

2012年 考研英语二阅读理解（四选一） 第4篇·36-40 题答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS • 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析 · 36-40 题

本页 36-40 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 5 段原文（段首标 P1-P5 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 (4)

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 4

P1 The great recession may be over, but this era of high joblessness is probably beginning. Before it ends, it will likely change the life course and character of a generation of young adults. And ultimately, it is likely to reshape our politics, our culture, and the character of our society for years.

大衰退或许已经结束，但这个高失业率的时代可能才刚刚开始。在它结束之前，它很可能会改变一代年轻人的人生轨迹和性格特征。而且最终，它很可能在未来数年重塑我们的政治、我们的文化以及我们社会的特征。

P2 No one tries harder than the jobless to find silver linings in this national economic disaster. Many said that unemployment, while extremely painful, had improved them in some ways: they had become less materialistic and more financially prudent; they were more aware of the struggles of others. In limited respects, perhaps the recession will leave society better off. At the very least, it has awoken us from our national fever dream of easy riches and bigger houses, and put a necessary end to an era of reckless personal spending.

没有人比失业者更努力地试图在这场全国性经济灾难中寻找一线希望。许多人说，失业虽然极其痛苦，但在某些方面改善了他们：他们变得不那么物质主义，在财务上更加审慎；他们更能意识到他人的挣扎。在有限的方面，也许这场衰退会让社会变得更好。至少，它把我们从轻松致富和更大房子的全民狂热梦想中唤醒，并给一个鲁莽的个人消费时代画上了必要的句号。

P3 But for the most part, these benefits seem thin, uncertain, and far off. In *The Moral Consequences of Economic Growth*, the economic historian Benjamin Friedman argues that both inside and outside the U.S., lengthy periods of economic stagnation or decline have almost always left society

more mean-spirited and less inclusive, and have usually stopped or reversed the advance of rights and freedoms. Anti-immigrant sentiment typically increases, as does conflict between races and classes.

但在大多数情况下，这些好处似乎微薄、不确定且遥远。在《经济增长的道德后果》一书中，经济史学家 Benjamin Friedman 认为，无论在美国国内还是国外，漫长的经济停滞或衰退期几乎总是让社会变得更加刻薄、包容性更差，并且通常会阻止或逆转权利和自由的进步。反移民情绪通常会增加，种族和阶级之间的冲突也会增加。

P4 Income inequality usually falls during a recession, but it has not shrunk in this one. Indeed, this period of economic weakness may reinforce class divides, and decrease opportunities to cross them – especially for young people. The research of Till Von Wachter, the economist at Columbia University, suggests that not all people graduating into a recession see their life chances dimmed: those with degrees from elite universities catch up fairly quickly to where they otherwise would have been if they had graduated in better times; it is the masses beneath them that are left behind.

收入不平等通常在经济衰退期间会下降，但在这次衰退中并未缩小。事实上，这段经济疲软时期可能会强化阶级分化，并减少跨越阶级的机会——尤其是对年轻人而言。Columbia University 经济学家 Till Von Wachter 的研究表明，并非所有在经济衰退期毕业的人都会看到自己的人生机会变暗：那些拥有精英大学学位的人能相当快地赶上他们在较好时期毕业本应达到的位置；而被抛在后面的是他们之下的大众。

P5 In the Internet age, it is particularly easy to see the resentment that has always been hidden within American society. More difficult, in the moment, is discerning precisely how these lean times are affecting society's character. In many respects, the U.S. was more socially tolerant entering this recession than at any time in its history, and a variety of national polls on social conflict since then have shown mixed results. We will have to wait and see exactly how these hard times will reshape our social fabric. But they certainly will reshape it, and all the more so the longer they extend.

在互联网时代，特别容易看到一直隐藏在美国社会内部的怨恨。更困难的是，在当下准确辨别这些艰难时期如何影响社会性格。在许多方面，美国进入这次衰退时比其历史上任何时期都更具社会包容性，而此后关于社会冲突的各种全国性民调显示了好坏参半的结果。我们必须等待并观察这些艰难时期将如何重塑我们的社会结构。但它们肯定会重塑社会结构，而且持续时间越长，影响就越大。

题目与逐题解析

36. By saying "to find silver linings" (Line 1, Para. 2) the author suggests that the jobless try to ____.

- [A] seek subsidies from the government
- [B] make profits from the troubled economy
- [C] explore reasons for the unemployment
- [D] look on the bright side of the recession

通过说“寻找一线希望”(第2段第1行),作者建议失业者试图____。

A) 寻求政府补贴 B) 从陷入困境的经济中获利 C) 探究失业的原因 D) 看到经济衰退光明的一面

【答案】 D (词义句意题)

【判型】 题干形如 By saying "to find silver linings" (Line 1, Para. 2) the author suggests that the jobless try to, 固定句式锁定为词义/短语句意题。

【拆句】 题干主干是 the author suggests that the jobless try to ____, By saying 引导的是方式状语，提示这是对一个短语含义的解释题；空格填动词短语，需要选与 try to 在语义上自然衔接的不定式短语。无陷阱。

【定位】 No one tries harder than the jobless to find silver linings in this national economic disaster. Many said that unemployment, while extremely painful, had improved them in some ways: they had become less materialistic and more financially prudent; they were more aware of the struggles of others.

没有谁比失业者更卖力地想在这场全国性经济灾难里找到一丝光亮。许多人说，失业虽然极其痛苦，但在某些方面让自己变得更好：变得不那么物质主义、更懂得理财，也更体恤他人的不易。

【选项】 A) 选项含原文未出现的实体即无中生有

seek subsidies from the government 中 subsidies、government 在第二段及全文均未出现，是凭对失业话题的常识脑补。

B) 把抽象益处偷换成物质收益即偷换概念

原文说的是从灾难中找到精神/价值层面的好处 (less materialistic and more financially prudent) , make profits from the troubled economy 把它改成在经济动荡中赚钱，方向完全相反。

C) 回答的不是题目要解释的对象即答非所问

explore reasons for the unemployment 谈的是探究失业原因，而题干问的是 silver linings 这一短语的含义，原文也没有讨论失业的成因。

D) ✓ 正确

to find silver linings in this national economic disaster ↔

look on the bright side of the recession

预判 "在坏事里找好处" 与 look on the bright side of the recession 完全对齐，silver linings 即 bright side 的英语成语化表达。

37. According to Paragraph 2, the recession has made people ____.

- [A] struggle against each other
- [B] realize the national dream
- [C] challenge their prudence
- [D] reconsider their lifestyle

根据第2段,经济衰退使人们_____。

A) 相互竞争 B) 实现国家梦想 C) 挑战他们的谨慎 D) 重新思考他们的生活方式

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 题干 According to Paragraph 2, the recession has made people ____ 要求按原文客观陈述 recession 对人的具体影响，没有 infer/suggest/imply。

【拆句】 the recession has made people ____ 是 make + 宾语 + 宾补 结构，空格填动词原形短语，作 people 的宾补，描述他们被 recession 改造后的行为或状态。

【定位】 At the very least, it has awoken us from our national fever dream of easy riches and bigger houses, and put a necessary end to an era of reckless personal spending.

至少，它把我们从 "轻易致富、住更大房子" 的全民狂热美梦中惊醒，给一个肆意消费的时代画上了必要的句点。

【选项】 A) 把别段信息塞进本段即张冠李戴

struggle against each other (互相争斗) 对应的是第三段的 conflict between races and classes, 但 37 题只能用第二段——这是典型的跨段串信息。

B) 选项与原文方向相反即反向干扰

原文是 awoken us from our national fever dream, 即美梦破灭; realize the national dream 反向说 "实现国家梦想", 方向完全反。

C) 拿原文关键词反向加工即反向干扰

原文是 they had become less materialistic and more financially prudent——人们变得更精打细算; challenge their prudence (挑战他们的审慎) 方向反, 把 prudent 当成被质疑的对象。

D) ✓ 正确

awoken us from our national fever dream of easy riches and bigger houses ↔

reconsider their lifestyle

put a necessary end to an era of reckless personal spending ↔ reconsider their lifestyle

预判 "反思花钱方式与生活理想" 与 reconsider their lifestyle 完全对齐, lifestyle 是 easy riches / bigger houses / reckless personal spending 的上位概括。

38. Benjamin Friedman believes that economic recessions may ____.

- [A] impose a heavier burden on immigrants
- [B] bring out more evils of human nature
- [C] promote the advance of rights and freedoms
- [D] ease conflicts between races and classes

Benjamin Friedman认为经济衰退可能____。

- A) 给移民施加更重的负担
- B) 暴露出更多人性的恶
- C) 促进权利和自由的进步
- D) 缓和种族和阶级之间的冲突

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 题干 Benjamin Friedman believes that economic recessions may ____ 直接复述他书中的论断，是对客观观点的转述，不要求新推断。

【拆句】 Benjamin Friedman believes that economic recessions may ____ 中 may 是情态动词，空格填动词原形短语；选项需是 may 的合法宾补，且语义与 Friedman 的原话呼应。

【定位】 In The Moral Consequences of Economic Growth, the economic historian Benjamin Friedman argues that both inside and outside the U.S., lengthy periods of economic stagnation or decline have almost always left society more mean-spirited and less inclusive, and have usually stopped or reversed the advance of rights and freedoms.

经济史学家本杰明·弗里德曼在《经济增长的道德后果》一书中指出，无论美国国内还是国外，经济长期停滞或衰退几乎总让社会变得更刻薄、更排他，通常也会让权利与自由的进步停滞甚至倒退。

【选项】 A) **用次级具体例当主论点即以偏概全**

原文 Anti-immigrant sentiment typically increases 说的是衰退引发反移民情绪，impose a heavier burden on immigrants 把它偷换成 "给移民施加更重的负担"，且只截取移民这一支，丢失种族阶级、权利自由等全部其他负面后果。

B) **✓ 正确**

lengthy periods of economic stagnation or decline have almost always left society more mean-spirited and less inclusive

↔ **bring out more evils of human nature**

have usually stopped or reversed the advance of rights and freedoms ↔

bring out more evils of human nature

预判 "显出人性恶面" 与 bring out more evils of human nature 对齐：选项中 evils 一词覆盖 mean-spirited / less inclusive / stopped or reversed the advance of rights and freedoms 全部负面表征。

C) **拿原文短语反向粘动词即反向干扰**

原文 have usually stopped or reversed the advance of rights and freedoms 是说衰退阻碍或倒退权利自由的进步；promote the advance of rights and freedoms 用 promote (促进) 反着说，方向完全相反。

D) **原词照搬+反义动词替换即反向干扰**

原文 conflict between races and classes 说衰退让种族、阶级冲突也加剧 (as does conflict 表 "也增加")；ease conflicts between races and classes 用 ease (缓和) 反向说。

39. The research of Till Von Wachter suggests that in the recession graduates from elite universities tend to_____.

- [A] lag behind the others due to decreased opportunities
- [B] catch up quickly with experienced employees
- [C] see their life chances as dimmed as the others'
- [D] recover more quickly than the others

Till Von Wachter的研究表明,在经济衰退中,精英大学的毕业生倾向于_____。

- A) 由于机会减少而落后于其他人
- B) 迅速赶上有经验的员工
- C) 认为他们的人生机会和其他人一样黯淡
- D) 比其他人恢复得更快

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 题干 The research of Till Von Wachter suggests that ... 在问研究的具体发现, suggest 在此是 "研究表明" 的客观陈述, 不是逻辑推断。

【拆句】 graduates from elite universities tend to ____ 是主语 + tend to + 动词原形的结构, 空格填表示倾向行为的动词短语; in the recession 是时间状语, 限定场景必须是经济衰退期。

【定位】 The research of Till Von Wachter, the economist at Columbia University, suggests that not all people graduating into a recession see their life chances dimmed: those with degrees from elite universities catch up fairly quickly to where they otherwise would have been if they had graduated in better times; it is the masses beneath them that are left behind.

哥伦比亚大学经济学家蒂尔·冯·瓦赫特的研究表明, 并非所有进入衰退期就业的人前景都被削弱: 精英大学毕业生能较快追平自己若在景气年份毕业时本应达到的位置; 落在后面的是他们之下的大众。

【选项】 A) 把对比的两组身份对调即张冠李戴

lag behind the others due to decreased opportunities 描述的是大众组 the masses beneath them that are left behind 的命运, 被错挂到精英组上, 是典型张冠李戴。

B) 改写比较对象即偷换概念

原文比较的是 "精英组本人衰退期 vs 自己景气期" 与 "精英组 vs 大众组", 并未与 experienced employees 比较; experienced employees 是凭对就业话题的常识脑补。

C) 忽略 not all 的范围限定即反向干扰

原文明确 not all people graduating into a recession see their life chances dimmed ——并非所有人前景都被削弱, 精英组恰是不被削弱的那群; see their life chances as dimmed as the others' 反着说精英组与其他人一样前景被削弱。

D) ✓ 正确

those with degrees from elite universities catch up fairly quickly to where they otherwise would have been if they had graduated in better times

↔ recover more quickly than the others

预判 "精英组追得快", recover more quickly than the others 完全对齐, 且 the others 正好对应 the masses beneath them。

40. The author thinks that the influence of hard times on society is ____.

- [A] trivial
- [B] positive
- [C] certain
- [D] destructive

作者认为艰难时期对社会的影响是_____。

A) 微不足道的 B) 积极的 C) 确定的 D) 破坏性的

【答案】 C (态度题)

【判型】 题干 The author thinks that the influence of hard times on society is ____ 后接四个评价性形容词，是典型的作者态度题。

【拆句】 the influence of hard times on society is ____ 是 "主语 + be + 表语" 结构，空格填形容词，描述这种影响的性质或确定性，需要从全文末段的总结句捕捉作者最后落点。

【选项】 A) **全文严肃话题选 "无关紧要" 即反向干扰**

trivial (微不足道) 与 reshape our politics, our culture, and the character of our society for years 这种长远重塑的判断完全相反，作者全文从未轻描淡写。

B) **把 "保留判断" 误读为 "乐观" 即推过头**

原文 a variety of national polls on social conflict since then have shown mixed results 与 Friedman、阶级分化等负面论据，让作者并未给出 "积极" 评价；positive 是过度推断+方向偏差。

C) **✓ 正确**

But they certainly will reshape it, and all the more so the longer they extend ↔ **certain**
it is likely to reshape our politics, our culture, and the character of our society for years ↔
certain

预判 "影响确凿无疑"，certain 与 certainly 词根同源、极性完全一致，且四个选项里只此一项命中 "是否会发生" 这一确定性维度。

D) **拿中段负面论据外推全文态度即推过头**

destructive (破坏性的) 是强负面判断，但作者在末段明确 We will have to wait and see exactly how these hard times will reshape our social fabric，对方向保留判断，没有定性破坏。

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。

And ultimately, it is likely to reshape our politics, our culture, and the character of our society for years.

第1段，第3句

"主语 + be likely to + 动词原形 + 并列宾语" 是英文中表达可能性的常见句式，在四六级和考研阅读中经常出现。并列宾语的处理也是高频考点。但本句结构相对单一，无复杂从句或特殊句式（强调句、倒装句等），典型性中等偏上。

Many said that unemployment, while extremely painful, had improved them in some ways: they had become less materialistic and more financially prudent; they were more aware of the struggles of others.

第2段，第2句

本句覆盖主谓宾、主系表、宾语从句、让步状语从句、插入语、方式状语、冒号引导的解释性并列结构等多种成分；让步状语从句的谓语省略和插入位置、冒号后并列结构的归属判断都是易错点，适合作为成分划分的综合练习句。

At the very least, it has awoken us from our national fever dream of easy riches and bigger houses, and put a necessary end to an era of reckless personal spending.

第2段，第4句

简单句配并列谓语、现在完成时表达对现在的影响、介词短语作状语修饰谓语，这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。本句结构具有较强的代表性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子的分析中。

Anti-immigrant sentiment typically increases, as does conflict between races and classes.

第3段，第3句

本句涵盖了主语、谓语、状语等基本成分,更重要的是包含倒装结构这一语法难点。状语从句中 "as does..." 的倒装用法是学生容易混淆的考点,需要还原正常语序并理解助动词的代替作用,训练价值较高。

Indeed, this period of economic weakness may reinforce class divides, and decrease opportunities to cross them – especially for young people.

第4段，第2句

成分类型覆盖较为丰富，具有一定训练价值。句中包含主语、并列谓语（含情态动词结构）、两个宾语、以及修饰全句的状语，还涉及介词短语作定语、不定式作定语等常见修饰结构。并列谓语中第二个情态动词的省略是一个值得练习的要点。但句子整体较短，缺少更复杂的成分（如宾补、双宾语、同位语等）。

The research of Till Von Wachter, the economist at Columbia University, suggests that not all people graduating into a recession see their life chances dimmed: those with degrees from elite universities catch up fairly quickly to where they otherwise would have been if they had graduated in better times; it is the masses beneath them that are left behind.

第4段，第3句

句中覆盖主语、谓语、宾语、宾语从句、宾语补足语、同位语、多种状语、强调句型等丰富成分，且包含现在分词作定语、过去分词作宾补、强调句中主语的识别等多个易错点，训练价值高

But they certainly will reshape it, and all the more so the longer they extend.

第5段，第5句

本句使用的“the + 比较级..., the + 比较级...”句式是四六级和考研阅读中常见的表达方式，具有一定代表性。但句子整体结构相对简洁（只有一个状语从句），没有多层嵌套、定语从句、名词性从句等更典型的复杂结构，因此典型性中等偏上，掌握后可在一定范围内复用，但不属于最高频、最复杂的考试句式。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 75 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。

recession C1

n. 经济衰退

本篇9次 · 真题 19 句

economic B2

adj. 经济的

本篇6次 · 真题 98 句

graduate B1

n. 毕业生

本篇3次 · 真题 34 句

quickly A2

adv. 快速地

本篇3次 · 真题 33 句

character B1

n. 性格

本篇3次·真题 24 句

conflict B2

n. 冲突

本篇3次·真题 19 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇2次·真题 209 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇2次·真题 150 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇2次·真题 89 句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本篇2次·真题 50 句

advance B1

v. 前进

本篇2次·真题 33 句

struggle B1

v. 奋斗

本篇2次·真题 32 句

freedom B1

n. 自由

本篇2次·真题 18 句

unemployment B2

n. 失业 (状态)

本篇2次·真题 16 句

elite C1

n. 精英

本篇2次·真题 15 句

era B2

n. 时代

本篇2次·真题 13 句

decrease B1

v. 减少, 降低

本篇2次·真题 12 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次·真题 304 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次·真题 172 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇1次·真题 88 句

growth B1

n. 增长

本篇1次·真题 80 句

economy B1

n. 经济

本篇1次·真题 73 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本篇1次·真题 71 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇1次·真题 70 句

argue B1

v. 争论

本篇1次·真题 63 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次·真题 63 句

generation B2

n. 一代人

本篇1次·真题 60 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本篇1次·真题 57 句

decline B2

v. 下降

本篇1次·真题 56 句

internet A2

n. 互联网

本篇1次·真题 53 句

seek B1

v. 寻找

本篇1次·真题 40 句

affect B1

v. 影响

本篇1次·真题 39 句

promote B2

v. 促进

本篇1次·真题 38 句

profit B1

n. 利润, 盈利

本篇1次·真题 34 句

consequence B2

n. 结果

本篇1次·真题 33 句

moral B2

adj. 道德的

本篇1次·真题 33 句

employee B2

n. 雇员, 员工

本篇1次·真题 32 句

particularly B2

adv. 尤其, 特别 (强调某事物)

本篇1次·真题 32 句

due B1

adj. 预期的

本篇1次·真题 31 句

income B1

n. 收入

本篇1次·真题 31 句

explore B1

v. 探索

本篇1次·真题 28 句

immigrant B2

n. 移民 (从外国移入的人)

本篇1次·真题 27 句

positive B1

adj. 积极的

本篇1次·真题 27 句

mass B1

n. 大量

本篇1次·真题 25 句

indeed B1

adv. 确实, 的确 (强调肯定)

本篇1次·真题 24 句

spending A2

n. 开支

本篇1次·真题 24 句

lifestyle B1

n. 生活方式

本篇1次·真题 23 句

variety B1

n. 多样化

本篇1次·真题 22 句

impose B2

v. 强制实行

本篇1次·真题 21 句

extend B1

v. 延伸, 延长

本篇1次·真题 20 句

historian B2

n. 历史学家

本篇1次·真题 20 句

politics B1

n. 政治

本篇1次·真题 20 句

limited B1

adj. 有限的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

otherwise B2

adv. 否则, 不然

本篇1次·真题 16 句

realize B1

v. 意识到, 认识到

本篇1次·真题 16 句

burden B2

n. 负担

本篇1次·真题 15 句

exactly B1

adv. 精确地

本篇1次·真题 15 句

economist B2

n. 经济学家

本篇1次·真题 14 句

inequality B2

n. 不平等

本篇1次·真题 13 句

precisely B2

adv. 精确地, 准确地

本篇1次·真题 13 句

typically B1

adv. 通常, 一般

本篇1次·真题 13 句

certainly A2

adv. 当然

本篇1次·真题 12 句

ease B1

n. 容易

本篇1次·真题 12 句

fairly B1

adv. 相当

本篇1次·真题 12 句

weakness B1

n. 缺点

本篇1次·真题 12 句

aware A2

adj. 知道的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

mix A2

v. 混合

本篇1次·真题 11 句

painful B1

adj. 疼痛的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

poll

B2

n. 民意调查

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

reverse

B2

v. 颠倒

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

tolerant

B2

adj. 宽容的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

extremely

B1

adv. 极其

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

lean

B1

v. 倾斜

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

ultimately

B2

adv. 最终;终归

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

uncertain

B2

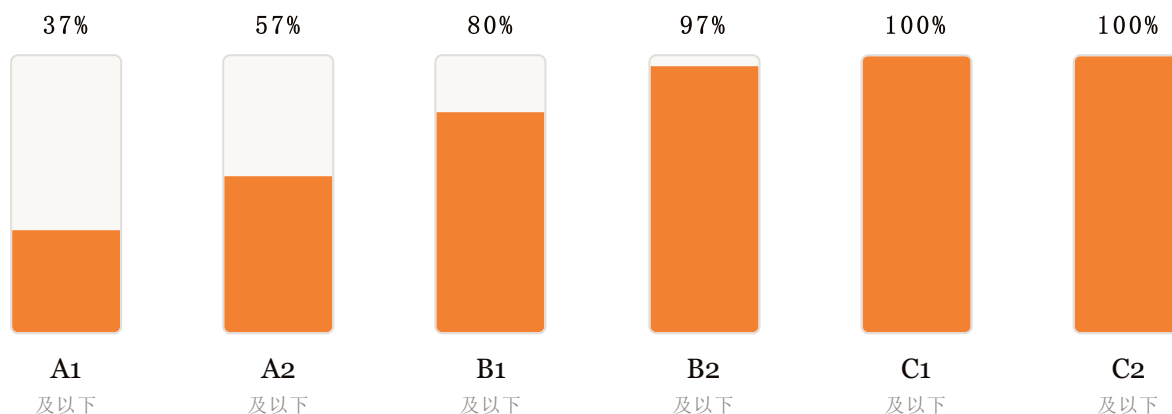
adj. 不确定的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 220 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **220** 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 3%。



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 220 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

220

B2 以上难词

3%

B1 及以下覆盖

80%



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）	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）	本题
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 →