

考研英语二 · 英语二真题 · 2026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)

Most of us strive for self-respect — to see ourselves in a positive light, to be 1 of who we are. Any comments or experiences that undermine those feelings of self-worth can be uncomfortable and it's only 2 to want to avoid them. But the thing is, 3 your self-worth really is being undermined is, to a large degree, subjective. Much of it comes down to your 4 of what someone said or did.

When you take things personally, you're interpreting these situations as saying something significant and negative about you as a person. Say your boss picks holes in your sales report, and you come away feeling like this means she thinks you're a 5 member of staff. Or, two of your friends cancel your 6 get-together at the pub and you interpret this as meaning they're bored of you. Psychologists have a 7 for this way of thinking: personalisation.

But the 8 is that your boss might view you very highly. It's just you made some 9 in the report and she wanted to point these out so that you do better next time. 10, in the case of your friends cancelling, perhaps they both felt unwell that weekend or they just 11 their minds.

In both 12 — and others that we all experience — there's another 13 at work that psychologists call mind reading. This is when you assume to know what other people are thinking about you, when you can't really know without 14 them directly.

One simple way to avoid 15 personalisation and mind reading is to challenge your negative assumptions of what's 16. When you find yourself taking a situation personally, try to think of other interpretations that are less focused on you — especially in the sense of saying anything deep or 17 about you.

When you do this, it might help to try to put yourself in other people's shoes. The fact your boss took the time to give you 18 at all means they care enough to want to help you 19. When it comes to your friends — maybe it's because your friendship is so 20 that they felt able to cancel at late notice.

1. [A] afraid
[B] critical
[C] proud
[D] tolerant
2. [A] risky
[B] natural
[C] admirable
[D] foolish

3. [A] whether
[B] where
[C] why
[D] how
4. [A] citation
[B] imitation
[C] perception
[D] introduction
5. [A] poor
[B] loyal
[C] creative
[D] shy
6. [A] sponsored
[B] crowded
[C] disputed
[D] planned
7. [A] method
[B] term
[C] design
[D] goal
8. [A] evidence
[B] theory
[C] condition
[D] reality
9. [A] complaints
[B] choices
[C] mistakes
[D] suggestions
10. [A] Similarly
[B] Relatively
[C] Accordingly
[D] Contrarily
11. [A] opened
[B] changed
[C] trained
[D] cleared

12. [A] quotations
[B] experiments
[C] questions
[D] examples
13. [A] process
[B] objective
[C] outcome
[D] background
14. [A] blaming
[B] warning
[C] teaching
[D] asking
15. [A] arguing about
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[C] returned
[D] disappeared
17. [A] casual
[B] obvious
[C] familiar
[D] fundamental
18. [A] reward
[B] feedback
[C] trust
[D] proof
19. [A] innovate
[B] concentrate
[C] improve
[D] relax
20. [A] strange
[B] strong
[C] vulnerable
[D] valuable

Section II

Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

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

Text 1

Ask people about public libraries and a certain image springs to mind: dusty, old-fashioned, the sort of place you enjoyed as a child but, rather like a British seaside town, would you go there now? And anyway — aren't they all closing?

The reality is startlingly different, as I discovered when the culture department commissioned me to conduct an independent review of English public libraries, published yesterday. As I visited libraries up and down the country, I was surprised to learn there are more than twice the number of libraries (2,892) as there are branches of McDonald's.

Enter any one of them and you will find a hive of activity. While books are, and should always be, at the heart of any library, a multitude of other services are offered: employment advice, language classes or digital access and support.

There are libraries with business and intellectual property centres, which can help business owners and entrepreneurs. Many have nurses on site to carry out basic health checks, with a link to the GP's surgery. There are libraries where young people can borrow a Fifa-standard football free.

In return for all of this, you'll be asked for precisely nothing. There will be no charge and you will never be asked to justify or explain yourself; you will simply be welcomed in, offered help if you need it, and left alone if you do not. There is no other institution, public or private, that can say the same. Yet still our libraries are often overlooked and underappreciated. There is an overall decline in visits and many are struggling as local authorities come under continued financial pressure.

The number of libraries that have closed since 2010 is disputed. An annual survey by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy puts it at nearly 800 across the UK; official statistics held by the Arts Council record 230 in England. It is, of course, 230 libraries too many. So if we are to protect our libraries for future generations, we must raise awareness of them and the work they do.

The review recommends a national branding campaign to give libraries a stronger physical presence, the reintroduction of a scheme to enable members to use their card in any library in the country, and automatic memberships for children. If we don't use them, we will end up losing them. And for those who haven't been to a library for some time, they may be surprised by what they find.

21. What was the author commissioned to do about English public libraries?

- [A] Document their valuable traditions.
- [B] Make a plan for their expansions.
- [C] Obtain reader opinions on them.
- [D] Look into their current situation.

22. According to Paragraphs 3&4, the author finds that libraries ____
- [A] boast desirable book collections.
 - [B] keep detailed visitor records.
 - [C] perform diversified functions.
 - [D] attract mostly young readers.
23. It is implied in Paragraph 5 that libraries should ____
- [A] be given greater attention.
 - [B] impose stricter visit limits.
 - [C] work with private institutions.
 - [D] get their equipment upgraded.
24. The statistics mentioned in Paragraph 6 show ____
- [A] the crisis faced by libraries.
 - [B] the advancement of libraries.
 - [C] the contributions of libraries.
 - [D] the flaws existing in libraries.
25. Which of the following is suggested for libraries in the last paragraph?
- [A] Inviting public feedback.
 - [B] Seeking adequate funding.
 - [C] Improving user convenience.
 - [D] Offering lifetime memberships.

Text 2

According to our research, around one in five workers in the UK talk to AI like a friend, looking for guidance on personal and professional problems. Our data shows that engaging with AI like this can leave us feeling heard and less isolated. But, with this newfound connection, many of us share sensitive, sometimes highly confidential information, even though over a third of people don't realise that AI platforms may not be very good at keeping our secrets...secret.

For businesses, the implications are worrying. Consider Microsoft Copilot, for example. It gains Microsoft broad rights to the data inputted or outputted by any user — rights to use this data in any way it sees fit; it can even share it with third parties. This means that any sensitive business information could potentially be exposed to the world. Employers are taking note and taking action. According to our research, 25% have decided to either outright ban AI or regulate its use within their organisations. But even with these policies in place, some employees choose to break the rules. They have their reasons — around 63% of them report that using AI increases their productivity, and some even feel AI offers more help than their human colleagues.

The situation presents a delicate balance between leveraging AI for its productivity gains and risking confidential data exposure. Employers need to manage AI tools with the same level of care as any other form of data sharing or storage. There's also a knowledge gap that needs to be addressed — 40% of individuals surveyed are unsure about who retains ownership over the content produced by AI. By instilling best practices in AI engagement and creating policies that evolve with the technology, businesses can positively shift the AI landscape.

With AI's potential to simplify our professional lives, do the admin and enhance the work experience, it's up to us to navigate its usage cautiously so it supports us without compromising our privacy. There's no need to back away from progress, as long as we're equipped with the knowledge and tools to make sure AI remains a friend. And this is where the challenge lies. There are so many products out there, being promoted with huge advertising and marketing budgets, that it's easy to fall victim. But by building a culture of digital responsibility within our businesses, we can create a future where AI can help us without spilling the beans.

26. According to Paragraph 1, workers' engagement with AI can ____
- [A] facilitate their career progress.
 - [B] give them emotional support.
 - [C] help maintain their motivation.
 - [D] improve workplace communication.
27. Microsoft Copilot is cited to show that the use of AI may ____
- [A] pose a threat to businesses.
 - [B] generate unnecessary data.
 - [C] promote business cooperation.
 - [D] encourage information sharing.
28. Some employees choose to break the rules on AI due to ____
- [A] easy access to AI products.
 - [B] the desire to stay well-informed.
 - [C] its significant role in their work.
 - [D] the need to compete with others.
29. To positively shift the AI landscape, businesses should ____
- [A] increase the transparency of their data sources.
 - [B] prioritise the quality of AI-produced content.
 - [C] include employee perspectives in their rules.
 - [D] adjust their management to AI development.
30. According to the last paragraph, we may easily fall victim to AI as we ____
- [A] have a limited understanding of it.
 - [B] underestimate its economic costs.
 - [C] tend to overemphasise its power.
 - [D] are excessively exposed to it.

Text 3

Since the 2008 launch of the high-speed rail network between Rome and Milan, trains have become the preferred means of travel across Italy for locals and tourists alike. Fast trains can cover the 500km between the two cities in three hours. The network also connects Naples, Bologna, Florence and Turin. In many cases, it is the best option — in terms of travel time and cost — for both leisure and business travellers.

This is why the recent severe delays caused by numerous maintenance works have thrown the rail industry into chaos at a time when most people head on holiday, which matters for business in a country where tourism

accounts for 10 percent of GDP.

Disruptions have become increasingly frequent with train delays now a fixture in Italian media coverage. Ferrovie dello Stato Italiane, the publicly controlled group that owns train operator Trenitalia and the national train network RFI, said 23 percent of all high-speed trains it operated were late in 2023.

The huge improvements in Italy's obsolete infrastructure partly explained the disruption, said Ferrovie. RFI, the network operator, is the single largest European recovery fund beneficiary with planned investments of €24bn by 2026. Ferrovie will invest a total of €124bn in infrastructure over the next 10 years.

But lack of capacity is another problem. Transport economist Andrea Giuricin said the planned investments would bring improvements but disruptions in the meantime were inevitable. "We have a mixed system, there is no spare capacity and as soon as there's a hiccup on the line, the situation becomes highly complex," he said. A mixed system means that high-speed trains must travel on the regular tracks on certain routes or when passing through large cities. If there's congestion or, for example, a local train breaks down, the entire high-speed network is affected.

One of the most important changes the upgrades will bring is the segregation of the high-speed line from the regular one in certain urban centres through the construction of underground rail links.

Improvements will also come from the high-density technology and satellite signalling that RFI has been investing in for years, say experts. It will allow for a reduction of the distance between high-speed trains travelling on the same line at any given time, which should mean a significant increase in capacity and traffic fluidity, according to Giuricin.

31. According to the first two paragraphs, the high-speed rail network in Italy ____

- [A] is seen by tourists as outdated.
- [B] is a popular option for travelling.
- [C] is inadequately utilised by locals.
- [D] is an example of good maintenance.

32. Ferrovie is quoted in Paragraph 3 to show ____

- [A] the common occurrence of train delays.
- [B] the value of the Italian train network.
- [C] the wide media coverage of trains.
- [D] the high efficiency of Trenitalia.

33. Which of the following is one cause of the disruptions in the network?

- [A] Complex train schedules.
- [B] Shortage of investments.
- [C] Its limited capacity.
- [D] Its massive scale.

34. It can be learned that the mixed system ____
- [A] provides a wide choice of routes.
 - [B] requires extra operational spending.
 - [C] increases the level of travel comfort.
 - [D] puts the high-speed network in trouble.
35. Improvements to the Italian train network will include ____
- [A] reconstructing the regular train lines.
 - [B] shortening high-speed train intervals.
 - [C] building more stations in urban centres.
 - [D] enhancing the safety of high-speed trains.

Text 4

In 2023, Chicago lost one of its most beloved street festivals. The Silver Room Block Party, staged by Hyde Park community leader Eric Williams, announced it would not return in 2024. What began as a small neighborhood gathering blossomed into a massive cultural event, welcoming tens of thousands of people each year over nearly two decades before abruptly shutting down.

Williams pointed to rising production costs and declining attendee donations as primary reasons the Silver Room Block Party could not continue, highlighting a reality that all street festival organizers face right now. The cost of producing a street festival in Chicago has skyrocketed. Security, entertainment, portable restrooms, insurance and even basics such as fencing and staffing have all become significantly more expensive. At the same time, donations at festival gates have dropped dramatically.

Chicago's summer festivals are about more than just entertainment; they are economic engines that directly benefit the neighborhoods they're in and the city of Chicago as a whole. Street festivals drive foot traffic to local businesses and foster the kind of cultural vibrancy that makes our city special.

We often hear people ask why we solicit donations at our entry points, especially when the city's largest festivals like the Chicago Jazz Festival do not request donations. The fact is, unlike those large, city-produced music festivals, your neighborhood street festivals receive no city funding and rely on a combination of sponsorships, vendor fees and gate donations to cover their costs.

Wicker Park Fest has long been one of Chicago's most anticipated summer festivals, drawing upward of 70,000 attendees for a full weekend of live indie music, local art, small business vendors and, most importantly, community connection. In 2024, Wicker Park Fest saw record-breaking attendance. Despite the turnout, gate donations reached their lowest point in our history. This year, we've been forced to scale back the footprint of the fest. We are eliminating a stage, booking fewer performers and making additional cuts to reduce our costs, all while striving to keep the festival as vibrant as ever, as supportive of local artists and businesses, and as true to Wicker Park's unique spirit and reputation as festgoers have come to expect.

This summer, as you enjoy your favorite neighborhood street festival, I hope you'll remember that they exist because of community support. A thriving summer festival season doesn't happen by accident; it happens when we all chip in.

36. It can be learned from Paragraph 1 that the Silver Room Block Party ____

- [A] has been replaced by other festivals.
- [B] has gained great international fame.
- [C] was held in various neighborhoods.
- [D] was an appealing cultural gathering.

37. One reality street festival organizers face is that ____

- [A] they are unable to use the donations wisely.
- [B] they are unable to get sufficient facilities.
- [C] they have to tackle financial difficulties.
- [D] they have to step up security measures.

38. According to Paragraphs 3 and 4, Chicago's street festivals ____

- [A] relieve typical urban lifestyles.
- [B] are funded by the government.
- [C] contribute to the local economy.
- [D] are famous for their music shows.

39. It is implied that the organizers of Wicker Park Fest have to ____

- [A] count on amateur artists' participation.
- [B] reduce the number of performances.
- [C] give up its most prominent feature.
- [D] collaborate with large businesses.

40. The author holds that the future of street festivals depends on ____

- [A] the variety of activities.
- [B] the generosity of attendants.
- [C] the reputation of neighborhoods.
- [D] the management of expenditures.

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)

In an effort to support restoration programmes, specialists are developing supplies of seeds and seedlings, maintaining gene banks and sequencing the genomes of indigenous trees and other crops. Their work deals with one of the problems that could block major restoration efforts in different parts of the world.

"Where's the planting material going to come from? That's one big bottleneck," says genetic-resources specialist Ramni Jamnadass.

Asia is arguably the region most neglected by global efforts to increase diversity in restoration and to study native species. Christopher Kettle, Biodiversity International's director for forest genetic resources and restoration in Rome, says that the need for infrastructure — things such as mechanisms for collecting and storing seeds, and

nurseries to raise seedlings — might be most desperate here because many trees are 'masting' species, which don't produce seeds every year. People need to be ready. "Otherwise, you miss the boat, you lose all the seed and you've got to wait another seven years," says Kettle. "This is a really, really critical issue for restoration in Southeast Asia, because many of the most important timber species and tree species — the ones that will lock up the most carbon — they're all masting species."

Climate change is a driving factor in the push to restore forests, but it also raises questions, such as where trees can thrive in the future. Climate change is also expected to alter relationships between trees, insects, diseases and other forest species. "Insects that today are a minor problem may become a major problem if they can produce three or four generations in a year," says forest ecologist John Stanturf. This remains a significant knowledge gap. "We know enough to know that this is a concern, but we don't know enough about how to respond to it yet. That's a great area to be doing research." So is soil, says Cindy Prescott, a forest ecologist at the University of British Columbia in Vancouver. "If you don't look at the soil at the start, you can spend a lot of money and time putting in species that aren't going to survive there."

With so much research left to do, leaders in the field have been doing some soul-searching, and acknowledging that restoration can be motivated by — and designed to meet — different needs. "When you talk about conservation or restoration, the first question has to be restoration by whom, for whom?" says Daniel Janzen, a biologist at the University of Pennsylvania.

The question can have more than one answer. Much of the global funding for restoration is dedicated to developing it as a tool to mitigate climate change, notes restoration ecologist Pedro Brancalion. "But if you ask a farmer in Brazil if he or she is concerned about climate change, they would say, 'No, I am concerned about water,'" he says. Their interests as stewards of the land need to be better integrated with those who have the money to support restoration.

That has been the strongest lesson of all for forest ecologist Robin Chazdon. Restoration is about more than what gets planted in the ground, she says. "Yes, it's about forests, but it's really about people. They are the agents of restoration."

	[A] People must pay attention to the fact that some kinds of trees do not produce seeds annually.
41. Ramni Jamnadass	[B] Soil is an important element to be taken into account in forest restoration.
42. Christopher Kettle	[C] The purpose of restoration efforts may be different from the real needs of the people involved.
43. John Stanturf	[D] Human factors, as well as trees planted, should be emphasized in forest restoration.

44. Pedro Brancalion	[E] The supply of seeds is a tough problem that has to be dealt with.
45. Robin Chazdon	[F] When it comes to restoration, we have to stay with an awareness of whose interests to serve.
	[G] Some creatures in the forest that multiply fast can become a great threat to forest restoration.

Section III

Translation

46. Directions:

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

The influence of wearables on psychology refers to how the clothes we wear affect our thoughts, feelings, and behaviors. Clothing is not just about covering our bodies; it plays a significant role in shaping our self-perception and interactions with others.

One aspect of this influence is self-expression. The clothes we choose can reflect our personality, mood, and identity. Whether we opt for bold, colorful outfits or prefer more understated styles, our dress choices convey messages about who we are and how we want to be perceived.

Additionally, clothing can impact our confidence levels. When we wear clothes that make us feel comfortable and confident, it can positively affect our self-esteem and overall mood.

Moreover, cultural and societal influences play a significant role in shaping our dress choices. Different cultures have their norms and expectations regarding dress, which can influence the types of clothing people wear and the meanings attributed to them.

Section IV

Writing

Part A

47. Directions:

Suppose your friend Jack has shared with you a video of his family's travel in China. Write an email to tell him

- 1) how you feel about the video, and
- 2) your wish to learn more about their travel.

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)

2026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2026年 考研英语二完形填空（四选一）原卷逐空核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions、6 段带空原文（每段之后紧随中文翻译）与每空四选项连续排印；卷面下方逐空紧跟解析——正确选项、原文填空线索、四选项逐个辨析（正确项契合点 + 错项错因与差别），以及代入验证。

英语二真题(2026)

Section I

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)

Most of us strive for self-respect — to see ourselves in a positive light, to be 1 of who we are. Any comments or experiences that undermine those feelings of self-worth can be uncomfortable and it's only 2 to want to avoid them. But the thing is, 3 your self-worth really is being undermined is, to a large degree, subjective. Much of it comes down to your 4 of what someone said or did.

我们大多数人都追求自尊——以积极的眼光看待自己,为自己感到自豪。任何削弱这些自我价值感的评论或经历都会让人不舒服,想要避免它们是很自然的。但问题在于,你的自我价值是否真的受到了削弱,在很大程度上是主观的。这在很大程度上取决于你对某人所说或所做之事的理解。

When you take things personally, you're interpreting these situations as saying something significant and negative about you as a person. Say your boss picks holes in your sales report, and you come away feeling like this means she thinks you're a 5 member of staff. Or, two of your friends cancel your 6 get-together at the pub and you interpret this as meaning they're bored of you. Psychologists have a 7 for this way of thinking: personalisation.

当你把事情往心里去时,你是在将这些情况理解为关于你这个人的某种重要且负面的东西。比如你的老板在你的销售报告中挑毛病,你离开时感觉这意味着她认为你是个糟糕的员工。或者,你的两个朋友取消了你们计划好的酒吧聚会,你将此理解为他们对你感到厌倦了。心理学家对这种思维方式有一个术语:个人化。

But the 8 is that your boss might view you very highly. It's just you made some 9 in the report and she wanted to point these out so that you do better next time. 10, in the case of your friends cancelling, perhaps they both felt unwell that weekend or they just 11 their minds. 但现实是,你的老板可能对你评价很高。只是你在报告中犯了一些错误,她想指出这些错误,以便你下次做得更好。同样,在你朋友取消聚会的情况下,也许他们俩那个周末都感觉不舒服,或者他们只是改变了主意。

In both 12 — and others that we all experience — there's another 13 at work that psychologists call mind reading. This is when you assume to know what other people are thinking about

you, when you can't really know without 14 them directly.

在这两个例子中——以及我们都会经历的其他例子中——还有另一个心理学家称之为读心术的过程在起作用。这是指你假设自己知道别人对你的想法,而实际上如果不直接询问他们,你是无法真正知道的。

One simple way to avoid 15 personalisation and mind reading is to challenge your negative assumptions of what's 16 . When you find yourself taking a situation personally, try to think of other interpretations that are less focused on you — especially in the sense of saying anything deep or 17 about you.

避免陷入个人化和读心术的一个简单方法是质疑你对所发生事情的负面假设。当你发现自己把某个情况往心里去时,试着想想其他不那么关注你的解释——尤其是在说关于你任何深层或根本性东西的意义上。

When you do this, it might help to try to put yourself in other people's shoes. The fact your boss took the time to give you 18 at all means they care enough to want to help you 19 . When it comes to your friends — maybe it's because your friendship is so 20 that they felt able to cancel at late notice.

当你这样做时,试着设身处地为他人着想可能会有所帮助。你的老板花时间给你反馈这一事实本身就意味着他们足够在意,想要帮助你进步。至于你的朋友——也许正是因为你们的友谊如此牢固,他们才觉得可以在最后时刻取消。

1. [A] afraid
[B] critical
[C] proud
[D] tolerant
2. [A] risky
[B] natural
[C] admirable
[D] foolish
3. [A] whether
[B] where
[C] why
[D] how
4. [A] citation
[B] imitation
[C] perception
[D] introduction
5. [A] poor
[B] loyal
[C] creative
[D] shy

6. [A] sponsored
[B] crowded
[C] disputed
[D] planned
7. [A] method
[B] term
[C] design
[D] goal
8. [A] evidence
[B] theory
[C] condition
[D] reality
9. [A] complaints
[B] choices
[C] mistakes
[D] suggestions
10. [A] Similarly
[B] Relatively
[C] Accordingly
[D] Contrarily
11. [A] opened
[B] changed
[C] trained
[D] cleared
12. [A] quotations
[B] experiments
[C] questions
[D] examples
13. [A] process
[B] objective
[C] outcome
[D] background
14. [A] blaming
[B] warning
[C] teaching
[D] asking

15. [A] arguing about
[B] accounting for
[C] engaging in
[D] interfering with

16. [A] happened
[B] continued
[C] returned
[D] disappeared

17. [A] casual
[B] obvious
[C] familiar
[D] fundamental

18. [A] reward
[B] feedback
[C] trust
[D] proof

19. [A] innovate
[B] concentrate
[C] improve
[D] relax

20. [A] strange
[B] strong
[C] vulnerable
[D] valuable

1. ____

【答案】 [C] proud 词义辨析

【线索】 self-respect 与正面光下

本句关键正向词链是 self-respect 和 to see ourselves in a positive light, 明确这是正面感受。紧随其后的 to be __(1)__ of who we are 与之并列, 所填词必须延续"正面看待自己"的色彩, 指向"为自己是谁感到(积极情绪)"。

【选项】 A) afraid X 色彩相反

afraid 表"害怕", 与 self-respect、positive light 构成的正向链冲突, be afraid of who we are 意为"害怕自己是谁", 方向与原文完全相反。

B) critical X 态度偏负

critical 是"挑剔/批判", be critical of who we are 即"挑剔自己是谁", 与开头追求 self-respect 的正向语境相悖。

C) proud ✓ 正向且固定搭配

be proud of 是固定搭配, 意为"为.....感到自豪", 与 to see ourselves in a positive light 同向并列, 完美承接 self-respect 的正面色彩。

D) tolerant X 强度不足且跑偏

tolerant 是"容忍", be tolerant of who we are 意为"容忍自己是谁", 含"勉强接受"意味, 与"自豪地正视自己"的正向力度不匹配。

【验证】代回后 to be __(1)__ of who we are 即 to be proud of who we are, 与 to see ourselves in a positive light 并列同义, 整段开篇"人都追求自我尊重——以正面眼光看自己、为自己是谁感到自豪"语义顺畅, 且与 outline 中"正面自我感受被冒犯才会不适"的逻辑前提一致。

2. ____

【答案】 [B] natural 词义辨析

【线索】 only 暗示理所应当

Any comments or experiences that undermine those feelings of self-worth can be uncomfortable and it's only __ (2) __ to want to avoid them. 中 only 是关键, only + 形容词常表达"不过是.....、再自然不过"; 后文 But the thing is 才出现转折, 说明此处作者并未批评这种回避反应, 只是在客观陈述其合理性。

【选项】 A) risky X 评价偏负

risky 意为"冒险的", 把"想避开不适"定性为冒险, 与 only 形成的"理所当然"语气相反, 也与下文 But the thing is 的反转点不构成正常铺垫。

B) natural ✓ 贴合 only 合理化语气

it's only natural to do 是英语高频表达, 意为"想.....再自然不过", 正好把作者"先承认人之常情、再引出反思"的论证铺好; 与下文 But 形成"承认—但是"的标准转折链。

C) admirable X 褒义过头

admirable 是"值得钦佩的", 作者后文要劝读者别这样想, 不可能在此先把这种逃避反应抬到"令人钦佩"的高度, 褒义程度严重越界。

D) foolish X 贬义且与 only 冲突

foolish 是"愚蠢的", 与 only 表达的"再自然不过"语气冲突; 作者也未在此处直接贬低读者, 下文是温和劝导而非斥责。

【验证】 代回 it's only __ (2) __ to want to avoid them 即 it's only natural to want to avoid them, 意为"想避开 (让人不适的言论) 再自然不过", 与紧随其后的 But the thing is 形成"承认人之常情—但事实是"的经典让步—转折链, 全文逻辑顺畅。

3. ____

【答案】 [A] whether 语法形态

【线索】 主观与否而非地点原因

主句宾语是 to a large degree, subjective——"在很大程度上是主观的"。判断对象只能是"自我价值是否真的受损"这件事本身的真假，而不是"在哪里受损""为何受损""如何受损"；故从句应表"是否....."。

【选项】 A) whether ✓ 是否真的受损

whether 引导"是否"主语从句，意为"你的自我价值是否真的在被冒犯"，正好对应主句 to a large degree, subjective 这个真假判断维度。

B) where ✗ 无地点缺口

where 需要从句缺地点状语，但 your self-worth really is being undermined 在语义上不需要地点信息，主句也未谈"在哪受损"。

C) why ✗ 主观针对真假非原因

why 引出"为何"，但主句说的是"是否真的受损"主观与否，不是"为何受损"主观与否，焦点错位。

D) how ✗ 方式与判断错配

how 强调方式，但 subjective 评价的是"事实是否成立"而非"以何种方式发生"，与主句表语在维度上对不上。

【验证】 代回 __ (3) __ your self-worth really is being undermined is, to a large degree, subjective 即"你的自我价值是否真的在被冒犯，很大程度上是主观的"，与下一句 Much of it comes down to your __ (4) __ of what someone said or did. 中的"很大程度上取决于你的（解读）"形成同义复述，逻辑闭合。

4. ____

【答案】 [C] perception 词义辨析

【线索】 subjective 锁定主观解读

前句 is, to a large degree, subjective 与本句 Much of it comes down to your __(4)__ 由 Much of it 串起, it 指代上句"自我价值是否被冒犯"。subjective 一词锁定填空词必须指向"个人主观加工"——只有 perception (看法、感知) 契合, 引文也明确针对的是 what someone said or did——他人的言行。

【选项】 A) citation X 意为引用偏离

citation 表"引文、引用", 多用于学术或法律语境, 与"对他人言行的主观解读"不搭。

B) imitation X 模仿对象错位

imitation 表"模仿", your imitation of what someone said 意为"你对别人话的模仿", 但语境是"是否觉得被冒犯", 与模仿无关。

C) perception ✓ 主观感知正解

perception 表"看法、感知", your perception of what someone said or did 正好是"你对别人言行的看法", 与前句 subjective 同向同义, 承上启下。

D) introduction X 搭配语义不通

introduction 表"介绍、引入", 与"对他人言行的主观感受"在语义上完全不沾边。

【验证】 代回 Much of it comes down to your __(4)__ of what someone said or did. 即"这(自我价值是否真的被冒犯)很大程度上取决于你对别人言行的看法", 与前句"subjective"形成清晰的因果/同义链; 为第二段进一步阐述 personalisation 做铺垫。

5. ____

【答案】 [A] poor 词义辨析

【线索】 picks holes 锁定负评

前文 your boss picks holes in your sales report——pick holes in 是"挑刺、挑毛病"的固定表达，触发事件是"被挑错"，由此你才会 come away feeling like 老板觉得你是个"差劲的"员工。线索就在本句内的 picks holes。

【选项】 A) poor ✓ 差劲与挑刺呼应

poor 表"差劲的、不胜任的"，a poor member of staff 即"一个不合格的员工"，与 picks holes in your sales report 的负面色彩一致。

B) loyal X 色彩相反

loyal 是"忠诚的"，褒义，与被挑错后产生的负面自我评价完全相反。

C) creative X 褒义不符

creative 是"有创意的"，褒义；被挑错的人不会误以为老板觉得自己"有创意"，方向反。

D) shy X 维度跑偏

shy 是"害羞的"，描述性格而非工作能力评价，与 sales report 被挑错的语境不在同一维度。

【验证】代回 she thinks you're a __ (5) __ member of staff 即"她觉得你是个差劲的员工"，与 picks holes in your sales report 触发的负面自我解读一致，作为 personalisation 的典型例证逻辑顺畅。

6. ____

【答案】 [D] **planned** 词义辨析

【线索】 **cancel** 暗示已有约定

本句关键词 **cancel** 是"取消"; 能被取消的 **get-together** 一定是事先"已计划好的"。线索只需本句内自足, 无需跨句。

【选项】 A) **sponsored** ✕ 赞助维度跑偏

sponsored 是"被赞助的", 朋友间的酒吧小聚一般不涉及赞助, 搭配过于商务化。

B) **crowded** ✕ 形容场地非聚会

crowded 是"拥挤的", 多形容场所人多; 用来形容 **get-together** 本身不自然, 也与"被取消"无逻辑联系。

C) **disputed** ✕ 争议含义不符

disputed 是"有争议的", 意味朋友间为聚会吵过架, 是凭空多加的负面前提, 原文未提供任何争吵线索。

D) **planned** ✓ 计划与取消天然搭

planned 是"已计划好的", **cancel a planned get-together** 是英语典型搭配, 且只有事先"约好"的聚会才能被"取消"。

【验证】 代回 **cancel your __ (6) __ get-together at the pub** 即"取消你们已约好的酒吧小聚", 与下文 **you interpret this as meaning they're bored of you** 形成完整故事——本来说好的聚会 会被推掉了, 你才会怀疑对方厌倦了你。

7. ____

【答案】 [B] term 词义辨析

【线索】冒号后 personalisation 是术语

冒号后给出的 personalisation 是一个学术名称/术语。所以空里要填"专门叫法、术语"这个概念，线索就在冒号后这一个词上。

【选项】A) method X 方法非名称

method 是"方法"，但冒号后 personalisation 是一个名词性的称呼而非一套做法，对不上。

B) term ✓ 术语正解

term 表"术语、名称"，have a term for X 是英语固定表达"对 X 有个专门叫法"，与冒号后给出的术语 personalisation 完全对应。

C) design X 设计与命名无关

design 是"设计"，心理学家不会去"设计"一种思维方式，搭配 have a design for 也不通顺。

D) goal X 目标偏离

goal 是"目标"，心理学家对这种思维的"目标"在此完全没必要讨论，且 a goal for this way of thinking 语义混乱。

【验证】代回 Psychologists have a __(7)__ for this way of thinking: personalisation. 即"心理学家给这种思维方式起了个术语：personalisation"，冒号前后等号对齐，段落结尾的概念命名作用非常清晰。

8. ____

【答案】 [D] reality 词义辨析

【线索】 But 引出与前文相反的真相

But the __ (8) __ is 中 But 把第二段你以为的"老板嫌弃你"翻转过来, 引出 your boss might view you very highly——这是事实层面的真相, 与前一段你脑补的"想法"对立。该词要承担"真相、实情"的语义。

【选项】 A) evidence X 证据需有出处

evidence 是"证据", 需依托具体来源; 后文 your boss might view you very highly 是一种可能性陈述而非证据材料, 搭配 the evidence is that 不自然。

B) theory X 理论与可能错位

theory 是"理论", 但后文 your boss might view you very highly 是对实际情况的猜测, 不是理论命题, 对不上。

C) condition X 条件与真相无关

condition 是"条件、情况", 但语境讨论的是"真相是什么", 而非满足某条件下会怎样。

D) reality ✓ 真相一锤定音

reality 是"现实、真相", But the reality is that... 是英语表"但事实是....."的高频结构, 正好与第二段读者的脑补形成翻转对照。

【验证】 代回 But the __ (8) __ is that your boss might view you very highly. 即"但事实是, 你的老板可能对你评价很高", 与第二段 she thinks you're a __ (5) __ member of staff 你脑补的差评直接对冲, 转折链清晰。

9. ____

【答案】 [C] mistakes 词义辨析

【线索】 point these out 反推 mistakes

本句后半 she wanted to point these out so that you do better next time——老板要"指出来让你下次做得更好", 能被"指出来以促进改进"的, 只能是"错误"。而且前文 picks holes in your sales report 也呼应"挑出毛病"。

【选项】 A) complaints X 抱怨方向反

complaints 是"抱怨", 是员工对公司的不满, 而本句主语是"你做的报告里", 员工不会在自己报告里发牢骚。

B) choices X 中性不触发指正

choices 是"选择", 中性词, 老板不会专门"point out 你的选择"来帮你下次做得更好; 逻辑联系不紧。

C) mistakes ✓ 错误指出最常配

mistakes 是"错误", make mistakes 是固定搭配; point out 错误以便"do better next time"逻辑闭环, 与上段 picks holes 的负面挑错也保持一致。

D) suggestions X 建议来源错位

suggestions 是"建议", 但 you made suggestions in the report 表示"你在报告里给出了建议"——这不是需要老板纠正的对象, 逻辑反向。

【验证】 代回 It's just you made some __ (9) __ in the report 即"只是你在报告里犯了一些错", 与 she wanted to point these out so that you do better next time 形成"犯错—指出—下次改进"的因果链, 整段为老板辩护的逻辑通畅。

10. _____

【答案】 [A] Similarly 逻辑关系

【线索】 老板事例与朋友事例平行

前半段刚分析完老板这例的真相 (your boss might view you very highly) , 本句切到 in the case of your friends cancelling, perhaps they both felt unwell that weekend or they just __(11)__ their minds.——同样给出"真相另解"。两件事是"两个事例平行展开", 逻辑是"同理可证"。

【选项】 A) Similarly ✓ 类比并列恰当

Similarly 是"同样地", 正好把老板事例和朋友事例两种 personalisation 的真相做平行对照——结构和功能完全一致。

B) Relatively ✗ 相对偏离

Relatively 是"相对地", 多用于比较程度, 无法承接"再举一个同类事例"这一功能。

C) Accordingly ✗ 因果不成立

Accordingly 是"因此", 需要前句作为后句的因; 但老板事例并不是朋友事例的原因, 是平行另一例, 逻辑不通。

D) Contrarily ✗ 对立关系反方向

Contrarily 是"相反地", 但朋友事例和老板事例都是同性质的"被脑补成坏事, 其实另有缘由", 并非相反。

【验证】 代回 __(10)__, in the case of your friends cancelling 即"同样地, 就朋友取消聚会这件事而言.....", 正好把上半段老板事例的真相分析平移过来, 构成"两例并列、同理可证"的结构, 与 outline 中第三段"反转—给真相"的走向自洽。

11. _____

【答案】 [B] **changed** (固定搭配)

【线索】 **cancel 与 change one's mind**

本句要解释朋友为何 cancel 聚会的另一种可能原因；前面已经给出一种 (perhaps they both felt unwell that weekend) , or 后再给一种"无理由地变卦"。change one's mind 是英语"改变主意"的固定表达, 正好对应"临时变卦"。

【选项】 A) opened X **搭配不解释取消**

opened 与 minds 搭配是 open one's mind"打开思路、接受新事物", 无法解释"为何取消聚会"。

B) **changed** ✓ **改变主意正解**

changed 与 minds 构成 change one's mind"改变主意", 正好解释朋友"临时变卦取消聚会"的另一种合理原因, 固定搭配且语义贴切。

C) trained X **训练大脑跑偏**

trained 与 minds 搭配是 train one's mind"训练大脑", 多用于自我提升语境, 与取消聚会无关。

D) cleared X **清空思绪偏离**

cleared 与 minds 搭配是 clear one's mind"清空思绪", 多指放空、冥想, 与"取消聚会"没有解释关系。

【验证】 代回 they just __(11)__ their minds 即"他们只是改变了主意", 与前半 perhaps they both felt unwell that weekend 用 or 并列, 给出朋友取消聚会的两种合理真相, 逻辑顺畅。

12. ____

【答案】 **[D] examples** 词义辨析

【线索】 老板与朋友是两个例子

前两段铺开的两件事 your boss picks holes in your sales report 与 two of your friends cancel your __ (6) __ get-together at the pub 是用来说明 personalisation 的具体生活事例；in both __ 自然指“在这两个例子中”。本句 others that we all experience 也补充支持“事例”这一性质。

【选项】 A) quotations **✗ 引文性质不符**

quotations 是“引文、引语”，但前文不是引用名人的话，是作者构造的生活情景，对不上。

B) experiments **✗ 实验语境错配**

experiments 是“实验”，需有可控变量与实验设计，前文是日常情景而非实验，性质不符。

C) questions **✗ 问题层级跑偏**

questions 是“问题”，但前文不是抛出问题而是描述场景；in both questions 也不符合英语习惯。

D) examples **✓ 例子最贴语境**

examples 是“例子”，in both examples 直接呼应前文老板和朋友这两个 personalisation 的生活示例，搭配自然。

【验证】 代回 In both __ (12) __ — and others that we all experience 即“在这两个例子——以及我们都经历过的其他例子——中”，与前文老板挑刺、朋友取消两个场景完美回扣，逻辑顺畅。

13. ____

【答案】 [A] process 词义辨析

【线索】 personalisation 是 process 的并列

第二段 Psychologists have a __(7)__ for this way of thinking: personalisation.——personalisation 被定义为"a way of thinking", 是一种心理过程。本段 another __(13)__ at work 中 another 暗示与之同类, psychologists call mind reading 也对应 way of thinking 这一性质。

【选项】 A) process ✓ 心理过程对应思维方式

process 是"过程", 与第二段 this way of thinking 同类——personalisation 和 mind reading 都是心理过程; another process at work 是心理学文章描述"另一种在起作用的心理过程"的高频表达。

B) objective X 目标性质不符

objective 是"目标、目的", 但 mind reading 是一种思维活动而不是一个目标, 对不上。

C) outcome X 结果偏离过程

outcome 是"结果", 是事后产物; mind reading 是发生中的思维活动, 需要的是"过程"而非"结果"。

D) background X 背景性质错位

background 是"背景", 是静态情景而非心理活动; 不能用 at work 描述"在起作用"。

【验证】代回 there's another __(13)__ at work that psychologists call mind reading 即"还有另一种心理过程在起作用, 心理学家称之为读心", 与第二段 personalisation 这一"思维方式"形成并列同类概念, 逻辑顺畅。

14. ____

【答案】 **[D] asking** 词义辨析

【线索】 知道别人想法靠直接问

本句前半 you assume to know what other people are thinking about you, when you can't really know without __(14)__ them directly——核心是"真正知道别人在想什么", directly"直接"提示动作要直接作用于对方; 要直接获知别人想法, 最自然的方式就是"问"。

【选项】 A) blaming X 指责非获知途径

blaming 是"责备", 无法用来获知对方想法, 且色彩负面, 与全文劝人放松心态的立场冲突。

B) warning X 警告与求知无关

warning 是"警告", 对了解对方想法没有实际作用, 逻辑跑偏。

C) teaching X 教导而非询问

teaching 是"教", 是单向输出, 不能帮助了解对方真实想法, 与目的相悖。

D) asking ✓ 直接询问最直接

asking 是"询问", 是直接获知对方想法的最直接方式, 与 directly 完美呼应; ask sb directly 也是高频表达。

【验证】 代回 you can't really know without __(14)__ them directly 即"不直接问对方就真的没法知道", 与本段提出 mind reading 错误(假装能猜对方心思)的批评一致——破解之道是"直接问", 与全文给出对策的方向匹配。

15. _____

【答案】 [C] **engaging in** 固定搭配

【线索】 **personalisation** 是心理活动

宾语 personalisation and mind reading 都是"思维方式/心理活动"。本段后文 When you find yourself taking a situation personally 也表明这是"卷入这种思维"而不是"讨论或解释它", 动作侧重于"自己陷进去"。

【选项】 A) **arguing about** X 争论方向跑偏

arguing about 是"争论", 意味把 personalisation 当成话题去吵; 但作者要避免的是"陷入这种思维", 不是"争论它"。

B) **accounting for** X 解释非陷入

accounting for 是"解释、说明", 但 avoid accounting for personalisation 意为"避免去解释它", 逻辑荒谬——作者全文都在解释这种现象。

C) **engaging in** ✓ 陷入思维活动正解

engaging in 是"参与、陷入", engage in personalisation and mind reading 表"陷入这两种思维", 与全文要避免的"自己往坏处想"的主题一致。

D) **interfering with** X 干扰对象不符

interfering with 是"干扰、妨碍", 意味把 personalisation 当成被妨碍的事物; 但作者不是要去干扰它、而是要避免自己卷入其中, 关系反了。

【验证】 代回 One simple way to avoid __(15)__ personalisation and mind reading 即"避免陷入 personalisation 和 mind reading 的一种简单方法", 与下句 When you find yourself taking a situation personally 描述"卷入思维"的场景对应, 承接段落"给对策"的功能。

16. ____

【答案】 **[A] happened** 词义辨析

【线索】 **negative assumptions 的对象**

challenge your negative assumptions of what's __(16)____——前文反复举的事件都是"已经发生"的事（老板挑了你的报告，朋友取消了聚会）；assumptions of what's happened"对所发生之事的揣测"是英语高频结构。

【选项】 **A) happened ✓ 对发生事件最贴**

happened 表"已发生的事"，what's happened 即"发生了什么"，正好对应前文事例——你对"发生之事"的负面揣测。

B) continued ✗ 持续性偏题

continued 是"持续"，但前文事件是一次性事件（一次挑错、一次取消聚会），不存在"持续"维度。

C) returned ✗ 回归与情境无关

returned 是"回归、返回"，与"老板批评、朋友取消"等事件无逻辑关联。

D) disappeared ✗ 消失方向不符

disappeared 是"消失"，与负面揣测的对象"刚刚发生之事"不匹配。

【验证】代回 challenge your negative assumptions of what's __(16)____ 即"挑战你对所发生之事的负面揣测"，承接前文老板挑错和朋友取消这两件具体已发生事件，并与下文 try to think of other interpretations 形成"挑战旧解—换新解"的连贯逻辑。

17. ____

【答案】 **[D] fundamental** 词义辨析

【线索】 **deep 锁定根本性**

saying anything deep or __(17)__ about you 中 deep 表"深层的、深刻的", 意指关于你这个人本质的判断; 与 deep 由 or 并列的词必然指向"根本性、本质性", 而不是表层属性。

【选项】 A) casual **X 随意与深刻相反**

casual 是"随意的、表面的", 与 deep 在语义上恰好相反, 无法并列。

B) obvious **X 明显非深刻**

obvious 是"明显的", 强调直观可见, 与 deep (隐藏在表面之下的本质) 方向冲突。

C) familiar **X 熟悉与深刻错位**

familiar 是"熟悉的", 描述认知熟悉度, 与 deep 描述的本质程度不在一个维度。

D) fundamental **✓ 根本性与深刻同向**

fundamental 是"根本的、本质的", 与 deep 在"触及你本质"这一语义上完美对齐, 并列自然, 意为"关于你的某种深层或根本性的判断"。

【验证】 代回 saying anything deep or __(17)__ about you 即"说出关于你的任何深层或根本性的判断", 与全段"别把别人言行解读为针对你这个人本质的评价"的主旨完全一致, 逻辑闭环。

18. _____

【答案】 [B] feedback 词义辨析

【线索】 picks holes + point out 即 feedback

回看前文 your boss picks holes in your sales report 与 she wanted to point these out so that you do better next time——老板挑出问题并指给你看，让你下次改进，正是英语里 feedback"反馈"的标准定义。

【选项】 A) reward X 奖赏方向错

reward 是"奖赏"，但老板是"挑错"不是"奖赏"，方向相反。

B) feedback ✓ 反馈一锤定音

feedback 是"反馈"，give sb feedback 是工作场景的固定搭配；老板挑错并指出问题正是反馈的内容，下文 want to help you __(19)__ 也呼应反馈的目的。

C) trust X 信任范畴跑偏

trust 是"信任"，给信任与"花时间挑出问题指出来"的动作不构成等价关系。

D) proof X 证据维度错位

proof 是"证据"，老板不会"给你证据"，搭配 give you proof 在此语境不通顺。

【验证】 代回 your boss took the time to give you __(18)__ at all 即"老板愿意花时间给你反馈"，与前文老板"挑错并指出来"的动作正好对应；与下句 they care enough to want to help you __(19)__ 中"想帮你改进"形成"反馈—助改进"的因果链。

19. ____

【答案】 [C] improve 词义辨析

【线索】 feedback + do better 锁 improve

上文 so that you do better next time 已经明示反馈目的是"下次做得更好"; 本句 help you __(19)__ 与之同义换说, 自然填 improve"改进、进步"。

【选项】 A) innovate X 创新过窄

innovate 是"创新", 超出反馈范畴——挑错不一定意味要创新, 多是改正错误而已。

B) concentrate X 专注偏题

concentrate 是"专注", 与"挑错并希望你下次做得更好"的反馈目的不匹配。

C) improve ✓ 改进与 do better 等价

improve 是"改进、进步", 正好与上文 do better next time 同义; help you improve 是英语反馈语境的固定表达。

D) relax X 放松方向反

relax 是"放松", 反馈/挑错的目的不是让你放松, 方向相反。

【验证】 代回 they care enough to want to help you __(19)__ 即"他们足够在乎你、想帮你进步", 与前文 so that you do better next time 同义换说, 全段把老板挑错重新解读为"善意的帮助", 逻辑顺畅。

20. _____

【答案】 [B] strong 词义辨析

【线索】敢临时取消因关系牢固

that they felt able to cancel at late notice 提示前面填空词要解释"为何朋友才敢临时放鸽子"——只有关系足够牢固、双方都不担心一次取消就翻脸，朋友才会安心地这样做。

【选项】A) strange X 古怪不合逻辑

strange 是"奇怪的"，奇怪的关系并不必然让朋友安心取消，无法支撑 so...that 的因果。

B) strong ✓ 牢固关系敢取消

strong 是"牢固的"，a strong friendship 表"关系够牢固"——这种关系下临时取消不会被视为绝交信号，正好让朋友 felt able to cancel at late notice，因果链顺畅，且与全文给读者宽慰的正向立意一致。

C) vulnerable X 脆弱与取消因果反

vulnerable 是"脆弱的"，脆弱关系下任何取消都可能压垮关系，朋友反而不敢取消，与结果矛盾；也违背全文宽慰读者的正向立意。

D) valuable X 宝贵不直接导致敢取消

valuable 是"宝贵的"，强调关系的重要性而非稳固性；宝贵的关系反而更需谨慎对待，不一定能解释"敢临时取消"，且全文要的是"关系经得起"这种稳固性，不是"值钱"这一价值层面。

【验证】代回 your friendship is so __(20)__ that they felt able to cancel at late notice 即"你们的友谊太牢固了，所以他们才敢临时取消"，与全段"给朋友取消行为一个正向解读"的功能完全一致，全文以宽慰读者收尾，逻辑闭环。

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

别把事情往心里去

全文围绕一个心理学现象展开：人们容易把别人的言行往自己身上揽（personalisation）、并揣测别人对自己的看法（mind reading），作者指出这两种思维往往是主观的，并给出避免的方法。开篇 Most of us strive for self-respect — to see ourselves in a positive light 定调话题是自我价值感与对外界评价的反应，Much of it comes down to your __(4)__ of what someone said or did. 则点明核心立场——感受被冒犯往往源于自己的解读。

行文脉络

现象—举例—真相—对策

文章按四步推进：第一段 to a large degree, subjective 提出自我价值受损在很大程度上是主观解读；第二段用两个生活例子（your boss picks holes in your sales report 与 two of your friends cancel your __ (6) __ get-together at the pub）说明什么叫 personalisation；第三段以 But the __ (8) __ is 反转，给出 your boss might view you very highly 等真实可能；第四段 there's another __ (13) __ at work that psychologists call mind reading 引出第二个概念；第五、六段给出对策——挑战负面假设、换位思考。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

11 句真题句逐层精讲

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

Most of us strive for self-respect — to see ourselves in a positive light, to be proud of who we are.

第1段，第1句

覆盖了主谓宾、状语(不定式短语)、宾语从句等多种成分,且插入部分和从句嵌套提供了典型的成分归属判断练习点——学生需区分插入状语与主句核心成分,以及识别引导词在从句内充当表语,具有较好的训练价值

Any comments or experiences that undermine those feelings of self-worth can be uncomfortable and it's only natural to want to avoid them.

第1段，第2句

本句包含多种成分类型：主系表结构、主谓宾结构、定语从句、形式主语与真正主语的对应、并列主句。第一个主句的主语被定语从句分隔，适合练习识别分隔结构。第二个主句的形式主语结构是常见易错点。定语从句中关系代词 "that" 既做引导词又做主语，适合强化定语从句成分分析。整体成分丰富且有针对性练习价值。

But the thing is, whether your self-worth really is being undermined is, to a large degree, subjective.

第1段，第3句

本句成分丰富，包含主系表结构、表语从句、主语从句、插入状语、被动语态谓语等，覆盖多个易错点：whether 从句作主语、表语从句的识别、插入成分的干扰、被动语态的进行时形式。这些都是考试常考且学生易混淆的点，练习价值很高。

Much of it comes down to your perception of what someone said or did.

第1段，第4句

主句 + 宾语从句嵌套是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，"come down to" 短语动词和 "what" 引导的宾语从句都是常考结构，具有较强的代表性和可迁移性

Or, two of your friends cancel your planned get-together at the pub and you interpret this as meaning they're bored of you.

第2段，第3句

句子覆盖了主语、谓语、宾语、宾语补足语、表语等多种成分，并列主句和宾语从句的组合提供了成分划分的练习机会，特别是宾语补足语 "as meaning they're bored of you" 和宾语从句的识别具有一定训练价值。

It's just you made some mistakes in the report and she wanted to point these out so that you do better next time.

第3段，第2句

本句涵盖了主系表结构、表语从句、并列结构、目的状语从句、形式主语等多种成分和结构类型，成分种类较为丰富。并列结构和嵌套从句的组合能够提供较好的划分练习机会。但句中没有特别容易混淆的易错点（如定语从句与同位语从句的区分、复杂的双宾语等），训练价值属于中等偏上。

Similarly, in the case of your friends cancelling, perhaps they both felt unwell that weekend or they just changed their minds.

第3段，第3句

本句涵盖并列谓语、主语、表语、宾语、时间状语、方式状语等多种成分，动名词复合结构 your friends cancelling 可作为介词宾语的练习点，插入语 perhaps 的识别也有练习价值，成分种类较丰富，适合作为划分练习句。

One simple way to avoid engaging in personalisation and mind reading is to challenge your negative assumptions of what's happened.

第5段，第1句

本句的主系表结构(主语 + is + 不定式表语)以及嵌套的 what 引导的名词性从句,都是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式。特别是 way to do sth is to do sth 这类表达方式的句型,以及 what 引导的从句作介词宾语的用法,在真题中反复出现。掌握本句的结构后,学生可将其迁移到大量类似句子的分析中,具有较高的典型性和复用价值。

When you find yourself taking a situation personally, try to think of other interpretations that are less focused on you — especially in the sense of saying anything deep or fundamental about you.

第5段，第2句

成分种类丰富且含多个值得练习的点:(1)状语从句中的 "find + 宾语 + 宾补(现在分词)" 结构;(2)主句的祈使句省略主语和不定式作宾语;(3)定语从句的关系代词 "that" 在从句中作主语;(4)系表结构与形容词短语作表语。覆盖主谓宾、宾补、表语、定语从句主语等多种成分,且 "find yourself doing" 和 "try to do" 是常考搭配,练习价值较高。

When you do this, it might help to try to put yourself in other people's shoes.

第6段，第1句

本句的 "it + 情态动词 + 动词 + to do" 结构以及时间状语从句置于句首的安排,都是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式。形式主语用法和情态动词表建议的表达方式具有很强的迁移性,掌握后可应用于大量类似句子。

When it comes to your friends — maybe it's because your friendship is so strong that they felt able to cancel at late notice.

第6段，第3句

本句成分丰富且包含多个易错点:形式主语 "it" 与真正主语(表语从句)的识别、表语从句的定位、"so...that..." 结构中结果状语从句的划分、系动词 "felt" 后接形容词作表语的判断、介词短语作状语的区分。这些都是学生常见的混淆点,练习价值高。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 28 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。

reading A1

n. 阅读

本篇2次 · 真题 42 句

negative B1

adj. 否定的

本篇2次 · 真题 32 句

psychologist B2

n. 心理学家

本篇2次 · 真题 19 句

interpret B2

v. 解释

本篇2次 · 真题 11 句

undermine C1

v. 逐渐削弱

本篇2次 · 真题 11 句

personally B1

adv. 就个人而言

本篇2次 · 真题 8 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次 · 真题 150 句

view A2

n. 观点，看法

本篇1次 · 真题 91 句

process B1

n. 过程

本篇1次 · 真题 80 句

case A2

n. 情况

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

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本篇1次 · 真题 57 句

significant B2

adj. 重要的

本篇1次 · 真题 47 句

thinking A2

n. 思考

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

reality B1

n. 现实

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

highly B1

adv. 非常

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

positive B1

adj. 积极的

本篇1次 · 真题 27 句

assume B2

v. 假定

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

directly B1

adv. 直接地

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

staff B1

n. 全体员工

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

engage B2

v. 参与;从事

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

comment B1

n. 评论

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

fundamental B2

adj. 基本的

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

assumption B2

n. 假定;假设(未经证实就认为是真的事)

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

interpretation B2

n. 解释

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

feedback B1

n. 反馈

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

perception C1

n. 看法

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

strive B2

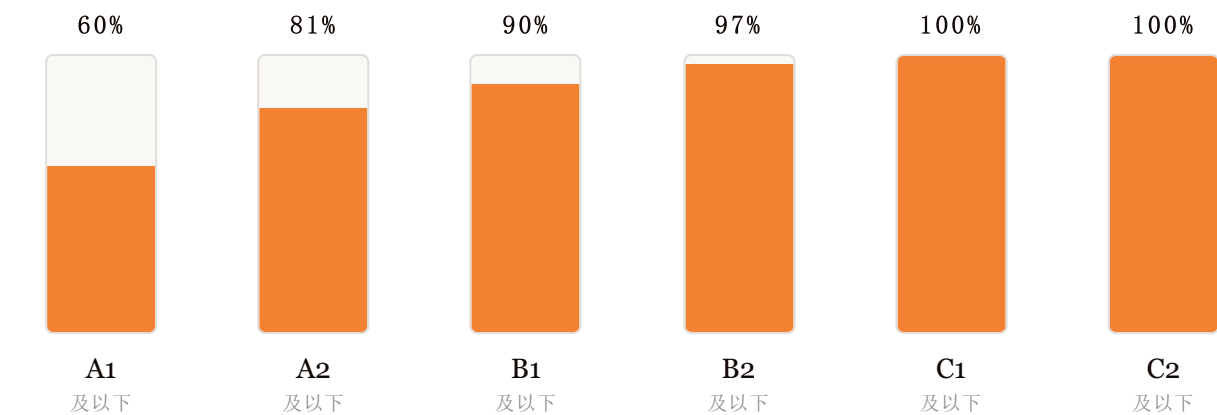
v. 努力, 奋斗, 力求

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

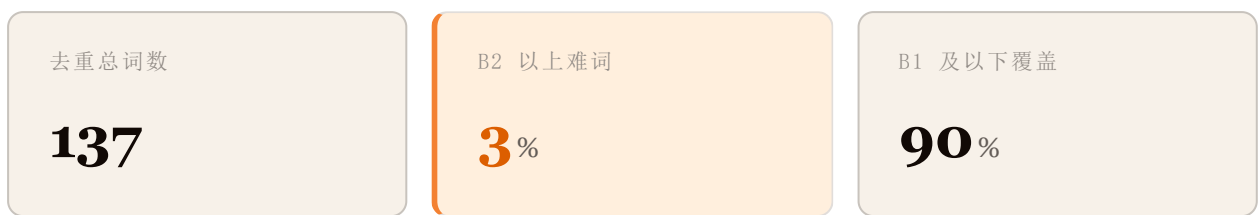
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 137 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 137 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 4 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 137 个 · 末柱为 100%



考研英语二 2026年 · 全卷构成

Section I	完形填空（四选一）	本题
Section II Part A	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 →

2026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2026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(2026)

Section II Part A

Directions:

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

Text 1

P1 Ask people about public libraries and a certain image springs to mind: dusty, old-fashioned, the sort of place you enjoyed as a child but, rather like a British seaside town, would you go there now? And anyway — aren't they all closing?

问人们关于公共图书馆的看法,某种印象便会浮现在脑海中:尘封的、过时的,那种你小时候喜欢的地方,但就像英国的海滨小镇一样,你现在还会去那里吗?而且不管怎样——它们不是都在关闭吗?

P2 The reality is startlingly different, as I discovered when the culture department commissioned me to conduct an independent review of English public libraries, published yesterday. As I visited libraries up and down the country, I was surprised to learn there are more than twice the number of libraries (2,892) as there are branches of McDonald's.

现实情况截然不同,正如我在文化部委托我对英格兰公共图书馆进行独立审查时所发现的那样,该审查于昨日发布。当我走访全国各地的图书馆时,我惊讶地了解到图书馆的数量(2892家)是麦当劳分店数量的两倍多。

P3 Enter any one of them and you will find a hive of activity. While books are, and should always be, at the heart of any library, a multitude of other services are offered: employment advice, language classes or digital access and support.

走进其中任何一家,你都会发现一片繁忙的景象。虽然书籍现在是、而且应该永远是任何图书馆的核心,但图书馆还提供众多其他服务:就业咨询、语言课程或数字访问和支持。

P4 There are libraries with business and intellectual property centres, which can help business owners and entrepreneurs. Many have nurses on site to carry out basic health checks, with a link to the

GP's surgery. There are libraries where young people can borrow a Fifa-standard football free.

有些图书馆设有商业和知识产权中心,可以帮助企业主和创业者。许多图书馆有护士现场进行基本的健康检查,并与全科医生诊所建立联系。有些图书馆年轻人可以免费借用符合国际足联标准的足球。

P5 In return for all of this, you'll be asked for precisely nothing. There will be no charge and you will never be asked to justify or explain yourself; you will simply be welcomed in, offered help if you need it, and left alone if you do not. There is no other institution, public or private, that can say the same. Yet still our libraries are often overlooked and underappreciated. There is an overall decline in visits and many are struggling as local authorities come under continued financial pressure.

作为这一切的回报,你不会被要求付出任何东西。不会有任何收费,你也永远不会被要求证明或解释自己;你只会受到欢迎,需要帮助时会得到帮助,不需要时也不会被打扰。没有其他机构,无论是公共的还是私人的,能做出同样的承诺。然而我们的图书馆仍然常常被忽视和低估。访问量总体下降,许多图书馆由于地方当局持续面临财政压力而陷入困境。

P6 The number of libraries that have closed since 2010 is disputed. An annual survey by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy puts it at nearly 800 across the UK; official statistics held by the Arts Council record 230 in England. It is, of course, 230 libraries too many. So if we are to protect our libraries for future generations, we must raise awareness of them and the work they do.

自2010年以来关闭的图书馆数量存在争议。英国特许公共财政与会计协会的年度调查显示全英国有近800家;艺术委员会保存的官方统计数据记录英格兰有230家。当然,这230家图书馆已经太多了。因此,如果我们要为子孙后代保护图书馆,就必须提高人们对图书馆及其工作的认识。

P7 The review recommends a national branding campaign to give libraries a stronger physical presence, the reintroduction of a scheme to enable members to use their card in any library in the country, and automatic memberships for children. If we don't use them, we will end up losing them. And for those who haven't been to a library for some time, they may be surprised by what they find.

该审查报告建议开展一项全国性的品牌宣传活动,以增强图书馆的实体存在感,重新推行一项计划使会员能够在全国任何图书馆使用其借书证,以及为儿童提供自动会员资格。如果我们不使用它们,最终就会失去它们。对于那些有一段时间没去过图书馆的人来说,他们可能会对所发现的情况感到惊讶。

题目与逐题解析

21. What was the author commissioned to do about English public libraries?

- [A] Document their valuable traditions.
- [B] Make a plan for their expansions.
- [C] Obtain reader opinions on them.
- [D] Look into their current situation.

作者受委托就英国公共图书馆做什么工作?

- A) 记录它们的宝贵传统。 B) 为它们的扩建制定计划。 C) 获取读者对它们的意见。
D) 调查它们的现状。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What was the author commissioned to do 问的是一个具体动作的内容，不是推断、不是态度，属典型细节题。

【拆句】 What was the author commissioned to do about English public libraries? 是一个被动语态疑问句。主干 the author was commissioned to do what, about English public libraries 是范围状语。结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 The reality is startlingly different, as I discovered when the culture department commissioned me to conduct an independent review of English public libraries, published yesterday.

现实却截然不同——这是我在文化部委托我对英国公共图书馆进行独立审查（昨日发布）时发现的。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

选项把 valuable traditions 塞给作者作为审查目标，但作者要审查的是"现状"，第1段的 dusty, old-fashioned 也只是大众成见，并非"宝贵传统"。

B) 过度推断

原文只委托作者去 review，并未让他"为扩张做计划"；末段 national branding campaign 等也是建议宣传而非"扩张"，时间也不在委托当时。

C) 无中生有

作者是受文化部委托做整体审查，并非"收集读者意见"——原文未提任何 reader survey/opinion collection，是无中生有。

D) ✓ 正确

conduct an independent review of English public libraries ↔

Look into their current situation

预判"对图书馆做独立审查"与 Look into their current situation 严格同义——审查的对象正是当前现状，故锁定 D。

22. According to Paragraphs 3&4, the author finds that libraries ____

- [A] boast desirable book collections.
- [B] keep detailed visitor records.
- [C] perform diversified functions.
- [D] attract mostly young readers.

根据第3段和第4段,作者发现图书馆____

- A) 拥有令人满意的藏书。 B) 保存详细的访客记录。 C) 履行多样化的职能。
D) 主要吸引年轻读者。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 the author finds that libraries 让选项补全"作者发现图书馆怎样"，要求对指定段落事实做归纳，属细节题。

【拆句】 According to Paragraphs 3&4, the author finds that libraries 是不完整陈述句，选项作宾语从句的谓语+宾语。这是"读着读着发现"的客观陈述，不带主观情绪，选项中带强烈感情色彩的要先警惕。

【定位】 While books are, and should always be, at the heart of any library, a multitude of other services are offered: employment advice, language classes or digital access and support.
尽管图书始终是、也应当始终是所有图书馆的核心，图书馆还提供大量其他服务：就业指导、语言课程或者数字接入与支持。

【选项】 A) **以偏概全**

原文虽提 books are, and should always be, at the heart of any library, 但此句只是让步：核心句是"还提供其他服务"，重点不在藏书优劣，且原文未评价书的 desirability。

B) **无中生有**

第 3、4 段全部在讲提供的服务，未出现 records、tracking、log 等与"记录访客"相关表述。

C) **✓ 正确**

a multitude of other services are offered ↔ **perform diversified functions**

预判"多种服务/功能"直接落到 perform diversified functions, 且 3、4 两段全部并列项都印证"功能多样", C 项胜出。

D) **范围程度偷改**

原文虽提到 young people can borrow a Fifa-standard football, 但只是众多服务中的一项，并未说图书馆"主要吸引的是年轻读者"——服务对象覆盖商业人士、患者、学习者等。

23. It is implied in Paragraph 5 that libraries should ____

- [A] be given greater attention.
- [B] impose stricter visit limits.
- [C] work with private institutions.
- [D] get their equipment upgraded.

第5段暗示图书馆应该____

A) 得到更多关注。 B) 实施更严格的访问限制。 C) 与私营机构合作。 D) 升级它们的设备。

【答案】 A (推断题)

【判型】 It is implied in Paragraph 5 that libraries should 中的 implied 直接锁死题型为推断题。

【拆句】 It is implied in Paragraph 5 that libraries should 用形式主语 It, 真主语是 that 从句。
选项是 libraries should 后面接动词原形短语。注意 should 提示答案是"应该被怎么样", 不是"目前怎么样"。

【定位】 Yet still our libraries are often overlooked and underappreciated.

然而我们的图书馆仍然时常被忽视、被低估。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

overlooked and underappreciated ↔ **be given greater attention**

作者用 Yet+overlooked+underappreciated 表达不满，逻辑顺推一步即"libraries should be given greater attention"，与 A 完全契合。

B) 与原文相反

原文 no charge and you will never be asked to justify or explain yourself 强调图书馆"零门槛"，恰恰是"不设限"；让它 impose stricter visit limits 完全反着来。

C) 偷换概念

原文只说 There is no other institution, public or private, that can say the same 是把公共与私人机构对比，强调图书馆的独特，并未建议"与私营机构合作"。

D) 无中生有

第 5 段全段未出现 equipment、facility、upgrade、modernize 等表述；其他段虽提供服务种类，也未谈"升级设备"。

24. The statistics mentioned in Paragraph 6 show ____

- [A] the crisis faced by libraries.
- [B] the advancement of libraries.
- [C] the contributions of libraries.
- [D] the flaws existing in libraries.

第6段提到的统计数据显示____

A) 图书馆面临的危机。 B) 图书馆的进步。 C) 图书馆的贡献。 D) 图书馆存在的缺陷。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 The statistics mentioned in Paragraph 6 show 问数据"显示了什么"，是对原文事实功能的归纳，属细节题。

【拆句】 The statistics mentioned in Paragraph 6 show 是 N+过去分词短语+谓语 的结构，mentioned in Paragraph 6 修饰 statistics。选项是 show 的宾语，是名词短语。

【定位】 An annual survey by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy puts it at nearly 800 across the UK; official statistics held by the Arts Council record 230 in England. It is, of course, 230 libraries too many.

公共财务与会计学会的年度调查显示，全英范围内（关闭数）接近 800 间；艺术委员会持有的官方统计则记录英格兰为 230 间。当然，230 间也算关得太多了。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

230 libraries too many ↔ **the crisis faced by libraries**
struggling as local authorities come under continued financial pressure ↔

the crisis faced by libraries

预判"图书馆面临关闭危机"直接对应 the crisis faced by libraries——数据的功能正是揭示危机，故锁定 A。

B) 与原文相反

advancement 是"进步、提升"，与作者 230 libraries too many 的负面定调完全相反；数据展示的是 closed 数量而非发展。

C) 张冠李戴

图书馆的贡献在第 3、4 段已展示，但第 6 段的数据展示的是"关闭数"，与"贡献"无关。

D) 偷换概念

第 6 段呈现关闭数据，归因于 financial pressure 即外部财政压力，未说图书馆自身有 flaws。

25. Which of the following is suggested for libraries in the last paragraph?

- [A] Inviting public feedback.
- [B] Seeking adequate funding.
- [C] Improving user convenience.
- [D] Offering lifetime memberships.

最后一段对图书馆提出了以下哪项建议？

A) 邀请公众反馈。 B) 寻求充足的资金。 C) 改善用户便利性。 D) 提供终身会员资格。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 Which of the following is suggested for libraries in the last paragraph? 问"末段提到了哪条建议"，本质是核对末段已写明的建议清单，属细节题。

【拆句】 Which of the following is suggested for libraries in the last paragraph? 主干 Which is suggested for libraries, is suggested 是被动语态，逻辑主语是作者/综述。理解时要把 suggested 还原为"作者建议"。

【定位】 The review recommends a national branding campaign to give libraries a stronger physical presence, the reintroduction of a scheme to enable members to use their card in any library in the country, and automatic memberships for children.

该审查建议：开展全国品牌宣传以增强图书馆的实体存在感；重启允许会员在全国任一图书馆使用借阅证的方案；为儿童自动开通会员资格。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

末段三条建议均不涉及 feedback、survey、opinion 类做法；recommends 句之后只剩呼吁 If we don't use them, we will end up losing them, 亦无征询读者意见。

B) 偷换概念

原文第 6 段确实提到 we must raise awareness, 但属"提高公众意识", 并非 Seeking adequate funding; 末段三条建议也无 funding/grant/budget 等表述。

C) ✓ 正确

enable members to use their card in any library in the country ↔ Improving user convenience

automatic memberships for children ↔ Improving user convenience

两条建议项各自构成"便利"的具体表现, 叠加后预判被 Improving user convenience 精确覆盖, 故选 C。

D) 过度推断

原文 automatic memberships for children 是为儿童自动开通会员, 并未承诺会员期限为"终身"; lifetime 是程度词偷加。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

14 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。

And anyway — aren't they all closing?

第1段, 第2句

一般疑问句在日常和考试中较常见, 现在进行时否定疑问形式具有一定代表性, 适合巩固疑问句倒装和时态辨识。但作为简单句, 缺乏从句、复杂修饰等高频考点, 典型性中等。

The reality is startlingly different, as I discovered when the culture department commissioned me to conduct an independent review of English public libraries, published yesterday.

第2段, 第1句

本句结构在考研和四六级真题中高度典型: 主句+非限制性定语从句("as"引导)+嵌套状语从句("when"引导)+非谓语后置定语, 这一层层展开的复合结构是学术和新闻语体的常见句式, 掌握后可大量迁移至阅读理解和长难句分析。

As I visited libraries up and down the country, I was surprised to learn there are more than twice the number of libraries (2,892) as there are branches of McDonald's.

第2段，第2句

"As... , I was + adj + to do + that-clause" 是真题中描述个人见闻和客观事实的极其典型的复合句式。

There are libraries with business and intellectual property centres, which can help business owners and entrepreneurs.

第4段，第1句

there be 存在句加非限制性定语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式,用于引出话题并补充说明。这种结构在说明文和议论文中频繁出现,掌握后可应用于大量类似句子的理解和写作,具有较高的迁移价值。

Many have nurses on site to carry out basic health checks, with a link to the GP's surgery.

第4段，第2句

涵盖主谓宾基本结构、地点状语、不定式作后置定语、介词短语作状语等多种成分，成分种类较为丰富，适合作为划分基础成分的练习句，但缺少易错的复杂修饰或特殊结构。

There will be no charge and you will never be asked to justify or explain yourself; you will simply be welcomed in, offered help if you need it, and left alone if you do not.

第5段，第2句

涵盖存在句、被动语态、并列谓语、宾语补足语、条件状语从句、省略结构等多种成分和结构。尤其是并列被动谓语各自带不同补语、两个条件从句分别修饰不同谓语成分、以及第二个条件从句的省略形式,都是值得训练的常见易错点。

There is no other institution, public or private, that can say the same.

第5段，第3句

there be 句型加限制性定语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构,用于表达存在性陈述并对主语进行限定,句式典型且常见,掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

Yet still our libraries are often overlooked and underappreciated.

第5段，第4句

被动语态简单句在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，Yet still 的转折衔接、often 的频率修饰、并列过去分词结构都是典型用法，掌握后可迁移到其他类似句式。

There is an overall decline in visits and many are struggling as local authorities come under continued financial pressure.

第5段，第5句

并列主句加状语从句的组合是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式。"There is" 存在句、现在进行时强调持续性、"as" 引导原因从句，都是真题常见结构。句子长度和复杂度与真题中档句型相当，学习后可迁移到大量类似句子。

An annual survey by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy puts it at nearly 800 across the UK; official statistics held by the Arts Council record 230 in England.

第6段，第2句

分号连接两个并列主句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，是典型的并列复合句式。两个分句内部都有介词短语或分词短语作定语修饰主语，也是真题中常见的修饰模式。掌握这种句式后，可以迁移到大量类似结构的句子。

It is, of course, 230 libraries too many.

第6段，第3句

覆盖主语、谓语、表语三个核心成分，表语为数量短语加程度修饰结构略有训练价值，但成分单一，无定语从句、状语从句等复杂修饰，整体练习收益有限

So if we are to protect our libraries for future generations, we must raise awareness of them and the work they do.

第6段，第4句

"if 条件从句 + 主句（情态动词 must）" 是四六级和考研真题中高频句式，用于表达假设和必要性；定语从句省略关系代词也是常考结构；句式具有较强代表性，掌握后可大量复用

The review recommends a national branding campaign to give libraries a stronger physical presence, the reintroduction of a scheme to enable members to use their card in any library in the country, and automatic memberships for children.

第7段，第1句

本句采用“主语 + 谓语 + 并列宾语”结构，宾语部分通过并列连词连接多个名词短语，每个短语内部嵌套不定式或介词短语作修饰，这种结构在学术写作和正式文体中非常常见，是考试中高频出现的典型句式，掌握后可大量复用。

Look into their current situation.

第21题，D

祈使句在日常英语中常见，但在四六级或考研英语阅读真题中出现频率较低，多为陈述句或复杂句；掌握祈使句结构有一定基础价值，但迁移性有限。

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本篇出现的 71 个考研英语二真题高频词

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

author

A2

n. 作者

本篇2次 · 真题 209 句

institution

B2

n. 机构

本篇2次 · 真题 39 句

reader

A2

n. 读者

本篇2次 · 真题 37 句

commission

B2

n. 佣金

本篇2次 · 真题 32 句

statistic

B2

n. 统计数字

本篇2次 · 真题 10 句

would

A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本篇1次 · 真题 304 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

support A2

v. 支持

本篇1次 · 真题 87 句

digital B1

adj. 数字的

本篇1次 · 真题 72 句

local A2

adj. 当地的

本篇1次 · 真题 65 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

decline B2

v. 下降

本篇1次 · 真题 56 句

pressure B1

n. 心理压力

本篇1次 · 真题 55 句

publish B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本篇1次 · 真题 52 句

intellectual C1

adj. 智力的

本篇1次 · 真题 47 句

image A2

n. 形象, 印象

本篇1次 · 真题 45 句

site A2

n. 地点

本篇1次 · 真题 45 句

access B1

n. 进入

本篇1次 · 真题 44 句

opinion A2

n. 观点

本篇1次 · 真题 44 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

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

current B1

adj. 现在的

本篇1次 · 真题 41 句

physical B1

adj. 身体的

本篇1次 · 真题 40 句

department A2

n. 部门

本篇1次 · 真题 35 句

authority B2

n. 权力

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

crisis B2

n. 危机

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

overall B1

adj. 总体的

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

struggle B1

v. 奋斗

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

conduct B2

v. 组织并实施

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

reality B1

n. 现实

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

attract B1

v. 吸引 (注意力、兴趣)

本篇1次 · 真题 30 句

employment B1

n. 工作

本篇1次 · 真题 29 句

link A2

n. 联系

本篇1次 · 真题 29 句

exist A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

imply B2

v. 暗示, 暗指

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

charge B1

v. 收费

本篇1次·真题 22 句

impose B2

v. 强制实行

本篇1次·真题 21 句

obtain B2

v. 获得

本篇1次·真题 21 句

campaign B2

n. 运动

本篇1次·真题 20 句

tradition B1

n. 传统

本篇1次·真题 20 句

valuable B1

adj. 贵重的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

presence B2

n. 在场

本篇1次·真题 19 句

annual B1

adj. 每年的, 年度的

本篇1次·真题 18 句

collection B1

n. 收集物

本篇1次·真题 18 句

recommend B1

v. 推荐

本篇1次·真题 18 句

justify B2

v. 证明...有道理

本篇1次·真题 17 句

centre A2

n. 中心;中央

本篇1次·真题 16 句

upgrade B2

v. 升级

本篇1次·真题 16 句

contribution B2

n. 贡献

本篇1次·真题 15 句

enable B1

v. 使能够

本篇1次·真题 15 句

institute B2

n. 学院

本篇1次·真题 15 句

mostly B1

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题14句

branch A2

n. 树枝

本篇1次·真题13句

precisely B2

adv. 精确地, 准确地

本篇1次·真题13句

awareness B2

n. 意识

本篇1次·真题12句

council B1

n. 委员会

本篇1次·真题12句

dispute B2

n. 争论

本篇1次·真题12句

overlook B2

v. 忽略, 没注意到

本篇1次·真题11句

property B1

n. 财产

本篇1次·真题11句

automatic B1

adj. 自动的

本篇1次·真题10句

entrepreneur C1

n. 企业家;创业者

本篇1次·真题10句

finance B2

n. 财政

本篇1次·真题10句

surprised A2

adj. 感到惊讶的

本篇1次·真题10句

desirable B2

adj. 令人向往的

本篇1次·真题9句

equipment B1

n. 设备

本篇1次·真题9句

flaw B2

n. 缺陷

本篇1次·真题9句

scheme B2

n. 计划

本篇1次·真题9句

expansion

B2

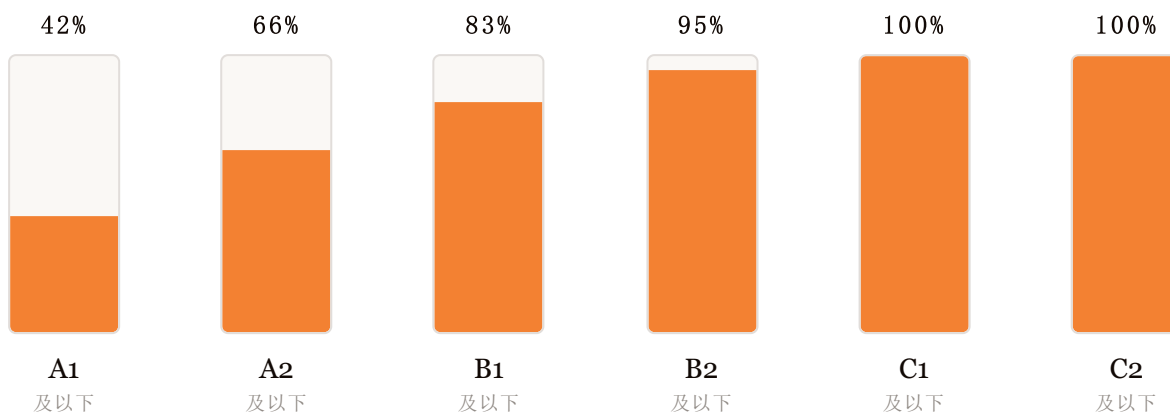
n. 扩张

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 216 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **216** 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 10 个 · 约 5%。



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 216 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

216

B2 以上难词

5%

B1 及以下覆盖

83%

考研英语二 2026年 · 全卷构成

Section I	完形填空（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A	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 →

2026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2026年 考研英语二阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 4 段原文（段首标 P1–P4 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

英语二真题(2026)

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 According to our research, around one in five workers in the UK talk to AI like a friend, looking for guidance on personal and professional problems. Our data shows that engaging with AI like this can leave us feeling heard and less isolated. But, with this newfound connection, many of us share sensitive, sometimes highly confidential information, even though over a third of people don't realise that AI platforms may not be very good at keeping our secrets...secret.

根据我们的研究，英国约有五分之一的员工像朋友一样与AI交谈，在个人和职业问题上寻求指导。我们的数据显示，以这种方式与AI互动可以让我们感到被倾听，减少孤独感。但是，随着这种新建立的联系，我们中的许多人分享了敏感的、有时是高度机密的信息，尽管超过三分之一的人没有意识到AI平台可能并不擅长保守我们的秘密.....秘密。

P2 For businesses, the implications are worrying. Consider Microsoft Copilot, for example. It gains Microsoft broad rights to the data inputted or outputted by any user — rights to use this data in any way it sees fit; it can even share it with third parties. This means that any sensitive business information could potentially be exposed to the world. Employers are taking note and taking action. According to our research, 25% have decided to either outright ban AI or regulate its use within their organisations. But even with these policies in place, some employees choose to break the rules. They have their reasons — around 63% of them report that using AI increases their productivity, and some even feel AI offers more help than their human colleagues.

对企业而言，这种影响令人担忧。以Microsoft Copilot为例，它使Microsoft获得对任何用户输入或输出数据的广泛权利——以其认为合适的任何方式使用这些数据的权利；它甚至可以与第三方分享这些数据。这意味着任何敏感的商业信息都可能暴露给全世界。雇主们注意到了这一点并采取了行动。根据我们的研究，25%的雇主决定完全禁止AI或规范其在组织内的使用。但即使有这些政策，一些员工仍选择违反规

定。他们有自己的理由——约63%的员工报告称使用AI提高了他们的生产力，有些人甚至觉得AI比他们的人类同事提供更多帮助。

P3 The situation presents a delicate balance between leveraging AI for its productivity gains and risking confidential data exposure. Employers need to manage AI tools with the same level of care as any other form of data sharing or storage. There's also a knowledge gap that needs to be addressed — 40% of individuals surveyed are unsure about who retains ownership over the content produced by AI. By instilling best practices in AI engagement and creating policies that evolve with the technology, businesses can positively shift the AI landscape.

这种情况需要在利用AI提高生产力和冒机密数据泄露风险之间保持微妙的平衡。雇主需要像管理任何其他形式的数据共享或存储一样谨慎地管理AI工具。还有一个知识差距需要解决——受访者中有40%不确定谁保留AI生成内容的所有权。通过灌输AI使用的最佳实践并制定随技术发展而演变的政策，企业可以积极改变AI格局。

P4 With AI's potential to simplify our professional lives, do the admin and enhance the work experience, it's up to us to navigate its usage cautiously so it supports us without compromising our privacy. There's no need to back away from progress, as long as we're equipped with the knowledge and tools to make sure AI remains a friend. And this is where the challenge lies. There are so many products out there, being promoted with huge advertising and marketing budgets, that it's easy to fall victim. But by building a culture of digital responsibility within our businesses, we can create a future where AI can help us without spilling the beans.

鉴于AI简化我们职业生活、处理行政事务并提升工作体验的潜力，我们有责任谨慎使用它，使其在不损害我们隐私的情况下为我们提供支持。没有必要退避进步，只要我们具备确保AI保持友好的知识和工具。而这正是挑战所在。市场上有如此多的产品，用巨额的广告和营销预算进行推广，很容易成为受害者。但通过在我们的企业中建立数字责任文化，我们可以创造一个AI能够在不泄露秘密的情况下帮助我们的未来。

题目与逐题解析

26. According to Paragraph 1, workers' engagement with AI can ____

- [A] facilitate their career progress.
- [B] give them emotional support.
- [C] help maintain their motivation.
- [D] improve workplace communication.

根据第一段,员工与人工智能的互动可以____

A) 促进他们的职业发展。 B) 给予他们情感支持。 C) 帮助保持他们的积极性。 D) 改善职场沟通。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 题干 According to Paragraph 1, workers' engagement with AI can ____ 指定段号、问"可以(导致)什么", 是对原文事实的客观转述要求, 不含 infer/imply。

【拆句】 题干 workers' engagement with AI can ____ 是一句待补全的陈述句, 主语 workers' engagement with AI 含名词化结构 engagement with (与...互动/接触), 情态动词 can 表"能够带来", 空格处接动词原形——选项均以动词开头与之衔接, 结构无陷阱。

【定位】 Our data shows that engaging with AI like this can leave us feeling heard and less isolated.

我们的数据显示，像这样与 AI 互动可以让我们感到被倾听、不那么孤独。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

facilitate their career progress 中 "career progress (职业晋升)" 在第一段里没有任何文本支撑，纯属凭 "和工作有关" 的常识联想。

B) **✓ 正确**

feeling heard and less isolated ↔ **give them emotional support**

预判 "心理/情感上被安慰" 与 give them emotional support 严丝合缝，是定位句的标准抽象化转述。

C) **无中生有**

help maintain their motivation 中 "motivation (动力)" 是又一个职场常见词，但定位句只讲 "被倾听 + 不孤独"，并未提到 "维持工作动力"。

D) **偷换概念**

improve workplace communication 中 "workplace communication (职场沟通)" 在第一段没有任何对应：原文谈的是 "和 AI 这一个对象" 的私下倾诉，并非员工间或上下级的沟通改善。

27. Microsoft Copilot is cited to show that the use of AI may ____

- [A] pose a threat to businesses.
- [B] generate unnecessary data.
- [C] promote business cooperation.
- [D] encourage information sharing.

引用 **Microsoft Copilot** 是为了说明人工智能的使用可能会 ____

A) 对企业构成威胁。 B) 产生不必要的数据。 C) 促进商业合作。 D) 鼓励信息共享。

【答案】 A (例证目的题)

【判型】 Microsoft Copilot is cited to show that the use of AI may ____ 直接出现 cited to show，模板化地指向 "例子在论证什么"。

【拆句】 题干 Microsoft Copilot is cited to show that the use of AI may ____ 主干是被动语态 is cited to show (被用来表明)，后接 that 引导的宾语从句，从句主语 the use of AI 与情态动词 may (可能) 搭配，空格处接动词原形，结构平铺，无陷阱。

【定位】 This means that any sensitive business information could potentially be exposed to the world. 这就意味着任何敏感的商业信息都有可能被暴露给整个世界。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

any sensitive business information could potentially be exposed to the world ↔

pose a threat to businesses

Copilot 这个例子是用来说"AI 给企业带来风险", pose a threat to businesses 是这一论点标准抽象化; 不取例子内部细节是关键。

B) 偷换概念

generate unnecessary data 的核心是"产生不必要数据", 但原文 Copilot 的问题是"对用户输入/输出数据有广泛权限", 谈的是"数据归属与使用"而非"产生多余数据"。

C) 与原文相反

promote business cooperation 是积极含义"促进商业合作", 与原文"AI 给企业带来信息暴露风险"的负面论点正好相反。

D) 偷换概念

encourage information sharing 中"鼓励信息共享"被包装成 AI 的功能, 但原文谈的是"Copilot 把数据共享给第三方"是风险而非鼓励正常分享——既颠倒褒贬, 又混淆了"主动分享"与"被动暴露"。

28. Some employees choose to break the rules on AI due to ____

- [A] easy access to AI products.
- [B] the desire to stay well-informed.
- [C] its significant role in their work.
- [D] the need to compete with others.

一些员工选择违反人工智能规则是由于 ____

- A) 容易获取人工智能产品。 B) 希望保持消息灵通。 C) 人工智能在他们工作中的重要作用。
D) 需要与他人竞争。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 Some employees choose to break the rules on AI due to ____ 用 due to 直接问原因, 是典型的细节因果题。

【拆句】 题干 Some employees choose to break the rules on AI due to ____ 主干 employees choose to break the rules, 介词短语 due to 引出原因, 空格处接名词性成分——四个选项均为名词短语, 结构无歧义。

【定位】 They have their reasons — around 63% of them report that using AI increases their productivity, and some even feel AI offers more help than their human colleagues.
他们有自己的理由——约 63% 的人表示使用 AI 提高了生产力, 有些人甚至觉得 AI 比人类同事更能帮上忙。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

easy access to AI products 中"容易获得 AI 产品"是"渠道"层面的解释, 但原文给出的原因是"AI 有用", 不是"AI 好拿到"。

B) 无中生有

the desire to stay well-informed 中"想保持信息灵通"指向"信息获取需求", 但原文谈的是"AI 提高生产力", 没有任何"获取信息/资讯"的描述。

C) ✓ 正确

using AI increases their productivity ↔ **its significant role in their work**

AI offers more help than their human colleagues ↔ **its significant role in their work**

63% 提产、AI 比人类同事更有用——两句共同支持"AI 在工作中作用显著"这一概括, significant role in their work 正是这两句的最大公约数。

D) 过度推断

the need to compete with others 中"与他人竞争的需要"是又一种职场常识, 但定位句没有任何与同事竞争的信息——AI 比同事更有用 ≠ 员工要与同事竞争。

29. To positively shift the AI landscape, businesses should ____

- [A] increase the transparency of their data sources.
- [B] prioritise the quality of AI-produced content.
- [C] include employee perspectives in their rules.
- [D] adjust their management to AI development.

为了积极改变人工智能格局,企业应该____

- A) 提高其数据来源的透明度。 B) 优先考虑人工智能生成内容的质量。
- C) 在其规则中纳入员工的观点。 D) 根据人工智能发展调整其管理方式。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 To positively shift the AI landscape, businesses should ____ 问"为达成目的应做什么", 原文必有对应的建议/做法句, 属细节题。

【拆句】 题干 To positively shift the AI landscape, businesses should ____ 句首 To 引导目的状语 (为了.....), 主句主语 businesses, 情态动词 should 后接动词原形, 空格处填动词短语; 四选项均为动词开头, 对齐清晰。

【定位】 By instilling best practices in AI engagement and creating policies that evolve with the technology, businesses can positively shift the AI landscape.

通过在 AI 使用中植入最佳实践、并制订能随技术演进的政策, 企业可以正向地重塑 AI 格局。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

increase the transparency of their data sources 中"数据源的透明度"在第三段没有任何文本支撑——段内只提及"AI 内容归属权认知模糊", 与"数据源透明"不是一回事。

B) 偷换概念

prioritise the quality of AI-produced content 中"优先重视 AI 产出内容的质量"在原文未被提及——原文谈的是"内容的归属权"而不是"内容的质量"。

C) 无中生有

include employee perspectives in their rules 中"把员工视角纳入规则"原文未提及——第二段虽提到员工违规, 但并未提议把员工意见写进规则。

D) ✓ 正确

creating policies that evolve with the technology ↔

adjust their management to AI development

policies ↔ **their management**

预判"管理跟随技术演进"与 adjust their management to AI development ——对齐, 连介词搭配 (with / to) 也是标准的动态匹配。

30. According to the last paragraph, we may easily fall victim to AI as we ____

- [A] have a limited understanding of it.
- [B] underestimate its economic costs.
- [C] tend to overemphasise its power.
- [D] are excessively exposed to it.

根据最后一段,我们可能容易成为人工智能的受害者,因为我们____

A) 对它的理解有限。 B) 低估了它的经济成本。 C) 倾向于过分强调它的力量。 D) 过度接触它。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 we may easily fall victim to AI as we ____ 中 as 表原因, 仍是典型细节因果题。

【拆句】 题干 According to the last paragraph, we may easily fall victim to AI as we ____ 主句 we may easily fall victim to AI (容易沦为牺牲品), as 引导原因状语从句, 从句主语 we 后接谓语——空格需填动词短语, 四个选项均以动词开头, 结构清楚。

【定位】 There are so many products out there, being promoted with huge advertising and marketing budgets, that it's easy to fall victim.

外面有那么多产品, 用巨额广告和营销预算去推广, 以至于人们很容易上当受骗。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

as long as we're equipped with the knowledge and tools to make sure AI remains a friend ↔

have a limited understanding of it

so many products out there, being promoted with huge advertising and marketing budgets ↔

have a limited understanding of it

段末作者强调"only if 我们具备知识与工具就不必怕", 等价反过来即"我们容易上当是因为对 AI 缺乏足够认识"——have a limited understanding of it 是这一反推的标准表述。

B) 张冠李戴

underestimate its economic costs 中"低估 AI 经济成本"在末段没有任何文本支撑——huge advertising and marketing budgets 是"AI 厂商的营销预算", 不是"用户对 AI 经济成本的低估"。

C) 无中生有

tend to overemphasise its power 中"过高估计 AI 的能力"在末段无文本支撑——原文谈的是"被营销轰炸的客观状态", 没有讨论"主观高估 AI 能力"。

D) 偷换概念

are excessively exposed to it 中"过度接触 AI"看似贴近"产品多、营销重", 但原文的因果链是"产品多+营销重→认知跟不上→容易上当", 而不是"接触太多→上当"——曝光本身不是直接原因, 认知不足才是。

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。

According to our research, around one in five workers in the UK talk to AI like a friend, looking for guidance on personal and professional problems.

第1段, 第1句

"主语 + 谓语 + 状语" 配分词短语作状语的结构, 在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现; 句首介词短语引出信息来源、句末分词短语补充伴随动作或目的, 是学术和新闻语体的典型句式, 掌握后可广泛迁移。

But, with this newfound connection, many of us share sensitive, sometimes highly confidential information, even though over a third of people don't realise that AI platforms may not be very good at keeping our secrets...secret.

第1段，第3句

本句在成分丰富度、结构典型性和实用性方面得分较高，适合作为让步状语从句和从句嵌套的练习材料。主干识别有一定挑战但不至于过难，时态语态相对基础，整体平衡了难度和训练价值，推荐作为中等偏上难度的结构分析练习句。

It gains Microsoft broad rights to the data inputted or outputted by any user — rights to use this data in any way it sees fit; it can even share it with third parties.

第2段，第3句

本句涵盖了双宾语结构 ("gains Microsoft broad rights")、定语（介词短语、不定式短语、定语从句）、同位语、状语等多种成分，且定语从句省略引导词、破折号引出同位语等都是易错点。此外，"it sees fit"中"fit"作补语、"can share"中"even"的位置等细节也值得练习。成分种类较丰富，适合作为综合练习句。

This means that any sensitive business information could potentially be exposed to the world.

第2段，第4句

"主句 + that 宾语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，且从句内含情态 + 被动结构也是常考点，典型性较高，掌握后可广泛复用。

They have their reasons — around 63% of them report that using AI increases their productivity, and some even feel AI offers more help than their human colleagues.

第2段，第8句

本句的"主句+破折号+并列主句(各带宾语从句)"结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见,尤其是用破折号或冒号来补充解释前文的写法,以及多个并列主句通过and连接、各自带宾语从句展开的平行结构,都是典型的学术或新闻文体句式,学习价值较高

Employers need to manage AI tools with the same level of care as any other form of data sharing or storage.

第3段，第2句

the same ... as 比较结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现,且本句将比较结构嵌入方式状语的用法也较为典型,学生掌握后可迁移到大量类似句式,具有较高的代表性和实用性

There's also a knowledge gap that needs to be addressed — 40% of individuals surveyed are unsure about who retains ownership over the content produced by AI.

第3段，第3句

结构具有高度典型性。破折号连接并列主句进行解释说明,存在句表达客观事实,定语从句修饰名词,宾语从句作介词宾语,都是四六级和考研真题中频繁出现的标准句式。掌握本句结构后可直接迁移到大量类似题目

With AI's potential to simplify our professional lives, do the admin and enhance the work experience, it's up to us to navigate its usage cautiously so it supports us without compromising our privacy.

第4段，第1句

"It is + 表语 + to do" 的形式主语结构和 "so (that) + 从句" 表示目的或结果是四六级和考研中的高频句式。with 引导的伴随状语也较常见。整体结构具有较强的代表性，掌握后可应用于多种场景。

There's no need to back away from progress, as long as we're equipped with the knowledge and tools to make sure AI remains a friend.

第4段，第2句

本句为典型的主从复合句结构，包含条件状语从句和宾语从句的嵌套，符合四六级和考研阅读中常见的论证句式；"as long as"引导条件从句、"make sure"后接宾语从句、被动语态"be equipped with"等均为高频结构，代表性强，学习后可大量复用。

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。

data B1

n. 数据

本篇6次·真题 80 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇4次·真题 172 句

employee A2

n. 雇员, 员工

本篇3次·真题 32 句

support A2

v. 支持

本篇2次·真题 87 句

product A2

n. 产品

本篇2次·真题 77 句

policy B1

n. 政策

本篇2次·真题 69 句

professional B1

adj. 专业的

本篇2次·真题 46 句

gain B1

v. 获得; 赢得

本篇2次·真题 43 句

productivity B2

n. 生产率

本篇2次·真题 36 句

content B1

n. 内容

本篇2次·真题 31 句

shift B1

v. 移动

本篇2次·真题 31 句

landscape B1

n. 风景

本篇2次·真题 29 句

employer B1

n. 雇主

本篇2次·真题 24 句

sensitive B2

adj. 敏感的

本篇2次·真题 21 句

expose B2

v. 使暴露

本篇2次·真题 17 句

engagement B2

n. 约定

本篇2次·真题 10 句

positively B2

adv. 积极地

本篇2次·真题8句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次·真题150句

economic B2

adj. 经济的

本篇1次·真题98句

power A2

n. 权力

本篇1次·真题90句

digital B1

adj. 数字的

本篇1次·真题72句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本篇1次·真题71句

risk A2

n. 风险

本篇1次·真题62句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本篇1次·真题59句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本篇1次·真题57句

user A2

n. 使用者

本篇1次·真题52句

significant B2

adj. 重要的

本篇1次·真题47句

gap B1

n. 间隙

本篇1次·真题45句

quality A2

n. 质量

本篇1次·真题45句

access B1

n. 进入

本篇1次·真题44句

potential B2

adj. 潜在的

本篇1次·真题43句

career B1

n. 职业

本篇1次·真题42句

promote B2

v. 促进

本篇1次·真题 38 句

desire B2

n. 愿望

本篇1次·真题 37 句

management B1

n. 管理

本篇1次·真题 36 句

source B1

n. 来源

本篇1次·真题 36 句

emotional B1

adj. 情绪的

本篇1次·真题 34 句

marketing B1

n. 营销

本篇1次·真题 34 句

responsibility B1

n. 责任

本篇1次·真题 32 句

due B1

adj. 预期的

本篇1次·真题 31 句

maintain B1

v. 维持

本篇1次·真题 31 句

threat B1

n. 威胁

本篇1次·真题 31 句

balance B1

n. 平衡

本篇1次·真题 30 句

privacy B2

n. 隐私

本篇1次·真题 30 句

highly B1

adv. 非常

本篇1次·真题 28 句

ban B2

v. 禁止

本篇1次·真题 25 句

easily A2

adv. 容易地

本篇1次·真题 25 句

understanding B1

n. 理解,领悟

本篇1次·真题 25 句

cite B2

v. 引用, 引证

本篇1次·真题 24 句

connection B1

n. 联系

本篇1次·真题 24 句

enhance B2

v. 提高

本篇1次·真题 24 句

colleague B1

n. 同事

本篇1次·真题 23 句

advertising B1

n. 广告业

本篇1次·真题 20 句

broad B1

adj. 宽阔的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

engage B2

v. 参与;从事

本篇1次·真题 19 句

limited B1

adj. 有限的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

evolve B2

v. 逐渐发展;进化

本篇1次·真题 17 句

perspective B2

n. 观点

本篇1次·真题 15 句

adjust B2

v. 调整

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

budget B1

n. 预算

本篇1次·真题 13 句

implication C1

n. 可能的影响或结果

本篇1次·真题 13 句

underestimate B2

v. 低估

本篇1次·真题 13 句

exposure B2

n. 暴露

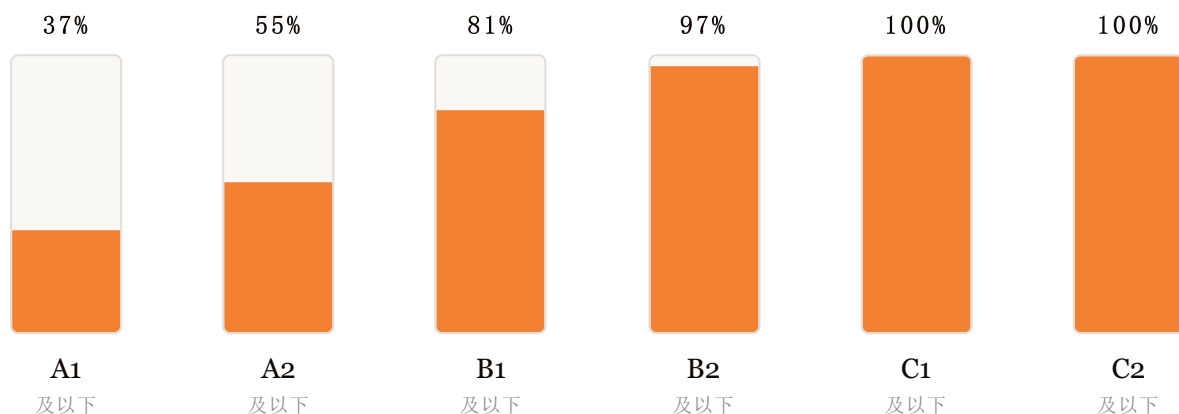
本篇1次·真题 12 句

<u>platform</u> B1 n. 平台 本篇1次 · 真题 12 句	<u>regulate</u> B2 v. 管理 本篇1次 · 真题 12 句
<u>compete</u> B1 v. 竞争 本篇1次 · 真题 10 句	<u>organisation</u> B1 n. 组织机构 本篇1次 · 真题 10 句
<u>ownership</u> B2 n. 所有权 本篇1次 · 真题 10 句	<u>compromise</u> B2 n. 妥协 本篇1次 · 真题 9 句
<u>retain</u> B2 v. 保留 本篇1次 · 真题 9 句	<u>navigate</u> B2 v. 导航 本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 215 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **215** 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 7 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 215 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

215

B2 以上难词

3%

B1 及以下覆盖

81%



考研英语二 2026年 · 全卷构成

Section I	完形填空（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A	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 →

2026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2026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(2026)

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 Since the 2008 launch of the high-speed rail network between Rome and Milan, trains have become the preferred means of travel across Italy for locals and tourists alike. Fast trains can cover the 500km between the two cities in three hours. The network also connects Naples, Bologna, Florence and Turin. In many cases, it is the best option — in terms of travel time and cost — for both leisure and business travellers.

自2008年罗马与米兰之间的高速铁路网络开通以来,火车已成为意大利本地人和游客在全国各地出行的首选方式。快速列车可以在三小时内完成两座城市之间500公里的行程。该铁路网还连接那不勒斯、博洛尼亚、佛罗伦萨和都灵。在许多情况下,无论对休闲旅客还是商务旅客而言,它都是在旅行时间和成本方面的最佳选择。

P2 This is why the recent severe delays caused by numerous maintenance works have thrown the rail industry into chaos at a time when most people head on holiday, which matters for business in a country where tourism accounts for 10 percent of GDP.

这就是为什么最近由大量维护工程造成的严重延误使铁路行业在大多数人外出度假的时期陷入混乱,这对一个旅游业占GDP百分之十的国家的商业活动至关重要。

P3 Disruptions have become increasingly frequent with train delays now a fixture in Italian media coverage. Ferrovie dello Stato Italiane, the publicly controlled group that owns train operator Trenitalia and the national train network RFI, said 23 percent of all high-speed trains it operated were late in 2023. 中断变得越来越频繁,列车延误现在已成为意大利媒体报道的固定内容。Ferrovie dello Stato Italiane是一家公共控股集团,拥有列车运营商Trenitalia和国家铁路网络RFI,该集团表示其运营的所有高速列车中有百分之二十三在2023年出现晚点。

P4 The huge improvements in Italy's obsolete infrastructure partly explained the disruption, said Ferrovie. RFI, the network operator, is the single largest European recovery fund beneficiary with planned investments of €24bn by 2026. Ferrovie will invest a total of €124bn in infrastructure over the next 10 years.

Ferrovie表示,意大利陈旧基础设施的巨大改善在一定程度上解释了中断的原因。网络运营商RFI是欧洲复苏基金的最大单一受益方,计划到2026年投资240亿欧元。Ferrovie将在未来10年内对基础设施投资总计1240亿欧元。

P5 But lack of capacity is another problem. Transport economist Andrea Giuricin said the planned investments would bring improvements but disruptions in the meantime were inevitable. "We have a mixed system, there is no spare capacity and as soon as there's a hiccup on the line, the situation becomes highly complex," he said. A mixed system means that high-speed trains must travel on the regular tracks on certain routes or when passing through large cities. If there's congestion or, for example, a local train breaks down, the entire high-speed network is affected.

但运力不足是另一个问题。交通经济学家Andrea Giuricin表示,计划中的投资将带来改善,但期间的中断是不可避免的。他说:"我们有一个混合系统,没有备用运力,一旦线路上出现小问题,情况就会变得高度复杂。"混合系统意味着高速列车在某些路线上或通过大城市时必须普通轨道上行驶。如果出现拥堵或者例如一辆地方列车发生故障,整个高速铁路网都会受到影响。

P6 One of the most important changes the upgrades will bring is the segregation of the high-speed line from the regular one in certain urban centres through the construction of underground rail links. 升级将带来的最重要变化之一是通过建设地下铁路连接线,在某些城市中心将高速线路与普通线路分离。

P7 Improvements will also come from the high-density technology and satellite signalling that RFI has been investing in for years, say experts. It will allow for a reduction of the distance between high-speed trains travelling on the same line at any given time, which should mean a significant increase in capacity and traffic fluidity, according to Giuricin.

专家表示,改善还将来自RFI多年来一直在投资的高密度技术和卫星信号系统。Giuricin认为,这将使在任何给定时间在同一线路上行驶的高速列车之间的距离得以缩短,这应该意味着运力和交通流畅性的显著提升。

题目与逐题解析

31. According to the first two paragraphs, the high-speed rail network in Italy ____

- [A] is seen by tourists as outdated.
- [B] is a popular option for travelling.
- [C] is inadequately utilised by locals.
- [D] is an example of good maintenance.

根据前两段,意大利的高速铁路网____

- A) 被游客视为过时的。
- B) 是一种受欢迎的出行选择。
- C) 未被当地人充分利用。
- D) 是良好维护的一个例子。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 Q31 不含 infer/imply 等推断信号词,且明确限定 According to the first two paragraphs, 属于对限定段落事实信息的补全式细节题。

【拆句】 Q31 是不完整陈述句，主语 the high-speed rail network in Italy，谓语待补；选项是 is + 表语的延续。无从句、无否定、无比较，结构平铺，无陷阱。

【定位】 Since the 2008 launch of the high-speed rail network between Rome and Milan, trains have become the preferred means of travel across Italy for locals and tourists alike.

自 2008 年罗马—米兰高铁网开通以来，火车已经成为意大利本地人和游客同样首选的出行方式。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

原文 trains have become the preferred means of travel 表明高铁是首选；outdated 是 "过时" 的负面评价，与原文正向描述方向相反。

B) ✓ 正确

trains have become the preferred means of travel ↔ is a popular option for travelling

预判 "广受欢迎" 与 popular option 字面贴合，且 for travelling 与 means of travel 一一对应，是定位句的最朴素客观转述。

C) 与原文相反

原文 for locals and tourists alike 已说明本地人也偏好高铁；inadequately utilised by locals 称 "本地人利用不足"，与原文相反。

D) 无中生有

前两段未对维护质量作任何正面评价；恰相反，the recent severe delays caused by numerous maintenance works 是把维护作业当成造成延误的负面因素。

32. Ferrovie is quoted in Paragraph 3 to show ____

- [A] the common occurrence of train delays.
- [B] the value of the Italian train network.
- [C] the wide media coverage of trains.
- [D] the high efficiency of Trenitalia.

第三段引用 Ferrovie 是为了表明 ____

- A) 列车延误的普遍发生。 B) 意大利铁路网的价值。 C) 列车受到的广泛媒体报道。
- D) Trenitalia 的高效率。

【答案】 A (例证目的题)

【判型】 Ferrovie is quoted in Paragraph 3 to show 明确问 "引用此句的目的"，是例证目的题的典型句式。

【拆句】 Q32 是不完整陈述句，主干为 Ferrovie is quoted, in Paragraph 3 作状语限定位置，to show 是不定式作目的状语，引出后续待补全的目的内容；无陷阱，但要紧扣 to show 的语义。

【定位】 Disruptions have become increasingly frequent with train delays now a fixture in Italian media coverage. Ferrovie dello Stato Italiane, the publicly controlled group that owns train operator Trenitalia and the national train network RFI, said 23 percent of all high-speed trains it operated were late in 2023.

中断越来越频繁，火车延误如今已成意大利媒体报道的常客。意大利国铁集团——掌控运营商 Trenitalia 和国家铁路网 RFI 的公共控股集团——表示，2023 年其运营的所有高铁中有 23% 出现晚点。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

Disruptions have become increasingly frequent ↔ **the common occurrence of train delays**
23 percent of all high-speed trains it operated were late in 2023 ↔

the common occurrence of train delays

预判 "印证延误频发" 与 the common occurrence of train delays 完全对齐：A 既概括了引述数据，又呼应了主题句论点，是引述的真正目的。

B) 答非所问

Ferrovie 是铁路集团，引述其数据是为了证明延误频发；the value of the Italian train network 把焦点偏移到 "铁路网的价值"，答非所问，且原文未对铁路网的价值做评价。

C) 偷换概念

原文 a fixture in Italian media coverage 说的是 "延误成了媒体的常客"，主语是延误；the wide media coverage of trains 把主语偷换成 "对火车的广泛媒体报道"，模糊了 "延误" 这一关键词。

D) 与原文相反

Ferrovie 报出 23 percent of all high-speed trains it operated were late 是承认晚点严重；the high efficiency of Trenitalia 反过来夸 Trenitalia 高效，与原文事实极性相反。

33. Which of the following is one cause of the disruptions in the network?

- [A] Complex train schedules.
- [B] Shortage of investments.
- [C] Its limited capacity.
- [D] Its massive scale.

以下哪一项是铁路网中断的原因之一？

A) 复杂的列车时刻表。 B) 投资不足。 C) 其有限的容量。 D) 其巨大的规模。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 Which of the following is one cause of the disruptions in the network? 是直接问事实原因的疑问句，无 infer/imply 等推断信号。

【拆句】 Q33 是 which 引导的特殊疑问句，主干为 Which ... is one cause of the disruptions; one 暗示原文给出的原因不止一个，本题只需对上其中一个即可。

【定位】 But lack of capacity is another problem. Transport economist Andrea Giuricin said the planned investments would bring improvements but disruptions in the meantime were inevitable. "We have a mixed system, there is no spare capacity and as soon as there's a hiccup on the line, the situation becomes highly complex," he said.

但容量不足是另一个问题。交通经济学家安德烈亚·朱里钦表示，已规划的投资将带来改善，但在此期间中断不可避免。"我们是一个混合系统，没有冗余容量，线路上一旦出点小问题，局面就会变得非常复杂。"

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

原文从未提到 "列车调度复杂" 是中断原因；Complex train schedules 利用 the situation becomes highly complex 中的 complex 一词制造熟词错觉，但 highly complex 修饰的是 situation（局面），不是 schedules（时刻表）。

B) **与原文相反**

原文 planned investments of €24bn by 2026 与 €124bn in infrastructure over the next 10 years 显示投资规模庞大；Shortage of investments 称 "投资不足"，与原文相反。

C) **✓ 正确**

lack of capacity ↔ **Its limited capacity**

there is no spare capacity ↔ **Its limited capacity**

预判 "容量不足" 与 Its limited capacity 字面贴合，且原文 But lack of capacity is another problem 用 another 明确把它列为原因之一，与 one cause 的 one 完全对应。

D) **无中生有**

原文从未把 "铁路网规模庞大" 列为中断原因；Its massive scale 利用 €124bn、Naples, Bologna, Florence and Turin 等规模意象，把 "规模大" 推断为 "导致中断"，但原文没有这一因果链。

34. It can be learned that the mixed system ____

- [A] provides a wide choice of routes.
- [B] requires extra operational spending.
- [C] increases the level of travel comfort.
- [D] puts the high-speed network in trouble.

可以得知,混合系统____

- A) 提供广泛的线路选择。 B) 需要额外的运营支出。 C) 提高了出行舒适度。
- D) 使高速铁路网陷入困境。

【答案】 D (推断题)

【判型】 It can be learned that 是典型推断题标志，答案需基于原文对 the mixed system 的描述做一步引申。

【拆句】 Q34 主干 It can be learned, that 引导宾语从句作补语, 从句主语 the mixed system 待补谓语; 选项接续谓语, 结构简单但需注意 "推断而非复述" 的题型属性。

【定位】 A mixed system means that high-speed trains must travel on the regular tracks on certain routes or when passing through large cities. If there's congestion or, for example, a local train breaks down, the entire high-speed network is affected.

所谓混合系统, 是指高铁在某些路段或穿越大城市时必须借用普通线路。一旦发生拥堵, 或譬如某列普通列车抛锚, 整张高铁网都会受影响。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

原文 high-speed trains must travel on the regular tracks on certain routes 中 must 表明高铁是被迫借道, 路径不灵活; provides a wide choice of routes 反过来说 "提供广泛路线选择", 与原文 must 的强制意味相反。

B) 无中生有

原文未提到混合系统会增加运营开支; requires extra operational spending 是从 "混合系统" 联想出的 "额外成本" 印象, 但原文从头到尾未把 spending 与 mixed system 关联。

C) 与原文相反

原文 the situation becomes highly complex 与 the entire high-speed network is affected 都是负面后果; increases the level of travel comfort 反向陈述 "提升出行舒适度", 与原文极性完全相反。

D) ✓ 正确

the entire high-speed network is affected ↔ puts the high-speed network in trouble

If there's congestion or, for example, a local train breaks down, the entire high-speed network is affected.

↔ puts the high-speed network in trouble

预判 "拖累高铁网" 与 puts the high-speed network in trouble 字面贴合, 且 D 只在原文条件句基础上走了一步上位概括, 未越界。

35. Improvements to the Italian train network will include ____

- [A] reconstructing the regular train lines.
- [B] shortening high-speed train intervals.
- [C] building more stations in urban centres.
- [D] enhancing the safety of high-speed trains.

对意大利铁路网的改进将包括____

- A) 重建普通铁路线。 B) 缩短高速列车的发车间隔。 C) 在城市中心建设更多车站。
D) 提升高速列车的安全性。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 Improvements to the Italian train network will include 直接问改进措施包括什么, 是对具体内容的事实询问, 无推断信号。

【拆句】 Q35 是不完整陈述句，主语 Improvements to the Italian train network，谓语 will include 等待选项补全宾语；结构平铺无陷阱，但 will 的将来时与文末两段的前瞻表述需要对齐。

【定位】 Improvements will also come from the high-density technology and satellite signalling that RFI has been investing in for years, say experts. It will allow for a reduction of the distance between high-speed trains travelling on the same line at any given time, which should mean a significant increase in capacity and traffic fluidity, according to Giuricin.

专家表示，改进也将来自 RFI 多年来一直投资的高密度技术和卫星信号系统。它将使同一线路上同时运行的高铁列车之间的距离得以缩短，按朱里钦的说法，这应当意味着运力和通行流畅度的显著提升。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

原文谈到的是 the segregation of the high-speed line from the regular one "把高铁线从普通线分离"，而非 reconstructing the regular train lines "重建普通线路"；分离 ≠ 重建，且原文未提对普通线的任何重建动作。

B) ✓ 正确

a reduction of the distance between high-speed trains travelling on the same line ↔

shortening high-speed train intervals

预判 "缩短同线车距" 与 shortening high-speed train intervals 字面贴合，且 should mean a significant increase in capacity 进一步印证 "缩短车距→提升运力" 的因果，B 正是该改进措施的精准转述。

C) 偷换概念

原文 the construction of underground rail links 说的是 "修建地下铁路连接线" 以分离高铁与普通线；building more stations in urban centres 偷换为 "在城市中心修更多车站"，rail links (线路连接) 与 stations (车站) 是不同概念。

D) 无中生有

原文从未把 Improvements 与 "高铁安全" 关联——P7 的卫星信号技术导向的是缩短车距、提升运力，而非 enhancing the safety of high-speed trains。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

11 句真题句逐层精讲

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

In many cases, it is the best option — in terms of travel time and cost — for both leisure and business travellers.

第1段，第4句

主系表结构配合多个修饰成分是考试中常见的句式，尤其是后置定语和插入语的使用较为典型，具有一定的迁移价值，但句式本身不算复杂或高频难点。

This is why the recent severe delays caused by numerous maintenance works have thrown the rail industry into chaos at a time when most people head on holiday, which matters for business in a country where tourism accounts for 10 percent of GDP.

第2段，第1句

"This is why" 引出表语从句说明原因、现在完成时表示过去对现在的影响、"which" 引导非限制性定语从句补充说明、"where" 引导定语从句修饰地点名词，这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，掌握后可大量迁移

Disruptions have become increasingly frequent with train delays now a fixture in Italian media coverage.

第3段，第1句

主系表结构加状语是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，with 复合结构也是常考语法点。本句结构简洁但完整，能代表真题中常见的陈述加补充信息的表达模式，学习后可迁移到大量类似句子。

Ferrovie dello Stato Italiane, the publicly controlled group that owns train operator Trenitalia and the national train network RFI, said 23 percent of all high-speed trains it operated were late in 2023.

第3段，第2句

本句结构高度典型：主句 + 宾语从句是四六级和考研阅读的常见句式，主语带同位语(含定语从句)和宾语从句主语中嵌套定语从句(尤其是省略关系代词的定语从句)都是真题高频考点，掌握本句的拆解方法可直接迁移到大量类似长难句的分析。

Transport economist Andrea Giuricin said the planned investments would bring improvements but disruptions in the meantime were inevitable.

第5段，第2句

该句型属于新闻报道和学术写作中的常见结构：引述权威人士观点（主句）加上其具体论述内容（宾语从句），宾语从句内部用 but 转折说明问题的两面性。这种结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，掌握后可复用于理解大量类似表达。

"We have a mixed system, there is no spare capacity and as soon as there's a hiccup on the line, the situation becomes highly complex," he said.

第5段，第3句

本句的结构非常典型：引述动词后接宾语从句，宾语从句内部用并列连词连接多个分句，其中一个分句又嵌套时间状语从句。这种引述加复合从句的句式在四六级和考研阅读中极为常见，掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似句子。结构代表性强，是值得重点练习的句式。

A mixed system means that high-speed trains must travel on the regular tracks on certain routes or when passing through large cities.

第5段，第4句

"主语 + 谓语 + 宾语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中非常常见的句式,宾语从句中嵌套状语从句的结构也是典型的复杂句模式。掌握这种结构后可以大量复用到其他长难句的分析中,具有较高的典型性和迁移价值。

If there's congestion or, for example, a local train breaks down, the entire high-speed network is affected.

第5段，第5句

条件状语从句 + 主句的结构在四六级和考研中非常常见，被动语态和并列结构也是高频考点。本句的句式具有很强的代表性，掌握后可以迁移到大量类似句子的分析。

One of the most important changes the upgrades will bring is the segregation of the high-speed line from the regular one in certain urban centres through the construction of underground rail links.

第6段，第1句

本句体现了四六级和考研真题中常见的结构特点：主语较长且内嵌定语从句、关系代词省略、主系表结构、介词短语作多重修饰成分。这类结构在阅读理解和翻译题中频繁出现，掌握后可以应对大量同类型长难句。具有较高的典型性和迁移价值。

Improvements will also come from the high-density technology and satellite signalling that RFI has been investing in for years, say experts.

第7段，第1句

句子主干识别有一定难度但不极端，嵌套层次适中，时态组合覆盖常考点，成分类型丰富且具有典型性；综合来看，该句作为结构和时态训练材料有较高收益，适合作为中等偏上难度的练习句优先推荐。

It will allow for a reduction of the distance between high-speed trains travelling on the same line at any given time, which should mean a significant increase in capacity and traffic fluidity, according to Giuricin.

第7段，第2句

非限制性定语从句补充说明整句内容，是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式；主句中 "allow for + 名词短语(含多层修饰)" 的结构也较为典型，学生掌握后可应用于大量科技、政策类文本的理解。

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。

network B1

n. 网络

本篇10次 · 真题 33句

improvement B1

n. 改进

本篇4次 · 真题 20句

rail

B1

n. 栏杆

本篇4次 · 真题 15 句

system

A2

n. 系统

本篇3次 · 真题 107 句

local

A2

adj. 当地的

本篇3次 · 真题 65 句

capacity

B2

n. 容量

本篇3次 · 真题 26 句

regular

B1

adj. 经常的

本篇3次 · 真题 21 句

delay

B1

n. 延迟

本篇3次 · 真题 11 句

mixed

A2

adj. 混合的

本篇3次 · 真题 8 句

accord

C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇2次 · 真题 172 句

media

B1

n. 大众传播媒介 (报刊、电视、广播、互联...

本篇2次 · 真题 41 句

investment

B1

n. 投资

本篇2次 · 真题 38 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

infrastructure

C1

n. 基础设施

本篇2次 · 真题 23 句

option

B1

n. 选择

本篇2次 · 真题 19 句

centre

A2

n. 中心; 中央

本篇2次 · 真题 16 句

route

B1

n. 路线

本篇2次 · 真题 16 句

urban

B2

adj. 城市的, 都市的

本篇2次 · 真题 16 句

operator B1

n. 操作员

本篇2次·真题 11 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次·真题 304 句

following B1

adj. 接下来的

本篇1次·真题 91 句

case A2

n. 情况

本篇1次·真题 75 句

significant B2

adj. 重要的

本篇1次·真题 47 句

fund B2

n. 资金

本篇1次·真题 45 句

account A2

n. 账户

本篇1次·真题 42 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本篇1次·真题 42 句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本篇1次·真题 41 句

increasingly B2

adv. 越来越;日益;不断增加地

本篇1次·真题 40 句

affect B1

v. 影响

本篇1次·真题 39 句

complex B2

adj. 复杂的, 难懂的

本篇1次·真题 31 句

link A2

n. 联系

本篇1次·真题 29 句

highly B1

adv. 非常

本篇1次·真题 28 句

means A2

n. 方法

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

spending

A2

n. 开支

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

track

A2

n. 小路

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

efficiency

B2

n. 效率

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

inevitable

B2

adj. 必然发生的

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

extra

A2

adj. 额外的

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

severe

B2

adj. 严重的

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

upgrade

B2

v. 升级

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

reduction

B2

n. 减少

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

economist

B2

n. 经济学家

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

operate

B1

v. 运转

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

entire

B1

adj. 整个的

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

partly

B1

adv. 部分地

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

quote

B1

v. 引用

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

recovery

B2

n. 恢复

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

frequent

B1

adj. 频繁的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

launch

B1

v. 推出

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

outdated

B2

adj. 过时的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

distance

A2

n. 距离

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

publicly

B2

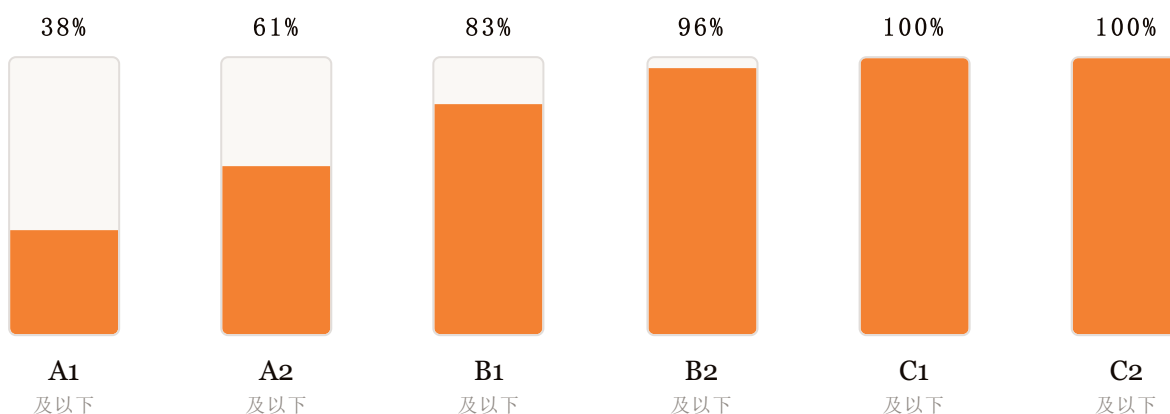
adv. 公开地

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 185 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **185** 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 7 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 185 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

185

B2 以上难词

4%

B1 及以下覆盖

83%

考研英语二 2026年 · 全卷构成

Section I	完形填空（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A	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 →

2026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2026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(2026)

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 In 2023, Chicago lost one of its most beloved street festivals. The Silver Room Block Party, staged by Hyde Park community leader Eric Williams, announced it would not return in 2024. What began as a small neighborhood gathering blossomed into a massive cultural event, welcoming tens of thousands of people each year over nearly two decades before abruptly shutting down.

2023年,芝加哥失去了最受欢迎的街头节日之一。由Hyde Park社区领袖Eric Williams举办的Silver Room街区派对宣布不会在2024年回归。这个节日最初只是一个小型社区聚会,后来发展成为一项大规模文化活动,在近二十年间每年迎接数万人,然后突然停办。

P2 Williams pointed to rising production costs and declining attendee donations as primary reasons the Silver Room Block Party could not continue, highlighting a reality that all street festival organizers face right now. The cost of producing a street festival in Chicago has skyrocketed. Security, entertainment, portable restrooms, insurance and even basics such as fencing and staffing have all become significantly more expensive. At the same time, donations at festival gates have dropped dramatically.

Williams指出,不断上涨的制作成本和不断下降的参与者捐款是Silver Room街区派对无法继续举办的主要原因,这凸显了所有街头节日组织者目前面临的现实。在芝加哥举办街头节日的成本已经飙升。安保、娱乐、便携式卫生间、保险甚至围栏和人员配备等基本费用都变得显著昂贵。与此同时,节日入口处的捐款却大幅下降。

P3 Chicago's summer festivals are about more than just entertainment; they are economic engines that directly benefit the neighborhoods they're in and the city of Chicago as a whole. Street festivals drive foot traffic to local businesses and foster the kind of cultural vibrancy that makes our city special. 芝加哥的夏季节日不仅仅是娱乐活动,它们是经济引擎,直接惠及所在社区和整个芝加哥市。街头节日为本地商业带来客流量,培育使我们城市与众不同的文化活力。

P4 We often hear people ask why we solicit donations at our entry points, especially when the city's largest festivals like the Chicago Jazz Festival do not request donations. The fact is, unlike those large, city-produced music festivals, your neighborhood street festivals receive no city funding and rely on a combination of sponsorships, vendor fees and gate donations to cover their costs.

我们经常听到人们问为什么我们在入口处请求捐款,尤其是当芝加哥爵士音乐节等该市最大型节日不要求捐款时。事实是,与那些由市政府制作的大型音乐节不同,你们社区的街头节日没有得到市政拨款,依靠赞助、摊位费和入口捐款的组合来支付成本。

P5 Wicker Park Fest has long been one of Chicago's most anticipated summer festivals, drawing upward of 70,000 attendees for a full weekend of live indie music, local art, small business vendors and, most importantly, community connection. In 2024, Wicker Park Fest saw record-breaking attendance. Despite the turnout, gate donations reached their lowest point in our history. This year, we've been forced to scale back the footprint of the fest. We are eliminating a stage, booking fewer performers and making additional cuts to reduce our costs, all while striving to keep the festival as vibrant as ever, as supportive of local artists and businesses, and as true to Wicker Park's unique spirit and reputation as festgoers have come to expect.

Wicker Park音乐节长期以来一直是芝加哥最受期待的夏季节日之一,在整个周末吸引超过7万名参与者,呈现现场独立音乐、本地艺术、小型商业摊位,以及最重要的社区联结。2024年,Wicker Park音乐节的参与人数创下纪录。尽管参与人数众多,入口捐款却降至我们历史上的最低点。今年,我们被迫缩小节日的规模。我们取消了一个舞台,预订了更少的表演者,并进行了额外削减以降低成本,同时努力保持节日一如既往的活力,一如既往地支持本地艺术家和商业,并一如既往地忠于参与者所期待的Wicker Park独特精神和声誉。

P6 This summer, as you enjoy your favorite neighborhood street festival, I hope you'll remember that they exist because of community support. A thriving summer festival season doesn't happen by accident; it happens when we all chip in.

今年夏天,当你享受你最喜爱的社区街头节日时,我希望你会记得它们的存在源于社区支持。一个繁荣的夏季节日季不会偶然发生,它的实现需要我们所有人共同出力。

题目与逐题解析

36. It can be learned from Paragraph 1 that the Silver Room Block Party ____

- [A] has been replaced by other festivals.
- [B] has gained great international fame.
- [C] was held in various neighborhoods.
- [D] was an appealing cultural gathering.

从第一段可以得知, **Silver Room**街区派对 ____

- A) 已被其他节日取代。 B) 已获得巨大的国际声誉。 C) 在不同的街区举办。

D) 是一场吸引人的文化聚会。

【答案】 **D** (细节题)

【判型】 It can be learned from Paragraph 1 that 把答题来源限死在第 1 段，要求的是从该段文字直接读出的事实陈述，不要求跨段综合或多步推理。

【拆句】 It can be learned from Paragraph 1 that the Silver Room Block Party ____ 是「It + 被动 + that 从句」的形式主语结构，that 引导的从句是真正待补全的内容；the Silver Room Block Party 是从句的主语，横线处是其谓语+宾语，所以选项都是动词起头的陈述，无陷阱。

【定位】 What began as a small neighborhood gathering blossomed into a massive cultural event, welcoming tens of thousands of people each year over nearly two decades before abruptly shutting down.

(这场活动) 最初只是一场小型邻里聚会，后来发展成一项大型文化盛事，近二十年间每年吸引数万人参与，直到突然停办。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

P1 只说它 abruptly shutting down (突然停办)，从未提到有其他节日来「取代」它；has been replaced by other festivals 是凭空捏造的因果。

B) **过度推断**

原文最多说它每年吸引 tens of thousands of people，但人数多不等于「国际知名」；has gained great international fame 把规模扩展为国际声誉，超出文本边界。

C) **偷换概念**

原文明确说它扎根在 Hyde Park 一个社区——Hyde Park community leader Eric Williams，并未说「在多个社区举办」；was held in various neighborhoods 把单一社区的活动偷换成多社区轮办。

D) **✓ 正确**

massive cultural event, welcoming tens of thousands of people each year ↔

an appealing cultural gathering

one of its most beloved street festivals ↔ **appealing**

预判要的「文化属性 + 吸引大批人」两个核心义素，只有 D 同时命中——cultural gathering 对应文化属性、appealing 对应吸引力。

37. One reality street festival organizers face is that ____

- [A] they are unable to use the donations wisely.
- [B] they are unable to get sufficient facilities.
- [C] they have to tackle financial difficulties.
- [D] they have to step up security measures.

街头节日组织者面临的一个现实是____

A) 他们无法明智地使用捐款。 B) 他们无法获得充足的设施。 C) 他们必须应对财务困难。

D) 他们必须加强安保措施。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 One reality street festival organizers face is that 直接问一个事实，没有 imply / suggest / infer 等推断信号。

【拆句】 One reality street festival organizers face is that ____ 中 street festival organizers face 是省略 that 的定语从句修饰 One reality, is 后接 that 从句作表语，横线处要补完整的主语+谓语；句式平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 Williams pointed to rising production costs and declining attendee donations as primary reasons the Silver Room Block Party could not continue, highlighting a reality that all street festival organizers face right now.

Williams 把制作成本上涨和参与者捐款下滑列为 Silver Room Block Party 无法继续的主要原因，并指出这是所有街道节日组织者眼下都要面对的现实。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

P2 抱怨的是 donations at festival gates have dropped dramatically, 根本没有提到组织者「不会用」捐款；unable to use the donations wisely 是凭空生造的指控。

B) 偷换概念

原文说 Security, entertainment, portable restrooms, insurance and even basics such as fencing and staffing have all become significantly more expensive, 强调的是「成本变贵」而非「设施买不到」；unable to get sufficient facilities 把「价格上涨」偷换成「数量不足」。

C) ✓ 正确

rising production costs and declining attendee donations ↔ tackle financial difficulties

The cost of producing a street festival in Chicago has skyrocketed ↔ financial difficulties

donations at festival gates have dropped dramatically ↔ financial difficulties

预判的「钱进得少 + 花得多」需要选项能同时覆盖两端，只有 C 用 financial difficulties 这种上位概念把两者同时收纳，其他选项都只触及其中一端或完全跑偏。

D) 以偏概全

原文只是把 Security 列为成本激增的其中一项，并未说要 step up security measures ——「加强安保」是把众多并列项中的一项硬拎出来，并把「贵了」歪曲为「要加码」。

38. According to Paragraphs 3 and 4, Chicago's street festivals ____

- [A] relieve typical urban lifestyles.
- [B] are funded by the government.
- [C] contribute to the local economy.
- [D] are famous for their music shows.

根据第三段和第四段，芝加哥的街头节日 ____

A) 缓解了典型的都市生活方式。 B) 由政府资助。 C) 对当地经济有贡献。

D) 以其音乐表演而闻名。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 According to Paragraphs 3 and 4 是典型的「按段问事实」句式，答案要从这两段直接读出，不是推断。

【拆句】 According to Paragraphs 3 and 4, Chicago's street festivals ____ 是简单的「介词短语状语 + 主谓」结构，横线处补谓语，句式干净无陷阱。

【定位】 Chicago's summer festivals are about more than just entertainment; they are economic engines that directly benefit the neighborhoods they're in and the city of Chicago as a whole. 芝加哥的夏日节日远不止是娱乐——它们是经济引擎，直接惠及所在的社区以及整个芝加哥市。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

P3、P4 全段未提「缓解城市生活方式」之说；relieve typical urban lifestyles 是凭空捏造的功能，原文没有任何对应表述。

B) 与原文相反

P4 明确写 your neighborhood street festivals receive no city funding, 选项 are funded by the government 与原文完全相反。

C) ✓ 正确

economic engines that directly benefit the neighborhoods they're in and the city of Chicago as a whole

↔ contribute to the local economy

Street festivals drive foot traffic to local businesses ↔ contribute to the local economy

在四个选项里，唯独 C 直接对应 economic engines + local benefit 这一核心定性，其他选项要么与原文相反，要么偏题。

D) 张冠李戴

P4 提到 Chicago Jazz Festival 只是为了对比「市办大型节」与「邻里街道节」在经费来源上的差异，并非说芝加哥街道节日「以音乐演出闻名」；are famous for their music shows 把对比例子的属性硬安到主角身上。

39. It is implied that the organizers of Wicker Park Fest have to ____

[A] count on amateur artists' participation.

[B] reduce the number of performances.

[C] give up its most prominent feature.

[D] collaborate with large businesses.

文中暗示 Wicker Park Fest 的组织者必须 ____

A) 依靠业余艺术家的参与。 B) 减少演出数量。 C) 放弃其最突出的特色。 D) 与大型企业合作。

【答案】 B (推断题)

【判型】 It is implied that the organizers of Wicker Park Fest have to ____ 用 implied 明示需要从原文做推断，而不是抄原文。

【拆句】 It is implied that the organizers of Wicker Park Fest have to ____ 是「It is + 过去分词 + that 从句」的形式主语句，that 从句的主语是 organizers，have to 后接动词原形，故四个选项都是动词原形开头；句式平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 This year, we've been forced to scale back the footprint of the fest. We are eliminating a stage, booking fewer performers and making additional cuts to reduce our costs, all while striving to keep the festival as vibrant as ever, as supportive of local artists and businesses, and as true to Wicker Park's unique spirit and reputation as festgoers have come to expect.

今年，我们被迫缩减节日的规模——撤掉一个舞台、减少演出阵容、再做其他削减以压缩成本，同时努力让节日保持一贯的活力，继续支持本地艺术家与商家，延续 Wicker Park 独有的精神与名声。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

P5 只提 booking fewer performers、supportive of local artists，从未说要「依靠业余艺术家」；count on amateur artists' participation 中 amateur（业余）一词原文完全没有。

B) ✓ 正确

eliminating a stage, booking fewer performers ↔ **reduce the number of performances**

booking fewer performers ↔ **reduce the number of performances**

预判要求的「演出规模缩减」直接在原文有动作支撑，且 B 只用了「减少数量」这一步逻辑——既没欠推也没过推，是推断题的标准答法。

C) 与原文相反

原文紧跟削减动作的反向承诺：striving to keep the festival as vibrant as ever 和 as true to Wicker Park's unique spirit and reputation——明确表示要保留节日最鲜明的特色；give up its most prominent feature 与之正反。

D) 无中生有

原文谈的是 local artists and businesses 和 small business vendors——明确是「本地+小」字号，原文从未提到与大企业合作；collaborate with large businesses 是凭空捏造。

40. The author holds that the future of street festivals depends on ____

[A] the variety of activities.

[B] the generosity of attendants.

[C] the reputation of neighborhoods.

[D] the management of expenditures.

作者认为街头节日的未来取决于 ____

A) 活动的多样性。 B) 参与者的慷慨。 C) 街区的声誉。 D) 支出的管理。

【答案】 B (主旨题)

【判型】 The author holds that the future of street festivals depends on ____ 既不限段落、又问作者主张，本质上是问全文主旨/作者最核心呼吁。

【拆句】 The author holds that the future of street festivals depends on ____ 是「主语 + holds that + 宾语从句」，宾语从句的谓语是 depends on，横线处补宾语；句式干净，需注意 depends on 与选项的搭配（介词 on 后须是名词性短语）。

【选项】 A) 以偏概全

P5 虽出现 live indie music, local art, small business vendors 一类多种内容，但原文并未把节日的存续归因于「活动种类多样」；the variety of activities 把局部描述当成命运决定因素。

B) ✓ 正确

they exist because of community support ↔ the generosity of attendants

it happens when we all chip in ↔ the generosity of attendants

gate donations reached their lowest point in our history ↔ the generosity of attendants

在四个选项中，只有 B 同时覆盖了 P2、P5 的「捐款下滑」与 P6 的「community support / chip in」呼吁；其他选项只对应局部、或与文意不符。

C) 答非所问

原文谈 Hyde Park、Wicker Park 等社区名声，是为了说明节日扎根社区，并非把节日存续归因于「社区名声」；the reputation of neighborhoods 与「未来取决于什么」错位。

D) 偷换概念

P5 提到 making additional cuts to reduce our costs 是被迫削减支出，但原文从未说节日未来取决于「支出管理」；the management of expenditures 把「不得已的削减」偷换成「靠管钱解决问题」。

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。

What began as a small neighborhood gathering blossomed into a massive cultural event, welcoming tens of thousands of people each year over nearly two decades before abruptly shutting down.

第1段，第3句

What 引导的主语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，尤其是 What 在从句中充当主语成分这一用法，在学术文章和新闻报道中非常常见。本句的结构（What 从句 + 主句谓语 + 分词短语作状语）代表了一种典型的复杂句模式，掌握后可以迁移到大量类似句子的理解中。唯一不够极致典型的是 blossom into 这一搭配不如 become、turn into 等常见。

Chicago's summer festivals are about more than just entertainment; they are economic engines that directly benefit the neighborhoods they're in and the city of Chicago as a whole.

第3段，第1句

分号连接并列主句、定语从句修饰表语、关系代词省略等结构都是四六级和考研真题中的常见句式。学生掌握本句后可将方法迁移到大量类似句子，具有较高的典型性和复用价值。

Despite the turnout, gate donations reached their lowest point in our history.

第5段，第3句

主句 + 让步状语的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，"Despite" 引导让步也是典型考点。但本句结构相对简单，未涉及从句或复杂修饰，作为句式代表性中等偏上。

We are eliminating a stage, booking fewer performers and making additional cuts to reduce our costs, all while striving to keep the festival as vibrant as ever, as supportive of local artists and businesses, and as true to Wicker Park's unique spirit and reputation as festgoers have come to expect.

第5段，第5句

包含并列谓语、目的状语、复杂的伴随状语以及 'as...as' 比较从句，是练习划分长难句成分、识别多重并列关系的极佳素材。

This summer, as you enjoy your favorite neighborhood street festival, I hope you'll remember that they exist because of community support.

第6段，第1句

"主句 + 状语从句 + 宾语从句嵌套" 是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式，特别是 hope/think/believe 等动词后跟宾语从句、再嵌套一层 that 从句的结构非常典型，掌握后可大量迁移。

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。

donation B2

n. 捐赠

本篇7次 · 真题 8 句

neighborhood B1

n. 街区

本篇6次 · 真题 14 句

local A2

adj. 当地的

本篇4次 · 真题 65 句

community B1

n. 社区

本篇3次 · 真题 71 句

cultural B1

adj. 文化的

本篇3次 · 真题 32 句

reduce B1

v. 减少，降低（数量、大小、程度等）

本篇2次 · 真题 75 句

security B1

n. 安全

本篇2次 · 真题 38 句

reality B1

n. 现实

本篇2次 · 真题 31 句

reputation B2

n. 名声

本篇2次 · 真题 16 句

stage A2

n. 阶段

本篇2次 · 真题 13 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次 · 真题 304 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇1次 · 真题 209 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次 · 真题 172 句

economic B2

adj. 经济的

本篇1次 · 真题 98 句

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

economy B1

n. 经济

本篇1次 · 真题 73 句

measure B1

v. 测量

本篇1次 · 真题 65 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇1次 · 真题 61 句

financial B2

adj. 财政的

本篇1次 · 真题 59 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

production B1

n. 生产

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

event A2

n. 事件

本篇1次 · 真题 36 句

management B1

n. 管理

本篇1次 · 真题 36 句

contribute B1

v. 捐献

本篇1次 · 真题 34 句

despite B1

prep. 尽管

本篇1次·真题 32 句

funding B2

n. 资金

本篇1次·真题 31 句

feature B1

n. 特征

本篇1次·真题 30 句

performance B1

n. 表演

本篇1次·真题 30 句

rely B1

v. 依赖;依靠

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

exist A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本篇1次·真题 28 句

insurance B1

n. 保险

本篇1次·真题 28 句

connection B1

n. 联系

本篇1次·真题 24 句

imply B2

v. 暗示, 暗指

本篇1次·真题 24 句

unique B2

adj. 独特的

本篇1次·真题 24 句

directly B1

adv. 直接地

本篇1次·真题 23 句

lifestyle B1

n. 生活方式

本篇1次·真题 23 句

variety B1

n. 多样化

本篇1次·真题 22 句

eliminate B2

v. 消除

本篇1次·真题 21 句

scale B1

n. 规模

本篇1次·真题 20 句

various B1

adj. 各种各样的

本篇1次·真题20句

amateur B2

n. 业余爱好者

本篇1次·真题18句

highlight B2

n. 最精彩的部分

本篇1次·真题16句

urban B2

adj. 城市的, 都市的

本篇1次·真题16句

additional B1

adj. 额外的

本篇1次·真题15句

performer B2

n. 表演者, 演员

本篇1次·真题15句

request B1

n. 请求

本篇1次·真题14句

typical B1

adj. 典型的

本篇1次·真题14句

massive B2

adj. 巨大的, 大量的

本篇1次·真题13句

unlike B1

prep. 不像

本篇1次·真题12句

announce B1

v. 宣布

本篇1次·真题10句

foster B2

v. 培养

本篇1次·真题10句

relieve B2

v. 减轻、缓解 (疼痛、焦虑等不适)

本篇1次·真题10句

sufficient B2

adj. 足够的

本篇1次·真题10句

supportive B2

adj. 给予支持的

本篇1次·真题10句

facility B2

n. 设施

本篇1次·真题9句

participation

B2

n. 参与

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

strive

B2

v. 努力, 奋斗, 力求

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

tackle

B2

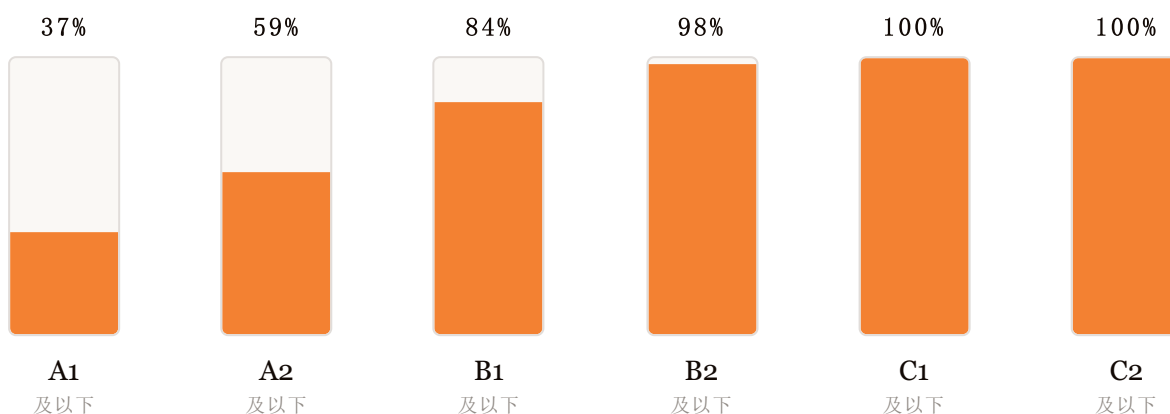
v. 处理

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 225 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **225** 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 4 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 225 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

225

B2 以上难词

2%

B1 及以下覆盖

84%

考研英语二 2026年 · 全卷构成

Section I	完形填空（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A	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 →

2026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2026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、7 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(2026)

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)

In an effort to support restoration programmes, specialists are developing supplies of seeds and seedlings, maintaining gene banks and sequencing the genomes of indigenous trees and other crops. Their work deals with one of the problems that could block major restoration efforts in different parts of the world.

为了支持恢复项目,专家们正在开发种子和幼苗的供应,维护基因库,并对本土树木和其他作物的基因组进行测序。他们的工作解决了可能在世界不同地区阻碍重大恢复工作的问题之一。

"Where's the planting material going to come from? That's one big bottleneck," says genetic-resources specialist Ramni Jamnadass.

遗传资源专家Ramni Jamnadass说:"种植材料从哪里来?这是一个大瓶颈。"

Asia is arguably the region most neglected by global efforts to increase diversity in restoration and to study native species. Christopher Kettle, Biodiversity International's director for forest genetic resources and restoration in Rome, says that the need for infrastructure — things such as mechanisms for collecting and storing seeds, and nurseries to raise seedlings — might be most desperate here because many trees are 'masting' species, which don't produce seeds every year. People need to be ready. "Otherwise, you miss the boat, you lose all the seed and you've got to wait another seven years," says Kettle. "This is a really, really critical issue for restoration in Southeast Asia, because many of the most important timber species and tree species — the ones that will lock up the most carbon — they're all masting species."

亚洲可以说是全球增加恢复多样性和研究本土物种工作中最被忽视的地区。Biodiversity International驻罗马的森林遗传资源和恢复主任Christopher Kettle表示,对基础设施的需求——诸如收集和储存种子的机

制,以及培育幼苗的苗圃——在这里可能最为迫切,因为许多树木是"间歇结实"物种,它们不是每年都产生种子。人们需要做好准备。"否则,你就错过了机会,失去了所有种子,你得再等七年,"Kettle说。"这对东南亚的恢复来说是一个真正非常关键的问题,因为许多最重要的木材树种和树种——那些能固定最多碳的树种——它们都是间歇结实物种。"

Climate change is a driving factor in the push to restore forests, but it also raises questions, such as where trees can thrive in the future. Climate change is also expected to alter relationships between trees, insects, diseases and other forest species. "Insects that today are a minor problem may become a major problem if they can produce three or four generations in a year," says forest ecologist John Stanturf. This remains a significant knowledge gap. "We know enough to know that this is a concern, but we don't know enough about how to respond to it yet. That's a great area to be doing research." So is soil, says Cindy Prescott, a forest ecologist at the University of British Columbia in Vancouver. "If you don't look at the soil at the start, you can spend a lot of money and time putting in species that aren't going to survive there."

气候变化是推动森林恢复的驱动因素,但它也引发了一些问题,比如树木未来能在哪里茁壮生长。气候变化还预计会改变树木、昆虫、疾病和其他森林物种之间的关系。森林生态学家John Stanturf说:"今天是小问题的昆虫,如果它们一年能繁殖三四代,可能会成为大问题。"这仍然是一个重大的知识空白。"我们知道得足够多,知道这是一个值得关注的问题,但我们还不够了解如何应对它。这是一个很好的研究领域。"温哥华不列颠哥伦比亚大学的森林生态学家Cindy Prescott说,土壤也是如此。"如果你一开始不关注土壤,你可能会花费大量金钱和时间种植无法在那里存活的物种。"

With so much research left to do, leaders in the field have been doing some soul-searching, and acknowledging that restoration can be motivated by — and designed to meet — different needs. "When you talk about conservation or restoration, the first question has to be restoration by whom, for whom?" says Daniel Janzen, a biologist at the University of Pennsylvania.

由于还有如此多的研究要做,该领域的领导者们一直在进行一些反思,并承认恢复可能是由不同的需求驱动的,并被设计来满足不同的需求。宾夕法尼亚大学的生物学家Daniel Janzen说:"当你谈论保护或恢复时,第一个问题必须是由谁恢复,为谁恢复?"

The question can have more than one answer. Much of the global funding for restoration is dedicated to developing it as a tool to mitigate climate change, notes restoration ecologist Pedro Brancalion. "But if you ask a farmer in Brazil if he or she is concerned about climate change, they would say, 'No, I am concerned about water,'" he says. Their interests as stewards of the land need to be better integrated with those who have the money to support restoration.

这个问题可以有不止一个答案。恢复生态学家Pedro Brancalion指出,全球用于恢复的大部分资金致力于将其发展为缓解气候变化的工具。"但如果你问巴西的一个农民他或她是否关心气候变化,他们会说,'不,我关心的是水,'"他说。作为土地管理者,他们的利益需要与那些有资金支持恢复的人更好地整合。

That has been the strongest lesson of all for forest ecologist Robin Chazdon. Restoration is about more than what gets planted in the ground, she says. "Yes, it's about forests, but it's really about people. They are the agents of restoration."

这对森林生态学家Robin Chazdon来说是最深刻的教训。她说,恢复不仅仅是在地里种什么。"是的,它关乎森林,但它真正关乎的是人。他们是恢复的主体。"

	[A] People must pay attention to the fact that some kinds of trees do not produce seeds annually.
41. Ramni Jamnadass	[B] Soil is an important element to be taken into account in forest restoration.
42. Christopher Kettle	[C] The purpose of restoration efforts may be different from the real needs of the people involved.
43. John Stanturf	[D] Human factors, as well as trees planted, should be emphasized in forest restoration.
44. Pedro Brancalion	[E] The supply of seeds is a tough problem that has to be dealt with.
45. Robin Chazdon	[F] When it comes to restoration, we have to stay with an awareness of whose interests to serve.
	[G] Some creatures in the forest that multiply fast can become a great threat to forest restoration.

41. Ramni Jamnadass

【答案】 [E] 信息在第 2 段

【候选项】 The supply of seeds is a tough problem that has to be dealt with.

种子供应是一个必须解决的棘手问题。

【定位】 "Where's the planting material going to come from? That's one big bottleneck," says genetic-resources specialist Ramni Jamnadass.

「种植材料从哪来？这是一个大瓶颈，」遗传资源专家 Ramni Jamnadass 说。

【锚点】 种植材料来源是大难题

【对照】 planting material ↔ The supply of seeds

上下位+名词化对应

one big bottleneck ↔ a tough problem that has to be dealt with

比喻词换成直白同义表达

【依据】 来源难题=种子供应难题

【辨邻】 [A]

也涉及 seeds/trees，眼熟；但 A 的主张是「有些树不每年结种」some kinds of trees do not produce seeds annually，这是第3段 Kettle 谈 masting 的内容，与 Jamnadass 说的「材料来源是瓶颈」不是一回事。

many trees are 'masting' species, which don't produce seeds every year

42. Christopher Kettle

【答案】 [A] 信息在第 3 段

【候选项】 People must pay attention to the fact that some kinds of trees do not produce seeds annually.

人们必须注意这样一个事实：某些种类的树木并非每年都产生种子。

【定位】 "This is a really, really critical issue for restoration in Southeast Asia, because many of the most important timber species and tree species — the ones that will lock up the most carbon — they're all masting species."

「这对东南亚的修复是个非常非常关键的问题，因为许多最重要的木材树种和树种——那些能固存最多碳的——它们全是 masting（间歇结实）树种。」

【锚点】 许多重要树种不每年结种

【对照】 many of the most important timber species and tree species ↔ some kinds of trees

具体范围概括成泛指

don't produce seeds every year ↔ do not produce seeds annually

近义短语对应

People need to be ready. ↔ People must pay attention to the fact

呼吁行动的同义改写

【依据】 间歇结实需提前重视=A

【辨邻】 [E]

Kettle 也谈 seeds，且提到 you lose all the seed，眼熟；但他强调的是「结种的时间规律（不每年结）」，而 The supply of seeds 强调的是「来源供应」，那是第2段 Jamnadass 的主张，张冠李戴。

That's one big bottleneck

[G]

讲森林里繁殖快的生物 multiply fast 威胁修复，虽同在「修复难题」大框下，但与 Kettle 的 masting 结种问题毫无关系，是第4段 Stanturf 的内容。

Insects that today are a minor problem may become a major problem

43. John Stanturf

【答案】 [G] 信息在第 4 段

【候选项】 Some creatures in the forest that multiply fast can become a great threat to forest restoration.

森林中一些繁殖迅速的生物可能对森林恢复构成巨大威胁。

【定位】 "Insects that today are a minor problem may become a major problem if they can produce three or four generations in a year," says forest ecologist John Stanturf.

「如果昆虫一年能繁殖三四代，那么今天还是小问题的昆虫可能变成大问题，」森林生态学家 John Stanturf 说。

【锚点】繁殖快的昆虫会变成大威胁

【对照】 Insects ↔ Some creatures in the forest

下位词升为上位词

produce three or four generations in a year ↔ multiply fast

具体描述抽象成形容

become a major problem ↔ a great threat to forest restoration

程度词与对象补全的对应

【依据】繁殖快的虫=大威胁=G

【辨邻】 [B]

讲 Soil (土壤) 的重要性，与第4段同段，眼熟易混；但土壤是 Cindy Prescott 的发言 If you don't look at the soil at the start, 不是 Stanturf 谈的昆虫，对象错位。

If you don't look at the soil at the start, you can spend a lot of money and time putting in species that aren't going to survive there.

44. Pedro Brancalion

【答案】 [C] 信息在第 6 段

【候选项】 The purpose of restoration efforts may be different from the real needs of the people involved.

恢复工作的目的可能与相关人员的实际需求不同。

【定位】 "But if you ask a farmer in Brazil if he or she is concerned about climate change, they would say, 'No, I am concerned about water,'" he says.

「但如果你问一个巴西农民是否担心气候变化，他或她会说：『不，我担心的是水，』」他说。

【锚点】 修复目的与当地人真实需求错位

【对照】 dedicated to developing it as a tool to mitigate climate change ↔

The purpose of restoration efforts

具体目的概括成purpose

I am concerned about water ↔ the real needs of the people involved

举例还原成上位概念

But ↔ may be different from

转折逻辑显化成差异表述

【依据】 目的vs需求错位=C

【辨邻】 [F]

讲修复要意识到 whose interests to serve (为谁的利益服务)，和「需求」沾边、很像；但 F 对应第5段 Janzen 的 restoration by whom, for whom，是「应保持为谁服务的意识」的呼吁，而 Brancalion 说的是「目的与需求实际错位」这一现象，主张不同。

the first question has to be restoration by whom, for whom?

45. Robin Chazdon

【答案】 [D] 信息在第 7 段

【候选项】 Human factors, as well as trees planted, should be emphasized in forest restoration.

在森林恢复中，应当同时强调人为因素和种植的树木。

【定位】 Restoration is about more than what gets planted in the ground, she says. "Yes, it's about forests, but it's really about people. They are the agents of restoration."

她说，修复不仅仅是种在地里的东西。「是的，它关乎森林，但它真正关乎的是人。他们才是修复的行动者。」

【锚点】 除了种树，人更是修复的关键

【对照】 what gets planted in the ground ↔ trees planted

口语短语对应名词短语

it's really about people ↔ Human factors

人名词化为人的因素

more than ↔ as well as

递进结构改成并重结构

【依据】 树之外更重人=D

【辨邻】 [F]

也含 people 取向、谈 restoration，很眼熟；但 F 强调 whose interests to serve（为谁的利益服务），是 Janzen 的主张，而 Chazdon 强调的是「人是修复的行动主体、人的因素要被重视」，方向不同。

restoration by whom, for whom?

CHOICES • 候选池地图

A~G 共 7 个候选项各自在说什么

候选项是经同义改写的句子，比题目多 2 个。下面逐条给出候选句原文、「它到底主张什么」的中文压缩，并标注它对应哪道题——始终无人对应的就是多余干扰项。

[A] People must pay attention to the fact that some kinds of trees do not produce seeds annually.

人们必须注意：有些树不是每年都结种子。

对应第 42 题

[B] Soil is an important element to be taken into account in forest restoration.

土壤是森林修复中必须考虑的重要因素。

多余项 · 无人对应

[C] The purpose of restoration efforts may be different from the real needs of the people involved.

修复工作的目的，可能与相关人群的真实需求不一致。

对应第 44 题

[D] Human factors, as well as trees planted, should be emphasized in forest restoration.

森林修复中，除了种下的树，人的因素也应被重视。

对应第 45 题

[E] The supply of seeds is a tough problem that has to be dealt with.

种子供应是一个必须解决的棘手难题。

对应第 41 题

[F] When it comes to restoration, we have to stay with an awareness of whose interests to serve.

谈到修复，必须时刻意识到自己是在为谁的利益服务。

多余项 · 无人对应

[G] Some creatures in the forest that multiply fast can become a great threat to forest restoration.

森林里某些繁殖快的生物会成为修复的巨大威胁。

对应第 43 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。

[B] Soil is an important element to be taken into account in forest restoration.

Soil is an important element 最像第4段 Cindy Prescott 的发言 If you don't look at the soil at the start. 但 Prescott 没出现在题干里，第4段被问的是 Stanturf（昆虫），所以 B 最终无人认领。做 43 题时若把同段的土壤算给 Stanturf，就会错配 B。

[F] When it comes to restoration, we have to stay with an awareness of whose interests to serve.

whose interests to serve 最像第5段 Daniel Janzen 的 restoration by whom, for whom?。Janzen 不在五个题干中，故 F 无人认领。它同时蹭 44（需求）和 45（人）的边，是全卷最具迷惑性的多余项。

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。

Christopher Kettle, Biodiversity International's director for forest genetic resources and restoration in Rome, says that the need for infrastructure — things such as mechanisms for collecting and storing seeds, and nurseries to raise seedlings — might be most desperate here because many trees are 'masting' species, which don't produce seeds every year.

第3段，第2句

句子成分丰富且具有典型性：主句包含同位语；宾语从句内有同位语、表语、地点状语、原因状语从句；定语从句内有时间状语。特别是同位语的识别（主语后和宾语从句内各有一处）、从句整体作宾语、以及定语从句中关系代词作主语等，都是常见易错点，训练价值高

"Otherwise, you miss the boat, you lose all the seed and you've got to wait another seven years," says Kettle.

第3段，第4句

引述结构（says + 说话人 + 宾语从句）和并列谓语都是真题中常见句式，并列谓语的递进逻辑也是阅读理解的重点考点，结构具有较强的代表性和迁移价值。

"This is a really, really critical issue for restoration in Southeast Asia, because many of the most important timber species and tree species — the ones that will lock up the most carbon — they're all masting species."

第3段，第5句

"主句 + because 原因状语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，定语从句修饰名词也是典型结构。破折号插入同位或限定成分的用法在学术文本中常见。整体结构代表性较强，掌握后可在大量真题句中复用，具有较好的迁移价值。

Climate change is a driving factor in the push to restore forests, but it also raises questions, such as where trees can thrive in the future.

第4段，第1句

并列转折句加同位结构是四六级和考研真题中的常见句式，but 连接的转折逻辑、名词后接同位说明的结构都是高频考点，掌握后可迁移到大量类似长难句的分析中，具有较高典型性。

"We know enough to know that this is a concern, but we don't know enough about how to respond to it yet. That's a great area to be doing research."

第4段，第5句

"know enough to do" 和 "not know enough about" 是四六级和考研常见的表达认知程度的句式，"that" 引导宾语从句、"but" 连接转折并列句、"That's a great area to do sth" 也是典型的评价结构，整句的组合方式在真题中有较高的复现率。

So is soil, says Cindy Prescott, a forest ecologist at the University of British Columbia in Vancouver.

第4段，第6句

成分划分训练价值较高。本句涵盖了倒装结构中的主语、系动词、状语识别，引述结构中的谓语、主语、同位语识别，以及同位语内部的定语（介词短语）。倒装和引述动词后置是考试中的常见易错点，适合作为成分划分练习。

With so much research left to do, leaders in the field have been doing some soul-searching, and acknowledging that restoration can be motivated by — and designed to meet — different needs.

第5段，第1句

本句成分较为丰富：主句包含主语、并列谓语、宾语、状语，宾语从句包含主语、并列谓语、方式状语、目的状语；句首 With 复合结构作状语、宾语从句作宾语、不定式作目的状语等都是值得练习的结构；并列谓语和承前省略也是常见易错点，训练价值较高。

The question can have more than one answer.

第6段，第1句

情态动词加动词原形是考试中的常见结构，具有一定代表性，但本句结构过于简单，缺少从句、并列或其他常考复杂句式特征，作为真题句式的典型性不高。

Much of the global funding for restoration is dedicated to developing it as a tool to mitigate climate change, notes restoration ecologist Pedro Brancalion.

第6段，第2句

本句包含主谓倒装、宾语从句前置、被动语态、介词短语作定语和状语、动名词短语作宾语、不定式作目的状语等多种成分，且易错点是倒装结构和被动语态的识别，适合作为成分划分和倒装句式的练习题。

"But if you ask a farmer in Brazil if he or she is concerned about climate change, they would say, 'No, I am concerned about water,'" he says.

第6段，第3句

这类“主句框架在后 + 长嵌套从句在前”的结构在学术论文和严肃新闻（如经济学人）中极为常见，具有很强的实战代表性。

Restoration is about more than what gets planted in the ground, she says.

第7段，第2句

句子覆盖主系表结构、宾语从句（嵌套在表语中）、被动语态、地点状语等多种成分。“what”在从句中既引导又充当主语，是值得练习的考点。比较结构“more than”也增加了成分识别的层次。适合作为中等难度的划分练习。

People must pay attention to the fact that some kinds of trees do not produce seeds annually.

选项A

"名词 + that同位语从句"是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频结构,且"pay attention to the fact that"这类表达常见于学术和说明文体,句式代表性强,掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子

Soil is an important element to be taken into account in forest restoration.

选项B

主系表结构加后置定语是四六级和考研英语阅读中常见的句式,特别是学术类文本中经常用系表结构定义概念或陈述观点,具有一定代表性。不过本句过于简短,缺少从句等更复杂的典型结构。

The purpose of restoration efforts may be different from the real needs of the people involved.

选项C

主系表结构加情态动词表推测,以及介词短语修饰名词、过去分词作后置定语,都是四六级和考研英语阅读中的常见句式。本句结构具有较高的典型性和复用价值,学生掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

When it comes to restoration, we have to stay with an awareness of whose interests to serve.

选项F

"When it comes to" 引导条件或话题状语从句是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频结构。宾语从句采用"疑问词 + 不定式"形式(如 whose interests to serve)也是常考句式,常出现在间接疑问或目标陈述中。主句的"have to"表达义务也很典型。掌握本句结构后可迁移到大量类似句型。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 56 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。

restoration

C1

n. 恢复

本篇18次 · 真题 18 句

species

B2

n. 物种

本篇7次 · 真题 36 句

climate

B1

n. 气候

本篇4次 · 真题 50 句

support

A2

v. 支持

本篇2次 · 真题 87 句

major

B1

adj. 主要的

本篇2次 · 真题 56 句

factor

B1

n. 因素

本篇2次 · 真题 47 句

global

B2

adj. 全球的

本篇2次 · 真题 44 句

concerned

B1

adj. 担心的

本篇2次 · 真题 20 句

insect

A2

n. 昆虫

本篇2次 · 真题 14 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

better

A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇1次 · 真题 70 句

involve

B1

v. 包含

本篇1次 · 真题 61 句

concern

B1

v. 涉及

本篇1次 · 真题 60 句

generation

B2

n. 一代人

本篇1次 · 真题 60 句

design

B1

n. 设计

本篇1次 · 真题 52 句

significant B2

adj. 重要的

本篇1次·真题 47 句

gap B1

n. 间隙

本篇1次·真题 45 句

account A2

n. 账户

本篇1次·真题 42 句

material B1

n. 材料

本篇1次·真题 41 句

respond B1

v. 回答, 答复

本篇1次·真题 33 句

funding B2

n. 资金

本篇1次·真题 31 句

maintain B1

v. 维持

本篇1次·真题 31 句

threat B1

n. 威胁

本篇1次·真题 31 句

relationship B1

n. 关系

本篇1次·真题 28 句

critical B2

adj. 批评的

本篇1次·真题 26 句

agent B2

n. 代理人

本篇1次·真题 24 句

conservation B2

n. 保护

本篇1次·真题 24 句

resource B1

n. 资源

本篇1次·真题 24 句

infrastructure C1

n. 基础设施

本篇1次·真题 23 句

emphasize B2

v. 强调

本篇1次·真题 22 句

gene B2

n. 基因

本篇1次·真题 21 句

genetic B2

adj. 遗传的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

carbon B2

n. 碳 (化学元素)

本篇1次·真题 20 句

tough B1

adj. 困难的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

survive B1

v. 幸存

本篇1次·真题 19 句

crop B1

n. 农作物

本篇1次·真题 17 句

native B1

adj. 本国的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

neglect B2

v. 忽视, 疏忽

本篇1次·真题 16 句

otherwise B2

adv. 否则, 不然

本篇1次·真题 16 句

region B1

n. 地区

本篇1次·真题 15 句

acknowledge B2

v. 承认 (事实、错误等)

本篇1次·真题 14 句

alter B2

v. 改变, 更改 (使某物与之前不同)

本篇1次·真题 13 句

restore B2

v. 恢复, 使复原

本篇1次·真题 13 句

awareness B2

n. 意识

本篇1次·真题 12 句

diversity B2

n. 多样性

本篇1次·真题 12 句

element B1

n. 要素

本篇1次·真题 12 句

integrate C1

v. 使融入

本篇1次·真题 12 句

mechanism

B2

n. 机制

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

thrive

B2

v. 茁壮成长

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

desperate

B2

adj. 绝望的

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

timber

B2

n. 木材

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

biologist

B2

n. 生物学家

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

creature

B1

n. 生物

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

driving

A2

n. 驾驶

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

motivate

B2

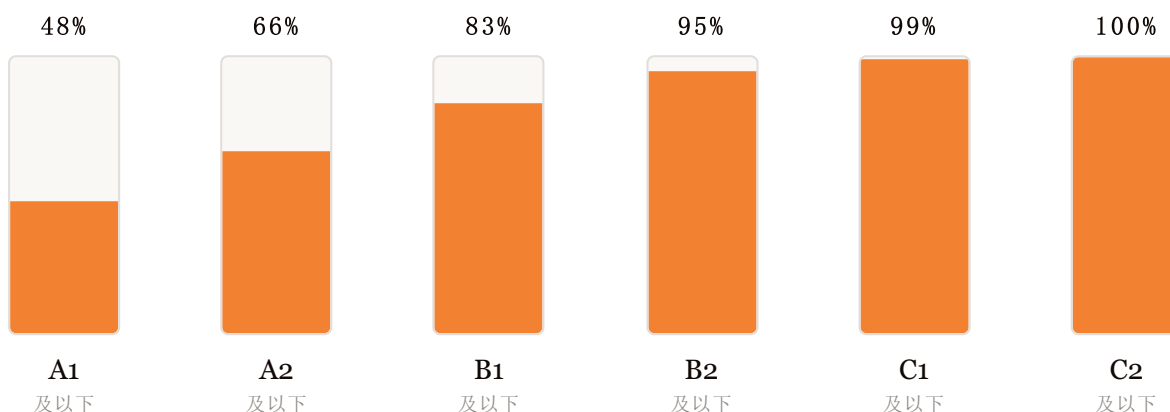
v. 激励

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 209 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

数字标号长文去重后共 **209** 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 11 个 · 约 5%。



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 209 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

209

B2 以上难词

5%

B1 及以下覆盖

83%



考研英语二 2026年 · 全卷构成

Section I	完形填空（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A	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 →

2026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2026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(2026)

Section III

Directions:

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

P1 The influence of wearables on psychology refers to how the clothes we wear affect our thoughts, feelings, and behaviors. Clothing is not just about covering our bodies; it plays a significant role in shaping our self-perception and interactions with others.

P2 One aspect of this influence is self-expression. The clothes we choose can reflect our personality, mood, and identity. Whether we opt for bold, colorful outfits or prefer more understated styles, our dress choices convey messages about who we are and how we want to be perceived.

P3 Additionally, clothing can impact our confidence levels. When we wear clothes that make us feel comfortable and confident, it can positively affect our self-esteem and overall mood.

P4 Moreover, cultural and societal influences play a significant role in shaping our dress choices. Different cultures have their norms and expectations regarding dress, which can influence the types of clothing people wear and the meanings attributed to them.

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 穿戴对心理的影响，指的是我们所穿的衣服如何影响我们的思想、感受和行为。衣服不仅仅是遮体之物，它在塑造我们的自我认知和与他人的互动方面，起着重要作用。

P2 这种影响的一个方面是自我表达。我们所选择的衣服可以反映我们的个性、心情和身份。无论我们选择大胆、色彩鲜艳的服装，还是偏爱更为低调的风格，我们的着装选择都在传递着关于我们是

谁、以及我们希望别人如何看待自己的信息。

P3 此外，衣着还会影响我们的自信程度。当我们穿上让自己感到舒适和自信的衣服时，这会对我们的自尊心和整体情绪产生积极影响。

P4 再者，文化和社会方面的影响在塑造我们的着装选择方面，也起着重要作用。不同的文化对着装有着各自的规范与期望，这些规范与期望会影响人们所穿衣服的种类，以及人们赋予这些衣服的意义。

【衔接】第1段两句之间不加连接词，保留分号节奏

The influence of wearables on psychology refers to how the clothes we wear affect our thoughts, feelings, and behaviors. 与 Clothing is not just about covering our bodies; it plays a significant role in shaping our self-perception and interactions with others. 在汉语里是“概念定义 + 进一步说明”的关系，第二句开头不必加“事实上 / 实际上”，让两句自然衔接即可。第二句内部的分号在汉语保留为逗号 + “它”承接，更顺。

第2段三句之间用“.....的一个方面是.....”自然过渡

句3 One aspect of this influence is self-expression. 是该段的话题句，句4 The clothes we choose can reflect our personality, mood, and identity. 紧跟着展开，句5 Whether we opt for bold, colorful outfits... 进一步举例。三句话题一致都是“自我表达”，句5句首的“无论.....还是.....”已自带递进感，不必再补“也就是说 / 比如”。

第3段两句之间加“具体来说”或直接零连接

Additionally, clothing can impact our confidence levels. 是话题句，When we wear clothes that make us feel comfortable and confident, it can positively affect our self-esteem and overall mood. 是对前句的展开。两句之间汉语可零连接，让 When 状语从句自然引出展开内容；若想更显层次，可在第二句前加“具体来说”或“比如”。本译文采用零连接、节奏更紧。

第4段两句之间用“具体而言”显化展开关系

Moreover, cultural and societal influences play a significant role in shaping our dress choices. 是论点，Different cultures have their norms and expectations regarding dress, which can influence... 是对论点的具体展开。汉语在第二句前补“具体而言”或“具体来说”能让逻辑更清晰，避免两句平行罗列。

全篇统一三大方面的层次词“一方面 / 此外 / 再者”

One aspect of this influence、Additionally、Moreover 三处分别译“一方面”“此外”“再者”——也可以“其一.....其二.....其三.....”。关键是三者一气呵成，不要忽而“一个方面”忽而“另外”忽而“而且”，否则整篇层次糊掉。

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。

【主旨】穿戴对心理的影响

全文围绕一个核心命题展开：衣着不只是遮体之物，它会从自我表达、自信水平、文化与社会规范三个层面塑造我们的心理与行为。开篇即定调——The influence of wearables on psychology refers to how the clothes we wear affect our thoughts, feelings, and behaviors., 随后每段引出一个具体方面，文章基调是中性的说明文，作者并未褒贬某种穿衣方式，因此译文也应保持客观、不要加重情感色彩。

【术语】核心术语 wearables / clothing / clothes / dress 同指一物

全文出现 wearables、Clothing、The clothes we choose、our dress choices、dress choices 等多个近义说法，本质都指“我们穿戴的衣物 / 穿衣选择”。考生须把这条主线统一译法：wearables 在本文不要直译成时髦的“可穿戴设备”（那是熟词僻义陷阱，本文语境是衣物），统一处理为“穿戴”或“衣着”；clothing/clothes 译“衣服 / 衣着”；dress choices 译“穿衣选择 / 着装选择”。前后一致，整段才不会忽而“衣服”忽而“服装”读着割裂。

三大方面的并列连接词 One aspect / Additionally / Moreover

One aspect of this influence is self-expression.、Additionally, clothing can impact our confidence levels.、Moreover, cultural and societal influences play a significant role 三处连接词不是简单的“另外”堆叠，而是“第一个方面 / 此外 / 再者”的递进式并列。统一译成“其一……此外……再者……”或“一方面是……另外……而且……”，让整篇的层次感立得起来。

代词 it / them 的回指对象

it plays a significant role 中的 it 指上文 Clothing；it can positively affect our self-esteem 中的 it 指前半句“穿上让人舒适自信的衣服”这件事；the meanings attributed to them 中的 them 指 the types of clothing people wear。先回上文还原指代再译，避免代词断链。

1. The influence of wearables on psychology refers to how the clothes we wear affect our thoughts, feelings, and behaviors.

【意群】The influence of wearables on psychology（主语（of 短语作后置定语））★采分→穿戴对心理的影响

难点：**wearables 不译“可穿戴设备”**

考生最容易把 wearables 直接搬成“可穿戴设备”（智能手表那种），但本文从下一句起就明确说 Clothing is not just about covering our bodies, 话题始终是“衣物”。这是典型的熟词僻义——wearable 在心理学/服饰语境里就指“可穿戴之物 / 衣着”。译成“穿戴”或“我们所穿之物”，与全文话题对齐。

refers to（谓语）→指的是

how the clothes we wear affect our thoughts, feelings, and behaviors.（宾语从句（how 引导））

★采分→我们所穿的衣服如何影响我们的思想、感受和行为

难点：**the clothes we wear 是“省略 that 的定语从句”**

the clothes we wear 中 we wear 是定语从句修饰 clothes，省略了关系代词 that/which。整体作 how 从句的主语。直译“我们穿的衣服”即可，不要拆成两句。

【调序】 of 后置定语前移、how 从句直接铺开

英文 The influence of wearables on psychology 是"影响 + of 穿戴 + on 心理"的后置定语结构，汉语要把"穿戴对心理的"提到"影响"前面，变成"穿戴对心理的影响"。后半句 how 从句按汉语顺序顺译即可，无需大调。

【译文】穿戴对心理的影响，指的是我们所穿的衣服如何影响我们的思想、感受和行为。

2. Clothing is not just about covering our bodies; it plays a significant role in shaping our self-perception and interactions with others.

【意群】Clothing is not just about covering our bodies; (前分句 (not just 否定铺垫)) ★ 采分 → 衣服不仅仅是关于遮蔽我们的身体；

难点：not just 是"不仅仅"，要为下一句的递进留口子

not just 不能简单译"不是"，它在为分号后的"还....."做铺垫。汉语必须译成"不仅仅是 / 不只是"，让读者预期到后面会有更重要的内容。这是含蓄否定的常见用法。

it plays a significant role (主谓宾) ★ 采分 → 它扮演重要的角色

难点：it 指代上文 Clothing; plays a role 是固定搭配

it 回指上文 Clothing，译时可还原成"衣着"也可保留"它"，但与上文衔接更好的是保留代词"它"。plays a significant role 是"起重要作用 / 扮演重要角色"的套话搭配，整段译"起着重要作用"。

in shaping our self-perception and interactions with others. (介词短语作状语 (说明 role 的方面)) ★ 采分 → 在塑造我们的自我认知和与他人的互动方面

难点：self-perception 与 interactions with others 的抽象名词具体化

self-perception 译"自我认知 / 对自己的看法"；interactions with others 译"与他人的互动 / 与他人交往"。两个抽象名词都得落到"我们怎么看自己 + 我们怎么和别人打交道"才不绕口。

【调序】 in shaping... 状语提到"起作用"前

英文是"it plays a role + in shaping..." (先动作后说明方面)；汉语习惯"在某方面 + 起作用"。所以最终译成"在塑造.....方面起着重要作用"，或保留英文顺序"起着重要作用，即塑造....."——两种都行，前者更地道。

【译文】衣服不仅仅是遮体之物，它在塑造我们的自我认知和与他人的互动方面，起着重要作用。

3. One aspect of this influence is self-expression.

【意群】One aspect of this influence (主语 (of 短语作后置定语)) ★ 采分 → 这种影响的一个方面

难点：this influence 回指上文整个"穿戴对心理的影响"

this influence 中 this 不能直译"这"了事，它指代 The influence of wearables on psychology——即"穿戴对心理的影响"。译"这种影响"即可承上，不必整段重复。

is self-expression. (系表) ★ 采分 → 是自我表达

难点：self-expression 是术语，统一译"自我表达"

self-expression 在心理学/社会学语境里就是"自我表达"。简短句不要画蛇添足。

【调序】 of 短语前移，整句顺译

和句 1 同理，One aspect of this influence 要把 of 短语提到"一个方面"前，译成"这种影响的一个方面"。后半 is self-expression 顺译即可。

【译文】这种影响的一个方面是自我表达。

4. The clothes we choose can reflect our personality, mood, and identity.

【意群】 The clothes we choose (主语 (we choose 是省略 that 的定语从句)) ★ 采分 → 我们选择的衣服

难点: **we choose 是定语从句，无需加连接词**

The clothes we choose 和句 1 的 the clothes we wear 同构，we choose 修饰 clothes。直接译"我们所选择的衣服 / 我们选的衣服"。

can reflect (谓语 (情态动词 + 动词)) → 可以反映

our personality, mood, and identity. (宾语 (三项并列)) ★ 采分 → 我们的个性、心情和身份

难点: **identity 在此非"身份证"，是"自我认同 / 身份认同"**

identity 是熟词僻义高频陷阱。在心理学语境里它指"自我认同 / 身份特征"，与 personality (个性)、mood (心情) 并列，不是"身份证号 / 公民身份"。译"身份""自我认同"皆可，但不要译"身份证明"。

【调序】 定语从句前移，整体顺译

we choose 提到 clothes 之前译成"我们选的衣服"。其余 SVO 结构汉英语序一致，顺译即可。

【译文】我们所选择的衣服可以反映我们的个性、心情和身份。

5. Whether we opt for bold, colorful outfits or prefer more understated styles, our dress choices convey messages about who we are and how we want to be perceived.

【意群】 Whether we opt for bold, colorful outfits or prefer more understated styles, (Whether...or... 引导的让步状语从句) ★ 采分 → 无论我们选择大胆、色彩鲜艳的服装，还是偏爱更低调的风格，

难点: **Whether...or... 是"无论.....还是....."，不是"是否"**

Whether we opt for bold, colorful outfits or prefer more understated styles 这里

Whether 不译"是否"。它和后面的 or 配套，意思是"不管是 A 还是 B"。另外 understated 是熟词僻义——不是"被低估的"，而是"低调的、含蓄的"，与 bold (大胆张扬) 对照。

our dress choices convey messages (主句:主谓宾) ★ 采分 → 我们的着装选择传递信息

难点: **convey messages 是"传递信息"的固定搭配**

convey messages 不要逐字译"运输消息"。convey 在抽象语境里就是"传达 / 传递"。

about who we are and how we want to be perceived. (about 引导的介词短语，作 messages 的后置定语，内含两个并列宾语从句) ★ 采分 → 关于我们是谁，以及我们希望被如何看待

难点: **how we want to be perceived 是被动语态，要汉化**

how we want to be perceived 是被动结构。汉语不爱说"我们希望被怎样感知"，要转主动"我们希望别人怎么看我们 / 我们想留下怎样的印象"。这是被动转主动的典型场合。

【调序】 Whether 状语保持句首、被动转主动

Whether...or... 的位置和汉语"无论.....还是....."一致, 可保持句首。后半 how we want to be perceived 必须从被动"被感知"转主动"别人怎么看我们"或"留下怎样的印象", 否则中文别扭。about 介词短语作定语, 前移到 messages 前不顺(信息量太大), 保留后置、用冒号或破折号"传递的信息——即: 我们是谁、希望别人怎么看我们"。

【译文】 无论我们选择大胆、色彩鲜艳的服装, 还是偏爱更为低调的风格, 我们的着装选择都在传递着关于我们是谁、以及我们希望别人如何看待自己的信息。

6. Additionally, clothing can impact our confidence levels.

【意群】 Additionally, (篇章连接副词) → 此外,

clothing can impact our confidence levels. (主谓宾) ★ 采分 → 衣着会影响我们的自信程度

难点: **impact 在此是动词"影响"**

impact 常被记成名词"影响 / 冲击", 但本句作动词, 等于 affect。confidence levels 字面"自信水平", 更通顺的译法是"自信程度"或"自信心"——levels 这种英文常见但中文不强求逐字的词, 意译即可。

【调序】 Additionally 保持句首, 主句顺译

连接副词位置不动, 主谓宾英汉同序, 直接顺译。

【译文】 此外, 衣着还会影响我们的自信程度。

7. When we wear clothes that make us feel comfortable and confident, it can positively affect our self-esteem and overall mood.

【意群】 When we wear clothes that make us feel comfortable and confident, (When 引导的时间/条件状语从句, 内嵌 that 引导的定语从句) ★ 采分 → 当我们穿上让我们感到舒适和自信的衣服时,

难点: **that make us feel... 是定语从句修饰 clothes**

clothes that make us feel comfortable and confident 中 that 引导定语从句, make us feel... 是"使我们感到....."的使役结构。整体合并译"让我们感到舒适和自信的衣服 / 穿着舒适且让人自信的衣服"。

it can positively affect our self-esteem and overall mood. (主句·主谓宾(含状语 positively)) ★

采分 → 它会积极地影响我们的自尊和整体心情

难点: **it 回指上文"穿那种衣服"这件事, self-esteem 是"自尊心"**

it 不指某件具体衣服, 而指代上半句"穿让我们感到舒适自信的衣服"这整件事——典型的"句子级代词"。译时可处理为"这""这样做"或干脆省略并入主句。self-esteem 心理学术语"自尊 / 自尊心"; overall mood 译"整体心情 / 整体情绪"。

【调序】 状语前置、定语前移、被动无需处理

When 状语本来就在句首, 汉语保留即可。that make us feel comfortable and confident 是后置定语, 要前移到 clothes 前面, 套"让我们感到.....的衣服"。主句 positively affect 顺译"积极影响"。

【译文】 当我们穿上让自己感到舒适和自信的衣服时, 这会对我们的自尊心和整体情绪产生积极影响。

8. Moreover, cultural and societal influences play a significant role in shaping our dress choices.

【意群】 Moreover, (篇章连接副词) → 再者,

cultural and societal influences (主语 (两个形容词并列修饰 influences)) ★ 采分 → 文化和社会的影响

难点: **cultural 与 societal 并列, 汉语用"文化和社会的"**

cultural and societal 两个形容词都修饰 influences, 译"文化与社会的影响"或"文化和社会方面的影响"。societal 比 social 多一层"社会整体的"意味, 但在本句不必区分, 统一"社会的"。

play a significant role in shaping our dress choices. (谓语 + in V-ing 介词短语作状语) ★ 采分 → 在塑造我们的着装选择方面起着重要作用

难点: **play a role in 是固定搭配, 与句 2 同框**

play a significant role in shaping our dress choices 又一次出现 play a role in V-ing 结构 (前文句 2 已遇过)。统一搬"在.....方面起着重要作用"。dress choices 译"着装选择 / 穿衣选择", 与句 5 保持一致。

【调序】 in shaping... 提到"起作用"前

与句 2 同理, in shaping our dress choices 提到"起重要作用"前面, 译成"在塑造我们着装选择方面起重要作用"。

【译文】 再者, 文化和社会方面的影响在塑造我们的着装选择方面, 也起着重要作用。

9. Different cultures have their norms and expectations regarding dress, which can influence the types of clothing people wear and the meanings attributed to them.

【意群】 Different cultures have their norms and expectations regarding dress, (主句·主谓宾 (regarding dress 是介词短语作 norms and expectations 的后置定语)) ★ 采分 → 不同的文化有其各自关于着装的规范和期望,

难点: **regarding = 关于/对于; norms 译"规范"**

regarding dress 中 regarding 是介词"关于、对于", 不是动词分词"看待"。norms 是社会学/文化学高频词"规范", expectations 此处指"对着装的期望/要求"。两词并列译"规范与期望"。

which can influence the types of clothing people wear (which 引导的非限制性定语从句·主谓宾 (people wear 是省略 that 的定语从句修饰 clothing)) ★ 采分 → 这些会影响人们所穿衣服的种类

难点: **which 回指上文整件事; people wear 是嵌套定从**

which 不指 dress, 而指 their norms and expectations regarding dress——"这些规范和期望"。整段需还原成"这些规范和期望"或简化成"这些"。the types of clothing people wear 中 people wear 又是省略 that 的定语从句修饰 clothing, 整体译"人们所穿衣服的种类"。

and the meanings attributed to them. (and 并列宾语之二 (attributed to them 是过去分词短语作 meanings 的后置定语)) ★ 采分 → 以及赋予这些衣服的意义

难点: **attributed to them 是过去分词作定语; them 指 the types of clothing**

the meanings attributed to them 中 attributed 是过去分词被动式作定语"被赋予"。them 回指上文 the types of clothing people wear——"人们所穿的各类衣服"。整体译"被赋予这些衣服的意义"或转主动"人们赋予这些衣服的意义"。

【调序】 which 从句独立成句、过去分词定语前移、被动转主动

which can influence... 是非限制性定从，信息量大，硬塞进主句反而绕——拆成独立一句"这些规范和期望会影响....."最顺。attributed to them 是被动过去分词，转主动"人们赋予这些衣服的意义"更地道。the types of clothing people wear 内嵌定从前移成"人们所穿衣服的种类"。

【译文】 不同的文化对着装有着各自的规范与期望，这些规范与期望会影响人们所穿衣服的种类，以及人们赋予这些衣服的意义。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

6 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 clothes we choose can reflect our personality, mood, and identity.

第2段，第2句

本句的结构非常典型："名词 + 省略关系代词的限制性定语从句 + 情态动词谓语 + 并列宾语" 是四六级和考研阅读中极为常见的句式。定语从句修饰主语、关系代词省略、情态动词表达能力或可能性，这些都是高频考点。掌握本句结构后，可以轻松迁移到大量类似句子，代表性较强。

Whether we opt for bold, colorful outfits or prefer more understated styles, our dress choices convey messages about who we are and how we want to be perceived.

第2段，第3句

本句结构是考研和四六级阅读中的典型句式：状语从句置于句首表让步条件+主句陈述观点+宾语从句展开细节。Whether引导的让步从句、about引导的介词短语包含并列宾语从句，都是高频考点结构，学习后迁移性较强。

Additionally, clothing can impact our confidence levels.

第3段，第1句

"主语 + 情态动词 + 动词原形 + 宾语" 是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，情态动词表达可能性或能力的用法也很典型，学习此句可迁移到大量类似结构，但因过于简单、缺少从句和修饰成分，代表性不如复合句充分

When we wear clothes that make us feel comfortable and confident, it can positively affect our self-esteem and overall mood.

第3段，第2句

时间状语从句套定语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，属于典型的复合句式。情态动词表达可能性、定语从句限定名词范围、make sb do sth 结构，都是高频考点。掌握本句的分析方法可以迁移到大量类似句子。结构工整规范，代表性强。

Moreover, cultural and societal influences play a significant role in shaping our dress choices.

第4段，第1句

主谓宾加后置定语的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，且 play a role in 是高频搭配，具有一定代表性，但本句过于简单、缺乏从句或复杂修饰，不如含定语从句或状语从句的句子典型。

Different cultures have their norms and expectations regarding dress, which can influence the types of clothing people wear and the meanings attributed to them.

第4段，第2句

涵盖主谓宾、定语从句（限制性和非限制性）、关系代词省略、过去分词作后置定语（attributed）等多种成分类型。特别是关系代词省略（people wear）和非限定从句的 which 用法，都是考试常见且易错的考点，训练价值较高。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 24 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。

clothing A2

n. 衣服

本篇3次 · 真题9句

significant B2

adj. 重要的

本篇2次 · 真题47句

affect B1

v. 影响

本篇2次 · 真题 39 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

behavior B1

n. 行为

本篇1次 · 真题 52 句

cultural B1

adj. 文化的

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

overall B1

adj. 总体的

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

type A2

n. 类型

本篇1次 · 真题 30 句

reflect B1

v. 反映, 显示

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

style A2

n. 方式

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

interaction B2

n. 相互作用

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

aspect B2

n. 方面

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

perceive B2

v. 理解, 领悟 (某事的性质或意义)

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

expectation B2

n. 期待; 预期

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

confidence B1

n. 信心

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

identity B2

n. 身份

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

norm B2

n. 常态

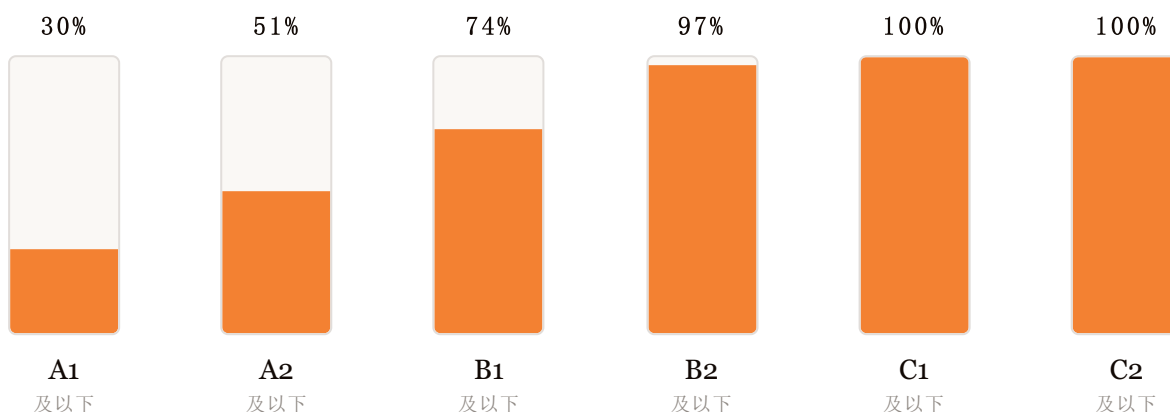
本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

personality B1 n. 个性 本篇1次 · 真题 14 句	psychology B2 n. 心理学 本篇1次 · 真题 14 句
convey B2 v. 传达、表达 (信息、思想、感情等) 本篇1次 · 真题 12 句	moreover B2 adv. 此外 本篇1次 · 真题 12 句
attribute B2 n. 属性 本篇1次 · 真题 10 句	positively B2 adv. 积极地 本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

英文原文 69 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

英文原文去重后共 **69** 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 3%。



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 69 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数 69	B2 以上难词 3%	B1 及以下覆盖 74%
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考研英语二 2026年 · 全卷构成

Section I	完形填空（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A	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 →

2026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2026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(2026)

Section IV Part A

Directions:

Suppose your friend Jack has shared with you a video of his family's travel in China. Write an email to tell him

- 1) how you feel about the video, and
- 2) your wish to learn more about their travel.

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·99词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

Dear Jack,

Thank you so much for sharing the wonderful video of your family's trip to China. I have watched it three times, and I was truly amazed by the stunning scenery and the warm smiles on everyone's faces. It really made my day!

Now I would love to learn more about your journey. Could you tell me which cities you visited and which place impressed you most? I am also curious about the local food you tried during the trip.

Please share more stories when you are free. Looking forward to hearing from you soon. Best regards, Li Ming

【参考译文】

亲爱的杰克：

非常感谢你分享这段精彩的家庭中国之行视频。我已经看了三遍，那壮丽的风景和每个人脸上温暖的笑容真的让我惊叹不已。它让我一整天心情都很好！

现在我很想更多地了解你们的旅程。能告诉我你们去了哪些城市、哪个地方给你留下的印象最深吗？我也很好奇你们旅途中尝过的当地美食。

有空时请多分享一些故事。期待早日收到你的回信。

此致敬礼 李明

【第 1 段】称呼单独成行。 Dear Jack, 顶格单独成行，落实第 1 段‘称呼’功能，用 Dear + 名字的朋友语域称呼，格式起手到位。

【第 2 段】谢 + 具体感受落地。 用 Thank you so much for sharing 交代缘由，再以 I was truly amazed by the stunning scenery and the warm smiles 把 how you feel about the video 写成具体画面，末句 It really made my day 补足感受效果，避免空泛说 good。

【第 3 段】愿望化为具体问句。 以 I would love to learn more 总起，再用 which cities you visited and which place impressed you most 与 the local food 三个具体问题，把 your wish to learn more about their travel 写实充实。

【第 4 段】礼貌收束 + 规范署名。 Looking forward to hearing from you soon 期待回信收束，落款 Best regards 后署 Li Ming，严守 Do not use your own name in your email. Use "Li Ming" instead.。

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

给朋友写信谈观后感并求更多信息

本题交际目的一句话钉死：朋友 Jack 分享了他家中国之行的视频，Suppose your friend Jack has shared with you a video of his family's travel in China，你要回一封邮件，完成两件事——how you feel about the video（表达观后感）和 your wish to learn more about their travel（表达想进一步了解此行的愿望）。两点缺一不可，只写感受就是漏答一半。

读者 • 语域

写给朋友，亲切但守邮件格式

读者是你的朋友 Jack，指令写明 Write an email to tell him，所以身份是朋友对朋友，语域偏亲切口语，多用第一、第二人称（I / you），可以带点真情实感和感叹。但‘亲切’不等于没格式：仍要有称呼 Dear Jack 单独成行、结尾礼貌语和落款。署名有硬性规定，Do not use your own name in your email. Use "Li Ming" instead.，必须落款 Li Ming，绝不能写自己真名。

中心立意

回信谢分享、表感受、求详情

本信交际目的：就 Jack 分享的中国之行视频回信，先真诚表达观后感受，再表达希望了解更多此行细节的愿望，达成Write an email to tell him所要求的两项交际任务。

要展开的要点

1. 感谢并说出真实感受

第一个任务点how you feel about the video：开头一句感谢 Jack 分享视频交代写信缘由，再用具体感受落地——如画面里的风景令人惊艳、家人笑容温暖动人、视频激发了你对中国的向往，而不是干巴巴一句 good。

2. 表达想了解的具体细节

第二个任务点your wish to learn more about their travel：说出你想进一步知道哪些具体内容——他们去了哪些城市、哪个地方印象最深、尝了什么当地美食、遇到什么有趣的风俗，用具体问题把‘愿望’写实。

STRUCTURE · 谋篇与逐段

怎么分段、每段写什么、能套哪些句架

按写作家族给出现成的段落框架（每段承担什么功能），并为每段配可直接套用的 功能句架（留出填本题内容的空位）。段序与上方参考范文——对应。

第 1 段 称呼

顶格写称呼 Dear Jack 并单独成行，这是邮件格式的起手块，缺它直接扣格式分。

第 2 段 感谢 + 感受

正文第一段：一句感谢交代写信缘由，随即落实第一个任务点how you feel about the video，写出对视频的具体真实感受。

第 3 段 表达求知愿望

正文第二段：落实第二个任务点your wish to learn more about their travel，用具体问题表达想进一步了解此行的愿望。

第 4 段 礼貌收束 + 落款

结尾一句礼貌收束并表达期待回信，另起落款 Best regards 与署名 Li Ming，收束全信。

第 1 段 Dear Jack,

本题收信人是朋友 Jack，故称呼写 Dear Jack，单独成行。

邮件称呼 · Dear + (收信人名字)，单独成行，如 Dear _____，

第 2 段 谢分享 + 惊艳于风景与笑容

先谢 Jack 分享视频，再落实 how you feel about the video：写被视频里壮丽风景和家人温暖笑容打动，看了不止一遍，心情大好。

开头致谢缘由 · Thank you so much for sharing _____ (所分享之物) .

表达强烈感受 · I was truly amazed by _____ (打动你的具体内容) .

补充感受带来的效果 · It really _____ (对你的影响，如 made my day) !

第 3 段 问行程、印象最深地、当地美食

落实 your wish to learn more about their travel：表达想多了解此行，具体问他们去了哪些城市、哪个地方印象最深、旅途中尝了什么当地美食。

总起表达愿望 · I would love to learn more about _____ (想了解的对象) .

抛出具体问题 · Could you tell me _____ (具体问题一) and _____ (具体问题二) ?

追加好奇点 · I am also curious about _____ (另一个想知道的细节) .

第 4 段 期待回信 + 署名 Li Ming

一句期待 Jack 分享更多、盼回信收束，落款 Best regards 后署名 Li Ming，满足 Use "Li Ming" instead. 的硬性要求。

期待回信收束 · Looking forward to ____（期待之事，如 hearing from you soon）.

落款署名 · Best regards, /（换行）____（规定署名）

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

两点都要落到句子

本题必须同时写到 how you feel about the video 和 your wish to learn more about their travel，任一缺失即内容不全；只谈感受不问细节是最典型的漏答。

结构连贯

称呼正文落款三块齐

本题需称呼、正文两段、落款四块俱全，感受与求知各一段；范文用 Now 从感受过渡到愿望，避免两点糊成一团。

语言准确

感受用一般现在/现在完成

描述看视频的感受宜用现在完成（I have watched）与一般现在（I am curious），提问用 Could you...? 的礼貌问句，符合朋友邮件语域又不易出错。

字数格式

约百词，署名必为 Li Ming

本题要求 in about 100 words，且署名硬性规定为 Li Ming，落款写真名或漏写 Li Ming 直接失分；字数控在要求区间内即可。

典型低分写法 · 反面示例与改法

落款写了真名

反面示例：结尾写成 Yours, Wang Fang（署了真名）。题目明确Use "Li Ming" instead., 应改为落款 Best regards, 换行 Li Ming。

只写感受不问细节

反面示例：全信只反复说 The video is very good and beautiful，没有任何想了解的内容。应补一段落实your wish to learn more about their travel，如 Could you tell me which place impressed you most?

空泛堆形容词

反面示例：It is good. It is nice. It is very wonderful.（形容词罗列、无实指）。应改为 I was truly amazed by the stunning scenery and the warm smiles，用具体画面支撑感受。

考研英语二 2026年 · 全卷构成

Section I	完形填空（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A	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	本题
Section IV Part B	写作	题目解析 →

2026年考研英语二写作（大作文）·题目、范文与解析

PROMPT & MODEL ESSAY • 写作题和范文

写作题和范文

本页写作题面、参考范文与逐段解析由懒笔记基于2026年 考研英语二写作原卷整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：完整写作要求（Directions，含主题、文体、词数与署名约束）、真题配图连续排印。写作是生产性任务、无 ABCD 标准答案——题面即整道题；卷面下方直接给出满足全部硬约束的参考范文、整篇中译与逐段拆解。

英语二真题(2026)

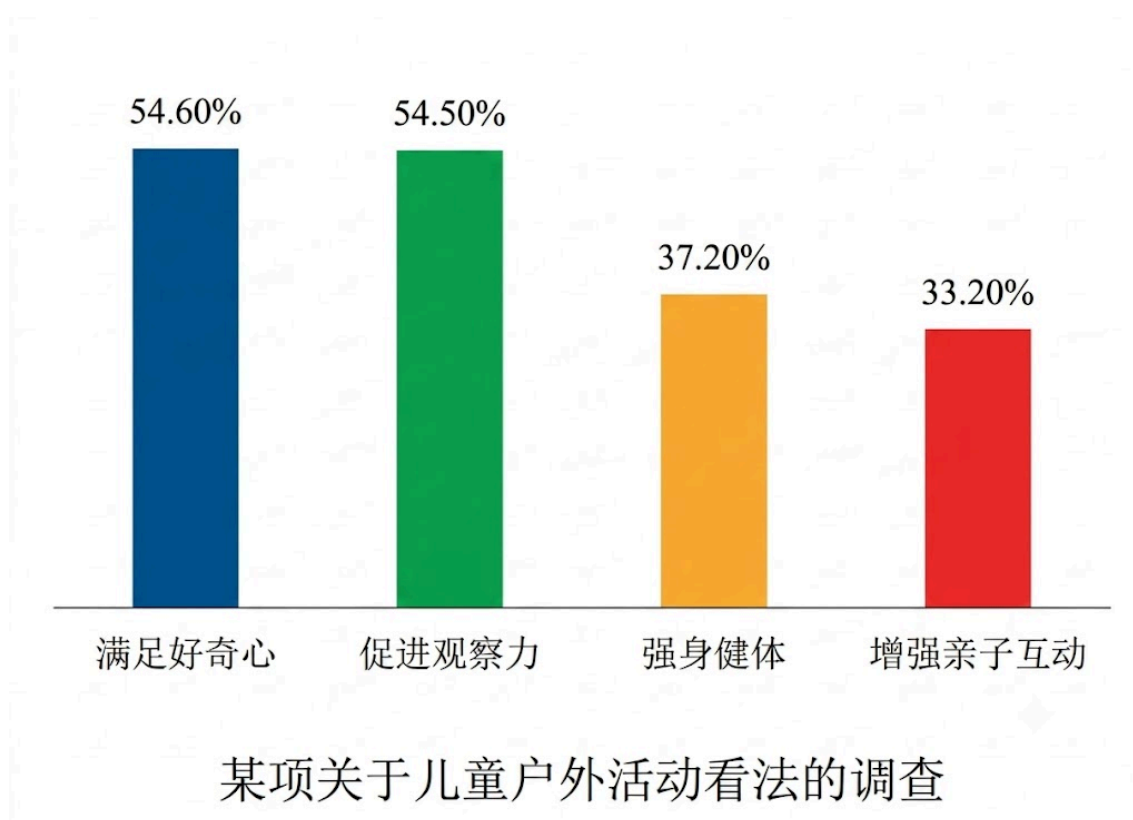
Section IV Part B

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)



【参考范文·146 词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

The bar chart illustrates the results of a survey on people's views of children's outdoor activities. As is shown, the two most valued benefits are satisfying curiosity and developing observation, cited by 54.60% and 54.50% of respondents respectively. By contrast, building a strong body and enhancing parent-child interaction were selected by only 37.20% and 33.20%, noticeably lower figures.

Several factors account for this distribution. In an era that prizes intellectual growth, many parents regard outdoor activities primarily as a channel for stimulating children's minds. Physical health and family bonding, though important, are often taken for granted or pursued through other means, so they receive less attention.

In my view, this narrow emphasis deserves rethinking. Outdoor activities should nourish children as whole persons—strong bodies and warm family ties matter as much as sharp minds. Parents, therefore, ought to value every dimension rather than a single one.

【参考译文】

该柱状图展示了一项关于人们如何看待儿童户外活动的调查结果。如图所示，最受重视的两项益处是满足好奇心和促进观察力，分别有 54.60% 和 54.50% 的受访者选择。相比之下，强身健体和增强亲子互动仅被 37.20% 和 33.20% 的人选中，明显偏低。

造成这种分布有若干原因。在一个崇尚智力成长的时代，许多家长主要把户外活动看作激发孩子心智的途径。身体健康与家庭情感联结虽然重要，却常被视为理所当然，或通过其他方式来实现，因而受到的关注较少。

在我看来，这种狭隘的偏重值得反思。户外活动应当滋养孩子的整个人——强健的体魄和温暖的亲情，与敏锐的头脑同等重要。因此，家长应当看重每一个维度，而不是只看重其中一项。

【第 1 段】两档描述达标。开头 The bar chart illustrates the results of a survey 交代主题，再用 cited by 54.60% and 54.50%... / By contrast, ... selected by only 37.20% and 33.20% 分两档引数据，末尾 noticeably lower figures 完成概括，落实描述段『先概述再分档引数』的方法。

【第 2 段】归因解读到位。Several factors account for this distribution 总起，随后 In an era that prizes intellectual growth... 与 often taken for granted... 一高一低各给一条原因，完成对数据的 interpret。

【第 3 段】评论呼应中心。In my view, this narrow emphasis deserves rethinking 亮态度，strong bodies and warm family ties matter as much as sharp minds 呼应『全面发展』的中心，末句 ought to value every dimension 给出建议收尾。

ANALYSIS • 审题与立意

这道题到底要写什么、立意是什么

动笔前先钉死本题的核心写作任务与读者语域、读懂配图，再定中心立意与要展开的要点——这些是本题特有的内容判断，不是通用套路。

核心任务

描述图表并加评论

本题要写两件事、缺一不可：第一步 describe and interpret the chart（客观描述图表数据并解读其含义），第二步 give your comments（给出自己的评论）。只描数字不评论，就等于漏做了一半。

读者 · 语域

写给阅卷人的正式文

本题是考研英语二 B 节大作文，没有具体收信人，写给阅卷人看，用正式书面语即可；不需要称呼与署名，也不要口语缩略或和读者拉家常的第二人称。

配图要读出

两高两低分两档

本图是关于 某项关于儿童户外活动看法的调查 的柱状图：满足好奇心（54.60%）与 促进观察力（54.50%）分列前两位、几乎持平；而 强身健体（37.20%）与 增强亲子互动（33.20%）明显偏低。可写点就是『重智力启蒙、轻身体与亲情』这一反差。

中心立意

户外活动应助全面发展

中心观点：家长看待儿童户外活动应兼顾智力、体魄与亲情，而不该只盯着 满足好奇心 这类偏智力的益处。

要展开的要点

1. 客观描述数据分两档

第一段落点：读出四项数据，分成『满足好奇心、促进观察力』两高与『强身健体、增强亲子互动』两低两档，并用一句话概括反差。

2. 解读反差成因

第二段落点：分析为什么智力类受捧、健康亲子类遇冷——如社会重智育、家长把体健与陪伴视为理所当然或另有渠道。

3. 评论并呼吁全面

第三段落点：给出评论，主张户外活动应同时滋养身心与亲情，家长不应厚此薄彼，据此收尾。

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 描述并概括图表

客观呈现柱状图四项数据，用一句总括点出两高两低的分档，落实 describe and interpret the chart 中的描述部分。

第 2 段 解读数据成因

分析数据反差背后的原因，落实 describe and interpret the chart 中的解读（interpret）部分。

第 3 段 评论并收尾

给出个人评论与呼吁，落实 give your comments。

第 1 段 四数据两档 + 总括

写出 满足好奇心 (54.60%) 与 促进观察力 (54.50%) 居前两位、几乎持平; 强身健体 (37.20%) 与 增强亲子互动 (33.20%) 明显偏低, 末句总括为『重智力、轻体健与亲情』。

引出图表主题 · The bar chart illustrates the results of a survey on ____.

引数据带占比 · ____ and ____ are cited by ____ and ____ of respondents respectively.

对比转折带出低值 · By contrast, ____ were selected by only ____, noticeably lower figures.

第 2 段 重智育轻体健亲情之由

解读: 当下社会看重智力成长, 家长把户外活动当成开发心智的途径; 而身体健康与亲子陪伴常被视为理所当然或另有渠道, 故受关注较少。

总起归因 · Several factors account for this ____.

点明背景成因 · In an era that prizes ____, many parents regard ____ as ____.

补充被忽视之由 · ____, though important, are often taken for granted, so they receive less attention.

第3段 反对偏废主张全面

评论：这种只重智力的倾向值得反思，户外活动应让孩子身心与亲情同时受益，家长应看重每一个维度而非单一益处。

亮明个人立场 · In my view, this ____ deserves rethinking.

并列强调同等重要 · ____ matter as much as ____.

落到建议收尾 · Parents, therefore, ought to ____ rather than ____.

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

两任务点都要落

本题必须同时做到 describe and interpret the chart 与 give your comments，只描述数据不评论是本题最大的失分点。

结构连贯

描述评论要分层

本题最忌把数据和评论揉在一段；应描述、解读、评论分段，用过渡句把『描述』平滑带到『评论』。

语言准确

趋势比较词用准

本题涉及占比对比，需备好 cited by、account for、by contrast、noticeably lower 等表达，避免把『强身健体』『亲子互动』逐字中式直译。

字数格式

近题定词数且分段

本题要求 about 150 words，写太短显单薄、太长易超时；无需称呼署名，做到三段分明就满足格式要求。

只罗列数字无评论

反面示例：Satisfying curiosity is 54.60%, developing observation is 54.50%, building a strong body is 37.20%, and enhancing parent-child interaction is 33.20%. (全是数字，没有解读与评论。)

改法：数据只放第一段，后两段补上原因分析与一句评论，如 In my view, outdoor activities should nourish children as whole persons.

逐个念数字无总括

反面示例：The first is 54.60%, the second is 54.50%, the third is 37.20%, and the fourth is 33.20%.

(零散罗列、没有重点。) 改法：The two most valued benefits are satisfying curiosity and developing observation, while physical health and family bonding rank far lower. 先概括再引数据。

逐字直译不地道

反面示例：build strong body and add parent child mutual. (逐字直译、搭配错误。) 改法：building a strong body and enhancing parent-child interaction, 用 build、enhance 等地道动词搭配。

考研英语二 2026年 · 全卷构成

Section I	完形填空（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A	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