

2025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2025年 考研英语二阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 7 段原文（段首标 P1-P7 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

英语二真题(2025)

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 U.S. customers historically tipped people they assumed were earning most of their income via tips, such as restaurant servers earning less than the minimum wage. In the early 2010s, a wide range of businesses started processing purchases with iPads and other digital payment systems. These systems often prompted customers to tip for services that were not previously tipped.

美国顾客历来会给那些他们认为主要靠小费谋生的人支付小费,比如收入低于最低工资的餐厅服务员。2010年代初,各类商家开始使用iPad和其他数字支付系统处理交易。这些系统经常提示顾客为以前不需要支付小费的服务支付小费。

P2 Today's tip requests are often not connected to the salary and service norms that used to determine when and how people tip. Customers in the past nearly always paid tips after receiving a service, such as at the conclusion of a restaurant meal, after getting a haircut or once a pizza was delivered. That timing could reward high-quality service and give workers an incentive to provide it.

如今的小费要求往往与过去决定何时以及如何支付小费的薪资和服务规范脱节。过去顾客几乎总是在接受服务后支付小费,比如在用完餐后、理完发后或披萨送达后。这种时机可以奖励高质量的服务,并激励员工提供优质服务。

P3 It's becoming more common for tips to be requested beforehand. And new tipping technology may even automatically add tips.

事先要求支付小费的情况正变得越来越普遍。而新的小费技术甚至可能自动添加小费。

P4 The prevalence of digital payment devices has made it easier to ask customers for a tip. That helps explain why tip requests are creeping into new kinds of services. Customers now routinely see menus of suggested default options—often well above 20% of what they owe. The amounts have risen

from 10% or less in the 1950s to 15% around the year 2000 to 20% or higher today. This increase is sometimes called tipflation—the expectation of ever-higher tip amounts.

数字支付设备的普及使向顾客索要小费变得更加容易。这有助于解释为什么小费要求正在渗透到新的服务类型中。顾客现在经常看到建议的默认选项菜单——通常远高于其消费金额的20%。小费金额已从1950年代的10%或更低上升到2000年左右的15%,再到如今的20%或更高。这种增长有时被称为小费通胀——即对越来越高的小费金额的预期。

P5 Tipping has always been a vital source of income for workers in historically tipped services, like restaurants, where the tipped minimum wage can be as low as US\$2.13 an hour. Tip creep and tipflation are now further supplementing the income of many low-wage service workers.

对于传统上依赖小费的服务行业员工,如餐厅员工,小费一直是重要的收入来源,这些行业的最低小费工资可低至每小时2.13美元。小费蔓延和小费通胀现在进一步补充了许多低薪服务业员工的收入。

P6 Notably, tipping primarily benefits some of these workers, such as waiters, but not others, such as cooks and dishwashers. To ensure that all employees were paid fair wages, some restaurants banned tipping and increased prices, but this movement toward no-tipping services has largely fizzled out.

值得注意的是,小费主要惠及其中一些员工,如服务员,但不惠及其他员工,如厨师和洗碗工。为确保所有员工获得公平工资,一些餐厅禁止收小费并提高了价格,但这种取消小费服务的运动基本上已经失败。

P7 So, to increase employee wages without raising prices, more employers are succumbing to the temptations of tip creep and tipflation. However, many customers are frustrated because they feel they are being asked for too high of a tip, too often. And, as our research emphasizes, tipping now seems to be more coercive, less generous and often completely dissociated from service quality.

因此,为了在不提高价格的情况下增加员工工资,越来越多的雇主屈服于小费蔓延和小费通胀的诱惑。然而,许多顾客感到沮丧,因为他们觉得自己被要求支付过高的的小费,而且频率过高。而且,正如我们的研究所强调的,小费现在似乎更具强制性、更缺乏慷慨性,并且往往与服务质量完全脱节。

题目与逐题解析

21. According to Paragraph 1, the practice of tipping in the U.S. _____.

- [A] was regarded as a sign of generosity
- [B] was considered essential for waiters
- [C] was a way of rewarding diligence
- [D] was optional in most businesses

根据第一段,美国的小费习俗_____。

- A) 被视为慷慨的标志
- B) 被认为对服务员至关重要
- C) 是一种奖励勤奋的方式
- D) 在大多数商家是可选的

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 题干According to Paragraph 1, the practice of tipping in the U.S.显式指段,问的是该段对小费做法的客观陈述,不带 infer / suggest / imply。

【拆句】 According to Paragraph 1, the practice of tipping in the U.S. _____. 主句是 the practice of tipping in the U.S. + 空格谓语; According to Paragraph 1 是状语, 限定信息来源; 选项是对主语 the practice of tipping 的谓语补全, 理解上无陷阱。

【定位】 U.S. customers historically tipped people they assumed were earning most of their income via tips, such as restaurant servers earning less than the minimum wage.

美国顾客历来只给那些他们认为大部分收入来源于小费的人付小费, 比如时薪低于最低工资的餐厅服务员。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

原文从未把小费描述为 a sign of generosity (慷慨的象征), 段中只讲“付给以小费为主要收入者”的做法, 与慷慨无关。

B) **✓ 正确**

earning most of their income via tips ↔ **was considered essential for waiters**

U.S. customers historically tipped ↔ **was considered**

预判“小费对低薪服务员是必需收入”, 四个选项中只有 was considered essential for waiters 准确对应“essential (必需) + waiters (服务员)”, 故锁 B。

C) **张冠李戴**

was a way of rewarding diligence (奖励勤勉) 对应的是 reward high-quality service (奖励优质服务) 的概念, 那是第 2 段对“过去事后小费”的描述, 与 Q21 限定的 Paragraph 1 不符; 且 diligence (勤勉) ≠ high-quality service (优质服务)。

D) **与原文相反**

原文说小费集中给“以小费为主要收入”的工种(如低于最低工资的服务员), 暗示在那些工种里给小费几乎是惯例、并非可有可无; was optional in most businesses 反过来说“在大多数行业里可给可不给”, 与“传统上限定特定行业”的事实相反, 且 most businesses 范围被放大。

22. Compared with tips in the past, today's tips _____.

- [A] are paid much less frequently
- [B] are less often requested in advance
- [C] have less to do with service quality
- [D] contribute less to workers' income

与过去的小费相比, 如今的小费_____。

A) 支付频率大大降低 B) 较少被提前要求 C) 与服务质量的关系更小 D) 对员工收入的贡献更少

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 题干 Compared with tips in the past, today's tips 要求找两个时点之间的差异, 是对原文显式对比的复盘, 非推断。

【拆句】 Compared with tips in the past, today's tips _____. Compared with tips in the past 是过去分词短语作状语, 逻辑主语是 today's tips; 主语 today's tips 后接空缺谓语, 由选项补全; 无从句、无否定, 结构平铺。

【定位】 Today's tip requests are often not connected to the salary and service norms that used to determine when and how people tip. Customers in the past nearly always paid tips after receiving a service, such as at the conclusion of a restaurant meal, after getting a haircut or once a pizza was delivered. That timing could reward high-quality service and give workers an incentive to provide it.

今天的小费请求往往已不再与过去决定何时及如何付小费的薪资和服务规范相挂钩。过去顾客几乎总是在享受完服务后才付小费，比如餐毕、剪完头发或披萨送达之后；这种时机本可奖励优质服务并激励工人提供优质服务。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

原文没说今天小费“被支付的频次”比过去少；恰恰相反，第4段tip requests are creeping into new kinds of services暗示场合更多了。are paid much less frequently在频率维度上无原文支撑。

B) **与原文相反**

原文It's becoming more common for tips to be requested beforehand明确说“事前请求小费越来越普遍”，所以今天 in advance 的小费请求是更多而非更少；are less often requested in advance恰好把方向写反。

C) **✓ 正确**

Today's tip requests are often not connected to the salary and service norms ↔

have less to do with service quality

That timing could reward high-quality service ↔ **service quality**

预判差异维度是“与服务质量挂钩程度下降”，四个选项中只有have less to do with service quality精确命中这一维度，故锁C。

D) **与原文相反**

原文Tip creep and tipflation are now further supplementing the income of many low-wage service workers明确说今天的小费正在“更多地”补贴低薪工人的收入；contribute less to workers' income反向缩小其贡献，与原文相反。

23. Tip requests are creeping into new kinds of services as a result of _____.

- [A] the advancement of technology
- [B] the desire for income increase
- [C] the diversification of business
- [D] the emergence of tipflation

小费要求正在渗入新型服务领域，这是_____的结果。

A) 技术的进步 B) 增加收入的愿望 C) 业务的多元化 D) tipflation的出现

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 题干as a result of问的是已被原文用 helps explain why 这类显式因果句写出的原因，属于事实定位，不是推断。

【拆句】 Tip requests are creeping into new kinds of services as a result of _____. 主句 Tip requests are creeping into new kinds of services 用现在进行时表趋势；as a result of 引介动名词宾语（由选项补全），是固定因果短语；句式平铺无陷阱。

【定位】 The prevalence of digital payment devices has made it easier to ask customers for a tip. That helps explain why tip requests are creeping into new kinds of services.

数字支付设备的普及让向顾客索取小费变得更容易了。这有助于解释为什么小费请求正在蔓延到新型服务里。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

The prevalence of digital payment devices ↔ **the advancement of technology**
has made it easier to ask customers for a tip ↔ **the advancement of technology**
预判原因为“数字支付普及”，A 选项以“technology 进步”作为更宽泛但精准包含原因的上位概念，与原文因果完全吻合，故锁 A。

B) 张冠李戴

the desire for income increase（加薪诉求）对应的是第 7 段 to increase employee wages without raising prices, more employers are succumbing to the temptations of tip creep and tipflation, 那是雇主“屈从于”小费蔓延的原因，而非小费蔓延到新型服务的直接原因；段位与因果链都不对。

C) 无中生有

原文从未提到“商业多元化 / 业态多元化”导致小费请求扩散；the diversification of business 是无中生有的因。

D) 与原文相反

原文 This increase is sometimes called tipflation 把 tipflation 定义为“小费比例不断上涨的预期”，是“小费蔓延”现象的结果或同伴现象，而非其原因；the emergence of tipflation 把结果当原因，因果倒置。

24. The movement toward no-tipping services was intended to _____.

- [A] promote consumption
- [B] enrich income sources
- [C] maintain reasonable prices
- [D] guarantee income fairness

取消小费服务的运动旨在_____。

A) 促进消费 B) 丰富收入来源 C) 维持合理价格 D) 保障收入公平

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 原文用 To ensure that ... 直接交代了该运动的目的，题干 intended to 问的就是这一显式目的，属细节定位。

【拆句】 The movement toward no-tipping services was intended to _____. 主语 The movement toward no-tipping services 后接被动谓语 was intended to + 不定式（由选项补全 do 动词）；toward 介词短语作主语后置定语；结构平铺无陷阱。

【定位】 To ensure that all employees were paid fair wages, some restaurants banned tipping and increased prices, but this movement toward no-tipping services has largely fizzled out.

为了确保所有员工都拿到公平的工资，一些餐厅禁止小费并提高了菜价，但这场无小费服务运动已大体熄火。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

原文没说该运动旨在promote consumption（促进消费）；提价反而可能抑制消费，与原文意图不符。

B) **答非所问**

enrich income sources（丰富收入来源）问的是收入“多样化”，但原文目的是“公平”而非“多样”——禁止小费、单一靠工资恰恰是减少而非丰富收入来源；与目的相反。

C) **与原文相反**

原文明确说该运动选择了increased prices（提价），并不是为了维持合理价格；maintain reasonable prices与原文做法相反。

D) **✓ 正确**

To ensure that all employees were paid fair wages ↔ **guarantee income fairness**
all employees ↔ **income fairness**

预判目的是“工资公平”，四选项中 D 直接用“guarantee income fairness”复刻原文 ensure...fair wages，是最直接的同义替换，故锁 D。

25. It can be learned from the last paragraph that tipping _____.

- [A] is becoming a burden for customers
- [B] helps encourage quality service
- [C] is vital to business development
- [D] reflects the need to reduce prices

从最后一段可以了解到，小费_____。

A) 正在成为顾客的负担 B) 有助于鼓励优质服务 C) 对业务发展至关重要 D) 反映了降低价格的需求

【答案】 A（推断题）

【判型】 题干It can be learned from the last paragraph that tipping含 It can be learned from，是典型推断题信号。

【拆句】 It can be learned from the last paragraph that tipping _____. It 为形式主语，that 引导真正主语从句 tipping _____；从句主语 tipping 后接空缺谓语（由选项补全）；can be learned from 是被动情态结构，提示答案是引申而非原文照搬。

【定位】 However, many customers are frustrated because they feel they are being asked for too high of a tip, too often. And, as our research emphasizes, tipping now seems to be more coercive, less generous and often completely dissociated from service quality.

然而许多顾客感到沮丧，因为他们觉得自己被要求支付太高的小费、还过于频繁。而且，正如我们的研究所强调的，小费如今似乎更具强制性、更少出于慷慨，且常常与服务质量完全脱钩。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

many customers are frustrated because they feel they are being asked for too high of a tip, too often

↔ **is becoming a burden for customers**

tipping now seems to be more coercive, less generous ↔ **is becoming a burden for customers**

预判方向是“小费成顾客负担”，四选项中只有 A 用“burden for customers”准确接住末段对顾客 frustrated + coercive 的情绪 / 评价聚合，故锁 A。

B) 与原文相反

原文 often completely dissociated from service quality 明确说小费“已与服务质量完全脱钩”，自然不再激励优质服务；helps encourage quality service 与该结论相反。

C) 无中生有

末段没说小费对 business development（商业发展）至关重要；段中讨论的是顾客感受与作者评价，与企业发展无关。

D) 过度推断

末段提的是“to increase employee wages without raising prices”——只是雇主不想涨价，并未上升到“需要降价”的结论；reflects the need to reduce prices 在“不涨”基础上多走一步到“要降”，属过度推断。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

8 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。

U.S. customers historically tipped people they assumed were earning most of their income via tips, such as restaurant servers earning less than the minimum wage.

第1段，第1句

本句涵盖主谓宾、时间状语、同位语、嵌套定语从句(省略关系代词)、嵌套宾语从句(省略 that)等多种成分,尤其是双重省略引导词的从句结构和 such as 同位语,是成分划分的高频易错点,练习价值高

Today's tip requests are often not connected to the salary and service norms that used to determine when and how people tip.

第2段，第1句

覆盖主谓宾、被动结构、多个状语(频率、否定、方向)、定语从句、宾语从句等多种成分，且存在易错点：介词短语作状语、关系代词在从句中作主语、宾语从句嵌套。成分丰富且有练习价值。

The prevalence of digital payment devices has made it easier to ask customers for a tip.

第4段，第1句

make it + 形容词 + to do 结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，且本句将该结构置于现在完成时中，兼具时态和句型的典型性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似表达

Tipping has always been a vital source of income for workers in historically tipped services, like restaurants, where the tipped minimum wage can be as low as US\$2.13 an hour.

第5段，第1句

主句采用主系表结构配长表语，从句为 where 引导的非限制性定语从句，都是四六级和考研真题中高频出现的句式。特别是非限制性定语从句对名词的补充说明用法，以及长表语中多层修饰的处理，具有较强的代表性和复用价值。

Notably, tipping primarily benefits some of these workers, such as waiters, but not others, such as cooks and dishwashers.

第6段，第1句

本句展示了 "主语 + 谓语 + 并列宾语" 的基本句型,以及 "some ... but not others" 的对比并列结构和 "such as" 的举例用法,这些都是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的典型结构,掌握后可迁移到大量同类句式,具有较高代表性。

So, to increase employee wages without raising prices, more employers are succumbing to the temptations of tip creep and tipflation.

第7段，第1句

本句涉及主语、谓语、宾语、目的状语四种核心成分，且目的状语前置容易与主语混淆，宾语中包含后置定语修饰，对初学者有一定辨识训练价值。但成分种类不算丰富（无表语、补语、同位语等），坑点密集度中等。

However, many customers are frustrated because they feel they are being asked for too high of a tip, too often.

第7段，第2句

主句加 because 原因状语从句是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频结构。宾语从句省略 that 引导词，也是常见现象。现在进行时被动语态 are being asked 是考试中常考的时态语态组合。整体句式具有很强的代表性和可迁移性。

And, as our research emphasizes, tipping now seems to be more coercive, less generous and often completely dissociated from service quality.

第7段，第3句

状语从句插入主句是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式，系表结构加不定式表语也很常见。掌握这种插入结构的识别方法可以迁移到大量类似句子，具有较好的典型性。

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本篇出现的 54 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。

tip

A2

n. 小费

本篇20次 · 真题 25 句

customer

A2

n. 顾客，客户

本篇7次 · 真题 79 句

income

B1

n. 收入

本篇5次 · 真题 31 句

request

B1

n. 请求

本篇5次 · 真题 14 句

wage

B1

n. 工资

本篇4次 · 真题 16 句

less

A1

det. 较少的

本篇2次 · 真题 150 句

system A2

n. 系统

本篇2次·真题 107 句

digital B1

adj. 数字的

本篇2次·真题 72 句

quality A2

n. 质量

本篇2次·真题 45 句

earn A2

v. 赚得, 挣得 (金钱)

本篇2次·真题 32 句

employee A2

n. 雇员, 员工

本篇2次·真题 32 句

amount A2

n. 数量

本篇2次·真题 30 句

reward B1

n. 报酬

本篇2次·真题 26 句

payment B1

n. 支付

本篇2次·真题 23 句

movement B1

n. 移动

本篇2次·真题 20 句

vital B2

adj. 极其重要的, 必不可少的

本篇2次·真题 9 句

minimum B2

n. 最小值

本篇2次·真题 8 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇1次·真题 88 句

process B1

n. 过程

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

sign A1

n. 标志

本篇1次·真题 42 句

desire B2

n. 愿望

本篇1次·真题 37 句

source B1

n. 来源

本篇1次·真题 36 句

according B1

prep. 根据

本篇1次·真题 35 句

contribute B1

v. 捐献

本篇1次·真题 34 句

further B1

adv. 更远地

本篇1次·真题 34 句

advance B1

v. 前进

本篇1次·真题 33 句

ensure B2

v. 确保

本篇1次·真题 33 句

intend B1

v. 打算, 计划

本篇1次·真题 31 句

range B1

n. 范围

本篇1次·真题 31 句

largely B2

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 30 句

essential B1

adj. 必不可少的

本篇1次·真题 27 句

purchase B1

v. 购买

本篇1次·真题 26 句

ban B2

v. 禁止

本篇1次·真题 25 句

reflect B1

v. 反映, 显示

本篇1次·真题 25 句

employer B1

n. 雇主

本篇1次·真题 24 句

assume B2

v. 假定

本篇1次·真题 23 句

emphasize B2

v. 强调

本篇1次·真题 22 句

determine

B2

v. 决定

本篇1次·真题21句

option

B1

n. 选择

本篇1次·真题19句

expectation

B2

n. 期待;预期

本篇1次·真题17句

frequently

B1

adv. 频繁地

本篇1次·真题17句

device

B1

n. 设备

本篇1次·真题16句

incentive

B2

n. 激励

本篇1次·真题16句

burden

B2

n. 负担

本篇1次·真题15句

completely

B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次·真题15句

deliver

B1

v. 递送, 运送 (货物、信件等)

本篇1次·真题14句

norm

B2

n. 常态

本篇1次·真题14句

prompt

B2

v. 促使

本篇1次·真题13句

previously

B1

adv. 以前, 先前 (指过去某个时间)

本篇1次·真题11句

primarily

B2

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题11句

owe

B1

v. 欠 (债、钱、人情等)

本篇1次·真题10句

generous

B1

adj. 慷慨的, 大方的

本篇1次·真题9句

salary

B1

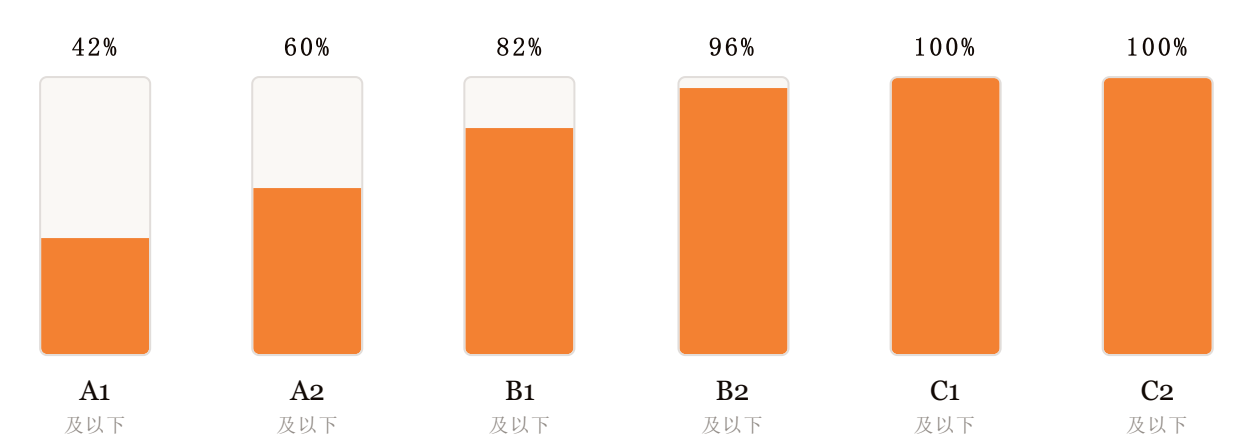
n. 薪水, 工资 (通常指按月发放的固定报酬)

本篇1次·真题8句

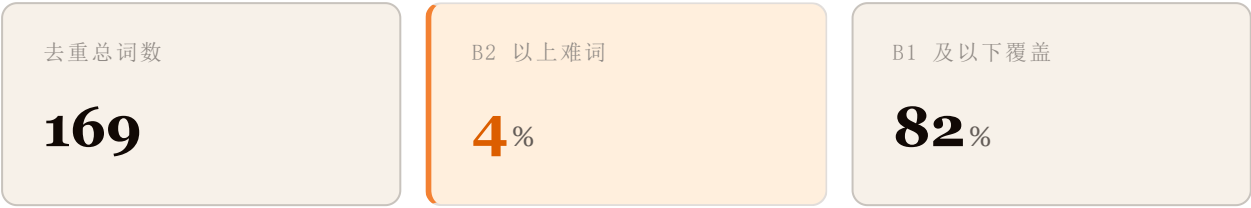
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 169 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **169** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本篇共 6 个·约 4%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）·数据为全文去重词 169 个·末柱为 100%



考研英语二 2025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	段落小标题（7选5）	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 →