

考研英语二 · 英语二真题 · 2023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)

Here's a common scenario that any number of entrepreneurs face today: you're the CEO of a small business, and though you're making a nice 1, you need to find a way to take it to the next level. What you need to do is 2 growth by establishing a growth team. A growth team is made up of members from different departments within your company, and it harnesses the power of collaboration to focus 3 on finding ways to grow.

Let's look at a real-world 4. Prior to forming a growth team, the software company BitTorrent had 50 employees working in the 5 departments of engineering, marketing and product development. This brought them good results until 2012, when their growth plateaued. The 6 was that too many customers were using the basic, free version of their product. And 7 improvements to the premium, paid version, few people were making the upgrade.

Things changed, 8, when an innovative project-marketing manager came aboard, 9 a growth team and sparked the kind of 10 perspective they needed. By looking at engineering issues from a marketing point of view, it became clear that the 11 of upgrades wasn't due to a quality issue. Most customers were simply unaware of the premium version and what it offered.

Armed with this 12, the marketing and engineering teams joined forces to raise awareness by prominently 13 the premium version to users of the free version. 14, upgrades skyrocketed, and revenue increased by 92 percent.

But in order for your growth team to succeed, it needs to have a strong leader. It needs someone who can 15 the interdisciplinary team and keep them on course for improvement. This leader will 16 the target area, set clear goals and establish a time frame for the 17 of these goals.

The growth leader is also 18 for keeping the team focused on moving forward and steering them clear of distractions. 19 attractive, new ideas can be distracting; the team leader must recognize when these ideas don't 20 the current goal and need to be put on the back burner.

1. [A] purchase
[B] profit
[C] connection
[D] bet
2. [A] define
[B] predict
[C] prioritize
[D] appreciate

3. [A] exclusively
[B] temporarily
[C] potentially
[D] initially
4. [A] experiment
[B] proposal
[C] debate
[D] example
5. [A] identical
[B] marginal
[C] provisional
[D] traditional
6. [A] rumor
[B] secret
[C] myth
[D] problem
7. [A] despite
[B] unlike
[C] through
[D] besides
8. [A] moreover
[B] however
[C] therefore
[D] again
9. [A] inspected
[B] created
[C] expanded
[D] reformed
10. [A] cultural
[B] objective
[C] fresh
[D] personal
11. [A] end
[B] burden
[C] lack
[D] decrease

12. [A] policy
[B] suggestion
[C] purpose
[D] insight
13. [A] contributing
[B] allocating
[C] promoting
[D] transferring
14. [A] As a result
[B] At any rate
[C] By the way
[D] In a sense
15. [A] unite
[B] finance
[C] follow
[D] choose
16. [A] share
[B] identify
[C] divide
[D] broaden
17. [A] announcement
[B] assessment
[C] adjustment
[D] accomplishment
18. [A] famous
[B] responsible
[C] available
[D] respectable
19. [A] Before
[B] Once
[C] While
[D] Unless
20. [A] serve
[B] limit
[C] summarize
[D] alter

Section II

Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions after each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (40 points)

Text 1

In the quest for the perfect lawn, homeowners across the country are taking a shortcut—and it is the environment that is paying the price. About eight million square metres of plastic grass is sold each year but opposition has now spread to the highest gardening circles. The Chelsea Flower Show has banned fake grass from this year's event, declaring it to be not part of its ethos. The Royal Horticultural Society (RHS), which runs the annual show in west London, says it has introduced the ban because of the damage plastic grass does to the environment and biodiversity.

Ed Home, of the RHS, said: "We launched our sustainability strategy last year and fake grass is just not in line with our ethos and views on plastic. We recommend using real grass because of its environmental benefits, which include supporting wildlife, alleviating flooding and cooling the environment."

The RHS's decision comes as campaigners try to raise awareness of the problems fake grass causes. A Twitter account, which claims to "cut through the greenwash" of artificial grass, already has more than 20,000 followers. It is trying to encourage people to sign two petitions, one calling for a ban on the sale of plastic grass and another calling for an "ecological damage" tax on such lawns. They have gathered 7,276 and 11,282 signatures.

However, supporters of fake grass point out that there is also an environmental impact with natural lawns, which need mowing and therefore usually consume electricity or petrol. The industry also points out that real grass requires considerable amounts of water, weed killer or other treatments and that people who lay fake grass tend to use their garden more. The industry also claims that people who lay fake grass spend an average of £500 on trees or shrubs for their garden, which provides habitat for insects.

In response to another petition last year about banning fake lawns, which gathered 30,000 signatures, the government responded that it has "no plans to ban the use of artificial grass".

It added: "We prefer to help people and organisations make the right choice rather than legislating on such matters. However, the use of artificial grass must comply with the legal and policy safeguards in place to protect biodiversity and ensure sustainable drainage, while measures such as the strengthened biodiversity duty should serve to encourage public authorities to consider sustainable alternatives."

21. The RHS thinks that plastic grass_____.

- [A] is harmful to the environment
- [B] is a hot topic in gardening circles
- [C] is overpraised in the annual show
- [D] is ruining the view of west London

22. The petitions mentioned in Paragraph 3 reveal the campaigners'_____.

- [A] disappointment with the RHS
- [B] resistance to fake grass use
- [C] anger over the proposed tax
- [D] concern about real grass supply

23. In Paragraph 4, supporters of fake grass point out_____.

- [A] the necessity to lower the costs of fake grass
- [B] the disadvantages of growing real grass
- [C] the way to take care of artificial lawns
- [D] the challenges of insect habitat protection

24. What would the government do with regard to artificial grass?

- [A] Urge legislation to restrict its use.
- [B] Take measures to guarantee its quality.
- [C] Remind its users to obey existing rules.
- [D] Replace it with sustainable alternatives.

25. It can be learned from the text that fake grass_____.

- [A] is being improved continuously
- [B] has seen a market share decline
- [C] is becoming increasingly affordable
- [D] has been a controversial product

Text 2

It's easy to dismiss as absurd the federal government's ideas for plugging the chronic funding gap of our national parks. Can anyone really think it's a good idea to allow Amazon deliveries to your tent in Yosemite or food trucks to line up under the redwood trees at Sequoia National Park?

But the government is right about one thing: U.S. national parks are in crisis. Collectively, they have a maintenance backlog of more than \$12 billion. Roads, trails, restrooms, visitor centers and other infrastructure are crumbling.

But privatizing and commercializing the campgrounds would not be a cure-all. Campgrounds are a tiny portion of the overall infrastructure backlog, and businesses in the parks hand over, on average, only about 5% of their revenues to the National Park Service.

Moreover, increased privatization would certainly undercut one of the major reasons why 300 million visitors come to the parks each year: to enjoy nature and get a break from the commercial drumbeat that overwhelms daily life.

The real problem is that the parks have been chronically starved of funding. An economic survey of 700 U.S. taxpayers found that people would be willing to pay a significant amount of money to make sure the parks and their programs are kept intact. Some 81% of respondents said they would be willing to pay additional taxes for the next 10 years to avoid any cuts to the national parks.

The national parks provide great value to U.S. residents both as places to escape and as symbols of nature. On top of this, they produce value from their extensive educational programs, their positive impact on the climate through carbon sequestration, their contribution to our cultural and artistic life, and of course through tourism. The parks also help keep America's past alive, working with thousands of local jurisdictions around the country to protect historical sites and to bring the stories of these places to life.

The parks do all this on a shoestring. Congress allocates only \$3 billion a year to the national park system—an amount that has been flat since 2001 (in inflation-adjusted dollars) with the exception of a onetime boost in 2009. Meanwhile, the number of annual visitors has increased by more than 50% since 1980, and now stands at 330 million visitors per year.

26. What problem are U.S. national parks faced with?

- [A] Decline of business profits.
- [B] Inadequate commercialization.
- [C] Lack of transportation services.
- [D] Poorly maintained infrastructure.

27. Increased privatization of the campgrounds may_____.

- [A] spoil visitor experience
- [B] help preserve nature
- [C] bring operational pressure
- [D] boost visits to parks

28. According to Paragraph 5, most respondents in the survey would_____.

- [A] go to the national parks on a regular basis
- [B] advocate a bigger budget for the national parks
- [C] agree to pay extra for the national parks
- [D] support the national parks' recent reforms

29. The national parks are valuable in that they_____.

- [A] lead the way in tourism
- [B] have historical significance
- [C] sponsor research on climate
- [D] provide an income for the locals

30. It can be concluded from the text that the national park system _____.

- [A] is able to cope with staff shortages
- [B] is able to meet visitors' demands
- [C] is in need of a new pricing policy
- [D] is in need of a funding increase

Text 3

The Internet may be changing merely what we remember, not our capacity to do so, suggests Columbia University psychology professor Betsy Sparrow. In 2011, Sparrow led a study in which participants were asked to record 40 factoids in a computer ("an ostrich's eye is bigger than its brain," for example). Half of the

participants were told the information would be erased, while the other half were told it would be saved. Guess what? The latter group made no effort to recall the information when quizzed on it later, because they knew they could find it on their computers. In the same study, a group was asked to remember both the information and the folders it was stored in. They didn't remember the information, but they remembered how to find the folders. In other words, human memory is not deteriorating but "adapting to new communications technology," Sparrow says.

In a very practical way, the Internet is becoming an external hard drive for our memories, a process known as "cognitive offloading." Traditionally, this role was fulfilled by data banks, libraries, and other humans. Your father may never remember birthdays because your mother does, for instance. Some worry that this is having a destructive effect on society, but Sparrow sees an upside. Perhaps, she suggests, the trend will change our approach to learning from a focus on individual facts and memorization to an emphasis on more conceptual thinking—something that is not available on the Internet. "I personally have never seen all that much intellectual value in memorizing things," Sparrow says, adding that we haven't lost our ability to do it.

Still other experts say it's too soon to understand how the Internet affects our brains. There is no experimental evidence showing that it interferes with our ability to focus, for instance, wrote psychologists Christopher Chabris and Daniel J. Simons. And surfing the web exercised the brain more than reading did among computer-savvy older adults in a 2008 study involving 24 participants at the Semel Institute for Neuroscience and Human Behavior at the University of California, Los Angeles.

"There may be costs associated with our increased reliance on the Internet, but I'd have to imagine that overall the benefits are going to outweigh those costs," observes psychology professor Benjamin Storm. "It seems pretty clear that memory is changing, but is it changing for the better? At this point, we don't know."

31. Sparrow's study shows that with the Internet, the human brain will_____.

- [A] analyze information in detail
- [B] collect information efficiently
- [C] switch its focus of memory
- [D] extend its memory duration

32. The process of "cognitive offloading" _____.

- [A] helps us identify false information
- [B] keeps our memory from failing
- [C] enables us to classify trivial facts
- [D] lessens our memory burdens

33. Which of the following would Sparrow support about the Internet?

- [A] It may reform our learning approach.
- [B] It may impact our society negatively.
- [C] It may enhance our adaptability to technology.
- [D] It may interfere with our conceptual thinking.

34. It is indicated in Paragraph 3 that how the Internet affects our brains_____.

- [A] requires further academic research
- [B] is most studied in older adults
- [C] is reflected in our reading speed
- [D] depends on our web-surfing habits

35. Neither Sparrow nor Storm would agree that_____.

- [A] our reliance on the Internet will be costly
- [B] the Internet is weakening our memory
- [C] memory exercise is a must for our brains
- [D] our ability to focus declines with age

Text 4

Teenagers are paradoxical. That's a mild and detached way of saying something that parents often express with considerably stronger language. But the paradox is scientific as well as personal. In adolescence, helpless and dependent children who have relied on grown-ups for just about everything become independent people who can take care of themselves and help each other. At the same time, once cheerful and compliant children become rebellious teenage risk-takers.

A new study published in the journal *Child Development*, by Eveline Crone of the University of Leiden and colleagues, suggests that the positive and negative sides of teenagers go hand in hand. The study is part of a new wave of thinking about adolescence. For a long time, scientists and policy makers concentrated on the idea that teenagers were a problem that needed to be solved. The new work emphasizes that adolescence is a time of opportunity as well as risk.

The researchers studied "prosocial" and rebellious traits in more than 200 children and young adults, ranging from 11 to 28 years old. The participants filled out questionnaires about how often they did things that were altruistic and positive, like sacrificing their own interests to help a friend, or rebellious and negative, like getting drunk or staying out late.

Other studies have shown that rebellious behavior increases as you become a teenager and then fades away as you grow older. But the new study shows that, interestingly, the same pattern holds for prosocial behavior. Teenagers were more likely than younger children or adults to report that they did things like unselfishly helping a friend.

Most significantly, there was a positive correlation between prosociality and rebelliousness. The teenagers who were more rebellious were also more likely to help others. The good and bad sides of adolescence seem to develop together.

Is there some common factor that underlies these apparently contradictory developments? One idea is that teenage behavior is related to what researchers call "reward sensitivity." Decision-making always involves balancing rewards and risks, benefits and costs. "Reward sensitivity" measures how much reward it takes to outweigh risk.

Teenagers are particularly sensitive to social rewards—winning the game, impressing a new friend, getting that boy to notice you. Reward sensitivity, like prosocial behavior and risk-taking, seems to go up in adolescence

and then down again as we age. Somehow, when you hit 30, the chance that something exciting and new will happen at that party just doesn't seem to outweigh the effort of getting up off the couch.

36. According to Paragraph 1, children growing into adolescence tend to_____.

- [A] develop opposite personality traits
- [B] see the world in an unreasonable way
- [C] have fond memories of their past
- [D] show affection for their parents

37. It can be learned from Paragraph 2 that Crone's study_____.

- [A] explores teenagers' social responsibilities
- [B] examines teenagers' emotional problems
- [C] provides a new insight into adolescence
- [D] highlights negative adolescent behavior

38. What does Crone's study find about prosocial behavior?

- [A] It results from the wish to cooperate.
- [B] It is cultivated through education.
- [C] It is subject to family influence.
- [D] It tends to peak in adolescence.

39. It can be learned from the last two paragraphs that teenagers_____.

- [A] overstress their influence on others
- [B] care a lot about social recognition
- [C] become anxious about their future
- [D] endeavor to live a joyful life

40. What is the text mainly about?

- [A] Why teenagers are self-contradictory.
- [B] Why teenagers are risk-sensitive.
- [C] How teenagers develop prosociality.
- [D] How teenagers become independent.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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."

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.

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.

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.

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.

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."

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.

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."

	[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.

Section III

Translation

46. Directions:

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

In the late 18th century, William Wordsworth became famous for his poems about nature. And he was one of the founders of a movement called Romanticism, which celebrated the wonders of the natural world.

Poetry is powerful. Its energy and rhythm can capture a reader, transport them to another world and make them see things differently. Through carefully selected words and phrases, poems can be dramatic, funny, beautiful, moving and inspiring.

No one knows for sure when poetry began but it has been around for thousands of years, even before people could write. It was a way to tell stories and pass down history. It is closely related to song and even when written it is usually created to be performed out loud. Poems really come to life when they are recited. This can also help with understanding them too, because the rhythm and sounds of the words become clearer.

Section IV

Writing

Part A

47. Directions:

An art exhibition and a robot show are to be held on Sunday, and your friend David asks you which one he should go to. Write him an email to

- 1) make a suggestion, and
- 2) give your reason(s).

Write your answer in about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET.

Do not use your own name in your email, use "Li Ming" instead. (10 points)

Part B

48. **Directions:**

Write an essay based on the chart below. In your essay, you should

- 1) describe and interpret the chart, and
- 2) give your comments.

Write your answer in about 150 words on the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)

2023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2023年 考研英语二完形填空（四选一）原卷逐空核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions、6 段带空原文（每段之后紧随中文翻译）与每空四选项连续排印；卷面下方逐空紧跟解析——正确选项、原文填空线索、四选项逐个辨析（正确项契合点 + 错项错因与差别），以及代入验证。

英语二真题(2023)

Section I

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Here's a common scenario that any number of entrepreneurs face today: you're the CEO of a small business, and though you're making a nice 1, you need to find a way to take it to the next level. What you need to do is 2 growth by establishing a growth team. A growth team is made up of members from different departments within your company, and it harnesses the power of collaboration to focus 3 on finding ways to grow.

以下是当今许多创业者面临的常见情景：你是一家小企业的首席执行官，虽然你盈利不错，但你需要找到一种方法将其提升到更高水平。你需要做的是通过建立增长团队来优先考虑增长。增长团队由来自公司内不同部门的成员组成，它利用协作的力量专注于寻找增长的方法。

Let's look at a real-world 4. Prior to forming a growth team, the software company BitTorrent had 50 employees working in the 5 departments of engineering, marketing and product development. This brought them good results until 2012, when their growth plateaued. The 6 was that too many customers were using the basic, free version of their product. And 7 improvements to the premium, paid version, few people were making the upgrade.

让我们看一个真实案例。在组建增长团队之前，软件公司BitTorrent有50名员工在传统的工程、营销和产品开发部门工作。这为他们带来了良好的成果，直到2012年，他们的增长陷入停滞。问题在于太多客户使用的是基础免费版本的产品。尽管对高级付费版本进行了改进，但很少有人升级。

Things changed, 8, when an innovative project-marketing manager came aboard, 9 a growth team and sparked the kind of 10 perspective they needed. By looking at engineering issues from a marketing point of view, it became clear that the 11 of upgrades wasn't due to a quality issue. Most customers were simply unaware of the premium version and what it offered.

然而，当一位创新的项目营销经理加入、创建了增长团队并激发了他们所需的新视角时，情况发生了变化。通过从营销角度审视工程问题，很明显升级不足并非由于质量问题。大多数客户只是不了解高级版本及其提供的功能。

Armed with this 12 , the marketing and engineering teams joined forces to raise awareness by prominently 13 the premium version to users of the free version. 14 , upgrades skyrocketed, and revenue increased by 92 percent.

有了这一洞察，营销和工程团队联手通过向免费版本用户显著推广高级版本来提高知晓度。结果，升级量激增，收入增长了92%。

But in order for your growth team to succeed, it needs to have a strong leader. It needs someone who can 15 the interdisciplinary team and keep them on course for improvement. This leader will 16 the target area, set clear goals and establish a time frame for the 17 of these goals.

但是为了让你的增长团队取得成功，它需要有一位强有力的领导者。它需要一个能够团结跨学科团队并使他们保持改进方向的人。这位领导者将确定目标领域、设定明确目标并为实现这些目标建立时间框架。

The growth leader is also 18 for keeping the team focused on moving forward and steering them clear of distractions. 19 attractive, new ideas can be distracting; the team leader must recognize when these ideas don't 20 the current goal and need to be put on the back burner.

增长领导者还负责让团队专注于前进并引导他们避开干扰。虽然具有吸引力，但新想法可能会分散注意力；团队领导者必须识别何时这些想法不服务于当前目标并需要暂时搁置。

1. [A] purchase
[B] profit
[C] connection
[D] bet
2. [A] define
[B] predict
[C] prioritize
[D] appreciate
3. [A] exclusively
[B] temporarily
[C] potentially
[D] initially
4. [A] experiment
[B] proposal
[C] debate
[D] example
5. [A] identical
[B] marginal
[C] provisional
[D] traditional

6. [A] rumor
[B] secret
[C] myth
[D] problem
7. [A] despite
[B] unlike
[C] through
[D] besides
8. [A] moreover
[B] however
[C] therefore
[D] again
9. [A] inspected
[B] created
[C] expanded
[D] reformed
10. [A] cultural
[B] objective
[C] fresh
[D] personal
11. [A] end
[B] burden
[C] lack
[D] decrease
12. [A] policy
[B] suggestion
[C] purpose
[D] insight
13. [A] contributing
[B] allocating
[C] promoting
[D] transferring
14. [A] As a result
[B] At any rate
[C] By the way
[D] In a sense

15. [A] unite
[B] finance
[C] follow
[D] choose
16. [A] share
[B] identify
[C] divide
[D] broaden
17. [A] announcement
[B] assessment
[C] adjustment
[D] accomplishment
18. [A] famous
[B] responsible
[C] available
[D] respectable
19. [A] Before
[B] Once
[C] While
[D] Unless
20. [A] serve
[B] limit
[C] summarize
[D] alter

1. ____

【答案】 [B] profit 词义辨析

【线索】 「生意做得不错却要更上一层楼」的小企业语境

线索在本句的后半句 you need to find a way to take it to the next level——「需要更上一层楼」暗示目前已经做得「不错」，那个「不错」必须是经营层面的好结果。再结合本段主语 you're the CEO of a small business，能让 CEO 描述「做得不错」的，自然是赚钱多少，而不是关系、采购或赌注。

【选项】 A) purchase X 对象错——CEO 「做」的不是采购

purchase 意为「采购、购买」，是公司花钱的动作，与 making a nice __ 这种「做出好成果」的语气不符。

B) profit ✓ 搭配地道且语义贴合

profit 意为「利润」，make a profit 是固定搭配，正好对应小企业 CEO 「赚得不错」的状态，与下文 take it to the next level 形成「赚得不错→想做更大」的语义递进。

C) connection X 话题偏离——下文没接「人脉」

connection 意为「人脉、关系」，虽搭配 make 也通，但全文从未谈人脉，下文也是讲业绩增长，属于无中生有的话题。

D) bet X 感情色彩冲突

bet 是「打赌、押注」，带投机色彩，而句中用了褒义词 nice 修饰，且语境是稳健经营要扩张，色彩与语义都不对。

【验证】 代入后整句为 you're making a nice __(1)__ = 「你赚着一份不错的利润」，与紧接其后的 you need to find a way to take it to the next level 「但需要更上一层楼」逻辑顺承，也契合全文「小企业谋求突破」的主线。

2. ____

【答案】 [C] **prioritize** 词义辨析

【线索】 全段在号召把增长放在第一位

线索在空后的 by establishing a growth team——专门组建团队来做这件事，等于把增长摆到突出位置；再加上 it harnesses the power of collaboration to focus __ (3) __ on finding ways to grow 直接点出「专注于找增长之道」，作者主张的动作显然是「把增长当头等大事」。

【选项】 A) **define** X 动作错位——不是「定义」是「去做」

define 意为「定义、界定」，是认知动作；作者要的是行动，与 establishing a growth team 这种实干安排对不上。

B) **predict** X 方向错——不是预测，是推动

predict 「预测」也是认知层面的，没法解释为什么要 establishing a growth team；且全文是讲「推动增长」而非「预测增长」。

C) **prioritize** ✓ 完美契合「专设团队聚焦增长」

prioritize 意为「将...置于优先位置」，与「成立专门团队、专注于增长」直接对应；它正好回答了 What you need to do 的「具体动作」。

D) **appreciate** X 色彩与对象都不对

appreciate 意为「赏识、感激」，是态度词；CEO 不是来欣赏增长，而是要去做增长，与下文的实干安排冲突。

【验证】 代入后整句为「你需要做的是把增长放在第一位，办法是组建一支成长团队」，与紧接的 focus __ (3) __ on finding ways to grow 形成「优先→专注」的同向加强。

3. ____

【答案】 [A] **exclusively** 词义辨析

【线索】 团队的全部精力都给增长

线索在同一句 A growth team is made up of members from different departments within your company, and it harnesses the power of collaboration to focus __ (3) __ on finding ways to grow——专门攒一个团队做这件事，意味着精力是「只放在增长上」而不是「暂时」「也许」「起初」。再回望第 2 题的 prioritize，本句正是 prioritize 的展开：把增长拔高到唯一焦点。

【选项】 A) **exclusively** ✓ 把 **focus** 推到「只」的极致

exclusively 意为「专一地、唯一地」，与 focus on 搭配地道，正好表达「全部精力只放在找增长之道上」，呼应上句的 prioritize。

B) **temporarily** ✗ 时间限定与「专门组队」相悖

temporarily 「暂时地」会把整个团队矮化为临时安排，与 prioritize、establishing a growth team 的长期投入冲突。

C) **potentially** ✗ 语气太虚——不是「可能」

potentially 「潜在地、可能地」是不确定语气，但作者在确定地号召要做的事，色彩对不上。

D) **initially** ✗ 暗含「后来不再」与下文不符

initially 「起初」隐含「后来转向别处」，与下文一直围绕增长展开的整篇布局矛盾。

【验证】 代入后为「团队靠协作的力量，专一地聚焦于寻找增长之道」，对内承接 prioritize、对外铺垫了下文 BitTorrent 案例「全员动起来只为增长」的故事走向。

4. ____

【答案】 **[D] example** 词义辨析

【线索】 下面是 BitTorrent 的故事而非实验或辩论

线索在紧接的 Prior to forming a growth team, the software company BitTorrent had 50 employees working in the __ (5) __ departments of engineering, marketing and product development——下文直接讲一家真实公司的经历，没有「实验设计」「正反方辩论」「方案提议」的影子，这就是教学语境里典型的「举例说明」。

【选项】 A) experiment **✗ 下文不是实验设计**

experiment 「实验」会要求出现假设、对照、变量，而下文只是一家公司的事实回顾。

B) proposal **✗ 下文不是提议**

proposal 「提议、方案」需要给出「我建议怎么做」的语气，但下文是讲发生过的事实。

C) debate **✗ 下文没有正反观点**

debate 「辩论」需要双方观点交锋，下文是单向叙述一家公司案例，无对立面。

D) example **✓ 正是「举一个真实案例」**

example 「例子」与下文「举出 BitTorrent 这家公司」精准匹配，且 a real-world example 在英语里是高频固定说法。

【验证】 代入后整句是「我们来看一个真实世界的例子」，与下文 BitTorrent 案例自然衔接，也呼应了 overview 中「案例佐证」这一段的功能。

5. ____

【答案】 [D] traditional 词义辨析

【线索】 「成立成长团队前」的常规架构

线索在同句状语 Prior to forming a growth team 与全文对比框架：前文 A growth team is made up of members from different departments 把成长团队定义为「跨部门」的新做法；那么「之前」自然指的是公司沿用已久的、按 engineering/marketing/product development 分立的「老套」结构。

【选项】 A) identical X 事实错——三个部门并不相同

identical 「完全相同的」明显与 engineering、marketing、product development 三种不同部门并列冲突。

B) marginal X 色彩冲突——这些是核心部门

marginal 「边缘的、次要的」与工程、营销、产品研发这种公司核心部门定位相反。

C) provisional X 时态错——不是临时设置

provisional 「临时的、暂定的」与 Prior to forming a growth team 隐含的「长期常规架构」冲突。

D) traditional ✓ 对「新做法」之前的「老套」精准对照

traditional 「传统的、老套的」正好与下文 growth team 这一「新做法」形成对照，也契合 BitTorrent 案例「旧架构走到瓶颈」的故事走向。

【验证】 代入后「BitTorrent 在传统的工程、营销和产品研发部门里有 50 名员工」与紧接的 This brought them good results until 2012, when their growth plateaued 形成「传统架构曾管用、后来碰到天花板」的合理叙事。

6. ____

【答案】 **[D] problem** 词义辨析

【线索】 增长停滞 + 顾客不付费=问题

线索一在上句 until 2012, when their growth plateaued——增长停滞本身就是负面状态；线索二在本句 that 从句 too many customers were using the basic, free version of their product 与下句 few people were making the upgrade——这描述的是一个「不付费的人太多」的不良局面，整段在讲「困境」，所填名词必然是「问题」一类负面词。

【选项】 A) rumor **X 事实非「未经证实」**

rumor 「谣言」指未经证实的说法，而句中描述的是真实发生的客户使用情况，不是道听途说。

B) secret **X 并非隐秘信息**

secret 「秘密」指被隐藏的信息，但这里事实是公司自己都意识到的明面困境，与 secret 的「隐藏」语义冲突。

C) myth **X 并非「广为流传的错误观念」**

myth 「迷思、错误观念」指人们普遍以为却不真的事，但本句陈述的是真实数据，不是被破除的偏见。

D) problem **✓ 完美匹配「困境」语境**

problem 「问题」直接对接上句 their growth plateaued 的负面状态，把「免费用户太多、付费升级少」定性为公司面临的问题，下文还要解决它。

【验证】 代入后整段叙事变成「2012 年增长停滞 → 问题是太多人用免费版 → 故事接着要找答案」，与第 3 段 Things changed... when ... 的「找到解决之道」节拍严丝合缝。

7. ____

【答案】 [A] despite 逻辑关系

【线索】 「付费版有改进」却「升级的人少」是让步

线索一是空后的 improvements to the premium, paid version——付费版有改进，是正面事实；线索二是主句 few people were making the upgrade——结果却很少有人升级，是负面事实。一正一反，标准的「尽管 A 但 B」让步关系。

【选项】 A) despite ✓ 正反差让步关系一拍即合

despite 「尽管」恰好引出让步：尽管付费版做了改进，升级的人却很少，与下段 Most customers were simply unaware of the premium version 给出的真因配套。

B) unlike ✗ 对比对象错位

unlike 「不像、与...不同」要求空后是被对比的事物，而 improvements 不是用来与「升级少」相对比的对象，逻辑站不住。

C) through ✗ 方式与结果矛盾

through 「通过」表示手段，会说成「通过改进，结果升级却少」，因果倒置；改进本应促进升级，而非导致少升级。

D) besides ✗ 并列增量与反差结果不搭

besides 「除了...还」表并列累加，但主句是反差而非并列叠加，逻辑走向不对。

【验证】 代入后整句变成「尽管付费版有所改进，却很少人愿意升级」，与下段提出的真因「客户其实不知道有付费版」形成「让步陈述 → 揭示真因」的标准说理链条。

8. ____

【答案】 [B] **however** 逻辑关系

【线索】 上段是困境、本段是转机

线索一在 P2 末 few people were making the upgrade——困境停滞；线索二在本句 Things changed 与同句的 an innovative project-marketing manager came aboard ——出现转机；上下段语气一负一正，正是 however 该出场的地方。

【选项】 A) moreover X 并非追加同向信息

moreover 「此外」表同向追加，但 P3 是与 P2 反向的转折，方向相反。

B) **however** ✓ 上段困境到本段转机正需 **however**

however 「然而」恰恰把「困境」翻转为「事情起了变化」，并嵌在主语后作插入语，结构与语义双重契合。

C) therefore X 并非因果直接推出

therefore 「因此」要求 P2 是直接原因、P3 是必然结果；但 P2 没有任何「自动导致变化」的逻辑，变化来源是新人加入，不是上段事件推导。

D) again X 无重复语境

again 「再一次」需要前面已经发生过同类事件，文中没有任何「之前也有过 things changed」的铺垫。

【验证】 代入后段首读作「然而，事情发生了变化——一位富有创意的项目营销经理加入」，与 P2 末的困境形成清晰转折，并自然引出 P3-P4 的解决方案叙事。

9. ____

【答案】 **[B] created** 词义辨析

【线索】 P2 公司还没有成长团队

线索在 P2 开头 Prior to forming a growth team——明确点出此前没有成长团队；那么新人来了之后才出现，动作只能是「创建」而非检查/扩张/改革（这三者都要求原本已存在）。

【选项】 A) inspected **X 无可检查的既有团队**

inspected 「检查」要求成长团队已经存在，与 P2 明示的「此前没有」冲突。

B) created **✓ 从无到有的「组建」**

created 「创建」精准对应「BitTorrent 此前没有成长团队，新人来后才组建」的事实，呼应 P1 的 establishing a growth team。

C) expanded **X 扩张需有原物**

expanded 「扩张」同样要求已有团队，与上下文矛盾。

D) reformed **X 改革也要有原物**

reformed 「改革、改造」也要求事先存在某团队，文中并无。

【验证】代入后整句为「一位富有创意的项目营销经理加入，创建了一支成长团队，激发出他们所需的新视角」，把 P1 的方案（成立成长团队）与 P3 的故事节点（创建发生在 BitTorrent）首尾呼应。

10. ____

【答案】 [C] fresh 词义辨析

【线索】 「创新经理」 + 「跨部门视角」 = 新视角

线索一是同段 an innovative project-marketing manager came aboard 里的 innovative; 线索二是紧接的解释句 By looking at engineering issues from a marketing point of view, it became clear that the __ (11) __ of upgrades wasn't due to a quality issue——从营销视角看工程问题，正是「换个新角度」。两条线索都指向「新鲜的视角」。

【选项】 A) cultural X 话题外延偏离

cultural 「文化的」全文未谈跨文化议题，属于无中生有。

B) objective X 侧重「客观」与上下文不符

objective 「客观的」强调中立无偏，而文中强调的是换一个角度（从营销看工程），并非追求客观。

C) fresh ✓ 与 innovative、跨部门视角共振

fresh 「新鲜的、新颖的」与同段 innovative、跨部门换视角的描述高度共振，「fresh perspective」更是英语中固定说法。

D) personal X 色彩与团队属性矛盾

personal 「个人的」与文章主张「跨部门协作」相反，团队视角恰恰不是个人视角。

【验证】 代入后整句为「他激发出了他们所需的那种新鲜视角」，下句正好接上「从营销视角看工程问题」，把「新视角」具象化，全段逻辑闭环。

11. ____

【答案】 [C] **lack** 词义辨析

【线索】 上一段「很少人升级」 = 升级少

线索一是 P2 末 few people were making the upgrade——少有人升级，本质是「缺乏升级」；线索二是本句下文 Most customers were simply unaware of the premium version 给出的原因「客户不知道有付费版」——这种原因导致的是「升级几乎没有」，不是「升级量在下降」。所以是「缺乏升级」而非「升级减少」。

【选项】 A) end X 事实错——升级并未终结

end 「终结」会暗示升级业务已经停止，但文章既未停止也马上要好转。

B) burden X 色彩错——升级不是负担

burden 「负担」一般用于「沉重的压力」，与升级业务的描述不匹配。

C) lack ✓ 对应「升级很少」的本质

lack 「缺乏」直接对应 few people were making the upgrade 的事实，且下文「客户不知道有付费版」也是「缺乏」的合理原因。

D) decrease X 走向错——文中没说在下降

decrease 「减少」要求有「过去多、现在少」的对比走向，但 P2 说「太多人在用免费版、很少升级」，本就一直少，不是从多变少。这是考研二常见的「程度词偷换」陷阱：把 few 等同 decrease。

【验证】 代入后整句为「升级的缺乏并非源于质量问题」，下文紧接「真正原因是大多数客户不知道有付费版」，「缺乏 → 真因」推理链顺畅。

12. ____

【答案】 [D] insight 词义辨析

【线索】 P3 末「发现真因」=洞察

线索是 P3 末整句 By looking at engineering issues from a marketing point of view, it became clear that the __(11)__ of upgrades wasn't due to a quality issue. Most customers were simply unaware of the premium version and what it offered——这是「换视角看出真因」的发现过程，得到的是一种「洞见」，不是政策、建议或目的。

【选项】 A) policy X 上文未给出政策

policy 「政策」需要前文出现「公司定下规则」的内容，但 P3 给的是发现，不是制定。

B) suggestion X 上文非「建议」

suggestion 「建议」需要「有人提议怎么做」的句子，但 P3 是诊断真因，不是建议。

C) purpose X 目的与上文事实错位

purpose 「目的」需要前文交代「我们要达到什么」，但 P3 是揭示已知事实，不是设立目标。

D) insight ✓ 正是上段「发现」的同义提升

insight 「洞见、深入理解」精准对应上段「换视角发现真因」这一认知收获；armed with this insight 是英语中常见说法。

【验证】代入后整句为「带着这条洞见，营销和工程团队联合起来...」，下文 raise awareness by prominently __(13)__ the premium version 正是「洞见 → 行动」的自然落地。

13. ____

【答案】 [C] promoting 词义辨析

【线索】 「提升认知」需要「推介/推广」型动作

线索一是同句目的状语 to raise awareness——目的是让人知道；线索二是下句结果 upgrades skyrocketed, and revenue increased by 92 percent——升级量暴涨、收入大增，这都是营销推广导致的典型成效。两条线索都指向「向用户推介付费版」。

【选项】 A) contributing X 搭配错——contribute to 后才接名词

contributing 「贡献」常用 contribute to，直接接 the premium version 搭配不通；语义上也不指向「让用户知道」。

B) allocating X 动作对象错

allocating 「分配、分派」常用于资源分配 (allocate funds)，而这里要的是「让用户认识到付费版」，语义错位。

C) promoting ✓ 「推广」精准对接「提升认知」

promoting 「推广、推介」与 raise awareness 是同向同步动作，下句的「升级暴涨」也是推广典型成效。

D) transferring X 对象错——不是「转让」

transferring 「转交、转让」会让句子变成「把付费版转交给用户」，与「让用户了解并升级付费」的实际营销动作不符。

【验证】代入后整句为「通过把付费版突出地推介给免费版用户来提高认知度」，下句 upgrades skyrocketed 正是推广奏效的结果，全段「方案-动作-结果」闭环。

14. ____

【答案】 [A] As a result 逻辑关系

【线索】 上文「推广」=因，「升级暴涨」=果

线索是上句 raise awareness by prominently __(13)__ the premium version to users of the free version——主动推广是原因；本句 upgrades skyrocketed, and revenue increased by 92 percent 是结果。一因一果，标准的「因此/结果」关系。

【选项】 A) As a result ✓ 因果关系精准对应

As a result 「结果」直接对应「推广动作 → 升级暴涨」的因果链，整段叙事节奏完满。

B) At any rate ✗ 语气与因果链不符

At any rate 「无论如何、反正」用于让步或转换语气，与此处「水到渠成的成果」逻辑不符。

C) By the way ✗ 话题切换错——这里不是岔话

By the way 「顺便说一下」用于引出离题话题，与「升级暴涨」这种核心成果相反。

D) In a sense ✗ 限定语气不对

In a sense 「在某种意义上」是带保留的限定语，但本句陈述的是事实级的暴涨数据，无需打折。

【验证】 代入后整句变成「于是，升级量暴涨，收入增长了 92%」，与上段「推广动作」形成清晰的因果闭环，也为 P5 切到「领导者要求」做铺垫。

15. ____

【答案】 [A] unite 词义辨析

【线索】 「跨学科团队 + 让大家走在轨道上」 = 凝聚

线索一是空后宾语 the interdisciplinary team——「跨学科」意味着成员来自不同部门、需要被「拧成一股绳」；线索二是并列动作 keep them on course for improvement——把团队保持在轨道上，前提是先把团队聚拢。

【选项】 A) unite ✓ 「凝聚跨学科团队」是核心动作

unite 「使联合、凝聚」正好回应 interdisciplinary 这一「多元成员」属性，并与 keep them on course 形成「先聚再带」的连续动作。

B) finance X 话题错——leader 角色不是出钱

finance 「资助、出资」是 CFO 类角色的事，与 leader 的「带队」角色错位。

C) follow X 主客倒置

follow 「跟随」会让 leader 反过来跟随团队，与下文「leader 要确定目标区域」的主导地位矛盾。

D) choose X 范围错——不是「挑选」

choose 「挑选」常用于选人组队，但此处团队已经存在，下文谈的是「带这支团队」，而非组建。

【验证】 代入后整句为「需要一个能凝聚这支跨学科团队并使其保持改进方向的人」，与下句 This leader will __(16)__ the target area, set clear goals 中「leader 确定目标」的主导动作形成连贯链条。

16. ____

【答案】 [B] identify 词义辨析

【线索】 「设定目标前」要先「确定目标区域」

线索是同句并列动作 set clear goals 与 establish a time frame——这两步发生前必须先确定要攻的目标在哪儿，才能设目标、定时间；这种「先认准方向」的动作就是 identify。

【选项】 A) share X 动作错位——不是「分享」目标区

share 「分享」会变成「leader 把目标区域分享给别人」，但此处是 leader 主导决策动作，不是传递。

B) identify ✓ 「确定目标区域」是首要动作

identify 「确定、识别」与 target area 是地道搭配：identify the target area 「确定目标区域」是先于 set goals 的标准步骤。

C) divide X 动作错——不是切分

divide 「划分」让 leader 去把目标区域切块，但文中并未提任务分配，仅在谈认准方向。

D) broaden X 方向错——不是扩大

broaden 「扩大、拓宽」与下句 keeping the team focused 的「聚焦」相反，会冲淡 target 的「目标专一」含义。

【验证】 代入后整句为「这位 leader 将确定目标区域，设定明确目标，并为完成这些目标制定时间表」，三步行动一气呵成，与全文「先聚焦、再行动」的主旨吻合。

17. ____

【答案】 **[D] accomplishment** 词义辨析

【线索】 目标是用来「完成」的

线索一是 set clear goals 与 establish a time frame——设目标定时限，对象只能是「实现目标」；线索二是下段 keeping the team focused on moving forward——团队要不停往前推进，正是「完成目标」的执行态。

【选项】 A) announcement **✗ 动作错——不是宣布**

announcement 「宣布」是一瞬间的动作，无需 time frame；并且 set clear goals 后接「宣布目标」也属信息冗余。

B) assessment **✗ 对象错——评估不是目标的终点**

assessment 「评估」是后续动作，但 time frame for 通常指向一个核心结果，而目标的核心结果是被实现，不是被评估。

C) adjustment **✗ 前提错——目标不是用来调整的**

adjustment 「调整」适合「计划/政策的调整」，而文中目标是用来去实现的，不是用来反复调的。

D) accomplishment **✓ 「完成目标」是 time frame 的天然对象**

accomplishment 「完成、达成」直接对接「为完成目标制定时间表」这一常识动作链，也与 P6 的 moving forward 同向。

【验证】 代入后整句为「为完成这些目标制定时间表」，set goals → time frame for accomplishment 是项目管理通用三步走，全文行文连贯。

18. ____

【答案】 [B] responsible (固定搭配)

【线索】 句中 keeping ... 是 leader 的具体职责

线索是 keeping the team focused on moving forward and steering them clear of distractions——这是非常具体的 leader 职责清单；上句 keep them on course for improvement 也已经在交代 leader 的职责。故 be ____ for 是「负责...」之意。

【选项】 A) famous X 语义错位

famous for 「因...出名」会变成「leader 因为带队聚焦而出名」，话题与上下文「岗位职责」错位。

B) responsible ✓ 「负责...」精准对接职责陈述

responsible for 「负责...」与「带队聚焦、避免分心」这类岗位职责描述无缝匹配。

C) available X 状态错

available for 「可被...使用」让 leader 变成「资源」，与他主导团队的角色不符。

D) respectable X 属性错——不是评价

respectable 「值得尊敬的」是评价性形容词，与 for + V-ing 也不构成自然搭配；语义不对。

【验证】 代入后整句为「该 leader 还负责让团队保持聚焦、避开干扰」，与下句的「干扰识别」自然连贯，整段「leader 职责」主题清晰。

19. ____

【答案】 [C] While 逻辑关系

【线索】 「吸引力 + 分心」一正一反 = 让步

线索是同句两半 attractive, new ideas 与 can be distracting——「虽然有吸引力但可能让人分心」是典型让步；再看下句 must recognize when these ideas don't __(20)__ the current goal——leader 要识别这些诱人想法的负面影响，对应「即便诱人也要警惕」这层意思。

【选项】 A) Before X 时间关系不对

Before 「在...之前」会变「想法出现之前会让人分心」，时间逻辑紊乱。

B) Once X 条件结果错

Once 「一旦」表示触发条件，会暗示「只要想法是吸引人的，就一定分心」，把可能性强化为必然性，与 can be 这种模态语气冲突。

C) While ✓ 让步连词最契合「虽诱人却可能分心」

While 在此用作让步连词「虽然」，把「有吸引力」与「可能让人分心」的反差完美承接，并与下句 leader 要警惕诱人想法的语气配套。

D) Unless X 否定条件错

Unless 「除非」会变成「除非吸引人，否则不会分心」，逻辑颠倒。

【验证】 代入后整句为「虽然新颖诱人的想法可能让人分心；团队领导者必须识别...」，与紧接的 must recognize 形成「让步铺垫 → 行动要求」的标准教学语气。

20. _____

【答案】 [A] serve 词义辨析

【线索】 「服务于目标」才不该被搁置

线索一是同句 need to be put on the back burner——若想法不能服务于目标就该搁置；
线索二是上段反复强调 keep them on course for improvement、keeping the team focused on moving forward——团队要紧扣目标。两条线索都指向「服务目标 = 留；不服务 = 搁置」。

【选项】 A) serve ✓ 「服务于目标」是地道搭配

serve 「服务于、有助于」与 the goal 搭配地道 (serve the goal)，完美对接「不服务目标就该搁置」的逻辑。

B) limit ✗ 方向错

limit 「限制」是负面动作，「不限制目标」反而是好事，应当留下而不是搁置，逻辑相反。

C) summarize ✗ 对象错

summarize 「概括、总结」搭配 a goal 不通顺，「不概括目标 → 搁置」的因果也不成立。

D) alter ✗ 方向错

alter 「改变」原义偏中性，「不改变目标」反而是稳定，不该搁置，逻辑颠倒。

【验证】 代入后整句为「当这些想法不服务于当前目标，需要被搁置时...」，与上文「leader 让团队聚焦」一脉相承，全文「围绕增长目标取舍想法」主线落地。

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

用跨部门「成长团队」推动小企业突破增长瓶颈

全文围绕「小企业 CEO 想把生意做大」这一痛点展开，提出解决方案是组建一支由不同部门成员构成的成长团队 (growth team)，并以 BitTorrent 的真实案例佐证其有效性，最后落到对成长团队领导者的要求。开篇即定调：you're the CEO of a small business, and though you're making a nice __ (1) __, you need to find a way to take it to the next level，提出 establishing a growth team 作为解。

行文脉络

提出方案→案例佐证→领导者要求三段式

P1 抛出 CEO 痛点并给出方案——组建成长团队 (What you need to do is __ (2) __ growth by establishing a growth team) ; P2-P4 用 BitTorrent 案例走完「问题→洞察→见效」闭环：先是 their growth plateaued, 再到 Most customers were simply unaware of the premium version 的洞察, 最后 upgrades skyrocketed, and revenue increased by 92 percent; P5-P6 转向团队领导者, 强调他要 keep them on course for improvement 并 keeping the team focused on moving forward。识别出这三段走向, 是逐空判断逻辑词、感情色彩与照应关系的总地图。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

11 句真题句逐层精讲

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

Here's a common scenario that any number of entrepreneurs face today: you're the CEO of a small business, and though you're making a nice profit, you need to find a way to take it to the next level.

第1段, 第1句

本句结构典型, 涵盖多种常考句式和成分类型, 训练价值高。虽然时态难度较低, 但主干识别需要跨越多个层级, 嵌套关系需要理顺, 成分划分点丰富且具有代表性。综合来看, 作为句子结构和时态训练材料, 优先级较高, 适合目标读者重点练习。

What you need to do is prioritize growth by establishing a growth team.

第1段, 第2句

主语从句在四六级和考研真题中频繁出现, "What + 主谓结构 + is" 这种模式是典型的主语从句句式, 掌握后可以应用到大量类似句子。主系表结构也是基础句型之一。因此本句具有较高的结构典型性和迁移价值。

A growth team is made up of members from different departments within your company, and it harnesses the power of collaboration to focus exclusively on finding ways to grow.

第1段，第3句

并列复合句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，"be made up of" 和不定式作目的状语也是高频考点。句子结构简洁规范，具有较好的代表性，掌握后可以迁移到类似的并列句和被动语态句式中。虽然不如包含复杂从句的句子典型性高，但作为基础并列句式仍有较强的复用价值。

Prior to forming a growth team, the software company BitTorrent had 50 employees working in the traditional departments of engineering, marketing and product development.

第2段，第2句

本句是"主语 + 谓语 + 宾语 + 宾语后置定语"的典型简单句结构，这种结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见。句首的时间状语前置（介词短语 + 逗号 + 主句）也是真题中高频出现的句式。宾语后用现在分词短语作后置定语修饰名词（"50 employees working in..."），同样是真题常考的修饰手法。掌握本句结构后，学习者可将同样的分析思路迁移到大量类似长度和复杂度的真题句子上。虽然本句没有从句，但其修饰成分的排列方式具有较强的代表性，适合作为简单句的标准范例。

This brought them good results until 2012, when their growth plateaued.

第2段，第3句

主句的双宾语结构加时间状语，以及用 "when" 引导的非限制性定语从句修饰时间名词，都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。这种 "主句陈述事实 + 非限制性定语从句补充时间背景" 的组合在真题中反复出现，学习迁移价值较高。

And despite improvements to the premium, paid version, few people were making the upgrade.

第2段，第5句

简单句配句首介词短语状语是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，过去进行时表达"过去某段时间内的持续状态"也是典型用法，具有一定代表性；但因句子整体较短且无从句，结构复杂度未达真题中高频的长难句水平，典型性中等偏上。

Things changed, however, when an innovative project-marketing manager came aboard, created a growth team and sparked the kind of fresh perspective they needed.

第3段，第1句

"主句 + when 引导的时间状语从句 + 嵌套定语从句"是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，并列谓语和关系代词省略也是常考点，句子结构具有较强的代表性和可迁移性。

By looking at engineering issues from a marketing point of view, it became clear that the lack of upgrades wasn't due to a quality issue.

第3段，第2句

形式主语"it"加后置主语从句的结构(如"It is clear that..." "It became obvious that...")在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现,是典型的书面语句式,掌握后可广泛迁移到类似结构

As a result, upgrades skyrocketed, and revenue increased by 92 percent.

第4段，第2句

并列句是常见句式,但本句过于简单,缺少定语从句、名词性从句等考试高频结构,代表性中等

It needs someone who can unite the interdisciplinary team and keep them on course for improvement.

第5段，第2句

主句 + 限制性定语从句修饰宾语的结构在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，句中并列谓语和 keep 加宾补的用法也是考试常考句型，典型性较强，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

The growth leader is also responsible for keeping the team focused on moving forward and steering them clear of distractions.

第6段，第1句

本句虽然是简单句，但表语部分结构较丰富：包含两个并列的动名词短语作 for 的宾语，其中"keeping the team focused on moving forward" 涉及 keep + 宾语 + 宾补 (focused) 结构，"focused on moving forward" 中 on 后又接动名词；"steering them clear of distractions" 中 clear 作宾补，of distractions 作后置修饰。这些结构对于练习识别动名词、宾语补足语、介词短语等成分有一定价值，可以帮助学生熟悉常见的搭配模式（如 keep sb focused、steer sb clear of）。但由于没有从句，缺少定语从句、状语从句等更复杂成分的训练机会，整体训练价值中等偏上。

本篇出现的 43 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。

growth B1

n. 增长

本篇8次 · 真题 80 句

version B1

n. 版本

本篇5次 · 真题 18 句

marketing B1

n. 营销

本篇3次 · 真题 34 句

upgrade B2

v. 升级

本篇3次 · 真题 16 句

engineering B1

n. 工程学

本篇3次 · 真题 8 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇2次 · 真题 89 句

customer A2

n. 顾客，客户

本篇2次 · 真题 79 句

product A2

n. 产品

本篇2次 · 真题 77 句

department A2

n. 部门

本篇2次 · 真题 35 句

establish B2

v. 建立，创立（组织、机构、关系等）

本篇2次 · 真题 27 句

improvement B1

n. 改进

本篇2次 · 真题 20 句

view A2

n. 观点，看法

本篇1次 · 真题 91 句

power A2

n. 权力

本篇1次 · 真题 90 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本篇1次 · 真题 77 句

user A2

n. 使用者

本篇1次·真题 52 句

quality A2

n. 质量

本篇1次·真题 45 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇1次·真题 43 句

current B1

adj. 现在的

本篇1次·真题 41 句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本篇1次·真题 41 句

promote B2

v. 促进

本篇1次·真题 38 句

identify B1

v. 识别

本篇1次·真题 37 句

profit B1

n. 利润, 盈利

本篇1次·真题 34 句

despite B1

prep. 尽管

本篇1次·真题 32 句

employee A2

n. 雇员, 员工

本篇1次·真题 32 句

due B1

adj. 预期的

本篇1次·真题 31 句

revenue B2

n. (公司、组织的) 收入, 收益

本篇1次·真题 31 句

target B1

n. 目标, 靶子

本篇1次·真题 29 句

traditional B1

adj. 传统的

本篇1次·真题 28 句

recognize B1

v. 认出

本篇1次·真题 24 句

responsible B1

adj. 负责的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

perspective

B2

n. 观点

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

software

B1

n. 软件 (计算机程序)

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

attractive

B1

adj. 有吸引力的

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

awareness

B2

n. 意识

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

frame

B1

n. 框架

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

collaboration

B2

n. 合作

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

entrepreneur

C1

n. 企业家;创业者

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

innovative

B2

adj. 创新的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

spark

B1

n. 火花

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

prior

B2

adj. 先前的, 之前的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

insight

B2

n. 洞察力

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

paid

A2

v. 付款

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

prioritize

B2

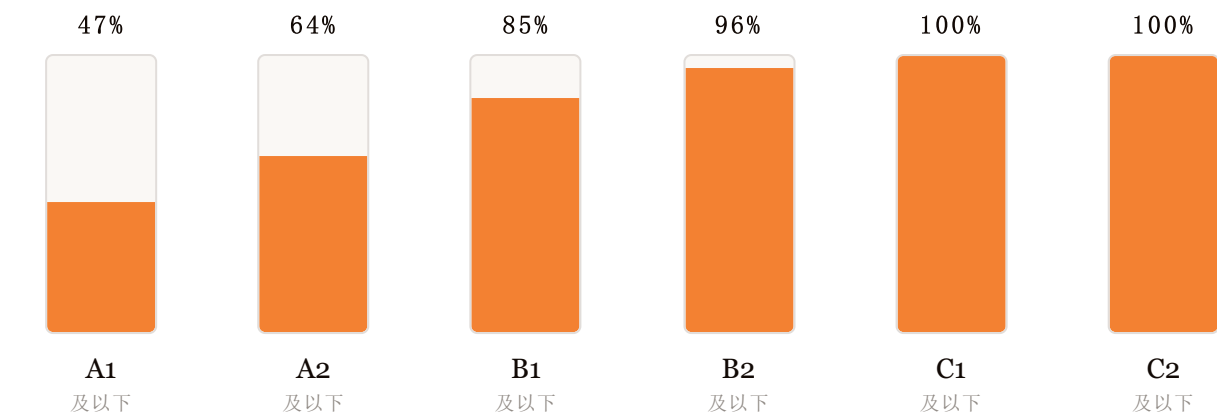
v. 优先处理

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

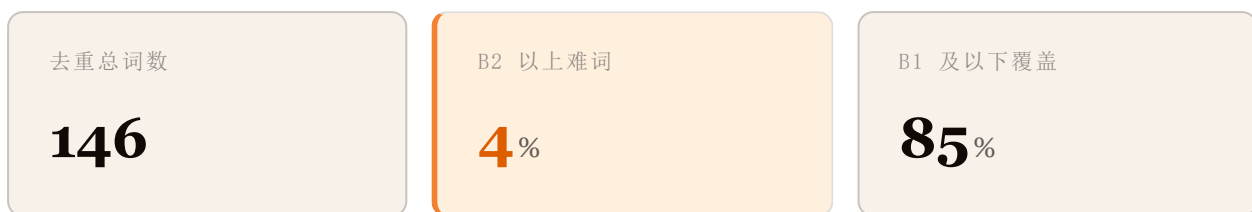
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 146 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 146 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 6 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 146 个 · 末柱为 100%



考研英语二 2023年 · 全卷构成

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2023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2023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(2023)

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 In the quest for the perfect lawn, homeowners across the country are taking a shortcut—and it is the environment that is paying the price. About eight million square metres of plastic grass is sold each year but opposition has now spread to the highest gardening circles. The Chelsea Flower Show has banned fake grass from this year's event, declaring it to be not part of its ethos. The Royal Horticultural Society (RHS), which runs the annual show in west London, says it has introduced the ban because of the damage plastic grass does to the environment and biodiversity.

在追求完美草坪的过程中,全国各地的房主正在走捷径——而为此付出代价的却是环境。每年约有八百万平方米的塑料草坪被售出,但反对声音现已蔓延至最高园艺圈层。切尔西花展已从今年的活动中禁止人造草,宣称其不符合该展会的理念。主办这一伦敦西部年度展览的英国皇家园艺学会表示,之所以实施这一禁令,是因为塑料草坪对环境和生物多样性造成的破坏。

P2 Ed Home, of the RHS, said: "We launched our sustainability strategy last year and fake grass is just not in line with our ethos and views on plastic. We recommend using real grass because of its environmental benefits, which include supporting wildlife, alleviating flooding and cooling the environment."

英国皇家园艺学会的Ed Home说:"我们去年发布了可持续发展战略,而人造草与我们在塑料问题上的理念和观点完全不符。我们建议使用真草,因为它具有环境效益,包括支持野生动物、缓解洪涝以及冷却环境。"

P3 The RHS's decision comes as campaigners try to raise awareness of the problems fake grass causes. A Twitter account, which claims to "cut through the greenwash" of artificial grass, already has more than 20,000 followers. It is trying to encourage people to sign two petitions, one calling for a ban

on the sale of plastic grass and another calling for an "ecological damage" tax on such lawns. They have gathered 7,276 and 11,282 signatures.

英国皇家园艺学会的这一决定正值活动人士试图提高人们对人造草所造成问题的认识之际。一个声称要“揭穿”人造草“漂绿行为”的Twitter账号已经拥有超过两万名关注者。该账号正试图鼓励人们签署两份请愿书,一份呼吁禁止销售塑料草坪,另一份呼吁对此类草坪征收“生态破坏”税。这两份请愿书已分别征集到7276和11282个签名。

P4 However, supporters of fake grass point out that there is also an environmental impact with natural lawns, which need mowing and therefore usually consume electricity or petrol. The industry also points out that real grass requires considerable amounts of water, weed killer or other treatments and that people who lay fake grass tend to use their garden more. The industry also claims that people who lay fake grass spend an average of £500 on trees or shrubs for their garden, which provides habitat for insects.

然而,人造草的支持者指出,天然草坪也会产生环境影响,因为需要修剪,因此通常会消耗电力或汽油。该行业还指出,真草需要大量的水、除草剂或其他处理,而铺设人造草的人往往会更多地使用他们的花园。该行业还声称,铺设人造草的人平均会花费500英镑购买树木或灌木来装点花园,这为昆虫提供了栖息地。

P5 In response to another petition last year about banning fake lawns, which gathered 30,000 signatures, the government responded that it has "no plans to ban the use of artificial grass".

去年,另一份关于禁止人造草坪的请愿书征集到三万个签名,政府对此回应称“没有禁止使用人造草的计划”。

P6 It added: "We prefer to help people and organisations make the right choice rather than legislating on such matters. However, the use of artificial grass must comply with the legal and policy safeguards in place to protect biodiversity and ensure sustainable drainage, while measures such as the strengthened biodiversity duty should serve to encourage public authorities to consider sustainable alternatives."

政府补充道:“我们更倾向于帮助个人和组织做出正确选择,而非就此类事项立法。然而,人造草的使用必须遵守现行的法律和政策保障措施,以保护生物多样性并确保可持续排水,同时诸如强化的生物多样性义务等措施应有助于鼓励公共机构考虑可持续的替代方案。”

题目与逐题解析

21. The RHS thinks that plastic grass_____.

- [A] is harmful to the environment
- [B] is a hot topic in gardening circles
- [C] is overpraised in the annual show
- [D] is ruining the view of west London

RHS认为塑料草_____。

A) 对环境有害 B) 是园艺界的热门话题 C) 在年度展览中被过度赞扬 D) 正在破坏伦敦西部的景观

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 题干 The RHS thinks that plastic grass 是不完整陈述, 问 RHS 对 plastic grass 的具体看法, 属于事实细节复述题。

【拆句】 The RHS thinks that plastic grass _____. 是 "主语 + thinks + that 宾语从句" 的简单结构，下划线处即从句的表语，结构平直无陷阱。

【定位】 The Royal Horticultural Society (RHS), which runs the annual show in west London, says it has introduced the ban because of the damage plastic grass does to the environment and biodiversity.

皇家园艺学会 (RHS) ——西伦敦那场年度花展的主办方——称之所以引入这一禁令，是因为人造草坪会对环境和生物多样性造成损害。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

the damage plastic grass does to the environment and biodiversity ↔

is harmful to the environment

is harmful to the environment 是对定位句 damage plastic grass does to the environment and biodiversity 的直接同义转述，与预判一致，可锁定 A。

B) 偷换概念

is a hot topic in gardening circles 看似呼应 opposition has now spread to the highest gardening circles，但原文说的是 "反对意见已扩散到园艺界最高层"，并不等于 "人造草坪本身是园艺界的热门话题"，主体被偷换。

C) 无中生有

原文只说 The Chelsea Flower Show has banned fake grass，未提到 "被在花展上过度赞誉"。is overpraised in the annual show 在文中无对应。

D) 张冠李戴

is ruining the view of west London 把原文 the annual show in west London 中的 west London 抠出来当谓语对象，但原文从未说人造草坪在毁掉伦敦西区的景观。

22. The petitions mentioned in Paragraph 3 reveal the campaigners' _____.

- [A] disappointment with the RHS
- [B] resistance to fake grass use
- [C] anger over the proposed tax
- [D] concern about real grass supply

第3段中提到的请愿书揭示了活动人士的_____。

A) 对RHS的失望 B) 对使用假草的抵制 C) 对拟议税收的愤怒 D) 对真草供应的担忧

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 题干 reveal the campaigners' 问的是两份请愿书所反映的发起方诉求，是基于段内事实的归纳，仍属细节题。

【拆句】 The petitions mentioned in Paragraph 3 reveal the campaigners' _____. 主干是 "The petitions reveal the campaigners' X", mentioned in Paragraph 3 是 petitions 的后置定语，整体平直。

【定位】 It is trying to encourage people to sign two petitions, one calling for a ban on the sale of plastic grass and another calling for an "ecological damage" tax on such lawns.

它正在尝试鼓励人们签署两份请愿书，一份呼吁禁售人造草坪，另一份呼吁对这种草坪征收"生态破坏"税。

【选项】 A) **张冠李戴**

disappointment with the RHS 把抵制对象从 fake grass 偷换为 RHS。原文中 RHS 与活动人士立场一致，活动人士并未对 RHS 不满。

B) **✓ 正确**

one calling for a ban on the sale of plastic grass and another calling for an "ecological damage" tax on such lawns

↔ **resistance to fake grass use**

禁售要求和"生态破坏"税都直接指向反对人造草坪，与预判"反对使用人造草坪"完全吻合，锁 B。

C) **与原文相反**

原文是 campaigners 自己呼吁征 "ecological damage" tax，他们是这项税的提议者；anger over the proposed tax 反而说他们"愤怒于这项税"，与事实相反。

D) **无中生有**

原文第 3 段未提及 real grass（真草）的供应问题；concern about real grass supply 在文中无对应。

23. In Paragraph 4, supporters of fake grass point out_____.

- [A] the necessity to lower the costs of fake grass
- [B] the disadvantages of growing real grass
- [C] the way to take care of artificial lawns
- [D] the challenges of insect habitat protection

在第4段中,假草的支持者指出_____。

A) 降低假草成本的必要性 B) 种植真草的缺点 C) 打理人造草坪的方法 D) 保护昆虫栖息地的挑战

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 题干 supporters of fake grass point out 问的是支持方在第 4 段所列的具体观点，按细节题处理。

【拆句】 In Paragraph 4, supporters of fake grass point out_____. 主干是 "supporters point out X", In Paragraph 4 是状语，结构无难点。

【定位】 However, supporters of fake grass point out that there is also an environmental impact with natural lawns, which need mowing and therefore usually consume electricity or petrol. The industry also points out that real grass requires considerable amounts of water, weed killer or other treatments and that people who lay fake grass tend to use their garden more.

然而，人造草坪的支持者指出，天然草坪也有环境代价——它需要修剪，因而通常要耗电或耗汽油。行业也指出，真草需要大量水、除草剂或其他处理，而铺设人造草坪的人往往会更多地使用自家花园。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

原文支持方谈的是“真草也有代价”，从未提及“需要降低人造草坪的成本”；lower the costs of fake grass 在文中无对应。

B) ✓ 正确

natural lawns, which need mowing and therefore usually consume electricity or petrol ↔

the disadvantages of growing real grass

real grass requires considerable amounts of water, weed killer or other treatments ↔

growing real grass

支持方所列的真草维护成本与环境代价，正是 the disadvantages of growing real grass 的具象化，与预判一致，锁 B。

C) 答非所问

题干问的是支持方“指出了什么”，选项却给“养护人造草坪的方法”。the way to take care of artificial lawns 与题问的核心错位。

D) 偷换概念

原文说铺人造草坪的人会花约 500 英镑买 trees or shrubs for their garden, which provides habitat for insects，这是“维护昆虫栖息”的正面举证，而非“昆虫栖息地保护面临的挑战”。选项把这种支持举证扭曲成“挑战”。

24. What would the government do with regard to artificial grass?

- [A] Urge legislation to restrict its use.
- [B] Take measures to guarantee its quality.
- [C] Remind its users to obey existing rules.
- [D] Replace it with sustainable alternatives.

政府对人造草会采取什么措施？

- A) 敦促立法限制其使用。 B) 采取措施保证其质量。 C) 提醒使用者遵守现有规定。
D) 用可持续的替代品取代它。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What would the government do with regard to artificial grass? 问的是政府针对人造草坪要采取的行动，是对原文政府表态的复述，按细节题处理。

【拆句】 What would the government do with regard to artificial grass? 是 wh- 一般疑问句，with regard to 引导话题状语“就……而言”，无理解陷阱。

【定位】 We prefer to help people and organisations make the right choice rather than legislating on such matters. However, the use of artificial grass must comply with the legal and policy safeguards in place to protect biodiversity and ensure sustainable drainage, while measures such as the strengthened biodiversity duty should serve to encourage public authorities to consider sustainable alternatives.

我们更愿意帮助公众和组织做出正确选择，而不是就此类事项立法。但是，使用人造草坪必须遵守现行的、用以保护生物多样性与确保可持续排水的法律与政策保障；同时，诸如强化的生物多样性义务等措施应当推动公共部门考虑可持续的替代方案。

【选项】 A) **与原文相反**

Urge legislation to restrict its use. 与原文 no plans to ban the use of artificial grass 及 rather than legislating on such matters 正相反。

B) **无中生有**

Take measures to guarantee its quality. 涉及"保证产品质量"，原文政府表态从未涉及人造草坪产品的质量管控。

C) **✓ 正确**

the use of artificial grass must comply with the legal and policy safeguards in place to protect biodiversity and ensure sustainable drainage

↔ **Remind its users to obey existing rules.**

prefer to help people and organisations make the right choice rather than legislating on such matters

↔ **Remind its users**

C 既反映"政府选择引导而非立法"，又反映"要求使用者守现行规则"，与定位句和预判完全一致。

D) **过度推断**

Replace it with sustainable alternatives. 借 consider sustainable alternatives 的眼熟造势，但原文只是"鼓励公共部门考虑可持续替代方案"，并未说政府要替换掉 artificial grass。

25. It can be learned from the text that fake grass_____.

- [A] is being improved continuously
- [B] has seen a market share decline
- [C] is becoming increasingly affordable
- [D] has been a controversial product

从文中可以了解到假草_____。

A) 正在不断改进 B) 市场份额出现下降 C) 正变得越来越便宜 D) 一直是一个有争议的产品

【答案】 D (主旨题)

【判型】 题干 It can be learned from the text that fake grass 要求基于全文判断 fake grass 的整体属性，属于主旨/综合题。

【拆句】 It can be learned from the text that fake grass _____. It 是形式主语，that 引导真正主语从句，下划线处补足从句谓语，结构平直。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

is being improved continuously 在全文找不到任何对应；文中没有任何关于 fake grass 技术改进的描述。

B) 与原文相反

原文第 1 段 About eight million square metres of plastic grass is sold each year 与第 4 段产业方的积极辩护都暗示市场仍在持续，没有任何“市场份额下降”的证据；has seen a market share decline 与文意相反。

C) 无中生有

全文未提及 fake grass 价格走向；is becoming increasingly affordable 无原文对应。

D) ✓ 正确

has introduced the ban because of the damage plastic grass does to the environment and biodiversity

↔ **has been a controversial product**

However, supporters of fake grass point out that there is also an environmental impact with natural lawns

↔ **controversial**

no plans to ban the use of artificial grass ↔ **has been**

全文同时呈现禁用与反禁用两派、加上政府居中表态，controversial product 是对这一格局最精准的整体概括，与预判一致。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

15 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。

In the quest for the perfect lawn, homeowners across the country are taking a shortcut—and it is the environment that is paying the price.

第1段，第1句

本句包含主谓宾结构、主系表结构、强调句型、介词短语作状语、定语等多种成分，且强调句型是易错点，需要学生掌握“去掉框架验证完整性”的方法。成分丰富，训练价值较高。

The Chelsea Flower Show has banned fake grass from this year's event, declaring it to be not part of its ethos.

第1段，第3句

本句包含主语、谓语、宾语、介词短语状语、分词短语状语等多种成分,成分种类较为丰富。分词短语 declaring it to be not part of its ethos 作状语的用法值得练习,帮助学生识别非谓语动词在句中的作用。介词短语 from this year's event 修饰谓语的位置和功能也有一定训练价值。

The Royal Horticultural Society (RHS), which runs the annual show in west London, says it has introduced the ban because of the damage plastic grass does to the environment and biodiversity.

第1段，第4句

主谓宾嵌套长状语和定语从句是典型的学术及新闻英语结构，对掌握长难句分析极具代表性。

Ed Home, of the RHS, said: "We launched our sustainability strategy last year and fake grass is just not in line with our ethos and views on plastic. We recommend using real grass because of its environmental benefits, which include supporting wildlife, alleviating flooding and cooling the environment."

第2段，第1句

引语作宾语从句、并列句、非限制性定语从句、动名词作宾语、介词短语作状语均为四六级和考研英语阅读常见句式;特别是引语内并列主句+定语从句嵌套的组合,在新闻报道和学术文献中高频出现,掌握后可大量迁移

The RHS's decision comes as campaigners try to raise awareness of the problems fake grass causes.

第3段，第1句

as 引导的时间或原因状语从句、嵌套定语从句、不定式作宾语都是四六级和考研真题中的高频结构，句式代表性强，学习后可迁移到大量类似句子。

A Twitter account, which claims to "cut through the greenwash" of artificial grass, already has more than 20,000 followers.

第3段，第2句

非限制性定语从句插入主语和谓语之间的结构,在四六级和考研真题中属于常见句式。这种结构既考查学生识别从句边界的能力,又考查跳过修饰定位主干的能力,是阅读理解和翻译题中的典型难点。掌握这种句式后,可以应对大量类似的插入结构和定语从句题目,迁移价值较高

It is trying to encourage people to sign two petitions, one calling for a ban on the sale of plastic grass and another calling for an "ecological damage" tax on such lawns.

第3段，第3句

本句覆盖主语、谓语、宾语、宾语补足语、同位语等多种成分，尤其是双同位语并列结构和不定式作宾补，适合练习成分划分。但句中无定语从句、状语从句等易错高频结构，训练价值中等偏上。

However, supporters of fake grass point out that there is also an environmental impact with natural lawns, which need mowing and therefore usually consume electricity or petrol.

第4段，第1句

主句 + that 宾语从句 + 非限制性定语从句的三层嵌套结构在四六级和考研阅读中极为常见，point out that、there is 存在句、逗号 which 引导补充说明均为高频句式，掌握后可大量迁移至同类长难句分析。

The industry also points out that real grass requires considerable amounts of water, weed killer or other treatments and that people who lay fake grass tend to use their garden more.

第4段，第2句

点明观点加宾语从句并列的结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,尤其在议论文和说明文中常见。定语从句嵌套在宾语从句中也是典型的复杂句特征,掌握后可迁移到大量同类句式

The industry also claims that people who lay fake grass spend an average of £500 on trees or shrubs for their garden, which provides habitat for insects.

第4段，第3句

本句时态不难，但结构拆解价值高，尤其适合训练“先抓主干，再识别从句层级”的基本功。对结构阅读能力提升很有代表性，因此值得优先练习。

In response to another petition last year about banning fake lawns, which gathered 30,000 signatures, the government responded that it has "no plans to ban the use of artificial grass".

第5段，第1句

本句覆盖了主句的主谓宾结构、长状语、宾语从句、非限制性定语从句、插入语等多种成分类型，且状语和从句嵌套位置容易混淆，能有效训练学生区分主干与修饰成分、识别从句归属的能力，训练价值较高。

It added: "We prefer to help people and organisations make the right choice rather than legislating on such matters. However, the use of artificial grass must comply with the legal and policy safeguards in place to protect biodiversity and ensure sustainable drainage, while measures such as the strengthened biodiversity duty should serve to encourage public authorities to consider sustainable alternatives."

第6段，第1句

本句呈现典型的学术或政策性文本特征：多个并列主句、转折副词 However、情态动词表达义务和建议、复杂名词短语加后置定语、while 引导的让步从句。这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构，掌握后可迁移到大量类似语境。引述结构 "It added:" 也常见于新闻报道和政策解读类文章。结构代表性强。

What would the government do with regard to artificial grass?

第24题 题干

特殊疑问句配合情态动词 would 是四六级和考研阅读、写作中的常见句式，尤其在询问观点、政策或未来行动时频繁出现。疑问词作宾语前置的结构也是考试高频考点。掌握本句结构后，可直接迁移到大量类似的疑问句分析和写作中，典型性较高。

Take measures to guarantee its quality.

第24题，B

本句涵盖了谓语、宾语和目的状语三种成分，结构简单但完整。可以用来训练识别不定式短语作目的状语的用法，以及祈使句省略主语的特点。但成分种类较少，没有定语从句、复杂状语从句或其他易错结构，训练价值有限。

Replace it with sustainable alternatives.

第24题，D

祈使句在真题中偶有出现（如作文指令、阅读中的建议性表达），但远不如陈述句和疑问句常见，且本句结构过于简单、不具备四六级或考研常考的复杂句式特征，迁移价值一般。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 71 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。

fake B1

adj. 假的

本篇11次 · 真题 17 句

ban B2

v. 禁止

本篇5次 · 真题 25 句

artificial B2

adj. 人造的

本篇5次 · 真题 21 句

sustainable B2

adj. 可持续的

本篇3次 · 真题 13 句

view A2

n. 观点，看法

本篇2次 · 真题 91 句

measure B1

v. 测量

本篇2次 · 真题 65 句

tax A2

n. 税

本篇2次 · 真题 54 句

claim B1

v. 声称

本篇2次 · 真题 49 句

environmental B1

adj. 环境的

本篇2次·真题 23 句

damage B1

n. 损害

本篇2次·真题 20 句

annual B1

adj. 每年的, 年度的

本篇2次·真题 18 句

insect A2

n. 昆虫

本篇2次·真题 14 句

habitat B2

n. (动植物的) 栖息地, 生长环境

本篇2次·真题 13 句

supporter B1

n. 支持者

本篇2次·真题 12 句

alternative B2

n. 可供选择的事物

本篇2次·真题 11 句

gather B1

v. 聚集, 集合

本篇2次·真题 11 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次·真题 304 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇1次·真题 88 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

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本篇1次·真题 71 句

policy B1

n. 政策

本篇1次·真题 69 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本篇1次·真题 60 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本篇1次·真题 57 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本篇1次·真题 57 句

decline B2

v. 下降

本篇1次·真题 56 句

average A2

adj. 平均的

本篇1次·真题 55 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本篇1次·真题 53 句

user A2

n. 使用者

本篇1次·真题 52 句

quality A2

n. 质量

本篇1次·真题 45 句

legal B1

adj. 法律的

本篇1次·真题 44 句

account A2

n. 账户

本篇1次·真题 42 句

sign A1

n. 标志

本篇1次·真题 42 句

increasingly B2

adv. 越来越;日益;不断增加地

本篇1次·真题 40 句

protection B1

n. 保护

本篇1次·真题 39 句

response B1

n. 回答

本篇1次·真题 37 句

event A2

n. 事件

本篇1次·真题 36 句

reveal B2

v. 揭示

本篇1次·真题 35 句

authority B2

n. 权力

本篇1次·真题 33 句

ensure B2

v. 确保

本篇1次·真题 33 句

respond B1

v. 回答, 答复

本篇1次·真题 33 句

amount A2

n. 数量

本篇1次·真题 30 句

replace A2

v. 替换, 更换 (用新的代替旧的)

本篇1次·真题 30 句

strategy B2

n. 策略

本篇1次·真题 28 句

propose B1

v. 提议

本篇1次·真题 20 句

legislation B2

n. 法律

本篇1次·真题 19 句

recommend B1

v. 推荐

本篇1次·真题 18 句

guarantee B2

n. 保证

本篇1次·真题 17 句

royal B1

adj. 王室的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

consume B2

v. 消耗, 耗费 (燃料、能源、时间等)

本篇1次·真题 16 句

lower A2

adj. 较低的; 下方的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

strengthen B2

v. 加强

本篇1次·真题 15 句

therefore B1

adv. 因此, 所以

本篇1次·真题 15 句

necessity B2

n. 必需品

本篇1次·真题 13 句

wildlife B1

n. 野生动植物

本篇1次·真题 13 句

awareness B2

n. 意识

本篇1次·真题 12 句

harmful B1

adj. 有害的

本篇1次·真题12句

urge B2

v. 敦促

本篇1次·真题12句

affordable B1

adj. 买得起的

本篇1次·真题11句

opposition B2

n. 反对

本篇1次·真题11句

electricity A2

n. 电

本篇1次·真题10句

existing B1

adj. 现有的

本篇1次·真题10句

launch B1

v. 推出

本篇1次·真题10句

organisation B1

n. 组织机构

本篇1次·真题10句

remind A2

v. 提醒

本篇1次·真题10句

restrict B2

v. 限制

本篇1次·真题9句

considerable B2

adj. 相当大的

本篇1次·真题8句

controversial B2

adj. 有争议的

本篇1次·真题8句

disadvantage B2

n. 不利条件

本篇1次·真题8句

resistance B2

n. 抵抗

本篇1次·真题8句

ruin B2

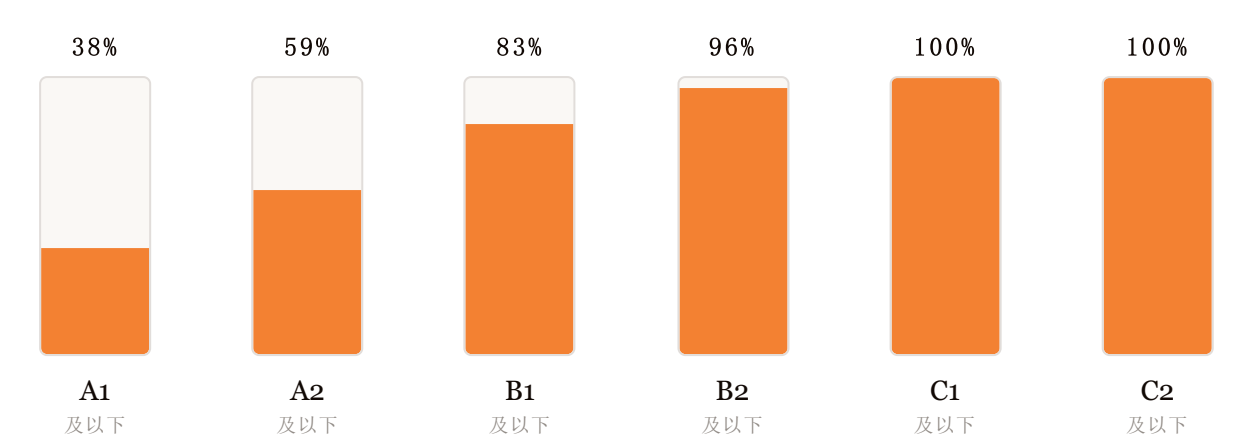
v. 毁坏

本篇1次·真题8句

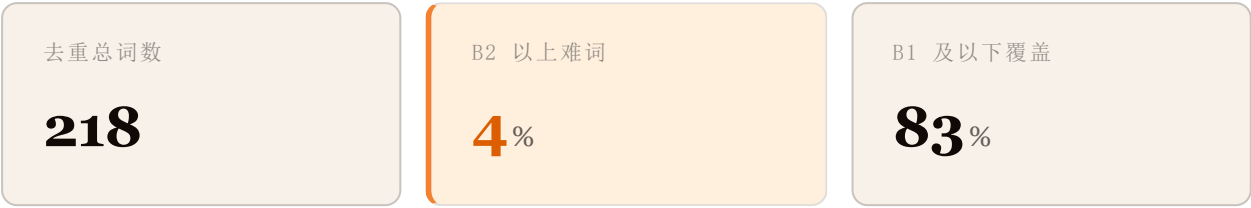
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 218 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **218** 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 9 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 218 个·末柱为 100%



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）	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	多项对应（信息匹配）	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 →

2023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2023年 考研英语二阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 7 段原文（段首标 P1-P7 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

英语二真题(2023)

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 It's easy to dismiss as absurd the federal government's ideas for plugging the chronic funding gap of our national parks. Can anyone really think it's a good idea to allow Amazon deliveries to your tent in Yosemite or food trucks to line up under the redwood trees at Sequoia National Park?

联邦政府为弥补我们国家公园长期资金缺口而提出的想法很容易被视为荒谬。真的有人认为允许亚马逊将货物送到你在约塞米蒂的帐篷里，或者让餐车在红杉国家公园的红杉树下排成行是个好主意吗？

P2 But the government is right about one thing: U.S. national parks are in crisis. Collectively, they have a maintenance backlog of more than \$12 billion. Roads, trails, restrooms, visitor centers and other infrastructure are crumbling.

但政府在一件事上是对的：美国国家公园正处于危机之中。它们总共积压了超过120亿美元的维护费用。道路、小径、卫生间、游客中心和其他基础设施正在破败。

P3 But privatizing and commercializing the campgrounds would not be a cure-all. Campgrounds are a tiny portion of the overall infrastructure backlog, and businesses in the parks hand over, on average, only about 5% of their revenues to the National Park Service.

但将露营地私有化和商业化并不是万能药。露营地只占整体基础设施积压的很小一部分，而且公园内的企业平均只向国家公园管理局上交其收入的约5%。

P4 Moreover, increased privatization would certainly undercut one of the major reasons why 300 million visitors come to the parks each year: to enjoy nature and get a break from the commercial drumbeat that overwhelms daily life.

此外，私有化程度的提高肯定会削弱每年3亿游客来公园的一个主要原因：享受自然，从充斥日常生活的商业鼓噪中得到喘息。

P5 The real problem is that the parks have been chronically starved of funding. An economic survey of 700 U.S. taxpayers found that people would be willing to pay a significant amount of money to make sure the parks and their programs are kept intact. Some 81% of respondents said they would be willing to pay additional taxes for the next 10 years to avoid any cuts to the national parks.

真正的问题是公园长期以来一直资金匮乏。一项针对700名美国纳税人的经济调查发现，人们愿意支付大量金钱以确保公园及其项目保持完整。约81%的受访者表示，他们愿意在未来10年缴纳额外税款，以避免国家公园遭受任何削减。

P6 The national parks provide great value to U.S. residents both as places to escape and as symbols of nature. On top of this, they produce value from their extensive educational programs, their positive impact on the climate through carbon sequestration, their contribution to our cultural and artistic life, and of course through tourism. The parks also help keep America's past alive, working with thousands of local jurisdictions around the country to protect historical sites and to bring the stories of these places to life.

国家公园作为逃离之地和自然象征，为美国居民提供了巨大价值。除此之外，它们还通过广泛的教育项目、通过碳封存对气候产生的积极影响、对我们文化和艺术生活的贡献，当然还有旅游业，创造价值。这些公园还帮助保持美国历史的鲜活，与全国数千个地方司法管辖区合作保护历史遗址，并让这些地方的故事生动起来。

P7 The parks do all this on a shoestring. Congress allocates only \$3 billion a year to the national park system—an amount that has been flat since 2001 (in inflation-adjusted dollars) with the exception of a onetime boost in 2009. Meanwhile, the number of annual visitors has increased by more than 50% since 1980, and now stands at 330 million visitors per year.

公园以极少的预算完成所有这些工作。国会每年只拨款30亿美元给国家公园系统——这一数额自2001年以来一直持平（按通胀调整后的美元计算），除了2009年的一次性增加。与此同时，年游客数量自1980年以来增长了50%以上，现在达到每年3.3亿游客。

题目与逐题解析

26. What problem are U.S. national parks faced with?

- [A] Decline of business profits.
- [B] Inadequate commercialization.
- [C] Lack of transportation services.
- [D] Poorly maintained infrastructure.

美国国家公园面临什么问题？

A) 商业利润下降。 B) 商业化不足。 C) 缺乏交通服务。 D) 基础设施维护不善。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What problem are U.S. national parks faced with? 直接问国家公园面临的问题，要求在原文中找到客观对应的表述，没有 infer/suggest/imply 等推断信号词。

【拆句】 题干 What problem are U.S. national parks faced with? 是常规的「What + 名词 + be + 主语 + 被动短语」结构，核心是 be faced with，意为「面临」，语序无倒装陷阱，无需特别警惕。

【定位】 But the government is right about one thing: U.S. national parks are in crisis. Collectively, they have a maintenance backlog of more than \$12 billion. Roads, trails, restrooms, visitor centers and other infrastructure are crumbling.

但政府说对了一件事：美国国家公园陷入危机。它们整体上有超过 120 亿美元的维护积压。道路、步道、洗手间、游客中心和其他基础设施正在崩塌。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

原文从未说公园本身利润下滑, businesses in the parks hand over, on average, only about 5% of their revenues 谈的是企业上缴比例低, 非公园利润下降, Decline of business profits 既偷换对象(企业 vs 公园)又无中生有「下降」一说。

B) 与原文相反

原文明确反对增加商业化(increased privatization would certainly undercut one of the major reasons), Inadequate commercialization 却暗示「商业化不够」是问题——与作者立场完全相反。

C) 以偏概全

原文 Roads, trails, restrooms, visitor centers and other infrastructure are crumbling 列举的是整个基础设施集群, Lack of transportation services 只截取了 roads/trails, 且把它们偷换为「交通服务缺失」, 无中生有「服务」一说。

D) ✓ 正确

other infrastructure are crumbling ↔ **Poorly maintained infrastructure**

maintenance backlog of more than \$12 billion ↔ **Poorly maintained**

预判「基础设施年久失修」与 Poorly maintained infrastructure 完全对应, 且 D 的两词都能在第二段找到原文支撑, 故锁定 D。

27. Increased privatization of the campgrounds may_____.

- [A] spoil visitor experience
- [B] help preserve nature
- [C] bring operational pressure
- [D] boost visits to parks

露营地私有化程度提高可能会_____。

A) 破坏游客体验 B) 有助于保护自然 C) 带来运营压力 D) 促进公园游客量增加

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 Increased privatization of the campgrounds may_____. 问「私有化增加可能导致什么」, 要求在原文找出明确写出的后果, 而非自行延伸。

【拆句】 Increased privatization of the campgrounds may_____. 是待补全的陈述句, Increased privatization 作主语, 情态动词 may 表示「可能」, 提示选项是预测性后果, 不是确定性结论, 但仍须有原文依据。

【定位】 Moreover, increased privatization would certainly undercut one of the major reasons why 300 million visitors come to the parks each year: to enjoy nature and get a break from the commercial drumbeat that overwhelms daily life.

而且，增加私有化必然会破坏 3 亿游客每年前来公园的主要理由之一：享受自然，并从日常生活里铺天盖地的商业喧嚣中得到喘息。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

undercut one of the major reasons why 300 million visitors come to the parks each year: to enjoy nature and get a break from the commercial drumbeat

↔ **spoil visitor experience**

预判「破坏游客游园体验」与 spoil visitor experience 一一对应：spoil 等值 undercut, visitor experience 概括 enjoy nature + get a break, 故锁定 A。

B) 与原文相反

原文明确说私有化会破坏「享受自然」这一游园动机 undercut one of the major reasons, help preserve nature 反而把私有化说成保护自然，方向完全相反。

C) 无中生有

全文未讨论「私有化是否给运营带来压力」，bring operational pressure 是凭空捏造的后果。

D) 与原文相反

原文说私有化会破坏游客来公园的理由，逻辑上会减少游客或损害体验，boost visits to parks 说私有化会「促进游客访问」，方向反了。

28. According to Paragraph 5, most respondents in the survey would_____.

- [A] go to the national parks on a regular basis
- [B] advocate a bigger budget for the national parks
- [C] agree to pay extra for the national parks
- [D] support the national parks' recent reforms

根据第5段,调查中大多数受访者会_____。

- A) 定期去国家公园 B) 主张为国家公园增加预算 C) 同意为国家公园支付额外费用
D) 支持国家公园最近的改革

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 According to Paragraph 5, most respondents in the survey would_____ 用

「According to」明确锁定段落，问大多数受访者的行为/意愿，答案要求与原文表述客观一致。

【拆句】 most respondents in the survey would_____ 是不完整陈述句；情态动词 would 在此表示受访者表达的「意愿/会做的事」，提示选项是「愿意做」类的动作，而非已发生事实。

【定位】 Some 81% of respondents said they would be willing to pay additional taxes for the next 10 years to avoid any cuts to the national parks.

约 81% 的受访者表示，他们愿意在未来 10 年缴纳额外税款，以避免对国家公园的任何削减。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

原文只说受访者愿意付钱，并未提受访者是否「定期去公园」，go to the national parks on a regular basis 凭空给受访者添加了行为。

B) **偷换概念**

原文是受访者「愿意自己掏钱」——通过缴税资助公园 (would be willing to pay additional taxes)，而 advocate a bigger budget for the national parks 把行为偷换成「呼吁政府增加预算」——预算来自政府，与「自己缴税」是两件事。

C) **✓ 正确**

would be willing to pay additional taxes for the next 10 years ↔

agree to pay extra for the national parks

to avoid any cuts to the national parks ↔ **for the national parks**

预判的「愿意多缴税保公园」三要素——意愿(willing/agree)、多付 (additional/extra)、目的(avoid cuts/for parks)——在 agree to pay extra for the national parks 中全部对应，故锁定 C。

D) **无中生有**

原文段未提及「公园近期有改革」一事，更未提受访者对此态度，support the national parks' recent reforms 凭空捏造。

29. The national parks are valuable in that they_____.

- [A] lead the way in tourism
- [B] have historical significance
- [C] sponsor research on climate
- [D] provide an income for the locals

国家公园的价值在于它们_____。

A) 在旅游业中处于领先地位 B) 具有历史意义 C) 资助气候研究 D) 为当地居民提供收入

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 The national parks are valuable in that they_____. 问公园「在哪一点上有价值」，是问某个具体方面，选项必是原文列举价值中的一项。

【拆句】 The national parks are valuable in that they_____. 是不完整陈述句；in that 在书面语中等于 because，引导原因状语从句，主语 they 指代 the national parks，选项是公园做了什么使它们有价值。

【定位】 The parks also help keep America's past alive, working with thousands of local jurisdictions around the country to protect historical sites and to bring the stories of these places to life.
公园还帮助保留美国的过去——与全国数千个地方司法管辖区合作，保护历史遗址，让这些地方的故事鲜活起来。

【选项】 A) **过度推断**

原文 of course through tourism 只承认公园通过旅游创造价值，并未说「公园领跑/引领旅游业」，lead the way in tourism 把「贡献价值」过度推断成「行业领跑」。

B) **✓ 正确**

help keep America's past alive ↔ **have historical significance**

protect historical sites ↔ **historical significance**

预判中「保护历史遗址、让历史故事鲜活」这一价值项与 have historical significance 完全对应，且无其他选项能在段中找到完整支撑，故锁定 B。

C) **偷换概念**

原文 positive impact on the climate through carbon sequestration 说公园通过碳封存「对气候有正面影响」，而 sponsor research on climate 把「自身有正面影响」偷换成「赞助气候研究」——一个是公园本身的生态功能，一个是资助科研活动，两件事。

D) **无中生有**

原文 bring the stories of these places to life 和 through tourism 都没说公园「给当地人提供收入」，provide an income for the locals 凭空把价值改造成「为当地居民创收」。

30. It can be concluded from the text that the national park system ____.

- [A] is able to cope with staff shortages
- [B] is able to meet visitors' demands
- [C] is in need of a new pricing policy
- [D] is in need of a funding increase

从文中可以得出结论,国家公园系统_____。

A) 能够应对人员短缺 B) 能够满足游客需求 C) 需要新的定价政策 D) 需要增加资金

【答案】 D (主旨题)

【判型】 It can be concluded from the text that the national park system _____. 用 conclude from the text 明确要求基于全文得出结论，是典型主旨题信号。

【拆句】 It can be concluded from the text that the national park system _____. 是 it 形式主语 + that 从句的不完整陈述；选项填入 that 从句的谓语部分，要描述「系统的整体状态」。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

全文从未讨论公园「员工短缺」或「应对人手」，is able to cope with staff shortages 凭空捏造主题。

B) **与原文相反**

原文以「拨款 20 年不涨、游客增 50%」论证系统已不堪重负 (Meanwhile, the number of annual visitors has increased by more than 50%), is able to meet visitors' demands 反而说「能满足游客需求」，与全文论点方向相反。

C) **无中生有**

全文谈商业化、谈缴税意愿、谈拨款，但从未提「公园需要新的定价/票价政策」，is in need of a new pricing policy 凭空捏造。

D) **✓ 正确**

The real problem is that the parks have been chronically starved of funding ↔

is in need of a funding increase

Congress allocates only \$3 billion a year—an amount that has been flat since 2001 ↔

funding increase

预判「系统需要增加资金投入」与 is in need of a funding increase 一一对应，且 D 同时覆盖第二、五、七段的核心论断，是唯一覆盖全文主线的选项，故锁定 D。

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。

It's easy to dismiss as absurd the federal government's ideas for plugging the chronic funding gap of our national parks.

第1段，第1句

本句使用的 "It is + 形容词 + to do" 结构是四六级和考研英语中高频出现的典型句式，尤其在观点陈述和评价类文章中极为常见。形式主语后置是英语书面语中平衡句子结构、避免头重脚轻的标准用法，掌握此结构后可直接迁移到大量类似句型（如 It is important to do、It is necessary to do 等）。因此本句具有很高的结构典型性和学习迁移价值。

Collectively, they have a maintenance backlog of more than \$12 billion.

第2段，第2句

主谓宾加状语的句子是英语基本句式，但本句过于简单、缺少从句或复杂修饰，不能代表四六级或考研真题中常见的长难句结构，典型性和迁移价值中等偏下。

Moreover, increased privatization would certainly undercut one of the major reasons why 300 million visitors come to the parks each year: to enjoy nature and get a break from the commercial drumbeat that overwhelms daily life.

第4段，第1句

本句的结构是四六级和考研阅读中常见的典型句式：主句 + 定语从句修饰宾语 + 同位语解释内容 + 定语从句修饰同位语中的名词。这种多层修饰的长难句在真题中频繁出现，掌握后可以迁移到大量类似句子的分析中，代表性很强。

An economic survey of 700 U.S. taxpayers found that people would be willing to pay a significant amount of money to make sure the parks and their programs are kept intact.

第5段，第2句

宾语从句嵌套、情态动词表达意愿、不定式作目的状语、被动语态，这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。尤其是 "found that..." 引导宾语从句以及 "to make sure (that)..." 的目的表达，在真题中反复出现，学习者掌握后可大量复用。

Some 81% of respondents said they would be willing to pay additional taxes for the next 10 years to avoid any cuts to the national parks.

第5段，第3句

本句体现了考试中高频出现的"主句 + 宾语从句"结构，且宾语从句省略引导词 that 的用法也是真题常见模式。从句内的系表结构、时间状语和目的状语组合，符合真题中描述意愿或计划类句子的典型特征。整体句式在四六级和考研阅读中具有较高代表性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似长句的分析中。

The national parks provide great value to U.S. residents both as places to escape and as symbols of nature.

第6段，第1句

涵盖主谓宾基本成分，外加两个状语（对象状语和方式状语）和一个后置定语，成分种类较丰富；方式状语采用 both...and 并列结构，有一定练习价值，但整体无明显易错点

On top of this, they produce value from their extensive educational programs, their positive impact on the climate through carbon sequestration, their contribution to our cultural and artistic life, and of course through tourism.

第6段，第2句

"主谓宾 + 介词短语引导的并列状语"是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，尤其from引导的来源状语和并列列举在说明文、议论文中极为常见，掌握后可直接迁移至大量真题句型。

Meanwhile, the number of annual visitors has increased by more than 50% since 1980, and now stands at 330 million visitors per year.

第7段，第3句

并列主句结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，尤其是描述数据变化的句子经常使用"数量 + 完成时增长 + and + 现在时当前状态"这种模式。掌握这种句式后，可以迁移到大量统计类、说明类文本的理解中。句首插入语和主语省略也是典型的书面语特征，学习价值较高。

What problem are U.S. national parks faced with?

第26题 题干

特殊疑问句 + 被动语态是四六级和考研阅读理解及写作中的常见句式，尤其在讨论社会问题、科技挑战等话题时频繁出现。"be faced with" 这一固定搭配也是高频表达。掌握本句的疑问倒装和被动结构后，可以迁移到大量类似句型的理解与仿写中，具有较高的典型性和复用价值。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 65 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。

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇5次·真题 304 句

funding B2

n. 资金

本篇3次·真题 31 句

system A2

n. 系统

本篇2次·真题 107 句

local A2

adj. 当地的

本篇2次·真题 65 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本篇2次·真题 57 句

climate B1

n. 气候

本篇2次·真题 50 句

billion B1

num. 十亿 (1,000,000,000)

本篇2次·真题 39 句

amount A2

n. 数量

本篇2次·真题 30 句

boost B2

v. 提高

本篇2次·真题 28 句

historical B2

adj. 历史的

本篇2次·真题 26 句

infrastructure C1

n. 基础设施

本篇2次·真题 23 句

willing B1

adj. 愿意的, 乐意的

本篇2次·真题 23 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次·真题 172 句

economic B2

adj. 经济的

本篇1次·真题 98 句

support A2

v. 支持

本篇1次·真题 87 句

federal B2

adj. 联邦 (制) 的

本篇1次·真题 81 句

policy B1

n. 政策

本篇1次·真题 69 句

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

本篇1次·真题 63 句

decline B2

v. 下降

本篇1次·真题 56 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次·真题 56 句

average A2

adj. 平均的

本篇1次·真题 55 句

pressure B1

n. 心理压力

本篇1次·真题 55 句

tax A2

n. 税

本篇1次·真题 54 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本篇1次·真题 53 句

significant B2

adj. 重要的

本篇1次·真题 47 句

gap B1

n. 间隙

本篇1次·真题 45 句

site A2

n. 地点

本篇1次·真题 45 句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本篇1次·真题 41 句

reform B2

v. 改革

本篇1次·真题 37 句

profit B1

n. 利润, 盈利

本篇1次·真题 34 句

crisis B2

n. 危机

本篇1次·真题 33 句

cultural B1

adj. 文化的

本篇1次·真题 32 句

overall B1

adj. 总体的

本篇1次·真题 32 句

income B1

n. 收入

本篇1次·真题 31 句

revenue B2

n. (公司、组织的) 收入, 收益

本篇1次·真题 31 句

preserve B2

v. 保护

本篇1次·真题 30 句

per B1

prep. 每

本篇1次·真题 27 句

positive B1

adj. 积极的

本篇1次·真题 27 句

educational B1

adj. 教育的

本篇1次·真题 26 句

congress B2

n. 国会

本篇1次·真题 25 句

conclude B2

v. 断定;推断出

本篇1次·真题 24 句

basis B2

n. 基础;根据

本篇1次·真题 23 句

commercial B2

adj. 商业的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

advocate B2

v. 拥护

本篇1次·真题 22 句

regular B1

adj. 经常的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

staff B1

n. 全体员工

本篇1次·真题 21 句

carbon B2

n. 碳 (化学元素)

本篇1次·真题 20 句

valuable B1

adj. 贵重的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

annual B1

adj. 每年的, 年度的

本篇1次·真题18句

extra A2

adj. 额外的

本篇1次·真题17句

shortage B2

n. 短缺

本篇1次·真题17句

additional B1

adj. 额外的

本篇1次·真题15句

contribution B2

n. 贡献

本篇1次·真题15句

budget B1

n. 预算

本篇1次·真题13句

cope B2

v. 应对

本篇1次·真题13句

escape A2

v. 逃跑, 逃脱

本篇1次·真题13句

meanwhile B1

adv. 与此同时

本篇1次·真题13句

certainly A2

adv. 当然

本篇1次·真题12句

moreover B2

adv. 此外

本篇1次·真题12句

significance B2

n. 重要性

本篇1次·真题11句

trail B1

n. 小路, 小径

本篇1次·真题10句

exception B2

n. 例外

本篇1次·真题9句

sponsor B2

n. 赞助商

本篇1次·真题9句

transportation B1

n. 交通运输 (系统)

本篇1次·真题9句

resident

B2

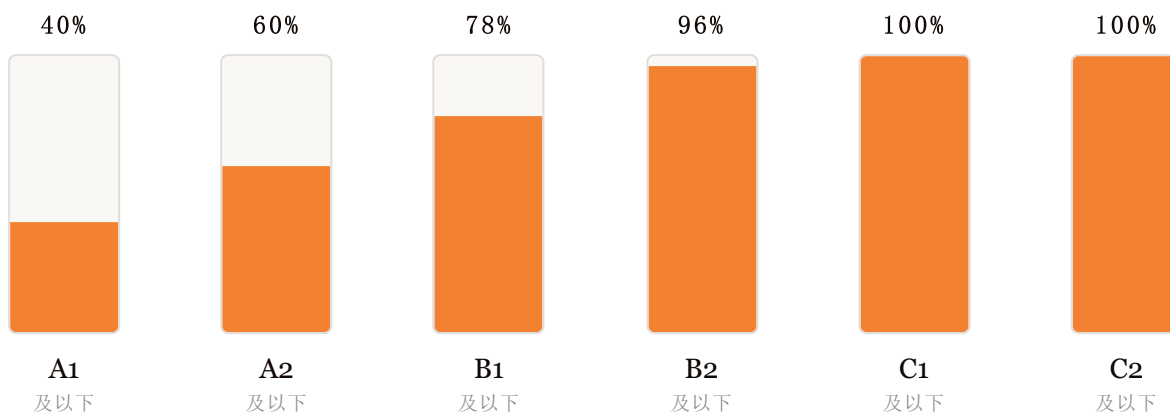
n. 居民

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 204 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **204** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本篇共 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 204 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

204

B2 以上难词

4%

B1 及以下覆盖

78%

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）	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	多项对应（信息匹配）	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 →

2023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2023年 考研英语二阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 4 段原文（段首标 P1-P4 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

英语二真题(2023)

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 The Internet may be changing merely what we remember, not our capacity to do so, suggests Columbia University psychology professor Betsy Sparrow. In 2011, Sparrow led a study in which participants were asked to record 40 factoids in a computer ("an ostrich's eye is bigger than its brain," for example). Half of the participants were told the information would be erased, while the other half were told it would be saved. Guess what? The latter group made no effort to recall the information when quizzed on it later, because they knew they could find it on their computers. In the same study, a group was asked to remember both the information and the folders it was stored in. They didn't remember the information, but they remembered how to find the folders. In other words, human memory is not deteriorating but "adapting to new communications technology," Sparrow says.

互联网也许只是改变了我们记忆的内容，而非我们的记忆能力，Columbia University心理学教授Betsy Sparrow如此认为。2011年，Sparrow主持了一项研究，参与者被要求在计算机中记录40条小知识(例如“鸵鸟的眼睛比它的大脑还大”)。一半参与者被告知这些信息将被删除，而另一半被告知信息会被保存。结果如何？后一组在随后被测试时完全没有努力回忆这些信息，因为他们知道可以在电脑上找到它们。在同一研究中，另一组被要求同时记住信息和存储信息的文件夹。他们没有记住信息，但记住了如何找到文件夹。换句话说，Sparrow表示，人类记忆并非在退化，而是“在适应新的通信技术”。

P2 In a very practical way, the Internet is becoming an external hard drive for our memories, a process known as "cognitive offloading." Traditionally, this role was fulfilled by data banks, libraries, and other humans. Your father may never remember birthdays because your mother does, for instance. Some worry that this is having a destructive effect on society, but Sparrow sees an upside. Perhaps, she suggests, the trend will change our approach to learning from a focus on individual facts and memorization to an emphasis on more conceptual thinking—something that is not available on the

Internet. "I personally have never seen all that much intellectual value in memorizing things," Sparrow says, adding that we haven't lost our ability to do it.

从非常实际的角度来说,互联网正在成为我们记忆的外部硬盘,这一过程被称为"认知卸载"。传统上,这一角色由数据库、图书馆和其他人来承担。例如,你的父亲可能永远记不住生日,因为你的母亲会记得。一些人担心这对社会产生破坏性影响,但Sparrow看到了积极的一面。她认为,这一趋势也许会改变我们的学习方式,从关注个别事实和记忆转向强调更具概念性的思维——这是互联网上无法获得的东西。Sparrow说:"我个人从未认为记忆事物有多大的智力价值",并补充说我们并未失去记忆的能力。

P3 Still other experts say it's too soon to understand how the Internet affects our brains. There is no experimental evidence showing that it interferes with our ability to focus, for instance, wrote psychologists Christopher Chabris and Daniel J. Simons. And surfing the web exercised the brain more than reading did among computer-savvy older adults in a 2008 study involving 24 participants at the Semel Institute for Neuroscience and Human Behavior at the University of California, Los Angeles.

还有其他专家表示,现在就理解互联网如何影响我们的大脑还为时过早。心理学家Christopher Chabris和Daniel J. Simons写道,没有实验证据表明互联网会干扰我们的专注能力。而且在2008年一项涉及University of California, Los Angeles的Semel Institute for Neuroscience and Human Behavior的24名参与者的研究中,在精通计算机的老年人群中,浏览网页比阅读更能锻炼大脑。

P4 "There may be costs associated with our increased reliance on the Internet, but I'd have to imagine that overall the benefits are going to outweigh those costs," observes psychology professor Benjamin Storm. "It seems pretty clear that memory is changing, but is it changing for the better? At this point, we don't know."

心理学教授Benjamin Storm指出:"我们日益依赖互联网可能会带来一些代价,但我必须认为总体而言收益将超过这些代价。记忆似乎确实在发生变化,但它是在向好的方向变化吗?目前,我们还不知道。"

题目与逐题解析

31. Sparrow's study shows that with the Internet, the human brain will_____.

- [A] analyze information in detail
- [B] collect information efficiently
- [C] switch its focus of memory
- [D] extend its memory duration

Sparrow的研究表明,有了互联网,人类大脑会_____。

A) 详细分析信息 B) 高效收集信息 C) 转移其记忆重点 D) 延长其记忆持续时间

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 题干 Sparrow's study shows that with the Internet, the human brain will 用 shows 引出一个具体研究的具体发现,不含 infer/imply 等推断信号,属于对原文研究结论的直接转述

【拆句】 题干 Sparrow's study shows that with the Internet, the human brain will 是带 that 宾语从句的陈述句被切断、留出空位让选项续完。with the Internet 是伴随状语,主句主语是 the human brain、谓语只剩助动词 will,要从选项里挑一个动词短语补上。结构平铺直叙,无陷阱

【定位】 In other words, human memory is not deteriorating but "adapting to new communications technology," Sparrow says.

换句话说，人类记忆并未退化，而是在“适应新的通讯技术”，Sparrow 这样说。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

analyze information in detail 中“详细分析信息”在原文中根本未出现；Sparrow 的研究只讨论“记不记得”与“记什么”，从未谈到大脑会因此更擅长分析

B) **无中生有**

collect information efficiently 中“高效收集信息”原文从未提及；研究讨论的是记忆策略变化，没有涉及收集信息的效率高低

C) **✓ 正确**

They didn't remember the information, but they remembered how to find the folders ↔

switch its focus of memory

human memory is not deteriorating but "adapting to new communications technology" ↔

switch its focus of memory

预判是“换了记什么”，C 项 switch its focus of memory 把“换了记什么”翻译成 switch focus，与预判精确对齐

D) **与原文相反**

extend its memory duration 中“延长记忆保持时间”与 Sparrow 研究结论方向相反——研究里那组知道信息会被保存的人反而 made no effort to recall the information，根本不是延长记忆

32. The process of "cognitive offloading" ____.

[A] helps us identify false information

[B] keeps our memory from failing

[C] enables us to classify trivial facts

[D] lessens our memory burdens

“认知卸载”的过程_____。

A) 帮助我们识别虚假信息 B) 使我们的记忆免于衰退 C) 使我们能够分类琐碎事实

D) 减轻我们的记忆负担

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 题干 The process of "cognitive offloading" 留白让选项续完，问的是这一过程做了什么，答案应在原文给出该术语定义或描述的句子中直接读到

【拆句】 题干 The process of "cognitive offloading" 是一个待补全的不完整陈述句，主语是 the process of "cognitive offloading"，谓语和宾语都由选项补上。结构简单，无陷阱

【定位】 In a very practical way, the Internet is becoming an external hard drive for our memories, a process known as "cognitive offloading."

从非常实用的角度说，互联网正变成我们记忆的外接硬盘，这一过程被称为“认知卸载”。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

helps us identify false information 中"帮我们识别假信息"原文完全未涉及——
cognitive offloading 只讲存储外包，不涉及真伪判断

B) 偷换概念

keeps our memory from failing 中"防止我们记忆衰退"与原文不符——Sparrow 在
P1 明确说 human memory is not deteriorating，是"本来就没退化"，不是"被
cognitive offloading 防住才没退化"

C) 无中生有

enables us to classify trivial facts 中"使我们能分类琐碎事实"——原文从未提到
cognitive offloading 让我们具备"分类"能力；P1 实验中那组人只是"知道在哪能找到"，并非"会分类"

D) ✓ 正确

the Internet is becoming an external hard drive for our memories ↔

lessens our memory burdens

预判"减轻记忆负担"，D 项 lessens our memory burdens 与之逐词对应，无需推理

33. Which of the following would Sparrow support about the Internet?

- [A] It may reform our learning approach.
- [B] It may impact our society negatively.
- [C] It may enhance our adaptability to technology.
- [D] It may interfere with our conceptual thinking.

关于互联网,以下哪项是Sparrow会支持的?

- A) 它可能改革我们的学习方式。 B) 它可能对我们的社会产生负面影响。
- c) 它可能增强我们对技术的适应能力。 D) 它可能干扰我们的概念思维。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 题干 Which of the following would Sparrow support about the Internet? 问 Sparrow 支持哪一项，本质是对她原文表态的复述，不需要外推

【拆句】 题干 Which of the following would Sparrow support about the Internet? 是 wh-疑问句，which 作主语、would support 是谓语、Sparrow 是主语补位后的执行者；about the Internet 是限定 support 内容的介词短语。无陷阱

【定位】 Perhaps, she suggests, the trend will change our approach to learning from a focus on individual facts and memorization to an emphasis on more conceptual thinking—something that is not available on the Internet.

她暗示，也许这一趋势会把我们的学习方式从专注于零散事实和死记硬背，转向强调更概念化的思考——而后者在互联网上是找不到的。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

the trend will change our approach to learning from a focus on individual facts and memorization to an emphasis on more conceptual thinking

↔ **It may reform our learning approach**

Sparrow sees an upside ↔ **It may reform our learning approach**

预判"会重塑学习方式", A 项 It may reform our learning approach 在情态 (Perhaps↔may) 与动作 (change↔reform) 上双重对齐

B) 张冠李戴

It may impact our society negatively 中"对社会有负面影响"是原文 Some worry that this is having a destructive effect on society 里 Some 的观点, 紧接着 but Sparrow sees an upside 表明 Sparrow 立场与之相反

C) 偷换概念

It may enhance our adaptability to technology 中"提升我们对技术的适应力"——原文 human memory...adapting to new communications technology 说的是"记忆在适应技术", 主语是 memory, 不是"互联网在提升我们的适应力"; 且这是 Sparrow 对实验现象的客观描述, 不是她支持互联网的理由

D) 与原文相反

It may interfere with our conceptual thinking 中"会干扰我们的概念化思考"与原文相反——Sparrow 称概念化思考是 something that is not available on the Internet, 是互联网"做不到"的, 她希望学习转向这一互联网取代不了的能力, 互联网不"干扰"它

34. It is indicated in Paragraph 3 that how the Internet affects our brains_____.

- [A] requires further academic research
- [B] is most studied in older adults
- [C] is reflected in our reading speed
- [D] depends on our web-surfing habits

第3段指出,互联网如何影响我们的大脑_____。

- A) 需要进一步的学术研究 B) 在老年人中研究最多 C) 反映在我们的阅读速度上
D) 取决于我们的网页浏览习惯

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 题干 It is indicated in Paragraph 3 that how the Internet affects our brains 用 indicated 引出原文中明示的内容, 对应原文必有直接表态

【拆句】 题干 It is indicated in Paragraph 3 that how the Internet affects our brains 是 It is + 过去分词 + that 从句的强调结构, It 是形式主语、that 从句是真主语; 从句主语 how the Internet affects our brains 本身是名词性从句、谓语由选项补上。结构稍绕, 注意真正待补的是从句里 brains 之后的谓语

【定位】 Still other experts say it's too soon to understand how the Internet affects our brains.

另一些专家则表示, 要弄清互联网如何影响我们的大脑, 现在还时尚早。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

it's too soon to understand how the Internet affects our brains ↔

requires further academic research

There is no experimental evidence showing that it interferes with our ability to focus ↔

requires further academic research

预判"结论未定、需更多研究", A 项 requires further academic research 把这一语义直接表述出来, 是首句立场的同义改写

B) 以偏概全

is most studied in older adults 中"在老年人中研究得最多"利用了 older adults in a 2008 study 一处提到老年人就把它扩大化成"最多"——原文只引用了一项 2008 年研究中的老年用户, 没有任何"研究最多"的比较或最高级支撑

C) 偷换概念

is reflected in our reading speed 中"反映在我们的阅读速度上"原文从未提及——段内只提到 surfing the web exercised the brain more than reading did, 比较的是"大脑锻炼", 不是"阅读速度"

D) 过度推断

depends on our web-surfing habits 中"取决于我们的上网习惯"——原文只在一项研究中限定了 computer-savvy older adults 这一群体, 没有给出"互联网对大脑的影响取决于上网习惯"这一普适结论

35. Neither Sparrow nor Storm would agree that_____.

- [A] our reliance on the Internet will be costly
- [B] the Internet is weakening our memory
- [C] memory exercise is a must for our brains
- [D] our ability to focus declines with age

Sparrow和Storm都不会同意_____。

- A) 我们对互联网的依赖将付出代价 B) 互联网正在削弱我们的记忆 C) 记忆锻炼对我们的大脑是必需的
D) 我们的专注能力随年龄下降

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 题干 Neither Sparrow nor Storm would agree that 问的是两人共同反对的具体命题, 对应原文两人各自的表态句, 是事实层面对比, 不属于推断

【拆句】 题干 Neither Sparrow nor Storm would agree that 是 Neither A nor B + 谓语 + that 从句的结构, Neither...nor... 引导双重否定主语, would agree 是谓语, that 从句的内容由选项补上。注意 neither...nor... 已自带否定, 选项本身保持陈述形式即可

【定位】 "There may be costs associated with our increased reliance on the Internet, but I'd have to imagine that overall the benefits are going to outweigh those costs," observes psychology professor Benjamin Storm. "It seems pretty clear that memory is changing, but is it changing for the better? At this point, we don't know."

"我们对互联网越来越依赖，这可能带来代价，但我得想象一下：总体而言，收益将超过这些代价，"心理学教授 Benjamin Storm 说，"记忆显然在变化，但它是不是在朝好的方向变化呢？目前我们不知道。"

【选项】 A) 答非所问

our reliance on the Internet will be costly 中"对互联网的依赖会有代价"——Storm 在 There may be costs associated with our increased reliance on the Internet 自己明确承认有代价，他会同意该命题；不是两人都不会同意

B) ✓ 正确

human memory is not deteriorating but "adapting to new communications technology" ↔

the Internet is weakening our memory

the benefits are going to outweigh those costs ↔ **the Internet is weakening our memory**

预判"记忆被削弱"为两人共同不接受的命题，B 项 the Internet is weakening our memory 与 Sparrow 的 not deteriorating 和 Storm 的 benefits outweigh costs 都相反，是唯一两人都不会同意的项

C) 无中生有

memory exercise is a must for our brains 中"记忆锻炼是大脑必需的"——两人原文均未谈"必须锻炼记忆"。Sparrow I personally have never seen all that much intellectual value in memorizing things 甚至明确贬低背诵的智识价值，但她说的是"价值不大"，不是"必需与否"；该命题在原文找不到 Sparrow 与 Storm 任一人的明确反对句

D) 张冠李戴

our ability to focus declines with age 中"专注力随年龄下降"——原文 no experimental evidence showing that it interferes with our ability to focus 谈"专注力"是讨论互联网是否干扰，与年龄无关；且这段话出自 Chabris 和 Simons，不是 Sparrow 或 Storm 的话

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。

Half of the participants were told the information would be erased, while the other half were told it would be saved.

第1段，第3句

并列主句 + 宾语从句的组合在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，尤其是描述对比实验或调查结果的学术文本中。while 连接对比并列句也是高频句式。掌握这种结构后，可以迁移到大量类似句子的分析中，典型性较高。

In the same study, a group was asked to remember both the information and the folders it was stored in.

第1段，第6句

被动语态加不定式宾补的结构 ("be asked to do") 以及省略关系代词的定语从句 ("the folders it was stored in")，都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，具有较强的代表性和迁移价值。

In other words, human memory is not deteriorating but "adapting to new communications technology," Sparrow says.

第1段，第8句

引述动词加宾语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，且 not...but 并列否定转折结构也常出现，句式典型且实用性强，掌握后可迁移至大量类似表达。

Your father may never remember birthdays because your mother does, for instance.

第2段，第3句

这是一个典型的主从复合句：主句 + 原因状语从句，符合四六级和考研中常见的句式。情态动词加否定副词的谓语结构以及从句中的承前省略也是考试中经常出现的考点。虽然句子整体不算复杂，但结构具有较高的代表性，掌握后可以迁移到类似的因果复合句中。

Some worry that this is having a destructive effect on society, but Sparrow sees an upside.

第2段，第4句

句子结构是典型的"主句 + 宾语从句 + 转折并列主句"模式，这种"观点陈述 + 转折对比"的句式在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，学习迁移价值高。

"I personally have never seen all that much intellectual value in memorizing things," Sparrow says, adding that we haven't lost our ability to do it.

第2段，第6句

直接引语加引述动词是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式，用于引述观点或研究结果。伴随状语 adding 补充信息也是学术文本的典型结构。现在完成时否定句在真题中频繁出现。整体结构具有较高的代表性和可迁移性。

Still other experts say it's too soon to understand how the Internet affects our brains.

第3段，第1句

双层宾语从句嵌套、形式主语 it 配合不定式、too...to 结构均为四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，本句同时呈现这些典型结构，学习迁移价值高。

There is no experimental evidence showing that it interferes with our ability to focus, for instance, wrote psychologists Christopher Chabris and Daniel J. Simons.

第3段，第2句

句中涵盖倒装结构的主谓宾识别、there be 句型、现在分词短语作后置定语、宾语从句、插入语等多种成分，且倒装和嵌套制造了典型易错点，作为划分成分的练习句收益高

"There may be costs associated with our increased reliance on the Internet, but I'd have to imagine that overall the benefits are going to outweigh those costs," observes psychology professor Benjamin Storm.

第4段，第1句

涵盖主谓宾、There be 句型、宾语从句、后置定语、状语等多种成分，且包含引语后置、情态动词作谓语、be going to 结构等易错点。特别是最外层主句的宾语(整段引语)和引语内的宾语从句，层次分明，适合训练成分识别能力。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 66 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。

internet A2

n. 互联网

本篇10次·真题 53 句

sparrow B1

n. 麻雀

本篇8次·真题 8 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇5次·真题 304 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本篇4次·真题 77 句

participant B2

n. 参与者

本篇3次·真题 20 句

process B1

n. 过程

本篇2次·真题 80 句

approach B1

v. 靠近, 接近 (在空间或时间上)

本篇2次·真题 51 句

reading A1

n. 阅读

本篇2次·真题 42 句

affect B1

v. 影响

本篇2次·真题 39 句

professor B1

n. 教授 (大学教师的最高职称)

本篇2次·真题 38 句

thinking A2

n. 思考

本篇2次·真题 33 句

learning A1

n. 学习

本篇2次·真题 22 句

instance B2

n. 例子

本篇2次·真题 17 句

psychology B2

n. 心理学

本篇2次·真题 14 句

reliance B2

n. 依赖

本篇2次·真题 9 句

cognitive C1

adj. 认知的

本篇2次·真题 8 句

following B1

adj. 接下来的

本篇1次·真题 91 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇1次·真题 88 句

support A2

v. 支持

本篇1次·真题 87 句

effect A2

n. 影响

本篇1次·真题 80 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇1次·真题 70 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本篇1次·真题 61 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本篇1次·真题 59 句

decline B2

v. 下降

本篇1次·真题 56 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本篇1次·真题 53 句

behavior B1

n. 行为

本篇1次·真题 52 句

evidence B1

n. 证据

本篇1次·真题 48 句

intellectual C1

adj. 智力的

本篇1次·真题 47 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本篇1次·真题 42 句

trend B1

n. 趋势

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

reform B2

v. 改革

本篇1次·真题 37 句

available A2

adj. 可获得的

本篇1次·真题 35 句

further B1

adv. 更远地

本篇1次·真题 34 句

overall B1

adj. 总体的

本篇1次·真题 32 句

academic B2

adj. 学术的

本篇1次·真题 28 句

web A2

n. 网站

本篇1次·真题 27 句

associate B2

v. 联系

本篇1次·真题 26 句

capacity B2

n. 容量

本篇1次·真题 26 句

reflect B1

v. 反映, 显示

本篇1次·真题 25 句

enhance B2

v. 提高

本篇1次·真题 24 句

indicate B2

v. 表明

本篇1次·真题 23 句

analyze B2

v. 分析

本篇1次·真题 21 句

extend B1

v. 延伸, 延长

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

detail B1

n. 细节

本篇1次·真题 19 句

psychologist B2

n. 心理学家

本篇1次·真题 19 句

observe B2

v. 观察;注意到

本篇1次·真题 17 句

switch A2

v. 转换

本篇1次·真题 17 句

burden B2

n. 负担

本篇1次·真题 15 句

enable B1

v. 使能够

本篇1次·真题 15 句

institute B2

n. 学院

本篇1次·真题 15 句

practical B1

adj. 实际的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

emphasis B2

n. 强调

本篇1次·真题 13 句

adapt B2

v. 适应, 适合 (新环境、新情况)

本篇1次·真题 12 句

costly B2

adj. 昂贵的, 代价高的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

fulfill B2

v. 履行、执行 (承诺、义务、职责等)

本篇1次·真题 12 句

increased A2

v. 增加了

本篇1次·真题 11 句

merely B2

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇1次·真题 11 句

recall B2

v. 回忆起, 记起

本篇1次·真题 10 句

weaken B2

v. 使变弱

本篇1次·真题 10 句

external B2

adj. 外部的;外面的

本篇1次·真题 9 句

traditionally B2

adv. 传统上;按照传统

本篇1次·真题 9 句

latter

B2

det. 后者的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

personally

B1

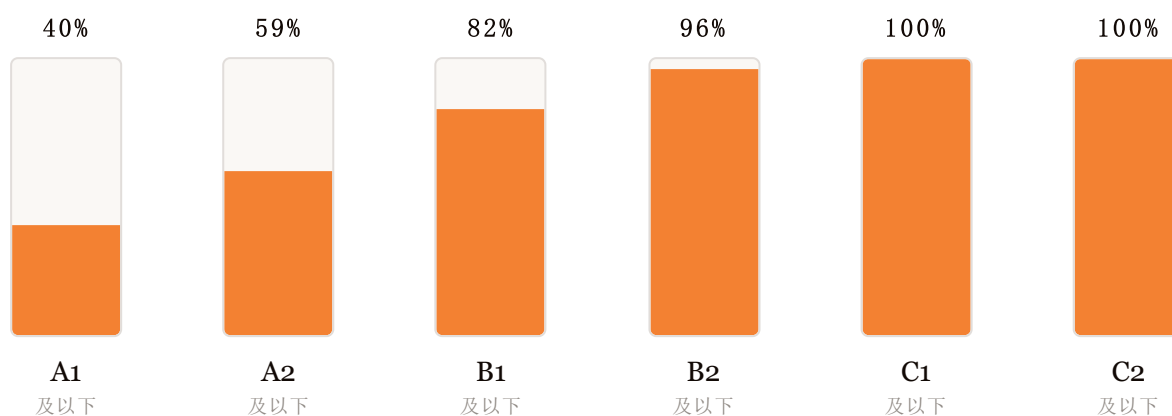
adv. 就个人而言

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 202 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **202** 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 202 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

202

B2 以上难词

4%

B1 及以下覆盖

82%

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）	本题
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）	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 →

2023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2023年 考研英语二阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 7 段原文（段首标 P1-P7 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

英语二真题(2023)

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 Teenagers are paradoxical. That's a mild and detached way of saying something that parents often express with considerably stronger language. But the paradox is scientific as well as personal. In adolescence, helpless and dependent children who have relied on grown-ups for just about everything become independent people who can take care of themselves and help each other. At the same time, once cheerful and compliant children become rebellious teenage risk-takers.

青少年是矛盾的。这是一种温和而超然的说法,而父母们在表达同样的意思时往往会使用强烈得多的语言。但这种矛盾既是科学的,也是个人的。在青春期,几乎所有事情都依赖成年人的无助和依赖的儿童变成了能够照顾自己并互相帮助的独立个体。与此同时,曾经快乐顺从的孩子变成了叛逆的冒险少年。

P2 A new study published in the journal *Child Development*, by Eveline Crone of the University of Leiden and colleagues, suggests that the positive and negative sides of teenagers go hand in hand. The study is part of a new wave of thinking about adolescence. For a long time, scientists and policy makers concentrated on the idea that teenagers were a problem that needed to be solved. The new work emphasizes that adolescence is a time of opportunity as well as risk.

莱顿大学的Eveline Crone及其同事在《儿童发展》期刊上发表的一项新研究表明,青少年的积极面和消极面是相伴而生的。这项研究是关于青春期思考新浪潮的一部分。长期以来,科学家和政策制定者专注于青少年是一个需要解决的问题这一观念。新的研究强调青春期既是机遇期也是风险期。

P3 The researchers studied "prosocial" and rebellious traits in more than 200 children and young adults, ranging from 11 to 28 years old. The participants filled out questionnaires about how often they

did things that were altruistic and positive, like sacrificing their own interests to help a friend, or rebellious and negative, like getting drunk or staying out late.

研究人员对200多名年龄从11岁到28岁的儿童和年轻成人的亲社会特质和叛逆特质进行了研究。参与者填写了关于他们做利他和积极的事情(如牺牲自己的利益去帮助朋友)或叛逆和消极的事情(如喝醉或深夜不归)频率的问卷。

P4 Other studies have shown that rebellious behavior increases as you become a teenager and then fades away as you grow older. But the new study shows that, interestingly, the same pattern holds for prosocial behavior. Teenagers were more likely than younger children or adults to report that they did things like unselfishly helping a friend.

其他研究表明,叛逆行为在进入青少年时期时增加,然后随着年龄增长而减弱。但这项新研究显示,有趣的是,亲社会行为也呈现出同样的模式。青少年比年幼的儿童或成年人更有可能报告他们会做无私地帮助朋友之类的事情。

P5 Most significantly, there was a positive correlation between prosociality and rebelliousness. The teenagers who were more rebellious were also more likely to help others. The good and bad sides of adolescence seem to develop together.

最重要的是,亲社会性和叛逆性之间存在正相关关系。越叛逆的青少年也越有可能帮助他人。青春期的好坏两面似乎是共同发展的。

P6 Is there some common factor that underlies these apparently contradictory developments? One idea is that teenage behavior is related to what researchers call "reward sensitivity." Decision-making always involves balancing rewards and risks, benefits and costs. "Reward sensitivity" measures how much reward it takes to outweigh risk.

是否存在某种共同因素作为这些看似矛盾的发展的基础?一种观点认为青少年行为与研究人员所说的奖赏敏感性有关。决策总是涉及平衡奖赏与风险、收益与成本。奖赏敏感性衡量的是需要多大的奖赏才能超过风险。

P7 Teenagers are particularly sensitive to social rewards—winning the game, impressing a new friend, getting that boy to notice you. Reward sensitivity, like prosocial behavior and risk-taking, seems to go up in adolescence and then down again as we age. Somehow, when you hit 30, the chance that something exciting and new will happen at that party just doesn't seem to outweigh the effort of getting up off the couch.

青少年对社会奖赏特别敏感——赢得比赛、给新朋友留下深刻印象、让那个男孩注意到你。奖赏敏感性和亲社会行为及冒险行为一样,似乎在青春期上升,然后随着我们年龄增长而再次下降。不知何故,当你到了30岁,那个聚会上可能会发生令人兴奋的新鲜事的机会似乎就不足以抵消从沙发上起身的努力了。

题目与逐题解析

36. According to Paragraph 1, children growing into adolescence tend to_____.

- [A] develop opposite personality traits
- [B] see the world in an unreasonable way
- [C] have fond memories of their past
- [D] show affection for their parents

根据第1段,步入青春期的儿童往往会_____。

- A) 形成相反的人格特征 B) 以不合理的方式看待世界 C) 对过去怀有美好的回忆
D) 对父母表现出感情

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 According to Paragraph 1, children growing into adolescence tend to_____. 句式是 According to + 段号 + 客观陈述补全, 问的是该段内一项可被直接读出的事实倾向。

【拆句】 题干主句省略实义动词宾语, 由 tend to_____ 留出空位, 四个选项分别充当 to 后的动词原形短语; 理解时把 children growing into adolescence 看作主语、空位是其谓语方向, 没有从句和否定陷阱。

【定位】 In adolescence, helpless and dependent children who have relied on grown-ups for just about everything become independent people who can take care of themselves and help each other. At the same time, once cheerful and compliant children become rebellious teenage risk-takers.

在青春期, 原本无助、依赖、几乎事事都靠成年人的孩子变成了能照顾自己也能互相帮助的独立个体; 与此同时, 原本快乐顺从的孩子变成了叛逆爱冒险的少年。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

helpless and dependent children ... become independent people ↔

develop opposite personality traits

helpless and dependent children ... become independent people who can take care of themselves and help each other

↔ **develop**

预判要求「同时朝相反方向变化」，A 项 develop opposite personality traits 正是对两组 become 对立平行句的最简概括，与预判——吻合。

B) 无中生有

see the world in an unreasonable way 在第 1 段无任何对应信息：原文只说青少年自身变化矛盾，并未说他们用「不理性」的方式看世界。

C) 偷换概念

have fond memories of their past 借第 1 段 paradox / paradoxical 的「对照过去与现在」勾起联想，但原文是描述「现在的青少年与从前儿童期的对照」，不是「青少年怀念过去」。

D) 与原文相反

show affection for their parents 把原文中作为依赖对象提到的 grown-ups 偷换为 parents，并把「依赖」误读为「情感表达」，方向与原文「从依赖走向独立」相反。

37. It can be learned from Paragraph 2 that Crone's study_____.

- [A] explores teenagers' social responsibilities
- [B] examines teenagers' emotional problems
- [C] provides a new insight into adolescence
- [D] highlights negative adolescent behavior

从第2段可以得知,Crone的研究_____。

- A) 探索青少年的社会责任 B) 考察青少年的情绪问题 C) 为青春期提供了新的见解
D) 强调青少年的消极行为

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 题干 It can be learned from Paragraph 2 that Crone's study_____. 问的是「该段所言这项研究做了什么」，是段内可读出的事实，而非全段推断。

【拆句】 句子主干是 It can be learned that 引导的同位语从句，that 后由 Crone's study 作主语、空位是谓语短语；It 为形式主语，无理解难点。

【定位】 The study is part of a new wave of thinking about adolescence. For a long time, scientists and policy makers concentrated on the idea that teenagers were a problem that needed to be solved. The new work emphasizes that adolescence is a time of opportunity as well as risk.
这项研究是关于青春期的一波新思潮的一部分。长期以来，科学家和决策者一直把青少年视为需要被「解决」的问题；而这项新研究强调，青春期既是风险期、也是机会期。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

explores teenagers' social responsibilities 把后文出现的 prosocial behavior 误读为 social responsibilities; 原文从未把研究主题描述成「社会责任感的探讨」, 而是「亲社会与叛逆并行」。

B) 与原文相反

examines teenagers' emotional problems 利用读者对「青少年=情绪问题」的刻板印象诱导; 原文恰恰否定了「青少年=问题」的旧看法。

C) ✓ 正确

a new wave of thinking about adolescence ↔ a new insight into adolescence

emphasizes that adolescence is a time of opportunity as well as risk ↔ provides

预判要的是「新视角 / 新认识」, C 项 provides a new insight into adolescence 是对 a new wave of thinking + emphasizes that adolescence is a time of opportunity as well as risk 最精确的概括。

D) 以偏概全

highlights negative adolescent behavior 抓住 risk 一词, 无视并列的 opportunity; 原文用 as well as 把机会与风险并列, 研究强调的是两者并存, 而非突出负面。

38. What does Crone's study find about prosocial behavior?

[A] It results from the wish to cooperate.

[B] It is cultivated through education.

[C] It is subject to family influence.

[D] It tends to peak in adolescence.

Crone的研究对亲社会行为有何发现?

A) 它源于合作的愿望。 B) 它是通过教育培养的。 C) 它受到家庭影响的制约。

D) 它往往在青春期达到顶峰。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What does Crone's study find about prosocial behavior? 直接问研究「发现了什么」, 是对研究结论句的同义转述, 属于典型细节题。

【拆句】 题干是 wh-疑问句: What does Crone's study find about prosocial behavior?, What 作 find 的宾语, about 引介话题范围; 无从句、无否定。

【定位】 But the new study shows that, interestingly, the same pattern holds for prosocial behavior. Teenagers were more likely than younger children or adults to report that they did things like unselfishly helping a friend.

但这项新研究显示, 有趣的是, 同样的模式也出现在亲社会行为上: 青少年比更小的孩子或成年人更容易报告自己做出了无私帮助朋友这类事情。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

It results from the wish to cooperate 把亲社会行为归因于「想要合作的愿望」，但第 3-5 段全程描述「现象与相关性」，从未提及亲社会行为的成因，更未提 wish 或 cooperate。

B) 无中生有

It is cultivated through education 把亲社会行为说成「通过教育培养」，但原文未提及任何教育干预或培养过程，只是问卷自陈研究。

C) 张冠李戴

It is subject to family influence 借第 1 段出现的 grown-ups / parents 联想，强行把亲社会行为说成「受家庭影响」；定位段 P3-P5 中无任何家庭变量。

D) ✓ 正确

rebellious behavior increases as you become a teenager and then fades away as you grow older

↔ **peak in adolescence**

the same pattern holds for prosocial behavior ↔ **It tends to peak in adolescence**

Teenagers were more likely than younger children or adults to report that they did things like unselfishly helping a friend

↔ **in adolescence**

预判要的是「青春期最旺、之后回落」，D 项 It tends to peak in adolescence 正是这一曲线的最简概括，且主语 It 准确回指 prosocial behavior。

39. It can be learned from the last two paragraphs that teenagers_____.

- [A] overstress their influence on others
- [B] care a lot about social recognition
- [C] become anxious about their future
- [D] endeavor to live a joyful life

从最后两段可以得知,青少年_____。

- A) 过分强调自己对他人的影响 B) 非常在意社会认可 C) 对自己的未来感到焦虑
D) 努力过上快乐的生活

【答案】 B (推断题)

【判型】 It can be learned from the last two paragraphs that teenagers_____. 要求把两段事实合并后对青少年下一个总括性判断，已超出单句转述。

【拆句】 结构同 37 题，是 It can be learned from ... that ... 引导的同位语从句；主干清晰，主语 teenagers 后接空位即谓语方向。

【定位】 Teenagers are particularly sensitive to social rewards—winning the game, impressing a new friend, getting that boy to notice you.

青少年对社交奖赏特别敏感——比如赢得比赛、给新朋友留下深刻印象、让那个男孩注意到你。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

overstress their influence on others 把「在意他人对我的看法」反向偷换为「夸大我对他人的影响」，主客易位；且 over- 暗含「过度」的贬义评价，原文无此色彩。

B) ✓ 正确

Teenagers are particularly sensitive to social rewards ↔ **care a lot about social recognition**
winning the game, impressing a new friend, getting that boy to notice you ↔

social recognition

预判要的是「在意社会认可」，B 项 care a lot about social recognition 正是 particularly sensitive to social rewards 加上三项列举的最简概括，与预判一致。

C) 无中生有

become anxious about their future 用日常对青少年的刻板印象诱导，但第 6、7 段无任何与「未来」或「焦虑」相关的措辞；原文谈的是奖赏敏感度，而非情绪困扰。

D) 偷换概念

endeavor to live a joyful life 把第 7 段 something exciting and new 误读为「追求快乐生活」；原文是说青少年比成年人更容易被「新鲜刺激」吸引，而不是说他们「努力追求快乐人生」。

40. What is the text mainly about?

- [A] Why teenagers are self-contradictory.
- [B] Why teenagers are risk-sensitive.
- [C] How teenagers develop prosociality.
- [D] How teenagers become independent.

本文主要关于什么？

- A) 为什么青少年自相矛盾。 B) 为什么青少年对风险敏感。 C) 青少年如何发展亲社会性。
D) 青少年如何变得独立。

【答案】 A (主旨题)

【判型】 What is the text mainly about? 问「整篇文章主要讲什么」，是全文级别的概括，需要在所有题做完后整合各区间功能再作答。

【拆句】 题干是简单疑问句 What is the text mainly about?，主旨题常见句式，无从句、无修饰，理解零障碍。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

Teenagers are paradoxical ↔ **Why teenagers are self-contradictory**

Is there some common factor that underlies these apparently contradictory developments? ↔

Why

The good and bad sides of adolescence seem to develop together ↔ **self-contradictory**

主线既包含「现象 = 矛盾」也包含「解释 = 共同成因」，A 项 Why teenagers are self-contradictory 一次性覆盖「为什么」+「自相矛盾」，与主线吻合。

B) 偷换概念

Why teenagers are risk-sensitive 把原文反复出现的 reward sensitivity 偷换成 risk-sensitive；原文 Reward sensitivity measures how much reward it takes to outweigh risk 明确说 reward sensitivity 衡量的是「需要多大奖赏才能压过风险」，是「对奖赏敏感」而非「对风险敏感」。

C) 以偏概全

How teenagers develop prosociality 只覆盖第 3–5 段亲社会行为的部分，忽略了第 1 段提出的「矛盾」框架与第 6–7 段的「奖赏敏感度」解释；是把局部当主旨。

D) 以偏概全

How teenagers become independent 只抓住第 1 段 helpless and dependent children ... become independent people 一句，忽略了文章后续对「矛盾、并行、共同解释」的全部展开；同样是以偏概全。

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。

In adolescence, helpless and dependent children who have relied on grown-ups for just about everything become independent people who can take care of themselves and help each other.

第1段，第4句

主系表结构加定语从句修饰是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，尤其是用定语从句同时修饰主语和表语来对比过去与现在、起点与终点的写法非常典型。掌握这种结构后，可以迁移到大量描述变化、成长、对比的句子，实用性强。

A new study published in the journal Child Development, by Eveline Crone of the University of Leiden and colleagues, suggests that the positive and negative sides of teenagers go hand in hand.

第2段，第1句

"主句 + that 引导宾语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,主句主语带后置定语也是常见结构; 全句结构清晰、长度适中,是学术文本中典型的陈述句式,掌握后可大量迁移到类似语境。

For a long time, scientists and policy makers concentrated on the idea that teenagers were a problem that needed to be solved.

第2段，第3句

"名词 + 同位语从句" 和 "先行词 + 定语从句" 的嵌套组合在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，是典型的学术性长句结构。掌握本句的拆解方法可以直接迁移到大量类似句式。结构代表性较高。

The researchers studied "prosocial" and rebellious traits in more than 200 children and young adults, ranging from 11 to 28 years old.

第3段，第1句

"主语 + 及物动词 + 宾语 + 介词短语状语 + 分词短语后置定语"是四六级和考研阅读中极为常见的简单句扩展模式。介词短语补充说明动作范围、分词短语补充说明名词特征,这两种修饰手法在学术文章和新闻报道中频繁出现,掌握后可大量复用。

The participants filled out questionnaires about how often they did things that were altruistic and positive, like sacrificing their own interests to help a friend, or rebellious and negative, like getting drunk or staying out late.

第3段，第2句

主句 + 宾语从句 + 定语从句的嵌套结构是四六级和考研阅读的典型句式; 间接疑问句作介词宾语、that 引导限制性定语从句修饰抽象名词、并列修饰成分的安排都是高频考点, 掌握后可大量复用到类似长难句的理解中。

The teenagers who were more rebellious were also more likely to help others.

第5段，第2句

本句是典型的"主语 + 限制性定语从句 + 系表结构"句式, 这种"先用定语从句限定主语范围、再对该群体进行描述"的逻辑在四六级和考研阅读中极为常见。掌握这类句式后, 学生可以迁移到大量类似结构的句子上, 具有较高的代表性和复用价值。

The good and bad sides of adolescence seem to develop together.

第5段，第3句

"seem to do" 结构是英语中常见的表达方式，常用于陈述观点或现象，在四六级和考研阅读中时有出现，具有一定的代表性，但整体句式过于简单，不够典型或高频到足以成为重点训练对象。

"Reward sensitivity" measures how much reward it takes to outweigh risk.

第6段，第4句

本句的 '主句 + 宾语从句' 结构以及从句中的 it takes to do 句型，在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，属于高频典型句式；掌握这类间接疑问句和形式主语用法后，可迁移至大量类似句子。

Teenagers are particularly sensitive to social rewards—winning the game, impressing a new friend, getting that boy to notice you.

第7段，第1句

"主系表 + 介词短语补足 + 破折号举例说明"是阅读中很常见的说明型句式。掌握这种读法后，遇到类似的定义句、解释句时可以直接迁移。

It results from the wish to cooperate.

第38题，A

主谓表的简单句结构在考试中常见，"result from"这类动词短语搭配也具有代表性，但句子整体过于简单，缺乏复杂句式特征，典型性中等。

It is subject to family influence.

第38题，C

主系表结构为英语基本句型之一，常见于描述状态或性质的句子，具有一定代表性；但本句过于简短，缺乏修饰成分，作为典型例句的示范性一般。

It tends to peak in adolescence.

第38题，D

涉及主语、谓语、不定式宾语、时间状语四种成分，覆盖面较窄；不定式作宾语属常见搭配，可作基础练习，但缺少定语、补语、复杂状语等更多样的成分类型，训练收益一般。

本篇出现的 48 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。

adolescence

B2

n. 青春期

本篇8次 · 真题 10 句

behavior

B1

n. 行为

本篇6次 · 真题 52 句

reward

B1

n. 报酬

本篇6次 · 真题 26 句

risk

A2

n. 风险

本篇3次 · 真题 62 句

negative

B1

adj. 否定的

本篇3次 · 真题 32 句

positive

B1

adj. 积极的

本篇3次 · 真题 27 句

researcher

B2

n. 研究人员

本篇2次 · 真题 112 句

likely

A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇2次 · 真题 89 句

tend

B1

v. 倾向于，往往会

本篇2次 · 真题 71 句

trait

B2

n. 特征

本篇2次 · 真题 13 句

accord

C1

n. （国家、团体间的）协议

本篇1次 · 真题 172 句

benefit

B1

n. 好处

本篇1次 · 真题 88 句

scientific

B1

adj. 科学的

本篇1次 · 真题 83 句

policy

B1

n. 政策

本篇1次 · 真题 69 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

journal B1

n. 杂志

本篇1次·真题 57 句

publish B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本篇1次·真题 52 句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本篇1次·真题 50 句

factor B1

n. 因素

本篇1次·真题 47 句

pattern B1

n. 模式

本篇1次·真题 47 句

emotional B1

adj. 情绪的

本篇1次·真题 34 句

thinking A2

n. 思考

本篇1次·真题 33 句

particularly B2

adv. 尤其, 特别 (强调某事物)

本篇1次·真题 32 句

responsibility B1

n. 责任

本篇1次·真题 32 句

range B1

n. 范围

本篇1次·真题 31 句

balance B1

n. 平衡

本篇1次·真题 30 句

rely B1

v. 依赖; 依靠

本篇1次·真题 30 句

explore B1

v. 探索

本篇1次·真题 28 句

mainly B1

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 26 句

colleague B1

n. 同事

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

emphasize B2

v. 强调

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

sensitive B2

adj. 敏感的

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

participant B2

n. 参与者

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

wave A2

n. 波浪

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

highlight B2

n. 最精彩的部分

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

solve A2

v. 解决 (问题、困难)

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

personality B1

n. 个性

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

peak B1

n. 山峰

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

apparently B2

adv. 显然, 看来 (根据外表或所见所闻判断)

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

concentrate B1

v. 集中注意力

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

recognition B2

n. 认可

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

anxious B1

adj. 焦虑的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

dependent B2

adj. 依靠的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

cooperate B2

v. 合作

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

endeavor

C1

v. 努力

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

insight

B2

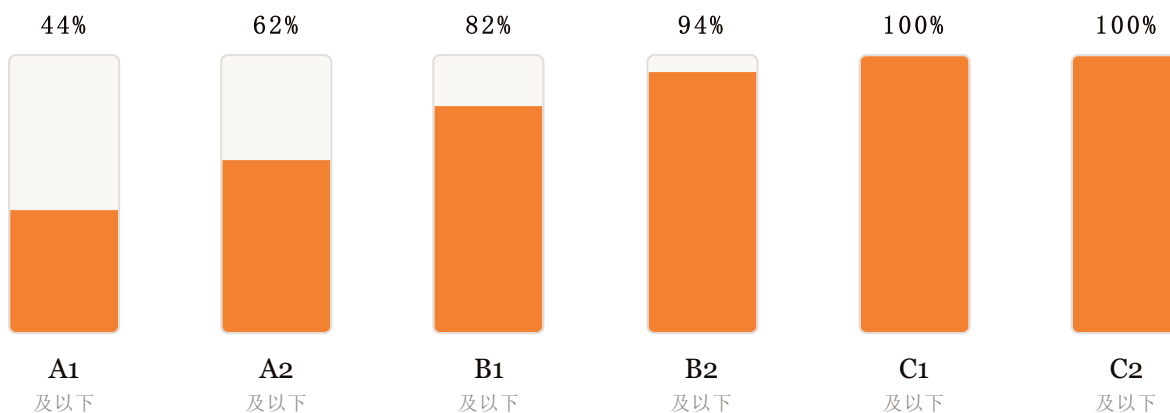
n. 洞察力

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 201 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **201** 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 12 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 201 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

201

B2 以上难词

6%

B1 及以下覆盖

82%

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）	本题
Section II Part B	多项对应（信息匹配）	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 →

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

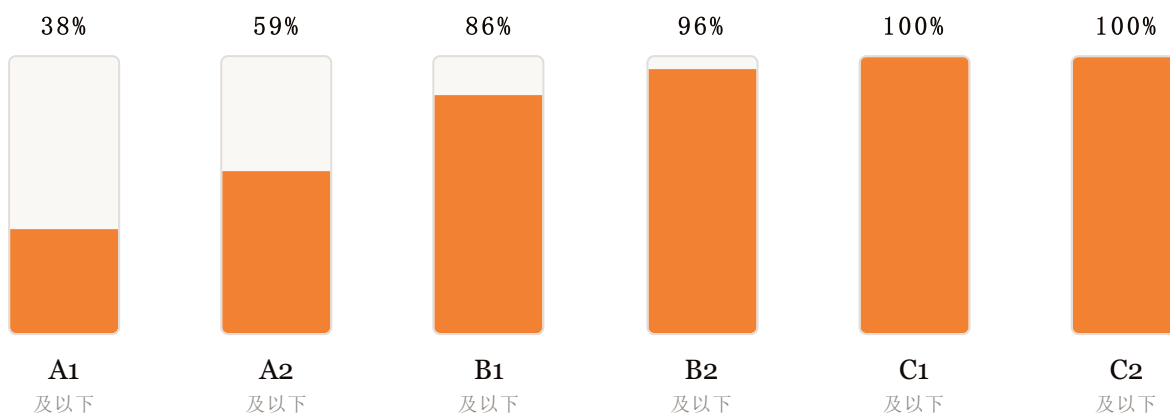
n. 开发者

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 →

2023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2023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(2023)

Section III

Directions:

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

P1 In the late 18th century, William Wordsworth became famous for his poems about nature. And he was one of the founders of a movement called Romanticism, which celebrated the wonders of the natural world.

P2 Poetry is powerful. Its energy and rhythm can capture a reader, transport them to another world and make them see things differently. Through carefully selected words and phrases, poems can be dramatic, funny, beautiful, moving and inspiring.

P3 No one knows for sure when poetry began but it has been around for thousands of years, even before people could write. It was a way to tell stories and pass down history. It is closely related to song and even when written it is usually created to be performed out loud. Poems really come to life when they are recited. This can also help with understanding them too, because the rhythm and sounds of the words become clearer.

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 18世纪晚期,威廉·华兹华斯因创作描写自然的诗歌而声名远扬。他还是一场名为浪漫主义的运动的发起人之一,这场运动讴歌自然界的神奇。

P2 诗歌极具感染力。它的活力与韵律能够吸引读者,把他们带入另一个世界,让他们以全新的视角看待事物。借助精心遴选的词句,诗歌可以富有戏剧性、风趣幽默、优美动人,且催人奋进。

P3 没有人确切知道诗歌起源于何时,但它已经存在了数千年,甚至早在人类掌握文字之前就已出现。诗歌曾是讲述故事、传承历史的一种方式。它与歌唱密切相关,即便写成文字,通常也是为了供人大声诵读而创作的。当诗歌被大声诵读时,它们才真正鲜活灵动起来。这样做还有助于理解诗歌,因为如此一来,词句的韵律与声音会变得更加清晰。

【衔接】第1段两句间:用「还」承接华兹华斯的双重身份

第1句说华兹华斯 became famous for his poems about nature(因诗成名),第2句 And he was one of the founders of a movement 用 And 承接,补充他的另一重身份。译文用「他还是...的发起人之一」中的「还」字接住 And,显出「既是诗人、又是浪漫主义发起人」的递进,而不是生硬地新起一句。

第2段内:首句「感染力」与次句「吸引读者」呼应成段

第2段首句 Poetry is powerful 译「诗歌极具感染力」是总起,次句 Its energy and rhythm can capture a reader 具体展开「如何感染」。译文让「感染力」与「吸引读者、带入另一个世界」前后呼应,读者一看就知道后两句是在解释首句的「感染力」,段落浑然一体。

第3段:连串 it/This 统一承接「诗歌」,避免重复主语

第3段多句以 it 开头(it has been around、It was a way、It is closely related to song)。译文首次明确点出「诗歌」,其后各句承前省略主语或用「它」,如「诗歌已存在数千年...曾是讲故事的方式...与歌唱密切相关」,既保持指代统一,又不必每句重复「诗歌」二字,读着连贯。

第3段末两句:用「这样一来」把诵读与「更易理解」勾连

Poems really come to life when they are recited 讲诵读使诗鲜活,末句 This can also help with understanding them 的 This 正承接「诵读」。译文用「大声诵读还有助于理解诗歌,因为这样一来...」中的「还」与「这样一来」把两句焊牢,让 This 的指代落到实处。

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。

【来源】The Week Junior杂志2020年4月4日文章 The Power of Poetry(诗歌的力量)。

【主旨】诗歌的魅力与悠久历史

全文围绕「诗歌」展开:先由华兹华斯与浪漫主义引出诗歌主题,再讲诗歌的感染力,最后追溯诗歌的起源及其与歌唱、朗诵的紧密关系。基调是赞赏、推崇,如 Poetry is powerful 与 its energy and rhythm can capture a reader 都是正面肯定。第一段虽从诗人 William Wordsworth 切入,但落点是 a movement called Romanticism, which celebrated the wonders of the natural world, 为后文谈诗歌张本。译时整体取褒义、平实科普的语气。

【术语】 poetry / poems 统一译「诗歌 / 诗」

全篇核心名词是 poetry(诗歌)与 poems(诗)。his poems about nature 译「他描写自然的诗」、Poetry is powerful 译「诗歌的力量是强大的」、when poetry began 译「诗歌何时起源」——同一概念前后只用「诗歌/诗」一种译法,不要一会儿「诗作」一会儿「诗词」,保证术语统一。

第3段连串 it 都指「诗歌(poetry)」

第3段 it has been around for thousands of years、It was a way to tell stories、It is closely related to song 中的 it,以及 even when written it is usually created to be performed 里的 it,回指都是开头的 poetry(诗歌)。翻译时把这些 it 还原成「诗歌/它(诗歌)」,指代链才不会断。

them / they 指「读者 reader」与「诗歌 poems」两类,需分辨

第2段 transport them to another world and make them see things differently 的 them 指前面的 a reader(读者);而第3段末 This can also help with understanding them 的 them 指 poems(诗歌)。同是代词,回指对象不同,须各自回上文确认,避免张冠李戴。

1. In the late 18th century, William Wordsworth became famous for his poems about nature.

【意群】 In the late 18th century, (时间状语) → 在18世纪晚期,

难点: late 此处指「晚期/末」

late 在这里不是「迟到」,而是修饰时间段,指一个世纪的「后期、末叶」。the late 18th century 译「18世纪晚期/18世纪末」,这是熟词在时间表达里的固定用法。

William Wordsworth became famous (主干 主谓) ★ 采分 → 威廉·华兹华斯变得有名

for his poems about nature. (原因状语(介词短语)) ★ 采分 → 因为他的关于自然的诗

难点: for 引出成名原因、about nature 作后置定语

famous for his poems 的 for 表「因...而出名」;poems about nature 中 about nature 是后置定语,修饰 poems,译时提到前面作「关于自然的诗/描写自然的诗」。

【调序】 时间状语提句首、原因状语并入

英语把时间状语放句首本就合汉语习惯,直接保留。famous for his poems about nature 这个「因...出名」的原因,汉语可顺势说成「因...而声名远扬」,把 about nature 前移成「描写自然的诗」。

【译文】 18世纪晚期,威廉·华兹华斯因创作描写自然的诗歌而声名远扬。

2. And he was one of the founders of a movement called Romanticism, which celebrated the wonders of the natural world.

【意群】 And he was one of the founders of a movement (主干 主系表) ★ 采分 → 并且他是一场运动的创始人之一

难点: **he** 回指上句的华兹华斯; **movement** 取「运动/思潮」

句首 he 指上一句的 William Wordsworth, 译时可还原成「他」即可(承接清楚)。movement 这里不是「移动」, 而是指文化思想上的「运动、思潮」, 即下文的浪漫主义。

called Romanticism, (过去分词作后置定语) ★ 采分 → (被)称作浪漫主义的

难点: **called** 是分词定语, 等于「名为...的」

a movement called Romanticism 中 called Romanticism 是过去分词短语作后置定语, 修饰 movement, 意为「一场名叫浪漫主义的运动」。Romanticism 是专有名词, 译「浪漫主义」。

which celebrated the wonders of the natural world. (which 引导的非限制性定语从句) ★ 采分 → 它颂扬自然世界的奇观

难点: **celebrated** 取熟词僻义「赞美/颂扬」; **which** 指 movement

celebrate 在此不是「庆祝」, 而是熟词僻义「赞美、颂扬、讴歌」。which celebrated the wonders of the natural world 的 which 指代前面的 movement(运动)。wonders 指「奇观、奇妙之处」, 直译「庆祝奇观」会很怪, 故取「讴歌自然界的神奇」。

【调序】 两个后置定语都要前移或拆句

called Romanticism 较短, 提到 movement 前译「一场名为浪漫主义的运动」; which celebrated the wonders of the natural world 的从句较长, 不宜硬塞作定语, 拆成后置分句「这场运动讴歌自然界的神奇」更顺。

【译文】 他还是一场名为浪漫主义的运动的发起人之一, 这场运动讴歌自然界的神奇。

3. Poetry is powerful.

【意群】 Poetry is powerful. (主干 主系表) ★ 采分 → 诗歌是有力量的

难点: 段首总起句, **powerful** 取「有感染力/强大」

Poetry is powerful 是第2段的总起句, powerful 形容诗歌的「力量、感染力」。译「诗歌的力量是强大的」或「诗歌极具感染力」, 为下文「能打动读者」铺垫。

【调序】 平铺主系表, 无需调序

Poetry is powerful 语序与汉语一致, 主语在前、表语在后, 直接顺译, 仅在措辞上让它更像中文。

【译文】 诗歌极具感染力。

4. Its energy and rhythm can capture a reader, transport them to another world and make them see things differently.

【意群】 Its energy and rhythm (主干 主语(并列名词)) ★ 采分 → 它的活力和节奏

难点: Its 回指 poetry; energy 取「活力/感染力」

Its energy and rhythm 的 Its 指上句的 Poetry(诗歌), 译「诗歌的」。energy 此处不是物理「能量」, 而是文字的「活力、张力」; rhythm 是「节奏、韵律」。

can capture a reader, (谓语1) ★ 采分 → 能够抓住一个读者

难点: capture 取熟词僻义「吸引/打动」

capture 字面是「捕获、俘获」, 此处宾语是 reader, 取僻义「吸引住、打动」。capture a reader 译「吸引读者、攫住读者的心」, 不能直译「俘获一个读者」。

transport them to another world (谓语2) ★ 采分 → 把他们带到另一个世界

难点: transport 取「带入/送往」; them 指 reader

transport 此处非「运输货物」, 而是「把(人)带入、引入(某种境界)」。them 回指前面的 a reader(读者), 译「读者」或「他们(读者)」。译「把读者带入另一个世界」。

and make them see things differently. (谓语3) ★ 采分 → 并让他们以不同的方式看待事物

难点: make them do 使役结构; them 仍指读者

make them see things differently 是 make sb do(使某人做某事)使役结构, them 仍指读者。see things differently 即「以不同眼光看待事物」, 译「让读者以全新的视角看待世界/事物」。

【调序】 三个并列谓语顺译成排比, them 还原成名词避免重复

三个动作 capture/transport/make 按原顺序排成「吸引读者、带读者入境、让读者换个眼光」即可, 语序合汉语。两处 them 不必都译「他们」, 可把后两处还原或省略, 如「把他们带入另一个世界, 让其以全新视角看待万物」, 避免「他们...他们...」重复。

【译文】 诗歌的活力与韵律能够吸引读者, 把他们带入另一个世界, 让他们以全新的视角看待事物。

5. Through carefully selected words and phrases, poems can be dramatic, funny, beautiful, moving and inspiring.

【意群】 Through carefully selected words and phrases, (方式状语(介词短语)) ★ 采分 → 通过精心挑选的词语和短语,

难点: Through 表方式「凭借/借助」; selected 是分词定语

Through carefully selected words and phrases 中 Through 表方式, 译「通过、借助」; carefully selected 是过去分词短语作定语修饰 words and phrases, 译「精心挑选的词句」。

poems can be dramatic, funny, beautiful, moving and inspiring. (主干 主系表(并列表语)) ★ 采分 → 诗歌可以是戏剧性的、有趣的、美丽的、感人的和鼓舞人心的

难点: 五个并列形容词作表语, moving / inspiring 是分词形容词

dramatic, funny, beautiful, moving and inspiring 是五个并列形容词作表语。moving(感人的)、inspiring(鼓舞人心的)由动词加 -ing 来, 已是形容词, 译时不要译成动作。五词分别为「富有戏剧性、风趣、优美、动人、催人奋进」。

【调序】 方式状语提前、并列形容词顺译

Through... 方式状语按汉语习惯放句首,正合原序。dramatic, funny, beautiful, moving and inspiring 五个形容词顺次译出即可,可适当四字化让中文整齐。

【译文】 借助精心遴选的词句,诗歌可以富有戏剧性、风趣幽默、优美动人,且催人奋进。

6. No one knows for sure when poetry began but it has been around for thousands of years, even before people could write.

【意群】 No one knows for sure (主干 主谓) ★ 采分 → 没有人确切地知道

难点: **No one 含蓄否定;for sure 作「确切地」**

No one knows for sure 中 No one 是「没有人」的全否定,译时保留否定语气;for sure 是固定搭配「确切地、有把握地」,修饰 knows,不是「为了确定」。

when poetry began (宾语从句) ★ 采分 → 诗歌何时开始

难点: **when 引导宾语从句作 knows 的宾语**

when poetry began 是 when 引导的宾语从句,作 knows 的宾语。began 译「起源、开始出现」。整块「诗歌何时起源」。

but it has been around for thousands of years, (but 引导的转折并列分句) ★ 采分 → 但是它已经存在了数千年,

难点: **it 指 poetry;has been around 取「存在/流传」**

it has been around for thousands of years 中 it 回指 poetry(诗歌);be around 是熟词僻义,不是「在周围」,而是「存在、出现、流传」。译「诗歌已经存在/流传了数千年」。

even before people could write. (时间状语从句) ★ 采分 → 甚至在人们能够书写之前

难点: **even before 强调「早在...之前」**

even before people could write 是 before 引导的时间状语从句,even 加强语气。译「甚至早在人类掌握文字之前」,强调诗歌起源之早。

【调序】 宾语从句顺译、but 转折保留、时间状语后置可保留

when poetry began 作宾语顺译为「诗歌何时起源」即可。but 转折汉语用「但」承接。even before people could write 这个时间状语较短且是补充强调,可保留在句末译「甚至早在人类会书写之前」,顺势收尾。

【译文】 没有人确切知道诗歌起源于何时,但它已经存在了数千年,甚至早在人类掌握文字之前就已出现。

7. It was a way to tell stories and pass down history.

【意群】 It was a way (主干 主系表) ★ 采分 → 它是一种方式

难点: **It 仍指 poetry(诗歌)**

It was a way 的 It 延续上句,仍回指 poetry(诗歌)。为让中文清楚,可还原译「诗歌是一种...的方式」,避免读者不知 It 指谁。

to tell stories and pass down history. (不定式作 way 的后置定语) ★ 采分 → 用来讲故事和传承历史

难点: **pass down 取「传承/世代相传」**

to tell stories and pass down history 是不定式短语作 way 的定语。pass down 是短语动词「(向后代)传承、流传」,不是「按下/放下」。译「讲述故事、传承历史」。

【调序】 不定式定语前移译「...的方式」

to tell stories and pass down history 是修饰 way 的后置定语,汉语提到 way 前,译成「讲述故事、传承历史的方式」,即「诗歌是一种讲故事、传历史的方式」。

【译文】 诗歌曾是讲述故事、传承历史的一种方式。

8. It is closely related to song and even when written it is usually created to be performed out loud.

【意群】 It is closely related to song (主干1 主系表) ★ 采分 → 它与歌曲密切相关

难点: **It 仍指诗歌;be related to 取「与...相关」**

It is closely related to song 的 It 仍指 poetry(诗歌);be related to 是「与...有关联」,closely 加强为「密切相关」。译「诗歌与歌唱(音乐)密切相关」。

and even when written (让步时间状语(省略结构)) ★ 采分 → 甚至当(它)被写下来时

难点: **when written 是 when it is written 的省略**

even when written 是 when (it is) written 的省略形式,补全为「即使当诗歌被写成文字时」。
even 强调让步「即便如此」。这是状语从句主语与主句一致时的省略,需补出。

it is usually created to be performed out loud. (主干2 被动结构) ★ 采分 → 它通常被创作出来以供大声表演

难点: **双重被动 is created / to be performed;out loud=「大声地」**

it is usually created to be performed out loud 含两处被动:is created(被创作)和 to be performed(被表演/被诵读)。out loud 是固定搭配「出声地、大声地」。整句意为「诗歌创作出来通常是为了被大声诵读/演唱的」。

【调序】 让步状语提前、双被动转主动

even when written 这个让步时间状语提到后半句前译「即便写成了文字」。is created to be performed 两层被动转主动:「(诗歌的)创作通常也是为了大声诵读」,不出现两个「被」字。

【译文】 诗歌与歌唱密切相关,即便写成文字,通常也是为了供人大声诵读而创作的。

9. Poems really come to life when they are recited.

【意群】 Poems really come to life (主干 主谓) ★ 采分 → 诗歌真正活了过来

难点: **come to life** 取熟词僻义「焕发生机/变得鲜活」

Poems really come to life 中 come to life 是固定短语,不是「来到生命」,而是「变得生动鲜活、焕发生机」。译「诗歌才真正鲜活/灵动起来」,really 译「才真正」加强。

when they are recited. (时间状语从句(被动)) ★ 采分 → 当它们被诵读时

难点: **they 指 Poems;are recited 被动取「被诵读」**

when they are recited 中 they 回指 Poems(诗歌);are recited 是被动「被朗诵、被诵读」。汉语转主动译「人们诵读诗歌时」或无主句「被诵读时」。

【调序】 时间状语从句提到主句前、被动转主动

汉语习惯「当...时,才...」,把 when they are recited 提到主句前译「当诗歌被诵读时」;are recited 被动转主动或无主句「(人们)诵读时」,再接主句「诗歌才真正鲜活起来」。

【译文】 当诗歌被大声诵读时,它们才真正鲜活灵动起来。

10. This can also help with understanding them too, because the rhythm and sounds of the words become clearer.

【意群】 This can also help with understanding them too, (主干 主谓) ★ 采分 → 这也能有助于理解它们,

难点: **This 指「诵读」这件事;them 指 poems**

This can also help with understanding them 的 This 回指上句 Poems really come to life when they are recited 所说的「(大声)诵读诗歌」这件事,不是某个名词,译时点明「这样做/朗诵」。them 指 poems(诗歌)。help with doing 是「有助于做某事」。

because the rhythm and sounds of the words become clearer. (原因状语从句) ★ 采分 → 因为词语的节奏和声音变得更清晰

难点: **because 引出原因;become clearer 比较级「变得更...」**

because the rhythm and sounds of the words become clearer 是 because 原因从句。the rhythm and sounds of the words 即「词句的韵律与声音」;become clearer 是「变得更清晰、更分明」的比较级。整句解释为何诵读有理解。

【调序】 This 点破成具体动作、because 原因从句保留句末

把 This 译成具体的「这样做/朗诵」,主句译「这样做也有助于理解诗歌」。because... 原因从句汉语可保留在主句后译「因为...」,也合「结果在前、原因在后」的口语顺序,顺势收尾全文。

【译文】 大声诵读还有助于理解诗歌,因为这样一来,词句的韵律与声音会变得更加清晰。

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。

In the late 18th century, William Wordsworth became famous for his poems about nature.

第1段，第1句

本句虽简单，但覆盖了主语、系动词谓语、表语、时间状语、原因状语五种成分，且原因状语 "for his poems about nature" 是介词短语作状语的经典用法，适合练习如何区分状语与其他成分。但因无宾语、定语从句、复杂修饰等，成分种类仍属中等，训练价值适中。

And he was one of the founders of a movement called Romanticism, which celebrated the wonders of the natural world.

第1段，第2句

主系表结构加非限制性定语从句是英语长难句中的常见组合，尤其在人物介绍、历史叙述类文本中频繁出现。掌握此句式有助于应对阅读理解中对历史人物或事件的描述，具有较强的迁移性。

Its energy and rhythm can capture a reader, transport them to another world and make them see things differently.

第2段，第2句

本句成分丰富且具有训练价值：包含并列主语、并列谓语、多个宾语、地点状语、宾语补足语等多种成分。特别是make sb do sth的宾补结构和三个并列谓语各自带不同宾语的搭配，是值得练习的常见考点。整体覆盖面广，适合作为成分划分练习句。

No one knows for sure when poetry began but it has been around for thousands of years, even before people could write.

第3段，第1句

并列句加从句的组合是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。宾语从句和时间状语从句都是高频考点结构。现在完成时表达持续状态的用法也经常出现。掌握这类句子的分析方法可以迁移到大量真题句式中。

It is closely related to song and even when written it is usually created to be performed out loud.

第3段，第3句

本句包含并列谓语、系表结构、被动语态、目的状语（不定式）、时间状语从句及其省略形式等多种成分，成分种类丰富。并列谓语被状语从句分隔、系表结构与被动语态的辨析、从句省略的还原，都是常见易错点，训练价值较高。

本篇出现的 11 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。

reader A2

n. 读者

本篇1次 · 真题 37 句

understanding B1

n. 理解; 领悟

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

related B1

adj. 相关的

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

movement B1

n. 移动

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

perform B1

v. 执行

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

capture B1

v. 捕获

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

phrase B1

n. 短语

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

poetry B1

n. 诗歌

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

closely B1

adv. 紧密地

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

dramatic B2

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

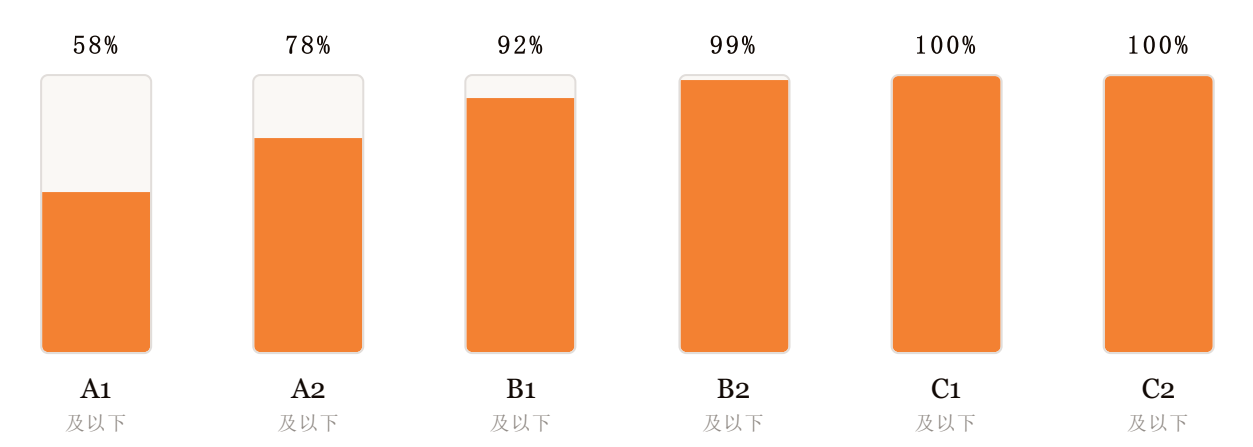
carefully A2

adv. 仔细地

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

英文原文 72 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

英文原文去重后共 **72** 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）·数据为英文原文去重词 72 个·末柱为 100%



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）	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 →

2023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2023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(2023)

Section IV Part A

Directions:

An art exhibition and a robot show are to be held on Sunday, and your friend David asks you which one he should go to. Write him an email to

- 1) make a suggestion, and
- 2) give your reason(s).

Write your answer in about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET.

Do not use your own name in your email, use "Li Ming" instead. (10 points)

【参考范文·108 词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

Dear David, I'm glad you asked and happy to give you my advice about this Sunday's two events.

I'd strongly suggest that you go to the robot show rather than the art exhibition.

The main reason is that the show suits your interests perfectly. As a technology lover, you will be amazed by the intelligent robots on display, which can walk, talk and even play chess. Seeing them in action is far more exciting than merely looking at still paintings, and it may spark fresh ideas for your own study.

I hope you have a wonderful time there. Do let me know how it goes! Yours, Li Ming

【参考译文】

亲爱的David：很高兴你来问我，我很乐意就这周日的两场活动给你点建议。

我强烈建议你去看机器人秀，而不是艺术展。

主要原因是这场秀正合你的兴趣。作为一个科技爱好者，你一定会被展出的智能机器人惊艳到——它们能走、能说，甚至会下棋。亲眼看它们运作，可比只是静静看画有意思多了，说不定还能给你自己的学习带来新点子。

希望你在那儿玩得开心。记得告诉我怎么样！此致，李明

【第1段】称呼+一句入题。Dear David 顶格锁定读者，I'm glad you asked 接住他的提问、定下朋友间的语域，happy to give you my advice about this Sunday's two events 引出下文，落实第一段‘称呼+开场点题’的功能。

【第2段】一句话选边。I'd strongly suggest that you go to the robot show rather than the art exhibition 用 suggest + rather than 把‘选机器人秀、不选艺术展’说死，明确完成 make a suggestion，不骑墙。

【第3段】理由三层递进。先 suits your interests perfectly 把理由绑到 David 身上，再用 which can walk, talk and even play chess 给出可想象的具体看点，最后 far more exciting than... and it may spark fresh ideas 落到对方收获，扎实完成 give your reason(s)。

【第4段】收尾+合规署名。Do let me know how it goes 一句体现朋友口吻自然收束；Yours, 换行 Li Ming 规范落款，严守 Do not use your own name in your email，没有出现真名。

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

二选一给建议+讲清理由

本题的核心交际任务只有两件事，缺一不可：一是 make a suggestion，即在艺术展和机器人秀之间替 David 拍板选一个；二是 give your reason(s)，把为什么选它说明白。注意题目问的是 which one he should go to——是二选一，不是两个都去，所以建议必须明确选边。

读者 • 语域

写给好友的半正式邮件

读者是 your friend David asks you which one he should go to 里的朋友 David，身份是朋友对朋友，语域走亲切但不失礼的半正式：顶格用 Dear David 称呼，正文可用 I'd suggest、you'll love 这类口语化但得体的表达，结尾说句期待或祝福。署名有硬性限制——Do not use your own name in your email，必须落款 Li Ming，绝不能写自己真名。

中心立意

推荐 David 去机器人秀

本邮件的交际目的：明确建议 David 去机器人秀而非艺术展，并让他相信这个选择更适合他。立场唯一、不摇摆，全篇一切理由都为这个建议服务。

要展开的要点

1. 任务点一：明确给出建议

落实 make a suggestion——用一句话直接说‘我建议你去机器人秀，而不是艺术展’，态度干脆，不把两个都夸一遍让对方自己选。

2. 理由一：契合 David 的兴趣

落实 give your reason(s) 的第一层——机器人秀正对 David 爱科技的胃口，智能机器人能走能说甚至下棋，看点十足。

3. 理由二：现场体验更震撼、有启发

补强理由——亲眼看机器人运作远比静静看画更有冲击力，还可能给他自己的学习或点子带来灵感，把好处落到‘他能得到什么’上。

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 + 开场点题

顶格写 Dear David，一句话回应他的纠结、引出下文，让邮件自然开头。

第 2 段 给出明确建议

直接说出推荐去机器人秀、不去艺术展，完成 make a suggestion 这个任务点。

第 3 段 展开推荐理由

结合 David 的兴趣与活动看点讲清为什么，完成 give your reason(s)。

第 4 段 礼貌收尾 + 落款

加一句期待回复的话收束，落款 Yours, / Li Ming, 满足署名硬要求。

第 1 段 Dear David + 回应他的纠结

称呼 Dear David；正文首句回应他 which one he should go to 的纠结，表示乐意给建议，自然过渡到下一段。

友好称呼 · Dear ____, (顶格写收信人名字，朋友间直接用名)

接住来意的开场 · I'm glad you asked and happy to give you my advice about _____. (先呼应对方的提问，再引出建议)

第 2 段 推荐机器人秀、放弃艺术展

明确建议 David 去机器人秀而不是艺术展，态度唯一，直接落实 make a suggestion.

亮明建议 · I'd strongly suggest that you go to ____ rather than _____. (用 rather than 点出落选项，选边清楚)

替换句型备用 · If you ask me, ____ would be a better choice for you. (换一种口吻给建议，避免句式单调)

第 3 段 兴趣契合 + 现场看点 + 收获

先说机器人秀契合 David 爱科技的兴趣，再举智能机器人能走能说会下棋的看点，最后点出现场体验比看画更震撼、还能启发他，落实 give your reason(s)。

亮出核心理由 · The main reason is that ____ suits your interests perfectly. (一句话把理由和对方兴趣绑定)

举具体看点 · As a ____ lover, you will be amazed by ____, which can _____. (用 which 引出具体的、可想象的细节)

对比 + 收获收束 · _____ is far more exciting than _____, and it may _____ for you. (用比较级强化选择，落到对方的收获)

第 4 段 期待回复 + 落款 Li Ming

用一句祝他玩得开心 / 期待他反馈收尾；落款 Yours, 换行 Li Ming，遵守 Do not use your own name in your email。

礼貌收尾 · I hope you _____. Do let me know how it goes! (一句祝福 + 邀请回复，体现朋友口吻)

规范署名 · Yours, (换行) Li Ming (结束语单独一行，署名按题目要求，不写真名)

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

两点齐全 + 只选一个

make a suggestion 和 give your reason(s) 两个任务点都要落地，且必须回答 which one he should go to——只推荐一个，两个都夸就是没选边，任务点不完整。

结构连贯

建议、理由分段清楚

本题把‘建议’和‘理由’各自成段、层次分明，配上 rather than、The main reason is that 等连接词，阅卷人能一眼定位两个任务点。

语言准确

建议句型 + 适度好词

建议用 I'd suggest that you...、比较用 far more exciting than，句型正确又有变化；点缀 be amazed by、spark fresh ideas 提升表达，但不冒险写没把握的复杂结构。

字数格式

落款合规 + 字数达标

题目要求 Do not use your own name in your email，务必署 Li Ming；字数按 about 100 words 控制，写够但不注水。

典型低分写法 · 反面示例与改法

两个都推荐

反面：Both the art exhibition and the robot show are wonderful, so you can choose either one. (等于没给建议)。改为：I'd suggest that you go to the robot show rather than the art exhibition. (态度唯一)。

理由空洞

反面：You should go to the robot show because it is very good and interesting. (理由放之四海皆准)。改为：As a technology lover, you will be amazed by the intelligent robots, which can walk, talk and even play chess. (具体可信)。

误署真名/漏落款

反面：正文写完直接结束，或落款写 Yours, Wang Hua。改为：Yours, (换行) Li Ming (遵守不得署真名的要求)。

写成议论文

反面：It is widely acknowledged that robot shows are more valuable than art exhibitions in modern society. (丢了邮件口吻)。改为：I'd strongly suggest that you go to the robot show; I'm sure you'll love it. (对话式、有称呼有落款)。

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 →
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Section II Part A (4)	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 →

2023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2023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(2023)

Section IV Part B

Directions:

Write an essay based on the chart below. In your essay, you should

- 1) describe and interpret the chart, and
- 2) give your comments.

Write your answer in about 150 words on the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)

2012-2021年我国居民健康素养水平



“健康素养” (health literacy) 是指个人获取和理解基本健康信息和服务，并运用这些信息和服
务作出正确决策，以维护和促进自身健康的能力。健康素养水平指具备基本健康素养的人在总人
群(15-69岁城乡居民)中所占的比例。

【参考范文·147 词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

The line chart illustrates the changing health literacy level of Chinese residents from 2012 to 2021. As is shown in the chart, the proportion of people with basic health literacy climbed steadily from a mere 8.80% in 2012 to 25.40% in 2021, nearly tripling over the decade. Notably, the growth accelerated after 2016, rising more sharply in recent years.

Several factors account for this encouraging upward trend. On the one hand, the government has invested heavily in public health education and disease prevention campaigns. On the other hand, with rising incomes and easier access to online information, ordinary people have grown more willing to learn how to protect their own health.

In my view, this rising curve reflects genuine social progress. Nevertheless, since three quarters of residents still lack adequate health literacy, both the authorities and individuals should keep making joint efforts to spread reliable health knowledge.

【参考译文】

这张折线图展示了 2012 年至 2021 年我国居民健康素养水平的变化。如图所示，具备基本健康素养的人口比例从 2012 年仅 8.80% 稳步攀升至 2021 年的 25.40%，十年间几乎翻了三倍。值得注意的是，这一增长在 2016 年后明显加快，近几年上升更为陡峭。

多种因素造成了这一令人鼓舞的上升趋势。一方面，政府在公共卫生教育和疾病预防宣传上投入巨大。另一方面，随着收入提高、上网获取信息更加便利，普通民众也越来越愿意学习如何维护自身健康。

在我看来，这条上升曲线反映了实实在在的社会进步。然而，由于仍有约四分之三的居民缺乏足够的健康素养，政府与个人都应继续共同努力，传播可靠的健康知识。

【第 1 段】读数加概括。首段用 As is shown in the chart 引出，给出 8.80% 与 25.40% 两个关键数并说 nearly tripling，再用 Notably 一句概括 2016 年后加速的转折，落实了描述段『先读数再概括』的走法，没有逐年罗列。

【第 2 段】两方面找原因。第二段以 Several factors account for... 起句，再用 On the one hand / On the other hand 分列政府投入与个人意识两个原因，正是『双因分析』的落地，逻辑清楚、内容充实。

【第 3 段】表态加让步建议。末段 In my view 亮出态度、把趋势升为社会进步，再用 Nevertheless 让步指出四分之三居民仍不足，收于 joint efforts 的建议，完整落实评论段功能。

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

描述并评论健康素养图

本题要求 describe and interpret the chart, 并 give your comments, 即先客观描述并解读这张健康素养折线图的数据与趋势, 再对它反映的现象发表自己的看法。两件事缺一不可。

读者 · 语域

写给阅卷人的正式书面语

本题没有指定收信人或具体情境, 属纯议论短文, 只需面向阅卷人使用正式书面英语; 无须称呼、落款, 也不得写出自己的真实姓名。

配图要读出

十年从8.80%升到25.40%

图示 2012年至2021年期间我国居民健康素养水平的变化, 比例由 健康素养的比例在2012年是 8.80% 一路升至 2021年是25.40%, 整体持续上升、2016 年后加速; 注释指出健康素养是 个人获取和理解基本健康信息和服务, 并运用这些信息和服务作出正确决策, 以维护和促进自身健康的能力, 可作为背景理解。

中心立意

健康素养提升是可喜进步

本篇中心: 图中 2012年至2021年期间我国居民健康素养水平的变化 呈持续上升, 说明国民健康素养显著提高, 这是值得肯定的社会进步, 但仍有提升空间。

要展开的要点

1. 客观描述上升趋势

读出起点 健康素养的比例在2012年是8.80%、终点 2021年是25.40% 与总体上升幅度，并概括『近十年约翻三倍、2016 后加速』，不逐年罗列。

2. 分析上升原因

从政府与个人两方面找原因：政府加强公共卫生宣传与疾病预防教育；个人收入提高、上网获取健康信息更便利，更愿主动学习护健康。

3. 评论并提出展望

肯定这是社会进步，同时指出仍有约四分之三居民不具备基本健康素养，呼吁政府与个人继续共同努力。

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一一对应。

第 1 段 描述图表并概括趋势

客观转述关键数据与整体走向，落实 describe and interpret the chart 的描述部分。

第 2 段 分析上升原因

解读数据背后的原因，起到承上启下、衔接描述与评论的作用。

第 3 段 评论与展望收束

落实 give your comments，表明态度并给出建设性看法收尾。

第 1 段 健康素养从8.80%升到25.40%

写图示 2012年至2021年期间我国居民健康素养水平的变化，比例由 8.80% 升至 25.40%，近十年约翻三倍，2016 年后上升更快。

总起点题 · As is shown in the chart, the proportion of ... rose from ...% in [year] to ...% in [year].

概括幅度 · Over the [period], the figure showed a steady upward trend, nearly tripling.

第 2 段 政府宣传与个人意识双驱动

原因一：政府加大公共卫生教育与疾病预防宣传；原因二：居民收入提高、上网获取健康信息更便利，更愿意主动学习护健康知识。

引出原因 · Several factors account for this trend.

并列展开 · On the one hand, ...; on the other hand, ...

第 3 段 肯定进步并呼吁继续努力

评论：上升曲线反映真实的社会进步；但仍有约四分之三居民缺乏基本健康素养，呼吁政府与个人共同努力普及可靠健康知识。

亮明评论 · In my view, this change reflects ...

让步收束 · Nevertheless, since ..., both ... and ... should make joint efforts to ...

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**描述与评论都要写**

本题两个得分点缺一不可：既要 describe and interpret the chart，又要 give your comments；只描述不评论会丢掉近一半分。

结构连贯**三段各司其职有过渡**

确保描述、分析、评论各占一段，段首用 As is shown / Several factors / In my view 等标志句自然衔接，不把描述和评论揉进同一段。

语言准确**百分比与趋势动词要准**

8.80%、25.40% 要照抄图中数字不能写错，倍数用 nearly tripling 而非 three times more；混淆增长量与增长率会造成事实性失分。

字数格式**分三段控制篇幅**

本题要求 about 150 words，把篇幅控制在这个量级、分三段完成；过短会让评论显得单薄，过长易超时甚至跑题。

典型低分写法 · 反面示例与改法

逐年罗列无概括

反面示例：In 2012 it was 8.80%, in 2013 it was 9.48%, in 2014 it was 9.79%... 一直念到 2021。修正为：The figure climbed steadily from 8.80% in 2012 to 25.40% in 2021, nearly tripling over the decade.

只描述不评论

反面示例：全文把上升趋势和原因写完就结尾，没有任何评价。修正：加一段 In my view, this rising trend reflects real social progress, yet more efforts are still needed.

混淆增长率与倍数

反面示例：The rate increased by three times，或把 25.40% 说成 grew 25 times。修正：The proportion nearly tripled, rising from 8.80% to 25.40%.

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）	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