

2022年 考研英语一阅读理解（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2022年 考研英语一阅读理解（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。

英语一真题(2022)

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 As the latest crop of students pen their undergraduate application form and weigh up their options, it may be worth considering just how the point, purpose and value of a degree has changed and what Generation Z need to consider as they start the third stage of their educational journey.

随着最新一批学生填写本科申请表并权衡他们的选择,或许值得考虑一下学位的意义、目的和价值是如何变化的,以及Z世代在开始其教育旅程的第三阶段时需要考虑什么。

P2 Millennials were told that if you did well in school, got a decent degree, you would be set up for life. But that promise has been found wanting. As degrees became universal, they became devalued. Education was no longer a secure route of social mobility. Today, 28 per cent of graduates in the UK are in non-graduate roles, a percentage which is double the average among the OECD countries.

千禧一代被告知,如果你在学校表现良好,获得一个体面的学位,你就会终身无忧。但这一承诺已被证明是不够的。随着学位变得普遍,它们也变得贬值了。教育不再是社会流动的可靠途径。如今,英国28%的大学毕业生从事非大学毕业生岗位,这一比例是OECD国家平均水平的两倍。

P3 This is not to say that there is no point in getting a degree, but rather stress that a degree is not for everyone, that the switch from classroom to lecture hall is not an inevitable one and that other options are available.

这并不是说获得学位毫无意义,而是要强调学位并非适合每个人,从教室到讲堂的转变并非不可避免,还有其他选择可供选择。

P4 Thankfully, there are signs that this is already happening, with Generation Z seeking to learn from their millennial predecessors, even if parents and teachers tend to be still set in the degree mindset. Employers have long seen the advantages of hiring school leavers who often prove themselves to be

more committed and loyal employees than graduates. Many too are seeing the advantages of scrapping a degree requirement for certain roles.

值得庆幸的是,有迹象表明这种情况已经在发生,Z世代正在寻求从他们的千禧一代前辈那里学习,尽管父母和教师往往仍然固守学位思维模式。雇主早就看到了雇用高中毕业生的优势,这些人往往证明自己比大学毕业生更敬业和忠诚。许多雇主也看到了取消某些岗位学位要求的好处。

P5 For those for whom a degree is the desired route, consider that this may well be the first of many. In this age of generalists, it pays to have specific knowledge or skills. Postgraduates now earn 40 per cent more than graduates. When more and more of us have a degree, it makes sense to have two. 对于那些将学位作为理想路径的人来说,要考虑到这很可能是众多学位中的第一个。在这个通才的时代,拥有特定的知识或技能是值得的。研究生现在比本科生多挣40%。当我们越来越多的人拥有学位时,拥有两个学位就变得合理了。

P6 It is unlikely that Generation Z will be done with education at 18 or 21; they will need to be constantly upskilling throughout their career to stay employable. It has been estimated that this generation, due to the pressures of technology, the wish for personal fulfilment and desire for diversity, will work for 17 different employers over the course of their working life and have five different careers. Education, and not just knowledge gained on campus, will be a core part of Generation Z's career trajectory.

Z世代不太可能在18岁或21岁时就结束教育;他们需要在整个职业生涯中不断提升技能以保持就业能力。据估计,由于技术压力、个人成就感的愿望以及对多样性的渴望,这一代人在其职业生涯中将为17个不同的雇主工作,并拥有五种不同的职业。教育,而不仅仅是在校园获得的知识,将成为Z世代职业轨迹的核心部分。

P7 Older generations often talk about their degree in the present and personal tense: 'I am a geographer' or 'I am a classicist'. Their sons or daughters would never say such a thing; it's as if they already know that their degree won't define them in the same way.

老一辈人经常用现在时和个人化的方式谈论他们的学位:'我是一名地理学家'或'我是一名古典学家'。他们的儿女永远不会这样说;似乎他们已经知道自己的学位不会以同样的方式定义他们。

题目与逐题解析

26. The author suggests that Generation Z should_____

- [A] be careful in choosing a college.
- [B] be diligent at each educational stage.
- [C] reassess the necessity of college education.
- [D] postpone their undergraduate application.

作者建议Z世代应该_____

- A) 在选择大学时要谨慎。 B) 在每个教育阶段都要勤奋。 C) 重新评估大学教育的必要性。
- D) 推迟他们的本科申请。

【答案】 C (推断题)

【判型】 The author suggests that Generation Z should 不是直接问文中明示信息,而是问作者隐含的建议,需要在原文表态基础上做一步合理推断。

【拆句】 The author suggests that Generation Z should ____ 是 suggest + that 宾语从句结构，主句主语是 The author，从句主语 Generation Z 后接情态动词 should + 空缺动词原形；选项是动词短语，作 should 之后的谓语，无陷阱。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

全文未涉及如何在多所大学之间挑选，be careful in choosing a college 是文中没有讨论过的动作。

B) **偷换概念**

文中讨论的是是否需要学位，be diligent at each educational stage 把话题偷换成各教育阶段的学习态度，与作者主张不在同一层面。

C) **✓ 正确**

a degree is not for everyone ↔ reassess the necessity of college education

other options are available ↔ reassess the necessity of college education

预判'重新审视大学必要性'与 reassess the necessity of college education 严丝合缝，覆盖第 3 段否定式表态及全文走向。

D) **与原文相反**

作者并未让 Z 世代 postpone their undergraduate application，P1 只是说他们填申请时应思考学位的意义，谈的是反思而非推迟。

27. The percentage of UK graduates in non-graduate roles reflects ____

[A] Millennial's opinion about work.

[B] the shrinking value of a degree.

[C] public discontent with education.

[D] the desired route of social mobility.

英国毕业生从事非毕业生岗位的比例反映了 ____

A) 千禧一代对工作的看法。 B) 学位价值的缩水。 C) 公众对教育的不满。

D) 社会流动的理想途径。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 The percentage of UK graduates in non-graduate roles reflects ____ 是补全句，问这个具体数据反映了什么客观事实，属于细节信息的转述。

【拆句】 The percentage of UK graduates in non-graduate roles reflects ____ 主语是 The percentage，带两个 of 短语修饰 (of UK graduates 与 in non-graduate roles)，谓语 reflects 后接空缺名词宾语；结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 But that promise has been found wanting. As degrees became universal, they became devalued. Education was no longer a secure route of social mobility. Today, 28 per cent of graduates in the UK are in non-graduate roles, a percentage which is double the average among the OECD countries.

但这一承诺已被发现落空。随着学位变得普及，它们也随之贬值。教育不再是社会流动的稳妥途径。如今，英国 28% 的毕业生在做非毕业生岗位，这一比例是 OECD 国家平均值的两倍。

【选项】 A) **张冠李戴**

数据反映的是学位贬值这一客观事实，与 Millennial's opinion about work 即千禧一代对工作的看法无关；千禧一代在文中是被许诺的对象，不是这个百分比所反映的主体。

B) **✓ 正确**

they became devalued ↔ the shrinking value of a degree

预判'学位贬值'与 the shrinking value of a degree 表层和深层都吻合，是 they became devalued 的同义改写。

C) **无中生有**

public discontent with education 是公众对教育的不满，原文未涉及公众舆论或情绪。

D) **与原文相反**

原文 Education was no longer a secure route of social mobility 否定教育是社会流动的稳妥途径，the desired route of social mobility 反而把它说成是被向往的路线，与原文方向相反。

28. The author considers it a good sign that ____

- [A] Generation Z are seeking to earn a decent degree.
- [B] school leavers are willing to be skilled workers.
- [C] employers are taking a realistic attitude to degree.
- [D] parents are changing their minds about education.

作者认为 ____ 是一个好迹象

- A) Z世代正在寻求获得一个体面的学位。
- B) 离校生愿意成为技术工人。
- C) 雇主对学位采取现实的态度。
- D) 父母正在改变他们对教育的看法。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 The author considers it a good sign that ____ 直接问作者把哪件具体事情视为好兆头，答案在原文表态句里有直接对应，不是推断。

【拆句】 The author considers it a good sign that ____ 用 consider + it + 评价短语 + that 从句的形式宾语结构，it 替指 that 从句；选项作 that 从句的完整命题。结构常见，无陷阱。

【定位】 Employers have long seen the advantages of hiring school leavers who often prove themselves to be more committed and loyal employees than graduates. Many too are seeing the advantages of scrapping a degree requirement for certain roles.

雇主们早已看到雇用高中毕业生的好处——他们往往比大学毕业生更敬业、更忠诚；许多雇主也开始看到取消某些岗位学位要求的好处。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

Generation Z are seeking to earn a decent degree 与第4段方向相反，原文是Z世代正吸取教训不再盲目追求学位，且 get a decent degree 是千禧一代被许诺的旧路径。

B) 无中生有

原文说雇主发现高中毕业生 more committed and loyal，未说高中毕业生 willing to be skilled workers，将雇主的发现偷换为高中毕业生的意愿。

C) ✓ 正确

scrapping a degree requirement for certain roles ↔

employers are taking a realistic attitude to degree

Employers have long seen the advantages of hiring school leavers ↔

employers are taking a realistic attitude to degree

预判'雇主务实'与 employers are taking a realistic attitude to degree 一一对应，选项把段内雇主的两个具体行为统一为对学位的务实态度。

D) 与原文相反

原文 parents and teachers tend to be still set in the degree mindset 明示父母仍固守学位思维，parents are changing their minds about education 与之直接相反。

29. It is advised in Paragraph 5 that those with one degree should ____

- [A] make an early decision on their career.
- [B] attend on-the-job training programs.
- [C] team up with high-paid postgraduates.
- [D] further their studies in a specific field.

第5段建议那些拥有一个学位的人应该 ____

- A) 尽早决定他们的职业。 B) 参加在职培训项目。 C) 与高薪研究生合作。
- D) 在某个特定领域深造。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 It is advised in Paragraph 5 that those with one degree should ____ 是被动语态的建议陈述，问段内明示的建议，属于段落细节题。

【拆句】 It is advised in Paragraph 5 that those with one degree should ____ 用 it 作形式主语、that 从句为真主语的被动句；those with one degree 是从句主语，should 后接空缺动词原形。结构常见，无陷阱。

【定位】 In this age of generalists, it pays to have specific knowledge or skills. Postgraduates now earn 40 per cent more than graduates. When more and more of us have a degree, it makes sense to have two.

在通才横行的时代，掌握具体的知识或技能很值钱。研究生现在比本科生多挣 40%。当越来越多的人都有学位时，拥有两个学位就成了合理之举。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

make an early decision on their career 提早做职业决定一事文中未出现；第 6 段反而说 Z 世代会换 17 个雇主、5 种职业，方向甚至相反。

B) **偷换概念**

attend on-the-job training programs 在岗培训项目与第 5 段所言'再读一个学位'不在一个范畴；段内未提及 on-the-job training。

C) **偷换概念**

原文 Postgraduates now earn 40 per cent more than graduates 只是把研究生收入作论据，选项却把它扭曲成 team up with high-paid postgraduates 与高薪研究生组队，无原文支持。

D) **✓ 正确**

specific knowledge or skills ↔ further their studies in a specific field

it makes sense to have two ↔ further their studies

预判'在具体方向再深造'与 further their studies in a specific field 同时落在 specific field 与 further studies 两个要素上，是段内三句共同导向的唯一答案。

30. What can be concluded about Generation Z from the last two paragraphs?

- [A] Lifelong learning will define them.
- [B] They will make qualified educators.
- [C] Degrees will no longer appeal to them.
- [D] They will have a limited choice of jobs.

从最后两段可以得出关于 Z 世代的什么结论？

- A) 终身学习将定义他们。 B) 他们将成为合格的教育工作者。 C) 学位将不再吸引他们。
D) 他们的工作选择将会有限。

【答案】 A (推断题)

【判型】 What can be concluded about Generation Z from the last two paragraphs? 问的是从未两段能得出什么结论，不是单句细节，需把两段信息汇总后推出。

【拆句】 What can be concluded about Generation Z from the last two paragraphs? 是 What 引导的特殊疑问句，被动语态 can be concluded; about 短语指对象、from 短语指来源；选项是完整陈述句作答案命题。结构清晰，无陷阱。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

they will need to be constantly upskilling throughout their career to stay employable ↔

Lifelong learning will define them

their degree won't define them in the same way ↔ **Lifelong learning will define them**

预判'终身学习定义这一代'与 Lifelong learning will define them 严丝合缝，是末两段唯一能同时覆盖两段主旨的选项。

B) 无中生有

原文谈的是 Z 世代自己需要不断学习，They will make qualified educators 把对象偷换为他们将成为合格的教育者，与原文无关。

C) 过度推断

原文只说 their degree won't define them in the same way，并未推出 Degrees will no longer appeal to them 学位不再吸引他们；'不以同样方式定义'≠'失去吸引力'。

D) 与原文相反

原文 work for 17 different employers 与 five different careers 表明 Z 世代职业选择丰富多样，They will have a limited choice of jobs 反而说他们工作选择有限，与原文方向相反。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

9 句真题句逐层精讲

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

As the latest crop of students pen their undergraduate application form and weigh up their options, it may be worth considering just how the point, purpose and value of a degree has changed and what Generation Z need to consider as they start the third stage of their educational journey.

第1段，第1句

本句在主干识别、嵌套理解和成分划分上都具有较高训练价值，时态难度适中，结构典型性强，是一个综合难度较高、训练收益显著的优质练习句，推荐优先用于复杂句分析训练。

Millennials were told that if you did well in school, got a decent degree, you would be set up for life.

第2段，第1句

本句是典型的"主句+宾语从句+条件状语从句"结构，且宾语从句使用过去将来时表达假设结果，条件从句使用一般过去时。这种"被告知（过去）+如果做到某事（假设条件）+会有好结果（过去将来）"的表达在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，代表性很强，学习后可迁移到大量类似句式。

This is not to say that there is no point in getting a degree, but rather stress that a degree is not for everyone, that the switch from classroom to lecture hall is not an inevitable one and that other options are available.

第3段，第1句

本句覆盖了主语、谓语、表语、宾语（含多个并列宾语从句）等多种成分，并列结构（"not to say... but rather stress" 和三个 "that" 从句）丰富，适合练习如何识别并列宾语从句、理解 "not... but rather" 的对比逻辑，以及区分系动词表语与宾语从句。训练价值较高。

Thankfully, there are signs that this is already happening, with Generation Z seeking to learn from their millennial predecessors, even if parents and teachers tend to be still set in the degree mindset.

第4段，第1句

"there be" 存在句 + 定语从句 + 让步状语从句的组合，是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式；让步状语从句 "even if" 表达转折逻辑也是常考点；掌握本句结构后可迁移到大量类似长难句，典型性较强。

Employers have long seen the advantages of hiring school leavers who often prove themselves to be more committed and loyal employees than graduates.

第4段，第2句

本句结构高度典型：主句 + 限制性定语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，宾语中嵌套介词短语和定语从句的模式极为常见。prove oneself to be 结构和 more...than 比较结构也是高频考点。掌握本句的分析方法可以迁移到大量类似长难句。

For those for whom a degree is the desired route, consider that this may well be the first of many.

第5段，第1句

祈使句加宾语从句的劝告结构、介词加关系代词引导的定语从句、情态动词表推测等都是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式；本句结构具有很强的代表性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似表达，学习收益高

When more and more of us have a degree, it makes sense to have two.

第5段，第4句

"it makes sense to do" 句型和 "When" 引导的条件或时间状语从句都是四六级和考研中高频出现的结构，尤其是形式主语的用法和状语从句的前置，具有较强的典型性和复用价值。

It has been estimated that this generation, due to the pressures of technology, the wish for personal fulfilment and desire for diversity, will work for 17 different employers over the course of their working life and have five different careers.

第6段，第2句

形式主语加主语从句后置结构，以及现在完成时被动语态，都是四六级和考研真题中的高频句式。主语从句内部插入较长状语、使用并列谓语的模式也十分常见。掌握本句的分析方法可以直接迁移到大量同类句子，代表性很强。

Their sons or daughters would never say such a thing; it's as if they already know that their degree won't define them in the same way.

第7段，第2句

覆盖主谓宾、主系表、状语从句、宾语从句等多种成分和结构；第二个主句中系表结构的表语是整个从句，这是易错点（容易误判为独立句）；状语从句内部又含宾语从句，层级清晰且典型；第一个主句的情态动词否定结构和第四个分句的将来时否定结构也提供了时态练习价值；成分丰富且有代表性。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 56 个考研英语一真题高频词

下列单词既在本篇真题中出现，又是 **考研英语一** 历年真题的高频词（在该考试真题中出现的句子数均不少于 8）。每个词标注本篇出现次数与该考试真题句频，点击可查看该词的释义、音标、词形与真题例句。

generation B2

n. 一代人

本篇9次·真题60句

career B1

n. 职业

本篇4次·真题42句

graduate B1

n. 毕业生

本篇4次·真题34句

employer B1

n. 雇主

本篇3次·真题24句

route B1

n. 路线

本篇3次·真题16句

millennial C1

n. 千禧一代 (1981-1996年出生的人)

本篇3次·真题10句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇2次·真题304句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇2次·真题209句

define B1

v. 给.....下定义

本篇2次·真题46句

sign A1

n. 标志

本篇2次·真题42句

seek B1

v. 寻找

本篇2次·真题40句

earn A2

v. 赚得, 挣得 (金钱)

本篇2次·真题32句

specific B2

adj. 具体的

本篇2次·真题28句

per B1

prep. 每

本篇2次·真题27句

educational B1

adj. 教育的

本篇2次·真题26句

application B1

n. 申请

本篇2次·真题22句

option B1

n. 选择

本篇2次·真题 19 句

undergraduate B2

n. 大学本科生

本篇2次·真题 16 句

stage A2

n. 阶段

本篇2次·真题 13 句

percentage B1

n. 百分比, 百分率

本篇2次·真题 12 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本篇1次·真题 71 句

average A2

adj. 平均的

本篇1次·真题 55 句

pressure B1

n. 心理压力

本篇1次·真题 55 句

stress B1

n. 压力

本篇1次·真题 50 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

desire B2

n. 愿望

本篇1次·真题 37 句

available A2

adj. 可获得的

本篇1次·真题 35 句

further B1

adv. 更远地

本篇1次·真题 34 句

employee A2

n. 雇员, 员工

本篇1次·真题 32 句

due B1

adj. 预期的

本篇1次·真题 31 句

appeal B2

v. 呼吁

本篇1次·真题 27 句

requirement

B2

n. 要求

本篇1次·真题 26 句

reflect

B1

v. 反映, 显示

本篇1次·真题 25 句

conclude

B2

v. 断定;推断出

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

learning

A1

n. 学习

本篇1次·真题 22 句

estimate

B2

v. 估计

本篇1次·真题 19 句

inevitable

B2

adj. 必然发生的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

limited

B1

adj. 有限的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

secure

B2

adj. 安全的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

crop

B1

n. 农作物

本篇1次·真题 17 句

switch

A2

v. 转换

本篇1次·真题 17 句

working

A2

adj. 有工作的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

unlikely

B1

adj. 不太可能的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

necessity

B2

n. 必需品

本篇1次·真题 13 句

core

B1

n. 核心

本篇1次·真题 12 句

diversity

B2

n. 多样性

本篇1次·真题 12 句

hire

A2

v. 雇用

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

universal

B2

adj. 普遍的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

attend

A2

v. 出席，参加（会议、活动等）

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

constantly

B1

adv. 不断地，持续地

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

journey

A2

n. 旅行，旅程

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

lecture

B1

n. 讲座

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

realistic

B2

adj. 现实的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

skilled

B1

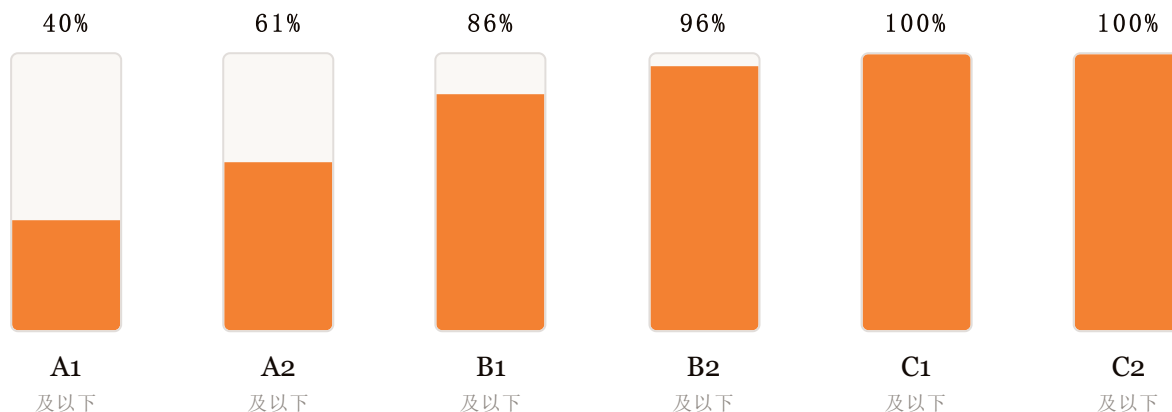
adj. 熟练的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 208 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **208** 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 208 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

208

B2 以上难词

4%

B1 及以下覆盖

86%



考研英语一 2022年 · 全卷构成

Section I	完形填空（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	本题
Section II Part A (3)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (4)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part B	段落小标题（7选5）	题目解析 →
Section II Part C	英译汉（划线句子翻译）	题目解析 →
Section III Part A	写作	题目解析 →
Section III Part B	写作	题目解析 →