

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

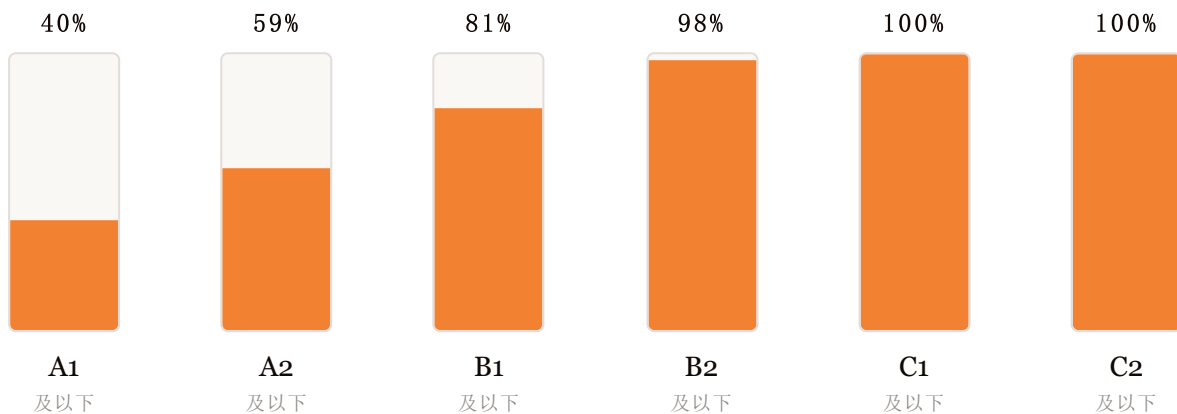
v. 控制

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 →
Section IV Part A	写作	题目解析 →
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