

## 考研英语各题型答案及解析参考

### 一、完形填空部分：

2021 年考研英语（二）完形填空解析  
新东方大学事业部广州中心 马冠群

### 二、阅读理解 A 部分：

2021 年考研英语（二）阅读解析  
新东方大学事业部广州中心 王宗玉&王月花

#### Text 1

Reskilling is something that sounds like a buzzword but is actually a requirement if we plan to have a future where a lot of would-be workers do not get left behind.

We know we are moving into a period where the jobs in demand will change rapidly, as will the requirements of the jobs that remain. **Research by the WEF detailed in the Harvard Business Review, finds that on average 42 per cent of the core skills" within job roles will change by 2022.** That is a very short timeline, so we can only imagine what the changes will be further in the future.

The question of who should pay for reskilling is a thorny one. For individual companies, the temptation is always to let go of workers whose skills are no longer demand and replace them with those whose skills are. **That does not always happen. AT&T is often given as the gold standard of a company who decided to do a massive reskilling program rather than go with a fire-and-hire strategy ultimately retraining 18,000 employees.** Prepandemic, other Eompanies including Amazon and Disney had also pledged to create their own plans. When the skills mismatch is in the broader economy though, the focus usually turns to government to handle. **Efforts in Canada and elsewhere have been arguably languid at best, and have given us a situation where we frequently hear of employers begging for workers even at times and In regions where unemployment is high.**

With the pandemic, unemployment is very high indeed. In February at 3.5 per cent and 5.5 per cent respectively, unemployment rates in Eanada and the United States were at generational lows and worker shortages were everywhere. As of May, those rates had spiked up to 3.3 per cent and 13.7 per cent, and although many worker shortages had disappeared, not all had done so. **In the medical field, to take an obvious example, the pandemic meant that there were still clear shortages of doctors, nurses and other medical personnel**

Of course, it is not like you can take an unemployed waiter and in him to be a doctor in a few weeks, no matter who pays for it. But even if you cannot close that gap, maybe you can close others, and doing so would be to the benefit of all concerned. That seems to be the case in Sweden, where the pandemic kick-started a retraining program where business as well as government had a role.

Reskilling in this way would be challenging in a North American context. You can easily imagine a chorus of "you can't do that" because teachers or nurses or whoever have special skills, and using any support staff who has been quickly trained

is bound to end in disaster. Maybe. Or maybe it is something that can work well in Sweden, with its history of co-operation between business, labour and government, but not in North America where our history is very different. Then again, maybe it is akin to wartime, when extraordinary things take place, but it is business as usual after the fact. And yet, as in war the pandemic is teaching us that many things, including rapid reskilling, can be done if there is a will to do them. In any case Sweden's work force is now more skilled, in more things, and more flexible than it was before.

Of course, reskilling programs, whether for pandemic needs or the postpandemic world, are expensive and at a time when everyone's budgets are lean this may not be the time to implement them. Then again, extending income support programs to get us through the next months is expensive, too, to say nothing of the cost of having a swath of long-term unemployed in the POST-COVID years. Given that, perhaps we should think hard about whether the pandemic can jump-start us to a place where reskilling becomes much more than a buzzword.

21. Research by the World Economic Forum suggests .

- |  |             |
|--|-------------|
| A. an increase in full-time employment   | 全职工作的增长     |
| B. an urgent demand for new job skills   | 新工作技能的紧迫需求  |
| C. a steady growth of job opportunities  | 工作机会的稳定增长   |
| D. a controversy about the "core skills" | 关于“核心技能”的争议 |

22. AT&T is cited to show .

- |   |                |
|---|----------------|
| A. an alternative to the fire-and-hire strategy | 一个解雇-招聘策略的替代选项 |
| B. an immediate need for government support     | 一种对政府支持的紧急需求   |
| C. the importance of staff appraisal standards  | 员工评价标准的重要性     |
| D. the characteristics of reskilling program    | 技能替换/技能升级程序的特征 |

23. Efforts to resolve the skills mismatch in Canada

- |                                     |          |
|-------------------------------------|----------|
| A. have driven up labour costs      | 提升了劳动力成本 |
| B. have proved to be inconsistent   | 被证明是相矛盾的 |
| C. have met with fierce opposition  | 遭遇了强烈的反对 |
| D. have appeared to be insufficient | 还是不够的    |

24. We can learn from Paragraph 4 that there was .

- |                                  |          |
|----------------------------------|----------|
| A. a call for policy adjustment  | 需要政策的调整  |
| B. a change in hiring practices. | 招聘活动的改变  |
| C. a lack of medical workers     | 医疗工作者的短缺 |
| D. a sign of economic recovery.  | 经济复苏的迹象  |

25. Scandinavian Airlines decided to .

- |   |
|---|
| A. Great job vacancies for the unemployed.        |
| B. Prepare their laid-off workers for other jobs. |
| C. Retrain their cabin staff for better services  |
| D. finance their staff's college education        |

【参考答案】 21. B    22. A    23. D    24. C    25. B

【解析】

21. 答案: B

答案解析: 细节题, 根据题干关键词 Research by the WEF 定位至第二段第二句: Research by the WEF detailed in the Harvard Business Review, finds that on average 42 per cent of the "core skills" within job roles will change by 2022. (工作角色中 42% 的核心技能将会改变)。结合上句: We know we are moving into a period where the jobs in demand will change rapidly, as ... (我们知道我们正在进入一个工作将会迅速改变的时期)。两句是并列关系, 都在讲“变化”, 工作及核心技能都在变, 对应 B 选项“需要新技能”。

干扰项错因: AC 两个选项中的“全职工作”和“工作机会”, 该段未提及。D 选项虽然包含关键词 core skills, 但原文中并没有体现出争议。

22. 答案: A

答案解析: 例证题, 思路 1: 该例子的论点是其前一句, 即第三段第二句: That does not always happen. (那通常不会发生)。That 指代上一句中提到的做法, 即通过招聘有新技能的工人来替代没有新技能的老工人。这种做法通常是不会发生的, 然后列举了 AT&T 的例子来论证。AT&T 的做法并非解雇-招聘法, 因此选择 A 选项, 它是解雇-招聘法的替代方式。思路 2: 根据题干关键词 AT&T 定位到第三段第三句: AT&T is often given as the gold standard of a company who decided to do a massive reskilling program rather than go with a fire-and-hire strategy ultimately retraining 18,000 employees. (AT&T 是那些决定做技能升级而不是实施解雇-雇佣策略的公司的黄金标准), 说明 AT&T 并非使用解雇-招聘策略, 故选 A。

干扰排除: B 选项中的政府支持是下文 Amazon and Disney 的例子之后才提到的, 与 AT&T 无关, 故排除; C 选项员工评价标准, 未提及; D 选项技能升级程序的特征, 比较有迷惑性, AT&T 的确采用了再培训的技能升级策略, 但并未提到其具体特征是什么, 故排除。

23. 答案: D

答案解析: 细节题, 根据关键词定位到第三段最后一句: Efforts in Canada and elsewhere have been arguably languid at best, and have given us a situation where we frequently hear of employers begging for workers even at times and in regions where unemployment is high. (加拿大和其他国家的努力往好了说是慢悠悠的, 它让我们处于一种境地, 我们常听说在失业率很高的时候和地区, 雇主们还在渴求(招聘)工人)。说明加拿大的努力不能满足雇主们的需求, 选择 D 选项。

干扰排除: A 选项劳动力成本以及 C 选项强烈的反对, 文中未提及; 文中也没有体现加拿大的方法有不一致或自相矛盾之处, 故 B 选项也排除。

24. 答案: C

答案解析: 推理题, 第四段讲述了失业率高和劳动力短缺现象, 在段落结尾处举了医疗行业工作者的例子, In the medical field, to take an obvious example, the pandemic meant that there were still clear shortages of doctors, nurses and other medical personnel. (在医疗领域, 这种流行问题意味着医生、护士及其他医疗工作人员仍有明显短缺)。与 C 选项内容相符。

干扰排除: ABD 三个选项在定位段中均未提到。

## Text 2

With the global population predicted to hit close to 10 billion by 2050, and forecasts that agricultural production in some regions will need to nearly double to keep pace, food security is increasingly making headlines. In the UK, it has become a big talking point recently too, for a rather particular reason: Brexit.

Brexit is seen by some as an opportunity to reverse a recent trend towards the UK importing food. The country



produces only about 60 per cent of the food it eats, down from almost three-quarters in the late 1980s. **A move back to self-sufficiency, the argument goes, would boost the farming industry, political sovereignty and even the nation's health.** Sounds great—but how feasible is this vision?

**According to a report on UK food production from the University of Leeds, UK, 85 percent of the country's total land area is associated with meat and dairy production. That supplies 80 percent of what is consumed, so even covering the whole country in livestock farms wouldn't allow us to cover all our meat and dairy needs.**

There are many caveats to those figures, but they are still grave. To become much more self-sufficient, the UK would need to drastically reduce its consumption of animal foods, and probably also farm more intensively meaning fewer green fields and more factory-style production.

But switching to a mainly plant-based diet wouldn't help. **There is a good reason why the UK is dominated by animal husbandry: most of its terrain doesn't have the right soil or climate to grow crops on commercial basis.** Just 25 per cent of the country's land is suitable for crop-growing, most of which is already occupied by arable fields. Even if we converted all the suitable land to fields of fruit and veg—which would involve taking out all the nature reserves and removing thousands of people from their homes—we would achieve only a 30 percent boost in crop production.

**Just 23 per cent of the fruit and vegetables consumed in the UK are currently home-grown, so even with the most extreme measures we could meet only 30 per cent of our fresh produce needs.** That is before we look for the space to grow the grains, sugars, seeds and oils that provide us with the vast bulk of our current calorie intake.

26. Some people argue that food self-sufficiency in the UK would . . .

- |  |              |
|--|--------------|
| [A] be hindered by its population growth     | 被它的人口增长所阻碍   |
| [B] contribute to the nation's well-being    | 为国家/国民健康做出贡献 |
| [C] become a priority of the government      | 成为政府优先考虑的对象  |
| [D] pose a challenge to its farming industry | 为其农业产业带来挑战   |

27. The report by the University of Leeds showed that in the UK

- |   |                |
|---|----------------|
| [A] farmland has been inefficiently utilised        | 农业用地被无效使用      |
| [B] factory style production needs reforming        | 工厂式生产需要改革      |
| [C] most land is used for meat and dairy production | 多数土地用于肉类和奶制品生产 |
| [D] more green fields will be converted for farming | 更多绿地将被转变成农田    |

28. Crop-growing in the UK is restricted due to . . .

- |                              |        |
|------------------------------|--------|
| [A] its farming technology   | 它的农业技术 |
| [B] its dietary tradition    | 它的饮食传统 |
| [C] its natural conditions   | 它的自然条件 |
| [D] its commercial interests | 它的商业兴趣 |

29. It can be learned from the last paragraph that British people . . .

- |  |                  |
|--|------------------|
| [A] rely largely on imports for fresh produce        | 生鲜生产非常依赖进口       |
| [B] enjoy a steady rise in fruit consumption         | 享受者水果消费的稳步上升     |
| [C] are seeking effective ways to cut calorie intake | 努力探寻减少卡路里摄入的有效方法 |
| [D] are trying to grow new varieties of grains       | 正在尝试种植新品种的谷物     |

30. The author's attitude to food self-sufficiency in the UK is . . .

- |               |           |
|---------------|-----------|
| [A] defensive | 有戒心的, 防御的 |
|---------------|-----------|

[B]doubtful 质疑的  
[C]tolerant 容忍的  
[D]optimistic 乐观的

【参考答案】 26.B 27.C 28.C 29.A 30.B

【解析】

26. 答案: B

答案解析: 细节题, 根据题干关键词定位至第二段后两句, A move back to self-sufficiency, the argument goes, would boost the farming industry, political sovereignty and even the nation's health. (有些观点认为回归自给自足会提升农业产业、政治主权甚至是国民的健康), 与 B 选项一致。

干扰排除: A 选项人口增长未提及; C 选项政府的做法也没有体现; D 选项是作者对于这些人观点的评价和态度, Sounds great—but how feasible is this vision? (这种观点听起来很好, 但它是否可行呢?), 而题干问的是 some people 的观点, 而非作者态度, 故排除。

27. 答案: C

答案解析: 细节题, 根据题干关键词 The report by the University of Leeds 定位至第三段, 根据该报告, UK, 85 percent of the country's total land area is associated with meat and dairy production. (英国 85% 的土地都与肉类和奶制品生产相关), 与 C 选项一致。

干扰排除: ABD 在定位段均未提及。B 和 D 选项中的关键词出现在第四段, 它们的共同前提是, To become much more self-sufficient, (要想变得更加自给自足), the UK would need to ..., and probably also farm more intensively meaning fewer green fields and more factory-style production. (更广泛的农业开垦意味着更少的绿地和更加工厂化的生产)。它是一个假设, 已经脱离了上一段的报告。

28. 答案: C

答案解析: 细节题, 根据题干关键词 crop-growing 定位到第五段第二句, There is a good reason why the UK is dominated by animal husbandry: most of its terrain doesn't have the right soil or climate to grow crops on commercial basis. (英国以动物畜牧业为主的原因是: 其多数地形没有合适的土壤或气候去种植以商业为基础的庄稼), 说明是自然条件限制了英国的庄稼种植, 因此选 C。

干扰排除: A 农业技术、B 饮食传统、D 商业兴趣, 文中都没有提到。

29. 答案: A

答案解析: 推理题, 根据题干定位至最后一段, Just 23 per cent of the fruit and vegetables consumed in the UK are currently home-grown, so even with the most extreme measures we could meet only 30 per cent of our fresh produce needs. (目前英国只有 23% 的果蔬消费是自产自销的, 即使用最极端的方法也只能满足 30% 的生鲜需求)。这说明英国在生鲜方面有 70% 以上的需求是靠进口其他国家产品来满足的, 因此选 A。

干扰排除: B 选项果蔬消费的需求是否有所上升, 文中没有体现; C 选项和 D 选项出现在最后一句, That is before we look for the space to grow the grains, sugars, seeds and oils that provide us with the vast bulk of our current calorie intake. (寻找空间种植谷物、糖类作物、种子作物和油料作物前, 我们会面临大量的卡路里摄入), 并未提及探索减少卡路里摄入的方法, 也没有说新品种的谷物, 故排除 CD。

30. 答案: B

答案解析: 态度题, 结合全文, 第二段有人提出自给自足的方式, 作者用一个问句表达了立场和态度 Sounds great—but how feasible is this vision? 作者对其可行性提出质疑, 后几段展开论述作者观点, 分析了英国以畜牧业为主, 但仍无

法自给自足，更不必说腾出空间和种植业了，更何况英国的自然条件并不适合种植业，而且即使火力全开，也只能满足国内 30% 的生鲜需求，因此作者对于英国农业自给自足是持质疑态度。

干扰排除：A 选项，防御和戒心属于保守的观望、被动的抵抗，与作者直接提出质问的做法不符；C 选项，容忍属于委屈的接受，排除；D 选项为正面积极的态度，排除。

Text 3

When Microsoft bought task management app Wunderlist and mobile calendar Sunrise in 2015, it picked up two newcomers that were attracting considerable buzz in Silicon Valley. Microsoft's own Office dominates the market for "productivity" software, but the start-ups represented a new wave of technology designed from the ground up for the smartphone world.

Both apps, however, were later scrapped, after Microsoft said it had used their best features in its own products. Their teams of engineers stayed on, making them two of the many "acqui-hires" that the biggest companies have used to feed their insatiable hunger for tech talent.

To Microsoft's critics, the fates of Wunderlist and Sunrise are examples of a remorseless drive by Big Tech to chew up any innovative companies that lie in their path. "They bought the seedlings and closed them down," complained Paul Arnold, a partner at San Francisco-based Switch Ventures, putting paid to businesses that might one day turn into competitors. Microsoft declined to comment.

Like other start-up investors, Mr Arnold's own business often depends on selling start-ups to larger tech companies, though he admits to mixed feelings about the result: "I think these things are good for me, if I put my selfish hat on. But are they good for the American economy? I don't know."

The US Federal Trade Commission says it wants to find the answer to that question. This week, it asked the five most valuable US tech companies for information about their many small acquisitions over the past decade. Although only a research project at this stage, the request has raised the prospect of regulators wading into early-stage tech markets that until now have been beyond their reach.

Given their combined market value of more than \$5.5tm, rifling through such small deals---many of them much less prominent than Wunderlist and Sunrise---might seem beside the point. Between them, the five companies(Apple, Microsoft, Google, Amazon and Facebook) have spent an average of only \$3.4bn a year on sub-\$1bn acquisitions over the past five years---a drop in the ocean compared with their massive financial reserves, and the more than \$130bn of venture capital that was invested in the US last year.

However, critics say that the big companies use such deals to buy their most threatening potential competitors before their businesses have a chance to gain momentum, in some cases as part of a "buy and kill" tactic to simply close them down.

31. What is true about Wunderlist and Sunrise after their acquisitions?

- A. Their market values declined.
- B. Their tech features improved.
- C. Their engineers were retained.
- D. Their products were re-priced.

32. Microsoft's critics believe that the big tech companies tend to \_\_\_\_\_

- A. ignore public options
- B. treat new tech talent unfairly



- C. exaggerate their product quality  
D. eliminate their potential competitors

33. Paul Arnold is concerned that small acquisitions might \_\_\_\_\_

- A. harm the national economy  
B. worsen market competition  
C. discourage start-up investors  
D. weaken big tech companies

34. The US Federal Trade Commission intend to \_\_\_\_\_

- A. examine small acquisitions  
B. limit Big Tech's expansion  
C. supervise start-ups operations  
D. encourage research collaboration

35. For the five biggest tech companies, their small acquisition have \_\_\_\_\_

- A. brought little financial pressure  
B. raised few management challenges  
C. set an example for future deals  
D. generate considerable profits

【正确答案】： 31.C 32.D 33.A 34.A 35.A

【解析】

31. 细节题。本题根据题干关键词 *Wunderlist and Sunrise after their acquisitions*，定位至第二段第一句，第一段主要讲微软收购了 *Wunderlist and Sunrise*，我们所需信息为收购过后 *Wunderlist and Sunrise*。第二段第一句讲到：然而当微软说他们已经使用了这两款应用软件的最好特点后，这两款应用软件稍后就被弃之。第二句讲到 *Wunderlist and Sunrise* 的团队的工程师仍得到保留。A 选项中这两款 app 的市场价值减少，文章中未提及，属于无中生有；B 选项的 *tech features improved*，文章中提到 *feature* 的地方为 *after Microsoft said it had used their best features in its own products*，并无说到技术特色已经完善；C *Their engineers were retained*（他们的工程师被保留下来）与第二句属同义替换，故正确。

32. 细节题。本题的定位关键词是 *Microsoft's critics* 以及 *the big tech companies tend to*，定位至第三段第一句话。To *Microsoft's critics*, the fates of *Wunderlist and Sunrise* are examples of a remorseless drive by Big Tech to chew up any innovative companies that lie in their path.（对于微软的批评家来说，*Wunderlist and Sunrise* 的命运是科技巨头无情的想消除在他们前进道路上的任何创新公司）。A. *ignore public options* B. *treat new tech talent unfairly* C. *exaggerate their product quality* 在文章中都无提及，D. *eliminate their potential competitors*（消除他们的潜在竞争对）属于同义替换，故正确。

33. 细节题。定位关键词是 *Paul Arnold*、*concerned* 以及 *small acquisitions*，定位至第四段 *I think these things are good for me, if I put my selfish hat on. But are they good for the American economy? I don't know.*（我认为如果从个人利益出发，这些收购事件对我是有利的。但是他们对美国经济有利吗？我不确定）。由此可见，他担忧的是收购对美国经济的影响，故选择 A. *harm the national economy*。BCD 内容在定位句都无提及，故排除。

34.细节题。定位关键词是 The US Federal Trade Commission 以及 intend to, 定位至第五段第一句和第二句, The US Federal Trade Commission says it wants to find the answer to that question. This week, it asked the five most valuable US tech companies for information about their many small acquisitions over the past decade.第一句表达 US Federal Trade Commission 说想去找出问题的答案, 第二句讲到该机构向美国市值最高的 5 家科技公司询问了它们在过去 10 年进行的许多小型收购的相关信息。A. examine small acquisitions (调查了小型收购案例) 是第二句的同义替换, 故正确; B. limit Big Tech's expansion (限制大公司的扩张), 文中无提及; C. supervise start-ups operations (监督新型公司的运行) 文中无提及; D. encourage research collaboration (鼓励科研合作) 无提及, 故排除。

35.细节题。根据题干关键词 five biggest tech companies 以及 their small acquisition 定位至第六段 Between them, the five companies(Apple, Microsoft, Google, Amazon and Facebook) have spent an average of only \$3.4bn a year on sub-\$1bn acquisitions over the past five years---a drop in the ocean compared with their massive financial reserves, and the more than \$130bn of venture capital that was invested in the US last year. (五家公司(苹果、微软、谷歌、亚马逊和 Facebook)花费了平均每年只有 34 亿美元的低于 10 亿美元的收购在过去的五年中,与他们巨大的财政储备,和去年在美国超过 1300 亿美元的风险资本投资相比是沧海一粟)。A. brought little financial pressure (没有带来什么财务压力) 跟此句是同义替换, 故正确; B. raised few management challenges (几乎没有带来什么挑战), C. set an example for future deals (为未来交易树立了榜样), D. generate considerable profits (产生了巨大的利润), 在定位句均无提及, 故排除。

#### Text 4

We're fairly good at judging people based on first impression, thin slices of experience ranging from a glimpse of a photo to five-minute interaction, and deliberation can be not only extraneous but intrusive. In one study of the ability she dubbed "thin slicing," the late psychologist Nalini Ambady asked participants to watch silent 10-second video clips of professors and to rate the instructor's overall effectiveness. Their ratings correlated strongly with students' end-of-semester ratings. Another set of participants had count backward from 1,000 by nines as they watched the clips, occupying their conscious working memory. Their ratings were just as accurate, demonstrating the intuitive nature of the social processing.

Critically, another group was asked to spend a minute writing down reasons for their judgment, before giving the rating. Accuracy dropped dramatically. Ambady suspected that deliberation focused them on vivid but misleading cues, such as certain gestures or utterances, rather than letting the complex interplay of subtle signals form a holistic impression. She found similar interference when participants watched 15-second clips of pairs of people and judged whether they were strangers, friends, or dating partners.

Other research shows we're better at detecting deception and sexual orientation from thin slices when we rely on intuition instead of reflection. "It's as if you're driving a stick shift," says Judith Hall, a psychologist at Northeastern University, "and if you start thinking about it too much, you can't remember what you're doing. But if you go on automatic pilot, you're fine. Much of our social life is like that."

Thinking too much can also harm our ability to form preferences. College students' ratings of strawberry jams and college course aligned better with experts' opinions when the students weren't asked to analyze their rationale. And people made car-buying decisions that were both objectively better and more personally satisfying when asked to focus on their feelings rather than on details, but only if the decision was complex- when they had a lot of information to process.

Intuition's special powers are unleashed only in certain circumstances. In one study, participants completed a battery of eight tasks, including four that tapped reflective thinking (discerning rule comprehending vocabulary) and four that tapped intuition and creativity (generating new products or figures of speech). Then they rated the degree to which they had used intuition ("gut feelings," "hunches," "my heart"). Use of their gut hurt their performance on the first four tasks, as



expected, and helped them on the rest. Sometimes the heart is smarter than the head.

36. Nalini Ambaby' s study deals with

- A. instructor student interaction
- B. the power of people' s memory
- C. the reliability of first impressions**
- D. People' s ability to influence others

37. In Ambaby's study, rating accuracy dropped when participants

- A. gave the rating in limited time
- B. focused on specific details**
- C. watched shorter video clips
- D. discussed with on another

38. Judith Hall mentions driving to mention that

- A. memory can be selective
- B. reflection can be distracting**
- C. social skills must be cultivated
- D. deception is difficult to detect

39. When you are making complex decisions, it is advisable to

- A. follow your feelings**
- B. list your preferences
- C. seek expert advice
- D. collect enough data

40. What can we learn from the last paragraph?

- A. Generating new products takes time.
- B. Intuition may affect reflective tasks.**
- C. Vocabulary comprehension needs creativity.
- D. Objective thinking may boost intuitiveness.

【正确答案】： 36.C 32.B 38.B 39.A 40.B

【解析】

36. 细节题。根据题干关键词 Nalini Ambaby' s study, 定位至第一段第二句至第一段末句, 主要内容是在一项她称之为“薄片”的能力研究中, 已故心理学家 Nalini Ambady 要求参与者观看教授的 10 秒钟无声视频剪辑, 并对讲师的整体效率进行评估。他们的评分与学生的期末评分有很强的相关性。另一组参与者在观看视频时, 从 1000 到 9 倒数, 占据了他们有意识的工作记忆, 他们的评分也同样准确, 这表明了社交过程的直觉性。这篇文章第一段第一句主要讲我们很擅长根据第一印象去评判一个人, 可判断出第二句 Nalini Ambady 做的研究跟此内容是密切相关。A 此研究涉及的是指导学生的交流, 研究中无提及; B 通过学生记忆力的强度占据了他们的有意识工作记忆来设置干扰, C 第一印象的可靠性符合题意, D. 学生影响他人的能力并不是研究的内容。

37. 细节题。根据题干关键词 rating accuracy dropped 定位至第二段第二句, 此句只是题干信息, 需要借助前

一句和后一句信息去找答案，前一句讲到另一组被要求在给出评级前花一分钟写下他们做出判断的理由；后一句讲到他们的深思熟虑将注意力集中在生动但具有误导性的线索上，比如某些手势或话语，而不是让微妙信号的复杂相互作用形成整体印象。A 选项在限定的时间内给出评分，虽然第一句提到在一分钟内写出，但这不是他们准确性下降的原因；B 选项看更短的视频剪辑文中无提及；C 关注细节，是对第三句话的同义替换，故正确；D 与别人讨论，文中无提及。

38. 例证题。根据题干关键词 **Judith Hall** 以及 **driving** 定位至第三段第二句，需要找出观点句，通常为前一句：当我们依靠直觉而不是反射时，我们能更好地从细微的层面判断欺骗和性取向。A 选项说记忆是选择性的，文中未提到记忆；B 选项反射是分散注意力的；C. 社交技能可以被培养，未提到；D 欺骗是很难发现的，与第一句语义相反。再根据例子本身的内容：这就好像你在开手动档，如果你开始想太多，你就不记得你在做什么；但如果你选择自动驾驶，你会很好。我们的大部分社交生活都是这样的，可以判断出反射是分散注意力的。

39. 细节题。根据题干关键词 **making complex decisions** 以及 **advisable**，定位至第四段末句：当人们被要求将注意力集中在他们的感觉而不是细节上时，他们做出的购车决定在客观上更有利，也更能满足个人需求，但只有当决定很复杂时——当他们需要处理大量信息时。A. 选项是跟随你的感觉，符合题意；B. 列出你的喜爱，定位句无提及；C. 寻找专家的建议，D. 收集足够的信息，定位句都未提及，故排除。

40. 段落推理题。需要通读段落，将四个选项与原文一一对比通过排除找出答案。最后一段的内容大意是：直觉的特殊力量只有在特定的情况下才会被释放出来。在一项研究中，参与者完成了一系列的 8 项任务，其中 4 项涉及反思性思考(理解规则的词汇)，4 项涉及直觉和创造力(产生新产品或修辞)。他们使用直觉的程度(“直觉”，“预感”，“我的心”)。正如预期的那样，使用直觉会影响他们在前四项任务中的表现，而在其余的任务中则会有所帮助。有时候，心灵比头脑更聪明。A. 选项制作新的产品需要花时间，文中提到制作新产品但没提到花时间，故排除；B. 直觉可能影响反思性任务，通过最后一段使用直觉会影响他们在前四项任务中的表现，心灵比头脑更聪明可得出；C 词汇理解需要创造力，创造力文中有提到，但和词汇理解之间的关系并没有提及；D. 客观的思考可能促进直觉，促进在文中没有提到。

### 三、阅读理解 B 部分：

#### 2021 年考研英语（二）阅读解析

新东方大学事业部广州中心 王宗玉

- |                                 |         |
|---------------------------------|---------|
| A. Stay calm                    | 保持冷静    |
| B. Stay humble                  | 保持谦逊    |
| C. Don't make judgments         | 不要去评判   |
| D. Be realistic about the risks | 实际地对待风险 |
| E. Decide whether to wait       | 决定是否等待  |
| F. Ask permission to disagree   | 征求反对的许可 |
| G. Identify a shared goal       | 识别共同的目标 |

41. 答案：E

**You may decide it's best to hold off on voicing your opinion.** Maybe you haven't finished thinking the problem through,

the whole discussion was a surprise to you, or you want to get a clearer sense of what the group thinks. If you think other people are going to disagree too, you might want to gather your army first. People can contribute experience or information to your thinking—all the things that would make the disagreement stronger or more valid. **It's also a good idea to delay the conversation if you're in a meeting or other public space. Discussing the issue in private will make the powerful person feel less threatened.**

解析：首句指出你可以决定是否延迟表达你的观点，hold off 对应选项 E 中的 wait。同时，最后两句也提到，delay the conversation（延迟谈话）也是一个好主意，私下里和有权势的人物讨论问题会让它们觉得不那么受威胁。delay 同样对应 wait，决定是否要等一等再表达自己的观点，选择 E。

42. 答案：G

Before you share your thoughts, think about what the powerful person cares about — it may be "the credibility of their team or getting a project done on time. You're more likely to be heard if you can **connect your disagreement to a higher purpose.** When you do speak up, don't assume the link will be clear. You'll want to state it overtly, contextualizing your statements so that **you're seen not as a disagreeable underling but as a colleague who's trying to advance a shared goal.** The discussion will then become more like a chess game than a boxing match.

解析：首句提到，在分享你的观点前，想一想有权势的人物关心的是什么。二句指出，如果你能把自己反对观点和更高的目标相结合，你将更可能被听取。第四句提到，把你的陈述放在背景中，如此你会被看作是一个努力尝试提升共同目标（a shared goal）的员工。综上，本段内容为，在你表达观点时，要和领导关心的事、更高的目标、共同的目标相结合，即 G 选项，识别出共同的目标。

43. 答案：F

This step may sound overly deferential, but it's a smart way to give the powerful person psychological safety and control. You can say something like, "I know we seem to be moving toward a first-quarter commitment here. I have reasons to think that won't work. I'd like to lay out my reasoning. Would that be OK?" **This gives the person a choice, allowing them to verbally opt in. And, assuring they say yes, it will make you feel more confident about voicing your disagreement**

解析：段落前半部分在描述可行的表达方式，Would that be OK? 是在征求意见或许可。最后两句指出，这会给他人以选择空间，并且可以确保他们同意。这会使你在表达不同意见时更加自信。征求许可，对应 F 选项。

44. 答案：A

You might feel your heart racing or your face turning red, but do whatever you can to remain neutral in both your words and actions. When your body language communicates reluctance or anxiety, it undercuts the message. It sends a mixed message, and your counterpart gets to choose what to read. Deep breaths can help **speaking more slowly and deliberately.** When we feel panicky we tend to talk louder and faster. **Simply slowing the pace and talking in an even tone helps the other person calm down and does the same for you. It also makes you seem confident, even if you aren't.**

解析：本段描述了人们心跳急速、面红耳赤的激动状态，后半部分提出深呼吸、放慢语速等建议。最后两句是关键，helps the other person calm down（放慢节奏会让他人平静下来）并且 does the same for you（让你也冷静下来），对应 A 选项。

45. 答案：B

**Emphasize that you're offering your opinion, not gospel truth.** It may be a well-informed, well-researched opinion, but



it's still an opinion, my talk tentatively and slightly understate your confidence. Instead of saying something like, "If we set an end-of-quarter deadline, we'll never make it," say, "This is just my opinion, but I don't see how we will make that deadline. Having asserted your position (as a position, not as a fact) demonstrate equal curiosity about other views. **Remind the person that this is your point of view, and then invite critique. Be open to hearing other opinions.**

解析：强调你只是表达自己观点，而后邀请他人进行评论，保持开放，听取他人的观点。此时余下的三个选项，B 谦逊，C 不要评价，D 风险，相比之下，谦逊更符合段意。

#### 四、翻译部分：

### 2021 年考研英语（二）翻译解析 新东方大学事业部广州中心 杨梦迪

#### 【真题原文】

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

We tend to think that friends and family members are our biggest source of connection, laughter and warmth. While that may well be true, researchers have also recently found that interacting with strangers actually brings a boost in mood and feelings of belonging that we didn't expect.

In one series of studies, researchers instructed Chicago-area commuters using public transportation to strike up a conversation with someone near them. On average, participants who followed this instruction felt better than those who had been told to stand or sit in silence. The researchers also argued that when we shy away from casual interactions with strangers, it is often due to a misplaced anxiety that they might not want to talk to us. Much of that time, however, this belief is false. As it turns out, many people are actually perfectly willing to talk and may even be flattered to receive your attention.

#### 【参考译文】

我们通常将朋友和家人视为我们交流、快乐和温暖的主要源泉。这也许是正确的。但是，研究人员最近发现，与陌生人交流可以帮助我们改善情绪，并找到意想不到的情感归属。

在一系列的研究中，研究人员要求芝加哥的一些乘客在乘坐公共交通工具时，大胆与身边的人交流。结果显示：通常来说，那些与人交流的乘客，比那些被告知独自站立或静坐的乘客，感受更佳。同时，研究人员认为，我们之所以在日常生活中羞于开口、与陌生人交流，是因为我们误以为他人不愿意交流。然而，在很多时候，这个想法大错特错。研究结果表明：他们愿意与你交流，他们甚至可能因为你的关注而感到受宠若惊。

#### 【逐句解析】

(1) We tend to think **that friends and family members are our biggest source of connection, laughter and warmth.**

【解析】本句考查宾语从句、并列结构和介词短语做后置定语。tend to 倾向于做某事、source 资源、来源；connection 联系；laughter 笑容；warmth 温暖。本句主要难点在于几个难点词汇：source、connection、warmth 会在一定程度上干扰考生理解句意。注意在翻译时，译为“我们通常认为朋友和家人是我们联系、笑容和温暖最大的来源”不够通顺，需要适当调整润色。

【译文】我们通常将朋友和家人视为我们交流、快乐和温暖的主要源泉。

(2) While that may well be true, researchers have also recently found **that interacting with strangers actually brings a boost in mood and feelings of belonging that we didn't expect.**

【解析】本句考查让步状语从句、宾语从句、并列结构、三处介宾短语做后置定语、定语从句。interact 交流；boost 提升；belongs 归属。

本句难点：1、while 的理解，while 有“尽管、当...的时候、而”等多个意思，根据上下文的转折关系，在此处应选择“尽管”含义；2、三处介宾短语做后置定语需调序至名词前；3、that 引导的定语从句可断句处理。

【译文】这也许是正确的。但是，研究人员最近发现，与陌生人交流可以帮助我们改善情绪，并找到意想不到的情感归属。

(3) In one series of studies, researchers **instructed** Chicago-area commuters **using public transportation to strike up a conversation with someone near them.**

【解析】本句考查非谓语动词短语、介词短语做状语，表示地点、方式、目的和对象等。one series of 一系列的、researchers 研究人员、instruct sb. doing sth. 要求某人做某事、public transportation 公共交通工具、strike up 开始建立、conversation 谈话。本句难点主要在固定搭配 instruct sb. doing sth.和长句拆分上。

【译文】在一系列的研究中，研究人员要求芝加哥的一些乘客在乘坐公共交通工具时，大胆与身边的人交流。

(4) On average, participants **who followed this instruction** felt better than those **who had been told to stand or sit in silence.**

【解析】本句考查定语从句、比较结构、被动结构。on average 通常来说、follow the instruction 遵循指令，这里联系上文指与他人交流、in silence 保持安静。本句难点主要在于两处定语从句的调序上。

【译文】结果显示：通常来说，那些与人交流的乘客，比那些被告知独自站立或静坐的乘客，感受更佳。

(5) The researchers also argued that **when we shy away from casual interactions with strangers, it is often due to a misplaced anxiety that they might not want to talk to us.** Much of that time, however, this belief is false.

【解析】本句考查宾语从句、时间状语从句、同位语从句。argue 争论；be shy away from 羞于做某事、casual 偶然的、interaction 交流、misplace 错放的、anxiety 焦虑、belief 信仰、false 错误。本句难点在于长难句的拆分和对句意的理解上。

【译文】同时，研究人员认为，我们之所以在日常生活中羞于开口、与陌生人交流，是因为我们误以为他人不愿意交流。然而，在很多时候，这个想法大错特错。

(6) As it turns out, many people are actually perfectly willing to talk and may even be flattered to receive your attention.

【解析】本句考查并列结构和常用固定搭配。turn out 结果表明、perfectly 完全地、be willing to 愿意、flattered 受宠若惊的。本句难点主要在于固定搭配上。

【译文】研究表明：他们愿意与你交流，他们甚至可能因为你的关注而感到受宠若惊。

## 五、写作部分：

### 2021 年考研英语（二）写作解析 新东方大学事业部广州中心 赖淑君

#### Part A

Suppose you are organizing an online meeting, write an email to Jack, an international student,

- 1) invite him to participate;
- 2) tell him about the details.

**【解析】**

本次小作文要求考生邀请国际学生参加网上会议，并详细介绍该会议的相关细节。题目无较难懂词汇，考生一般能准确审题，按题写作。部分考生可能就题目中的要求详述网上会议的具体内容感到陌生，但考生只要内容切题，将所准备小作文素材适当整合即可。对于这篇作文，我们写完称呼之后，第一段表明写作目的。然后第二段分点列举该会议中的相关细节。会议具体内容可以参考冲刺阶段小作文的素材“询问新的选修课建议”、“关于中国饮食习俗展示”、“垃圾分类介绍”、“组织拜访空巢老人志愿者服务”等。第三段可列出与会议内容相关的信息（如与会时间和注意事项）或想要了解进一步的信息可以邮件联系，或盼望回复。最后写上敬语和署名结束写作。

**【参考范文】**

Dear Jack,

I am writing to cordially invite you to participate in the upcoming online meeting, which will be hosted from 8:30 to 11:30 on September 1st.

The details are as follows. For one thing, the purpose of our meeting is to elaborate a volunteer service for the empty nesters living in the nearby community which will be held at the end of this month. For another, it is advisable to register an account in order to have access to the meeting.

If you have any inquiries about this meeting, please contact me without any hesitation at 1234@qq.com. I am looking forward to your participation.

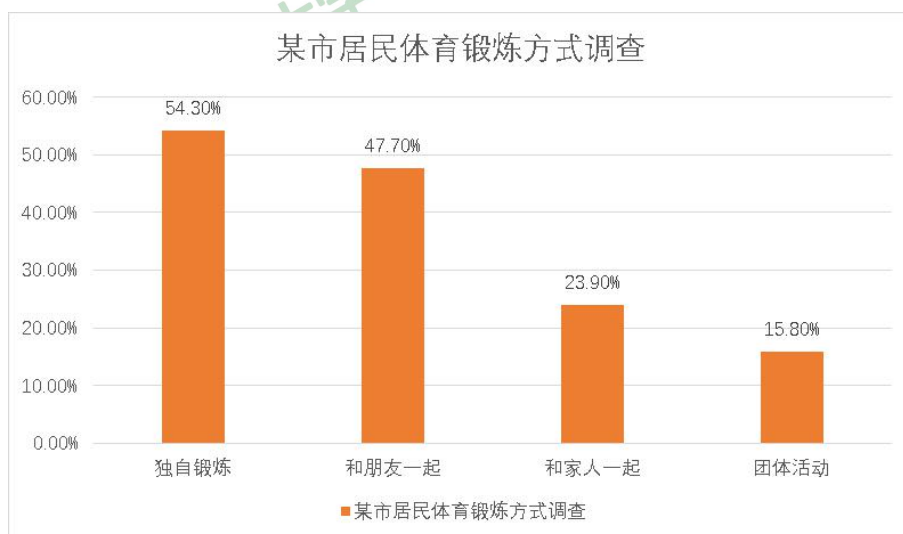
Yours sincerely,  
Li Ming

**Part B**

Write an essay based on the chart below. In your writing, you should

- 1) interpret the chart, and
- 2) give your comments.

You should write about 150 words on the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)





**【解析】**

本次考研英语二图表作文考查的主题是“居民体育锻炼方式”。图表以柱状的形式考察，但图中并无上升下降趋势的对比，故本次大作文的描图方式与2013年图表考察形式类似。第一段描述图表时应该使用描述占比的模版句型。而在第二段陈述原因时，可以套用在课堂上所教的万能原因。第三段总结并指出该趋势积极并在未来会持续即可。

**【参考词汇】**

不同体育锻炼方式: different means of physical exercise / the way of sports

参与运动: be involved with sports

大众健康: public health

过健康的生活: lead a healthy life

在日常生活中培养健康的习惯: cultivate/develop healthy habits in daily life

**【参考范文】**

According to the bar chart above, we can see that a striking contrast has taken place in the percentage of different means of physical exercise in a certain city. In the light of the data offered, the proportion of people who prefer doing exercise alone is the highest among all the four categories, accounting for 54.3%. In comparison, the data of citizens who enjoy doing sports with friends makes up 47.7% while that of the data of those who want to doing exercise with families and in teams take up 23.9% and 15.8% respectively.

It's of no difficulty for us to come up with some possible factors to account for this trend. For one thing, these changes are closely related to the rapid development of our economy and society. People's material life quality has a great improvement accordingly, thus there emerges an increasingly tremendous demand for health and frequent exercise. For another, we must recognize that relevant national policies produce a contributing effect upon the current condition as well. As a result, an increasing number of people realize the importance of healthy lifestyle.

Given the analysis above, I firmly believe that such established trend will surely continue for quite a while in the forthcoming years.