

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

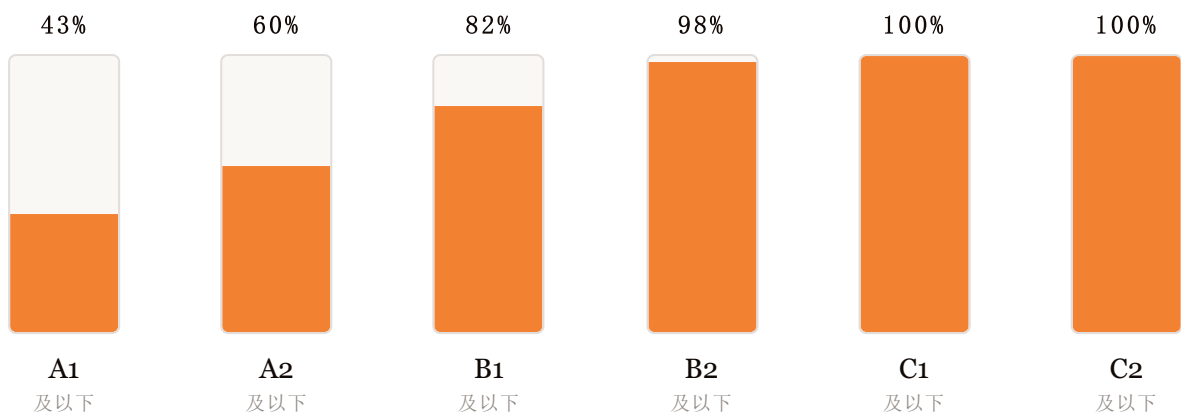
commitment B2

n. 承诺
本篇1次·真题 8 句

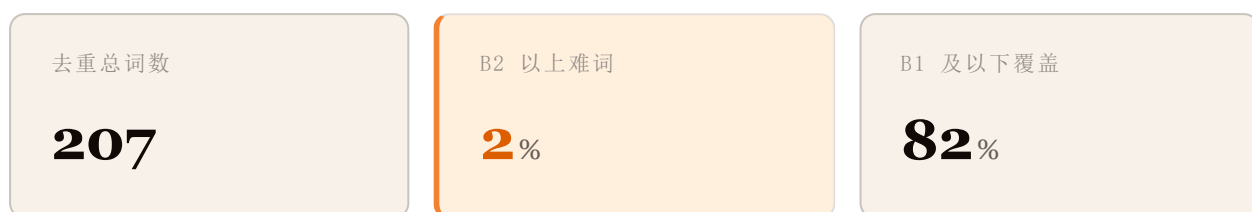
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

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 →