

考研英语二 · 英语二真题 · 2020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)

Being a good parent is, of course, what every parent would like to be. But defining what it means to be a good parent is undoubtedly very 1, particularly since children respond differently to the same style of parenting. A calm, rule-following child might respond better to a different sort of parenting than, 2, a younger sibling.

3, there's another sort of parent that's a bit easier to 4: a patient parent. Children of every age benefit from patient parenting. Still, 5 every parent would like to be patient, this is no easy 6. Sometimes parents get exhausted and frustrated and are unable to maintain a 7 and composed style with their kids. I understand this.

You're only human, and sometimes your kids can 8 you just a little too far. And then the 9 happens: You lose your patience and either scream at your kids or say something that was a bit too 10 and does nobody any good. You wish that you could 11 the clock and start over. We've all been there.

12, even though it's common, it's important to keep in mind that in a single moment of fatigue, you can say something to your child that you may 13 for a long time. This may not only do damage to your relationship with your child but also 14 your child's self-esteem.

If you consistently lose your 15 with your kids, then you are inadvertently modeling a lack of emotional control for your kids. We are all becoming increasingly aware of the 16 of modeling tolerance and patience for the younger generation. This is a skill that will help them all throughout life. In fact, the ability to emotionally regulate or maintain emotional control when 17 by stress is one of the most important of all life's skills.

Certainly, it's incredibly 18 to maintain patience at all times with your children. A more practical goal is to try, to the best of your ability, to be as tolerant and composed as you can when faced with 19 situations involving your children. I can promise you this: As a result of working toward this goal, you and your children will benefit and 20 from stressful moments feeling better physically and emotionally.

1. [A] tedious
[B] pleasant
[C] instructive
[D] tricky
2. [A] in addition
[B] for example
[C] at once
[D] by accident

3. [A] Fortunately
[B] Occasionally
[C] Accordingly
[D] Eventually
4. [A] amuse
[B] assist
[C] describe
[D] train
5. [A] while
[B] because
[C] unless
[D] once
6. [A] answer
[B] task
[C] choice
[D] access
7. [A] tolerant
[B] formal
[C] rigid
[D] critical
8. [A] move
[B] drag
[C] push
[D] send
9. [A] mysterious
[B] illogical
[C] suspicious
[D] inevitable
10. [A] boring
[B] naive
[C] harsh
[D] vague
11. [A] turn back
[B] take apart
[C] set aside
[D] cover up

12. [A] Overall
[B] Instead
[C] However
[D] Otherwise
13. [A] like
[B] miss
[C] believe
[D] regret
14. [A] raise
[B] affect
[C] justify
[D] reflect
15. [A] time
[B] bond
[C] race
[D] cool
16. [A] nature
[B] secret
[C] importance
[D] context
17. [A] cheated
[B] defeated
[C] confused
[D] confronted
18. [A] terrible
[B] hard
[C] strange
[D] wrong
19. [A] trying
[B] changing
[C] exciting
[D] surprising
20. [A] hide
[B] emerge
[C] withdraw
[D] escape

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

Rats and other animals need to be highly attuned to social signals from others so they can identify friends to cooperate with and enemies to avoid. To find out if this extends to non-living beings, Laleh Quinn at the University of California, San Diego, and her colleagues tested whether rats can detect social signals from robotic rats.

They housed eight adult rats with two types of robotic rat—one social and one asocial—for four days. The robot rats were quite minimalist, resembling a chunkier version of a computer mouse with wheels to move around and colourful markings.

During the experiment, the social robot rat followed the living rats around, played with the same toys, and opened cage doors to let trapped rats escape. Meanwhile, the asocial robot simply moved forwards and backwards and side to side.

Next, the researchers trapped the robots in cages and gave the rats the opportunity to release them by pressing a lever. Across 18 trials each, the living rats were 52 percent more likely on average to set the social robot free than the asocial one. This suggests that the rats perceived the social robot as a genuine social being, says Quinn. The rats may have bonded more with the social robot because it displayed behaviors like communal exploring and playing. This could lead to the rats better remembering having freed it earlier, and wanting the robot to return the favour when they get trapped, she says.

"Rats have been shown to engage in multiple forms of reciprocal help and cooperation, including what is referred to as direct reciprocity where a rat will help another rat that has previously helped them," says Quinn.

The readiness of the rats to befriend the social robot was surprising given its minimal design. The robot was the same size as a regular rat but resembled a simple plastic box on wheels. "We'd assumed we'd have to give it a moving head and tail, facial features, and put a scent on it to make it smell like a real rat, but that wasn't necessary," says Janet Wiles at the University of Queensland in Australia, who helped with the research.

The finding shows how sensitive rats are to social cues, even when they come from basic robots. Similarly, children tend to treat robots as if they are fellow beings, even when they display only simple social signals. "We humans seem to be fascinated by robots, and it turns out other animals are too," says Wiles.

21. Quinn and her colleagues conducted a test to see if rats can ____.

- [A] pick up social signals from non-living rats
- [B] distinguish a friendly rat from a hostile one
- [C] attain sociable traits through special training
- [D] send out warning messages to their fellows

22. What did the asocial robot do during the experiment?
- [A] It followed the social robot.
 - [B] It played with some toys.
 - [C] It set the trapped rats free.
 - [D] It moved around alone.
23. According to Quinn, the rats released the social robot because they_____.
- [A] tried to practice a means of escape.
 - [B] expected it to do the same in return.
 - [C] wanted to display their intelligence.
 - [D] considered that an interesting game.
24. Janet Wiles notes that rats_____.
- [A] can remember other rats' facial features.
 - [B] differentiate smells better than sizes.
 - [C] respond more to actions than to looks.
 - [D] can be scared by a plastic box on wheels.
25. It can be learned from the text that rats_____.
- [A] appear to be adaptable to new surroundings
 - [B] are more socially active than other animals
 - [C] behave differently from children in socializing
 - [D] are more sensitive to social cues than expected

Text 2

It is true that CEO pay has gone up—top ones may make 300 times the pay of typical workers on average, and since the mid-1970s, CEO pay for large publicly traded American corporations has, by varying estimates, gone up by about 500%. The typical CEO of a top American corporation now makes about \$18.9 million a year.

The best model for understanding the growth of CEO pay is that of limited CEO talent in a world where business opportunities for the top firms are growing rapidly. The efforts of America's highest-earning 1% have been one of the more dynamic elements of the global economy. It's not popular to say, but one reason their pay has gone up so much is that CEOs really have upped their game relative to many other workers in the U.S. economy.

Today's CEO, at least for major American firms, must have many more skills than simply being able to "run the company." CEOs must have a good sense of financial markets and maybe even how the company should trade in them. They also need better public relations skills than their predecessors, as the costs of even a minor slipup can be significant. Then there's the fact that large American companies are much more globalized than ever before, with supply chains spread across a larger number of countries. To lead in that system requires knowledge that is fairly mind-boggling. Plus, virtually all major American companies are becoming tech companies, one way or another. Beyond this, major CEOs still have to do all the day-to-day work they have always done.

The common idea that high CEO pay is mainly about ripping people off doesn't explain history very well. By most measures, corporate governance has become a lot tighter and more rigorous since the 1970s. Yet it is principally during this period of stronger governance that CEO pay has been high and rising. That suggests it is in the broader corporate interest to recruit top candidates for increasingly tough jobs.

Furthermore, the highest CEO salaries are paid to outside candidates, not to the cozy insider picks, another sign that high CEO pay is not some kind of depredation at the expense of the rest of the company. And the stock market reacts positively when companies tie CEO pay to, say, stock prices, a sign that those practices build up corporate value not just for the CEO.

26. Which of the following has contributed to CEO pay rise?

- [A] The growth in the number of corporations.
- [B] The general pay rise with a better economy.
- [C] Increased business opportunities for top firms.
- [D] Close cooperation among leading economies.

27. Compared with their predecessors, today's CEOs are required to ____.

- [A] foster a stronger sense of teamwork
- [B] finance more research and development
- [C] establish closer ties with tech companies
- [D] operate more globalized companies

28. CEO pay has been rising since the 1970s despite ____.

- [A] continual internal opposition
- [B] strict corporate governance
- [C] conservative business strategies
- [D] repeated government warnings

29. High CEO pay can be justified by the fact that it helps ____.

- [A] confirm the status of CEOs
- [B] motive inside candidates
- [C] boost the efficiency of CEOs
- [D] increase corporate value

30. The most suitable title for this text would be ____.

- [A] CEOs Are Not Overpaid
- [B] CEO Pay: Past and Present
- [C] CEOs' Challenges of Today
- [D] CEO Traits: Not Easy to Define

Text 3

Madrid was hailed as a public health beacon last November when it rolled out ambitious restrictions on the most polluting cars. Seven months and one election day later, a new conservative city council suspended enforcement of the clean air zone, a first step toward its possible demise. Mayor José Luis Martínez-Almeida made opposition to the zone a centrepiece of his election campaign, despite its success in improving air quality.

A judge has now overruled the city's decision to stop levying fines, ordering them reinstated. But with legal battles ahead, the zone's future looks uncertain at best.

Madrid's back and forth on clean air is a pointed reminder of the limits to the patchwork, city-by-city approach that characterises efforts on air pollution across Europe, Britain very much included.

Among other weaknesses, the measures cities must employ when left to tackle dirty air on their own are politically controversial, and therefore vulnerable. That's because they inevitably put the costs of cleaning the air on to individual drivers—who must pay fees or buy better vehicles—rather than on to the car manufacturers whose cheating is the real cause of our toxic pollution. It's not hard to imagine a similar reversal happening in London. The new ultra-low emission zone (Ulez) is likely to be a big issue in next year's mayoral election. And if Sadiq Khan wins and extends it to the North and South Circular roads in 2021 as he intends, it is sure to spark intense opposition from the far larger number of motorists who will then be affected.

It's not that measures such as London's Ulez are useless. Far from it. Local officials are using the levers that are available to them to safeguard residents' health in the face of a serious threat. The zones do deliver some improvements to air quality, and the science tells us that means real health benefits.

But mayors and councilors can only do so much about a problem that is far bigger than any one city or town. They are acting because national governments—Britain's and others across Europe—have failed to do so.

Restrictions that keep highly polluting cars out of certain areas—city centres, "school streets", even individual roads—are a response to the absence of a larger effort to properly enforce existing regulations and require auto companies to bring their vehicles into compliance. Wales has introduced special low speed limits to minimise pollution. We're doing everything but insist that manufacturers clean up their cars.

31. Which of the following is true about Madrid's clean air zone?

- [A] Its effects are questionable.
- [B] It has been opposed by a judge.
- [C] It needs tougher enforcement.
- [D] Its fate is yet to be decided.

32. Which is considered a weakness of the city-level measures to tackle dirty air?

- [A] They are biased against car manufacturers.
- [B] They prove impractical for city councils.
- [C] They are deemed too mild for politicians.
- [D] They put too much burden on individual motorists.

33. The author believes that the extension of London's Ulez will ____.

- [A] arouse strong resistance
- [B] ensure Khan's electoral success
- [C] improve the city's traffic
- [D] discourage car manufacturing

34. Who does the author think should have addressed the problem?

- [A] Local residents.
- [B] Mayors.
- [C] Councilors.
- [D] National governments.

35. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that auto companies ____.

- [A] will raise low-emission car production
- [B] should be forced to follow regulations
- [C] will upgrade the design of their vehicles
- [D] should be put under public supervision

Text 4

Now that members of Generation Z are graduating college this spring—the most commonly-accepted definition says this generation was born after 1995, give or take a year—the attention has been rising steadily in recent weeks. Gen Zs are about to hit the streets looking for work in a labor market that's tighter than it's been in decades. And employers are planning on hiring about 17 percent more new graduates for jobs in the U.S. this year than last, according to a survey conducted by the National Association of Colleges and Employers. Everybody wants to know how the people who will soon inhabit those empty office cubicles will differ from those who came before them.

If "entitled" is the most common adjective, fairly or not, applied to millennials (those born between 1981 and 1995), the catchwords for Generation Z are practical and cautious. According to the career counselors and experts who study them, Generation Zs are clear-eyed, economic pragmatists. Despite graduating into the best economy in the past 50 years, Gen Zs know what an economic train wreck looks like. They were impressionable kids during the crash of 2008, when many of their parents lost their jobs or their life savings or both. They aren't interested in taking any chances. The booming economy seems to have done little to assuage this underlying generational sense of anxious urgency, especially for those who have college debt. College loan balances in the U.S. now stand at a record \$1.5 trillion, according to the Federal Reserve.

One survey from Accenture found that 88 percent of graduating seniors this year chose their major with a job in mind. In a 2019 survey of University of Georgia students, meanwhile, the career office found the most desirable trait in a future employer was the ability to offer secure employment (followed by professional development and training, and then inspiring purpose). Job security or stability was the second most important career goal (work-life balance was number one), followed by a sense of being dedicated to a cause or to feel good about serving the greater good.

That's a big change from the previous generation. "Millennials wanted more flexibility in their lives," notes Tanya Michelsen, Associate Director of YouthSight, a UK-based brand manager that conducts regular 60-day surveys of British youth, in findings that might just as well apply to American youth. "Generation Zs are looking for more certainty and stability, because of the rise of the gig economy. They have trouble seeing a financial future and they are quite risk averse."

36. Generation Zs graduating college this spring ____.
- [A] are recognized for their abilities
 - [B] are optimistic about the labor market
 - [C] are in favor of office job offers
 - [D] are drawing growing public attention
37. Generation Zs are keenly aware ____.
- [A] what their parents expect of them
 - [B] how valuable a counselor's advice is
 - [C] what a tough economic situation is like
 - [D] how they differ from past generations
38. The word "assuage"(line 9, para. 2) is closest in meaning to ____.
- [A] deepen
 - [B] define
 - [C] maintain
 - [D] relieve
39. It can be learned from Paragraph 3 that Generation Zs ____.
- [A] give top priority to professional training
 - [B] have a clear idea about their future job
 - [C] care little about their job performance
 - [D] think it hard to achieve work-life balance
40. Michelsen thinks that compared with millennials, Generation Zs are ____.
- [A] less realistic
 - [B] less adventurous
 - [C] more diligent
 - [D] more generous

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 Win Over Everyone in the Office

Is it possible to like everyone in your office? Think about how tough it is to get together 15 people, much less 50, who all get along perfectly. But unlike in friendships, you need coworkers. You work with them every day, and you depend on them just as they depend on you. Here are some ways that you can get the whole office on your side.

(41)_____

If you have a bone to pick with someone in your workplace, you may try to stay tight-lipped around them. But you won't be helping either one of you. A Harvard Business School study found that observers consistently rated those who were upfront about themselves more highly, while those who hid lost trustworthiness. The lesson is not that you should make your personal life an open book, but rather, when given the option to offer up details about yourself or studiously stash them away, you should just be honest.

(42)_____

Just as important as being honest about yourself is being receptive to others. We often feel the need to tell others how we feel, whether it's a concern about a project, a stray thought, or a compliment. Those are all valid, but you need to take time to hear out your coworkers, too. In fact, rushing to get your own ideas out there can cause colleagues to feel you don't value their opinions. Do your best to engage coworkers in a genuine, back-and-forth conversation, rather than prioritizing your own thoughts.

(43)_____

It's common to have a "cubicle mate" or special confidant in a work setting. But in addition to those trusted coworkers, you should expand your horizons and find out about all the people around you. Use your lunch and coffee breaks to meet up with colleagues you don't always see. Find out about their lives and interests beyond the job. It requires minimal effort and goes a long way. This will help to grow your internal network, in addition to being a nice break in the work day.

(44)_____

Positive feedback is important for anyone to hear. And you don't have to be someone's boss to tell them they did an exceptional job on a particular project. This will help engender good will in others. But don't overdo it or be fake about it. One study found that people responded best to comments that shifted from negative to positive, possibly because it suggested they had won somebody over.

(45)_____

This one may be a bit more difficult to pull off, but it can go a long way to achieving results. Remember in dealing with any coworker what they appreciate from an interaction. Watch out for how they verbalize with others. Some people like small talk in a meeting before digging into important matters, while others are more straightforward. Jokes that work on one person won't necessarily land with another. So, adapt your style accordingly to type. Consider the person that you're dealing with in advance and what will get you to your desired outcome.

- [A] Give compliments, just not too many
- [B] Put on a good face, always
- [C] Tailor your interactions
- [D] Spend time with everyone
- [E] Reveal, don't hide, information
- [F] Slow down and listen
- [G] Put yourselves in others' shoes

Section III

Translation

46. Directions:

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

It's almost impossible to go through life without experiencing some kind of failure. But, the wonderful thing about failure is that it's entirely up to us to decide how to look at it.

We can choose to see failure as "the end of the world". Or, we can look at failure as the incredible learning experience that it often is. Every time we fail at something, we can choose to look for the lesson we're meant to learn. These lessons are very important; they're how we grow, and how we keep from making that same mistake again. Failures stop us only if we let them.

Failure can also teach us things about ourselves that we would never have learned otherwise. For instance, failure can help you discover how strong a person you are. Failing at something can help you discover your truest friends, or help you find unexpected motivation to succeed.

Section IV

Writing

Part A

47. Directions:

Suppose you are planning a tour of a historical site for a group of international students. Write an email to

1) tell them about the site, and

2) give them some tips for the tour.

Please write your answer on the ANSWER SHEET.

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

2020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2020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、6 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(2020)

Section I

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)

Being a good parent is, of course, what every parent would like to be. But defining what it means to be a good parent is undoubtedly very 1, particularly since children respond differently to the same style of parenting. A calm, rule-following child might respond better to a different sort of parenting than, 2, a younger sibling.

成为一个好家长当然是每位家长都想做到的。但要定义好家长意味着什么无疑是非常棘手的,尤其是因为孩子们对同样的教养方式会有不同的反应。一个性格平和、遵守规则的孩子可能对某种教养方式反应更好,而不同于比如说一个年幼的弟弟妹妹。

3, there's another sort of parent that's a bit easier to 4: a patient parent. Children of every age benefit from patient parenting. Still, 5 every parent would like to be patient, this is no easy 6. Sometimes parents get exhausted and frustrated and are unable to maintain a 7 and composed style with their kids. I understand this.

幸运的是,还有另一种家长更容易描述:有耐心的家长。各个年龄段的孩子都能从有耐心的教养中受益。然而,尽管每位家长都想有耐心,但这并非易事。有时家长会感到筋疲力尽和沮丧,无法对孩子保持宽容和镇定的态度。我理解这一点。

You're only human, and sometimes your kids can 8 you just a little too far. And then the 9 happens: You lose your patience and either scream at your kids or say something that was a bit too 10 and does nobody any good. You wish that you could 11 the clock and start over. We've all been there.

你也是人,有时你的孩子可能会把你逼得有点过头。然后不可避免的事情就发生了:你失去了耐心,要么对孩子大喊大叫,要么说了一些过于严厉且对谁都没有好处的话。你希望能让时光倒流,重新开始。我们都经历过这种情况。

12, even though it's common, it's important to keep in mind that in a single moment of fatigue, you can say something to your child that you may 13 for a long time. This may not only

do damage to your relationship with your child but also 14 your child's self-esteem.

然而,尽管这很常见,但重要的是要记住,在疲惫的某个瞬间,你可能会对孩子说出让你长期后悔的话。这不仅可能损害你与孩子的关系,还可能影响孩子的自尊心。

If you consistently lose your 15 with your kids, then you are inadvertently modeling a lack of emotional control for your kids. We are all becoming increasingly aware of the 16 of modeling tolerance and patience for the younger generation. This is a skill that will help them all throughout life. In fact, the ability to emotionally regulate or maintain emotional control when 17 by stress is one of the most important of all life's skills.

如果你经常对孩子发脾气,那么你就在无意中为孩子树立了缺乏情绪控制的榜样。我们都越来越意识到为年轻一代树立宽容和耐心榜样的重要性。这是一项将使他们终身受益的技能。事实上,在面对压力时进行情绪调节或保持情绪控制的能力是人生最重要的技能之一。

Certainly, it's incredibly 18 to maintain patience at all times with your children. A more practical goal is to try, to the best of your ability, to be as tolerant and composed as you can when faced with 19 situations involving your children. I can promise you this: As a result of working toward this goal, you and your children will benefit and 20 from stressful moments feeling better physically and emotionally.

当然,始终对孩子保持耐心是极其困难的。一个更实际的目标是,在面对涉及孩子的棘手情况时,尽你所能地尽量保持宽容和镇定。我可以向你保证:朝着这个目标努力,你和你的孩子都将受益,并在度过压力时刻后感觉身心都更好。

1. [A] tedious
[B] pleasant
[C] instructive
[D] tricky
2. [A] in addition
[B] for example
[C] at once
[D] by accident
3. [A] Fortunately
[B] Occasionally
[C] Accordingly
[D] Eventually
4. [A] amuse
[B] assist
[C] describe
[D] train

5. [A] while
[B] because
[C] unless
[D] once
6. [A] answer
[B] task
[C] choice
[D] access
7. [A] tolerant
[B] formal
[C] rigid
[D] critical
8. [A] move
[B] drag
[C] push
[D] send
9. [A] mysterious
[B] illogical
[C] suspicious
[D] inevitable
10. [A] boring
[B] naïve
[C] harsh
[D] vague
11. [A] turn back
[B] take apart
[C] set aside
[D] cover up
12. [A] Overall
[B] Instead
[C] However
[D] Otherwise
13. [A] like
[B] miss
[C] believe
[D] regret

14. [A] raise
[B] affect
[C] justify
[D] reflect
15. [A] time
[B] bond
[C] race
[D] cool
16. [A] nature
[B] secret
[C] importance
[D] context
17. [A] cheated
[B] defeated
[C] confused
[D] confronted
18. [A] terrible
[B] hard
[C] strange
[D] wrong
19. [A] trying
[B] changing
[C] exciting
[D] surprising
20. [A] hide
[B] emerge
[C] withdraw
[D] escape

1. ____

【答案】 [D] tricky 词义辨析

【线索】 下一分句给出'棘手'的原因

原文紧接着用 particularly since 给出了原因: particularly since children respond differently to the same style of parenting.——同一种育儿方式, 不同孩子反应不同。这条线索指向'定义好父母'是一件'复杂、不好下定论'的事, 答案应具备'难以拿捏'的语义特征。

【选项】 A) tedious X 义偏'乏味', 与原因句无关

tedious 意为'冗长乏味的', 强调'耗时单调'。原因句讲的是孩子反应各异、不好一概而论, 是'难'不是'烦', 与 tedious 的语义不接。

B) pleasant X 色彩相反

pleasant'令人愉快的'色彩偏褒, 与下文 particularly since 引出的'难处'逻辑相悖——如果定义好父母是件愉快的事, 作者无须用 particularly since 解释其难。

C) instructive X 对象错配

instructive'有教益的'通常修饰经历或材料对人产生启发, 而本句修饰的是'给好父母下定义'这件事本身, 二者不搭。

D) tricky ✓ 棘手、难拿捏, 正贴原因句

tricky'棘手的、需要小心处理的', 与下文'孩子反应各异、同一方法效果不同'完美对应: 正因为变量多、不可一概而论, 所以'定义'这件事 tricky。

【验证】 代入后: defining what it means to be a good parent is undoubtedly very __(1)__, particularly since children respond differently to the same style of parenting. 形成'难以定义—因为孩子反应各异'的完整因果, 且与全文'好父母难定义/才转而提耐心父母'的脉络一致。

2. ____

【答案】 [B] for example 逻辑关系

【线索】 'younger sibling'是'a different sort of parenting'的具体一例

A calm, rule-following child might respond better to a different sort of parenting than, __ (2) __, a younger sibling. 中, 'a different sort of parenting'是抽象概念, 而 younger sibling (年幼一些的弟妹) 正是这种'不同方式'会面向的具体对象之一。

【选项】 A) in addition X 递进≠举例

in addition'此外'表并列递进, 需要前后是两条并列信息。本句插入位置只引入一个对比对象, 没有'另一条新信息'在排队, 逻辑不符。

B) for example ✓ 举例信号, 对接具体名词

for example 正用于在抽象表述后插入一个具体例子, younger sibling 正是'a different sort of parenting'所要面对的一类孩子的实例。

C) at once X 时间副词, 语义不沾边

at once'立即、同时'是时间/方式副词, 与'举例对比'的语境完全无关。

D) by accident X 偶然性≠对比举例

by accident'偶然地'表方式, 本句不是在说弟妹是偶然出现的, 逻辑指向错。

【验证】 代入后: A calm, rule-following child might respond better to a different sort of parenting than, __ (2) __, a younger sibling. 形成'安静守规的孩子, 比如说, 跟年幼弟妹相比, 可能更适合另一种育儿方式', 举例关系顺畅, 且支撑了第一段'孩子反应各异'的主张。

3. ____

【答案】 [A] Fortunately 逻辑关系

【线索】 '难定义'→'另一种好父母却更易描述'的转机

上段定调'defining what it means to be a good parent is undoubtedly very __(1)__', 本段紧接 'there's another sort of parent that's a bit easier to __(4)__: a patient parent.'——前面是难处，本段提出一条更容易抓住的角度（耐心父母），是'幸亏还有另一条路'的语气。

【选项】 A) Fortunately ✓ '幸而'对接'另一条更易抓的路'

Fortunately 精准对接上段'难定义'与本段'a bit easier to ____'之间的语气转折，给出'幸而还有更易描述的方向'。

B) Occasionally ✗ 频率副词，逻辑跑偏

Occasionally'偶尔'表频率，没有承接前段'难'的转机意味，且后文一直在普遍化讨论耐心父母，不是偶尔为之。

C) Accordingly ✗ 因果误用

Accordingly'因此、相应地'要求前段是原因、本段是其结果。上段讲'难定义'，并非'另一类父母好描述'的原因，逻辑链勉强。

D) Eventually ✗ 时间终点，与本段无时间序列

Eventually'最终'强调时间链条的终点，本文段间是观点转折，不是时序推进。

【验证】 代入后：Fortunately, there's another sort of parent that's a bit easier to __(4)__: a patient parent. 与上段'难定义'形成'难处—庆幸—新角度'的顺滑过渡，正合 outline 的脉络划分。

4. ____

【答案】 [C] describe 词义辨析

【线索】 上段'难下定义'反衬本段'更易描述'

上段 defining what it means to be a good parent is undoubtedly very __(1)____
把'define/定义'作为难的事，本段紧接给出更容易做的事，这一动作应与'定义/描述'同类——是'刻画'层面，而不是训练、协助或娱乐。

【选项】 A) amuse X 义偏'逗乐'，离题

amuse'逗乐、使开心'语义与'刻画/界定父母类型'完全不沾。

B) assist X 动作对象错位

assist'协助'对象通常是人或工作，'协助一类父母'在语境里没有所指对象，且与上段'define'形不成对照。

C) describe ✓ 与上段 define 对照、易描述

describe'描述'恰好是 define 的近邻动作但门槛更低——'虽然难下定义，但有一类父母更容易描述'，紧接 a patient parent 这一明确刻画，逻辑顺畅。

D) train X 义偏'训练'，不接段际逻辑

train'训练'暗示要把人培养成耐心父母，但本段重点是'刻画这类父母好不好辨认'，并未谈培训方法。

【验证】 代入后：there's another sort of parent that's a bit easier to describe: a patient parent. 与上段'难定义'形成清晰对照，且冒号后紧跟的'a patient parent'正是被 describe 的结果，文意自洽。

5. ____

【答案】 [A] while 逻辑关系

【线索】 想做耐心父母 vs 做起来不容易

every parent would like to be patient, this is no easy __ (6) __. 前一分句讲'每位父母都想做到耐心', 后一分句讲'这并不容易', 前后是典型的让步——尽管愿意做, 事实却不易。

【选项】 A) while ✓ '尽管', 让步关系正合

while 在句首引导让步从句, 对接'虽然每位父母都想..., 但...'的对照, 正合本句两分句的反差。

B) because ✗ 因果倒置

because 表原因, '因为每个人都想耐心、所以耐心不容易'在因果上不通——想与难之间不是因果, 是让步对照。

C) unless ✗ 条件指向错

unless '除非'表否定条件, 会把句意扭曲成'除非每个人都想耐心, 否则不容易', 不合事实。

D) once ✗ 时间条件不合理

once '一旦'表时间条件, 但'父母想耐心'是普遍状态而非触发事件, 逻辑勉强。

【验证】 代入后: Still, while every parent would like to be patient, this is no easy __ (6) __. 形成'尽管人人想做—但难做'的让步关系, 承接 Still, 递进出本段后续'父母会失控'的展开。

6. ____

【答案】 [B] task 固定搭配

【线索】 前文已把'保持耐心'定性为一件'事'

前句 every parent would like to be patient 把'做到耐心'视为一件要去做的事；后文紧跟 Sometimes parents get exhausted and frustrated and are unable to maintain a __ (7) __ and composed style with their kids. 说明'做这件事'的具体困难。所填名词应指向'事情/任务'。

【选项】 A) answer X 搭配冷且指代不通

answer'答案', no easy answer 虽可说, 但要求前文有一个问题; 本句 this 指'做到耐心'这一行动, 不是'问题', 逻辑不接。

B) task ✓ 习语命中, 指代到位

task 与 no easy 构成习语'no easy task (绝非易事)', 且 this 正指'做到耐心'这件事, 完美自洽。

C) choice X 改变所指

choice'选择'要求语境中存在多个备选项, 原文并未把'耐心'摆作选项之一。

D) access X 搭配不通

access'通道/获取', no easy access 也可说, 但需要 access to something 的语境 (如 access to information), 本句不存在被'access'的对象。

【验证】 代入后: Still, while every parent would like to be patient, this is no easy task. 习语顺手, 且承接下句'父母会精疲力竭、做不到平和'的具体困难, 前后通顺。

7. ____

【答案】 [A] tolerant 词义辨析

【线索】 composed 给出'平和沉稳'的方向

a __(7)__ and composed style with their kids. 中 composed 意为'镇定、沉着'; 前文话题词是 patient/patience, 本句正在说父母在疲惫沮丧时'维持不住'那种风格。所填词应在'耐心、包容、平和'这一语义带上。

【选项】 A) tolerant ✓ 与 composed 同向, 呼应 patient

tolerant'包容、有耐心'与 composed 同属'情绪克制、对孩子宽容'语义带, 且回扣全段话题词 patient, 最佳。

B) formal X 侧重'正式', 方向偏

formal'正式'指向行为规范层面, 不关乎情绪克制; 与 composed 的方向不在同一带。

C) rigid X 色彩相反

rigid'僵硬死板'带贬义, 作者立场是赞同温和耐心, 与之相悖。

D) critical X 情绪倾向相反

critical'挑剔、苛责'恰好是耐心父母的反面, 方向相反。

【验证】 代入后: Sometimes parents get exhausted and frustrated and are unable to maintain a tolerant and composed style with their kids. tolerant 与 composed 同向并列、又紧扣全段 patient 主线, 自治。

8. ____

【答案】 [C] push 固定搭配

【线索】 下句'失去耐心、对孩子大喊'是结果

下句 You lose your patience and either scream at your kids or say something that was a bit too __(10)__ 明确给出结果：父母情绪爆掉。所填动词必须能引出'被逼到崩溃边缘'的语义。

【选项】 A) move X 搭配不熟，方向偏感情

move'打动'通常 move sb. (to tears)，与 too far 不构成'逼急'的熟搭。

B) drag X 义偏'拖拽'，无情绪极限义

drag'拖拽'重在物理动作，drag sb. too far 不是表达'惹毛'的固定说法。

C) push ✓ 熟搭 push sb. too far = 把人逼急

push 与 too far 构成英语口语高频习语 push sb. too far'把某人逼过头'，紧承下句'失去耐心'，完美。

D) send X 缺补足成分

send 常用 send sb. + 介词短语/形容词 (send sb. away/crazy)，单与 too far 搭'逼急'语义不成立。

【验证】 代入后：sometimes your kids can push you just a little too far. 接下句'You lose your patience'形成'被逼过头→失去耐心'的因果，自然。

9. ____

【答案】 [D] inevitable 词义辨析

【线索】 上句'被逼过头'为本句铺垫'必然发生'

上句 sometimes your kids can push you just a little too far. 与本句 And then the __ (9) __ happens 构成'过线→那件事就发生'的链条, 且本段开头已说 You're only human, 强调这是人之常情、躲不掉。所填词应表'难以避免'。

【选项】 A) mysterious X '神秘'与上下文不接

mysterious'神秘的', 本事件是普通人发脾气, 毫无神秘可言。

B) illogical X 与因果链冲突

illogical'不合逻辑的', 但作者正在解释这件事的'逻辑必然性'(被逼过头→发火), 与 illogical 相悖。

C) suspicious X '可疑'语义错位

suspicious'令人怀疑的'针对真实性或动机, 与本事件无关。

D) inevitable ✓ '不可避免', 精准对接铺垫

inevitable 紧扣'You're only human'与'被逼过头'两条铺垫——发火是这类条件下'必然发生'的事, 且与下文'We've all been there'再次呼应。

【验证】 代入后: And then the inevitable happens: You lose your patience, 与上文'人之常情、被孩子逼过头'形成'前因→必然后果'的顺畅链条; 末句 We've all been there. 也支撑'必然'这一定性。

10. ____

【答案】 [C] **harsh** 词义辨析

【线索】 'and does nobody any good'暗示这话有伤害性

本句尾 does nobody any good. 与上文'scream at your kids'并列, 提示这是'伤人'层面的过头话; 下段 do damage to your relationship with your child but also __(14)__ your child's self-esteem. 进一步坐实'伤害'主题。

【选项】 A) boring X 无伤害维度

boring'无聊的'是对内容趣味的评价, 与'伤人/没好处'的语境不沾。

B) naive X 评价'幼稚', 与情绪失控无关

naive'幼稚的'是对认识水平的评价, 与本句失控、伤人的语境错位。

C) **harsh** ✓ '刻薄严厉', 精准对接伤害后果

harsh'严厉、刻薄'正是父母情绪失控时脱口而出的'过头话'的核心特征, 下文'伤亲子关系、伤自尊'反之。

D) vague X '含糊'与情境不合

vague'含糊不清'是表达清晰度问题, 与情绪伤害无关。

【验证】 代入后: say something that was a bit too harsh and does nobody any good. 句内'过于刻薄——对谁都没好处'前后呼应, 且接通下段'伤关系、伤自尊'的展开。

11. ____

【答案】 [A] **turn back** 固定搭配

【线索】 'start over'明示'重新来过'

You wish that you could __(11)__ the clock and start over. and 后的 start over'重新开始'直接给出主语意愿——希望时间倒回去重来, 所填短语必须表'让时钟倒转'。

【选项】 A) **turn back** ✓ '让时钟倒转'的标准说法

turn back 与 the clock 构成固定习语'turn back the clock = 让时间倒流', 并与 start over 的'重来'完美匹配。

B) take apart X '拆开'语义不通

take apart'拆解', take apart the clock 指拆解一个钟表, 与'start over'逻辑断裂。

C) set aside X '搁置'语义反向

set aside'搁置、留出', set aside the clock 没有'时间倒流'的意思。

D) cover up X '掩盖'对象错配

cover up'掩盖、遮盖'通常宾语是事实/错误, cover up the clock 字面'盖住钟', 与原意不接。

【验证】 代入后: You wish that you could turn back the clock and start over. 习语顺畅, 与'We've all been there'共同传达'事后悔、想重来'的情绪。

12. ____

【答案】 [C] However 逻辑关系

【线索】 上段宽慰 vs 本段警示

上段 We've all been there. 给出共情宽慰，本段则提醒 in a single moment of fatigue, you can say something to your child that you may __(13)__ for a long time.——口不择言的代价很长。两段立场出现反向：从'理解'切到'小心'。所填副词应表反向连接。

【选项】 A) Overall X 总括副词，位置不对

Overall'总的来说'用于全文/全段的概括收束，但本段刚开篇就要展开新警示，并非收束。

B) Instead X 替代关系不存在

Instead'反而、相反地'要求'不是 A，而是 B'的替代关系；上段并未提出一个被替代的命题。

C) However ✓ 转折，对接'立场转向'

However 与本段 even though 配合，正合'虽然常见，但不可掉以轻心'的语气，恰好对上段'We've all been there'的共情形成警示性转折。

D) Otherwise X '否则'无前置条件

Otherwise'否则'要求上文有'如果...'的条件命题，本段并不存在。

【验证】 代入后：However, even though it's common, it's important to keep in mind that..., 与上段'共情宽慰'形成'然而——警示代价'的转折，且与下段'会伤亲子关系与自尊'的展开一致。

13. ____

【答案】 [D] regret 词义辨析

【线索】 上段 turn back the clock 与下文'伤害'双重指向悔意

上段 You wish that you could __(11)__ the clock and start over. 已显化'想撤回、重来'的心情; 本句下文 do damage to your relationship with your child but also __(14)__ your child's self-esteem. 又给出说错话的实际伤害。两线合并, 所填动词必然在'后悔'语义带。

【选项】 A) like X 色彩相反

like'喜欢'为正向, 与失控时说出的伤人话语境正相反。

B) miss X 对象错配

miss'想念/错过'对失控时说出的话无意义——人不会想念自己说过的伤人话。

C) believe X 义偏'相信', 与悔意无关

believe'相信', 相信自己说过的伤人话不构成上下文要表达的情绪冲击。

D) regret ✓ '后悔很久', 正合两条线索

regret'后悔', 承接 turn back the clock 的悔意与下文'造成长期伤害'的事实, 且与 for a long time 搭配自然。

【验证】 代入后: in a single moment of fatigue, you can say something to your child that you may regret for a long time. 与上段'想倒回时钟'以及本段下文'长期伤害'形成'瞬间失言→长期悔恨'的完整情绪链。

14. ____

【答案】 [B] affect 词义辨析

【线索】 'do damage'已给同向方向

This may not only do damage to your relationship with your child but also __(14)__ your child's self-esteem. 前半已用 do damage 给出'造成损害'的方向; 所填词须与之同向, 即'对自尊有负面影响'。

【选项】 A) raise X 方向相反

raise'提升、提高'对 self-esteem 是正向影响, 与 do damage 同向并列要求相悖。

B) affect ✓ '影响 (多含负向)' '贴合并列

affect 在 affect self-esteem 语境下常含'负面影响', 正合 not only do damage but also __ 的同向加重——既伤关系, 又波及孩子自尊。

C) justify X '证明...合理'对象错配

justify'证明...正当', 逻辑上无法对'孩子的自尊'做'正当化'。

D) reflect X '反映'非动作影响

reflect'反映、映射'只是'显现', 并不会对自尊本身产生伤害, 破坏并列同向。

【验证】 代入后: This may not only do damage to your relationship with your child but also affect your child's self-esteem.'不仅伤关系, 还波及孩子自尊', 同向且层层加码, 与全文'失控代价大'的脉络一致。

15. ____

【答案】 [D] cool 固定搭配

【线索】 下文'emotional control'反证'失控'

本句紧接 then you are inadvertently modeling a lack of emotional control for your kids.——明确指向'情绪控制缺失'。所填名词必然是 cool/temper/patience 之类'冷静'。

【选项】 A) time X lose your time 不表'失控'

time'时间', lose your time 意为'浪费时间', 与'情绪失控'无关。

B) bond X 义偏'关系断裂', 搭配冷

bond'纽带', lose your bond 并非常用搭配, 且本句重点在情绪而非关系本身。

C) race X 义偏'赛跑', 离题

race'比赛', lose your race 与'情绪失控'无任何语义关联。

D) cool ✓ lose your cool = 失控

cool'冷静', lose your cool 是表达'情绪失控、发脾气'的高频习语, 与下文 a lack of emotional control 精准互证。

【验证】 代入后: If you consistently lose your cool with your kids, then you are inadvertently modeling a lack of emotional control for your kids.'经常情绪失控——示范了缺乏情绪控制', 前后等价重述, 逻辑顺畅。

16. ____

【答案】 [C] importance 词义辨析

【线索】 下文'a skill that will help them all throughout life'凸显重要

紧接的 This is a skill that will help them all throughout life. 与 the ability to emotionally regulate or maintain emotional control when __(17)__ by stress is one of the most important of all life's skills. 反复说'对一生很重要'。这一意群明显在论证'为孩子示范耐心'的重要性。

【选项】 A) nature X 未讲'本质', 方向偏

nature'本质', 但下文并未剖析'示范耐心'的本质是什么, 而是强调它的价值, 方向不对。

B) secret X 无'隐藏机制'意味

secret'秘诀', 文中并无'揭秘'基调, 相反, 作者强调这是'逐渐被广泛意识到'的事, 不'secret'。

C) importance ✓ '重要性'精准对接下文论证

importance 与紧接的 a skill that will help them all throughout life / one of the most important of all life's skills 完美呼应, 正是'愈发意识到示范耐心之重要性'。

D) context X '语境'对象错位

context'背景、语境', 不与'示范耐心'这一行为搭配表达'重要性'。

【验证】 代入后: We are all becoming increasingly aware of the importance of modeling tolerance and patience for the younger generation. 与下文'will help them all throughout life'和'one of the most important of all life's skills'形成观点—论证的强支撑。

17. _____

【答案】 **[D] confronted** 固定搭配

【线索】 情绪调节的对象是'压力情境'

the ability to emotionally regulate or maintain emotional control when __(17)__ by stress 通过 emotional regulate 和 maintain emotional control 锁定主题：在'遇到压力'时仍能控制情绪。所填动词需表达'遇到/面对'压力，而非被打败/欺骗/搞糊涂。

【选项】 A) cheated X 搭配不通、语义偏

cheated'欺骗'，cheated by stress 不通——stress 不会欺骗人。

B) defeated X 结果义已'被打败'，与'维持控制'矛盾

defeated'被打败'，主旨是讲'维持控制'，若已被压力打败就无所谓 maintain 了，逻辑相悖。

C) confused X 搭配冷、方向偏

confused'困惑'，confused by stress 表达模糊，且与'情绪调节'焦点错位。

D) confronted ✓ be confronted by stress = 面对压力

confronted 与 by stress 构成常用搭配'被压力所逼/面对压力'，恰是 maintain emotional control 的触发情境。

【验证】 代入后：the ability to emotionally regulate or maintain emotional control when confronted by stress is one of the most important of all life's skills.'面对压力时仍能调节/维持情绪控制'，逻辑顺畅，呼应全文'情绪控制'主线。

18. _____

【答案】 [B] **hard** 词义辨析

【线索】 下句'A more practical goal'反衬'全天耐心难'

紧接的 A more practical goal is to try, to the best of your ability, to be as tolerant and composed as you can 给出一个'更实际'的目标, 反衬上一目标的不切实际。所填词须表'做到非常困难', 而非'糟糕、奇怪、错'。

【选项】 A) **terrible** X 色彩太负面

terrible'糟糕的', '一直耐心'不是糟糕的事, 作者对其本身仍持赞许, 只是认为难做到。

B) **hard** ✓ '难', 对接更实际目标

hard'困难的', 正与下句'A more practical goal'形成'难做到—改为更实际目标'的对照, 语义最贴。

C) **strange** X 义偏'奇怪', 离题

strange'奇怪的', 与作者要表达的'难度'无关。

D) **wrong** X 立场相悖

wrong'错误的'会把'全天耐心'定为不对, 但作者立场是赞同耐心、只是承认难达到。

【验证】 代入后: Certainly, it's incredibly hard to maintain patience at all times with your children. 与下句'A more practical goal'形成'难—改用更实际目标'的对照, 立场连贯。

19. ____

【答案】 [A] **trying** 词义辨析

【线索】 'tolerant and composed'反推情境性质

to be as tolerant and composed as you can when faced with __(19)__ situations 前半已说要 tolerant and composed, 这种反应通常对应'令人烦躁/有挑战'的情境; 紧接最后一句也说 stressful moments 进一步坐实'难熬'基调。

【选项】 A) **trying** ✓ '磨人/难熬', 与 **tolerant** 对应

trying 作形容词意为'令人烦恼的、考验耐性的', 与 tolerant and composed 这种反应模式完美对接, 且与下文 stressful moments 同向。

B) **changing** X 义偏'在变化的', 与忍耐无关

changing'变化中的', 并不必然需要 tolerant、composed 来应对——变化也可能是机会。

C) **exciting** X 色彩反向

exciting'令人兴奋的'是正向情绪, 与 tolerant、composed、stressful 这些隐忍/紧张色彩相悖。

D) **surprising** X 义偏'出乎意料', 与忍耐无对应

surprising'令人惊讶的'只表示意外, 没有'考验耐性'含义, 与全段焦点错位。

【验证】代入后: to be as tolerant and composed as you can when faced with trying situations involving your children.'面对令人头疼的情境时尽可能保持包容沉稳', 与紧接的 stressful moments 同向呼应。

20. _____

【答案】 [B] **emerge** 词义辨析

【线索】 'feeling better physically and emotionally' 明示积极结果

from stressful moments feeling better physically and emotionally. 现在分词短语作伴随状语，明示主体最终'身心更好'。所填动词须传达'从压力时刻走出来时，身心变得更好'的积极动作，对应 emerge。

【选项】 A) **hide** X '躲藏'色彩与 **benefit** 相悖

hide'躲藏'指向逃避，与 benefit 同向并列、且与 feeling better 的结果矛盾。

B) **emerge** ✓ '浮现/走出'，正合积极并列

emerge from X feeling better'从 X 中走出来、感觉更好'是标准表达，与 benefit 同向，且与 feeling better physically and emotionally 完美承接。

C) **withdraw** X '退缩/撤离'，方向消极

withdraw'退缩、撤离'是被动回避，与 benefit 不同向。

D) **escape** X '逃避'与'努力面对'立场冲突

escape'逃避'，与本段'努力做到 tolerant and composed'的立场相反，且 escape 后不会自然接 feeling better physically and emotionally。

【验证】 代入后：you and your children will benefit and emerge from stressful moments feeling better physically and emotionally.'你和孩子会从压力时刻获益、走出来时身心更好'，与全文'努力保持耐心、把压力时刻处理好'的收束一致。

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

做父母难，但要努力做'有耐心'的父母

全文以'好父母不易定义、耐心父母却可追求'为切入(Being a good parent is, of course, what every parent would like to be. 与 there's another sort of parent that's a bit easier to __ (4)__: a patient parent.)，承认父母会情绪失控，但提醒失控之言会伤及亲子关系与孩子的自尊(in a single moment of fatigue, you can say something to your child that you may __ (13)__ for a long time.)，最后落到'尽力保持耐心、为孩子示范情绪调节'这一现实目标(A

more practical goal is to try, to the best of your ability, to be as tolerant and composed as you can)。基调是温和、共情、给建议。

行文脉络

好父母难定义→耐心父母可追求→失控人之常情→失控代价大→须为孩子示范情绪调节→给现实可行的目标

段1 抛话题：好父母难定义(defining what it means to be a good parent is undoubtedly very __(1)__); 段2 引入新角度：耐心父母更易描述但不易做到(Children of every age benefit from patient parenting.); 段3 共情：父母也会被惹毛、说出过头话(You lose your patience and either scream at your kids or say something that was a bit too __(10)); 段4 转折，点明代价(This may not only do damage to your relationship with your child but also __(14) your child's self-esteem.); 段5 升格：父母的情绪失控会被孩子学走(you are inadvertently modeling a lack of emotional control for your kids.); 段6 收束：给一个'尽力而为'的实操目标(Certainly, it's incredibly __(18) to maintain patience at all times with your children.)。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

12 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。

But defining what it means to be a good parent is undoubtedly very tricky, particularly since children respond differently to the same style of parenting.

第1段，第2句

句子覆盖了主语、谓语、表语、宾语、状语等多种核心成分，且主句主语是动名词短语包含宾语从句，这是一个常见但容易出错的结构。从句中还涉及形式主语 "it" 与真正主语不定式的对应关系，以及原因状语从句的识别。成分种类丰富，有典型的易错点，适合作为成分划分的训练材料。

Children of every age benefit from patient parenting.

第2段，第2句

主谓加状语的简单句在四六级阅读中较为常见，但作为独立考点或长难句范例的代表性一般，属于基础句式而非典型难点。

Still, while every parent would like to be patient, this is no easy task.

第2段，第3句

while 引导让步状语从句插入主句中间是四六级和考研中常见的句式，主系表结构加情态动词从句也属于典型搭配，学习后迁移性较强

And then the inevitable happens: You lose your patience and either scream at your kids or say something that was a bit too harsh and does nobody any good.

第3段，第2句

本句成分种类丰富：主句包含主语、谓语、宾语、状语（时间状语、地点状语），从句包含主语、谓语、表语、间接宾语、直接宾语等。值得练习的点包括：并列谓语的识别、双宾语结构的划分（does nobody any good）、定语从句中关系代词的省略现象、系表结构与主谓宾结构的区分。这些都是常见易错点，适合作为成分划分的练习材料。

You wish that you could turn back the clock and start over.

第3段，第3句

wish 加虚拟语气宾语从句是四六级和考研中的高频考点和典型句式，学生掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似结构（如 wish、would rather、as if 等后接虚拟语气的句型）。

This may not only do damage to your relationship with your child but also affect your child's self-esteem.

第4段，第2句

"not only... but also..." 并列结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，是常考句式之一。情态动词加并列谓语的组合同样较为典型。但本句为简单句，未涉及从句或更高级的复合结构，作为真题句式代表性处于中等水平，掌握后可在一定范围内复用。

If you consistently lose your cool with your kids, then you are inadvertently modeling a lack of emotional control for your kids.

第5段，第1句

条件状语从句 + 主句的结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，"If... then..." 逻辑链条清晰，是典型的因果推理表达，学习此句的划分方法可直接迁移至大量类似句型。

We are all becoming increasingly aware of the importance of modeling tolerance and patience for the younger generation.

第5段，第2句

"be becoming + 形容词 + of 短语" 的结构在四六级和考研阅读中常见，用于表达观念或态度的变化趋势，且表语中嵌套介词短语和动名词的模式也是典型的书面语句式，学习后可迁移至大量类似句子

In fact, the ability to emotionally regulate or maintain emotional control when confronted by stress is one of the most important of all life's skills.

第5段，第4句

主系表结构配合长主语和嵌套状语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，长主语和后置修饰是典型难点，本句结构具有很强的代表性和迁移价值。

Certainly, it's incredibly hard to maintain patience at all times with your children.

第6段，第1句

"It is + 形容词 + to do sth" 是四六级和考研中高频出现的句式，用于表达某事的性质或难度，考生需熟练掌握形式主语与真正主语的对应关系。本句结构具有较强的代表性和复用价值。

A more practical goal is to try, to the best of your ability, to be as tolerant and composed as you can when faced with trying situations involving your children.

第6段，第2句

主句涵盖主语（名词短语）、系动词、表语（不定式短语），比较从句涉及主语和情态动词省略，时间从句涉及主语和 be 动词的省略以及被动结构，状语成分包括插入语 "to the best of your ability" 和介词短语 "with trying situations involving your children"。成分种类丰富，且包含两处典型省略（比较从句承前省略、时间从句主语省略），非常适合训练学生识别省略结构和区分主干与修饰成分，训练价值较高。

I can promise you this: As a result of working toward this goal, you and your children will benefit and emerge from stressful moments feeling better physically and emotionally.

第6段，第3句

本句涵盖了双宾语结构 ("promise you this")、原因状语 ("As a result of working toward this goal")、并列主语 ("you and your children")、并列谓语 ("will benefit and emerge")、方式状语 ("feeling better physically and emotionally") 等多种成分，且冒号的使用和 this 的指代作用也是值得练习的知识点，成分丰富，适合作为划分练习

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本篇出现的 27 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。

maintain B1

v. 维持

本篇3次 · 真题 31 句

parenting B1

n. 养育子女

本篇3次 · 真题 8 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本篇2次 · 真题 304 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇2次 · 真题 88 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇2次 · 真题 70 句

emotional B1

adj. 情绪的

本篇2次 · 真题 34 句

respond B1

v. 回答，答复

本篇2次 · 真题 33 句

style A2

n. 方式

本篇2次 · 真题 23 句

tolerant B2

adj. 宽容的

本篇2次·真题10句

involve B1

v. 包含

本篇1次·真题61句

generation B2

n. 一代人

本篇1次·真题60句

stress B1

n. 压力

本篇1次·真题50句

define B1

v. 给.....下定义

本篇1次·真题46句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本篇1次·真题41句

increasingly B2

adv. 越来越;日益;不断增加地

本篇1次·真题40句

affect B1

v. 影响

本篇1次·真题39句

particularly B2

adv. 尤其, 特别 (强调某事物)

本篇1次·真题32句

importance B1

n. 重要性

本篇1次·真题31句

relationship B1

n. 关系

本篇1次·真题28句

emerge B2

v. 出现;浮现

本篇1次·真题25句

damage B1

n. 损害

本篇1次·真题20句

inevitable B2

adj. 必然发生的

本篇1次·真题19句

practical B1

adj. 实际的

本篇1次·真题14句

certainly A2

adv. 当然

本篇1次·真题12句

regulate B2

v. 管理

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

aware A2

adj. 知道的

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

tolerance B2

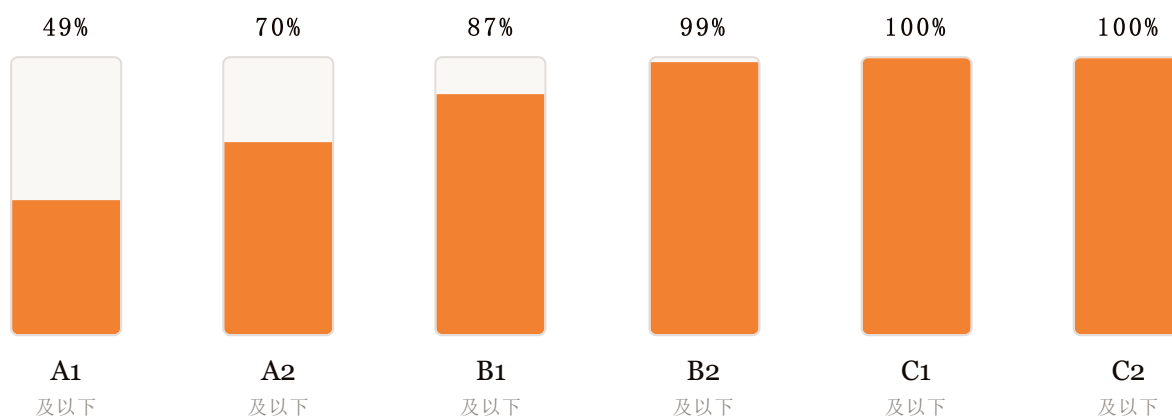
n. 容忍

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 139 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 **139** 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 2 个 · 约 1%。



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 139 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

139

B2 以上难词

1%

B1 及以下覆盖

87%

考研英语二 2020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）

[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 →](#)

2020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2020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(2020)

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 Rats and other animals need to be highly attuned to social signals from others so they can identify friends to cooperate with and enemies to avoid. To find out if this extends to non-living beings, Laleh Quinn at the University of California, San Diego, and her colleagues tested whether rats can detect social signals from robotic rats.

老鼠和其他动物需要高度关注来自同类的社交信号,以便识别可以合作的朋友和需要避开的敌人。为了弄清这是否延伸到非生命体,加州大学圣地亚哥分校的Laleh Quinn和她的同事们测试了老鼠是否能够检测到来自机器老鼠的社交信号。

P2 They housed eight adult rats with two types of robotic rat—one social and one asocial—for four days. The robot rats were quite minimalist, resembling a chunkier version of a computer mouse with wheels to move around and colourful markings.

他们让八只成年老鼠与两种类型的机器老鼠——一种社交型和一种非社交型——共同生活了四天。这些机器老鼠相当简约,像是一个带轮子可以四处移动、有彩色标记的加厚版电脑鼠标。

P3 During the experiment, the social robot rat followed the living rats around, played with the same toys, and opened cage doors to let trapped rats escape. Meanwhile, the asocial robot simply moved forwards and backwards and side to side.

在实验期间,社交型机器老鼠跟随真老鼠四处走动,玩相同的玩具,并打开笼门让被困的老鼠逃出。与此同时,非社交型机器只是简单地前后和左右移动。

P4 Next, the researchers trapped the robots in cages and gave the rats the opportunity to release them by pressing a lever. Across 18 trials each, the living rats were 52 percent more likely on average to set the social robot free than the asocial one. This suggests that the rats perceived the social robot as

a genuine social being, says Quinn. The rats may have bonded more with the social robot because it displayed behaviors like communal exploring and playing. This could lead to the rats better remembering having freed it earlier, and wanting the robot to return the favour when they get trapped, she says.

接下来,研究人员将机器困在笼子里,让老鼠有机会通过按压杠杆释放它们。在各18次试验中,真老鼠释放社交型机器的可能性平均比释放非社交型机器高52%。Quinn说,这表明老鼠将社交型机器视为真正的社交生物。老鼠可能与社交型机器建立了更深的联系,因为它表现出了诸如共同探索和玩耍等行为。她说,这可能导致老鼠更好地记住之前曾释放过它,并希望当自己被困时机器能够回报这份恩惠。

P5 "Rats have been shown to engage in multiple forms of reciprocal help and cooperation, including what is referred to as direct reciprocity where a rat will help another rat that has previously helped them," says Quinn.

Quinn说:"研究表明,老鼠会参与多种形式的互惠帮助和合作,包括所谓的直接互惠,即一只老鼠会帮助曾经帮助过自己的另一只老鼠。"

P6 The readiness of the rats to befriend the social robot was surprising given its minimal design. The robot was the same size as a regular rat but resembled a simple plastic box on wheels. "We'd assumed we'd have to give it a moving head and tail, facial features, and put a scent on it to make it smell like a real rat, but that wasn't necessary," says Janet Wiles at the University of Queensland in Australia, who helped with the research.

考虑到机器的简约设计,老鼠愿意与社交型机器交朋友令人惊讶。这个机器与普通老鼠大小相同,但看起来像一个装在轮子上的简单塑料盒。参与这项研究的澳大利亚昆士兰大学的Janet Wiles说:"我们原本以为必须给它安装一个能动的头和尾巴、面部特征,并在它身上喷洒气味使其闻起来像真老鼠,但这些都不必要。"

P7 The finding shows how sensitive rats are to social cues, even when they come from basic robots. Similarly, children tend to treat robots as if they are fellow beings, even when they display only simple social signals. "We humans seem to be fascinated by robots, and it turns out other animals are too," says Wiles.

这一发现显示了老鼠对社交线索的敏感程度,即使这些线索来自基本的机器。同样,儿童往往会把机器当作同类对待,即使它们只展示简单的社交信号。Wiles说:"我们人类似乎对机器着迷,事实证明其他动物也是如此。"

题目与逐题解析

21. Quinn and her colleagues conducted a test to see if rats can ____.

- [A] pick up social signals from non-living rats
- [B] distinguish a friendly rat from a hostile one
- [C] attain sociable traits through special training
- [D] send out warning messages to their fellows

Quinn和她的同事进行了一项测试,以观察大鼠是否能够____。

- A) 从非生命大鼠那里捕捉社交信号 B) 区分友好的大鼠和有敌意的大鼠 C) 通过特殊训练获得社交特质
D) 向同伴发出警告信息

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 conducted a test to see if rats can ____ 是一个客观信息空缺，问的是研究者做实验想验证什么，没有 infer/imply 等推断信号词。

【拆句】 题干 Quinn and her colleagues conducted a test to see if rats can ____ 主干是 "Quinn and her colleagues conducted a test", 后接 to see if 引导的目的状语从句，从句里再嵌 if 引导的宾语从句，空格补 if 从句的谓语动词短语。结构平铺直叙，无陷阱，只需把 if 译为"是否"。

【定位】 Laleh Quinn at the University of California, San Diego, and her colleagues tested whether rats can detect social signals from robotic rats.

加州大学圣迭戈分校的 Laleh Quinn 及其同事检验了老鼠能否从机器鼠身上识别社交信号。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

detect social signals ↔ pick up social signals

from robotic rats ↔ from non-living rats

A 项把 detect 换成 pick up、robotic 换成 non-living，其他完全保留，与预判"老鼠能否从机器鼠接收社交信号"逐词对应，是定位句的同义改写。

B) 偷换概念

distinguish a friendly rat from a hostile one 把研究目的改成"区分敌友"，但原文 tested whether rats can detect social signals from robotic rats 测试的是"能否识别信号"，不是"区分敌友"。

C) 无中生有

attain sociable traits through special training 把实验改成"通过训练获得社交特质"，但原文 tested whether rats can detect social signals 是"测试已有能力"，并不涉及训练，更没有让老鼠获得新特质。

D) 与原文相反

send out warning messages to their fellows 说实验测试"老鼠能否向同类发警告"，但原文 detect social signals 是"接收信号"而非"发出信号"，方向相反。

22. What did the asocial robot do during the experiment?

[A] It followed the social robot.

[B] It played with some toys.

[C] It set the trapped rats free.

[D] It moved around alone.

在实验过程中,非社交机器鼠做了什么?

A) 它跟随社交机器鼠。 B) 它玩了一些玩具。 C) 它释放了被困的大鼠。 D) 它独自四处移动。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What did the asocial robot do during the experiment 直接问 asocial 机器鼠在实验中做了什么，是对客观行为的直接询问。

【拆句】 题干 What did the asocial robot do during the experiment? 是标准 wh- 疑问句，主语 the asocial robot，谓语 do，时间状语 during the experiment。结构清楚，无陷阱。

【定位】 Meanwhile, the asocial robot simply moved forwards and backwards and side to side.
与此同时，非社交型机器鼠只是前后左右地移动。

【选项】 A) 张冠李戴

It followed the social robot 说非社交机器鼠跟着社交机器鼠走，但原文 the social robot rat followed the living rats around 跟随者是 social 机器鼠，跟随对象是活鼠。

B) 张冠李戴

It played with some toys 把玩玩具安到 asocial 机器鼠身上，但原文 played with the same toys 描述的是 social 机器鼠。

C) 张冠李戴

It set the trapped rats free 把开笼放鼠的功劳算在 asocial 机器鼠头上，但原文 opened cage doors to let trapped rats escape 是 social 机器鼠的动作。

D) ✓ 正确

simply moved forwards and backwards and side to side ↔ It moved around alone

Meanwhile, the asocial robot simply ↔ alone

D 项用上位词 moved around 概括三方向移动，用 alone 概括"不与活鼠互动"的含义，正好等价于定位句"只是前后左右地移动"。

23. According to Quinn, the rats released the social robot because they_____.

- [A] tried to practice a means of escape.
- [B] expected it to do the same in return.
- [C] wanted to display their intelligence.
- [D] considered that an interesting game.

根据Quinn的说法,大鼠释放社交机器鼠是因为它们_____。

- A) 试图练习一种逃脱方法
- B) 期待它也会以同样方式回报
- C) 想要展示它们的智力
- D) 认为那是一个有趣的游戏

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 because they ____ 问"大鼠释放社会机器鼠是因为它们.....", because 引出原因，原文中必有对应的因果句。

【拆句】 题干 According to Quinn, the rats released the social robot because they____. 主干 the rats released the social robot，前接归属状语 According to Quinn，后接 because 引导的原因状语从句，空格补 they 的谓语。结构无陷阱。

【定位】 This could lead to the rats better remembering having freed it earlier, and wanting the robot to return the favour when they get trapped, she says.

Quinn 说，这可能让大鼠更牢记自己之前曾放过它，并希望机器鼠在它们被困时也回报这份恩情。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

tried to practice a means of escape 把放机器鼠说成是"练习逃生方法", 但原文 wanting the robot to return the favour 解释的是"求回报", 根本没提及老鼠在练习什么。

B) ✓ 正确

wanting the robot to return the favour when they get trapped ↔

expected it to do the same in return

having freed it earlier ↔ the same

B 项用 expected...do the same in return 把 "希望机器鼠也来救自己" 这一原因完整复刻, 与预判完全一致。

C) 无中生有

wanted to display their intelligence 说老鼠想展示智力, 但 Quinn 的解释 wanting the robot to return the favour 只字未提 intelligence, 这是干扰项凭空添加的动机。

D) 偷换概念

considered that an interesting game 把放机器鼠的动机改成"觉得是个有趣的游戏", 原文 wanting the robot to return the favour 强调的是回报心理, 不是娱乐心理。

24. Janet Wiles notes that rats_____.

- [A] can remember other rats' facial features.
- [B] differentiate smells better than sizes.
- [C] respond more to actions than to looks.
- [D] can be scared by a plastic box on wheels.

Janet Wiles指出大鼠_____。

- A) 能够记住其他大鼠的面部特征
- B) 辨别气味的能力比辨别大小的能力更强
- C) 对行动的反应比对外表的反应更强烈
- D) 可能会被一个带轮子的塑料盒子吓到

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 Janet Wiles notes that rats____ 问的是 Wiles 关于老鼠的客观陈述, 没有推断信号词。

【拆句】 题干 Janet Wiles notes that rats____. 主干 Janet Wiles notes, 后接 that 引导的宾语从句, 从句主语 rats, 空格补谓语。结构清楚, 无陷阱。

【定位】 We'd assumed we'd have to give it a moving head and tail, facial features, and put a scent on it to make it smell like a real rat, but that wasn't necessary, says Janet Wiles at the University of Queensland in Australia, who helped with the research.

我们原以为必须给机器鼠装上能动的头和尾巴、面部特征, 再喷上气味让它闻起来像真鼠, 但这些都没必要——参与这项研究的、来自昆士兰大学的 Janet Wiles 这样说道。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

can remember other rats' facial features 把 facial features 拼到 other rats 身上，但原文 facial features 是说机器鼠是否需要装面部特征，并非老鼠记忆同伴的面部。

B) 无中生有

differentiate smells better than sizes 说老鼠辨别气味比辨别体型强，但原文 put a scent on it 只在讨论是否要给机器鼠喷气味，没有任何 "smells vs sizes" 的比较。

C) ✓ 正确

a moving head and tail, facial features, and put a scent on it ↔ looks

but that wasn't necessary ↔ respond more to actions than to looks

followed the living rats around, played with the same toys, and opened cage doors ↔ actions

C 项把 but that wasn't necessary 中"外观不必要"和前文 social 机器鼠靠行为赢得老鼠认同的事实合并起来，得出"老鼠更看重行为而非外观"的结论。

D) 与原文相反

can be scared by a plastic box on wheels 说老鼠被装轮子的塑料盒吓到，但原文 The readiness of the rats to befriend the social robot was surprising given its minimal design 强调的是"老鼠竟然愿意与之交朋友"，方向相反。

25. It can be learned from the text that rats_____.

- [A] appear to be adaptable to new surroundings
- [B] are more socially active than other animals
- [C] behave differently from children in socializing
- [D] are more sensitive to social cues than expected

从文中可以得知大鼠_____。

- A) 似乎能够适应新环境
- B) 比其他动物更具社交活跃性
- C) 在社交方面的行为与儿童不同
- D) 对社交线索的敏感度超出预期

【答案】 D (主旨题)

【判型】 It can be learned from the text that rats_____ 既没有任何具体段落/数字/专名，又用 the text 指代全文，答案必须由全文走向得出，符合主旨题特征。

【拆句】 题干 It can be learned from the text that rats_____. 主干 It can be learned, from the text 是出处状语，that 引导主语补足语从句，从句主语 rats，空格补谓语。形式主语 It 指代后面整个 that 从句。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

appear to be adaptable to new surroundings 说老鼠适应新环境的能力强，但全文 detect social signals 讨论的是社交信号识别，未涉及环境适应。

B) 过度推断

are more socially active than other animals 说老鼠比其他动物更善社交，但 Rats and other animals need to be highly attuned to social signals 是把老鼠与其他动物并列，other animals are too 也只是说其他动物也被机器人吸引，并未做“更活跃”的比较。

C) 与原文相反

behave differently from children in socializing 说老鼠社交方式不同于儿童，但 Similarly, children tend to treat robots as if they are fellow beings, even when they display only simple social signals 用 Similarly 明确指出二者相似。

D) ✓ 正确

how sensitive rats are to social cues, even when they come from basic robots ↔

are more sensitive to social cues than expected

The readiness of the rats to befriend the social robot was surprising ↔ **than expected**
social cues ↔ **social cues**

D 项把 P7 的 "how sensitive" 和 P6 的 "surprising" 合并为 "more sensitive than expected"，恰好等于全文主线，是末段结论句的同义改写。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

12 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。

Rats and other animals need to be highly attuned to social signals from others so they can identify friends to cooperate with and enemies to avoid.

第1段，第1句

"主句 + so 引导的目的或结果状语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。主句用 "need to be + 形容词" 表达必要性，从句用 "can + 动词" 表达能力或可能性，都是典型的表达方式。宾语后带不定式定语 ("friends to cooperate with") 也是常考结构。整句的句式组合具有很强的迁移价值，学生掌握后可以应用到大量类似句子的分析中。

To find out if this extends to non-living beings, Laleh Quinn at the University of California, San Diego, and her colleagues tested whether rats can detect social signals from robotic rats.

第1段，第2句

句首不定式表目的、主句后接宾语从句、宾语从句由whether或if引导,这些都是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式。主语较长且含并列也是学术文本的常见特点。本句结构具有较强的代表性,掌握后可复用于理解大量类似句子。

Meanwhile, the asocial robot simply moved forwards and backwards and side to side.

第3段，第2句

包含主语、谓语、多个状语（时间状语、方式状语、方向状语）和并列结构，成分种类有一定覆盖，但结构过于简单，缺少易混淆的成分或特殊句式，练习价值有限。

Next, the researchers trapped the robots in cages and gave the rats the opportunity to release them by pressing a lever.

第4段，第1句

本句包含双宾语结构（gave the rats the opportunity）和不定式后置定语（to release them），这两者都是易错点；同时涉及并列谓语、地点状语、方式状语等多种成分，成分种类较为丰富，适合练习成分划分

This suggests that the rats perceived the social robot as a genuine social being, says Quinn.

第4段，第3句

主句 + 宾语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见,perceive...as... 也是高频考查的动词短语结构。末尾的引述标记 says + 人名是学术文本的典型表达方式。这个句式具有较高的迁移价值,掌握后可应用于大量类似句子。

The rats may have bonded more with the social robot because it displayed behaviors like communal exploring and playing.

第4段，第4句

“主句 + because引导的原因状语从句”是很常见、可迁移性很强的句式。再加上主句里的情态动词结构，也很符合考试阅读中常见的判断与解释表达。

This could lead to the rats better remembering having freed it earlier, and wanting the robot to return the favour when they get trapped, she says.

第4段，第5句

本句成分丰富且层次分明：主句包含情态动词谓语、动名词复合结构作宾语、并列动名词、完成式动名词、不定式复合结构；从句包含时间状语从句的识别。涵盖多种非谓语动词形式、并列结构、复杂宾语以及从句嵌套，是训练成分划分和层次分析的优质材料。

"Rats have been shown to engage in multiple forms of reciprocal help and cooperation, including what is referred to as direct reciprocity where a rat will help another rat that has previously helped them," says Quinn.

第5段，第1句

句中覆盖主语、谓语、宾语、表语、宾语从句、定语从句（两层嵌套）、状语、主语补语等多种成分，并且包含融合型关系代词（what）、关系副词（where）、关系代词（that）三种从句引导词的典型用法，适合全面练习成分划分。

The robot was the same size as a regular rat but resembled a simple plastic box on wheels.

第6段，第2句

本句覆盖了主语、并列谓语、表语、宾语、比较状语等多种成分，且并列谓语一个是系表结构一个是主谓宾结构，可练习区分表语与宾语。比较结构 "the same ... as" 中存在谓语省略现象，可训练学生补全省略成分的能力，具有一定训练价值。

"We'd assumed we'd have to give it a moving head and tail, facial features, and put a scent on it to make it smell like a real rat, but that wasn't necessary," says Janet Wiles at the University of Queensland in Australia, who helped with the research.

第6段，第3句

覆盖了主语、谓语、宾语从句、双宾语结构、并列谓语、直接和间接宾语、目的状语、地点状语、表语、非限制性定语从句等多种成分；特别是双宾语结构和并列谓语的组合，以及关系代词在从句中充当主语的情况，都是常见易错点，训练价值高。

Similarly, children tend to treat robots as if they are fellow beings, even when they display only simple social signals.

第7段，第2句

本句是"主句 + 方式状语从句 + 让步状语从句"的典型组合,这种"核心论断 + 方式说明 + 条件强调"的句式在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现。"as if"虚拟比较和"even when"让步结构都是考点常客。掌握本句的拆解方法可直接迁移到大量同类句式,代表性较强。

"We humans seem to be fascinated by robots, and it turns out other animals are too," says Wiles.

第7段，第3句

并列句 + 主语从句的组合在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，it turns out 后接从句是典型的形式主语结构。句式具有较强代表性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本篇出现的 47 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。

signal B1

n. 信号

本篇4次 · 真题 25 句

display B1

v. 展示

本篇3次 · 真题 20 句

being B1

n. 存在

本篇3次 · 真题 18 句

trap B1

n. 陷阱

本篇3次 · 真题 10 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇2次 · 真题 70 句

feature B1

n. 特征

本篇2次 · 真题 30 句

colleague B1

n. 同事

本篇2次·真题 23 句

sensitive B2

adj. 敏感的

本篇2次·真题 21 句

release B1

v. 释放

本篇2次·真题 15 句

escape A2

v. 逃跑;逃脱

本篇2次·真题 13 句

cue B2

n. 提示

本篇2次·真题 8 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次·真题 304 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

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次·真题 89 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本篇1次·真题 71 句

average A2

adj. 平均的

本篇1次·真题 55 句

behavior B1

n. 行为

本篇1次·真题 52 句

design B1

n. 设计

本篇1次·真题 52 句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本篇1次·真题 50 句

intelligence B2

n. 智力

本篇1次·真题 48 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇1次·真题 43 句

identify B1

v. 识别

本篇1次·真题 37 句

respond B1

v. 回答, 答复

本篇1次·真题 33 句

conduct B2

v. 组织并实施

本篇1次·真题 31 句

finding B2

n. 调查结果

本篇1次·真题 30 句

type A2

n. 类型

本篇1次·真题 30 句

highly B1

adv. 非常

本篇1次·真题 28 句

means A2

n. 方法

本篇1次·真题 25 句

assume B2

v. 假定

本篇1次·真题 23 句

regular B1

adj. 经常的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

extend B1

v. 延伸, 延长

本篇1次·真题 20 句

engage B2

v. 参与; 从事

本篇1次·真题 19 句

perceive B2

v. 理解, 领悟 (某事的性质或意义)

本篇1次·真题 19 句

version B1

n. 版本

本篇1次·真题 18 句

press A2

v. 按, 压

本篇1次·真题 17 句

warning A2

n. 警告

本篇1次·真题 17 句

multiple B2

adj. 多个的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

cooperation

B2

n. 合作

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

meanwhile

B1

adv. 与此同时

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

trait

B2

n. 特征

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

trial

B2

n. 审判, 审讯

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

detect

B2

v. 发现, 察觉 (难以察觉的事物)

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

previously

B1

adv. 以前, 先前 (指过去某个时间)

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

earlier

A2

adv. 较早地

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

cooperate

B2

v. 合作

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

surprising

A2

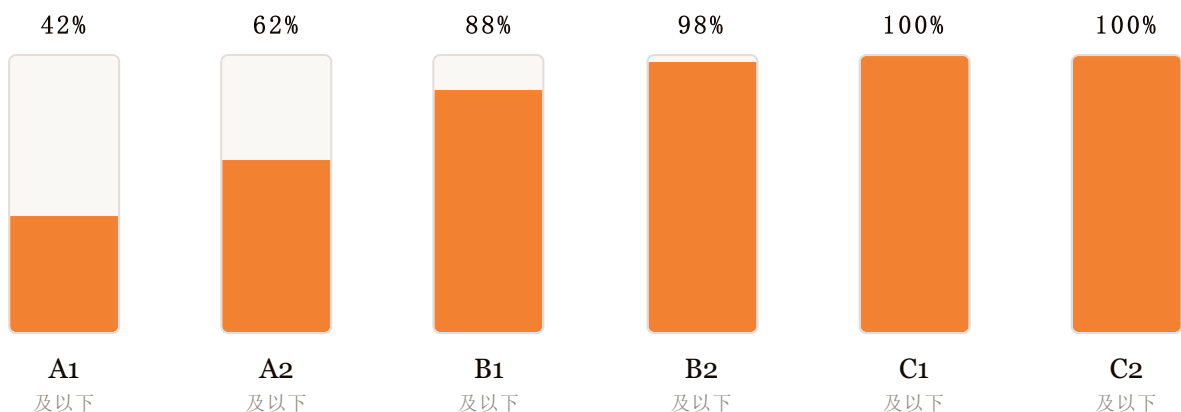
adj. 令人惊讶的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

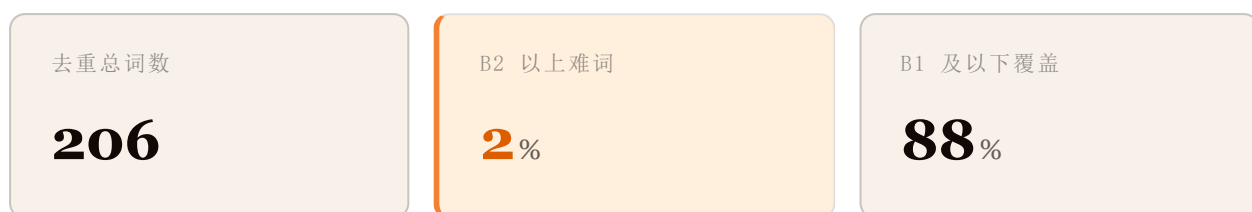
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 206 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **206** 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 206 个 · 末柱为 100%



考研英语二 2020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 →

2020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2020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 5 段原文（段首标 P1–P5 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(2020)

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 It is true that CEO pay has gone up—top ones may make 300 times the pay of typical workers on average, and since the mid-1970s, CEO pay for large publicly traded American corporations has, by varying estimates, gone up by about 500%. The typical CEO of a top American corporation now makes about \$18.9 million a year.

CEO薪酬确实上涨了——顶级CEO的薪酬平均可能是普通员工的300倍,而且自20世纪70年代中期以来,根据不同的估算,美国大型上市公司CEO的薪酬已经上涨了约500%。如今美国顶级公司的典型CEO年薪约为1890万美元。

P2 The best model for understanding the growth of CEO pay is that of limited CEO talent in a world where business opportunities for the top firms are growing rapidly. The efforts of America's highest-earning 1% have been one of the more dynamic elements of the global economy. It's not popular to say, but one reason their pay has gone up so much is that CEOs really have upped their game relative to many other workers in the U.S. economy.

理解CEO薪酬增长的最佳模型是,在顶级公司的商业机会快速增长的世界中,CEO人才是有限的。美国收入最高的1%群体的努力一直是全球经济中更具活力的要素之一。尽管这样说不受欢迎,但他们薪酬大幅上涨的一个原因是,相对于美国经济中的许多其他劳动者,CEO确实提升了他们的能力。

P3 Today's CEO, at least for major American firms, must have many more skills than simply being able to "run the company." CEOs must have a good sense of financial markets and maybe even how the company should trade in them. They also need better public relations skills than their predecessors, as the costs of even a minor slipup can be significant. Then there's the fact that large American companies are much more globalized than ever before, with supply chains spread across a larger number of countries. To lead in that system requires knowledge that is fairly mind-boggling. Plus, virtually all major

American companies are becoming tech companies, one way or another. Beyond this, major CEOs still have to do all the day-to-day work they have always done.

如今的CEO,至少对于美国大公司而言,必须具备比单纯"经营公司"多得多的技能。CEO必须对金融市场有良好的认识,甚至可能还要了解公司应该如何在这些市场中进行交易。他们还需要比前任更好的公关技能,因为即使是小失误的代价也可能很大。此外,美国大公司比以往任何时候都更加全球化,供应链遍布更多国家。在这样的体系中领导需要相当惊人的知识储备。而且,几乎所有美国大公司都在以这样或那样的方式成为科技公司。除此之外,大公司CEO仍然必须完成他们一直以来要做的所有日常工作。

P4 The common idea that high CEO pay is mainly about ripping people off doesn't explain history very well. By most measures, corporate governance has become a lot tighter and more rigorous since the 1970s. Yet it is principally during this period of stronger governance that CEO pay has been high and rising. That suggests it is in the broader corporate interest to recruit top candidates for increasingly tough jobs.

认为高CEO薪酬主要是剥削他人的普遍观点并不能很好地解释历史。从大多数衡量标准来看,自20世纪70年代以来,公司治理已经变得更加严格和规范。然而正是在这个治理更加严格的时期,CEO薪酬一直处于高位并持续上涨。这表明招募顶尖候选人来担任日益艰难的工作符合更广泛的公司利益。

P5 Furthermore, the highest CEO salaries are paid to outside candidates, not to the cozy insider picks, another sign that high CEO pay is not some kind of depredation at the expense of the rest of the company. And the stock market reacts positively when companies tie CEO pay to, say, stock prices, a sign that those practices build up corporate value not just for the CEO.

此外,最高的CEO薪酬支付给外部候选人,而不是内部亲信人选,这是高CEO薪酬并非以牺牲公司其他部分为代价进行掠夺的另一个迹象。而且当公司将CEO薪酬与股价等指标挂钩时,股市会做出积极反应,这表明这些做法不仅为CEO,也为公司建立了企业价值。

题目与逐题解析

26. Which of the following has contributed to CEO pay rise?

- [A] The growth in the number of corporations.
- [B] The general pay rise with a better economy.
- [C] Increased business opportunities for top firms.
- [D] Close cooperation among leading economies.

下列哪一项促成了首席执行官薪酬的上涨?

- A) 公司数量的增长。 B) 伴随经济好转的普遍加薪。 C) 顶级公司商业机会的增加。
D) 主要经济体之间的密切合作。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 Which of the following has contributed to CEO pay rise? 用 Which of the following has 结构, 问的是文中已经给出的具体原因, 是典型的细节归因题。

【拆句】 Which of the following has contributed to CEO pay rise? 主语是 Which of the following, 谓语 has contributed to 表"对...起了推动作用", 宾语是 CEO pay rise (CEO 薪酬上涨); 句子平铺直叙, 无陷阱。

【定位】 The best model for understanding the growth of CEO pay is that of limited CEO talent in a world where business opportunities for the top firms are growing rapidly.

理解 CEO 薪酬上涨的最佳模型是：在顶级公司商业机会快速增长的世界里，CEO 人才是稀缺的。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

选项 The growth in the number of corporations 说的是"公司数量增长"，但定位句只说"顶级公司的商业机会增长"——是机会数增长，不是公司数增长。

B) 与原文相反

选项 The general pay rise with a better economy 暗示"经济好→普遍涨薪→CEO 也跟着涨"，但定位句强调的是 CEO 相对其他工人 upped their game relative to many other workers——是 CEO 涨幅远高于普通工人，而非整体普涨。

C) ✓ 正确

business opportunities for the top firms are growing rapidly ↔

Increased business opportunities for top firms

预判中"顶级公司机会增多"这一半与选项 Increased business opportunities for top firms 逐词对应，可直接锁定。

D) 无中生有

选项 Close cooperation among leading economies 谈"主要经济体之间的紧密合作"，原文从未涉及。

27. Compared with their predecessors, today's CEOs are required to ____.

- [A] foster a stronger sense of teamwork
- [B] finance more research and development
- [C] establish closer ties with tech companies
- [D] operate more globalized companies

与前任相比,当今的首席执行官被要求____。

- A) 培养更强的团队合作意识 B) 资助更多的研究与开发 C) 与科技公司建立更紧密的联系
D) 运营更加全球化的公司

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 Compared with their predecessors, today's CEOs are required to 是补全句式，问"被要求做什么"，是定位原文对应描述的细节题。

【拆句】 Compared with their predecessors, today's CEOs are required to _____. 句首 Compared with their predecessors 是过去分词作状语，逻辑主语等于句子主语 today's CEOs；主句 are required to _____ 是被动语态，等待选项不定式短语补全。

【定位】 Then there's the fact that large American companies are much more globalized than ever before, with supply chains spread across a larger number of countries.

再者，大型美国公司比以往任何时候都更全球化，供应链分布在更多国家。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

选项 foster a stronger sense of teamwork 说"培养更强的团队精神", 原文第三段列举的新技能里没有团队精神这一项。

B) 偷换概念

选项 finance more research and development 说"为更多研发提供资金", 原文虽提到 virtually all major American companies are becoming tech companies, 但说的是"公司在变成科技公司"这一现象, 而非 CEO 要为研发出资。

C) 偷换概念

选项 establish closer ties with tech companies 说"与科技公司建立更紧密关系", 原文说的是"美国公司自己正在变成科技公司"——是"自己变", 不是"与外部科技公司搞关系"。

D) ✓ 正确

large American companies are much more globalized than ever before ↔

operate more globalized companies

预判的"运营更全球化的公司"与 operate more globalized companies 几乎逐词等值, 且选项是"CEO 被要求做", 与题干 are required to 衔接通顺。

28. CEO pay has been rising since the 1970s despite ____.

- [A] continual internal opposition
- [B] strict corporate governance
- [C] conservative business strategies
- [D] repeated government warnings

尽管____, 首席执行官的薪酬自20世纪70年代以来一直在上涨。

A) 持续的内部反对 B) 严格的公司治理 C) 保守的商业策略 D) 政府的反复警告

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 CEO pay has been rising since the 1970s despite ____ 直接问"在什么的反衬下薪酬仍上涨", 答案就是原文让步对象, 属于细节题。

【拆句】 CEO pay has been rising since the 1970s despite ____ . 主句 CEO pay has been rising 用现在完成进行时; since the 1970s 是时间状语; despite 是让步介词, 后接名词性内容(选项)。

【定位】 By most measures, corporate governance has become a lot tighter and more rigorous since the 1970s. Yet it is principally during this period of stronger governance that CEO pay has been high and rising.

按大多数标准衡量, 自1970年代以来公司治理变得严苛得多、规范得多。然而 CEO 薪酬之所以居高不下且持续上涨, 主要恰恰发生在治理变严的这个时期。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

选项 continual internal opposition 说"持续的内部反对", 原文第四段没有任何句子提到公司内部对高薪有反对声音。

B) ✓ 正确

corporate governance has become a lot tighter and more rigorous ↔

strict corporate governance

预判的"公司治理变严"与 strict corporate governance 直接等值, 是定位句的标准同义压缩。

C) 与原文相反

选项 conservative business strategies 说"保守的商业策略", 原文第二段反而强调 business opportunities for the top firms are growing rapidly (机会在增长), 与"保守"语义相反。

D) 偷换概念

选项 repeated government warnings 说"反复的政府警告", 原文第四段讨论的是"公司治理" (corporate governance) 而非"政府监管", 两者主体不同。

29. High CEO pay can be justified by the fact that it helps ____.

- [A] confirm the status of CEOs
- [B] motive inside candidates
- [C] boost the efficiency of CEOs
- [D] increase corporate value

高额的首席执行官薪酬可以被证明是合理的,因为它有助于_____。

A) 确认首席执行官的地位 B) 激励内部候选人 C) 提升首席执行官的效率 D) 增加企业价值

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 High CEO pay can be justified by the fact that it helps ____ 是补全句, 问"高薪带来的具体好处是什么", 对应原文具体表述, 属细节题。

【拆句】 High CEO pay can be justified by the fact that it helps _____. 主句 High CEO pay can be justified 是被动; by the fact that 引导原因状语; 从句中 it (= high CEO pay) helps + 不定式, 待选项补全。

【定位】 And the stock market reacts positively when companies tie CEO pay to, say, stock prices, a sign that those practices build up corporate value not just for the CEO.

而且当公司把 CEO 薪酬与例如股价挂钩时, 股票市场反应积极, 这表明这些做法不仅为 CEO、也为公司整体提升了价值。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

选项 confirm the status of CEOs 说"确认 CEO 的地位", 原文从未把"CEO 地位的确认"作为高薪的合理化理由。

B) 与原文相反

选项 motive inside candidates 说"激励内部候选人", 原文第五段反而说 the highest CEO salaries are paid to outside candidates, not to the cozy insider picks——最高薪付给外部人选, 不是内部人选。

C) 偷换概念

选项 boost the efficiency of CEOs 说"提升 CEO 的效率", 原文谈的是 build up corporate value (提升公司价值), 是公司层面收益, 不是 CEO 个人效率。

D) ✓ 正确

build up corporate value ↔ increase corporate value

预判的"提升公司价值"与 increase corporate value 词面对应; 定位句还特别强调 not just for the CEO, 正好排除"只对 CEO 有利"的方向。

30. The most suitable title for this text would be ____.

- [A] CEOs Are Not Overpaid
- [B] CEO Pay: Past and Present
- [C] CEOs' Challenges of Today
- [D] CEO Traits: Not Easy to Define

本文最合适的标题是____。

- A) 首席执行官的薪酬并不过高 B) 首席执行官薪酬:过去与现在 C) 当今首席执行官面临的挑战
- D) 首席执行官的特质:不易界定

【答案】 A (主旨题)

【判型】 The most suitable title for this text would be ____ 是问"最合适的标题", 需聚合全文主线判断。

【拆句】 The most suitable title for this text would be ____ 主语 The most suitable title (for this text), 系动词 would be 带虚拟语气色彩, 表"最适合的标题应该是"; 后接选项作表语。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

The common idea that high CEO pay is mainly about ripping people off doesn't explain history very well

↔ **CEOs Are Not Overpaid**

high CEO pay is not some kind of depredation at the expense of the rest of the company ↔

CEOs Are Not Overpaid

CEOs Are Not Overpaid 同时含话题 CEOs/CEO pay 和作者立场 Not Overpaid (没被过度支付), 与全文每一段的论证方向都一致, 没有遗漏也没有过度。

B) 以偏概全

选项 CEO Pay: Past and Present 只说"CEO 薪酬的过去与现在", 像是客观介绍——但本文不是中立比较, 而是为高薪辩护, 标题必须体现立场。

C) 以偏概全

选项 CEOs' Challenges of Today 说"今天 CEO 面临的挑战", 仅对应 P3 列举的新技能要求, P2/P4/P5 关于"为何高薪合理"的核心论证全部落空。

D) 无中生有

选项 CEO Traits: Not Easy to Define 说"CEO 特质难以定义", 原文虽然在 P3 列举了 CEO 必须具备的技能, 但既未说这些特质"难以定义", 也不是全文的论证目的。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

10 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 true that CEO pay has gone up—top ones may make 300 times the pay of typical workers on average, and since the mid-1970s, CEO pay for large publicly traded American corporations has, by varying estimates, gone up by about 500%.

第1段, 第1句

形式主语 + 主语从句结构 (It is true that...) 和现在完成时搭配 since 时间状语是四六级和考研常考句式; 并列主句结构也频繁出现在真题中; 句式具有较强的代表性和可迁移性, 掌握后可应用于大量类似句子。

The best model for understanding the growth of CEO pay is that of limited CEO talent in a world where business opportunities for the top firms are growing rapidly.

第2段，第1句

主系表结构配合限制性定语从句是四六级和考研真题中的高频句式。表语中使用 that 指代、介词短语层层修饰以及定语从句限定先行词的手法，都是学术文章和说明文的典型特征。掌握此类句式可迁移至大量同类真题句子。

It's not popular to say, but one reason their pay has gone up so much is that CEOs really have upped their game relative to many other workers in the U.S. economy.

第2段，第3句

转折并列句 + 定语从句（省略关系词）+ 表语从句的组合是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。主系表结构配合 that 引导的表语从句（reason is that）尤其常见。本句结构具有很强的代表性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似长难句。

They also need better public relations skills than their predecessors, as the costs of even a minor slipup can be significant.

第3段，第3句

主句 + 原因状语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，比较结构 "better...than" 也是高频考点，情态动词表推测是基础语法点。虽然这个句子本身不算特别复杂，但它展现的 "主句陈述 + as 引导原因" 这一模式具有较高的复用价值

Plus, virtually all major American companies are becoming tech companies, one way or another.

第3段，第6句

主系表结构配合现在进行时是考试中常见的基础句型，"be becoming" 表达趋势变化的用法在四六级阅读和写作中频繁出现；句首副词 "Plus" 和句末状语 "one way or another" 的搭配也具有一定代表性，掌握后可迁移到类似表达中。

Beyond this, major CEOs still have to do all the day-to-day work they have always done.

第3段，第7句

主句加限制性定语从句修饰宾语是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。定语从句省略关系代词的现象在真题中非常常见，学生掌握这种结构后可以大量复用到其他句子的理解中。句子结构简洁但典型，代表性强。

Yet it is principally during this period of stronger governance that CEO pay has been high and rising.

第4段，第3句

强调句型 "It is ... that ..." 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，用于突出特定成分以形成对比或强调。本句的结构非常典型，掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似句子的分析中。

That suggests it is in the broader corporate interest to recruit top candidates for increasingly tough jobs.

第4段，第4句

本句的结构(主句 + 宾语从句, 宾语从句内使用形式主语 it 加不定式作真正主语)是考试阅读中的高频句式。形式主语结构和宾语从句省略 that 都是四六级和考研真题中反复出现的典型语法现象, 掌握后可大量复用。

Furthermore, the highest CEO salaries are paid to outside candidates, not to the cozy insider picks, another sign that high CEO pay is not some kind of depredation at the expense of the rest of the company.

第5段，第1句

本句成分丰富且层次清晰: 主句包含被动语态谓语、主语、两个并列状语("to outside candidates" 和 "not to the cozy insider picks")以及同位语; 同位语从句内部有系表结构和较长的介词短语作定语; 训练价值在于: 被动语态中状语的识别(易与宾语混淆)、同位语从句的辨认(易与定语从句混淆)、系表结构中表语范围的划定(介词短语是否属于表语); 这些都是学生常见的易错点

Which of the following has contributed to CEO pay rise?

第26题 题干

特殊疑问句在四六级与考研阅读理解选项或题干中较为常见, "contribute to" 短语及现在完成时也是高频考点; 本句结构简洁规整, 能代表一类典型的因果关系提问句式, 具有一定的学习迁移价值, 但因过于简单未涉及从句或复杂修饰, 代表性略显单薄。

本篇出现的 66 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。

corporate B2

adj. 公司的

本篇5次 · 真题 31 句

economy B1

n. 经济

本篇4次 · 真题 73 句

firm B1

adj. 坚固的

本篇3次 · 真题 66 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本篇3次 · 真题 56 句

corporation B2

n. 公司，企业（尤指大型的、有限责任的）

本篇3次 · 真题 19 句

candidate B1

n. 候选人

本篇3次 · 真题 13 句

governance C1

n. 治理

本篇3次 · 真题 9 句

growth B1

n. 增长

本篇2次 · 真题 80 句

better A1

adj. 更好的（good 的比较级）

本篇2次 · 真题 70 句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本篇2次 · 真题 50 句

sign A1

n. 标志

本篇2次 · 真题 42 句

tech B1

n. 技术

本篇2次 · 真题 38 句

stock B1

n. 库存

本篇2次 · 真题 22 句

typical B1

adj. 典型的

本篇2次 · 真题 14 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次 · 真题 304 句

system A2

n. 系统

本篇1次 · 真题 107 句

following B1

adj. 接下来的

本篇1次 · 真题 91 句

measure B1

v. 测量

本篇1次 · 真题 65 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次 · 真题 63 句

financial B2

adj. 财政的

本篇1次 · 真题 59 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本篇1次 · 真题 57 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本篇1次 · 真题 57 句

average A2

adj. 平均的

本篇1次 · 真题 55 句

significant B2

adj. 重要的

本篇1次 · 真题 47 句

define B1

v. 给.....下定义

本篇1次 · 真题 46 句

global B2

adj. 全球的

本篇1次 · 真题 44 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇1次 · 真题 43 句

increasingly B2

adv. 越来越; 日益; 不断增加地

本篇1次 · 真题 40 句

contribute B1

v. 捐献

本篇1次 · 真题 34 句

despite B1

prep. 尽管

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

status B2

n. 地位

本篇1次 · 真题 29 句

boost B2

v. 提高

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

strategy B2

n. 策略

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

establish B2

v. 建立, 创立 (组织、机构、关系等)

本篇1次 · 真题 27 句

mainly B1

adv. 主要地

本篇1次 · 真题 26 句

broad B1

adj. 宽阔的

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

efficiency B2

n. 效率

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

tough B1

adj. 困难的

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

estimate B2

v. 估计

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

limited B1

adj. 有限的

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

justify B2

v. 证明...有道理

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

rapidly B1

adv. 迅速地

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

warning A2

n. 警告

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

conservative B2

adj. 保守的

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

cooperation

B2

n. 合作

本篇1次·真题 15 句

operate

B1

v. 运转

本篇1次·真题 14 句

talent

B1

n. 天赋

本篇1次·真题 14 句

trait

B2

n. 特征

本篇1次·真题 13 句

element

B1

n. 要素

本篇1次·真题 12 句

fairly

B1

adv. 相当

本篇1次·真题 12 句

leading

B1

adj. 最重要的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

react

B1

v. 作出反应

本篇1次·真题 12 句

opposition

B2

n. 反对

本篇1次·真题 11 句

chain

B1

n. 链条

本篇1次·真题 10 句

expense

B1

n. 花费

本篇1次·真题 10 句

finance

B2

n. 财政

本篇1次·真题 10 句

foster

B2

v. 培养

本篇1次·真题 10 句

recruit

B2

v. 招募

本篇1次·真题 10 句

suitable

B1

adj. 合适的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

vary

B1

v. 不同

本篇1次·真题 10 句

internal B2

adj. 内部的
本篇1次·真题9句

positively B2

adv. 积极地
本篇1次·真题8句

publicly B2

adv. 公开地
本篇1次·真题8句

relative B1

n. 亲戚, 亲属
本篇1次·真题8句

salary B1

n. 薪水, 工资 (通常指按月发放的固定报酬)
本篇1次·真题8句

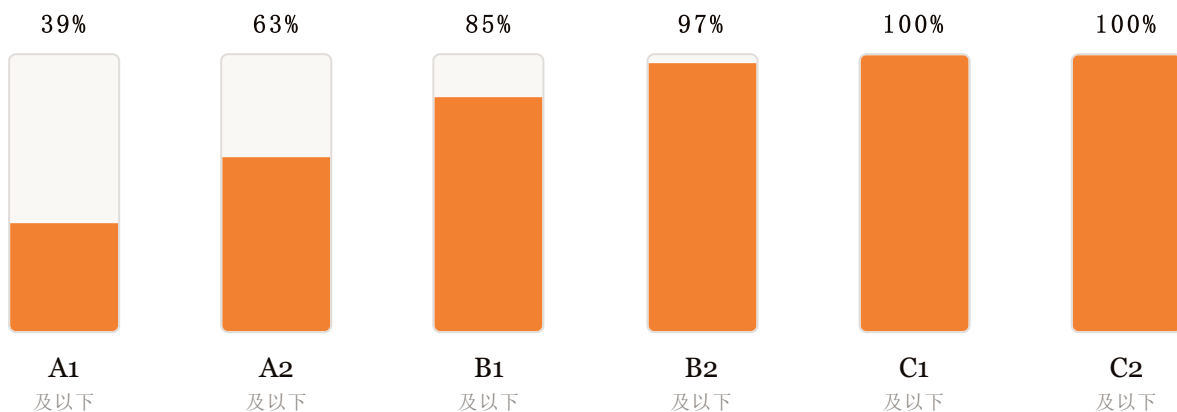
virtually B2

adv. 几乎, 差不多
本篇1次·真题8句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 197 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **197** 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 3%。



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 197 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

197

B2 以上难词

3%

B1 及以下覆盖

85%

考研英语二 2020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 →
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2020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2020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 6 段原文（段首标 P1-P6 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(2020)

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 Madrid was hailed as a public health beacon last November when it rolled out ambitious restrictions on the most polluting cars. Seven months and one election day later, a new conservative city council suspended enforcement of the clean air zone, a first step toward its possible demise. Mayor José Luis Martínez-Almeida made opposition to the zone a centrepiece of his election campaign, despite its success in improving air quality. A judge has now overruled the city's decision to stop levying fines, ordering them reinstated. But with legal battles ahead, the zone's future looks uncertain at best.

去年11月,马德里因推出针对污染最严重车辆的雄心勃勃的限制措施而被誉为公共健康的灯塔。七个月和一个选举日之后,新的保守派市议会暂停了清洁空气区的执法,这是该措施可能终止的第一步。尽管该区域在改善空气质量方面取得了成功,市长José Luis Martínez-Almeida仍将反对该区域作为其竞选活动的核心内容。现在,一名法官推翻了该市停止征收罚款的决定,下令恢复罚款。但随着法律纠纷的到来,该区域的未来充其量看起来并不确定。

P2 Madrid's back and forth on clean air is a pointed reminder of the limits to the patchwork, city-by-city approach that characterises efforts on air pollution across Europe, Britain very much included.

马德里在清洁空气问题上的反复提醒人们,欧洲各地(英国也深陷其中)针对空气污染所做努力的零散的、逐个城市推进的方式存在局限性。

P3 Among other weaknesses, the measures cities must employ when left to tackle dirty air on their own are politically controversial, and therefore vulnerable. That's because they inevitably put the costs of cleaning the air on to individual drivers—who must pay fees or buy better vehicles—rather than on to the car manufacturers whose cheating is the real cause of our toxic pollution. It's not hard to imagine a similar reversal happening in London. The new ultra-low emission zone (Ulez) is likely to be a big issue in next year's mayoral election. And if Sadiq Khan wins and extends it to the North and South Circular

roads in 2021 as he intends, it is sure to spark intense opposition from the far larger number of motorists who will then be affected.

在其他弱点之中,当城市被迫独自应对污浊空气时必须采用的措施在政治上具有争议性,因此容易受到攻击。这是因为这些措施不可避免地将清洁空气的成本转嫁到个人驾驶者身上——他们必须支付费用或购买更好的车辆——而不是转嫁到汽车制造商身上,而制造商的作弊行为才是我们有毒污染的真正原因。不难想象伦敦也会发生类似的逆转。新的超低排放区(Ulez)很可能成为明年市长选举的一个重大议题。如果Sadiq Khan获胜并按照他的计划在2021年将其扩展到北环路和南环路,这必将引发数量多得多的驾车者的强烈反对,因为届时他们将受到影响。

P4 It's not that measures such as London's Ulez are useless. Far from it. Local officials are using the levers that are available to them to safeguard residents' health in the face of a serious threat. The zones do deliver some improvements to air quality, and the science tells us that means real health benefits.

这并不是说像伦敦的Ulez这样的措施毫无用处。恰恰相反。地方官员正在使用他们可用的手段,在面对严重威胁时保护居民的健康。这些区域确实在一定程度上改善了空气质量,科学告诉我们这意味着真正的健康益处。

P5 But mayors and councilors can only do so much about a problem that is far bigger than any one city or town. They are acting because national governments—Britain's and others across Europe—have failed to do so.

但市长和市议员对于这个远大于任何一个城市或城镇的问题所能做的十分有限。他们之所以采取行动,是因为国家政府——英国和欧洲其他国家——未能做到这一点。

P6 Restrictions that keep highly polluting cars out of certain areas—city centres, "school streets", even individual roads—are a response to the absence of a larger effort to properly enforce existing regulations and require auto companies to bring their vehicles into compliance. Wales has introduced special low speed limits to minimise pollution. We're doing everything but insist that manufacturers clean up their cars.

将高污染车辆限制在特定区域之外——市中心、“学校街道”,甚至单独的道路——是对缺乏更大努力来适当执行现有法规并要求汽车公司使其车辆符合规定的一种回应。威尔士引入了特殊的低速限制以减少污染。我们正在做一切事情,却没有坚持要求制造商清理他们的汽车。

题目与逐题解析

31. Which of the following is true about Madrid's clean air zone?

- [A] Its effects are questionable.
- [B] It has been opposed by a judge.
- [C] It needs tougher enforcement.
- [D] Its fate is yet to be decided.

关于马德里清洁空气区,以下哪项是正确的?

- A) 其效果值得怀疑。 B) 它遭到了一位法官的反对。 C) 它需要更严格的执行。
- D) 它的命运尚未决定。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 Which of the following is true about Madrid's clean air zone? 用 "which is true" 直接索取关于某具体对象的客观事实，没有 infer/imply 等推理信号，属于典型的事实判断。

【拆句】 Which of the following is true about Madrid's clean air zone? 是常规的特殊疑问句：主语 Which of the following，系动词 is，表语 true，about 引出话题对象。结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 But with legal battles ahead, the zone's future looks uncertain at best.
但鉴于后续还有法律拉锯战，该清洁空气区的未来充其量仍是不确定的。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

Its effects are questionable 说该区效果可疑，但原文 despite its success in improving air quality 已明示该区在改善空气质量方面是成功的，效果本身并不可疑。

B) 张冠李戴

It has been opposed by a judge 把反对者说成法官，但原文 A judge has now overruled the city's decision to stop levying fines, ordering them reinstated. 明示法官是“推翻了停止执法的决定、命令恢复罚款”，法官实际上是在支持该区、反对的是新议会。

C) 无中生有

It needs tougher enforcement 称该区需要更严格的执行，原文全段讨论的是政治反复与法律拉锯，从未出现“执行力度不够、需要加强”的论断。

D) ✓ 正确

the zone's future looks uncertain at best ↔ **Its fate is yet to be decided**

But with legal battles ahead ↔ **yet to be decided**

预判的“命运未定”与 Its fate is yet to be decided 在核心语义上完全一致，且原文 the zone's future looks uncertain at best 给出直接同义替换，无需推理，选 D。

32. Which is considered a weakness of the city-level measures to tackle dirty air?

- [A] They are biased against car manufacturers.
- [B] They prove impractical for city councils.
- [C] They are deemed too mild for politicians.
- [D] They put too much burden on individual motorists.

城市层面应对空气污染措施的哪一点被认为是弱点？

- A) 它们对汽车制造商存在偏见。 B) 它们对市议会来说被证明不切实际。
- C) 它们被政客认为过于温和。 D) 它们给个体驾车者带来了过重的负担。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 Which is considered a weakness of the city-level measures to tackle dirty air? 询问的是一个被作者明确归类的客观属性，答案应在原文有直接对应句，非推理。

【拆句】 Which is considered a weakness of the city-level measures to tackle dirty air? 主干为 Which is considered a weakness, of 短语作 weakness 的后置定语, to tackle dirty air 不定式再修饰 measures。层层后置但语义清晰, 无陷阱。

【定位】 That's because they inevitably put the costs of cleaning the air on to individual drivers—who must pay fees or buy better vehicles—rather than on to the car manufacturers whose cheating is the real cause of our toxic pollution.

这是因为这些措施不可避免地把治理空气的成本压到了个体司机头上——他们要么交罚款要么买更好的车——而不是压到汽车制造商头上, 而厂商的造假才是我们这场毒害性污染的真正根源。

【选项】 A) **与原文相反**

They are biased against car manufacturers 说措施 "对汽车制造商不公平", 但原文 rather than on to the car manufacturers whose cheating is the real cause of our toxic pollution 恰恰是在指责制造商造假却没承担成本——"反向偏袒" 司机才是问题, 不是 "反向偏袒" 制造商。

B) **无中生有**

They prove impractical for city councils 说措施 "对市议会来说不切实际", 原文从未讨论市议会执行是否可行的问题; 作者只说措施 politically controversial, and therefore vulnerable——政治上有争议、因此脆弱, 与 "实操不可行" 不是同一回事。

C) **偷换概念**

They are deemed too mild for politicians 称措施 "被认为对政客而言太温和", 原文 politically controversial 说的是 "在政治上有争议"——意指有人反对、易被推翻, 并未说 "措施温和"。"政治上的争议性" 与 "对政客而言温和" 不是一回事。

D) **✓ 正确**

put the costs of cleaning the air on to individual drivers ↔

put too much burden on individual motorists

预判的 "负担落到普通司机/车主身上" 与 put too much burden on individual motorists 在主谓宾三个成分上完全等值; 这正是 rather than on to the car manufacturers 反向对比所凸显的 weakness 内容。选 D。

33. The author believes that the extension of London's Ulez will ____.

- [A] arouse strong resistance
- [B] ensure Khan's electoral success
- [C] improve the city's traffic
- [D] discourage car manufacturing

作者认为伦敦超低排放区的扩展将____。

A) 引发强烈抵制 B) 确保Khan的选举成功 C) 改善城市交通 D) 阻碍汽车制造业

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 The author believes that the extension of London's Ulez will _____. 询问的是作者对一个具体事件后果的判断，原文应有直接对应句（含 will/be sure to 等同极性表达），非两步推理。

【拆句】 The author believes that the extension of London's Ulez will _____. 是宾语从句结构：主句 The author believes, that 引导宾语从句，从句主语为 the extension of London's Ulez, 谓语 will + 选项动词。结构清晰，无陷阱。

【定位】 And if Sadiq Khan wins and extends it to the North and South Circular roads in 2021 as he intends, it is sure to spark intense opposition from the far larger number of motorists who will then be affected.

如果萨迪克·汗连任并且按他打算的那样在 2021 年把该区扩展到南北环路，那么这必将激起届时受到影响的更大规模车主群体的强烈反对。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

it is sure to spark intense opposition ↔ arouse strong resistance

预判的 "激起更多车主的强烈反对" 与 arouse strong resistance 在动词、宾语、极性三个维度上完全等值；原文 from the far larger number of motorists 进一步坐实了 "反对的规模"，与 strong 形成印证。选 A。

B) 无中生有

ensure Khan's electoral success 称扩展 Ulez 会确保 Khan 选举成功，原文恰恰相反——And if Sadiq Khan wins 是说 "如果他先赢了再扩展"，扩展是赢之后的动作，作者也没有说扩展会助选；段首 It's not hard to imagine a similar reversal happening in London. 反而暗示扩展可能像马德里那样招致政治反转。

C) 偷换概念

improve the city's traffic 说会改善城市交通，原文讨论的是 improving air quality (改善空气质量) 而非 traffic (交通流量)；后者是车辆通行状态，前者是空气污染指标，二者不是一回事。

D) 过度推断

discourage car manufacturing 称会让汽车制造业受挫，原文虽多次批评 car manufacturers, 但全文从未说 Ulez 的扩展会 "打击汽车制造"——作者的逻辑链是 "国家应迫使厂商守规"，而非 "Ulez 抑制造车"。这是从作者立场延伸出的两步推理，超出原文。

34. Who does the author think should have addressed the problem?

[A] Local residents.

[B] Mayors.

[C] Councilors.

[D] National governments.

作者认为谁本应解决这个问题？

A) 当地居民。 B) 市长们。 C) 市议员们。 D) 国家政府。

【答案】 **D** (细节题)

【判型】 Who does the author think should have addressed the problem? 询问的是作者明确指认的责任主体，原文有直接对应名词，非综合推理。

【拆句】 Who does the author think should have addressed the problem? 是嵌套疑问句：Who 是真正的疑问词，does the author think 是插入语，should have addressed 是 Who 在嵌入小句中的谓语。注意 Who 既是主句疑问词又是嵌套小句的主语，不要被中间的 the author think 干扰。

【定位】 They are acting because national governments—Britain's and others across Europe—have failed to do so.

他们（市长和议员）之所以出手，是因为国家政府——英国的以及欧洲其他国家的——没能出手。

【选项】 A) **答非所问**

Local residents 是当地居民，原文 safeguard residents' health 中 residents 出现过，但身份是 "被保护的" 而非 "应当解决问题的责任主体"；本题问的是该由谁来 address，不是谁是受益人。

B) **与原文相反**

Mayors 是市长。原文 But mayors and councilors can only do so much 与 They are acting because national governments ... have failed to do so 共同说明：市长是 "已经在做的、力量有限的" 一方，作者不仅没说他们 "应做未做"，反而把他们摆在了 "代国家政府善后" 的位置。

C) **与原文相反**

Councilors 是议员，与 mayors 在原文中并列出现，承担相同的 "已经在做但力有不逮" 角色；同样不是作者归责的对象。

D) **✓ 正确**

national governments ↔ **National governments**

have failed to do so ↔ **should have addressed the problem**

预判的 "国家政府" 与 National governments 是原词复现；原文已明确 They are acting because national governments ... have failed to do so 把责任归于国家政府，无推理空间。选 D。

35. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that auto companies ____.

- [A] will raise low-emission car production
- [B] should be forced to follow regulations
- [C] will upgrade the design of their vehicles
- [D] should be put under public supervision

从最后一段可以推断出汽车公司 ____。

A) 将提高低排放汽车的生产 B) 应被强制遵守法规 C) 将升级其车辆的设计 D) 应受到公众监督

【答案】 **B** (推断题)

【判型】 It can be inferred from the last paragraph that auto companies _____. 以 "It can be inferred" 起头，明确要求在原文基础上做一步推理，不是直接转述。

【拆句】 It can be inferred from the last paragraph that auto companies _____. 是 It 作形式主语的被动句：It can be inferred 是主句，from the last paragraph 状语限定推理来源，that 引导真正主语从句，从句主语 auto companies + 谓语（选项）。结构标准，无陷阱。

【定位】 We're doing everything but insist that manufacturers clean up their cars.

我们什么都做了，唯独没有坚持让汽车制造商把车整改干净。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

will raise low-emission car production 称汽车厂商 "将提高低排放车产量"，原文从未提及厂商会 "扩大低排放车产量"，作者讨论的是 "应让他们守规整改"，与 "提高产量" 不是同一回事；且 will 是事实预测，与作者 "应该" 的规范主张极性不符。

B) ✓ 正确

require auto companies to bring their vehicles into compliance ↔

should be forced to follow regulations

insist that manufacturers clean up their cars ↔ should be forced to follow regulations

We're doing everything but insist that manufacturers clean up their cars. 用 everything but 的反讽结构，把 "应坚持让厂商守规" 明示为唯一缺失项；这与 should be forced to follow regulations 的语义一步对应、不需要再推。选 B。

C) 无中生有

will upgrade the design of their vehicles 称厂商 "将升级车辆设计"，原文谈的是 "使车辆合规、清洁"——可能涉及设计但作者未明示；且 will 同样是事实预测，与作者的 should 主张极性不符。

D) 偷换概念

should be put under public supervision 称厂商 "应接受公众监督"，原文明确指向的是 require auto companies to bring their vehicles into compliance——由监管制度强制合规，而非 "public supervision (公众监督)"；监管主体被偷换为公众，而非政府的合规执法。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

8 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。

But with legal battles ahead, the zone's future looks uncertain at best.

第1段，第5句

主系表结构加介词短语状语是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式。"with + 复合结构" 作状语、系动词表示状态判断 ("looks uncertain")、程度副词修饰表语 ("at best") 都是典型用法，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。虽然本句本身不复杂，但其结构模式具有较强代表性。

Among other weaknesses, the measures cities must employ when left to tackle dirty air on their own are politically controversial, and therefore vulnerable.

第3段，第1句

本句成分丰富且具有典型易错点：主句包含主系表结构和并列表语；定语从句中关系词省略（作宾语）；状语从句中主语和be动词省略；还涉及宾语补足语"to tackle"的识别。这些都是学习者容易混淆的成分，适合作为划分练习的优质材料。

That's because they inevitably put the costs of cleaning the air on to individual drivers—who must pay fees or buy better vehicles—rather than on to the car manufacturers whose cheating is the real cause of our toxic pollution.

第3段，第2句

本句包含多个四六级和考研常见结构：主系表 + 表语从句、rather than 对比、非限制性定语从句用破折号隔开、whose 引导的限制性定语从句、put...on to 短语。这些结构在议论文和说明文中频繁出现，尤其 rather than 对比和 whose 定语从句是高频考点。句式典型，掌握后可迁移到大量类似长难句。

And if Sadiq Khan wins and extends it to the North and South Circular roads in 2021 as he intends, it is sure to spark intense opposition from the far larger number of motorists who will then be affected.

第3段，第5句

条件状语从句 + 主句 + 定语从句的组合是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。条件从句内嵌套方式从句的结构也很常见。整句体现了新闻报道或学术文章中典型的复杂句式：先交代条件，再陈述结果，最后补充受影响对象的细节。这种结构的掌握对理解大多数英文长难句都有帮助。

Local officials are using the levers that are available to them to safeguard residents' health in the face of a serious threat.

第4段，第3句

主句 + 限制性定语从句 + 目的状语 + 介词短语状语的组合是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式。定语从句修饰宾语、不定式表目的均为高频考点，学习后可迁移至大量类似句子。

They are acting because national governments—Britain's and others across Europe—have failed to do so.

第5段，第2句

主句 + 原因状语从句的结构在四六级和考研真题中非常常见，“because”引导原因状语是典型句式。破折号同位语的用法也是书面语中的常见现象。本句结构具有较高的代表性和迁移价值。

We're doing everything but insist that manufacturers clean up their cars.

第6段，第3句

句中涉及复杂宾语结构（everything but insist ...）、宾语从句、虚拟语气、省略 to 的不定式等多个知识点，成分划分覆盖主谓宾、从句内部主谓宾，且 but 的介词用法是易错点，训练价值较高。

Who does the author think should have addressed the problem?

第34题 题干

这句话结构不算最重，但包含非常典型且高频的难点：插入式“作者认为”框架、疑问词跨层对应、以及“本应该已经做”的谓语形式。对句子结构和时态联动训练都很有价值。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 68 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。

zone

B1

n. 区域

本篇6次 · 真题 11 句

measure

B1

v. 测量

本篇3次 · 真题 65 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本篇3次 · 真题 59 句

vehicle B1

n. 交通工具

本篇3次 · 真题 15 句

manufacturer B2

n. 制造商

本篇3次 · 真题 12 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇2次 · 真题 209 句

quality A2

n. 质量

本篇2次 · 真题 45 句

limit B1

n. 限度

本篇2次 · 真题 42 句

regulation B2

n. 规则, 条例

本篇2次 · 真题 28 句

judge B1

v. 判断, 评判

本篇2次 · 真题 27 句

enforcement C1

n. (法律、规则的) 执行, 实施

本篇2次 · 真题 15 句

council B1

n. 委员会

本篇2次 · 真题 12 句

weakness B1

n. 缺点

本篇2次 · 真题 12 句

opposition B2

n. 反对

本篇2次 · 真题 11 句

restriction B2

n. 限制

本篇2次 · 真题 10 句

tackle B2

v. 处理

本篇2次 · 真题 8 句

following B1

adj. 接下来的

本篇1次 · 真题 91 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇1次 · 真题 89 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次·真题 89 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇1次·真题 88 句

effect A2

n. 影响

本篇1次·真题 80 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇1次·真题 70 句

local A2

adj. 当地的

本篇1次·真题 65 句

design B1

n. 设计

本篇1次·真题 52 句

approach B1

v. 靠近, 接近 (在空间或时间上)

本篇1次·真题 51 句

legal B1

adj. 法律的

本篇1次·真题 44 句

official B1

adj. 官方的

本篇1次·真题 42 句

production B1

n. 生产

本篇1次·真题 42 句

affect B1

v. 影响

本篇1次·真题 39 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本篇1次·真题 38 句

response B1

n. 回答

本篇1次·真题 37 句

available A2

adj. 可获得的

本篇1次·真题 35 句

ensure B2

v. 确保

本篇1次·真题 33 句

despite B1

prep. 尽管

本篇1次·真题 32 句

intend B1

v. 打算, 计划

本篇1次·真题 31 句

threat B1

n. 威胁

本篇1次·真题 31 句

highly B1

adv. 非常

本篇1次·真题 28 句

manufacturing B2

n. 制造业;生产

本篇1次·真题 22 句

campaign B2

n. 运动

本篇1次·真题 20 句

extend B1

v. 延伸;延长

本篇1次·真题 20 句

improvement B1

n. 改进

本篇1次·真题 20 句

tough B1

adj. 困难的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

employ B1

v. 雇用

本篇1次·真题 17 句

centre A2

n. 中心;中央

本篇1次·真题 16 句

conservative B2

adj. 保守的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

upgrade B2

v. 升级

本篇1次·真题 16 句

burden B2

n. 负担

本篇1次·真题 15 句

therefore B1

adv. 因此, 所以

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

battle B1

n. 战斗

本篇1次·真题 13 句

biased B2

adj. 有偏见的

本篇1次·真题13句

oppose B2

v. 反对

本篇1次·真题13句

politician B2

n. 政治家

本篇1次·真题12句

ahead A2

adv. 在前面

本篇1次·真题11句

emission B2

n. 排放物

本篇1次·真题11句

extension B2

n. 延长;延期

本篇1次·真题11句

properly B1

adv. 正确地

本篇1次·真题11句

existing B1

adj. 现有的

本篇1次·真题10句

inevitably B2

adv. 不可避免地

本篇1次·真题10句

spark B1

n. 火花

本篇1次·真题10句

reminder B1

n. 提醒物

本篇1次·真题9句

vulnerable C1

adj. 易受伤害的

本篇1次·真题9句

absence B1

n. 缺席

本篇1次·真题8句

arouse C1

v. 激起, 引起 (情感、反应)

本篇1次·真题8句

controversial B2

adj. 有争议的

本篇1次·真题8句

resident B2

n. 居民

本篇1次·真题8句

resistance

B2

n. 抵抗

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

uncertain

B2

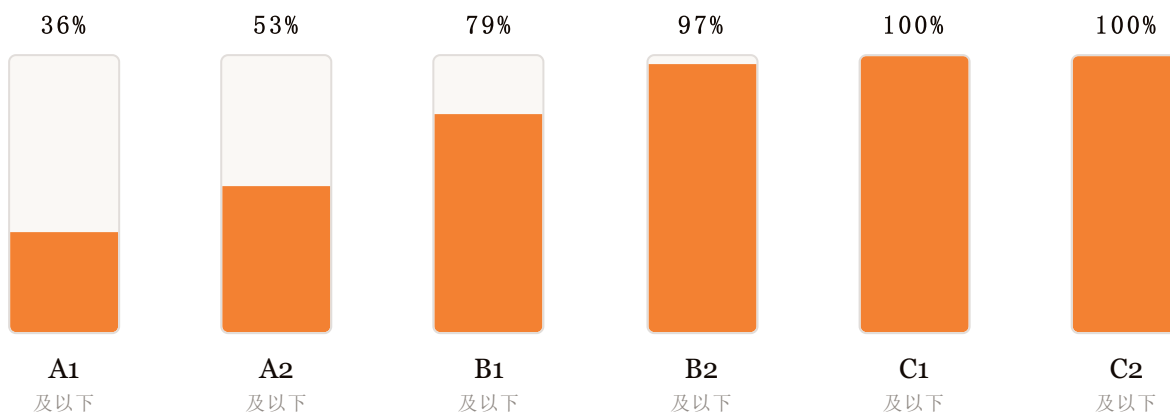
adj. 不确定的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 233 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **233** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本篇共 8 个 · 约 3%。



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 233 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

233

B2 以上难词

3%

B1 及以下覆盖

79%

考研英语二 2020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 →
Section IV Part B	写作	题目解析 →

2020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2020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(2020)

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 Now that members of Generation Z are graduating college this spring—the most commonly-accepted definition says this generation was born after 1995, give or take a year—the attention has been rising steadily in recent weeks. Gen Zs are about to hit the streets looking for work in a labor market that's tighter than it's been in decades. And employers are planning on hiring about 17 percent more new graduates for jobs in the U.S. this year than last, according to a survey conducted by the National Association of Colleges and Employers. Everybody wants to know how the people who will soon inhabit those empty office cubicles will differ from those who came before them.

随着Z世代成员在今春大学毕业——最普遍接受的定义认为这一代人出生于1995年之后，上下浮动一年——近几周来关注度一直在稳步上升。Z世代即将走上街头，在一个数十年来最为紧俏的劳动力市场中寻找工作。根据美国大学与雇主协会进行的一项调查，雇主们计划今年在美国为应届毕业生提供的工作岗位比去年多约17%。每个人都想知道那些即将入驻空置办公隔间的人将与他们的前辈有何不同。

P2 If "entitled" is the most common adjective, fairly or not, applied to millennials (those born between 1981 and 1995), the catchwords for Generation Z are practical and cautious. According to the career counselors and experts who study them, Generation Zs are clear-eyed, economic pragmatists. Despite graduating into the best economy in the past 50 years, Gen Zs know what an economic train wreck looks like. They were impressionable kids during the crash of 2008, when many of their parents lost their jobs or their life savings or both. They aren't interested in taking any chances. The booming economy seems to have done little to assuage this underlying generational sense of anxious urgency, especially for those who have college debt. College loan balances in the U.S. now stand at a record \$1.5 trillion, according to the Federal Reserve.

如果说“有权利意识”是最常用来形容千禧一代(出生于1981年至1995年间的人)的形容词,无论公平与否,那么Z世代的关键词则是务实和谨慎。根据研究他们的职业顾问和专家所言,Z世代是目光清醒的经济实用主

义者。尽管毕业时正值过去50年来最好的经济形势,Z世代却清楚经济崩溃是什么样子。2008年金融危机时他们正处于易受影响的孩童时期,当时他们的许多父母失去了工作或毕生积蓄,或两者皆失。他们不想冒任何风险。蓬勃发展的经济似乎并未缓解这一代人潜在的焦虑紧迫感,尤其是对那些背负大学债务的人而言。根据美国联邦储备委员会的数据,美国大学贷款余额目前已达创纪录的1.5万亿美元。

P3 One survey from Accenture found that 88 percent of graduating seniors this year chose their major with a job in mind. In a 2019 survey of University of Georgia students, meanwhile, the career office found the most desirable trait in a future employer was the ability to offer secure employment (followed by professional development and training, and then inspiring purpose). Job security or stability was the second most important career goal (work-life balance was number one), followed by a sense of being dedicated to a cause or to feel good about serving the greater good.

埃森哲的一项调查发现,今年88%的应届毕业生在选择专业时就考虑到了工作。与此同时,在2019年对乔治亚大学学生的一项调查中,就业办公室发现未来雇主最令人向往的特质是能够提供稳定的就业机会(其次是职业发展和培训,然后是鼓舞人心的目标)。工作保障或稳定性是第二重要的职业目标(工作与生活的平衡排名第一),其次是致力于某项事业的使命感或为更大利益服务的良好感觉。

P4 That's a big change from the previous generation. "Millennials wanted more flexibility in their lives," notes Tanya Michelsen, Associate Director of YouthSight, a UK-based brand manager that conducts regular 60-day surveys of British youth, in findings that might just as well apply to American youth. "Generation Zs are looking for more certainty and stability, because of the rise of the gig economy. They have trouble seeing a financial future and they are quite risk averse."

这与上一代人相比是一个巨大的变化。"千禧一代希望生活更加灵活,"英国品牌管理公司YouthSight的副主任Tanya Michelsen指出,该公司定期对英国青年进行60天调查,其研究结果同样适用于美国青年。"Z世代正在寻求更多的确定性和稳定性,因为零工经济的兴起。他们难以看到财务前景,而且相当规避风险。

题目与逐题解析

36. Generation Zs graduating college this spring ____.

- [A] are recognized for their abilities
- [B] are optimistic about the labor market
- [C] are in favor of office job offers
- [D] are drawing growing public attention

今年春季大学毕业的Z世代____。

- A) 因其能力而受到认可 B) 对劳动力市场持乐观态度 C) 青睐办公室工作机会
D) 正引起越来越多的公众关注

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 Generation Zs graduating college this spring _____. 是一个待补全陈述句, 没有 infer/imply/suggest 等推断信号词, 回到原文找对应描述即可。

【拆句】 题干主语 Generation Zs 后跟现在分词短语 graduating college this spring 作后置定语, 缩小到一个具体子集; 空格处补谓语。结构平铺, 无陷阱。

【定位】 Now that members of Generation Z are graduating college this spring—the most commonly-accepted definition says this generation was born after 1995, give or take a year—the attention has been rising steadily in recent weeks.

既然 Z 世代成员（最普遍的定义是 1995 年之后出生的人，前后一两年误差）今春就要大学毕业，最近几周对他们的关注一直在稳步上升。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

are recognized for their abilities 中 abilities/被认可 在第 1 段没有任何对应描述，纯属拔高。

B) **张冠李戴**

原文只说 employers are planning on hiring about 17 percent more new graduates，主语是雇主；are optimistic about the labor market 把乐观情绪安到了 Gen Z 头上。

C) **偷换概念**

the people who will soon inhabit those empty office cubicles 只是借"工位"形象描述他们要入职，未说他们"偏爱"办公室岗位；are in favor of office job offers 是借 cubicles 这一意象诱导。

D) **✓ 正确**

the attention has been rising steadily in recent weeks ↔

are drawing growing public attention

预判要的就是"被关注增加"，are drawing growing public attention 把主句的描述对象从 the attention 转给 Gen Z 自己，是同一事实的换主语表达。

37. Generation Zs are keenly aware ____.

- [A] what their parents expect of them
- [B] how valuable a counselor's advice is
- [C] what a tough economic situation is like
- [D] how they differ from past generations

Z世代敏锐地意识到_____。

- A) 他们的父母对他们的期望 B) 咨询师的建议有多宝贵 C) 艰难的经济形势是什么样的
- D) 他们与过去几代人有何不同

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 Generation Zs are keenly aware _____. 问的是 Gen Z 清楚意识到了什么，是对原文事实的客观转述，选项也都是客观陈述。

【拆句】 are keenly aware 后接的是 wh-从句作 aware 的宾语，空格处要补一个 what/how/that 引导的从句。结构常见，无陷阱。

【定位】 Gen Zs know what an economic train wreck looks like. They were impressionable kids during the crash of 2008, when many of their parents lost their jobs or their life savings or both.

Z 世代清楚地知道经济崩盘是什么样子。2008 年大崩盘时，他们正是易受影响的孩子，许多人的父母在那时丢了工作、积蓄，或两者皆失。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

many of their parents lost their jobs or their life savings or both 谈的是父母遭遇了什么，不涉及父母对孩子的期待；what their parents expect of them 借父母这个词制造关联。

B) 偷换概念

According to the career counselors and experts who study them 仅说明信息出处，不代表 Gen Z 觉得 counselor 建议有价值；how valuable a counselor's advice is 强行将"信息来源"改造成"评价对象"。

C) ✓ 正确

Gen Zs know what an economic train wreck looks like ↔

what a tough economic situation is like

把火车失事这一形象比喻还原成 tough 的字面表达，是同一句话的中性表述，与预判完全吻合。

D) 张冠李戴

Everybody wants to know how the people who will soon inhabit those empty office cubicles will differ from those who came before them 是 Everybody（雇主和大众）想知道代际差异，原文从未说 Gen Z 自己意识到这层差异；how they differ from past generations 张冠李戴。

38. The word "assuage"(line 9, para. 2) is closest in meaning to ____.

- [A] deepen
- [B] define
- [C] maintain
- [D] relieve

单词"assuage"(第2段第9行)在意思上最接近_____。

A) 加深 B) 界定 C) 维持 D) 缓解

【答案】 D (词义句意题)

【判型】 The word "assuage"(line 9, para. 2) is closest in meaning to _____. 是词义句意题最典型的问法。

【拆句】 结构是固定题型句式 The word X is closest in meaning to _____, 主系表，无难度。

【定位】 The booming economy seems to have done little to assuage this underlying generational sense of anxious urgency, especially for those who have college debt.

蓬勃发展的经济似乎几乎没能缓解这一代人内心隐隐的焦灼急迫感，对有大学贷款的人尤其如此。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

deepen 意为"加深", 若代入则变成"经济没能加深焦虑", 与上下文"经济没能减轻焦虑(所以焦虑仍在)"的总体逻辑完全相反。

B) 答非所问

define 意为"给...下定义", 代入后"经济没能定义焦虑"在本句逻辑里说不通, 与 booming economy 这一积极主语之间也无对应动作关系。

C) 偷换概念

maintain 意为"维持、保持", 代入后"经济没能维持焦虑"在逻辑上自相矛盾——booming economy 本不该"维持焦虑", 且与 assuage 的"减轻"方向不一致。

D) ✓ 正确

done little to assuage this underlying generational sense of anxious urgency ↔ relieve
本句结构需要一个"使焦虑减弱"的动词, 四个选项里只有 relieve 完全符合这一语义。

39. It can be learned from Paragraph 3 that Generation Zs ____.

- [A] give top priority to professional training
- [B] have a clear idea about their future job
- [C] care little about their job performance
- [D] think it hard to achieve work-life balance

从第3段可以得知,Z世代_____。

- A) 将职业培训放在首位 B) 对自己未来的工作有清晰的想法 C) 不太关心自己的工作表现
D) 认为很难实现工作与生活的平衡

【答案】 B (推断题)

【判型】 It can be learned from Paragraph 3 that Generation Zs _____. 的 It can be learned 是推断题的标准信号词。

【拆句】 形式主语 It + 被动 can be learned + from 短语 + that 从句, that 从句的谓语缺失需要选项补足。

【定位】 One survey from Accenture found that 88 percent of graduating seniors this year chose their major with a job in mind.

Accenture 的一项调查发现, 今年 88% 的应届毕业生在选专业时心里已经想好了一份工作。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

the ability to offer secure employment (followed by professional development and training, and then inspiring purpose) 明确把 professional development and training 列为 followed by (紧随其后) 的第二位, give top priority to professional training 把它说成 top priority, 违反原文顺序。

B) ✓ 正确

chose their major with a job in mind ↔ **have a clear idea about their future job**

由"选专业时已锁定职业方向"一步即可推到"他们对未来工作有清晰想法", 正好对应 B; 这是定位句的最小幅度延伸, 符合推断题的预判约束。

C) 无中生有

第 3 段谈的是选专业动机、理想雇主特质、职业目标排序, 从未提及对 job performance 的态度; care little about their job performance 凭空捏造。

D) 与原文相反

Job security or stability was the second most important career goal (work-life balance was number one) 表明 work-life balance 是排名第一的职业目标 (即最看重), think it hard to achieve work-life balance 把"最看重"扭曲成"觉得难以实现"。

40. Michelsen thinks that compared with millennials, Generation Zs are ____.

- [A] less realistic
- [B] less adventurous
- [C] more diligent
- [D] more generous

Michelsen认为,与千禧一代相比,Z世代____。

A) 较不现实 B) 较不喜欢冒险 C) 更勤奋 D) 更慷慨

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 Michelsen thinks that ... Generation Zs are ____ . 直接复述 Michelsen 的观点, 定位到她的引述就能得到答案。

【拆句】 主句 Michelsen thinks + that 宾语从句; 从句中 compared with millennials 是插入的过去分词短语作状语, 主语仍是 Generation Zs。表语形容词位置待补。

【定位】 "Generation Zs are looking for more certainty and stability, because of the rise of the gig economy. They have trouble seeing a financial future and they are quite risk averse."

"Z 世代正寻求更多的确定性和稳定性, 原因是零工经济的兴起。他们看不清财务未来, 且非常厌恶冒险。"

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

Generation Zs are clear-eyed, economic pragmatists 与 Michelsen 引语都把 Gen Z 描述为更求实, less realistic 与原文方向完全相反。

B) ✓ 正确

they are quite risk averse ↔ **less adventurous**

Generation Zs are looking for more certainty and stability ↔ **less adventurous**

Michelsen 给 Gen Z 的核心形容是"求稳、厌风险", 对照 millennials 的 flexibility, 正好等价于"更不敢冒险"——即 less adventurous, 与预判完全一致。

C) 无中生有

Michelsen 引语和全文都没有讨论 Gen Z 是否更勤奋 (diligent) ; more diligent 是凭空引入的新属性。

D) 无中生有

原文涉及的是 financial future 与 risk averse, 与是否 generous (慷慨) 毫无关系; more generous 同样是凭空属性。

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。

Now that members of Generation Z are graduating college this spring—the most commonly-accepted definition says this generation was born after 1995, give or take a year—the attention has been rising steadily in recent weeks.

第1段, 第1句

包含多个高频考点结构: 状语从句引导复杂句、宾语从句、并列主句、完成进行时、被动语态、插入语。这些都是四六级和考研阅读理解中的常见句式, 掌握后可以迁移到大量类似句子。句子长度和复杂度也符合考试真题特征, 具有很强的代表性。

And employers are planning on hiring about 17 percent more new graduates for jobs in the U.S. this year than last, according to a survey conducted by the National Association of Colleges and Employers.

第1段，第3句

本句展现了新闻报道和学术写作中的典型结构：现在进行时陈述当前趋势、比较结构说明增长幅度、方式状语引出数据来源。这种“陈述事实 + 数据对比 + 出处说明”的句式在四六级和考研英语阅读中频繁出现，学生掌握后可复用到大量类似语境。虽然比较从句省略较多，但“more...than”结构本身是高频考点，因此结构代表性较强。

If "entitled" is the most common adjective, fairly or not, applied to millennials (those born between 1981 and 1995), the catchwords for Generation Z are practical and cautious.

第2段，第1句

条件状语从句 + 主句是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式，if 引导条件从句并包含后置定语和同位语的复杂修饰结构也很常见，这种对比论述的表达方式在议论文中经常出现，属于典型的学术写作句式，掌握后可大量复用。

According to the career counselors and experts who study them, Generation Zs are clear-eyed, economic pragmatists.

第2段，第2句

主系表结构搭配限制性定语从句是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式，句首介词短语 According to 引出观点来源也是学术和新闻语体的典型用法，掌握后可广泛迁移到类似语境；定语从句修饰状语内部名词的嵌套方式也具有一定代表性。

They were impressionable kids during the crash of 2008, when many of their parents lost their jobs or their life savings or both.

第2段，第4句

主句 + when 引导的时间状语从句是四六级和考研英语阅读中常见的句式，用于交代事件发生的时间背景，具有较高的实用性和典型性，学习后可迁移到类似句型。

They aren't interested in taking any chances.

第2段，第5句

"be interested in + 动名词" 是四六级和考研阅读中的常见搭配，具有一定代表性；但整体句式过于简单，缺少从句、复杂修饰或多重结构，作为真题典型句式的代表性一般，更接近基础例句而非考点句。

In a 2019 survey of University of Georgia students, meanwhile, the career office found the most desirable trait in a future employer was the ability to offer secure employment (followed by professional development and training, and then inspiring purpose).

第3段，第2句

主句 + 宾语从句（省略 that）的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，特别是 find/show/suggest/indicate 等动词后接宾语从句的句式是典型的学术写作和新闻报道句式。句首介词短语状语也是高频结构，掌握后可大量复用到类似句子的分析中。

Job security or stability was the second most important career goal (work-life balance was number one), followed by a sense of being dedicated to a cause or to feel good about serving the greater good.

第3段，第3句

本句涵盖主语(并列名词短语)、系动词、表语(名词短语)、插入语(括号内完整主系表)、过去分词短语作状语等成分,结构较丰富。过去分词短语 followed by 的状语用法以及括号插入语的识别,对基础较弱的学习者有一定练习价值,但整体难度不高,缺少易错的复杂修饰或多重嵌套。

"Generation Zs are looking for more certainty and stability, because of the rise of the gig economy. They have trouble seeing a financial future and they are quite risk averse."

第4段，第3句

三个独立主句线性排列、用代词承接的写法,在真题中较常见,便于学生练习代词回指和句间逻辑;第一句的现在进行时+原因状语、第二句的"have trouble doing"句型,都是考试常考结构;但整体句式偏简单,缺少复杂从句或特殊结构,典型性中等。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 60 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。

generation B2

n. 一代人

本篇10次 · 真题 60 句

graduate B1

n. 毕业生

本篇5次 · 真题 34 句

economic B2

adj. 经济的

本篇3次 · 真题 98 句

economy B1

n. 经济

本篇3次 · 真题 73 句

career B1

n. 职业

本篇3次 · 真题 42 句

balance B1

n. 平衡

本篇3次 · 真题 30 句

millennial C1

n. 千禧一代（1981-1996年出生的人）

本篇3次 · 真题 10 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

professional B1

adj. 专业的

本篇2次 · 真题 46 句

labor B1

n. 劳动

本篇2次 · 真题 41 句

apply A2

v. 申请

本篇2次 · 真题 33 句

conduct B2

v. 组织并实施

本篇2次 · 真题 31 句

employer B1

n. 雇主

本篇2次 · 真题 24 句

differ B1

v. 不同, 有区别

本篇2次·真题13句

federal B2

adj. 联邦(制)的

本篇1次·真题81句

risk A2

n. 风险

本篇1次·真题62句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇1次·真题61句

financial B2

adj. 财政的

本篇1次·真题59句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次·真题56句

define B1

v. 给.....下定义

本篇1次·真题46句

expert B1

n. 专家

本篇1次·真题42句

security B1

n. 安全

本篇1次·真题38句

according B1

prep. 根据

本篇1次·真题35句

despite B1

prep. 尽管

本篇1次·真题32句

maintain B1

v. 维持

本篇1次·真题31句

finding B2

n. 调查结果

本篇1次·真题30句

performance B1

n. 表演

本篇1次·真题30句

employment B1

n. 工作

本篇1次·真题29句

association B2

n. 协会

本篇1次·真题27句

associate B2

v. 联系

本篇1次·真题 26 句

favor B1

n. 帮忙

本篇1次·真题 24 句

previous B1

adj. 先前的

本篇1次·真题 24 句

recognize B1

v. 认出

本篇1次·真题 24 句

regular B1

adj. 经常的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

senior B1

adj. 级别高的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

tough B1

adj. 困难的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

valuable B1

adj. 贵重的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

secure B2

adj. 安全的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

growing A2

adj. 增长的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

priority B2

n. 优先事项

本篇1次·真题 17 句

optimistic B2

adj. 乐观的;抱乐观态度的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

debt B1

n. 欠款

本篇1次·真题 15 句

practical B1

adj. 实际的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

meanwhile B1

adv. 与此同时

本篇1次·真题 13 句

trait B2

n. 特征

本篇1次·真题 13 句

fairly B1

adv. 相当

本篇1次·真题 12 句

hire A2

v. 雇用

本篇1次·真题 12 句

interested A1

adj. 感兴趣的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

aware A2

adj. 知道的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

brand B1

n. 品牌, 商标

本篇1次·真题 11 句

definition B2

n. 定义

本篇1次·真题 11 句

cautious B2

adj. 小心的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

crash B1

v. (车辆) 猛撞, 碰撞

本篇1次·真题 10 句

flexibility B2

n. 灵活性

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

anxious B1

adj. 焦虑的

本篇1次·真题 9 句

desirable B2

adj. 令人向往的

本篇1次·真题 9 句

generous B1

adj. 慷慨的, 大方的

本篇1次·真题 9 句

realistic B2

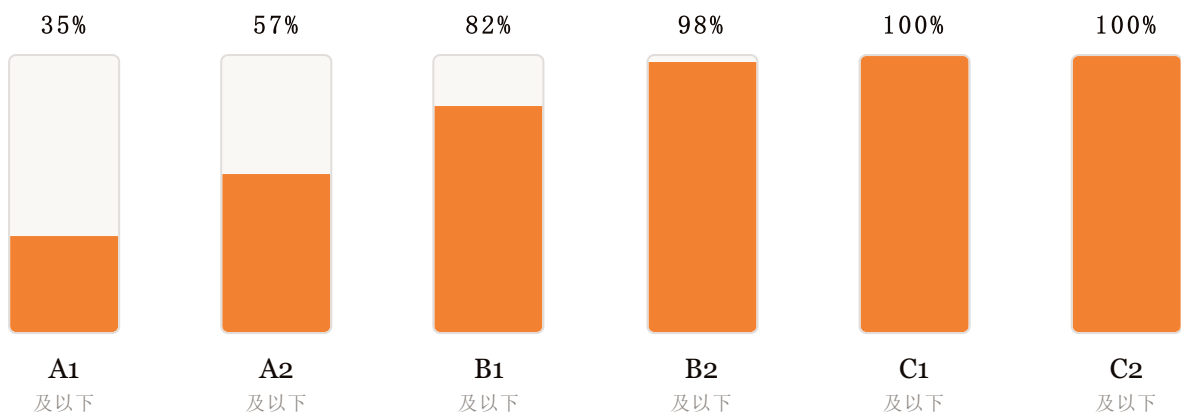
adj. 现实的

本篇1次·真题 8 句

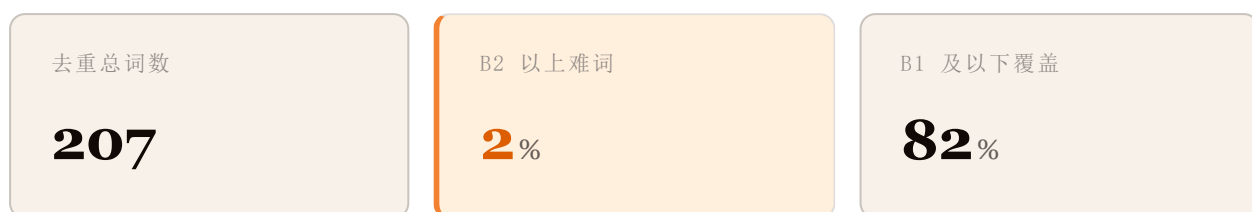
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

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 2020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 →

2020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2020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、11 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(2020)

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)

Is it possible to like everyone in your office? Think about how tough it is to get together 15 people, much less 50, who all get along perfectly. But unlike in friendships, you need coworkers. You work with them every day, and you depend on them just as they depend on you. Here are some ways that you can get the whole office on your side.

有可能喜欢办公室里的每一个人吗?想想让15个人聚在一起有多难,更不用说50个人了,而且所有人都完全相处融洽。但与友谊不同,你需要同事。你每天都与他们一起工作,你依赖他们就像他们依赖你一样。以下是一些可以让整个办公室站在你这边的方法。

(41) _____

展示而非隐藏信息

If you have a bone to pick with someone in your workplace, you may try to stay tight-lipped around them. But you won't be helping either one of you. A Harvard Business School study found that observers consistently rated those who were upfront about themselves more highly, while those who hid lost trustworthiness. The lesson is not that you should make your personal life an open book, but rather, when given the option to offer up details about yourself or studiously stash them away, you should just be honest.

如果你与工作场所中的某人有意分歧,你可能会试图在他们周围守口如瓶。但这对你们双方都没有帮助。哈佛商学院的一项研究发现,观察者总是对那些坦率表达自己的人评价更高,而那些隐藏信息的人则失去了可信度。这个教训并非是你应该让你的私人生活成为一本公开的书,而是说,当你有机会提供关于自己的细节或刻意将它们藏起来时,你应该坦诚。

(42) _____

放慢节奏并倾听

Just as important as being honest about yourself is being receptive to others. We often feel the need to tell others how we feel, whether it's a concern about a project, a stray thought, or a compliment. Those are all valid, but you need to take time to hear out your coworkers, too. In fact, rushing to get your own ideas out there can cause colleagues to feel you don't value their opinions. Do your best to engage coworkers in a genuine, back-and-forth conversation, rather than prioritizing your own thoughts. 与对自己坦诚同样重要的是接纳他人。我们常常觉得需要告诉别人我们的感受,无论是对项目的担忧、偶然的想法还是赞美。这些都是合理的,但你也需要花时间倾听同事的意见。事实上,急于表达自己的想法可能会让同事觉得你不重视他们的意见。尽你所能让同事参与到真诚的双向对话中,而不是优先考虑自己的想法。

(43) _____

与每个人共度时光

It's common to have a "cubicle mate" or special confidant in a work setting. But in addition to those trusted coworkers, you should expand your horizons and find out about all the people around you. Use your lunch and coffee breaks to meet up with colleagues you don't always see. Find out about their lives and interests beyond the job. It requires minimal effort and goes a long way. This will help to grow your internal network, in addition to being a nice break in the work day. 在工作环境中拥有一个"隔间伙伴"或特殊知己是很常见的。但除了那些值得信赖的同事之外,你还应该拓宽视野,了解你周围的所有人。利用午餐和咖啡休息时间与你不常见到的同事会面。了解他们工作之外的生活和兴趣。这只需要最少的努力却能产生深远的影响。这将有助于扩大你的内部人际网络,同时也是工作日中一个不错的休息。

(44) _____

给予赞美,但不要太多

Positive feedback is important for anyone to hear. And you don't have to be someone's boss to tell them they did an exceptional job on a particular project. This will help engender good will in others. But don't overdo it or be fake about it. One study found that people responded best to comments that shifted from negative to positive, possibly because it suggested they had won somebody over. 积极的反馈对任何人来说都很重要。你不必是某人的老板就可以告诉他们在某个特定项目上做得非常出色。这将有助于在他人心中培养善意。但不要做得过火或显得虚假。一项研究发现,人们对从负面转向正面的评价反应最好,可能是因为这表明他们赢得了某人的认可。

(45) _____

调整你的互动方式

This one may be a bit more difficult to pull off, but it can go a long way to achieving results. Remember in dealing with any coworker what they appreciate from an interaction. Watch out for how they verbalize with others. Some people like small talk in a meeting before digging into important matters, while others are more straightforward. Jokes that work on one person won't necessarily land with another. So, adapt your style accordingly to type. Consider the person that you're dealing with in advance and what will get you to your desired outcome. 这一点可能更难做到,但对于取得成果大有帮助。在与任何同事打交道时要记住他们从互动中欣赏什么。注意他们如何与他人交流。有些人喜欢在会议中先闲聊几句再深入讨论重要事项,而其他人则更直截了当。对

一个人有效的笑话不一定适用于另一个人。因此,根据类型相应地调整你的风格。提前考虑你正在打交道的
那个人以及什么能让你达到预期的结果。

[A] Give compliments, just not too many

[B] Put on a good face, always

[C] Tailor your interactions

[D] Spend time with everyone

[E] Reveal, don't hide, information

[F] Slow down and listen

[G] Put yourselves in others' shoes

41. (41)_____

【答案】 [E] 段尾

【小标题】 Reveal, don't hide, information

公开而非隐藏信息

【主旨】 对自己要坦诚、别藏着信息

本段先说有矛盾时人们倾向闭口不谈,但这无益;中间的哈佛研究是论据——those who were upfront about themselves more highly, while those who hid lost trustworthiness, 证明坦诚者更受信任、隐瞒者失信。落点是段尾的结论句 when given the option to offer up details about yourself or studiously stash them away, you should just be honest: 在'透露自己'与'藏起来'之间,要选择诚实。整段一句话:要主动袒露、不要隐藏关于自己的信息。

【依据】 be honest / offer up details = Reveal information

段落主旨'要坦诚、主动透露自己'与候选 Reveal, don't hide, information 是逐字对应的同义改写:段里的 offer up details about yourself 对应 reveal information, 段里的 studiously stash them away\('藏起来'\)正是 don't hide, 结论 you should just be honest 收束全段。它概括的是整段而非某句,故为答案。

【竞争】 [B] 立场相反:装好脸≠坦诚

Put on a good face, always 讲的是表面伪装、永远装出好脸色,恰与本段'真诚、不隐瞒'相反。本段甚至专门提醒 The lesson is not that you should make your personal life an open book——是真诚而非表演。B 方向相反,是迷惑项。

【验证】 把 Reveal, don't hide, information 放回本段:它正好罩住从'别闭口不谈'到 you should just be honest 的全过程,不偏窄也不偏宽;与全文'五种做法各讲一招'的结构相容,第一招就是坦诚。

42. (42)_____

【答案】 **[F]** 段首

【小标题】 Slow down and listen

放慢节奏并倾听

【主旨】 也要听别人，别急着说自己的

段首句 Just as important as being honest about yourself is being receptive to others 已点题——和坦诚同等重要的是'接纳/听取他人'。后文展开：我们总急于表达自己，但 you need to take time to hear out your coworkers, too, 而且 rushing to get your own ideas out there can cause colleagues to feel you don't value their opinions。整段主旨：放慢、认真倾听同事，别一味抢着输出自己。

【依据】 receptive / hear out = Slow down and listen

候选 Slow down and listen 是本段主旨的同义改写：段里 being receptive to others 与 hear out your coworkers 对应 listen，而 rushing to get your own ideas out there\('急着抛出自己想法'\)的反面正是 slow down。它概括整段'放慢、倾听'，故为答案。

【竞争】 [G] 范围偏：换位思考≠倾听

Put yourselves in others' shoes\('设身处地'\)看着也'重视他人'，容易和本段混。但本段讲的是具体动作'听对方说'\('hear out your coworkers'\)，不是'站在对方角度想'。G 其实更贴第 6 段'因人而异'，在此处是概念偷换。

【验证】 Slow down and listen 放回本段：段首 being receptive to others、段尾 engage coworkers in a genuine, back-and-forth conversation 都落在'听'上，标题恰好概括整段；与全文并列结构一致，这是第二招。

43. (43)_____

【答案】 [D] 强转折后

【小标题】 Spend time with everyone

与每个人共度时光

【主旨】 别只黏铁哥们，要和所有人都来往

段首承认人都有 a "cubicle mate" or special confidant\(\固定密友\)，但紧接强转折 But in addition to those trusted coworkers, you should expand your horizons and find out about all the people around you——转折后才是主张：除了亲近的几个，还要去了解身边所有人。后文 meet up with colleagues you don't always see 是具体做法。整段主旨：扩大交往面，和每一个人都花时间相处。

【依据】 all the people around you = Spend time with everyone

候选 Spend time with everyone 与转折后主旨 find out about all the people around you 同义对应——everyone 正是 all the people；段里 Use your lunch and coffee breaks to meet up with colleagues 就是 spend time。它概括整段'与所有人交往'，故为答案。

【竞争】 [G] 无中生有：本段不谈换位思考

Put yourselves in others' shoes 强调体察对方感受，而本段讲的是'交往的覆盖面'——和多少人来往，不是怎么理解一个人。段里 Find out about their lives and interests 是去了解别人，但落点在'广'\(all the people\)，与 G 的'共情'不是一回事。

【验证】 Spend time with everyone 放回本段：从转折后的 all the people around you 到 grow your internal network，整段都在讲'把交往面铺开'，标题不偏；与并列结构相容，是第三招。

44. (44)_____

【答案】 **[A]** 通篇归纳

【小标题】 Give compliments, just not too many

给予赞美,但不要太多

【主旨】 多给正面反馈, 但别过度别虚假

本段先讲正面反馈的价值——Positive feedback is important、tell them they did an exceptional job 能 engender good will; 但紧接限制 But don't overdo it or be fake about it\别过头、别虚情假意\。整段是'要赞美 + 要适度'两层, 缺一不可, 需读完通篇归纳。

【依据】 compliments + don't overdo = Give compliments, just not too many

候选 Give compliments, just not too many 把本段两层全包住: Give compliments 对应 Positive feedback / did an exceptional job, 而 just not too many 精准对应 don't overdo it\别过头\。连'适度'这层限制都对上了, 是整段的完整概括, 故为答案。

【竞争】 [B] 立场相反: 本段反对作假, B 主张装

Put on a good face, always 主张永远装好脸色, 而本段恰恰警告 don't... be fake about it\别虚假\。B 的'伪装'与本段'真诚的赞美'方向相反; 它的 always 也与本段 not too many 的'适度'冲突。立场不合, 排除。

【验证】 Give compliments, just not too many 放回本段: 恰好罩住 Positive feedback is important 与 don't overdo it 两层, 不偏窄\没漏掉限制\也不偏宽; 与全文并列结构相容, 是第四招。

45. (45)_____

【答案】 [C] 通篇归纳

【小标题】 Tailor your interactions

因人而异地进行互动

【主旨】 因人而异，按对方的风格调整自己

本段反复强调要看人下菜：Remember in dealing with any coworker what they appreciate from an interaction. Some people like small talk... while others are more straightforward. Jokes that work on one person won't necessarily land with another, 结论是 adapt your style accordingly to type——根据对方类型调整你的方式。整段主旨：与不同的人打交道，要量身调整自己的互动风格。

【依据】 adapt your style to type = Tailor your interactions

候选 Tailor your interactions 是本段主旨的精准同义改写：tailor\(\量身定制\)对应 adapt your style accordingly to type, interactions 对应 what they appreciate from an interaction. 它概括的正是整段'按对方调整互动方式'，故为答案。

【竞争】 [G] 近义但偏：换位思考≠调整互动方式

Put yourselves in others' shoes 最迷惑——本段确实要'体察对方'。但 G 落在'内心怎么想\(\共情\)\'，本段落落在'外在怎么做\(\adapt your style\)\'：从理解一步推到了行动。本段的关键动作是 adapt your style accordingly to type，是'调整做法'，C 才扣得准，G 只覆盖了前半截心理、没覆盖'调整互动'这一行动落点。

【验证】 Tailor your interactions 放回本段：从开头的 what they appreciate from an interaction 到结尾 adapt your style accordingly to type，整段都在讲'按人调整互动'，标题不偏；与并列结构相容，是第五招。

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。

总起 + 五点并列：办公室赢得人心的五种做法

首段是引子，点出全文要解决的问题——Here are some ways that you can get the whole office on your side. 其后第 2 至第 6 段各讲一种具体做法，互相并列、各自独立，每段为一个待选小标题；标题 Five Ways to Win Over Everyone in the Office 已把'五种方法'这一

组织方式说死。所以这是典型的'总起一段 + 分点罗列五段'结构，每个空概括的就是它下面那一段讲的那一招。

CHOICES · 候选库画像

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] Give compliments, just not too many

给予赞美，但别太多

关键词 赞美(compliments) + 适度(not too many)

填入第 44 空

[B] Put on a good face, always

永远摆出一副好脸色

关键词 装好脸色(good face) + always

干扰项 · 未选用

[C] Tailor your interactions

量身定制你与人的互动方式

关键词 定制(tailor) + 互动方式(interactions)

填入第 45 空

[D] Spend time with everyone

花时间和每一个人相处

关键词 花时间(spend time) + 每个人(everyone)

填入第 43 空

[E] Reveal, don't hide, information

袒露信息，而非隐藏

关键词 袒露(reveal) vs 隐藏(hide) 信息

填入第 41 空

[F] Slow down and listen

放慢节奏，去倾听

关键词 放慢(slow down) + 倾听(listen)

填入第 42 空

[G] Put yourselves in others' shoes

设身处地为他人着想

关键词 换位思考(in others' shoes)

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。

[B] Put on a good face, always

立场全程相反：本文要真诚，B 要伪装

Put on a good face, always 很像'对人友善'的处世建议，话题贴近全文。但它主张'永远装出好脸色'，恰与全文基调相反——第 2 段要 you should just be honest，第 5 段警告 don't... be fake about it。它最易被误塞进第 44 题(赞美)，但本文每一段都反对'装'，无一段持此立场，故是冗余干扰项。

[G] Put yourselves in others' shoes

停在'共情'层，概括不了任何一段的行动落点

Put yourselves in others' shoes(换位思考)语气温和、贴'对人好'的话题，最易被误塞进第 42 题(倾听)或第 45 题(因人而异)。但第 42 段落点是具体动作 hear out your coworkers(倾听)，第 45 段落点是 adapt your style accordingly to type(调整做法)——两段都落在'怎么做'，G 只说'怎么想'，层级偏窄，概括不了任何一段，故是冗余干扰项。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS · 句子精讲

14 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。

If you have a bone to pick with someone in your workplace, you may try to stay tight-lipped around them.

第3段，第1句

"If 条件从句 + 主句" 是考试中高频出现的句式,情态动词加不定式宾语的搭配("may try to do")也是常考结构。习语 "have a bone to pick with someone" 虽不常见,但整体句法框架具有较强的典型性和可迁移性

The lesson is not that you should make your personal life an open book, but rather, when given the option to offer up details about yourself or studiously stash them away, you should just be honest.

第3段，第4句

not... but rather 连接并列成分、表语从句、嵌套状语从句、状语从句中的省略,这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。整句结构在真题中具有很强的代表性,掌握后可迁移到大量类似长难句的分析中。

Just as important as being honest about yourself is being receptive to others.

第5段，第1句

本句是主系表倒装的典型例句,涉及动名词短语作主语、形容词比较结构作表语、系动词的识别等多个易错点。句中出现两个 "being",需要区分哪个是主语哪个在比较结构中,训练价值高

We often feel the need to tell others how we feel, whether it's a concern about a project, a stray thought, or a compliment.

第5段，第2句

"感官动词 + 宾语 + 宾语从句" 和 "名词 + 同位语从句" 都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构。本句同时包含两种常考从句类型，且同位语从句的识别（与定语从句区分）是考试常见考点

In fact, rushing to get your own ideas out there can cause colleagues to feel you don't value their opinions.

第5段，第4句

本句覆盖动名词短语作主语、情态动词谓语、宾语、宾补（不定式 + 宾语从句）等多种成分，且宾补内嵌套从句是易错点；既有主句成分划分练习，又有从句内部成分识别，成分种类丰富，训练价值较高。

Do your best to engage coworkers in a genuine, back-and-forth conversation, rather than prioritizing your own thoughts.

第5段，第5句

祈使句 + 不定式目的状语 + rather than 对比结构，是四六级和考研阅读中常见的建议类句式，具有较高的典型性和复用价值

It's common to have a "cubicle mate" or special confidant in a work setting.

第7段，第1句

It is + 形容词 + to do 是四六级、考研阅读中高频出现的典型句式，用于表达普遍看法或客观评价，学习者掌握后可大量复用到类似结构的句子中。

But in addition to those trusted coworkers, you should expand your horizons and find out about all the people around you.

第7段，第2句

情态动词表建议的用法在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，并列谓语结构和介词短语作状语也是典型句式，学习者掌握此句的分析方法可迁移到大量类似句子，具有较高的代表性

Use your lunch and coffee breaks to meet up with colleagues you don't always see.

第7段，第3句

祈使句配合不定式目的状语加省略关系代词的定语从句，是四六级阅读和写作中的高频句式。这种“动词原形 + 宾语 + to do + 定语从句”的模式在建议类、说明类文章中大量出现，掌握后可直接迁移到多种语境，典型性较高。

This will help to grow your internal network, in addition to being a nice break in the work day.

第7段，第6句

"主语 + will + 动词原形 + 不定式宾语 + 介词短语状语" 是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的简单句扩展模式。"in addition to + 动名词" 作状语补充说明也是常见表达,结构有一定代表性,但因过于简单,迁移价值不如复杂句式突出。

One study found that people responded best to comments that shifted from negative to positive, possibly because it suggested they had won somebody over.

第9段，第5句

覆盖了主谓宾、定语从句、状语从句、多层宾语从句、介词短语状语、程度状语等丰富成分,且定语从句中 that 既作引导词又作主语,原因状语从句中宾语从句省略引导词,这些都是易错点和高频考点,训练价值高。

This one may be a bit more difficult to pull off, but it can go a long way to achieving results.

第11段，第1句

转折并列句在四六级和考研阅读中较常见，且句中包含情态动词、不定式、动名词等常考语法点，具有一定代表性，掌握后可迁移到同类句式。

Some people like small talk in a meeting before digging into important matters, while others are more straightforward.

第11段，第4句

while 引导的对比状语从句是四六级和考研阅读中常见的对照结构，用于描述两类人或事物的差异，句式典型且实用性强，掌握后可复用于多种对比场景。

So, adapt your style accordingly to type.

第11段，第6句

祈使句在四六级、考研阅读中偶有出现但不属于高频句式，典型性一般；句式本身简单、迁移度有限。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 36 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。

project A2

n. 项目

本篇2次 · 真题 40 句

reveal B2

v. 揭示

本篇2次 · 真题 35 句

positive B1

adj. 积极的

本篇2次 · 真题 27 句

colleague B1

n. 同事

本篇2次 · 真题 23 句

addition A2

n. 增加

本篇2次 · 真题 9 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次 · 真题 150 句

rate A2

n. 速度

本篇1次 · 真题 72 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本篇1次 · 真题 60 句

opinion A2

n. 观点

本篇1次 · 真题 44 句

advance B1

v. 前进

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

network B1

n. 网络

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

respond B1

v. 回答, 答复

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

negative B1

adj. 否定的

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

shift B1

v. 移动

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

type A2

n. 类型

本篇1次·真题 30 句

highly B1

adv. 非常

本篇1次·真题 28 句

particular B2

adj. 特定的

本篇1次·真题 27 句

style A2

n. 方式

本篇1次·真题 23 句

interaction B2

n. 相互作用

本篇1次·真题 22 句

tough B1

adj. 困难的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

detail B1

n. 细节

本篇1次·真题 19 句

engage B2

v. 参与;从事

本篇1次·真题 19 句

expand B2

v. 扩大;扩展;增长

本篇1次·真题 19 句

option B1

n. 选择

本篇1次·真题 19 句

comment B1

n. 评论

本篇1次·真题 18 句

fake B1

adj. 假的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

outcome B2

n. 结果

本篇1次·真题 17 句

workplace B1

n. 工作场所

本篇1次·真题 15 句

adapt B2

v. 适应, 适合 (新环境、新情况)

本篇1次·真题 12 句

possibly B1

adv. 可能, 也许

本篇1次·真题 12 句

unlike B1

prep. 不像

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

necessarily B2

adv. 必然地

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

setting B1

n. 环境

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

feedback B1

n. 反馈

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

internal B2

adj. 内部的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

prioritize B2

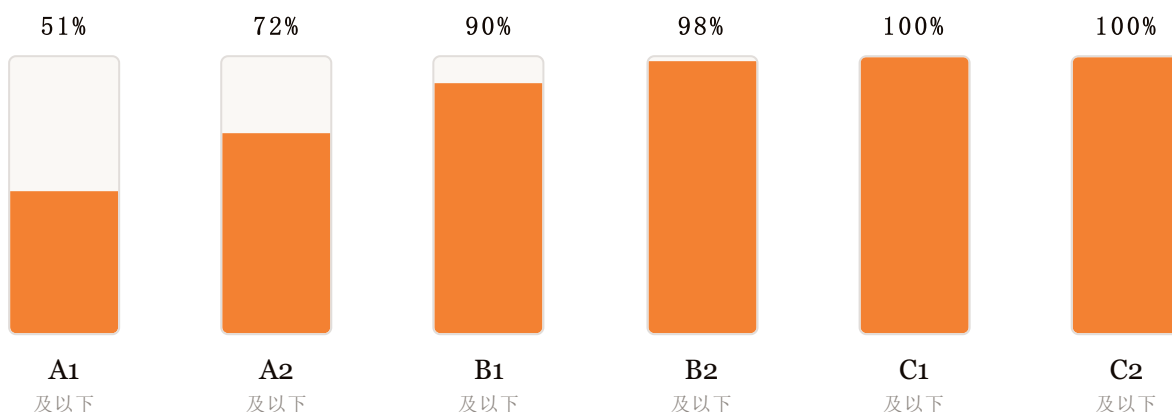
v. 优先处理

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 199 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空原文去重后共 **199** 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 199 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

199

B2 以上难词

2%

B1 及以下覆盖

90%

考研英语二 2020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 →

2020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2020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(2020)

Section III

Directions:

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

P1 It's almost impossible to go through life without experiencing some kind of failure. But, the wonderful thing about failure is that it's entirely up to us to decide how to look at it.

P2 We can choose to see failure as "the end of the world". Or, we can look at failure as the incredible learning experience that it often is. Every time we fail at something, we can choose to look for the lesson we're meant to learn. These lessons are very important; they're how we grow, and how we keep from making that same mistake again. Failures stop us only if we let them.

P3 Failure can also teach us things about ourselves that we would never have learned otherwise. For instance, failure can help you discover how strong a person you are. Failing at something can help you discover your truest friends, or help you find unexpected motivation to succeed.

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 人这一生，要想完全不经历某种失败，几乎是不可能的。但失败有个奇妙之处：如何看待它，完全由我们自己说了算。

P2 我们可以选择把失败看成「世界末日」；或者，我们也可以把它看作一次绝佳的学习机会——它往往确实如此。每当我们在某件事上遭遇失败，都可以选择去寻找其中我们本该汲取的教训。这些教训非常重要：正是靠着它们，我们才得以成长，才能避免重蹈覆辙。只有当我们甘心被失败击倒时，它们才能真正阻挡我们前进。

P3 失败还能让我们认识到一些关于自身的东西，而这些，若非亲历失败，我们本来永远无从知晓。比如，失败能让你发现，自己原来是个如此坚强的人；在某件事上失败，还能帮你看清谁才是真心的朋友，也能帮你找到意想不到的成功动力。

【衔接】第1句与第2句之间：用「但」承接 But，并点出由难免到妙处的转折

原文 But, the wonderful thing about failure 中的 But 把「失败难免」转到「失败有妙处」。译文用「但失败有个奇妙之处」承接，既保留转折，又自然引出下文「如何看待由我们决定」的主旨，使第一段两句一气贯通。

第3、4句之间：用「或者，我们也可以...」对举两种态度

原文 We can choose to see failure as "the end of the world" 与 Or, we can look at failure as the incredible learning experience 是消极、积极两种看法的对举。译文把第4句开头处理成「或者，我们也可以...」，用「也」呼应上句的「可以」，让两种选择并列分明、读着对称。

第5、6句之间：用「这些教训」承接，并把代词指代落实

第6句 These lessons 回指第5句的 the lesson we're meant to learn。译文第5句先译清「我们本该汲取的教训」，第6句顺势用「这些教训」承接，指代链不断，读者一看便知「这些」指什么。

第8、9句之间：用「比如」把抽象论点与具体例子连起来

第9句 For instance 是第8句 Failure can also teach us things about ourselves 的例证。译文第9句以「比如」开头，把「失败让我们认识自己」这一抽象说法，落到「发现自己原来很坚强」的具体例子上，论点与例证衔接顺畅。

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。

【主旨】失败由我们自己定义，可视学习契机

全篇围绕「失败」展开，核心立场是积极、励志的：作者认为 the wonderful thing about failure is that it's entirely up to us to decide how to look at it，即如何看待失败完全取决于我们自己，进而主张把失败当作 the incredible learning experience。基调温和、劝勉，全文术语取义、褒贬判断都要贴着这个「失败是成长机会」的语境底座来定。

【术语】failure / failing 全篇统一译「失败」

failure 与其动词形式 fail / failing 在全文反复出现（without experiencing some kind of failure、Every time we fail at something、Failing at something），是贯穿全篇的关键名词，务必前后统一译为「失败」「（在某事上）失败」，不要一会儿译「失利」一会儿译「挫折」，以免读者觉得在讲不同的东西。

these lessons 回指上句的 the lesson

第2段 These lessons are very important 中的 These lessons 不是凭空出现，它回指前一句 the lesson we're meant to learn（我们注定要学到的教训）。翻译该句前必须先回上文确认 These 指代「（从失败中）该学到的教训」，否则指代链一断，整段就读不连贯。

them / they 回指 failures

第2段末句 Failures stop us only if we let them 里的 them 指代句首的 Failures（失败）；下一处 if we let them 同理。代词回指清楚后才好把这句译通顺。

1. It's almost impossible to go through life without experiencing some kind of failure.

【意群】 It's almost impossible (主干 (形式主语 it + 系表)) ★ 采分 → 这几乎是不可能的

难点: **it 是形式主语, 真正主语是后面的 to 不定式**

句首 It 不指代任何具体事物, 是「形式主语」, 真正的主语是后面的 to go through life without...。所以不能译成「它几乎不可能」, 要把后面的不定式提上来作主语, 译成「要...几乎是不可能的」。

to go through life (真正主语 (不定式)) ★ 采分 → 度过一生

难点: **go through life = 走完一生 / 过完一辈子**

go through 在这里不是「穿过、检查」, 而是「经历、度过」; go through life 即「度过一生、过完一辈子」。这是熟词在语境里的引申义, 直译「穿过生活」会别扭。

without experiencing some kind of failure. (介词短语作状语 (without + 动名词)) ★ 采分 → 而不经历某种失败

难点: **without + 动名词构成「不...」, 与前面的 almost impossible 形成双重否定**

without experiencing 意为「不经历」; 它和前面的 almost impossible 叠加成双重否定 (「不经历失败几乎不可能」=「几乎一定会经历失败」)。译时保留「不经历...几乎不可能」即可, 读者自然能体会到那层「人人都会失败」的意思。some kind of failure 指「某种 (形式的) 失败」。

【调序】形式主语后置 → 把真主语提到句首

英文 It's almost impossible to go through life... 是「形式主语 it 在前、真主语不定式在后」。汉语没有形式主语, 要把真主语 to go through life without... 整块提到「几乎是不可能的」之前, 译成「要度过一生而不经历某种失败, 几乎是不可能的」。

【译文】人这一生, 要想完全不经历某种失败, 几乎是不可能的。

2. But, the wonderful thing about failure is that it's entirely up to us to decide how to look at it.

【意群】 But, (转折连接词) →但是,

难点: **But 承上启下, 由「人人会失败」转到「失败有好的一面」**

But 在这里标志语气转折: 上句说失败难免(略带消极), 本句要翻出失败「美好」的一面(转向积极)。译「但是」即可, 但要意识到它提示下文基调上扬。

the wonderful thing about failure is (主干主谓(主语 + 系动词)) ★采分 →关于失败的美妙之处在于

难点: **the wonderful thing about... = ...的妙处 / 好处在于**

the wonderful thing about failure 直译「关于失败这件美妙的事」很生硬, 汉语习惯说「失败的妙处 / 难得之处在于...」。about failure 是后置定语, 修饰 thing, 译时前移成「失败的...」。

that it's entirely up to us (表语从句主体(it 为形式主语)) ★采分 →(那就是)它完全取决于我们

难点: **be up to us = 取决于我们 / 由我们决定; 此处 it 又是形式主语**

be up to sb 是固定搭配, 意为「由某人决定、取决于某人」, 不是「在我们之上」。这里的 it 仍是形式主语, 真正主语是后面的 to decide how to look at it, 所以「取决于我们」之后要接「如何看待失败」这件事。

to decide how to look at it. (真正主语(不定式)) ★采分 →去决定如何看待它

难点: **句末的 it 回指 failure (失败)**

how to look at it 中的 it 不能笼统译「它」, 要回指本句反复出现的 failure, 译成「如何看待失败」, 读者才不会困惑「它」指什么。

【调序】 **about failure 后置定语前移; 表语从句顺译; 真主语 to decide... 提前**

①about failure 修饰 thing, 前移译「失败的妙处」; ②is that... 表语从句顺着往下译「在于...」; ③从句内 it's entirely up to us to decide... 把真主语 to decide how to look at it 提前, 整理成「我们能完全自主地决定如何看待失败」。

【译文】 **但失败有个奇妙之处: 如何看待它, 完全由我们自己说了算。**

3. We can choose to see failure as "the end of the world".

【意群】 We can choose to see failure as (主干(主谓 + see...as 搭配)) ★采分 →我们可以选择把失败看作

难点: **see A as B = 把 A 看作 / 视为 B**

see...as... 是固定搭配, 意为「把...看作 / 视为...」, 不是「看见失败作为...」。choose to see 译「选择把...看作」, 呼应全文「如何看待失败由我们决定」的主旨。

"the end of the world". (宾语补足语(带引号的比喻)) ★采分 →「世界末日」

难点: **the end of the world 是比喻, 引号提示「(天大的、) 灭顶之灾」**

the end of the world 字面「世界末日」, 这里加引号是比喻夸张, 指「天大的、无可挽回的灾难」。保留「世界末日」这一形象译法即可, 引号要保留, 提示它是一种(被作者并不认同的)极端看法。

【调序】 see...as 搭配按「把...看作...」顺译，无需大调序

本句是平铺直叙的搭配句，按汉语「我们可以选择把失败看作『世界末日』」顺译即可，see...as 的宾语和 as 后内容位置与汉语一致，不必调序。

【译文】 我们可以选择把失败看成「世界末日」。

4. Or, we can look at failure as the incredible learning experience that it often is.

【意群】 Or, (并列连接词(提供另一选项)) → 或者,

难点: **Or 与上句 We can choose to see failure as "the end of the world" 构成「要么...要么...」的两种选择**

Or 在这里不是简单的「或者」，它和上一句对举：上句是消极看法（世界末日），本句是积极看法（学习经历），构成「我们要么这样看、要么那样看」。译时可用「或者」，但要意识到它在并列两种态度。

we can look at failure as the incredible learning experience (主干 (look at...as 搭配 + 宾语))

★ 采分 → 我们可以把失败看作那种了不起的学习经历

难点: **look at A as B = 把 A 看作 B; incredible = 极好的、了不起的**

look at...as... 同上句 see...as, 意为「把...视为...」。incredible 在这里不是「难以置信的」字面冷义，而是褒义的「极好的、了不起的」，呼应全文积极基调。learning experience 即「(中能学到东西的) 学习经历」。

that it often is. (定语从句(修饰 learning experience)) ★ 采分 → 它(失败)往往就是的(那种学习经历)

难点: **that it often is 是定语从句, it 回指 failure, 是个「同位强调」式尾巴**

that it often is 修饰前面的 learning experience, that 是关系代词作 is 的表语, it 指 failure。整块直译「失败往往(就)是的(那种学习经历)」，其实是在强调「失败常常确实就是一次宝贵的学习经历」。这种短小的从句尾巴，汉译时常并入主句，处理成「失败往往正是一次...的学习经历」。

【调序】 that it often is 短定语从句前移并入主句

定语从句 that it often is 很短，按汉语习惯前移、并进主句，把「失败往往(就)是」的强调意融进去，译成「把失败看作一次了不起的学习经历——失败往往正是如此」或更简洁的「把失败看作它往往确实就是的那种宝贵的学习经历」。

【译文】 或者，我们也可以把失败看作一次绝佳的学习机会——它往往确实如此。

5. Every time we fail at something, we can choose to look for the lesson we're meant to learn.

【意群】 Every time we fail at something, (时间状语从句 (every time 引导)) ★ 采分 → 每次我们在某事上失败时,

难点: **every time** 在这里是连词, 意为「每当...的时候」

every time 不只是「每一次」这个名词短语, 它在这里引导时间状语从句, 相当于 whenever 「每当...时」。fail at something 即「在某件事上失败」, at 表「在...方面」。

we can choose to look for the lesson (主句 (主谓宾)) ★ 采分 → 我们可以选择去寻找那个教训

难点: **look for the lesson** = 寻找 (其中的) 教训; **lesson** 此处取「教训、经验」义

lesson 在这里不是「课程」, 而是「教训、可吸取的经验」。look for the lesson 即「从失败里找出可吸取的教训」, 呼应上文「失败是学习经历」。

we're meant to learn. (定语从句 (修饰 lesson, 省略 that)) ★ 采分 → 我们注定要学到的

难点: **be meant to do** = 应该 / 注定要做; 该从句省略了关系词 **that**

the lesson 后面直接跟 we're meant to learn, 中间省略了关系代词 **that** (the lesson (that) we're meant to learn)。be meant to learn 意为「该 / 注定要学到」。整块作 lesson 的定语, 前移译成「我们该学到的 (教训)」。

【调序】 时间状语从句提前; 定语从句 we're meant to learn 前移作「...的」

- ①时间状语 Every time we fail at something 按汉语习惯放句首 (汉语本就「每当..., 就...」);
- ②定语从句 we're meant to learn 提到 lesson 前, 译成「我们该学到的教训」。整句调成「每当我们在某事上失败, 都可以选择去找出我们该从中学到的教训」。

【译文】 每当我们在某件事上遭遇失败, 都可以选择去寻找其中我们本该汲取的教训。

6. These lessons are very important; they're how we grow, and how we keep from making that same mistake again.

【意群】 These lessons are very important; (分句一 (主系表)) ★ 采分 → 这些教训非常重要;

难点: **These lessons** 回指上句的 **the lesson we're meant to learn**

These lessons 不是新概念, 它回指上一句 the lesson we're meant to learn (我们该学到的教训)。译成「这些教训」时, 读者必须能联系到上文, 所以前一句的「教训」要译清楚, 这里的「这些」才有着落。

they're how we grow, (分句二 (主系表, 表语为 how 从句)) ★ 采分 → 它们是我们成长的方式

难点: **they** 回指 **These lessons**; **how we grow** = 我们成长的方式 / 途径

they 指 These lessons (这些教训)。how we grow 是名词性从句作表语, 意为「我们 (藉以) 成长的方式 / 途径」, 不要译成疑问句「我们怎么成长」。整句意思是「正是靠这些教训, 我们才得以成长」。

and how we keep from making that same mistake again. (分句二的并列表语 (and + how 从句)) ★ 采分 → 也是我们避免再犯同样错误的方式

难点: **keep from doing** = 避免 / 防止做某事; **that same mistake** 指上文导致失败的那个错误

keep from doing 是固定搭配, 意为「避免、不去做某事」, 含否定义。how we keep from making that same mistake again 即「我们 (藉以) 避免再犯同样错误的方式」。that same mistake 中的 that 强调「正是先前那个」错误。

【调序】 how 引导的表语从句译「...的方式 / 途径」, 并列项用「也是」承接

两个 how 从句作表语, 分别译「我们成长的方式」「我们避免再犯同样错误的方式」; 用「它们既是...也是...」把并列关系串起来, 比直译「它们是怎么我们成长」通顺得多。

【译文】 这些教训非常重要: 正是靠着它们, 我们才得以成长, 才能避免重蹈覆辙。

7. Failures stop us only if we let them.

【意群】 Failures stop us (主句 (主谓宾)) ★ 采分 → 失败 (才) 会阻挡我们

难点: **stop us** = 阻止 / 拦住我们 (前进)

stop us 在这里指「让我们止步、阻挡我们 (前进 / 成功)」, 结合全文是「被失败击垮、不再前进」。Failures 用复数泛指各种失败。

only if we let them. (条件状语从句 (only if 引导)) ★ 采分 → 只有在我们允许它们 (这么做) 的时候

难点: **only if** = 只有在...的条件下; **let them** 中的 **them** 回指 **Failures**

only if 意为「只有当...才」, 是强条件。them 回指句首的 Failures (失败); let them 即「听任失败 (阻挡我们)」。整句的言外之意是积极的: 失败本身拦不住你, 除非你自己放弃——这正契合全文「失败由你定义」的主旨。

【调序】 条件从句提前, 译成「只有..., 失败才会...」

汉语习惯「条件在前、结果在后」。把 only if we let them 提到主句前, 整句重排成「只有当我们自己听任失败时, 它们才会阻挡我们」, 比英文原序「失败阻挡我们 + 只有当...」更顺。

【译文】 只有当我们甘心被失败击倒时, 它们才能真正阻挡我们前进。

8. Failure can also teach us things about ourselves that we would never have learned otherwise.

【意群】 Failure can also teach us things about ourselves (主干 (主谓双宾)) ★ 采分 → 失败还能教给我们一些关于我们自己的东西

难点: **teach us things about ourselves** = 让我们认识到一些关于自己的事; **also** 承接上文 teach sb sth 是「教某人某事」, 这里活译为「让我们认识到、了解到」更顺。things about ourselves 即「关于我们自己的事 / 对自身的认识」。also 提示这是失败的「又一个」好处, 承接上一段。

that we would never have learned otherwise. (定语从句 (修饰 things)) ★ 采分 → 那些我们本来绝不会了解到的 (东西)

难点: **otherwise** = 否则 (若不经历失败); **would never have learned** 是虚拟语气「本不会...」

that 引导定语从句修饰 things。otherwise 意为「(若非如此) 否则」, 这里指「要不是经历了失败」。would never have learned 是与过去事实相反的虚拟语气, 意为「本来绝不会了解到」。整块即「那些若不经历失败、我们本来绝不会认识到的 (关于自己的) 东西」。

【调序】 **that** 定语从句前移修饰 things, **otherwise** 转成「若非如此」的条件状语

定语从句 that we would never have learned otherwise 提到 things 前, 译成「那些...的东西」; otherwise 拆出来译成「要不是经历失败 / 若非如此」放在从句里。整理成「让我们认识到一些若非经历失败、本来绝不会了解的关于自身的东西」。

【译文】 失败还能让我们认识到一些关于自身的东西, 而这些, 若非亲历失败, 我们本来永远无从知晓。

9. For instance, failure can help you discover how strong a person you are.

【意群】 For instance, (举例连接词) → 例如,

难点: **For instance** 承接上句, 举例说明「失败让我们认识自己」

For instance = 「例如、比如」, 标志本句是上一句 Failure can also teach us things about ourselves 的具体例证。译「例如」并意识到它在举例, 承上启下。

failure can help you discover (主干 (主谓 + help sb do)) ★ 采分 → 失败能帮你发现

难点: **help you discover** = 帮你发现 / 让你认识到 (help sb do 结构)

help sb (to) do 是「帮助某人做某事」, 这里 help you discover 译「帮你发现 / 让你认识到」。discover 在此是「认识到、发觉」自身的某种特质。

how strong a person you are. (宾语从句 (how 引导的感叹/程度从句)) ★ 采分 → 你是一个多么坚强的人

难点: **how strong a person you are** 是「how + 形容词 + a + 名词 + 主谓」的程度结构, 且语序已被「打乱」需还原

这是 how strong a person you are 的特殊语序: how strong 把形容词提前了, 正常理解是「你是一个 how strong (多么坚强) 的 a person (人)」。整块作 discover 的宾语, 译「你是个多么坚强的人 / 你有多坚强」。注意它是陈述语气的宾语从句, 不是真在发问。

【调序】 how 宾语从句顺接在「发现」之后，无需大调序

how strong a person you are 作 discover 的宾语，按汉语「帮你发现你是个多么坚强的人」顺译即可，宾语从句紧跟动词，语序与英文一致，主要是把 how strong a person 内部还原成「多么坚强的人」。

【译文】 比如，失败能让你发现，自己原来是个如此坚强的人。

10. Failing at something can help you discover your truest friends, or help you find unexpected motivation to succeed.

【意群】 Failing at something can help you discover your truest friends, (主干分句一 (动名词主语 + help sb do)) ★ 采分 → 在某事上失败能帮你发现你最真的朋友

难点: **Failing at something** 是动名词作主语「(在某事上) 失败这件事」; **truest friends** = **最真心 / 最可靠的朋友**

Failing at something 是动名词短语作主语，指「(经历) 失败」。truest 是 true 的最高级，friends 前的 truest friends 不是「最真实的朋友」，而是「最真心、最靠得住的朋友」(患难见真情之意)。help you discover 同上句「帮你发现」。

or help you find unexpected motivation to succeed. (并列谓语分句二 (or + help sb do)) ★ 采分 → 或帮你找到意想不到的成功的动力

难点: **or** 并列第二个 help...; **unexpected motivation to succeed** = **意想不到的、促使你成功的动力**; **to succeed** 作 **motivation** 的定语

or 连接第二个 help you do, 与前一个 help 并列，主语仍是 Failing at something。

motivation to succeed 中的 to succeed 是不定式作定语，修饰 motivation，意为「(去) 成功的动力」; unexpected = 「意想不到的、出乎意料的」。整块即「帮你找到意想不到的、激励你走向成功的动力」。

【调序】 to succeed 不定式定语前移; or 并列项补出共同主语

①to succeed 修饰 motivation, 提到前面译「成功的动力 / 促使你成功的动力」; ②or 后的分句承前省略主语，译时把共同主语「失败」的意思承接下来，用「还能...，或...」把两个并列的 help 串起来，使整句主语连贯。

【译文】 在某件事上失败，能帮你看清谁才是最真心的朋友，也能帮你找到意想不到的成功动力。

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's almost impossible to go through life without experiencing some kind of failure.

第1段，第1句

It is + 形容词 + to do 结构在四六级和考研阅读中极为常见，是表达可能性、必要性、困难度的典型句式，掌握后可大量复用。

We can choose to see failure as "the end of the world".

第2段，第1句

情态动词加不定式宾语是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，且 see...as 结构也是常见表达，具有较好的代表性和迁移价值。

Every time we fail at something, we can choose to look for the lesson we're meant to learn.

第2段，第3句

句子结构高度典型：时间状语从句 + 主句 + 省略关系代词的定语从句，这是四六级和考研阅读中极常见的句式组合。掌握本句的拆解方法后，可直接迁移到大量类似真题句型。

These lessons are very important; they're how we grow, and how we keep from making that same mistake again.

第2段，第4句

分号连接并列句、表语从句并列、how 引导从句等都是四六级和考研中的高频结构，句式具有较强代表性，掌握后可应用于大量同类句子。

Failure can also teach us things about ourselves that we would never have learned otherwise.

第3段，第1句

主句双宾语 + 定语从句修饰直接宾语的结构在四六级和考研阅读中极为常见，是典型的复杂句式。定语从句使用关系代词充当宾语并包含复杂时态，也是高频考查形式，学习后迁移性强。

For instance, failure can help you discover how strong a person you are.

第3段，第2句

help sb do sth 结构和 how 引导的宾语从句都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。宾语从句中 how 修饰表语的语序 (how strong a person) 也是常考的特殊结构。整体句式具有较强的代表性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

Failing at something can help you discover your truest friends, or help you find unexpected motivation to succeed.

第3段，第3句

本句涵盖动名词短语作主语、情态动词谓语、宾语、并列宾补 (省略 to 的不定式) 等多种成分，成分种类较丰富。动名词作主语和并列宾补是值得练习的知识点，对基础较弱的学生有一定训练价值。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 6 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。

failure B1

n. 失败

本篇7次 · 真题 24 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本篇1次 · 真题 304 句

learning A1

n. 学习

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

instance B2

n. 例子

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

otherwise B2

adv. 否则，不然

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

entirely B1

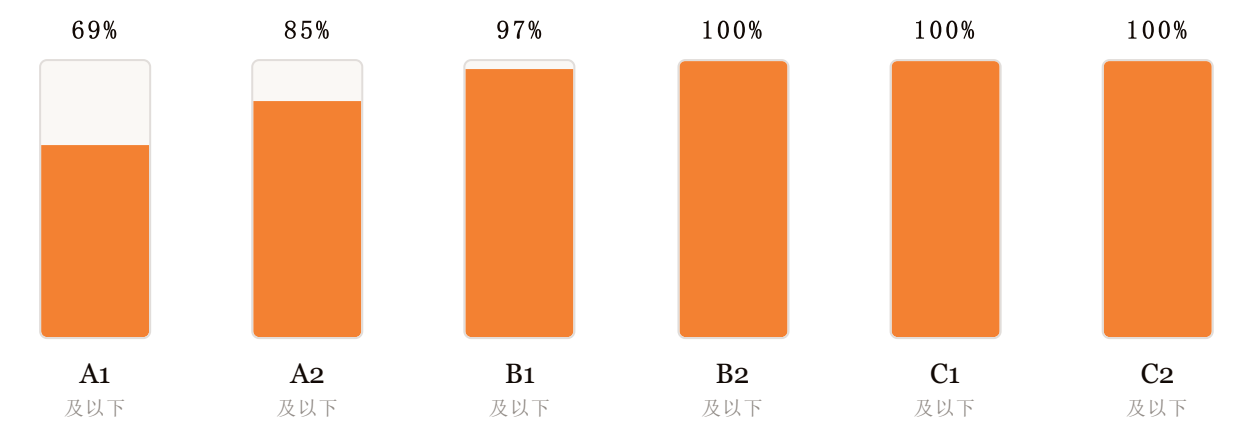
adv. 完全地

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

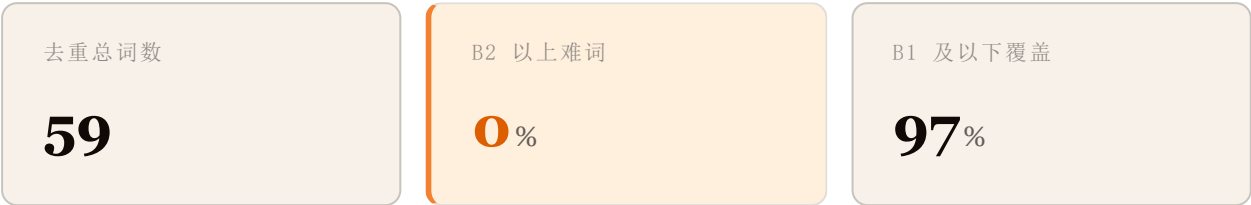
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

英文原文 59 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

英文原文去重后共 59 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 59 个，末柱为 100%



考研英语二 2020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 →

2020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2020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(2020)

Section IV Part A

Directions:

Suppose you are planning a tour of a historical site for a group of international students. Write an email to

- 1) tell them about the site, and
- 2) give them some tips for the tour.

Please write your answer on the ANSWER SHEET.

Do not use your own name. Use "Li Ming" instead. (10 points)

【参考范文·114 词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

Dear friends,

I am excited to invite you to join a tour of the Forbidden City, one of China's most treasured historical sites. As the imperial palace of the Ming and Qing dynasties, it houses magnificent halls, ancient artworks and centuries of stories, offering you a vivid window into traditional Chinese culture.

To make the most of the visit, here are a few tips. You'd better wear comfortable shoes, as the grounds are vast. Remember to bring your ID card for entry, and please book tickets online in advance. Since it is a solemn site, kindly keep quiet and do not touch the exhibits.

Looking forward to exploring this wonder together! Yours, Li Ming

【参考译文】

亲爱的朋友们：

我很高兴邀请你们一同参观故宫——中国最珍贵的历史遗迹之一。作为明清两代的皇宫，它坐拥宏伟的殿宇、古老的艺术珍品和数百年的故事，为你们打开一扇了解中国传统文化的生动窗口。

为了让这次参观收获满满，这里有几条小提示。你们最好穿舒适的鞋子，因为场地非常大。记得带上身份证件以便入场，并请提前在网上订票。由于这是一处庄重的场所，请保持安静，不要触碰展品。

期待与大家一同探索这一奇迹！此致，李明

【第1段】称呼加亮明来意。Dear friends 一行招呼全体，紧接 I am excited to invite you to join a tour of the Forbidden City 一句自报组织者身份并发出邀请，落实「称呼开门见山亮目的」。

【第2段】名称加地位加看点三连落地。先 one of China's most treasured historical sites 给名称与分量，再 As the imperial palace of the Ming and Qing dynasties 补历史地位，末句 offering you a vivid window into traditional Chinese culture 点明价值，三连写全 tell them about the site。

【第3段】四条建议条条可操作。wear comfortable shoes, as the grounds are vast、bring your ID card、book tickets online in advance、keep quiet and do not touch the exhibits，每条都是建议动词加具体场景动作，落实 give them some tips for the tour，无一句空话。

【第4段】礼貌收尾加规范落款。Looking forward to exploring this wonder together 一句表达期待，Yours 后另起一行落款 Li Ming，严守 Do not use your own name 的要求，不出现真名。

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

写邮件双任务介绍遗迹加给建议

本题的交际目的一句话钉死：以游览组织者的身份给外国学生写一封电子邮件，既要 tell them about the site，又要 give them some tips for the tour。这是一封「通知+邀约」性质的应用文，两个任务点缺一不可，且必须写在同一封信里。

读者 • 语域

组织者写给外国学生口吻友好得体

读者是 a group of international students，你是组织游览的人，二者是同学/主办方与参与者的关系，因此全篇用第二人称 you、语气热情友好又不失礼貌，正式度中等——不用公文的刻板，也不能太随意。这直接决定了称呼用 Dear friends / Dear all、结尾用 Looking forward to... 加 Yours，落款按要求 Do not use your own name，只能署 Li Ming，绝不能写自己真名。

中心立意

邀外国学生游遗迹并帮其做好准备

本信要达成的交际目的：向外国学生介绍一处历史遗迹的看点，并提供实用可操作的参观建议，让他们既心动又有准备。围绕 tell them about the site 与 give them some tips for the tour 两条主线组织全部内容。

要展开的要点

1. 介绍遗迹是什么加为何值得看

对应任务点 tell them about the site：点明遗迹名称（如故宫）、它的历史地位（明清两代的皇宫），再落一句为何值得一看（宏伟宫殿与传统文化的窗口）。名称 + 地位 + 看点，三样齐了这段就立住了。

2. 给具体可操作的参观建议

对应任务点 give them some tips for the tour：给能照做的具体建议，如穿舒适的鞋（场地大要走很多路）、带好证件、提前网上订票、进场保持安静勿触碰展品。避免只说「注意安全」这类空话，每条建议都要贴住「参观历史遗迹」这个具体场景。

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 称呼加说明写信目的

顶头写称呼 Dear friends，紧接一句表明身份与来意——我是这次游览的组织者，写信邀大家去参观 a historical site。

第 2 段 介绍遗迹段

落实第一个任务点 tell them about the site：说清遗迹名称、历史地位与值得一看之处。

第 3 段 参观建议段

落实第二个任务点 give them some tips for the tour：给出穿着、证件、订票、礼仪等具体可操作的提示。

第 4 段 结束语加落款

用一句 Looking forward to... 表达期待，再另起一行按要求署名 Li Ming，收束全信。

第 1 段 自报组织者身份并发出游览邀请

以游览组织者的口吻招呼大家，一句话点出要邀请国际学生一起去参观某处 a historical site，把全信的邀约基调立起来。

友好称呼 · Dear friends, / Dear all, —— 面向一群人的得体开头，留出下文填正文。

亮明来意 · I am excited to invite you to join a tour of _____. —— 横线处填本题遗迹名，一句表身份兼发出邀请。

第 2 段 故宫是明清皇宫加传统文化之窗

点明遗迹为故宫，用「明清两代的皇宫」交代其历史地位，再说它藏有宏伟殿宇与古代珍品，是了解中国传统文化的一扇窗，落实 tell them about the site。

点名加定位 · _____ is one of China's most treasured historical sites. —— 横线填遗迹名，一句给出名称与分量。

同位语补地位 · As _____ of the _____ dynasties, it houses _____. —— 用 As 引导的同位结构补历史身份并带出看点。

点明价值 · offering you a vivid window into _____. —— 用 offering 分词收一句它的意义，横线填其代表的文化。

第3段 穿鞋带证件订票加现场礼仪

给三到四条具体提示：穿舒适的鞋（场地大要多走路）、带好身份证件入场、提前网上订票、进场保持安静勿触碰展品，落实 give them some tips for the tour.

给建议 · You'd better _____, as _____. —— 一句建议加一句理由，横线分别填动作与缘由。

提醒别忘 · Remember to _____, and please _____ in advance. —— 用 Remember to / please 串起两条须提前做的准备。

场景礼仪提醒 · Since it is a _____ site, kindly _____. —— Since 引出场景性质，据此给出对应的礼仪提醒。

第4段 表达期待并署名Li Ming

用一句 Looking forward to... 表达对同游的期待，另起一行写 Yours，再另起一行落款 Li Ming，全篇不出现真实姓名。

结尾期待 · Looking forward to _____ together! —— 横线填共同要做的事，一句热情收尾。

固定落款 · Yours, / Li Ming —— 结束敬语另起一行落款，署名严格按照要求写 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

两个任务点都要落地

本题必须同时写到 tell them about the site 和 give them some tips for the tour，只写一个就内容不全；最易漏的是只顾介绍遗迹却忘了给建议。

结构连贯**四块齐全两点分段**

本题应写成称呼 + 介绍段 + 建议段 + 结束落款四块，两个任务点各自成段；建议段内用 as、and、since 等把几条提示串顺，别写成孤立的短句罗列。

语言准确**建议句型与搭配要地道**

本题多用建议句型 you'd better do / remember to do / please make sure，注意后接动词原形；book tickets、bring your ID card 等搭配要用对，别写成 Chinese-style 的逐字直译。

字数格式**守词数上下限落款 Li Ming**

本题词数有硬性上下限，别写不够也别注水超出；格式须是电子邮件；落款必须按 Use "Li Ming" instead 写成 Li Ming，绝不能出现真实姓名。

典型低分写法 · 反面示例与改法

只介绍不给建议

反面：整封信洋洋洒洒把故宫夸了一遍，却一条参观提示都没有——直接丢掉一半内容分。改法：务必单起一段写建议，如「You'd better wear comfortable shoes, as the grounds are vast, and remember to book tickets online in advance.」

建议泛泛而谈

反面：Please be careful and have a good time. —— 空洞、与参观遗迹无关。改法：结合场景给实招，如「Since it is a solemn site, please keep quiet and do not touch the exhibits.」

写成通知且署真名

反面：通篇像一则公告，没有 Dear...，结尾直接签上自己真名 Zhang Wei。改法：加称呼 Dear friends，结尾 Looking forward to... 后另起一行 Yours，再落款 Li Ming，严守 Do not use your own name。

考研英语二 2020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 →

2020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2020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(2020)

Section IV Part B

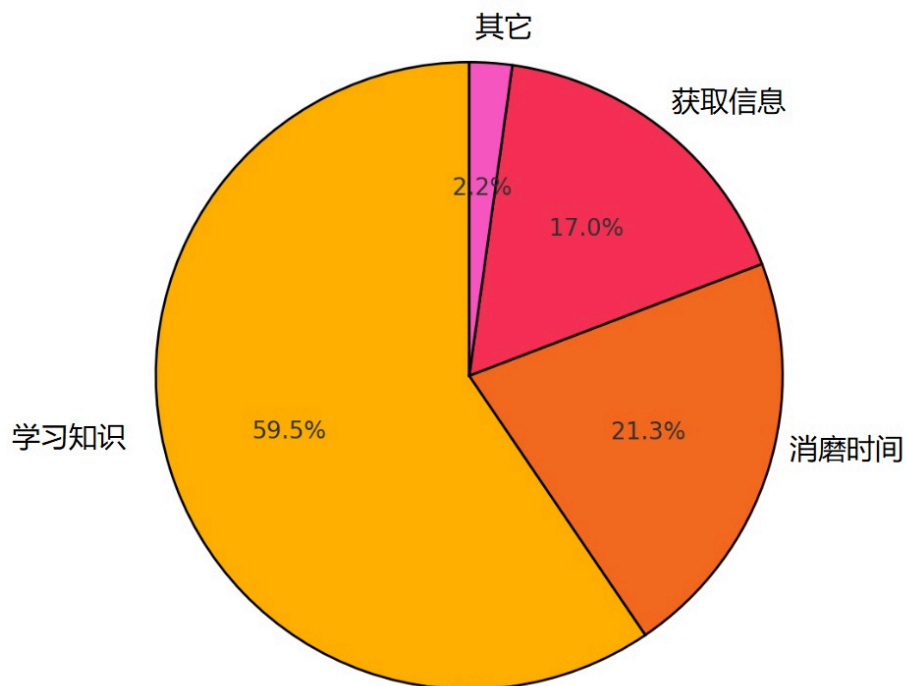
Directions:

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)



某高校学生手机阅读目的调查

【参考范文·139 词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

The pie chart above clearly illustrates the purposes of mobile phone reading among students at a certain university. As is shown, learning knowledge takes the largest share, accounting for 59.5%, followed by killing time at 21.3% and acquiring information at 17.0%, while other purposes make up merely 2.2%.

Several factors may account for this phenomenon. To begin with, mobile phones have become increasingly convenient, allowing students to access academic materials anytime and anywhere. Moreover, as competition grows fiercer, most students are well aware that reading for knowledge is essential to their future development.

In my view, it is a positive trend that the majority of students read to enrich their minds rather than merely to pass time. Therefore, universities should guide students to make full use of mobile reading, so that this small device can truly serve their growth.

【参考译文】

上方的饼图清楚地展示了某高校学生使用手机阅读的目的。如图所示，学习知识占据最大份额，达59.5%，其后是消磨时间的21.3%和获取信息的17.0%，而其它目的仅占2.2%。

这一现象可能由若干因素造成。首先，手机变得越来越便利，让学生能随时随地获取学术资料。此外，随着竞争日益激烈，多数学生清楚地意识到，为求知而阅读对他们的未来发展至关重要。

在我看来，大多数学生阅读是为了充实头脑而非仅仅打发时间，这是一个积极的趋势。因此，高校应引导学生充分利用手机阅读，让这一小小的设备真正服务于他们的成长。

【第1段】一句总起加一句串数据。本段落落实描述段功能：首句 "The pie chart above clearly illustrates..." 总起点题；第二句用 "takes the largest share, accounting for 59.5%, followed by... while..." 把四项占比一次串起，突出 学习知识 的 占比为59.5%、带过 其它 的 占比为2.2%，只解读不评论，完成 interpret the chart。

【第2段】信号词分点讲原因。本段用 "Several factors may account for this phenomenon" 领起，再以 "To begin with... Moreover..." 分出手机便利与竞争压力两条因果原因，落实 "分析趋势成因" 的段落功能，为下段评论铺垫。

【第3段】表态加建议收束。本段以 "In my view, it is a positive trend that..." 亮明肯定态度，再用 "Therefore, universities should..." 给出建议，完成 give your comments 并收尾。

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

先读图再评论

本题是两步任务，缺一不可：第一步 interpret the chart（客观解读这张饼图反映的数据），第二步 give your comments（就图中现象谈你的看法）。整篇要 based on the chart below 展开，不能脱离饼图空谈。只描述不评论，或只评论不描述，都算没完成任务。

读者 · 语域

面向阅卷人的正式书面语

本题是考研英语二的图表大作文，没有具体收信人，读者就是阅卷老师，因此用正式、客观的书面语即可，不需要称呼语、落款，也不要口语缩写和感叹句。语域定位一句话：中立、书面、议论。

配图要读出

过半用于学习知识

本图标题是 某高校学生手机阅读目的调查，统计学生手机阅读的目的。核心信息：学习知识以占比为59.5% 独占大半，是绝对主流；消磨时间（占比为21.3%）和 获取信息（占比为17.0%）分列二三；其它仅 占比为2.2%。可写的主趋势就是：超过半数学生把手机用于严肃的学习，而非单纯消遣。

中心立意

手机阅读以求知为主流是好现象

本篇中心立场：饼图显示超半数学生手机阅读是为了 学习知识，这说明手机正被大多数学生当作求知工具而非消遣玩物，是一个值得肯定的积极趋势。

要展开的要点

1. 客观概述四项占比

第一要点是把图读清楚：突出 学习知识 占比为59.5% 这个最大项，再顺次带出 消磨时间、获取信息、其它 的占比，一句话点明“求知为主”的对比格局，不逐项念流水账。

2. 分析背后两条原因

第二要点分析趋势成因：一是智能手机让学习资料随时随地可得，降低了阅读门槛；二是升学就业竞争激烈，学生普遍意识到读书求知关乎前途，于是主动把碎片时间用于学习。

3. 表态并给出建议

第三要点亮看法：肯定这是积极趋势，说明学生自主学习意识增强；再给建议——高校应引导学生善用手机阅读，让小小设备真正服务于成长，而不是沦为消磨时间的工具。

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 概述图表点主趋势

描述段：一句总起点题，再用一句把四项占比顺次说清，突出 学习知识 这个最大项，落实 interpret the chart。

第 2 段 分析趋势成因

分析段：从手机的便利性和学生的求知需求两个角度，解释为什么求知会成为手机阅读的主流目的。

第 3 段 表态并提建议

评论段：亮明“这是积极趋势”的看法，并给出高校引导的建议，落实 give your comments，收束全文。

第 1 段 求知59.5%领跑其余三项

本段写：饼图反映某高校学生手机阅读目的；学习知识以 占比为59.5% 占最大份额，其后是消磨时间（占比为21.3%）与 获取信息（占比为17.0%），其它 仅 占比为2.2%。

总起点题 · The pie chart above clearly illustrates ____ among ____.

引出最大项 · As is shown, ____ takes the largest share, accounting for ____%.

顺次串联次要项 · ____ is followed by ____ at ____% and ____ at ____%, while ____ makes up merely ____%.

第 2 段 手机便利加竞争压力

本段写两条原因：其一，智能手机让学术资料随时随地可获取，降低了学习门槛；其二，竞争日益激烈，多数学生清楚认识到求知关乎未来发展，于是主动用手机阅读来学习。

引出原因 · Several factors may account for this phenomenon.

分点铺陈 · To begin with, _____. Moreover, _____.

因果衔接 · As _____, most students are well aware that _____.

第 3 段 肯定趋势并倡导善用

本段写：肯定多数学生读书求知而非消磨时间是积极趋势，说明自主学习意识增强；进而建议高校引导学生善用手机阅读，让这一小小设备真正服务于个人成长。

亮明看法 · In my view, it is a positive trend that _____.

顺势给建议 · Therefore, _____ should _____, so that _____.

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

描述评论各占一块

本题必须同时满足 interpret the chart 与 give your comments：第一段读图、第三段评论，缺任一项都判为内容不完整；且评论要扣着“求知为主流”这个图中现象，不能跑去谈手机危害等无关话题。

结构连贯

三段各司其职

本题严格按描述、分析、评论三段推进，段内用 followed by / while / To begin with / In my view 等衔接，确保读图与评论自然过渡，不东拉西扯。

语言准确

现在时加地道搭配

本题描述饼图统计规律统一用一般现在时（illustrates / takes / accounting for），并用 account for、make up、be well aware that 等地道表达替代中式直译，提升语言分。

字数格式

达约150词且纯议论体

本题要求 about 150 words，写完要确认落在合理区间、既不欠也不严重超；本题是图表议论文，不加称呼与署名，分三段呈现即可。

典型低分写法 · 反面示例与改法

四句念数字

反面示例（劣质）：“Learning knowledge is 59.5%. Killing time is 21.3%. Acquiring information is 17.0%. Others is 2.2%.” 四句罗列、无重点、还有 Others is 的主谓错。修正为一句串联并突出主项：“Learning knowledge takes the largest share at 59.5%, followed by killing time at 21.3% and acquiring information at 17.0%, while other purposes account for only 2.2%.”

通篇复述数据

反面示例（劣质）：全文三段都在说"59.5% 的学生为了学习，21.3% 的学生为了消磨时间....."只是同义改写，从头到尾没有一句 In my view 的看法，直接漏掉 give your comments。修正：保留一段描述，另起段落写"这一趋势为何出现"和"我如何评价、有何建议"。

张冠李戴百分比

反面示例（劣质）："The majority of students, 59.5%, use mobile phones to kill time."——把最大项 59.5% 错安到"消磨时间"上，与图中"学习知识"矛盾，直接事实错误。修正："The majority of students, accounting for 59.5%, use mobile phones to learn knowledge."

考研英语二 2020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