

2018年6月·第3套 英语六级阅读理解（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2018年6月·第3套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 8 段原文（段首标 P1-P8 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3套(2018-06) • 六级

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 Economically speaking, are we better off than we were ten years ago? Twenty years ago?

从经济角度来说,我们现在比十年前过得更好吗?比二十年前呢?

P2 In their thirst for evidence on this issue, commentators seized on the recent report by the Census Bureau, which found that average household income rose by 5.2% in 2015. Unfortunately, that conclusion puts too much weight on a useful, but flawed and incomplete, statistic. Among the more significant problems with the Census's measure are that: 1) it excludes taxes, transfers, and compensation like employer-provided health insurance; and 2) it is based on surveys rather than data. Even if precisely measured, income data exclude important determinants of economic well-being, such as the hours of work needed to earn that income.

在对这个问题寻求证据的渴望中,评论员们抓住了人口普查局最近发布的报告,该报告发现2015年平均家庭收入增长了5.2%。不幸的是,这一结论过分依赖了一个有用但有缺陷且不完整的统计数据。人口普查局的衡量标准存在的较为显著的问题包括:1)它排除了税收、转移支付以及雇主提供的医疗保险等补偿;2)它基于调查而非数据。即使精确衡量,收入数据也排除了经济福祉的重要决定因素,例如获得该收入所需的工作时间。

P3 While thinking about the question, we came across a recently published article by Charles Jones and Peter Klenow, which proposes an interesting new measure of economic welfare. While by no means perfect, it is considerably more comprehensive than average income, taking into account not only growth

in consumption per person but also changes in working time, life expectancy, and inequality. Moreover, it can be used to assess economic performance both across countries and over time.

在思考这个问题时,我们偶然发现了Charles Jones和Peter Klenow最近发表的一篇文章,该文章提出了一种有趣的经济福利新衡量标准。虽然绝非完美,但它比平均收入要全面得多,不仅考虑了人均消费的增长,还考虑了工作时间、预期寿命和不平等的变化。此外,它可以用于评估各国之间以及不同时期的经济表现。

P4 The Jones-Klenow method can be illustrated by a cross-country example. Suppose we want to compare the economic welfare of citizens of the U.S. and France in 2005.

Jones-Klenow方法可以通过一个跨国例子来说明。假设我们想比较2005年美国 and 法国公民的经济福利。

P5 In 2005, as the authors observe: real consumption per person in France was only 60% as high as the U.S., making it appear that Americans were economically much better off than the French on average. However, that comparison omits other relevant factors: leisure time, life expectancy, and economic inequality. The French take longer vacations and retire earlier, so typically work fewer hours; they enjoy a higher life expectancy, presumably reflecting advantages with respect to health care, diet, lifestyle, and the like; and income and consumption are somewhat more equally distributed there than in the U.S. Because of these differences, comparing France's consumption with the U.S.'s overstates the gap in economic welfare.

正如作者所观察到的,2005年法国的人均实际消费仅为美国的60%,这使得美国人平均而言在经济上似乎比法国人富裕得多。然而,这种比较忽略了其他相关因素:闲暇时间、预期寿命和经济不平等。法国人休假时间更长,退休更早,因此通常工作时间更少;他们享有更高的预期寿命,这大概反映了在医疗保健、饮食、生活方式等方面的优势;而且那里的收入和消费分配比美国更加平等。由于这些差异,将法国的消费与美国的消费相比较夸大了经济福利方面的差距。

P6 Similar calculations can be used to compare the U.S. and other countries. For example, this calculation puts economic welfare in the United Kingdom at 97% of U.S. levels, but estimates Mexican well-being at 22%.

类似的计算可以用来比较美国和其他国家。例如,这种计算将英国的经济福利水平定为美国水平的97%,但估计墨西哥的福利水平为22%。

P7 The Jones-Klenow measure can also assess an economy's performance over time. According to this measure, as of the early-to-mid-2000s, the U.S. had the highest economic welfare of any large country. Since 2007, economic welfare in the U.S. has continued to improve. However, the pace of improvement has slowed markedly.

Jones-Klenow衡量标准还可以评估一个经济体随时间推移的表现。根据这一衡量标准,截至21世纪初至中期,美国拥有所有大国中最高的经济福利。自2007年以来,美国的经济福利持续改善。然而,改善的速度已明显放缓。

P8 Methodologically, the lesson from the Jones-Klenow research is that economic welfare is multi-dimensional. Their approach is flexible enough that in principle other important quality-of-life changes could be incorporated—for example, decreases in total emissions of pollutants and declines in crime rates.

从方法论上讲,Jones-Klenow研究的启示是经济福利是多维度的。他们的方法足够灵活,原则上可以纳入其他重要的生活质量变化,例如污染物总排放量的减少和犯罪率的下降。

题目与逐题解析

46. What does the author think of the 2015 report by the Census Bureau?

- A) It is based on questionable statistics.
- B) It reflects the economic changes.
- C) It evidences the improved welfare.
- D) It provides much food for thought.

作者如何看待人口普查局2015年的报告？

- A) 它基于有问题的统计数据。 B) 它反映了经济变化。 C) 它证明了福利的改善。
- D) 它提供了很多值得深思的内容。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What does the author think of the 2015 report by the Census Bureau? 明确指向一个具体对象(2015 年报告)，答案落在该对象出现处一两句之内，属于带态度色彩的细节题，而非主旨。

【拆句】 What does the author think of the 2015 report by the Census Bureau? 是标准 wh- 疑问句，think of = 「对.....怎么看」，of 后接评价对象。结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 Unfortunately, that conclusion puts too much weight on a useful, but flawed and incomplete, statistic. Among the more significant problems with the Census's measure are that: 1) it excludes taxes, transfers, and compensation like employer-provided health insurance; and 2) it is based on surveys rather than data.

遗憾的是，那个结论过分倚重了一种虽有用、但有缺陷且不完整的统计数据。人口普查局这项统计的主要问题是：1) 它不包含税收、转移支付以及雇主提供的健康保险等补偿；2) 它基于的是调查而非数据。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

flawed and incomplete, statistic ↔ **questionable statistics**

it is based on surveys rather than data ↔ **questionable statistics**

预判「数据/统计有缺陷」与 questionable statistics 是同一极性的同义改写，A 即正确项。

B) 与原文相反

选项称报告 reflects the economic changes，把作者的否定评价说成了中性甚至肯定的事实陈述，与 flawed and incomplete 极性相反。

C) 与原文相反

evidences the improved welfare 是 average household income rose by 5.2% in 2015 这一表象给人的直观结论，但作者随即用 Unfortunately 否定了这个结论。

D) 无中生有

原文没有任何句子表明该报告 provides much food for thought (给人很多启迪/可思考之处)；作者只指出它有缺陷，并未夸其引人深思。

47. What does the author say about the Jones-Klenow method?

- A) It is widely used to compare the economic growth across countries.
- B) It revolutionizes the way of measuring ordinary people's livelihood.
- C) It focuses on people's consumption rather than their average income.
- D) It is a more comprehensive measure of people's economic well-being.

作者如何评价**Jones-Klenow**方法？

- A) 它被广泛用于比较各国的经济增长。 B) 它彻底改变了衡量普通民众生活水平的方式。
- C) 它关注人们的消费而非平均收入。 D) 它是衡量人们经济福祉的更全面的指标。

【答案】 **D** (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What does the author say about the Jones-Klenow method? 问的是「关于这个方法作者说了什么」，对象单一、答案在介绍该方法的段落中，属细节题。

【拆句】 What does the author say about the Jones-Klenow method? 与上一题同构，say about = 「就.....谈了什么」，结构简单，无陷阱。

【定位】 While by no means perfect, it is considerably more comprehensive than average income, taking into account not only growth in consumption per person but also changes in working time, life expectancy, and inequality.

这一方法虽远非完美，但比平均收入要全面得多——它不仅考虑人均消费的增长，还考虑工作时间、预期寿命和不平等程度的变化。

【选项】 A) **过度推断**

原文仅说该方法 can be used to assess economic performance both across countries and over time (可被用来评估)，并未说它 is widely used to compare the economic growth across countries (已被广泛使用)。从「可被使用」推到「已被广泛使用」是六级阅读典型的过度推断。

B) **无中生有**

原文只说它比平均收入更全面，没有任何句子表明它 revolutionizes the way of measuring ordinary people's livelihood (彻底变革了衡量方式)。revolutionizes 是极强的褒义动词，原文不存在如此强度的评价。

C) **以偏概全**

原文确实提到该方法考虑 growth in consumption per person，但只是若干维度之一，并未称该方法 focuses on people's consumption rather than their average income——把多维方法窄化为「只看消费、不看收入」，是典型以偏概全。

D) **✓ 正确**

considerably more comprehensive than average income ↔

a more comprehensive measure of people's economic well-being

预判结果 = 更全面的衡量方法，选项 a more comprehensive measure of people's economic well-being 几乎逐词复现预判，D 即正确项。

48. What do Jones and Klenow think of the comparison between France and the U. S. in terms of real consumption per person?
- A) It reflected the existing big gap between the two economies.
 - B) It neglected many important indicators of people's welfare.
 - C) It covered up the differences between individual citizens.
 - D) It failed to count in their difference in natural resources.

Jones和Klenow如何看待法国与美国在人均实际消费方面的比较？

- A) 它反映了两国经济之间现有的巨大差距。
- B) 它忽视了许多重要的民众福利指标。
- C) 它掩盖了个体公民之间的差异。
- D) 它未能将两国在自然资源方面的差异计入。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What do Jones and Klenow think of the comparison ... 指向 Jones 和 Klenow 对某次具体对比的看法，对象具体、范围窄，属细节题。

【拆句】 What do Jones and Klenow think of the comparison between France and the U. S. in terms of real consumption per person? 主干是 think of the comparison, between France and the U.S. 修饰 comparison, in terms of real consumption per person 进一步限定比较维度。in terms of = 「就.....而言」是六级高频短语，须认得。

【定位】 However, that comparison omits other relevant factors: leisure time, life expectancy, and economic inequality. ... Because of these differences, comparing France's consumption with the U.S.'s overstates the gap in economic welfare.

然而，那种比较忽略了其他相关因素：闲暇时间、预期寿命和经济不平等。.....由于这些差异，仅拿法国和美国的消费做比较，会夸大两国在经济福祉方面的差距。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

原文恰恰说仅看消费的对比 overstates the gap (夸大差距), 而非 reflected the existing big gap (如实反映了大差距)。

B) ✓ 正确

that comparison omits other relevant factors: leisure time, life expectancy, and economic inequality

↔ **neglected many important indicators of people's welfare**

overstates the gap in economic welfare ↔

neglected many important indicators of people's welfare

预判与选项 neglected many important indicators of people's welfare 完全同向, B 即正确项。

C) 偷换概念

原文谈的是 between countries (法美两国) 的差距被夸大, 选项 covered up the differences between individual citizens 把比较对象偷换成 individual citizens (个体公民), 属偷换概念。

D) 无中生有

原文列举的被忽视因素是 leisure time, life expectancy, and economic inequality, 并没有提到 difference in natural resources (自然资源差异) ——选项虚构了一个原文不存在的维度。

49. What is an advantage of the Jones-Klenow method?

- A) It can accurately pinpoint a country's current economic problems.
- B) It can help to raise people's awareness of their economic well-being.
- C) It can diagnose the causes of a country's slowing pace of economic improvement.
- D) It can compare a country's economic conditions between different periods of time.

Jones-Klenow方法的一个优势是什么?

- A) 它能准确指出一个国家当前的经济问题。 B) 它能帮助提高人们对自身经济福祉的认识。
- C) 它能诊断一个国家经济改善步伐放缓的原因。 D) 它能比较一个国家不同时期之间的经济状况。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What is an advantage of the Jones-Klenow method? 问的是该方法的一个具体优点, 对象单一, 属细节题。

【拆句】 What is an advantage of the Jones-Klenow method? 简单 wh- 疑问句, 无嵌套。注意 an advantage 用不定冠词, 暗示「优点不止一个, 你找其中一个能匹配选项的即可」。

【定位】 The Jones-Klenow measure can also assess an economy's performance over time.

Jones-Klenow 这种衡量方法还能评估一个经济体在不同时期的表现。

【选项】 A) **过度推断**

原文只说能 assess an economy's performance, 并未说能 accurately pinpoint a country's current economic problems (精确指出当前问题)。从「评估表现」到「精确诊断当前问题」是几步跳跃。

B) **无中生有**

原文未提及该方法 raise people's awareness of their economic well-being (提高人们对自身福祉的认识) ——这是选项凭空添加的功能。

C) **偷换概念**

原文 the pace of improvement has slowed markedly (改善速度明显放缓) 是该方法的一项观察结果, 并非「该方法能诊断减速原因」。选项 diagnose the causes of a country's slowing pace 把「发现现象」偷换为「诊断原因」。

D) **✓ 正确**

assess an economy's performance over time ↔

compare a country's economic conditions between different periods of time

both across countries and over time ↔ **between different periods of time**

预判「能评估跨时间表现」即选项 compare a country's economic conditions between different periods of time 的等值改写, D 即正确项。

50. What can we infer from the passage about American people's economic well-being?

- A) It is much better than that of their European counterparts.
- B) It has been on the decline ever since the turn of the century.
- C) It has not improved as much as reported by the Census Bureau.
- D) It has not been accurately assessed and reported since mid-2000s.

从文章中我们可以推断出关于美国民众经济福祉的什么信息?

- A) 它比欧洲同行的状况好得多。 B) 自本世纪初以来它一直在下降。
- C) 它的改善程度不如人口普查局报告的那样大。 D) 自2000年代中期以来它未被准确评估和报告。

【答案】 **C** (推断题)

【判型】 题干 What can we infer from the passage about American people's economic well-being? 中的 infer 是推断题的硬标志, 答案需在原文句意上做一步推演。

【拆句】 What can we infer from the passage about American people's economic well-being?
主干 What can we infer, about American people's economic well-being 修饰 infer 的对象。注意 infer from the passage = 从文中可以推断出, 是推断题的高频固定表达。

【定位】 Since 2007, economic welfare in the U.S. has continued to improve. However, the pace of improvement has slowed markedly.

自 2007 年以来, 美国的经济福祉持续改善。然而, 改善的速度明显放缓。

【选项】 A) **张冠李戴**

原文确实拿美国与法国比较人均消费 real consumption per person in France was only 60% as high as the U.S., 但作者随即点明这种比较 overstates the gap, 并未支持「美国福祉远好于欧洲国家」。把比较对象由「人均消费」张冠李戴到「整体福祉」是典型陷阱。

B) **与原文相反**

原文明确说 Since 2007, economic welfare in the U.S. has continued to improve, 福祉一直在改善, 仅是速度放缓; 选项 on the decline ever since the turn of the century (自世纪之交以来一直下滑) 与原文方向完全相反, 且时间起点 the turn of the century 也比原文 Since 2007 早出几年。

C) **✓ 正确**

the pace of improvement has slowed markedly ↔

has not improved as much as reported by the Census Bureau

Unfortunately, that conclusion puts too much weight on a useful, but flawed and incomplete, statistic.

↔ **reported by the Census Bureau**

P2 表明人口普查局的乐观报告基于有缺陷的统计, P7 又指出实际改善速度明显放缓——两端相减即得「实际不如所报告的乐观」, 与 has not improved as much as reported by the Census Bureau 完全同向。

D) **无中生有**

原文没有任何句子表明美国经济福祉 has not been accurately assessed and reported since mid-2000s (自 2000 年代中期以来未被准确评估和报告) ——本文只批评了 2015 年的人口普查局报告, 从未给出「自中前期以来一直未被准确评估」这种宽幅断言。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

3 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。

While thinking about the question, we came across a recently published article by Charles Jones and Peter Klenow, which proposes an interesting new measure of economic welfare.

第3段，第1句

本句结构为 "主句 + 非限制性定语从句" 的组合,是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式;主句带有过去分词作前置定语、介词短语作后置定语,非限制性定语从句补充先行词信息,这些都是典型的书面语特征;掌握此类结构对理解学术文章和长难句有较强的迁移性

Moreover, it can be used to assess economic performance both across countries and over time.

第3段，第3句

"情态动词 + 被动语态 + 不定式目的状语" 的组合在四六级与考研阅读中高频出现，尤其常见于说明文与议论文；掌握本句结构后可迁移至大量类似表达，具有较强代表性。

What do Jones and Klenow think of the comparison between France and the U. S. in terms of real consumption per person?

第48题题干

本句是典型的特殊疑问句结构,且 "What do you think of..." 句型在四六级和考研阅读理解中非常常见,尤其是在议论文和学术文章的提问部分。学生掌握这种句型后可以迁移到大量类似表达,实用性强。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 88 个英语六级真题高频词

下列单词既在本篇真题中出现，又是 **英语六级** 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。

economic

B2

adj. 经济的

本篇18次 · 真题 167 句

welfare

B2

n. 福利

本篇9次 · 真题 23 句

measure B1

v. 测量

本篇7次·真题 100 句

income B1

n. 收入

本篇6次·真题 94 句

consumption B2

n. 消费

本篇6次·真题 56 句

average A2

adj. 平均的

本篇4次·真题 112 句

census B2

n. 人口普查

本篇4次·真题 16 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇3次·真题 264 句

reflect B1

v. 反映, 显示

本篇3次·真题 71 句

per B1

prep. 每

本篇3次·真题 53 句

assess B2

v. 评估

本篇3次·真题 30 句

bureau B2

n. 办事处

本篇3次·真题 14 句

expectancy C1

n. 预期寿命

本篇3次·真题 10 句

data B1

n. 数据

本篇2次·真题 181 句

base A2

n. 基础

本篇2次·真题 126 句

growth B1

n. 增长

本篇2次·真题 104 句

economy B1

n. 经济

本篇2次·真题 102 句

performance B1

n. 表演

本篇2次·真题 98 句

decline B2

v. 下降

本篇2次·真题 88 句

evidence B1

n. 证据

本篇2次·真题 87 句

gap B1

n. 间隙

本篇2次·真题 54 句

inequality B2

n. 不平等

本篇2次·真题 50 句

citizen B1

n. 公民

本篇2次·真题 41 句

improvement B1

n. 改进

本篇2次·真题 36 句

comparison B1

n. 比较

本篇2次·真题 25 句

statistic B2

n. 统计数字

本篇2次·真题 25 句

pace B1

n. 速度

本篇2次·真题 23 句

exclude B2

v. 排除

本篇2次·真题 15 句

comprehensive B2

adj. 全面的

本篇2次·真题 13 句

economically B2

adv. 在经济上

本篇2次·真题 12 句

accurately B2

adv. 准确地

本篇2次·真题 11 句

calculation B2

n. 计算

本篇2次·真题 8 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本篇1次·真题 200 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次·真题 167 句

issue

B1

n. 问题

本篇1次·真题 158 句

individual

B2

adj. 单独的

本篇1次·真题 142 句

rate

A2

n. 速度

本篇1次·真题 121 句

resource

B1

n. 资源

本篇1次·真题 119 句

factor

B1

n. 因素

本篇1次·真题 108 句

united

B1

adj. 联合的

本篇1次·真题 97 句

publish

B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本篇1次·真题 94 句

account

A2

n. 账户

本篇1次·真题 93 句

diet

A2

n. 日常饮食

本篇1次·真题 82 句

recently

A2

adv. 最近

本篇1次·真题 76 句

current

B1

adj. 现在的

本篇1次·真题 72 句

emission

B2

n. 排放物

本篇1次·真题 69 句

significant

B2

adj. 重要的

本篇1次·真题 65 句

earn

A2

v. 赚得, 挣得 (金钱)

本篇1次·真题 64 句

tax

A2

n. 税

本篇1次·真题 63 句

approach

B1

v. 靠近, 接近 (在空间或时间上)

本篇1次·真题 59 句

principle B2

n. 原则, 准则

本篇1次·真题 54 句

insurance B1

n. 保险

本篇1次·真题 50 句

observe B2

v. 观察; 注意到

本篇1次·真题 48 句

lifestyle B1

n. 生活方式

本篇1次·真题 43 句

relevant B2

adj. 相关的

本篇1次·真题 38 句

estimate B2

v. 估计

本篇1次·真题 36 句

means A2

n. 方法

本篇1次·真题 35 句

awareness B2

n. 意识

本篇1次·真题 33 句

household B1

n. 家庭

本篇1次·真题 30 句

widely B1

adv. 广泛地

本篇1次·真题 29 句

working A2

adj. 有工作的

本篇1次·真题 29 句

decrease B1

v. 减少, 降低

本篇1次·真题 28 句

propose B1

v. 提议

本篇1次·真题 28 句

typically B1

adv. 通常, 一般

本篇1次·真题 26 句

ordinary B1

adj. 普通的

本篇1次·真题 24 句

unfortunately B1

adv. 不幸地

本篇1次·真题 19 句

indicator B2

n. 指示物;指示信号

本篇1次·真题 18 句

counterpart C1

n. 对应的人或物

本篇1次·真题 17 句

equally B1

adv. 同样地

本篇1次·真题 17 句

transfer B1

v. 转移

本篇1次·真题 17 句

existing B1

adj. 现有的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

leisure B1

n. 闲暇

本篇1次·真题 16 句

neglect B2

v. 忽视;疏忽

本篇1次·真题 16 句

flexible B2

adj. 灵活的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

illustrate B2

v. 说明

本篇1次·真题 15 句

precisely B2

adv. 精确地, 准确地

本篇1次·真题 14 句

improved A2

adj. 改进的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

retire B1

v. 退休

本篇1次·真题 12 句

somewhat B2

adv. 有点

本篇1次·真题 12 句

compensation B2

n. 报酬

本篇1次·真题 11 句

considerably B2

adv. 相当大地

本篇1次·真题 11 句

livelihood B2

n. 生计

本篇1次·真题 10 句

pollutant

B2

n. 污染物

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

presumably

B2

adv. 大概

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

diagnose

B2

v. 诊断 (疾病)

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

distribute

B2

v. 分发

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

overstate

C1

v. 夸大

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

revolutionize

C1

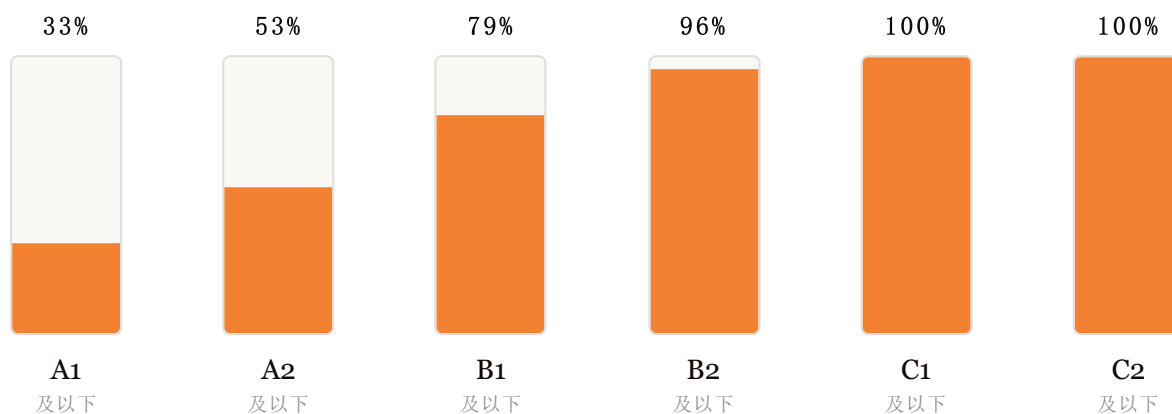
v. 彻底改变

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 8 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 215 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

215

B2 以上难词

4%

B1 及以下覆盖

79%

英语六级 2018年6月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	与2018年6月第1套共用 · 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 →