

考研英语二 · 英语二真题 · 2022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)

Harlan Coben believes that if you're a writer, you'll find the time; and that if you can't find the time, then writing isn't a priority and you're not a writer. For him, writing is a 1 job—a job like any other. He has 2 it with plumbing, pointing out that a plumber doesn't wake up and say that he can't work with pipes today.

3, like most writers these days, you're holding down a job to pay the bills, it's not 4 to find the time to write. But it's not impossible. It requires determination and single-mindedness. 5 that most bestselling authors began writing when they were doing other things to earn a living. And today, even writers who are fairly 6 often have to do other work to 7 their writing income.

As Harlan Coben has suggested, it's a 8 of priorities. To make writing a priority, you'll have to 9 some of your day-to-day activities and some things you really enjoy. Depending on your 10 and your lifestyle, that might mean spending less time watching television or listening to music, though some people can write 11 they listen to music. You might have to 12 the amount of exercise or sport you do. You'll have to make social media an 13 activity rather than a daily, time-consuming 14. There'll probably have to be less socialising with your friends and less time with your family. It's a 15 learning curve and it won't always make you popular.

There's just one thing you should try to keep at least some time for, 16 your writing—and that's reading. Any writer needs to read as much and as widely as they can; it's the one 17 supporter—something you can't do without.

Time is finite. The older you get, the 18 it seems to go. We need to use it as carefully and as 19 as we can, that means prioritising our activities so that we spend most time on the things we really want to do. If you're a writer, that means— 20 writing.

1. [A] difficult
[B] normal
[C] steady
[D] pleasant
2. [A] combined
[B] compared
[C] confused
[D] confronted
3. [A] If
[B] Though
[C] Once
[D] Unless

4. [A] enough
[B] strange
[C] wrong
[D] easy
5. [A] Accept
[B] Explain
[C] Remember
[D] Suppose
6. [A] well-known
[B] well-advised
[C] well-informed
[D] well-chosen
7. [A] donate
[B] generate
[C] supplement
[D] calculate
8. [A] cause
[B] purpose
[C] question
[D] condition
9. [A] highlight
[B] sacrifice
[C] continue
[D] explore
10. [A] relations
[B] interests
[C] memories
[D] skills
11. [A] until
[B] because
[C] while
[D] before
12. [A] put up with
[B] make up for
[C] hang on to
[D] cut down on

13. [A] intelligent
[B] occasional
[C] intensive
[D] emotional
14. [A] habit
[B] test
[C] decision
[D] plan
15. [A] tough
[B] gentle
[C] rapid
[D] funny
16. [A] in place of
[B] in charge of
[C] in response to
[D] in addition to
17. [A] indispensable
[B] innovative
[C] invisible
[D] instant
18. [A] duller
[B] harder
[C] quieter
[D] quicker
19. [A] peacefully
[B] generously
[C] productively
[D] gratefully
20. [A] at most
[B] in turn
[C] on average
[D] above all

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

Text 1

On a recent sunny day, 13,000 chickens roam over Larry Brown's 40 windswept acres in Shiner, Texas. Some rest in the shade of a parked car. Others drink water with the cows. This all seems random, but it's by design, part of what the \$6.1 billion U.S. egg industry bets will be its next big thing: climate-friendly eggs.

These eggs, which are making their debut now on shelves for as much as \$8 a dozen, are still labeled organic and animal-friendly, but they're also from birds that live on farms using regenerative agriculture—special techniques to cultivate rich soils that can trap greenhouse gases. Such eggs could be marketed as helping to fight climate change.

"I'm excited about our progress," says Brown, who harvests eggs for Denver-based Nest Fresh Eggs and is adding more cover crops that draw worms and crickets for the chickens to eat. The birds' waste then fertilizes fields. Such improvements "allow our hens to forage for higher-quality natural feed that will be good for the land, the hens, and the eggs that we supply to our customers."

The egg industry's push is the first major test of whether animal products from regenerative farms can become the next premium offering. In barely more than a decade, organic eggs went from being dismissed as a niche product in natural foods stores to being sold at Walmart. More recently there were similar doubts about probiotics and plant-based meats, but both have exploded into major supermarket categories. If the sustainable-egg rollout is successful, it could open the floodgates for regenerative beef, broccoli, and beyond.

Regenerative products could be a hard sell, because the concept is tough to define quickly, says Julie Stanton, associate professor of agricultural economics at Pennsylvania State University Brandywine. Such farming also brings minimal, if any, improvement to the food products (though some producers say their eggs have more protein).

The industry is betting that the same consumers paying more for premium attributes such as free-range, non-GMO, and pasture-raised eggs will embrace sustainability. Surveys show that younger generations are more concerned about climate change, and some of the success of plant-based meat can be chalked up to shoppers wanting to signal their desire to protect the environment. Young adults "really care about the planet," says John Brunnquell, president of Egg Innovations. "They are absolutely altering the food chain beyond what I think even they understand what they're doing."

21. The climate-friendly eggs are produced_____

- [A] at a considerably low cost.
- [B] at the demand of regular shoppers.
- [C] as a replacement for organic eggs.
- [D] on specially designed farms.

22. Larry Brown is excited about his progress in_____

- [A] reducing the damage of worms.
- [B] accelerating the disposal of waste.
- [C] creating a sustainable system.
- [D] attracting customers to his products.

23. The example of organic eggs is used in Paragraph 4 to suggest_____
- [A] the doubts over natural feeds.
 - [B] the setbacks in the egg industry.
 - [C] the potential of regenerative products.
 - [D] the promotional success of supermarkets.
24. It can be learned from the last paragraph that young people_____
- [A] are reluctant to change their diet.
 - [B] are likely to buy climate-friendly eggs.
 - [C] are curious about new food.
 - [D] are amazed at agriculture advances.
25. John Brunnquell would disagree with Julie Stanton over regenerative products'_____
- [A] market prospects.
 - [B] standard definition.
 - [C] nutritional value.
 - [D] moral implication.

Text 2

More Americans are opting to work well into retirement, a growing trend that threatens to upend the old workforce model.

One in three Americans who are at least 40 have or plan to have a job in retirement to prepare for a longer life, according to a survey conducted by Harris Poll for TD Ameritrade. Even more surprising is that more than half of "unretirees"—those who plan to work in retirement or went back to work after retiring—said they would be employed in their later years even if they had enough money to settle down, the survey showed.

Financial needs aren't the only culprit for the "unretirement" trend. Other reasons, according to the study, include personal fulfillment such as staying mentally fit, preventing boredom or avoiding depression. About 72% of "unretiree" respondents said that they would return to work once retired to keep mentally fit while 59% said it would be tied to making ends meet.

"The concept of retirement is evolving," said Christine Russell, senior manager of retirement at TD Ameritrade. "It's not just about finances. The value of work is also driving folks to continue working past retirement."

One reason for the change in retirement patterns: Americans are living longer. The share of the population 65 and older was 16% in 2018, up 32% from the prior year, according to the U.S. Census Bureau. That's also up 30.2% since 2010. Older Americans are also the fastest-growing segment of the US workforce, and boomers are expected to live longer than previous generations. The percentage of retirement-age people in the labor force has doubled over the past three decades. About 20% of people 65 and older were in the workforce in February, up from an all-time low of 10% in January 1985, according to money manager United Income.

Because of longer life spans, Americans are also boosting their savings to preserve their nest eggs, the TD Ameritrade study showed, which surveyed 2000 adults between 40 and 79. Six in 10 "unretirees" are increasing their savings in anticipation of a longer life, according to the survey. Among the most popular ways they are

doing this, the company said, is by reducing their overall expenses, securing life insurance or maximizing their contributions to retirement accounts.

Unfortunately, many people who are opting to work in retirement are preparing to do so because they are worried about making ends meet in their later years, said Brent Weiss, a co-founder at Baltimore-based financial-planning firm Facet Wealth. He suggested that preretirees should speak with a financial adviser to set long-term financial goals.

"The most challenging moments in life are getting married, starting a family and ultimately retiring," Weiss said. "It's not just a financial decision, but an emotional one. Many people believe they can't retire."

26. The survey conducted by Harris Poll indicates that_____
- [A] over half of the retirees are physically fit for work.
 - [B] the old workforce is as active as the younger one.
 - [C] one in three Americans enjoy earlier retirement.
 - [D] more Americans are willing to work in retirement.
27. It can be inferred from Paragraph 3 that Americans tend to think that_____
- [A] retirement may cause problems for them.
 - [B] boredom can be relieved after retirement.
 - [C] the mental health of retirees is overlooked.
 - [D] "unretirement" contributes to the economy.
28. Retirement patterns are changing partly due to_____
- [A] labor shortage.
 - [B] population growth.
 - [C] longer life expectancy.
 - [D] rising living costs.
29. Many "unretirees" are increasing their savings by_____
- [A] investing more in stocks.
 - [B] taking up odd jobs.
 - [C] getting well-paid work.
 - [D] spending less.
30. With regard to retirement, Brent Weiss thinks that many people are_____
- [A] unprepared.
 - [B] unafraid.
 - [C] disappointed.
 - [D] enthusiastic.

Text 3

We have all encountered them, in both our personal and professional lives. Think about the times you felt tricked or frustrated by a membership or subscription that had a seamless sign-up process but was later difficult

to cancel. Something that should be simple and transparent can be complicated, intentionally or unintentionally, in ways that impair consumer choice. These are examples of dark patterns.

First coined in 2010 by user experience expert Harry Brignull, "dark patterns" is a catch-all term for practices that manipulate user interfaces to influence the decision-making ability of users. Brignull identifies 12 types of common dark patterns, ranging from misdirection and hidden costs to "roach motel", where a user experience seems easy and intuitive at the start, but turns difficult when the user tries to get out.

In a 2019 study of 53,000 product pages and 11,000 websites, researchers found that about one in 10 employs these design practices. Though widely prevalent, the concept of dark patterns is still not well understood. Business and nonprofit leaders should be aware of dark patterns and try to avoid the gray areas they engender.

Where is the line between ethical, persuasive design and dark patterns? Businesses should engage in conversations with IT, compliance, risk, and legal teams to review their privacy policy, and include in the discussion the customer/user experience designers and coders responsible for the company's user interface, as well as the marketers and advertisers responsible for sign-ups, checkout baskets, pricing, and promotions. Any or all these teams can play a role in creating or avoiding "digital deception."

Lawmakers and regulators are slowly starting to address the ambiguity around dark patterns, most recently at the state level. In March, the California Attorney General announced the approval of additional regulations under the California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA) that "ensure that consumers will not be confused or misled when seeking to exercise their data privacy rights. The regulations aim to ban dark patterns—this means prohibiting companies from using confusing language or unnecessary steps such as forcing them to click through multiple screens or listen to reasons why they shouldn't opt out."

As more states consider promulgating additional regulations, there is a need for greater accountability from within the business community. Dark patterns also can be addressed on a self-regulatory basis, but only if organizations hold themselves accountable, not just to legal requirements but also to industry best practices and standards.

31. It can be learned from the first two paragraphs that dark patterns_____

- [A] improve user experiences
- [B] leak user information for profit
- [C] undermine users' decision-making
- [D] remind users of hidden costs

32. The 2019 study on dark patterns is mentioned to show_____

- [A] their major flaws
- [B] their complex designs
- [C] their severe damage
- [D] their strong presence

33. To handle digital deception, businesses should_____
- [A] listen to customer feedback
 - [B] talk with relevant teams
 - [C] turn to independent agencies
 - [D] rely on professional training
34. The additional regulations under the CCPA are intended to_____
- [A] guide users through opt-out processes
 - [B] protect consumers from being tricked
 - [C] grant companies data privacy rights
 - [D] restrict access to problematic content
35. According to the last paragraph, a key to coping with dark patterns is _____
- [A] new legal requirements
 - [B] businesses' self-discipline
 - [C] strict regulatory standards
 - [D] consumers' safety awareness

Text 4

Although ethics classes are common around the world, scientists are unsure if their lessons can actually change behavior; evidence either way is weak, relying on contrived laboratory tests or sometimes unreliable self-reports. But a new study published in *Cognition* found that, in at least one real-world situation, a single ethics lesson may have had lasting effects.

The researchers investigated one class session's impact on eating meat. They chose this particular behavior for three reasons, according to study co-author Eric Schwitzgebel, a philosopher at the University of California, Riverside: students' attitudes on the topic are variable and unstable, behavior is easily measurable, and ethics literature largely agrees that eating less meat is good because it reduces environmental harm and animal suffering. Half of the students in four large philosophy classes read an article on the ethics of factory-farmed meat, optionally watched an 11-minute video on the topic and joined a 50-minute discussion. The other half focused on charitable giving instead. Then, unknown to the students, the researchers studied their anonymized meal-card purchases for that semester—nearly 14,000 receipts for almost 500 students.

Schwitzgebel predicted the intervention would have no effect; he had previously found that ethics professors do not differ from other professors on a range of behaviors, including voting rates, blood donation and returning library books. But among student subjects who discussed meat ethics, meal purchases containing meat decreased from 52 to 45 percent—and this effect held steady for the study's duration of several weeks. Purchases from the other group remained at 52 percent.

"That's actually a pretty large effect for a pretty small intervention," Schwitzgebel says. Psychologist Nina Strohminger at the University of Pennsylvania, who was not involved in the study, says she wants the effect to be real but cannot rule out some unknown confounding variable. And if real, she notes, it might be reversible by another nudge: "Easy come, easy go."

Schwitzgebel suspects the greatest impact came from social influence—classmates or teaching assistants leading the discussions may have shared their own vegetarianism, showing it as achievable or more common.

Second, the video may have had an emotional impact. Least rousing, he thinks, was rational argument, although his co-authors say reason might play a bigger role. Now the researchers are probing the specific effects of teaching style, teaching assistants' eating habits and students' video exposure. Meanwhile, Schwitzgebel—who had predicted no effect—will be eating his words.

36. Scientists generally believe that the effects of ethics classes are ____
- [A] hard to determine.
 - [B] narrowly interpreted.
 - [C] difficult to ignore.
 - [D] poorly summarized.
37. Which of the following is a reason for the researchers to study meat eating?
- [A] It is common among students.
 - [B] It is a behavior easy to measure.
 - [C] It is important to students' health.
 - [D] It is a hot topic in ethics classes.
38. Eric Schwitzgebel's previous findings suggest that ethics professors ____
- [A] are seldom critical of their students.
 - [B] are less sociable than other professors.
 - [C] are not sensitive to political issues.
 - [D] are not necessarily ethically better.
39. Nina Strohminger thinks that the effect of the intervention is ____
- [A] permanent.
 - [B] predictable.
 - [C] uncertain.
 - [D] unrepeatable.
40. Eric Schwitzgebel suspects that the students' change in behavior ____
- [A] can bring psychological benefits.
 - [B] can be analyzed statistically.
 - [C] is a result of multiple factors.
 - [D] is a sign of self-development.

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 Get Active Again

Getting back into exercise can be a challenge in the best of times, but with gyms and in-person exercise classes off-limits to many people these days, it can be tricky to know where to start. And it's important to get the right dose of activity. "Too much too soon either results in injury or burnout," says Mary Yoke, PhD, a

faculty member in the kinesiology department at Indiana University in Bloomington. The following simple strategies will help you return to exercise safely after a break.

(41)_____

Don't try to go back to what you were doing before your break. If you were walking 3 miles a day, playing 18 holes of golf three times a week, or lifting 10-pound dumbbells for three sets of 10 reps, reduce activity to half a mile every other day, or nine holes of golf once a week with short walks on other days, or use 5-pound dumbbells for one set of 10 reps. Increase time, distance, and intensity gradually. "This isn't something you can do overnight," says Keri L. Denay, MD, lead author of a recent American College of Sports Medicine advisory that encourages Americans to not overlook the benefits of activity during the pandemic. But you will reap benefits such as less anxiety and improve sleep right away.

(42)_____

If you're breathing too hard to talk in complete sentences, back off. If you feel good, go a little longer or faster. Feeling wiped out after a session? Go easier next time. And stay alert to serious symptoms, such as chest pain or pressure, severe shortness of breath or dizziness, or faintness, and seek medical attention immediately.

(43)_____

Consistency is the key to getting stronger and building endurance and stamina. Ten minutes of activity per day is a good start, says Marcus Jackovitz, DPT, a physical therapist at the University of Miami Hospital. All the experts we spoke with highly recommend walking because it's the easiest, most accessible form of exercise. Although it can be a workout on its own, if your goal is to get back to Zumba classes, tennis, cycling, or any other activity, walking is also a great first step.

(44)_____

Even if you can't yet do a favorite activity, you can practice the moves. With or without a club or racket, swing like you're hitting the ball. Paddle like you're in a kayak or canoe. Mimic your favorite swimming strokes. The action will remind you of the joy the activity brought you and prime your muscles for when you can get out there again.

(45)_____

Exercising with others "can keep you accountable and make it more fun, so you're more likely to do it again," Jackovitz says. You can do activities such as golf and tennis or take a walk with others and still be socially distant. But when you can't connect in person, consider using technology. Chat on the phone with a friend while you walk around your neighborhood. FaceTime with a relative as you strength train or stretch at home. You can also join a livestream or on-demand exercise class.

[A] Make It a Habit.

[B] Don't Go It Alone.

[C] Start Low, Go Slow.

[D] Talk With Your Doctor.

[E] Listen to Your Body.

[F] Go Through the Motions.

[G] Round Out Your Routine.

Section III

Translation

46. **Directions:**

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

Although we try our best, sometimes our paintings rarely turn out as originally planned. Changes in the light, the limitations of your painting materials, and the lack of experience and technique mean that what you start out trying to achieve may not come to life the way that you expected.

Although this can be frustrating and disappointing, it turns out that this can actually be good for you. Unexpected results have two benefits: you pretty quickly learn to deal with disappointment and realise that when one door closes, another opens. You also quickly learn to adapt and come up with creative solutions to the problems the painting presents, and thinking outside the box will become your second nature.

In fact, creative problem-solving skills are incredibly useful in daily life, with which you're more likely to be able to find a solution when a problem arises.

Section IV

Writing

Part A

47. **Directions:**

Suppose you are planning a campus food festival. Write an e-mail to the international students in your university to

- 1) introduce the food festival, and
- 2) invite them to participate.

You should write about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET.

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

Part B

48. **Directions:**

Write an essay based on the following chart. 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)

2022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2022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、5 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(2022)

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Harlan Coben认为，如果你是一位作家，你就会找到时间；如果你找不到时间，那么写作就不是你的优先事项，你也就不是位作家。对他来说，写作是一份普通的工作——一份和其他任何工作一样的工作。他曾把写作比作管道工，指出管道工不会在早上醒来后说他今天无法处理管道。

3, like most writers these days, you're holding down a job to pay the bills, it's not 4 to find the time to write. But it's not impossible. It requires determination and single-mindedness. 5 that most bestselling authors began writing when they were doing other things to earn a living. And today, even writers who are fairly 6 often have to do other work to 7 their writing income.

如果你像如今大多数作家一样，正在做一份工作来支付账单，那么找时间写作并不容易。但这并非不可能。这需要决心和专注。请记住，大多数畅销书作家在开始写作时都在做其他事情来谋生。而如今，即使是相当知名的作家也常常不得不做其他工作来补充他们的写作收入。

As Harlan Coben has suggested, it's a 8 of priorities. To make writing a priority, you'll have to 9 some of your day-to-day activities and some things you really enjoy. Depending on your 10 and your lifestyle, that might mean spending less time watching television or listening to music, though some people can write 11 they listen to music. You might have to 12 the amount of exercise or sport you do. You'll have to make social media an 13 activity rather than a daily, time-consuming 14. There'll probably have to be less socialising with your friends and less time with your family. It's a 15 learning curve and it won't always make you popular.

正如Harlan Coben所建议的，这是一个优先级的的问题。要让写作成为优先事项，你就必须牺牲一些日常活动和一些你真正喜欢的事情。根据你的兴趣和生活方式，这可能意味着减少看电视或听音乐的时间，尽

管有些人可以一边听音乐一边写作。你可能不得不减少锻炼或运动的时间。你必须把社交媒体变成偶尔进行的活动，而不是每天耗时的习惯。你可能不得不减少与朋友的社交活动以及与家人相处的时间。这是一条艰难的学习曲线，不会总是让你受欢迎。

There's just one thing you should try to keep at least some time for, 16 your writing—and that's reading. Any writer needs to read as much and as widely as they can; it's the one 17 supporter—something you can't do without.

除了写作之外，只有一件事你应该尝试至少保留一些时间，那就是阅读。任何作家都需要尽可能多、尽可能广泛地阅读；这是唯一不可或缺的支撑——是你不能缺少的东西。

Time is finite. The older you get, the 18 it seems to go. We need to use it as carefully and as 19 as we can, that means prioritising our activities so that we spend most time on the things we really want to do. If you're a writer, that means— 20 writing.

时间是有限的。你年龄越大，时间似乎过得越快。我们需要尽可能谨慎和高效地利用时间，这意味着要对我们的活动进行优先排序，以便把大部分时间花在我们真正想做的事情上。如果你是一位作家，这意味着——首先是写作。

1. ☐ A] difficult
☐ B] normal
☐ C] steady
☐ D] pleasant
2. ☐ A] combined
☐ B] compared
☐ C] confused
☐ D] confronted
3. ☐ A] If
☐ B] Though
☐ C] Once
☐ D] Unless
4. ☐ A] enough
☐ B] strange
☐ C] wrong
☐ D] easy
5. ☐ A] Accept
☐ B] Explain
☐ C] Remember
☐ D] Suppose

6. [A] well-known
[B] well-advised
[C] well-informed
[D] well-chosen
7. [A] donate
[B] generate
[C] supplement
[D] calculate
8. [A] cause
[B] purpose
[C] question
[D] condition
9. [A] highlight
[B] sacrifice
[C] continue
[D] explore
10. [A] relations
[B] interests
[C] memories
[D] skills
11. [A] until
[B] because
[C] while
[D] before
12. [A] put up with
[B] make up for
[C] hang on to
[D] cut down on
13. [A] intelligent
[B] occasional
[C] intensive
[D] emotional
14. [A] habit
[B] test
[C] decision
[D] plan

15. [A] tough
[B] gentle
[C] rapid
[D] funny
16. [A] in place of
[B] in charge of
[C] in response to
[D] in addition to
17. [A] indispensable
[B] innovative
[C] invisible
[D] instant
18. [A] duller
[B] harder
[C] quieter
[D] quicker
19. [A] peacefully
[B] generously
[C] productively
[D] gratefully
20. [A] at most
[B] in turn
[C] on average
[D] above all

1. ____

【答案】 [B] normal 词义辨析

【线索】 破折号后的同位复述就是答案近义词

破折号后紧跟 a job like any other, “和其他工作一样”正是对空格形容词的同位解释; 再加 a plumber doesn't wake up and say that he can't work with pipes today 把写作类比成水管工的日常活, 进一步把“普通、不特殊”的语义钉死。

【选项】 A) difficult X 与“和其他工作一样”矛盾

difficult 意为“困难的”, 但下文 a job like any other 强调写作和别的工作没两样, 并未把它说得更难, 逻辑相反。

B) normal ✓ 与“like any other”同义改写

normal “普通的”与同位语 a job like any other 完全对应, 也契合下文把写作比作水管工日常活的类比。

C) steady X 义近但偷换维度

steady 强调“稳定的”收入/状态, 文中说的是“和别的工作一样”的“普通性”, 维度不对, 且第 2 段还提到作家常需兼职, 并不“稳定”。

D) pleasant X 色彩与原句无关

pleasant “愉快的”加入了原文没有的情感色彩, 空格要的是“和别的工作没两样”, 并非“令人愉快”。

【验证】 代入后: writing is a __(1)__ job—a job like any other 读作 writing is a normal job—a job like any other, 前后完全同义复述, 且与全文“把写作当普通工作来对待”的基调一致。

2. ____

【答案】 **[B] compared** 固定搭配

【线索】 下句“水管工不会说不干”是类比内容

紧接着 pointing out that a plumber doesn't wake up and say that he can't work with pipes today, 把写作和水管工的活并列做类比；这告诉空格的动词必须表达“拿写作和 plumbing 作比较/类比”。

【选项】 A) combined **✗ 搭配可，语义错**

combined with 意为“把...与...合并/结合”，但原文是把写作“比作”水管工活，不是把两者合并。

B) compared **✓ compare A with B 正中类比之义**

compared with 正是“把...与...相比/类比”，与下句 a plumber doesn't wake up and say that he can't work with pipes today 的类比展开完全吻合。

C) confused **✗ 搭配可，语义反向**

confused with 意为“把...和...弄混”，原文是有意识地做对比，并非把两者混淆。

D) confronted **✗ 搭配可，对象不符**

confronted with 意为“面对/遭遇”，主语应是“人 be confronted with 困难”，与“把写作和水管工活并列”无关。

【验证】 代入后：He has compared it with plumbing, pointing out that a plumber...——动词、介词、对象与下句类比展开三方自洽，且全段“写作是普通工作”的立论也被进一步坐实。

3. ____

【答案】 [A] If 逻辑关系

【线索】 主句是中性结果，需要假设引出

从句 like most writers these days, you're holding down a job to pay the bills（像大多数作家一样兼职糊口）；主句 it's not __ (4) __ to find the time to write. But it's not impossible（找时间写作不容易，但并非不可能）。从句是一个具体情境的设定，主句给出该情境下的判断——典型“如果……那么……”的假设-结果关系。

【选项】 A) If ✓ 条件—结果链条吻合

If 引出“如果你像大多数作家一样兼职”这一假设，主句给出该假设下的结果“找时间不容易但并非不可能”，完全自治。

B) Though ✗ 无让步—反向关系

Though 要求主从句意义相反，但“兼职糊口”与“难找时间写作”是顺承因果，并非让步。

C) Once ✗ 时间节点不符

Once “一旦……就”强调时点上的触发，可原文是描述一种长期身份（兼职作家），不是“一旦兼职就如何”，语义略偏。

D) Unless ✗ 否定条件指向相反

Unless 等于“如果不”，代入会变成“如果你不像大多数作家那样兼职，就难找时间写作”，与现实和上下文都相反。

【验证】 代入后：__ (3) __, like most writers these days, you're holding down a job to pay the bills, it's not __ (4) __ to find the time to write 读作 If, like most writers these days, you're holding down a job..., it's not easy to find the time to write, 从句给情境、主句给结论，全篇“现实困境”的脉络承接立论段。

4. ____

【答案】 **[D] easy** 词义辨析

【线索】 **But not impossible 反推前文是 not easy**

But it's not impossible “但并非不可能”暗示前句应是“虽然不容易”——只有 not easy 与 not impossible 才能构成“承认困难但仍可为”的标准让步—转折链条。

【选项】 A) enough **✗ 搭配不当**

enough 通常用作 not enough to do 表“不够……以致于”，但 it is not enough to do 表“做某事还不够”，与“找时间写作够不够”语义不搭。

B) strange **✗ 色彩无关**

strange “奇怪的”与“难易”维度无关，无法与 But not impossible 形成对照。

C) wrong **✗ 评价维度跑偏**

wrong “错误的”是道德/对错判断，原文谈的是难易度，方向偏。

D) easy **✓ not easy 与 not impossible 完美呼应**

easy 让 not easy ... But not impossible 形成“不容易但并非不可能”的经典让步-转折，与全段“困难但可为”的基调一致。

【验证】代入后：it's not __ (4) __ to find the time to write. But it's not impossible 读作 it's not easy to find the time to write. But it's not impossible——两句一气呵成，承上启下 It requires determination and single-mindedness.

5. ____

【答案】 [C] Remember 词义辨析

【线索】 that 从句是一个事实，且服务于鼓励读者

that 从句 most bestselling authors began writing when they were doing other things to earn a living 是一个客观事实，与上文 But it's not impossible. It requires determination and single-mindedness 衔接——作者在用“前辈榜样”鼓励读者，意在让读者“记住”这一事实。

【选项】 A) Accept X 色彩偏负，无不情愿语境

Accept 暗含“勉强承认不愉快的事实”，但这里是正面鼓励，并无让读者忍受什么的意思。

B) Explain X 对象错位

Explain 是“解释”，主语应是“作者向读者解释”，而非命令读者去解释别人。

C) Remember ✓ 祈使读者记住榜样事实

Remember “记住”恰好引出“畅销作家也是边糊口边起步”这一鼓励性事实，与上句“困难但可为”的转折顺承衔接。

D) Suppose X 把事实降成假设

Suppose 是“假设”，但 that 从句陈述的是确凿事实，不应被弱化成假设。

【验证】 代入后：Remember that most bestselling authors began writing when they were doing other things to earn a living——劝勉口吻自然，且为下句 even writers who are fairly __(6)__ often have to do other work to __(7)__ their writing income 提供逻辑铺垫。

6. ____

【答案】 [A] well-known 词义辨析

【线索】 上句“畅销作家”提示同维度词

上句 most bestselling authors began writing when they were doing other things to earn a living 在谈“畅销/出名”作家，本句用 even 顺承，说“即使是 fairly ____ 的作家也得做别的工作补贴”——“fairly ____”必然指“小有名气”这一维度，才能形成“按理不需补贴还得补贴”的让步反差。

【选项】 A) well-known ✓ 与“畅销作家”同维度且形成 even 反差

well-known “知名的”与上句 bestselling 同属“名气”维度，知名作家“按理”不必再兼职，正好让 even ... often have to ... 形成预期反差。

B) well-advised ✗ 维度跑偏

well-advised “明智的”是“决策好坏”维度，与“是否需要靠副业补收入”无直接因果反差。

C) well-informed ✗ 维度跑偏

well-informed “消息灵通的”与作家是否要兼职无关，也无法承接“畅销”的语义。

D) well-chosen ✗ 搭配对象不对

well-chosen “精心挑选的”通常修饰 words/team，不修饰人；“被挑中的作家”也与上下文无关。

【验证】 代入后：even writers who are fairly well-known often have to do other work to supplement their writing income——“即使相当出名的作家也常需兼职补贴写作收入”，与上句“畅销作家也是边糊口边起步”完美呼应。

7. ____

【答案】 [C] supplement 词义辨析

【线索】 上文写作收入不够才兼职

本句承接 even writers who are fairly __(6)__ often have to do other work, 写作收入显然不足, 所以才要做别的工作; 对应的动词必须是“补足、补充”。

【选项】 A) donate X 搭配错

donate “捐赠”通常 donate sth to sb, 不会出现“做别的工作以捐赠自己的写作收入”这种荒谬意图。

B) generate X 对象错位

generate “产生”通常说 generate income, 但 writing income 已是既有收入, 再“产生”writing income 自相矛盾——产生的是 extra income, 不是 writing income。

C) supplement ✓ supplement income 是固定且语义最贴的搭配

supplement “补充”与 income 形成“用副业补主业收入”的标准搭配, 与上文“写作收入不足”的因果直接呼应。

D) calculate X 动作类型不符

calculate “计算”是一种核算动作, 与“做别的工作”的目的无关。

【验证】 代入后: often have to do other work to supplement their writing income——“常需做别的工作以补贴写作收入”, 与全段“写作不易养活自己”的现实判断一致。

8. ____

【答案】 [C] question 词义辨析

【线索】 下句把“优先级”解释为要做取舍

下句 To make writing a priority, you'll have to __(9)__ some of your day-to-day activities and some things you really enjoy, 把“写作要成为优先级”具体化为“要牺牲日常活动”——意味着“是不是优先级”本身就是一个待回答/待决断的“问题”。

【选项】 A) cause X 搭配不通

cause of priorities 字面“优先级的原因”，原文并未在说写作是优先级的“起因”。

B) purpose X 对象错位

purpose of priorities “优先级的目的”语义空洞，与下文“取舍”无对应。

C) question ✓ a question of priorities 是固定表达

question of priorities “事关优先级的问题”是地道搭配，且与下句“要牺牲什么”的展开吻合。

D) condition X 搭配无该用法

condition of priorities 不构成固定/常用搭配，语义也未触及“取舍”。

【验证】 代入后：it's a question of priorities——“这是一个关于优先级的问题”，顺接 Coben 的观点，并自然引出下句“要让写作成为优先级，必须取舍”。

9. ____

【答案】 [B] sacrifice 词义辨析

【线索】 下文细数被让位的活动

下文 that might mean spending less time watching television or listening to music 和 There'll probably have to be less socialising with your friends and less time with your family 都在列举“被让位的活动”，反推空格动词必是“牺牲/放弃”之义。

【选项】 A) highlight X 方向相反

highlight “突出”等于“加强”，与下文“减少/让位”完全相反。

B) sacrifice ✓ sacrifice activities 与下文“减少”系列契合

sacrifice “牺牲”与下文 less time / cut down on / less socialising 的减少链条完全对应。

C) continue X 方向相反

continue “继续”与“为优先级让位”相悖，继续做就谈不上让位。

D) explore X 对象错位

explore “探索”通常宾语是 possibility/area，与“日常活动和喜欢的事”搭配不自然，也不指向“取舍”。

【验证】 代入后：To make writing a priority, you'll have to sacrifice some of your day-to-day activities and some things you really enjoy——“为让写作成为优先级，你得牺牲一些日常活动和你真正享受的事”，与第 3 段后续每一句“减少/削减”细则一致。

10. ____

【答案】 [B] interests 词义辨析

【线索】 举例皆为“爱好类活动”

举例 that might mean spending less time watching television or listening to music 谈的全是“个人爱好”，跟人际关系/技能/记忆没关；唯一对应的概念名词只能是 interests（兴趣/爱好）。

【选项】 A) relations X 维度错位

relations “人际关系”与“看电视/听音乐”的具体爱好维度不同。

B) interests ✓ interests 与爱好类举例同维

interests “兴趣”是看电视、听音乐等爱好活动的上位概念，且与 lifestyle 并列读着自然。

C) memories X 搭配与语义双错

memories “记忆”与“看电视/听音乐取舍”无关，也不与 lifestyle 并列。

D) skills X 维度错位

skills “技能”是能力维度，与“个人爱好取舍”完全不同。

【验证】 代入后：Depending on your interests and your lifestyle, that might mean spending less time watching television or listening to music——“取决于你的兴趣和生活方式，这可能意味着少看电视少听音乐”，逻辑顺畅。

11. ____

【答案】 [C] while 逻辑关系

【线索】 上句说“听音乐与写作冲突”，本句让步给出例外

上句 that might mean spending less time watching television or listening to music 把听音乐列为要减少的事，本句 though some people can write __(11)__ they listen to music 用 though 给出例外——“写作的同时还能听音乐”，从句与主句动作并行同步。

【选项】 A) until X 时间节点不符

until “直到”暗示写作在听音乐之前停止，与原意“边听边写”不符。

B) because X 因果不成立

because 暗示“因为听音乐所以能写”，是过度推断，原文只说同时可行。

C) while ✓ while 表两动作并行

while “在……期间/同时”恰好表达“边听音乐边写作”的并行状态。

D) before X 时间节点不符

before “在……之前”也不是“同时”，且与“少听音乐”的让步背景不搭。

【验证】 代入后：though some people can write while they listen to music——“虽然有些人可以边听音乐边写作”，与上文“通常要少听音乐”形成自然让步。

12. ____

【答案】 **[D] cut down on** 固定搭配

【线索】 整段“减少”链条延续

本段 To make writing a priority, you'll have to __(9)__ some of your day-to-day activities 与 There'll probably have to be less socialising with your friends and less time with your family 都是减少链条；空格必填“减少”义短语。

【选项】 A) put up with **X 义为“忍受”**

put up with “忍受”，与“减少运动量”无关。

B) make up for **X 义为“弥补”**

make up for “弥补”，与“减少运动量”语义相反。

C) hang on to **X 义为“保留”**

hang on to “紧紧抓住/保留”，与“减少”相反。

D) cut down on **✓ cut down on the amount 正中减少之义**

cut down on “削减”恰与 the amount of exercise or sport 搭配，承接全段“减少”链条。

【验证】 代入后：You might have to cut down on the amount of exercise or sport you do ——“你可能得削减运动量”，与上一句“少看电视少听音乐”风向一致。

13. ____

【答案】 **[B] occasional** 词义辨析

【线索】 rather than 后 daily 暗示前空“偶尔”

rather than a daily, time-consuming __(14)__ 中 daily（每天的）正是 X 的反面，故空格必表“非每天/偶尔的”——只有 occasional 符合。

【选项】 A) intelligent **X 维度跑偏**

intelligent “聪明的”与“频率”维度无关。

B) occasional **✓ occasional 正是 daily 的对照面**

occasional “偶尔的”与 daily 形成“偶尔 vs 每天”完美对照。

C) intensive **X 方向相反**

intensive “密集的”反而是更频繁、更耗时，与作者“少花时间”主张相悖。

D) emotional **X 维度跑偏**

emotional “情绪化的”与频率/时间维度无关。

【验证】 代入后：make social media an occasional activity rather than a daily, time-consuming __(14)__ ——“把社交媒体当作偶尔之举，而非每日耗时的……”，与全段减少链条一致。

14. ____

【答案】 [A] habit 词义辨析

【线索】 social media 的日常行为本质

前句把 social media 定位为 make social media an __(13)__ activity, 活动天天做且耗时, 最自然的名词正是 habit (习惯); 上文“取舍日常活动”语境也支持把它视为应改掉的“习惯”。

【选项】 A) habit ✓ daily habit 标准搭配

habit “习惯”与 daily, time-consuming 修饰天然兼容, 且 a daily habit 本身是高频搭配。

B) test X 搭配与语义错

test “测试”不会被描述为“每天且耗时”, 且与社交媒体语境无关。

C) decision X 搭配错

decision “决定”是离散动作, 不会“daily, time-consuming”。

D) plan X 搭配错

plan “计划”通常不被 time-consuming 修饰, 且与“刷社交媒体”的行为属性不符。

【验证】代入后: rather than a daily, time-consuming habit——“而不是一种每日耗时的习惯”, 与 occasional activity 形成“偶尔活动 vs 日常习惯”对照。

15. ____

【答案】 [A] tough 词义辨析

【线索】 won't always make you popular 暗示前句负面

it won't always make you popular “不会总让你受欢迎”明显带负面色彩; 与之并列的空格形容词应同样偏负面/严峻——tough 正是。

【选项】 A) tough ✓ tough learning curve 是高频搭配且色彩负面

tough “艰难的”与 learning curve 形成 a tough learning curve (一段艰难的学习过程) 的标准搭配, 并与下句“未必受欢迎”的负面色彩一致。

B) gentle X 色彩相反

gentle “温柔的”与下句负面色彩相反, 且 gentle learning curve 暗示“容易”, 与全文取舍艰苦不符。

C) rapid X 维度跑偏

rapid “迅速的”指速度, 与“艰难还是不难难”无关。

D) funny X 色彩相反

funny “有趣的”是正面色彩, 与下句负面预警冲突。

【验证】代入后: It's a tough learning curve and it won't always make you popular——“这是一段艰难的学习曲线, 也不会总让你受欢迎”, 色彩与语义双重自洽。

16. ____

【答案】 **[D] in addition to** 固定搭配

【线索】 “除写作外还要保留读书时间”

上文 To make writing a priority, you'll have to __(9)__ some of your day-to-day activities 是要为写作让位；本句话锋一转：还有一件事除写作之外也要留时间——读书 and that's reading。逻辑是“除 A 之外还有 B”。

【选项】 A) in place of **X 方向相反**

in place of “代替”会变成“用读书代替写作”，与“写作仍是优先级”矛盾。

B) in charge of **X 搭配错位**

in charge of “负责”主语应是人，“读书负责写作”不通。

C) in response to **X 对象错位**

in response to “回应”指对事件的反应，与上下文无对应。

D) in addition to **✓ in addition to writing 表“除写作外还有读书”**

in addition to “除……之外（还）”正好引出“除写作之外还要保留时间的另一件事”——读书。

【验证】 代入后：keep at least some time for, in addition to your writing—and that's reading——“除写作之外还要保留时间的另一件事——就是阅读”，过渡自然。

17. ____

【答案】 **[A] indispensable** 词义辨析

【线索】 破折号后“something you can't do without”

something you can't do without “你不能没有的东西”即“不可或缺”，与 indispensable 是 1:1 的同义改写。

【选项】 A) indispensable **✓ indispensable=cannot do without**

indispensable “不可或缺的”与 something you can't do without 是教科书式同义改写。

B) innovative **X 维度跑偏**

innovative “创新的”与“不可或缺”维度无关。

C) invisible **X 形近义错**

invisible “隐形的”形近 indispensable，是典型陷阱；但同位短语强调“不能没有”而非“看不见”。

D) instant **X 维度跑偏**

instant “即时的”强调速度，与“不可或缺”无关。

【验证】 代入后：it's the one indispensable supporter—something you can't do without——“它是不可或缺的支撑——你不能没有的东西”，破折号前后完美呼应。

18. ____

【答案】 [D] quicker 词义辨析

【线索】 常识 + 主旨：年纪越大时间越快

本段主旨 Time is finite 与下句 We need to use it as carefully and as __(19)__ as we can 都在强调要珍惜时间——前提是它过得越来越快，否则就没有珍惜的紧迫感。

【选项】 A) duller X 搭配不当

duller “更乏味的”形容时间流逝节奏不自然。

B) harder X 对象错位

harder “更艰难的”修饰 it seems to go 不通，go 不与 hard 搭。

C) quieter X 维度跑偏

quieter “更安静的”与“时间流速”无关。

D) quicker ✓ quicker it goes 是固定共识表达

quicker “更快”与“年纪越大时间过得越快”的常识吻合，引出下句“必须更高效地用时间”。

【验证】 代入后：The older you get, the quicker it seems to go——“年纪越大，时间似乎过得越快”，自然承接 Time is finite 并引出下文“高效用时”。

19. ____

【答案】 [C] productively 词义辨析

【线索】 that means 把“高效用时”具体化

that means prioritising our activities so that we spend most time on the things we really want to do “意味着把时间用在最想做的事上”正是“高效（productively）”使用时间的定义。

【选项】 A) peacefully X 维度跑偏

peacefully “平静地”与“高效安排时间”维度无关。

B) generously X 方向相反

generously “慷慨地”暗示挥霍，与“time is finite”主旨相悖。

C) productively ✓ productively = 高效，正合后文同位释义

productively “高效地”与 carefully 并列谈“用时方式”，并被下文“把最多时间花在最想做的事上”直接定义。

D) gratefully X 维度跑偏

gratefully “感激地”是情绪态度，与“使用时间的的方式”维度无关。

【验证】 代入后：use it as carefully and as productively as we can——“尽可能小心而高效地使用时间”，与下文“prioritising our activities”完美吻合。

20. _____

【答案】 [D] above all 固定搭配

【线索】 整篇“写作是优先级”的最终升华

整篇 To make writing a priority, you'll have to __(9)__ some of your day-to-day activities 与 we spend most time on the things we really want to do 都把“写作”摆在最优先位置；最后一句要呼应“写作就是首要的事”——only above all 才能传达“最重要的是写作”的强调。

【选项】 A) at most X 方向相反

at most “至多”是数量上限，且暗示“写作只是顶多写一下”，与全文“把写作摆首位”相悖。

B) in turn X 维度跑偏

in turn “依次/反过来”是顺序词，与“重要程度”无关。

C) on average X 维度跑偏

on average “平均而言”是统计语，结尾升华不需要统计口吻。

D) above all ✓ above all 收束全文

above all “最重要的是”恰好把“写作是首要”的全文主旨钉在结尾，符合作者升华意图。

【验证】 代入后：If you're a writer, that means—above all—writing——“如果你是作家，那意味着——最重要的是——写作”，与全文“把写作作为优先级”完美闭环。

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

写作要当成普通工作，靠优先级取舍挤出时间

全文借作家 Harlan Coben 的观点立论：writing is a __(1)__ job—a job like any other，并把写作类比成水管工的活；随后告诉读者要写作就得做优先级取舍——To make writing a priority, you'll have to __(9)__ some of your day-to-day activities and some things you really enjoy，最后落到时间有限、要把精力放在最想做的事上：Time is finite。基调务实、劝勉，无明显褒贬转折。

行文脉络

立论→现实困境→具体取舍清单→唯一例外→升华收束

第1段立论：写作是份普通工作（writing is a __ (1) __ job—a job like any other）；第2段承认现实——多数作家要兼职糊口，时间难找但并非不可能（it's not __ (4) __ to find the time to write. But it's not impossible）；第3段铺开具体要牺牲什么——电视、运动、社交、家人时间都得让位（To make writing a priority, you'll have to __ (9) __ some of your day-to-day activities）；第4段给出唯一例外——阅读必须保留（There's just one thing you should try to keep at least some time for, __ (16) __ your writing—and that's reading）；第5段升华：时间有限，要把它用在最想做的事上（we spend most time on the things we really want to do）。

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。

Harlan Coben believes that if you're a writer, you'll find the time; and that if you can't find the time, then writing isn't a priority and you're not a writer.

第1段，第1句

"主句 + 并列宾语从句 + 条件状语从句"的组合是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。句子展示了宾语从句的并列用法以及条件状语从句嵌套在宾语从句中的典型结构，学生掌握后可大量复用到类似长难句的分析中。

He has compared it with plumbing, pointing out that a plumber doesn't wake up and say that he can't work with pipes today.

第1段，第3句

本句在主干识别、嵌套层次、时态辨析、成分划分等方面都有一定训练价值，且结构典型，适合作为"结构 + 时态"分析的综合练习句。虽然难度不算极高，但覆盖的知识点较全面，对基础较弱的学习者来说是很好的进阶材料，建议优先安排练习。

If, like most writers these days, you're holding down a job to pay the bills, it's not easy to find the time to write.

第2段，第1句

条件状语从句 + 主句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，是典型的复合句式。形式主语 "it is + 形容词 + to do" 也是高频句型。掌握本句的分析方法可以直接迁移到大量类似句子，实用性强。

Depending on your interests and your lifestyle, that might mean spending less time watching television or listening to music, though some people can write while they listen to music.

第3段，第3句

本句结构典型,涵盖情态动词、动名词宾语、嵌套状语从句等多个考点,成分丰富且具有代表性。虽然主干识别和时态判断难度不高,但嵌套从句的归属关系和成分划分对基础较弱的学习者有较好的训练效果,综合推荐度较高。

You might have to cut down on the amount of exercise or sport you do.

第3段，第4句

情态动词+半助动词+短语动词 的谓语结构,以及后置定语从句省略关系代词,都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。这种 名词+定语从句 的搭配在真题中反复出现,掌握后迁移性强,属于典型的常考结构。

You'll have to make social media an occasional activity rather than a daily, time-consuming habit.

第3段，第5句

"make + 宾语 + 宾补" 是四六级和考研中高频考查的句型，尤其宾补为名词短语且带有对比结构时更为典型。本句的将来时态 + 情态意义 ("will have to") 也是常考结构。学生掌握后可在阅读理解和写作中广泛迁移，实用性强。

There's just one thing you should try to keep at least some time for, in addition to your writing—and that's reading.

第4段，第1句

存在句结构和限制性定语从句（尤其是关系代词省略的定语从句）在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，是典型的常考句式。破折号引出解释性并列分句也是常见的书面语用法。掌握本句结构后，可迁移到大量类似句型，代表性较强。

The older you get, the quicker it seems to go.

第5段，第2句

"the + 比较级..., the + 比较级..." 是四六级和考研英语阅读中常见的经典句式，用于表达比例关系或因果递进。掌握此结构后，学生可以快速识别和理解大量类似句子，迁移价值高。

We need to use it as carefully and as productively as we can, that means prioritising our activities so that we spend most time on the things we really want to do.

第5段，第3句

并列句 + 目的状语从句 + 定语从句的组合是考试阅读中的常见句式，且句中出现的 so that 引导目的、关系代词省略、动名词作宾语等都是典型考点。掌握本句结构后可以迁移到大量类似句型，具有较高的代表性。

If you're a writer, that means—above all writing.

第5段，第4句

条件状语从句加主句的结构在考试中较常见，且"that means"这种承接式主句在论述文中有一定代表性。但整体句式偏简短，不如多层嵌套或复杂修饰的长句典型。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 19 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。

writing A2

n. 写作

本篇6次 · 真题 33 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇3次 · 真题 150 句

priority B2

n. 优先事项

本篇3次 · 真题 17 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇1次 · 真题 209 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次·真题 63 句

reading A1

n. 阅读

本篇1次·真题 42 句

medium B1

adj. 中等的

本篇1次·真题 35 句

earn A2

v. 赚得, 挣得 (金钱)

本篇1次·真题 32 句

income B1

n. 收入

本篇1次·真题 31 句

amount A2

n. 数量

本篇1次·真题 30 句

lifestyle B1

n. 生活方式

本篇1次·真题 23 句

learning A1

n. 学习

本篇1次·真题 22 句

widely B1

adv. 广泛地

本篇1次·真题 21 句

tough B1

adj. 困难的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

fairly B1

adv. 相当

本篇1次·真题 12 句

supporter B1

n. 支持者

本篇1次·真题 12 句

addition A2

n. 增加

本篇1次·真题 9 句

carefully A2

adv. 仔细地

本篇1次·真题 9 句

indispensable C1

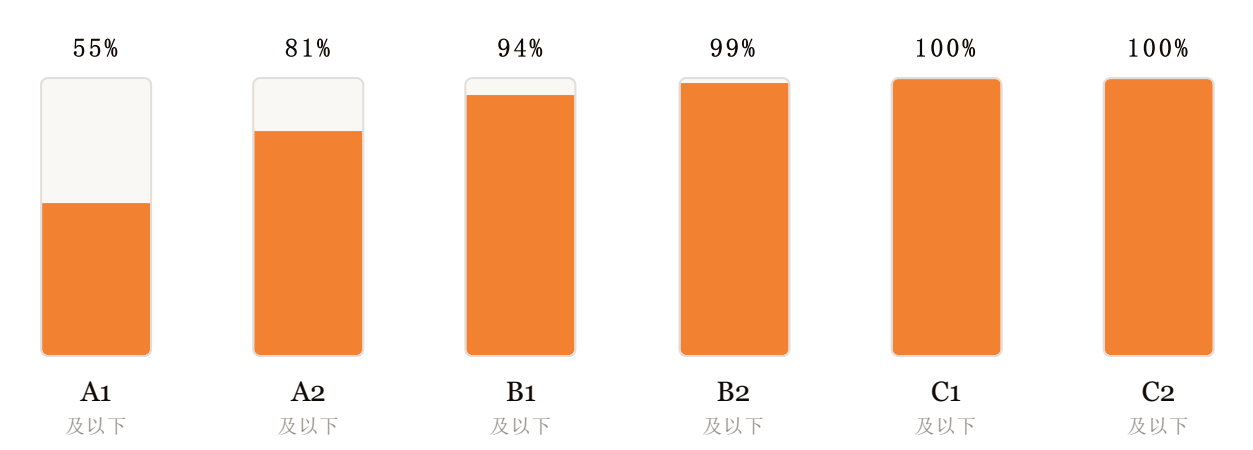
adj. 必不可少的

本篇1次·真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 119 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 **119** 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 1 个·约 1%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）·数据为全文去重词 119 个·末柱为 100%



考研英语二 2022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 →](#)

2022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2022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(2022)

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 On a recent sunny day, 13,000 chickens roam over Larry Brown's 40 windswept acres in Shiner, Texas. Some rest in the shade of a parked car. Others drink water with the cows. This all seems random, but it's by design, part of what the \$6.1 billion U.S. egg industry bets will be its next big thing: climate-friendly eggs.

在最近一个阳光明媚的日子里,13000只鸡在德克萨斯州Shiner的Larry Brown那片40英亩的多风土地上漫步。一些鸡在停放的汽车阴影下休息。另一些则和奶牛一起喝水。这一切看似随意,但实际上是经过设计的,是这个价值61亿美元的美国鸡蛋产业押注的下一个大趋势的一部分:气候友好型鸡蛋。

P2 These eggs, which are making their debut now on shelves for as much as \$8 a dozen, are still labeled organic and animal-friendly, but they're also from birds that live on farms using regenerative agriculture—special techniques to cultivate rich soils that can trap greenhouse gases. Such eggs could be marketed as helping to fight climate change.

这些鸡蛋目前正在货架上首次亮相,售价高达每打8美元,它们仍然标有有机和动物友好的标签,但它们也来自生活在再生农业的农场上的鸟类——这种特殊技术培育能够捕获温室气体的肥沃土壤。这类鸡蛋可以作为帮助对抗气候变化的产品进行营销。

P3 "I'm excited about our progress," says Brown, who harvests eggs for Denver-based Nest Fresh Eggs and is adding more cover crops that draw worms and crickets for the chickens to eat. The birds' waste then fertilizes fields. Such improvements "allow our hens to forage for higher-quality natural feed that will be good for the land, the hens, and the eggs that we supply to our customers."

"我对我们的进展感到兴奋,"为位于丹佛的Nest Fresh Eggs收获鸡蛋的Brown说,他正在增加更多覆盖作物,以吸引蚯蚓和蟋蟀供鸡食用。然后鸟类的粪便为田地施肥。这些改进"使我们的母鸡能够觅食更高质量的

天然饲料,这对土地、母鸡以及我们供应给客户的鸡蛋都有好处。"

P4 The egg industry's push is the first major test of whether animal products from regenerative farms can become the next premium offering. In barely more than a decade, organic eggs went from being dismissed as a niche product in natural foods stores to being sold at Walmart. More recently there were similar doubts about probiotics and plant-based meats, but both have exploded into major supermarket categories. If the sustainable-egg rollout is successful, it could open the floodgates for regenerative beef, broccoli, and beyond.

鸡蛋行业的推动是对来自再生农场的动物产品能否成为下一个高端产品的首次重大考验。在短短十多年里,有机鸡蛋从被视为天然食品商店的小众产品发展到在沃尔玛销售。最近,益生菌和植物基肉类也曾遭遇类似质疑,但两者都已爆发式增长成为超市的主要品类。如果可持续鸡蛋的推出取得成功,它可能为再生牛肉、西兰花及更多产品打开闸门。

P5 Regenerative products could be a hard sell, because the concept is tough to define quickly, says Julie Stanton, associate professor of agricultural economics at Pennsylvania State University Brandywine. Such farming also brings minimal, if any, improvement to the food products (though some producers say their eggs have more protein).

宾夕法尼亚州立大学Brandywine分校农业经济学副教授Julie Stanton说,再生产品可能难以销售,因为这个概念很难快速定义。这种农业方式对食品本身的改善也极少,甚至没有(尽管一些生产商声称他们的鸡蛋含有更多蛋白质)。

P6 The industry is betting that the same consumers paying more for premium attributes such as free-range, non-GMO, and pasture-raised eggs will embrace sustainability. Surveys show that younger generations are more concerned about climate change, and some of the success of plant-based meat can be chalked up to shoppers wanting to signal their desire to protect the environment. Young adults "really care about the planet," says John Brunnquell, president of Egg Innovations. "They are absolutely altering the food chain beyond what I think even they understand what they're doing."

该行业押注那些愿意为自由放养、非转基因和牧场饲养等优质属性支付更多费用的消费者将会接受可持续性。调查显示,年轻一代更关注气候变化,植物基肉类的部分成功可以归因于购物者希望表明他们保护环境的愿望。Egg Innovations总裁John Brunnquell说,年轻人"真的很关心地球", "他们正在彻底改变食物链,其影响甚至超出了我认为他们自己所理解的程度。"

题目与逐题解析

21. The climate-friendly eggs are produced_____

- [A] at a considerably low cost.
- [B] at the demand of regular shoppers.
- [C] as a replacement for organic eggs.
- [D] on specially designed farms.

气候友好型鸡蛋的生产方式是_____

- A) 成本相当低。 B) 应普通消费者的需求。 C) 作为有机鸡蛋的替代品。 D) 在专门设计的农场上。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 Q21 是一个待补全句 The climate-friendly eggs are produced____, 选项给出四种生产方式, 要求回原文比对哪一种与原文一致。

【拆句】 The climate-friendly eggs are produced____ 主谓被动结构, 主语是 The climate-friendly eggs, 谓语 are produced 被动, 选项是补足状语成分 (条件/地点/方式), 没有从句陷阱。

【定位】 These eggs, which are making their debut now on shelves for as much as \$8 a dozen, are still labeled organic and animal-friendly, but they're also from birds that live on farms using regenerative agriculture—special techniques to cultivate rich soils that can trap greenhouse gases.

这些鸡蛋如今正以高达每打 8 美元的价格首次上架, 它们仍贴着有机和善待动物的标签, 但同时来自饲养在使用「再生农业」——一种通过特殊技术蓄养富含温室气体的土壤的农场里的鸡。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

原文明确说 for as much as \$8 a dozen, 即售价昂贵; 全文也未涉及生产成本是高是低。at a considerably low cost 既无原文依据又与已知售价信息相悖。

B) 偷换概念

原文说这是 the \$6.1 billion U.S. egg industry bets will be its next big thing, 是行业自己押注; P6 说目标是 consumers paying more for premium attributes, 即愿意付高价的特定群体, 而非 regular shoppers。

C) 与原文相反

are still labeled organic and animal-friendly 表明这种蛋仍贴有机标签, 是有机标签的「扩展叠加」, 绝非取代。选项把并列关系篡改为取代关系。

D) ✓ 正确

from birds that live on farms using regenerative agriculture—special techniques to cultivate rich soils

↔ on specially designed farms

预判要的「特殊农场」与 specially designed farms 在语义上一致——specially designed 是 using regenerative agriculture—special techniques 的高度概括, 没有改变范围。

22. Larry Brown is excited about his progress in____

- [A] reducing the damage of worms.
- [B] accelerating the disposal of waste.
- [C] creating a sustainable system.
- [D] attracting customers to his products.

Larry Brown 对他在____方面取得的进展感到兴奋

- A) 减少蠕虫造成的损害。 B) 加速废弃物的处理。 C) 创建可持续系统。
- D) 吸引顾客购买他的产品。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 Larry Brown is excited about his progress in ____ 问的是 Brown 对哪方面进展感到兴奋，答案在他的引语里，属于事实定位。

【拆句】 Larry Brown is excited about his progress in ____ 主系表+介词短语，be excited about 表「对...感到兴奋」，in 后接他兴奋的具体方面，结构平铺无陷阱。

【定位】 "I'm excited about our progress," says Brown, who harvests eggs for Denver-based Nest Fresh Eggs and is adding more cover crops that draw worms and crickets for the chickens to eat. The birds' waste then fertilizes fields. Such improvements "allow our hens to forage for higher-quality natural feed that will be good for the land, the hens, and the eggs that we supply to our customers."

「我对我们取得的进展感到兴奋，」Brown 说道——他为总部位于丹佛的 Nest Fresh Eggs 收蛋，正在种更多吸引蠕虫和蟋蟀供鸡食用的覆盖作物。鸡的粪便再肥沃田地。这些改进「让我们的母鸡能觅食更高质量的天然饲料，这有益于土地、母鸡，以及我们供给客户的鸡蛋。」

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

原文 cover crops that draw worms and crickets for the chickens to eat 中 worms 是给鸡当食物的有益昆虫，Brown 主动「吸引」它们；选项却说 reducing the damage of worms，把 worms 当成害物在削减，与原文角色完全相反。

B) 无中生有

原文 The birds' waste then fertilizes fields 只说鸡粪用来肥田，没有任何关于「加快处理」的时间/速度维度；选项 accelerating 是凭空加上的速度概念。

C) ✓ 正确

cover crops that draw worms and crickets for the chickens to eat. The birds' waste then fertilizes fields

↔ creating a sustainable system

good for the land, the hens, and the eggs that we supply to our customers ↔ sustainable

C 项的 sustainable system 恰好覆盖循环链与三方共益两层信息，与预判一字不差。

D) 偷换概念

原文只说 the eggs that we supply to our customers，仅交代「供应给客户」，没有任何「吸引/招徕新客户」的论述；Brown 兴奋的对象是生产循环，不是营销战果。

23. The example of organic eggs is used in Paragraph 4 to suggest ____

- [A] the doubts over natural feeds.
- [B] the setbacks in the egg industry.
- [C] the potential of regenerative products.
- [D] the promotional success of supermarkets.

第4段中使用有机鸡蛋的例子是为了表明 ____

- A) 对天然饲料的质疑。 B) 鸡蛋行业的挫折。 C) 再生产品的潜力。 D) 超市的促销成功。

【答案】 C (例证目的题)

【判型】 The example of organic eggs is used in Paragraph 4 to suggest____ 含 The example of ... is used to suggest 这一标准例证题句式。

【拆句】 The example of organic eggs is used in Paragraph 4 to suggest____ 主谓被动+不定式目的状语 to suggest, 重点是 suggest 后接的论点意图; 考点不在例子本身。

【定位】 The egg industry's push is the first major test of whether animal products from regenerative farms can become the next premium offering. In barely more than a decade, organic eggs went from being dismissed as a niche product in natural foods stores to being sold at Walmart. More recently there were similar doubts about probiotics and plant-based meats, but both have exploded into major supermarket categories. If the sustainable-egg rollout is successful, it could open the floodgates for regenerative beef, broccoli, and beyond.

蛋业的此次推动, 是检验「再生农场动物产品能否成为下一类高端品」的首次重大试金石。短短十多年里, 有机蛋从被视作天然食品店里的小众品发展到沃尔玛上架。最近益生菌和植物肉也曾遭遇类似怀疑, 如今两者都已变成超市主要品类。如果可持续蛋的推广成功, 将为再生牛肉、西兰花等打开闸门。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

原文 there were similar doubts about probiotics and plant-based meats 中的 doubts 是对益生菌和植物肉的怀疑, 且这些怀疑已被证伪——doubts 是被反驳的对象。选项 doubts over natural feeds 把怀疑对象偷换为 natural feeds (天然饲料), 原文从未提及。

B) 与原文相反

段落基调全是「从小众走向沃尔玛」「成为超市主要品类」「打开闸门」, 全部为成功叙事; 选项 the setbacks in the egg industry (蛋业受挫) 与全段基调相反。

C) ✓ 正确

If the sustainable-egg rollout is successful, it could open the floodgates for regenerative beef, broccoli, and beyond

↔ the potential of regenerative products

regenerative beef, broccoli, and beyond ↔ regenerative products

预判「再生类产品有潜力」与 the potential of regenerative products 完全对应; 只有 C 抓住了例证服务的真正论点。

D) 张冠李戴

原文功劳归于产品本身和消费偏好转变, 沃尔玛只是渠道结果, 并未论及超市做了什么营销; 选项 the promotional success of supermarkets 把主语从「产品」偷换成「超市的营销」。

24. It can be learned from the last paragraph that young people_____

- [A] are reluctant to change their diet.
- [B] are likely to buy climate-friendly eggs.
- [C] are curious about new food.
- [D] are amazed at agriculture advances.

从最后一段可以了解到年轻人_____

- A) 不愿意改变他们的饮食。 B) 可能会购买气候友好型鸡蛋。 C) 对新食品感到好奇。
D) 对农业进步感到惊讶。

【答案】 B (推断题)

【判型】 It can be learned from the last paragraph that young people____ 含 It can be learned from, 是典型推断题句式。

【拆句】 It can be learned from the last paragraph that young people____ 形式主语 It + 被动 can be learned + from 状语 + that 宾语从句, 从句主语 young people 是真正的考查对象。

【定位】 The industry is betting that the same consumers paying more for premium attributes such as free-range, non-GMO, and pasture-raised eggs will embrace sustainability. Surveys show that younger generations are more concerned about climate change, and some of the success of plant-based meat can be chalked up to shoppers wanting to signal their desire to protect the environment. Young adults "really care about the planet," says John Brunnquell, president of Egg Innovations.

业界押注：那些已经为散养、非转基因、牧场放养等高端属性多付钱的消费者，也会拥抱可持续性。调查显示年轻一代更关注气候变化，植物肉的部分成功可归因于消费者想表达保护环境的意愿。Brunnquell 说，年轻人「真心关心地球」。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

原文说年轻人 absolutely altering the food chain（正在彻底改变食物链），即正在主动改变饮食；选项 are reluctant to change their diet 与之方向完全相反。

B) ✓ 正确

younger generations are more concerned about climate change ↔

are likely to buy climate-friendly eggs

the same consumers paying more for premium attributes...will embrace sustainability ↔

climate-friendly eggs

B 正好把「关心气候 + 愿为环保付钱」推到「会买气候友好蛋」，恰好一步、未跨步，与预判完全契合。

C) 无中生有

原文谈的是 concerned about climate change 和 wanting to signal their desire to protect the environment——动机是环保关切与价值观表达，不是 curious（好奇）。新食品的「新颖性」原文未涉。

D) 无中生有

原文末段聚焦消费者动机与代际差异，不评年轻人对「农业进步」的反应；amazed 这种「惊叹」情绪也未出现。

25. John Brunnquell would disagree with Julie Stanton over regenerative products' ____

- [A] market prospects.
- [B] standard definition.
- [C] nutritional value.
- [D] moral implication.

John Brunnquell 会在再生产品的 ____ 方面与 Julie Stanton 持不同意见

A) 市场前景。 B) 标准定义。 C) 营养价值。 D) 道德含义。

【答案】 A （细节题）

【判型】 John Brunnquell would disagree with Julie Stanton over regenerative products' ____
问两人在哪个方面分歧，答案靠原文两段直接引语比对，是细节题。

【拆句】 John Brunnquell would disagree with Julie Stanton over regenerative products' ____
主谓+with+宾，over 后接分歧的具体方面，regenerative products' 所有格意味答案应是 regenerative products 的某一属性。

【定位】 Regenerative products could be a hard sell, because the concept is tough to define quickly, says Julie Stanton, associate professor of agricultural economics at Pennsylvania State University Brandywine. Such farming also brings minimal, if any, improvement to the food products (though some producers say their eggs have more protein).

宾州州立大学布兰迪万分校农业经济学副教授 Julie Stanton 说，再生类产品可能很难卖，因为「再生」这个概念很难一句话讲清楚。这种农法对食品本身的改善也微乎其微，甚至几乎没有（尽管有些生产者说他们的蛋蛋白质更多）。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

Regenerative products could be a hard sell ↔ **market prospects**

The industry is betting that the same consumers paying more for premium attributes...will embrace sustainability

↔ **market prospects**

B/C/D 三个维度要么只有一方提及，要么两方未呈现对立；只有「市场前景」是双方都涉及且方向相反，符合 disagree 的要求。

B) 答非所问

原文 the concept is tough to define quickly 只是 Stanton 单方面陈述「概念难定义」，是她解释难卖的原因；Brunnquell 全文未涉及「定义」问题，不存在「不同意」。

C) 答非所问

minimal, if any, improvement to the food products (though some producers say their eggs have more protein) 中，Stanton 自己承认营养几乎没改善、并加括号让步「有的生产者说蛋白质更多」；Brunnquell 全程未谈营养，没有「正面赞营养」可与 Stanton 对立。

D) 无中生有

全文谈市场、产品、消费者动机，无人就 moral implication（道德含义）做评价；两人均未涉及道德层面。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

6 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。

Some rest in the shade of a parked car.

第1段，第2句

本句是“主语 + 不及物动词 + 地点状语”的基本句型，在真题和日常阅读中较为常见，具有一定代表性。同时，过去分词作前置定语（“a parked car”）也是高频考点。不过由于句子过于简短且无从句，缺乏更复杂的典型句式特征（如定语从句、状语从句等），典型性相对一般。

"I'm excited about our progress," says Brown, who harvests eggs for Denver-based Nest Fresh Eggs and is adding more cover crops that draw worms and crickets for the chickens to eat.

第3段，第1句

直接引语 + 倒装主句 + 非限制性定语从句 + 限制性定语从句嵌套，是四六级和考研阅读中极为常见的复杂句式；关系代词 who/that 的用法、非限从的逗号分隔、从句嵌套层级都是高频考点，掌握后可大量复用。

Such improvements "allow our hens to forage for higher-quality natural feed that will be good for the land, the hens, and the eggs that we supply to our customers."

第3段，第3句

使役动词 allow + 宾语 + 不定式补足语,以及双层限制性定语从句嵌套,均为四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。该句型既体现了复杂修饰关系,又保持了主干清晰,是真题长难句的典型代表。掌握此结构后可迁移到大量同类句子的分析,实用性强。

The egg industry's push is the first major test of whether animal products from regenerative farms can become the next premium offering.

第4段，第1句

主句采用主系表结构，表语后接介词加从句的形式，这是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式；宾语从句由 "whether" 引导表示疑问内容，也是典型的名词性从句用法；整体结构具有较高的代表性和迁移价值。

Such farming also brings minimal, if any, improvement to the food products (though some producers say their eggs have more protein).

第5段，第2句

主句 + 让步状语从句 (though) + 从句内嵌套宾语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见结构。插入语、后置定语、省略 that 的宾语从句都是高频句式特征，学习后可广泛迁移到同类真题句。

The industry is betting that the same consumers paying more for premium attributes such as free-range, non-GMO, and pasture-raised eggs will embrace sustainability.

第6段，第1句

"主句 + that 引导的宾语从句" 以及 "现在分词短语作后置定语" 都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，掌握后可以复用到大量类似句子的理解中，具有较强的代表性。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 56 个考研英语二真题高频词

下列单词既在本篇真题中出现，又是 **考研英语二** 历年真题的高频词（在该考试真题中出现的句子数均不少于 8）。每个词标注本篇 出现次数与该考试真题句频，点击可查看该词的释义、音标、词形与真题例句。

product A2

n. 产品

本篇7次 · 真题 77 句

customer A2

n. 顾客，客户

本篇2次 · 真题 79 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本篇2次 · 真题 56 句

design B1

n. 设计

本篇2次 · 真题 52 句

climate B1

n. 气候

本篇2次 · 真题 50 句

improvement B1

n. 改进

本篇2次 · 真题 20 句

shopper A2

n. 购物者

本篇2次 · 真题 9 句

worm A2

n. 蠕虫

本篇2次 · 真题 8 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本篇1次 · 真题 304 句

system A2

n. 系统

本篇1次 · 真题 107 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次·真题 89 句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本篇1次·真题 75 句

consumer B1

n. 消费者

本篇1次·真题 72 句

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

本篇1次·真题 63 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇1次·真题 61 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本篇1次·真题 60 句

generation B2

n. 一代人

本篇1次·真题 60 句

define B1

v. 给.....下定义

本篇1次·真题 46 句

potential B2

adj. 潜在的

本篇1次·真题 43 句

billion B1

num. 十亿 (1,000,000,000)

本篇1次·真题 39 句

professor B1

n. 教授 (大学教师的最高职称)

本篇1次·真题 38 句

desire B2

n. 愿望

本篇1次·真题 37 句

recently A2

adv. 最近

本篇1次·真题 37 句

advance B1

v. 前进

本篇1次·真题 33 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

attract B1

v. 吸引 (注意力、兴趣)

本篇1次 · 真题 30 句

concept B2

n. 概念

本篇1次 · 真题 29 句

associate B2

v. 联系

本篇1次 · 真题 26 句

prospect B2

n. 可能性

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

signal B1

n. 信号

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

regular B1

adj. 经常的

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

damage B1

n. 损害

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

tough B1

adj. 困难的

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

crop B1

n. 农作物

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

category B1

n. 类别

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

disagree A2

v. 不同意

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

technique B1

n. 技术

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

alter B2

v. 改变, 更改 (使某物与之前不同)

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

implication C1

n. 可能的影响或结果

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

random B2

adj. 随机的

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

sustainable B2

adj. 可持续的

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

diet A2

n. 日常饮食

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

agricultural B2

adj. 农业的

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

definition B2

n. 定义

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

embrace B2

v. 拥抱

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

label B1

n. 标签

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

attribute B2

n. 属性

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

barely B1

adv. 几乎不

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

chain B1

n. 链条

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

economics B2

n. 经济学

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

farming A2

n. 农业;耕作

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

producer B2

n. 生产者

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

reluctant B2

adj. 不情愿的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

trap B1

n. 陷阱

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

accelerate B2

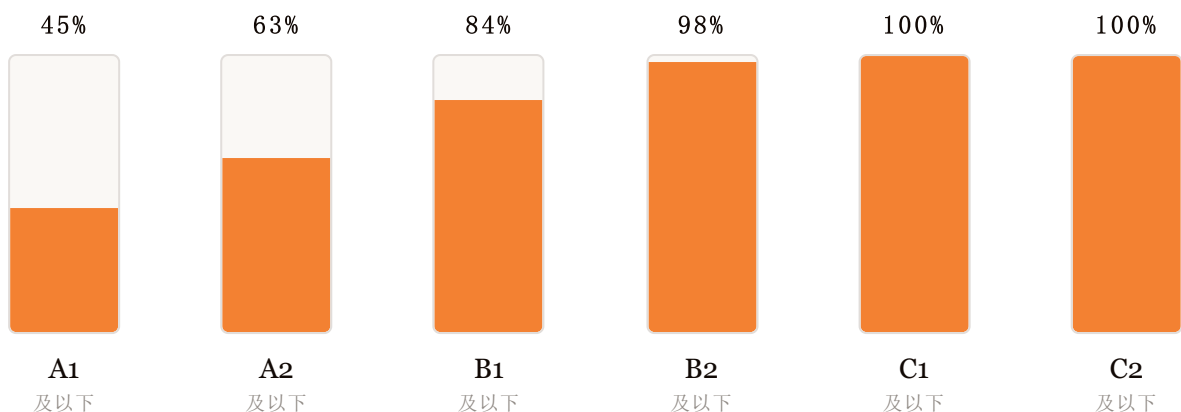
v. 加速

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

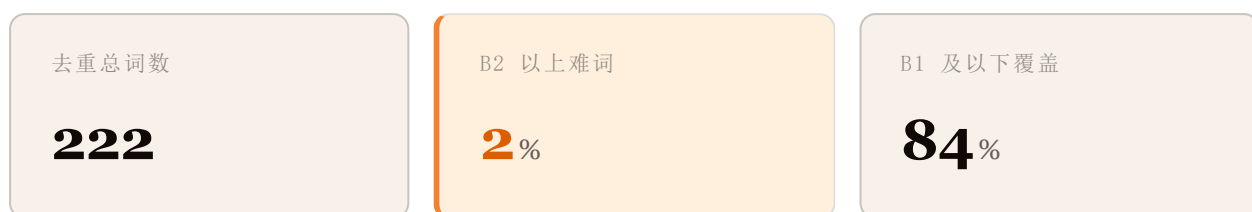
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 222 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 222 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本篇共 5 个 · 约 2%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 222 个 · 末柱为 100%



考研英语二 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）	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 →

2022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2022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 8 段原文（段首标 P1-P8 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(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 More Americans are opting to work well into retirement, a growing trend that threatens to upend the old workforce model.

越来越多的美国人选择工作到退休后很久，这一日益增长的趋势可能会颠覆旧有的劳动力模式。

P2 One in three Americans who are at least 40 have or plan to have a job in retirement to prepare for a longer life, according to a survey conducted by Harris Poll for TD Ameritrade. Even more surprising is that more than half of "unretirees"—those who plan to work in retirement or went back to work after retiring—said they would be employed in their later years even if they had enough money to settle down, the survey showed.

根据Harris Poll为TD Ameritrade进行的一项调查，年龄至少40岁的美国人中有三分之一已经或计划在退休后找一份工作，为更长的寿命做准备。更令人惊讶的是，调查显示，超过半数的“不退休者”——那些计划在退休后工作或退休后重返工作岗位的人——表示即使有足够的钱安顿下来，他们也会在晚年继续工作。

P3 Financial needs aren't the only culprit for the "unretirement" trend. Other reasons, according to the study, include personal fulfillment such as staying mentally fit, preventing boredom or avoiding depression. About 72% of "unretiree" respondents said that they would return to work once retired to keep mentally fit while 59% said it would be tied to making ends meet.

经济需求并非“不退休”趋势的唯一原因。根据该研究，其他原因包括个人成就感、如保持精神健康、防止无聊或避免抑郁。约72%的“不退休者”受访者表示，他们会在退休后重返工作以保持精神健康，而59%的人表示这与维持生计有关。

P4 "The concept of retirement is evolving," said Christine Russell, senior manager of retirement at TD Ameritrade. "It's not just about finances. The value of work is also driving folks to continue working past retirement."

TD Ameritrade退休业务高级经理Christine Russell表示:"退休的概念正在演变。这不仅仅关乎财务。工作的价值也在驱使人们在退休后继续工作。"

P5 One reason for the change in retirement patterns: Americans are living longer. The share of the population 65 and older was 16% in 2018, up 32% from the prior year, according to the U.S. Census Bureau. That's also up 30.2% since 2010. Older Americans are also the fastest-growing segment of the US workforce, and boomers are expected to live longer than previous generations. The percentage of retirement-age people in the labor force has doubled over the past three decades. About 20% of people 65 and older were in the workforce in February, up from an all-time low of 10% in January 1985, according to money manager United Income.

退休模式改变的一个原因是:美国人的寿命更长了。根据美国人口普查局的数据,2018年65岁及以上人口占总人口的16%,比前一年增长32%。这也比2010年增长了30.2%。老年美国人也是美国劳动力中增长最快的群体,婴儿潮一代预计比前几代人更长寿。过去三十年中,退休年龄人口在劳动力中的比例翻了一番。根据资产管理公司United Income的数据,2月份约有20%的65岁及以上人口在劳动力队伍中,高于1985年1月10%的历史最低水平。

P6 Because of longer life spans, Americans are also boosting their savings to preserve their nest eggs, the TD Ameritrade study showed, which surveyed 2000 adults between 40 and 79. Six in 10 "unretirees" are increasing their savings in anticipation of a longer life, according to the survey. Among the most popular ways they are doing this, the company said, is by reducing their overall expenses, securing life insurance or maximizing their contributions to retirement accounts.

TD Ameritrade的研究显示,由于寿命延长,美国人也在增加储蓄以保护他们的养老金,该研究调查了2000名年龄在40至79岁之间的成年人。根据调查,十分之六的"不退休者"正在增加储蓄以应对更长的寿命。该公司表示,他们这样做的最流行方式包括减少总体开支、购买人寿保险或最大化他们对退休账户的缴款。

P7 Unfortunately, many people who are opting to work in retirement are preparing to do so because they are worried about making ends meet in their later years, said Brent Weiss, a co-founder at Baltimore-based financial-planning firm Facet Wealth. He suggested that preretirees should speak with a financial adviser to set long-term financial goals.

位于Baltimore的财务规划公司Facet Wealth的联合创始人Brent Weiss表示,不幸的是,许多选择在退休后工作的人准备这样做是因为他们担心晚年无法维持生计。他建议即将退休的人应该与财务顾问交谈以设定长期财务目标。

P8 "The most challenging moments in life are getting married, starting a family and ultimately retiring," Weiss said. "It's not just a financial decision, but an emotional one. Many people believe they can't retire."

Weiss说:"人生中最具挑战性的时刻是结婚、组建家庭以及最终退休。这不仅仅是一个财务决定,而且是一个情感决定。许多人认为他们无法退休。"

题目与逐题解析

26. The survey conducted by Harris Poll indicates that_____

- [A] over half of the retirees are physically fit for work.
- [B] the old workforce is as active as the younger one.
- [C] one in three Americans enjoy earlier retirement.
- [D] more Americans are willing to work in retirement.

Harris Poll 进行的调查表明_____

- A) 超过半数的退休人员身体状况适合工作。 B) 老年劳动力与年轻劳动力一样活跃。
- c) 三分之一的美国人享受提前退休。 D) 更多美国人愿意在退休后工作。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 The survey conducted by Harris Poll indicates that 直问调查显示了什么，属客观转述类。

【拆句】 The survey conducted by Harris Poll indicates that____: 主干是 The survey indicates that..., 过去分词短语 conducted by Harris Poll 作 survey 的后置定语，结构平铺、无陷阱。

【定位】 One in three Americans who are at least 40 have or plan to have a job in retirement to prepare for a longer life, according to a survey conducted by Harris Poll for TD Ameritrade. Even more surprising is that more than half of "unretirees"—those who plan to work in retirement or went back to work after retiring—said they would be employed in their later years even if they had enough money to settle down, the survey showed.

据 Harris Poll 为 TD Ameritrade 做的一项调查，40 岁以上美国人中每三人就有一人已有或计划在退休后工作，以应对更长寿命；更令人惊讶的是，超过半数的"unretirees"（即计划退休后继续工作或退休后又回到工作岗位者）表示，即便钱够了也仍愿在晚年继续就业。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

原文说"过半 unretirees 钱够也愿工作", 谈的是意愿; A 改成了 physically fit for work (身体能干), 属偷换概念。

B) 无中生有

原文只谈年长者的就业趋势, 未与 the younger one 做活跃度比较, 属无中生有。

C) 与原文相反

原文谈的是更多人愿"晚"工作(即延迟退休), C 却说 enjoy earlier retirement (更早退休), 与原文方向相反。

D) ✓ 正确

One in three Americans who are at least 40 have or plan to have a job in retirement ↔

more Americans are willing to work in retirement

more than half of "unretirees"...said they would be employed in their later years even if they had enough money to settle down

↔ **willing to work in retirement**

D 同时覆盖了"1/3 计划退休后工作"和"过半 unretirees 钱够也愿继续"两组数据的共同指向, 与预判一致。

27. It can be inferred from Paragraph 3 that Americans tend to think that ____

- [A] retirement may cause problems for them.
- [B] boredom can be relieved after retirement.
- [C] the mental health of retirees is overlooked.
- [D] "unretirement" contributes to the economy.

从第三段可以推断, 美国人倾向于认为 ____

- A) 退休可能给他们带来问题。 B) 退休后无聊可以得到缓解。 C) 退休人员的心理健康被忽视了。
D) "非退休"有助于经济发展。

【答案】 A (推断题)

【判型】 It can be inferred from Paragraph 3 明含 inferred, 是典型的段落推断题。

【拆句】 It can be inferred from Paragraph 3 that Americans tend to think that ____ : It 作形式主语, 真正主语是后面的 that 从句; 两层 that 嵌套——第一层引出推断内容, 第二层是 Americans tend to think 的宾语从句, 结构平铺、无陷阱。

【定位】 Financial needs aren't the only culprit for the "unretirement" trend. Other reasons, according to the study, include personal fulfillment such as staying mentally fit, preventing boredom or avoiding depression.

财务需要并非"unretirement"现象的唯一原因。据该研究, 其他原因还包括获得个人成就感, 比如保持心智健康、防止无聊或避免抑郁。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

staying mentally fit, preventing boredom or avoiding depression ↔

retirement may cause problems for them

三条原因都把退休的负面可能视为应预防的目标，其最大公约数正是"退休可能给人带来问题"，与预判完全对应。

B) 与原文相反

原文是"工作可防无聊"，B改成 boredom can be relieved after retirement（退休后无聊能被缓解），等于让退休变成解药，与原文方向相反。

C) 无中生有

原文只列出心智健康是复出原因之一，未说退休者的心理健康被 overlooked（忽视），属无中生有。

D) 答非所问

原文谈的是个人层面的退休复出动机，并未谈"unretirement"是否 contributes to the economy（推动经济），属答非所问。

28. Retirement patterns are changing partly due to ____

- [A] labor shortage.
- [B] population growth.
- [C] longer life expectancy.
- [D] rising living costs.

退休模式正在发生变化,部分原因是____

A) 劳动力短缺。 B) 人口增长。 C) 预期寿命延长。 D) 生活成本上升。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 Retirement patterns are changing partly due to ____ 直接问改变的部分原因，属客观信息检索。

【拆句】 Retirement patterns are changing partly due to ____：主干是 Retirement patterns are changing, partly due to 引出原因状语，副词 partly 提示原因是多因素之一、不是全部。

【定位】 One reason for the change in retirement patterns: Americans are living longer.

退休模式改变的一个原因：美国人活得更久。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

原文未提 labor shortage (劳动力短缺) 是导致退休模式改变的原因, 属无中生有。

B) 偷换概念

原文涨的是 65 and older 的占比与该群体的就业比例, 是"老龄人口结构"的变化; B 说成 population growth (人口总增长), 是把局部结构性增长偷换为整体人口增长, 属偷换概念。

C) ✓ 正确

Americans are living longer. ↔ longer life expectancy

选项 C 即定位句 Americans are living longer. 的术语化转写, 与预判完全一致。

D) 答非所问

原文 P5 谈的是寿命延长, 未谈 rising living costs (生活成本上升); rising costs 这一话题虽然 P7 有 making ends meet 暗合, 但与 Q28 题干所问的 retirement patterns 改变之原因不挂钩, 属答非所问。

29. Many "unretirees" are increasing their savings by_____

- [A] investing more in stocks.
- [B] taking up odd jobs.
- [C] getting well-paid work.
- [D] spending less.

许多"非退休者"通过____增加储蓄

A) 在股票上投资更多。 B) 从事零工。 C) 获得高薪工作。 D) 减少支出。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 Many "unretirees" are increasing their savings by____ 直接问通过何种方式, 属客观转述。

【拆句】 Many "unretirees" are increasing their savings by____: 主干是 Many unretirees are increasing their savings, by 引导方式状语, 待补全成分是 by 的宾语 (动名词或名词短语), 故选项均以动名词起首。

【定位】 Among the most popular ways they are doing this, the company said, is by reducing their overall expenses, securing life insurance or maximizing their contributions to retirement accounts.

据该公司称, 他们这么做 (增加储蓄) 最常见的方式包括: 削减总体开支、购买寿险或将退休账户缴款最大化。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

原文清单只列减开支/买寿险/最大化退休账户缴款，未提 investing more in stocks (多投股票)，属无中生有。

B) 无中生有

原文 P6 整段未出现 odd jobs (零工) 这一概念，属无中生有。

C) 偷换概念

原文 maximizing their contributions to retirement accounts 谈的是把退休账户缴款做到最大化，C 改成 getting well-paid work (找高薪工作)，把账户缴款偷换为找高薪工作，属偷换概念。

D) ✓ 正确

reducing their overall expenses ↔ spending less

D 精准对应清单第一项 reducing their overall expenses，与预判中的三项之一吻合。

30. With regard to retirement, Brent Weiss thinks that many people are_____

- [A] unprepared.
- [B] unafraid.
- [C] disappointed.
- [D] enthusiastic.

关于退休,Brent Weiss 认为许多人_____

A) 没有做好准备。 B) 毫不畏惧。 C) 感到失望。 D) 充满热情。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 With regard to retirement, Brent Weiss thinks that many people are____ 问 Weiss 对人们退休状态的判断，属观点转述类。

【拆句】 With regard to retirement, Brent Weiss thinks that many people are____: With regard to retirement 为话题状语，主干 Brent Weiss thinks that many people are..., that 引导宾语从句，待补全的是表语形容词。

【定位】 Unfortunately, many people who are opting to work in retirement are preparing to do so because they are worried about making ends meet in their later years, said Brent Weiss, a co-founder at Baltimore-based financial-planning firm Facet Wealth. He suggested that preretirees should speak with a financial adviser to set long-term financial goals.

Brent Weiss (巴尔的摩 Facet Wealth 理财公司联合创始人) 说，遗憾的是，许多选择退休后继续工作的人之所以这样准备，是因为他们担心晚年入不敷出。他建议未退休者与理财顾问沟通以设定长期财务目标。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

worried about making ends meet in their later years ↔ **unprepared**
preretirees should speak with a financial adviser to set long-term financial goals ↔

unprepared

Many people believe they can't retire. ↔ **unprepared**

Weiss 的评价 (worried) + 建议 (should set goals) + 转述 (can't retire) 共同指向"许多人对退休未做好准备", 与预判完全一致。

B) 与原文相反

原文 worried 已明示人们带着担忧, B 却称 unafraid (无畏惧的), 与原文情绪极性相反。

C) 过度推断

原文是 worried (担忧), 尚未到 disappointed (失望) 的程度, 且 disappointed 通常针对已发生的结果而非未发生的担忧, 属过度推断。

D) 与原文相反

Weiss 强调人们 worried 与 can't retire, 与 enthusiastic (热情饱满的) 的积极极性完全相反。

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。

More Americans are opting to work well into retirement, a growing trend that threatens to upend the old workforce model.

第1段, 第1句

本句展示了主句加限制性定语从句的常见结构, 同位语加定语从句的组合在考试阅读中频繁出现。不定式作宾语和关系代词引导定语从句都是四六级和考研的高频考点, 结构典型性较高。

Even more surprising is that more than half of "unretirees"—those who plan to work in retirement or went back to work after retiring—said they would be employed in their later years even if they had enough money to settle down, the survey showed.

第2段，第2句

涵盖了倒装结构、长主语从句、同位语、定语从句、省略 that 的宾语从句、虚拟让步状语从句以及插入式说明语。是极佳的综合成分拆解练习句。

Financial needs aren't the only culprit for the "unretirement" trend.

第3段，第1句

主系表加状语的简单句在真题中较为常见，具有一定代表性；但本句用词较为口语化（"culprit"、"unretirement" 等新造词），且结构过于简单，迁移价值低于包含从句或复杂修饰的典型句式。

Other reasons, according to the study, include personal fulfillment such as staying mentally fit, preventing boredom or avoiding depression.

第3段，第2句

主谓宾加插入语、宾语后跟同位语解释的结构在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，"such as"引导同位语列举也是标准考点句式。掌握本句的分析方法可直接迁移到大量真题句子中。

About 72% of "unretiree" respondents said that they would return to work once retired to keep mentally fit while 59% said it would be tied to making ends meet.

第3段，第3句

并列主句 + 宾语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式；间接引语中的时态呼应（主句过去时、从句过去将来时）以及 "while" 引导的对比并列结构都是典型考点；被动语态 "would be tied to" 的使用也符合学术和调查报告文体的常见模式。

The share of the population 65 and older was 16% in 2018, up 32% from the prior year, according to the U.S. Census Bureau.

第5段，第2句

主系表结构加介词短语修饰是英语中的高频基础句式，在数据报告、说明文等文体中极为常见，具有较强的代表性和实用性。

That's also up 30.2% since 2010.

第5段，第3句

主系表结构是常见基础句式，但本句使用 up 作表语较为口语化，不如 be + 形容词/名词典型，代表性中等。

Unfortunately, many people who are opting to work in retirement are preparing to do so because they are worried about making ends meet in their later years, said Brent Weiss, a co-founder at Baltimore-based financial-planning firm Facet Wealth.

第7段，第1句

本句涵盖主语（含定语从句修饰）、谓语、宾语（不定式）、状语（句首副词、原因状语从句、时间状语）等多种成分；定语从句中关系代词 "who" 在从句内作主语，是学生常错的考点；主句宾语 "to do so" 中的 "so" 指代较为隐晦，需理解上下文；成分种类较丰富，适合练习修饰成分的识别与剥离

He suggested that preretirees should speak with a financial adviser to set long-term financial goals.

第7段，第2句

"主句 + that 引导的宾语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，从句内含情态动词、介词短语和不定式作状语，贴近真题常见结构，典型性较强，掌握后可大量复用。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 61 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。

retirement

B2

n. 退休

本篇15次 · 真题 19句

accord

C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇4次 · 真题 172句

financial B2

adj. 财政的
本篇4次·真题 59 句

workforce B2

n. (一国或一地区的) 劳动力, 劳动人口
本篇4次·真题 21 句

retire B1

v. 退休
本篇4次·真题 12 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会
本篇3次·真题 304 句

pattern B1

n. 模式
本篇2次·真题 47 句

labor B1

n. 劳动
本篇2次·真题 41 句

trend B1

n. 趋势
本篇2次·真题 40 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later
本篇2次·真题 38 句

conduct B2

v. 组织并实施
本篇2次·真题 31 句

poll B2

n. 民意调查
本篇2次·真题 10 句

less A1

det. 较少的
本篇1次·真题 150 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

economy B1

n. 经济
本篇1次·真题 73 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会
本篇1次·真题 71 句

firm B1

adj. 坚固的
本篇1次·真题 66 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次·真题 63 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇1次·真题 61 句

generation B2

n. 一代人

本篇1次·真题 60 句

united B1

adj. 联合的

本篇1次·真题 52 句

account A2

n. 账户

本篇1次·真题 42 句

mental B1

adj. 精神的

本篇1次·真题 37 句

according B1

prep. 根据

本篇1次·真题 35 句

contribute B1

v. 捐献

本篇1次·真题 34 句

emotional B1

adj. 情绪的

本篇1次·真题 34 句

overall B1

adj. 总体的

本篇1次·真题 32 句

due B1

adj. 预期的

本篇1次·真题 31 句

income B1

n. 收入

本篇1次·真题 31 句

preserve B2

v. 保护

本篇1次·真题 30 句

concept B2

n. 概念

本篇1次·真题 29 句

boost B2

v. 提高

本篇1次·真题 28 句

insurance B1

n. 保险

本篇1次·真题 28 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

previous B1

adj. 先前的

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

threaten B1

v. 威胁; 恐吓

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

indicate B2

v. 表明

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

willing B1

adj. 愿意的, 乐意的

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

stock B1

n. 库存

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

senior B1

adj. 级别高的

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

secure B2

adj. 安全的

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

employ B1

v. 雇用

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

evolve B2

v. 逐渐发展; 进化

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

shortage B2

n. 短缺

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

contribution B2

n. 贡献

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

challenging B2

adj. 有挑战性的

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

odd B1

adj. 奇怪的

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

partly B1

adv. 部分地

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

percentage B1

n. 百分比, 百分率

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

overlook B2

v. 忽略, 没注意到

本篇1次·真题 11 句

depression B2

n. 抑郁症

本篇1次·真题 10 句

expense B1

n. 花费

本篇1次·真题 10 句

finance B2

n. 财政

本篇1次·真题 10 句

relieve B2

v. 减轻、缓解 (疼痛、焦虑等不适)

本篇1次·真题 10 句

settle B1

v. 解决 (争端、问题)

本篇1次·真题 10 句

unfortunately B1

adv. 不幸地

本篇1次·真题 10 句

folk B1

n. 人们

本篇1次·真题 9 句

prior B2

adj. 先前的, 之前的

本篇1次·真题 9 句

surprising A2

adj. 令人惊讶的

本篇1次·真题 8 句

ultimately B2

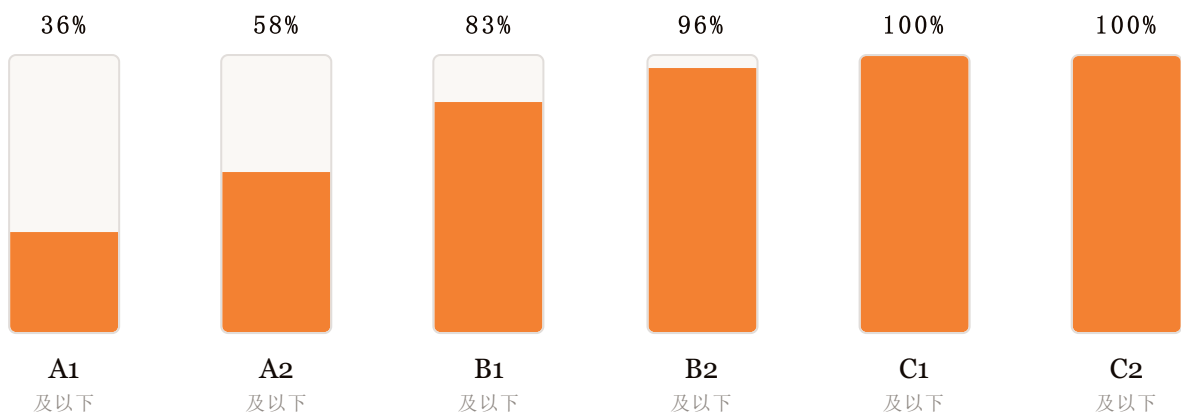
adv. 最终;终归

本篇1次·真题 8 句

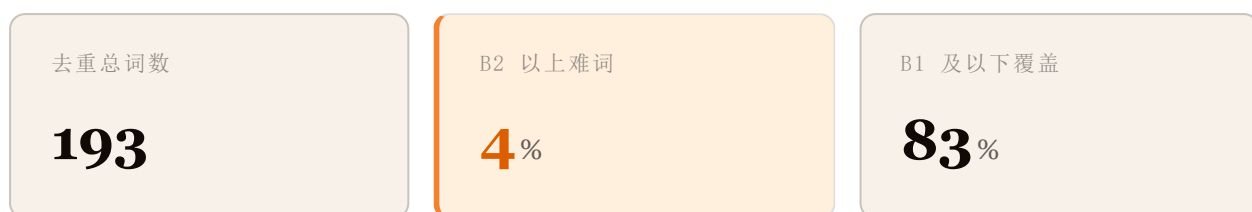
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 193 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **193** 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 7 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 193 个 · 末柱为 100%



考研英语二 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 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 →

2022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2022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(2022)

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 We have all encountered them, in both our personal and professional lives. Think about the times you felt tricked or frustrated by a membership or subscription that had a seamless sign-up process but was later difficult to cancel. Something that should be simple and transparent can be complicated, intentionally or unintentionally, in ways that impair consumer choice. These are examples of dark patterns.

我们在个人生活和职业生涯中都遇到过它们。想想那些让你感到被欺骗或沮丧的会员资格或订阅服务，它们注册过程无缝顺畅，但后来却很难取消。本应简单透明的事情却可能被有意或无意地复杂化，从而损害消费者的选择权。这些就是暗黑模式的例子。

P2 First coined in 2010 by user experience expert Harry Brignull, "dark patterns" is a catch-all term for practices that manipulate user interfaces to influence the decision-making ability of users. Brignull identifies 12 types of common dark patterns, ranging from misdirection and hidden costs to "roach motel", where a user experience seems easy and intuitive at the start, but turns difficult when the user tries to get out.

2010年由用户体验专家Harry Brignull首次提出，"暗黑模式"是一个概括性术语，指操纵用户界面以影响用户决策能力的做法。Brignull识别出12种常见的暗黑模式类型，从误导和隐藏成本到"蟑螂旅馆"，即用户体验在开始时看起来简单直观，但当用户试图退出时却变得困难。

P3 In a 2019 study of 53,000 product pages and 11,000 websites, researchers found that about one in 10 employs these design practices. Though widely prevalent, the concept of dark patterns is still not

well understood. Business and nonprofit leaders should be aware of dark patterns and try to avoid the gray areas they engender.

在2019年一项对53000个产品页面和11000个网站的研究中，研究人员发现约十分之一采用了这些设计做法。尽管广泛流行，暗黑模式的概念仍未被充分理解。企业和非营利组织领导者应该意识到暗黑模式，并努力避免它们所产生的灰色地带。

P4 Where is the line between ethical, persuasive design and dark patterns? Businesses should engage in conversations with IT, compliance, risk, and legal teams to review their privacy policy, and include in the discussion the customer/user experience designers and coders responsible for the company's user interface, as well as the marketers and advertisers responsible for sign-ups, checkout baskets, pricing, and promotions. Any or all these teams can play a role in creating or avoiding "digital deception."

道德的、具有说服力的设计与暗黑模式之间的界限在哪里？企业应该与IT、合规、风险和法律团队展开对话，审查其隐私政策，并将负责公司用户界面的客户/用户体验设计师和编码人员，以及负责注册、结账、定价和促销的营销人员和广告商纳入讨论。这些团队中的任何一个或全部都可能在创造或避免“数字欺骗”中发挥作用。

P5 Lawmakers and regulators are slowly starting to address the ambiguity around dark patterns, most recently at the state level. In March, the California Attorney General announced the approval of additional regulations under the California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA) that "ensure that consumers will not be confused or misled when seeking to exercise their data privacy rights. The regulations aim to ban dark patterns—this means prohibiting companies from using confusing language or unnecessary steps such as forcing them to click through multiple screens or listen to reasons why they shouldn't opt out."

立法者和监管机构正在缓慢开始解决暗黑模式周围的模糊性问题，最近主要在州一级。3月，加州总检察长宣布批准California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA)下的附加法规，“确保消费者在寻求行使其数据隐私权时不会感到困惑或被误导。这些法规旨在禁止暗黑模式——这意味着禁止公司使用令人困惑的语言或不必要的步骤，例如强迫他们点击多个屏幕或听取他们不应该选择退出的理由。”

P6 As more states consider promulgating additional regulations, there is a need for greater accountability from within the business community. Dark patterns also can be addressed on a self-regulatory basis, but only if organizations hold themselves accountable, not just to legal requirements but also to industry best practices and standards.

随着更多州考虑颁布额外的法规，商业界需要更大的问责制。暗黑模式也可以在自律的基础上得到解决，但前提是组织不仅要对法律要求负责，还要对行业最佳实践和标准负责。

题目与逐题解析

31. It can be learned from the first two paragraphs that dark patterns ____

- [A] improve user experiences
- [B] leak user information for profit
- [C] undermine users' decision-making
- [D] remind users of hidden costs

从前两段可以得知，黑暗模式____

- A) 改善用户体验 B) 泄露用户信息以牟利 C) 削弱用户的决策能力 D) 提醒用户注意隐藏费用

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 It can be learned from the first two paragraphs that dark patterns____ 把范围与对象都给死，问的是文本可证的客观属性，不要求跨段综合。

【拆句】 It can be learned from the first two paragraphs that dark patterns____ 是 it 作形式主语的从句结构，that 后接待补全陈述；考生只需把 dark patterns 当作主语，从四个选项里挑出能与前两段证据接上的谓语短语即可，无陷阱。

【定位】 First coined in 2010 by user experience expert Harry Brignull, "dark patterns" is a catch-all term for practices that manipulate user interfaces to influence the decision-making ability of users.

用户体验专家 Harry Brignull 于 2010 年首创了"黑暗模式"这一统称，用以指代那些操纵用户界面、影响用户决策能力的设计手法。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

improve user experiences 把负向的操纵说成正向的改善，与原文 manipulate 的贬义语义彻底相反。

B) 无中生有

前两段从未提到 leak user information for profit，原文谈的是 manipulate user interfaces，不是泄露用户信息谋利。

C) ✓ 正确

influence the decision-making ability of users ↔ **undermine users' decision-making**

manipulate user interfaces ↔ **undermine users' decision-making**

预判要的是"损害决策"，选项 C 用 undermine 这一明确贬义动词承接 decision-making，与定位句意一一对应，唯一吻合。

D) 偷换概念

原文第二段提及 hidden costs 只是 12 类黑暗模式中的一种，remind users of hidden costs 把"黑暗模式包含隐藏费用"偷换成"黑暗模式提醒用户隐藏费用"，且提醒与制造隐藏正好相反。

32. The 2019 study on dark patterns is mentioned to show____

- [A] their major flaws
- [B] their complex designs
- [C] their severe damage
- [D] their strong presence

提到2019年关于黑暗模式的研究是为了表明____

A) 它们的主要缺陷 B) 它们的复杂设计 C) 它们的严重危害 D) 它们的广泛存在

【答案】 D (例证目的题)

【判型】 The 2019 study on dark patterns is mentioned to show____ 直接问 mentioned to show，标准例证目的题问法。

【拆句】 The 2019 study on dark patterns is mentioned to show ____ 主干 The study is mentioned to show X, 被动语态加不定式表目的, 关键看不定式 show 的宾语; 句式平铺直叙, 无陷阱。

【定位】 In a 2019 study of 53,000 product pages and 11,000 websites, researchers found that about one in 10 employs these design practices. Though widely prevalent, the concept of dark patterns is still not well understood.

在一项 2019 年涉及 5.3 万个产品页面和 1.1 万个网站的研究中, 研究者发现大约十分之一采用了这类设计手法。尽管广泛流行, 黑暗模式这一概念却仍未被充分理解。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

第三段全程未谈 their major flaws——研究只统计了使用比例, 没分析黑暗模式自身的缺陷。

B) **无中生有**

原文第二段说有 12 类黑暗模式, 但 2019 年的研究并未"展示其复杂设计", 研究只统计了使用比例, their complex designs 在第三段无据。

C) **过度推断**

原文只说 widely prevalent, 没有说造成了严重危害; their severe damage 把"普遍"过度推断成"严重伤害", 跳了一步。

D) **✓ 正确**

widely prevalent ↔ **their strong presence**

about one in 10 employs these design practices ↔ **their strong presence**

预判要的是"很普遍", strong presence 是普遍存在的名词化表述, 与 widely prevalent 直接同义。

33. To handle digital deception, businesses should ____

- [A] listen to customer feedback
- [B] talk with relevant teams
- [C] turn to independent agencies
- [D] rely on professional training

为了应对数字欺骗, 企业应当 ____

A) 倾听客户反馈 B) 与相关团队沟通 C) 求助于独立机构 D) 依靠专业培训

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 To handle digital deception, businesses should ____ 问商家应该做某件具体的事, 需要从原文找到对应建议句。

【拆句】 To handle digital deception, businesses should ____ To 引导目的状语, 主句主语 businesses, 谓语缺位待补; 考生只需把四个选项依次填入 should 后看哪个与原文给商家的建议吻合即可, 无陷阱。

【定位】 Businesses should engage in conversations with IT, compliance, risk, and legal teams to review their privacy policy, and include in the discussion the customer/user experience designers and coders responsible for the company's user interface, as well as the marketers and advertisers responsible for sign-ups, checkout baskets, pricing, and promotions.

商家应当与 IT、合规、风控和法务团队展开对话以审查隐私政策，并把负责公司用户界面的用户体验设计师与程序员，以及负责注册、结账、定价和促销的营销与广告团队都纳入讨论。

【选项】 A) **张冠李戴**

原文要商家与公司内部团队对话，不是听 customer feedback——对话对象是内部职能团队，不是消费者。

B) **✓ 正确**

engage in conversations with IT, compliance, risk, and legal teams ↔

talk with relevant teams

预判要的是“和相关团队对话”，talk with relevant teams 在动作 (talk) 和对象 (relevant teams) 两个维度都与定位句——对应，唯一吻合。

C) **无中生有**

原文从未提到求助 independent agencies——讨论范围全在公司内部团队，未涉及第三方机构。

D) **无中生有**

professional training 在第四段不存在；原文说的是对话与审查隐私政策，不是培训。

34. The additional regulations under the CCPA are intended to ____

- [A] guide users through opt-out processes
- [B] protect consumers from being tricked
- [C] grant companies data privacy rights
- [D] restrict access to problematic content

CCPA下的附加法规旨在____

- A) 引导用户完成退出流程
- B) 保护消费者免受欺骗
- C) 授予企业数据隐私权
- D) 限制对问题内容的访问

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 The additional regulations under the CCPA are intended to ____ 问的是条例的明确意图，原文有 aim to 或 ensure 等同义信号句直接给答案。

【拆句】 The additional regulations under the CCPA are intended to ____ 主语 The additional regulations 加介词短语 under the CCPA 作后置定语，谓语 are intended to 后接待补不定式；考生抓 are intended to 等价于 aim to 即可，无陷阱。

【定位】 In March, the California Attorney General announced the approval of additional regulations under the California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA) that "ensure that consumers will not be confused or misled when seeking to exercise their data privacy rights."

三月，加州总检察长宣布批准了《加州消费者隐私法案》（CCPA）下的新增条例，旨在"确保消费者在行使数据隐私权时不会被混淆或误导"。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

原文要禁止 forcing them to click through multiple screens 这种走流程套路，guide users through opt-out processes 反而把这种引导用户走流程包装成立法目的，与法规意图相反。

B) ✓ 正确

ensure that consumers will not be confused or misled ↔

protect consumers from being tricked

预判要的是"保护消费者不被误导"，protect consumers from being tricked 在目的（protect）与对象（consumers）两个维度都与定位句一一对应。

C) 张冠李戴

data privacy rights 属于 consumers，不属于 companies；grant companies data privacy rights 把权利主体偷换成商家，主体彻底错。

D) 无中生有

restrict access to problematic content 在第五段无对应；原文说的是"禁止公司使用混淆性语言或不必要步骤"，不是限制内容访问。

35. According to the last paragraph, a key to coping with dark patterns is ____

- [A] new legal requirements
- [B] businesses' self-discipline
- [C] strict regulatory standards
- [D] consumers' safety awareness

根据最后一段,应对黑暗模式的关键在于____

A) 新的法律要求 B) 企业的自律 C) 严格的监管标准 D) 消费者的安全意识

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 According to the last paragraph, a key to coping with dark patterns is ____ 范围被锁死在末段，问该段所主张的关键解法，按细节题精读末段即可。

【拆句】 According to the last paragraph, a key to coping with dark patterns is ____

According to 介词短语作状语，主语 a key 后接介词短语 to coping with dark patterns 作后置定语，is 后接待补表语；考生只需把 a key 当作末段强调的解法，无陷阱。

【定位】 Dark patterns also can be addressed on a self-regulatory basis, but only if organizations hold themselves accountable, not just to legal requirements but also to industry best practices and standards.

黑暗模式也可以通过自我监管来解决，但前提是组织自我问责——不仅对法律要求，还要对行业最佳实践和标准负责。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

原文 not just to legal requirements 明确说"不仅仅是法律要求"，new legal requirements 把答案锁定在法律层面，与 not just 的让步语义相反。

B) ✓ 正确

organizations hold themselves accountable ↔ businesses' self-discipline
self-regulatory basis ↔ businesses' self-discipline

预判要的是"组织自我问责"，businesses' self-discipline 是其名词化等价形式，与 but only if 后的关键条件直接对应。

C) 张冠李戴

原文末段强调的是"组织自身"的问责，strict regulatory standards 把焦点错位到"外部监管标准"——监管的严格度不是末段所给的关键。

D) 无中生有

consumers' safety awareness 在末段没有任何对应——末段全程谈的是商家自律和监管推进，未涉及消费者意识。

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。

Brignull identifies 12 types of common dark patterns, ranging from misdirection and hidden costs to "roach motel", where a user experience seems easy and intuitive at the start, but turns difficult when the user tries to get out.

第2段，第2句

非限制性定语从句补充说明特定名词，从句内部包含并列结构和状语从句嵌套，这种层层修饰的句式在四六级和考研阅读中极为常见，掌握后可直接迁移到大量真题长难句。

Though widely prevalent, the concept of dark patterns is still not well understood.

第3段，第2句

让步状语从句搭配被动语态主句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,尤其是"Though/Although"引导的让步从句。从句省略主语和系动词的用法也很常见。这种转折对比结构在学术写作和议论文中频繁出现,掌握后可应用于大量类似句子

Business and nonprofit leaders should be aware of dark patterns and try to avoid the gray areas they engender.

第3段，第3句

情态动词加并列谓语 "should ... and (should) ..." 以及紧贴名词的限制性定语从句都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,这类结构在学术和正式文体中反复出现,掌握后可直接迁移至大量类似句子的理解,典型性较强。

Businesses should engage in conversations with IT, compliance, risk, and legal teams to review their privacy policy, and include in the discussion the customer/user experience designers and coders responsible for the company's user interface, as well as the marketers and advertisers responsible for sign-ups, checkout baskets, pricing, and promotions.

第4段，第2句

本句在主干识别、成分划分和结构典型性方面表现出较高的训练价值，虽然嵌套层次不深、时态语态相对简单，但句子长度适中、成分丰富、结构典型，非常适合作为‘句子结构 + 时态’的综合训练材料，能帮助目标读者在实战中提升分析复杂并列和修饰结构的能力。综合前五维评估，本句值得优先纳入训练库。

Any or all these teams can play a role in creating or avoiding "digital deception."

第4段，第3句

情态动词 can 加动词原形的结构、后置定语修饰宾语的模式，都是四六级和考研真题中频繁出现的常见句式，具有一定的代表性和迁移价值，但因句子整体过于简单，无复杂嵌套或特殊结构，典型性略打折扣。

In March, the California Attorney General announced the approval of additional regulations under the California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA) that "ensure that consumers will not be confused or misled when seeking to exercise their data privacy rights. The regulations aim to ban dark patterns—this means prohibiting companies from using confusing language or unnecessary steps such as forcing them to click through multiple screens or listen to reasons why they shouldn't opt out."

第5段，第2句

典型的政经/法律类报道句式，大量使用复杂名词短语、嵌套从句和举例结构，在考研和六级长难句中非常普遍。

Dark patterns also can be addressed on a self-regulatory basis, but only if organizations hold themselves accountable, not just to legal requirements but also to industry best practices and standards.

第6段，第2句

本句结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见：主句包含情态动词和被动语态，从句使用条件状语引导，且从句内部包含并列状语。这种“主句陈述 + 条件限定”的句式是学术和议论文写作的典型模式，掌握后可广泛迁移到类似语境。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 72 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。

pattern

B1

n. 模式

本篇12次 · 真题 47 句

user

A2

n. 使用者

本篇11次 · 真题 52 句

consumer

B1

n. 消费者

本篇4次 · 真题 72 句

regulation

B2

n. 规则，条例

本篇4次 · 真题 28 句

design B1

n. 设计

本篇3次·真题 52 句

legal B1

adj. 法律的

本篇3次·真题 44 句

privacy B2

n. 隐私

本篇3次·真题 30 句

additional B1

adj. 额外的

本篇3次·真题 15 句

process B1

n. 过程

本篇2次·真题 80 句

digital B1

adj. 数字的

本篇2次·真题 72 句

professional B1

adj. 专业的

本篇2次·真题 46 句

requirement B2

n. 要求

本篇2次·真题 26 句

responsible B1

adj. 负责的

本篇2次·真题 19 句

trick B1

n. 诡计

本篇2次·真题 10 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次·真题 172 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本篇1次·真题 112 句

data B1

n. 数据

本篇1次·真题 80 句

customer A2

n. 顾客, 客户

本篇1次·真题 79 句

product A2

n. 产品

本篇1次·真题 77 句

community B1

n. 社区

本篇1次·真题 71 句

policy B1

n. 政策

本篇1次·真题 69 句

risk A2

n. 风险

本篇1次·真题 62 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次·真题 56 句

access B1

n. 进入

本篇1次·真题 44 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本篇1次·真题 42 句

seek B1

v. 寻找

本篇1次·真题 40 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本篇1次·真题 38 句

identify B1

v. 识别

本篇1次·真题 37 句

recently A2

adv. 最近

本篇1次·真题 37 句

aim B1

v. 瞄准

本篇1次·真题 35 句

profit B1

n. 利润, 盈利

本篇1次·真题 34 句

ensure B2

v. 确保

本篇1次·真题 33 句

agency B2

n. 代理机构

本篇1次·真题 32 句

complex B2

adj. 复杂的, 难懂的

本篇1次·真题 31 句

content B1

n. 内容

本篇1次·真题 31 句

intend B1

v. 打算, 计划

本篇1次·真题 31 句

range B1

n. 范围

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

rely B1

v. 依赖;依靠

本篇1次 · 真题 30 句

type A2

n. 类型

本篇1次 · 真题 30 句

concept B2

n. 概念

本篇1次 · 真题 29 句

organization B1

n. 组织

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

ban B2

v. 禁止

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

basis B2

n. 基础;根据

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

widely B1

adv. 广泛地

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

damage B1

n. 损害

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

datum C1

n. 数据 (单数形式, 复数为 data)

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

engage B2

v. 参与;从事

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

handle A2

v. 处理

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

presence B2

n. 在场

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

employ B1

v. 雇用

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

grant B2

v. 授予

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

severe B2

adj. 严重的

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

multiple

B2

adj. 多个的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

advertiser

B2

n. 广告商

本篇1次·真题 14 句

ethical

B2

adj. 道德的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

relevant

B2

adj. 相关的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

cope

B2

v. 应对

本篇1次·真题 13 句

guide

A2

n. 指南;手册

本篇1次·真题 13 句

awareness

B2

n. 意识

本篇1次·真题 12 句

approval

B2

n. 赞成

本篇1次·真题 11 句

aware

A2

adj. 知道的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

marketer

B2

n. 营销人员

本篇1次·真题 11 句

slowly

A1

adv. 缓慢地

本篇1次·真题 11 句

undermine

C1

v. 逐渐削弱

本篇1次·真题 11 句

announce

B1

v. 宣布

本篇1次·真题 10 句

feedback

B1

n. 反馈

本篇1次·真题 10 句

remind

A2

v. 提醒

本篇1次·真题 10 句

flaw

B2

n. 缺陷

本篇1次·真题 9 句

regulatory C1

adj. 监管的
本篇1次·真题9句

restrict B2

v. 限制
本篇1次·真题9句

regulator C1

n. 监管机构
本篇1次·真题8句

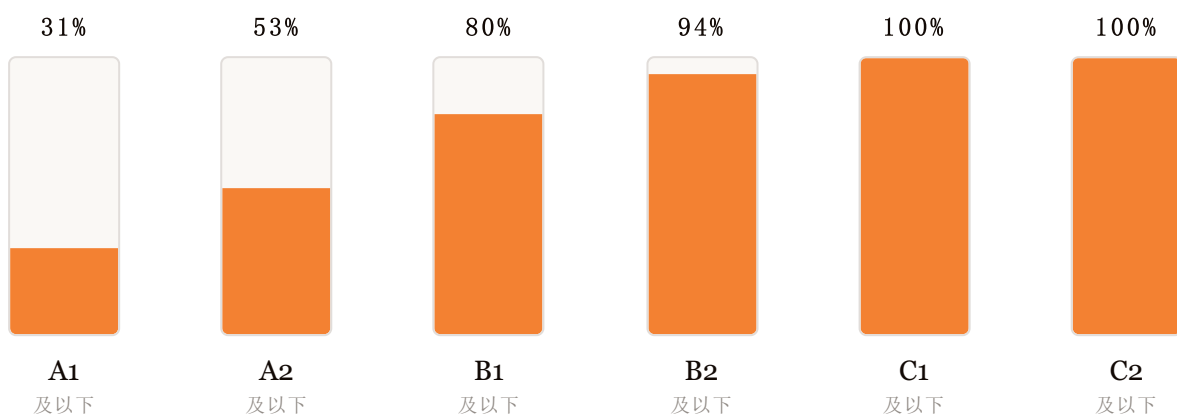
unnecessary B1

adj. 不必要的;多余的
本篇1次·真题8句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 225 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **225** 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 13 个·约 6%。



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 225 个·末柱为 100%

去重总词数

225

B2 以上难词

6%

B1 及以下覆盖

80%

考研英语二 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）	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 →

2022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2022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(2022)

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 Although ethics classes are common around the world, scientists are unsure if their lessons can actually change behavior; evidence either way is weak, relying on contrived laboratory tests or sometimes unreliable self-reports. But a new study published in *Cognition* found that, in at least one real-world situation, a single ethics lesson may have had lasting effects.

尽管伦理课程在世界各地很常见,但科学家们不确定这些课程是否真的能改变行为;无论哪种方向的证据都很薄弱,依赖于人为设计的实验室测试或有时不可靠的自我报告。但发表在《认知》期刊上的一项新研究发现,至少在一种真实世界的情况下,一堂伦理课可能产生了持久的影响。

P2 The researchers investigated one class session's impact on eating meat. They chose this particular behavior for three reasons, according to study co-author Eric Schwitzgebel, a philosopher at the University of California, Riverside: students' attitudes on the topic are variable and unstable, behavior is easily measurable, and ethics literature largely agrees that eating less meat is good because it reduces environmental harm and animal suffering. Half of the students in four large philosophy classes read an article on the ethics of factory-farmed meat, optionally watched an 11-minute video on the topic and joined a 50-minute discussion. The other half focused on charitable giving instead. Then, unknown to the students, the researchers studied their anonymized meal-card purchases for that semester—nearly 14,000 receipts for almost 500 students.

研究人员调查了一堂课对吃肉行为的影响。根据该研究的共同作者、加州大学河滨分校哲学家Eric Schwitzgebel的说法,他们选择这一特定行为有三个原因:学生对该话题的态度是可变且不稳定的,行为易于测量,伦理学文献在很大程度上认同少吃肉是好的,因为它减少了环境危害和动物痛苦。在四个大型哲学课堂中,一半学生阅读了一篇关于工厂化养殖肉类伦理的文章,自愿观看了一个11分钟的相关视频,并参加了50

分钟的讨论。另一半则专注于慈善捐赠。然后,在学生不知情的情况下,研究人员研究了他们那个学期的匿名餐卡购买记录——近500名学生的近14000张收据。

P3 Schwitzgebel predicted the intervention would have no effect; he had previously found that ethics professors do not differ from other professors on a range of behaviors, including voting rates, blood donation and returning library books. But among student subjects who discussed meat ethics, meal purchases containing meat decreased from 52 to 45 percent—and this effect held steady for the study's duration of several weeks. Purchases from the other group remained at 52 percent.

Schwitzgebel预测这一干预不会产生效果;他此前发现伦理学教授在一系列行为上与其他教授没有差异,包括投票率、献血和归还图书馆书籍。但在讨论了肉类伦理的学生受试者中,含肉的餐食购买从52%下降到45%——而且这一效果在研究持续的几周内保持稳定。另一组的购买则保持在52%。

P4 "That's actually a pretty large effect for a pretty small intervention," Schwitzgebel says. Psychologist Nina Strohminger at the University of Pennsylvania, who was not involved in the study, says she wants the effect to be real but cannot rule out some unknown confounding variable. And if real, she notes, it might be reversible by another nudge: "Easy come, easy go."

Schwitzgebel说:"对于一个相当小的干预来说,这实际上是一个相当大的效果。"未参与该研究的宾夕法尼亚大学心理学家Nina Strohminger说,她希望这个效果是真实的,但不能排除某些未知的混淆变量。她指出,如果是真实的,它可能会被另一个推动而逆转:"来得容易,去得也快。"

P5 Schwitzgebel suspects the greatest impact came from social influence—classmates or teaching assistants leading the discussions may have shared their own vegetarianism, showing it as achievable or more common. Second, the video may have had an emotional impact. Least rousing, he thinks, was rational argument, although his co-authors say reason might play a bigger role. Now the researchers are probing the specific effects of teaching style, teaching assistants' eating habits and students' video exposure. Meanwhile, Schwitzgebel—who had predicted no effect—will be eating his words.

Schwitzgebel怀疑最大的影响来自社会影响——主持讨论的同学或助教可能分享了他们自己的素食主义,表明这是可实现的或更常见的。其次,视频可能产生了情感影响。他认为,理性论证的激励作用最小,尽管他的共同作者们说理性可能发挥更大的作用。现在研究人员正在探究教学风格、助教的饮食习惯和学生观看视频的具体效果。与此同时,曾预测不会有效果的Schwitzgebel将要食言了。

题目与逐题解析

36. Scientists generally believe that the effects of ethics classes are ____

- [A] hard to determine.
- [B] narrowly interpreted.
- [C] difficult to ignore.
- [D] poorly summarized.

科学家普遍认为伦理课程的效果是 ____

A) 难以确定。 B) 被狭隘地解释。 C) 难以忽视。 D) 总结得很差。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 Scientists generally believe that the effects of ethics classes are ____ 是不完整陈述句, 要求从原文找出科学家普遍看法的客观转述, 不涉及推断或主旨。

【拆句】 Scientists generally believe that the effects of ethics classes are ____ 是"主语+谓语+that 宾语从句"的简单结构，主句 Scientists generally believe 引出从句，从句主语是 the effects of ethics classes，系动词 are 后留空。无陷阱。

【定位】 Although ethics classes are common around the world, scientists are unsure if their lessons can actually change behavior; evidence either way is weak, relying on contrived laboratory tests or sometimes unreliable self-reports.

尽管伦理课在世界各地都很普遍，科学家们却不确定这些课的内容能否真的改变行为；正反两方面的证据都很薄弱，要么依赖人为设计的实验室测试，要么依赖有时并不可靠的自我报告。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

scientists are unsure if their lessons can actually change behavior ↔ **hard to determine**
evidence either way is weak ↔ **hard to determine**

预判要的是"不确定/难以判定"，四个选项中只有 hard to determine 直接命中这一语义。

B) 无中生有

原文没有提到学界把伦理课效果"解读得过窄"，narrowly interpreted 是凭空增加的评价维度。

C) 与原文相反

difficult to ignore 暗示效果显著、不可忽视，与定位句 scientists are unsure if their lessons can actually change behavior 的不确定态度直接相反。

D) 答非所问

原文谈的是证据本身薄弱、结论无法确定，并未提"总结得不好"。poorly summarized 把焦点从"是否能确定"偷换到"总结的质量"。

37. Which of the following is a reason for the researchers to study meat eating?

- [A] It is common among students.
- [B] It is a behavior easy to measure.
- [C] It is important to students' health.
- [D] It is a hot topic in ethics classes.

以下哪项是研究人员研究肉食行为的原因？

- A) 这在学生中很常见。
- B) 这是一种容易测量的行为。
- C) 这对学生的健康很重要。
- D) 这是伦理课程中的热门话题。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 Which of the following is a reason for the researchers to study meat eating? 直接对照原文列举的若干 reasons，逐项核对即可，不涉及推理。

【拆句】 Which of the following is a reason for the researchers to study meat eating? 是 Which-疑问句，主语 Which of the following，系动词 is，表语 a reason，后接不定式 for the researchers to study meat eating 作 reason 的修饰。无陷阱。

【定位】 They chose this particular behavior for three reasons, according to study co-author Eric Schwitzgebel, a philosopher at the University of California, Riverside: students' attitudes on the topic are variable and unstable, behavior is easily measurable, and ethics literature largely agrees that eating less meat is good because it reduces environmental harm and animal suffering.

据研究合作者、加州大学河滨分校哲学家 Eric Schwitzgebel 介绍，他们选择这种特定行为出于三个原因：学生对该话题的态度可变且不稳定，该行为易于测量，伦理学文献普遍认同少吃肉是好事，因为这能减少对环境的伤害与对动物的痛苦。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

原文未提“吃肉在学生中很常见”。It is common among students 把“学生对吃肉的态度可变”偷换成了“吃肉本身在学生中很普遍”。

B) **✓ 正确**

behavior is easily measurable ↔ **It is a behavior easy to measure**

It is a behavior easy to measure 与预判清单的第二条 behavior is easily measurable 一一对应，是原文事实的同义改写。

C) **无中生有**

原文谈的是减少 environmental harm and animal suffering，未提对学生健康的影响。It is important to students' health 把环境与动物维度偷换为健康维度。

D) **无中生有**

原文没有把吃肉描述为伦理课上的“热门话题”，而是说该话题适合作为研究对象。It is a hot topic in ethics classes 是凭空增加。

38. Eric Schwitzgebel's previous findings suggest that ethics professors_____

- [A] are seldom critical of their students.
- [B] are less sociable than other professors.
- [C] are not sensitive to political issues.
- [D] are not necessarily ethically better.

Eric Schwitzgebel之前的研究发现表明伦理学教授_____

- A) 很少批评他们的学生。 B) 比其他教授更不善于社交。 C) 对政治问题不敏感。
D) 在伦理道德方面不一定更好。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 Eric Schwitzgebel's previous findings suggest that ethics professors_____ 要的是过往研究结论的客观转述，可以在原文一句话内找到对应。

【拆句】 Eric Schwitzgebel's previous findings suggest that ethics professors_____ 主语 Eric Schwitzgebel's previous findings, 谓语 suggest, that 后是宾语从句，从句主语 ethics professors, 谓语留空。无陷阱。

【定位】 Schwitzgebel predicted the intervention would have no effect; he had previously found that ethics professors do not differ from other professors on a range of behaviors, including voting rates, blood donation and returning library books.

Schwitzgebel 此前预测该干预不会产生效果；他先前发现，伦理学教授在投票率、献血和归还图书等一系列行为上与其他教授并无差别。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

原文未提伦理教授对学生的态度。are seldom critical of their students 是凭空引入的师生关系话题。

B) 无中生有

原文未将伦理教授与他人"社交性"上做比较。are less sociable than other professors 是凭空构造的属性比较。

C) 以偏概全

原文只是把 voting rates 当作"行为列表"中的一项说明无差别，并未说伦理教授"对政治议题不敏感"。are not sensitive to political issues 把单一行为示例放大成整体政治敏感度判断。

D) ✓ 正确

ethics professors do not differ from other professors on a range of behaviors, including voting rates, blood donation and returning library books

↔ are not necessarily ethically better

预判要的是"伦理教授在伦理行为上与他人无异"，四项中只有 are not necessarily ethically better 直接对应这一上位结论。

39. Nina Strohminger thinks that the effect of the intervention is_____

- [A] permanent.
- [B] predictable.
- [C] uncertain.
- [D] unrepeatable.

Nina Strohminger认为干预措施的效果是_____

A) 持久的。 B) 可预测的。 C) 不确定的。 D) 不可重复的。

【答案】 C (态度题)

【判型】 Nina Strohminger thinks that the effect of the intervention is_____ 要求识别这位心理学家对干预效果的态度倾向，需聚合其评价性用词。

【拆句】 Nina Strohminger thinks that the effect of the intervention is_____ 主语 Nina Strohminger, 谓语 thinks, that 后宾语从句，从句主语 the effect of the intervention, 系动词 is, 表语留空。无陷阱。

【定位】 Psychologist Nina Strohming at the University of Pennsylvania, who was not involved in the study, says she wants the effect to be real but cannot rule out some unknown confounding variable.

未参与该研究的宾夕法尼亚大学心理学家 Nina Strohming 表示，她希望这种效应是真实的，但不能排除存在某种未知的混杂变量。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

permanent 表示"永久"，与原文 Easy come, easy go 暗示的"可能被另一推力逆转"完全相反。

B) 无中生有

原文未表述效应是否"可预测"。predictable 是凭空引入的属性。

C) ✓ 正确

she wants the effect to be real but cannot rule out some unknown confounding variable ↔

uncertain

it might be reversible by another nudge ↔ **uncertain**

预判要的是"不下定论、保留怀疑"，四项中只有 uncertain 直接命中。

D) 无中生有

原文未谈"是否可重复"。unrepeatable 与 reversible (可逆) 混淆，不是同一概念。

40. Eric Schwitzgebel suspects that the students' change in behavior____

[A] can bring psychological benefits.

[B] can be analyzed statistically.

[C] is a result of multiple factors.

[D] is a sign of self-development.

Eric Schwitzgebel怀疑学生行为的改变____

A) 能带来心理上的益处。 B) 可以进行统计分析。 C) 是多种因素共同作用的结果。

D) 是自我发展的标志。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 Eric Schwitzgebel suspects that the students' change in behavior____ 询问 Schwitzgebel 给出的解释，原文应当列出他归因的具体内容，逐项核对即可。

【拆句】 Eric Schwitzgebel suspects that the students' change in behavior____ 主语 Eric Schwitzgebel, 谓语 suspects, that 后宾语从句，从句主语 the students' change in behavior, 谓语留空。无陷阱。

【定位】 Schwitzgebel suspects the greatest impact came from social influence—classmates or teaching assistants leading the discussions may have shared their own vegetarianism, showing it as achievable or more common. Second, the video may have had an emotional impact. Least rousing, he thinks, was rational argument, although his co-authors say reason might play a bigger role.

Schwitzgebel 猜测最大的影响来自社交影响——主持讨论的同学或助教可能分享了自己的素食习惯，表明这种生活方式是可行的或更普遍的。其次，视频可能产生了情感冲击。他认为最弱的是理性论证，尽管他的合作者认为理性可能扮演更重要的角色。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

原文未提学生因此获得“心理收益”。can bring psychological benefits 与 emotional impact（视频带来的情感影响）不是同一概念，前者指对学生心理的好处，后者指视频本身的情绪冲击力。

B) 答非所问

原文虽出现 from 52 to 45 percent 的数字，但题干问的是 Schwitzgebel 对行为变化“原因”的猜测，can be analyzed statistically 把焦点从“原因”偷换为“分析方式”。

C) ✓ 正确

the greatest impact came from social influence ↔ **is a result of multiple factors**

Second, the video may have had an emotional impact ↔ **is a result of multiple factors**

Least rousing, he thinks, was rational argument ↔ **is a result of multiple factors**

预判要的是“多重原因”，四项中只有 is a result of multiple factors 直接对应这一并列归因结构。

D) 无中生有

原文未把吃肉减少视为学生的“自我发展”。is a sign of self-development 是凭空赋予的成长性解读。

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。

Although ethics classes are common around the world, scientists are unsure if their lessons can actually change behavior; evidence either way is weak, relying on contrived laboratory tests or sometimes unreliable self-reports.

第1段，第1句

本句结构高度典型。分号连接并列句、让步状语从句前置、宾语从句嵌套、分词短语作状语,这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。并列复合句加从句嵌套的组合是学术文本的标准配置,掌握本句结构后可直接迁移到大量真题句子。

But a new study published in Cognition found that, in at least one real-world situation, a single ethics lesson may have had lasting effects.

第1段，第2句

"主句 + that 宾语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式。主语带后置定语、从句中插入状语也是真题常见特征。情态动词加完成式的用法在学术性文本中经常用于表达推测,具有较高的复用价值。掌握此句型可迁移到大量同类句子的理解中。

Then, unknown to the students, the researchers studied their anonymized meal-card purchases for that semester—nearly 14,000 receipts for almost 500 students.

第2段，第5句

简单句中嵌入插入语和破折号补充说明是考试阅读中常见的句式,能训练学生在干扰信息中提取主干的能力。这种结构在四六级和考研真题中有一定代表性,掌握后可迁移到类似长句的分析,具有中等偏上的典型性。

But among student subjects who discussed meat ethics, meal purchases containing meat decreased from 52 to 45 percent—and this effect held steady for the study's duration of several weeks.

第3段，第2句

定语从句修饰主语 + 并列主句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，是典型的学术报道句式，掌握后可迁移到大量类似长句的理解。

Psychologist Nina Strohminger at the University of Pennsylvania, who was not involved in the study, says she wants the effect to be real but cannot rule out some unknown confounding variable.

第4段，第2句

本句的结构非常典型:主句 + 插入的非限定性定语从句 + 宾语从句,且宾语从句内部有并列谓语。这种 says 引导宾语从句、宾语从句内部带有转折并列的结构,在四六级和考研真题中极为常见,尤其是科技、学术类文章的引述句式。学生掌握这种结构后,能够快速识别和理解类似的复杂句,迁移性很强。

And if real, she notes, it might be reversible by another nudge: "Easy come, easy go."

第4段，第3句

本句包含插入语、条件状语从句省略结构、情态动词系表结构、方式状语等多种成分，能够训练学习者识别省略、区分插入语与主干、判断状语类型等关键能力，训练价值较高

Second, the video may have had an emotional impact.

第5段，第2句

情态动词加完成式 (may have done) 是四六级和考研阅读中常见的表推测结构，具有一定代表性，但本句整体结构过于简单，缺少从句或复杂修饰，典型性中等。

Least rousing, he thinks, was rational argument, although his co-authors say reason might play a bigger role.

第5段，第3句

本句覆盖了主系表倒装结构、插入语、让步状语从句、宾语从句、情态动词谓语等多种成分和结构类型,且主句的倒装和插入语是常见易错点,需要还原语序才能准确划分成分。宾语从句省略了引导词that,也是需要识别的考点,训练价值较高。

Meanwhile, Schwitzgebel—who had predicted no effect—will be eating his words.

第5段，第5句

非限制性定语从句插入主句内部是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，用破折号或逗号分隔修饰成分的写法非常典型；将来进行时与过去完成时的时态对比在叙述语境中也常见；整体句式具有较强的代表性，掌握后可以应用于理解大量类似结构的句子。

本篇出现的 69 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。

effect

A2

n. 影响

本篇9次·真题 80 句

ethics

C1

n. 道德准则

本篇9次·真题 16 句

behavior

B1

n. 行为

本篇6次·真题 52 句

researcher

B2

n. 研究人员

本篇4次·真题 112 句

professor

B1

n. 教授（大学教师的最高职称）

本篇4次·真题 38 句

impact

B2

n. 影响

本篇3次·真题 53 句

purchase

B1

v. 购买

本篇3次·真题 26 句

teaching

A2

n. 教学工作;教书

本篇3次·真题 16 句

intervention

C1

n. 干预

本篇3次·真题 8 句

less

A1

det. 较少的

本篇2次·真题 150 句

least

A2

det. 最少的

本篇2次·真题 63 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

suspect

B1

v. 怀疑

本篇2次·真题 12 句

assistant

A2

n. 助手

本篇2次·真题 9 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次 · 真题 304 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次 · 真题 172 句

following B1

adj. 接下来的

本篇1次 · 真题 91 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇1次 · 真题 89 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇1次 · 真题 88 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本篇1次 · 真题 77 句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本篇1次 · 真题 75 句

rate A2

n. 速度

本篇1次 · 真题 72 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇1次 · 真题 70 句

measure B1

v. 测量

本篇1次 · 真题 65 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本篇1次 · 真题 61 句

political B1

adj. 政治的

本篇1次 · 真题 54 句

publish B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本篇1次 · 真题 52 句

evidence B1

n. 证据

本篇1次 · 真题 48 句

factor B1

n. 因素

本篇1次 · 真题 47 句

sign A1

n. 标志

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

argument B1

n. 争论

本篇1次·真题 39 句

generally B1

adv. 通常, 一般地

本篇1次·真题 35 句

emotional B1

adj. 情绪的

本篇1次·真题 34 句

range B1

n. 范围

本篇1次·真题 31 句

finding B2

n. 调查结果

本篇1次·真题 30 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

specific B2

adj. 具体的

本篇1次·真题 28 句

particular B2

adj. 特定的

本篇1次·真题 27 句

critical B2

adj. 批评的

本篇1次·真题 26 句

easily A2

adv. 容易地

本篇1次·真题 25 句

previous B1

adj. 先前的

本篇1次·真题 24 句

environmental B1

adj. 环境的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

style A2

n. 方式

本篇1次·真题 23 句

ignore B1

v. 忽视;不理睬

本篇1次·真题 22 句

analyze B2

v. 分析

本篇1次·真题 21 句

determine

B2

v. 决定

本篇1次·真题 21 句

sensitive

B2

adj. 敏感的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

harm

B1

n. 伤害

本篇1次·真题 20 句

psychologist

B2

n. 心理学家

本篇1次·真题 19 句

cannot

A1

aux. 不能

本篇1次·真题 16 句

multiple

B2

adj. 多个的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

literature

B2

n. 文学

本篇1次·真题 14 句

differ

B1

v. 不同, 有区别

本篇1次·真题 13 句

meanwhile

B1

adv. 与此同时

本篇1次·真题 13 句

psychological

B2

adj. 心理的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

contain

B1

v. 包含, 含有

本篇1次·真题 12 句

decrease

B1

v. 减少, 降低

本篇1次·真题 12 句

exposure

B2

n. 暴露

本篇1次·真题 12 句

interpret

B2

v. 解释

本篇1次·真题 11 句

necessarily

B2

adv. 必然地

本篇1次·真题 11 句

previously

B1

adv. 以前, 先前 (指过去某个时间)

本篇1次·真题 11 句

lasting

B2

adj. 持久的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

permanent

B2

adj. 永久的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

philosopher

B2

n. 哲学家

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

philosophy

B2

n. 哲学

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

donation

B2

n. 捐赠

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

investigate

B2

v. 调查

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

uncertain

B2

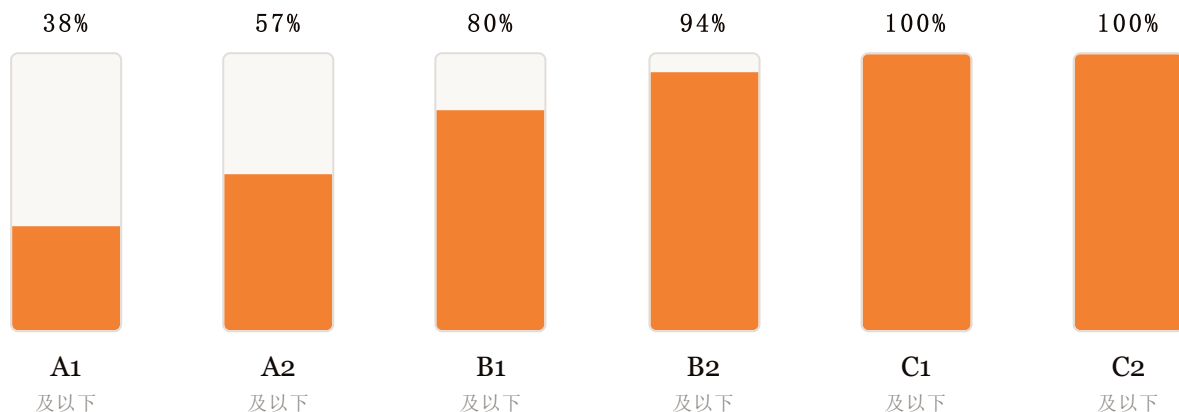
adj. 不确定的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 215 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **215** 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 13 个 · 约 6%。



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 215 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

215

B2 以上难词

6%

B1 及以下覆盖

80%

考研英语二 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）	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 →

2022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2022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(2022)

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)

Getting back into exercise can be a challenge in the best of times, but with gyms and in-person exercise classes off-limits to many people these days, it can be tricky to know where to start. And it's important to get the right dose of activity. "Too much too soon either results in injury or burnout," says Mary Yoke, PhD, a faculty member in the kinesiology department at Indiana University in Bloomington. The following simple strategies will help you return to exercise safely after a break.

在最好的时期,重新开始锻炼都可能是一项挑战,但如今许多人无法去健身房和参加面对面的健身课程,知道从哪里开始可能会很棘手。获得适量的运动很重要。印第安纳大学布卢明顿分校运动机能学系教员Mary Yoke博士说:"过多过快要么导致受伤,要么导致精疲力竭。"以下简单策略将帮助你在中断后安全地恢复锻炼。

(41) _____

从低起步,缓慢进行。

Don't try to go back to what you were doing before your break. If you were walking 3 miles a day, playing 18 holes of golf three times a week, or lifting 10-pound dumbbells for three sets of 10 reps, reduce activity to half a mile every other day, or nine holes of golf once a week with short walks on other days, or use 5-pound dumbbells for one set of 10 reps. Increase time, distance, and intensity gradually. "This isn't something you can do overnight," says Keri L. Denay, MD, lead author of a recent American College of Sports Medicine advisory that encourages Americans to not overlook the benefits of activity during the pandemic. But you will reap benefits such as less anxiety and improve sleep right away.

不要试图回到中断前的状态。如果你之前每天走3英里,每周打三次18洞高尔夫球,或者举10磅哑铃做三组每组10次,那就把运动量减少到隔天半英里,或者每周打一次9洞高尔夫球并在其他日子短距离散步,或者使

用5磅哑铃做一组10次。逐渐增加时间、距离和强度。美国运动医学会近期发布的一份建议的主要作者 Keri L. Denay医学博士说:"这不是一夜之间就能做到的事情。"该建议鼓励美国人不要忽视疫情期间运动的益处。但你会立即收获诸如减少焦虑和改善睡眠等好处。

(42)_____

倾听你的身体。

If you're breathing too hard to talk in complete sentences, back off. If you feel good, go a little longer or faster. Feeling wiped out after a session? Go easier next time. And stay alert to serious symptoms, such as chest pain or pressure, severe shortness of breath or dizziness, or faintness, and seek medical attention immediately.

如果你呼吸太急促以至于无法说完整的句子,就放慢速度。如果你感觉良好,就稍微延长或加快速度。一次锻炼后感到精疲力竭?下次就放松一些。并对严重症状保持警觉,如胸痛或胸闷、严重呼吸急促或头晕,或晕厥,并立即寻求医疗救助。

(43)_____

养成习惯。

Consistency is the key to getting stronger and building endurance and stamina. Ten minutes of activity per day is a good start, says Marcus Jackovitz, DPT, a physical therapist at the University of Miami Hospital. All the experts we spoke with highly recommend walking because it's the easiest, most accessible form of exercise. Although it can be a workout on its own, if your goal is to get back to Zumba classes, tennis, cycling, or any other activity, walking is also a great first step.

迈阿密大学医院的物理治疗师Marcus Jackovitz表示,坚持是变得更强壮以及增强耐力和持久力的关键。每天10分钟的运动是一个好的开始。我们采访的所有专家都强烈推荐步行,因为它是最简单、最容易获得的运动形式。虽然它本身可以作为一项锻炼,但如果你的目标是重新参加Zumba课程、网球、骑行或任何其他活动,步行也是一个很好的第一步。

(44)_____

做动作练习。

Even if you can't yet do a favorite activity, you can practice the moves. With or without a club or racket, swing like you're hitting the ball. Paddle like you're in a kayak or canoe. Mimic your favorite swimming strokes. The action will remind you of the joy the activity brought you and prime your muscles for when you can get out there again.

即使你还不能做最喜欢的活动,你也可以练习这些动作。无论有没有球杆或球拍,都像击球一样挥动。像在皮划艇或独木舟里一样划桨。模仿你最喜欢的游泳姿势。这些动作会让你想起该活动带给你的快乐,并为你能再次出去活动时让肌肉做好准备。

(45)_____

不要独自进行。

Exercising with others "can keep you accountable and make it more fun, so you're more likely to do it again," Jackovitz says. You can do activities such as golf and tennis or take a walk with others and still be socially distant. But when you can't connect in person, consider using technology. Chat on the phone with a friend while you walk around your neighborhood. FaceTime with a relative as you strength train or stretch at home. You can also join a livestream or on-demand exercise class.

Jackovitz说,与他人一起锻炼可以让你保持自律,并使锻炼更有趣,所以你更有可能再次去做。"你可以与他人一起进行高尔夫和网球等活动或散步,同时仍然保持社交距离。但当你无法面对面交流时,可以考虑使用

技术手段。在你围绕社区散步时与朋友通电话聊天。在家进行力量训练或拉伸时与亲戚进行FaceTime视频通话。你还可以参加直播或点播健身课程。

[A] Make It a Habit.

[B] Don't Go It Alone.

[C] Start Low, Go Slow.

[D] Talk With Your Doctor.

[E] Listen to Your Body.

[F] Go Through the Motions.

[G] Round Out Your Routine.

41. (41)_____

【答案】 [C] 通篇归纳

【小标题】 Start Low, Go Slow.

起点要低，进度要慢。

【主旨】 重启时把运动量减半、循序渐进地加

本段反复讲一件事——不要一上来就回到中断前的水平，要把量降下来再慢慢加。段首 Don't try to go back to what you were doing before your break 立论，随后用走路、打高尔夫、举哑铃三个例子说明都要减到原来的一半左右，再以 Increase time, distance, and intensity gradually 收口，引用专家话 This isn't something you can do overnight 强化"慢"。三个数字例子是论据，归到"从低起点、慢慢增量"这句主旨上即可。

【依据】 Start Low, Go Slow 正是减半加缓慢的同义改写

标题 Start Low, Go Slow 两半恰好对上本段两层主旨：Start Low 对应把活动量减到一半 reduce activity to half a mile every other day, Go Slow 对应 Increase time, distance, and intensity gradually 与 This isn't something you can do overnight。这是主旨层的完整同义概括，覆盖全段而非某个例子。

【竞争】 [A] 习惯主题贴边但本段重点是量而非规律

Make It a Habit 也属"重启锻炼"大话题、看着沾边，但本段通篇讲的是"运动量从低起、慢慢加"，没有一句在讲"每天坚持、养成规律"；把它放在这段会丢掉"减半、循序渐进"这一真正主旨，属范围对不上。Habit 的真正归宿是第 4 段。

【验证】 把 Start Low, Go Slow 代回本段：它既概括了"先把量降到一半"reduce activity to half a mile every other day, 又概括了"再慢慢加"Increase time, distance, and intensity gradually, 不偏窄也不偏宽，与全文"逐条给重启策略"的组织方式完全自治。

42. (42)_____

【答案】 [E] 通篇归纳

【小标题】 Listen to Your Body.

倾听身体的声音。

【主旨】 按身体当下的感觉来增减强度、警觉异常

本段全是"根据身体反应来调整"的具体指令：喘到说不出整句就 back off，感觉好就练久点快点，练完累垮 Go easier next time，并要对胸痛、严重气短、头晕等 stay alert to serious symptoms。整段的共同主旨是"以自身身体信号为依据来决定怎么练"。

【依据】 Listen to Your Body 概括以身体信号为准则

Listen to Your Body 正是本段每条指令的共同准绳：是否减量看 breathing too hard to talk in complete sentences，是否加量看 If you feel good，以及对 serious symptoms 保持警觉——全是"听身体的"，是整段主旨的同义概括。

【竞争】 [D] 提到症状求医，但主张是自察非主动看医生

段末 seek medical attention immediately 出现"医疗"字眼，极易诱人选 Talk With Your Doctor。但这只是"自察身体后发现危险症状才去就医"的一个结果，整段主张是"凭自身感觉调整"，并非"开始锻炼前先找医生咨询"。D 把一个局部后果当成了整段主题，属词面复现导致的概括偏窄。

【验证】 把 Listen to Your Body 代回本段：从 If you feel good, go a little longer or faster 到 stay alert to serious symptoms，每条都是"看身体反应再决定"，E 恰好概括全段、不偏不倚，与全文逐条给策略的结构一致。

43. (43)_____

【答案】 [A] 段首

【小标题】 Make It a Habit.

养成习惯。

【主旨】 靠每天坚持的规律性来变强增耐力

段首即点题 Consistency is the key to getting stronger and building endurance and stamina, 主旨是"规律坚持"。随后 Ten minutes of activity per day is a good start 和力推走路, 都是为"每天都能坚持"服务的具体落实手段——走路被推荐正因为它最易做到、便于天天进行。

【依据】 Make It a Habit 同义于 Consistency is the key

Make It a Habit 与段首主旨 Consistency is the key to getting stronger 是同义改写——habit (习惯) 正是 consistency (持之以恒、规律性) 的同义表达, Ten minutes of activity per day 里的 per day 也呼应"每天形成习惯"。这是主旨层的对应, 非词面重合。

【竞争】 [G] 出现 routine 词面像 G, 但本段讲坚持不讲补全

本段力推 walking、提到回到 Zumba、网球、骑行等多种活动, Round Out Your Routine 里 routine 一词加上这串活动名极易诱人。但本段主旨是"靠规律坚持变强", 提走路是因为它最易坚持, 并非在讲"把锻炼安排得更全面多样"; G 概括的方向 (丰富计划) 与本段 (坚持规律) 错位。

【验证】 把 Make It a Habit 代回: 它统摄了 Consistency is the key to getting stronger and building endurance and stamina 这一定调句, 每天十分钟、推荐走路都是养成习惯的落地办法, A 恰好概括全段且与全文"逐条策略"自治。

44. (44)_____

【答案】 [F] 段首

【小标题】 Go Through the Motions.

坚持做动作。

【主旨】 做不了真项目时，先空练那套动作

段首 Even if you can't yet do a favorite activity, you can practice the moves 立论，随后全是同一意思的例子——空挥球拍、模仿划船、模拟游泳动作，prime your muscles for when you can get out there again 点明目的。整段主旨是"暂时无法真做某运动时，比划着把动作走一遍"。

【依据】 Go Through the Motions 正是空练动作的同义短语

Go Through the Motions 字面即"把动作走一遍"，精准对应段首 you can practice the moves——motions 与 moves 同义，go through 与 practice 同义；段中 swing like you're hitting the ball 等全是"走动作"的实例。F 是整段主旨的同义概括。

【竞争】 [G] 都涉及多种活动看着像 G，但本段讲模拟非补全

本段列了球拍、皮划艇、游泳多种活动，与 Round Out Your Routine 的"丰富计划"似乎沾边。但本段主旨是"做不了真活动时先模拟动作"you can practice the moves，这些活动只是"模拟"的举例，不是在劝你增加项目种类；G 把举例当成了主题，概括方向跑偏。

【验证】 把 Go Through the Motions 代回：它直接对应 Even if you can't yet do a favorite activity, you can practice the moves 这句段首论断，下面空挥、模仿划船、模拟游泳都是"走动作"的实例，F 概括全段、不偏窄，与全文策略并列结构一致。

45. (45)_____

【答案】 [B] 段首

【小标题】 Don't Go It Alone.

不要单打独斗。

【主旨】 和别人一起练，必要时借技术远程连接

段首引专家话点明好处 can keep you accountable and make it more fun, 主旨是"和他人一起锻炼"。随后给出落实办法——可与人保持社交距离一起活动, when you can't connect in person, consider using technology, 电话、视频、直播课都是"即便不能面对面也设法与人连接"的手段。整段主旨是"别一个人练、想办法有人陪"。

【依据】 Don't Go It Alone 含蓄否定即和他人一起

Don't Go It Alone 是含蓄否定——"别独自练"等于"和他人一起练", 正对段首 Exercising with others 的好处与 Chat on the phone with a friend while you walk 等"设法连接他人"的办法。B 是整段主旨的同义概括, 覆盖全段。

【竞争】 [G] 活动种类多看着像 G, 但本段核心是结伴非补全

段中提到高尔夫、网球、散步、直播课等多种活动, 与 Round Out Your Routine 的"丰富计划"似有交集。但本段主旨是"和别人一起、别独自练"Exercising with others, 列这些活动是为说明"怎样和人一起", 不是劝你增加项目; G 与本段真正主旨错位, 且 G 全卷无任何一段可填, 是冗余项。

【验证】 把 Don't Go It Alone 代回: 它统摄了 Exercising with others 的好处与 when you can't connect in person, consider using technology 这一退而求其次的连接办法, 恰好概括"想办法不独自练"的全段, 与全文逐条策略结构自治。

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。

疫情下安全重启锻炼的若干策略, 总起加分点罗列

全文是一篇生活实用类指南, 标题即点题 How to Get Active Again。首段引言交代背景与总纲——居家无法去健身房, 重启锻炼要讲方法、要把握运动量, The following simple strategies will help you return to exercise safely after a break 明确预告下文将逐条给出策

略。其后第 2 至 6 段每段各讲一条独立的策略，呈典型的“总起 + 分点并列”结构，每个空就是为这一段的策略起一个概括性小标题。

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] Make It a Habit.

让它成为一种习惯。

关键词 习惯 / 持之以恒 habit

填入第 43 空

[B] Don't Go It Alone.

别独自一人去做。

关键词 别独自做 / 找人一起 alone

填入第 45 空

[C] Start Low, Go Slow.

起点要低，进度要慢。

关键词 起点低、慢慢加量 low, slow

填入第 41 空

[D] Talk With Your Doctor.

和你的医生谈一谈。

关键词 咨询医生 doctor

干扰项 · 未选用

[E] Listen to Your Body.

倾听你身体的声音。

关键词 倾听身体反应 body

填入第 42 空

[F] Go Through the Motions.

把动作走一遍（模拟练习）。

关键词 模拟动作 / 空练 motions

填入第 44 空

[G] Round Out Your Routine.

让你的锻炼计划更完整全面。

关键词 丰富完善整套计划 round out

干扰项 · 未选用

DISTRACTORS · 干扰项复盘

这 2 个候选小标题始终没被任何空选用

7选5 必有 2 条话题相关、看着像，却概括不了任何 区间主旨。下面逐条剖析它们「像在哪、为何放哪个空都不对」，读透干扰项才算读透全局。

[D] Talk With Your Doctor.

诱在第 3 段的求医字眼，错在主旨是自察非看医生

Talk With Your Doctor 最容易被误塞进第 3 段，因为段末有 seek medical attention immediately 此处“医疗”字眼，与 doctor 词面呼应。但第 3 段整段主旨是“凭身体感觉自行调整”，求医只是发现危险症状后的一个下游动作，没有任何一段在讲“开始前先找医生咨询”这件事；D 概括不了任何一段，是命题人设的冗余干扰项。

[G] Round Out Your Routine.

诱在多段都罗列活动名，错在没一段主旨是补全计划

Round Out Your Routine 里 routine 一词，加上第 4 段的 Zumba、网球、骑行和第 5、6 段的多种活动，让它读着像能配进好几段。但 round out 意为“把计划补全、做得更全面多样”，而这些段的真正主旨分别是“坚持成习惯”“模拟动作”“结伴而练”——列活动名只是各自的举例，没有任何一段在讲“丰富、补全你的锻炼安排”；G 范围对不上任何一段，是另一条冗余干扰项。

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。

And it's important to get the right dose of activity.

第1段，第2句

it is + 形容词 + to do 是四六级和考研中高频出现的句式，用于表达观点或评价，结构典型且常考，掌握后可大量迁移到类似句式（如 it is necessary/possible/difficult to do 等）。

Don't try to go back to what you were doing before your break.

第3段，第1句

否定祈使句结构常见于口语和应用文，宾语从句由 what 引导也是高频句式，不定式短语作宾语在考试中经常出现。整体句式在四六级和考研阅读中具有一定代表性，掌握后可应用于多种语境。

If you're breathing too hard to talk in complete sentences, back off.

第5段，第1句

"If + 条件从句，祈使句" 是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式，用于表达建议或警告；"too...to..." 结构也是高频考点。整体结构具有较强的代表性和实用性。

Even if you can't yet do a favorite activity, you can practice the moves.

第9段，第1句

"Even if" 引导的让步状语从句是考试中常见的句式，用于表达在不利条件下仍可采取的行动，逻辑关系典型且实用。情态动词结构在各类考试中频繁出现。整体句式具有较强的代表性，掌握后可迁移到类似让步转折场景。

With or without a club or racket, swing like you're hitting the ball.

第9段，第2句

本句涵盖祈使句的谓语识别、方式状语从句的划分、介词短语作状语的判断，以及从句内部主谓宾的完整分析。特别是 like 的连词用法和祈使句省略主语的特点，都是值得练习的知识点。成分种类较为丰富，适合巩固基础句型。

Paddle like you're in a kayak or canoe.

第9段，第3句

‘祈使句 + 像.....一样的方式修饰’是很常见、可迁移的结构；从句内部的“主语 + 系动词 + 表语”也很典型。掌握这种读法后，遇到类似指导性句子容易迁移。

The action will remind you of the joy the activity brought you and prime your muscles for when you can get out there again.

第9段，第5句

句中包含并列谓语、双宾语结构（定语从句中）、介词短语作状语、定语从句省略关系代词、时间状语从句作介词宾语等多种成分类型，成分种类较丰富，且定语从句省略关系代词是常见易错点，有较好的训练价值

Exercising with others "can keep you accountable and make it more fun, so you're more likely to do it again," Jackovitz says.

第11段，第1句

本句展示了典型的“引语动词 + 宾语从句”结构，宾语从句内又嵌套因果状语从句（so 引导），且包含“情态动词 + 并列谓语 + 宾补”和“主系表 + 不定式”等常考句式。这些结构在四六级、考研英语阅读和写作中频繁出现，学习迁移价值高。

But when you can't connect in person, consider using technology.

第11段，第3句

时间状语从句 + 主句祈使句是常见句式，在写作建议、条件假设类文章中频繁出现。情态动词和动名词作宾语也是高频结构。整体句式实用性强，有一定代表性，但不属于特别复杂的典型考点句。

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本篇出现的 31 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。

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇2次·真题 88 句

motion B1

n. 运动

本篇2次·真题 10 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇1次·真题 209 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次·真题 150 句

following B1

adj. 接下来的

本篇1次·真题 91 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次·真题 89 句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本篇1次·真题 75 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本篇1次·真题 57 句

pressure B1

n. 心理压力

本篇1次·真题 55 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本篇1次·真题 42 句

physical B1

adj. 身体的

本篇1次·真题 40 句

seek B1

v. 寻找

本篇1次·真题 40 句

department A2

n. 部门

本篇1次·真题 35 句

highly B1

adv. 非常

本篇1次·真题 28 句

strategy B2

n. 策略

本篇1次·真题 28 句

per B1

prep. 每

本篇1次·真题 27 句

pain A2

n. 疼痛

本篇1次·真题 20 句

recommend B1

v. 推荐

本篇1次·真题 18 句

severe B2

adj. 严重的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

neighborhood B1

n. 街区

本篇1次·真题 14 句

anxiety B2

n. 焦虑

本篇1次·真题 12 句

routine B1

n. 常规

本篇1次·真题 12 句

strength B1

n. 力量

本篇1次·真题 12 句

overlook B2

v. 忽略, 没注意到

本篇1次·真题 11 句

alert B2

adj. 警觉的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

muscle A2

n. 肌肉

本篇1次·真题 10 句

remind A2

v. 提醒

本篇1次·真题 10 句

accessible B2

adj. 可达到的

本篇1次·真题 8 句

distance A2

n. 距离

本篇1次·真题 8 句

injury B1

n. (身体) 伤害, 损伤

本篇1次·真题 8 句

relative B1

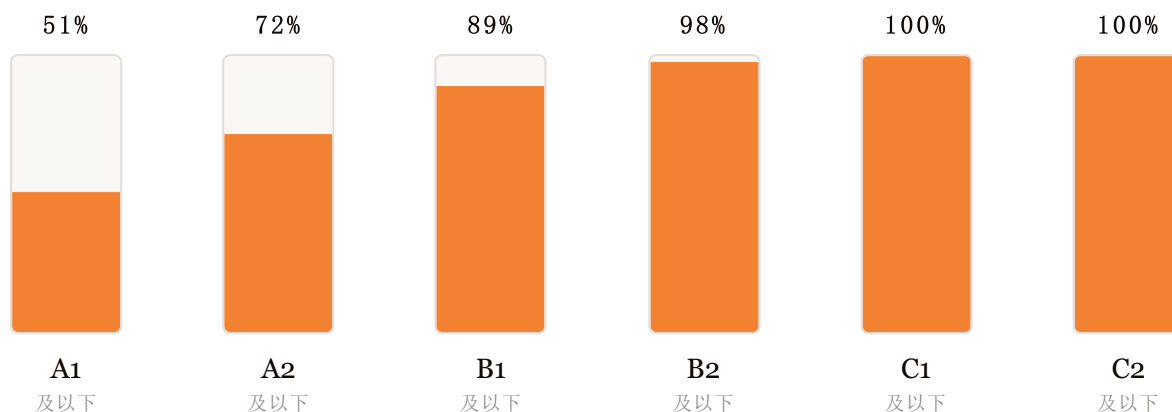
n. 亲戚, 亲属

本篇1次·真题 8 句

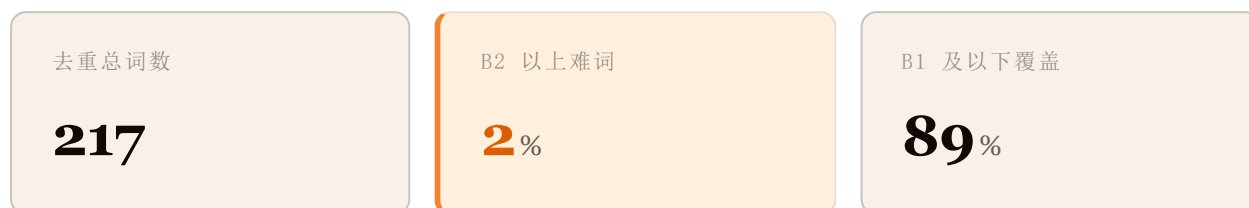
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 217 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空原文去重后共 **217** 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 217 个·末柱为 100%



考研英语二 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）	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 →
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2022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2022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(2022)

Section III

Directions:

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

P1 Although we try our best, sometimes our paintings rarely turn out as originally planned. Changes in the light, the limitations of your painting materials, and the lack of experience and technique mean that what you start out trying to achieve may not come to life the way that you expected.

P2 Although this can be frustrating and disappointing, it turns out that this can actually be good for you. Unexpected results have two benefits: you pretty quickly learn to deal with disappointment and realise that when one door closes, another opens. You also quickly learn to adapt and come up with creative solutions to the problems the painting presents, and thinking outside the box will become your second nature.

P3 In fact, creative problem-solving skills are incredibly useful in daily life, with which you're more likely to be able to find a solution when a problem arises.

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 尽管我们竭尽全力，有时我们的画作却很少能按最初计划的样子呈现出来。光线的变化、你所用绘画材料的局限，以及经验和技巧的欠缺，都意味着你最初想要达成的目标，未必能按你预期的那样实现。

P2 尽管这种情况可能令人沮丧和失望，但结果证明，它其实对你是有好处的。意外的结果有两个好处：你会很快学会应对失望，并认识到当一扇门关闭时，另一扇门便会打开。你还会很快学会随机

应变，针对绘画带来的种种问题想出富有创造性的解决办法，而跳出思维定式也会逐渐成为你的本能。

P3 事实上，创造性解决问题的能力在日常生活中也极其有用：凭借这种能力，当问题出现时，你就更有可能找到解决办法。

【衔接】第3句开头：把 this 显化为『这种情况』承接首段

第3句的 Although this can be frustrating and disappointing 紧接首段『画不成原计划』，译时把 this 显化为『这种情况』，让 P2 开头明确回扣 P1 内容，读者不会断链。

第3、4句之间：用『不过 / 而且』顺出由『反转』到『展开好处』

第3句已点明『其实有好处』，第4句 Unexpected results have two benefits 是对『好处』的具体展开。两句间可顺势承接，第4句开头保留『意外的结果有两个好处』即可自然衔接，不必另加转折词，避免逻辑割裂。

第4、5句之间：用『还』承接两个并列好处

第4句讲第一个好处 (you pretty quickly learn to deal with disappointment)，第5句讲第二个 (You also quickly learn to adapt)。把 also 译成句首的『还』（你还会……），让两个好处并列对齐、节奏一致。

第6句开头：用『也』『冒号』把 P3 与 P2 的好处链打通

第6句 creative problem-solving skills are incredibly useful in daily life 把上段『绘画里练出的创造性解题』推广到日常生活。译文用『也极其有用』里的『也』承上，并用冒号引出『凭借这种能力……』，使段间的递进顺畅、不突兀。

逐句解析

整段连排、无题号无划线——把原文切成一句句翻译单元本身就是解题动作，句前 N. 为逐句解析自切的句序号（非考卷题号），与卷面原文逐字对应。

【主旨】绘画的意外结果反而有益、能练出创造性解题力

全文讲绘画时作品常常画不成原计划的样子，Although this can be frustrating and disappointing, it turns out that this can actually be good for you 一句把基调从『沮丧』翻转为『其实有好处』，是全篇的转折与立意；结尾 creative problem-solving skills are incredibly useful in daily life 把好处升华到日常生活。基调是『先承认挫败、再肯定其价值』，整体偏积极、说理。

【术语】this (P2 两处指代)

Although this can be frustrating and disappointing 与 it turns out that this can actually be good for you 里的两个 this，都回指上文『作品画不成原计划样子』这件事，即 our paintings rarely turn out as originally planned；译时统一还原成『这种情况 / 这种结果』，别直译成空泛的『这』。

the painting / creative solutions (绘画与创造性方案)

painting 全篇指『绘画（这件事 / 这幅画）』，统一译『绘画 / 这幅画』；creative solutions 与 creative problem-solving skills 同源，统一把 creative 译为『创造性的』，让 P2 的『创造性解决方案』与 P3 的『创造性解决问题的能力』前后呼应、术语一致。

1. Although we try our best, sometimes our paintings rarely turn out as originally planned.

【意群】 Although we try our best, (Although 引导的让步状语) → 尽管我们竭尽全力，

难点：Although=让步『尽管』

Although we try our best 中 Although 是让步连词，对应汉语『尽管 / 虽然』，提示后半句会出现与『尽力』相反的结果；看到它就预判后文有转折。

sometimes our paintings rarely turn out as originally planned. (主干主谓 + as 引导的方式状语)

★ 采分 → 有时我们的画很少按最初计划的那样呈现出来。

难点：turn out=结果呈现为；rarely=很少（含蓄否定）

turn out as originally planned 的 turn out 是熟词组僻义，不是『翻出来』，而是『（最终）呈现为、结果是』；rarely 是含蓄否定『很少 / 几乎不』，别漏掉这层否定，否则意思反了。as originally planned = 『按最初计划的样子』。

【调序】 让步从句保持前置、状语 as... 提到动词前

Although 从句汉语本就习惯放句首，直接保留；turn out as originally planned 的方式状语 as originally planned 提到动词『呈现』前，译成『按最初计划的那样呈现出来』，比『呈现得如同最初所计划』更顺。

【译文】 尽管我们竭尽全力，有时我们的画作却很少能按最初计划的样子呈现出来。

2. Changes in the light, the limitations of your painting materials, and the lack of experience and technique mean that what you start out trying to achieve may not come to life the way that you expected.

【意群】 Changes in the light, the limitations of your painting materials, and the lack of experience and technique (三个并列主语) ★ 采分 → 光线的变化、你绘画材料的局限，以及经验和技巧的缺乏

难点：**三个 and 并列的长主语**

Changes in the light, the limitations of your painting materials, and the lack of experience and technique 是由逗号和 and 并列的三个名词短语共同作主语，谓语是后面的 mean；别把第三项 the lack of... 误当成另起一句的主语，三者一起『意味着』。

mean that (主干谓语 + that 宾语从句引导) → 意味着

难点：**复数主语对应 mean (意味着)**

三个并列主语后用 mean (原形、复数对应)，that 引导宾语从句；mean 此处 = 『意味着、导致』，承接前面的三项原因。

what you start out trying to achieve (what 引导的主语从句 (作 may not come 的主语)) ★ 采分 → 你一开始想要达成的东西

难点：**what = 『……的东西』；start out = 一开始**

what you start out trying to achieve 中 what 不是疑问『什么』，而是引导名词性从句『……的(那个)东西/目标』；start out = 『起初、一开始着手』，trying to achieve = 『试图达成』，整块译成『你最初想要达成的目标』。

may not come to life the way that you expected. (宾语从句谓语 + the way 引导的方式状语) ★ 采分 → 可能不会按你预期的方式实现出来。

难点：**come to life = (作品) 变得鲜活 / 实现**

come to life 是熟词组僻义，本处指作品『活起来、变得生动鲜活、得以实现』，不是字面『复活』；the way that you expected = 『以你所期望的方式 / 像你预期的那样』，that 在此引导方式从句，修饰 the way。

【调序】 并列主语原序保留、方式状语 the way 提到动词前

三个并列主语汉语同样可平铺并列，按原序译即可；may not come to life the way that you expected 的方式状语 the way that you expected 提到谓语『实现』前，译成『未必能按你预期的那样实现』，比把方式状语拖在句末顺。

【译文】 光线的变化、你所用绘画材料的局限，以及经验和技巧的欠缺，都意味着你最初想要达成的目标，未必能按你预期的那样实现。

3. Although this can be frustrating and disappointing, it turns out that this can actually be good for you.

【意群】 Although this can be frustrating and disappointing, (Although 引导的让步状语从句) ★ 采分 → 尽管这可能令人沮丧和失望，

难点：this 回指『画不成原计划』这件事

Although this can be frustrating and disappointing 的 this 要回上一段还原：指 our paintings rarely turn out as originally planned 那种『作品画不成原计划样子』的情况，译成『这种情况 / 这种结果』比光译『这』清楚。frustrating / disappointing = 『令人沮丧的 / 令人失望的』。

it turns out that this can actually be good for you. (主干 it turns out that + 宾语从句) ★ 采分 → 结果证明这其实对你有好处。

难点：it turns out that=结果（证明）；actually=其实

it turns out that 中 it 是形式主语、不译，整个 it turns out that = 『结果（证明）、事实上』，引出与前半句相反的转折；actually 在此 = 『其实、实际上』，强调反转；这里的 this 同样回指那种『画不成原计划』的情况。

【调序】 让步从句前置、形式主语 it 不译

Although 从句仍放句首译『尽管……』；it turns out that this can actually be good for you 中形式主语 it 不译，直接译成『结果证明这其实对你有好处』，让后半句与前半句构成『尽管……但结果……』的转折。

【译文】 尽管这种情况可能令人沮丧和失望，但结果证明，它其实对你是有好处的。

4. Unexpected results have two benefits: you pretty quickly learn to deal with disappointment and realise that when one door closes, another opens.

【意群】 Unexpected results have two benefits: (主干主谓宾 (冒号引出说明)) ★ 采分 → 意外的结果有两个好处:

难点: **Unexpected results = 意外结果; 冒号引出下文**

Unexpected results have two benefits 是本段的总起句, Unexpected results = 『意外的 (出乎意料的) 结果』, 承接前文画不成原样这件事; 冒号后是对『两个好处』的展开说明, 译时保留冒号、引出后文。

you pretty quickly learn to deal with disappointment (冒号后并列分句一 (第一个好处)) ★ 采分 → 你会很快学会应对失望

难点: **pretty quickly = 相当快地; deal with = 应对**

you pretty quickly learn to deal with disappointment 中 pretty 不是『漂亮』, 而是程度副词 = 『相当、挺』, pretty quickly = 『相当快地、很快』; deal with = 『处理、应对』; learn to do = 『学会做』。

and realise that when one door closes, another opens. (并列分句二 (and 接第二层) + when 时间状语从句) ★ 采分 → 并且认识到, 当一扇门关闭时, 另一扇门会打开。

难点: **谚语 when one door closes, another opens**

when one door closes, another opens 是英语谚语, 意为『一扇门关上, 另一扇门会打开』

(旧的机会没了, 新机会随之而来); 不必死抠字面, 可保留这个生动比喻, 它呼应上句『另有出路』的乐观基调。realise = 『认识到、领悟到』。

【调序】 冒号结构保留、when 时间从句前置

总分的冒号结构汉语同样适用, 直接保留冒号; when one door closes, another opens 里 when 时间从句汉语本就习惯前置, 译『当一扇门关闭时, 另一扇门便会打开』, 语序与英文一致、无须大调。

【译文】 意外的结果有两个好处: 你会很快学会应对失望, 并认识到当一扇门关闭时, 另一扇门便会打开。

5. You also quickly learn to adapt and come up with creative solutions to the problems the painting presents, and thinking outside the box will become your second nature.

【意群】 You also quickly learn to adapt and come up with creative solutions to the problems the painting presents, (并列分句一 (第二个好处的展开)) ★ 采分 → 你也会很快学会适应, 并为绘画带来的问题想出创造性的解决办法,

难点: **come up with = 想出; solutions to = 针对.....的解决办法; the problems the painting presents = 省略 that 的定语从句**

come up with creative solutions to the problems the painting presents 里: come up with = 『想出、提出』; solutions to = 『针对.....的解决办法』; the problems (that) the painting presents 省略了关系词 that, 是定语从句『绘画所带来 / 提出的问题』, present 此处 = 『带来、造成 (问题)』。

and thinking outside the box will become your second nature. (and 引导的并列分句二 (动名词作主语)) ★ 采分 → 而跳出固有思维将成为你的第二天性。

难点: **thinking outside the box = 跳出思维定式; second nature = 第二天性 / 习惯成自然**
thinking outside the box will become your second nature 中 thinking outside the box 是习语, 字面『在盒子外思考』, 实指『跳出固有框框 / 思维定式、创新地想问题』; second nature = 『第二天性』, 指几乎成了本能的习惯, 可译『成为你的本能 (习惯)』。

【调序】 定语从句前移修饰 problems、动名词主语正常起句

the problems the painting presents 的定语从句较短, 提到先行词 the problems 前, 译成『绘画所带来的问题』; 后半句 thinking outside the box will become your second nature 以动名词短语作主语, 汉语直接用『跳出思维定式 (这件事) 将成为.....』起句即可。

【译文】 你还会很快学会随机应变, 针对绘画带来的种种问题想出富有创造性的解决办法, 而跳出思维定式也会逐渐成为你的本能。

6. In fact, creative problem-solving skills are incredibly useful in daily life, with which you're more likely to be able to find a solution when a problem arises.

【意群】 In fact, (句首插入语 (承上递进)) → 事实上,

难点: In fact = 事实上 (承上加强)

In fact 承接上文, 把『创造性解题』的好处从绘画推广到日常生活, 是递进而非转折, 译『事实上 / 其实』。

creative problem-solving skills are incredibly useful in daily life, (主干主系表) ★ 采分 → 创造性解决问题的能力在日常生活中极其有用,

难点: creative problem-solving skills = 创造性解决问题的能力; incredibly = 极其

creative problem-solving skills 与上段 creative solutions 同源, 统一译『创造性解决问题的能力』, 呼应前文; incredibly 此处 = 程度副词『极其、非常』, 不是『难以置信地』那种字面, 修饰 useful。

with which you're more likely to be able to find a solution when a problem arises. (with which 引导的非限定性定语从句 + when 时间状语) ★ 采分 → 凭借这种能力, 当问题出现时, 你更有可能找到解决办法。

难点: with which = 『凭借 (介词+关系代词)』; which 回指 skills; arise = 出现

with which you're more likely to be able to find a solution 中 which 回指前面的 creative problem-solving skills, with which = 『凭借 (这种能力)』; be more likely to = 『更有可能』; when a problem arises 中 arise = 『出现、发生 (问题)』, when 引导时间从句。

【调序】 非限定定语从句拆成独立小句、when 从句前置

with which you're more likely to be able to find a solution when a problem arises 是非限定性定语从句, 较长, 不前置硬塞, 而是拆成独立小句承接: 译『凭借这种能力,你就更有可能.....』; 其中 when a problem arises 时间从句提到主句前, 译『当问题出现时』。

【译文】 事实上, 创造性解决问题的能力在日常生活中也极其有用: 凭借这种能力, 当问题出现时, 你就更有可能找到解决办法。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

5 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。

Although we try our best, sometimes our paintings rarely turn out as originally planned.

第1段，第1句

Although 引导的让步状语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构,该句展示了让步转折的标准用法,学习后可迁移到大量类似句式,典型性较高。

Changes in the light, the limitations of your painting materials, and the lack of experience and technique mean that what you start out trying to achieve may not come to life the way that you expected.

第1段，第2句

覆盖并列主语、宾语从句、主语从句、定语从句、方式状语等多种成分,且宾语从句的主语本身又是从句,定语从句中关系代词充当宾语,涉及从句作成分和关系代词双重身份等易错点,训练价值高。

Although this can be frustrating and disappointing, it turns out that this can actually be good for you.

第2段，第1句

"it turns out that" 是四六级和考研阅读中常见的表达方式,让步状语从句前置也是典型句式,主语从句嵌套在主句中的结构同样高频出现。本句的句式组合具有很强的代表性,掌握后可大量复用。

You also quickly learn to adapt and come up with creative solutions to the problems the painting presents, and thinking outside the box will become your second nature.

第2段，第3句

并列句结构、动名词作主语、不定式作宾语、省略关系代词的限制性定语从句,这些都是四六级和考研真题中的高频句式。尤其是动名词主语和省略关系代词的定语从句,在真题中反复出现。掌握本句的分析方法可以直接迁移到大量同类句型,具有较强的代表性和复用价值。

In fact, creative problem-solving skills are incredibly useful in daily life, with which you're more likely to be able to find a solution when a problem arises.

第3段，第1句

非限制性定语从句修饰主句、介词加关系代词引导从句、时间状语从句嵌套在定语从句内,这些都是四六级和考研中常见的句式组合,具有较强的代表性和迁移价值。

本篇出现的 **13** 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。

quickly A2

adv. 快速地

本篇2次·真题33句

solution B1

n. 解决办法

本篇2次·真题26句

creative B1

adj. 有创造力的

本篇2次·真题20句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次·真题89句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇1次·真题88句

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

lack B1

v. 缺少

本篇1次·真题41句

material B1

n. 材料

本篇1次·真题41句

thinking A2

n. 思考

本篇1次·真题33句

arise B2

v. 出现;产生;发生

本篇1次·真题14句

technique B1

n. 技术

本篇1次·真题14句

adapt B2

v. 适应, 适合 (新环境、新情况)

本篇1次·真题12句

rarely B1

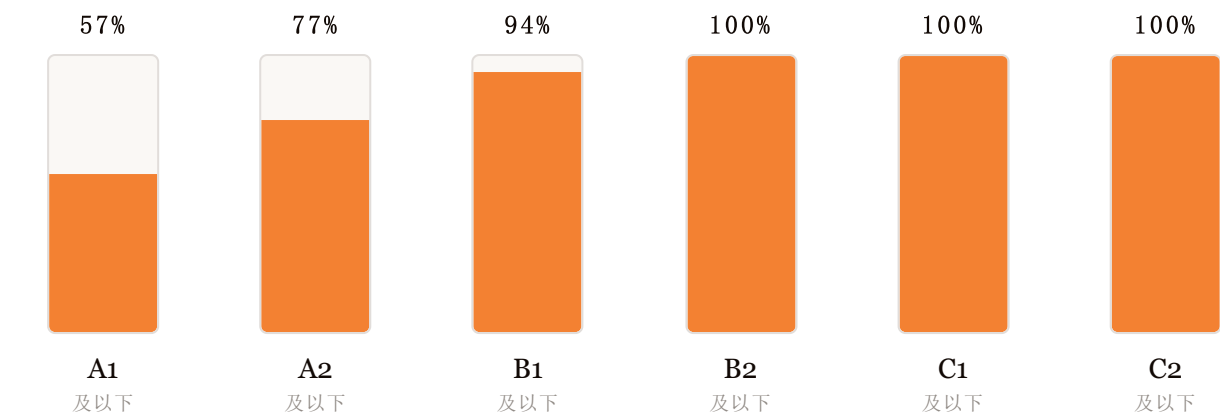
adv. 很少, 难得, 不常

本篇1次·真题8句

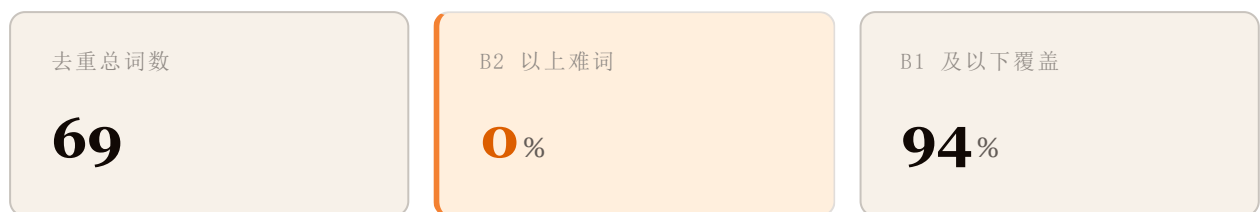
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

英文原文 69 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

英文原文去重后共 69 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 69 个 · 末柱为 100%



考研英语二 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）	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 →

2022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2022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(2022)

Section IV Part A

Directions:

Suppose you are planning a campus food festival. Write an e-mail to the international students in your university to

- 1) introduce the food festival, and
- 2) invite them to participate.

You should write about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET.

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

【参考范文·100 词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

Dear international students,

I am Li Ming, chairman of the Student Union. I am writing to warmly invite you to our campus food festival. The festival will be held on the school playground from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. next Saturday. During the event, you can taste a wide variety of delicious dishes from different regions of China and enjoy exciting cooking shows.

We sincerely hope you can join us. It is a wonderful chance to experience Chinese food culture and make new friends. Please come and share the joy with us! Looking forward to your participation.

Yours, Li Ming

【参考译文】

亲爱的留学生们：

我是学生会主席李明。我写这封邮件是想诚挚地邀请你们参加我们的校园美食节。美食节将于下周六上午九点至下午五点的在学校操场举办。活动期间，你们可以品尝来自中国各地的各种美味佳肴，还能观看精彩的现场烹饪表演。

我们真诚地希望你们能来。这是体验中国饮食文化、结交新朋友的绝佳机会。快来和我们一起分享这份快乐吧！期待你们的参与。

此致 李明

【第1段】群体称呼落地。"Dear international students,"直接套用了本段的"群体称呼"句架，点明收件人是全体留学生，符合邮件顶格称呼加逗号的格式。

【第2段】目的加5W齐全。先用"I am writing to warmly invite you to..."亮明写信目的，再用"will be held on the school playground from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. next Saturday"补齐时间地点，"taste... dishes... and enjoy exciting cooking shows"补齐内容特色，完成了介绍任务且信息自足。

【第3段】邀请理由收尾三连。"We sincerely hope you can join us"说出邀请，"a wonderful chance to experience Chinese food culture and make new friends"给出参加理由，"Looking forward to your participation"礼貌收尾，把第二个任务点真正写实。

【第4段】落款守规。"Yours,"加换行"Li Ming"，按题目要求署指定名字，未出现任何真实姓名，守住了本题最致命的格式红线。

ANALYSIS • 审题与立意

这道题到底要写什么、立意是什么

动笔前先钉死本题的核心写作任务与读者语域，再定中心立意与要展开的要点——这些是本题特有的内容判断，不是通用套路。

核心任务

写邮件介绍并邀请参加美食节

要求给出两个并列任务动词：一是 introduce the food festival，二是 invite them to participate；载体明确是 Write an e-mail to the international students in your university。所以本题钉死为：写一封邮件，既把校园美食节介绍清楚，又明确发出邀请——两件事缺一不可。

读者 • 语域

写给留学生的友好半正式邮件

读者是 the international students in your university，即本校留学生；你以活动主办方（如学生会）身份写。因为是邀请同学参加活动，语域取"友好、热情、有号召力"的半正式书面语，既不能像作文那样端着，也不能过于随便；称呼用群体称呼、结尾用礼貌邀约语。

中心立意

办美食节并诚邀留学生参加

本信的交际目的：向留学生介绍即将举办的校园美食节，并热情邀请他们来参加，落实 introduce the food festival 与 invite them to participate。

要展开的要点

1. 美食节的时间与地点

用具体的时间和地点把活动说清楚（如下周六上午九点至下午五点、学校操场），回应 introduce the food festival 中"介绍"最基本的 When 和 Where。

2. 美食节的内容与特色

点出可看可尝的亮点，如品尝来自中国各地的特色美食、观看现场烹饪展示，让"介绍"落到实处而不是空说"很有意思"。

3. 发出邀请并说明意义

明确说出"诚邀你来"，并给一个来的理由（体验中国饮食文化、结交新朋友），把 invite them to participate 这个任务点真正写出来，而不是只停在介绍。

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 称呼收件人

顶格写给全体留学生的称呼（Dear international students,），点明这封邮件是写给谁的。

第 2 段 介绍美食节

先一句表明身份和写信目的，再交代美食节的时间、地点、内容特色，完成 introduce the food festival。

第 3 段 发出邀请

明确邀请留学生参加、说明参加的意义，并加一句期待收尾，完成 invite them to participate。

第 4 段 落款署名

写结束敬语并按要求署名 Li Ming。

第 1 段 写给全体留学生的称呼

收件对象是 the international students in your university, 所以称呼写 "Dear international students,"。

群体称呼 · Dear + 收件群体 + 逗号 (如 Dear international students,)

第 2 段 点明目的并交代时间地点内容

表明写信是为了 introduce the food festival: 美食节于下周六上午九点至下午五点在学校操场举办, 可以品尝来自中国各地的美食、观看现场烹饪展示。

表明写信目的 · I am writing to + 目的动词 (tell you about / invite you to ...)

交代时间地点 · The ... will be held on/at + 地点 + from ... to ... + 时间

列举活动内容 · During the event, you can + 动词 (taste / enjoy / watch) + 具体活动

第 3 段 热情邀请并说明参加的意义

落实 invite them to participate: 诚邀留学生前来, 指出这是体验中国饮食文化、结交新朋友的好机会, 结尾表达期待他们参加。

发出邀请 · We sincerely hope you can + join us / take part in ...

说明参加的意义 · It is a good chance to + 收益 (experience ... / make new friends)

期待收尾 · Looking forward to your + participation / reply.

第 4 段 署名 Li Ming

遵守 Do not use your own name 的要求，落款写 Li Ming。

落款套式 · Yours, (换行) + 规定署名

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

介绍与邀请都要写到

必须同时落实 introduce the food festival 和 invite them to participate；最常见的错是介绍写得热闹、却忘了发出明确邀请，等于漏了一半任务。

结构连贯

介绍邀请分段清晰

本题理想结构是称呼、介绍段、邀请段、落款四块分明；介绍段和邀请段各管一个任务点，别把邀请硬塞进介绍句里、让读者分不清重点。

语言准确

将来时与被动别错

美食节尚未举办，用 "will be held" 这类将来时；"invite you to" 后接名词或动词原形。避免把 "欢迎参加" 逐字译成 welcome to join 之类的中式搭配。

字数格式

篇幅达标格式齐全

篇幅按 about 100 words 控制，不因凑字重复啰嗦；称呼、落款不能少，署名务必是 Li Ming、遵守 Do not use your own name。

典型低分写法 · 反面示例与改法

署真名或漏落款

反面：正文写完直接结束，或落款写成 "Yours, Wang Fang"（自己真名）。改法：结尾写 "Yours," 换行署 "Li Ming"，绝不出现真名。

只介绍不邀请

反面：通篇都在描述美食节多精彩，却没有一句请对方来。改法：补一句明确邀请，如"We sincerely hope you can join us."

介绍空泛缺细节

反面："We will have a food festival. It is very interesting."——没时间没地点。改法："The festival will be held on the school playground from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. next Saturday."

写成通知丢格式

反面：开头就"Notice: A food festival will be held..."，无称呼无落款。改法：以"Dear international students,"开头、以"Li Ming"落款，保持邮件的称呼与署名格式。

考研英语二 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）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (3)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
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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 →

2022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2022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(2022)

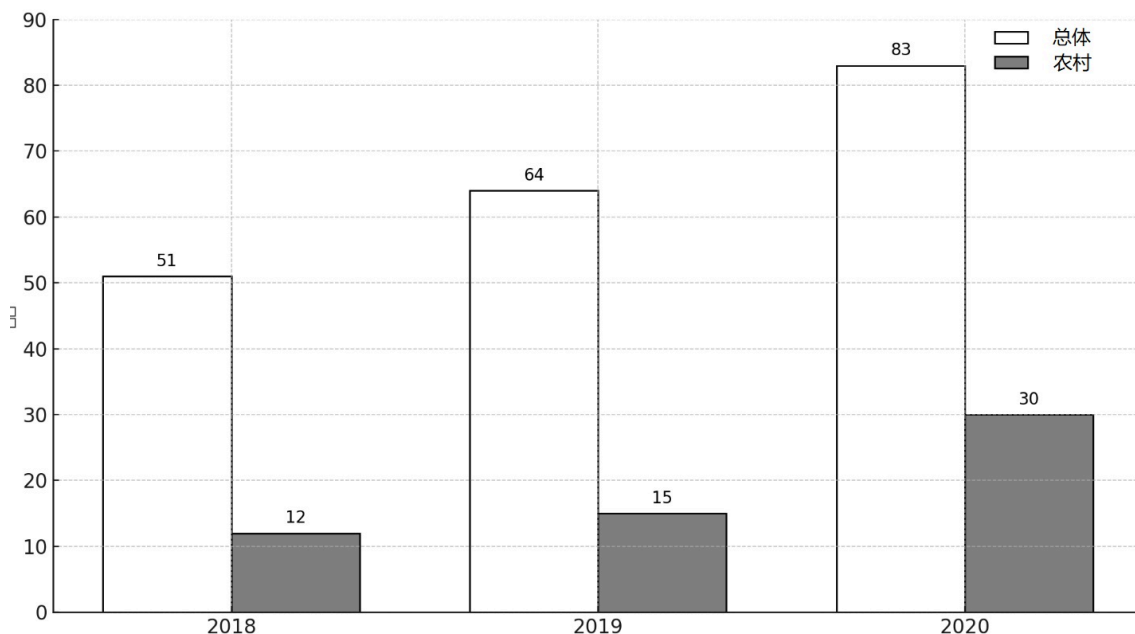
Section IV Part B

Directions:

Write an essay based on the following chart. 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)



2018-2020年我国快递业务量变动情况（单位：十亿件）

【参考范文·161词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

As is clearly shown in the column chart, China's express delivery volume witnessed a remarkable upward trend from 2018 to 2020. The overall volume climbed steadily from 51 billion pieces in 2018 to 64 billion in 2019, and then soared to 83 billion in 2020. Meanwhile, the figure for rural areas also rose from a mere 12 billion to 30 billion over the same period.

Several factors account for this striking growth. On the one hand, the rapid spread of online shopping and the maturing of logistics networks have made parcel delivery faster and more convenient than ever. On the other hand, the improvement of rural infrastructure and government support for e-commerce have gradually connected the countryside to the national market.

In my view, such a trend reflects the booming of China's digital economy and the narrowing gap between urban and rural consumption. To sustain this momentum, more efforts should be devoted to green packaging and further coverage in remote regions.

【参考译文】

如柱状图清晰所示，2018至2020年间我国快递业务量呈现出显著的上升趋势。总体业务量从2018年的约510亿件稳步攀升至2019年的640亿件，随后在2020年猛增到830亿件。与此同时，农村地区的数据也在同一时期从区区120亿件升至300亿件。

造成这一惊人增长的原因有几点。一方面，网络购物的迅速普及与物流网络的日益成熟，使寄递比以往任何时候都更快、更便捷。另一方面，农村基础设施的改善以及政府对电子商务的扶持，逐步把乡村接入了全国大市场。

在我看来，这一趋势折射出我国数字经济的蓬勃发展，以及城乡消费差距的缩小。为使这一势头得以延续，应在绿色包装和偏远地区的进一步覆盖上投入更多努力。

【第1段】起手句 + 增减动词完成客观读图。本段用 As is clearly shown in the column chart 起手，一句 witnessed a remarkable upward trend 概括总势，再用 climbed / soared / rose 等动词串起总体与农村两组数据，挑 51、64、83 与 12、30 等代表性数字，做到概括而非流水账，落实 interpret the chart 任务。

【第2段】两点式并列把原因写充实。本段以 Several factors account for this striking growth 总起，用 On the one hand... On the other hand... 从消费端（网购与物流）和基建端（农村基础设施与电商扶持）各挂一条原因，结构清晰、内容不重复，自然从『看到什么』过渡到『为什么』。

【第3段】表态 + 升华 + 展望三句收束评论。本段用 In my view 亮出评论，接 such a trend reflects 把数字上升升华为数字经济繁荣与城乡缩差的意义，末句 To sustain this momentum 给出绿色包装与偏远覆盖的建议收尾，落实 give your comments 且不空喊口号。

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

先客观读图，再给出个人评论

Directions 明确列了两个并列任务：interpret the chart 是先客观描述图表数据，give your comments 是再谈自己的看法。二者用 1)、2) 并列，说明缺一不可失分，篇幅要各占合理比重，不能只描述不评论、也不能只评论不描述。

读者 · 语域

面向阅卷人的正式书面语

题目要求 Write an essay based on the following chart.，是一篇没有具体收信人的议论性短文，读者就是阅卷老师，语域用正式书面语即可：不用称呼、不用落款，也不要出现 you know、I think 太多的口语腔，多用完整句和数据描述的规范表达。

配图要读出

三年快递量总体与农村双双攀升

图的标题是 2018-2020年我国快递业务量变动情况（单位：十亿件），对象是快递业务量、跨度三年；它涉及总体与农村的数据两组。核心趋势是双双上升且总体量远高于农村：总体从白色柱子的高度达到大约51的位置 升到 白色柱子的高度达到大约83的位置；农村从 灰色柱子（农村）的高度达到大约12的位置 升到 灰色柱子（农村）的高度达到大约30的位置，基数虽小但翻了一倍多，是可写的对比亮点。

中心立意

快递量三年猛增，折射数字经济与城乡缩差

全文中心一句话：2018 至 2020 年我国快递业务量总体与农村同步快速增长，这一趋势既是网购和物流发展的结果，也反映了数字经济繁荣与城乡消费差距的缩小。描述部分紧扣 interpret the chart，评论部分落实 give your comments。

要展开的要点

1. 读图：总体与农村逐年攀升

第一要点是客观呈现两条趋势线：总体量从约 51 升到 64 再到 83，农村量从约 12 升到 15 再到 30，用一升到底的动词概括，不逐格念数字。

2. 析因：网购普及 + 农村基建改善

第二要点分析增长原因：一是网购普及、物流网络成熟让寄件更快更便利；二是农村基础设施改善与电商扶持把乡村接入全国大市场，正好解释农村柱子涨幅明显。

3. 评意：数字经济繁荣与城乡缩差

第三要点谈意义并收束：这一趋势反映数字经济的蓬勃与城乡消费差距的缩小，并可提出绿色包装、扩大偏远地区覆盖等展望，避免空喊口号。

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 读图段：呈现对象、时间与核心趋势

用起手句点明这是柱状图，说明总体与农村快递量在 2018—2020 三年逐年上升，并挑代表性数字佐证，落实 interpret the chart。

第 2 段 析因段：解释增长背后的原因

承接上段的趋势，从网购与物流、农村基建两方面分析为何快递量猛增，自然过渡到评论。

第 3 段 评意段：给出个人看法并收束

点明这一趋势的意义（数字经济与城乡缩差），补一句展望收尾，落实 give your comments。

第 1 段 总体 51→64→83、农村 12→15→30 双升

本段落到具体数字：总体快递量从约 51 十亿件升到 64 再到 83，农村从约 12 升到 15 再到 30；点出总体量远高于农村但两者都在稳步上升，其中 2020 年增幅最猛。

读图起手句 · As is clearly shown in the [图表类型], [对象] witnessed a [趋势形容词] trend from [起始年] to [结束年].

数据变化描述 · The figure climbed steadily from [数值] in [年份] to [数值] in [年份], and then soared to [数值] in [年份].

引出第二组数据 · Meanwhile, the figure for [第二对象] also rose from [数值] to [数值] over the same period.

第 2 段 网购与物流成熟 + 农村基建与电商扶持

第一条原因：网购普及、物流网络成熟，使寄递更快更便利；第二条原因：农村基础设施改善与政府对电商的扶持，把乡村接入全国市场——正好呼应农村柱子涨幅明显。

原因总起句 · Several factors account for this [趋势名词].

两点并列展开 · On the one hand, [原因一]; on the other hand, [原因二].

因果衔接 · The improvement of [某方面] has gradually [带来的结果].

第 3 段 折射数字经济与城乡缩差 + 绿色包装建议

本段落到评论：快递量猛增反映我国数字经济的繁荣与城乡消费差距的缩小；收尾提出应发展绿色包装、扩大偏远地区覆盖，让增长可持续。

亮明个人评论 · In my view, such a trend reflects [更深层的意义].

展望/建议收束 · To sustain this momentum, more efforts should be devoted to [具体做法].

本题在四个评分维度怎样算达标、容易在哪丢分

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

内容切题

描述与评论必须都写足

本题两个任务 interpret the chart 与 give your comments 缺一即失分；描述段要客观呈现总体与农村双升，评论段要谈原因与意义，二者篇幅均衡。

结构连贯

三段各司其职、过渡自然

首段读图、次段析因、末段评意，用 Several factors account for... 和 In my view 把『看到什么』顺滑接到『为什么、说明什么』，避免描述与评论两张皮。

语言准确

善用增减动词与因果句式

本题需要 climbed / soared / rose 描述趋势、account for 与 reflects 表因果与评价；避免把 billion 复数错写、避免把 51、64 等年份数字张冠李戴。

字数格式

达到约定词数、保持议论文成品形态

题目要求 You should write about 150 words on the ANSWER SHEET., 写成一篇 essay 即可，不加收信人与署名；字数不足时优先在评论段补原因或意义，而非重复描述数字。

典型低分写法 • 反面示例与改法

逐格报数无概括

反面示例：In 2018 the number was 51. In 2019 it was 64. In 2020 it was 83. The rural number was 12, 15 and 30. （只是念数字，没有趋势也没重点）。修正：The overall volume climbed steadily from 51 billion in 2018 to 83 billion in 2020, while rural areas saw an even faster rise. （先概括趋势，再点出农村增速更快）。

写完数据就草草结尾

反面示例：全文只描述了 51、64、83 的增长，末句写 In a word, the number keeps rising. That is my report. (没有分析原因、也没有个人看法)。修正：补一段 In my view, such a trend reflects the booming of China's digital economy and calls for greener packaging to make the growth sustainable. (给出评论与展望)。

万能大话脱离图表

反面示例：In a word, with the development of society, everything is getting better and better, so we should work hard to build a great future. (空洞口号，与快递数据无关)。修正：The surge in rural parcels shows that e-commerce is bridging the urban-rural gap, so extending delivery networks to remote areas deserves more support. (结合农村数据谈意义)。

考研英语二 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）	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