

2018年6月·第3套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一） 第2篇·51-55 题答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS • 阅读理解和解析

阅读理解和解析·51-55 题

本页 51-55 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 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3套(2018-06) • 六级

Part III Section C (2)

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 Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

P1 If you've ever started a sentence with, "If I were you..." or found yourself scratching your head at a colleague's agony over a decision when the answer is crystal-clear, there's a scientific reason behind it. Our own decision-making abilities can become depleted over the course of the day causing indecision or poor choices, but choosing on behalf of someone else is an enjoyable task that doesn't suffer the same pitfalls.

如果你曾以“如果我是你.....”开头说过一句话，或者发现自己对同事为某个决定感到痛苦而挠头不解——而答案其实显而易见——这背后是有科学原因的。我们自己的决策能力会在一天中逐渐消耗，导致犹豫不决或做出糟糕的选择，但为他人做选择是一项令人愉快的任务，不会遇到同样的陷阱。

P2 The problem is "decision fatigue," a psychological phenomenon that takes a toll on the quality of your choices after a long day of decision making, says Evan Polman, a leading psychologist.

问题在于“决策疲劳”，这是一种心理现象，在经过一整天的决策之后，它会对你的选择质量造成损害，领先心理学家Evan Polman说。

P3 Physicians who have been on the job for several hours, for example, are more likely to prescribe antibiotics to patients when it's unwise to do so. "Presumably it's because it's simple and easy to write a prescription and consider a patient case closed rather than investigate further," Polman says.

例如，已经工作数小时的医生更有可能在不明智的情况下给患者开抗生素处方。Polman说：“大概是因为开处方并认为患者病例已结束比进一步调查更简单容易。”

P4 But decision fatigue goes away when you are making the decision for someone else. When people imagine themselves as advisers and imagine their own choices as belonging to someone else, they feel less tired and rely less on decision shortcuts to make those choices. "By taking upon the role of adviser rather than decision maker, one does not suffer the consequences of decision fatigue," he says. "It's as if there's something fun and liberating about making someone else's choice."

但当你为他人做决定时,决策疲劳就会消失。当人们把自己想象成顾问,并把自己的选择想象成属于别人时,他们会感到不那么疲倦,也较少依赖决策捷径来做出这些选择。他说:"通过扮演顾问而非决策者的角色,人们不会遭受决策疲劳的后果。"就好像为别人做选择有一种有趣和解放的感觉。"

P5 Getting input from others not only offers a fresh perspective and thought process; it often also includes riskier choices. While this sounds undesirable, it can be quite good, says Polman. "When people experience decision fatigue—when they are tired of making choices—they have a tendency to choose to go with the status quo(现状)," he says. "But the status quo can be problematic, since a change in the course of action can sometimes be important and lead to a positive outcome."

从他人那里获得意见不仅提供了新的视角和思维过程,它通常还包括更冒险的选择。虽然这听起来不太理想,但可能相当不错,Polman说。他说:"当人们经历决策疲劳时——当他们厌倦了做选择时——他们倾向于选择维持现状。""但现状可能存在问题,因为行动方针的改变有时很重要,并能带来积极的结果。"

P6 In order to achieve a successful outcome or reward, some level of risk is almost always essential. "People who are susceptible to decision fatigue will likely choose to do nothing over something," he says, "That's not to say that risk is always good, but it is related to taking action whereas decision fatigue assuredly leads to inaction and the possible chagrin(懊恼) of a decision maker who might otherwise prefer a new course but is unfortunately hindered."

为了实现成功的结果或回报,某种程度的风险几乎总是必不可少的。他说:"容易受决策疲劳影响的人可能会选择什么都不做而不是做点什么。""这并不是说风险总是好的,但它与采取行动有关,而决策疲劳无疑会导致不作为,以及决策者可能的懊恼,他本来可能更倾向于新的方针,但不幸地受到了阻碍。"

P7 Just because you can make good choices for others doesn't mean you'll do the same for yourself, Polman cautions. "Research has found that women negotiate higher salaries for others than they do for themselves," he says, adding that people slip in and out of decision roles.

Polman告诫说,仅仅因为你能为他人做出好的选择,并不意味着你会为自己做同样的选择。他说:"研究发现,女性为他人谈判的薪资高于为自己谈判的薪资。"他补充说,人们会在决策角色之间转换。

题目与逐题解析

51. What does the author say about people making decisions?

- A) They may become exhausted by making too many decisions for themselves.
- B) They are more cautious in making decisions for others than for themselves.
- C) They tend to make decisions the way they think advantageous to them.
- D) They show considerable differences in their decision-making abilities.

作者关于人们做决策说了什么?

- A) 他们可能会因为为自己做太多决策而感到筋疲力尽。
- B) 他们在为他人做决策时比为自己做决策时更加谨慎。
- C) 他们倾向于以自己认为对自己有利的方式做决策。
- D) 他们在决策能力上表现出相当大的差异。

【答案】 **A** (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What does the author say about people making decisions? 直接问作者就"做决定的人"说了哪一项内容,是要原文有出处的陈述题,不是 imply/infer,所以判为细节题。

【拆句】 What does the author say about people making decisions? 是一个标准的 "What does X say about Y" 句型,主干是 "the author say", about 短语限定话题为 "people making decisions";其中 making decisions 是 people 的现在分词后置定语,等于 "people who make decisions",无陷阱。

【定位】 Our own decision-making abilities can become depleted over the course of the day causing indecision or poor choices, but choosing on behalf of someone else is an enjoyable task that doesn't suffer the same pitfalls.

我们自己做决定的能力会在一天当中逐渐被耗尽,导致犹豫不决或选择不当;但替别人做选择却是件愉悦的差事,不会陷入同样的困境。

【选项】 **A) ✓ 正确**

Our own decision-making abilities can become depleted over the course of the day ↔

They may become exhausted by making too many decisions for themselves

over the course of the day ↔ **by making too many decisions for themselves**

预判"决策能力被耗尽",四个选项里只有 exhausted by making too many decisions 同时命中"耗尽"和"反复做决定"两个要点,直接锁定 A。

B) 与原文相反

原文说替别人做决定 "enjoyable"/"doesn't suffer the same pitfalls",并未说替别人做决定更谨慎;反过来,P5 还说替别人做决定常包含 riskier choices,与 more cautious in making decisions for others 完全相反。

C) 无中生有

选项 make decisions the way they think advantageous to them 谈"按自认有利的方式做决定",文中既未讨论"自利动机",也未把决策方式描述为"自认对自己有利";P3 讲医生开抗生素只是"图省事",而非"对自己有利"。

D) 无中生有

原文 P1 强调的是 "自己 vs 替别人" 两种角色的差异,不是"人与人之间能力差异";选项 show considerable differences in their decision-making abilities 把人际差异塞了进来,文中无对应。

52. What does the example about the physicians illustrate?

- A) Patients seldom receive due care towards the end of the day.
- B) Prescription of antibiotics can be harmful to patients' health.
- C) Decision fatigue may prevent people making wise decisions.
- D) Medical doctors are especially susceptible to decision fatigue.

关于医生的例子说明了什么?

- A) 患者在一天快结束时很少得到应有的护理。 B) 开抗生素处方可能对患者的健康有害。

c) 决策疲劳可能会阻碍人们做出明智的决策。 d) 医生特别容易受到决策疲劳的影响。

【答案】 C (例证目的题)

【判型】 What does the example about the physicians illustrate? 直接问 example ... illustrate(说明)什么,典型例证目的题问法。

【拆句】 What does the example about the physicians illustrate? 主干 "What does the example illustrate", about the physicians 是后置介词短语修饰 example,指明是哪一个例子;句式平实,无陷阱。

【定位】 Physicians who have been on the job for several hours, for example, are more likely to prescribe antibiotics to patients when it's unwise to do so. "Presumably it's because it's simple and easy to write a prescription and consider a patient case closed rather than investigate further," Polman says.

比如说,已经连续工作好几个小时的医生,在不合理的情况下也更倾向于给患者开抗生素。Polman 解释道:"大概是因为开一张处方、把病例当作结案处理,比进一步检查要简单省事得多。"

【选项】 A) 以偏概全

原文 Physicians who have been on the job for several hours 只说"工作几个小时后"的医生"会受影响,并没有说所有 patients 都"在 day end 时得不到 due care";选项 Patients seldom receive due care towards the end of the day 把例子里医生的一种不当行为扩大成"病人普遍得不到照顾"。

B) 答非所问

原文确实提到抗生素被不合理开出,但例子要论证的不是"抗生素有害";Prescription of antibiotics can be harmful to patients' health 把焦点放在医学结论上,与 Q52 "the example illustrate(说明什么)" 的设问方向无关。

C) ✓ 正确

are more likely to prescribe antibiotics to patients when it's unwise to do so ↔

Decision fatigue may prevent people making wise decisions

decision fatigue ↔ **Decision fatigue**

simple and easy ... rather than investigate further ↔ **prevent people making wise decisions**

预判"决策疲劳让人放弃理性选择",Decision fatigue may prevent people making wise decisions 是唯一在术语层(decision fatigue)和评价层(wise/unwise)同时对上的选项。

D) 以偏概全

例子里医生只是体现"决策疲劳"的一个普遍现象,不是说医生"特别"易受决策疲劳;Medical doctors are especially susceptible to decision fatigue 中 especially 把医生群体单独拎出来,原文无此区别对待。

53. When do people feel less decision fatigue?

- A) When they take decision shortcuts.
- B) When they help others to make decisions.
- C) When they have major decisions to make.
- D) When they have advisers to turn to.

人们什么时候感到决策疲劳较少?

- A) 当他们采取决策捷径时。
- B) 当他们帮助他人做决策时。
- C) 当他们有重大决策要做时。
- D) 当他们有顾问可以求助时。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 When do people feel less decision fatigue? 问的是一个具体条件,原文必有明确出处,不需推断,判为细节题。

【拆句】 When do people feel less decision fatigue? 是 When 引导的特殊疑问句,主干 "people feel ... fatigue", feel 后接形容词比较级 less 修饰 decision fatigue; less 是定量比较词,关注"变少了多少/在哪种条件下变少",无陷阱。

【定位】 But decision fatigue goes away when you are making the decision for someone else.
但是,当你在替别人做决定时,决策疲劳就消失了。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

原文 they feel less tired and rely less on decision shortcuts 明确说替别人做决定时"少用决策捷径",而选项 When they take decision shortcuts 说"用捷径时疲劳减轻",方向完全相反。

B) ✓ 正确

when you are making the decision for someone else ↔

When they help others to make decisions

By taking upon the role of adviser rather than decision maker, one does not suffer the consequences of decision fatigue

↔ **When they help others to make decisions**

预判"替别人做决定时",四个选项里只有 When they help others to make decisions 把"替别人/帮别人"这一条件原样保留下来,直接锁定 B。

C) 无中生有

When they have major decisions to make 谈"做重大决定时"疲劳减轻,但原文从未把"决定的重要程度(major)"和疲劳挂钩;主轴是"为自己还是为别人",与重要性无关。

D) 张冠李戴

When they have advisers to turn to 谈"有顾问可求助时"疲劳减轻,但原文里 advisor 是说"自己扮演顾问角色"(taking upon the role of adviser),而不是"有顾问可找"——主语对象被偷换。

54. What are people likely to do when decision fatigue sets in?

- A) They turn to physicians for advice.
- B) They tend to make risky decisions.
- C) They adopt a totally new perspective.
- D) They refrain from trying anything new.

当决策疲劳出现时,人们可能会做什么?

- A) 他们向医生寻求建议。 B) 他们倾向于做出冒险的决策。 C) 他们采用全新的视角。
D) 他们避免尝试任何新事物。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What are people likely to do when decision fatigue sets in? 在问"做什么",对应原文具体陈述,无 infer/imply 信号,判为细节题。

【拆句】 What are people likely to do when decision fatigue sets in? 主干 "What are people likely to do",when 引导时间状语从句限定条件;sets in 是不及物动词短语,意为"(疲劳等)开始出现/到来",考生若把 sets in 误解为 "建立/设定" 会偏题。

【定位】 When people experience decision fatigue—when they are tired of making choices—they have a tendency to choose to go with the status quo, but the status quo can be problematic, since a change in the course of action can sometimes be important and lead to a positive outcome.

当人们遭遇决策疲劳——也就是厌烦了做选择时——他们倾向于维持现状,但维持现状可能成问题,因为改变行动路线有时候很重要、能带来好结果。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

原文 P3 出现 physicians 只是举例说明决策疲劳后果,并未说人疲劳了"会去找医生求助";They turn to physicians for advice 把例子中的角色拉出来当成行为对象,文中无据。

B) 与原文相反

原文 they have a tendency to choose to go with the status quo 说疲劳时倾向维持现状(保守),riskier choices 是"替别人决定"时才会的;选项 They tend to make risky decisions 把方向反过来,直接搞反。

C) 无中生有

They adopt a totally new perspective 谈"采纳全新视角",原文里 fresh perspective 是"听别人意见"带来的好处(offers a fresh perspective),不是疲劳后的行为;选项把好处当成行为粘到错条件上。

D) ✓ 正确

they have a tendency to choose to go with the status quo ↔

They refrain from trying anything new

decision fatigue assuredly leads to inaction ↔ **They refrain from trying anything new**

预判"倾向不动/维持现状",They refrain from trying anything new 用 refrain from 表达"克制不做",再加 anything new 强化"不做新事",与 status quo + inaction 完美对应,锁定 D。

55. What does the passage say about taking some risk in decision making?

- A) It is vital for one to reach the goal desired.
- B) It is likely to entail serious consequences.
- C) It will enable people to be more creative.
- D) It will more often than not end in regret.

这篇文章关于在决策中承担一些风险说了什么?

- A) 这对于达到期望的目标至关重要。
- B) 这可能会带来严重的后果。
- C) 这将使人们更有创造力。
- D) 这往往会以后悔告终。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 What does the passage say about taking some risk in decision making? 用 "the passage say about" 问明确陈述,原文有直接出处,判为细节题。

【拆句】 What does the passage say about taking some risk in decision making? 主干 "What does the passage say",about 介词短语带出宾语 taking some risk;in decision making 是后置介词短语进一步限定 risk 发生的场景,层次清楚、无陷阱。

【定位】 In order to achieve a successful outcome or reward, some level of risk is almost always essential.

为了取得成功的结果或回报,某种程度的冒险几乎总是必不可少的。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

In order to achieve a successful outcome or reward, some level of risk is almost always essential

↔ **It is vital for one to reach the goal desired**

some level of risk ↔ **It**

预判"冒险对成功必需", It is vital for one to reach the goal desired 用

vital(=essential)+ reach the goal desired(=achieve outcome/reward)双重命中,锁定 A。

B) 与原文相反

原文是正面肯定冒险的价值,选项 It is likely to entail serious consequences 却说冒险"很可能带来严重后果",方向相反;原文 That's not to say that risk is always good 虽提醒不是冒险都好,但远不到"严重后果"这个负面定性。

C) 无中生有

It will enable people to be more creative 谈"冒险让人更有创造力",但原文从未把 risk 与 creativity/creative 挂钩,文中讲的是 risk→outcome/reward,不是 risk→creativity。

D) 与原文相反

原文 the possible chagrin of a decision maker who might otherwise prefer a new course but is unfortunately hindered 是说"不冒险/不作为"的人会懊恼;选项 It will more often than not end in regret 却说"冒险"会以后悔收场,方向完全颠倒。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

7 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。

If you've ever started a sentence with, "If I were you..." or found yourself scratching your head at a colleague's agony over a decision when the answer is crystal-clear, there's a scientific reason behind it.

第1段, 第1句

本句成分丰富且包含多个值得练习的点: 主句的 "there be" 存在句结构、条件从句的并列谓语(共用主语和助动词)、"find + 宾语 + 现在分词" 的复合宾语结构、多个介词短语作状语或定语、嵌套的时间状语从句。这些结构在考试中常见且容易混淆(如并列谓语与独立分句的区分、复合宾语中宾语补足语的识别、嵌套从句的归属判断), 作为成分划分练习句能覆盖多个易错点, 训练价值较高。

"Presumably it's because it's simple and easy to write a prescription and consider a patient case closed rather than investigate further," Polman says.

第3段，第2句

引语 + says 结构、it's because 引导原因的表语从句、形式主语 it + 不定式、consider + 宾语 + 宾补等都是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，典型性较高，掌握后可在大量真题中复用。

"It's as if there's something fun and liberating about making someone else's choice."

第4段，第4句

"It is + 表语从句" 和 "as if" 引导的类比表达在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，是典型的书面表达句式；"there be" 结构也是基础常考点，掌握本句结构后可迁移到大量类似句子中，具有较高的典型性。

While this sounds undesirable, it can be quite good, says Polman.

第5段，第2句

"While" 引导的让步状语从句 + 主句是四六级和考研阅读中常见的转折表达句式，体现逻辑对比。插入语引述来源也是学术文本的典型特征。该结构具有一定代表性，掌握后可迁移到其他让步转折句

"People who are susceptible to decision fatigue will likely choose to do nothing over something," he says, "That's not to say that risk is always good, but it is related to taking action whereas decision fatigue assuredly leads to inaction and the possible chagrin(懊恼) of a decision maker who might otherwise prefer a new course but is unfortunately hindered."

第6段，第2句

该句是练习识别“插入式”主句、长定语从句、以及复杂连词引导的逻辑关系的极佳素材，涵盖了几乎所有核心语法点。

Just because you can make good choices for others doesn't mean you'll do the same for yourself, Polman cautions.

第7段，第1句

从句作主语和从句作宾语这两个易错点集中出现,省略引导词的宾语从句、Just because引导的状语从句充当主语都是高频考点,成分种类覆盖主谓宾状,练习价值高

They tend to make decisions the way they think advantageous to them.

第51题，C

"the way" 引导方式状语从句是考试中常见的句式，"tend to do" 结构也是高频表达。从句中 "think + 宾语 + 宾语补足语" 的复合结构在阅读理解和完形填空中经常出现。掌握这个句式后，学生可以迁移到类似的 "the way" 从句和复合宾语结构中，具有较高的典型性和实用性。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 64 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。

fatigue

B2

n. 疲劳

本篇10次 · 真题 14 句

likely

A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇4次 · 真题 228 句

less

A1

det. 较少的

本篇3次 · 真题 273 句

risk

A2

n. 风险

本篇3次 · 真题 167 句

physician

B2

n. 医生

本篇3次 · 真题 15 句

tend

B1

v. 倾向于，往往会

本篇2次 · 真题 170 句

consequence

B2

n. 结果

本篇2次 · 真题 66 句

suffer

B1

v. 遭受（痛苦、疾病、损失等）

本篇2次 · 真题 59 句

status

B2

n. 地位

本篇2次 · 真题 48 句

outcome

B2

n. 结果

本篇2次 · 真题 40 句

perspective

B2

n. 观点

本篇2次·真题 38 句

antibiotic

B2

n. 抗生素

本篇2次·真题 27 句

risky

B2

adj. 有风险的

本篇2次·真题 14 句

maker

A2

n. 制造者

本篇2次·真题 13 句

susceptible

C1

adj. 易受影响的

本篇2次·真题 13 句

making

A2

n. 制作

本篇2次·真题 8 句

prescription

B2

n. 处方

本篇2次·真题 8 句

author

A2

n. 作者

本篇1次·真题 264 句

positive

B1

adj. 积极的

本篇1次·真题 144 句

process

B1

n. 过程

本篇1次·真题 126 句

quality

A2

n. 质量

本篇1次·真题 112 句

major

B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次·真题 108 句

scientific

B1

adj. 科学的

本篇1次·真题 103 句

case

A2

n. 情况

本篇1次·真题 97 句

colleague

B1

n. 同事

本篇1次·真题 84 句

further

B1

adv. 更远地

本篇1次·真题 79 句

due B1

adj. 预期的

本篇1次·真题 70 句

enable B1

v. 使能够

本篇1次·真题 68 句

creative B1

adj. 有创造力的

本篇1次·真题 65 句

essential B1

adj. 必不可少的

本篇1次·真题 55 句

psychologist B2

n. 心理学家

本篇1次·真题 54 句

rely B1

v. 依赖;依靠

本篇1次·真题 51 句

adopt B1

v. 采纳

本篇1次·真题 46 句

desire B2

n. 愿望

本篇1次·真题 44 句

reward B1

n. 报酬

本篇1次·真题 43 句

psychological B2

adj. 心理的

本篇1次·真题 39 句

related B1

adj. 相关的

本篇1次·真题 39 句

otherwise B2

adv. 否则, 不然

本篇1次·真题 33 句

harmful B1

adj. 有害的

本篇1次·真题 32 句

vital B2

adj. 极其重要的, 必不可少的

本篇1次·真题 29 句

phenomenon B2

n. 现象

本篇1次·真题 28 句

salary B1

n. 薪水, 工资 (通常指按月发放的固定报酬)

本篇1次·真题 27 句

leading B1

adj. 最重要的

本篇1次·真题 24 句

tendency B2

n. 倾向

本篇1次·真题 24 句

unfortunately B1

adv. 不幸地

本篇1次·真题 19 句

investigate B2

v. 调查

本篇1次·真题 18 句

caution B2

n. 小心;谨慎

本篇1次·真题 16 句

refrain C1

v. 克制

本篇1次·真题 16 句

illustrate B2

v. 说明

本篇1次·真题 15 句

input B1

n. 输入的信息、数据

本篇1次·真题 15 句

totally B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次·真题 15 句

whereas B2

sc. 然而

本篇1次·真题 15 句

belong A2

v. 属于 (某人)

本篇1次·真题 13 句

deplete C1

v. 大量减少

本篇1次·真题 13 句

prescribe B2

v. 开 (药)

本篇1次·真题 13 句

slip B1

v. 滑倒

本篇1次·真题 13 句

hinder B2

v. 阻碍, 妨碍

本篇1次·真题 12 句

negotiate B2

v. 谈判

本篇1次·真题 11 句

enjoyable B1

adj. 令人愉快的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

presumably B2

adv. 大概

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

scratch B1

v. 抓

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

exhausted B1

adj. 精疲力竭的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

problematic C1

adj. 有问题的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

entail C1

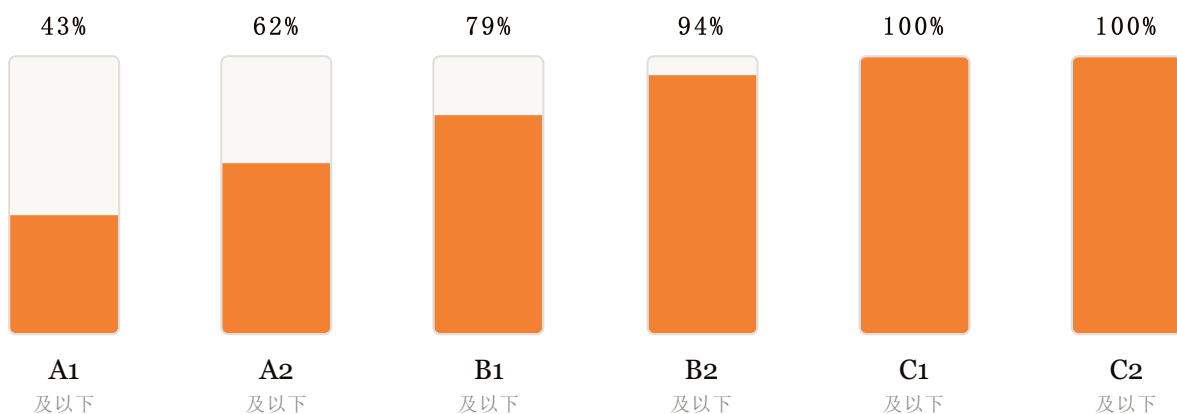
v. 使必然发生

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 208 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **208** 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 12 个 · 约 6%。



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 208 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

208

B2 以上难词

6%

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）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	本题
Part IV	汉译英（段落翻译）	题目解析 →