → "每本书都开启了等待探索的、通向知识的新路径"

难点: **avenues of knowledge=知识的途径 / 领域 (avenue 比喻义)**

avenue 本义『大道』, 此处是比喻义『途径、门路、领域』, new avenues of knowledge to explore 即『(一片片) 有待探索的知识新天地 / 新途径』; opens up = 开启、打开, to explore 是修饰 avenues 的不定式定语『供探索的』。

Gates says. (引述句 (说话人)) →, 盖茨说道

难点: **Gates says=盖茨说**

Gates says 是引述标记, 汉语习惯把说话人提到引语前, 译『盖茨说: ……』, 不必照英文留在句末。

【调序】 **说话人前置, 不定式定语 to explore 提到名词前**

汉语习惯『某人说: ……』, 把句末的 Gates says 提到引语前; 引语内 new avenues of knowledge to explore 的后置不定式 to explore 提到 avenues 前, 译『有待探索的知识新天地』, 整句重排为『盖茨说: 每本书都……』。

【译文】 **盖茨说: "每一本书, 都为我打开了一片片有待探索的知识新天地。"**

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

2 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。

He reads so passionately that his parents have to institute a "no reading policy" at the dinner table.

第1段，第5句

"so ... that ..." 引导结果状语从句是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式，主从结构清晰，学习后可广泛迁移到其他 "程度 + 结果" 类句子，典型性较高。

That boy was Bill Gates, and he hasn't stopped reading yet – not even after becoming one of the most successful people on the planet.

第2段，第1句

并列句 + 完成时 + 动名词状语的组合在四六级和考研英语阅读中常见。本句展示了典型的并列主句通过 and 连接，以及现在完成时表达持续动作的用法，结构具有较强代表性，掌握后可应用于大量类似句式。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 16 个考研英语二真题高频词

下列单词既在本篇英文原文中出现，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。

career B1

n. 职业

本篇2次 · 真题 42 句

reading A1

n. 阅读

本篇2次 · 真题 42 句

explore B1

v. 探索

本篇2次 · 真题 28 句

select B1

v. 选择，挑选

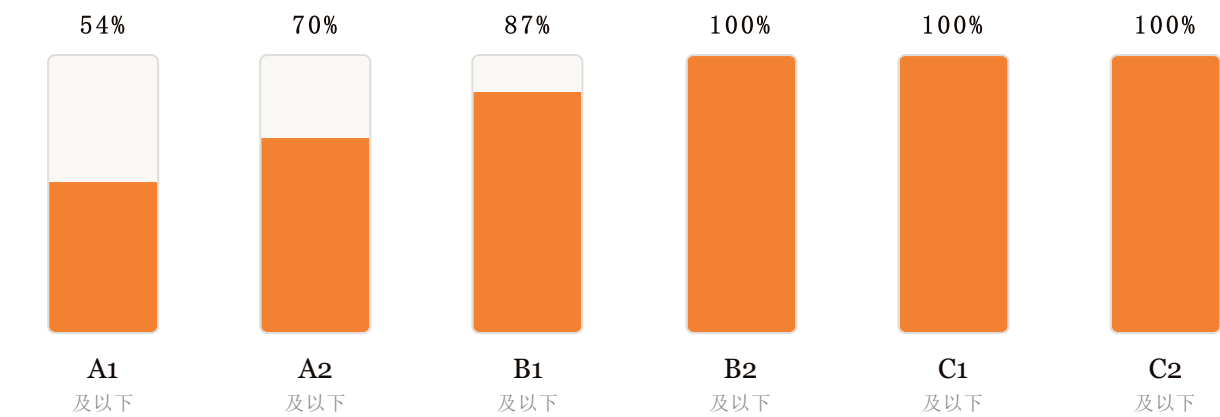
本篇2次 · 真题 24 句

<u>fiction</u> B2 n. 小说 本篇2次 · 真题 11 句	<u>policy</u> B1 n. 政策 本篇1次 · 真题 69 句
<u>least</u> A2 det. 最少的 本篇1次 · 真题 63 句	<u>material</u> B1 n. 材料 本篇1次 · 真题 41 句
<u>recently</u> A2 adv. 最近 本篇1次 · 真题 37 句	<u>reveal</u> B2 v. 揭示 本篇1次 · 真题 35 句
<u>quickly</u> A2 adv. 快速地 本篇1次 · 真题 33 句	<u>institute</u> B2 n. 学院 本篇1次 · 真题 15 句
<u>novel</u> B1 n. 小说 本篇1次 · 真题 14 句	<u>convince</u> B1 v. 说服, 使相信 本篇1次 · 真题 10 句
<u>reference</u> B1 n. 提及 本篇1次 · 真题 10 句	<u>nowadays</u> B1 adv. 现在 本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

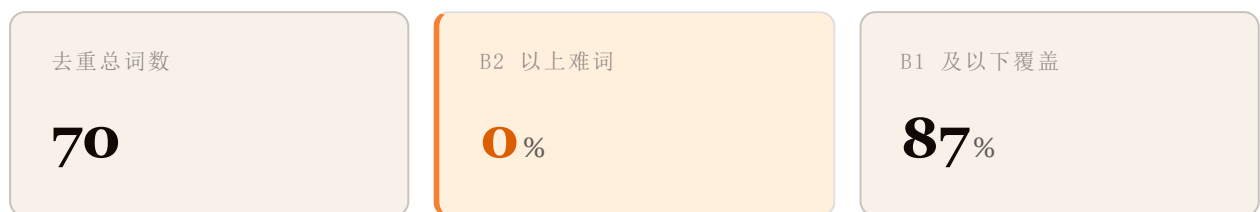
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

英文原文 70 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

英文原文去重后共 **70** 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 0 个 · 约 0%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为英文原文去重词 70 个 · 末柱为 100%



考研英语二 2018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	段落小标题（7选5）	题目解析 →
Section III	英译汉（段落翻译）	本题
Section IV Part A	写作	题目解析 →
Section IV Part B	写作	题目解析 →

2018年考研英语二写作（小作文）·题目、范文与解析

PROMPT & MODEL ESSAY • 写作题和范文

写作题和范文

本页写作题面、参考范文与逐段解析由懒笔记基于2018年 考研英语二写作原卷整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：完整写作要求（Directions，含主题、文体、词数与署名约束）连续排印。写作是生产性任务、无 ABCD 标准答案——题面即整道题；卷面下方直接给出满足全部硬约束的参考范文、整篇中译与逐段拆解。

英语二真题(2018)

Section IV Part A

Directions:

Suppose you have to cancel your travel plan and will not be able to visit Professor Smith. Write him an email to

1)apologize and explain the situation, and

2)suggest a future meeting.

You should write about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET.

Do not use your own name. Use “Li Ming” instead.

Do not write your address. (10 points)

【参考范文·106 词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

Dear Professor Smith,

I am writing to apologize sincerely for having to cancel my upcoming trip, which means I will not be able to visit you as we arranged. Unfortunately, an urgent family matter has come up and requires my presence at home, so I have no choice but to change my plan. I truly regret any inconvenience this may cause.

Would it be convenient for us to meet next month instead? I will be free after the fifteenth, and I would appreciate it if you could let me know a time that suits you. I look forward to seeing you soon.

Yours sincerely, Li Ming

【参考译文】

尊敬的史密斯教授：

我写这封邮件是想为不得不取消即将成行的旅行而诚挚致歉，这意味着我无法如约前来拜访您。很遗憾，一件紧急的家事临时发生，需要我留在家中，因此我别无选择，只能更改计划。由此可能给您带来的任何不便，我深表歉意。

不知我们改在下个月见面是否方便？我十五号以后都有空，如果您能告知我一个您合适的时间，我将不胜感激。期待很快与您相见。

此致 李明

【第 1 段】称呼锚定语域。Dear Professor Smith 单独成行，用了称呼句架，一上来就把邮件定为写给师长的正式语域，也未出现任何地址。

【第 2 段】致歉在前解释在后。I am writing to apologize sincerely 先亮致歉来意，随后 an urgent family matter has come up 一句给出可信原因，末句 I truly regret any inconvenience this may cause 补一层歉意，完整落实了致歉并说明情况这一任务点。

【第 3 段】提议带具体时间。Would it be convenient for us to meet next month instead 用委婉疑问抛出改期，free after the fifteenth 给出具体时间段，I would appreciate it if you could let me know 把确认权礼貌交给教授，落实了提议改期。

【第 4 段】化名收尾。Yours sincerely 另起一行作礼貌结束语，下一行署 Li Ming，用足落款句架，且遵守了不署真名的要求。

ANALYSIS • 审题与立意

这道题到底要写什么、立意是什么

动笔前先钉死本题的核心写作任务与读者语域，再定中心立意与要展开的要点——这些是本题特有的内容判断，不是通用套路。

核心任务

致歉取消 + 另约见面

本题要写一封邮件，完成两件事：一是就cancel your travel plan and will not be able to visit Professor Smith向对方致歉并说明情况，即apologize and explain the situation；二是suggest a future meeting，提议一个未来再见面的安排。两个动词点必须都落地，缺一即要点不全。

读者 • 语域

写给教授的正式邮件

要求明确Write him an email，收件人是 Professor Smith，一位需要礼貌相待的长辈师长，所以语域要正式、委婉、有分寸：称呼用 Dear Professor Smith，致歉与提议都用客气句式，不能像给同龄朋友那样随意。

中心立意

诚恳致歉并主动补约

本邮件的交际目的：为不得不cancel your travel plan and will not be able to visit Professor Smith诚恳致歉、说明缘由，并主动提出改期再见，把一次失约转成一个仍有诚意的后续安排。

要展开的要点

1. 开门致歉

第一时间表明写信意图是致歉，紧扣apologize and explain the situation中的 apologize，让教授一读就知道来意。

2. 简述取消原因

给一个合理可信的临时变故（如突发家事）解释为何取消行程、无法赴约，落实explain the situation，一两句即可，不喧宾夺主。

3. 提议改期时间

主动suggest a future meeting，给出一个具体的未来时间段并请对方确认，把失约补成新的约定。

STRUCTURE • 谋篇与逐段

怎么分段、每段写什么、能套哪些句架

按写作家族给出现成的段落框架（每段承担什么功能），并为每段配可直接套用的 功能句架（留出填本题内容的空位）。段序与上方参考范文——对应。

第 1 段 称呼

顶格写称呼 Dear Professor Smith，确定正式语域，遵守Do not write your address，不写地址。

第 2 段 致歉并说明情况

表明来意致歉，并简述取消行程、无法拜访的原因，落实apologize and explain the situation。

第 3 段 提议改期

主动suggest a future meeting, 给出具体时间并请对方确认。

第 4 段 落款署名

礼貌结束语加署名, 按Use "Li Ming" instead用 Li Ming 落款。

第 1 段 Dear Professor Smith

收件人是题目指定的 Professor Smith, 故称呼写 Dear Professor Smith, 不写自己的地址 (Do not write your address) 。

称呼句架 · Dear Professor + (姓) ,

第 2 段 致歉 + 突发家事取消

落实apologize and explain the situation: 为不得不取消行程、无法如约拜访致歉, 并解释因突发紧急家事需留在家中, 只能改变计划。

表意致歉 · I am writing to apologize (sincerely) for + (要致歉的事) .

说明变故 · Unfortunately, + (突发情况) has come up, so I have no choice but to + (被迫的调整) .

补致歉意 · I truly regret any inconvenience + (this may cause / 造成的不便) .

第 3 段 提议下月改期

落实suggest a future meeting：提议改到下个月见面，给出自己方便的时间段并请教授确认一个合适时间，最后表达期待。

委婉提议 · Would it be convenient for us to + (见面动作) + (时间) instead?

礼貌请确认 · I would appreciate it if you could + (告知/确认合适时间) .

表达期待 · I look forward to + (doing 期待的事) .

第 4 段 署名 Li Ming

按Do not use your own name与Use "Li Ming" instead，落款用 Li Ming，绝不写真实姓名。

落款句架 · Yours sincerely, / (换行) Li Ming

REVIEW · 自检避坑

本题在四个评分维度怎样算达标、容易在哪丢分

按阅卷四维（内容切题 / 结构连贯 / 语言准确 / 字数格式）给出本题达标要点，并把最容易踩的低分写法摆出来 + 给改法 —— 这是写作版的「狠拆诱人错项」。

内容切题

两点都要写到

确认apologize and explain the situation与suggest a future meeting两点均已落地，任何一点缺失或只写半条都会扣要点分。

结构连贯

致歉与改期分段

致歉说明与提议改期分处两段，中间靠 Would it be convenient 自然转入下一话题，条理清楚不挤作一团。

语言准确**委婉句式要用对**

本题用到 I would appreciate it if you could 与 look forward to seeing 等礼貌句式，要注意 look forward to 后接动名词、appreciate it if 的固定结构，别写错。

字数格式**格式全 + 控字数**

对照 about 100 words 控制篇幅，别因解释原因超字数；同时确保称呼、落款齐全并遵守 Do not write your address。

典型低分写法 · 反面示例与改法

误署真名或写地址

反面示例：落款写成 Yours, Zhang Wei，并在顶头加了一行 No. 5 Renmin Road。这违反了不署真名、不写地址的要求，应改为只写 Yours sincerely，换行 Li Ming，且全篇不出现地址。

只致歉漏改期

反面示例：通篇只反复说 I am very sorry that I cannot come，却始终没提何时再见。应补一句提议，如 Would it be convenient for us to meet next month instead?，把改期这一点补上。

原因长篇铺陈

反面示例：用四五句细述家里谁生病、如何送医、路上多堵，把邮件写成叙事。应压成一句，如 an urgent family matter has come up and requires my presence at home，把篇幅留给致歉与改期。

命令式太生硬

反面示例：Tell me when you are free and I will come. 口吻像命令。应改为委婉句式，如 I would appreciate it if you could let me know a time that suits you.

考研英语二 2018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	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	本题
Section IV Part B	写作	题目解析 →

2018年考研英语二写作（大作文）·题目、范文与解析

PROMPT & MODEL ESSAY • 写作题和范文

写作题和范文

本页写作题面、参考范文与逐段解析由懒笔记基于2018年 考研英语二写作原卷整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：完整写作要求（Directions，含主题、文体、词数与署名约束）、真题配图连续排印。写作是生产性任务、无 ABCD 标准答案——题面即整道题；卷面下方直接给出满足全部硬约束的参考范文、整篇中译与逐段拆解。

英语二真题(2018)

Section IV Part B

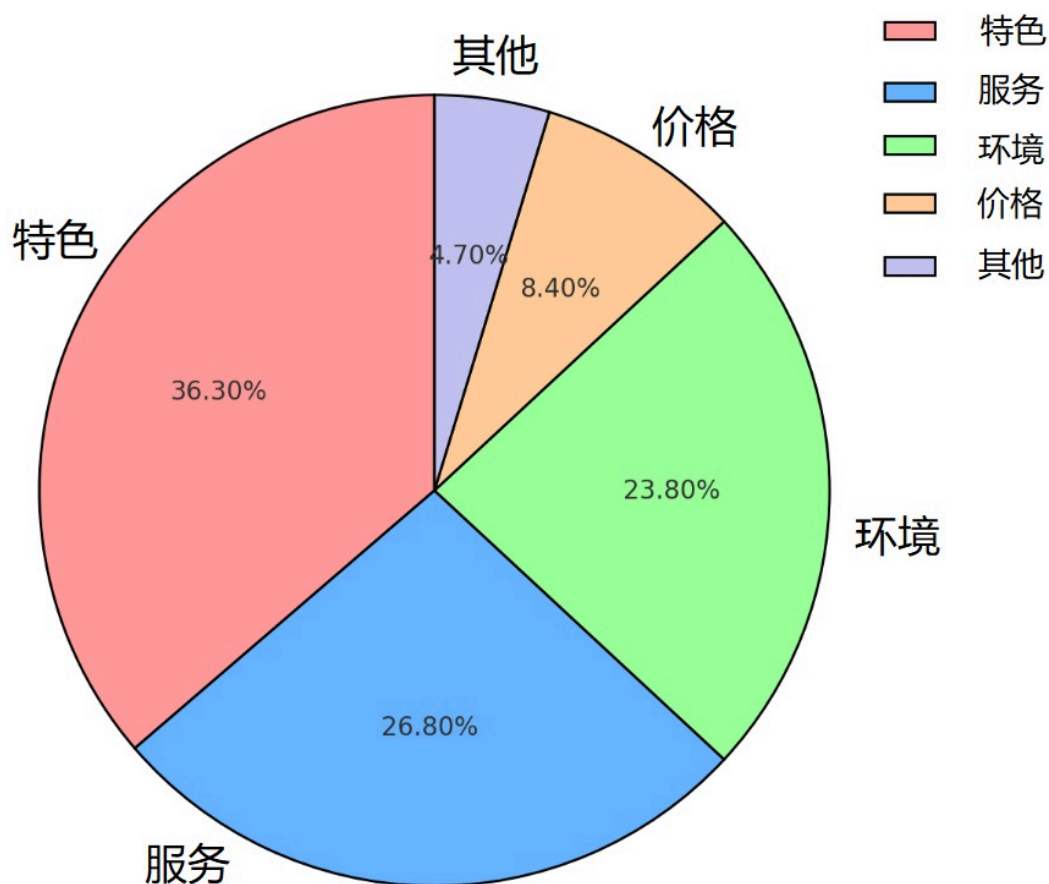
Directions:

Write an essay based on the chart below. In your writing, you should

1)interpret the chart, and

2)give your comments.

You should write about 150 words on the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)



2017年某市消费者选择餐厅时的关注因素

【参考范文·164 词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

As is illustrated in the pie chart, consumers in a certain city paid varied attention to different factors when choosing a restaurant in 2017. Notably, distinctive features topped the list, accounting for 36.30 percent, while service and environment followed closely at 26.80 and 23.80 percent respectively. By contrast, price weighed far less, taking up merely 8.40 percent, with other factors making up the smallest share of 4.70 percent.

Several reasons may account for this phenomenon. On the one hand, as living standards rise, diners no longer eat merely to satisfy hunger; instead, they pursue a memorable experience, so unique cuisine, considerate service and a pleasant atmosphere matter most. On the other hand, the low weight of price suggests that quality has outrun cheapness in people's minds.

In my view, this shift is encouraging. It urges restaurants to sharpen their specialties and improve service rather than compete on price alone. Only by meeting consumers' growing demand for quality can they survive in the fierce market.

【参考译文】

如饼图所示，2017 年某市消费者在选择餐厅时对不同因素的关注程度各不相同。值得注意的是，『特色』高居首位，占 36.30%；服务与环境紧随其后，分别为 26.80% 与 23.80%。相比之下，价格的分量小得多，仅占 8.40%，而其他因素所占份额最小，为 4.70%。

造成这一现象的原因有几点。一方面，随着生活水平提高，食客不再只为填饱肚子而吃饭，而是追求一次难忘的体验，因此独特的菜品、周到的服务与舒适的环境最受看重。另一方面，价格分量之低表明，在人们心中品质已经压过了便宜。

在我看来，这一转变令人欣慰。它促使餐厅打磨自身特色、提升服务，而非一味拼低价。唯有满足消费者日益增长的品质需求，餐厅才能在激烈的市场竞争中立足。

【第 1 段】总起加按序描述数据。本段落落实第一段功能：用『As is illustrated in the pie chart』总起点题，再以 topped the list、followed closely、By contrast、the smallest share 把五项占比串成有对比的描述，突出特色最高、价格靠后，完成了 interpret the chart。

【第 2 段】双面理由分析成因。本段用『Several reasons may account for this phenomenon』引出，再以 On the one hand / On the other hand 展开两层原因，把体验受重视归于生活水平提高，把价格权重低归于品质压过便宜，评论紧扣前段数据。

【第 3 段】表态加建议收束。本段以『In my view, this shift is encouraging』亮明肯定态度，再用『Only by meeting consumers' growing demand for quality can they survive』给出建议并升华，把全文收回『重品质』的中心，完成 give your comments。

ANALYSIS • 审题与立意

这道题到底要写什么、立意是什么

动笔前先钉死本题的核心写作任务与读者语域、读懂配图，再定中心立意与要展开的要点——这些是本题特有的内容判断，不是通用套路。

核心任务

先释图、后评论两件事

Directions 用编号把任务拆成两步：1) interpret the chart，即用文字把饼图的关键数据和对比讲清楚；2) give your comments，即就图表反映的现象谈你的看法。两步缺一不可：只描述数据不评论、或只发感想不引数据，都算任务不完整，直接扣分。

面向阅卷人的正式书面语

本题是无具体收信人的图表评论大作文，读者就是阅卷老师。因此用正式、客观的书面语即可，不需要称呼和署名，避免口语缩略（don't、gonna）和第一人称流水账，评论段可以用 In my view 这类稳妥的表态方式亮出立场。

配图要读出

特色居首、价格靠后的悬殊对比

标题点明主题是 2017 年某市消费者选择餐厅时的关注因素。五项里『特色』最大，占比 36.30%；『服务』与『环境』紧随其后，分别 占比 26.80% 与 占比 23.80%；『价格』明显偏低，占比 8.40%；『其他』最小，占比 4.70%。可写点：食客最看重就餐体验（特色、服务、环境三项合计超八成），而价格远不再是决定性因素。

中心立意

食客重体验、轻价格的观念转变

本篇中心：饼图显示消费者选餐厅时最看重特色、服务、环境等体验因素，价格权重很低，这反映出人们生活水平提高后消费观念的升级——从『吃饱、图便宜』转向『吃好、求体验』，这是一种值得肯定的进步。

要展开的要点

1. 客观描述：排序与悬殊对比

第一要点是把图讲清：最大项『特色』占比 36.30%，服务、环境紧随，价格 占比 8.40% 明显靠后，其他 占比 4.70% 最小。用最高级和比较级点出『体验三项远超价格』的对比，不逐个罗列。

2. 分析原因：生活水平升级

第二要点解释现象成因：随着生活水平提高，人们下馆子不再只为填饱肚子，而是追求独特菜品、周到服务和舒适环境；价格权重低说明品质在人们心中已压过便宜。

3. 表态收束：肯定并给建议

第三要点亮明看法并收尾：这种转变值得肯定，它促使餐厅打磨特色、提升服务而非只拼低价，唯有满足人们对品质的需求才能立足市场。

怎么分段、每段写什么、能套哪些句架

按写作家族给出现成的段落框架（每段承担什么功能），并为每段配可直接套用的 功能句架（留出填本题内容的空位）。段序与上方参考范文——对应。

第 1 段 描述图表现象与关键数据

第一段完成 interpret the chart：一句总起点明图表主题，再按占比大小把五项数据讲清，突出『特色最高、价格靠后』的对比。

第 2 段 分析现象背后的原因

第二段承接数据，开始 give your comments 的第一层：分析食客为何更看重体验、更不在意价格，把现象与生活水平提升挂钩。

第 3 段 表明评价并收束全文

第三段完成评论的收尾：亮明对这一转变的态度（肯定），并给餐厅一句建议，把全文收拢在『重品质』这一中心上。

第 1 段 五项占比与体验优先的对比

本段写：2017 年某市消费者选餐厅时，占比36.30% 的『特色』居首，服务 占比26.80%、环境 占比23.80% 紧随，价格仅 占比8.40%，其他 占比4.70% 最少——体验类因素明显压过价格。

总起点题 · As is illustrated in the ____ (pie chart), ____ (主体) varied greatly in ____ (方面).

最大项居首 · ____ (最大项) topped the list, accounting for ____ percent.

并列紧随 · ____ and ____ followed closely at ____ and ____ percent respectively.

对比收尾 · By contrast, ____ weighed far less, taking up merely ____ percent.

第 2 段 生活升级致重体验轻价格

本段写：生活水平提高后，食客下馆子不再只为填饱肚子，而是追求独特菜品、周到服务与舒适环境，故这三项 give your comments 中被最看重；价格 占比8.40% 之低，说明品质在人们心中已超过便宜。

引出原因 · Several reasons may account for ____ (this phenomenon).

双面展开 · On the one hand, ____; on the other hand, ____.

由数据引申 · The low/high weight of ____ suggests that ____ (背后观念).

第 3 段 肯定转变并劝餐厅重品质

本段写：这一转变值得肯定，它促使餐厅打磨特色、提升服务而非只拼低价；唯有满足人们日益增长的品质需求，餐厅才能在激烈竞争中立足。

亮明态度 · In my view, this ____ (trend/shift) is ____ (encouraging/worrying).

给建议收尾 · Only by ____ can ____ (主体) ____ (achieve 结果).

REVIEW · 自检避坑

本题在四个评分维度怎样算达标、容易在哪丢分

按阅卷四维（内容切题 / 结构连贯 / 语言准确 / 字数格式）给出本题达标要点，并把最容易踩的低分写法摆出来 + 给改法 —— 这是写作版的「狠拆诱人错项」。

内容切题

描述与评论都要在场

本题须同时满足 interpret the chart 与 give your comments。最易失分是只堆数据不评论、或大谈感想却不引 占比36.30% 之类关键数字，务必确认两步俱全、且评论由数据引申而来。

结构连贯**从描述到评论要搭桥**

本题描述段与评论段之间要用 Several reasons may account for this phenomenon 这类句子自然过渡，避免数据与议论两张皮；三段功能不可互相串门。

语言准确**占比表达与比较结构要地道**

本题描述占比宜用 accounting for... percent、taking up...、the largest/smallest share 等地道结构，避免中式直译如 the number is very many；评论段可用 may、should 等情态词稳住语气。

字数格式**写足约定词数并分段**

Directions 要求 about 150 words，须写够而不注水，同时保证三段分明。写得过短信息不足、过长则啰嗦，务必分配好描述与评论的篇幅。

典型低分写法 · 反面示例与改法

结尾停在数据没看法

反面示例：把三项占比列完，最后一句写『So this is the pie chart of the factors.』就结束——只做了释图、没给评论。修正：补一段『In my view, this shift toward experience over price is encouraging and urges restaurants to improve quality.』把看法亮出来。

五句同构堆数字

反面示例：『Special is 36.30 percent. Service is 26.80 percent. Environment is 23.80 percent. Price is 8.40 percent. Others is 4.70 percent.』五句同构、无对比。修正：『Distinctive features topped the list at 36.30 percent, while price weighed far less at only 8.40 percent.』

空泛万能开头

反面示例：『With the rapid development of society, more and more problems have appeared.』与饼图无关。修正：『As is illustrated in the pie chart, consumers valued distinctive features most when choosing a restaurant in 2017.』直接切入图表。

考研英语二 2018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	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	本题