

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

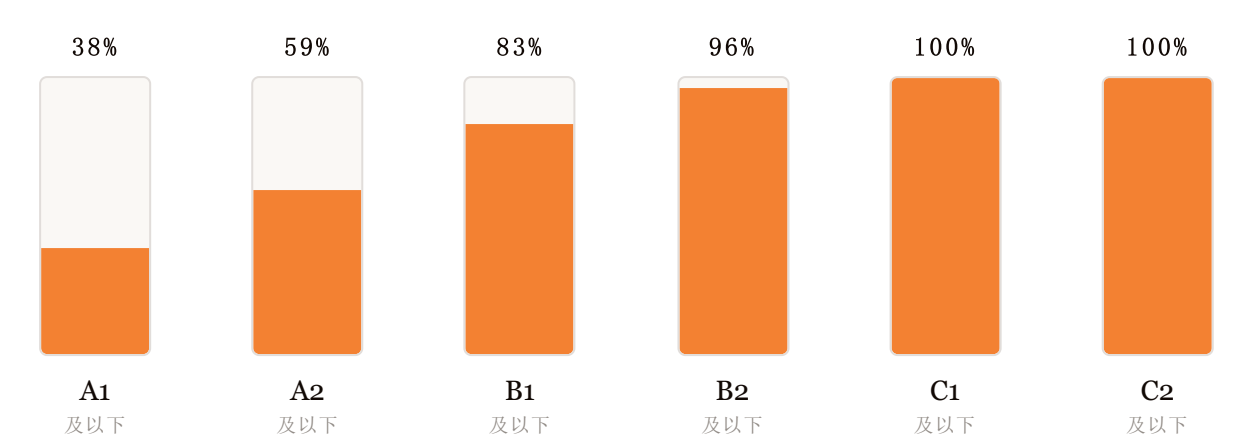
v. 毁坏

本篇1次·真题8句

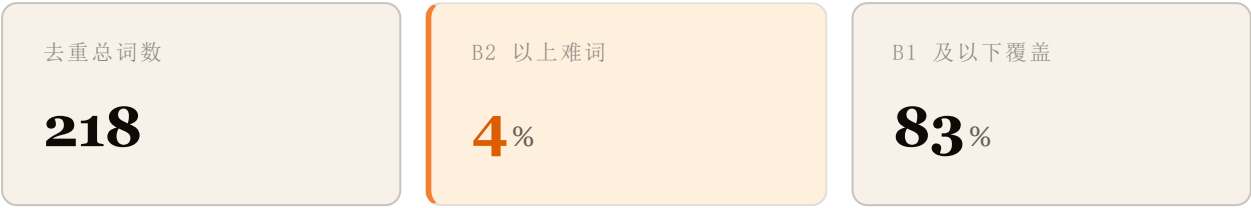
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

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 →