

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

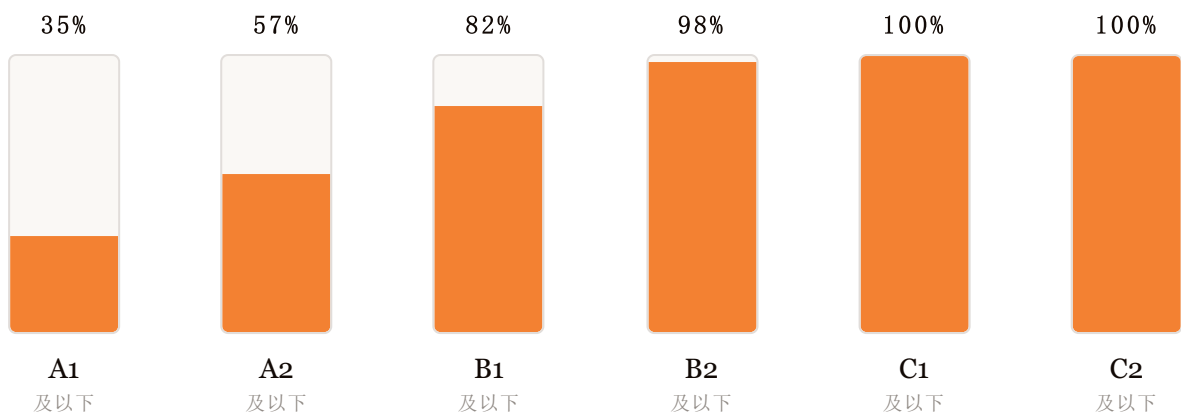
adj. 现实的

本篇1次·真题 8 句

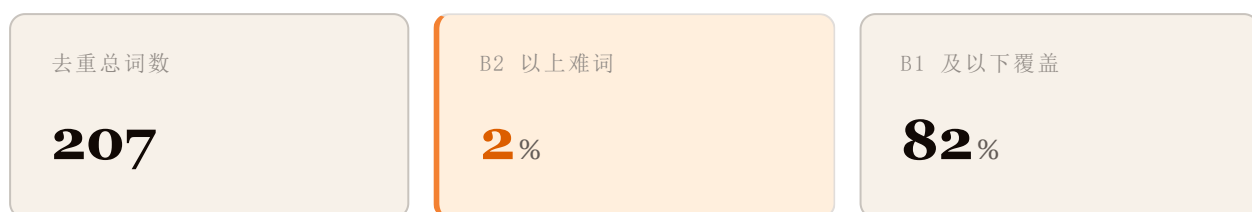
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

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 →