

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

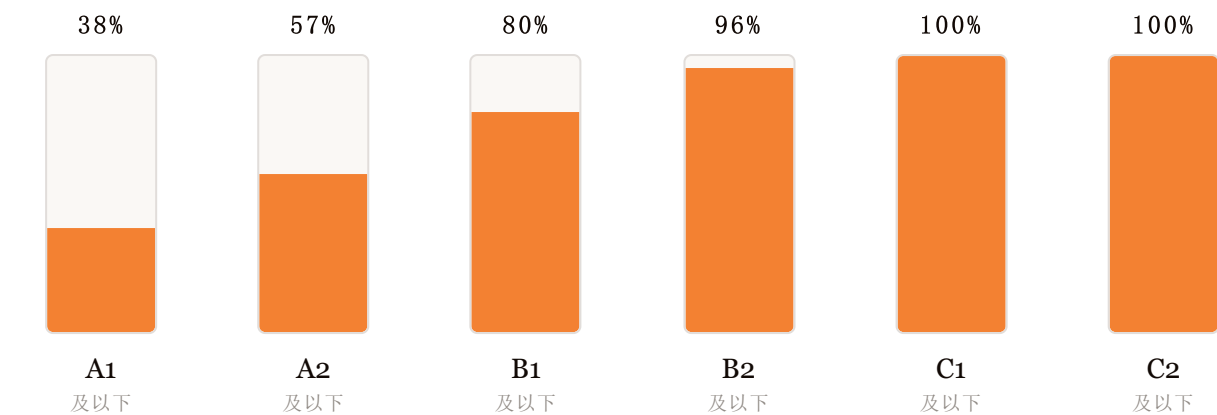
adj. 不必要的; 多余的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

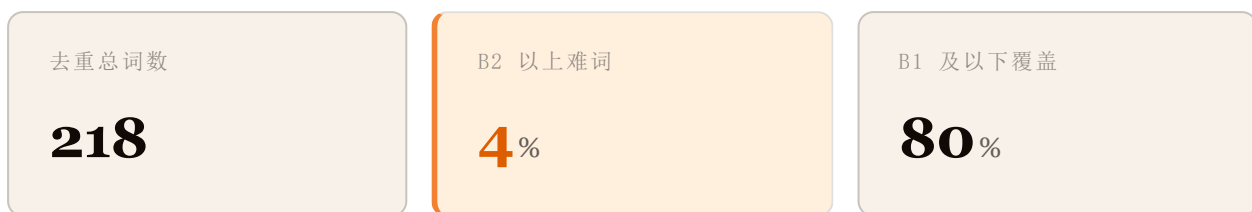
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

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 →
Section II Part A (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (3)	阅读理解（四选一）	本题
Section II Part A (4)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part B	多项对应（信息匹配）	题目解析 →
Section III	英译汉（段落翻译）	题目解析 →
Section IV Part A	写作	题目解析 →
Section IV Part B	写作	题目解析 →