

2012年 考研英语二阅读理解（四选一） 第2篇·26-30 题答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS • 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析 · 26-30 题

本页 26-30 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2012年 考研英语二阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 4 段原文（段首标 P1-P4 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。

英语二真题(2012)

Section II Part A (2)

Directions:

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions after each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (40 points)

Text 2

P1 Pretty in pink: adult women do not remember being so obsessed with the colour, yet it is pervasive in our young girls' lives. It is not that pink is intrinsically bad, but it is such a tiny slice of the rainbow and, though it may celebrate girlhood in one way, it also repeatedly and firmly fuses girls' identity to appearance. Then it presents that connection, even among two-year-olds, between girls as not only innocent but as evidence of innocence. Looking around, I despaired at the singular lack of imagination about girls' lives and interests.

粉红色真美：成年女性并不记得自己曾如此痴迷于这种颜色，然而它却充斥在我们年幼女孩的生活中。粉红色本身并非坏事，但它只是彩虹中极小的一部分，尽管它可能在某种程度上赞颂女孩特质，但它也反复而坚定地将女孩的身份与外表融合在一起。然后它呈现出这种联系，甚至在两岁大的孩子中间，将女孩们之间的这种联系不仅视为纯真的表现，而且视为纯真本身的证据。环顾四周，我对女孩生活和兴趣方面想象力的极度匮乏感到绝望。

P2 Girls' attraction to pink may seem unavoidable, somehow encoded in their DNA, but according to Jo Paoletti, an associate professor of American Studies, it is not. Children were not colour-coded at all until the early 20th century: in the era before domestic washing machines all babies wore white as a practical matter, since the only way of getting clothes clean was to boil them. What's more, both boys and girls wore what were thought of as gender-neutral dresses. When nursery colours were introduced, pink was actually considered the more masculine colour, a pastel version of red, which was associated with strength. Blue, with its intimations of the Virgin Mary, constancy and faithfulness, symbolised femininity. It was not until the mid-1980s, when amplifying age and sex differences became a dominant

children's marketing strategy, that pink fully came into its own, when it began to seem inherently attractive to girls, part of what defined them as female, at least for the first few critical years.

女孩对粉红色的喜爱似乎不可避免，仿佛编码在她们的DNA中，但根据美国研究副教授Jo Paoletti的说法，事实并非如此。直到20世纪初，儿童才开始按颜色区分：在家用洗衣机出现之前的时代，出于实际考虑，所有婴儿都穿白色衣服，因为清洗衣物的唯一方法是煮沸它们。而且，男孩和女孩都穿被认为是中性的连衣裙。当育儿室颜色被引入时，粉红色实际上被认为是更具男性气质的颜色，是红色的柔和版本，与力量相关联。蓝色则因其让人联想到圣母玛利亚、坚定和忠诚，象征着女性气质。直到20世纪80年代中期，当放大年龄和性别差异成为儿童市场营销的主导策略时，粉红色才真正确立了自己的地位，它开始似乎天然地吸引女孩，成为定义她们作为女性的一部分，至少在最初几年的关键时期是如此。

P3 I had not realised how profoundly marketing trends dictated our perception of what is natural to kids, including our core beliefs about their psychological development. Take the toddler. I assumed that phase was something experts developed after years of research into children's behaviour: wrong. Turns out, according to Daniel Cook, a historian of childhood consumerism, it was popularised as a marketing trick by clothing manufacturers in the 1930s.

我没有意识到市场营销趋势如此深刻地影响了我们对儿童天性的认知，包括我们关于他们心理发展的核心信念。以学步儿童为例。我原以为这个阶段是专家们经过多年研究儿童行为后提出的：错了。事实证明，根据儿童消费主义历史学家Daniel Cook的说法，它是在20世纪30年代作为服装制造商的营销手段而流行起来的。

P4 Trade publications counselled department stores that, in order to increase sales, they should create a "third stepping stone" between infant wear and older kids' clothes. It was only after "toddler" became a common shoppers' term that it evolved into a broadly accepted developmental stage. Splitting kids, or adults, into ever-tinier categories has proved a sure-fire way to boost profits. And one of the easiest ways to segment a market is to magnify gender differences – or invent them where they did not previously exist.

行业刊物建议百货商店，为了增加销售额，它们应该在婴儿装和大龄儿童服装之间创造一个“第三个阶梯”。只有在“学步儿童”成为购物者的常用术语之后，它才演变成一个被广泛接受的发展阶段。将儿童或成人划分为越来越细小的类别已被证明是提高利润的可靠方法。而细分市场最简单的方法之一就是放大性别差异——或者在以前不存在差异的地方创造出差异。

题目与逐题解析

26. By saying "it is...the rainbow" (Line 3, Para. 1), the author means pink ____.

- [A] cannot explain girls' lack of imagination
- [B] should not be associated with girls' innocence
- [C] should not be the sole representation of girlhood
- [D] cannot influence girls' lives and interests

作者说“它是.....彩虹”(第1段第3行)意思是粉色____

- A) 无法解释女孩缺乏想象力 B) 不应与女孩的纯真联系在一起 C) 不应成为少女时代的唯一代表
- D) 无法影响女孩的生活和兴趣

【答案】 C (词义句意题)

【判型】 题干By saying "it is...the rainbow" (Line 3, Para. 1), the author means pink ____用引号锁定一句话并问"作者的意思是", 是典型的句意题。

【拆句】 题干主干是the author means pink ____, By saying "it is...the rainbow"是方式状语, 圆括号内是定位提示。结构平铺直叙, 无陷阱, 但要注意空格在pink之后——四个选项都是对pink的谓语补全, 不是对"the author"的补全。

【定位】 It is not that pink is intrinsically bad, but it is such a tiny slice of the rainbow and, though it may celebrate girlhood in one way, it also repeatedly and firmly fuses girls' identity to appearance.

并不是说粉色本身有什么不好, 而是它只是彩虹中极小的一片色域; 尽管它在某种程度上是对女孩气质的赞美, 却也在反复、牢牢地把女孩的身份与外貌捆绑在一起。

【选项】 A) **偷换概念**

原文段末提到的lack of imagination about girls' lives and interests是作者本人的观察, 而非"pink cannot explain"——pink不是被要求去"解释"什么的主语; 选项把"作者批评粉色文化导致想象力贫乏"偷换成"pink无法解释想象力贫乏"。

B) **答非所问**

Q26问的是引号句"tiny slice of the rainbow"的含义, 焦点在"色彩单一/代表性垄断"; innocence是同段另一议题 (girls as not only innocent but as evidence of innocence), 选项把另一话题嫁接到这道句意题上。

C) **✓ 正确**

such a tiny slice of the rainbow ↔ **should not be the sole representation of girlhood**
though it may celebrate girlhood in one way, it also repeatedly and firmly fuses girls' identity to appearance

↔ **should not be the sole representation of girlhood**

预判"粉色不应独占代表女孩气质"与should not be the sole representation of girlhood字面对位, "sole"恰是"tiny slice"被放大成"全部"的反向表达, 锁定C。

D) **与原文相反**

原文恰恰认为pink深刻影响着女孩生活与兴趣 (pervasive、fuses identity to appearance), 选项cannot influence girls' lives and interests反着说。

27. According to Paragraph 2, which of the following is true of colours?

- [A] Colours are encoded in girls' DNA.
- [B] Blue used to be regarded as the colour for girls.
- [C] White is preferred by babies.
- [D] Pink used to be a neutral colour in symbolising genders.

根据第2段,关于颜色下列哪项是正确的?

- A) 颜色编码在女孩的DNA中 B) 蓝色曾被视为女孩的颜色 C) 婴儿更喜欢白色
- D) 粉色在象征性别方面曾经是中性色

【答案】 **B** (细节题)

【判型】 题干which of the following is true of colours是经典"以下哪项正确"句式，需要逐项回原文核对事实。

【拆句】 题干主干是which of the following is true of colours, According to Paragraph 2是状语限定来源段。"is true of colours"中"of"="关于"，要求选项是关于颜色的客观陈述，无陷阱。

【定位】 Blue, with its intimations of the Virgin Mary, constancy and faithfulness, symbolised femininity.

蓝色因暗含圣母玛利亚、坚贞与忠诚的意味，曾象征女性气质。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

原文Girls' attraction to pink may seem unavoidable, somehow encoded in their DNA, but according to Jo Paoletti, an associate professor of American Studies, it is not中"but ... it is not"否定了DNA说，选项却把否定的观点当成事实。

B) ✓ 正确

Blue, with its intimations of the Virgin Mary, constancy and faithfulness, symbolised femininity

↔ Blue used to be regarded as the colour for girls

预判"蓝色曾经=女性气质"与Blue used to be regarded as the colour for girls在时态(过去)与语义(蓝=女)两个维度完全对位，锁定B。

C) 偷换概念

原文说in the era before domestic washing machines all babies wore white as a practical matter——白色是出于实用考虑(便于煮洗)，而非"babies prefer"。选项把客观事实包装成婴儿的"偏好"。

D) 张冠李戴

原文是both boys and girls wore what were thought of as gender-neutral dresses——"中性"指的是dresses(衣物款式)，不是pink这种颜色；且原文随后说pink was actually considered the more masculine colour——pink过去是更男性化，而非中性。

28. The author suggests that our perception of children's psychological development was much influenced by ____.

- [A] the observation of children's nature
- [B] the marketing of products for children
- [C] researches into children's behaviour
- [D] studies of childhood consumption

作者认为我们对儿童心理发展的认知很大程度上受到____的影响

A) 对儿童天性的观察 B) 儿童产品的营销 C) 对儿童行为的研究 D) 对童年消费的研究

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 题干The author suggests that our perception ... was much influenced by ____在问明确的施动方，答案在原文有客观对应，并非需要二跳推理。

【拆句】 题干主干是our perception ... was much influenced by ____被动句，by后接施动者。"of children's psychological development"是"perception"的后置修饰。考研二爱用被动句藏施动方，盯住by之后即可。

【定位】 I had not realised how profoundly marketing trends dictated our perception of what is natural to kids, including our core beliefs about their psychological development.

我此前并未意识到，营销趋势在多么深的程度上左右着我们对"儿童本性"的认知，包括我们对儿童心理发展的核心信念。

【选项】 A) **与原文相反**

原文恰恰否定"儿童本性/对儿童的观察"是认知来源——I had not realised how profoundly marketing trends dictated our perception of what is natural to kids揭示所谓"natural to kids"其实是营销塑造的。

B) **✓ 正确**

marketing trends dictated our perception of what is natural to kids, including our core beliefs about their psychological development

↔ **the marketing of products for children**

it was popularised as a marketing trick by clothing manufacturers in the 1930s ↔

the marketing of products for children

预判"营销趋势/儿童产品营销"直指the marketing of products for children，且后文toddler例证完全契合，锁定B。

C) **与原文相反**

原文明确"phase was something experts developed after years of research into children's behaviour: wrong", wrong一字直接否定"儿童行为研究"是来源。

D) **偷换概念**

原文是"a historian of childhood consumerism"——丹尼尔·库克这位历史学家的身份描述，而非作者陈述"我们的认知受儿童消费研究影响"。选项把"研究者身份"偷换为"研究本身的影响力"。

29. We may learn from Paragraph 4 that department stores were advised to_____.

- [A] classify consumers into smaller groups
- [B] attach equal importance to different genders
- [C] focus on infant wear and older kids' clothes
- [D] create some common shoppers' terms

我们可以从第4段了解到百货商店被建议_____

- A) 将消费者分为更小的群体 B) 对不同性别给予同等重视 C) 专注于婴儿服装和大龄儿童服装
- D) 创造一些常见的购物者术语

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 题干department stores were advised to_____问的是原文已陈述的建议内容，答案必有直接对应句。

【拆句】 题干主干是department stores were advised to ____ 被动句，空格处是不定式宾语，要求填入"被建议做某事"的动作。结构平铺直叙，但要看清主语是"department stores"而不是"shoppers"。

【定位】 Trade publications counselled department stores that, in order to increase sales, they should create a "third stepping stone" between infant wear and older kids' clothes.

行业刊物建议百货公司：为提升销量，应在婴儿装和大童装之间打造一个"第三块踏脚石"（即介乎二者之间的新品类）。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

a "third stepping stone" between infant wear and older kids' clothes ↔

classify consumers into smaller groups

Splitting kids, or adults, into ever-tinier categories has proved a sure-fire way to boost profits ↔

classify consumers into smaller groups

预判"细分消费群"与classify consumers into smaller groups字面对位，且原文紧接的通论句双重佐证，锁定A。

B) 无中生有

原文通篇是为了"提升销量"而细分群体，从未提到"对不同性别同等重视"；恰恰相反，magnify gender differences – or invent them where they did not previously exist 意在放大或制造性别差异。

C) 与原文相反

原文建议"在婴儿装与大童装之间"增设"第三块踏脚石"，焦点在"中间新档"，而不是"专注现有两档"；选项把"细分两档之间"反向理解为"聚焦原有两档"。

D) 偷换概念

原文是"toddler"先成为"common shoppers' term"，再演化为发展阶段——It was only after "toddler" became a common shoppers' term that it evolved into a broadly accepted developmental stage。即"成为购物术语"是已发生的结果，而非"被建议去创造"的目标；建议本身是"创造一档新品类（third stepping stone）"，不是"创造shoppers' terms"。

30. It can be concluded that girls' attraction to pink seems to be ____.

- [A] fully understood by clothing manufacturers
- [B] clearly explained by their inborn tendency
- [C] mainly imposed by profit-driven businessmen
- [D] well interpreted by psychological experts

可以得出结论,女孩对粉色的吸引力似乎是____

- A) 服装制造商完全理解的
- B) 她们天生倾向可以清楚解释的
- C) 主要由利益驱动的商人强加的
- D) 心理学专家很好地解释的

【答案】 C （主旨题）

【判型】 题干It can be concluded that girls' attraction to pink seems to be ___要求对全文核心话题下结论，无段号限定，是典型的主旨/结论题。

【拆句】 题干主干是girls' attraction to pink seems to be ___, "It can be concluded that"是形式主语结构，that后整句才是真正的题干内容。"seems to be"是系动词，空格处补主语补足语（形容词短语或过去分词短语），四个选项都是被动过去分词结构。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

原文未说"服装厂商fully understood"女孩对pink的偏好；他们只是"利用"差异化营销提升销量。"fully understood"把无中生有的全面理解强加给商家。

B) 与原文相反

原文P2明确否定DNA/inborn说："may seem unavoidable, somehow encoded in their DNA, but ... it is not"。选项clearly explained by their inborn tendency恰是被否定的命题。

C) ✓ 正确

Splitting kids, or adults, into ever-tinier categories has proved a sure-fire way to boost profits ↔

mainly imposed by profit-driven businessmen

It was not until the mid-1980s, when amplifying age and sex differences became a dominant children's marketing strategy, that pink fully came into its own

↔ **mainly imposed by profit-driven businessmen**

magnify gender differences – or invent them where they did not previously exist ↔

mainly imposed by profit-driven businessmen

全文主线"商业逐利→放大/制造性别差异→pink归属女孩"与mainly imposed by profit-driven businessmen在"施动方=逐利商家"与"动作=imposed"两层对位，锁定

C。"mainly"对应"a dominant marketing strategy"中的"dominant"，留出空间不绝对化。

D) 张冠李戴

P3提到"experts/research into children's behaviour"时紧跟wrong——心理学专家研究并非"toddler"等概念的源头；全文也没有把女孩对pink的偏好归因于"心理学专家的解读"。

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。

Children were not colour-coded at all until the early 20th century: in the era before domestic washing machines all babies wore white as a practical matter, since the only way of getting clothes clean was to boil them.

第2段，第2句

并列句加原因状语从句的组合在考试中常见;主句中主干被状语隔开、从句中名词带定语修饰等结构都是典型的长难句特征;掌握本句的分析方法可以迁移到大量类似结构的句子

What's more, both boys and girls wore what were thought of as gender-neutral dresses.

第2段，第3句

本句涵盖了主语(并列结构)、谓语、宾语从句("what" 引导)、从句内的被动谓语和表语等多种成分,特别是 "what" 在从句中的双重身份(引导词+主语)是很好的训练点,适合练习名词性从句和被动语态的成分划分。

It was not until the mid-1980s, when amplifying age and sex differences became a dominant children's marketing strategy, that pink fully came into its own, when it began to seem inherently attractive to girls, part of what defined them as female, at least for the first few critical years.

第2段，第6句

句子成分种类丰富: 强调句中的形式主语、表语位置的时间状语、动名词短语作主语、不定式短语作宾语、同位语、宾语补足语等, 覆盖多个易混淆的成分类型。强调句结构本身就是高频易错点, 同时 what 引导的名词性从句和非限制性定语从句的识别也是重要训练内容, 综合训练价值很高。

I assumed that phase was something experts developed after years of research into children's behaviour: wrong.

第3段，第3句

主句+宾语从句+省略关系代词的定语从句,这种三层嵌套结构在四六级和考研阅读中极为常见,掌握后可迁移到大量长难句分析,代表性很强

Turns out, according to Daniel Cook, a historian of childhood consumerism, it was popularised as a marketing trick by clothing manufacturers in the 1930s.

第3段，第4句

被动语态 + 多重状语修饰是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,尤其是历史、社科类文本常用被动语态陈述事实,学习者掌握此结构后可大量复用

It was only after "toddler" became a common shoppers' term that it evolved into a broadly accepted developmental stage.

第4段，第2句

本句涵盖强调句型识别（区分形式主语和真正主语、判断被强调成分）、时间状语从句定位、系动词表语识别、不及物动词与介词搭配等多个易错点，成分种类丰富，适合作为综合性划分练习。

And one of the easiest ways to segment a market is to magnify gender differences – or invent them where they did not previously exist.

第4段，第4句

主系表结构配合不定式表语、关系副词引导的限制性定语从句，都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。并列不定式和后置定语的叠加也很典型，学习后可迁移到大量相似句型。

Blue used to be regarded as the colour for girls.

第27题，B

"used to be + 过去分词"和"regard...as..."的被动形式都是四六级和考研真题中的高频句式，典型性强，学生掌握后可在阅读和写作中大量复用。

Pink used to be a neutral colour in symbolising genders.

第27题，D

主系表结构加状语是英语中常见的基本句式，"used to" 表达过去状态的用法在考试中也较常出现，具有一定代表性，但整体结构过于简单，不算高频复杂句式。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 64 个考研英语二真题高频词

下列单词既在本篇真题中出现，又是 **考研英语二** 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。

marketing B1

n. 营销

本篇4次 · 真题 34 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇3次 · 真题 172 句

associate B2

v. 联系

本篇3次 · 真题 26 句

gender B1

n. 性别 (社会文化意义上的)

本篇3次 · 真题 23 句

psychological B2

adj. 心理的

本篇3次 · 真题 13 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇2次 · 真题 209 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本篇2次 · 真题 42 句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本篇2次 · 真题 41 句

department A2

n. 部门

本篇2次 · 真题 35 句

fully B1

adv. 完全地

本篇2次 · 真题 18 句

infant B2

n. 婴儿

本篇2次 · 真题 12 句

manufacturer B2

n. 制造商

本篇2次 · 真题 12 句

imagination B1

n. 想象力

本篇2次 · 真题 10 句

clothing A2

n. 衣服

本篇2次 · 真题 9 句

shopper A2

n. 购物者

本篇2次 · 真题 9 句

perception C1

n. 看法

本篇2次 · 真题 8 句

following B1

adj. 接下来的

本篇1次·真题 91 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本篇1次·真题 77 句

product A2

n. 产品

本篇1次·真题 77 句

consumer B1

n. 消费者

本篇1次·真题 72 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次·真题 63 句

evidence B1

n. 证据

本篇1次·真题 48 句

define B1

v. 给.....下定义

本篇1次·真题 46 句

actually A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本篇1次·真题 42 句

trend B1

n. 趋势

本篇1次·真题 40 句

professor B1

n. 教授 (大学教师的最高职称)

本篇1次·真题 38 句

profit B1

n. 利润, 盈利

本篇1次·真题 34 句

importance B1

n. 重要性

本篇1次·真题 31 句

boost B2

v. 提高

本篇1次·真题 28 句

exist A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本篇1次·真题 28 句

strategy B2

n. 策略

本篇1次·真题 28 句

publication B2

n. 出版物

本篇1次·真题 27 句

critical B2

adj. 批评的

本篇1次·真题 26 句

mainly B1

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 26 句

belief B1

n. 相信

本篇1次·真题 25 句

conclude B2

v. 断定;推断出

本篇1次·真题 24 句

connection B1

n. 联系

本篇1次·真题 24 句

assume B2

v. 假定

本篇1次·真题 23 句

impose B2

v. 强制实行

本篇1次·真题 21 句

historian B2

n. 历史学家

本篇1次·真题 20 句

wrong A2

adj. 错误的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

version B1

n. 版本

本篇1次·真题 18 句

consumption B2

n. 消费

本篇1次·真题 17 句

evolve B2

v. 逐渐发展;进化

本篇1次·真题 17 句

category B1

n. 类别

本篇1次·真题 16 句

clearly A2

adv. 清楚地, 明白地

本篇1次·真题 16 句

female A2

adj. 女性的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

identity B2

n. 身份

本篇1次·真题 14 句

practical

B1

adj. 实际的

本篇1次·真题14句

era

B2

n. 时代

本篇1次·真题13句

stage

A2

n. 阶段

本篇1次·真题13句

attractive

B1

adj. 有吸引力的

本篇1次·真题12句

core

B1

n. 核心

本篇1次·真题12句

domestic

B2

adj. 国内的

本篇1次·真题12句

dominant

C1

adj. 占主导地位的

本篇1次·真题12句

equal

A2

adj. 相等的

本篇1次·真题12句

strength

B1

n. 力量

本篇1次·真题12句

interpret

B2

v. 解释

本篇1次·真题11句

previously

B1

adv. 以前, 先前 (指过去某个时间)

本篇1次·真题11句

sex

A2

n. 性别

本篇1次·真题11句

attach

B1

v. 贴上;系上;附上

本篇1次·真题10句

tendency

B2

n. 倾向

本篇1次·真题10句

trick

B1

n. 诡计

本篇1次·真题10句

broadly

B2

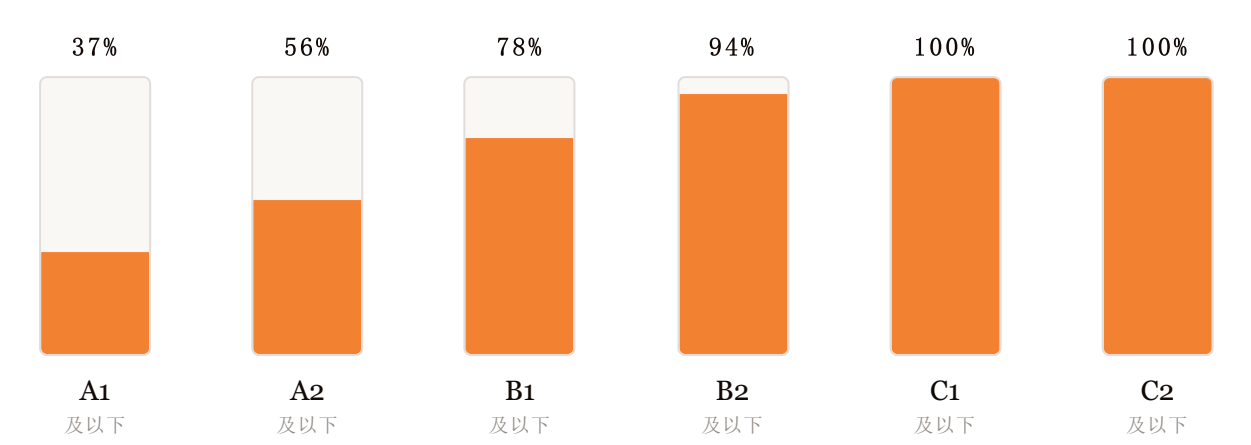
adv. 大体上

本篇1次·真题8句

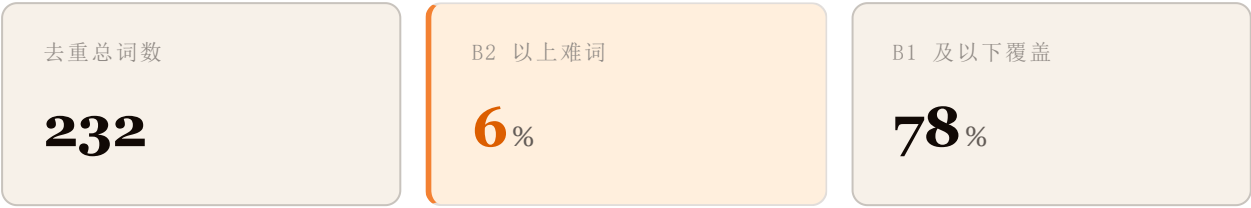
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 **232** 词按 **CEFR** 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **232** 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 14 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 232 个·末柱为 100%



考研英语二 2012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）	本题
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	多项对应（信息匹配）	题目解析 →
Section III	英译汉（段落翻译）	题目解析 →
Section IV Part A	写作	题目解析 →
Section IV Part B	写作	题目解析 →