

2016年12月·第2套 英语四级阅读理解（四选一） 第1篇·46-50 题 答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS · 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析·46-50 题

本页 46-50 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2016年12月·第2套 英语四级阅读理解（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。

真题卷第2套(2016-12) · 四级

Part III Section C (1)

Directions: *There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

P1 "Sugar, alcohol and tobacco," economist Adam Smith once wrote, "are commodities which are nowhere necessities of life, which have become objects of almost universal consumption, and which are, therefore, extremely popular subjects of taxation."

经济学家亚当·斯密曾写道："糖、酒精和烟草是在任何地方都不属于生活必需品的商品，它们已成为几乎普遍消费的对象，因此是极受欢迎的征税对象。"

P2 Two and a half centuries on, most countries impose some sort of tax on alcohol and tobacco. With surging obesity levels putting increasing strain on public health systems, governments around the world have begun to toy with the idea of taxing sugar as well.

两个半世纪过去了，大多数国家对酒精和烟草征收某种形式的税。随着肥胖水平激增给公共卫生系统带来日益增加的压力，世界各国政府已开始考虑对糖征税。

P3 Whether such taxes work is a matter of debate. A preliminary review of Mexico's taxation found a fall in purchases of taxed drinks as well as a rise in sales of untaxed and healthier drinks. By contrast, a Danish tax on foods high in fats was abandoned a year after its introduction, amid claims that consumers were avoiding it by crossing the border to Germany to satisfy their desire for cheaper, fattier fare.

这类税收是否有效是一个有争议的问题。对墨西哥税收的初步审查发现，被征税饮料的购买量下降，而未征税和更健康饮料的销售量上升。相比之下，丹麦对高脂肪食品征收的税在实施一年后被取消，原因是有人声

称消费者通过越境到德国来规避该税,以满足他们对更便宜、更高脂肪食品的需求。

P4 The food industry has, in general, been firmly opposed to such direct government action. Nonetheless, the renewed focus on waistlines means that industry groups are under pressure to demonstrate their products are healthy as well as tasty.

总体而言,食品行业一直坚决反对这种政府直接行动。尽管如此,对腰围的重新关注意味着行业团体面临压力,需要证明其产品既健康又美味。

P5 Over the past three decades, the industry has made some efforts to improve the quality of its offerings. For example, some drink manufacturers have cut the amount of sugar in their beverages.

在过去三十年里,该行业已做出一些努力来改善其产品的质量。例如,一些饮料制造商已减少其饮料中的糖含量。

P6 Many of the reductions over the past 30 years have been achieved either by reducing the amount of sugar, salt or fat in a product, or by finding an alternative ingredient. More recently, however, some companies have been investing money in a more ambitious undertaking: learning how to adjust the fundamental make-up of the food they sell. For example, having salt on the outside, but none on the inside, reduces the salt content without changing the taste.

过去30年中的许多减量是通过减少产品中糖、盐或脂肪的含量,或通过寻找替代成分来实现的。然而,最近一些公司一直在向一项更雄心勃勃的事业投资:学习如何调整其销售食品的基本构成。例如,在外部放盐但内部不放盐,可以在不改变味道的情況下减少盐含量。

P7 While reformulating recipes(配方) is one way to improve public health, it should be part of a multi-sided approach. The key is to remember that there is not just one solution. To deal with obesity, a mixture of approaches—including reformulation, taxation and adjusting portion sizes—will be needed. There is no silver bullet.

虽然改良配方是改善公共健康的一种方式,但它应该是多方面方法的一部分。关键是要记住没有单一的解决方案。要应对肥胖问题,需要采用多种方法的组合,包括改良配方、征税和调整分量。没有灵丹妙药。

题目与逐题解析

46. What did Adam Smith say about sugar, alcohol and tobacco?

- A) They were profitable to manufacture.
- B) They were in ever-increasing demand.
- C) They were subject to taxation almost everywhere.
- D) They were no longer considered necessities of life.

Adam Smith 对糖、酒精和烟草有何论述?

- A) 它们的制造利润丰厚。 B) 它们的需求量不断增长。 C) 它们几乎在所有地方都要征税。
- D) 它们不再被视为生活必需品。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What did Adam Smith say about sugar, alcohol and tobacco? 直接问某人说了什么,是对一句具体话的客观回报。

【拆句】 What did Adam Smith say about sugar, alcohol and tobacco? 是规整的特殊疑问句，骨架就是 "Adam Smith said something about A, B and C"，没有从句、没有否定，直白发问，无陷阱。

【定位】 "Sugar, alcohol and tobacco," economist Adam Smith once wrote, "are commodities which are nowhere necessities of life, which have become objects of almost universal consumption, and which are, therefore, extremely popular subjects of taxation."

经济学家亚当·斯密曾写道："糖、酒和烟草是这样的商品——它们在哪里都算不上生活必需品，却几乎成了人人消费的对象，因此是极受欢迎的征税对象。"

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

They were profitable to manufacture. 说"生产起来很赚钱"，但 P1 全句只谈消费普遍性与征税，从未涉及厂家利润。

B) **偷换概念**

They were in ever-increasing demand. 用 ever-increasing (不断增加的) 描述需求，但原文 objects of almost universal consumption 只说"几乎人人消费"，是状态，不是趋势。

C) **✓ 正确**

extremely popular subjects of taxation ↔ **They were subject to taxation almost everywhere.** 预判要的"被广泛征税"语义被 They were subject to taxation almost everywhere. 原样接住，与定位句双重对应 (普遍消费+普遍征税)，直接锁定。

D) **偷换概念**

They were no longer considered necessities of life. 中 no longer 表示"以前是、现在不再是"，但 are nowhere necessities of life 说的是"哪儿都不算"，是恒定状态。

47. Why have many countries started to consider taxing sugar?

A) They are under growing pressure to balance their national budgets.

B) They find it ever harder to cope with sugar-induced health problems.

C) The practice of taxing alcohol and tobacco has proved both popular and profitable.

D) The sugar industry is overtaking alcohol and tobacco business in generating profits.

为什么许多国家开始考虑对糖征税？

A) 它们面临着越来越大的平衡国家预算的压力。 B) 它们发现越来越难以应对糖引发的健康问题。

C) 对酒精和烟草征税的做法已被证明既受欢迎又有利可图。

D) 糖业在创造利润方面正在超越酒精和烟草行业。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 Why have many countries started to consider taxing sugar? 用 Why 问原因，原文必有显式的因果交代。

【拆句】 Why have many countries started to consider taxing sugar? 是 Why 引导的现在完成时疑问句，have started to consider 表示"开始考虑"，taxing 是动名词作 consider 的宾语，结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 With surging obesity levels putting increasing strain on public health systems, governments around the world have begun to toy with the idea of taxing sugar as well.

随着肥胖率激增给公共卫生系统带来越来越大的压力，世界各国政府已经开始考虑也对糖征税。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

They are under growing pressure to balance their national budgets. 说政府要平衡国家预算，但 P2 谈的是公共卫生压力，与财政赤字无关。

B) **✓ 正确**

surging obesity levels putting increasing strain on public health systems ↔

They find it ever harder to cope with sugar-induced health problems.

预判要的"卫生压力越来越大"被 They find it ever harder to cope with sugar-induced health problems. 用"越来越难应付"接住，因果方向、程度副词 increasing↔ever harder 完全对得上。

C) **答非所问**

The practice of taxing alcohol and tobacco has proved both popular and profitable. 把第 1 段对烟酒征税的形容 (popular) 当成各国"现在对糖征税"的理由，但 taxing sugar as well 用 as well 表示"也"，给出的真正原因在 With 状语里。

D) **无中生有**

The sugar industry is overtaking alcohol and tobacco business in generating profits. 说糖业利润正超过烟酒业，原文从未做这种行业比较。

48. What do we learn about Danish taxation on fat-rich foods?

- A) It did not work out as well as was expected.
- B) It gave rise to a lot of problems on the border.
- C) It could not succeed without German cooperation.
- D) It met with firm opposition from the food industry.

关于丹麦对高脂肪食品征税,我们了解到什么?

- A) 它的效果不如预期。 B) 它在边境引发了很多问题。 C) 没有德国的合作它无法成功。
- D) 它遭到了食品行业的坚决反对。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 What do we learn about Danish taxation on fat-rich foods? 问关于某事我们了解到什么，要的就是原文对它的客观陈述。

【拆句】 What do we learn about Danish taxation on fat-rich foods? 是 What 引导的疑问句，learn about 是固定搭配"了解、得知"，无从句、无否定、无陷阱。

【定位】 By contrast, a Danish tax on foods high in fats was abandoned a year after its introduction, amid claims that consumers were avoiding it by crossing the border to Germany to satisfy their desire for cheaper, fattier fare.

相比之下，丹麦对高脂食品征收的税在推出一年后就被废止了，其间有说法称消费者为了买更便宜、脂肪含量更高的食物纷纷越境去德国。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

was abandoned a year after its introduction ↔ **It did not work out as well as was expected.**
一项税被推出仅一年即废止，且原因是被消费者绕开，这就是"未如预期"，It did not work out as well as was expected. 是对该事实的等价评价。

B) 偷换概念

It gave rise to a lot of problems on the border. 说"在边境引发大量问题"，但 crossing the border to Germany 只是消费者绕开此税的方式，不是政策制造了边境问题。

C) 过度推断

It could not succeed without German cooperation. 说"没有德国合作就不会成功"，原文只是说消费者跑去德国，从未说必须由德国合作才能成。

D) 张冠李戴

It met with firm opposition from the food industry. 说"遭到食品业的强烈反对"，但 P3 给出的废止原因是消费者跨境购物；食品业反对的说法在 P4 是对"政府直接行动"的总体态度，不是丹麦税被废的具体原因。

49. What is the more recent effort by food companies to make foods and drinks both healthy and tasty?

- A) Replacing sugar or salt with alternative ingredients.
- B) Setting a limit on the amount of sugar or salt in their products.
- C) Investing in research to find ways to adapt to consumers' needs.
- D) Adjusting the physical composition of their products.

食品公司为使食品和饮料既健康又美味而做出的最新努力是什么？

- A) 用替代成分取代糖或盐。
- B) 对其产品中的糖或盐含量设定限制。
- C) 投资研究以找到适应消费者需求的方法。
- D) 调整其产品的物理成分。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What is the more recent effort by food companies to make foods and drinks both healthy and tasty? 直接问"哪项更近的努力是什么"，要的就是原文相应那句话的内容。

【拆句】 What is the more recent effort by food companies to make foods and drinks both healthy and tasty? 是 What is 句式，主干 What is the effort, by food companies 是后置定语限定 effort, to make...tasty 是不定式作目的状语，结构略长但层层修饰指向同一个 effort，无陷阱。

【定位】 More recently, however, some companies have been investing money in a more ambitious undertaking: learning how to adjust the fundamental make-up of the food they sell.

然而最近，有一些公司正投入资金做一项更宏大的事：学习如何调整其所售食品的基本构造。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

Replacing sugar or salt with alternative ingredients. 说"用替代原料替换糖盐"——这正是 Many of the reductions over the past 30 years have been achieved either by reducing the amount of sugar, salt or fat in a product, or by finding an alternative ingredient. 描述的"过去 30 年的老办法"，不是"更近期"的努力。

B) 偷换概念

Setting a limit on the amount of sugar or salt in their products. 说"对糖/盐含量设定上限"，原文 reducing the amount of sugar, salt or fat 说的是"减量"，是企业自主减，而非设定 limit。

C) 偷换概念

Investing in research to find ways to adapt to consumers' needs. 把投资方向写成"研究如何适应消费者需求"，但 investing money in a more ambitious undertaking: learning how to adjust the fundamental make-up 明示投资方向是调整食品的基本构造，不是迎合消费者需求。

D) ✓ 正确

learning how to adjust the fundamental make-up of the food they sell ↔

Adjusting the physical composition of their products.

having salt on the outside, but none on the inside, reduces the salt content without changing the taste

↔ **Adjusting the physical composition of their products.**

预判要的"调整食品基本构造"被 Adjusting the physical composition of their products. 用 physical composition 接住，是"基本构成"的标准学术化表达。

50. What does the author mean by saying, at the end of the passage, "There is no silver bullet" (Line 3-4, Para. 7)?

- A) There is no single easy quick solution to the problem.
- B) There is no hope of success without public cooperation.
- C) There is no hurry in finding ways to solve the obesity problem.
- D) There is no effective way to reduce people's sugar consumption.

作者在文章结尾说 "There is no silver bullet" 是什么意思？

- A) 没有单一简单快速的解决方案。 B) 没有公众合作就没有成功的希望。
- C) 不必急于寻找解决肥胖问题的方法。 D) 没有有效方法减少人们的糖摄入量。

【答案】 A (词义句意题)

【判型】 What does the author mean by saying... 是经典句意题题干，问作者说这句话的真实含义。

【拆句】 What does the author mean by saying, at the end of the passage, There is no silver bullet (Line 3-4, Para. 7)? 主干是 What does the author mean, by saying...是方式状语，at the end of the passage 是插入语，引号内是被解释的对象，结构较长但目的明确——只问引号那句的含义。

【定位】 To deal with obesity, a mixture of approaches—including reformulation, taxation and adjusting portion sizes—will be needed. There is no silver bullet.

要解决肥胖问题，需要采用多种方法相结合——包括重新配方、征税、调整食品份量。没有什么银弹（一招制胜的灵丹妙药）。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

a mixture of approaches—including reformulation, taxation and adjusting portion sizes—will be needed

↔ There is no single easy quick solution to the problem.

There is no silver bullet ↔ There is no single easy quick solution to the problem.

比喻句的字面含义被前句"需要多种方法"直接说穿，恰好对应 There is no single easy quick solution to the problem. 的"没有单一速效解"，没有别的选项能同时接住这两点。

B) 无中生有

There is no hope of success without public cooperation. 引入"公众合作"概念，但 P7 列举的是 reformulation、taxation、adjusting portion sizes 这些手段层面的措施，从未谈到公众是否配合。

C) 与原文相反

There is no hurry in finding ways to solve the obesity problem. 说"找解决肥胖的办法不必着急"，与作者强调"需要多方面共同发力"的紧迫态度相反，且 surging obesity levels putting increasing strain 明示问题紧迫。

D) 与原文相反

There is no effective way to reduce people's sugar consumption. 说"没有任何有效办法"，但作者明确给出了 reformulation、taxation 等 effective 手段的组合，并未否认任何手段的有效性。

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。

"Sugar, alcohol and tobacco," economist Adam Smith once wrote, "are commodities which are nowhere necessities of life, which have become objects of almost universal consumption, and which are, therefore, extremely popular subjects of taxation."

第1段，第1句

直接引语加插入语的结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，并列定语从句修饰同一先行词也是典型考点。句子展示了如何用多个定语从句层层铺陈论证，这种逻辑展开方式在学术和议论类文章中极为常见，学习价值高且可迁移性强

Whether such taxes work is a matter of debate.

第3段，第1句

「Whether + 从句作主语」的结构在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，是名词性从句的经典考点，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句式，如 "Whether he will come is uncertain" 等，具有很强的代表性。

By contrast, a Danish tax on foods high in fats was abandoned a year after its introduction, amid claims that consumers were avoiding it by crossing the border to Germany to satisfy their desire for cheaper, fattier fare.

第3段，第3句

本句成分丰富：主句包含主语、谓语、时间状语、方式状语，同位语从句包含主语、谓语、宾语、方式状语、目的状语，且主语带有后置定语。同位语从句本身是一个值得练习的知识点，容易与定语从句混淆。此外，被动语态、进行时、非谓语动词（动名词crossing、不定式to satisfy）等多个语法点集中出现，训练价值较高。

Nonetheless, the renewed focus on waistlines means that industry groups are under pressure to demonstrate their products are healthy as well as tasty.

第4段，第2句

本句主干识别难度适中，嵌套层次明显但不过分复杂，时态简单不构成障碍，同时涵盖多种重要成分和高频句式，是一个成分划分和结构分析的优质训练句。对于基础较弱的学习者，既有一定挑战性又不至于过难，且学习后可迁移性强，值得优先练习。

For example, some drink manufacturers have cut the amount of sugar in their beverages.

第5段，第2句

简单句主谓宾结构加介词短语定语的组合在四六级阅读中常见,现在完成时的使用也是高频考点,句式具有一定代表性,学生掌握后可应用于类似句子,但缺乏从句等更复杂的典型结构。

It did not work out as well as was expected.

第48题，A

本句覆盖了主句的主谓结构、比较状语从句、被动语态、承前省略等多个成分和结构现象；特别是 "as ... as ..." 比较结构中第二个 as 引导从句的用法，以及从句中的主语省略，是值得练习的易错点

It gave rise to a lot of problems on the border.

第48题，B

本句为简单的主谓宾结构加后置定语，是英语基础句式，常见于各类文本。"give rise to" 是固定搭配，在学术和新闻语境中较常出现，具有一定代表性。但简单句本身在四六级和考研真题中占比不高，复杂句型（含从句、并列、倒装等）更为典型。因此本句作为常见基础句式具有中等典型性，但不是考试重点句型。

It could not succeed without German cooperation.

第48题，C

情态动词加否定形式的简单句在考试阅读中较为常见，尤其是用于表达条件、限制或推测的句子。条件状语 "without..." 的结构也是典型的表达方式。掌握后可应用于类似句式的理解，具有一定迁移性。

There is no hope of success without public cooperation.

第50题，B

There be 句型在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，且本句展示了 "名词 + 介词短语作后置定语" 的常见修饰模式，句式结构具有较高的代表性和可迁移性，掌握后可应用于大量类似句子的分析。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 64 个英语四级真题高频词

下列单词既在本篇真题中出现，又是 **英语四级** 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。

tax

A2

n. 税

本篇7次 · 真题 49 句

tobacco

B1

n. 烟草

本篇5次 · 真题 18 句

product

A2

n. 产品

本篇4次 · 真题 128 句

reduce

B1

v. 减少，降低（数量、大小、程度等）

本篇3次 · 真题 118 句

amount

A2

n. 数量

本篇3次 · 真题 87 句

obesity

B2

n. 肥胖（症）

本篇3次 · 真题 57 句

adjust

B2

v. 调整

本篇3次 · 真题 18 句

consumer

B1

n. 消费者

本篇2次 · 真题 84 句

pressure

B1

n. 心理压力

本篇2次 · 真题 63 句

approach

B1

v. 靠近，接近（在空间或时间上）

本篇2次 · 真题 50 句

consumption

B2

n. 消费

本篇2次 · 真题 44 句

solution

B1

n. 解决办法

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 22 句

alternative

B2

n. 可供选择的事物

本篇2次 · 真题 19 句

ingredient B1

n. (烹饪) 食材, 原料

本篇2次 · 真题 18 句

border B1

n. 边界

本篇2次 · 真题 17 句

profitable B2

adj. 盈利的, 有利可图的

本篇2次 · 真题 10 句

tasty A2

adj. 美味的, 可口的

本篇2次 · 真题 9 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇1次 · 真题 244 句

system A2

n. 系统

本篇1次 · 真题 162 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本篇1次 · 真题 107 句

quality A2

n. 质量

本篇1次 · 真题 100 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇1次 · 真题 99 句

physical B1

adj. 身体的

本篇1次 · 真题 98 句

effective B1

adj. 有效的, 起作用的

本篇1次 · 真题 63 句

solve A2

v. 解决 (问题、困难)

本篇1次 · 真题 58 句

claim B1

v. 声称

本篇1次 · 真题 56 句

balance B1

n. 平衡

本篇1次 · 真题 55 句

desire B2

n. 愿望

本篇1次 · 真题 52 句

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

本篇1次 · 真题 50 句

debate

B2

n. 辩论

本篇1次 · 真题 48 句

recently

A2

adv. 最近

本篇1次 · 真题 48 句

replace

A2

v. 替换, 更换 (用新的代替旧的)

本篇1次 · 真题 47 句

budget

B1

n. 预算

本篇1次 · 真题 45 句

limit

B1

n. 限度

本篇1次 · 真题 45 句

firm

B1

adj. 坚固的

本篇1次 · 真题 43 句

adapt

B2

v. 适应, 适合 (新环境、新情况)

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

purchase

B1

v. 购买

本篇1次 · 真题 39 句

extremely

B1

adv. 极其

本篇1次 · 真题 34 句

manufacturer

B2

n. 制造商

本篇1次 · 真题 34 句

growing

A2

adj. 增长的

本篇1次 · 真题 29 句

increasing

B1

adj. 越来越多的

本篇1次 · 真题 26 句

content

B1

n. 内容

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

economist

B2

n. 经济学家

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

contrast

B2

n. 对比

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

cope

B2

v. 应对

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

ambitious B2

adj. 有雄心的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

portion B1

n. 部分

本篇1次·真题 20 句

profit B1

n. 利润, 盈利

本篇1次·真题 20 句

generate B2

v. 产生, 引起 (结果、反应等)

本篇1次·真题 19 句

abandon B2

v. 离弃

本篇1次·真题 16 句

demonstrate B2

v. 证明

本篇1次·真题 16 句

therefore B1

adv. 因此, 所以

本篇1次·真题 16 句

reduction B2

n. 减少

本篇1次·真题 15 句

oppose B2

v. 反对

本篇1次·真题 13 句

recipe A2

n. 烹饪食谱

本篇1次·真题 12 句

beverage B2

n. 饮料

本篇1次·真题 11 句

strain B2

n. 压力

本篇1次·真题 11 句

fundamental B2

adj. 基本的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

impose B2

v. 强制实行

本篇1次·真题 10 句

necessity B2

n. 必需品

本篇1次·真题 10 句

universal B2

adj. 普遍的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

fare

B1

n. 车费

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

manufacture

B2

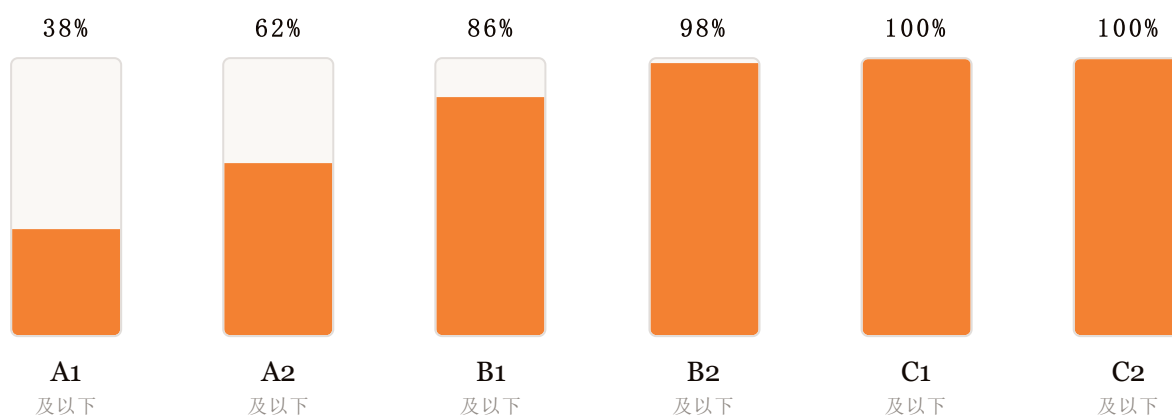
v. (大规模) 制造, 生产

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 **213** 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **213** 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 5 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 213 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

213

B2 以上难词

2%

B1 及以下覆盖

86%

英语四级 2016年12月·第2套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	题目解析 →
Part III Section A	完形填空（选词填空）	题目解析 →
Part III Section B	长篇阅读（信息匹配）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	本题
Part III Section C (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part IV	汉译英（段落翻译）	题目解析 →