

2023年 考研英语二多项对应（信息匹配） Section II Part B · 41-45 题答案与解析

MATCHING & ANALYSIS • 多项对应题和解析

多项对应题和解析 · 41-45 题

本页 41-45 题的多项对应答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2023年 考研英语二多项对应（信息匹配）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions、12 段数字标号完整原文（逐段附中文翻译）与题项↔A~G 候选对照表连续排印；卷面之后逐题解析——正确候选项及其中译、答案段与定位句中英对照、锚点核心信息、原文与候选项的同义改写对照，以及易混诱选的辨析。

英语二真题(2023)

Section II Part B

Directions:

Read the following text and match each of the numbered items in the left column to its corresponding information in the right column. There are two extra choices in the right column. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

Net-Zero Rules Set to Send Cost of New Homes and Extensions Soaring

New building regulations aimed at improving energy efficiency are set to increase the price of new homes, as well as those of extensions and loft conversions on existing ones.

旨在提高能源效率的新建筑法规将提高新房价格,以及现有住房的扩建和阁楼改造价格。

The rules, which came into effect on Wednesday in England, are part of government plans to reduce the UK's carbon emissions to net zero by 2050. They set new standards for ventilation, energy efficiency and heating, and state that new residential buildings must have charging points for electric vehicles.

这些法规于周三在英格兰生效,是政府到2050年将英国碳排放降至净零排放计划的一部分。它们为通风、能源效率和供暖设定了新标准,并规定新住宅建筑必须配备电动汽车充电桩。

The moves are the most significant change to building regulations in years, and industry experts say they will inevitably lead to higher prices at a time when a shortage of materials and high labour costs are already driving up bills.

这些举措是多年来建筑法规最重大的变化,行业专家表示,在材料短缺和高昂人工成本已经推高账单的时期,这些变化将不可避免地导致价格上涨。

Brian Berry, chief executive of the Federation of Master Builders, says the measures will require new materials, testing methods, products and systems to be installed. "All this comes at an increased cost during a time when prices are already sky high. Inevitably, consumers will have to pay more," he says.

Federation of Master Builders首席执行官Brian Berry表示,这些措施将需要安装新材料、测试方法、产品和系统。"所有这些都会在价格已经高企的时期增加成本。消费者不可避免地不得不支付更多费

用,"他说。

Gareth Belsham, of surveyors Naismiths, says people who are upgrading, or extending their home, will be directly affected. "The biggest changes relate to heating and insulation," he explains. "There are new rules concerning the amount of glazing used in extensions, and any new windows or doors must be highly insulated."

测量师事务所Naismiths的Gareth Belsham表示,升级或扩建房屋的人将直接受到影响。"最大的变化与供暖和隔热有关,"他解释道。"关于扩建中使用的玻璃量有新规定,任何新窗户或门都必须高度隔热。"

Windows and doors will have to adhere to higher standards, while there are new limits on the amount of glazing you can have to reduce unwanted heat from the sun.

窗户和门将必须遵守更高标准,同时对玻璃使用量设有新限制,以减少来自太阳的不必要热量。

Thomas Goodman, of MyJobQuote, says this will bring in new restrictions for extensions. "Glazing on windows, doors and roof lights must cover no more than 25% of the floor area to prevent heat loss," he says.

MyJobQuote的Thomas Goodman表示,这将为扩建带来新限制。"窗户、门和天窗上的玻璃覆盖面积不得超过地板面积的25%,以防止热量流失,"他说。

As the rules came into effect last Wednesday, property developers were rushing to file plans just before the deadline. Any plans submitted before that date are considered to be under the previous rules, and can go ahead as long as work starts before 15 June next year.

随着法规于上周三生效,房地产开发商正赶在截止日期前提交计划。在该日期之前提交的任何计划都被视为按照先前规则执行,只要在明年6月15日之前开工即可继续进行。

Builders which have costed projects, but have not filed the paperwork, may need to go back and submit fresh estimates, says Marcus Jefford of Build Aviator.

Build Aviator的Marcus Jefford表示,已经完成项目成本核算但尚未提交文件的建筑商可能需要重新提交新的估价。

Materials prices are already up 25% in the last two years. How much overall prices will increase as a result of the rule changes is not clear. "Whilst admirable in their intentions, they will add to the cost of housebuilding at a time when many already feel that they are priced out of homeownership," says Jonathan Rolande of the National Association of Property Buyers. "An average extension will probably see around £3,000 additional cost thanks to the new regs."

材料价格在过去两年已经上涨了25%。规则变化将导致整体价格上涨多少尚不清楚。"尽管其意图值得称赞,但它们将增加住房建设成本,而此时许多人已经觉得自己买不起房,"National Association of Property Buyers的Jonathan Rolande说。"由于新法规,一个普通扩建项目可能会增加约3000英镑的额外成本。"

John Kelly, a construction lawyer at Freeths law firm, believes prices will eventually come down. But not in the immediate future. "As the marketplace adapts to the new requirements, and the technologies that support them, the scaling up of these technologies will eventually bring costs down, but in the short term, we will all have to pay the price of the necessary transition," he says.

Freeths律师事务所的建筑律师John Kelly认为价格最终会下降。但不是在近期。"随着市场适应新要求以及支持这些要求的技术,这些技术的规模化最终会降低成本,但在短期内,我们都将不得不为必要的转型付出代价,"他说。

However, the long-term effects of the changes will be more comfortable and energy-efficient homes, adds Andrew Mellor, of PRP architects. "Homeowners will probably recoup that cost over time in energy bill savings. It will obviously be very volatile at the moment, but they will have that benefit over time." 然而,PRP建筑师事务所的Andrew Mellor补充说,这些变化的长期影响将是更舒适、更节能的住宅。"房主可能会随着时间推移通过节省能源账单来收回这笔成本。目前显然会非常不稳定,但随着时间推移他们将获得这一好处。"

	[A] The rise of home prices is a temporary matter.
41. Brian Berry	[B] Builders possibly need to submit new estimates of their projects.
42. Gareth Belsham	[C] There will be specific limits on home extensions to prevent heat loss.
43. Marcus Jefford	[D] The new rules will take home prices to an even higher level.
44. John Kelly	[E] Many people feel that home prices are already beyond what they can afford.
45. Andrew Mellor	[F] The new rules will affect people whose home extensions include new windows or doors.
	[G] The rule changes will benefit homeowners eventually.

41. Brian Berry

【答案】 [D] 信息在第 4 段

【候选项】 The new rules will take home prices to an even higher level.

新规定将使房价升至更高水平。

【定位】 "All this comes at an increased cost during a time when prices are already sky high. Inevitably, consumers will have to pay more," he says.

"这一切都会带来成本上升,而此时价格本就已经高得离谱。消费者将不可避免地要付更多钱,"他说。

【锚点】 消费者必然要多付钱

【对照】 consumers will have to pay more ↔ take home prices to an even higher level

多付钱=更高水平

All this comes at an increased cost ↔ The new rules will take home prices

新规=涨价主语

【依据】 涨价主张配 D

【辨邻】 [E]

谈的是"人们觉得房价已超出承受能力",和 Berry 说的"价格本已高、还要再涨"有点像,都涉及"价格高"。但 Berry 的落点是"新规将使价格更高 pay more",讲的是"会涨";E 讲的是"已经买不起"这种既有状态,且"买不起"这层意思是另一个人 Jonathan Rolande 说的 many already feel that they are priced out of homeownership,不是 Berry。

many already feel that they are priced out of homeownership

42. Gareth Belsham

【答案】 [F] 信息在第 5 段

【候选项】 The new rules will affect people whose home extensions include new windows or doors.

新规定将影响那些房屋扩建包含新窗户或门的人。

【定位】 "There are new rules concerning the amount of glazing used in extensions, and any new windows or doors must be highly insulated."

"有关于扩建中所用玻璃量的新规定,而且任何新的门窗都必须高度隔热。"

【锚点】 扩建含新门窗者受影响

【对照】 people who are upgrading, or extending their home, will be directly affected ↔

The new rules will affect people whose home extensions

受影响的人对位

any new windows or doors must be highly insulated ↔ include new windows or doors

新门窗为限定条件

【依据】 扩建含门窗配 F

【辨邻】 [C]

说"会对扩建设具体限制以防热量流失",和 Belsham 谈的"扩建中玻璃量的新规"有重合词 extensions、glazing,很像。但 Belsham 的落点是"哪些人会受影响"(含新门窗的扩建者),不是"防止热量流失的具体限制";"防止热量流失"这层意思属于另一处 Glazing on windows, doors and roof lights must cover no more than 25% of the floor area to prevent heat loss,是 Thomas Goodman 说的,不是 Belsham。

to prevent heat loss

43. Marcus Jefford

【答案】 [B] 信息在第 9 段

【候选项】 Builders possibly need to submit new estimates of their projects.

建筑商可能需要提交其项目的新估算。

【定位】 Builders which have costed projects, but have not filed the paperwork, may need to go back and submit fresh estimates, says Marcus Jefford of Build Aviator.

已经为项目估过价、但还没提交文件的建筑商,可能需要回头重新提交新的估价, Build Aviator 的 Marcus Jefford 说。

【锚点】 建筑商或需重交估价

【对照】 submit fresh estimates ↔ submit new estimates

fresh=new 同义

may need to go back and submit fresh estimates ↔ possibly need to submit new estimates

may=possibly 程度对齐

【依据】 重交估价配 B

44. John Kelly

【答案】 [A] 信息在第 11 段

【候选项】 The rise of home prices is a temporary matter.

房价上涨是暂时现象。

【定位】 John Kelly, a construction lawyer at Freeths law firm, believes prices will eventually come down. But not in the immediate future.

Freeths 律所的建筑律师 John Kelly 认为价格最终会回落。但不会在短期内。

【锚点】 涨价是暂时、终会回落

【对照】 prices will eventually come down ↔ The rise of home prices is a temporary matter

终会回落=暂时

but in the short term, we will all have to pay the price ↔ The rise of home prices

短期付代价印证有涨

【依据】 暂时上涨配 A

【辨邻】 [G]

说“规则变化最终会让房主受益”,和 Kelly 的 eventually come down 共享 eventually 一词,且都带“长期向好”的味道,极像。但 Kelly 谈的是“价格最终回落”,讲的是成本侧;G 谈的是“房主获益”,这层“受益”的意思属于另一个人 Andrew Mellor 的 Homeowners will probably recoup that cost over time in energy bill savings,不是 Kelly。

Homeowners will probably recoup that cost over time in energy bill savings

45. Andrew Mellor

【答案】 [G] 信息在第 12 段

【候选项】 The rule changes will benefit homeowners eventually.

规则变化最终将使房主受益。

【定位】 "Homeowners will probably recoup that cost over time in energy bill savings. It will obviously be very volatile at the moment, but they will have that benefit over time."

"房主很可能会随时间推移、通过节省能源账单把那笔成本赚回来。眼下显然会非常波动,但他们终将获得那份好处。"

【锚点】 房主长期终将获益

【对照】 they will have that benefit over time ↔ The rule changes will benefit homeowners eventually
获益=benefit对位

over time ↔ eventually

over time=eventually

【依据】 长期受益配 G

【辨邻】 [A]

说"房价上涨是暂时的",和 Mellor 的"短期波动、长期向好"在"长期会好转"上有点像。但 Mellor 的落点是 homeowners ... benefit(房主获益,靠省能源账单赚回成本),不是"房价本身回落";"价格最终回落"是 John Kelly 的主张 prices will eventually come down,不是 Mellor。

prices will eventually come down

CHOICES • 候选池地图

A~G 共 7 个候选项各自在说什么

候选项是经同义改写的句子,比题目多 2 个。下面逐条给出候选句原文、「它到底主张什么」的中文压缩,并标注它对应哪道题——始终无人对应的就是多余干扰项。

[A] The rise of home prices is a temporary matter.

房价上涨只是暂时的、终会回落。

对应第 44 题

[B] Builders possibly need to submit new estimates of their projects.

建筑商可能需要重新提交项目报价。

对应第 43 题

[C] There will be specific limits on home extensions to prevent heat loss.

为防止热量流失,会对房屋扩建设置具体限制。

多余项 · 无人对应

[D] The new rules will take home prices to an even higher level.

新规会把房价推到更高水平。

对应第 41 题

[E] Many people feel that home prices are already beyond what they can afford.

很多人觉得房价已经超出了自己的承受能力。

多余项 · 无人对应

[F] The new rules will affect people whose home extensions include new windows or doors.

新规会影响那些扩建中含有新门窗的人。

对应第 42 题

[G] The rule changes will benefit homeowners eventually.

规则变化最终会让房主受益。

对应第 45 题

EXTRA CHOICES · 多余项交代

这 2 个候选项始终无人对应

多项对应必有 2 个候选项无人认领——往往最像文中某个没被问到的人/事物，或是对某段的片面概括。下面逐条剖析它们「像在哪、差在哪、为何无人认领」，读透多余项才算读透全局。

[C] There will be specific limits on home extensions to prevent heat loss.

There will be specific limits on home extensions to prevent heat loss.最像 42 题 Gareth Belsham,因为都谈 extensions 与 glazing。但 C 的核心"具体限制+防热量流失"实际对应的是没被问到的 Thomas Goodman Glazing on windows, doors and roof lights must cover no more than 25% of the floor area to prevent heat loss。因为 Goodman 不在本卷题干里,C 最终无人认领。

[E] Many people feel that home prices are already beyond what they can afford.

Many people feel that home prices are already beyond what they can afford.最像 41 题 Brian Berry,因为都涉及"价格高"。但 E 的核心"很多人觉得已买不起"实际对应没被问到的 Jonathan Rolande many already feel that they are priced out of homeownership。因为 Rolande 不在本卷题干里,E 最终无人认领。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

12 句真题句逐层精讲

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

The moves are the most significant change to building regulations in years, and industry experts say they will inevitably lead to higher prices at a time when a shortage of materials and high labour costs are already driving up bills.

第3段，第1句

本句的结构非常典型：并列主句 + 宾语从句 + 定语从句的组合在四六级和考研阅读中极为常见。省略 that 的宾语从句、when 引导的限制性定语从句、现在进行时表示当前趋势、一般将来时表示预测等用法都是高频考点。掌握本句的拆解方法可直接迁移到大量真题句式，代表性很强。

"All this comes at an increased cost during a time when prices are already sky high. Inevitably, consumers will have to pay more," he says.

第4段，第2句

句子包含直接引语加引述动词的结构 ("..." he says)，这是新闻报道和学术文献中的常见句式。第一个主句中 "during a time when..." 的时间状语结构（介词短语 + 定语从句修饰时间名词）在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现。第二个主句 "will have to" 表达义务和预测，也是常考句式。整体结构具有较高的典型性和复用价值。

Windows and doors will have to adhere to higher standards, while there are new limits on the amount of glazing you can have to reduce unwanted heat from the sun.

第6段，第1句

while 引导的状语从句与主句并列，定语从句省略关系代词，这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。there be 存在句、情态动词 can、不定式表目的等结构也是典型考点。整体结构具有较强的代表性和复用价值。

Any plans submitted before that date are considered to be under the previous rules, and can go ahead as long as work starts before 15 June next year.

第8段，第2句

句中覆盖主语(含后置定语)、并列谓语、宾语补足语、条件状语从句、时间状语等多种成分,且被动语态中的宾补保留形式和条件从句的时态用法都是值得练习的典型考点,训练价值较高。

Builders which have costed projects, but have not filed the paperwork, may need to go back and submit fresh estimates, says Marcus Jefford of Build Aviator.

第9段，第1句

句子包含丰富的成分:主语被定语从句修饰,定语从句内有并列谓语和各自的宾语,主句谓语后接不定式作宾语(且不定式内部有并列动词),引述结构包含倒装的主谓和一个完整句子作宾语。覆盖了定语从句、并列谓语、不定式宾语、引述倒装等多个易错点,适合作为成分划分的综合练习。

How much overall prices will increase as a result of the rule changes is not clear.

第10段，第2句

本句覆盖了主语从句充当主句主语这一重要句型,从句内部包含程度状语 How much 和原因状语 as a result of the rule changes,主句是系表结构,成分种类丰富。主语从句作主语是学生常混淆的难点(容易误判为疑问句),具有较高的训练价值,适合反复练习以掌握名词性从句的识别和成分划分。

"Whilst admirable in their intentions, they will add to the cost of housebuilding at a time when many already feel that they are priced out of homeownership," says Jonathan Rolande of the National Association of Property Buyers.

第10段，第3句

直接引语加引述倒装、定语从句修饰时间名词、宾语从句说明感受内容，这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。特别是 at a time when 这种定语从句结构和引述倒装在学术和新闻语体中极为常见，掌握后迁移价值高。

"An average extension will probably see around £3,000 additional cost thanks to the new regs."

第10段，第4句

简单句结构在考试中常见，"主语 + will + 动词原形 + 宾语 + 原因状语" 的模式具有一定代表性，但本句的 "see" 用作"经历、遭遇"的引申义在真题中不算高频，且缺乏从句等更典型的考点结构。

John Kelly, a construction lawyer at Freeths law firm, believes prices will eventually come down.

第11段，第1句

主句 + 宾语从句(省略 that)是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,同位语插入也常见,该结构在真题中反复出现,掌握后可广泛迁移

"As the marketplace adapts to the new requirements, and the technologies that support them, the scaling up of these technologies will eventually bring costs down, but in the short term, we will all have to pay the price of the necessary transition," he says.

第11段，第3句

本句结构高度典型：状语从句（特别是 "As" 引导的时间或原因从句）+ 并列主句（由 "but" 连接的转折关系）+ 引述动词是考试阅读理解中的常见句式；定语从句修饰名词、动名词短语作主语、情态动词加不定式等结构也都是高频考点；学生掌握本句后可将其模式迁移到大量类似长难句，代表性很强。

The new rules will affect people whose home extensions include new windows or doors.

选项F

“主句 + 关系词引导的限定性定语从句”是英语阅读里非常常见的句式，这里的 “people whose...” 也很有代表性。掌握这种读法后，迁移到大量同类句子都有效。

The rule changes will benefit homeowners eventually.

选项G

简单的主谓宾加状语结构在考试中虽然常见,但此类过于直白的简单句在真题阅读中出现频率不高,真题更多考查复杂句式,因此本句作为句式样本的代表性一般。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 58 个考研英语二真题高频词

下列单词既在本篇长文中出现，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。

extension

B2

n. 延长;延期

本篇7次 · 真题 11 句

effect

A2

n. 影响

本篇3次 · 真题 80 句

material

B1

n. 材料

本篇3次 · 真题 41 句

eventually

B1

adv. 最终

本篇3次 · 真题 20 句

benefit

B1

n. 好处

本篇2次 · 真题 88 句

reduce

B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本篇2次 · 真题 75 句

loss

B1

n. 丧失

本篇2次 · 真题 43 句

limit

B1

n. 限度

本篇2次 · 真题 42 句

project A2

n. 项目

本篇2次·真题 40 句

affect B1

v. 影响

本篇2次·真题 39 句

amount A2

n. 数量

本篇2次·真题 30 句

regulation B2

n. 规则, 条例

本篇2次·真题 28 句

efficiency B2

n. 效率

本篇2次·真题 20 句

estimate B2

v. 估计

本篇2次·真题 19 句

property B1

n. 财产

本篇2次·真题 11 句

file A2

n. 文件

本篇2次·真题 10 句

inevitably B2

adv. 不可避免地

本篇2次·真题 10 句

system A2

n. 系统

本篇1次·真题 107 句

support A2

v. 支持

本篇1次·真题 87 句

product A2

n. 产品

本篇1次·真题 77 句

consumer B1

n. 消费者

本篇1次·真题 72 句

firm B1

adj. 坚固的

本篇1次·真题 66 句

measure B1

v. 测量

本篇1次·真题 65 句

average A2

adj. 平均的

本篇1次·真题 55 句

significant B2

adj. 重要的

本篇1次·真题47句

expert B1

n. 专家

本篇1次·真题42句

executive B2

n. 主管;经理;管理人员

本篇1次·真题39句

aim B1

v. 瞄准

本篇1次·真题35句

overall B1

adj. 总体的

本篇1次·真题32句

lawyer B1

n. 律师

本篇1次·真题29句

highly B1

adv. 非常

本篇1次·真题28句

specific B2

adj. 具体的

本篇1次·真题28句

association B2

n. 协会

本篇1次·真题27句

requirement B2

n. 要求

本篇1次·真题26句

construction B1

n. 建造

本篇1次·真题24句

previous B1

adj. 先前的

本篇1次·真题24句

directly B1

adv. 直接地

本篇1次·真题23句

net A2

n. 网

本篇1次·真题23句

carbon B2

n. 碳 (化学元素)

本篇1次·真题20句

chief B1

n. 首领

本篇1次·真题20句

extend B1

v. 延伸, 延长

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

testing B1

n. 测试

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

shortage B2

n. 短缺

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

upgrade B2

v. 升级

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

additional B1

adj. 额外的

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

vehicle B1

n. 交通工具

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

immediate B2

adj. 立即的, 即刻的

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

possibly B1

adv. 可能, 也许

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

ahead A2

adv. 在前面

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

emission B2

n. 排放物

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

increased A2

v. 增加了

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

relate B1

v. 使有联系, 把...联系起来

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

buyer B1

n. 买方

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

existing B1

adj. 现有的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

obviously B1

adv. 显然, 明显地

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

restriction

B2

n. 限制

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

developer

B1

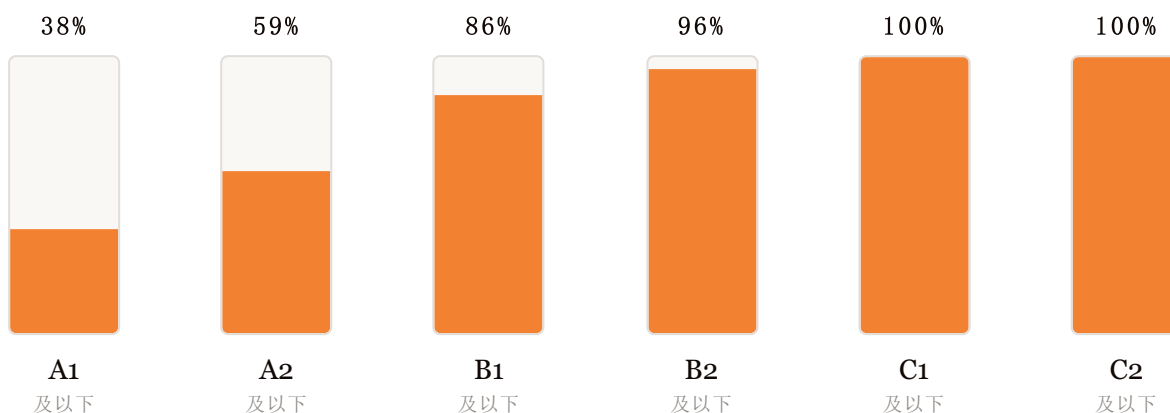
n. 开发者

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 **210** 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

数字标号长文去重后共 **210** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本篇共 8 个 · 约 4%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）· 数据为全文去重词 210 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

210

B2 以上难词

4%

B1 及以下覆盖

86%

考研英语二 2023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	多项对应（信息匹配）	本题
Section III	英译汉（段落翻译）	题目解析 →
Section IV Part A	写作	题目解析 →
Section IV Part B	写作	题目解析 →