

考研英语二 · 英语二真题 · 2024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)

Your social life is defined as "the activities you do with other people, for pleasure, when you are not working". It's important to have a social life, but what's right for one person won't be right for another. Some of us feel energised by spending lots of time with others, 1 some of us may feel drained, even if it's doing something we enjoy.

This is why finding a 2 in your social life is key. Spending too much time on your own, not 3 others, can make you feel lonely and 4. Loneliness is known to impact on your mental health and 5 a low mood. Anyone can feel lonely at any time. This might be especially true if, 6, you are working from home and you are 7 on the usual social conversations that happen in an office. Other life changes can 8 periods of loneliness too, such as retirement, changing jobs or becoming a parent.

It's important to recognise these feelings of loneliness. There are ways to 9 a social life, but it can feel overwhelming 10. It's a great idea to start by thinking about hobbies you enjoy. You can then find groups and activities related to those where you will be able to meet 11 people. There are groups aimed at new parents, at those who want to 12 a new sport for the first time, or networking events for those in the same profession to meet up and 13 ideas.

On the other hand, it's 14 possible to have too much of a social life. If you feel like you're always doing something and there is never any 15 in your calendar for downtime, you could suffer social burnout or social 16. We all have our own social limit and it's important to recognise when you're feeling like it's all too much. Low mood, low energy, irritability and trouble sleeping could all be 17 of poor social health. Make sure you 18 some time in your diary when you're 19 for socialising and use this time to relax, 20 and recover.

1. [A] because

[B] unless

[C] whereas

[D] until

2. [A] contrast

[B] balance

[C] link

[D] gap

3. [A] seeing

[B] pleasing

[C] judging

[D] teaching

4. [A] misguided
[B] surprised
[C] spoiled
[D] disconnected
5. [A] contribute to
[B] rely on
[C] interfere with
[D] go against
6. [A] in fact
[B] of course
[C] for example
[D] on average
7. [A] cutting back
[B] missing out
[C] breaking in
[D] looking down
8. [A] shorten
[B] trigger
[C] follow
[D] interrupt
9. [A] assess
[B] interpret
[C] provide
[D] regain
10. [A] at first
[B] in turn
[C] on time
[D] by chance
11. [A] far-sighted
[B] strong-willed
[C] kind-hearted
[D] like-minded
12. [A] try
[B] promote
[C] watch
[D] describe

13. [A] test
[B] share
[C] accept
[D] revise
14. [A] already
[B] thus
[C] also
[D] only
15. [A] list
[B] order
[C] space
[D] boundary
16. [A] fatigue
[B] criticism
[C] injustice
[D] dilemma
17. [A] sources
[B] standards
[C] signs
[D] scores
18. [A] take over
[B] wipe off
[C] add up
[D] mark out
19. [A] ungrateful
[B] unavailable
[C] responsible
[D] regretful
20. [A] react
[B] repeat
[C] return
[D] rest

Section II

Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions after each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your

Text 1

In her new book *Cogs and Monsters: What Economics Is, and What It Should Be*, Diane Coyle, an economist at Cambridge University, argues that the digital economy requires new ways of thinking about progress. "Whatever we mean by the economy growing, by things getting better, the gains will have to be more evenly shared than in the recent past," she writes. "An economy of tech millionaires or billionaires and gig workers, with middle-income jobs undercut by automation, will not be politically sustainable."

Improving living standards and increasing prosperity for more people will require greater use of digital technologies to boost productivity in various sectors, including health care and construction, says Coyle. But people can't be expected to embrace the changes if they're not seeing the benefits—if they're just seeing good jobs being destroyed.

In a recent interview, Coyle said she fears that tech's inequality problem could be a roadblock to deploying AI. "We're talking about disruption," she says. "These are transformative technologies that change the ways we spend our time every day, that change business models that succeed." To make such "tremendous changes," she adds, you need social buy-in.

Instead, says Coyle, resentment is simmering among many as the benefits are perceived to go to elites in a handful of prosperous cities.

According to the Brookings Institution, a short list of eight American cities that included San Francisco, San Jose, Boston, and Seattle had roughly 38% of all tech jobs by 2019. New AI technologies are particularly concentrated: Brookings's Mark Muro and Sifan Liu estimate that just 15 cities account for two-thirds of the AI assets and capabilities in the United States.

The dominance of a few cities in the invention and commercialization of AI means that geographical disparities in wealth will continue to soar. Not only will this foster political and social unrest, but it could, as Coyle suggests, hold back the sorts of AI technologies needed for regional economies to grow.

Part of the solution could lie in somehow loosening the stranglehold that Big Tech has on defining the AI agenda. That will likely take increased federal funding for research independent of the tech giants.

A more immediate response is to broaden our digital imaginations to conceive of AI technologies that don't simply replace jobs but expand opportunities in the sectors that different parts of the country care most about, like health care, education, and manufacturing.

21. Coyle argues in her new book that economic growth should_____.

- [A] give rise to innovations
- [B] diversify career choices
- [C] benefit people equally
- [D] be promoted forcefully

22. According to Paragraph 2, digital technologies should be used to_____.

- [A] bring about instant prosperity
- [B] reduce people's workload
- [C] raise overall work efficiency
- [D] enhance cross-sector cooperation

23. What does Coyle fear about transformative technologies?

- [A] They may affect work-life balance.
- [B] They may be impractical to deploy.
- [C] They may incur huge expenditure.
- [D] They may be unwelcome to the public.

24. Several American cities are mentioned to show_____.

- [A] the uneven distribution of AI technologies in the US
- [B] the disappointing prospect of tech jobs in the US
- [C] the fast progress of US regional economies
- [D] the increasing significance of US AI assets

25. With regard to Coyle's concern, the author suggests_____.

- [A] raising funds to start new AI projects
- [B] encouraging collaboration in AI research
- [C] guarding against the side effects of AI
- [D] redefining the role of AI technologies

Text 2

The UK is facing a future construction crisis because of a failure to plant trees to produce wood, Confor has warned. The forestry and wood trade body has called for urgent action to reduce the country's reliance on timber imports and provide a stable supply of wood for future generations. Currently only 20 percent of the UK's wood requirement is home-grown while it remains the second-largest net importer of timber in the world.

Coming at a time of fresh incentives from the UK government for landowners to grow more trees, the trade body says these don't go far enough and fail to promote the benefits of planting them to boost timber supplies. "Not only are we facing a carbon crisis now, but we will also be facing a future construction crisis because of a failure to plant trees to produce wood," said Stuart Goodall, chief executive of Confor. "For decades we have not taken responsibility for investing in our domestic wood supply, leaving us exposed to fluctuating prices and fighting for future supplies of wood as global demand rises and our own supplies fall."

The UK has ideal conditions for growing wood to build low-carbon homes and is a global leader in certifying that its forests are sustainably managed, Confor says. While around three quarters of Scottish homes are built from Scottish timber, the use of home-grown wood in England is only around 25 percent. The causes of the UK's current position are complex and range from outdated perceptions of productive forestry to the decimation of trees by grey squirrels. It also encompasses significant hesitation on behalf of farmers and other landowners to invest in longer-term planting projects.

While productive tree planting can deliver real financial benefits to rural economies and contribute to the UK's net-zero strategy, the focus of government support continues to be on food production and the rewilding and planting of native woodland solely for biodiversity. Goodall added: "While food production and biodiversity health are clearly of critical importance, we need our land to also provide secure supplies of wood for construction, manufacturing and contribute to net zero."

"While the UK government has stated its ambition for more tree planting, there has been little action on the ground. Confor is now calling for much greater impetus behind those aspirations to ensure we have enough wood to meet increasing demand."

26. It can be learned from Paragraph 1 that the UK needs to_____.
- [A] increase its domestic wood supply
 - [B] reduce its demand for timber
 - [C] lower its wood production costs
 - [D] lift its control on timber imports
27. According to Confor, the UK government's fresh incentives_____.
- [A] can hardly address a construction crisis
 - [B] are believed to come at a wrong time
 - [C] seem to be misleading for landowners
 - [D] will be too costly to put into practice
28. The UK's exposure to fluctuating wood prices is a result of_____.
- [A] the government's inaction on timber imports
 - [B] inadequate investment in growing wood
 - [C] the competition among timber traders at home
 - [D] wood producers' motive to maximise profits
29. Which of the following causes the shortage of wood supply in the UK?
- [A] Excessive timber consumption in construction.
 - [B] Unfavourable conditions for growing wood.
 - [C] Outdated technologies of the wood industry.
 - [D] Farmers' unwillingness to plant trees.
30. What does Goodall think the UK government should do?
- [A] Subsidise the building of low-carbon homes.
 - [B] Pay greater attention to boosting rural economies.
 - [C] Provide more support for productive tree planting.
 - [D] Give priority to pursuing its net-zero strategy.

Text 3

One of the biggest challenges in keeping unsafe aging drivers off the road is convincing them that it's time to turn over the keys. "It's a complete life-changer" when someone stops—or is forced to stop—driving, said former risk manager Anne M. Menke.

"The American Medical Association advises physicians that 'in situations where clear evidence of substantial driving impairment implies a strong threat to patient and public safety, and where the physician's advice to discontinue driving privileges is ignored, it is desirable and ethical to notify the Department of Motor Vehicles,'" Menke wrote. "Some states require physicians to report, others allow but do not mandate reports, while a few consider a report a breach of confidentiality. There could be liability and penalties if a physician does not act in accordance with state laws on reporting and confidentiality," she counseled.

Part of the problem in keeping older drivers safe is that the difficulties are addressed piecemeal by different professions with different focuses, including gerontologists, highway administration officials, automotive engineers and others, said gerontologist Elizabeth Dugan. "There's not a National Institute of Older Driver Studies," she said. "We need better evidence on what makes drivers unsafe" and what can help, said Dugan.

One thing that does seem to work is requiring drivers to report in person for license renewal. Mandatory in-person renewal was associated with a 31 percent reduction in fatal crashes involving drivers 85 or older, according to one study. Passing vision tests also produced a similar decline in fatal crashes for those drivers, although there appeared to be no benefit from combining the two.

Many older drivers don't see eye doctors or can't afford to. Primary care providers have their hands full and may not be able to follow through with patients who have trouble driving because they can't turn their heads or remember where they are going—or have gotten shorter and haven't changed their seat settings sufficiently to reach car pedals easily.

As long as there are other cars on the roads, self-driving cars won't solve the problems of crashes, said Dugan. Avoiding dangers posed by all those human drivers would require too many algorithms, she said. But we need to do more to improve safety, said Dugan. "If we're going to have 100-year lives, we need cars that a 90-year-old can drive comfortably."

31. According to Paragraph 1, keeping unsafe aging drivers off the road_____.

- [A] is a new safety measure
- [B] has become a disputed issue
- [C] can be a tough task to complete
- [D] will be beneficial to their health

32. The American Medical Association's advice_____.

- [A] has won support from drivers
- [B] is generally considered unrealistic
- [C] is widely dismissed as unnecessary
- [D] has met with different responses

33. According to Dugan, efforts to keep older drivers safe_____.

- [A] have brought about big changes
- [B] need to be well coordinated
- [C] have gained public recognition
- [D] call for relevant legal support

34. Some older drivers have trouble driving because they tend to_____.

- [A] stick with bad driving habits
- [B] have a weakened memory
- [C] suffer from chronic pains
- [D] neglect car maintenance

35. Dugan thinks that the solution to the problems of crashes may lie in_____.

- [A] upgrading self-driving vehicles
- [B] developing senior-friendly cars
- [C] renovating transport facilities
- [D] adjusting the age limit for drivers

Text 4

If you look at the apps on your phone, chances are you have at least one related to your health—and probably several. Whether it is a mental health app, a fitness tracker, a connected health device or something else, many of us are taking advantage of this technology to keep better track of our health in some shape or form. Recent research from the Organization for the Review of Care and Health Applications found that 350,000 health apps were available on the market, 90,000 of which launched in 2020 alone.

While these apps have a great deal to offer, it is not always clear how the personal information we input is collected, safeguarded and shared online. Existing health privacy law, such as the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act, is primarily focused on the way hospitals, doctors' offices, clinics and insurance companies store health records online. The health information these apps and health data tracking wearables are collecting typically does not receive the same legal protections.

Without additional protections in place, companies may share (and potentially monetize) personal health information in a way consumers may not have authorized or anticipated. In 2021, Flo Health faced a Federal Trade Commission (FTC) investigation. The FTC alleged in a complaint that "despite express privacy claims, the company took control of users' sensitive fertility data and shared it with third parties." Flo Health and the FTC settled the matter with a Consent Order requiring the company to get app users' express affirmative consent before sharing their health information as well as to instruct the third parties to delete the data they had obtained.

Section 5 of the FTC Act empowers the FTC to initiate enforcement action against unfair or deceptive acts, meaning the FTC can only act after the fact if a company's privacy practices are misleading or cause unjustified consumer harm. While the FTC is doing what it can to ensure apps are keeping their promises to consumers around the handling of their sensitive health information, the rate at which these health apps are hitting the market demonstrates just how immense of a challenge this is.

As to the prospects for federal legislation, commentators suggest that comprehensive federal privacy legislation seems unlikely in the short term. States have begun implementing their own solutions to shore up protections for consumer-generated health data. California has been at the forefront of state privacy efforts with the California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018. Virginia, Colorado and Utah have also recently passed state consumer data privacy legislation.

36. The research findings are cited in Paragraph 1 to show_____.
- [A] the prevalence of health apps
 - [B] the public concern over health
 - [C] the popularity of smartphones
 - [D] the advancement of technology
37. What does the author imply about existing health privacy law?
- [A] Its coverage needs to be extended.
 - [B] Its enforcement needs strengthening.
 - [C] It has discouraged medical misconduct.
 - [D] It has disappointed insurance companies.
38. Before sharing its users' health information, Flo Health is required to_____.
- [A] seek the approval of the FTC
 - [B] find qualified third parties
 - [C] remove irrelevant personal data
 - [D] obtain their explicit permission
39. What challenge is the FTC currently faced with?
- [A] The complexity of health information.
 - [B] The rapid increase in new health apps.
 - [C] The subtle deceptiveness of health apps.
 - [D] The difficulty in assessing consumer harm.
40. It can be learned from the last paragraph that health data protection_____.
- [A] has been embraced by health app developers
 - [B] has been a focus of federal policy-making
 - [C] has encountered opposition in California
 - [D] has gained legislative support in some states

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)

High school students eager to stand out in the college application process often participate in a litany of extracurricular activities hoping to bolster their chances of admission to a selective undergraduate institution.

However, college admissions experts say that the quality of a college hopeful's extracurricular activities matters more than the number of activities he or she participates in.

Sue Rexford, the director of college guidance at the Charles E. Smith Jewish Day School, says it is not necessary for a student filling out the Common Application to list 10 activities in the application.

"No college will expect that a student has a huge laundry list of extracurriculars that they have been passionately involved in each for an extended period of time," Rexford wrote in an email.

Experts say it is tougher to distinguish oneself in a school-affiliated extracurricular activity that is common among high school students than it is to stand out while doing an uncommon activity.

"The competition to stand out and make an impact is going to be much stiffer, and so if they're going to do a popular activity, I'd say, be the best at it," says Sara Harberson, a college admissions consultant.

High school students who have an impressive personal project they are working on independently often impress colleges, experts say.

"For example, a student with an interest in entrepreneurship could demonstrate skill and potential by starting a profitable small business," Olivia Valdes, the founder of Zen Admissions consulting firm, wrote in an email.

Joseph Adegboyega-Edun, a Maryland high school guidance counselor, says unconventional extracurricular activities can help students impress college admissions offices, assuming they demonstrated serious commitment. "Again, since one of the big questions high school seniors must consider is 'What makes you unique?,' having an uncommon extracurricular activity vs. a conventional one is an advantage," he wrote in an email.

Experts say demonstrating talent in at least one extracurricular activity can help in the college admissions process, especially at top-tier undergraduate institutions.

"Distinguishing yourself in one focused type of extracurricular activity can be a positive in the admissions process, especially for highly selective institutions, where having top grades and test scores is not enough," Katie Kelley, admissions counselor at IvyWise admissions consultancy, wrote in an email. "Students need to have that quality or hook that will appeal to admissions officers and allow them to visualize how the student might come and enrich their campus community."

Extracurricular activities related to the college major declared on a college application are beneficial, experts suggest. "If you already know your major, having an extracurricular that fits into that major can be a big plus," says Mayghin Levine, the manager of educational opportunities with The Cabbage Patch Settlement House, a Louisville, Kentucky, nonprofit community center.

High school students who have had a strong positive influence on their community through an extracurricular activity may impress a college and win a scholarship, says Erica Gwyn, a former math and science magnet program assistant at a public high school who is now executive director of the Kaleidoscope Careers Academy in Atlanta, a nonprofit organization.

	[A] Students who stand out in a specific extracurricular activity will be favored by top-tier institutions.
41. Sue Rexford	[B] Students whose extracurricular activity has benefited their community are likely to win a scholarship.

42. Sara Harberson	[C] Undertaking too many extracurricular activities will hardly be seen as a plus by colleges.
43. Katie Kelley	[D] A student who exhibits abilities in doing business can impress colleges.
44. Mayghin Levine	[E] High school students participating in a popular activity should excel in it.
45. Erica Gwyn	[F] Engaging in uncommon activities can demonstrate students' determination and dedication.
	[G] It is advisable for students to choose an extracurricular activity that is related to their future study at college.

Section III

Translation

46. Directions:

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

With the smell of coffee and fresh bread floating in the air, stalls bursting with colourful vegetables and tempting cheeses, and the buzz of friendly chats, farmers' markets are a feast for the senses. They also provide an opportunity to talk to the people responsible for growing or raising your food, support your local economy and pick up fresh seasonal produce—all at the same time.

Farmers' markets are usually weekly or monthly events, most often with outdoor stalls, which allow farmers or producers to sell their food directly to customers. The size or regularity of markets can vary from season to season, depending on the area's agricultural calendar, and you're likely to find different produce on sale at different times of the year. By cutting out the middlemen, the farmers secure more profit for their produce. Shoppers also benefit from seeing exactly where—and to whom—their money is going.

Section IV

Writing

Part A

47. Directions:

Suppose you and Jack are going to do a survey on the protection of old houses in an ancient town. Write him an email to

- 1) put forward your plan, and
- 2) ask for his opinion.

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)

2024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2024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、4 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(2024)

Section I

Directions:

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Your social life is defined as "the activities you do with other people, for pleasure, when you are not working". It's important to have a social life, but what's right for one person won't be right for another. Some of us feel energised by spending lots of time with others, 1 some of us may feel drained, even if it's doing something we enjoy.

你的社交生活被定义为"当你不工作时，为了娱乐而与他人一起做的活动"。拥有社交生活很重要,但适合一个人的方式不一定适合另一个人。我们中的一些人会因为与他人共度大量时间而感到精力充沛,而我们中的另一些人可能会感到疲惫,即使是在做自己喜欢的事情。

This is why finding a 2 in your social life is key. Spending too much time on your own, not 3 others, can make you feel lonely and 4. Loneliness is known to impact on your mental health and 5 a low mood. Anyone can feel lonely at any time. This might be especially true if, 6, you are working from home and you are 7 on the usual social conversations that happen in an office. Other life changes can 8 periods of loneliness too, such as retirement, changing jobs or becoming a parent.

这就是为什么在社交生活中找到平衡是关键。独自度过太多时间,不与他人见面,会让你感到孤独和疏离。众所周知,孤独会影响你的心理健康并导致情绪低落。任何人在任何时候都可能感到孤独。例如,如果你在家工作,错过了办公室里通常发生的社交对话,这种情况可能尤其真实。其他生活变化也可能引发孤独时期,比如退休、换工作或成为父母。

It's important to recognise these feelings of loneliness. There are ways to 9 a social life, but it can feel overwhelming 10. It's a great idea to start by thinking about hobbies you enjoy. You can then find groups and activities related to those where you will be able to meet 11 people. There are groups aimed at new parents, at those who want to 12 a new sport for the first time, or networking events for those in the same profession to meet up and 13 ideas.

认识到这些孤独感很重要。有一些方法可以重建社交生活,但一开始可能会让人感到难以应对。从思考你喜欢的爱好开始是个好主意。然后你可以找到与这些爱好相关的群体和活动,在那里你将能够遇到志同道合的

人。有针对新手父母的群体,针对想首次尝试新运动的人的群体,或者针对同一职业的人聚会和分享想法的社交活动。

On the other hand, it's 14 possible to have too much of a social life. If you feel like you're always doing something and there is never any 15 in your calendar for downtime, you could suffer social burnout or social 16. We all have our own social limit and it's important to recognise when you're feeling like it's all too much. Low mood, low energy, irritability and trouble sleeping could all be 17 of poor social health. Make sure you 18 some time in your diary when you're 19 for socialising and use this time to relax, 20 and recover.

另一方面,社交生活也可能过度。如果你觉得自己总是在做某事,日程表上永远没有任何休息时间,你可能会遭受社交倦怠或社交疲劳。我们每个人都有自己的社交极限,重要的是要认识到何时你感觉这一切太多了。情绪低落、精力不足、易怒和睡眠困难都可能是社交健康不良的迹象。确保在你的日程表中标出一些无法参加社交活动的时间,利用这段时间来放松、休息和恢复。

1. [A] because
[B] unless
[C] whereas
[D] until
2. [A] contrast
[B] balance
[C] link
[D] gap
3. [A] seeing
[B] pleasing
[C] judging
[D] teaching
4. [A] misguided
[B] surprised
[C] spoiled
[D] disconnected
5. [A] contribute to
[B] rely on
[C] interfere with
[D] go against
6. [A] in fact
[B] of course
[C] for example
[D] on average

7. [A] cutting back
[B] missing out
[C] breaking in
[D] looking down

8. [A] shorten
[B] trigger
[C] follow
[D] interrupt

9. [A] assess
[B] interpret
[C] provide
[D] regain

10. [A] at first
[B] in turn
[C] on time
[D] by chance

11. [A] far-sighted
[B] strong-willed
[C] kind-hearted
[D] like-minded

12. [A] try
[B] promote
[C] watch
[D] describe

13. [A] test
[B] share
[C] accept
[D] revise

14. [A] already
[B] thus
[C] also
[D] only

15. [A] list
[B] order
[C] space
[D] boundary

16. [A] fatigue
[B] criticism
[C] injustice
[D] dilemma
17. [A] sources
[B] standards
[C] signs
[D] scores
18. [A] take over
[B] wipe off
[C] add up
[D] mark out
19. [A] ungrateful
[B] unavailable
[C] responsible
[D] regretful
20. [A] react
[B] repeat
[C] return
[D] rest

1. ____

【答案】 [C] **whereas** 逻辑关系

【线索】 同句左右两半呈正反对照

原文 Some of us feel energised by spending lots of time with others, __(1)__ some of us may feel drained, even if it's doing something we enjoy: 左半 "被激发能量", 右半 "被耗尽", 且都是描述 "我们中的一些人"。线索指向: 所填连词应表达 "相反/对照"。

【选项】 A) **because** X 错因: 把 "对照" 误读成 "因果"

because 表因果, 意为 "因为他人感到 energised, 所以另一些人 drained", 逻辑上不成立——两类人之间不是因果。

B) **unless** X 错因: 条件关系与原文无关

unless = if not, 表 "除非", 会得出 "除非他人 drained 否则被 energised", 与原句平行对照的结构对不上。

C) **whereas** ✓ 正解: 典型对照连词

whereas = while, 用于将两个并列主语的相反行为/感受作对照, 恰好串起 feel energised 与 feel drained, 并与下文 even if it's doing something we enjoy 的 "即使是喜欢的事" 的让步语气配套。

D) **until** X 错因: 时间界限与本句无关

until 表 "直到.....为止", 需要时间起止, 本句两半没有时间先后关系, 纯属逻辑误植。

【验证】 代入后整句为 Some of us feel energised by spending lots of time with others, __(1)__ some of us may feel drained, "一些人被激发能量, 而另一些人却被耗尽"——与 outline 中 P1 "social life 因人而异" 的对照定调完全契合。

2. ____

【答案】 [B] balance 词义辨析

【线索】 P2 与 P4 一正一反共同呼应 "平衡" 主旨

P2 开篇 This is why finding a __(2)__ in your social life is key 后紧接 "独处太多 → 孤独"; P4 On the other hand, it's __(14)__ possible to have too much of a social life 又指出社交太多也不好。线索指向: 空处所填名词必须能同时容纳 "太少不好 + 太多也不好" 这两端——即 "中点/平衡"。

【选项】 A) contrast X 错因: 含义偏 "对比" 而非 "调和"

contrast 强调 "差异", 下文是 "防止太少也防止太多" 的中庸建议, 不是讨论差异本身。

B) balance ✓ 正解: 贯通 P2/P4 两端的 "平衡"

balance 恰好是 "独处 vs 社交" 两端之间的中点; 与 P4 On the other hand 后的 "too much" 形成完整对话——"找到平衡" 才能既不太少也不太多。

C) link X 错因: "联系" 与文章议题无关

link = 联系/纽带, 常用于事物间关系 (如 link between A and B), 原句 a __ in your social life 不是讨论关联谁与谁。

D) gap X 错因: 方向相反

gap = 缺口/差距, "在 social life 中找到 gap" 反而暗示 "留白/空缺", 与文章后文 "既要避免孤独又要避免 burnout" 的整体逻辑对不上。

【验证】 代入后 finding a balance in your social life is key, 对应 P4 的 too much of a social life 警示, 正反两侧严丝合缝, 符合 outline 的 "双侧平衡" 主轴。

3. ____

【答案】 [A] seeing 词义辨析

【线索】 上下文围绕 "独处 → 孤独"

原文 Spending too much time on your own, not __(3)__ others, can make you feel lonely and __(4)__: 左边 on your own 暗示 "独处过多", 右边导致 lonely——所填动作应该是 "会缓解孤独的、与他人面对面接触类" 的动作, 否定它就会孤独。

【选项】 A) seeing ✓ 正解: "见面" 直接对治 "独处过多"

seeing others = "和别人见面", 是 social life 最朴素的形式; "不见人" 自然 "独处太多" 进而 feel lonely。

B) pleasing X 错因: 与 social life 主线无关

pleasing others = "取悦别人", 原文不在讨论是否 "讨好" 他人, 且 "不讨好他人" 与 "孤独" 之间没有直接因果。

C) judging X 错因: 色彩偏负面, 方向相反

judging others 是 "评判他人", 本身偏贬义, 更不是缓解孤独的常规动作; "不评判" 反倒是好事。

D) teaching X 错因: 动作过于具体、超出语境

teaching others = "教别人", 是非常具体的职业/学习动作; 本文谈的是泛泛的 "社交", 无法用 "不教别人" 概括 "独处"。

【验证】 代入后 Spending too much time on your own, not seeing others, can make you feel lonely and __(4)__, "独处过多、不见别人 → 孤独", 因果链条朴素而自洽, 与 P2 "独处之害" 的脉络一致。

4. ____

【答案】 **[D] disconnected** 词义辨析

【线索】 **lonely 决定并列形容词应同向**

can make you feel lonely and __(4)_: lonely 是负面情绪、且强调 "与他人无连接"。所填形容词应与之同向，且最好能呼应 "无连接" 的语义。

【选项】 A) misguided X 错因: 语义场是 "被误导", 与孤独无关

misguided = 被误导的, 常与 belief/decision 搭配, 不与 lonely 共一情感场。

B) surprised X 错因: 情绪场不同

surprised = 惊讶, 是中性偏即时反应词, 和 "长期独处" 的低落情绪并列别扭。

C) spoiled X 错因: 方向反转

spoiled 作形容人时多为 "被宠坏的", 是社交关系密集的产物, 恰恰与 "独处过多" 相反。

D) disconnected ✓ 正解: "与他人脱节" 与 lonely 同源同向

disconnected = 失去连接的, 正对应上文 not __(3) others 的 "不见他人"——"不见 → 失联 → 孤独", 语义场和因果链都顺。

【验证】 代入后 can make you feel lonely and disconnected, "孤独且与他人脱节" 形成同向并列, 自然衔接上一句的 "not seeing others", 与 P2 主线一致。

5. ____

【答案】 **[A] contribute to** 固定搭配

【线索】 **loneliness 的负面效应链**

原文 Loneliness is known to impact on your mental health and __(5) a low mood: 和并列项 impact on your mental health 一致, 本空也应表达 "loneliness 对 low mood 的负面影响/促成"。

【选项】 A) contribute to ✓ 正解: "促成 → 低落" 与前并列一致

contribute to 既可表 "贡献于" 也可表 "促成 (消极结果)"——loneliness contribute to a low mood 即 "孤独感会促成低落情绪", 方向与 impact on your mental health 同向。

B) rely on X 错因: "依赖" 不符合主语角色

rely on = 依赖; "孤独依赖于低落" 句义颠倒、不通。

C) interfere with X 错因: 意为 "干扰", 与 a low mood 不搭

interfere with 的宾语通常是 "被破坏的好东西" (sleep, work), 不会用 "干扰一个低落情绪"。

D) go against X 错因: 方向相反

go against = 违背/反对; "孤独反对低落" 把负面因果搞成对抗关系, 方向全错。

【验证】 代入后 Loneliness is known to impact on your mental health and contribute to a low mood, "孤独影响心理健康并促成低落" 两动词同向并列, 链路自洽。

6. ____

【答案】 **[C] for example** 逻辑关系

【线索】 前句抽象、空后给出具体场景

原文 Anyone can feel lonely at any time. This might be especially true if, __(6)__, you are working from home and you are __(7)__ on the usual social conversations that happen in an office: 前一句是抽象判断 "任何人都可能孤独", 空后接 "在家工作" 这一具体生活场景——典型 "抽象→举例" 关系。

【选项】 A) in fact **✗ 错因: 常用于 "递进强调或反差", 与本句结构不符**

in fact 多接 "对前句的递进或修正", 但空后是个具体例子, 不是更强的事实。

B) of course **✗ 错因: 表 "理所当然", 与举例不搭**

of course = 当然, 表共识/让步, 不引具体事例。

C) for example **✓ 正解: 抽象 → 具体的标准信号**

for example 正好把前句 "any time/特别真切" 的抽象判断与 "working from home" 的具体场景连接起来。

D) on average **✗ 错因: 表 "平均而言", 需要数据语境**

on average 需要前后涉及 "数据/比例/统计趋势", 本句无任何数字语境, 硬塞别扭。

【验证】 代入后 This might be especially true if, for example, you are working from home, "如果举个例子, 比如在家工作时"——一个完整的抽象到具体过渡, 符合 outline 中 P2 "用 working from home 举例论证孤独成因" 的脉络。

7. ____

【答案】 **[B] missing out** 固定搭配

【线索】 **+on 的常用搭配 + 上下文 "在家工作错失办公室寒暄"**

原文 if, __(6)__, you are working from home and you are __(7)__ on the usual social conversations that happen in an office: 在家工作 → 错过了办公室里日常社交对话。"错过" 常用搭配是 miss out on。

【选项】 A) cutting back **✗ 错因: 搭配多用 on 但意为 "削减", 主观能动**

cutting back on = 削减/缩减 (如 cut back on sugar), 表主动减少; 本句是 "被动错过", 主语 "你" 不是在主动削减办公室寒暄。

B) missing out ✓ 正解: miss out on = 错过

missing out on = 错过 (机会、活动)。"在家工作 → 错过办公室日常社交对话" 因果顺、搭配地道, 是考研英语二高频考点搭配。

C) breaking in **✗ 错因: 搭配与语义都不对**

breaking in 多与 on 搭配指 "插话/打断 (谈话)", 但需要主语在场打断, 与 "在家工作" 物理冲突; 且不是 "错过"。

D) looking down **✗ 错因: look down on = 看不起, 色彩负面**

looking down on = 鄙视/看低; "看不起办公室寒暄" 与上文 "孤独" 主线不搭。

【验证】 代入后 you are working from home and you are missing out on the usual social conversations that happen in an office——"在家办公, 错过了办公室里日常的社交对话", 正好为前文 "working from home 容易孤独" 提供原因。

8. ____

【答案】 [B] trigger 词义辨析

【线索】 举例支持 "引发 → 孤独期"

原文 Other life changes can __(8)__ periods of loneliness too, such as retirement, changing jobs or becoming a parent: "退休、换工作、成为父母" 都是 "导致一段孤独期" 的诱因; 空所表达的应是 "引发/触发".

【选项】 A) shorten X 错因: 方向相反

shorten = 缩短, "生活变化缩短孤独期" 与 "造成孤独" 主线反。

B) trigger ✓ 正解: 引发 / 触发, 正好对应 "诱因"

trigger = 触发; "生活变化触发孤独期", 与 such as 列举的几种生活变迁因果顺畅, 并呼应上文 contribute to a low mood 的因果框架。

C) follow X 错因: 方向颠倒

follow = 跟随; "生活变化跟随孤独期" 把因果倒过来了。

D) interrupt X 错因: 意为 "打断", 与 "造成" 相反

interrupt = 打断, "生活变化打断孤独期" 反而是 "缓解", 与段落主张相反。

【验证】 代入后 Other life changes can trigger periods of loneliness too, such as retirement, changing jobs or becoming a parent——"其他生活变化也会触发孤独期, 比如退休/换工作/为人父母", 与 P2 "孤独的多种成因" 主旨一致。

9. ____

【答案】 **[D] regain** 词义辨析

【线索】 P3 提供 "重建社交" 的具体方法

原文 It's important to recognise these feelings of loneliness. There are ways to __ (9) __ a social life, 下文给出 "从兴趣入手、加入团体、结识 like-minded 的人" 等做法——这一切都是 "重新建立 / 找回" 社交生活的路径。

【选项】 A) assess X 错因: "评估" 与后文具体行动不接

assess = 评估, 下文是 "加入团体、结识朋友", 不是评估社交质量。

B) interpret X 错因: "解释" 不与 a social life 搭配

interpret = 解读 / 解释, 宾语通常是文本、信号; "解读一个社交生活" 不通。

C) provide X 错因: 主体错位

provide = 提供, "有方法去 provide a social life" 隐含 "由谁提供给谁", 主体错位——文章是教 "你自己" 重建。

D) regain ✓ 正解: "重新获得 / 找回"

regain = 重新获得, 紧承上文 "孤独+丢失日常社交", 下文又给出 "重建路径"——"找回社交生活" 串成一体。

【验证】 代入后 There are ways to regain a social life, "有办法重新获得社交生活", 与下文 "从兴趣入手、加入团体" 等具体重建方法严丝合缝。

10. ____

【答案】 **[A] at first** 词义辨析

【线索】 下一句紧接 "先从兴趣入手"——暗示 "起步阶段"

原文 There are ways to __(9)__ a social life, but it can feel overwhelming __(10)__. It's a great idea to start by thinking about hobbies you enjoy: but 提示 "虽有办法但起步阶段会不堪重负", 下一句给 start by 起步建议——所填状语必然修饰 "起步阶段", 即 "起初".

【选项】 A) **at first** ✓ 正解: "起初" 与下句 **start by** 完全呼应

at first = 起初, "起初会觉得 overwhelming, 但可以从你喜欢的爱好入手"——前后构成 "起步难 → 给入门法" 的标准教学口吻。

B) **in turn** ✗ 错因: "依次/反过来" 与本句逻辑无关

in turn = 依次 / 反过来, 需要 "先后顺序或互相影响", 本句没有这种链条。

C) **on time** ✗ 错因: 意为 "准时", 与情绪 **overwhelming** 不搭

on time 修饰 "是否准时", 常用于交付/到达; 情绪状态用 on time 修饰不合理。

D) **by chance** ✗ 错因: "偶然" 与 "起步阶段" 无关

by chance = 偶然地, 强调随机; 本句强调时间节点 "开始时", 不是偶然。

【验证】 代入后 it can feel overwhelming at first. It's a great idea to start by thinking about hobbies you enjoy——"起初会让人不堪重负。可以从你喜欢的爱好开始着手", 前 at first 与后 start by 形成时间链, 自然顺。

11. ____

【答案】 [D] like-minded 词义辨析

【线索】 前文提兴趣团体，下文列同好群体

原文 find groups and activities related to those where you will be able to meet
__(11)__ people 紧接 There are groups aimed at new parents, at those who want to
__(12)__ a new sport for the first time, or networking events for those in the same
profession——所遇之人都是 "志同道合者", 与 "兴趣/职业相同" 直接对应。

【选项】 A) far-sighted X 错因: "有远见的" 与 "兴趣团体" 主线无关

far-sighted = 有远见的, 常用于战略/投资类语境, 不是 "兴趣团体" 的标签。

B) strong-willed X 错因: "意志坚定" 与 "共同爱好" 不对应

strong-willed = 意志坚定的, 描述个人意志品质, 与 "基于兴趣聚合" 这一关系属性无关。

C) kind-hearted X 错因: "好心" 偏品德, 不指向 "共同兴趣"

kind-hearted = 好心肠的; 下文几个团体的共同点是 "做相同的事", 不是 "心地好"——容易因
"听着暖" 误选, 但与下文聚类标准对不上。

D) like-minded ✓ 正解: "志同道合" 直对应共同兴趣

like-minded = 志趣相投的, 正好是 "按兴趣/职业聚类的人群" 的标签词。

【验证】 代入后 you will be able to meet like-minded people——"你将能遇到志趣相投的人",
与下文 "新手父母 / 想尝试新运动者 / 同行" 这些 "共同兴趣团体" 完全对位。

12. ____

【答案】 [A] try 词义辨析

【线索】 for the first time 锁定 "首次尝试"

原文 those who want to __(12)__ a new sport for the first time——"想第一次 __ 一项新运动的人"。线索极强：能与 "for the first time" 自然搭配且最常被作动词的就是 try。

【选项】

A) try ✓ 正解：try a new sport for the first time = 第一次尝试一项新运动

try 与 for the first time 是黄金搭配，且下文 "加入团体" 的人群就是 "想初次尝试某项运动者"，符合 P3 "鼓励起步" 的口吻。

B) promote X 错因："推广" 主体错位

promote = 推广，推广一项运动通常是机构 / 名人的事，不是 "想第一次接触它的人" 的事。

C) watch X 错因："观看" 与 social life 主线不符

watch 一项运动是被动接受；本段是讲 "加入团体进行某项活动"，主动尝试才能搭起 social connection。

D) describe X 错因："描述" 与 sport 搭配语义不通

describe = 描述，"第一次描述一项新运动" 句义怪、不符合 "加入团体动手做" 的语境。

【验证】代入后 those who want to try a new sport for the first time——"想第一次尝试一项新运动的人"，与上文 like-minded people "志趣相投者" 一脉相承，体现 P3 "以兴趣为入口扩大社交" 的脉络。

13. ____

【答案】 [B] share 词义辨析

【线索】 networking events 目的=互通有无

原文 networking events for those in the same profession to meet up and __(13)__ ideas——"同行 networking 见面" 的常见目的是 "交换/分享想法"。

【选项】 A) test X 错因："测试" 偏实验/产品语境

test ideas 多用于 "检验假设"，networking event 不是实验场合。

B) share ✓ 正解：分享想法是 networking 的标准动作

share ideas = 分享想法，是同行见面的最自然目的，与 meet up 并列毫无违和感。

C) accept X 错因："接受" 单向，networking 是双向交流

accept ideas = 接受想法，单向接受，不符合 networking 双向交流的常识。

D) revise X 错因："修订" 缺前提

revise = 修订，多用于稿件、计划；"修订想法" 需先有 "已成型的方案"，无上下文铺垫。

【验证】代入后 to meet up and share ideas——"见面并分享想法"，正是 networking 的典型目的，亦与 P3 "通过共同身份社交" 主旨一致。

14. ____

【答案】 [C] also 逻辑关系

【线索】 段首 On the other hand 暗示并列对立

原文 On the other hand, it's __(14)__ possible to have too much of a social life: On the other hand 指向 "和前面 (过少之害) 一样, 另一面 (过多之害) 也存在"。线索指向 "也/同样" 这类副词。

【选项】 A) already X 错因: "已经" 表示时间完成, 与 possible 不搭

already = 已经; "已经可能社交过多" 句义不通, 需要时间先后的语境。

B) thus X 错因: "因此" 表因果, 与对照矛盾

thus = 因此; 段首已有 On the other hand 表 "另一面", 再 thus 因果会自相矛盾。

C) also ✓ 正解: "也可能" 与 "另一面" 并列同向

also = 也, 表 "另一面同样存在的可能性", 与 On the other hand 构成 "两侧均可能" 的对照-并列结构。

D) only X 错因: "仅仅" 缩小范围, 文意不符

only = 仅仅; "只可能社交太多" 把可能性窄化, 与对照-并列逻辑相反。

【验证】 代入后 On the other hand, it's also possible to have too much of a social life——"另一方面, 社交太多也是可能的", 与 P2 "独处太多有害" 形成完整 "两侧均有害" 平衡, 呼应 outline 主轴。

15. ____

【答案】 [C] space 词义辨析

【线索】 downtime 需要 "留白"

原文 If you feel like you're always doing something and there is never any __(15)__ in your calendar for downtime: always doing something 与 never any ____ 形成对比, downtime (放松时间) 必须有 "空档 / 空白" 才能发生。

【选项】 A) list X 错因: list 与 downtime 不搭

list = 清单, "日程表里没有给放松留清单" 句义别扭, 且 list 本身就是 calendar 的内容形式, 并非 "留白"。

B) order X 错因: "顺序/订单" 与 downtime 无关

order = 顺序/订单, 搭 calendar / downtime 无固定意义。

C) space ✓ 正解: "留白 / 空档" 正合 downtime 用

space in your calendar = 日程表里的空档, 是英语对 "留白时间" 的标准表达, 与 downtime (停机时间) 配套。

D) boundary X 错因: "边界" 是 "分割" 而非 "留出"

boundary = 边界, 强调划界、把两块分开; 本句要的是 "留出空白", 不是 "分界"。

【验证】 代入后 there is never any space in your calendar for downtime——"日程表里从来没有给停机留任何空档", 与上文 always doing something 形成 "满-空" 自然反差, 符合 P4 "过满之害" 主旨。

16. ____

【答案】 [A] **fatigue** 词义辨析

【线索】 **social burnout = social ____ 同义替换**

原文 you could suffer social burnout or social __ (16)__: burnout 本意 "精疲力竭"; or 引出的等价名词应该是 "疲劳/耗竭" 同义词。

【选项】 A) **fatigue** ✓ 正解: **social fatigue 与 social burnout 同义同向**

fatigue = 疲劳; social fatigue 是 social burnout 的通用说法, or 并列同向, 下文紧接 low energy, irritability and trouble sleeping 也都是疲劳症状。

B) **criticism** ✗ 错因: "批评" 与 burnout 不同场

criticism = 批评, 是言语行为, 不是身心状态。

C) **injustice** ✗ 错因: "不公正" 与 burnout 无关

injustice = 不公正, 与 "社交耗竭" 完全不同语域。

D) **dilemma** ✗ 错因: "困境" 偏决策, 与 burnout 不同向

dilemma = 两难, 强调选择困境, 不是 "心力耗竭"。

【验证】 代入后 you could suffer social burnout or social fatigue——"你会经历社交耗竭或社交疲劳", or 同义并列、下文又用 "低能量/易怒/失眠" 印证, 链条一致。

17. ____

【答案】 [C] signs 词义辨析

【线索】 列举出的都是 "表现", 不是 "成因"

原文 Low mood, low energy, irritability and trouble sleeping could all be __(17)__ of poor social health: 列举的都是 "被社交健康差体现出的现象", 属于症状/迹象。

【选项】 A) sources X 错因: "来源" 把因果倒置

sources = 来源/根源; 列举的是 poor social health 的结果, 不是它的源头。最易诱人, 但方向错。

B) standards X 错因: "标准" 不合语义

standards = 标准, "低落是不良社交健康的标准" 句义别扭。

C) signs ✓ 正解: "迹象" 与 "列举症状" 完美对位

signs = 迹象/征兆; "低落、低能、易怒、失眠都可能是社交健康不佳的迹象", 是 P4 "如何识别 social 过度" 的总结句。

D) scores X 错因: "得分" 需要量化语境

scores = 分数, 需考试/打分语境, 本句没有任何评分体系。

【验证】 代入后 Low mood, low energy, irritability and trouble sleeping could all be signs of poor social health——"它们都可能是社交健康不佳的迹象", 与 P4 "识别 social 过度" 的承上启下完全一致。

18. _____

【答案】 **[D] mark out** 固定搭配

【线索】 下文给出 "留出来的目的"——休息、放松、恢复

原文 Make sure you __(18)__ some time in your diary when you're __(19)__ for socialising and use this time to relax, __(20)__ and recover: 动作的目的是 "用这段时间 relax / recover"——即 "专门划出一段时间"。

【选项】 A) take over **X 错因: "接管" 与 "留时间" 不同义**

take over = 接管/接手, 常用于 "接手职位/任务", 不能搭 some time。

B) wipe off **X 错因: "擦去" 方向相反**

wipe off = 擦掉/抹去; "擦掉日程里的时间" 与 "留出一段时间" 相反。

C) add up **X 错因: "累加/合计" 不搭 "日程留时"**

add up = 加起来/合计, 宾语多为数字, 搭 some time in your diary 不通。

D) mark out ✓ 正解: "在日程里划/标出一段时间"

mark out = 标出/划出, 正合 "在 diary 里专门划一段时间用于不社交、休息"。

【验证】 代入后 Make sure you mark out some time in your diary when you're __(19)__ for socialising——"务必在你的日程上标出一些时间, 那段时间你不参加社交", 与下文 use this time to relax, __(20)__ and recover 衔接顺畅。

19. ____

【答案】 [B] unavailable 词义辨析

【线索】 段意是 "专门划出不社交的时间"

原文 Make sure you __(18)__ some time in your diary when you're __(19)__ for socialising and use this time to relax: when you're ____ for socialising 与 use this time to relax 同义说一遍——这段时间不能用来社交。所填形容词应表 "不可用 / 不可参加社交"。

【选项】 A) ungrateful X 错因: "不感激" 不搭 socialising

ungrateful = 不感激的, 常 ungrateful to / for sb, 且语义与 "留时间放松" 无关。

B) unavailable ✓ 正解: "无法参加社交" 与 "专门留出" 对位

unavailable for socialising = 没空 / 不能参加社交; 与 "在日程里划出一段时间专门用来不社交" 完全一致。

C) responsible X 错因: "对.....负责" 方向反

responsible for socialising = 对社交负责, 意思偏 "承担起社交任务", 与 "留出不社交的时间" 反向。

D) regretful X 错因: "后悔" 是情绪词, 与 "是否抽得开身" 无关

regretful = 后悔的, 不能解释 "为什么这段时间能用来 relax"。

【验证】 代入后 some time in your diary when you're unavailable for socialising and use this time to relax——"日程上标出一些时间, 这段时间你不能用于社交, 要用来放松", 与 P4 主旨 "留白以恢复" 一致。

20. _____

【答案】 **[D] rest** 词义辨析

【线索】 三连并列里前后都是 "休/恢复"

原文 use this time to relax, __ (20) __ and recover: 左 relax (放松)、右 recover (恢复), 中间最自然的并列就是 rest (休息)。

【选项】 A) react **✗ 错因: "反应" 与 "休息" 不同场**

react = 反应, 是输出动作, 与 relax / recover 的 "消耗修复" 完全不同向。

B) repeat **✗ 错因: "重复" 与休息无关**

repeat = 重复, 描述动作模式而非状态, 并列别扭。

C) return **✗ 错因: "回归" 单向, 且需具体宾语**

return = 回到 (某处), 需要 to 介词搭配宾语, 本句是不及物的三连并列、无宾语。

D) rest **✓ 正解: 与 relax / recover 同义同场**

rest = 休息, 与 relax (放松)、recover (恢复) 构成 "放松-休息-恢复" 三连并列, 是 P4 "留白以恢复" 的最自然收束。

【验证】 代入后 use this time to relax, rest and recover——"用这段时间去放松、休息、恢复", 三动词同义并列收尾, 呼应 outline 中 P4 "避免 social 过度、留时间恢复" 的对策主旨。

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

社交生活贵在平衡, 过少与过多都伤身心

全文围绕 social life 展开: 开篇即把它定义为 the activities you do with other people, for pleasure, when you are not working, 并定调 It's important to have a social life, but what's right for one person won't be right for another——好坏因人而异; 随后两段讲 "太少" 之害 (孤独、低落), 末段反向讲 "太多" 之害 (social burnout)。作者基调中性、建议性, 主线一直围绕 "找到平衡"。

行文脉络

定义+定调 → 过少之害与成因 → 如何重建社交 → 过多之害与对策

四段四走向：P1 定义 social life 并提出 Some of us feel energised by spending lots of time with others 与另一类人 feel drained 的对照；P2 提出 finding a __(2)__ in your social life is key, 转入 "独处过多 → 孤独 → 低落" 链条，并举 working from home 等场景；P3 给方法——start by thinking about hobbies you enjoy, 借兴趣团体找到 __(11)__ 的人；P4 用 On the other hand 转向另一侧，说明 too much of a social life 也会带来 social burnout, 最后给出 "留白" 的建议。

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。

Your social life is defined as "the activities you do with other people, for pleasure, when you are not working".

第1段，第1句

主句采用被动语态给出定义,定语从句修饰关键名词,状语从句说明时间条件,这种 "定义句 + 定语从句限定 + 状语从句补充" 的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见,特别是学术定义、概念解释类文本,学习后可大量迁移。

It's important to have a social life, but what's right for one person won't be right for another.

第1段，第2句

本句成分丰富且包含多个训练价值点：形式主语 "It" 与真正主语 "to have a social life" 的识别，主语从句 "what's right for one person" 作主语的用法，以及并列主句中各自的主系表结构划分。这些都是学生容易混淆的考点，练习价值较高。

Some of us feel energised by spending lots of time with others, whereas some of us may feel drained, even if it's doing something we enjoy.

第1段，第3句

本句的 "whereas" 并列对比结构、"even if" 让步状语从句、以及定语从句中关系代词省略,都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。特别是并列对比和让步逻辑的组合,是议论文和说明文的典型结构,学习者掌握后可大量复用,典型性较高。

Spending too much time on your own, not seeing others, can make you feel lonely and disconnected.

第2段，第2句

本句涵盖动名词短语作主语、情态动词作谓语、代词作宾语、不定式短语作宾语补足语等多种成分，主语由两个并列的动名词短语构成且占据篇幅较大，容易与谓语混淆，宾补结构中包含使役动词 make 的用法，成分种类丰富且有易错点，适合作为划分成分的训练材料

Loneliness is known to impact on your mental health and contribute to a low mood.

第2段，第3句

本句使用的“主语 + be known to do”被动结构（类似 be believed to、be considered to、be reported to 等）在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，是典型的书面语句式；掌握这一结构后可迁移到大量类似句型，代表性很强。

This might be especially true if, for example, you are working from home and you are missing out on the usual social conversations that happen in an office.

第2段，第5句

主句+条件状语从句+定语从句修饰从句宾语是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式；条件从句内并列结构和定语从句嵌套也是常考搭配；该句型掌握后可大量迁移到类似复合句分析，典型性很高。

It's important to recognise these feelings of loneliness.

第3段，第1句

形式主语句型('It is + 形容词 + to do')在四六级和考研阅读写作中高频出现,具有很强的代表性和迁移性,掌握后可大量复用。

There are ways to regain a social life, but it can feel overwhelming at first.

第3段，第2句

并列句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,存在句型和情态动词加系动词的搭配也较为常见,学生掌握后可迁移到类似结构的句子,具有一定代表性,但本句结构过于简单,不及更复杂的典型考句。

It's a great idea to start by thinking about hobbies you enjoy.

第3段，第3句

形式主语加不定式的句型在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现,定语从句省略关系代词也是常考现象;该句结构代表性强,掌握后可迁移到大量同类句子

You can then find groups and activities related to those where you will be able to meet like-minded people.

第3段，第4句

"主句 + where引导的定语从句修饰地点名词" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,具有很强的代表性。情态动词表达可能性、"be able to" 表达能力、定语从句说明先行词特征,这些都是考试常见的表达方式,掌握后可大量迁移到类似句子

There are groups aimed at new parents, at those who want to try a new sport for the first time, or networking events for those in the same profession to meet up and share ideas.

第3段，第5句

本句的 there be 存在句结构、并列主语、后置定语(过去分词和不定式)、限定性定语从句等都是四六级和考研阅读中常见的典型句式。掌握这类句子的分析方法后,可以迁移到大量类似结构的句子中,具有较强的代表性和实用性。结构虽不算罕见特例,但也不是最高频的简单句或单一从句,属于常考且值得掌握的中等复杂度典型句式。

On the other hand, it's also possible to have too much of a social life.

第4段，第1句

"It is + 形容词 + to do" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，形式主语结构在真题中反复出现，句首状语过渡也是常见写法，结构典型性较高，掌握后可大量复用。

We all have our own social limit and it's important to recognise when you're feeling like it's all too much.

第4段，第3句

全句的并列主句结构和形式主语 + 不定式真正主语的搭配，在四六级和考研真题中非常常见。"It is + 形容词 + to do" 句型和 when 引导的宾语从句都是高频考点；嵌套宾语从句的用法也具有一定代表性。整体句式符合考试中 "陈述事实 + 提出建议" 的典型表达模式，掌握后可大量迁移到类似句型的理解和分析中。

Low mood, low energy, irritability and trouble sleeping could all be signs of poor social health.

第4段，第4句

本句涵盖主语（并列结构）、谓语（情态动词 + 系动词）、表语（名词短语）、定语（介词短语）等多种成分，适合练习主系表结构和并列主语的识别。主语的并列结构（四个名词性短语）和副词 "all" 的位置是易错点，具有一定训练价值。但缺少宾语、状语从句等更复杂成分，丰富度有限。

Make sure you mark out some time in your diary when you're unavailable for socialising and use this time to relax, rest and recover.

第4段，第5句

祈使句 + 宾语从句 + 定语从句的组合是考试常见句式。并列谓语、关系副词引导的定语从句、不定式作目的状语都是典型结构，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子，具有较好的代表性。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 15 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。

mood A2

n. 心情

本篇2次 · 真题 12 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本篇1次 · 真题 53 句

define B1

v. 给.....下定义

本篇1次 · 真题 46 句

limit B1

n. 限度

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

sign A1

n. 标志

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

mental B1

adj. 精神的

本篇1次 · 真题 37 句

event A2

n. 事件

本篇1次 · 真题 36 句

aim B1

v. 瞄准

本篇1次 · 真题 35 句

contribute B1

v. 捐献

本篇1次 · 真题 34 句

balance B1

n. 平衡

本篇1次 · 真题 30 句

related B1

adj. 相关的

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

suffer B1

v. 遭受（痛苦、疾病、损失等）

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

retirement B2

n. 退休

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

profession B2

n. 职业（尤指需要专门技能和培训的）

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

trigger B2

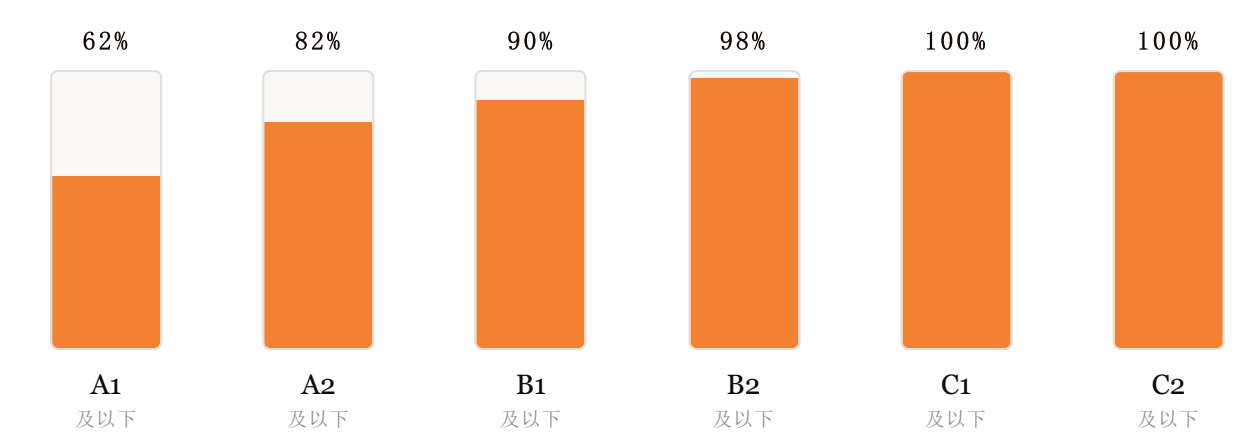
v. 引发

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 131 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 **131** 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 2 个 · 约 2%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 131 个 · 末柱为 100%



考研英语二 2024年 · 全卷构成

Section I	完形填空（四选一）	本题
Section II Part A (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (3)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (4)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part B	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 →

2024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2024年 考研英语二阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 8 段原文（段首标 P1-P8 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

英语二真题(2024)

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 her new book *Cogs and Monsters: What Economics Is, and What It Should Be*, Diane Coyle, an economist at Cambridge University, argues that the digital economy requires new ways of thinking about progress. "Whatever we mean by the economy growing, by things getting better, the gains will have to be more evenly shared than in the recent past," she writes. "An economy of tech millionaires or billionaires and gig workers, with middle-income jobs undercut by automation, will not be politically sustainable."

在她的新书《齿轮与怪兽：经济学是什么，以及它应该是什么》中，剑桥大学经济学家Diane Coyle认为，数字经济需要关于进步的新思维方式。她写道："无论我们所说的经济增长、事物变得更好是什么意思,收益都必须比近期更加均匀地分享。一个由科技百万富翁或亿万富翁和零工工人组成的经济体,其中等收入工作被自动化削弱,将无法在政治上持续。"

P2 Improving living standards and increasing prosperity for more people will require greater use of digital technologies to boost productivity in various sectors, including health care and construction, says Coyle. But people can't be expected to embrace the changes if they're not seeing the benefits—if they're just seeing good jobs being destroyed.

Coyle说,提高生活水平和让更多人增加繁荣将需要更多地使用数字技术来提高包括医疗保健和建筑在内的各个部门的生产力。但如果人们看不到好处——如果他们只是看到好工作被摧毁,就不能期望他们接受这些变化。

P3 In a recent interview, Coyle said she fears that tech's inequality problem could be a roadblock to deploying AI. "We're talking about disruption," she says. "These are transformative technologies that

change the ways we spend our time every day, that change business models that succeed." To make such "tremendous changes," she adds, you need social buy-in.

在最近的一次采访中,Coyle说她担心科技的不平等问题可能成为部署人工智能的障碍。她说:"我们谈论的是颠覆。这些是变革性技术,改变了我们每天度过时间的方式,改变了成功的商业模式。"她补充说,要做出这样的"巨大变化",你需要社会认同。

P4 Instead, says Coyle, resentment is simmering among many as the benefits are perceived to go to elites in a handful of prosperous cities.

Coyle说,相反,随着收益被认为流向少数繁荣城市的精英,许多人的怨恨正在酝酿。

P5 According to the Brookings Institution, a short list of eight American cities that included San Francisco, San Jose, Boston, and Seattle had roughly 38% of all tech jobs by 2019. New AI technologies are particularly concentrated: Brookings's Mark Muro and Sifan Liu estimate that just 15 cities account for two-thirds of the AI assets and capabilities in the United States.

根据Brookings Institution的数据,到2019年,包括旧金山、圣何塞、波士顿和西雅图在内的八个美国城市的简短名单拥有大约38%的科技工作岗位。新的人工智能技术尤其集中:Brookings的Mark Muro和Sifan Liu估计,仅15个城市就占据了美国三分之二的人工智能资产和能力。

P6 The dominance of a few cities in the invention and commercialization of AI means that geographical disparities in wealth will continue to soar. Not only will this foster political and social unrest, but it could, as Coyle suggests, hold back the sorts of AI technologies needed for regional economies to grow.

少数城市在人工智能发明和商业化方面的主导地位意味着地理上的财富差距将继续飙升。这不仅会助长政治和社会动荡,而且正如Coyle所说,它可能阻碍区域经济增长所需的各种人工智能技术。

P7 Part of the solution could lie in somehow loosening the stranglehold that Big Tech has on defining the AI agenda. That will likely take increased federal funding for research independent of the tech giants.

解决方案的一部分可能在于以某种方式放松大型科技公司对定义人工智能议程的控制。这可能需要增加联邦资金,用于独立于科技巨头的研究。

P8 A more immediate response is to broaden our digital imaginations to conceive of AI technologies that don't simply replace jobs but expand opportunities in the sectors that different parts of the country care most about, like health care, education, and manufacturing.

一个更直接的应对措施是拓宽我们的数字想象力,构想不是简单地取代工作而是在国家不同地区最关心的部门(如医疗保健、教育和制造业)扩大机会的人工智能技术。

题目与逐题解析

21. Coyle argues in her new book that economic growth should_____.

- [A] give rise to innovations
- [B] diversify career choices
- [C] benefit people equally
- [D] be promoted forcefully

Coyle在她的新书中认为经济增长应当_____。

A) 引发创新 B) 使职业选择多样化 C) 让人们平等受益 D) 被强力推动

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 argues in her new book that economic growth should 直接问书中的具体主张，是对原文一句话的转述。

【拆句】 Coyle argues in her new book that economic growth should 主句主谓是 Coyle argues, that 引导宾语从句，从句主语 economic growth，谓语 should + 选项内容，四个选项是 should 后的动词原形并列。理解时把 should 之后的空缺填回去即可，无陷阱。

【定位】 Whatever we mean by the economy growing, by things getting better, the gains will have to be more evenly shared than in the recent past.

无论我们所说的经济增长、事情变好是什么意思，收益都必须比近期更均衡地分享。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

give rise to innovations 谈的是经济增长应催生创新，但定位句只讲收益要均匀分享，全文也未把创新列为 Coyle 在书中对增长本身提出的主张。

B) 偷换概念

diversify career choices 暗示多元化职业选择，原文 middle-income jobs undercut by automation 只是描述被自动化削弱的现状，并未提出经济增长应使职业多元化的主张。

C) ✓ 正确

the gains will have to be more evenly shared ↔ benefit people equally

C 项 benefit people equally 与预判的“收益更平均分配”完全一致，是定位句的标准同义替换。

D) 答非所问

be promoted forcefully 主张要强力推动增长，定位句强调的是分配方式而非推动力度；原文亦无任何 promote/push/forcefully 类表述。

22. According to Paragraph 2, digital technologies should be used to_____.

- [A] bring about instant prosperity
- [B] reduce people's workload
- [C] raise overall work efficiency
- [D] enhance cross-sector cooperation

根据第2段,数字技术应当被用来_____。

A) 带来即时繁荣 B) 减少人们的工作量 C) 提高整体工作效率 D) 增强跨部门合作

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 digital technologies should be used to 直接对应原文某一目的状语, 属于客观信息回填。

【拆句】 According to Paragraph 2, digital technologies should be used to 句首 According to 是来源状语, 主句主语 digital technologies, 谓语 should be used, to + 动词原形作目的状语; 四个选项替换 to 后内容。直接对应第 2 段目的状语句即可, 结构无陷阱。

【定位】 Improving living standards and increasing prosperity for more people will require greater use of digital technologies to boost productivity in various sectors, including health care and construction, says Coyle.

Coyle 说, 要改善生活水平、让更多人富裕, 就需要更广泛地使用数字技术, 以提高包括医疗和建筑在内的多个行业的生产率。

【选项】 A) 过度推断

bring about instant prosperity 强调“立即带来繁荣”, 原文 Improving living standards and increasing prosperity for more people 只说要改善生活、增加更多人富裕, 从未限定时效为 instant, 更未说技术本身直接带来繁荣。

B) 无中生有

reduce people's workload 谈减轻工作量, 原文 good jobs being destroyed 是说好岗位被毁, 与减轻工作量无关。

C) ✓ 正确

boost productivity in various sectors ↔ raise overall work efficiency

C 项把定位句的目的状语原样还原: 提升整体的(多行业的)工作效率/生产率, 与预判完全一致。

D) 偷换概念

enhance cross-sector cooperation 主张促进跨部门合作, 原文 in various sectors, including health care and construction 只是列举技术应用的行业范围, 并未提行业之间合作。

23. What does Coyle fear about transformative technologies?

- [A] They may affect work-life balance.
- [B] They may be impractical to deploy.
- [C] They may incur huge expenditure.
- [D] They may be unwelcome to the public.

Coyle对变革性技术有什么担忧？

- A) 它们可能影响工作与生活的平衡。 B) 它们可能不切实际而难以部署。 C) 它们可能招致巨额开支。
D) 它们可能不受公众欢迎。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What does Coyle fear about transformative technologies 问她担忧的具体对象，对应原文一句担忧表态。

【拆句】 What does Coyle fear about transformative technologies? 特殊疑问句，What 作 fear 的宾语，about transformative technologies 是宾语限定范围。选项均为 They may + 动词原形，主语 They 回指 transformative technologies。无陷阱。

【定位】 Coyle said she fears that tech's inequality problem could be a roadblock to deploying AI. ... To make such "tremendous changes," she adds, you need social buy-in.

Coyle 说她担心科技业的不平等问题可能成为部署 AI 的障碍。.....她补充说，要实现这种“巨大变革”，需要社会的认同。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

affect work-life balance 谈工作生活平衡，原文 change the ways we spend our time every day 是说改变日常时间安排，并非工作与生活的平衡问题。

B) 偷换概念

impractical to deploy 说技术不切实际、难以部署，原文 tech's inequality problem could be a roadblock to deploying AI 说障碍来自不平等而非技术本身不实用；Coyle 担心的是“部署遇阻”，原因是社会因素，并未否定技术本身的可行性。

C) 无中生有

incur huge expenditure 谈巨额开支，全段乃至全文都未出现 cost/expenditure/spending 类经济成本表述。

D) ✓ 正确

you need social buy-in ↔ **unwelcome to the public**

tech's inequality problem could be a roadblock to deploying AI ↔ **unwelcome to the public**

她担忧的不是技术本身或费用，而是社会层面不买账，与 D 项的“可能不被公众欢迎”精准对应。

24. Several American cities are mentioned to show_____.

- [A] the uneven distribution of AI technologies in the US
- [B] the disappointing prospect of tech jobs in the US
- [C] the fast progress of US regional economies
- [D] the increasing significance of US AI assets

提及几个美国城市是为了表明_____。

- A) AI技术在美国的分布不均 B) 美国技术类工作的前景令人失望 C) 美国区域经济的快速进步
D) 美国AI资产的重要性日益增加

【答案】 A (例证目的题)

【判型】 are mentioned to show 直接问列举目的，是典型例证题题干特征。

【拆句】 Several American cities are mentioned to show 主语 Several American cities，被动谓语 are mentioned，to show + 选项内容作目的状语。注意：答案在原文这些城市出现处的前一句或后一句的论点，而不是城市数据本身。

【定位】 According to the Brookings Institution, a short list of eight American cities that included San Francisco, San Jose, Boston, and Seattle had roughly 38% of all tech jobs by 2019. New AI technologies are particularly concentrated: Brookings's Mark Muro and Sifan Liu estimate that just 15 cities account for two-thirds of the AI assets and capabilities in the United States. 据布鲁金斯学会，截至 2019 年，包括旧金山、圣何塞、波士顿和西雅图在内的八座美国城市约占全部科技岗位的 38%。新 AI 技术尤其集中：布鲁金斯学会的 Mark Muro 和 Sifan Liu 估算，仅 15 座城市就占了美国 AI 资产与能力的三分之二。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

New AI technologies are particularly concentrated ↔

the uneven distribution of AI technologies in the US

just 15 cities account for two-thirds of the AI assets and capabilities in the United States ↔

uneven distribution of AI technologies in the US

几座城市占了大多数科技/AI 资源——正是“分布不均”的直接证据，A 项是这一论点的标准转述。

B) 无中生有

the disappointing prospect of tech jobs 强调“令人失望的前景”，原文 had roughly 38% of all tech jobs by 2019 只是描述现状的分布数据，并未谈未来的失望走势。

C) 与原文相反

the fast progress of US regional economies 说区域经济快速发展，原文 hold back the sorts of AI technologies needed for regional economies to grow 明确说区域经

济受到阻碍，方向相反。

D) 答非所问

the increasing significance of US AI assets 谈 AI 资产愈发重要，原文 two-thirds of the AI assets and capabilities 谈的是 AI 资产的“分布集中”而非其“重要性增长”；题干问举城市目的也指向分布而非重要性。

25. With regard to Coyle's concern, the author suggests_____.

- [A] raising funds to start new AI projects
- [B] encouraging collaboration in AI research
- [C] guarding against the side effects of AI
- [D] redefining the role of AI technologies

关于Coyle的担忧,作者建议_____。

A) 筹集资金启动新的AI项目 B) 鼓励AI研究中的协作 C) 防范AI的副作用 D) 重新定义AI技术的角色

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 the author suggests 直接问作者给出的具体建议，是末段事实层信息提取。

【拆句】 With regard to Coyle's concern, the author suggests With regard to 引导话题状语，主句主语 the author，谓语 suggests，宾语为选项内容（动名词短语）。选项均为 V-ing 短语，匹配 suggest 后的动名词宾语句法。无陷阱。

【定位】 A more immediate response is to broaden our digital imaginations to conceive of AI technologies that don't simply replace jobs but expand opportunities in the sectors that different parts of the country care most about, like health care, education, and manufacturing. 更直接的应对是拓宽我们的数字想象力，去构想这样的 AI 技术：它们不只是替代岗位，而是在全国各地最在乎的领域——如医疗、教育和制造业——扩大机会。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

raising funds to start new AI projects 是要为新 AI 项目筹资，原文 increased federal funding for research independent of the tech giants 说的是为“独立于科技巨头的研究”增加联邦资金，对象是 research 而非 new AI projects，且第 25 题的回指 Coyle's concern 由文本 a more immediate response 指向第 8 段，而非第 7 段。

B) 无中生有

encouraging collaboration in AI research 说鼓励 AI 研究中的合作，原文 research independent of the tech giants 只是强调研究要独立于科技巨头，未提合作；其他段也无 collaboration/cooperation 之意。

C) 偷换概念

guarding against the side effects of AI 主张防范副作用，原文 don't simply replace jobs but expand opportunities 给出的是积极重塑的方案，而非提防危险，建议色彩是“引导发展”而非“防范风险”。

D) ✓ 正确

broaden our digital imaginations to conceive of AI technologies that don't simply replace jobs but expand opportunities

↔ redefining the role of AI technologies

作者的对策不是去支持/反对 AI，而是改变对它“是什么/做什么”的设想，即重新定义其角色，D 项正是此压缩。

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。

"Whatever we mean by the economy growing, by things getting better, the gains will have to be more evenly shared than in the recent past," she writes.

第1段，第2句

本句覆盖主语、谓语、宾语、宾语从句、让步状语从句、方式状语、时间状语、比较状语等多种成分，且包含谓语省略、被动语态、情态助动词等易错点。引号内的长句作为宾语从句，对划分直接引语与间接成分有训练价值，适合作为综合练习句。

Improving living standards and increasing prosperity for more people will require greater use of digital technologies to boost productivity in various sectors, including health care and construction, says Coyle.

第2段，第1句

覆盖倒装引述句、省略引导词的宾语从句、并列动名词短语作主语、不定式作目的状语等多种成分类型。倒装结构和省略 that 是学生常见的易错点,练习此句可提高识别主句主干和从句边界的能力,训练收益较高。

But people can't be expected to embrace the changes if they're not seeing the benefits—if they're just seeing good jobs being destroyed.

第2段，第2句

本句成分丰富且具有典型训练价值:主句包含情态动词、被动语态、不定式宾语,适合练习复杂谓语的识别;两个条件状语从句考查从句识别能力;第二个从句的宾语补足语 "good jobs being destroyed" 是易错点,学习者容易误判为独立从句;整体覆盖主、谓、宾、条件状语等多种成分,且含有多个值得练习的语法难点。

To make such "tremendous changes," she adds, you need social buy-in.

第3段，第4句

简单句 + 不定式目的状语的组合在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见,具有一定代表性,但因无从句结构,典型性不如复合句。

Instead, says Coyle, resentment is simmering among many as the benefits are perceived to go to elites in a handful of prosperous cities.

第4段，第1句

句子包含插入语、主动进行时谓语、被动语态谓语、主语补语、原因状语从句等多种成分,可以练习识别插入语对主干的干扰、被动结构中的补语识别、状语从句的定位,成分种类较丰富

According to the Brookings Institution, a short list of eight American cities that included San Francisco, San Jose, Boston, and Seattle had roughly 38% of all tech jobs by 2019.

第5段，第1句

典型的真题句式:主语带定语从句修饰、句首介词短语作状语、核心陈述事实性数据,这种结构在四六级和考研阅读中极为常见,尤其是学术报告、统计数据类文本,掌握后可直接迁移到大量同类句子

New AI technologies are particularly concentrated: Brookings's Mark Muro and Sifan Liu estimate that just 15 cities account for two-thirds of the AI assets and capabilities in the United States.

第5段，第2句

本句包含两个并列主句加一个宾语从句的组合,是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式。通过冒号连接主句进行解释说明,以及 "estimate that" 引导宾语从句的结构,都是学术和新闻文本的典型用法,掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子,具有较高的代表性。

Not only will this foster political and social unrest, but it could, as Coyle suggests, hold back the sorts of AI technologies needed for regional economies to grow.

第6段，第2句

本句的 "not only ... but (also)" 并列结构、倒装句式、插入语从句都是四六级和考研真题中的高频句式。特别是 "not only" 引起的倒装,以及插入语打断主句谓语,是考试中反复出现的典型结构。掌握本句的分析方法,可直接迁移到大量同类考题,代表性极强。

That will likely take increased federal funding for research independent of the tech giants.

第7段，第2句

简单句的主谓宾结构配合后置定语修饰,是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式。宾语中'名词 + 介词短语 + 形容词短语'的多层修饰模式在学术类文本中频繁出现,掌握后可迁移到类似长难句的理解中。但因无从句,句式复杂度未达到典型长难句水平,代表性中等偏上。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 72 个考研英语二真题高频词

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

tech

B1

n. 技术

本篇6次·真题38句

economy

B1

n. 经济

本篇5次·真题73句

digital B1

adj. 数字的

本篇4次·真题 72 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇3次·真题 88 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇2次·真题 172 句

argue B1

v. 争论

本篇2次·真题 63 句

asset B2

n. 资产

本篇2次·真题 23 句

sector B2

n. (经济或商业的) 部门, 行业

本篇2次·真题 19 句

prosperity C1

n. 繁荣

本篇2次·真题 11 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇1次·真题 209 句

economic B2

adj. 经济的

本篇1次·真题 98 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次·真题 89 句

federal B2

adj. 联邦 (制) 的

本篇1次·真题 81 句

effect A2

n. 影响

本篇1次·真题 80 句

growth B1

n. 增长

本篇1次·真题 80 句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本篇1次·真题 75 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇1次·真题 70 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本篇1次·真题 60 句

political B1

adj. 政治的

本篇1次·真题 54 句

united B1

adj. 联合的

本篇1次·真题 52 句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本篇1次·真题 50 句

define B1

v. 给.....下定义

本篇1次·真题 46 句

fund B2

n. 资金

本篇1次·真题 45 句

gain B1

v. 获得;赢得

本篇1次·真题 43 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇1次·真题 43 句

account A2

n. 账户

本篇1次·真题 42 句

career B1

n. 职业

本篇1次·真题 42 句

states A1

n. 国家

本篇1次·真题 42 句

project A2

n. 项目

本篇1次·真题 40 句

affect B1

v. 影响

本篇1次·真题 39 句

institution B2

n. 机构

本篇1次·真题 39 句

promote B2

v. 促进

本篇1次·真题 38 句

response B1

n. 回答

本篇1次·真题 37 句

productivity B2

n. 生产率

本篇1次·真题 36 句

innovation B2

n. 创新;革新(指行为或过程)

本篇1次·真题 33 句

thinking A2

n. 思考

本篇1次·真题 33 句

overall B1

adj. 总体的

本篇1次·真题 32 句

particularly B2

adv. 尤其, 特别 (强调某事物)

本篇1次·真题 32 句

funding B2

n. 资金

本篇1次·真题 31 句

balance B1

n. 平衡

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

boost B2

v. 提高

本篇1次·真题 28 句

giant B1

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次·真题 28 句

solution B1

n. 解决办法

本篇1次·真题 26 句

prospect B2

n. 可能性

本篇1次·真题 25 句

construction B1

n. 建造

本篇1次·真题 24 句

enhance B2

v. 提高

本篇1次·真题 24 句

manufacturing B2

n. 制造业;生产

本篇1次·真题 22 句

efficiency B2

n. 效率

本篇1次·真题 20 句

various B1

adj. 各种各样的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

estimate

B2

v. 估计

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

expand

B2

v. 扩大;扩展;增长

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

perceive

B2

v. 理解, 领悟 (某事的性质或意义)

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

automation

B2

n. 自动化 (用机器或计算机代替人工操作)

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

cooperation

B2

n. 合作

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

elite

C1

n. 精英

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

economist

B2

n. 经济学家

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

immediate

B2

adj. 立即的, 即刻的

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

inequality

B2

n. 不平等

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

roughly

B1

adv. 大约, 大概

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

sustainable

B2

adj. 可持续的

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

equally

B1

adv. 同样地

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

embrace

B2

v. 拥抱

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

increased

A2

v. 增加了

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

significance

B2

n. 重要性

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

collaboration

B2

n. 合作

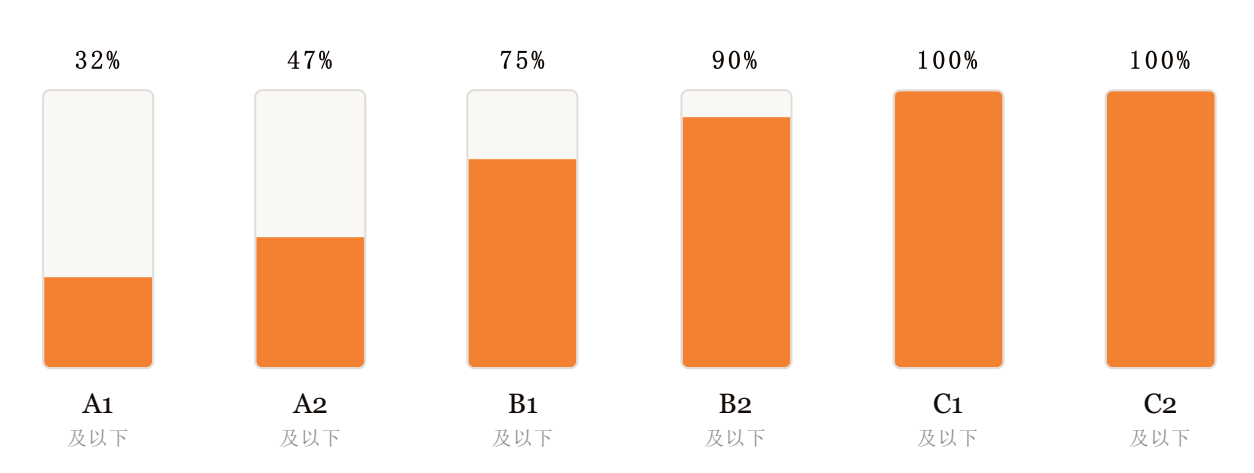
本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

economics B2 n. 经济学 本篇1次·真题 10 句	foster B2 v. 培养 本篇1次·真题 10 句
imagination B1 n. 想象力 本篇1次·真题 10 句	distribution B2 n. 分配 本篇1次·真题 9 句
increasing B1 adj. 越来越多的 本篇1次·真题 9 句	capability B2 n. 能力 本篇1次·真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 220 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 220 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 21 个·约 10%。



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 220 个·末柱为 100%

去重总词数 220	B2 以上难词 10 %	B1 及以下覆盖 75 %
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考研英语二 2024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 →

2024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2024年 考研英语二阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 5 段原文（段首标 P1-P5 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

英语二真题(2024)

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 The UK is facing a future construction crisis because of a failure to plant trees to produce wood, Confor has warned. The forestry and wood trade body has called for urgent action to reduce the country's reliance on timber imports and provide a stable supply of wood for future generations. Currently only 20 percent of the UK's wood requirement is home-grown while it remains the second-largest net importer of timber in the world.

Confor警告称,由于未能种植树木以生产木材,英国正面临未来的建筑危机。这家林业和木材贸易机构呼吁采取紧急行动,减少国家对木材进口的依赖,并为子孙后代提供稳定的木材供应。目前英国木材需求中仅有20%来自国内生产,而英国仍然是世界上第二大木材净进口国。

P2 Coming at a time of fresh incentives from the UK government for landowners to grow more trees, the trade body says these don't go far enough and fail to promote the benefits of planting them to boost timber supplies. "Not only are we facing a carbon crisis now, but we will also be facing a future construction crisis because of a failure to plant trees to produce wood," said Stuart Goodall, chief executive of Confor. "For decades we have not taken responsibility for investing in our domestic wood supply, leaving us exposed to fluctuating prices and fighting for future supplies of wood as global demand rises and our own supplies fall."

在英国政府为土地所有者提供更多种树激励措施之际,该贸易机构表示这些措施力度不够,未能宣传种植树木以增加木材供应的好处。Confor首席执行官Stuart Goodall说:"我们现在不仅面临碳危机,而且由于未能种植树木以生产木材,我们还将面临未来的建筑危机。几十年来,我们没有承担起投资国内木材供应的责任,这使我们面临价格波动的风险,并在全球需求上升而我们自身供应下降之际争夺未来的木材供应。"

P3 The UK has ideal conditions for growing wood to build low-carbon homes and is a global leader in certifying that its forests are sustainably managed, Confor says. While around three quarters of

Scottish homes are built from Scottish timber, the use of home-grown wood in England is only around 25 percent. The causes of the UK's current position are complex and range from outdated perceptions of productive forestry to the decimation of trees by grey squirrels. It also encompasses significant hesitation on behalf of farmers and other landowners to invest in longer-term planting projects.

Confor表示,英国拥有种植木材以建造低碳住宅的理想条件,并且在认证其森林可持续管理方面处于全球领先地位。虽然约四分之三的苏格兰住宅使用苏格兰木材建造,但英格兰使用国产木材的比例仅约25%。英国当前处境的原因是复杂的,既包括对生产性林业的过时认知,也包括灰松鼠对树木的大量破坏。这还涉及农民和其他土地所有者对投资长期种植项目的明显犹豫。

P4 While productive tree planting can deliver real financial benefits to rural economies and contribute to the UK's net-zero strategy, the focus of government support continues to be on food production and the rewilding and planting of native woodland solely for biodiversity. Goodall added: "While food production and biodiversity health are clearly of critical importance, we need our land to also provide secure supplies of wood for construction, manufacturing and contribute to net zero."

虽然生产性树木种植可以为农村经济带来实际的经济效益,并有助于英国的净零排放战略,但政府支持的重点仍然集中在粮食生产以及仅为生物多样性而进行的野化和本土林地种植。Goodall补充说:"虽然粮食生产和生物多样性健康显然至关重要,但我们需要土地也能提供用于建筑、制造的可靠木材供应,并为实现净零排放做出贡献。"

P5 "While the UK government has stated its ambition for more tree planting, there has been little action on the ground. Confor is now calling for much greater impetus behind those aspirations to ensure we have enough wood to meet increasing demand."

"虽然英国政府已表明其扩大植树的雄心,但实际行动却很少。Confor现在呼吁为这些愿景注入更大的推动力,以确保我们有足够的木材来满足不断增长的需求。"

题目与逐题解析

26. It can be learned from Paragraph 1 that the UK needs to_____.

- [A] increase its domestic wood supply
- [B] reduce its demand for timber
- [C] lower its wood production costs
- [D] lift its control on timber imports

从第1段可以得知,英国需要_____。

A) 增加国内木材供应 B) 减少对木材的需求 C) 降低木材生产成本 D) 放宽对木材进口的管制

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 题干用 It can be learned from Paragraph 1, 要求从该段直接读出, 未含 infer/imply/mainly about 等推断或主旨信号。

【拆句】 It can be learned from Paragraph 1 that the UK needs to_____ 句子主干是形式主语 It + 被动 can be learned, 从句 that 引导宾语从句; 空格是宾语从句里 needs to 之后的动词原形位置, 结构平铺直叙, 无陷阱。

【定位】 Currently only 20 percent of the UK's wood requirement is home-grown while it remains the second-largest net importer of timber in the world.

目前英国仅有 20% 的木材需求由本土生产，而它仍是世界第二大木材净进口国。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

only 20 percent of the UK's wood requirement is home-grown ↔

increase its domestic wood supply

home-grown ↔ domestic

预判"提高本土供给"与 increase its domestic wood supply 在动作 (increase)、对象 (domestic wood supply)、方向 (提升自给率) 三处完全对位，故选 A。

B) 偷换概念

原文呼吁的是供给端扩产，而 reduce its demand for timber 把动作偷换成需求端"减少使用"；段首甚至预警 future construction crisis，正是因为建筑需求不会减。

C) 无中生有

首段未涉及木材的生产成本，lower its wood production costs 中的 production costs 在原文找不到对应。

D) 与原文相反

原文意在减少进口依赖，而 lift its control on timber imports 等于放开进口管制，反向加重对进口的依赖，与首段诉求相反。

27. According to Confor, the UK government's fresh incentives_____.

- [A] can hardly address a construction crisis
- [B] are believed to come at a wrong time
- [C] seem to be misleading for landowners
- [D] will be too costly to put into practice

根据Confor的观点，英国政府的新激励措施_____。

A) 难以解决建筑业危机 B) 被认为出台时机不当 C) 似乎会对土地所有者产生误导 D) 实施成本过高

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 题干 According to Confor 限定来源，问 fresh incentives 的具体评价，是对原文一段话的转述比对。

【拆句】 According to Confor, the UK government's fresh incentives_____ 主语是带定语的名词短语 the UK government's fresh incentives, According to Confor 作状语指明信息源；空格处缺谓语，选项即为该谓语短语，结构清晰。

【定位】 Coming at a time of fresh incentives from the UK government for landowners to grow more trees, the trade body says these don't go far enough and fail to promote the benefits of planting them to boost timber supplies.

在英国政府推出鼓励土地所有者多种树的新激励措施之时，这家行业组织 (Confor) 表示这些措施做得还不够，且未能宣传种树以增加木材供应的益处。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

don't go far enough ↔ can hardly address a construction crisis

a future construction crisis ↔ a construction crisis

预判的"力度不够、解决不了未来建筑危机"在 can hardly address a construction crisis 中以"几乎无法应对建筑危机"完整复现，故选 A。

B) 偷换概念

原文 Coming at a time of fresh incentives 只是表示"在新激励出台之际"的时间背景，并未评价时机对错；come at a wrong time 把中性时间状语扭曲为负面评价。

C) 无中生有

原文批评激励"做得不够"，并未说激励本身误导 landowners；misleading for landowners 凭空增加"误导土地所有者"这一负面属性。

D) 无中生有

too costly to put into practice 把评价点转到"成本太高、执行不起"，原文从未讨论激励的财政成本，纯属无中生有。

28. The UK's exposure to fluctuating wood prices is a result of_____.

- [A] the government's inaction on timber imports
- [B] inadequate investment in growing wood
- [C] the competition among timber traders at home
- [D] wood producers' motive to maximise profits

英国面临木材价格波动的原因是_____。

- A) 政府对木材进口不作为
- B) 对木材种植投资不足
- C) 国内木材贸易商之间的竞争
- D) 木材生产商追求利润最大化的动机

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 题干 is a result of 直白追问原因，是原文中已明示因果关系的细节查找，未含 infer/imply。

【拆句】 The UK's exposure to fluctuating wood prices is a result of_____ 主语 The UK's exposure to fluctuating wood prices 较长，核心名词为 exposure；系动词 is + a result of 构成原因关系，空格处填名词性短语，无复杂结构。

【定位】 For decades we have not taken responsibility for investing in our domestic wood supply, leaving us exposed to fluctuating prices and fighting for future supplies of wood as global demand rises and our own supplies fall.

几十年来我们没有承担起投资本土木材供应的责任，这使我们暴露在波动的价格之下，并在全球需求上涨、本国供应下降之时争夺未来的木材供应。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

原文把价格波动归因于"未投资本土", 并未指责政府在进口管制上"不作为"; inaction on timber imports 把矛头转到 imports, 与原文因果链脱节。

B) ✓ 正确

have not taken responsibility for investing in our domestic wood supply ↔

inadequate investment in growing wood

our domestic wood supply ↔ **growing wood**

预判的"几十年未投资本土供应"在 inadequate investment in growing wood 中以"对种树投资不足"重述, 主语指向、动作方向、否定语气完全一致, 故选 B。

C) 无中生有

competition among timber traders at home 在文本里找不到对应; 原文谈的是与全球争夺供应 (fighting for future supplies of wood as global demand rises), 不是国内木材贸易商之间的竞争。

D) 无中生有

wood producers' motive to maximise profits 把价格波动归咎于木材生产商追求利润最大化; 原文对"producers' motive/profits"完全没提, 纯属强加。

29. Which of the following causes the shortage of wood supply in the UK?

- [A] Excessive timber consumption in construction.
- [B] Unfavourable conditions for growing wood.
- [C] Outdated technologies of the wood industry.
- [D] Farmers' unwillingness to plant trees.

以下哪项导致了英国木材供应短缺?

A) 建筑业木材消耗过度。 B) 木材种植条件不利。 C) 木材行业技术陈旧。 D) 农民不愿种植树木。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 题干 Which of the following causes the shortage of wood supply 是从原文已列举原因中挑出一项, 不需推断、不需聚合全文。

【拆句】 Which of the following causes the shortage of wood supply in the UK? 是一个 wh-词作主语的疑问句, causes 是谓语动词, 宾语为 the shortage of wood supply, 结构直白; 四个选项是并列名词短语, 作主语候选。

【定位】 The causes of the UK's current position are complex and range from outdated perceptions of productive forestry to the decimation of trees by grey squirrels. It also encompasses significant hesitation on behalf of farmers and other landowners to invest in longer-term planting projects.

造成英国目前处境的原因是复杂的, 从对生产性林业的过时观念到灰松鼠对树木的毁灭性破坏不一而足; 此外还包括农民和其他土地所有者对长期种植项目投资的显著犹豫。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

Excessive timber consumption in construction 原文从未把"建筑业过度消耗"列为原因；本段只在 productive forestry 与 grey squirrels 与 hesitation 三项里列因，且全文谈的是供给不足，而非消费过度。

B) 与原文相反

原文明确 The UK has ideal conditions for growing wood to build low-carbon homes, Unfavourable conditions for growing wood 把"理想条件"反成"不利条件"，方向恰相反。

C) 偷换概念

原文是 outdated perceptions of productive forestry, 主语是 perceptions (观念/看法)；选项 Outdated technologies of the wood industry 把 perceptions 偷换成 technologies (技术)，属概念偷换。

D) ✓ 正确

significant hesitation on behalf of farmers and other landowners to invest in longer-term planting projects

↔ Farmers' unwillingness to plant trees

farmers and other landowners ↔ Farmers'

原文清单中第三项 hesitation...to invest in longer-term planting projects 与 Farmers' unwillingness to plant trees 主体一致、心理一致、对象一致，故选 D。

30. What does Goodall think the UK government should do?

- [A] Subsidise the building of low-carbon homes.
- [B] Pay greater attention to boosting rural economies.
- [C] Provide more support for productive tree planting.
- [D] Give priority to pursuing its net-zero strategy.

Goodall认为英国政府应该做什么？

- A) 补贴低碳住宅建设。 B) 更加重视促进农村经济。 C) 为生产性植树提供更多支持。
D) 优先推进净零排放战略。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What does Goodall think the UK government should do? 问的是 Goodall 的具体主张，是引语段的客观转述，不属态度题或主旨题。

【拆句】 What does Goodall think the UK government should do? 是 What 引导的特殊疑问句，主句 What...should do 嵌套了 Goodall think 作插入语，实际是 What should the UK government do (Goodall thinks)；结构紧凑但不绕。

【定位】 While productive tree planting can deliver real financial benefits to rural economies and contribute to the UK's net-zero strategy, the focus of government support continues to be on food production and the rewilding and planting of native woodland solely for biodiversity.
尽管生产性的种树可以为农村经济带来实实在在的经济收益，并有助于英国的净零战略，但政府支持的重点仍放在粮食生产以及仅为生物多样性而进行的再野化和原生林种植上。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

Subsidise the building of low-carbon homes 把支持对象错配到“低碳住宅的建造”；
原文 ideal conditions for growing wood to build low-carbon homes 只是说英国适合种木材以建低碳住宅，Goodall 主张的是支持种树而非补贴建房。

B) 以偏概全

Pay greater attention to boosting rural economies 把“为农村经济带来收益”当成 Goodall 的主张，但原文中 rural economies 只是 productive tree planting 的附带好处之一，Goodall 真正呼吁的是支持 productive tree planting 本身。

C) ✓ 正确

productive tree planting can deliver real financial benefits to rural economies ↔

Provide more support for productive tree planting

the focus of government support continues to be on food production and the rewilding and planting of native woodland solely for biodiversity

↔ **Provide more support**

预判的“加大对生产性种树的支持”在 Provide more support for productive tree planting 原词复现并精确对位，故选 C。

D) 过度推断

Give priority to pursuing its net-zero strategy 把“净零战略”升格为首要目标，原文只说 contribute to the UK's net-zero strategy（有助于净零），未将其列为优先项；Goodall 的呼吁是“land to also provide”的并列诉求，而非排他优先。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

10 句真题句逐层精讲

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

The forestry and wood trade body has called for urgent action to reduce the country's reliance on timber imports and provide a stable supply of wood for future generations.

第1段，第2句

本句展现了"主语 + 现在完成时谓语 + 宾语 + 不定式后置定语"这一常见句式，在四六级和考研英语阅读中频繁出现（尤其是新闻、报告类文本）。短语动词"call for"、不定式作定语、and 连接的并列不定式，都是高频考点。句式规整、实用性强，具有较高的迁移价值。

Currently only 20 percent of the UK's wood requirement is home-grown while it remains the second-largest net importer of timber in the world.

第1段，第3句

while引导的对比状语从句是考试常见句式，主句中的百分数主语和定语修饰也具有一定代表性。整体结构在说明文、议论文中较为典型，掌握后可迁移到类似表达中。

"Not only are we facing a carbon crisis now, but we will also be facing a future construction crisis because of a failure to plant trees to produce wood," said Stuart Goodall, chief executive of Confor.

第2段，第2句

直接引语结构、Not only...but also 并列递进、because of 原因状语,都是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式。倒装结构也是常考语法点。本句结构具有很强的代表性,掌握后可以迁移到大量类似句子的理解和分析中。

It also encompasses significant hesitation on behalf of farmers and other landowners to invest in longer-term planting projects.

第3段，第4句

本句的结构（主谓宾 + 介词短语后置定语 + 不定式后置定语）是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式，尤其是不定式作后置定语修饰抽象名词（如 hesitation to do）是常考点。掌握后可大量复用到类似句子的分析中。

Goodall added: "While food production and biodiversity health are clearly of critical importance, we need our land to also provide secure supplies of wood for construction, manufacturing and contribute to net zero."

第4段，第2句

本句结构高度典型：引述结构+宾语从句+让步状语从句+宾补不定式并列，是四六级和考研阅读中常见的复合句模式。While引导的让步从句前置、need sb to do的宾补结构、并列不定式的并列连词省略（provide...and contribute...）都是考试高频考点。掌握本句的分析方法可直接迁移到大量真题句式。

While the UK government has stated its ambition for more tree planting, there has been little action on the ground.

第5段，第1句

"While" 引导的让步或对比状语从句置于句首、主句使用 there be 句型,这两种结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现。本句句式典型,掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子,实用性强。

Confor is now calling for much greater impetus behind those aspirations to ensure we have enough wood to meet increasing demand.

第5段，第2句

主句 + 宾语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，且本句中目的状语引导宾语从句的用法也是典型句式，学习后可迁移到大量类似句子。

What does Goodall think the UK government should do?

第30题 题干

特殊疑问句 + 宾语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读理解中频繁出现，尤其是 think、believe、suppose 等动词后接宾语从句并将疑问词提前的句式，是典型的常考结构。掌握本句的分析方法可直接应用于大量类似句子。

Pay greater attention to boosting rural economies.

第30题，B

句中涉及谓语、宾语、状语、定语等基本成分，覆盖面较全面，且 "pay attention to" 固定搭配和介词短语作状语是常见考点，但整体结构过于简单，缺少易错陷阱和复杂成分交织，训练收益中等偏下。

Give priority to pursuing its net-zero strategy.

第30题，D

成分划分训练价值中等偏低。涵盖谓语、宾语、状语三种基本成分，但结构简单、无复杂修饰或易混淆点。可用于巩固基础成分识别，但缺乏定语从句、复合宾语等进阶训练点。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 69 个考研英语二真题高频词

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

timber

B2

n. 木材

本篇9次 · 真题 11 句

construction

B1

n. 建造

本篇5次 · 真题 24 句

crisis

B2

n. 危机

本篇4次 · 真题 33 句

demand

B1

v. 坚决要求

本篇3次 · 真题 63 句

production

B1

n. 生产

本篇3次 · 真题 42 句

import

B1

v. 进口

本篇3次 · 真题 10 句

landowner

B2

n. 土地所有者

本篇3次 · 真题 8 句

productive

B2

adj. 富有成效的

本篇3次 · 真题 8 句

benefit

B1

n. 好处

本篇2次 · 真题 88 句

support

A2

v. 支持

本篇2次 · 真题 87 句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本篇2次 · 真题 75 句

economy B1

n. 经济

本篇2次 · 真题 73 句

global B2

adj. 全球的

本篇2次 · 真题 44 句

contribute B1

v. 捐献

本篇2次 · 真题 34 句

boost B2

v. 提高

本篇2次 · 真题 28 句

strategy B2

n. 策略

本篇2次 · 真题 28 句

failure B1

n. 失败

本篇2次 · 真题 24 句

invest B2

v. 投资 (金钱、时间等以期获得回报)

本篇2次 · 真题 24 句

net A2

n. 网

本篇2次 · 真题 23 句

incentive B2

n. 激励

本篇2次 · 真题 16 句

rural B1

adj. 乡村的, 农村的

本篇2次 · 真题 13 句

domestic B2

adj. 国内的

本篇2次 · 真题 12 句

outdated B2

adj. 过时的

本篇2次 · 真题 10 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次 · 真题 172 句

following B1

adj. 接下来的

本篇1次 · 真题 91 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本篇1次 · 真题 77 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇1次·真题 61 句

generation B2

n. 一代人

本篇1次·真题 60 句

financial B2

adj. 财政的

本篇1次·真题 59 句

significant B2

adj. 重要的

本篇1次·真题 47 句

current B1

adj. 现在的

本篇1次·真题 41 句

project A2

n. 项目

本篇1次·真题 40 句

executive B2

n. 主管;经理;管理人员

本篇1次·真题 39 句

investment B1

n. 投资

本篇1次·真题 38 句

promote B2

v. 促进

本篇1次·真题 38 句

profit B1

n. 利润, 盈利

本篇1次·真题 34 句

ensure B2

v. 确保

本篇1次·真题 33 句

responsibility B1

n. 责任

本篇1次·真题 32 句

complex B2

adj. 复杂的, 难懂的

本篇1次·真题 31 句

importance B1

n. 重要性

本篇1次·真题 31 句

range B1

n. 范围

本篇1次·真题 31 句

critical B2

adj. 批评的

本篇1次·真题 26 句

requirement

B2

n. 要求

本篇1次·真题 26 句

ambition

B2

n. 雄心

本篇1次·真题 23 句

manufacturing

B2

n. 制造业;生产

本篇1次·真题 22 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

ideal

B2

adj. 理想的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

wrong

A2

adj. 错误的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

secure

B2

adj. 安全的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

consumption

B2

n. 消费

本篇1次·真题 17 句

priority

B2

n. 优先事项

本篇1次·真题 17 句

shortage

B2

n. 短缺

本篇1次·真题 17 句

clearly

A2

adv. 清楚地, 明白地

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

native

B1

adj. 本国的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

deliver

B1

v. 递送, 运送 (货物、信件等)

本篇1次·真题 14 句

pursue

B2

v. 追求

本篇1次·真题 14 句

stable B1

adj. 稳定的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

currently B1

adv. 目前, 当前

本篇1次·真题 13 句

costly B2

adj. 昂贵的, 代价高的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

exposure B2

n. 暴露

本篇1次·真题 12 句

excessive B2

adj. 过多的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

urgent B2

adj. 紧急的, 急迫的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

inadequate B2

adj. 不充分的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

misleading B2

adj. 误导性的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

producer B2

n. 生产者

本篇1次·真题 10 句

reliance B2

n. 依赖

本篇1次·真题 9 句

perception C1

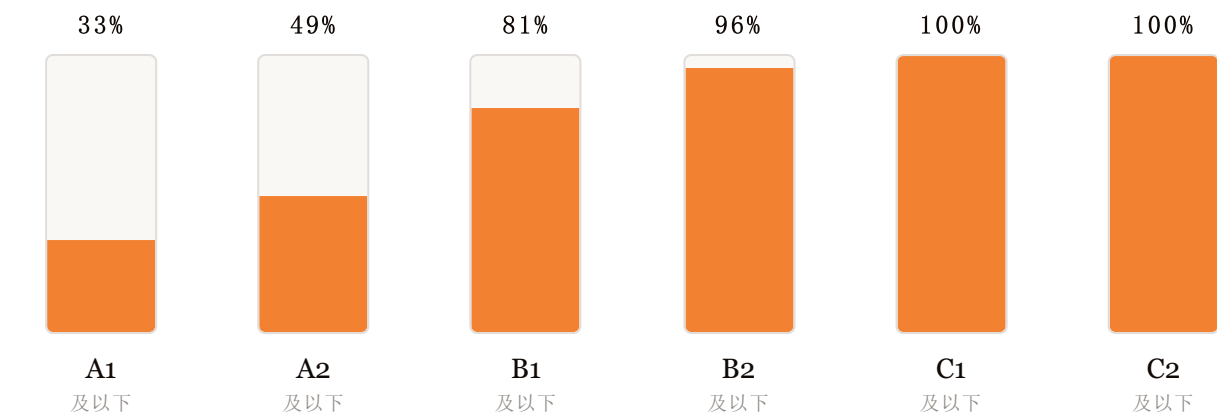
n. 看法

本篇1次·真题 8 句

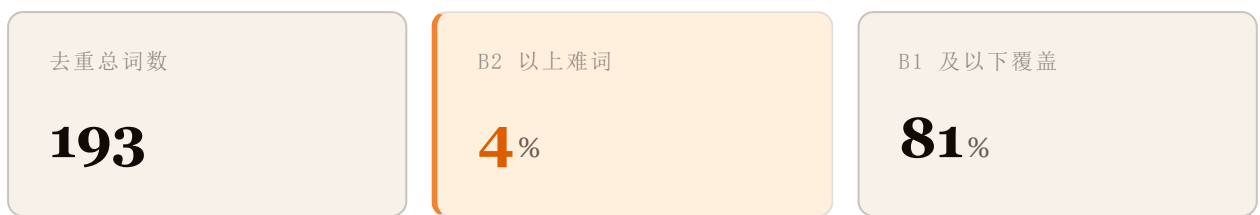
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 193 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **193** 个单词, 按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比 (CDF), 最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上 (C1/C2) 为高阶词, 本篇共 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 193 个 · 末柱为 100%



考研英语二 2024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 →

2024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2024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(2024)

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 One of the biggest challenges in keeping unsafe aging drivers off the road is convincing them that it's time to turn over the keys. "It's a complete life-changer" when someone stops—or is forced to stop—driving, said former risk manager Anne M. Menke.

让不安全的老年驾驶员远离道路的最大挑战之一是说服他们是时候交出钥匙了。前风险管理人员Anne M. Menke说,当有人停止驾驶或被迫停止驾驶时,"这完全改变了生活"。

P2 "The American Medical Association advises physicians that 'in situations where clear evidence of substantial driving impairment implies a strong threat to patient and public safety, and where the physician's advice to discontinue driving privileges is ignored, it is desirable and ethical to notify the Department of Motor Vehicles,'" Menke wrote. "Some states require physicians to report, others allow but do not mandate reports, while a few consider a report a breach of confidentiality. There could be liability and penalties if a physician does not act in accordance with state laws on reporting and confidentiality," she counseled.

Menke写道:"美国医学会建议医生,'在有明确证据表明存在严重驾驶障碍,对患者和公共安全构成重大威胁,且医生建议停止驾驶特权而被忽视的情况下,通知机动车辆管理部门是可取且合乎道德的。'一些州要求医生报告,另一些州允许但不强制要求报告,而少数州认为报告属于违反保密义务。如果医生的行为不符合州法律关于报告和保密的规定,可能会承担责任和处罚。"她建议道。

P3 Part of the problem in keeping older drivers safe is that the difficulties are addressed piecemeal by different professions with different focuses, including gerontologists, highway administration officials, automotive engineers and others, said gerontologist Elizabeth Dugan. "There's not a National Institute of

Older Driver Studies," she said. "We need better evidence on what makes drivers unsafe" and what can help, said Dugan.

老年学家Elizabeth Dugan说,保护老年驾驶员安全的部分问题在于,这些困难被不同专业、不同关注点的人员零散地处理,包括老年学家、公路管理官员、汽车工程师等。"没有一个国家老年驾驶员研究所。"她说。Dugan说:"我们需要更好的证据来说明是什么让驾驶员不安全"以及什么能有所帮助。

P4 One thing that does seem to work is requiring drivers to report in person for license renewal. Mandatory in-person renewal was associated with a 31 percent reduction in fatal crashes involving drivers 85 or older, according to one study. Passing vision tests also produced a similar decline in fatal crashes for those drivers, although there appeared to be no benefit from combining the two.

一项研究显示,有一件事似乎确实有效,那就是要求驾驶员亲自到场更新驾照。强制性亲自更新与85岁或以上驾驶员涉及的致命车祸减少31%相关。通过视力测试也使这些驾驶员的致命车祸出现了类似的下降,尽管将两者结合起来似乎没有什么益处。

P5 Many older drivers don't see eye doctors or can't afford to. Primary care providers have their hands full and may not be able to follow through with patients who have trouble driving because they can't turn their heads or remember where they are going—or have gotten shorter and haven't changed their seat settings sufficiently to reach car pedals easily.

许多老年驾驶员不去看眼科医生或负担不起。初级保健提供者手头工作繁重,可能无法跟进那些因无法转头或记不住要去哪里而驾驶困难的患者,或者那些身高变矮却没有充分调整座椅设置以便轻松够到汽车踏板的患者。

P6 As long as there are other cars on the roads, self-driving cars won't solve the problems of crashes, said Dugan. Avoiding dangers posed by all those human drivers would require too many algorithms, she said. But we need to do more to improve safety, said Dugan. "If we're going to have 100-year lives, we need cars that a 90-year-old can drive comfortably."

Dugan说,只要路上还有其他汽车,自动驾驶汽车就无法解决车祸问题。她说,避免所有那些人类驾驶员造成的危险需要太多算法。但Dugan说,我们需要做更多工作来提高安全性。"如果我们要活到100岁,我们需要90岁的人能够舒适驾驶的汽车。

题目与逐题解析

31. According to Paragraph 1, keeping unsafe aging drivers off the road_____.

- [A] is a new safety measure
- [B] has become a disputed issue
- [C] can be a tough task to complete
- [D] will be beneficial to their health

根据第一段,让不安全的老年驾驶员远离道路_____。

- A) 是一项新的安全措施
- B) 已成为一个有争议的问题
- C) 可能是一项难以完成的艰巨任务
- D) 将有益于他们的健康

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 题干 According to Paragraph I, keeping unsafe aging drivers off the road _____. 用 "According to Paragraph X" 限定信息源，要求对客观陈述做补全，没有 infer/imply 等推断信号词。

【拆句】 Q31 是一个待补全的陈述句，主句框架是 "keeping unsafe aging drivers off the road _____"，动名词短语 keeping unsafe aging drivers off the road 整体充当主语；选项是表语或谓语部分的延续。无从句、无否定、无比较，结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 One of the biggest challenges in keeping unsafe aging drivers off the road is convincing them that it's time to turn over the keys.

让不安全的高龄司机远离道路，其最大挑战之一是说服他们：是时候交出车钥匙了。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

a new safety measure 把"挑战"偷换为"一项新的安全举措"；原文只说这事难办，从未提及"新"与否。

B) 无中生有

has become a disputed issue 把"难办"偷换为"有争议"；原文 P1 仅描述难度，未出现 controversy/debate/disputed 等争议信号。

C) ✓ 正确

One of the biggest challenges ↔ a tough task to complete

预判"难办的事" → 锁定描述"难度"的 can be a tough task to complete; can be 与 One of the ... is 在语气上同为客观陈述，匹配成立。

D) 张冠李戴

will be beneficial to their health 把对"道路安全/司机生活方式"的描述偷换为对"司机健康"的好处；P1 完全未涉及健康议题，且 their 指代回到"司机自身"也与原文受益群体不符。

32. The American Medical Association's advice _____.

- [A] has won support from drivers
- [B] is generally considered unrealistic
- [C] is widely dismissed as unnecessary
- [D] has met with different responses

美国医学会的建议_____。

A) 赢得了驾驶员的支持 B) 普遍被认为不切实际 C) 被广泛认为没有必要 D) 遇到了不同的反应

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 题干 The American Medical Association's advice _____. 要求补全对这条建议的事实性描述，看 advice 在文中得到了什么样的反响，属于细节级事实判断。

【拆句】 Q32 的主语是双重所有格短语 The American Medical Association's advice (机构名 + 's + 中心名词 advice)，中心名词是 advice；选项填谓语。无从句无修饰，结构清晰，无陷阱。

【定位】 Some states require physicians to report, others allow but do not mandate reports, while a few consider a report a breach of confidentiality.

一些州要求医生上报，另一些州允许但不强制上报，还有少数州把上报视为对保密义务的违反。

【选项】 A) 张冠李戴

has won support from drivers 把支持方设为 drivers (司机)，但原文谈的是各州 (states) 的不同立法反应，未涉及司机群体的态度。

B) 无中生有

is generally considered unrealistic 给建议贴上"普遍被认为不现实"的标签；P2 描述的是各州的法律处理差异，从未对 AMA 建议本身做出"不现实"评价。

C) 以偏概全

is widely dismissed as unnecessary 中 widely (广泛) 暗示"大多数都拒绝"，dismissed as unnecessary (被斥为不必要) 是负面评价；但 P2 仅有 "a few consider a report a breach of confidentiality" 这种"少数"的反对意见，远未到 "widely dismissed" 的程度。

D) ✓ 正确

Some states require physicians to report, others allow but do not mandate reports, while a few consider a report a breach of confidentiality

↔ met with different responses

预判"回应分化" → 锁定唯一描述"分化"的 has met with different responses；其余三项都不涉及"反应不一"这层语义。

33. According to Dugan, efforts to keep older drivers safe_____.

- [A] have brought about big changes
- [B] need to be well coordinated
- [C] have gained public recognition
- [D] call for relevant legal support

根据Dugan的说法,保障老年驾驶员安全的努力_____。

A) 带来了重大变化 B) 需要良好协调 C) 获得了公众认可 D) 需要相关法律支持

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 题干 According to Dugan, efforts to keep older drivers safe_____. 用 "According to + 人名" 锚定信息源，要求转述该人物对此话题的明示观点，无 infer/suggest 等推断词。

【拆句】 Q33 主句主语为 efforts to keep older drivers safe，其中 to keep older drivers safe 是不定式作后置定语修饰 efforts；句首状语 According to Dugan 限定信息来源；无从句无否定，结构常规。

【定位】 Part of the problem in keeping older drivers safe is that the difficulties are addressed piecemeal by different professions with different focuses, including gerontologists, highway administration officials, automotive engineers and others, said gerontologist Elizabeth Dugan. Dugan 指出, 保障老年司机安全的部分症结在于: 这些难题正被不同专业、各执焦点地零碎应对, 参与者包括老年学家、高速公路管理官员、汽车工程师等。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

have brought about big changes 称这些努力"带来了大的改变"; 但 P3 整段在批评现状"零敲碎打、缺乏统一研究机构、证据不足"——原文立场是"成效不足", 与"big changes"正相反。

B) ✓ 正确

addressed piecemeal by different professions with different focuses ↔

need to be well coordinated

预判"需要协同统筹" → 锁定唯一表达"协调"的 need to be well coordinated; need to be 的语气也与 We need better evidence 同段呼吁口吻一致。

C) 无中生有

have gained public recognition 把话题滑向"已获公众认可"; P3 谈的是专业内部的整合问题, 从未涉及公众层面的认知或评价。

D) 偷换概念

call for relevant legal support 把出路偷换为"呼吁相关法律支持"; P3 中 Dugan 的呼吁是 We need better evidence on what makes drivers unsafe——更好的证据, 而非法律支持。

34. Some older drivers have trouble driving because they tend to_____.

- [A] stick with bad driving habits
- [B] have a weakened memory
- [C] suffer from chronic pains
- [D] neglect car maintenance

一些老年驾驶员驾驶困难,因为他们往往_____。

A) 坚持不良驾驶习惯 B) 记忆力减弱 C) 遭受慢性疼痛 D) 忽视汽车保养

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 题干 Some older drivers have trouble driving because they tend to_____ . 已经把因果句的果端给出, 要求补全因端, 仍属事实层面的客观转述。

【拆句】 Q34 是 "主句 + because + 从句" 的复合句: 主句 Some older drivers have trouble driving, because 从句 they tend to_____ ; trouble driving 中 driving 是动名词作 trouble 的宾语; tend to 后接选项里的动词原形。无否定无比较。

【定位】 Primary care providers have their hands full and may not be able to follow through with patients who have trouble driving because they can't turn their heads or remember where they are going—or have gotten shorter and haven't changed their seat settings sufficiently to reach car pedals easily.

初级保健医生分身乏术，可能无法跟进那些开车有困难的患者——这些患者要么不能转头、要么记不住自己要去哪儿，要么个子变矮了又没把座椅调到能轻松踩到踏板的位置。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

stick with bad driving habits 把原因归为"坚持不良驾驶习惯"；P5 列举的原因全是身体机能的客观限制（转头/记忆/身高），从未提及"习惯"。

B) **✓ 正确**

can't ... remember where they are going ↔ **have a weakened memory**

预判"记不住要去哪里" → 锁定唯一表"记忆衰退"的 have a weakened memory；其余三项均无对应原文并列项。

C) **偷换概念**

suffer from chronic pains 把原因归为"慢性疼痛"；P5 提到的是不能转头（活动度受限）、记不住目的地（认知衰退）、身高变矮（生理变化），均与"chronic pains"无关。

D) **偷换概念**

neglect car maintenance 把原因归为"忽视汽车保养"；P5 提到的是"未调座椅"——属于驾驶前的人车适配，不是车辆机械层面的保养维护。

35. Dugan thinks that the solution to the problems of crashes may lie in_____.

- [A] upgrading self-driving vehicles
- [B] developing senior-friendly cars
- [C] renovating transport facilities
- [D] adjusting the age limit for drivers

Dugan认为解决交通事故问题的办法可能在于_____。

A) 升级自动驾驶车辆 B) 开发适合老年人的汽车 C) 改造交通设施 D) 调整驾驶员年龄限制

【答案】 B （细节题）

【判型】 题干 Dugan thinks that the solution to the problems of crashes may lie in_____. 虽含 thinks, 但要求的是 Dugan 对解决之道的明示主张（文中有原话支撑），不是让考生跨段推断。

【拆句】 Q35 是 "主句 + that 宾语从句" 结构：主句 Dugan thinks that ...；宾语从句主语 the solution to the problems of crashes, 其中 to the problems of crashes 是介词短语作 solution 的后置定语；谓语 may lie in 后接选项。lie in 意为"在于"，是该题型补全句的固定考点。

【定位】 But we need to do more to improve safety, said Dugan. "If we're going to have 100-year lives, we need cars that a 90-year-old can drive comfortably."

但 Dugan 说, 我们需要做更多事来提升安全。她说: "如果我们都要活到 100 岁, 那就需要 90 岁老人也能舒适驾驶的汽车。"

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

upgrading self-driving vehicles 称"升级自动驾驶汽车"是出路; self-driving cars won't solve the problems of crashes 已明确把自动驾驶排除在出路之外——这是 Dugan 给出的反面立场。

B) ✓ 正确

cars that a 90-year-old can drive comfortably ↔ **developing senior-friendly cars**

预判"造适合高龄者开的车" → 锁定 developing senior-friendly cars; 这是 Dugan 在 P6 末句唯一明示的解决方向。

C) 无中生有

renovating transport facilities 把出路偷换为"翻新交通设施"; P6 谈的是"车辆设计"维度, P4 谈的是"换证流程/视力测试"等管理措施, 全文均未涉及道路/桥梁/信号灯等交通设施。

D) 与原文相反

adjusting the age limit for drivers 把出路定为"调整驾驶年龄限制"; P6 中 Dugan 的立场恰恰相反——她设想的是 "100-year lives" 时代里 90 岁老人仍能开车, 主张通过改造车去适应高龄者, 而不是用年龄门槛把高龄者排除。

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。

One of the biggest challenges in keeping unsafe aging drivers off the road is convincing them that it's time to turn over the keys.

第1段, 第1句

主系表结构配合动名词作表语是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式, 宾语从句和不定式后置定语也是高频考点。句中 "One of the biggest challenges is doing something" 这类表达在议论文中出现频率较高, 具有较强的迁移价值。掌握本句结构后可应用于大量类似语境。

"The American Medical Association advises physicians that 'in situations where clear evidence of substantial driving impairment implies a strong threat to patient and public safety, and where the physician's advice to discontinue driving privileges is ignored, it is desirable and ethical to notify the Department of Motor Vehicles,'" Menke wrote.

第2段，第1句

覆盖丰富：双宾语结构（advises physicians that）、形式主语（it... to notify）、直接引语作宾语、长状语前置、并列定语从句、被动语态、不定式作后置定语等多种成分和句式；特别是形式主语和双宾语是常见易错点，适合反复练习划分。

"Some states require physicians to report, others allow but do not mandate reports, while a few consider a report a breach of confidentiality. There could be liability and penalties if a physician does not act in accordance with state laws on reporting and confidentiality," she counseled.

第2段，第2句

本句涵盖多种成分：宾语补足语（require physicians to report、consider a report a breach）、条件状语从句、方式状语、there be 句型的主语识别、并列谓语（allow but do not mandate），成分种类丰富，且宾补和并列谓语是常见易错点，作为划分成分练习句收益较高。

Part of the problem in keeping older drivers safe is that the difficulties are addressed piecemeal by different professions with different focuses, including gerontologists, highway administration officials, automotive engineers and others, said gerontologist Elizabeth Dugan.

第3段，第1句

覆盖成分丰富：主谓宾、主系表、被动语态、方式状语、by引导的施动者状语、介词短语作定语、动名词短语、列举结构。表语从句和宾语从句的嵌套是易错点，倒装结构也值得练习。适合训练多层从句中成分的准确划分。

One thing that does seem to work is requiring drivers to report in person for license renewal.

第4段，第1句

主系表结构配合限制性定语从句修饰主语，是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。动名词短语作表语、定语从句紧跟先行词的布局都是典型考点。掌握本句结构后，学生可将方法迁移到大量类似句子，实用性较强。

Mandatory in-person renewal was associated with a 31 percent reduction in fatal crashes involving drivers 85 or older, according to one study.

第4段，第2句

被动语态 + 介词短语作宾语 + 分词作后置定语 + 句末状语，这是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的学术陈述句式。结构典型，掌握后可大量迁移到类似科研报道或论文摘要的句子中。

Passing vision tests also produced a similar decline in fatal crashes for those drivers, although there appeared to be no benefit from combining the two.

第4段，第3句

although 引导的让步状语从句是四六级和考研中的高频句式，动名词短语作主语也是常考结构。there be 变体结构虽不如标准 there be 常见，但仍属典型考点。整体句式在真题中有较高的代表性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子的分析中。

Primary care providers have their hands full and may not be able to follow through with patients who have trouble driving because they can't turn their heads or remember where they are going—or have gotten shorter and haven't changed their seat settings sufficiently to reach car pedals easily.

第5段，第2句

本句包含限制性定语从句修饰先行词、原因状语从句解释原因、宾语从句充当动词宾语，这些都是四六级和考研真题中高频出现的句式；三层嵌套结构虽然复杂，但正是长难句的典型代表，掌握后可迁移到大量真题阅读理解和翻译题目中

As long as there are other cars on the roads, self-driving cars won't solve the problems of crashes, said Dugan.

第6段，第1句

条件状语从句 + 主句的结构是考试中非常常见的句式，特别是 "as long as" 引导的条件句在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现。引述结构 "said + 人名" 也是新闻和学术文本的典型标记。掌握这种句式后可以迁移到大量类似句子的理解。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 61 个考研英语二真题高频词

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

词的释义、音标、词形与真题例句。

crash B1

v. (车辆) 猛撞, 碰撞

本篇4次 · 真题 10 句

physician B2

n. 医生

本篇4次 · 真题 8 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇3次 · 真题 172 句

driving A2

n. 驾驶

本篇3次 · 真题 9 句

support A2

v. 支持

本篇2次 · 真题 87 句

evidence B1

n. 证据

本篇2次 · 真题 48 句

association B2

n. 协会

本篇2次 · 真题 27 句

vehicle B1

n. 交通工具

本篇2次 · 真题 15 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次 · 真题 304 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇1次 · 真题 89 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇1次 · 真题 88 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本篇1次 · 真题 77 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本篇1次 · 真题 71 句

measure B1

v. 测量

本篇1次 · 真题 65 句

risk A2

n. 风险

本篇1次 · 真题 62 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本篇1次 · 真题 61 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本篇1次 · 真题 57 句

decline B2

v. 下降

本篇1次 · 真题 56 句

legal B1

adj. 法律的

本篇1次 · 真题 44 句

gain B1

v. 获得;赢得

本篇1次 · 真题 43 句

limit B1

n. 限度

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

official B1

adj. 官方的

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

response B1

n. 回答

本篇1次 · 真题 37 句

department A2

n. 部门

本篇1次 · 真题 35 句

generally B1

adv. 通常, 一般地

本篇1次 · 真题 35 句

threat B1

n. 威胁

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

associate B2

v. 联系

本篇1次 · 真题 26 句

solution B1

n. 解决办法

本篇1次 · 真题 26 句

easily A2

adv. 容易地

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

imply B2

v. 暗示, 暗指

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

ignore B1

v. 忽视;不理睬

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

suffer B1

v. 遭受 (痛苦、疾病、损失等)

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

widely B1

adv. 广泛地

本篇1次·真题 21 句

pain A2

n. 疼痛

本篇1次·真题 20 句

tough B1

adj. 困难的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

former B1

adj. 以前的, 从前的

本篇1次·真题 18 句

profession B2

n. 职业 (尤指需要专门技能和培训的)

本篇1次·真题 18 句

provider B2

n. 供应者

本篇1次·真题 17 句

administration B2

n. 管理

本篇1次·真题 16 句

neglect B2

v. 忽视, 疏忽

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

upgrade B2

v. 升级

本篇1次·真题 16 句

institute B2

n. 学院

本篇1次·真题 15 句

reduction B2

n. 减少

本篇1次·真题 15 句

adjust B2

v. 调整

本篇1次·真题 14 句

combine B1

v. (使) 结合、组合

本篇1次·真题 14 句

ethical B2

adj. 道德的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

pose B2

v. 摆姿势 (供拍照或绘画)

本篇1次·真题 14 句

relevant B2

adj. 相关的

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

vision B2

n. 视力

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

setting B1

n. 环境

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

convince B1

v. 说服, 使相信

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

recognition B2

n. 认可

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

substantial B2

adj. 大量的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

weaken B2

v. 使变弱

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

desirable B2

adj. 令人向往的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

facility B2

n. 设施

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

algorithm C1

n. 算法

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

mandate C1

n. 授权

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

privilege B2

n. 特权

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

unnecessary B1

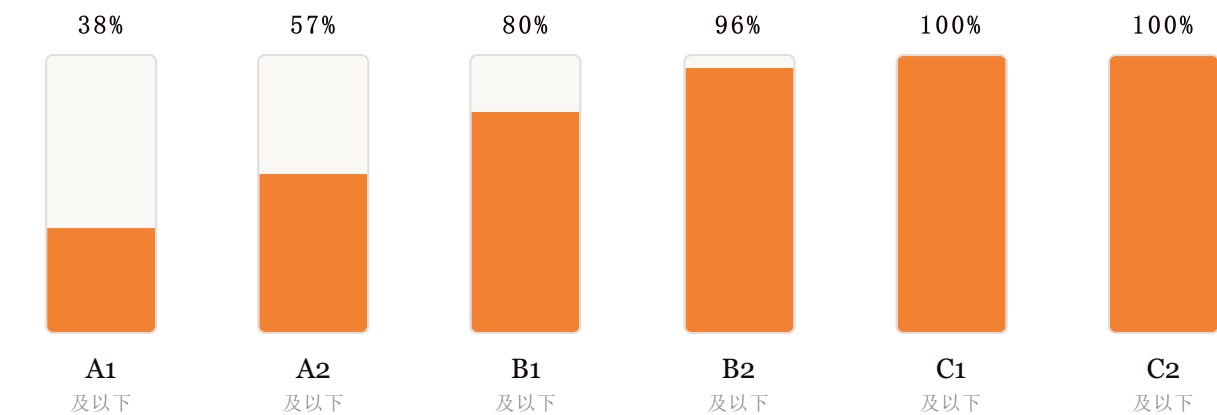
adj. 不必要的; 多余的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

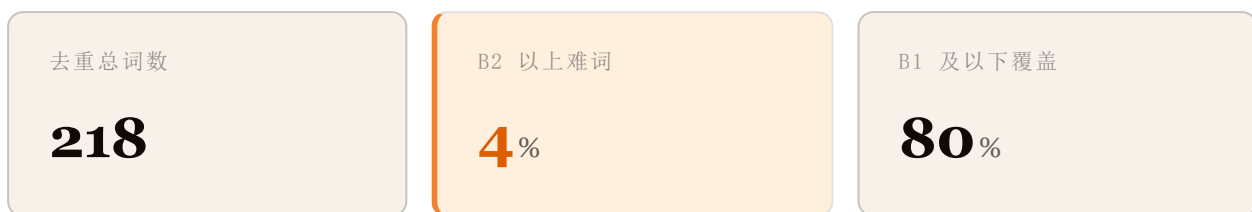
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 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 2024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 (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 →
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2024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2024年 考研英语二阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 5 段原文（段首标 P1-P5 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

英语二真题(2024)

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 If you look at the apps on your phone, chances are you have at least one related to your health—and probably several. Whether it is a mental health app, a fitness tracker, a connected health device or something else, many of us are taking advantage of this technology to keep better track of our health in some shape or form. Recent research from the Organization for the Review of Care and Health Applications found that 350,000 health apps were available on the market, 90,000 of which launched in 2020 alone.

如果你查看手机上的应用程序,很可能至少有一个与健康相关的应用——而且可能有好几个。无论是心理健康应用、健身追踪器、联网健康设备还是其他什么,我们中的许多人都在利用这项技术以某种形式更好地追踪自己的健康状况。健康与护理应用审查组织最近的研究发现,市场上有35万个健康应用程序,其中仅2020年就推出了9万个。

P2 While these apps have a great deal to offer, it is not always clear how the personal information we input is collected, safeguarded and shared online. Existing health privacy law, such as the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act, is primarily focused on the way hospitals, doctors' offices, clinics and insurance companies store health records online. The health information these apps and health data tracking wearables are collecting typically does not receive the same legal protections.

虽然这些应用程序有很多好处,但我们输入的个人信息如何被收集、保护和在线共享并不总是清楚的。现有的健康隐私法律,如《健康保险携带和责任法案》,主要关注医院、诊所、门诊部和保险公司在线存储健康记录的方式。这些应用程序和健康数据追踪可穿戴设备收集的健康信息通常不会受到同样的法律保护。

P3 Without additional protections in place, companies may share (and potentially monetize) personal health information in a way consumers may not have authorized or anticipated. In 2021, Flo Health faced a Federal Trade Commission (FTC) investigation. The FTC alleged in a complaint that "despite

express privacy claims, the company took control of users' sensitive fertility data and shared it with third parties." Flo Health and the FTC settled the matter with a Consent Order requiring the company to get app users' express affirmative consent before sharing their health information as well as to instruct the third parties to delete the data they had obtained.

在没有额外保护措施的情况下,公司可能会以消费者未授权或未预料到的方式共享(并可能将其货币化)个人健康信息。2021年,Flo Health面临联邦贸易委员会的调查。联邦贸易委员会在一项投诉中指控"尽管有明确的隐私声明,该公司还是控制了用户的敏感生育数据并将其与第三方共享"。Flo Health与联邦贸易委员会通过一项同意令解决了此事,要求该公司在共享用户健康信息之前获得应用程序用户的明确肯定同意,并指示第三方删除他们已获得的数据。

P4 Section 5 of the FTC Act empowers the FTC to initiate enforcement action against unfair or deceptive acts, meaning the FTC can only act after the fact if a company's privacy practices are misleading or cause unjustified consumer harm. While the FTC is doing what it can to ensure apps are keeping their promises to consumers around the handling of their sensitive health information, the rate at which these health apps are hitting the market demonstrates just how immense of a challenge this is.

《联邦贸易委员会法》第5条授权联邦贸易委员会对不公平或欺骗性行为采取执法行动,这意味着联邦贸易委员会只能在公司的隐私做法具有误导性或造成不正当消费者损害之后采取行动。虽然联邦贸易委员会正在尽其所能确保应用程序信守对消费者关于处理其敏感健康信息的承诺,但这些健康应用程序进入市场的速度表明这是一个多么巨大的挑战。

P5 As to the prospects for federal legislation, commentators suggest that comprehensive federal privacy legislation seems unlikely in the short term. States have begun implementing their own solutions to shore up protections for consumer-generated health data. California has been at the forefront of state privacy efforts with the California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018. Virginia, Colorado and Utah have also recently passed state consumer data privacy legislation.

至于联邦立法的前景,评论人士认为短期内似乎不太可能出台全面的联邦隐私立法。各州已开始实施自己的解决方案,以加强对消费者生成的健康数据的保护。加利福尼亚州一直处于州隐私努力的前沿,制定了2018年《加利福尼亚州消费者隐私法》。弗吉尼亚州、科罗拉多州和犹他州最近也通过了州消费者数据隐私立法。

题目与逐题解析

36. The research findings are cited in Paragraph 1 to show_____.

- [A] the prevalence of health apps
- [B] the public concern over health
- [C] the popularity of smartphones
- [D] the advancement of technology

第1段引用研究结果是为了表明_____。

A) 健康应用程序的普及 B) 公众对健康的关注 C) 智能手机的流行 D) 技术的进步

【答案】 A (例证目的题)

【判型】 cited in Paragraph 1 to show 中 "to show" 直接询问引用研究数据的论证目的, 是典型的例证目的题。

【拆句】 题干主干是 The research findings are cited...to show, 被动句 + 不定式表目的, 结构平铺直叙, 无陷阱。

【定位】 Recent research from the Organization for the Review of Care and Health Applications found that 350,000 health apps were available on the market, 90,000 of which launched in 2020 alone.

来自 Care and Health Applications 评估组织的最新研究发现, 市场上共有 350,000 款健康类应用, 其中仅 2020 年就上市了 90,000 款。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

350,000 health apps were available on the market, 90,000 of which launched in 2020 alone ↔

the prevalence of health apps

chances are you have at least one related to your health—and probably several ↔ health apps

预判 "证明健康 app 已普及" 与 the prevalence of health apps 直接对应; 又有 chances are you have at least one 这个铺垫从作者立场上也支持 prevalence 这个判断。

B) 无中生有=原文找不到对应

段 1 只讲 app 数量庞大, 未谈公众对健康本身的关注度, the public concern over health 在原文无对应论点。

C) 偷换概念=主语对象替换

原文 If you look at the apps on your phone 只把手机当作 app 的载体提一句, 数据句讲的是 health apps 的数量而非智能手机的普及度, the popularity of smartphones 偷换了被普及的对象。

D) 过度推断=从数据跳到泛化结论

数据反映的是 app 数量, 不是技术水平的进步; 原文 taking advantage of this technology 只是顺带提 technology, 并未论证 "技术在进步", the advancement of technology 是过度推断。

37. What does the author imply about existing health privacy law?

- [A] Its coverage needs to be extended.
- [B] Its enforcement needs strengthening.
- [C] It has discouraged medical misconduct.
- [D] It has disappointed insurance companies.

作者对现有健康隐私法律有何暗示?

- A) 其覆盖范围需要扩大。 B) 其执行力度需要加强。 C) 它遏制了医疗不当行为。
- D) 它让保险公司失望了。

【答案】 A (推断题)

【判型】 题干 What does the author imply about existing health privacy law 中 imply 明确要求推断作者对现行隐私法的隐含态度。

【拆句】 题干是宾语从句 What does the author imply about existing health privacy law, about 引介话题对象，结构清晰，无陷阱。

【定位】 Existing health privacy law, such as the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act, is primarily focused on the way hospitals, doctors' offices, clinics and insurance companies store health records online. The health information these apps and health data tracking wearables are collecting typically does not receive the same legal protections.

现行的健康隐私法（例如《健康保险流通与责任法案》）主要管医院、诊所、保险公司在线保存病历的方式。而这些 app 和健康数据追踪可穿戴设备所收集的健康信息，通常得不到同等的法律保护。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

is primarily focused on the way hospitals, doctors' offices, clinics and insurance companies store health records online

↔ **Its coverage**

The health information these apps and health data tracking wearables are collecting typically does not receive the same legal protections

↔ **needs to be extended**

预判 "覆盖面需扩大" 与 Its coverage needs to be extended 一一对应：Its 指 existing health privacy law, coverage 对应 focused on 的范围, needs to be extended 对应 "app 数据未受同等保护" 这一缺口。

B) 无中生有=换维度

原文段 2 讨论的是法律 "管不管"（覆盖问题），不是 "管得严不严"（执法问题）。enforcement 是另一维度，原文无任何句子支持 Its enforcement needs strengthening。

C) 无中生有=横插无关话题

段 2 通篇没有 medical misconduct 或类似话题，It has discouraged medical misconduct 与原文无任何对应。

D) 张冠李戴=对象角色错位

原文里 insurance companies 是被现行法管理的对象（store health records）之一，原文没说它们对法律感到失望，It has disappointed insurance companies 把被管理对象升格为情绪主体，与原文相反方向解读。

38. Before sharing its users' health information, Flo Health is required to_____.

- [A] seek the approval of the FTC
- [B] find qualified third parties
- [C] remove irrelevant personal data
- [D] obtain their explicit permission

在共享其用户的健康信息之前,Flo Health 需要_____。

A) 寻求FTC的批准 B) 找到合格的第三方 C) 删除不相关的个人数据 D) 获得他们的明确许可

【答案】 **D** (细节题)

【判型】 Before sharing its users' health information, Flo Health is required to 问的是被强制履行的具体动作，可在原文找到字面对应。

【拆句】 题干 Before sharing its users' health information, Flo Health is required to 是 before 引导的时间状语 + 主句 is required to + 选项动词原形组成完整句，结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 Flo Health and the FTC settled the matter with a Consent Order requiring the company to get app users' express affirmative consent before sharing their health information as well as to instruct the third parties to delete the data they had obtained.

Flo Health 与 FTC 通过一份同意令了结此案：该同意令要求公司在分享用户健康信息之前必须获得用户明确肯定的同意，并要求其指示第三方删除已获取的数据。

【选项】 A) **张冠李戴=同意主体错位**

原文要求 Flo Health 取得 app users' 同意，而非取得 FTC 的批准；FTC 在原文是调查与达成同意令的一方，不是分享数据前的审批方，seek the approval of the FTC 把审批方对象搞错。

B) **无中生有=蹭关键词造新要求**

原文只命令公司 instruct the third parties to delete the data they had obtained ——指示第三方删除已得数据，没有任何 "事前筛选合格第三方" 的规定，find qualified third parties 是无中生有。

C) **答非所问=时点错位**

原文 to instruct the third parties to delete the data they had obtained 是命令第三方删除已得数据，是事后清理动作；题干问的是 Before sharing 即分享前的前置条件。时点错位，remove irrelevant personal data 是答非所问。

D) **✓ 正确**

get app users' express affirmative consent ↔ **obtain their explicit permission**

预判 "事先取得用户明确同意" 的三个语义成分 (取得/用户/明确同意) 在 obtain their explicit permission 里被 obtain / their / explicit permission ——对应替换。

39. What challenge is the FTC currently faced with?

- [A] The complexity of health information.
- [B] The rapid increase in new health apps.
- [C] The subtle deceptiveness of health apps.
- [D] The difficulty in assessing consumer harm.

FTC目前面临什么挑战？

- A) 健康信息的复杂性。 B) 新健康应用程序的快速增长。 C) 健康应用程序的隐蔽欺骗性。
- D) 评估消费者损害的困难。

【答案】 **B** (细节题)

【判型】 What challenge is the FTC currently faced with 问具体面临的挑战内容，可在原文里找到字面对应。

【拆句】 题干 What challenge is the FTC currently faced with 是疑问代词 What 作 challenge 的修饰，be faced with 是被动短语 "面临"，结构常见，无陷阱。

【定位】 While the FTC is doing what it can to ensure apps are keeping their promises to consumers around the handling of their sensitive health information, the rate at which these health apps are hitting the market demonstrates just how immense of a challenge this is.

尽管 FTC 正在竭尽所能确保这些 app 兑现对消费者关于敏感健康信息处置的承诺，但这些健康 app 涌入市场的速度，显示出这一挑战何其巨大。

【选项】 A) 无中生有=造新挑战维度

段 4 论述的是 FTC 权限 (only act after the fact) 和 app 上市速度，未提健康信息本身的 complexity, The complexity of health information 是无中生有。

B) ✓ 正确

the rate at which these health apps are hitting the market ↔

The rapid increase in new health apps

预判 "新 app 涌入速度太快" 与 The rapid increase in new health apps 中 rapid increase 完全等价——速度快即增量多，原文与选项指同一现象。

C) 偷换概念=移位+加修饰

原文 initiate enforcement action against unfair or deceptive acts 中的 deceptive 是 FTC 法定可执法对象的描述，且无 subtle (微妙的) 这一修饰；同时挑战不来自 "deceptive 程度" 而来自 "app 上市速度"。The subtle deceptiveness of health apps 把法律术语挪到挑战位置，并杜撰 subtle 一词。

D) 无中生有=蹭术语造新难点

原文 unjustified consumer harm 是 FTC 法律条款里描述 "不合理消费者损害" 的术语，并未讨论 "评估损害的难度"。The difficulty in assessing consumer harm 杜撰了一个评估难度的新维度。

40. It can be learned from the last paragraph that health data protection_____.

- [A] has been embraced by health app developers
- [B] has been a focus of federal policy-making
- [C] has encountered opposition in California
- [D] has gained legislative support in some states

从最后一段可以得知,健康数据保护_____。

- A) 已被健康应用程序开发者接受 B) 已成为联邦政策制定的重点 C) 在加利福尼亚州遭遇了反对
D) 在一些州获得了立法支持

【答案】 D (推断题)

【判型】 It can be learned from the last paragraph 的 "can be learned" 等价于 can be inferred, 要求推断段意。

【拆句】 题干 It can be learned from the last paragraph that health data protection 是形式主语 It + 被动 + that 引导真实主语从句, that 后接选项补全句子, 结构平铺直叙, 无陷阱。

【定位】 As to the prospects for federal legislation, commentators suggest that comprehensive federal privacy legislation seems unlikely in the short term. States have begun implementing their own solutions to shore up protections for consumer-generated health data. California has been at the forefront of state privacy efforts with the California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018. Virginia, Colorado and Utah have also recently passed state consumer data privacy legislation.

至于联邦立法的前景, 评论人士认为短期内全面的联邦隐私立法不太可能。各州已开始自行推出方案, 加强对消费者生成的健康数据的保护。加州凭借 2018 年《加州消费者隐私法案》一直走在州一级隐私保护的最前列。弗吉尼亚、科罗拉多和犹他也最近通过了州一级的消费者数据隐私立法。

【选项】 A) **无中生有=换主语角色**

段 5 通篇讨论联邦与州两级的立法情况, 未提 health app developers 的态度; has been embraced by health app developers 是无中生有。

B) **与原文相反=方向颠倒**

原文 comprehensive federal privacy legislation seems unlikely in the short term 明确联邦立法短期 unlikely, 与 "已成联邦政策制定焦点" 方向相反, has been a focus of federal policy-making 与原文相反。

C) **与原文相反=立场颠倒**

原文 California has been at the forefront of state privacy efforts 明确加州在州一级隐私保护中走在最前列, 与 "在加州遭遇反对" 完全相反, has encountered opposition in California 与原文相反。

D) **✓ 正确**

States have begun implementing their own solutions to shore up protections for consumer-generated health data

↔ **has gained legislative support in some states**

California has been at the forefront of state privacy efforts with the California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018

↔ **legislative support**

Virginia, Colorado and Utah have also recently passed state consumer data privacy legislation

↔ **in some states**

预判 "州层面已有立法支持" 与 has gained legislative support in some states 一一对应: has gained 对应州层动作已发生, legislative support 对应四州的立法实证, some states 对应枚举的几个州, 无溢出无遗漏。

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。

If you look at the apps on your phone, chances are you have at least one related to your health—and probably several.

第1段，第1句

本句结构高度典型：If 引导的条件状语从句 + 主句 + 省略 that 的宾语从句，这种组合在四六级和考研真题中频繁出现。chances are 这一固定搭配及其后接从句的用法也是常考点。掌握本句结构可迁移到大量同类句式

Whether it is a mental health app, a fitness tracker, a connected health device or something else, many of us are taking advantage of this technology to keep better track of our health in some shape or form.

第1段，第2句

"Whether" 引导让步状语从句置于句首、后接主句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，且主句中不定式作目的状语、介词短语作方式状语也是典型用法。学生掌握本句的分析方法后，可以迁移到大量类似的让步状语从句和状语修饰结构上，具有较好的复用性。

Recent research from the Organization for the Review of Care and Health Applications found that 350,000 health apps were available on the market, 90,000 of which launched in 2020 alone.

第1段，第3句

主句+宾语从句+非限制性定语从句的三层结构是学术文本和新闻报道的常见句式，特别是‘数据+of which+补充说明’的模式在考试阅读中频繁出现。掌握后可迁移到大量类似真题句型，结构典型性高

While these apps have a great deal to offer, it is not always clear how the personal information we input is collected, safeguarded and shared online.

第2段，第1句

本句的 it is + 形容词 + how/whether 从句结构、被动语态并列、省略关系代词的定语从句、while 引导的让步状语从句，都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。掌握本句的拆解方法可以直接迁移到大量同类真题句，代表性很强。

Without additional protections in place, companies may share (and potentially monetize) personal health information in a way consumers may not have authorized or anticipated.

第3段，第1句

句子成分丰富且包含多个练习点：句首介词短语状语、括号内并列谓语、名词短语作宾语、方式状语内嵌定语从句、定语从句省略关系词、从句中并列谓语省略助动词。特别是定语从句修饰抽象名词 way 且省略关系词这一结构，在真题中常见但学生容易忽略，作为划分成分练习句有较高训练价值。

The FTC alleged in a complaint that "despite express privacy claims, the company took control of users' sensitive fertility data and shared it with third parties."

第3段，第3句

主句 + that 引导宾语从句的结构在四六级和考研真题中非常常见，尤其是新闻报道、学术陈述类文本。从句内部包含让步状语和并列谓语，也是典型的复杂句特征。掌握这类结构后可大量复用到类似句型。

Flo Health and the FTC settled the matter with a Consent Order requiring the company to get app users' express affirmative consent before sharing their health information as well as to instruct the third parties to delete the data they had obtained.

第3段，第4句

本句结构在四六级和考研真题中具有较高代表性。主句 + 定语从句（关系代词省略）是高频考点；现在分词作后置定语修饰名词、不定式作宾语补足语、并列不定式结构也是常考句式。过去完成时在定语从句中的使用典型地体现了时态的相对性。整体句式虽略长，但各部分都是标准语法结构的组合，掌握后可以在阅读理解和翻译题中大量复用。

Section 5 of the FTC Act empowers the FTC to initiate enforcement action against unfair or deceptive acts, meaning the FTC can only act after the fact if a company's privacy practices are misleading or cause unjustified consumer harm.

第4段，第1句

本句覆盖主语、谓语、宾语、宾语补足语、表语、时间状语、条件状语从句等多种成分，结构较为丰富。第一个主句的不定式宾补、第二个主句的情态动词谓语、条件从句内的并列谓语和系表结构，都是值得练习的考点。对于成分划分训练而言，本句具有较好的练习价值。

While the FTC is doing what it can to ensure apps are keeping their promises to consumers around the handling of their sensitive health information, the rate at which these health apps are hitting the market demonstrates just how immense of a challenge this is.

第4段，第2句

本句成分种类丰富，包含被定语从句分隔的主语、多个层级的宾语从句、目的状语、方式状语、表语等多种成分，且有主干被从句分隔、表语前置等易错点，非常适合作为划分句子成分的练习材料。

As to the prospects for federal legislation, commentators suggest that comprehensive federal privacy legislation seems unlikely in the short term.

第5段，第1句

主句 + that 引导的宾语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，句首介词短语作状语也很常见。本句结构具有较强的代表性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

Its enforcement needs strengthening.

第37题，B

主谓宾结构是英语最基本的句型之一，动名词作宾语也是常见用法，但本句过于简单，缺少考试中常见的修饰成分、从句或复杂搭配，作为真题句式的代表性一般，学习后的迁移场景主要限于同类简单句。

What challenge is the FTC currently faced with?

第39题 题干

特殊疑问句 + 被动语态是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，本句结构简洁规整，'be faced with' 是常考固定搭配，掌握后可广泛迁移至其他被动疑问句的分析。

本篇出现的 68 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。

app

B1

n. 应用程序

本篇12次 · 真题 16 句

privacy

B2

n. 隐私

本篇7次 · 真题 30 句

consumer

B1

n. 消费者

本篇6次 · 真题 72 句

data

B1

n. 数据

本篇5次 · 真题 80 句

federal

B2

adj. 联邦（制）的

本篇4次 · 真题 81 句

protection

B1

n. 保护

本篇4次 · 真题 39 句

user

A2

n. 使用者

本篇3次 · 真题 52 句

legislation

B2

n. 法律

本篇3次 · 真题 19 句

focus

B1

n. 重点

本篇2次 · 真题 77 句

online

A2

adj. 在线的

本篇2次 · 真题 63 句

challenge

B1

n. 挑战

本篇2次 · 真题 57 句

exist

A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本篇2次 · 真题 28 句

insurance

B1

n. 保险

本篇2次 · 真题 28 句

track

A2

n. 小路

本篇2次 · 真题 24 句

obtain B2

v. 获得

本篇2次 · 真题 21 句

sensitive B2

adj. 敏感的

本篇2次 · 真题 21 句

harm B1

n. 伤害

本篇2次 · 真题 20 句

datum C1

n. 数据 (单数形式, 复数为 data)

本篇2次 · 真题 19 句

enforcement C1

n. (法律、规则的) 执行, 实施

本篇2次 · 真题 15 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇1次 · 真题 209 句

support A2

v. 支持

本篇1次 · 真题 87 句

rate A2

n. 速度

本篇1次 · 真题 72 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇1次 · 真题 70 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次 · 真题 63 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本篇1次 · 真题 60 句

claim B1

v. 声称

本篇1次 · 真题 49 句

legal B1

adj. 法律的

本篇1次 · 真题 44 句

gain B1

v. 获得; 赢得

本篇1次 · 真题 43 句

seek B1

v. 寻找

本篇1次 · 真题 40 句

mental B1

adj. 精神的

本篇1次 · 真题 37 句

recently A2

adv. 最近

本篇1次·真题 37 句

available A2

adj. 可获得的

本篇1次·真题 35 句

ensure B2

v. 确保

本篇1次·真题 33 句

commission B2

n. 佣金

本篇1次·真题 32 句

despite B1

prep. 尽管

本篇1次·真题 32 句

finding B2

n. 调查结果

本篇1次·真题 30 句

organization B1

n. 组织

本篇1次·真题 28 句

solution B1

n. 解决办法

本篇1次·真题 26 句

prospect B2

n. 可能性

本篇1次·真题 25 句

remove A2

v. 移开

本篇1次·真题 25 句

cite B2

v. 引用, 引证

本篇1次·真题 24 句

imply B2

v. 暗示, 暗指

本篇1次·真题 24 句

related B1

adj. 相关的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

application B1

n. 申请

本篇1次·真题 22 句

demonstrate B2

v. 证明

本篇1次·真题 21 句

extend B1

v. 延伸; 延长

本篇1次·真题 20 句

assess B2

v. 评估

本篇1次·真题 17 句

device B1

n. 设备

本篇1次·真题 16 句

popularity B2

n. 受欢迎

本篇1次·真题 16 句

additional B1

adj. 额外的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

unlikely B1

adj. 不太可能的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

currently B1

adv. 目前, 当前

本篇1次·真题 13 句

typically B1

adv. 通常, 一般

本篇1次·真题 13 句

permission B1

n. 许可

本篇1次·真题 12 句

approval B2

n. 赞成

本篇1次·真题 11 句

complaint B1

n. 抱怨

本篇1次·真题 11 句

embrace B2

v. 拥抱

本篇1次·真题 11 句

opposition B2

n. 反对

本篇1次·真题 11 句

primarily B2

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 11 句

investigation B2

n. 调查; 侦查

本篇1次·真题 10 句

launch B1

v. 推出

本篇1次·真题 10 句

misleading B2

adj. 误导性的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

settle

B1

v. 解决（争端、问题）

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

smartphone

B1

n. 智能手机

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

subtle

B2

adj. 微妙的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

developer

B1

n. 开发者

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

implement

B2

v. 实施

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

section

B1

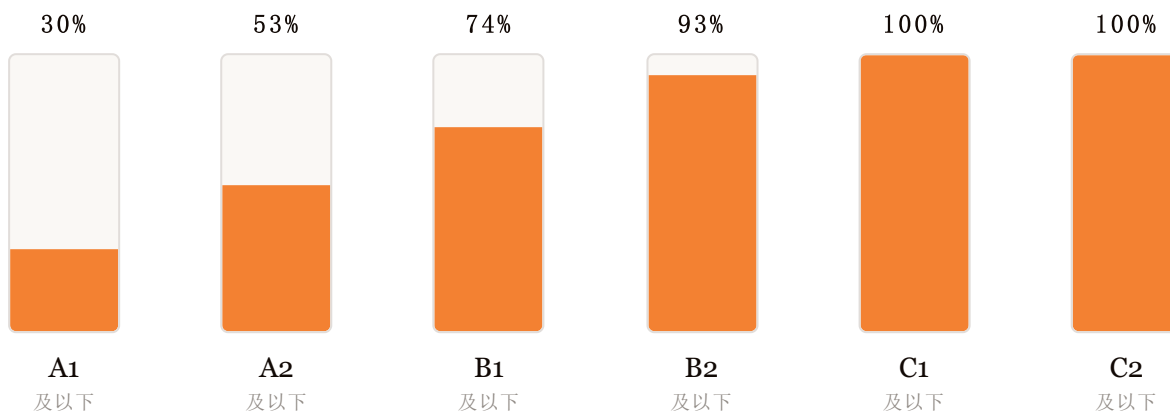
n. 部分

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

全文去重后共 **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 15 个 · 约 7%。



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

7%

B1 及以下覆盖

74%

考研英语二 2024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 →

2024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2024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、13 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(2024)

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)

High school students eager to stand out in the college application process often participate in a litany of extracurricular activities hoping to bolster their chances of admission to a selective undergraduate institution.

渴望在大学申请过程中脱颖而出的高中生往往参加一系列课外活动,希望提高被精英本科院校录取的机会。

However, college admissions experts say that the quality of a college hopeful's extracurricular activities matters more than the number of activities he or she participates in.

然而,大学招生专家表示,大学申请者课外活动的质量比他或她参加的活动数量更重要。

Sue Rexford, the director of college guidance at the Charles E. Smith Jewish Day School, says it is not necessary for a student filling out the Common Application to list 10 activities in the application.

Charles E. Smith Jewish Day School的大学升学指导主任Sue Rexford说,学生在填写Common Application时没有必要列出10项活动。

"No college will expect that a student has a huge laundry list of extracurriculars that they have been passionately involved in each for an extended period of time," Rexford wrote in an email.

Rexford在一封电子邮件中写道:"没有哪所大学会期望学生有一长串课外活动清单,并且每项活动都长期充满激情地参与其中。"

Experts say it is tougher to distinguish oneself in a school-affiliated extracurricular activity that is common among high school students than it is to stand out while doing an uncommon activity.

专家表示,在高中生中常见的校内课外活动中脱颖而出,比在不常见的活动中突出自己更困难。

"The competition to stand out and make an impact is going to be much stiffer, and so if they're going to do a popular activity, I'd say, be the best at it," says Sara Harberson, a college admissions consultant.

大学招生顾问Sara Harberson说:"脱颖而出并产生影响的竞争会激烈得多,所以如果他们要做一项热门活动,我会说,做到最好。"

High school students who have an impressive personal project they are working on independently often impress colleges, experts say.

专家表示,正在独立开展令人印象深刻的个人项目的高中生往往能打动大学。

"For example, a student with an interest in entrepreneurship could demonstrate skill and potential by starting a profitable small business," Olivia Valdes, the founder of Zen Admissions consulting firm, wrote in an email.

Zen Admissions咨询公司创始人Olivia Valdes在一封电子邮件中写道:"例如,对创业感兴趣的学生可以通过创办一家盈利的小企业来展示技能和潜力。"

Joseph Adegboyega-Edun, a Maryland high school guidance counselor, says unconventional extracurricular activities can help students impress college admissions offices, assuming they demonstrated serious commitment. "Again, since one of the big questions high school seniors must consider is 'What makes you unique?,' having an uncommon extracurricular activity vs. a conventional one is an advantage," he wrote in an email.

马里兰州高中升学顾问Joseph Adegboyega-Edun说,非传统的课外活动可以帮助学生给大学招生办公室留下深刻印象,前提是他们表现出认真的投入。他在一封电子邮件中写道:"再次强调,由于高中毕业生必须考虑的一个重要问题是'是什么让你与众不同?',拥有一项不常见的课外活动相比传统活动是一种优势。"

Experts say demonstrating talent in at least one extracurricular activity can help in the college admissions process, especially at top-tier undergraduate institutions.

专家表示,在至少一项课外活动中展示才能有助于大学录取过程,尤其是在顶尖本科院校。

"Distinguishing yourself in one focused type of extracurricular activity can be a positive in the admissions process, especially for highly selective institutions, where having top grades and test scores is not enough," Katie Kelley, admissions counselor at IvyWise admissions consultancy, wrote in an email. "Students need to have that quality or hook that will appeal to admissions officers and allow them to visualize how the student might come and enrich their campus community."

IvyWise招生咨询公司的招生顾问Katie Kelley在一封电子邮件中写道:"在一种专注的课外活动类型中使自己脱颖而出,在录取过程中可能是一个积极因素,尤其是对于高度精英化的院校,在这些院校,仅有顶尖成绩和考试分数是不够的。学生需要有那种能吸引招生官的品质或亮点,让他们能够想象学生可能如何来丰富他们的校园社区。"

Extracurricular activities related to the college major declared on a college application are beneficial, experts suggest. "If you already know your major, having an extracurricular that fits into that major can be a big plus," says Mayghin Levine, the manager of educational opportunities with The Cabbage Patch Settlement House, a Louisville, Kentucky, nonprofit community center.

专家建议,与大学申请中申报的专业相关的课外活动是有益的。路易斯维尔市肯塔基州非营利社区中心The Cabbage Patch Settlement House的教育机会主管Mayghin Levine说:"如果你已经知道专业,拥有一项符合该专业的课外活动可能是一大优势。"

High school students who have had a strong positive influence on their community through an extracurricular activity may impress a college and win a scholarship, says Erica Gwyn, a former math and science magnet program assistant at a public high school who is now executive director of the Kaleidoscope Careers Academy in Atlanta, a nonprofit organization.

曾任公立高中数学和科学磁石项目助理、现为亚特兰大非营利组织Kaleidoscope Careers Academy执行主任的Erica Gwyn说,通过课外活动对社区产生强烈积极影响的高中生可能会给大学留下深刻印象并赢得奖学金。

	[A] Students who stand out in a specific extracurricular activity will be favored by top-tier institutions.
41. Sue Rexford	[B] Students whose extracurricular activity has benefited their community are likely to win a scholarship.
42. Sara Harberson	[C] Undertaking too many extracurricular activities will hardly be seen as a plus by colleges.
43. Katie Kelley	[D] A student who exhibits abilities in doing business can impress colleges.
44. Mayghin Levine	[E] High school students participating in a popular activity should excel in it.
45. Erica Gwyn	[F] Engaging in uncommon activities can demonstrate students' determination and dedication.
	[G] It is advisable for students to choose an extracurricular activity that is related to their future study at college.

41. Sue Rexford

【答案】 **[C]** 信息在第 3 段

【候选项】 Undertaking too many extracurricular activities will hardly be seen as a plus by colleges.

参加过多的课外活动几乎不会被大学视为加分项。

【定位】 Sue Rexford, the director of college guidance at the Charles E. Smith Jewish Day School, says it is not necessary for a student filling out the Common Application to list 10 activities in the application.

查尔斯·E·史密斯犹太走读学校的升学指导主任苏·雷克斯福德说，学生在填写通用申请表时没有必要列出 10 项活动。

【锚点】 不必堆很多项活动

【对照】 list 10 activities ↔ too many extracurricular activities

具体数量改成程度词

it is not necessary ↔ will hardly be seen as a plus

否定加分等于不必要

【依据】 数量多并非加分

42. Sara Harberson

【答案】 [E] 信息在第 6 段

【候选项】 High school students participating in a popular activity should excel in it.

参加热门活动的高中生应当在其中表现优异。

【定位】 "The competition to stand out and make an impact is going to be much stiffer, and so if they're going to do a popular activity, I'd say, be the best at it," says Sara Harberson, a college admissions consultant.

"想要脱颖而出、产生影响的竞争会激烈得多，所以如果他们要做一项热门活动，我会说，那就在这项活动里做到最好，"升学顾问萨拉·哈伯森说。

【锚点】 做热门活动就要拔尖

【对照】 a popular activity ↔ a popular activity

同词照搬

be the best at it ↔ should excel in it

做到最好等于做到拔尖

【依据】 热门活动须做到最好

【辨邻】 [A]

也讲"在某项活动突出"，眼熟点是 stand out，原文第 6 段确有 competition to stand out。但 A 的对象是 a specific extracurricular activity (某一项专注的活动) 且落点在 favored by top-tier institutions (受名校青睐)，而 Harberson 限定在"popular 热门活动"且只说要做到最好、没提名校青睐，对象和落点都偏了。

The competition to stand out and make an impact

43. Katie Kelley

【答案】 [A] 信息在第 11 段

【候选项】 Students who stand out in a specific extracurricular activity will be favored by top-tier institutions.

在某项特定课外活动中表现突出的学生将受到顶尖院校的青睐。

【定位】 "Distinguishing yourself in one focused type of extracurricular activity can be a positive in the admissions process, especially for highly selective institutions, where having top grades and test scores is not enough," Katie Kelley, admissions counselor at IvyWise admissions consultancy, wrote in an email.

"在某一类专注的课外活动中让自己脱颖而出，在招生过程中会是一个加分项，对竞争尤为激烈的名校更是如此——在这些名校，光有顶尖成绩和分数还不够，"常春藤智慧升学咨询机构的招生顾问凯蒂·凯利在邮件中写道。

【锚点】 专注一项突出对名校加分

【对照】 Distinguishing yourself in one focused type of extracurricular activity ↔

Students who stand out in a specific extracurricular activity

突出与专注一项的同义替换

especially for highly selective institutions ↔ will be favored by top-tier institutions

名校加分等于受名校青睐

【依据】 专注一项突出受名校青睐

【辨邻】 [E]

也讲"在一项活动里做到突出/拔尖"，与 Kelley 的"distinguishing yourself"眼熟。但 E 限定对象是 a popular activity (热门活动)，且没提名校；Kelley 说的是 one focused type (专注一类，不限热门) 并特别强调 highly selective institutions。对象与强调点都不符，E 其实对应的是第 6 段 Harberson。

if they're going to do a popular activity, I'd say, be the best at it

44. Mayghin Levine

【答案】 **[G]** 信息在第 12 段

【候选项】 It is advisable for students to choose an extracurricular activity that is related to their future study at college.

建议学生选择与其大学未来学习相关的课外活动。

【定位】 "If you already know your major, having an extracurricular that fits into that major can be a big plus," says Mayghin Levine, the manager of educational opportunities with The Cabbage Patch Settlement House, a Louisville, Kentucky, nonprofit community center.

"如果你已经确定了专业，那么有一项契合该专业的课外活动会是一个很大的加分项，"路易斯维尔（肯塔基州）一家非营利社区中心"卷心菜地安置之家"的教育机会经理梅金·莱文说。

【锚点】 选契合专业的活动是加分

【对照】 an extracurricular that fits into that major ↔

an extracurricular activity that is related to their future study at college

契合专业等于与大学学业相关

can be a big plus ↔ It is advisable for students to choose

是加分项改写为建议去选

【依据】 建议选与专业相关的活动

45. Erica Gwyn

【答案】 **[B]** 信息在第 13 段

【候选项】 Students whose extracurricular activity has benefited their community are likely to win a scholarship.

课外活动使社区受益的学生有可能获得奖学金。

【定位】 High school students who have had a strong positive influence on their community through an extracurricular activity may impress a college and win a scholarship, says Erica Gwyn, a former math and science magnet program assistant at a public high school who is now executive director of the Kaleidoscope Careers Academy in Atlanta, a nonprofit organization.

通过一项课外活动给所在社区带来强烈正面影响的高中生，可能会打动大学并赢得奖学金，曾任公立高中数理特长项目助理、现任亚特兰大非营利组织万花筒职业学院执行主任的埃丽卡·格温说。

【锚点】 活动惠及社区可得奖学金

【对照】 a strong positive influence on their community ↔ has benefited their community

正面影响等于使社区受益

win a scholarship ↔ are likely to win a scholarship

may对应likely同词落点

【依据】 惠及社区者有望得奖学金

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] Students who stand out in a specific extracurricular activity will be favored by top-tier institutions.

在某一项课外活动上做得突出，会受到顶尖名校的青睐。

对应第 43 题

[B] Students whose extracurricular activity has benefited their community are likely to win a scholarship.

课外活动让所在社区受益的学生，有望拿到奖学金。

对应第 45 题

[C] Undertaking too many extracurricular activities will hardly be seen as a plus by colleges.

参加太多课外活动并不会被大学当成加分项。

对应第 41 题

[D] A student who exhibits abilities in doing business can impress colleges.

展现出做生意能力的学生能打动大学。

多余项 • 无人对应

[E] High school students participating in a popular activity should excel in it.

参加热门活动的高中生，应当在这项活动里做到拔尖。

对应第 42 题

[F] Engaging in uncommon activities can demonstrate students' determination and dedication.

参加冷门活动能展现学生的决心和投入。

多余项 · 无人对应

[G] It is advisable for students to choose an extracurricular activity that is related to their future study at college.

建议学生选一项和将来大学专业相关的课外活动。

对应第 44 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。

[D] A student who exhibits abilities in doing business can impress colleges.

讲 exhibits abilities in doing business can impress colleges（展现做生意能力能打动大学），它对应的是第 8 段 a student with an interest in entrepreneurship could demonstrate skill and potential by starting a profitable small business 那位 Olivia Valdes——而 Valdes 并未被任何问题问到，所以 D 始终无人认领。它“像”在确有出处、“差”在出处的人不在 5 道题里。

[F] Engaging in uncommon activities can demonstrate students' determination and dedication.

讲 uncommon activities can demonstrate students' determination and dedication（冷门活动能展现决心与投入），呼应第 7、9 段关于 uncommon/unconventional 活动与 serious commitment 的内容，对应的是 Adegboyega-Edun 等没被问到的人。它“像”在文中确有这层意思、“差”在所对应的人不在题干名单里，故无人认领。

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。

However, college admissions experts say that the quality of a college hopeful's extracurricular activities matters more than the number of activities he or she participates in.

第2段，第1句

本句结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常典型:主句 + 宾语从句 + 比较结构 + 定语从句的组合频繁出现。比较结构中谓语承前省略、定语从句省略关系代词都是真题常见考点。掌握本句的分析方法可以直接迁移到大量同类句型,代表性强

Sue Rexford, the director of college guidance at the Charles E. Smith Jewish Day School, says it is not necessary for a student filling out the Common Application to list 10 activities in the application.

第3段，第1句

主句 says 加宾语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中极为常见,宾语从句省略 that 也是典型用法。从句中 it is + 形容词 + for sb + to do 句型是高频考点,同位语插入主语后也是常见修饰手法。整体句式具有较高代表性,掌握后可大量迁移到类似句子。

"No college will expect that a student has a huge laundry list of extracurriculars that they have been passionately involved in each for an extended period of time," Rexford wrote in an email.

第4段，第1句

引述句+宾语从句+定语从句的三层嵌套结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，尤其是 expect that 和 that 引导的定语从句都是典型考点；掌握后可大量复用到其他长难句分析中。

Experts say it is tougher to distinguish oneself in a school-affiliated extracurricular activity that is common among high school students than it is to stand out while doing an uncommon activity.

第5段，第1句

主句 + 宾语从句 + 定语从句的三层嵌套结构，以及 it 作形式主语、比较级 + than 从句的搭配，都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式；掌握后可大量复用到类似长难句的分析中。

"The competition to stand out and make an impact is going to be much stiffer, and so if they're going to do a popular activity, I'd say, be the best at it," says Sara Harberson, a college admissions consultant.

第6段，第1句

涵盖了引述动词后置结构、直接引语作宾语、系动词将来时、条件状语从句、并列结构、后置定语（不定式短语 to stand out and make an impact）以及同位语等多种成分类型。引述结构和并列从句的交织为成分划分练习提供了丰富的训练点，尤其是引语内部的层级关系和条件从句的定位，对基础较弱的学生有较好的练习价值。

High school students who have an impressive personal project they are working on independently often impress colleges, experts say.

第7段，第1句

定语从句修饰主语、定语从句嵌套、关系代词省略、句末插入 "experts say" 标明观点来源，这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。掌握本句结构后，可直接迁移到大量同类长难句，典型性极强。

"Again, since one of the big questions high school seniors must consider is 'What makes you unique?,' having an uncommon extracurricular activity vs. a conventional one is an advantage," he wrote in an email.

第9段，第2句

这种“引语嵌套多层从句”是学术论述和新闻英语中的极其典型的句式，非常有复用价值。

"Distinguishing yourself in one focused type of extracurricular activity can be a positive in the admissions process, especially for highly selective institutions, where having top grades and test scores is not enough," Katie Kelley, admissions counselor at IvyWise admissions consultancy, wrote in an email.

第11段，第1句

本句覆盖动名词短语作主语（Distinguishing yourself ...）、情态动词+系动词结构（can be）、直接引语作宾语、非限制性定语从句、多个状语（in the admissions process, especially for ...）等多种成分。引号内的主系表结构和 where 从句的主系表结构都是典型考点，适合训练识别动名词主语、系表结构和定语从句的能力。

"Students need to have that quality or hook that will appeal to admissions officers and allow them to visualize how the student might come and enrich their campus community."

第11段，第2句

‘名词 + that引导的定语从句 + 动词 + 宾语从句’是典型的长难句构造模式，极具迁移学习价值。

High school students who have had a strong positive influence on their community through an extracurricular activity may impress a college and win a scholarship, says Erica Gwyn, a former math and science magnet program assistant at a public high school who is now executive director of the Kaleidoscope Careers Academy in Atlanta, a nonprofit organization.

第13段，第1句

覆盖成分丰富：包含并列谓语、宾语从句、双层同位语、限制性与非限制性定语从句、方式状语等多种结构。特别是同位语嵌套定语从句、宾语从句嵌套定语从句等典型易错点，适合作为成分划分的综合训练句。

Students whose extracurricular activity has benefited their community are likely to win a scholarship.

选项B

限制性定语从句修饰主语、且从句使用关系代词 whose 的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见。be likely to do 表示可能性的句型也是高频考点。掌握本句的结构拆解方法后，可以直接迁移到大量类似的长难句，典型性很强。

It is advisable for students to choose an extracurricular activity that is related to their future study at college.

选项G

形式主语 It is + 形容词 + for sb to do 是四六级和考研常考句式，定语从句修饰名词也是高频结构。本句结构规范、典型性强，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子中，实用价值高。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 46 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。

extracurricular B2

adj. 课外的;课程以外的

本篇15次·真题 15句

admission B2

n. 承认 (错误、罪行等)

本篇9次·真题 13句

expert B1

n. 专家

本篇5次·真题 42句

community B1

n. 社区

本篇4次·真题 71句

institution B2

n. 机构

本篇4次·真题 39句

demonstrate B2

v. 证明

本篇4次·真题 21句

email A2

n. 电子邮件

本篇4次·真题 8句

process B1

n. 过程

本篇3次·真题 80句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本篇3次·真题 56句

application B1

n. 申请

本篇3次·真题 22句

participate B1

v. 参加

本篇3次·真题 8句

quality A2

n. 质量

本篇2次·真题 45句

positive B1

adj. 积极的

本篇2次·真题 27句

undergraduate B2

n. 大学本科生

本篇2次·真题 16句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次·真题 89句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇1次·真题 88句

firm B1

adj. 坚固的

本篇1次·真题 66 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次·真题 63 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本篇1次·真题 61 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本篇1次·真题 53 句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本篇1次·真题 50 句

potential B2

adj. 潜在的

本篇1次·真题 43 句

project A2

n. 项目

本篇1次·真题 40 句

executive B2

n. 主管;经理;管理人员

本篇1次·真题 39 句

type A2

n. 类型

本篇1次·真题 30 句

highly B1

adv. 非常

本篇1次·真题 28 句

organization B1

n. 组织

本篇1次·真题 28 句

specific B2

adj. 具体的

本篇1次·真题 28 句

appeal B2

v. 呼吁

本篇1次·真题 27 句

educational B1

adj. 教育的

本篇1次·真题 26 句

favor B1

n. 帮忙

本篇1次·真题 24 句

unique B2

adj. 独特的

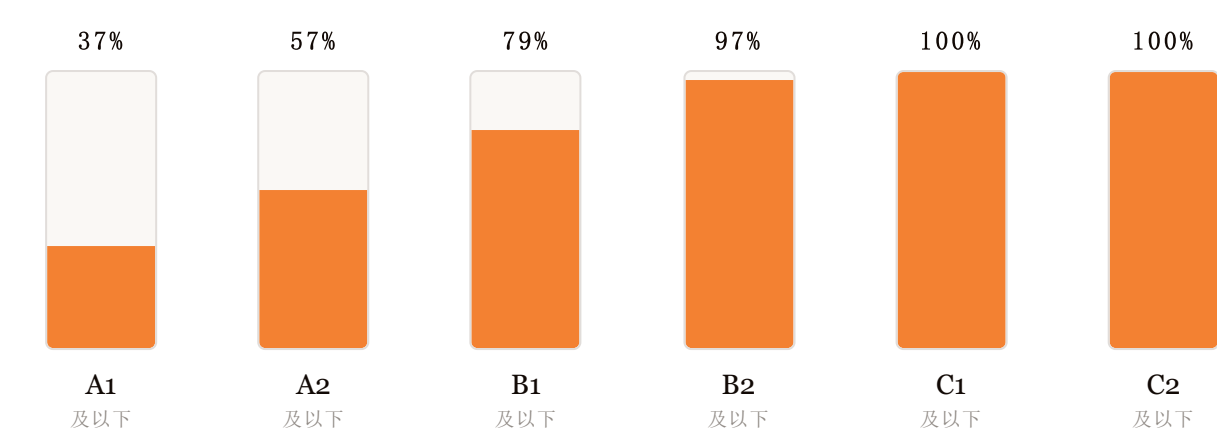
本篇1次·真题 24 句

<u>assume</u> B2 v. 假定 本篇1次 · 真题 23 句	<u>related</u> B1 adj. 相关的 本篇1次 · 真题 23 句
<u>senior</u> B1 adj. 级别高的 本篇1次 · 真题 21 句	<u>tough</u> B1 adj. 困难的 本篇1次 · 真题 20 句
<u>engage</u> B2 v. 参与;从事 本篇1次 · 真题 19 句	<u>former</u> B1 adj. 以前的, 从前的 本篇1次 · 真题 18 句
<u>talent</u> B1 n. 天赋 本篇1次 · 真题 14 句	<u>relate</u> B1 v. 使有联系, 把...联系起来 本篇1次 · 真题 11 句
<u>conventional</u> B2 adj. 传统的 本篇1次 · 真题 10 句	<u>exhibit</u> B2 v. 展览 本篇1次 · 真题 10 句
<u>assistant</u> A2 n. 助手 本篇1次 · 真题 9 句	<u>profitable</u> B2 adj. 盈利的, 有利可图的 本篇1次 · 真题 9 句
<u>academy</u> B2 n. 学院 本篇1次 · 真题 8 句	<u>commitment</u> B2 n. 承诺 本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

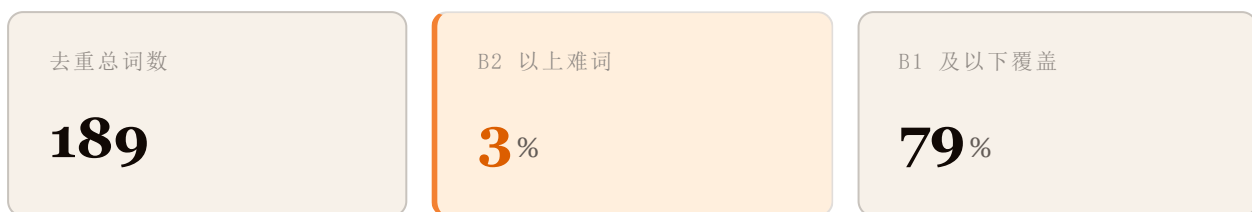
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 189 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

数字标号长文去重后共 **189** 个单词, 按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比 (CDF), 最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上 (C1/C2) 为高阶词, 本篇共 5 个 · 约 3%。



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 189 个 · 末柱为 100%



考研英语二 2024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 →

2024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2024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(2024)

Section III

Directions:

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

P1 With the smell of coffee and fresh bread floating in the air, stalls bursting with colourful vegetables and tempting cheeses, and the buzz of friendly chats, farmers' markets are a feast for the senses. They also provide an opportunity to talk to the people responsible for growing or raising your food, support your local economy and pick up fresh seasonal produce—all at the same time.

P2 Farmers' markets are usually weekly or monthly events, most often with outdoor stalls, which allow farmers or producers to sell their food directly to customers. The size or regularity of markets can vary from season to season, depending on the area's agricultural calendar, and you're likely to find different produce on sale at different times of the year. By cutting out the middlemen, the farmers secure more profit for their produce. Shoppers also benefit from seeing exactly where—and to whom—their money is going.

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 空气中飘着咖啡和新鲜面包的香味，摊位上堆满五颜六色的蔬菜和诱人的奶酪，耳边是友善交谈的阵阵热闹声——农夫市场，俨然是一场感官的盛宴。除此之外，它还提供了这样的机会：你可以和那些负责种植或饲养你所吃食物的人直接交谈，可以支持当地经济，还能挑到新鲜的时令农产品——而且一次就能全部做到。

P2 农夫市场通常每周或每月举办一次，大多采用露天摊位的形式，这让农户或生产者可以把自己的食品直接卖给顾客。市场的规模和开办频率会因季节而异，这取决于当地的农事时令；一年中的不同时节，往往也能看到不同的农产品在售。对农户而言，省去中间商之后，他们便能从自己的农产品

中获得更多利润；而对顾客来说，他们同样从中获益——能清清楚楚地看到自己的钱到底花到了哪里、最终又流进了谁的口袋。

【衔接】首段两句之间用代词"市场"承接，避免重复"农夫市场"

farmers' markets are a feast for the senses 与 They also provide an opportunity to talk to the people... 是相邻两句，They 在英文里承前指代农夫市场。译成中文时若两句都重复"农夫市场"会显得啰嗦，可在第二句改用"它"或"这种市场"承接，也可承前省略主语；本译文第二句用"农夫市场还"是为了在分段处明确话题，若想更紧凑可改作"它还提供了这样的机会"。

第二段前两句之间补"另外/同时"过渡，体现"形式 + 变化"两层信息

Farmers' markets are usually weekly or monthly events 介绍常规形式，The size or regularity of markets can vary from season to season 紧接着说"规模也会因季而异"。两句话题相同、信息递进，中间可用"不过/同时"过渡，提醒读者下面是"在此基础上的变化"。本译文用"市场的规模和开办频率会....."自然承接，无需额外添词，因为汉语短句天然衔接。

第二段末两句用"对农户而言.....；对顾客来说....."对仗收束

By cutting out the middlemen, the farmers secure more profit for their produce 和 Shoppers also benefit from seeing exactly where—and to whom—their money is going 是分别从"农户"和"顾客"两个角度说"双方都受益"。Shoppers also 中的 also 提示"也"，正是两层并列。汉化时用"对农户而言.....；对顾客来说....."或两句以分号衔接，可让两层信息对仗、双赢主题立现。

把 produce 在第二段三处统一译作"农产品"

different produce on sale、more profit for their produce 两处 produce，加上第一段 fresh seasonal produce，全文必须用同一个译名"农产品"，避免一会儿"农产品"、一会儿"产品"、一会儿"产出"。术语统一是阅卷判断"表达连贯"的硬指标。

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】节选自Teen Breathe《青少年呼吸》杂志(第32期)的文章 From Farm Gate to Plate(从农场大门至餐盘)。

【主旨】介绍农夫市场的多感官魅力与多方共赢

全文围绕 farmers' markets 展开：第一段以 farmers' markets are a feast for the senses 点出它是一场感官盛宴，再列出它带来的三重价值（与种养人对话、支持本地经济、买到新鲜时令农产品）；第二段进一步说明其运作方式（多为户外、周/月一次、规模随农时变化），并落到 By cutting out the middlemen, the farmers secure more profit for their produce 与 Shoppers also benefit from seeing exactly where—and to whom—their money is going，强调对农民与顾客都是双赢。基调是中性褒义的介绍说明。

【术语】farmers' markets 统一译作"农夫市场"

farmers' markets 与 Farmers' markets 在全文反复出现，是核心话题词。主体考生易出现"农贸市场/农场主市场/农民市场"等多种译法混用，应在动笔前先锁定一个统一译名——本篇推荐"农夫市场"（也可统一为"农贸市场"），全篇保持一致。

produce 取名词义"农产品"，非动词"生产"

pick up fresh seasonal produce 与 different produce on sale、more profit for their produce 中的 produce 都是名词，指"（新鲜的）农产品"。这是典型的熟词僻义，主体考生易按动词"生产"硬套，整句就翻车，必须先通读阶段锁死译法。

They 回指 farmers' markets

They also provide an opportunity to talk to the people responsible for growing or raising your food 句首的 They 指代上一句的 farmers' markets，而非任何具体的人或摊位。翻译时应明确还原为"（农夫）市场"或承前省略，不能含糊处理为"他们"。

the middlemen 指"中间商/中间环节"

By cutting out the middlemen 中的 middlemen 是商品流通中的"中间商"，与下文 the farmers secure more profit 形成因果链。考生易直译成"中间人"而显生硬，宜译作"中间商"或"中间环节"。

1. With the smell of coffee and fresh bread floating in the air, stalls bursting with colourful vegetables and tempting cheeses, and the buzz of friendly chats, farmers' markets are a feast for the senses.

【意群】With the smell of coffee and fresh bread floating in the air, (with 引导的伴随状语（之一）) ★ 采分 → 伴随着咖啡和新鲜面包的香味在空气中飘荡，

难点：With + 名词 + 现在分词的独立结构

With the smell of coffee and fresh bread floating in the air 是 with 复合结构，名词 the smell 后接现在分词 floating 作伴随状语；主体考生易把 floating 当谓语而找不到真正主句。处理为".....（在）飘着....."或"伴随着....."即可。

stalls bursting with colourful vegetables and tempting cheeses, (with 复合结构（共用 with）之二，省略 with）★ 采分 → 摊位上摆满五颜六色的蔬菜和诱人的奶酪，

难点：bursting with 不是"爆裂"，而是"满满当当地装着"

stalls bursting with colourful vegetables and tempting cheeses 中 bursting with 是熟词僻义，意为"挤满、堆满"，不能直译成"爆裂"。

and the buzz of friendly chats, (with 复合结构之三，并列伴随状语) → 以及亲切交谈的嗡嗡声，

难点：buzz 在此指"嗡嗡的人声/热闹声"

the buzz of friendly chats 中 buzz 不指机器嗡鸣，而指人群交谈汇成的低嗡热闹声，宜译作"低语声/谈笑声/热闹声"。

farmers' markets are a feast for the senses. (主句（主谓表）) ★ 采分 → 农夫市场是一场感官的盛宴。

难点：a feast for the senses 译作"一场感官盛宴"

a feast for the senses 是固定隐喻表达，feast 由"盛宴"引申为"极大的享受"，整体指"色香味俱全、令人陶醉"。

【调序】把三段 with 状语前置铺垫，主句“是感官盛宴”压轴

英文先用 With the smell of coffee and fresh bread floating in the air, stalls bursting with colourful vegetables and tempting cheeses, and the buzz of friendly chats 的三段伴随状语铺垫氛围，最后才落到主句 farmers' markets are a feast for the senses。汉语恰好习惯“先铺垫场景、后下结论”，因此保持“状语在前、主句在后”的顺序，只需把三段状语各自译成短句并列，主句放最后即可。

【译文】空气中飘着咖啡和新鲜面包的香味，摊位上堆满五颜六色的蔬菜和诱人的奶酪，耳边是友善交谈的阵阵热闹声——农夫市场，俨然是一场感官的盛宴。

2. They also provide an opportunity to talk to the people responsible for growing or raising your food, support your local economy and pick up fresh seasonal produce—all at the same time.

【意群】 They also provide an opportunity to talk to the people responsible for growing or raising your food, (主干 + 不定式动作一（含后置定语））★ 采分 → 它们还提供一个机会去和那些负责种植或养殖你食物的人交谈，

难点：**They 回指上句的 farmers' markets; responsible for... 是后置定语**

They also provide an opportunity 句首的 They 指上一句的 farmers' markets，翻译时应承前还原为“（农夫）市场”或直接省略；the people responsible for growing or raising your food 中 responsible for... 是后置定语修饰 people，汉化时应前移成“负责……的人”。growing or raising 是“种植或饲养”，分别对应蔬果与畜禽。

support your local economy and pick up fresh seasonal produce—all at the same time. (不定式动作二、三 + 尾部总结状语（破折号收口））★ 采分 → 支持你当地的经济、买到新鲜的时令农产品——所有这些都在同一时间。

难点：**三并列动作共用 to + 破折号尾部一并收口**

support your local economy and pick up fresh seasonal produce—all at the same time 中 support、pick up 与前句 talk to... 三个动词并列共用句首的 to；尾部破折号 + all at the same time 是把三件好事一并收口，强调“一次性同时做到”。主体考生易把 support、pick up 误读为 the people 的动作；pick up 在此意为“顺手买到、选购”而非“捡起”；produce 取名词义“农产品”。破折号在汉语里宜处理为“——”或“并入”而且一次就能做到”。

【调序】把后置定语前移，三个并列动作改为汉语短句并列

the people responsible for growing or raising your food 把后置形容词短语 responsible for... 前移成“负责种植或饲养你食物的人”；talk to the people..., support your local economy and pick up fresh seasonal produce—all at the same time 中的三个并列不定式动作译成三个汉语短句并列，破折号后内容作为“而且”式的总结收尾。

【译文】农夫市场还提供了这样的机会：你可以和那些负责种植或饲养你所吃食物的人直接交谈，可以支持当地经济，还能挑到新鲜的时令农产品——而且一次就能全部做到。

3. Farmers' markets are usually weekly or monthly events, most often with outdoor stalls, which allow farmers or producers to sell their food directly to customers.

【意群】 Farmers' markets are usually weekly or monthly events, (主句 (主谓表)) ★ 采分 → 农夫市场通常是每周或每月一次的活动,

难点: **weekly/monthly 作形容词修饰 events**

weekly or monthly events 中 weekly、monthly 在此是形容词作定语, 意为"每周一次的、每月一次的", 不是副词。

most often with outdoor stalls, (介词短语作伴随状语/补语) → 通常配有露天摊位,

难点: **most often = 在大多数情况下**

most often with outdoor stalls 中 most often 是"最常见地、多数情况下", 与 with 一起作伴随状语, 描述市场常见形态; 不要按 most 的最高级硬译。

which allow farmers or producers to sell their food directly to customers. (非限定性定语从句 (修饰 markets/前面整体)) ★ 采分 → 这使农户或生产者可以把他们的食品直接卖给顾客。

难点: **which 指代的不是 stalls, 而是整个前面的市场形态**

which allow farmers or producers to sell their food directly to customers 的 which 是非限定性定语从句, 引导的是对"农夫市场这种形式"整体的补充说明, 先行词宜理解为前句的 markets (或整个前句事实); 主体考生易误以为 which 指 stalls。汉化时拆成独立小句"这 (种形式) 让....."即可。

【调序】 主句 + 伴随短语保持顺序, which 从句拆成独立后续小句

前两块按英文顺序顺译, most often with outdoor stalls 处理为"通常以露天摊位的形式"嵌在主句中; which allow farmers or producers to sell their food directly to customers 拆成独立小句"这使得.....可以直接.....卖给顾客"。这样避免把定语从句硬塞进".....的事件"造成翻译腔。

【译文】 农夫市场通常每周或每月举办一次, 大多采用露天摊位的形式, 这让农户或生产者可以把自己的食品直接卖给顾客。

4. The size or regularity of markets can vary from season to season, depending on the area's agricultural calendar, and you're likely to find different produce on sale at different times of the year.

【意群】 The size or regularity of markets can vary from season to season, (分句一主干) ★ 采分 → 市场的规模或开办频率会随季节而变化,

难点: **regularity** 在此不是"规律", 而是"开办频率/定期程度"

The size or regularity of markets 中 regularity 与 size 并列, 描述市场的两个属性, 意为"开办的定期程度/频率"; vary from season to season 是固定搭配, 意为"因季节而异".

depending on the area's agricultural calendar, (现在分词作原因状语) ★ 采分 → 这取决于当地的农事时令,

难点: **agricultural calendar** 译"农事时令/农事日历"

depending on the area's agricultural calendar 中 depending on 是现在分词作状语, 表原因或条件, 汉化为"这取决于/视.....而定"; agricultural calendar 不是普通日历, 而是指"农作物种植和收获的时间安排", 即"农事时令".

and you're likely to find different produce on sale at different times of the year. (分句二 (and 并列)) ★ 采分 → 并且你在一年中的不同时间可能会看到不同的农产品在售。

难点: **you're likely to** 译"你很可能/你会"; **produce** 名词"农产品"

you're likely to find different produce on sale at different times of the year 中 you 不必硬译"你", 可处理成"人们/顾客"或省略; be likely to 是"很可能"; produce 仍是"农产品", 不是动词; on sale 在此是"在售", 不是"打折".

【调序】 分词状语提为独立"这取决于....."小句, and 后并列分句单起

把 depending on the area's agricultural calendar 从主句末尾抽出来, 独立成"这取决于当地的农事时令"。and 后的分句作为并列结果, 重新起一句"因此你在一年不同时节.....", 避免一长串汉语。

【译文】 市场的规模和开办频率会因季节而异, 这取决于当地的农事时令; 一年中的不同时节, 往往也能看到不同的农产品在售。

5. By cutting out the middlemen, the farmers secure more profit for their produce.

【意群】 By cutting out the middlemen, (by + 动名词作方式状语) ★ 采分 → 通过砍掉中间商,

难点: **cut out the middlemen** 译作"省去/绕过中间商"

By cutting out the middlemen 中 cut out 不是"剪掉", 而是"去掉、省去 (中间环节)"的固定用法; middlemen 指"中间商"。整体是商业语境下的固定表达, 汉化为"省去/绕过中间商"更地道。

the farmers secure more profit for their produce. (主句 (主谓宾)) ★ 采分 → 农户为他们的农产品获得更多利润。

难点: **secure** 在此是动词"获得、确保", **produce** 仍是名词"农产品"

the farmers secure more profit for their produce 中 secure 不是形容词"安全的", 而是动词, 意为"获得、稳获"; produce 这里仍是名词"农产品", 不是动词。整句强调"农户能从自己的农产品上挣到更多钱".

【调序】方式状语前置，主句直译

By cutting out the middlemen 在英语里就在句首，汉语也习惯"通过 X，得到 Y"的顺序，因此保持原序，直接把方式状语前置，主句紧跟即可，无需大幅调序。

【译文】省去中间商之后，农户便能从自己的农产品中获得更多利润。

6. Shoppers also benefit from seeing exactly where—and to whom—their money is going.

【意群】Shoppers also benefit from seeing (主句主谓 + 介词宾语动名词) ★ 采分 → 顾客也从看到……中受益

难点: benefit from doing 是"从(做某事)中获益"

Shoppers also benefit from seeing 中 benefit from + V-ing 是固定搭配，意为"从(做某事)中获益"。

exactly where—and to whom—their money is going. (宾语从句 (where/to whom 引导)) ★ 采分 → 他们的钱究竟流向何处——并且交到了谁的手里。

难点: 破折号插入 and to whom，是对 where 的并列补充

exactly where—and to whom—their money is going 中两道破折号插入 and to whom，是对 where 的并列补语："钱流向哪里、最终到了谁手里"。their money is going 用现在进行时表正在/经常发生。主体考生易把破折号当作独立插入语忽略；其实它承担了"对象"这层关键信息。

【调序】破折号插入语并入主句，宾语从句拆为两小句

把 exactly where—and to whom—their money is going 调成汉语"钱究竟流向了哪里、又交到了谁的手里"两个并列疑问点，融进 see 的宾语从句，省去破折号。主句 Shoppers also benefit from seeing 保持顺序在前。

【译文】顾客同样从中获益——他们能清清楚楚地看到自己的钱到底花到了哪里、最终又流进了谁的口袋。

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。

With the smell of coffee and fresh bread floating in the air, stalls bursting with colourful vegetables and tempting cheeses, and the buzz of friendly chats, farmers' markets are a feast for the senses.

第1段，第1句

本句包含独立主格结构作状语（With + 名词 + 分词、名词 + 分词）、名词短语并列、主系表结构等多种成分，尤其独立主格是学生常混淆的难点，作为划分练习句能有效训练状语识别和非谓语动词辨析能力。

They also provide an opportunity to talk to the people responsible for growing or raising your food, support your local economy and pick up fresh seasonal produce—all at the same time.

第1段，第2句

本句体现了四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式:主谓宾结构 + 名词后接不定式作定语 + 不定式内部并列。这种通过不定式展开并列动作的写法在真题中频繁出现,掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子,典型性较高。

Farmers' markets are usually weekly or monthly events, most often with outdoor stalls, which allow farmers or producers to sell their food directly to customers.

第2段，第1句

主句使用主系表结构陈述定义或特征，从句使用非限制性定语从句补充说明，这种搭配在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见。从句中 allow sb to do 的结构也是高频句式。整体结构具有较高的典型性，学习者掌握后可以在大量真题句子中识别和应用类似模式。

The size or regularity of markets can vary from season to season, depending on the area's agricultural calendar, and you're likely to find different produce on sale at different times of the year.

第2段，第2句

本句覆盖主语(含并列主语"size or regularity")、谓语(情态动词结构"can vary"、"be likely to"结构)、宾语、后置定语("on sale")、时间状语(两处)、原因状语(分词短语"depending on"),成分种类较丰富。特别是"be likely to"结构、并列主语、后置定语、分词状语等都是值得练习的考点,适合作为成分划分的训练材料

By cutting out the middlemen, the farmers secure more profit for their produce.

第2段，第3句

简单句带介词短语状语和后置定语是常见结构，但过于简单，不涉及从句、复杂修饰或特殊句式，作为考试真题句式的代表性一般，既非罕见特例也非高频难点句型。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 17 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。

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次 · 真题 89 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇1次 · 真题 88 句

support A2

v. 支持

本篇1次 · 真题 87 句

customer A2

n. 顾客，客户

本篇1次 · 真题 79 句

economy B1

n. 经济

本篇1次 · 真题 73 句

local A2

adj. 当地的

本篇1次 · 真题 65 句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本篇1次 · 真题 50 句

event A2

n. 事件

本篇1次 · 真题 36 句

profit B1

n. 利润，盈利

本篇1次 · 真题 34 句

directly B1

adv. 直接地

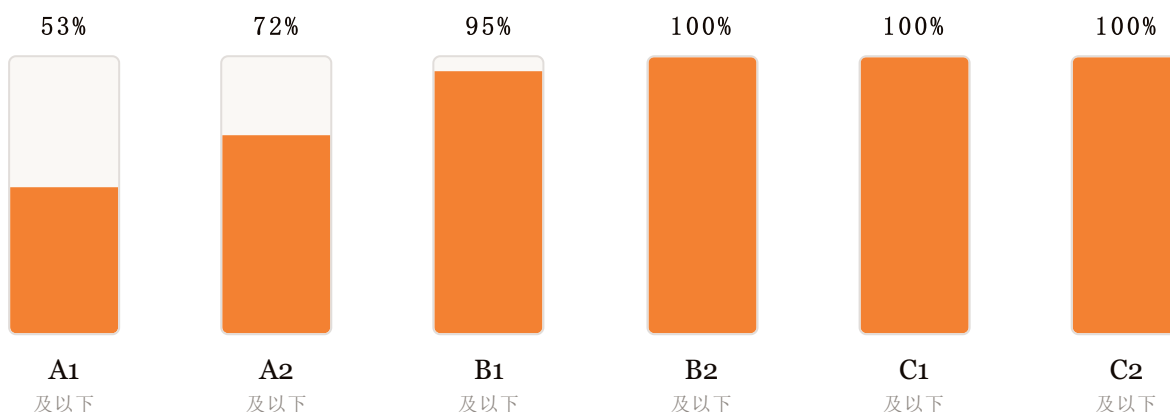
本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

<u>responsible</u> B1 adj. 负责的 本篇1次 · 真题 19 句	<u>secure</u> B2 adj. 安全的 本篇1次 · 真题 19 句
<u>exactly</u> B1 adv. 精确地 本篇1次 · 真题 15 句	<u>agricultural</u> B2 adj. 农业的 本篇1次 · 真题 11 句
<u>producer</u> B2 n. 生产者 本篇1次 · 真题 10 句	<u>vary</u> B1 v. 不同 本篇1次 · 真题 10 句
<u>shopper</u> A2 n. 购物者 本篇1次 · 真题 9 句	

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

英文原文 79 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

英文原文去重后共 **79** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本篇共 0 个 · 约 0%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）· 数据为英文原文去重词 79 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

79

B2 以上难词

0%

B1 及以下覆盖

95%



考研英语二 2024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 →

2024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2024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(2024)

Section IV Part A

Directions:

Suppose you and Jack are going to do a survey on the protection of old houses in an ancient town. Write him an email to

- 1) put forward your plan, and
- 2) ask for his opinion.

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·98词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

Dear Jack,

I'm writing to share my plan for our survey on the protection of old houses in our ancient town, and to hear what you think.

I suggest we begin next Saturday. In the morning, I will interview elderly residents about the houses' history, while you photograph the buildings and record their present condition. In the afternoon, we can hand out questionnaires to visitors to collect wider opinions on preservation.

Does this arrangement suit you? Please feel free to share any suggestions or changes you would prefer, and we can discuss the details before we start.

Yours, Li Ming

【参考译文】

亲爱的杰克：

我写信是想和你分享我为咱们古镇老房子保护调查拟的计划，也想听听你的想法。

我建议下周六开始。上午我去访谈上了年纪的居民、了解这些房子的历史，你负责给建筑拍照并记录它们目前的状况。下午我们可以向游客发放问卷，收集更广泛的保护意见。

这样安排你觉得可以吗？如果你有任何建议或想改动的地方，请尽管告诉我，我们可以在开始前先商量好细节。

此致，李明

【第 1 段】称呼到位。'Dear Jack,' 顶格另起，落实第 1 块'顶格称呼收件人'，一眼确立书信身份。

【第 2 段】一句表来意。'I'm writing to share my plan... and to hear what you think.' 用'表明来意'句架，一句同时预告了计划与征询两件事。

【第 3 段】计划有细节。用 I suggest we begin..., In the morning...while you..., In the afternoon... 把计划落成时间、分工、方式，兑现'计划落到细节'。

【第 4 段】商量口吻。'Does this arrangement suit you? Please feel free to share any suggestions...' 用疑问句加 feel free 把话语权交回 Jack，完成征询任务点。

【第 5 段】格式收尾。'Yours,' 换行 'Li Ming' 补齐结尾礼貌语与指定署名，兑现'礼貌语加落款'并守住署名硬约束。

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

一封信办两件事

本题要 Write him an email，向搭档 Jack 做两件事：先 put forward your plan，再 ask for his opinion，话题围绕 the protection of old houses in an ancient town 的调查。缺任一件都算漏点。

读者 • 语域

写给搭档要商量

收件人是和你一起做调查的搭档 Jack，身份平等，宜用半正式、礼貌商量的邮件语气，而非命令或公文腔。署名有硬性限制：Do not use your own name in your email，须改用 Li Ming。

中心立意

商定调查方案

本信交际目的：把我拟好的古镇老房子保护调查计划告诉 Jack，并请他一起把方案敲定——落点在 ask for his opinion 上的'共同商量'，而非单方面通知。

要展开的要点

1. 亮出调查计划

对应 put forward your plan：给出调查的时间、你我分工、调查对象与方式等具体安排。

2. 征询搭档意见

对应 ask for his opinion：邀请 Jack 评估方案、提出修改建议，共同定案。

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 顶格称呼

书信第一块：顶格写 Dear Jack, 确认收件人。

第 2 段 点明写信目的

一句话说明就调查一事与 Jack 商量，对应 Write him an email 的交际目的。

第 3 段 铺陈调查计划

落实第一个任务点 put forward your plan：写时间、分工、对象、方式。

第 4 段 征询并邀请

落实第二个任务点 ask for his opinion：请对方评估并提建议。

第 5 段 落款署名

结尾礼貌语加落款，按要求署 Li Ming。

第 1 段 称呼 Jack

收件人是搭档，直呼其名即可：Dear Jack,

邮件称呼 · Dear ____, (横线填收件人名字，顶格另起一行)

第 2 段 说明来意

点明是就 the protection of old houses in an ancient town 的调查找他商量，并想听他的看法。

表明来意 · I'm writing to ____ and to hear what you think. (横线填本信要办的事)

第 3 段 给出分工时间

落实 put forward your plan: 定下开始时间，分清你我各自任务（如我访谈、你拍照记录），并安排问卷等调查方式。

提出建议 · I suggest we _____. (横线填具体时间或做法)

分工表达 · I will ____, while you _____. (两条横线填各自负责的任务)

第 4 段 请他提意见

落实 ask for his opinion: 问方案是否可行，请 Jack 提出修改建议、一起定细节。

征询意见 · Does this ____ suit you? Please feel free to share any suggestions. (横线填方案/安排)

第 5 段 署名 Li Ming

按硬性要求 Do not use your own name in your email，落款只能写 Li Ming，绝不署真名。

结尾落款 · Yours, (换行) Li Ming——结尾礼貌语 + 指定署名

REVIEW · 自检避坑

本题在四个评分维度怎样算达标、容易在哪丢分

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

内容切题

两点都要有

put forward your plan 与 ask for his opinion 两点缺一不可大幅失分，别只顾着写计划忘了征询。

结构连贯

格式块齐全

本题四块都不能少；计划段内用先后时间连接，读起来才不是零散罗列。

语言准确

计划用将来时

调查尚未发生，宜用 will / we can 表将来；注意 interview、hand out、a survey on 等搭配别写错。

字数格式

凑够约百词

要求 in about 100 words，字数不够应靠补充计划细节来撑，而非重复同一句话注水。

典型低分写法 · 反面示例与改法

只写计划漏征询

反面：通篇只描述调查安排，结尾直接落款收尾，从没问过 Jack 的看法，漏掉第二个任务点。改法：加一句 Does this arrangement suit you? Please share your suggestions.

署了真名

反面：落款写成自己的真实姓名 Zhang Wei。改法：按要求把落款改为 Li Ming。

计划空泛

反面：I have a good plan and we should do it well.（没有时间、分工、方式，全是空话）。改法：I suggest we begin next Saturday: I will interview residents while you take photos.

丢了对话感

反面：通篇 The protection of old houses is very important and everyone should care about it，像一篇作文而非给 Jack 的信。改法：改成直接对 Jack 说话、带称呼与征询的邮件。

考研英语二 2024年 · 全卷构成

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2024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

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英语二真题(2024)

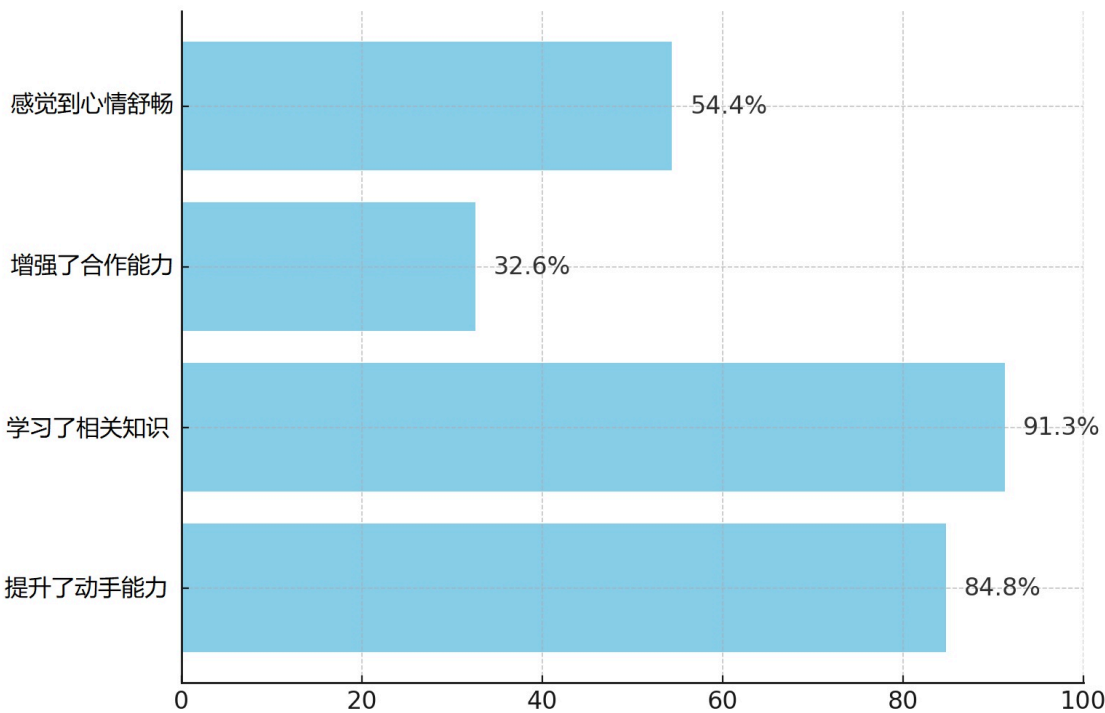
Section IV Part B

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)



某高校劳动实践课学生主要收获调查

【参考范文·147 词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

As is shown in the bar chart, a survey on students' main gains from a university's labor practice course lists four benefits. Learning relevant knowledge tops the list at 91.3%, closely followed by improved hands-on ability at 84.8%. Feeling relaxed accounts for 54.4%, while enhanced cooperation ranks lowest, at only 32.6%.

Behind these figures lies a clear message. That knowledge and practical skills score so high suggests such courses effectively combine theory with practice, which is exactly their design purpose. The low figure for cooperation, however, may indicate that most tasks are completed individually, offering students few chances to work as a team.

In my view, labor practice deserves greater emphasis in schools, for it cultivates abilities that textbooks alone cannot. Meanwhile, educators should redesign group-based tasks so that cooperation is strengthened. Only in this way can such courses truly benefit students in an all-round manner.

【参考译文】

如条形图所示，一项关于某高校劳动实践课学生主要收获的调查列出了四项收益。学习相关知识以 91.3% 位居榜首，紧随其后的是动手能力的提升，为 84.8%。心情舒畅占 54.4%，而合作能力的增强排在最末，仅为 32.6%。

这些数字背后传递着一个清晰的信息。知识与实践技能得分如此之高，说明这类课程有效地把理论与实践结合了起来，而这正是其设计初衷。然而，合作一项的低数值或许表明，多数任务是学生各自独立完成的，几乎没给他们团队协作的机会。

在我看来，劳动实践在学校里值得得到更多重视，因为它培养的是仅靠课本无法获得的能力。与此同时，教育者应重新设计以小组为单位的任务，从而增强学生的合作能力。唯有如此，这类课程才能真正让学生全面受益。

【第 1 段】一句引题后用对比句读出极值。本段落读图段功能：先用 'As is shown in the bar chart' 引出 某高校劳动实践课学生主要收获调查 主题，再用 'tops the list at 91.3%' 与 'ranks lowest, at only 32.6%' 一升一降的对比句锁住最高最低，居中两项一笔带过，做到概括而不罗列，完成 describe。

【第 2 段】由数字追问原因，完成解读。本段用 'Behind these figures lies a clear message' 过渡到解读，再以 'suggests' 和 'may indicate' 分别解释高值（理论与实践结合好）与低值（任务多为个人完成）的原因，把百分比翻成现象结论，完成 interpret。

【第 3 段】表态 + 落地建议 + 回扣收尾。本段用 'In my view' 亮立场，'Meanwhile, educators should redesign group-based tasks' 给出针对最低项合作能力的具体建议，末句 'Only in this way' 回扣中心，完成 give your comments，评论与图中数据紧扣不空泛。

ANALYSIS • 审题与立意

这道题到底要写什么、立意是什么

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

核心任务

先读图再评论，两件事都要做

本题要求 describe and interpret the chart 之后还要 give your comments，即先客观描述并解读图表数据，再给出自己的看法。两个任务缺一不可：只描述不评论，等于只完成一半，直接落到低档分。

读者 · 语域

面向阅卷人的正式书面语

本题是纯议论性质的图表短文，没有具体收信人，无需称呼与署名。只要用面向阅卷人的正式书面英语即可：不用缩写口语、不用感叹句喊口号，句式完整、用词得体。

配图要读出

知识最高、合作最低的一升一降对比

本图统计 某高校劳动实践课学生主要收获调查，四项收获中 学习了相关知识 达 横向条形图数值为91.3% 居首，提升了动手能力 为 横向条形图数值为84.8% 紧随其后；而 增强了合作能力 仅 横向条形图数值为32.6% 垫底，感觉到心情舒畅 为 横向条形图数值为54.4% 居中。可写点就是‘知识与动手能力高、合作能力低’这组反差。

中心立意

劳动课在长知识练动手上成效显著，但合作培养待补

本篇中心：劳动实践课在传授知识、锻炼动手能力上收获显著，但在培养合作能力上明显不足，值得重视与改进。这个立场直接从 学习了相关知识 与 增强了合作能力 的巨大数值反差生出，站得住、好展开。

要展开的要点

1. 描述：读出最高最低这组对比

第一要点是客观描述：点出 学习了相关知识 91.3% 最高、增强了合作能力 32.6% 最低这一对极值，配上居中两项，用两三句概括而非罗列全部数字。

2. 解读：反差背后的原因

第二要点解读数据：知识与动手能力高，说明课程把理论与实践结合得好；合作能力低，可能因为多数任务是学生各干各的，缺少团队协作的设计。

3. 评论：既肯定价值又提改进

第三要点给评论：肯定劳动实践课应受重视，同时建议多设计小组任务来补齐合作短板，让课程收获更全面。

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 客观读图 + 点出关键对比

第一段用一句引出图表主题，再用两三句概括四项数据，突出 学习了相关知识 最高、增强了合作能力 最低这组对比，完成‘描述’。

第 2 段 解读数据背后的原因与意义

第二段分析：高数值说明课程理论与实践结合有效，低数值揭示合作训练不足，完成‘解读’。

第 3 段 给出评论与改进建议

第三段亮明态度：肯定劳动实践课价值，并建议增设小组任务补齐合作短板，完成 give your comments。

第 1 段 四项收获：知识91.3%最高，合作32.6%最低

写出图表统计的是 某高校劳动实践课学生主要收获调查，学习了相关知识 以 91.3% 领先、提升了动手能力 84.8% 紧随，感觉到心情舒畅 54.4% 居中，增强了合作能力 32.6% 垫底。

引出图表主题 · As is shown in the bar chart, ____ (主题/统计对象).

点出最高值 · ____ tops the list at ____%, closely followed by ____ at ____%.

对比出最低值 · By contrast, ____ ranks lowest, at only ____%.

第 2 段 高分 = 理论实践结合好；低分 = 缺团队设计

解释：知识与动手能力得分高，说明劳动课有效地把理论与实践结合；合作能力得分低，可能因为任务多为个人独立完成，缺少协作机会。

由数据引出解读 · Behind these figures lies a clear message: ____.

解释高值原因 · That ____ scores so high suggests that ____.

解释低值原因 · The low figure for ____, however, may indicate that ____.

第 3 段 肯定价值 + 建议增设小组任务补合作短板

评论：劳动实践课培养了课本给不了的能力，值得学校重视；同时应重新设计小组协作任务，把最低的合作能力补上，让收获更全面。

亮明个人立场 · In my view, ____ deserves greater emphasis, for it ____.

给出改进建议 · Meanwhile, ____ should ____ so that ____ is strengthened.

回扣中心收尾 · Only in this way can ____ truly ____.

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

两个任务都在，且评论咬住数据

本题必须同时完成 describe and interpret the chart 与 give your comments。达标要点：描述抓住 91.3% 与 32.6% 的对比，评论落到‘补合作短板’，而非泛泛喊‘劳动很重要’。

结构连贯

读图—解读—评论三段清晰递进

本题按描述、解读、评论三段推进，描述段控制在全文一半以内，把篇幅留给解读与评论，层次分明。

语言准确

百分比与对比句式准确无误

本题需准确表达 91.3%、84.8%、54.4%、32.6% 四个数值，善用 tops the list / closely followed by / by contrast / ranks lowest 等句式，切忌把数字与对象张冠李戴。

字数格式

落在约150词区间，无收信人格式

本题要求 about 150 words，属议论文短文，无需称呼、署名等书信格式；自查正文是否落在词数区间内并保持三段整洁。

典型低分写法 • 反面示例与改法

只念四个数字就收尾

反面示例：'Knowledge is 91.3%. Hands-on ability is 84.8%. Mood is 54.4%. Cooperation is 32.6%. That is the chart.'（只描述、无解读无评论，丢掉一半任务）。修正：读完数据后补上 'The low figure for cooperation may indicate that most tasks are done individually, which schools should improve.'

把最低项写成动手能力

反面示例: 'Improving hands-on ability ranks lowest at only 32.6%.' (把 84.8% 的动手能力和 32.6% 的合作能力搞反)。修正: 'Enhancing cooperation ranks lowest, at only 32.6%, while hands-on ability reaches 84.8%.'

空喊'劳动很重要'不结合数据

反面示例: 'In a word, labor is very important and we should all take part in it actively.' (口号空泛, 与图中合作能力偏低毫无关联)。修正: 'Since cooperation scores the lowest, schools should add more group-based tasks to strengthen it.'

考研英语二 2024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