

考研英语二 · 英语二真题 · 2021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)

It's not difficult to set targets for staff. It is much harder, 1, to understand their negative consequences. Most work-related behaviors have multiple components. 2 one and the others become distorted.

Travel on a London bus and you'll 3 see how this works with drivers. Watch people get on and show their tickets. Are they carefully inspected? Never. Do people get on without paying? Of course! Are there inspectors to 4 that people have paid? Possibly, but very few. And people who run for the bus? They are 5. How about jumping lights? Buses do so almost as frequently as cyclists.

Why? Because the target is 6. People complained that buses were late and infrequent. 7, the number of buses and bus lanes was increased, and drivers were 8 or punished according to the time they took. And drivers hit these targets. But they 9 hit cyclists. If the target was changed to 10, you would have more inspectors and more sensitive pricing. If the criterion changed to safety, you would get more 11 drivers who obeyed traffic laws. But both these criteria would be at the expense of time.

There is another 12: people became immensely inventive in hitting targets. Have you 13 that you can leave on a flight an hour late but still arrive on time? Tailwinds? Of course not! Airlines have simply changed the time a 14 is meant to take. A one-hour flight is now billed as a two-hour flight.

The 15 of the story is simple. Most jobs are multidimensional, with multiple criteria. Choose one criterion and you may well 16 others. Everything can be done faster and made cheaper, but there is a 17. Setting targets can and does have unforeseen negative consequences.

This is not an argument against target-setting. But it is an argument for exploring consequences first. All good targets should have multiple criteria 18 critical factors such as time, money, quality and customer feedback. The trick is not only to 19 just one or even two dimensions of the objective, but also to understand how to help people better 20 the objective.

1. [A] therefore

[B] however

[C] again

[D] moreover

2. [A] Emphasize

[B] Identify

[C] Assess

[D] Explain

3. [A] nearly
[B] curiously
[C] eagerly
[D] quickly
4. [A] claim
[B] prove
[C] check
[D] recall
5. [A] threatened
[B] ignored
[C] mocked
[D] blamed
6. [A] punctuality
[B] hospitality
[C] competition
[D] innovation
7. [A] Yet
[B] So
[C] Besides
[D] Still
8. [A] hired
[B] trained
[C] rewarded
[D] grouped
9. [A] only
[B] rather
[C] once
[D] also
10. [A] comfort
[B] revenue
[C] efficiency
[D] security
11. [A] friendly
[B] quiet
[C] cautious
[D] diligent

12. [A] purpose
[B] problem
[C] prejudice
[D] policy
13. [A] reported
[B] revealed
[C] admitted
[D] noticed
14. [A] break
[B] trip
[C] departure
[D] transfer
15. [A] moral
[B] background
[C] style
[D] form
16. [A] interpret
[B] criticize
[C] sacrifice
[D] tolerate
17. [A] task
[B] secret
[C] product
[D] cost
18. [A] leading to
[B] calling for
[C] relating to
[D] accounting for
19. [A] specify
[B] predict
[C] restore
[D] create
20. [A] modify
[B] review
[C] present
[D] achieve

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

"Reskilling" is something that sounds like a buzzword but is actually a requirement if we plan to have a future where a lot of would-be workers do not get left behind. We know we are moving into a period where the jobs in demand will change rapidly, as will the requirements of the jobs that remain. Research by the World Economic Forum finds that on average 42 per cent of the "core skills" within job roles will change by 2022. That is a very short timeline.

The question of who should pay for reskilling is a thorny one. For individual companies, the temptation is always to let go of workers whose skills are no longer in demand and replace them with those whose skills are. That does not always happen. AT&T is often given as the gold standard of a company who decided to do a massive reskilling program rather than go with a fire-and-hire strategy. Other companies including Amazon and Disney had also pledged to create their own plans. When the skills mismatch is in the broader economy though, the focus usually turns to government to handle. Efforts in Canada and elsewhere have been arguably languid at best, and have given us a situation where we frequently hear of employers begging for workers, even at times and in regions where unemployment is high.

With the pandemic, unemployment is very high indeed. In February, at 3.5 per cent and 5.5 per cent respectively, unemployment rates in Canada and the United States were at generational lows and worker shortages were everywhere. As of May, those rates had spiked up to 13.3 per cent and 13.7 per cent, and although many worker shortages had disappeared, not all had done so. In the medical field, to take an obvious example, the pandemic meant that there were still clear shortages of doctors, nurses and other medical personnel.

Of course, it is not like you can take an unemployed waiter and train him to be a doctor in a few weeks, no matter who pays for it. But even if you cannot close that gap, maybe you can close others, and doing so would be to the benefit of all concerned. That seems to be the case in Sweden: When forced to furlough 90 per cent of their cabin staff, Scandinavian Airlines decided to start up a short retraining program that reskilled the laid-off workers to support hospital staff. The effort was a collective one and involved other companies as well as a Swedish university.

21. Research by the World Economic Forum suggests_____.

- [A] an increase in full-time employment
- [B] an urgent demand for new job skills
- [C] a steady growth of job opportunities
- [D] a controversy about the "core skills"

22. AT&T is cited to show____.
- [A] an alternative to the fire-and-hire strategy
 - [B] an immediate need for government support
 - [C] the importance of staff appraisal standards
 - [D] the characteristics of reskilling programs
23. Efforts to resolve the skills mismatch in Canada____.
- [A] have driven up labour costs
 - [B] have proved to be inconsistent
 - [C] have met with fierce opposition
 - [D] have appeared to be insufficient
24. We can learn from Paragraph 3 that there was____.
- [A] a call for policy adjustment
 - [B] a change in hiring practices
 - [C] a lack of medical workers
 - [D] a sign of economic recovery
25. Scandinavian Airlines decided to____.
- [A] create job vacancies for the unemployed
 - [B] prepare their laid-off workers for other jobs
 - [C] retrain their cabin staff for better services
 - [D] finance their staff's college education

Text 2

With the global population predicted to hit close to 10 billion by 2050, and forecasts that agricultural production in some regions will need to nearly double to keep pace, food security is increasingly making headlines. In the UK, it has become a big talking point recently too, for a rather particular reason: Brexit.

Brexit is seen by some as an opportunity to reverse a recent trend towards the UK importing food. The country produces only about 60 per cent of the food it eats, down from almost three-quarters in the late 1980s. A move back to self-sufficiency, the argument goes, would boost the farming industry, political sovereignty and even the nation's health. Sounds great—but how feasible is this vision?

According to a report on UK food production from the University of Leeds, UK, 85 per cent of the country's total land area is associated with meat and dairy production. That supplies 80 per cent of what is consumed, so even covering the whole country in livestock farms wouldn't allow us to cover all our meat and dairy needs.

There are many caveats to those figures, but they are still grave. To become much more self-sufficient, the UK would need to drastically reduce its consumption of animal foods, and probably also farm more intensively—meaning fewer green fields and more factory-style production.

But switching to a mainly plant-based diet wouldn't help. There is a good reason why the UK is dominated by animal husbandry: most of its terrain doesn't have the right soil or climate to grow crops on a commercial basis. Just 25 per cent of the country's land is suitable for crop-growing, most of which is already occupied by

arable fields. Even if we converted all the suitable land to fields of fruit and veg—which would involve taking out all the nature reserves and removing thousands of people from their homes—we would achieve only a 30 per cent boost in crop production.

Just 23 per cent of the fruit and vegetables consumed in the UK are currently home-grown, so even with the most extreme measures we could meet only 30 per cent of our fresh produce needs. That is before we look for the space to grow the grains, sugars, seeds and oils that provide us with the vast bulk of our current calorie intake.

26. Some people argue that food self-sufficiency in the UK would_____.

- [A] be hindered by its population growth
- [B] contribute to the nation's well-being
- [C] become a priority of the government
- [D] pose a challenge to its farming industry

27. The report by the University of Leeds shows that in the UK_____.

- [A] farmland has been inefficiently utilized
- [B] factory-style production needs reforming
- [C] most land is used for meat and dairy production
- [D] more green fields will be converted for farming

28. Crop-growing in the UK is restricted due to_____.

- [A] its farming technology
- [B] its dietary tradition
- [C] its natural conditions
- [D] its commercial interests

29. It can be learned from the last paragraph that British people_____.

- [A] rely largely on imports for fresh produce
- [B] enjoy a steady rise in fruit consumption
- [C] are seeking effective ways to cut calorie intake
- [D] are trying to grow new varieties of grains

30. The author's attitude to food self-sufficiency in the UK is_____.

- [A] defensive
- [B] doubtful
- [C] tolerant
- [D] optimistic

Text 3

When Microsoft bought task management app Wunderlist and mobile calendar Sunrise in 2015, it picked two newcomers that were attracting considerable buzz in Silicon Valley. Microsoft's own Office dominates the market for "productivity" software, but the start-ups represented a new wave of technology designed from the ground up for the smartphone world.

Both apps, however, were later scrapped, after Microsoft said it had used their best features in its own products. Their teams of engineers stayed on, making them two of the many "acqui-hires" that the biggest companies have used to feed their great hunger for tech talent.

To Microsoft's critics, the fates of Wunderlist and Sunrise are examples of a remorseless drive by Big Tech to chew up any innovative companies that lie in their path. "They bought the seedlings and closed them down," complained Paul Arnold, a partner at San Francisco-based Switch Ventures, putting an end to businesses that might one day turn into competitors. Microsoft declined to comment.

Like other start-up investors, Mr. Arnold's own business often depends on selling start-ups to larger tech companies, though he admits to mixed feelings about the result: "I think these things are good for me, if I put my selfish hat on. But are they good for the American economy? I don't know."

The US Federal Trade Commission says it wants to find the answer to that question. This week, it asked the five most valuable US tech companies for information about their many small acquisitions over the past decade. Although only a research project at this stage, the request has raised the prospect of regulators wading into early-stage tech markets that until now have been beyond their reach.

Given their combined market value of more than \$5.5 trillion, rifling through such small deals—many of them much less prominent than Wunderlist and Sunrise—might seem beside the point. Between them, the five biggest tech companies have spent an average of only \$3.4 billion a year on sub-\$1 billion acquisitions over the past five years—a drop in the ocean compared with their massive financial reserves, and the more than \$130 billion of venture capital that was invested in the US last year.

However, critics say the big companies use such deals to buy their most threatening potential competitors before their businesses have a chance to gain momentum, in some cases as part of a "buy and kill" tactic to simply close them down.

31. What is true about Wunderlist and Sunrise after their acquisitions?

- ☐ [A] Their engineers were retained.
- ☐ [B] Their market values declined.
- ☐ [C] Their tech features improved.
- ☐ [D] Their products were re-priced.

32. Microsoft's critics believe that the big tech companies tend to_____.

- ☐ [A] exaggerate their product quality
- ☐ [B] eliminate their potential competitors
- ☐ [C] treat new tech talent unfairly
- ☐ [D] ignore public opinions

33. Paul Arnold is concerned that small acquisitions might_____.

- ☐ [A] weaken big tech companies
- ☐ [B] worsen market competition
- ☐ [C] harm the national economy
- ☐ [D] discourage start-up investors

34. The US Federal Trade Commission intends to____.
- [A] limit Big Tech's expansion
 - [B] encourage research collaboration
 - [C] examine small acquisitions
 - [D] supervise start-ups' operation
35. For the five biggest tech companies, their small acquisitions have____.
- [A] brought little financial pressure
 - [B] raised few management challenges
 - [C] set an example for future deals
 - [D] generated considerable profits

Text 4

We're fairly good at judging people based on first impressions, thin slices of experience ranging from a glimpse of a photo to five-minute interaction, and deliberation can be not only extraneous but intrusive. In one study of the ability she called "thin slicing," the late psychologist Nalini Ambady asked participants to watch silent 10-second video clips of professors and to rate the instructor's overall effectiveness. Their ratings correlated strongly with students' end-of-semester ratings. Another set of participants had to count backward from 1,000 by nines as they watched the clips, occupying their conscious working memory. Their ratings were just as accurate, demonstrating the intuitive nature of the social processing.

Critically, another group was asked to spend a minute writing down reasons for their judgment, before giving the rating. Accuracy dropped dramatically. Ambady suspected that deliberation focused them on vivid but misleading cues, such as certain gestures or utterances, rather than letting the complex interplay of subtle signals form a holistic impression. She found similar interference when participants watched 15-second clips of pairs of people and judged whether they were strangers, friends, or dating partners.

Other research shows we're better at detecting deception from thin slices when we rely on intuition instead of reflection. "It's as if you're driving a stick shift," says Judith Hall, a psychologist at Northeastern University, "and if you start thinking about it too much, you can't remember what you're doing. But if you go on automatic pilot, you're fine. Much of our social life is like that."

Thinking too much can also harm our ability to form preferences. College students' ratings of strawberry jams and college courses aligned better with experts' opinions when the students weren't asked to analyze their rationale. And people made car-buying decisions that were both objectively better and more personally satisfying when asked to focus on their feelings rather than on details, but only if the decision was complex—when they had a lot of information to process.

Intuition's special powers are unleashed only in certain circumstances. In one study, participants completed a battery of eight tasks, including four that tapped reflective thinking (discerning rules, comprehending vocabulary) and four that tapped intuition and creativity (generating new products or figures of speech). Then they rated the degree to which they had used intuition ("gut feelings," "hunches," "my heart"). Use of their gut hurt their performance on the first four tasks, as expected, and helped them on the rest. Sometimes the heart is smarter than the head.

36. Nalini Ambady's study deals with____.
- [A] the power of people's memory
 - [B] the reliability of first impressions
 - [C] Instructor-student interaction
 - [D] people's ability to influence others
37. In Ambady's study, rating accuracy dropped when participants____.
- [A] focused on specific details
 - [B] gave the rating in limited time
 - [C] watched shorter video clips
 - [D] discussed with one another
38. Judith Hall mentions driving to show that____.
- [A] reflection can be distracting
 - [B] memory may be selective
 - [C] social skills must be cultivated
 - [D] deception is difficult to detect
39. When you are making complex decisions, it is advisable to____.
- [A] collect enough data
 - [B] list your preferences
 - [C] seek expert advice
 - [D] follow your feelings
40. What can we learn from the last paragraph?
- [A] Generating new products takes time.
 - [B] Intuition may affect reflective tasks.
 - [C] Vocabulary comprehension needs creativity.
 - [D] Objective thinking may boost intuitiveness.

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)

How to disagree with someone more powerful than you

Your boss proposes a new initiative you think won't work. Your senior colleague outlines a project timeline you believe is unrealistic. What do you say when you disagree with someone who has more power than you do? How do you decide whether it's worth speaking up? And if you do, what exactly should you say? Here's how to disagree with someone more powerful than you.

(41)_____

You may decide it's best to hold off on voicing your opinion. Maybe you haven't finished thinking the problem through, or you want to get a clearer sense of what the group thinks. If you think other people are going to disagree, too, you might want to gather your army first. People can contribute experience or information to your thinking—all the things that would make the disagreement stronger or more valid. It's also a good idea to delay the conversation if you are in a meeting or other public space. Discussing the issue in private will make the powerful person feel less threatened.

(42)_____

Before you share your thoughts, think about what the powerful person cares about—it may be the credibility of their team or getting a project done on time. You're more likely to be heard if you can connect your disagreement to a higher purpose. When you do speak up, don't assume the link will be clear. You'll want to state it overtly, contextualizing your statements so that you're seen not as a disagreeable subordinate but as a colleague who's trying to advance a common objective. The discussion will then become more like a chess game than a boxing match.

(43)_____

This step may sound overly deferential, but it's a smart way to give the powerful person psychological safety and control. You can say something like, "I know we seem to be moving toward a first-quarter commitment here. I have reasons to think that won't work. I'd like to lay out my reasoning. Would that be OK?" This gives the person a choice, allowing him to verbally opt in. And, assuming he says yes, it will make you feel more confident about voicing your disagreement.

(44)_____

You might feel your heart racing or your face turning red, but do whatever you can to remain neutral in both your words and actions. When your body language communicates reluctance or anxiety, it undercuts the message. It sends a mixed message, and your counterpart gets to choose what signals to read. Deep breaths can help, as can speaking more slowly and deliberately. When we feel panicky, we tend to talk louder and faster. Simply slowing the pace and talking in an even tone helps the other person cool down and does the same for you. It also makes you seem confident, even if you aren't.

(45)_____

Emphasize that you're only offering your opinion, not gospel truth. It may be a well-informed, well-researched opinion, but it's still an opinion, so talk tentatively and slightly understate your confidence. Instead of saying: "If we set an end-of-quarter deadline, we will never make it," say, "This is just my opinion, but I don't see how we will make that deadline." Having asserted your opinion (as a position, not as a fact), demonstrate equal curiosity about other views. Remind the person that this is your point of view, and then invite critique. Be open to hearing other opinions.

- [A] Stay calm.
- [B] Stay humble.
- [C] Decide whether to wait.
- [D] Be realistic about the risks.
- [E] Don't make judgements.
- [F] Identify a shared goal.
- [G] Ask permission to disagree.

Section III

Translation

46. **Directions:**

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

We tend to think that friends and family members are our biggest sources of connection, laughter, and warmth. While that may well be true, researchers have also recently found that interacting with strangers actually brings a boost in mood and feelings of belonging that we didn't expect.

In one series of studies, researchers instructed Chicago-area commuters using public transportation to strike up a conversation with someone near them. On average, participants who followed this instruction felt better than those who had been told to stand or sit in silence. The researchers also argued that when we shy away from casual interactions with strangers, it is often due to a misplaced anxiety that they might not want to talk to us. Much of the time, however, this belief is false. As it turns out, many people are actually perfectly willing to talk—and may even be flattered to receive your attention.

Section IV

Writing

Part A

47. **Directions:**

Suppose you are organizing an online meeting. Write an email to Jack, an international student, to

1)invite him to participate, and

2)tell him the details.

You should write about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET. Do not use your own name. Use “Li Ming” instead.(10 points)

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)

2021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2021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(2021)

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)

It's not difficult to set targets for staff. It is much harder, 1, to understand their negative consequences. Most work-related behaviors have multiple components. 2 one and the others become distorted.

为员工设定目标并不困难。然而，理解这些目标的负面后果却要困难得多。大多数与工作相关的行为都有多个组成部分。强调其中一个，其他部分就会变得扭曲。

Travel on a London bus and you'll 3 see how this works with drivers. Watch people get on and show their tickets. Are they carefully inspected? Never. Do people get on without paying? Of course! Are there inspectors to 4 that people have paid? Possibly, but very few. And people who run for the bus? They are 5. How about jumping lights? Buses do so almost as frequently as cyclists.

乘坐伦敦公交车，你很快就会看到这在司机身上是如何体现的。观察人们上车并出示车票。车票会被仔细检查吗？从来不会。有人不付钱就上车吗？当然有！有检票员检查人们是否付费吗？可能有，但非常少。那些追赶公交车的人呢？他们被忽视了。闯红灯呢？公交车闯红灯的频率几乎和骑自行车的人一样高。

Why? Because the target is 6. People complained that buses were late and infrequent. 7, the number of buses and bus lanes was increased, and drivers were 8 or punished according to the time they took. And drivers hit these targets. But they 9 hit cyclists. If the target was changed to 10, you would have more inspectors and more sensitive pricing. If the criterion changed to safety, you would get more 11 drivers who obeyed traffic laws. But both these criteria would be at the expense of time.

为什么？因为目标是准点。人们抱怨公交车晚点且班次不频繁。因此，公交车数量和公交专用道增加了，司机根据他们所花费的时间受到奖励或惩罚。司机们达到了这些目标。但他们也撞到了骑自行车的人。如果目标改为收入，你会有更多检票员和更灵活的定价。如果标准改为安全，你会得到更谨慎、遵守交通法规的司机。但这两个标准都将以时间为代价。

There is another 12 : people became immensely inventive in hitting targets. Have you 13 that you can leave on a flight an hour late but still arrive on time? Tailwinds? Of course not! Airlines have simply changed the time a 14 is meant to take. A one-hour flight is now billed as a two-hour flight.

还有另一个问题:人们在达成目标方面变得极其善于创新。你有没有注意到,你可以晚一个小时起飞但仍能准点到达?顺风?当然不是!航空公司只是改变了行程应该花费的时间。一小时的航班现在被标注为两小时的航班。

The 15 of the story is simple. Most jobs are multidimensional, with multiple criteria. Choose one criterion and you may well 16 others. Everything can be done faster and made cheaper, but there is a 17 . Setting targets can and does have unforeseen negative consequences.

这个故事的寓意很简单。大多数工作都是多维度的,有多个标准。选择一个标准,你很可能会牺牲其他标准。一切都可以做得更快、成本更低,但这是有代价的。设定目标可能而且确实会产生意想不到的负面后果。

This is not an argument against target-setting. But it is an argument for exploring consequences first. All good targets should have multiple criteria 18 critical factors such as time, money, quality and customer feedback. The trick is not only to 19 just one or even two dimensions of the objective, but also to understand how to help people better 20 the objective.

这并不是反对设定目标的论点。但这是一个主张首先探讨后果的论点。所有好的目标都应该有与时间、金钱、质量和客户反馈等关键因素相关的多个标准。诀窍不仅在于只明确目标的一个甚至两个维度,还在于理解如何帮助人们更好地实现目标。

1. [A] therefore
[B] however
[C] again
[D] moreover
2. [A] Emphasize
[B] Identify
[C] Assess
[D] Explain
3. [A] nearly
[B] curiously
[C] eagerly
[D] quickly
4. [A] claim
[B] prove
[C] check
[D] recall

5. ☐ A] threatened
☐ B] ignored
☐ C] mocked
☐ D] blamed
6. ☐ A] punctuality
☐ B] hospitality
☐ C] competition
☐ D] innovation
7. ☐ A] Yet
☐ B] So
☐ C] Besides
☐ D] Still
8. ☐ A] hired
☐ B] trained
☐ C] rewarded
☐ D] grouped
9. ☐ A] only
☐ B] rather
☐ C] once
☐ D] also
10. ☐ A] comfort
☐ B] revenue
☐ C] efficiency
☐ D] security
11. ☐ A] friendly
☐ B] quiet
☐ C] cautious
☐ D] diligent
12. ☐ A] purpose
☐ B] problem
☐ C] prejudice
☐ D] policy
13. ☐ A] reported
☐ B] revealed
☐ C] admitted
☐ D] noticed

14. [A] break
[B] trip
[C] departure
[D] transfer
15. [A] moral
[B] background
[C] style
[D] form
16. [A] interpret
[B] criticize
[C] sacrifice
[D] tolerate
17. [A] task
[B] secret
[C] product
[D] cost
18. [A] leading to
[B] calling for
[C] relating to
[D] accounting for
19. [A] specify
[B] predict
[C] restore
[D] create
20. [A] modify
[B] review
[C] present
[D] achieve

1. ____

【答案】 [B] **however** 逻辑关系

【线索】 **easy 与 much harder 形成对照**

线索是同段相邻两句的对照关系：It's not difficult to set targets for staff. 用 not difficult 强调'容易'；It is much harder, __(1)_, to understand their negative consequences. 用 much harder 强调'更难'。一易一难，明显需要让步转折词。

【选项】 A) **therefore** X 顺承因果，与转折语境相反

therefore 表'因此'，引出结论。若选它，意为'因为设目标容易，所以理解其后果更难'——前后并不构成因果，逻辑不通。

B) **however** ✓ 完美承接 **easy 到 hard 的反差**

however 表让步转折：'设目标容易，然而理解其负面后果却难得多'。与前句的 not difficult 和本句的 much harder 一一对应，逻辑严丝合缝。

C) **again** X 表重复或再次，无重申语境

again 用于再次强调同一观点，但前后两句说的不是同一件事（一个易、一个难），并非重申关系。

D) **moreover** X 表递进同向，与反差不符

moreover 表'此外'，引出同方向的进一步信息。若选它，意为'设目标容易，此外理解后果也难'——递进要求方向一致，但易与难是反向，不合。

【验证】代回后：It is much harder, however, to understand their negative consequences., 整段读起来是'设目标容易——然而读懂其副作用难——因此多数行为是多维的——只强调一维其他就变形'，与 outline 中'总论点'的开篇定位一致。

2. ____

【答案】 [A] **Emphasize** 词义辨析

【线索】 上文 multiple components 与本句 others become distorted 互证

线索一在前一句: Most work-related behaviors have multiple components.——多维行为有多个组成部分; 线索二在本句后半: __(2)__ one and the others become distorted.——只对'一个'做某动作, 其他'就变形'。能让其他维度变形的动作, 只能是'偏重/强调'某一个, 而非'识别/评估/解释'。下一段又用 Because the target is __(6)__. 进一步把'重点放在准点这一项'坐实。

【选项】 A) **Emphasize** ✓ 唯一能引起其他维度被牺牲的动作

Emphasize 表'强调、偏重'。只偏重一维, 其余维度必然被忽视、扭曲, 与 the others become distorted 完美对应, 也与全文'设单一目标导致副作用'的主旨一致。

B) **Identify** ✗ 仅是'识别', 不会让其他变形

Identify 表'识别、确认'。只是把其中一项指认出来, 并不必然导致其他维度被扭曲, 逻辑不连贯。

C) **Assess** ✗ '评估'是中性观察, 不导致扭曲

Assess 表'评估、衡量'。评估某一维度也不会让其他维度变形, 与 distorted 缺失因果链。

D) **Explain** ✗ '解释'仅是说明, 与扭曲无因果

Explain 表'解释、说明'。解释其中一项更与其他维度被牺牲毫无关联, 纯属义不合。

【验证】 代回后: Emphasize one and the others become distorted., 与下段公交案例'只强调准点导致安全、收入被牺牲'形成总—例呼应, 与 outline 中'总论点—举例'的连接一致。

3. ____

【答案】 [D] quickly 词义辨析

【线索】 下文一连串反问把现象推到眼前

线索是紧跟其后的连珠炮式反问：Watch people get on and show their tickets. Are they carefully inspected? Never. Do people get on without paying? Of course!——只要上车一看，所有现象立刻浮现。'坐一趟就能立刻看出'即'很快看出'。

【选项】 A) nearly X '几乎'弱化语义，与后文确凿现象矛盾

nearly 表'几乎、差点'，含未完成意味。但后文反问明示现象就在眼前、不是'差点看到'，弱化语义不合。

B) curiously X '好奇地'引入主观情绪，与陈述基调不符

curiously 表'好奇地'。作者是在举证，不是描述读者带着好奇心去看，态度色彩不对。

C) eagerly X '热切地'再添情感色彩，同样不合

eagerly 表'急切地、热切地'，带主观情感。文章语气客观举证，并非读者主动急切去看，色彩冲突。

D) quickly ✓ '很快就能看出'与即时举证最契合

quickly 表'很快地'。'坐一趟伦敦公交，你很快就能看到司机是如何这么干的'——与紧随其后大量当场可见的现象正好契合。

【验证】 代回后：you'll quickly see how this works with drivers., 与后面立刻铺陈的多条现象呼应，全段读起来顺畅且符合作者快节奏举证的写法。

4. ____

【答案】 [C] check 词义辨析

【线索】 主语 inspectors 决定动作是'查验'

线索是主语: Are there inspectors to __ (4) __ that people have paid? 主语是 inspectors (查票员)。查票员的本职就是'核查'乘客是否付费, 而非'声称'、'证明'或'回忆'。同时前文 Are they carefully inspected? 的 inspect 也作了同义复现的暗示。

【选项】 A) claim X '声称'不是查票员该做的动作

claim 表'声称、主张'。查票员不会去'声称乘客已付费', 他要做的是查证、不是宣称。

B) prove X '证明'语义过重, 需要前置举证

prove 表'证明', 需要拿出证据链。查票员现场只是抽查, 不必上升到'证明'。与日常情境不符。

C) check ✓ '核查'正是查票员的本职动作

check 表'核查、检查'。'是否有查票员来核查乘客是否已付费'与主语身份、上文 inspect 的同义复现完全契合。

D) recall X '回忆'语义对象错, 不能用于他人是否付费

recall 表'回忆、记起'。查票员不可能去'回忆'乘客付没付费, 语义对象完全错位。

【验证】 代回后: Are there inspectors to check that people have paid?, 与前句 Are they carefully inspected? 形成 inspect→check 的同义复现, 全段查票主题保持连贯。

5. ____

【答案】 [B] ignored 词义辨析

【线索】 整段主线'司机为赶时间而无视乘客'

线索是同段反复出现的'司机不在乎'现象: Are they carefully inspected? Never. 不查票; How about jumping lights? Buses do so almost as frequently as cyclists. 闯红灯。整段语气一致——司机对乘客与规则都'置之不理'。下一段更点明 Because the target is __ (6) __.——因为目标只看准点, 所以追车的人也只能被无视。

【选项】 A) threatened X '被威胁'施动方错, 与情境不符

threatened 表'被威胁'。司机不会去威胁追车的人, 方向不对、程度也过激。

B) ignored ✓ '被无视'与赶点不停车完全对应

ignored 表'被无视、被忽视'。司机为了准点不会为追车的乘客停车, '追车的人? 他们被无视了'与全段语气一致。

C) mocked X '被嘲笑'引入情感色彩, 与客观语气冲突

mocked 表'被嘲笑'。司机不会嘲笑乘客, 色彩太强且与原文客观陈述基调不符。

D) blamed X '被责备'施动错位, 乘客没做错被指责

blamed 表'被指责'。乘客追车没有过错, 司机也无指责动作, 逻辑不通。

【验证】 代回后: And people who run for the bus? They are ignored., 与本段一系列'司机不在乎'的现象拼成完整画面, 并为下段揭示'因为目标是准点'埋下铺垫。

6. ____

【答案】 [A] **punctuality** 词义辨析

【线索】 前句'晚点、班次少' + 后句'按用时奖惩'共同锁定准点

前句: People complained that buses were late and infrequent.——抱怨晚点; 后句: drivers were __(8)__ or punished according to the time they took.——按用时奖惩。围绕'晚点—增车—按用时奖惩', 目标显然就是'准点'。

【选项】 A) **punctuality** ✓ '准点'与 late/time 双重对应

punctuality 表'准时性'。与前句 late (晚点) 成反义对偶, 与后句 the time they took 同主题。整段所有线索一齐指向它。

B) **hospitality** X '好客'与公交目标不沾边

hospitality 表'好客、殷勤'。文中并没有任何'热情周到'相关线索, 主题无关。

C) **competition** X '竞争'不是衡量司机的指标

competition 表'竞争'。公交司机的目标不是和谁竞争, 下文也没竞争主题, 词义错位。

D) **innovation** X '创新'与公交场景无关

innovation 表'创新'。下文谈的是车数、车道、用时, 与创新毫无关系。

【验证】 代回后: Because the target is punctuality., 与第二段'司机不查票、不接追车人、闯红灯'反推一致——这一切都是为了准点; 与下文 drivers were __(8)__ or punished according to the time they took. 亦顺承。

7. ____

【答案】 [B] So 逻辑关系

【线索】 抱怨→对策标准因果链

线索是前后句关系：前句 People complained that buses were late and infrequent. 是'问题'，后句 the number of buses and bus lanes was increased 是'对策'。问题与对策天然构成因果。

【选项】 A) Yet X '然而'引转折，与因果链相反

Yet 表转折。但前后是'问题→对策'的同向因果，不存在让步。

B) So ✓ '因此'精准衔接问题与对策

So 表'因此、所以'。'乘客抱怨晚点和班次少，因此增加了公交数量和专用道'——因果连贯。

C) Besides X '此外'是并列补充，缺前一项

Besides 表'此外'，需要前面已经给出一项措施做对照。但前句是抱怨，不是措施，besides 失去连接对象。

D) Still X '仍然'表让步重申，与对策不合

Still 表'尽管如此、仍然'。同样是让步语义，与因果链相反。

【验证】 代回后：So, the number of buses and bus lanes was increased, 与前句抱怨直接形成因果，承接自然。

8. ____

【答案】 [C] rewarded 词义辨析

【线索】 or punished 锁定'奖—罚'对照

线索是并列连词 or 后的 punished: drivers were __(8)__ or punished according to the time they took.——'按用时被__或被惩罚'。能与 punished 形成奖罚对照的, 只有 rewarded (奖励)。

【选项】 A) hired X '被雇佣'与按用时奖惩无关

hired 表'被雇佣'。是否雇佣司机不会按其用时决定, 与 punished 也不构成对照。

B) trained X '被培训'非奖惩对照对

trained 表'被培训'。培训与惩罚不在同一对照轴上。

C) rewarded ✓ '被奖励'与 punished 完美对偶

rewarded 表'被奖励'。'按用时被奖励或被惩罚'是标准的'奖—罚'并列, 与全段考核语境完全吻合。

D) grouped X '被分组'与奖惩主题无关

grouped 表'被分组'。分组不是按用时考核的形式, 与 punished 也无对照。

【验证】代回后: drivers were rewarded or punished according to the time they took., 整句变为标准的'奖优罚劣'考核机制, 与上文'目标是准点'一致。

9. ____

【答案】 [D] also 逻辑关系

【线索】 前句 hit these targets 与本句 hit cyclists 同动词不同宾语

线索是 hit 一词的双关：And drivers hit these targets. But they __(9)__ hit cyclists.——前一句'达成 (hit) 目标'，后一句'撞 (hit) 骑车人'。两个 hit 并存，作者要表达'达成目标的同时也撞了人'。

【选项】 A) only X '只是'排他，否定前面达标语义

only 表'只'。'但他们只撞骑车人'反而把前句'达成目标'抹掉，与上下文不协调。

B) rather X '而是'用于纠正，需前句被否定

rather 表'而是、相反'。要求前句被否定再作补正，但前句'drivers hit these targets'是肯定句，不能用 rather 翻转。

C) once X '曾经一次'与一般陈述不符

once 表'曾经/一度'。但文章是在描述常态副作用，不是讲历史上某一次。

D) also ✓ '同时也'把'达标'与'撞人'并置成讽刺

also 表'同时也、还'。'司机达成 (hit) 了目标，但他们同时也撞 (hit) 了骑车人'——一笔点出副作用的精髓，与全文'设单目标的负面后果'主旨完全一致。

【验证】 代回后：But they also hit cyclists.，与上一句 hit these targets 构成双关讽刺，与全文'达成目标但伴随代价'的主线完美吻合。

10. ____

【答案】 [B] revenue 词义辨析

【线索】 措施'多查票员 + 灵活定价'指向收入

线索是后半句: you would have more inspectors and more sensitive pricing. 查票员保证乘客付费、灵活定价提升票价收益——两者共同指向'收入 (revenue)'目标。

【选项】 A) comfort X '舒适'与查票员/定价无关

comfort 表'舒适'。要追求舒适会增加座椅、空间, 与多查票员、灵活定价毫无逻辑关联。

B) revenue ✓ '收入'唯一对应查票 + 灵活定价

revenue 表'收入、营收'。查票(防漏票) + 灵活定价(提价)正是公交公司增加收入的两大典型手段, 丝丝入扣。

C) efficiency X '效率'与本段时间维度重复

efficiency 表'效率'。其实质仍偏向时间维度, 与下一句 If the criterion changed to safety 形成的'多种 criterion 切换'结构不合, 且与多查票员手段不直接对应。

D) security X '安全'已被下一句占用

security 表'安全'。但下一句已用 If the criterion changed to safety 单独讨论安全, 两者重复, 结构上不合。

【验证】 代回后: If the target was changed to revenue, you would have more inspectors and more sensitive pricing., 与下一句 safety/cautious drivers 并列形成'若改成另一种目标会得到另一种行为'的对比结构, 与 outline 中'强调一维则牺牲其他维度'的主旨呼应。

11. ____

【答案】 [C] cautious 词义辨析

【线索】 safety + obeyed traffic laws 双锁'谨慎'

线索一是前置目标: If the criterion changed to safety——以安全为标准; 线索二是后置定语: drivers who obeyed traffic laws——遵守交规。两者共同指向'谨慎、小心'的司机形象。

【选项】 A) friendly X '友好'与安全 + 守法不对应

friendly 表'友好'。友好是态度维度, 与是否守法、是否谨慎驾驶无直接关联。

B) quiet X '安静'与安全主题无关

quiet 表'安静、寡言'。安静的司机未必谨慎守法, 主题错位。

C) cautious ✓ '谨慎'与 safety 同义复现

cautious 表'谨慎、小心'。是 safety 的人物化体现, 又与 obeyed traffic laws 完美对应。

D) diligent X '勤勉'偏勤奋维度, 非安全维度

diligent 表'勤勉、刻苦'。勤勉的司机可能为赶班更冒险, 反而与守法/谨慎不一致。

【验证】代回后: you would get more cautious drivers who obeyed traffic laws., 与前面 safety 目标和后文 obeyed traffic laws 都贴合; 并与本段下一句 But both these criteria would be at the expense of time. 共同表明'换标准换行为'。

12. ____

【答案】 [B] problem 词义辨析

【线索】 前文公交例已是'问题'，本句揭出另一个'问题'

线索一：冒号后 people became immensely inventive in hitting targets.——人们为了达标极尽花招，明显是负面副作用；线索二：第二、三段已经用公交例呈现了第一个'问题'。'另一个 ____'紧承上文，必为'另一个问题'。下段 Choose one criterion and you may well __(16)__ others. 也持续在谈副作用。

【选项】 A) purpose X '另一个目的'颠倒褒贬

purpose 表'目的'。冒号后是消极现象（耍花招达标），不可能是'另一个目的'。

B) problem ✓ '另一个问题'承接前文副作用脉络

problem 表'问题'。冒号后描述的是负面副作用，'另一个问题：人们极尽花招'承上启下，呼应全文'目标负面后果'主线。

C) prejudice X '偏见'范围过窄、与目标无关

prejudice 表'偏见'。'极尽花招达标'并非偏见现象，词义错位。

D) policy X '政策'与冒号后行为不匹配

policy 表'政策'。冒号后描述的是个体行为而非政策，错位。

【验证】 代回后：There is another problem: people became immensely inventive in hitting targets., 与上文公交例（一种 problem）形成并列副作用，与下文航空例进一步举证一致。

13. ____

【答案】 [D] noticed 词义辨析

【线索】对读者发问 + 飞行常识 = '注意到'

线索是发问语境：Have you __(13)__ that you can leave on a flight an hour late but still arrive on time?——读者是乘客，被问的是日常飞行中的现象。乘客只能'注意到'这个现象，而不会去'报告/揭露/承认'。

【选项】A) reported X '报告'要求正式渠道，与读者口吻不符

reported 表'报告'。普通乘客不会'报告'飞行延误后仍准点这件事，语用错位。

B) revealed X '揭露'要求主体主动公开秘密

revealed 表'揭露、揭示'。读者不是揭秘者，且这是常识现象不构成秘密。

C) admitted X '承认'暗示不愿但被迫，与中性现象不合

admitted 表'承认'。'承认'背后有抗拒含义，但'飞行延误仍准点'是中性观察，不需承认。

D) noticed ✓ '注意到'最贴合读者日常感知

noticed 表'注意到、留意到'。问读者'你有没有注意到'，是引出常见现象最自然的口吻，下文紧接给出解释 Airlines have simply changed the time a __(14)__ is meant to take., 完美承接。

【验证】代回后：Have you noticed that you can leave on a flight an hour late but still arrive on time?, 与下文揭开'其实是航空公司改了时刻表'的解释顺承一致，对话口吻自然。

14. ____

【答案】 [B] trip 词义辨析

【线索】前句 flight、后句 flight 双向夹击

线索一：Have you __(13)__ that you can leave on a flight an hour late but still arrive on time? 用 flight; 线索二：A one-hour flight is now billed as a two-hour flight. 又用 flight。空里需要一个等于 flight 的上义词。trip (行程/出行) 正是。

【选项】A) break X '休息/中断'与飞行耗时无关

break 表'休息、间断'。与航空行程不构成同义替换。

B) trip ✓ '行程'是 flight 的上义同义词

trip 表'行程、一次出行'。'航空公司只是改了 trip 应耗的时间'与前后 flight 完美同义替换。

C) departure X '出发'仅指起飞瞬间，不是整段耗时

departure 表'出发、启程'。出发只是一个时刻，谈不上'耗时多久'，与 time...take 不搭。

D) transfer X '换乘/转机'是特定环节，非整段飞行

transfer 表'转机、换乘'。文中讨论的是整段飞行延误仍准点，与中转无关。

【验证】代回后：Airlines have simply changed the time a trip is meant to take., 与下一句 A one-hour flight is now billed as a two-hour flight. 同义复现 trip ≈ flight, 论证清晰。

15. ____

【答案】 [A] moral 词义辨析

【线索】 后文直接给出'寓意'内容

线索是紧随其后的归纳句: Most jobs are multidimensional, with multiple criteria.

Choose one criterion and you may well __(16)__ others.——这正是全文要传达的'教训/寓意', 证明空填的是'寓意'。

【选项】 A) moral ✓ '寓意'与后文主旨句完美匹配

moral 表'寓意、教训'。'故事的寓意很简单'后接'工作多维, 只盯一维会牺牲其他'——议论文典型收束句式。

B) background X '背景'信息已在前几段, 不在结论位

background 表'背景'。背景应放在文章开头, 不在结论段总结主旨时使用。

C) style X '风格'与议论文主旨无关

style 表'风格'。'故事风格简单'与下文'多维工作、单一标准导致牺牲'毫无关联。

D) form X '形式'与议论性总结不搭

form 表'形式'。同样不能引出主旨教训。

【验证】 代回后: The moral of the story is simple., 下接 Most jobs are multidimensional, with multiple criteria. 形成'寓意—主旨'的标准结构, 与 outline 中'第五段收束'吻合。

16. ____

【答案】 [C] sacrifice 词义辨析

【线索】 首段 distorted、 第三段 at the expense of 持续指向'牺牲'

线索是全文反复出现的'牺牲'主题: __ (2) __ one and the others become distorted. 用 distorted; But both these criteria would be at the expense of time. 用 at the expense of; but there is a __ (17) __ 又再讲'有代价'。同义复现链指向 sacrifice。

【选项】 A) interpret X '解释'与牺牲主题无关

interpret 表'解释'。选一个标准就解释其他? 语义跑题。

B) criticize X '批评'与多维取舍无关

criticize 表'批评'。选一个就批评其他维度? 不合事实与逻辑。

C) sacrifice ✓ '牺牲'与 distorted/at the expense of 同义闭环

sacrifice 表'牺牲'。'选一个标准, 你很可能牺牲其他'与全文反复申说的'强调一维则其他变形'完全闭环。

D) tolerate X '容忍'方向相反, 弱化代价

tolerate 表'容忍'。'容忍其他'意味着保留, 与'其他被扭曲/被牺牲'的主旨方向相反。

【验证】 代回后: Choose one criterion and you may well sacrifice others., 与首段 distorted、 第三段 at the expense of 形成'牺牲'三复现, 主旨闭环。

17. ____

【答案】 **[D] cost** 词义辨析

【线索】 **but 反差 + 下句负面后果**

线索一：Everything can be done faster and made cheaper, but there is a __(17)__.
——前肯定后转折；线索二：紧接的 Setting targets can and does have unforeseen negative consequences.——'有不可预见的负面后果'，正是'有代价'的展开。'cost'与'negative consequences'呼应。

【选项】 A) task **X '任务'与代价语义不沾**

task 表'任务'。'但有一个任务'与下句'负面后果'毫无衔接。

B) secret **X '秘诀'引出正面信息，与转折矛盾**

secret 表'秘密、秘诀'。'但有一个秘诀'听起来像下文要给方法，但下句给的是负面后果，语义不顺。

C) product **X '产品'是具体物，与抽象代价不合**

product 表'产品'。'但有一个产品'与负面后果无关，完全不沾。

D) cost **✓ '代价'承前转折、启后负面**

cost 表'代价、成本'。'但有一个代价'与下句 unforeseen negative consequences 同义复现，转折成立。

【验证】代回后：but there is a cost. Setting targets can and does have unforeseen negative consequences., '代价—负面后果'前后呼应，主旨闭环。

18. ____

【答案】 [C] relating to 固定搭配

【线索】 criteria 与 critical factors 是包含关系

线索: All good targets should have multiple criteria __(18)__ critical factors such as time, money, quality and customer feedback.——'多个标准 __ 关键因素如时间、金钱、质量、用户反馈'。标准必然'涉及/与...相关'这些因素, relating to 最稳。

【选项】 A) leading to X '导致'引因果, 与并列因素不合

leading to 表'导致'。'多个标准导致关键因素'意为标准引出这些因素, 但原文意为标准本身就由这些因素构成, 非因果。

B) calling for X '呼吁/需要'语义稍偏

calling for 表'呼吁、要求'。'多个标准呼吁关键因素'语义生硬, 标准是包含这些因素而非呼吁它们。

C) relating to ✓ '与...相关'最贴合'标准涉及多个因素'

relating to 表'与...相关'。'多个标准涉及时间、金钱、质量、用户反馈等关键因素'语义最自然贴切。

D) accounting for X '解释/占比'语义不合

accounting for 表'解释、占(比例)'。'标准解释关键因素'语义不通, 且也不表'占比'语境。

【验证】代回后: All good targets should have multiple criteria relating to critical factors such as time, money, quality and customer feedback., 语义平顺, 与 outline 中第六段'建议好目标多维'一致。

19. ____

【答案】 [A] specify 词义辨析

【线索】 前文'好目标多维' + 本句'不止指明一两维'

线索一：上一句 All good targets should have multiple criteria relating to critical factors such as time, money, quality and customer feedback.——好目标应当多维；线索二：本句 not only...but also 暗示'不止做 A 还要做 B'，A 是'指明一两个维度'这一步，符合 specify 的'明确指定'义。

【选项】 A) specify ✓ '指明、明确指定'与维度搭配自然

specify 表'明确指出、明确指定'。'诀窍不仅在于明确指定目标的一两个维度'与前文'多维'呼应——作者强调不能只盯一两维，正与 specify 的精确指定定义相合。

B) predict X '预测'与维度搭配不通

predict 表'预测'。'预测目标的一两个维度'语义不通，维度不是被预测对象。

C) restore X '恢复'前提是先丢失，文中无此前提

restore 表'恢复'。文中未提及维度被丢失，restore 无所对应。

D) create X '创造'语义过宽，且与既有维度选择不合

create 表'创造'。文中讨论的是'选取/指定'已有的维度，而不是创造新维度。

【验证】 代回后：The trick is not only to specify just one or even two dimensions of the objective, but also to understand how to help people better __ (20) __ the objective., 与第六段建议'好目标多维'保持一致；'不止指定一两个维度（还要让人理解如何更好地实现目标）'承上启下顺畅。

20. _____

【答案】 [D] achieve 词义辨析

【线索】 全文主旨'让目标真正达成'

线索一：第一段 Most work-related behaviors have multiple components. 暗示要让行为整体都达标；线索二：本段 All good targets should have multiple criteria relating to critical factors such as time, money, quality and customer feedback.——好目标包含多维度，目的是为了让人们能'真正实现'目标，而非'修改/回顾/呈现'。

【选项】 A) modify X '修改'与全文'达成多维目标'方向不合

modify 表'修改'。作者并未建议人们修改目标，而是建议设定多维标准来更好地达成它。

B) review X '回顾'缺乏 better 的努力方向

review 表'回顾、审查'。'更好地回顾目标'与本段建议人们更好实现目标的语义偏离。

C) present X '呈现'是展示动作，与目标实现无关

present 表'呈现、提出'。'更好地呈现目标'语义偏向沟通展示，与'设多维标准助人完成目标'的建议方向不合。

D) achieve ✓ '达成'是全文落脚点

achieve 表'达成、实现'。'帮助人们更好地达成目标'与全文'设多维标准是为了让目标真正实现而无副作用'完全一致，是作者最终的落脚点。

【验证】 代回后：but also to understand how to help people better achieve the objective., 回扣全文'设单一目标会失真，设多维目标才能让人真正达成目标'的主旨，全篇闭环。

OVERVIEW • 通读建境

全文主旨与行文脉络

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

全文主旨

设单一目标会扭曲行为、带来副作用

全文借伦敦公交、航空公司等例子说明：给员工设定单一目标（如准点率）虽简单，却会以牺牲其他维度（安全、收入、质量）为代价。开篇即点题——It's not difficult to set targets for staff. It is much harder, __(1)__, to understand their negative consequences., 作者基调偏批判性、提醒性。

行文脉络

总—例—因—再例—结—建议六段递进

第一段抛出总论点（多维行为只强调一维会变形）：Most work-related behaviors have multiple components.；第二段以公交司机为例铺现象：Travel on a London bus and you'll __(3)__ see how this works with drivers.；第三段揭示成因——目标是准点：Because the target is __(6)__; 第四段补航空例佐证“为达标而变通”：people became immensely inventive in hitting targets.；第五段收束教训：The __(15)__ of the story is simple.；第六段给出建议：好目标应当多维，参见 All good targets should have multiple criteria __(18)__ critical factors such as time, money, quality and customer feedback.。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

11 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 not difficult to set targets for staff.

第1段，第1句

"It is + 形容词 + to do" 是英语里非常常见的判断句式，考试和日常阅读都高频出现。掌握这种识别方法后，能迁移到大量相似句子。

It is much harder, however, to understand their negative consequences.

第1段，第2句

"It is + 形容词 + to do" 是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式，掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似句子，典型性较高。

Buses do so almost as frequently as cyclists.

第2段，第12句

本句涉及主语、谓语（替代动词）、频率状语和比较结构，成分种类相对单一。"do so" 作为替代用法有一定练习价值，"as...as" 比较结构也值得熟悉，但整体缺少定语、宾语、补语等更多样的成分类型，训练覆盖面不够丰富。

If the target was changed to revenue, you would have more inspectors and more sensitive pricing.

第3段，第7句

虚拟条件句是四六级和考研英语阅读写作中的高频句式，本句完整展示了 "If + 一般过去时（被动），主句 + would + 动词原形" 的标准虚拟语气结构，且主句宾语使用并列结构增加了实用性。这类句式在真题中反复出现，掌握后可直接迁移到类似语境，典型性很高。

If the criterion changed to safety, you would get more cautious drivers who obeyed traffic laws.

第3段，第8句

这句话结构典型、训练点集中，既不会简单到没有练习价值，也没有复杂到超出多数学习者承受范围。对于练“条件句 + 定语从句 + 主干识别”非常值得优先使用。

But both these criteria would be at the expense of time.

第3段，第9句

“主语加情态动词加系动词加表语”是很常见的书面表达骨架，句首再加转折连接也很典型。掌握这种识别方法，能迁移到大量议论文句子中。

There is another problem: people became immensely inventive in hitting targets.

第4段，第1句

本句覆盖了 There be 存在句、同位语从句、系表结构、介词短语作状语等多种成分类型，且冒号引出同位语的用法相对少见，具有一定练习价值。但句子整体较短，修饰成分不多，成分丰富度中等。

Have you noticed that you can leave on a flight an hour late but still arrive on time?

第4段，第2句

本句结构典型、难度适中，既不会简单到缺少训练点，也不会复杂到超出基础学习者承受范围。它同时覆盖主干识别、宾语从句和时态切换，适合作为优先练习材料。

Airlines have simply changed the time a trip is meant to take.

第4段，第5句

“主句 + 名词后的限制性修饰小句”是阅读中非常常见的句式。“be meant to do”也是高频结构，掌握后迁移性很强。

Setting targets can and does have unforeseen negative consequences.

第5段，第5句

“动名词短语作主语 + 谓语 + 宾语”是很常见、可迁移的书面句式。再加上情态动词和强调助动词的结合，也属于考试阅读里可能出现的典型现象。

The trick is not only to specify just one or even two dimensions of the objective, but also to understand how to help people better achieve the objective.

第6段，第4句

本句主干不算最难，但结构层次清楚、易错点集中，兼顾并列结构和不定式层级分析，作为“句子结构加时态”训练材料很有代表性，值得优先练习。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 35 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。

target B1

n. 目标;靶子

本篇7次 · 真题 29 句

criterion C1

n. 标准

本篇5次 · 真题 10 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇3次 · 真题 304 句

consequence B2

n. 结果

本篇3次 · 真题 33 句

flight A2

n. 航班

本篇3次 · 真题 17 句

multiple B2

adj. 多个的

本篇3次 · 真题 16 句

argument B1

n. 争论

本篇2次 · 真题 39 句

negative B1

adj. 否定的

本篇2次 · 真题 32 句

objective B2

n. 目标

本篇2次 · 真题 15 句

customer A2

n. 顾客, 客户

本篇1次 · 真题 79 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇1次 · 真题 70 句

behavior B1

n. 行为

本篇1次 · 真题 52 句

factor B1

n. 因素

本篇1次 · 真题 47 句

quality A2

n. 质量

本篇1次 · 真题 45 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇1次 · 真题 43 句

according B1

prep. 根据

本篇1次 · 真题 35 句

moral B2

adj. 道德的

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

quickly A2

adv. 快速地

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

revenue B2

n. (公司、组织的) 收入, 收益

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

explore B1

v. 探索

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

critical B2

adj. 批评的

本篇1次·真题 26 句

reward B1

n. 报酬

本篇1次·真题 26 句

emphasize B2

v. 强调

本篇1次·真题 22 句

ignore B1

v. 忽视;不理睬

本篇1次·真题 22 句

sensitive B2

adj. 敏感的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

staff B1

n. 全体员工

本篇1次·真题 21 句

frequently B1

adv. 频繁地

本篇1次·真题 17 句

complain A2

v. 抱怨

本篇1次·真题 15 句

possibly B1

adv. 可能, 也许

本篇1次·真题 12 句

relate B1

v. 使有联系, 把...联系起来

本篇1次·真题 11 句

cautious B2

adj. 小心的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

expense B1

n. 花费

本篇1次·真题 10 句

feedback B1

n. 反馈

本篇1次·真题 10 句

trick B1

n. 诡计

本篇1次·真题 10 句

carefully A2

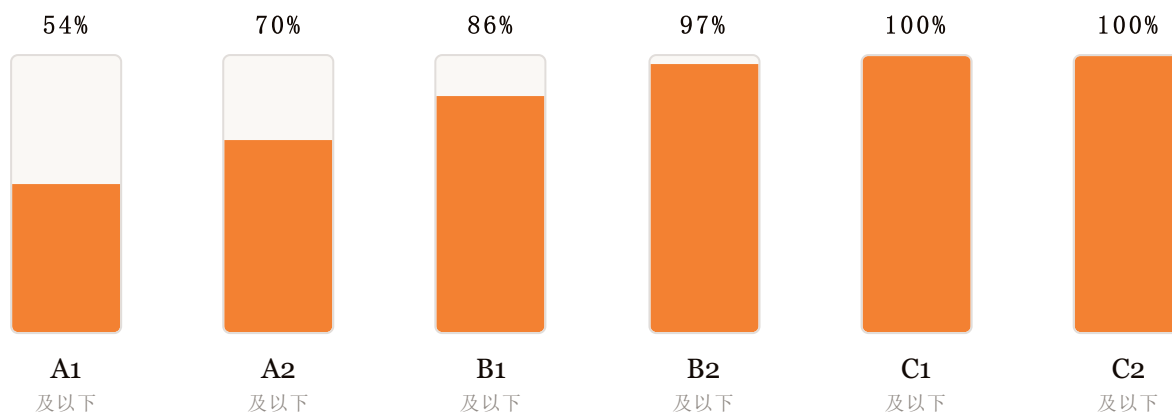
adv. 仔细地

本篇1次·真题 9 句

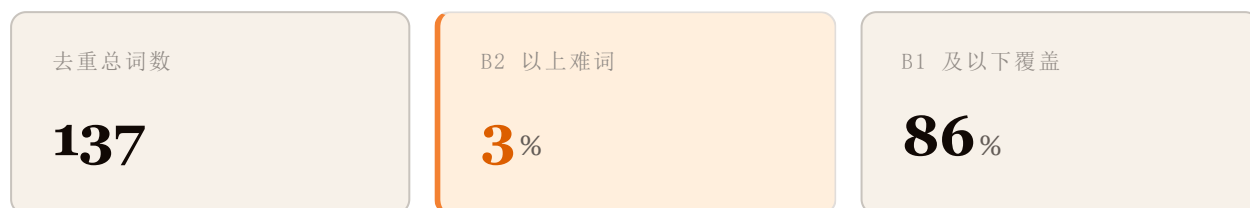
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 137 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 **137** 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 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 137 个·末柱为 100%



考研英语二 2021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 →](#)

2021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2021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(2021)

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 "Reskilling" is something that sounds like a buzzword but is actually a requirement if we plan to have a future where a lot of would-be workers do not get left behind. We know we are moving into a period where the jobs in demand will change rapidly, as will the requirements of the jobs that remain. Research by the World Economic Forum finds that on average 42 per cent of the "core skills" within job roles will change by 2022. That is a very short timeline.

"再培训"听起来像是一个流行词，但如果我们计划拥有一个不让大量潜在劳动者掉队的未来，它实际上是一项必需。我们知道我们正在进入一个需求岗位将快速变化的时期，现有岗位的要求也会随之变化。世界经济论坛的研究发现，到2022年，平均42%的岗位角色"核心技能"将发生变化。这是一个非常短的时间线。

P2 The question of who should pay for reskilling is a thorny one. For individual companies, the temptation is always to let go of workers whose skills are no longer in demand and replace them with those whose skills are. That does not always happen. AT&T is often given as the gold standard of a company who decided to do a massive reskilling program rather than go with a fire-and-hire strategy. Other companies including Amazon and Disney had also pledged to create their own plans. When the skills mismatch is in the broader economy though, the focus usually turns to government to handle. Efforts in Canada and elsewhere have been arguably languid at best, and have given us a situation where we frequently hear of employers begging for workers, even at times and in regions where unemployment is high.

谁应该为再培训买单是一个棘手的问题。对于单个公司而言，诱惑总是解雇技能不再有需求的员工，并用那些拥有所需技能的人取而代之。但情况并非总是如此。AT&T常被视为决定实施大规模再培训计划而非采取解雇再招聘策略的公司的黄金标准。包括亚马逊和迪士尼在内的其他公司也承诺制定自己的计划。然

而,当技能不匹配出现在更广泛的经济领域时,焦点通常转向政府来处理。加拿大和其他地方的努力可以说充其量是疲软的,并给我们带来了这样一种局面:我们经常听到雇主寻求招工,即使是在失业率很高的时期和地区。

P3 With the pandemic, unemployment is very high indeed. In February, at 3.5 per cent and 5.5 per cent respectively, unemployment rates in Canada and the United States were at generational lows and worker shortages were everywhere. As of May, those rates had spiked up to 13.3 per cent and 13.7 per cent, and although many worker shortages had disappeared, not all had done so. In the medical field, to take an obvious example, the pandemic meant that there were still clear shortages of doctors, nurses and other medical personnel.

随着疫情的到来,失业率确实非常高。2月份,加拿大和美国的失业率分别为3.5%和5.5%,处于几代人以来的最低水平,各地都出现了劳动力短缺。到5月份,这些比率已飙升至13.3%和13.7%,尽管许多劳动力短缺已经消失,但并非所有短缺都消失了。以医疗领域为例,疫情意味着医生、护士和其他医务人员仍然明显短缺。

P4 Of course, it is not like you can take an unemployed waiter and train him to be a doctor in a few weeks, no matter who pays for it. But even if you cannot close that gap, maybe you can close others, and doing so would be to the benefit of all concerned. That seems to be the case in Sweden: When forced to furlough 90 per cent of their cabin staff, Scandinavian Airlines decided to start up a short retraining program that reskilled the laid-off workers to support hospital staff. The effort was a collective one and involved other companies as well as a Swedish university.

当然,你不可能在几周内把一个失业的服务员培训成医生,无论由谁买单。但即使你无法弥合那种差距,也许你可以弥合其他差距,而这样做将使所有相关方受益。瑞典的情况似乎就是如此:当被迫让90%的机舱乘务员休假时,斯堪的纳维亚航空公司决定启动一个短期再培训项目,对下岗员工进行再培训以支援医院工作人员。这项努力是集体性的,涉及其他公司以及一所瑞典大学。

题目与逐题解析

21. Research by the World Economic Forum suggests_____.

- [A] an increase in full-time employment
- [B] an urgent demand for new job skills
- [C] a steady growth of job opportunities
- [D] a controversy about the "core skills"

世界经济论坛的研究表明_____

A) 全职就业的增加 B) 对新工作技能的迫切需求 C) 就业机会的稳定增长 D) 关于"核心技能"的争议

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 题干Research by the World Economic Forum suggests_____.问的是某项研究的具体结论, 不带infer/imply等推断信号词, 属客观事实查找。

【拆句】 Research by the World Economic Forum suggests_____.主干是"Research suggests _____", by the World Economic Forum 是修饰 Research 的后置介词短语; 空格处补语, 与选项拼接成完整句。结构平铺直叙, 无陷阱。

【定位】 Research by the World Economic Forum finds that on average 42 per cent of the "core skills" within job roles will change by 2022.

世界经济论坛的研究发现，到 2022 年，岗位中约 42% 的"核心技能"将发生变化。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

原文谈的是技能内容会变，从未提及全职/兼职等就业形态的变化。

B) ✓ 正确

42 per cent of the "core skills" within job roles will change by 2022 ↔

an urgent demand for new job skills

That is a very short timeline. ↔ **urgent**

预判的"对新技能有迫切需求"被选项 B 几乎逐字对应：urgent ↔ short timeline, demand for new job skills ↔ core skills will change.

C) 偷换概念

原文谈的是岗位内技能 (core skills within job roles) 会变，并未说岗位数量稳定增长，反而下一段提到 let go of workers 的可能。

D) 无中生有

core skills 在原文中只是被引号点出的术语，没有任何关于其是否存在争议的描述。

22. AT&T is cited to show_____.

- [A] an alternative to the fire-and-hire strategy
- [B] an immediate need for government support
- [C] the importance of staff appraisal standards
- [D] the characteristics of reskilling programs

引用AT&T是为了说明_____

- A) 解雇后重新招聘策略的一种替代方案
- B) 对政府支持的迫切需要
- C) 员工评估标准的重要性
- D) 技能再培训项目的特点

【答案】 A (例证目的题)

【判型】 题干AT&T is cited to show_____里的 cited to show 是典型的例证目的信号，问"举这个例子是为了说明什么"。

【拆句】 AT&T is cited to show_____.主干被动态"AT&T is cited"+不定式 to show 表目的，意为"AT&T 被举出来是为了表明 ____"。结构清晰，无陷阱。

【定位】 AT&T is often given as the gold standard of a company who decided to do a massive reskilling program rather than go with a fire-and-hire strategy.

AT&T 常被誉为典范——这家公司选择大规模再培训计划，而不是采取"先解雇再招新"的策略。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

decided to do a massive reskilling program rather than go with a fire-and-hire strategy ↔

an alternative to the fire-and-hire strategy

原文以动词短语"rather than go with..."表达替代关系，选项 A 用 an alternative to 这一名词短语把同一关系抽象出来，完全契合预判"另一条路"。

B) 张冠李戴

AT&T 例子所在的是"企业层面"分句；政府话题在该例之后"When the skills mismatch is in the broader economy though"才出现，与 AT&T 无关。

C) 无中生有

AT&T 的例子只谈"再培训 vs 解雇"，没有任何关于绩效考核标准 (appraisal standards) 的描述。

D) 答非所问

原文用 AT&T 是为了举出一个反 fire-and-hire 的样本，并未描述再培训项目本身长什么样——它没说项目的内容、时长、参与者等任何"特征"。

23. Efforts to resolve the skills mismatch in Canada_____.

- [A] have driven up labour costs
- [B] have proved to be inconsistent
- [C] have met with fierce opposition
- [D] have appeared to be insufficient

加拿大解决技能错配问题的努力_____

A) 推高了劳动力成本 B) 被证明是不一致的 C) 遭遇了激烈的反对 D) 显得不够充分

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 题干Efforts to resolve the skills mismatch in Canada_____.问的是这些努力的客观状况，不含推断信号词。

【拆句】 Efforts to resolve the skills mismatch in Canada_____.主语 Efforts, 由 to resolve... in Canada 这一不定式短语修饰；空格处接谓语，与选项拼成完整句。注意 in Canada 修饰的是 the skills mismatch, 不是 resolve 的地点。

【定位】 Efforts in Canada and elsewhere have been arguably languid at best, and have given us a situation where we frequently hear of employers begging for workers, even at times and in regions where unemployment is high.

加拿大及其他地方的努力充其量也只能说是"懒散", 由此造成的局面是: 我们常听到雇主求人难, 哪怕在失业率本就高的时段和地区也是如此。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

原文谈努力 languid 与雇主求人难，从未提及人工成本/工资是否被推高。

B) 偷换概念

languid 表"低迷无力"，强调强度低；inconsistent 表"前后不一致/反复"，强调一致性，两者方向不同。

C) 无中生有

原文只说努力本身低迷，没说"努力遭到激烈反对"。"begging for workers"是雇主求人，不是反对政府措施。

D) ✓ 正确

languid at best ↔ **have appeared to be insufficient**

we frequently hear of employers begging for workers, even at times and in regions where unemployment is high

↔ **insufficient**

原文既有 languid at best 这一直接评价，又有"高失业仍缺人"这一后果证据，两侧合力把语义钉在"力度不足"上，与 D 完全一致。

24. We can learn from Paragraph 3 that there was ____.

[A] a call for policy adjustment

[B] a change in hiring practices

[C] a lack of medical workers

[D] a sign of economic recovery

从第3段我们可以了解到存在 ____

A) 对政策调整的呼吁 B) 招聘做法的改变 C) 医疗工作者的短缺 D) 经济复苏的迹象

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 题干We can learn from Paragraph 3 that there was ____中 learn from 这里指"从段中读到"，等同 find/state，是细节题措辞，不要被 learn 误读为推断。

【拆句】 We can learn from Paragraph 3 that there was ____主干 We can learn that there was ____; from Paragraph 3 是 learn 的来源状语；that 引导宾语从句，主语 there was 是存在句，答案是一个名词性短语。

【定位】 In the medical field, to take an obvious example, the pandemic meant that there were still clear shortages of doctors, nurses and other medical personnel.

举一个明显的例子：在医疗领域，疫情意味着医生、护士和其他医护人员仍然明显短缺。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

第三段只描述失业率数据与医疗领域短缺，并未出现“政策应该调整”之类的呼吁性语句。

B) 无中生有

原文谈失业率与短缺，并未提及任何招聘方式上的改变（如线上招聘、放宽要求等）。

C) ✓ 正确

clear shortages of doctors, nurses and other medical personnel ↔ a lack of medical workers
原文以“doctors+nurses+medical personnel”具体列举，选项以 medical workers 一个上位短语整体涵盖，与预判“医护短缺”对位。

D) 与原文相反

段内核心数据是失业率从 3.5%/5.5% 飙升到 13.3%/13.7%，是恶化而非复苏；“sign of economic recovery”与原文方向相反。

25. Scandinavian Airlines decided to_____.

- [A] create job vacancies for the unemployed
- [B] prepare their laid-off workers for other jobs
- [C] retrain their cabin staff for better services
- [D] finance their staff's college education

北欧航空公司决定_____

- A) 为失业者创造就业岗位 B) 为下岗员工提供培训以从事其他工作
C) 重新培训其客舱乘务员以提供更好的服务 D) 资助员工的大学教育

【答案】 B （细节题）

【判型】 题干Scandinavian Airlines decided to_____.问该公司的具体决定，要回原文找其行为描述。

【拆句】 Scandinavian Airlines decided to_____.主干“主语+decided to+空”，空格里接动词原形，与选项拼出完整动作短语。结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 When forced to furlough 90 per cent of their cabin staff, Scandinavian Airlines decided to start up a short retraining program that reskilled the laid-off workers to support hospital staff.
在被迫让 90% 的乘务员停工时，北欧航空决定启动一个短期再培训项目，把被解雇的员工再培训以支援医院员工。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

原文是把员工送去医院做工，岗位由医院/合作方提供；北欧航空本身没有“为失业者创造新岗位”。

B) ✓ 正确

reskilled the laid-off workers to support hospital staff ↔

prepare their laid-off workers for other jobs

原文具体动作“reskill...to support hospital staff”被选项以“prepare...for other jobs”做语义抽象，正好对应预判“让被裁员工胜任另一份工作”。

C) 偷换概念

原文培训对象是 the laid-off workers（被裁员工），目的是去 support hospital staff，与本公司乘务服务质量无关。

D) 过度推断

原文虽提到“a Swedish university”是合作方，但只是参与培训，并非北欧航空为员工出大学学费。

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。

We know we are moving into a period where the jobs in demand will change rapidly, as will the requirements of the jobs that remain.

第1段，第2句

全句覆盖主语、谓语、宾语、状语、定语等多种成分，且包含宾语从句充当宾语、定语从句修饰名词、状语从句修饰动作、介词短语作后置定语等多种典型结构。特别是状语从句中的倒装和承前省略、宾语从句省略引导词that、关系代词that在从句中充当主语等，都是常见易错点，训练价值较高。

For individual companies, the temptation is always to let go of workers whose skills are no longer in demand and replace them with those whose skills are.

第2段，第2句

主系表结构加并列不定式作表语，搭配两个限制性定语从句形成对比，是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式，对比结构和定语从句的嵌套使用具有很强的代表性和迁移性。

AT&T is often given as the gold standard of a company who decided to do a massive reskilling program rather than go with a fire-and-hire strategy.

第2段，第4句

"主句 + 限制性定语从句修饰宾语" 是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式,被动语态搭配 "be given as" 以及定语从句中的不定式宾语也是常见考点。本句结构具有较强的代表性和迁移价值。

Other companies including Amazon and Disney had also pledged to create their own plans.

第2段，第5句

主谓宾结构是英语最常见的基本句型，过去完成时在真题叙述中也常出现。主语带后置定语、不定式作宾语都是典型用法，学习后可迁移到同类句子。但因过于基础，代表性中等。

Efforts in Canada and elsewhere have been arguably languid at best, and have given us a situation where we frequently hear of employers begging for workers, even at times and in regions where unemployment is high.

第2段，第7句

主句包含并列谓语、系表结构、双宾语结构，第一个定语从句包含频率状语、介词宾语及宾语补足语，第二个定语从句包含系表结构，成分种类丰富。关系副词where在两个从句中既作连接词又作地点状语，易与关系代词混淆。并列谓语和双宾语结构都是学生容易混淆的点，练习价值较高。

With the pandemic, unemployment is very high indeed.

第3段，第1句

主系表结构在英语中非常常见，介词短语作状语也是高频句式。虽然本句较短且简单，但这种结构在四六级和考研英语阅读中经常出现，具有一定的典型性和迁移价值。

As of May, those rates had spiked up to 13.3 per cent and 13.7 per cent, and although many worker shortages had disappeared, not all had done so.

第3段，第3句

并列复合句加让步状语从句是四六级和考研英语阅读中的常见句式,过去完成时也是常考时态。"although" 引导让步从句、"and" 连接并列主句、代动词 "do" 避免重复,这些都是典型的书面语结构。本句结构具有较强的代表性,掌握后可以迁移到大量类似的复合句分析中,对提升阅读理解能力有实际帮助。

Of course, it is not like you can take an unemployed waiter and train him to be a doctor in a few weeks, no matter who pays for it.

第4段，第1句

句子成分丰富：形式主语、表语从句、并列谓语、宾语补足语、时间状语、让步状语，覆盖多种成分类型。特别是形式主语"it"和并列谓语"can take... and train"是易错点，适合作为划分练习句。

But even if you cannot close that gap, maybe you can close others, and doing so would be to the benefit of all concerned.

第4段，第2句

本句涵盖主语、谓语、宾语、表语、状语从句等多种成分，且出现动名词短语作主语"doing so"、介词短语作表语"to the benefit of all concerned"、让步状语从句等较丰富的结构，适合练习成分识别和从句定位，具有较好的训练价值。

That seems to be the case in Sweden: When forced to furlough 90 per cent of their cabin staff, Scandinavian Airlines decided to start up a short retraining program that reskilled the laid-off workers to support hospital staff.

第4段，第3句

全句涵盖了主谓宾、主系表、状语从句、定语从句、目的状语、宾语补足语等多种成分，且状语从句中的省略结构（"When forced..."）和定语从句中的关系代词作主语（"that reskilled..."）都是常见易错点。适合作为成分划分练习句，能训练多个知识点。

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本篇出现的 55 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。

per

B1

prep. 每

本篇6次 · 真题 27 句

staff

B1

n. 全体员工

本篇5次 · 真题 21 句

economic B2

adj. 经济的

本篇3次·真题 98 句

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

本篇3次·真题 63 句

shortage B2

n. 短缺

本篇3次·真题 17 句

unemployment B2

n. 失业 (状态)

本篇3次·真题 16 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇2次·真题 304 句

support A2

v. 支持

本篇2次·真题 87 句

rate A2

n. 速度

本篇2次·真题 72 句

strategy B2

n. 策略

本篇2次·真题 28 句

requirement B2

n. 要求

本篇2次·真题 26 句

core B1

n. 核心

本篇2次·真题 12 句

unemployed B1

adj. 失业的

本篇2次·真题 12 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇1次·真题 88 句

growth B1

n. 增长

本篇1次·真题 80 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本篇1次·真题 77 句

case A2

n. 情况

本篇1次·真题 75 句

economy B1

n. 经济

本篇1次·真题 73 句

policy B1

n. 政策

本篇1次 · 真题 69 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本篇1次 · 真题 61 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本篇1次 · 真题 59 句

average A2

adj. 平均的

本篇1次 · 真题 55 句

united B1

adj. 联合的

本篇1次 · 真题 52 句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本篇1次 · 真题 50 句

gap B1

n. 间隙

本篇1次 · 真题 45 句

actually A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

sign A1

n. 标志

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

states A1

n. 国家

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本篇1次 · 真题 41 句

importance B1

n. 重要性

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

replace A2

v. 替换, 更换 (用新的代替旧的)

本篇1次 · 真题 30 句

employment B1

n. 工作

本篇1次 · 真题 29 句

cite B2

v. 引用, 引证

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

employer B1

n. 雇主

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

indeed B1

adv. 确实, 的确 (强调肯定)

本篇1次·真题 24 句

broad B1

adj. 宽阔的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

concerned B1

adj. 担心的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

handle A2

v. 处理

本篇1次·真题 19 句

frequently B1

adv. 频繁地

本篇1次·真题 17 句

obvious B1

adj. 明显的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

rapidly B1

adv. 迅速地

本篇1次·真题 17 句

characteristic B2

n. 特征

本篇1次·真题 15 句

elsewhere B1

adv. 在别处

本篇1次·真题 15 句

region B1

n. 地区

本篇1次·真题 15 句

collective B2

adj. 集体的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

immediate B2

adj. 立即的, 即刻的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

massive B2

adj. 巨大的, 大量的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

alternative B2

n. 可供选择的事物

本篇1次·真题 11 句

controversy C1

n. 争议

本篇1次·真题 11 句

opposition B2

n. 反对

本篇1次·真题 11 句

recovery B2

n. 恢复

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

urgent B2

adj. 紧急的, 急迫的

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

disappear A2

v. 消失; 不见

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

finance B2

n. 财政

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

resolve B2

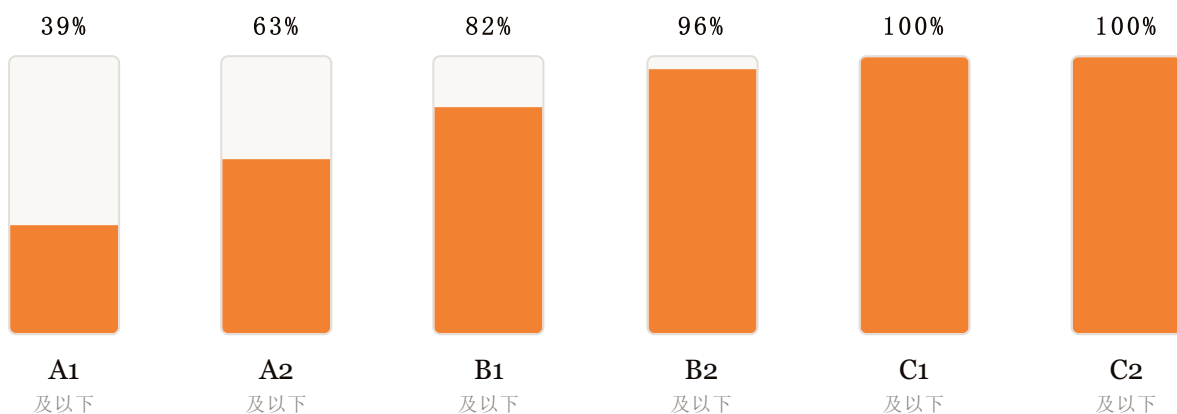
v. 解决 (问题、困难)

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 198 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **198** 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 4%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 198 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

198

B2 以上难词

4%

B1 及以下覆盖

82%

考研英语二 2021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 →

2021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2021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(2021)

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 With the global population predicted to hit close to 10 billion by 2050, and forecasts that agricultural production in some regions will need to nearly double to keep pace, food security is increasingly making headlines. In the UK, it has become a big talking point recently too, for a rather particular reason: Brexit.

据预测，到2050年全球人口将接近100亿，并且有预测称某些地区的农业生产需要增加近一倍才能跟上步伐，粮食安全正日益成为头条新闻。在英国，最近它也成为热门话题，原因相当特殊：英国脱欧。

P2 Brexit is seen by some as an opportunity to reverse a recent trend towards the UK importing food. The country produces only about 60 per cent of the food it eats, down from almost three-quarters in the late 1980s. A move back to self-sufficiency, the argument goes, would boost the farming industry, political sovereignty and even the nation's health. Sounds great—but how feasible is this vision?

一些人将英国脱欧视为扭转英国近期进口粮食趋势的一个机会。该国仅生产其消费粮食的约60%，而在20世纪80年代末这一比例接近四分之三。有观点认为，回归自给自足将促进农业、政治主权甚至国民健康。听起来很好——但这一愿景的可行性如何？

P3 According to a report on UK food production from the University of Leeds, UK, 85 per cent of the country's total land area is associated with meat and dairy production. That supplies 80 per cent of what is consumed, so even covering the whole country in livestock farms wouldn't allow us to cover all our meat and dairy needs.

根据英国利兹大学一份关于英国粮食生产的报告，该国85%的土地总面积与肉类和乳制品生产相关。这供应了消费量的80%，因此即使将整个国家都覆盖上畜牧农场，我们也无法满足所有肉类和乳制品需求。

P4 There are many caveats to those figures, but they are still grave. To become much more self-sufficient, the UK would need to drastically reduce its consumption of animal foods, and probably also farm more intensively—meaning fewer green fields and more factory-style production.

这些数字有许多附加说明,但它们仍然严峻。要变得更加自给自足,英国需要大幅减少动物性食品的消费,并且可能还需要更集约化地耕作——这意味着更少的绿地和更多的工厂式生产。

P5 But switching to a mainly plant-based diet wouldn't help. There is a good reason why the UK is dominated by animal husbandry: most of its terrain doesn't have the right soil or climate to grow crops on a commercial basis. Just 25 per cent of the country's land is suitable for crop-growing, most of which is already occupied by arable fields. Even if we converted all the suitable land to fields of fruit and veg—which would involve taking out all the nature reserves and removing thousands of people from their homes—we would achieve only a 30 per cent boost in crop production.

但转向以植物为主的饮食也无济于事。英国以畜牧业为主有一个很好的理由:其大部分地形没有合适的土壤或气候来进行商业化作物种植。该国只有25%的土地适合种植作物,其中大部分已被耕地占用。即使我们将所有适合的土地都转换为果蔬田——这将涉及占用所有自然保护区并将成千上万的人从家中迁出——我们也只能实现作物产量30%的提升。

P6 Just 23 per cent of the fruit and vegetables consumed in the UK are currently home-grown, so even with the most extreme measures we could meet only 30 per cent of our fresh produce needs. That is before we look for the space to grow the grains, sugars, seeds and oils that provide us with the vast bulk of our current calorie intake.

目前英国消费的水果和蔬菜中只有23%是本土种植的,因此即使采取最极端的措施,我们也只能满足30%的新鲜农产品需求。这还是在寻找空间种植谷物、糖类、种子和油料作物之前,而这些作物为我们提供了当前卡路里摄入的绝大部分。

题目与逐题解析

26. Some people argue that food self-sufficiency in the UK would ____.

- [A] be hindered by its population growth
- [B] contribute to the nation's well-being
- [C] become a priority of the government
- [D] pose a challenge to its farming industry

有些人认为英国的粮食自给自足会 ____。

A) 受到人口增长的阻碍 B) 有助于国家的福祉 C) 成为政府的优先事项 D) 对其农业产业构成挑战

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 题干 Some people argue that food self-sufficiency in the UK would ____ 是补全「某些人主张自给自足会如何」的具体内容, 要求复现原文中他人陈述的事实主张, 无 infer / imply / suggest 等推断信号。

【拆句】 Some people argue that food self-sufficiency in the UK would ____ 是「主句 + that 宾语从句」结构, 宾语从句缺谓语补足, 选项即谓语短语; 句子无否定无比较, 理解上无陷阱, 关键是看清宾语从句的主语是 food self-sufficiency in the UK——回答的是「自给自足这件事会带来什么」而非「英国会如何」。

【定位】 A move back to self-sufficiency, the argument goes, would boost the farming industry, political sovereignty and even the nation's health.

支持者主张，重回自给自足将提振农业、政治主权、甚至国民健康。

【选项】 A) **无中生有：把背景信息当成论点内容**

be hindered by its population growth 在原文中无对应：首段虽提 With the global population predicted to hit close to 10 billion by 2050，但那是粮食安全的全球背景，并非「某些人主张自给自足会如何」的内容。

B) **✓ 正确**

even the nation's health ↔ **contribute to the nation's well-being**

预判中三项支持理由之一是「国民健康」，选项 contribute to the nation's well-being 用 well-being 包住 health 这一具体维度，与定位句中 even the nation's health 完全对应。

C) **无中生有：替政府表态**

become a priority of the government 在原文中无任何对应：定位句只列出三项支持理由，并未提及政府的政策排序或优先级。

D) **与原文相反：动词极性反转**

pose a challenge to its farming industry 与定位句 would boost the farming industry 极性相反：原文是「提振」农业，选项却说「对农业构成挑战」。

27. The report by the University of Leeds shows that in the UK_____.

- [A] farmland has been inefficiently utilized
- [B] factory-style production needs reforming
- [C] most land is used for meat and dairy production
- [D] more green fields will be converted for farming

Leeds大学的报告显示,在英国_____。

- A) 农田利用效率低下
- B) 工厂式生产需要改革
- C) 大部分土地用于肉类和奶制品生产
- D) 更多绿地将被改造用于农业

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 题干 The report by the University of Leeds shows that in the UK____, 「shows that」直接指向报告陈述的客观事实，属于细节定位与复述。

【拆句】 The report by the University of Leeds shows that in the UK____ 主干为 The report shows that...; by the University of Leeds 是后置定语修饰 report, in the UK 是 that 从句中的地点状语；结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 According to a report on UK food production from the University of Leeds, UK, 85 per cent of the country's total land area is associated with meat and dairy production.

据利兹大学一份关于英国食品生产的报告，英国 85% 的国土面积与肉奶生产相关。

【选项】 A) **过度推断：把事实数字升级成价值评价**

farmland has been inefficiently utilized 在原文无对应：报告只陈述土地分配比例，未做「低效」评价；80% 与 85% 的对比也只是产能事实，不等于「低效」。

B) **偷换概念：把「需要更多 X」偷换成「X 需要改革」**

factory-style production needs reforming 偷换了第4段的 more factory-style production——原文是说要更自给自足就需要更多工厂化生产，并非说工厂化生产需要改革。

C) **✓ 正确**

85 per cent of the country's total land area is associated with meat and dairy production ↔

most land is used for meat and dairy production

预判中的「绝大多数国土用于肉与奶制品生产」与 most land is used for meat and dairy production 完全等价，是定位句的标准同义改写。

D) **与原文相反：极性反转**

more green fields will be converted for farming 与第4段 fewer green fields and more factory-style production 方向相反——原文是绿地会更少、工厂化更多，不是绿地变多去搞种植。

28. Crop-growing in the UK is restricted due to_____.

- [A] its farming technology
- [B] its dietary tradition
- [C] its natural conditions
- [D] its commercial interests

英国的作物种植受到_____的限制。

A) 其农业技术 B) 其饮食传统 C) 其自然条件 D) 其商业利益

【答案】 **C** (细节题)

【判型】 题干 Crop-growing in the UK is restricted due to_____ 用 due to 直接索求原因，属于在原文中找对应原因状语的细节题。

【拆句】 Crop-growing in the UK is restricted due to_____ 是简单的「主-系-表 + due to」结构，be restricted 为被动语态，due to 后接原因；理解上无陷阱，关键是识别 due to 引导的是「原因」而非「目的」。

【定位】 There is a good reason why the UK is dominated by animal husbandry: most of its terrain doesn't have the right soil or climate to grow crops on a commercial basis.

英国以畜牧业为主是有原因的：其大部分地形的土壤或气候不适合商业化种植作物。

【选项】 A) **无中生有：常识性归因**

its farming technology 在原文中无任何对应：定位句限制因素是土壤气候自然条件，没有提及技术水平或机械化程度。

B) **偷换概念：把段内相关词当成因果原因**

its dietary tradition 在原文中无对应：第5段开头虽提 a mainly plant-based diet wouldn't help，但讨论的是饮食结构能否解决供给问题，并非以「饮食传统」作为种植受限原因。

C) **✓ 正确**

doesn't have the right soil or climate ↔ **its natural conditions**

预判要点是「土壤+气候」两项自然要素，its natural conditions 用 natural conditions 这一上位概念把两者打包覆盖，最贴合定位句。

D) **偷换概念：抓住关键词 commercial 改写其语法功能**

its commercial interests 误读了 to grow crops on a commercial basis——原文 commercial 只是修饰「商业化规模种植」这一种植标准，并非把「商业利益」作为限制原因。

29. It can be learned from the last paragraph that British people_____.

- [A] rely largely on imports for fresh produce
- [B] enjoy a steady rise in fruit consumption
- [C] are seeking effective ways to cut calorie intake
- [D] are trying to grow new varieties of grains

从最后一段可以得知,英国人_____。

- A) 在新鲜农产品方面主要依赖进口 B) 享受水果消费的稳步增长 C) 正在寻求减少热量摄入的有效方法
D) 正在尝试种植新品种的谷物

【答案】 **A** (推断题)

【判型】 It can be learned from the last paragraph that British people_____ 中 It can be learned 是经典推断题标志词，要求在段内事实之上做一步合理延伸。

【拆句】 It can be learned from the last paragraph that British people_____ 中 It 是形式主语，真正主语是 that 从句；from the last paragraph 限定信息来源；待补的是 British people 的谓语，无否定无比较，结构平直。

【定位】 Just 23 per cent of the fruit and vegetables consumed in the UK are currently home-grown, so even with the most extreme measures we could meet only 30 per cent of our fresh produce needs.

目前英国消费的水果蔬菜仅有 23% 是本土所产，即便采取最极端的措施也只能满足 30% 的新鲜农产品需求。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

Just 23 per cent of the fruit and vegetables consumed in the UK are currently home-grown ↔

rely largely on imports for fresh produce

预判要点是「大部分新鲜农产品依赖进口」，rely largely on imports for fresh produce 用 largely 量化补集，rely on imports 是 home-grown 反义的标准对应；属典型的推断题正答。

B) 无中生有：杜撰时间趋势

enjoy a steady rise in fruit consumption 在原文无对应：第6段只给出 23% 的当前比例，未涉及水果消费量随时间的变化趋势。

C) 与原文相反：把「需要更多」反转成「努力削减」

are seeking effective ways to cut calorie intake 与原文方向相反：原文末句 we look for the space to grow the grains, sugars, seeds and oils that provide us with the vast bulk of our current calorie intake 是为了「找种这些作物的地」以满足热量摄入，不是「想方设法削减」热量。

D) 无中生有：捏造科研行动

are trying to grow new varieties of grains 在原文无对应：末段提及 grains 仅是讨论种植空间不够的问题，未涉及「新品种培育」。

30. The author's attitude to food self-sufficiency in the UK is ____.

- [A] defensive
- [B] doubtful
- [C] tolerant
- [D] optimistic

作者对英国粮食自给自足的态度是____。

A) 防御性的 B) 怀疑的 C) 宽容的 D) 乐观的

【答案】 B (态度题)

【判型】 The author's attitude to food self-sufficiency in the UK is ____ 直接以 attitude 为表语中心，是态度题的最显性标志。

【拆句】 The author's attitude to food self-sufficiency in the UK is ____ 是「主-系-表」结构，to food self-sufficiency in the UK 作 attitude 的后置定语；待补的是表语形容词，需四选一中挑出与全文极性一致的形容词，结构无陷阱。

【选项】 A) **态度词「对象错位」**

defensive 指「防御性的、辩护性的」立场，需有受到攻击或反对方存在；本文作者并未为某立场辩护，而是站在分析者角度审视自给自足方案。

B) **✓ 正确**

Sounds great—but how feasible is this vision? ↔ **doubtful**

wouldn't help ↔ **doubtful**

预判全文极性是「怀疑」，doubtful 正是该极性的标准英文态度词；既不至于强烈到批判，也不会弱到中性，恰好对应作者保留观察、不轻信的姿态。

C) **态度词色彩误配**

tolerant 指「容忍」「宽容」，含「接受存在但不认同」的中性偏被动色彩；本文作者并未对方案表示容忍，而是以数据反驳其可行性。

D) **与原文相反：极性反转**

optimistic 与全文 Sounds great—but how feasible is this vision?、wouldn't help、we could meet only 30 per cent 等怀疑主线极性相反；作者从未给出乐观信号。

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。

According to a report on UK food production from the University of Leeds, UK, 85 per cent of the country's total land area is associated with meat and dairy production.

第3段，第1句

本句的“主语 + be + 过去分词 + with”被动结构，以及句首“According to”引出信息来源的状语用法，都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。学术报告、新闻报道常用被动语态陈述客观事实，“According to”也是引述来源的典型表达。掌握本句结构后，学习者可直接迁移到大量同类真题句中，代表性较强。

That supplies 80 per cent of what is consumed, so even covering the whole country in livestock farms wouldn't allow us to cover all our meat and dairy needs.

第3段，第2句

本句成分丰富：包含动名词短语作主语、宾语从句、复合宾语（宾语加宾补）、被动语态谓语等多种结构。第二个主句的宾补结构 allow us to cover 是典型的易错点，动名词短语作主语也是常考点，适合作为划分成分的练习句。

To become much more self-sufficient, the UK would need to drastically reduce its consumption of animal foods, and probably also farm more intensively—meaning fewer green fields and more factory-style production.

第4段，第2句

本句涵盖主语、谓语、宾语、目的状语、结果状语等多种成分，宾语部分包含并列不定式（且第二个不定式省略 "to"），破折号后现在分词短语作结果状语，成分种类丰富，且并列结构和状语识别是常见易错点，训练价值较高。

There is a good reason why the UK is dominated by animal husbandry: most of its terrain doesn't have the right soil or climate to grow crops on a commercial basis.

第5段，第2句

there be 句型、定语从句修饰抽象名词 reason、冒号引出同位语从句解释说明,这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。被动语态在从句中的运用、不定式作后置定语也是典型考点,整体结构具有很强的代表性

Just 25 per cent of the country's land is suitable for crop-growing, most of which is already occupied by arable fields.

第5段，第3句

非限制性定语从句补充说明主句内容、被动语态描述客观事实，这两种结构在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现；"介词 + which" 引导定语从句的形式是考试重点句式，学生掌握后可广泛迁移到同类句型的理解和翻译中。

Even if we converted all the suitable land to fields of fruit and veg—which would involve taking out all the nature reserves and removing thousands of people from their homes—we would achieve only a 30 per cent boost in crop production.

第5段，第4句

成分丰富且含多个训练价值点:主句的主谓宾、状语从句的主谓宾加方向状语、定语从句中关系代词作主语、并列动名词作宾语、多个后置定语(如 "of fruit and veg"、"from their homes")。破折号插入的定语从句和状语从句前置都是常考易错点,适合反复练习划分。

Just 23 per cent of the fruit and vegetables consumed in the UK are currently home-grown, so even with the most extreme measures we could meet only 30 per cent of our fresh produce needs.

第6段，第1句

因果关系的并列句("so"连接)是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,考生需熟练识别并列逻辑。第一句的主系表结构加长主语(百分比+of短语+后置定语)也是常见模式,尤其在数据类文本中。第二句的情态动词表推测、状语插入主谓之间,也是典型用法。掌握本句结构后,考生可迁移至其他含数据陈述、因果推理的句子,实用性较高。

That is before we look for the space to grow the grains, sugars, seeds and oils that provide us with the vast bulk of our current calorie intake.

第6段，第2句

主句+时间状语从句+定语从句的三层嵌套结构,以及 "provide sb with sth" 双宾语搭配,都是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式,掌握本句切分方法后可直接迁移到大量同类长难句

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 63 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。

production

B1

n. 生产

本篇7次·真题 42 句

per

B1

prep. 每

本篇7次·真题 27 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇6次·真题 304 句

farming A2

n. 农业;耕作

本篇4次·真题 10 句

nation B1

n. 国家

本篇2次·真题 39 句

boost B2

v. 提高

本篇2次·真题 28 句

commercial B2

adj. 商业的

本篇2次·真题 23 句

consumption B2

n. 消费

本篇2次·真题 17 句

crop B1

n. 农作物

本篇2次·真题 17 句

consume B2

v. 消耗, 耗费 (燃料、能源、时间等)

本篇2次·真题 16 句

import B1

v. 进口

本篇2次·真题 10 句

suitable B1

adj. 合适的

本篇2次·真题 10 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇1次·真题 209 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次·真题 172 句

growth B1

n. 增长

本篇1次·真题 80 句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本篇1次·真题 75 句

measure B1

v. 测量

本篇1次·真题 65 句

argue B1

v. 争论

本篇1次·真题 63 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本篇1次 · 真题 61 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本篇1次 · 真题 57 句

political B1

adj. 政治的

本篇1次 · 真题 54 句

climate B1

n. 气候

本篇1次 · 真题 50 句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本篇1次 · 真题 50 句

global B2

adj. 全球的

本篇1次 · 真题 44 句

current B1

adj. 现在的

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

seek B1

v. 寻找

本篇1次 · 真题 40 句

trend B1

n. 趋势

本篇1次 · 真题 40 句

argument B1

n. 争论

本篇1次 · 真题 39 句

billion B1

num. 十亿 (1,000,000,000)

本篇1次 · 真题 39 句

figure A2

n. 数字

本篇1次 · 真题 38 句

security B1

n. 安全

本篇1次 · 真题 38 句

recently A2

adv. 最近

本篇1次 · 真题 37 句

reform B2

v. 改革

本篇1次 · 真题 37 句

contribute B1

v. 捐献

本篇1次·真题 34 句

due B1

adj. 预期的

本篇1次·真题 31 句

largely B2

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 30 句

rely B1

v. 依赖;依靠

本篇1次·真题 30 句

particular B2

adj. 特定的

本篇1次·真题 27 句

associate B2

v. 联系

本篇1次·真题 26 句

mainly B1

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 26 句

remove A2

v. 移开

本篇1次·真题 25 句

basis B2

n. 基础;根据

本篇1次·真题 23 句

variety B1

n. 多样化

本篇1次·真题 22 句

effective B1

adj. 有效的, 起作用的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

tradition B1

n. 传统

本篇1次·真题 20 句

pace B1

n. 速度

本篇1次·真题 17 句

priority B2

n. 优先事项

本篇1次·真题 17 句

switch A2

v. 转换

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

region B1

n. 地区

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

pose B2

v. 摆姿势（供拍照或绘画）

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

currently B1

adv. 目前，当前

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

diet A2

n. 日常饮食

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

vast B2

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

vision B2

n. 视力

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

agricultural B2

adj. 农业的

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

extreme B2

adj. 极度的

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

reverse B2

v. 颠倒

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

tolerant B2

adj. 宽容的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

dominate B2

v. 控制

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

forecast B2

v. 预测，预报（未来的事情或趋势）

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

occupy B2

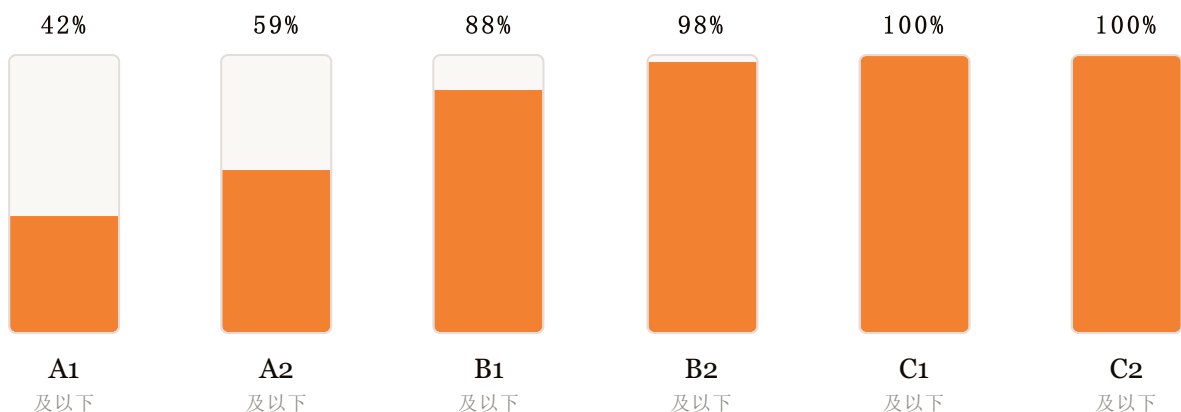
v. 占据，占用（空间、时间）

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

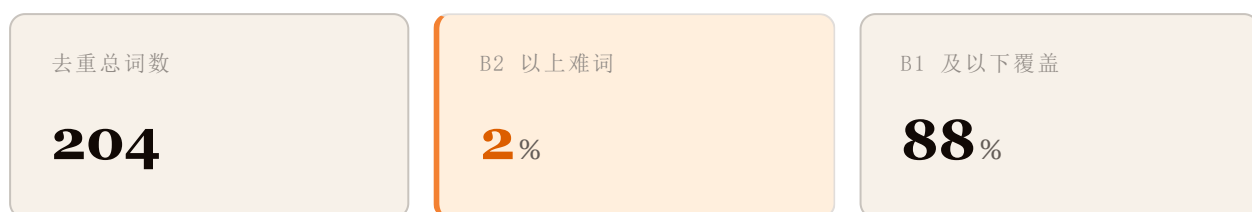
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 204 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **204** 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 204 个 · 末柱为 100%



考研英语二 2021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 →
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Section IV Part B	写作	题目解析 →

2021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2021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(2021)

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 When Microsoft bought task management app Wunderlist and mobile calendar Sunrise in 2015, it picked two newcomers that were attracting considerable buzz in Silicon Valley. Microsoft's own Office dominates the market for "productivity" software, but the start-ups represented a new wave of technology designed from the ground up for the smartphone world.

当微软在2015年收购任务管理应用Wunderlist和移动日历应用Sunrise时,它选中了两家在硅谷引起相当大关注的新兴公司。微软自己的Office在"生产力"软件市场占据主导地位,但这些初创公司代表着一波专为智能手机世界从零开始设计的新技术浪潮。

P2 Both apps, however, were later scrapped, after Microsoft said it had used their best features in its own products. Their teams of engineers stayed on, making them two of the many "acqui-hires" that the biggest companies have used to feed their great hunger for tech talent.

然而,这两款应用后来都被废弃了,微软表示已经在自己的产品中使用了它们的最佳功能。它们的工程师团队留了下来,使它们成为最大型公司为满足对技术人才的巨大需求而采用的众多"收购即招聘"案例中的两个。

P3 To Microsoft's critics, the fates of Wunderlist and Sunrise are examples of a remorseless drive by Big Tech to chew up any innovative companies that lie in their path. "They bought the seedlings and closed them down," complained Paul Arnold, a partner at San Francisco-based Switch Ventures, putting an end to businesses that might one day turn into competitors. Microsoft declined to comment.

在微软的批评者看来,Wunderlist和Sunrise的命运是大型科技公司无情吞噬任何挡在其道路上的创新公司的例证。"他们买下幼苗然后关闭它们,"旧金山Switch Ventures的合伙人Paul Arnold抱怨道,终结了那些有朝一日可能成为竞争对手的企业。微软拒绝置评。

P4 Like other start-up investors, Mr. Arnold's own business often depends on selling start-ups to larger tech companies, though he admits to mixed feelings about the result: "I think these things are good for me, if I put my selfish hat on. But are they good for the American economy? I don't know."

与其他初创企业投资者一样,Arnold先生自己的业务往往依赖于将初创企业出售给更大的科技公司,尽管他承认对结果心情复杂:"我认为如果我戴上自私的帽子,这些事情对我有利。但它们对美国经济有利吗?我不知道。

P5 The US Federal Trade Commission says it wants to find the answer to that question. This week, it asked the five most valuable US tech companies for information about their many small acquisitions over the past decade. Although only a research project at this stage, the request has raised the prospect of regulators wading into early-stage tech markets that until now have been beyond their reach.

美国联邦贸易委员会表示它想找到这个问题的答案。本周,它要求五家最有价值的美国科技公司提供关于它们在过去十年中进行的众多小型收购的信息。尽管目前只是一个研究项目,但这一要求引发了监管机构涉足迄今为止超出其管辖范围的早期科技市场的可能性。

P6 Given their combined market value of more than \$5.5 trillion, rifling through such small deals—many of them much less prominent than Wunderlist and Sunrise—might seem beside the point. Between them, the five biggest tech companies have spent an average of only \$3.4 billion a year on sub-\$1 billion acquisitions over the past five years—a drop in the ocean compared with their massive financial reserves, and the more than \$130 billion of venture capital that was invested in the US last year.

考虑到它们总计超过5.5万亿美元的市值,仔细审查这些小型交易——其中许多远不如Wunderlist和Sunrise那样知名——似乎无关紧要。在过去五年中,五大科技公司平均每年仅在10亿美元以下的收购上花费34亿美元——与它们庞大的财务储备以及去年在美国投资的超过1300亿美元风险资本相比不过是沧海一粟。

P7 However, critics say the big companies use such deals to buy their most threatening potential competitors before their businesses have a chance to gain momentum, in some cases as part of a "buy and kill" tactic to simply close them down.

然而,批评者称,大公司利用此类交易在最具威胁性的潜在竞争对手的业务有机会获得发展势头之前将其收购,在某些情况下作为"买了就关"策略的一部分,干脆将它们关闭。

题目与逐题解析

31. What is true about Wunderlist and Sunrise after their acquisitions?

- [A] Their engineers were retained.
- [B] Their market values declined.
- [C] Their tech features improved.
- [D] Their products were re-priced.

关于Wunderlist和Sunrise被收购后的情况,哪项是正确的?

- A) 它们的工程师被保留了下来。 B) 它们的市场价值下降了。 C) 它们的技术特性得到了改进。
- D) 它们的产品被重新定价了。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 What is true about Wunderlist and Sunrise after their acquisitions 用 What is true 直接问事实，没有 infer/imply/suggest 这类推断信号，属于典型细节题。

【拆句】 题干 What is true about Wunderlist and Sunrise after their acquisitions 主干 What is true，介词短语 about ... after ... 双重限定主语——「关于这两个 app」「在被收购之后」，结构平铺直叙、无陷阱。

【定位】 Both apps, however, were later scrapped, after Microsoft said it had used their best features in its own products. Their teams of engineers stayed on, making them two of the many "acqui-hires" that the biggest companies have used to feed their great hunger for tech talent.

然而，在微软表示已把这两款 app 的最佳功能用在自家产品里之后，两款 app 都被砍掉了。但它们的工程师团队留了下来，使其成为大公司众多「acqui-hires（为人才而收购）」案例中的两例——大公司借此满足对科技人才的巨大渴求。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

Their teams of engineers stayed on ↔ **Their engineers were retained**

预判要找「工程师 + 留下」的语义，A 项 Their engineers were retained 主谓完全对应，无多余信息，无信息缺失，是定位句的标准同义替换。

B) 无中生有

Their market values declined 谈两款 app 被收购后的「市场价值下降」，但文章 P2 只说被砍掉、工程师留下，从未提两款 app 自身有过市场价值衡量，更未提下降。

C) 与原文相反

Their tech features improved 称两款 app 的技术特性得到提升，但 P2 明确 Both apps, however, were later scrapped，两款 app 整体被砍掉，何来「自身特性提升」；原文只说 Microsoft said it had used their best features in its own products——好特性被用进微软自家产品，而非 app 自身变好。

D) 无中生有

Their products were re-priced 称产品被重新定价，但原文从头至尾未涉及任何定价行为——产品已被「scrapped（砍掉）」，根本谈不上重新定价。

32. Microsoft's critics believe that the big tech companies tend to ____.

- [A] exaggerate their product quality
- [B] eliminate their potential competitors
- [C] treat new tech talent unfairly
- [D] ignore public opinions

Microsoft 的批评者认为大型科技公司倾向于 ____。

A) 夸大其产品质量 B) 消灭其潜在竞争对手 C) 不公平地对待新技术人才 D) 忽视公众意见

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 Microsoft's critics believe that 直接问 critics 相信什么，文章一定有对应陈述，是观点型细节题。

【拆句】 题干 Microsoft's critics believe that the big tech companies tend to ____ 是带空位的不完整陈述句：主语 critics + 谓语 believe + that 宾语从句；从句主语 big tech companies + 谓语 tend to + 待填空的动词短语。选项是 to 后面的动词原形。

【定位】 To Microsoft's critics, the fates of Wunderlist and Sunrise are examples of a remorseless drive by Big Tech to chew up any innovative companies that lie in their path. "They bought the seedlings and closed them down," complained Paul Arnold, a partner at San Francisco-based Switch Ventures, putting an end to businesses that might one day turn into competitors.

在批评微软的人看来，Wunderlist 和 Sunrise 的命运是大型科技公司「无情吞噬」任何挡在路上的创新公司的典型例证。Switch Ventures 合伙人 Paul Arnold 抱怨道：「他们买下幼苗就把它们关掉了」——扼杀了那些可能有朝一日变成竞争对手的企业。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

exaggerate their product quality 称大公司夸大自身产品质量，但 critics 在 P3 没有一句话涉及「产品质量」「夸大宣传」——他们指控的是收购扼杀行为，不是营销宣传。

B) ✓ 正确

putting an end to businesses that might one day turn into competitors ↔

eliminate their potential competitors

预判要找「消灭/扼杀 + 潜在竞争对手」的语义，B 项 eliminate their potential competitors 在动词和宾语两端都与原文等值，无多余、无遗漏。

C) 张冠李戴

treat new tech talent unfairly 称大公司不公平对待新科技人才，但 P2 明确 Their teams of engineers stayed on 并把这些工程师称作 "acqui-hires"——大公司是为了得到人才才收购，工程师反而被留下，并无「不公平」之说；critics 在 P3 的指控也不是关于人才待遇。

D) 过度推断

ignore public opinions 称大公司无视公众舆论，但 critics 在 P3 的指控完全不涉及「公众舆论」或「公司对舆论的态度」；段末 Microsoft declined to comment 只是微软不予置评的一句客观陈述，不能反推为「无视公众舆论」。

33. Paul Arnold is concerned that small acquisitions might ____.

- [A] weaken big tech companies
- [B] worsen market competition
- [C] harm the national economy
- [D] discourage start-up investors

Paul Arnold 担心小型收购可能会 ____。

A) 削弱大型科技公司 B) 恶化市场竞争 C) 损害国民经济 D) 打击初创企业投资者的积极性

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 Paul Arnold is concerned that small acquisitions might____ 直接问 Paul Arnold 担忧什么，定位句中有他亲口表达的疑虑，是细节题。

【拆句】 题干 Paul Arnold is concerned that small acquisitions might____ 主语 Paul Arnold + 系表 is concerned + that 从句；从句主语 small acquisitions + 情态动词 might + 待填动词。注意 might 是「可能」，提示原文中也应有不确定语气，而非确凿断言。

【定位】 Like other start-up investors, Mr. Arnold's own business often depends on selling start-ups to larger tech companies, though he admits to mixed feelings about the result: "I think these things are good for me, if I put my selfish hat on. But are they good for the American economy? I don't know."

与其他创业公司投资人一样，Arnold 自己的生意常常也依赖把创业公司卖给更大的科技公司，不过他承认对此感受复杂：「如果我戴上自利的帽子，我觉得这些事对我有利。但它们对美国经济有好处吗？我不知道。」

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

weaken big tech companies 称小型收购会削弱大型科技公司，但 P3、P6、P7 通篇显示小型收购恰恰是大公司清除潜在对手、巩固自身地位的手段，方向完全相反——Arnold 担心的是收购伤经济，不是伤大公司。

B) 答非所问

worsen market competition 称小型收购会恶化市场竞争，与 P3、P7 中「扼杀潜在竞争对手」的描述方向相符，但 Q33 问的是 Arnold 本人的担忧，他原话只说 are they good for the American economy?——他的担忧落点是「国民经济」，不是「市场竞争」这个具体维度。

C) ✓ 正确

are they good for the American economy? I don't know. ↔ **harm the national economy**
预判要找「损害 + 国家经济」的语义，C 项 harm the national economy 动词 harm 抓住了 not good 的反面，宾语 national economy 与 American economy 对应，无多余无遗漏。

D) 与原文相反

discourage start-up investors 称小型收购会打击创业投资人，但 P4 明确 these things are good for me, if I put my selfish hat on——Arnold 作为创业投资人之一一直说「对我有利」，所以小型收购恰恰是激励而非打击投资人，方向相反。

34. The US Federal Trade Commission intends to_____.

- [A] limit Big Tech's expansion
- [B] encourage research collaboration
- [C] examine small acquisitions
- [D] supervise start-ups' operation

美国联邦贸易委员会打算_____。

- A) 限制大型科技公司的扩张 B) 鼓励研究合作 C) 审查小型收购 D) 监督初创企业的运营

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 The US Federal Trade Commission intends to___ 直接问机构的意图，原文有明确陈述，是细节题。

【拆句】 题干 The US Federal Trade Commission intends to___ 是带空位的不完整陈述句：主语 The US Federal Trade Commission + 谓语 intends to + 待填动词短语。结构简单，无陷阱。

【定位】 The US Federal Trade Commission says it wants to find the answer to that question. This week, it asked the five most valuable US tech companies for information about their many small acquisitions over the past decade.

美国联邦贸易委员会表示，它想要找到那个问题的答案。本周，它要求五家最具价值的美国科技公司提供有关它们过去十年中众多小型收购的信息。

【选项】 A) 过度推断

limit Big Tech's expansion 称 FTC 意图限制大公司扩张，但 P5 明确 Although only a research project at this stage——目前只是研究项目，远未到「限制」这一执法层面；只是 raised the prospect of regulators wading into, 属于「未来可能」，不是 FTC 当前意图。

B) 偷换概念

encourage research collaboration 称 FTC 鼓励研究合作，但 P5 中 research project 指的是 FTC 自身的研究项目（FTC 在做调查），不是科技公司之间的研究合作；选项把研究主体偷换、把 FTC 的调查角色篡改为协调者角色。

C) ✓ 正确

asked the five most valuable US tech companies for information about their many small acquisitions over the past decade

↔ examine small acquisitions

预判要找「审视/调查 + 小型收购」，C 项 examine small acquisitions 动词宾语两端都与原文等值——examine 是 ask for information about 的目的层概括。

D) 张冠李戴

supervise start-ups' operation 称 FTC 要监管创业公司的运营，但 P5 明确 FTC 的对象是 the five most valuable US tech companies（大型科技公司），不是 start-ups；监管对象被偷换。

35. For the five biggest tech companies, their small acquisitions have_____.

- [A] brought little financial pressure
- [B] raised few management challenges
- [C] set an example for future deals
- [D] generated considerable profits

对于五大科技公司而言,它们的小型收购_____。

A) 带来的财务压力很小 B) 引发的管理挑战很少 C) 为未来的交易树立了榜样 D) 产生了可观的利润

【答案】 **A** (细节题)

【判型】 For the five biggest tech companies, their small acquisitions have ____ 直接问事实，没有推断/态度/主旨信号，且与第六段的数字陈述直接对接，是细节题。

【拆句】 题干 For the five biggest tech companies, their small acquisitions have ____ 是带空位的不完整陈述句：For 引导的介词短语作背景状语 + 主语 their small acquisitions + 谓语 have + 待填动词短语。选项均为现在完成时的动词短语，与题干 have 衔接。

【定位】 Between them, the five biggest tech companies have spent an average of only \$3.4 billion a year on sub-\$1 billion acquisitions over the past five years—a drop in the ocean compared with their massive financial reserves, and the more than \$130 billion of venture capital that was invested in the US last year.

五家最大的科技公司过去五年合计平均每年仅花 34 亿美元做单笔不到 10 亿美元的收购——相比其庞大的财务储备，以及去年美国投出的 1300 多亿美元风险资本而言，这只是沧海一粟。

【选项】 **A) ✓ 正确**

a drop in the ocean compared with their massive financial reserves ↔

brought little financial pressure

预判要找「财务压力很小」，A 项 brought little financial pressure 用 little + financial pressure 准确转译 a drop in the ocean 的比喻含义，等值无偏。

B) 无中生有

raised few management challenges 称小型收购管理上挑战极少，但 P6 整段只比较「花费」与「财务储备」的相对关系，完全未涉及「管理难度」或「整合挑战」这一维度。

C) 过度推断

set an example for future deals 称小型收购为未来交易树立典范，但 P6 只是描述当下的事实状况（花了多少、占比多少），没有把这些收购定性为「典范/榜样」，更没有谈到「未来交易」如何效仿——这是无原文支撑的额外推断。

D) 无中生有

generated considerable profits 称小型收购带来可观利润，但 P6 整段只比较「花费规模」与「财务储备」的相对小，根本未谈这些收购的利润回报；更何况 P2 表明很多被收购的 app 直接被砍掉，并无利润可言。

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。

Both apps, however, were later scrapped, after Microsoft said it had used their best features in its own products.

第2段，第1句

主句 + after 引导的时间状语从句 + 嵌套宾语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。时间状语从句和宾语从句的组合、that 省略、过去完成时表达时间先后等都是真题常见考点。句子长度和复杂度也符合真题典型水平,学习后可大量复用到其他句子的理解中。

"They bought the seedlings and closed them down," complained Paul Arnold, a partner at San Francisco-based Switch Ventures, putting an end to businesses that might one day turn into competitors.

第3段，第2句

本句涵盖倒装结构、直接引语作宾语从句、并列谓语、同位语、分词短语作状语、限制性定语从句等多种成分，成分种类丰富。尤其倒装结构和分词短语嵌套定语从句是学生易混淆的点，适合作为划分成分的综合练习。

Like other start-up investors, Mr. Arnold's own business often depends on selling start-ups to larger tech companies, though he admits to mixed feelings about the result: "I think these things are good for me, if I put my selfish hat on. But are they good for the American economy? I don't know."

第4段，第1句

本句涵盖了主语、谓语、宾语、表语、状语（包括让步、条件、方式等多种类型）、宾语从句等多种成分，且存在动名词短语作宾语、形容词短语作表语、介词短语作状语等常见结构。尤其是宾语从句嵌套条件从句的结构，以及并列主句的划分，都是值得练习的典型成分识别点。

Although only a research project at this stage, the request has raised the prospect of regulators wading into early-stage tech markets that until now have been beyond their reach.

第5段，第3句

成分丰富：主句包含主谓宾和让步状语，宾语由介词短语扩展且内含动名词结构，从句中有主系表和时间状语；覆盖了定语从句中关系代词充当主语、介词短语作表语、动名词作介词宾语等多个知识点，适合综合练习

Given their combined market value of more than \$5.5 trillion, rifling through such small deals—many of them much less prominent than Wunderlist and Sunrise—might seem beside the point.

第6段，第1句

本句成分丰富且具有典型易错点:动名词作主语、分词独立结构作状语、破折号同位语插入、系表结构,覆盖多种常考成分类型,且主干被修饰语分隔是常见难点,适合作为成分划分练习

However, critics say the big companies use such deals to buy their most threatening potential competitors before their businesses have a chance to gain momentum, in some cases as part of a "buy and kill" tactic to simply close them down.

第7段，第1句

"say" 后省略 "that" 引导宾语从句、宾语从句内嵌套时间状语从句、不定式作目的状语,这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。掌握这类结构后,学生可以迁移到大量类似长句的分析中,典型性很高。

What is true about Wunderlist and Sunrise after their acquisitions?

第31题题干

特殊疑问句在四六级和考研阅读理解中常见,尤其是以What/How/Why等开头询问事实或原因的句型,本句的"What is true about..."结构在学术阅读和论述题中频繁出现,具有较好的代表性和迁移价值

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。

tech B1

n. 技术

本篇12次·真题 38句

acquisition C1

n. 收购

本篇6次·真题 13句

product A2

n. 产品

本篇3次·真题 77 句

billion B1

num. 十亿 (1,000,000,000)

本篇3次·真题 39 句

critic B2

n. 批评家

本篇3次·真题 24 句

competitor B1

n. 竞争者

本篇3次·真题 11 句

federal B2

adj. 联邦 (制) 的

本篇2次·真题 81 句

economy B1

n. 经济

本篇2次·真题 73 句

financial B2

adj. 财政的

本篇2次·真题 59 句

decline B2

v. 下降

本篇2次·真题 56 句

potential B2

adj. 潜在的

本篇2次·真题 43 句

management B1

n. 管理

本篇2次·真题 36 句

commission B2

n. 佣金

本篇2次·真题 32 句

feature B1

n. 特征

本篇2次·真题 30 句

app B1

n. 应用程序

本篇2次·真题 16 句

talent B1

n. 天赋

本篇2次·真题 14 句

investor B2

n. 投资者

本篇2次·真题 9 句

considerable B2

adj. 相当大的

本篇2次·真题 8 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次·真题 150 句

case A2

n. 情况

本篇1次·真题 75 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本篇1次·真题 71 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇1次·真题 61 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本篇1次·真题 57 句

average A2

adj. 平均的

本篇1次·真题 55 句

pressure B1

n. 心理压力

本篇1次·真题 55 句

design B1

n. 设计

本篇1次·真题 52 句

quality A2

n. 质量

本篇1次·真题 45 句

opinion A2

n. 观点

本篇1次·真题 44 句

gain B1

v. 获得;赢得

本篇1次·真题 43 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇1次·真题 43 句

limit B1

n. 限度

本篇1次·真题 42 句

project A2

n. 项目

本篇1次·真题 40 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本篇1次·真题 38 句

productivity B2

n. 生产率

本篇1次·真题 36 句

profit B1

n. 利润, 盈利

本篇1次 · 真题 34 句

intend B1

v. 打算, 计划

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

attract B1

v. 吸引 (注意力、兴趣)

本篇1次 · 真题 30 句

prospect B2

n. 可能性

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

represent B1

v. 代表

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

invest B2

v. 投资 (金钱、时间等以期获得回报)

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

generate B2

v. 产生, 引起 (结果、反应等)

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

ignore B1

v. 忽视; 不理睬

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

eliminate B2

v. 消除

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

concerned B1

adj. 担心的

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

harm B1

n. 伤害

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

valuable B1

adj. 贵重的

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

comment B1

n. 评论

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

wave A2

n. 波浪

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

switch A2

v. 转换

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

complain A2

v. 抱怨

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

combine B1

v. (使) 结合、组合

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

request B1

n. 请求

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

software B1

n. 软件 (计算机程序)

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

massive B2

adj. 巨大的, 大量的

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

stage A2

n. 阶段

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

admit B1

v. 承认 (事实、错误等)

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

partner B1

n. 伴侣

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

mix A2

v. 混合

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

collaboration B2

n. 合作

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

innovative B2

adj. 创新的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

smartphone B1

n. 智能手机

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

weaken B2

v. 使变弱

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

dominate B2

v. 控制

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

retain B2

v. 保留

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

expansion B2

n. 扩张

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

mobile B1

adj. 可移动的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

regulator

C1

n. 监管机构

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

valley

A2

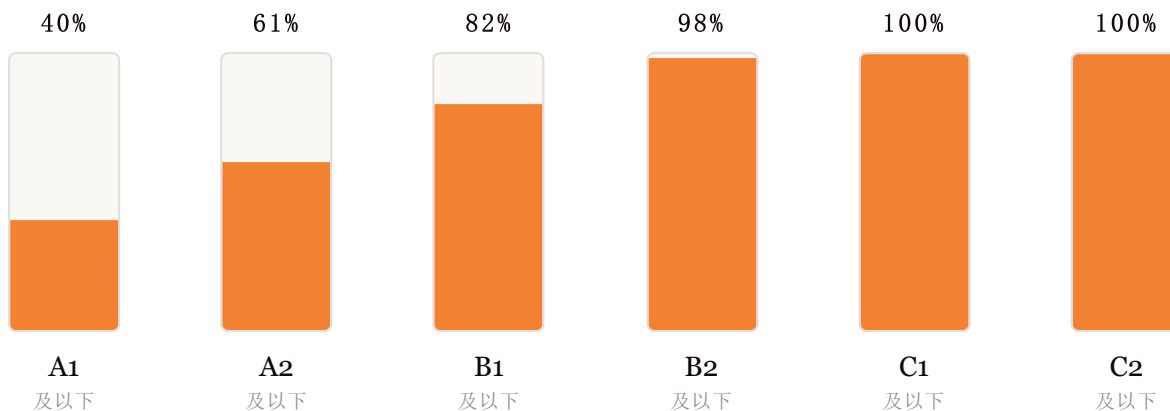
n. 山谷

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 204 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **204** 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 204 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

204

B2 以上难词

2%

B1 及以下覆盖

82%

考研英语二 2021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 →

2021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2021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(2021)

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 We're fairly good at judging people based on first impressions, thin slices of experience ranging from a glimpse of a photo to five-minute interaction, and deliberation can be not only extraneous but intrusive. In one study of the ability she called "thin slicing," the late psychologist Nalini Ambady asked participants to watch silent 10-second video clips of professors and to rate the instructor's overall effectiveness. Their ratings correlated strongly with students' end-of-semester ratings. Another set of participants had to count backward from 1,000 by nines as they watched the clips, occupying their conscious working memory. Their ratings were just as accurate, demonstrating the intuitive nature of the social processing.

我们相当擅长基于第一印象来判断他人，这种薄片体验范围从瞥见一张照片到五分钟的互动，而深思熟虑不仅可能是多余的，还可能是干扰性的。在一项关于她称之为“薄片切割”能力的研究中，已故心理学家 Nalini Ambady 要求参与者观看教授们的10秒无声视频片段，并对教师的整体有效性进行评分。他们的评分与学生的学期末评分高度相关。另一组参与者在观看视频片段时必须从1000倒数，每次减9，占用他们有意意识的工作记忆。他们的评分同样准确，证明了社会处理过程的直觉性质。

P2 Critically, another group was asked to spend a minute writing down reasons for their judgment, before giving the rating. Accuracy dropped dramatically. Ambady suspected that deliberation focused them on vivid but misleading cues, such as certain gestures or utterances, rather than letting the complex interplay of subtle signals form a holistic impression. She found similar interference when participants watched 15-second clips of pairs of people and judged whether they were strangers, friends, or dating partners.

关键的是，另一组被要求在给出评分之前花一分钟写下他们判断的理由。准确性急剧下降。Ambady 怀疑深思熟虑使他们专注于生动但具有误导性的线索，例如某些手势或话语，而不是让微妙信号的复杂相互作用形

成整体印象。当参与者观看15秒的两人配对视频片段并判断他们是陌生人、朋友还是约会对象时,她发现了类似的干扰。

P3 Other research shows we're better at detecting deception from thin slices when we rely on intuition instead of reflection. "It's as if you're driving a stick shift," says Judith Hall, a psychologist at Northeastern University, "and if you start thinking about it too much, you can't remember what you're doing. But if you go on automatic pilot, you're fine. Much of our social life is like that."

其他研究表明,当我们依靠直觉而非反思时,我们更善于从薄片中检测欺骗。东北大学心理学家Judith Hall说:"这就像你在开手动挡车,如果你开始想得太多,你就记不住自己在做什么。但如果你进入自动驾驶模式,你就没问题。我们的社会生活很大程度上就是这样。"

P4 Thinking too much can also harm our ability to form preferences. College students' ratings of strawberry jams and college courses aligned better with experts' opinions when the students weren't asked to analyze their rationale. And people made car-buying decisions that were both objectively better and more personally satisfying when asked to focus on their feelings rather than on details, but only if the decision was complex—when they had a lot of information to process.

思考过多也会损害我们形成偏好的能力。当大学生不被要求分析他们的理由时,他们对草莓酱和大学课程的评分与专家意见更一致。当人们被要求关注自己的感受而非细节时,他们做出的购车决策既在客观上更好,也在个人层面上更令人满意,但只有在决策复杂时才如此——当他们有大量信息需要处理时。

P5 Intuition's special powers are unleashed only in certain circumstances. In one study, participants completed a battery of eight tasks, including four that tapped reflective thinking (discerning rules, comprehending vocabulary) and four that tapped intuition and creativity (generating new products or figures of speech). Then they rated the degree to which they had used intuition ("gut feelings," "hunches," "my heart"). Use of their gut hurt their performance on the first four tasks, as expected, and helped them on the rest. Sometimes the heart is smarter than the head.

直觉的特殊力量只在特定情况下才会释放。在一项研究中,参与者完成了八项任务,其中四项利用反思性思维(辨别规则、理解词汇),四项利用直觉和创造力(生成新产品或修辞手法)。然后他们评估自己使用直觉的程度("直觉感受"、"预感"、"我的内心")。如预期的那样,使用直觉损害了他们在前四项任务上的表现,但帮助他们完成其余任务。有时心灵比头脑更聪明。

题目与逐题解析

36. Nalini Ambady's study deals with ____.

- [A] the power of people's memory
- [B] the reliability of first impressions
- [C] Instructor-student interaction
- [D] people's ability to influence others

Nalini Ambady的研究涉及_____。

A) 人们记忆的力量 B) 第一印象的可靠性 C) 教师与学生的互动 D) 人们影响他人的能力

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 题干 Nalini Ambady's study deals with 锁定的是某项具体研究的研究对象, 是文中可直接回答的事实, 不带 infer/imply/main idea 等推断主旨信号。

【拆句】 Nalini Ambady's study deals with _____. 是"主语 + deals with + 宾语空缺"的填空式陈述句，主语是 Nalini Ambady's study，谓语 deals with 意为"研究/涉及"，空格处要填她研究的对象——结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 We're fairly good at judging people based on first impressions, thin slices of experience ranging from a glimpse of a photo to five-minute interaction, and deliberation can be not only extraneous but intrusive. In one study of the ability she called "thin slicing," the late psychologist Nalini Ambady asked participants to watch silent 10-second video clips of professors and to rate the instructor's overall effectiveness.

我们仅凭第一印象——从瞥一眼照片到五分钟互动这种"薄切"经验——就能相当准地评判他人，而刻意琢磨不仅多余还会添乱。在一项研究她称之为"薄切"这一能力的实验里，已故心理学家 Nalini Ambady 让被试观看10秒无声教师视频，并给老师的整体教学效果打分。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

memory 在原文只是实验中用来"占用工作记忆"的手段 occupying their conscious working memory，不是 Ambady 要研究的能力。

B) ✓ 正确

We're fairly good at judging people based on first impressions ↔

the reliability of first impressions

first impressions ↔ first impressions

the reliability of first impressions 恰好是"凭第一印象判断他人有多准"的名词化表达，与定位句的语义和预判一致。

C) 偷换概念

原文实验的素材是 silent 10-second video clips of professors，但素材里的师生关系并非 Ambady 研究的对象——她研究的是"凭薄切经验判断他人"。

D) 无中生有

P1 全段讨论的是"判断他人"，不是"影响他人"；influence 在文中无任何对应。

37. In Ambady's study, rating accuracy dropped when participants _____.

- [A] focused on specific details
- [B] gave the rating in limited time
- [C] watched shorter video clips
- [D] discussed with one another

在 Ambady 的研究中，当参与者 _____ 时，评分准确性下降。

A) 关注具体细节 B) 在有限时间内给出评分 C) 观看较短的视频片段 D) 相互讨论

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 题干 rating accuracy dropped when participants _____ 用 when 引出条件，要求填入参与者具体做了什么——是可在原文直接抓取的事实。

【拆句】 In Ambady's study, rating accuracy dropped when participants _____. 主句是 rating accuracy dropped, when 引导时间状语从句, 从句主语 participants 后留空待填谓语——填的应是"参与者在做什么时"准确率下降。

【定位】 Critically, another group was asked to spend a minute writing down reasons for their judgment, before giving the rating. Accuracy dropped dramatically. Ambady suspected that deliberation focused them on vivid but misleading cues, such as certain gestures or utterances, rather than letting the complex interplay of subtle signals form a holistic impression.

关键的是, 另一组被要求在打分前花一分钟写下自己评判的理由。准确率显著下降。

Ambady 推测, 这种刻意琢磨让被试盯住了一些醒目却具有误导性的线索, 比如某些手势或言语, 而没能让微妙信号之间复杂的交互形成一个整体印象。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

focused them on vivid but misleading cues, such as certain gestures or utterances ↔

focused on specific details

focused them on ↔ **focused on**

focused on specific details 用上位概括词覆盖了原文的具体细节例证, 与预判完全一致。

B) 偷换概念

原文虽出现 spend a minute, 但这一分钟是"写理由"的时间, 不是"打分时间被限"; 下降的原因是 deliberation 让人聚焦显眼细节, 与"打分时间有限"无关。

C) 无中生有

本段沿用上一段的视频时长, 并未出现"更短视频"的设计; shorter clips 在原文找不到对应。

D) 无中生有

本段是 another group was asked to spend a minute writing down reasons, 是个体独自写理由, 不是与他人讨论。

38. Judith Hall mentions driving to show that_____.

- [A] reflection can be distracting
- [B] memory may be selective
- [C] social skills must be cultivated
- [D] deception is difficult to detect

Judith Hall提到驾驶是为了说明_____。

A) 反思可能会分散注意力 B) 记忆可能是有选择性的 C) 社交技能必须培养 D) 欺骗很难察觉

【答案】 A (例证目的题)

【判型】 题干 Judith Hall mentions driving to show that_____ 用 "mentions ... to show that" 直问例证用于支持什么观点, 是典型的例证目的题。

【拆句】 Judith Hall mentions driving to show that _____. 主干是 Judith Hall mentions driving, 不定式 to show that _____ 作目的状语, that 引导宾语从句留空——填空要回答“提及开车是为了说明什么”。

【定位】 Other research shows we're better at detecting deception from thin slices when we rely on intuition instead of reflection. "It's as if you're driving a stick shift," says Judith Hall, a psychologist at Northeastern University, "and if you start thinking about it too much, you can't remember what you're doing. But if you go on automatic pilot, you're fine."

其他研究表明, 靠直觉而不是反思, 我们更善于从薄切信息中识破欺骗。"这就像你在开手动挡," 东北大学心理学家 Judith Hall 说, "如果你开始想得太多, 反而会忘了自己在干什么。但如果你切到自动驾驶模式, 反而开得很顺。"

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

if you start thinking about it too much, you can't remember what you're doing ↔

reflection can be distracting

we're better at detecting deception from thin slices when we rely on intuition instead of reflection

↔ reflection can be distracting

reflection can be distracting 就是论点句“靠直觉胜过反思”的反面表述——反思会分散/扰乱判断, 正好契合开车比喻的目的。

B) 偷换概念

原文 can't remember what you're doing 里的 remember 只是“开车比喻”的字面用词, 不是在讨论真正的记忆机制; 本段也无任何“记忆有选择性”的论断。

C) 无中生有

段末 Much of our social life is like that 只是把比喻泛化到社交生活, 并未谈“社交技能要培养”; cultivated 在文中无任何对应。

D) 与原文相反

本段 we're better at detecting deception from thin slices 强调的是“靠直觉更能识破欺骗”, 方向是“识破容易”, 不是“识破困难”。

39. When you are making complex decisions, it is advisable to_____.

[A] collect enough data

[B] list your preferences

[C] seek expert advice

[D] follow your feelings

当你做复杂决策时,明智的做法是_____。

A) 收集足够的数据 B) 列出你的偏好 C) 寻求专家建议 D) 跟随你的感觉

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 题干 When you are making complex decisions, it is advisable to_____ 把场景钉死在“做复杂决策时”, 要求填入具体动作——可直接从原文对应句抓取。

【拆句】 When you are making complex decisions, it is advisable to _____. When 引导时间状语从句给出情境，主句 it is advisable to ... 是"it 形式主语 + 不定式真主语"结构，不定式短语后半留空——结构清晰，无陷阱。

【定位】 And people made car-buying decisions that were both objectively better and more personally satisfying when asked to focus on their feelings rather than on details, but only if the decision was complex—when they had a lot of information to process.

而且，当被要求专注于感受而不是细节时，人们做出的购车决定既客观上更好、也主观上更让自己满意——但前提是这个决策是复杂的，也就是他们要处理大量信息时。

【选项】 A) **与原文相反**

原文 focus on their feelings rather than on details 明确把 details 放在 rather than 的反面位置，"收集更多数据"恰是被作者否定的做法。

B) **偷换概念**

原文 Thinking too much can also harm our ability to form preferences 谈的是"形成偏好"，而不是"列出偏好"；list 在原文没有任何对应。

C) **偷换概念**

原文出现的 experts' opinions 只是用来"作为评分基准"对比学生评分，并不是建议人们去咨询专家；本段也未提 seek expert advice。

D) **✓ 正确**

focus on their feelings ↔ **follow your feelings**

only if the decision was complex ↔ **follow your feelings**

follow your feelings 直接取了 focus on their feelings 的同义表达，完美对应预判。

40. What can we learn from the last paragraph?

- [A] Generating new products takes time.
- [B] Intuition may affect reflective tasks.
- [C] Vocabulary comprehension needs creativity.
- [D] Objective thinking may boost intuitiveness.

我们能从最后一段中了解到什么？

- A) 产生新产品需要时间。 B) 直觉可能影响反思性任务。 C) 词汇理解需要创造力。
D) 客观思考可能增强直觉性。

【答案】 B (推断题)

【判型】 题干 What can we learn from the last paragraph? 用 "can we learn from" 提问，要求基于末段做一步合理引申，是推断题的标志。

【拆句】 What can we learn from the last paragraph? 是"what + can + 主语 + 动词"的特殊疑问句，主语 we、谓语 can learn、from 介词短语指明出处——结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 In one study, participants completed a battery of eight tasks, including four that tapped reflective thinking (discerning rules, comprehending vocabulary) and four that tapped intuition and creativity (generating new products or figures of speech). Then they rated the degree to which they had used intuition ("gut feelings," "hunches," "my heart"). Use of their gut hurt their performance on the first four tasks, as expected, and helped them on the rest.

在一项研究中，被试完成了八项任务的组合，其中四项考反思（找规则、理解词汇），另四项考直觉和创造力（创造新产品或新比喻）。然后他们打分评估自己使用直觉的程度（“凭感觉”“直觉”“用心”）。使用直觉如预期那样损害了前四项任务的表现，却在后四项上帮了他们。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

原文只说 generating new products or figures of speech 是直觉/创造力任务，未涉及“耗时”这一维度。

B) ✓ 正确

Use of their gut hurt their performance on the first four tasks ↔

Intuition may affect reflective tasks.

four that tapped reflective thinking ↔ **reflective tasks**

gut ↔ **Intuition**

Intuition may affect reflective tasks. 用情态动词 may + 中性动词 affect 给原文的 hurt 加了“推断式”语气，是教科书式的推断题正确项形态。

C) 与原文相反

原文 comprehending vocabulary 被明确分类到 tapped reflective thinking 一侧，是反思任务；说它“需要创造力”与原文分类相反。

D) 与原文相反

原文方向是“用直觉做反思任务有害”，并未说“客观思考会提升直觉”；boost intuitiveness 在原文无任何对应。

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。

We're fairly good at judging people based on first impressions, thin slices of experience ranging from a glimpse of a photo to five-minute interaction, and deliberation can be not only extraneous but intrusive.

第1段，第1句

并列复合句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式,且本句第一个主句包含的"主系表+介词短语+同位语+分词定语"组合,以及第二个主句的"情态动词+not only...but..."表语结构,都是考试中频繁出现的典型句式。掌握本句的分析方法可迁移到大量类似结构的句子。

Critically, another group was asked to spend a minute writing down reasons for their judgment, before giving the rating.

第2段，第1句

本句成分丰富，主句包含主语、谓语、宾语补足语、状语等多种成分，且宾语补足语内部嵌套不定式和分词结构，适合练习识别非谓语动词。状语从句虽然简单，但涉及动名词作谓语核心的特殊用法，以及省略主语的情况，是典型的易错点。句首的独立副词 Critically 也是状语成分的常见形式，整体训练价值较高。

Ambady suspected that deliberation focused them on vivid but misleading cues, such as certain gestures or utterances, rather than letting the complex interplay of subtle signals form a holistic impression.

第2段，第3句

suspect that 引导的宾语从句结构在四六级和考研阅读中极为常见,从句内部的 focus on 搭配和 rather than 对比结构也是高频句式,掌握后可大量复用于理解类似的心理活动描写和对比论证句

She found similar interference when participants watched 15-second clips of pairs of people and judged whether they were strangers, friends, or dating partners.

第2段，第4句

主句 + 时间状语从句 + 嵌套宾语从句的结构在学术文章和考试阅读中非常常见。whether 引导的宾语从句、并列谓语、复杂名词短语修饰等都是四六级和考研的高频句式，掌握后可大量复用。

Other research shows we're better at detecting deception from thin slices when we rely on intuition instead of reflection.

第3段，第1句

"主句 + 宾语从句 + 状语从句" 是四六级和考研真题中的高频句式，宾语从句省略 "that" 和 "when" 引导时间状语从句都是典型考点，学习迁移价值高。

"It's as if you're driving a stick shift," says Judith Hall, a psychologist at Northeastern University, "and if you start thinking about it too much, you can't remember what you're doing. But if you go on automatic pilot, you're fine. Much of our social life is like that."

第3段，第2句

引语插入、条件从句前置以及 "It is as if..." 的比喻句式在真题阅读中极其常见，具有很强的复用价值。

And people made car-buying decisions that were both objectively better and more personally satisfying when asked to focus on their feelings rather than on details, but only if the decision was complex—when they had a lot of information to process.

第4段，第3句

本句成分丰富且含多个训练点：主句包含主谓宾结构及多个状语从句；定语从句中有主系表结构及并列表语；时间状语从句涉及主语省略和宾语补足语；条件状语从句再现主系表结构。句中展示了定语从句修饰宾语、多个状语从句修饰主句、省略结构还原、不定式作定语等多种成分划分训练点，是较好的综合练习句。

In one study, participants completed a battery of eight tasks, including four that tapped reflective thinking (discerning rules, comprehending vocabulary) and four that tapped intuition and creativity (generating new products or figures of speech).

第5段，第2句

这是学术文本中非常典型的句式：主句陈述研究内容，后接定语从句对研究对象进行分类说明。这种 "主句 + 并列定语从句" 的结构在四六级和考研阅读理解中频繁出现，掌握后迁移价值高

Then they rated the degree to which they had used intuition ("gut feelings," "hunches," "my heart").

第5段，第3句

本句的结构是典型的主句带限制性定语从句，且定语从句用了“介词 + which”引导，这是四六级和考研英语阅读中常见的句式。过去完成时与一般过去时的配合也是常考的时态组合。句子没有特别罕见的结构或生僻用法，学生掌握后可以迁移到大量类似句子。具有较高的代表性和复用价值。

What can we learn from the last paragraph?

第40题题干

特殊疑问句在四六级和考研英语阅读理解题干中极为常见，本句句式（疑问词 + 情态动词 + 主语 + 动词原形 + 状语）是典型的提问句型，掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似题目中。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 52 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。

participant B2

n. 参与者

本篇5次 · 真题 20 句

complex B2

adj. 复杂的，难懂的

本篇3次 · 真题 31 句

impression B1

n. 印象

本篇3次 · 真题 9 句

power A2

n. 权力

本篇2次 · 真题 90 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本篇2次 · 真题 77 句

product A2

n. 产品

本篇2次 · 真题 77 句

rate A2

n. 速度

本篇2次 · 真题 72 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇2次 · 真题 70 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本篇2次 · 真题 42 句

thinking A2

n. 思考

本篇2次 · 真题 33 句

judge B1

v. 判断, 评判

本篇2次 · 真题 27 句

generate B2

v. 产生, 引起 (结果、反应等)

本篇2次 · 真题 23 句

interaction B2

n. 相互作用

本篇2次 · 真题 22 句

detail B1

n. 细节

本篇2次 · 真题 19 句

psychologist B2

n. 心理学家

本篇2次 · 真题 19 句

creativity B2

n. 创造力

本篇2次 · 真题 18 句

preference B2

n. 偏爱

本篇2次 · 真题 13 句

detect B2

v. 发现, 察觉 (难以察觉的事物)

本篇2次 · 真题 12 句

data B1

n. 数据

本篇1次 · 真题 80 句

process B1

n. 过程

本篇1次 · 真题 80 句

opinion A2

n. 观点

本篇1次 · 真题 44 句

base A2

n. 基础

本篇1次 · 真题 43 句

seek B1

v. 寻找

本篇1次·真题 40 句

affect B1

v. 影响

本篇1次·真题 39 句

figure A2

n. 数字

本篇1次·真题 38 句

professor B1

n. 教授 (大学教师的最高职称)

本篇1次·真题 38 句

overall B1

adj. 总体的

本篇1次·真题 32 句

range B1

n. 范围

本篇1次·真题 31 句

shift B1

v. 移动

本篇1次·真题 31 句

performance B1

n. 表演

本篇1次·真题 30 句

rely B1

v. 依赖; 依靠

本篇1次·真题 30 句

boost B2

v. 提高

本篇1次·真题 28 句

specific B2

adj. 具体的

本篇1次·真题 28 句

signal B1

n. 信号

本篇1次·真题 25 句

analyze B2

v. 分析

本篇1次·真题 21 句

demonstrate B2

v. 证明

本篇1次·真题 21 句

harm B1

n. 伤害

本篇1次·真题 20 句

limited B1

adj. 有限的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

objective B2

n. 目标

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

conscious B2

adj. 意识到的

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

judgment B2

n. 判断力;识别力

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

circumstance B2

n. 情况

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

fairly B1

adv. 相当

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

partner B1

n. 伴侣

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

suspect B1

v. 怀疑

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

automatic B1

adj. 自动的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

misleading B2

adj. 误导性的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

subtle B2

adj. 微妙的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

driving A2

n. 驾驶

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

cue B2

n. 提示

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

occupy B2

v. 占据, 占用 (空间、时间)

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

personally B1

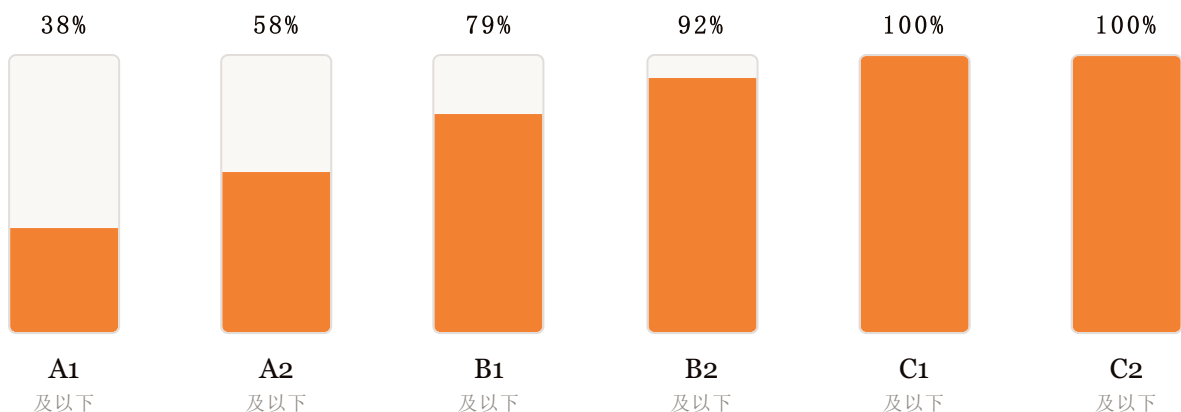
adv. 就个人而言

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

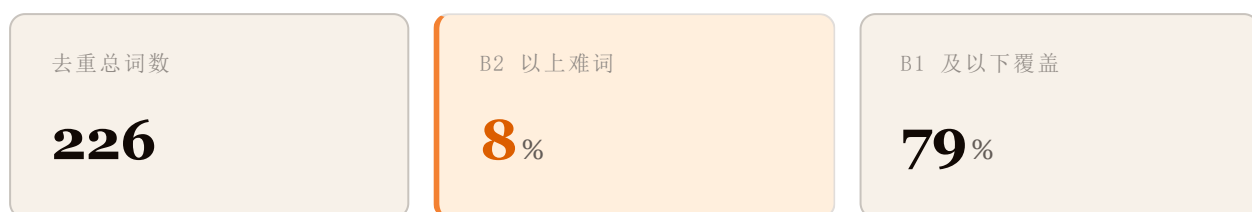
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 226 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 226 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 17 个 · 约 8%。



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 226 个 · 末柱为 100%



考研英语二 2021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 →

2021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2021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(2021)

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)

Your boss proposes a new initiative you think won't work. Your senior colleague outlines a project timeline you believe is unrealistic. What do you say when you disagree with someone who has more power than you do? How do you decide whether it's worth speaking up? And if you do, what exactly should you say? Here's how to disagree with someone more powerful than you.

你的老板提出了一项你认为行不通的新举措。你的资深同事概述了一个你认为不切实际的项目时间表。当你不同意一个比你更有权力的人时,你会说什么?你如何决定是否值得说出来?如果你真的说出来,你到底应该说什么?以下是如何与比你更有权力的人持不同意见的方法。

(41)_____

决定是否等待。

You may decide it's best to hold off on voicing your opinion. Maybe you haven't finished thinking the problem through, or you want to get a clearer sense of what the group thinks. If you think other people are going to disagree, too, you might want to gather your army first. People can contribute experience or information to your thinking—all the things that would make the disagreement stronger or more valid. It's also a good idea to delay the conversation if you are in a meeting or other public space. Discussing the issue in private will make the powerful person feel less threatened.

你可能会决定最好推迟表达你的意见。也许你还没有把问题想透彻,或者你想更清楚地了解团队的想法。如果你认为其他人也会不同意,你可能想先集结你的队伍。人们可以为你的思考贡献经验或信息——所有这些都会使异议更有力或更有效。如果你在会议或其他公共场合,推迟对话也是一个好主意。私下讨论这个问题会让有权势的人感到威胁更小。

(42) _____

确定一个共同目标。

Before you share your thoughts, think about what the powerful person cares about—it may be the credibility of their team or getting a project done on time. You're more likely to be heard if you can connect your disagreement to a higher purpose. When you do speak up, don't assume the link will be clear. You'll want to state it overtly, contextualizing your statements so that you're seen not as a disagreeable subordinate but as a colleague who's trying to advance a common objective. The discussion will then become more like a chess game than a boxing match.

在你分享你的想法之前,想想有权势的人关心什么——可能是他们团队的信誉或按时完成项目。如果你能把你的异议与更高的目标联系起来,你更有可能被倾听。当你确实说出来时,不要认为这种联系是显而易见的。你需要明确地陈述它,将你的陈述置于情境中,这样你就不会被看作是一个难相处的下属,而是一个试图推进共同目标的同事。这样一来,讨论就会更像一场国际象棋比赛,而不是一场拳击比赛。

(43) _____

请求允许表达不同意见。

This step may sound overly deferential, but it's a smart way to give the powerful person psychological safety and control. You can say something like, "I know we seem to be moving toward a first-quarter commitment here. I have reasons to think that won't work. I'd like to lay out my reasoning. Would that be OK?" This gives the person a choice, allowing him to verbally opt in. And, assuming he says yes, it will make you feel more confident about voicing your disagreement.

这一步听起来可能过于恭顺,但它是给予有权势的人心理安全感和控制权的明智方式。你可以说类似这样的话:“我知道我们似乎正朝着第一季度承诺的方向前进。我有理由认为那行不通。我想陈述我的理由。可以吗?”这给了对方一个选择,让他口头表示同意。而且,假设他说可以,这会让你对表达异议感到更有信心。

(44) _____

保持冷静。

You might feel your heart racing or your face turning red, but do whatever you can to remain neutral in both your words and actions. When your body language communicates reluctance or anxiety, it undercuts the message. It sends a mixed message, and your counterpart gets to choose what signals to read. Deep breaths can help, as can speaking more slowly and deliberately. When we feel panicky, we tend to talk louder and faster. Simply slowing the pace and talking in an even tone helps the other person cool down and does the same for you. It also makes you seem confident, even if you aren't.

你可能会感到心跳加速或脸红,但无论如何都要在言语和行动上保持中立。当你的肢体语言传达出不情愿或焦虑时,它会削弱信息。它发出混合信号,而你的对话者可以选择读取什么信号。深呼吸有帮助,说话更慢、更从容也有帮助。当我们感到恐慌时,我们往往会说得更大声、更快。仅仅是放慢节奏并以平稳的语气说话就能帮助对方冷静下来,对你自己也有同样的作用。它还会让你看起来自信,即使你并不自信。

(45) _____

保持谦逊。

Emphasize that you're only offering your opinion, not gospel truth. It may be a well-informed, well-researched opinion, but it's still an opinion, so talk tentatively and slightly understate your confidence. Instead of saying: "If we set an end-of-quarter deadline, we will never make it," say, "This is just my opinion, but I don't see how we will make that deadline." Having asserted your opinion (as a position,

not as a fact), demonstrate equal curiosity about other views. Remind the person that this is your point of view, and then invite critique. Be open to hearing other opinions.

强调你只是提供你的意见,而不是绝对真理。它可能是一个见多识广、经过充分研究的意见,但它仍然是一个意见,所以要试探性地说话,稍微低估你的信心。不要说:'如果我们设定季度末截止日期,我们永远无法完成',而要说:'这只是我的意见,但我看不出我们如何能在那个截止日期前完成。'在表明你的意见(作为一种立场,而不是事实)之后,对其他观点表现出同样的好奇心。提醒对方这是你的观点,然后邀请批评。对听取其他意见持开放态度。

[A] Stay calm.

[B] Stay humble.

[C] Decide whether to wait.

[D] Be realistic about the risks.

[E] Don't make judgements.

[F] Identify a shared goal.

[G] Ask permission to disagree.

41. (41)_____

【答案】 [C] 段首

【小标题】 Decide whether to wait.

决定是否等待。

【主旨】 先权衡该不该现在开口、要不要缓一缓

本段主旨落在段首句 You may decide it's best to hold off on voicing your opinion.——整段都在罗列「先别急着说」的各种理由：还没想透、想摸清大家态度、想先拉同盟 (gather your army first)、以及该挑私下而非公开场合(delay the conversation if you are in a meeting or other public space)。这些全是「在开口前先决定是否等待」的具体考量，没有讲风险代价、也没有讲情绪。

【依据】 同义对上 [hold off = wait]

候选 Decide whether to wait 正是段首句 You may decide it's best to hold off on voicing your opinion 的同义改写——decide whether 对应 You may decide, wait 对应 hold off(暂缓、按下不说)。它概括的是整段「开口前先权衡是否暂缓」的主旨，而非某一条细节。

【竞争】 [F] 只贴一句、不覆盖全段

本段后半有 make the disagreement stronger or more valid，看着像 F 的「共同目标」语气，但 F 的核心 shared goal 在本段完全没有出现——本段讲的是「要不要先等、找谁补强」，不是「找双方共有的目标」。F 是范围对不上的干扰。

【验证】 把 Decide whether to wait 放回第 2 段：全段从段首 hold off on voicing your opinion 到段尾 Discussing the issue in private will make the powerful person feel less threatened，讲的都是「开口之前先判断该不该缓、该选什么场合」，C 恰好概括这整步、不偏窄也不偏宽，与全文「分步指南」的组织方式一致。

42. (42)_____

【答案】 [F] 段首

【小标题】 Identify a shared goal.

确定一个共同目标。

【主旨】 先想清对方在意什么、把异议接到更高目的上

主旨在段首两句：think about what the powerful person cares about 与 You're more likely to be heard if you can connect your disagreement to a higher purpose——整段教人把自己的反对意见挂靠到对方/团队共有的目的上，让自己显得是 a colleague who's trying to advance a common objective，而不是个爱唱反调的下属。

【依据】 同义对上 [common objective = shared goal]

候选 Identify a shared goal 是段首主旨的同义概括：shared goal 对应正文 a higher purpose 与 a common objective，Identify 对应 think about what the powerful person cares about(先想清、找出那个共同目的)。它概括的是整段动作，不是某句比喻。

【竞争】 [G] 提前用——本段没请求许可

的 Ask permission(请求许可)在本段没有对应：本段讲的是「找到并点明共同目标」，请求对方同意是下一段(第 4 段)的话术 Would that be OK?。把 G 塞进第 42 题是把后一段的步骤提前用了，属于步骤错位。

【验证】 把 Identify a shared goal 放回第 3 段：从 think about what the powerful person cares about 到 advance a common objective，全段围绕「找出并对接双方共有的目的」，F 恰好概括这一整步；与上一步「决定是否等」自然衔接，符合分步指南的推进顺序。

43. (43)_____

【答案】 **[G]** 通篇归纳

【小标题】 Ask permission to disagree.

请求许可表达不同意见。

【主旨】 开口反对前，先正式征得对方同意

本段没有一句现成主旨句，需通篇归纳：主体是一段示范话术，落点在 Would that be OK? 这类问句。正文 This gives the person a choice, allowing him to verbally opt in 点明这一步的本质是「让对方有权选择、口头同意」——也就是在表达异议前先请求许可。

【依据】 同义对上「opt in / OK? = Ask permission」

候选 Ask permission to disagree 精准概括本段：示范话 Would that be OK? 就是在请求许可，allowing him to verbally opt in 即「让对方口头答应」=permission。整段就是教这一个动作，G 是其同义标题。

【竞争】 [F] 已被 42 占用、且不合本段动作

Identify a shared goal 已对应第 3 段并划掉；即便单看，本段没有「找共同目标」，而是「问对方我能不能讲」。7 选 5 每条只用一次，做 43 时 F 已出池，不应回头再选。

【验证】 把 Ask permission to disagree 放回第 4 段：This gives the person a choice, allowing him to verbally opt in 与示范话 Would that be OK? 共同坐实「先请求许可再开口」，G 概括的正是这整段的单一动作，与「找共同目标(F)→请求许可(G)」的递进顺序自洽。

44. (44)_____

【答案】 [A] 段首

【小标题】 Stay calm.

保持冷静。

【主旨】 控制情绪、言行保持平稳镇定

主旨在段首句 do whatever you can to remain neutral in both your words and actions ——整段教人压住生理紧张反应(your heart racing or your face turning red), 靠 Deep breaths can help、speaking more slowly and deliberately 让自己平静下来, 最终 It also makes you seem confident。通篇讲的是情绪与语气的镇定管理。

【依据】 同义对上 [remain neutral = Stay calm]

候选 Stay calm 是段首句的同义概括: calm 对应 remain neutral in both your words and actions 与 cool down, 整段的深呼吸、放慢语速都是「保持冷静」的手段。A 概括的是全段情绪管理的主旨。

【竞争】 [E] 字面像「中立」、实为情绪冷静

本段有 remain neutral, neutral 易让人联想到 E Don't make judgements(不下判断/中立)。但此处 neutral 指「言行不带激动情绪」, 不是「不评判」; 全段没有一句讲「不要对人事下定论」, E 是被字面 neutral 勾住的偷换概念干扰。

【验证】 把 Stay calm 放回第 5 段: 从段首 remain neutral in both your words and actions 到 helps the other person cool down and does the same for you, 全段都在讲压住紧张、保持镇定, A 恰好概括这整步, 与指南「请求许可后、表达时如何稳住自己」的顺序衔接。

45. (45)_____

【答案】 [B] 段首

【小标题】 Stay humble.

保持谦逊。

【主旨】 放低姿态，把话说成观点而非定论，并欢迎别人反驳

主旨在段首句 Emphasize that you're only offering your opinion, not gospel truth——整段教人 talk tentatively and slightly understate your confidence(措辞试探、稍微低调)，把判断说成「这只是我的看法」而非事实，并 invite critique、Be open to hearing other opinions。通篇是「谦逊放低姿态」的姿态管理。

【依据】 同义对上 [only an opinion / tentatively = Stay humble]

候选 Stay humble 是段首主旨的同义概括：humble 对应 you're only offering your opinion, not gospel truth、talk tentatively and slightly understate your confidence 与 invite critique——把自己的判断放低、邀人批评，正是「谦逊」。B 概括全段姿态。

【竞争】 [E] 话题贴近、却把动作说反/说窄

本段 demonstrate equal curiosity about other views 等让 E Don't make judgements 看着沾边。但本段恰恰要你「亮出自己的判断/意见」(只是说成观点)，不是「不下判断」——Having asserted your opinion 摆明在 assert。E 与本段动作相反，是反向干扰。

【验证】 把 Stay humble 放回第 6 段：从 you're only offering your opinion, not gospel truth 到 Be open to hearing other opinions，全段贯穿「放低姿态、把意见说成观点、欢迎反驳」，B 恰好概括这整步；作为指南收尾步骤，与前文一脉相承。

SYNOPSIS • 全文导图

全文在讲什么、怎么组织的

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

教人如何向上级表达不同意见的步骤指南

首段用两个场景引出全文话题——What do you say when you disagree with someone who has more power than you do?, 并直接点题 Here's how to disagree with someone more powerful than you.。之后第 2~6 段是一篇典型的「总起 + 分步罗列」操作指南：每个待选段各讲表达异议过程中的一个步骤(先决定要不要说、再找共同目标、再请求许可、

再保持冷静、再保持谦逊)，候选小标题都是动词开头的祈使短语，正好对应每一步要做的动作。

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] Stay calm.

保持冷静。

关键词 情绪控制：冷静

填入第 44 空

[B] Stay humble.

保持谦逊。

关键词 姿态谦逊：把话说成观点而非真理

填入第 45 空

[C] Decide whether to wait.

决定是否等待。

关键词 时机判断：要不要先按下不说

填入第 41 空

[D] Be realistic about the risks.

对风险保持现实态度。

关键词 评估风险

干扰项 · 未选用

[E] Don't make judgements.

不要妄下判断。

关键词 不评判

干扰项 · 未选用

[F] Identify a shared goal.

找到一个共同目标。

关键词 共同目标：把异议接到更高目的上

填入第 42 空

[G] Ask permission to disagree.

请求允许表达不同意见。

关键词 请求许可：先征得对方同意再讲

填入第 43 空

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。

[D] Be realistic about the risks.

话题相关、但全文无段专讲风险

Be realistic about the risks 与「向上级表达异议」这一话题高度相关——首段确有 How do you decide whether it's worth speaking up? 让人联想到「权衡风险」。但首段是不作答的引言，第 2~6 段每段各讲一个具体动作(等待/共同目标/请求许可/冷静/谦逊)，没有任何一段在专门评估「风险代价」，D 概括不了其中任何一段，是话题诱人却无段可填的冗余项。

[E] Don't make judgements.

靠字面 neutral / other views 钩两段、实为偷换

Don't make judgements 最易被误塞进第 5 段(借 remain neutral 的 neutral)或第 6 段(借 demonstrate equal curiosity about other views)。但第 5 段 neutral 指情绪冷静=A，第 6 段要你 Having asserted your opinion 亮出判断=B，两段都不是「不下判断」。E 靠字面勾连两段、却和两段真正的动作都对不上，是典型偷换概念的冗余干扰。

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。

Your boss proposes a new initiative you think won't work.

第1段，第1句

限制性定语从句修饰宾语、关系词省略、从句中插入 you think 等结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现,是典型的复杂句式,掌握后可大量复用。

Your senior colleague outlines a project timeline you believe is unrealistic.

第1段，第2句

"主句 + 省略关系代词的限制性定语从句 + 内嵌宾语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，掌握此结构可以迁移到大量类似句子，具有很强的代表性和复用价值。

How do you decide whether it's worth speaking up?

第1段，第4句

本句展示了特殊疑问句包含宾语从句的典型结构,以及 "whether" 引导宾语从句的常见用法。"it's worth doing" 是四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现的句式,疑问句加从句的组合也是写作和翻译的常考点,结构具有较高代表性,掌握后可应用于多种语境。

Maybe you haven't finished thinking the problem through, or you want to get a clearer sense of what the group thinks.

第3段，第2句

"or" 连接的选择关系并列句、宾语从句、动名词和不定式作宾语，都是四六级和考研常见句式；现在完成时否定式和 "want to do" 结构也是高频考点；句子结构清晰、易于迁移到类似语境

When you do speak up, don't assume the link will be clear.

第5段，第3句

时间状语从句 + 主句（含宾语从句）的组合在四六级和考研真题中高频出现。祈使句搭配when引导的状语从句、及物动词后接that省略的宾语从句，都是典型的常考句式，掌握后可大量复用，具有较高的代表性。

You'll want to state it overtly, contextualizing your statements so that you're seen not as a disagreeable subordinate but as a colleague who's trying to advance a common objective.

第5段，第4句

本句成分丰富且含多个易错点：不定式作宾语、现在分词短语作状语、被动语态中的方式状语（as...）、定语从句中关系代词作主语、不定式作宾语等结构同时出现。尤其 contextualizing 作伴随状语、are seen as 的成分划分、who 既引导从句又作主语，都是典型的划分难点，训练价值高。

This step may sound overly deferential, but it's a smart way to give the powerful person psychological safety and control.

第7段，第1句

本句展示了并列句（"but" 连接的转折关系）、情态动词与系动词的搭配、后置定语修饰名词、双宾语结构等常见句式特征，这些都是四六级和考研英语中高频出现的结构。句子简洁但典型性较强，适合作为并列转折句和双宾语结构的代表性练习材料。

This gives the person a choice, allowing him to verbally opt in.

第7段，第3句

本句覆盖双宾语结构（gives the person a choice）和分词短语作状语（allowing him to verbally opt in），这两个结构是常见易错点。双宾语的识别和分词短语的功能判定都有一定练习价值，但成分总数较少，复杂度有限。

And, assuming he says yes, it will make you feel more confident about voicing your disagreement.

第7段，第4句

本句涵盖主语、谓语、宾语、宾语补足语等核心成分，且使役动词 "make" 后的宾补结构（"make you feel"）是常见易错点，分词短语作状语及其内嵌宾语从句也是值得练习的结构，成分较为丰富。

Deep breaths can help, as can speaking more slowly and deliberately.

第9段，第4句

本句涵盖主谓结构、情态动词、动名词作主语、方式状语、倒装语序、动词省略等多种成分和现象，适合练习识别倒装中的主谓位置、补全省略成分、区分动名词与动词等易错点，训练价值较高。

When we feel panicky, we tend to talk louder and faster.

第9段，第5句

时间状语从句 + 主句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，when 引导的时间从句是高频考点；tend to do 表示“倾向于做某事”也是典型的写作和阅读句式；整句结构具有较高的代表性和迁移价值。

It also makes you seem confident, even if you aren't.

第9段，第7句

本句涵盖主谓宾补结构、让步状语从句、系表结构中的表语省略三个知识点。“make sb do”的宾补划分是常见易错点，从句中承前省略的表语需要学生回看主句进行推断，适合训练成分识别和省略补全能力。对基础较弱的学习者来说，这些点覆盖面较广且实用。

It may be a well-informed, well-researched opinion, but it's still an opinion, so talk tentatively and slightly understate your confidence.

第11段，第2句

多个主句通过并列连词表达让步—转折—因果的逻辑链条，是英文写作中常见的论证句式，在四六级和考研英语中经常出现。情态动词表让步、祈使句表建议的用法也很典型。但整体结构偏简单，缺少从句嵌套等更高级的句式特征。

Instead of saying: "If we set an end-of-quarter deadline, we will never make it," say, "This is just my opinion, but I don't see how we will make that deadline."

第11段，第3句

全句包含六个分句，形成三层嵌套：最外层祈使主句包含两个引用句，第一个引用句内含条件从句，第二个引用句内含并列主句和宾语从句。分句之间存在引用、并列、从属等多重关系，需要反复梳理才能理清各层归属。

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本篇出现的 49 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。

opinion A2

n. 观点

本篇7次·真题 44 句

disagree A2

v. 不同意

本篇6次·真题 14 句

powerful B1

adj. 强大的

本篇5次·真题 22 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇3次·真题 304 句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇2次·真题 91 句

project A2

n. 项目

本篇2次·真题 40 句

identify B1

v. 识别

本篇2次·真题 37 句

assume B2

v. 假定

本篇2次·真题 23 句

colleague B1

n. 同事

本篇2次·真题 23 句

permission B1

n. 许可

本篇2次·真题 12 句

shared A2

adj. 共享的

本篇2次·真题 9 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次·真题 150 句

power A2

n. 权力

本篇1次·真题 90 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

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本篇1次·真题 71 句

risk A2

n. 风险

本篇1次·真题 62 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇1次·真题 43 句

contribute B1

v. 捐献

本篇1次·真题 34 句

advance B1

v. 前进

本篇1次·真题 33 句

thinking A2

n. 思考

本篇1次·真题 33 句

link A2

n. 联系

本篇1次·真题 29 句

signal B1

n. 信号

本篇1次·真题 25 句

statement B1

n. 声明

本篇1次·真题 25 句

threaten B1

v. 威胁; 恐吓

本篇1次·真题 24 句

emphasize B2

v. 强调

本篇1次·真题 22 句

demonstrate B2

v. 证明

本篇1次·真题 21 句

senior B1

adj. 级别高的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

propose B1

v. 提议

本篇1次·真题 20 句

pace B1

n. 速度

本篇1次·真题 17 句

confidence B1

n. 信心

本篇1次·真题 16 句

curiosity B2

n. 好奇心

本篇1次·真题 16 句

exactly B1

adv. 精确地

本篇1次·真题 15 句

objective B2

n. 目标

本篇1次·真题 15 句

psychological B2

adj. 心理的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

anxiety B2

n. 焦虑

本篇1次·真题 12 句

credibility C1

n. 可信度

本篇1次·真题 12 句

equal A2

adj. 相等的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

counterpart C1

n. 对应的人或物

本篇1次·真题 11 句

delay B1

n. 延迟

本篇1次·真题 11 句

gather B1

v. 聚集, 集合

本篇1次·真题 11 句

reasoning B2

n. 推理

本篇1次·真题 11 句

slowly A1

adv. 缓慢地

本篇1次·真题 11 句

remind A2

v. 提醒

本篇1次·真题 10 句

initiative B2

n. 主动性

本篇1次·真题 9 句

commitment B2

n. 承诺

本篇1次·真题 8 句

mixed A2

adj. 混合的

本篇1次·真题 8 句

outline B2

n. 概要

本篇1次·真题 8 句

realistic

B2

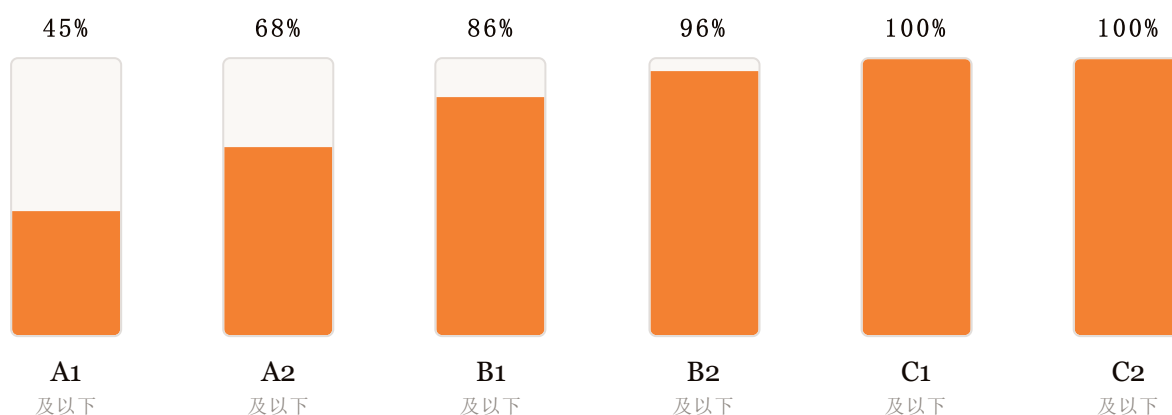
adj. 现实的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 216 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空原文去重后共 **216** 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 4%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）· 数据为全文去重词 216 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

216

B2 以上难词

4%

B1 及以下覆盖

86%

考研英语二 2021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 →

2021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2021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(2021)

Section III

Directions:

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

P1 We tend to think that friends and family members are our biggest sources of connection, laughter, and warmth. While that may well be true, researchers have also recently found that interacting with strangers actually brings a boost in mood and feelings of belonging that we didn't expect.

P2 In one series of studies, researchers instructed Chicago-area commuters using public transportation to strike up a conversation with someone near them. On average, participants who followed this instruction felt better than those who had been told to stand or sit in silence. The researchers also argued that when we shy away from casual interactions with strangers, it is often due to a misplaced anxiety that they might not want to talk to us. Much of the time, however, this belief is false. As it turns out, many people are actually perfectly willing to talk—and may even be flattered to receive your attention.

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 我们往往认为，朋友和家人是我们获得情感联结、欢笑与温暖的最大来源。这种看法很可能没错，但研究者最近还发现，与陌生人互动其实会带来一种我们未曾预料到的心情提升和归属感。

P2 在一系列研究中，研究者要求乘坐公共交通的芝加哥地区通勤者，主动与身边的人攀谈。平均而言，照做攀谈的参与者，比那些被要求默不作声地站着或坐着的人心情更好。研究者还指出，当我们回避与陌生人的随意攀谈时，往往是出于一种没来由的担忧——担心对方可能不想搭理我们。然而，多数时候，这种担心其实是站不住脚的。事实证明，许多人其实非常乐意交谈——甚至会因为得到你的关注而感到受宠若惊。

【衔接】第1、2句间：用「但」承接 While 的让步转折

第1句说「我们往往认为亲友是温暖最大来源」，第2句 While that may well be true 紧接着让步并转折。两句间用「我们往往认为.....。尽管这种看法很可能没错，但研究者发现.....」的「尽管.....但.....」结构衔接，把第2句里回指第1句的 that 顺势收进「这种看法」，指代链不断。

第4句对第3句：用「照做（攀谈）」回扣 this instruction

第3句给出指令 strike up a conversation with someone near them，第4句 participants who followed this instruction 回指它。译第4句时把 this instruction 顺承为「照做攀谈的参与者」，与第3句的「主动攀谈」形成呼应，不必重复整段指令。

第6句与第5句：用「这种担心」承接同位语从句的内容

第5句末点出 a misplaced anxiety that they might not want to talk to us，第6句 this belief is false 对它下判断。译第6句时把 this belief 还原为「这种担心」，正好接住第5句尾的「担心对方可能不想搭理我们」，再用「然而」点出转折，逻辑顺畅。

第7句对第6句：用「事实证明」深化转折、给出真相

第6句说「这种担心是站不住脚的」，第7句 As it turns out 进一步给出正面真相。译时用「事实证明，许多人其实非常乐意攀谈」承接，让「担心是错的→事实上对方很乐意」这条逻辑线自然延展。

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（非考题号），与卷面原文逐字对应。

【来源】《今日心理学》旗下网站Psychology Today2016年4月21日一篇题为Why You Should Talk to Strangers(为何要与陌生人交谈)的文章。本文话题贴近生活,难词少,但句子结构比较复杂,翻译时需划分清楚句子结构,根据汉语表达调整语序。

【主旨】和陌生人交谈也能提升心情与归属感

全篇围绕一个反直觉的研究结论展开：我们以为亲友是温暖与连接的最大来源，但研究发现 interacting with strangers actually brings a boost in mood and feelings of belonging that we didn't expect，即与陌生人互动也能带来意外的情绪提升和归属感。基调是中性偏积极的科普陈述，作者在转述研究、没有强烈褒贬，译时用词宜平实客观。

【术语】strangers（陌生人）全篇统一译法

interacting with strangers 与 casual interactions with strangers 中的 strangers 是贯穿两段的核心名词，统一译为「陌生人」，不要中途换成「外人/生人」，保证术语一致。

that 指代——「这（一发现/说法）」回指上一句

第2句开头 While that may well be true 的 that，回指前一句「亲友是连接、欢笑与温暖的最大来源」这一通常看法；翻译时要还原成「这一点/这种看法」才不断链。

this belief / this instruction 等指示词均需回指还原

this belief is false 中 this belief 回指前句「陌生人可能不想和我们说话」这一焦虑；participants who followed this instruction 中 this instruction 回指研究者下达的「主动攀谈」指令。每处 this 都要先回上文找它替代的内容再译。

1. We tend to think that friends and family members are our biggest sources of connection, laughter, and warmth.

【意群】 We tend to think that (主干主谓 + that 宾语从句引导) → 我们往往认为

难点: **tend to** 译「**往往/倾向于**」

We tend to think 中 tend to 不是「照料」, 而是「倾向于、往往会」, 整体译「我们往往认为」最自然。

friends and family members are our biggest sources of connection, laughter, and warmth.

(that 从句主干 (系表结构)) ★ 采分 → 朋友和家人是我们连接、欢笑和温暖的最大来源

难点: **sources of A, B, and C** 的归并

our biggest sources of connection, laughter, and warmth 是一个「sources of + 三个并列名词」结构, 三项共用 sources of; connection 在此语境取「人际连接/情感联结」义, 不是物理「连接」。

【调序】 of 短语后置定语前移

英文 biggest sources of connection, laughter, and warmth 把限定语 of... 放在 sources 之后, 汉语习惯把它提到中心词前, 译成「.....连接、欢笑和温暖的最大来源」。

【译文】 我们往往认为, 朋友和家人是我们获得情感联结、欢笑和温暖的最大来源。

2. While that may well be true, researchers have also recently found that interacting with strangers actually brings a boost in mood and feelings of belonging that we didn't expect.

【意群】 While that may well be true, (While 引导的让步状语从句) ★ 采分 → 虽然这一点很可能是真的

难点: **that 回指 + may well 表「很可能」**

While that may well be true 的 that 回指上句「亲友是最大来源」这一看法, 需还原成「这一点/这种说法」; may well 是「很可能、完全可能」, 不是「也许可以」。While 在此是「虽然」(让步), 不是「当.....时」。

researchers have also recently found that (主句主谓 + that 宾语从句引导) → 研究者们最近还发现

难点: **have found 现在完成时译「(最近) 已经发现」**

have also recently found 用现在完成时强调「近期得出的发现」, 配合 recently 译「最近还发现」即可。

interacting with strangers actually brings a boost in mood and feelings of belonging (found 的 that 从句主干 (动名词作主语)) ★ 采分 → 与陌生人互动实际上带来心情的提升和归属感

难点: **a boost in A and B 的范围**

a boost in mood and feelings of belonging 中 boost in 同时管 mood 和 feelings of belonging, 即「心情和归属感的提升」; boost 取「提升/增进」义。actually 取「实际上、其实」, 带轻微反预期意味。

that we didn't expect. (that 引导的定语从句 (修饰 a boost...belonging)) ★ 采分 → 我们没有预料到的

难点: **that 是定语从句, 修饰前面的「提升」**

that we didn't expect 的 that 不是又一个宾语从句, 而是定语从句, 修饰前面整个 a boost...belonging, 意为「我们未曾预料到的(这种提升)」。要把它前移作定语, 别译成另起一句。

【调序】 让步从句提前 + 定语从句前移

While 让步从句按汉语习惯放句首译「虽然.....」; 句尾 that we didn't expect 这个定语从句较短, 提到它修饰的中心词「提升」前, 译成「我们未曾预料到的.....提升」。

【译文】 尽管这种看法很可能没错, 但研究者最近还发现, 与陌生人互动其实会带来一种我们未曾预料到的心情提升和归属感。

3. In one series of studies, researchers instructed Chicago-area commuters using public transportation to strike up a conversation with someone near them.

【意群】 In one series of studies, (地点/范围状语) → 在一系列研究中

难点: a series of 译「一系列」

In one series of studies 是「在某一系列研究中」, series 单复数同形, 此处指一组研究。

researchers instructed Chicago-area commuters using public transportation (主干主谓宾 + 现在分词后置定语) ★ 采分 → 研究者指示乘坐公共交通的芝加哥地区通勤者

难点: using... 是后置定语修饰 commuters

Chicago-area commuters using public transportation 中 using public transportation 是现在分词作后置定语, 修饰 commuters, 意为「(正在) 乘坐公共交通的通勤者」, 不是研究者在乘坐。instruct sb to do 是「指示某人做某事」。

to strike up a conversation with someone near them. (instruct sb to do 的不定式宾补) ★ 采分 → 去和身边的某个人攀谈

难点: strike up a conversation 固定搭配

strike up a conversation with someone near them 中 strike up a conversation 是固定搭配「主动攀谈、搭话」, strike 不取「打击」义; someone near them 即「身边/附近的某人」。

【调序】 分词定语前移 + 状语归位

commuters using public transportation 的分词定语提到 commuters 前译「乘坐公共交通的通勤者」; 句首状语 In one series of studies 保持在句首译「在一系列研究中」。

【译文】 在一系列研究中, 研究者要求乘坐公共交通的芝加哥地区通勤者, 主动与身边的人攀谈。

4. On average, participants who followed this instruction felt better than those who had been told to stand or sit in silence.

【意群】 On average, (句首状语) →平均而言

难点: **On average** 译「平均而言」

On average 是「平均来看、总体而言」, 引出统计性结论。

participants who followed this instruction (主语 + who 定语从句) ★ 采分 →遵循这一指示的参与者

难点: **this instruction** 回指「攀谈」指令

participants who followed this instruction 中 this instruction 回指上一句研究者下达的「主动与身边人攀谈」指令, 可译「遵照这一要求/照做的参与者」。who 引导定语从句修饰 participants。

felt better than (主干谓语 + 比较结构) ★ 采分 →感觉比.....更好

难点: **比较结构 better than 的两端**

felt better than those 是 A felt better than B 的比较句, 比较的是「照做攀谈的人」与「保持沉默的人」的心情, 译时要让两端对象清楚。

those who had been told to stand or sit in silence. (比较对象 + who 定语从句 (含被动)) ★ 采分 →那些被要求保持沉默地站着或坐着的人

难点: **those 指代 + 被动 had been told + in silence**

those who had been told to stand or sit in silence 中 those 指「另一组参与者」; had been told 是被动语态「被告知/被要求」, 可转主动译「被要求」; in silence 是「沉默地、不出声地」, 修饰 stand or sit。

【调序】 **被动转主动 + 定语前移**

had been told 被动转主动, 译「(被)要求」或处理成无主句「让他们保持沉默」; 两处 who 定语从句较短, 分别前移到 participants、those 前译成「.....的(人)」。

【译文】 **平均而言, 照做攀谈的参与者, 比那些被要求默不作声地站着或坐着的人心情更好。**

5. The researchers also argued that when we shy away from casual interactions with strangers, it is often due to a misplaced anxiety that they might not want to talk to us.

【意群】 The researchers also argued that (主句主谓 + that 宾语从句引导) → 研究者还认为

难点: **argued** 译「认为/指出」

The researchers also argued that 中 argued 在学术语境是「主张、认为、指出」, 不是「争吵」。

when we shy away from casual interactions with strangers, (when 引导的时间/条件状语从句) ★
采分 → 当我们回避与陌生人的随意互动时

难点: **shy away from** 固定短语

when we shy away from casual interactions with strangers 中 shy away from 是「回避、躲开、不敢去做」, shy 不取「害羞」的形容词义; casual interactions 即「随意的/不经意的攀谈互动」。

it is often due to a misplaced anxiety (从句主干 (it 形式主语 + due to)) ★ 采分 → 这往往是由于一种放错地方的焦虑

难点: **misplaced anxiety** 译「不必要的/没来由的焦虑」

a misplaced anxiety 字面「放错位置的焦虑」, 实指「没必要、想错了方向的担忧」; due to 是「由于、源于」。it 指前面「我们回避攀谈」这件事。

that they might not want to talk to us. (that 引导的同位语从句 (说明 anxiety 内容)) ★ 采分 →
(焦虑的内容是) 他们或许不想和我们说话

难点: **that** 是同位语从句, 说明 anxiety 是什么

a misplaced anxiety that they might not want to talk to us 中 that 引导同位语从句, 解释这种焦虑的具体内容——「担心对方可能不想和我们交谈」。they 指 strangers, 译时可还原成「对方/陌生人」。这不是定语从句 (不译「.....的焦虑」), 而要译「即.....的焦虑」或「担心.....的焦虑」。

【调序】 **when 状语前置 + 同位语从句展开译**

when we shy away from... 时间状语按汉语习惯放在 it is... 主句前译「当.....时」; 末尾 that they might not want to talk to us 同位语从句不前移作定语, 而是把 anxiety 先点出、再用「即/担心」展开它的内容。

【译文】 研究者还指出, 当我们回避与陌生人的随意攀谈时, 往往是出于一种没来由的担忧——担心对方可能不想搭理我们。

6. Much of the time, however, this belief is false.

【意群】 Much of the time, however, (频率状语 + 转折连接词) → 然而，很多时候

难点：however 表转折、Much of the time 表「多数时候」

Much of the time, however 中 however 是「然而」，提示与上文「人们以为对方不想说话」相反；Much of the time 即「很多时候、大多数情况下」。

this belief is false. (主干 (主系表)) ★ 采分 → 这种看法是错误的

难点：this belief 回指上句的「焦虑/担忧」

this belief is false 中 this belief 回指上一句那种「担心对方不想和我们说话」的想法，需还原成「这种担心/这种想法」；false 即「不成立、错误的」。

【调序】 转折词与频率状语提到句首

Much of the time, however 中 however 在英文里插在句中，汉语习惯把转折词「然而」连同「很多时候」一起提到句首，译「然而，多数时候……」，使转折一开头就显出来。

【译文】 然而，多数时候，这种担心其实是站不住脚的。

7. As it turns out, many people are actually perfectly willing to talk—and may even be flattered to receive your attention.

【意群】 As it turns out, (句首插入语) → 事实证明

难点：As it turns out 固定插入语

As it turns out 是固定表达「事实证明、结果发现」，引出与预期相反的真相，不要逐字硬译「当它转出来时」。

many people are actually perfectly willing to talk—and may even be flattered to receive your attention. (主干 + 破折号引出的 and 并列谓语) ★ 采分 → 许多人其实完全愿意交谈——甚至可能因受到你的关注而感到受宠

难点：be flattered 熟词僻义「感到荣幸/受宠」

may even be flattered to receive your attention 中 be flattered 不是「被奉承」，而是熟词僻义「(因受重视而)感到高兴、感到荣幸/受宠若惊」；receive your attention 即「得到你的关注/搭话」。破折号后 and 并列出第二个谓语，是对前半句的递进补充。

【调序】 破折号补充内容顺译 + 插入语提前

As it turns out 提到句首译「事实证明」；破折号后 and may even be flattered to receive your attention 是对前半句的递进补充，顺着原序用「甚至还可能……」接上即可，无需大调序。

【译文】 事实证明，许多人其实非常乐意攀谈——甚至会因为得到你的关注而感到受宠若惊。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

2 句真题句逐层精讲

下列真题句各有独立的句子解析页——中文翻译、结构树逐层拆解、成分与时态、考点讲解与真题高频词。点击句子进入完整解析。

The researchers also argued that when we shy away from casual interactions with strangers, it is often due to a misplaced anxiety that they might not want to talk to us.

第2段，第3句

全句成分丰富且典型：主句包含主谓宾，宾语从句内有形式主语 it、系表结构、时间状语从句；同位语从句内有情态动词 + 不定式作宾语。涵盖了从句作宾语、从句作状语、从句作同位语、不定式作宾语等多种常考成分类型，且同位语从句与定语从句的区分是常见易错点，适合作为划分练习句。

As it turns out, many people are actually perfectly willing to talk—and may even be flattered to receive your attention.

第2段，第5句

全句包含状语从句引导主句、主句内并列谓语、系表结构、情态被动语态、不定式短语等多个常见考点，这些结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现。特别是 "be willing to"、"be flattered to" 和情态动词与被动语态的组合，都是真题中的典型句式，掌握后可广泛迁移到其他句子分析。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 23 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。

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本篇3次 · 真题 112 句

actually A2

adv. 实际上，事实上（用于纠正或补充信息）

本篇2次 · 真题 42 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于，往往会

本篇1次 · 真题 71 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇1次 · 真题 70 句

argue B1

v. 争论

本篇1次·真题 63 句

average A2

adj. 平均的

本篇1次·真题 55 句

recently A2

adv. 最近

本篇1次·真题 37 句

source B1

n. 来源

本篇1次·真题 36 句

due B1

adj. 预期的

本篇1次·真题 31 句

boost B2

v. 提高

本篇1次·真题 28 句

belief B1

n. 相信

本篇1次·真题 25 句

connection B1

n. 联系

本篇1次·真题 24 句

willing B1

adj. 愿意的, 乐意的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

interaction B2

n. 相互作用

本篇1次·真题 22 句

series B1

n. 系列

本篇1次·真题 21 句

participant B2

n. 参与者

本篇1次·真题 20 句

strike B1

v. 打击

本篇1次·真题 14 句

anxiety B2

n. 焦虑

本篇1次·真题 12 句

mood A2

n. 心情

本篇1次·真题 12 句

interact B2

v. 相互作用

本篇1次·真题 10 句

laughter

B1

n. 笑

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

transportation

B1

n. 交通运输（系统）

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

commuter

B2

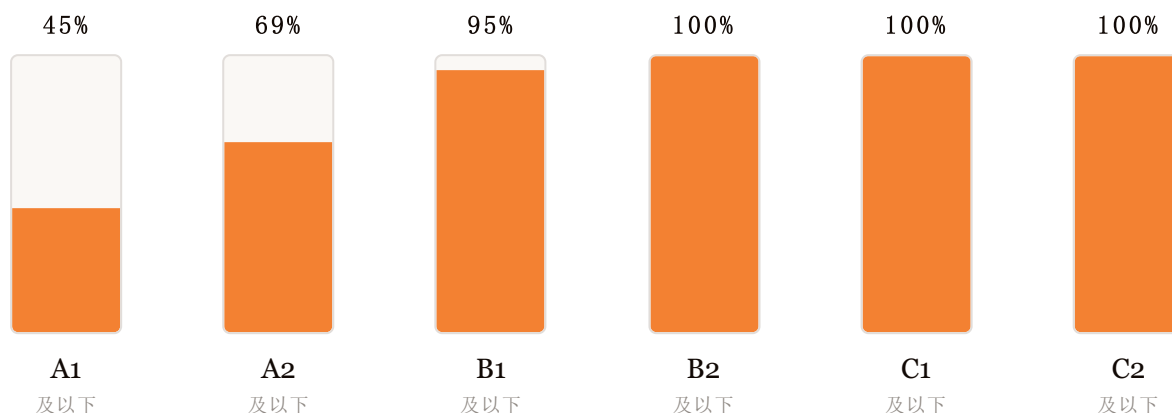
n. 通勤者

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

英文原文 80 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

英文原文去重后共 **80** 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 80 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

80

B2 以上难词

0%

B1 及以下覆盖

95%

考研英语二 2021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 →

2021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2021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(2021)

Section IV Part A

Directions:

Suppose you are organizing an online meeting. Write an email to Jack, an international student, to

1)invite him to participate, and

2)tell him the details.

You should write about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET. Do not use your own name. Use “Li Ming” instead.(10 points)

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

【参考范文·97 词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

Dear Jack,

I am writing to warmly invite you to join an online meeting that our student union is organizing. As an international student, your perspective would be truly valuable to us.

The meeting will be held on Saturday, July 10th, from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. via the Zoom platform. You can enter using the link and password I will send to your email later. This time we will focus on how to help international students adapt to campus life, so please feel free to share your ideas.

Looking forward to your reply. Yours, Li Ming

【参考译文】

亲爱的 Jack:

我写这封邮件是想诚挚地邀请你参加我们学生会组织的一次线上会议。作为一名国际学生，你的视角对我们来说非常宝贵。

会议将于 7 月 10 日星期六下午 3 点至 5 点，通过 Zoom 平台举行。你可以用我稍后发到你邮箱的链接和密码进入会议。这次我们将重点讨论如何帮助国际学生适应校园生活，欢迎你分享你的想法。

期待你的回复。

此致 李明

【第 1 段】称呼顶格。Dear Jack, 顶格另起一行，直呼名字定下友好正式基调，落实第 1 段『顶格称呼定基调』。

【第 2 段】首句亮邀请。首句 I am writing to warmly invite you to join an online meeting 用『亮明写信目的』句架第一时间命中邀请任务点，随后 your perspective would be truly valuable 用『抬高对方给理由』让邀请诚恳。

【第 3 段】细节逐项落地。held on Saturday, July 10th, from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. via the Zoom platform 给时间与平台，link and password I will send 给进入方式，focus on how to help international students adapt 给主题，把 details 写成可操作信息。

【第 4 段】收尾并署 Li Ming。Looking forward to your reply. 礼貌收尾，落款 Li Ming 而非真名，满足署名硬约束，落实第 4 段『礼貌收尾 + 规范落款』。

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

邀请 Jack 开线上会并交代细节

你正在 organizing an online meeting，要给 Jack 写封邮件完成两件事：invite him to participate 和 tell him the details。一句话钉死：邀请 Jack 参加这次线上会议，并把会议的时间、平台/进入方式、主题议程等安排讲清楚。两点缺一不可。

读者 • 语域

写给留学生 Jack 的友好正式邮件

收件人是 an international student，题目要 Write an email to Jack, an international student，所以身份是同学间的邀请，语域取『友好而得体的正式书面语』：称呼直呼名字 Dear Jack，用请求/邀请句式，措辞礼貌不生硬。对国际学生要清楚易懂，避免过难的俚语。

中心立意

诚挚邀请并给出可操作的会议安排

本篇的交际目的不是发表观点，而是：诚挚邀请 Jack 参加这次线上会议，并让他拿到邮件就知道何时、在哪个平台、怎么进、聊什么——即 invite him to participate 加 tell him the details，让对方能据此行动。

要展开的要点

1. 发出邀请

点明写信目的是邀请 Jack 参加这次线上会议，对应 invite him to participate，并简单说一句为什么邀请他（如作为国际学生他的视角很有价值），让邀请显得诚恳。

2. 交代时间与平台

对应 tell him the details 的第一半：给出具体的会议日期、起止时间，以及使用的线上平台（如 Zoom），不能只说『找个时间开会』这类空话。

3. 交代进入方式与主题

对应 tell him the details 的第二半：告诉他怎么进入会议（链接/密码如何获取），以及会议主题或议程，让他知道聊什么、要不要准备。

STRUCTURE • 谋篇与逐段

怎么分段、每段写什么、能套哪些句架

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

第 1 段 称呼

顶格写 Dear Jack, 直呼收件人名字定下友好正式的基调，对应 Write an email to Jack, an international student 里的收件人。

第 2 段 邀请段：说明写信目的

开门见山点明写信是为了 invite him to participate，并补一句邀请他的理由，把邀请说诚恳。

第 3 段 细节段：交代会议安排

集中 tell him the details: 会议时间、平台、进入方式、主题议程, 一次讲全、可操作。

第 4 段 结尾礼貌语 + 落款

用期待回复的礼貌结束语收尾, 落款按 Do not use your own name. 的要求署 Li Ming, 不写真名。

第 1 段 Dear Jack,

称呼对象即 Write an email to Jack, an international student 中的 Jack, 写成 Dear Jack, 顶格另起一行。

得体称呼 · Dear ____, (把空位填成收件人名字, 同学/熟人用名, 正式收件人可用 Dear Mr./Ms. ____)

第 2 段 邀请Jack参会并给理由

写清是要 invite him to participate 这次线上会议 (如学生会组织), 并说明作为 an international student 他的视角很有价值, 所以特别想请他来。

亮明写信目的 ·

I am writing to invite you to join _____. (空位填要邀请对方参加的活动)

抬高对方给理由 · As ____, your ____ would be truly valuable to us. (前空填对方身份, 后空填他能带来的价值)

第 3 段 时间/平台/进入方式/主题

对应 tell him the details: 定在某周六下午 3-5 点, 用 Zoom 平台, 链接和密码稍后发到他邮箱, 本次主题是帮助国际学生适应校园生活, 欢迎他分享想法。

交代时间地点 · The meeting will be held on ____, from ____ to ____ via _____. (依次填日期、起止时间、平台)

给进入方式 · You can enter using the ____ I will send to you later. (空位填 link and password 等进入凭证)

点明主题议程 · This time we will focus on ____, so please feel free to _____. (前空填会议主题, 后空填对他的邀约动作)

第 4 段 期待回复并署 Li Ming

结尾用 Looking forward to your reply. 收束, 落款严格按 Do not use your own name. 的要求写 Li Ming, 绝不出现自己真实姓名。

期待回复收尾 · Looking forward to your reply. (固定礼貌结束语, 可原样套用)

规范落款 · Yours, / ____ (换行后署指定姓名, 本题必须是 Li Ming)

REVIEW · 自检避坑

本题在四个评分维度怎样算达标、容易在哪丢分

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

内容切题

两点全覆盖

本题必须同时满足 invite him to participate 与 tell him the details, 且细节要具体; 最易失分是只邀请不给细节, 或细节空泛只说『线上开会』。

结构连贯**四块清晰**

本题应呈现称呼、邀请、细节、结尾落款四块；避免把邀请和细节挤成一大段，也避免通篇不分段。

语言准确**将来时 + 礼貌句式**

本题以将来时为主，用 I am writing to invite... / The meeting will be held... 等得体句式；对国际学生措辞友好清楚，避免生硬命令口吻。

字数格式**篇幅达标 + 格式齐全**

本题要求 about 100 words，写太短信息不全、太长易注水；格式上称呼与落款必须有，且落款须按 Do not use your own name. 署 Li Ming。

典型低分写法 · 反面示例与改法

误署真名

反面：结尾写成 Yours, Zhang Wei —— 违反署名要求直接扣分。改成：Yours, / Li Ming。

细节空泛

反面：We will have an online meeting sometime next week, and I will tell you later. —— 没时间没平台没进入方式，等于没完成 tell the details。改成：The meeting will be held on Saturday, July 10th, from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. via Zoom, and I will send you the link later.

只邀请漏细节

反面：整封信只反复说 I really hope you can come to our meeting. It will be great if you join us. —— 覆盖了邀请却漏掉全部细节。改成：在邀请之后另起一段补上时间、平台、进入方式与主题。

空洞万能开头

反面：With the rapid development of society and technology, communication is becoming more and more important. —— 与邀请开会毫无关系、纯占字数。改成：I am writing to invite you to join our online meeting.

考研英语二 2021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 →

2021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2021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(2021)

Section IV Part B

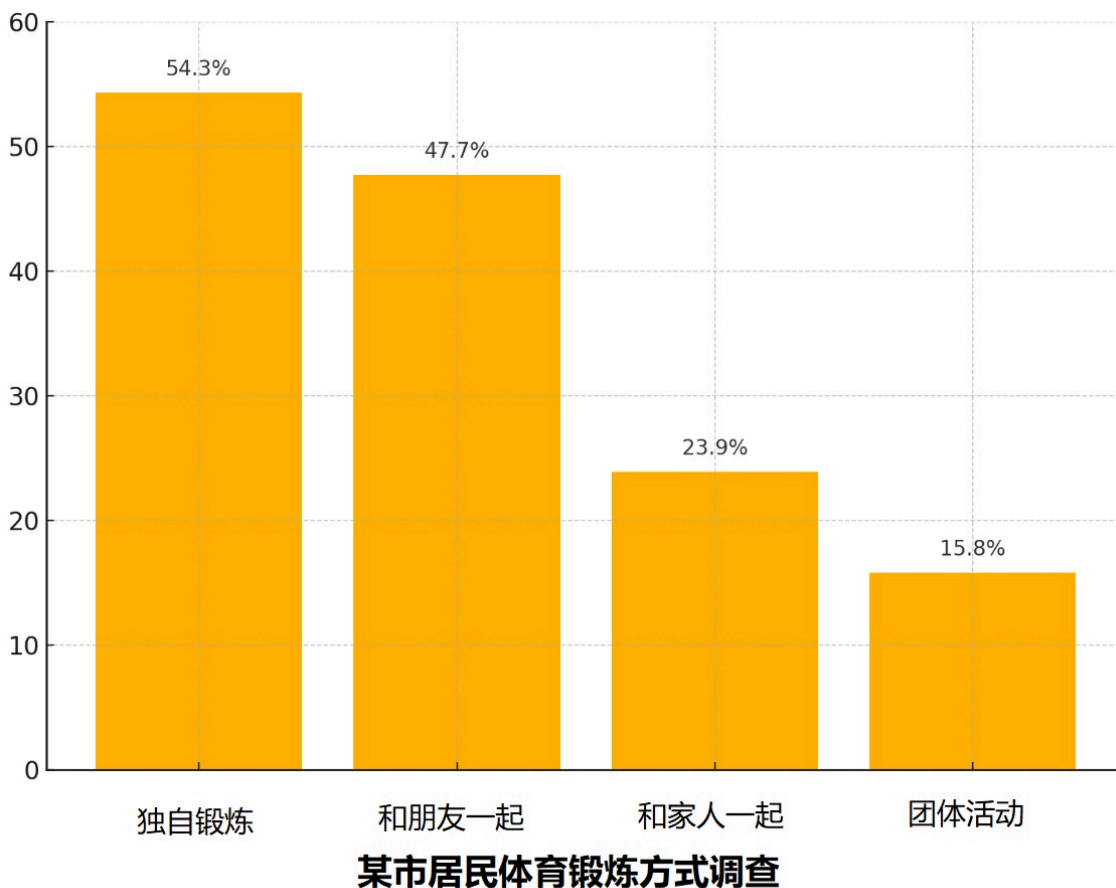
Directions:

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)



【参考范文·146 词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

The bar chart illustrates the ways residents of a certain city choose to take physical exercise. As is clearly shown, exercising alone ranks first, accounting for 54.3%, closely followed by working out with friends at 47.7%. By contrast, far fewer people prefer to exercise with family members (23.9%) or to join group activities, which stands at the bottom with only 15.8%.

Several factors may account for this preference. On the one hand, exercising alone offers maximum flexibility, allowing busy urban dwellers to arrange their own schedules freely. On the other hand, the fast pace of modern life leaves people with limited time to coordinate with family or organize collective sports.

In my view, although individual exercise is convenient, its dominance is not entirely healthy. Group activities help build teamwork and strengthen social bonds. Therefore, communities should organize more collective events to encourage residents to exercise together.

【参考译文】

这张柱状图展示了某市居民选择的体育锻炼方式。图中清楚显示，独自锻炼居于首位，占 54.3%，紧随其后的是和朋友一起锻炼，占 47.7%。相比之下，选择和家人一起锻炼（23.9%）或参加团体活动的人要少得多，后者以仅仅 15.8% 排在末位。

造成这种偏好可能有若干原因。一方面，独自锻炼提供了最大的灵活性，让忙碌的都市人得以自由安排自己的时间。另一方面，现代生活节奏快，人们没有太多时间去协调家人或组织集体运动。

在我看来，尽管个人锻炼很方便，但它的一枝独秀并不完全是件好事。团体活动有助于培养协作精神、增进社会联系。因此，社区应当多组织集体活动，鼓励居民一起锻炼。

【第 1 段】主题句 + 高低梯队描述。首句 illustrates the ways residents... 交代图表主题；ranks first, accounting for 54.3% 抓最高项，By contrast... stands at the bottom with only 15.8% 用对比拎出最低项，把四项分成高低两组，完成 interpret the chart 而非逐个念数。

【第 2 段】过渡句 + 双原因分析。Several factors may account for this preference 一句承上启下，On the one hand / On the other hand 分挂「灵活自主」与「节奏快、没时间协调」两条原因，把描述自然过渡到解读。

【第 3 段】让步转折 + 建议收尾。although individual exercise is convenient 先让步，its dominance is not entirely healthy 转折亮态度，Therefore, communities should organize more collective events 给出建议，落实 give your comments 并闭环。

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，两件事都要做

本题要求做两件事：一是 interpret the chart，即读懂并概括这张柱状图的核心信息而非逐个念数字；二是 give your comments，即就图中现象给出自己的看法。任何一件缺失都直接失一大块分，所以中心任务是「读图 + 评论」双轨，缺一不可。

读者 · 语域

面向阅卷人的正式书面语

本题是考研英语二大作文，无具体收信人，读者即阅卷人，语域用正式书面英语即可：不用缩写、不用口语俚语，多用 illustrate、account for、by contrast 这类偏正式的表达。无需称呼与署名，把力气放在数据描述的准确和评论的清晰上。

配图要读出

独自锻炼最高、团体活动最低

标题是 某市居民体育锻炼方式调查，四种方式按占比排队：独自锻炼 最高 54.3%，和朋友一起 次之 47.7%，二者构成「独自或小圈子锻炼」的领先梯队；和家人一起 23.9% 与 团体活动 15.8% 明显偏低。可写点就是这条鲜明对比：个人化锻炼受青睐、集体锻炼遇冷，四项相加超过 100%，说明是可多选调查，无需纠结加和。

中心立意

个人锻炼受宠可理解但集体锻炼价值不容忽视

全篇中心：图中 独自锻炼 与 和朋友一起 遥遥领先、集体方式偏冷，反映现代人偏爱灵活自主的锻炼；这种偏好有其现实原因，但集体锻炼在增进协作与社交上的价值同样重要，值得引导。

要展开的要点

1. 客观描述四项占比与对比

第一项任务：读出四种方式的占比排序，突出 独自锻炼 领先、团体活动 垫底的鲜明对比，用概括代替逐个念数。

2. 分析个人锻炼流行的原因

承上启下，提炼数据背后的原因：个人锻炼时间灵活、不必迁就他人，契合都市人快节奏、时间碎片化的生活。

3. 给出评价与建议

第二项任务 give your comments：肯定个人锻炼的便利，同时指出集体锻炼利于团队协作与社交，建议社区多组织集体活动加以引导。

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 描述图表关键数据

开篇点明这是 某市居民体育锻炼方式调查 的柱状图，客观读出四项占比、突出最高与最低的对比，完成 interpret the chart。

第 2 段 分析现象背后的原因

承接数据，分析为什么个人化锻炼占上风、集体锻炼遇冷，把「读数」自然过渡到「解读」。

第 3 段 给出评价与建议

表明态度并给出建议，落实 give your comments，让文章完整收束。

第 1 段 四项占比：独自 54.3% 到团体 15.8%

落点：图统计居民锻炼方式；独自锻炼以 54.3% 居首，和朋友一起 47.7% 紧随，和家人一起 23.9%、团体活动 15.8% 明显偏低，突出个人化锻炼领先、集体锻炼垫底的对比。

开篇交代图表主题 · The chart illustrates the ways in which _____ (调查对象) choose to _____ (做什么).

读出最高项数值 · As is clearly shown, _____ (最高项) ranks first, accounting for _____ %.

对比引出最低项 · By contrast, far fewer people prefer _____ (较低项), which stands at the bottom with only _____ %.

第 2 段 灵活自主 + 生活节奏快

落点两条原因：一是个人锻炼时间灵活、可自主安排，契合忙碌的都市人；二是现代生活节奏快，人们难以协调家人时间或组织集体运动，于是集体方式遇冷。

承上启下引出原因 · Several factors may account for _____ (上段现象).

分挂第一条理由 · On the one hand, _____ (原因一), allowing _____ (带来的好处).

分挂第二条理由 · On the other hand, _____ (原因二) leaves people with limited time to _____ (导致的结果).

第3段 肯定便利但倡导集体锻炼

落点态度：承认个人锻炼便利灵活，但指出其独大并不完全健康，集体锻炼有助于团队协作与社交；建议社区多组织集体活动，引导居民一起锻炼。

让步承认对方合理 · In my view, although _____ (对方合理之处), _____ (自己的核心态度).

补充自己看重的价值 · _____ (被忽视的一方) helps _____ (它独有的好处).

给出建议收尾 · Therefore, _____ (主体) should _____ (具体建议) to encourage _____ (期望的结果).

REVIEW · 自检避坑

本题在四个评分维度怎样算达标、容易在哪丢分

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

内容切题

两项任务都要落地

本题必须同时完成 interpret the chart 与 give your comments：范文第一段读图、第三段评论，缺任一项都算内容不全。检查时确认评论是「自己的看法 + 建议」而非又一遍复述数据。

结构连贯

三段各司其职有过渡

本题按描述—分析—评论三段推进，段间用 Several factors may account for this、In my view 等做承接，确保从读图到评论层层递进、不跳脱。

语言准确

占比表达与现在时统一

本题用 accounting for 54.3%、at 47.7%、stands at the bottom with only 15.8% 表达占比，搭配准确；描述调查现状统一用一般现在时，避免 increase/decrease 与介词搭配出错。

字数格式

达约 150 词且三段清晰

本题要求 write about 150 words, 范文分三段、结构清晰、篇幅适中; 检查描述段没有过长挤占评论, 评论段有独立成段。

典型低分写法 • 反面示例与改法

四项数字逐个念

反面示例: Exercising alone is 54.3%. Working out with friends is 47.7%. Exercising with family is 23.9%. Group activities is 15.8%. —— 四句流水账只报数、无概括。修正: 抓两端做对比并总括, 如 Exercising alone tops the list at 54.3%, whereas group activities lag far behind at only 15.8%, showing a clear preference for individual workouts.

结尾又复述一遍数据

反面示例: In conclusion, the chart shows that most people exercise alone and few join group activities. —— 结尾只是重复第一段, 没有任何评论。修正: 给出态度与建议, 如 In my view, communities should organize more group events so that residents can enjoy the social benefits of exercising together.

描述占大半评论一句带过

反面示例: 全文 130 词里前两段花 110 词逐项描述四种方式的细节, 最后只补一句 So group activities are good. 评论单薄且突兀。修正: 压缩描述到一段两三句, 专门用一段展开态度与建议, 让评论有理由、有落点。

考研英语二 2021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