

2008年考研英语（旧卷）英译汉（划线句子翻译） Section II Part C·参考译文与逐句解析

PASSAGE & TRANSLATION • 题和解析

英译汉真题、参考译文与逐句解析

本页 5 句划线句的参考译文与逐句解析由懒笔记基于2008年 考研英语（旧卷）英译汉（划线句子翻译）原卷逐句译审整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions 与整篇英文短文连续排印，文中 (N)+下划线的 5 句即要求译成中文的划线句——划线句不是孤立的，常含跨句指代与全篇统一术语，每段之后紧随该段中文翻译，在上下文里看懂再逐句精翻。卷面之后按题号逐句拆分：意群直译、难点点破、语序调整、句内定稿参考译文，答案直显。

考研真题(2008)

Section II Part C

Directions:

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

In his autobiography, Darwin himself speaks of his intellectual powers with extraordinary modesty. He points out that he always experienced much difficulty in expressing himself clearly and concisely, but (46)he believes that this very difficulty may have had the compensating advantage of forcing him to think long and intently about every sentence, and thus enabling him to detect errors in reasoning and in his own observations. He disclaimed the possession of any great quickness of apprehension or wit, such as distinguished Huxley. (47)He asserted, also, that his power to follow a long and purely abstract train of thought was very limited, for which reason he felt certain that he never could have succeeded with mathematics. His memory, too, he described as extensive, but hazy. So poor in one sense was it that he never could remember for more than a few days a single date or a line of poetry. (48)On the other hand, he did not accept as well founded the charge made by some of his critics that, while he was a good observer, he had no power of reasoning. This, he thought, could not be true, because the "Origin of Species" is one long argument from the beginning to the end, and has convinced many able men. No one, he submits, could have written it without possessing some power of reasoning. He was willing to assert that "I have a fair share of invention, and of common sense or judgment, such as every fairly successful lawyer or doctor must have, but not, I believe, in any higher degree." (49)He adds humbly that perhaps he was "superior to the common run of men in noticing things which easily escape attention, and in observing them carefully."

在自传中，达尔文本人以极其谦逊的态度谈论自己的智力。他指出，他总是在清晰简洁地表达自己方面遇到很大困难，但他相信，这种困难本身可能具有补偿性的优势，迫使他对每个句子进行长时间深入的思考，从而使他能够发现推理和自己观察中的错误。他否认自己拥有任何杰出的理解力或机智，如赫胥黎所具有的那种。他还断言，他遵循漫长而纯粹抽象思维链条的能力非常有限，因此他确信自己在数学方面永远不可能取得成功。他还将自己的记忆力描述为广博但模糊。从某种意义上说，他的记忆力如此糟糕，以

至于他甚至无法记住一个日期或一行诗歌超过几天。另一方面，他不接受一些批评者对他的指责，即他虽然是一个优秀的观察者，却没有推理能力。他认为这不可能是真的，因为《物种起源》从头到尾是一个长篇论证，并且说服了许多有才能的人。他坚称，如果不具备一些推理能力，任何人都不可能写出这本书。他愿意断言“我拥有相当程度的创造力和常识或判断力，就像每个相当成功的律师或医生必须具备的那样，但我相信，并没有更高的程度。”他谦逊地补充说，也许他“在注意到容易被忽略的事物以及仔细观察它们方面优于普通人”。

Writing in the last year of his life, he expressed the opinion that in two or three respects his mind had changed during the preceding twenty or thirty years. Up to the age of thirty or beyond it poetry of many kinds gave him great pleasure. Formerly, too, pictures had given him considerable, and music very great, delight. In 1881, however, he said: "Now for many years I cannot endure to read a line of poetry. I have also almost lost my taste for pictures or music." (50)Darwin was convinced that the loss of these tastes was not only a loss of happiness, but might possibly be injurious to the intellect, and more probably to the moral character.

在生命的最后一年写作时，他表达了这样的观点：在过去二三十年间，他的思想在两三个方面发生了变化。直到三十岁或更晚，各种诗歌都给他带来极大的愉悦。从前，绘画也给他带来相当大的快乐，而音乐则给他带来非常大的快乐。然而，到1881年，他说：“现在多年来我无法忍受读一行诗。我对绘画或音乐的品味也几乎丧失了。”达尔文确信，失去这些品味不仅是幸福的丧失，而且可能对智力有害，更有可能对道德品格有害。

逐句解析

句前 (N) 即考卷划线句题号，与卷面下划线句——对应——满分 10 分、每句约 2 分，阅卷把每句切成意群按采分点给分（★ 为采分点意群）。

【来源】 一篇关于达尔文的学术评论 Charles Darwin : His Place in Modern Science (查尔斯·达尔文在现代科学中的地位)，介绍了达尔文对自身智力水平和心智变化的评述，本文语篇结构整体性强，考生只有在了解整个语篇的情况下才能正确、准确地翻译文中画线部分。

【主旨】 达尔文在自传里以极谦逊的态度自评智力短长

全文是达尔文自传里的一段自我剖析：他承认自己表达不易、抽象推理与记忆都有限，但坚持认为自己仍具备相当的推理与观察能力；末段又惋惜晚年对诗、画、音乐的趣味丧失。整体基调是「自谦但据理力争」，翻译时所有评价性词语（如 modesty、humbly、limited、very limited、disclaim、submit、injurious）都要落在「自我评估」这一语境里，不能译成第三方贬抑。开篇即定调：Darwin himself speaks of his intellectual powers with extraordinary modesty.

【指代】this very difficulty 回指「表达困难」

第 46 句开头的 this very difficulty 必须回到上一句锚定：he always experienced much difficulty in expressing himself clearly and concisely。译时应明确还原为「（清楚简洁地）表达自己的这种困难」或「这种表达上的困难」，不能含糊地译成「这个困难」。

these tastes 回指诗\、画\、音乐三类趣味

第 50 句的 the loss of these tastes, these tastes 回指紧邻上文：poetry of many kinds gave him great pleasure. Formerly, too, pictures had given him considerable, and music very great, delight. 翻译时应明确还原为「对诗歌、绘画和音乐的（这些）爱好/趣味」，不能笼统译成「这些品味」。

the charge 回指「他只会观察、不会推理」的指控

第 48 句 the charge made by some of his critics 的具体内容由其后的 that 同位语给出：while he was a good observer, he had no power of reasoning。翻译 charge 时取「指责/指控/批评」义，而非「费用、电荷」。

全篇主语「他」统一指达尔文

全文一连串 he/his 指的都是同一人——达尔文本人，见开篇：Darwin himself speaks of his intellectual powers。逐句翻译时为避免人称悬空，可在必要处把「他」回填为「达尔文」，让中文读者一眼看清主语归属。

(46) he believes that this very difficulty may have had the compensating advantage of forcing him to think long and intently about every sentence, and thus enabling him to detect errors in reasoning and in his own observations.

【意群】 he believes that (主句主谓 + that 宾语从句引导词) →他认为

this very difficulty may have had the compensating advantage (宾语从句主干 (主 + 谓 + 宾))

★ 采分 →这种困难本身可能反而带来了补偿性的好处

难点: **very 作形容词**、**compensating 取「补偿」义**

this very difficulty 中的 very 不是副词「非常」, 而是形容词「正是这个、恰恰这个」, 译为「正是这种困难/这种困难本身」; compensating advantage 字面是「补偿性的优势」, 结合语境是「弥补缺陷反带来的好处」。回填指代: this very difficulty 指上一句的 he always experienced much difficulty in expressing himself clearly and concisely, 故可译作「这种(表达上的)困难本身」。

of forcing him to think long and intently about every sentence, (of 引导的介词短语作 advantage 的同位/内容说明) ★ 采分 → (即) 迫使他每个句子都进行长时间而专注的思考

难点: **of + doing 翻成「即.....」**

advantage of doing 的 of 在汉语里没有对应介词, 应转译成「即/那就是」或干脆把 of 后内容直接铺开作 advantage 的内容。intently 译「专注地、聚精会神地」, 不要漏译副词。

and thus enabling him to detect errors in reasoning and in his own observations. (and 并列的现在分词短语, 承接前一个 of 短语) ★ 采分 →并因此使他得以察觉推理中和自己观察中的错误

难点: **thus 表结果**、**in reasoning / in his own observations 是并列介词短语**

thus = 因此/从而, 提示前后是「因→果」关系, 必须译出来。enable sb. to do 译「使(某人)能够.....」。in reasoning 和 in his own observations 是 errors 后并列的两个介词短语, 都修饰 errors, 要译成「推理中的错误和自己观察中的错误」, 不能合并漏掉其中一项。

【调序】 **of 短语前置说明**、**and 分句承接**

英文用 advantage of doing... 这种「中心词+of+动名词」结构, 中文不习惯说「迫使他.....的好处」, 故改为「好处, 即/那就是迫使他.....」, 把 of 短语后置展开; 末尾 and thus enabling... 用「并因此使他.....」承接, 让两层结果自然推进。

【译文】他认为, 正是这种(表达上的)困难, 或许反而给他带来了一种弥补性的好处, 即迫使他每一个句子都进行长时间而专注的思考, 从而使他能够察觉自己在推理中和观察中所犯的错误。

(47) He asserted, also, that his power to follow a long and purely abstract train of thought was very limited, for which reason he felt certain that he never could have succeeded with mathematics.

【意群】 He asserted, also, that (主句主谓 + 插入副词 + that 引导宾语从句) → 他还断言/他也声称

难点: **also** 是插入语「也」

also 被逗号隔开作插入语, 承接上文「他不承认自己有 Huxley 那种敏捷领悟力」, 译为「他还/也」, 放在动词前。assert 取「断言、声称、坚称」义, 不要弱化为「说」。

his power to follow a long and purely abstract train of thought was very limited, (宾语从句主干 (主语带不定式定语 + 系 + 表)) ★ 采分 → 他追随一长串纯粹抽象思路的能力非常有限

难点: **follow** 取「跟上\、理解」义; **train of thought** 是「思路」

follow 在此不是「跟随」, 而是「跟上/理解 (一条思路)」 (熟词僻义 A2) 。a train of thought 是固定搭配「一系列思路、一长串思考」, 不能字面译成「思想的火车」。a long and purely abstract train of thought = 「一长串纯粹抽象的思路」。very limited 译「非常有限」, 不可省「非常」。

for which reason (非限制性定语从句的关系词 (= and for that reason)) → 因此/由于这个原因

难点: **for which reason** = 因此

for which reason 是 and for that reason 的非限定式写法, 整体相当于一个连词「因此、出于这个原因」, 承接前一分句。中文断开成「正因为如此」「因此」更自然。

he felt certain that he never could have succeeded with mathematics. (定语从句主干 (主 + 系 + 表 + that 宾语从句)) ★ 采分 → 他确信自己从来不可能在数学上获得成功

难点: **could have done** 表「与过去事实相反」

never could have succeeded 是虚拟语气的过去式 (could have + 过去分词), 表示「(过去) 本来也不可能成功」。succeed with mathematics 译「在数学上取得成功/搞好数学」。felt certain that = 确信、深信。

【调序】 **his power to do** → 「他做.....的能力」前置; **for which reason** → 独立成句

英语 his power to follow... 中 to follow... 是后置不定式作定语, 汉语习惯前置: 译为「他追随一长串纯粹抽象思路的能力」; for which reason 引导的定语从句太长, 直接断成新一句「正因为如此/因此, 他确信.....」更顺。

【译文】 他还断言, 自己跟上一长串纯粹抽象思路的能力非常有限, 正因为如此, 他确信自己在数学上本来也绝不可能取得成功。

(48) On the other hand, he did not accept as well founded the charge made by some of his critics that, while he was a good observer, he had no power of reasoning.

【意群】 On the other hand, (句首过渡状语) → 另一方面

he did not accept as well founded the charge made by some of his critics (主句主干
(accept...as... 结构, 宾语后置) + 过去分词短语作 charge 的定语) ★ 采分 → 他并不认为某些批评者对他提出的指责是有充分根据的

难点: **accept A as B 宾语后置; well founded 译「有根据的」; charge 取「指责」义**
本句的真正结构是 accept [the charge...] as [well founded], 因为宾语 the charge made by... that... 太长, 被挪到了 as well founded 之后 (即 accept as B A 的倒装)。well founded = well-founded, 「有充分根据的、站得住脚的」。charge 在此是熟词僻义 A2: 不是「费用、电荷」, 而是「指责、控告」(made by some of his critics 明确了语境)。整体译「他不认为这些批评者的指责是有根据的」。

that, (that 引导同位语从句, 说明 charge 的具体内容) → (即)

while he was a good observer, (让步状语从句) ★ 采分 → 尽管他是个善于观察的人/优秀的观察者

难点: **while 译「虽然/尽管」**

while 在此不是「当.....的时候」, 而是表让步「虽然、尽管」(A2 熟词僻义), 与后半句构成转折。a good observer 译「优秀的观察者/善于观察的人」。

he had no power of reasoning. (同位语从句主句) ★ 采分 → 他却没有推理能力

难点: **no power of reasoning 译「没有推理能力」**

power of reasoning = 推理能力/推理的能力。结合让步从句, 整句指控为「虽然他是好的观察者, 但没有推理能力」。这正是达尔文要反驳的对象。

【调序】 宾语前移; 让步从句前置; 同位语用「即」展开

中文不接受 accept as well founded the charge 这种「宾语后置」, 必须把 the charge 提到 accept 之后: 「他不接受.....的指责是有根据的」。同位语 that ... 用「即/这种指责认为」展开。while 让步从句按汉语习惯放在主句前: 「尽管他是好的观察者, 但他没有推理能力」。

【译文】 另一方面, 对于某些批评者对他提出的「他虽然善于观察, 却没有推理能力」的指责, 他并不认为是有充分根据的。

(49) He adds humbly that perhaps he was "superior to the common run of men in noticing things which easily escape attention, and in observing them carefully."

【意群】 He adds humbly that (主句主谓 + 方式状语 + that 引导宾语从句) → 他谦逊地补充说

难点: **humbly** 译「谦逊地」, 呼应全文基调

humbly 是副词「谦卑地、谦逊地」, 呼应开篇 Darwin himself speaks of his intellectual powers with extraordinary modesty. 的基调。adds 不要译成「加上」, 此处是「补充说、又说」。

perhaps he was "superior to the common run of men (宾语从句主干 + 表语 (superior to...)) ★ 采分 → 也许他「胜过/优于普通人」

难点: **the common run of men** 是固定短语「普通人/一般人」

the common run of 是固定搭配, 译「普通的、一般的、平庸的」, the common run of men = 普通人、一般人。superior to = 优于、胜过、强过。perhaps 不能漏, 体现自谦的不确定语气。注意此处仍在引号内, 是达尔文原话。

in noticing things which easily escape attention, (in + 动名词作 superior to 的范围状语 + which 定语从句修饰 things) ★ 采分 → (在) 注意到那些容易被人忽视的事物 (方面)

难点: **escape attention** 译「逃过注意/被忽略」; **which** 定从前置

escape attention = 逃过注意、不为人察觉、被忽略。things which easily escape attention 字面是「容易逃过注意的事物」, 按汉语习惯改前置定语「(那些) 容易被人忽略的事物」。in doing 表示「在某方面」, 是 superior to sb. in doing 的固定搭配。

and in observing them carefully." (and 并列第二个 in + 动名词短语 + 副词) ★ 采分 → (在) 仔细观察它们 (方面)

难点: **them** 回指 things; **carefully** 译「仔细地」

them 指上一块的 things (容易被忽略的事物), 翻译时可不必要重复名词, 但要让中文读者明确指向。carefully 不要漏, 与前句 noticing 的「注意」形成「注意到 → 仔细观察」的递进。整段引号在此结束, 照应达尔文自评。

【调序】 短定语从句前置\、in doing 并列承接

which easily escape attention 较短, 前置译成「容易被忽略的 (事物)」; 两个 in doing 用「在.....方面 + 也在.....方面」并列承接, 或干脆并成「在注意到.....并仔细观察它们方面」。
humbly 副词前置紧贴动词「谦逊地补充说」。

【译文】 他谦逊地补充说, 他或许「在注意到那些容易被人忽略的事物、并加以仔细观察方面, 胜过常人」。

(50) Darwin was convinced that the loss of these tastes was not only a loss of happiness, but might possibly be injurious to the intellect, and more probably to the moral character.

【意群】 Darwin was convinced that (主句主谓 + that 引导宾语从句) → 达尔文确信

难点: **be convinced that** 译「确信、深信」

be convinced that = 确信、深信, 比 think 语气重得多, 必须译出来。

the loss of these tastes was not only a loss of happiness, (宾语从句主干 (not only ... but ...) 的前半) ★ 采分 → 丧失这些爱好不仅是丧失了一种幸福

难点: **these tastes** 回指诗、画、音乐三种爱好; **taste** 取「爱好/兴趣」义

these tastes 必须回填指代: 见上文 poetry of many kinds gave him great pleasure.

Formerly, too, pictures had given him considerable, and music very great, delight., 指诗歌、绘画、音乐三种爱好/趣味。taste 在此是「爱好、欣赏力、趣味」(A2 熟词僻义), 不是「味道」。the loss of these tastes 译「丧失这些爱好/失去这些趣味」。a loss of happiness = 一种幸福的丧失/失去一种幸福。

but might possibly be injurious to the intellect, (not only ... but ... 的后半, 第一并列) ★ 采分 → 而且可能对智力有害

难点: **injurious to** 译「对.....有害」; **might possibly** 体现谨慎语气

injurious to = 对.....有害的, 与下一块 to the moral character 共享 injurious。might possibly 双重不确定, 是达尔文一贯的谨慎语气, 译「可能、有可能」即可, 不要漏。the intellect 译「智力/智识」。

and more probably to the moral character. (and 并列第二个介词短语, 共享 injurious) ★ 采分 → 而且更可能对道德品格有害

难点: **省略还原: (injurious) to the moral character; more probably** 体现程度递进

本块省略了重复的 be injurious: 完整意思是 and (might) more probably (be injurious) to the moral character。more probably 与前文 might possibly 形成程度递进: 「可能对智力有害——更可能对道德品格有害」, 必须把递进译出。the moral character = 道德品格/道德人格。

【调序】 **not only...but...** 顺译; 省略 **injurious** 补出

not only A but (also) B 在汉语里直接对应「不仅 A 而且 B」, 可顺译。and 并列的 more probably to the moral character 要补出共享的 injurious, 译为「而且更可能对道德品格(有害)」, 这样补一下, 中文才完整。

【译文】 达尔文确信, 丧失这些(对诗歌、绘画、音乐的)爱好不仅是一种幸福的丧失, 而且可能对智力有害, 更有可能对道德品格有害。

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。

He points out that he always experienced much difficulty in expressing himself clearly and concisely, but he believes that this very difficulty may have had the compensating advantage of forcing him to think long and intently about every sentence, and thus enabling him to detect errors in reasoning and in his own observations.

第1段，第2句

这句在结构和时态上都很有训练意义：主干不至于难到无法入手，但又包含两个高频内容从句和一个值得单练的情态完成结构。作为句子结构加时态的综合练习材料，优先级较高。

He disclaimed the possession of any great quickness of apprehension or wit, such as distinguished Huxley.

第1段，第3句

本句覆盖了主谓宾基本结构,宾语中包含介词短语作后置定语,还有非限制性定语从句对名词进行补充说明。成分种类较为丰富,特别是 "such as" 引导的定语从句结构具有一定辨识训练价值,适合练习识别修饰关系和从句功能。

So poor in one sense was it that he never could remember for more than a few days a single date or a line of poetry.

第1段，第6句

主句采用了完全倒装结构，表语前置、系动词提前、主语后置，打乱了正常的主谓表语序，初学者需要先识别倒装再还原语序才能找到主干；同时状语从句嵌套在主句中，主语 "it" 被倒装和从句双重遮挡，定位难度较高。

On the other hand, he did not accept as well founded the charge made by some of his critics that, while he was a good observer, he had no power of reasoning.

第1段，第7句

同位语从句解释抽象名词、状语从句嵌套在名词性从句中、定语后置修饰核心名词,这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,掌握后可大量迁移到同类长难句

This, he thought, could not be true, because the "Origin of Species" is one long argument from the beginning to the end, and has convinced many able men.

第1段，第8句

主句+原因状语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式；插入语、并列谓语、情态动词与完成时的搭配也是常考结构，学生掌握本句后可迁移应用到大量类似真题句，典型性很强。

No one, he submits, could have written it without possessing some power of reasoning.

第1段，第9句

本句包含插入语、情态完成式谓语、介词短语状语、动名词作介词宾语等多种成分,且插入语的识别和跨越是常见易错点。作为成分划分练习句,可以训练学生识别插入语、定位被分隔的主谓、区分谓语与非谓语动词形式,训练价值较高

Darwin was convinced that the loss of these tastes was not only a loss of happiness, but might possibly be injurious to the intellect, and more probably to the moral character.

第2段，第5句

主句 "sb was convinced that..." 是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的被动语态 + 宾语从句结构。从句中 "not only... but (also)..." 并列结构和情态动词表推测也是常考句式。本句结构具有很强的代表性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似长句中。

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本篇出现的 35 个考研英语（旧卷）真题高频词

下列单词既在本篇英文短文中出现，又是 考研英语（旧卷） 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。

power A2

n. 权力

本篇4次·真题 90 句

poetry B1

n. 诗歌

本篇3次·真题 15 句

reasoning B2

n. 推理

本篇3次·真题 11 句

loss B1

n. 丧失

本篇2次·真题 43 句

convince B1

v. 说服, 使相信

本篇2次·真题 10 句

intellectual C1

adj. 智力的

本篇1次·真题 47 句

opinion A2

n. 观点

本篇1次·真题 44 句

argument B1

n. 争论

本篇1次·真题 39 句

happiness A2

n. 幸福

本篇1次·真题 38 句

species B2

n. 物种

本篇1次·真题 36 句

moral B2

adj. 道德的

本篇1次·真题 33 句

lawyer B1

n. 律师

本篇1次·真题 29 句

easily A2

adv. 容易地

本篇1次·真题 25 句

character B1

n. 性格

本篇1次·真题 24 句

critic B2

n. 批评家

本篇1次·真题 24 句

willing B1

adj. 愿意的, 乐意的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

charge B1

v. 收费

本篇1次·真题 22 句

thus B2

adv. 因此, 所以

本篇1次·真题 22 句

origin B2

n. 起源

本篇1次·真题 20 句

limited B1

adj. 有限的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

observe B2

v. 观察;注意到

本篇1次·真题 17 句

clearly A2

adv. 清楚地, 明白地

本篇1次·真题 16 句

enable B1

v. 使能够

本篇1次·真题 15 句

intellect C1

n. 智力

本篇1次·真题 14 句

judgment B2

n. 判断力;识别力

本篇1次·真题 14 句

escape A2

v. 逃跑;逃脱

本篇1次·真题 13 句

detect B2

v. 发现, 察觉 (难以察觉的事物)

本篇1次·真题 12 句

fairly B1

adv. 相当

本篇1次·真题 12 句

possibly B1

adv. 可能, 也许

本篇1次·真题 12 句

beginning A1

n. 开始

本篇1次·真题 11 句

error A2

n. 错误

本篇1次·真题 10 句

carefully A2

adv. 仔细地

本篇1次·真题 9 句

considerable B2

adj. 相当大的

本篇1次·真题 8 句

endure B2

v. 忍受

本篇1次·真题 8 句

possess

B2

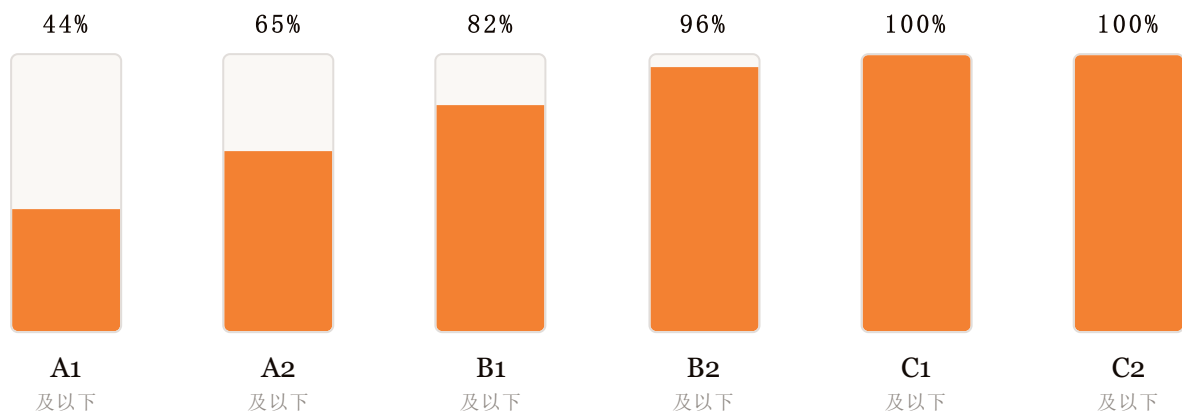
v. 拥有，持有（财产、特质等）

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

英文短文 169 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

英文短文去重后共 **169** 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 7 个 · 约 4%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）· 数据为英文短文去重词 169 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

169

B2 以上难词

4%

B1 及以下覆盖

82%

考研英语（旧卷） 2008年 · 全卷构成

Section I	完形填空（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (3)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (4)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part B	选句填空（7选5）	题目解析 →
Section II Part C	英译汉（划线句子翻译）	本题
Section III Part A	写作	题目解析 →
Section III Part B	写作	题目解析 →