

2019 考研英语二答案解析

英语二完形答案:

- 1 C However
- 2 D helps
- 3 A solely
- 4 A lowering
- 5 C reach
- 6 A depiction
- 7 D due to
- 8 C immediate
- 9 B reasons
- 10 D instead
- 11 A track
- 12 C account for
- 13 B adjust
- 14 D results
- 15 B hungry
- 16 C sign
- 17 B decision
- 18 D disappointing
- 19 A because
- 20 D obsessing

阅读理解:

Part A:

Text 1

21. D. foster a child's moral development
22. C. burdensome
23. A. an emotion can play opposing roles
24. C. can result from either sympathy or guilt
25. A. wrongdoings

Text 2

26. A. forests may become a potential threat
27. A. lower their present carbon-absorbing capacity
28. C. reduce the density of some of its forests
29. B. To handle the areas in serious danger first.
30. D. supportive

Text 3

31. C. Flaws in U. S immigration rules for farm workers
32. D. the aging of immigrant farm workers
33. B. To get native U.S. workers back to farming.

34. A. slow granting procedures

35. B. Import Food or Labor?

Text 4

B. urge consumers to cut the use of plastics

B. prevent us from making further efforts

D. we should press our government to lead the combat

D. a top-down process

C. are far from sufficient

Part B

41. D.

remarks that significant moves may pose challenges to children.

42. G.

thinks that children should be given a sense of involvement in homebuying decisions.

43. F.

advises that home purchases should not be based only on children's opinions.

44. C.

assumes that many children's views on real estate are influenced by the media

45. B.

believes that homebuying decisions should be based on children's needs rather than their opinions.

翻译:

我们很容易低估英国作家吉米·哈利。他的写作风格如此令人愉悦，又具有可读性，以至于有人认为这种写作风格人人都可以模仿。我曾经多次听到人们说“我可以写一本书，我只是没有时间。”说起来容易，但是做起来难。与人们普遍的观点不同，正如吉米·哈利所言，他早年“尝试写作”发现写作并非易事。显而易见，尽管他非常具有写作天赋，但是最终经过润色呈现给这个世界的作品是他多年来练习、重写和阅读的结果。与大多数的作家一样，他不得不经历多次的失望。

评分标准

第四档(13-15分): 很好地完成了试题规定的任务。理解准确无误;表达通顺清楚;没有错译、漏译。

第三档(9-12分): 基本完成了试题规定的任务。理解基本准确;表达比较通顺;没有重大错译、漏译。

第二档(5-8分): 未能按照要求完成试题规定的任务。理解原文不够准确;表达欠通顺;有明显错译、漏译。

第一档(0-4分): 未完成试题规定的任务。不能理解原文;表达不够通顺;文字支离破碎。

写作:**Part A**

Dear Professor Smith,

I am terribly honored and deeply appreciated for you to give me this opportunity to be the planner of this debate. The topic of the debate is suggested as "solution to city traffic jam: broadening the road or restricting the vehicles?" since it is mostly referred to when it comes to the theme of city traffic.

The detailed arrangements of the debate are listed as follows. To begin with, the debate is to be held on December 26 in the auditorium of our university, which is due to start from 2:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. Additionally, the participants are supposed to be divided into two groups, with one supporting broadening the road and the other one in favor of restricting

the vehicles. Each group consists of four participants and the order of the debating is decided by the discussion within the group. Finally, there will be three round of competition and the group which wins the highest vote from the audience will be the champion.

If you have any further question concerning the debate, please feel free to contact with me. I would be much grateful for your ideas. Looking forward to your reply.

Yours sincerely,

Li Ming

Part B

The bar chart presents the statistics concerning the choice of graduates between 2013 and 2018 in a certain university. Strikingly, taking up an occupation accounts for the highest proportion of all the three options in consecutive two years, the proportion of which slightly declining from 68.1% to 60.7% in the corresponding period. It is also noticeable that there is a slight decrease in the marked increase in the percentage of graduates pursuing further education, which rises from 26.3% to 34% at the same time.

The tendency is justified on the grounds that follow. To begin with, the ever-growing emphasis putting on the career-oriented education and the support from the government level stimulates the enthusiasm of graduates to seek a job after graduation. In addition, when it comes to the rising tendency of students going for further study, there is no denying that the affluence of average Chinese as well as an overall booming academic atmosphere in China have provided both material and spiritual support for people's aspiration for knowledge and all-round development within themselves. Under such circumstances, there is no wonder why common college students intend to pursue advanced study both at home and abroad.

Admittedly, the orientation after graduation is absolutely a matter of personal choice and independent of each other. Thus, it is also advisable for every graduate to strike a balance between academic pursuits and social practice in an effort to meet the more diversified and personalized challenge in the coming future.

评分标准

1、第五档 A 节(9-10 分)B 节(13-15 分)

很好地完成了试题规定的任务

包含所有内容要点；使用丰富的语法结构和词汇；语言自然流畅，语法错误极少；有效地采用了多种衔接手法，文字连贯，层次清晰；格式与语域恰当、贴切；对目标读者完全产生了预期的效果。

2、第四档 A 节(7-8 分)B 节(10-12 分)

较好地完成了试题规定的任务

包含所有内容要点，允许漏掉 1、2 个次重点；使用较丰富的语法结构和词汇；语言基本准确，只有在试图使用较复杂结构或较高级词汇时才有个别错误；采用了适当的衔接手法，层次清晰，组织较严密；格式与语域较恰当；对目标读者产生了预期的效果。

3、第三档 A 节(5-6 分)B 节(7-9 分)

基本完成了试题规定的任务

虽漏掉一些内容，但包含多数内容要点；应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的需求；有一些语法及词汇错误，但不影响理解；采用了简单的衔接手法，内容较连贯，层次较清晰；格式和语域基本合理；对目标读者基本产生了预期的效果。

4 第二档：A 节（3-4 分）B 节（4-6 分）

未能按要求完成试题规定的任务

漏掉或未能有效阐述一些内容要点，写了一些无关内容；语法结构单调、词汇项目有限；有较多语法结构或词汇方面的错误，影响了对写作内容的理解；未采用恰当的衔接手法，内容缺少连贯性；格式和语域不恰当；未能清楚地传达信息给读者。

5 第一档：A 节（1-2 分）B 节（1-3 分）

未完成试题规定的任务

明显遗漏主要内容，且有许多不相关的内容；语法项目和词汇的使用单调、重复；语言错误多，有碍读者对内容的理解，语言运用能力差；未使用任何衔接手法，内容不连贯，缺少组织、分段；无格式与语域概念；未能传达信息给读者。

6 零档（0 分）

所传达的信息或所用语言太少，无法评价；内容与要求无关或无法辨认；

评分原则和方法

1. A 节作文的字数要求是 100 词左右。B 节作文的字数要求是 150 词。文章长度不符合要求的，酌情扣分。

2. 拼写与标点符号是语言准确性的一个方面。评分时，视其对交际的影响程度予以考虑。英、美拼写及词汇用法均可接受。

3. 如书写较差，以致影响交际，将分数降低一个档次。