

2015年 考研英语一阅读理解（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2015年 考研英语一阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 6 段原文（段首标 P1-P6 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。

英语一真题(2015)

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 Two years ago, Rupert Murdoch's daughter, Elisabeth, spoke of the "unsettling dearth of integrity across so many of our institutions". Integrity had collapsed, she argued, because of a collective acceptance that the only "sorting mechanism" in society should be profit and the market. But "it's us, human beings, we the people who create the society we want, not profit."

两年前,Rupert Murdoch的女儿Elisabeth谈到"我们众多机构中令人不安的诚信缺失"。她认为,诚信已经崩溃,因为人们集体接受了社会中唯一的"分类机制"应该是利润和市场。但"是我们,人类,是我们人民创造了我们想要的社会,而不是利润。"

P2 Driving her point home, she continued: "It's increasingly apparent that the absence of purpose, of a moral language within government, media or business could become one of the most dangerous goals for capitalism and freedom." This same absence of moral purpose was wounding companies such as News International, she thought, making it more likely that it would lose its way as it had with widespread illegal telephone hacking.

为了强调她的观点,她继续说道:"越来越明显的是,政府、媒体或商业中目标的缺失、道德语言的缺失,可能会成为资本主义和自由最危险的目标之一。"她认为,这种道德目标的缺失也在伤害News International这样的公司,使其更有可能迷失方向,就像它在大规模非法电话窃听事件中所做的那样。

P3 As the hacking trial concludes – finding guilty one ex-editor of the News of the World, Andy Coulson, for conspiring to hack phones, and finding his predecessor, Rebekah Brooks, innocent of the same charge – the wider issue of dearth of integrity still stands. Journalists are known to have hacked the phones of up to 5,500 people. This is hacking on an industrial scale, as was acknowledged by Glenn

Mulcaire, the man hired by the News of the World in 2001 to be the point person for phone hacking. Others await trial. This long story still unfolds.

随着窃听案审判结束——News of the World前编辑Andy Coulson被判密谋窃听电话罪名成立,而他的前任Rebekah Brooks被判同一指控无罪——诚信缺失这一更广泛的问题依然存在。据了解,记者曾窃听多达5500人的电话。这是工业规模的窃听,正如2001年被News of the World雇佣担任电话窃听负责人的Glenn Mulcaire所承认的那样。其他人正在等待审判。这个漫长的故事仍在继续。

P4 In many respects, the dearth of moral purpose frames not only the fact of such widespread phone hacking but the terms on which the trial took place. One of the astonishing revelations was how little Rebekah Brooks knew of what went on in her newsroom, how little she thought to ask and the fact that she never inquired how the stories arrived. The core of her successful defence was that she knew nothing.

在许多方面,道德目标的缺失不仅构成了如此大规模电话窃听事实的框架,还构成了审判进行的条件框架。令人震惊的揭露之一是Rebekah Brooks对她新闻编辑室里发生的事情知之甚少,她很少想到去询问,而且她从未询问过这些报道是如何得来的。她成功辩护的核心是她什么都不知道。

P5 In today's world, it has become normal that well-paid executives should not be accountable for what happens in the organisations that they run. Perhaps we should not be so surprised. For a generation, the collective doctrine has been that the sorting mechanism of society should be profit. The words that have mattered are efficiency, flexibility, shareholder value, business-friendly, wealth generation, sales, impact and, in newspapers, circulation. Words degraded to the margin have been justice, fairness, tolerance, proportionality and accountability.

在当今世界,高薪管理者不必为他们所管理的组织中发生的事情负责已经成为常态。也许我们不应该如此惊讶。一代人以来,集体信条一直是社会的分类机制应该是利润。重要的词汇是效率、灵活性、股东价值、商业友好、财富创造、销售、影响力,以及在报纸行业中的发行量。被边缘化的词汇是正义、公平、宽容、相称性和问责制。

P6 The purpose of editing the News of the World was not to promote reader understanding, to be fair in what was written or to betray any common humanity. It was to ruin lives in the quest for circulation and impact. Ms Brooks may or may not have had suspicions about how her journalists got their stories, but she asked no questions, gave no instructions – nor received traceable, recorded answers. 编辑News of the World的目的不是促进读者理解,不是在所写内容中保持公平,也不是展现任何共同的人性。它是为了追求发行量和影响力而毁掉人们的生活。Brooks女士可能对她的记者如何获得报道有所怀疑,也可能没有,但她没有提出问题,没有给出指示——也没有收到可追溯的、有记录的答复。

题目与逐题解析

36. According to the first two paragraphs, Elisabeth was upset by_____

- [A] the consequences of the current sorting mechanism.
- [B] companies' financial loss due to immoral practices.
- [C] governmental ineffectiveness on moral issues.
- [D] the wide misuse of integrity among institutions.

根据前两段,Elisabeth感到不安的原因是_____

- A) 当前筛选机制造成的后果。 B) 公司因不道德行为导致的财务损失。

c) 政府在道德问题上的无效作为。 d) 诚信在各机构中的广泛滥用。

【答案】 **A** (细节题)

【判型】 题干 According to the first two paragraphs, Elisabeth was upset by____ 用 According to 限定来源，再问让她不安的「东西」，是对原文事实的客观转述，不是 infer/imply。

【拆句】 题干 According to the first two paragraphs, Elisabeth was upset by____ 是一个被动语态的省略陈述句，主干 Elisabeth was upset by X, X 即正解；选项作 by 的宾语补全。无陷阱。

【定位】 Integrity had collapsed, she argued, because of a collective acceptance that the only "sorting mechanism" in society should be profit and the market.

她主张，诚信之所以崩塌，是因为社会形成了一种集体共识——认为唯一的「筛选机制」就只能是利润与市场。

【选项】 **A) ✓ 正确**

Integrity had collapsed, she argued, because of a collective acceptance that the only "sorting mechanism" in society should be profit and the market

↔ **the consequences of the current sorting mechanism**

预判的「机制导致的恶果」与 A 的「现行筛选机制的后果」在因果方向、主客双方都一一对应，是定位句最干净的同义改写。

B) 偷换概念

companies' financial loss due to immoral practices 把焦点偷换成「不道德行为导致公司财务损失」——wounding companies such as News International 讲的是「失去方向 (lose its way)」而非财务亏损，且这是公司层面的后果，不是 Elisabeth 不安的根因。

C) 以偏概全

governmental ineffectiveness on moral issues 把原文 within government, media or business 三方并列的「道德语言缺失」窄化到只剩政府层面的「无作为」，是典型的以偏概全。

D) 与原文相反

the wide misuse of integrity among institutions 说 integrity 被「广泛滥用」，但原文是 unsettling dearth of integrity，即 integrity 严重缺失而非被滥用，方向恰好相反。

37. It can be inferred from Paragraph 3 that_____

- [A] Glenn Mulcaire may deny phone hacking as a crime.
- [B] more journalists may be found guilty of phone hacking.
- [C] Andy Coulson should be held innocent of the charge.
- [D] phone hacking will be accepted on certain occasions.

从第三段可以推断出_____

A) Glenn Mulcaire可能否认电话窃听是犯罪行为。 B) 可能会有更多记者被判电话窃听罪。

c) Andy Coulson应被判无罪。 d) 电话窃听在某些情况下会被接受。

【答案】 **B** (推断题)

【判型】 题干 It can be inferred from Paragraph 3 that____ 以 inferred from 起句，是推断题的标准形态。

【拆句】 It can be inferred from Paragraph 3 that____ 是 it 形式主语句，真正主语是 that 引导的名词性从句（即四个选项），结构平实，无陷阱。

【定位】 Journalists are known to have hacked the phones of up to 5,500 people. This is hacking on an industrial scale, as was acknowledged by Glenn Mulcaire, the man hired by the News of the World in 2001 to be the point person for phone hacking. Others await trial.

已知有记者侵入了多达 5500 人的电话；这是工业级规模的窃听，被 2001 年受雇为窃听负责人的 Glenn Mulcaire 本人所承认；还有其他人正在候审。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

Glenn Mulcaire may deny phone hacking as a crime 说他可能否认窃听是犯罪，但原文 as was acknowledged by Glenn Mulcaire 恰恰说他「承认了」这是工业级窃听，且文中没有任何关于他是否把它看作犯罪的话——属于无中生有 + 与原文相反的复合错。

B) **✓ 正确**

Others await trial. This long story still unfolds ↔

more journalists may be found guilty of phone hacking

hacking on an industrial scale ↔ **more journalists**

把 Others await trial 的事实嫁接到 may be found guilty 的可能性，再用 hacking on an industrial scale 暗示「不止一人」，三处共同支撑 B；用 may 而非 will 也守住了推断的一步。

C) **与原文相反**

Andy Coulson should be held innocent of the charge 主张应判 Coulson 无罪，但原文 finding guilty one ex-editor of the News of the World, Andy Coulson, for conspiring to hack phones 明确他已被判有罪——这是与原文事实的正面冲突。

D) **过度推断**

phone hacking will be accepted on certain occasions 说窃听在某些场合会被接受，但原文从头到尾把窃听描述为 industrial scale 的犯罪行为；这个结论是凭空推到两步之外的过度延伸。

38. The author believes that Rebekah Brooks's defence_____

- [A] was hardly convincing.
- [B] centered on trivial issues.
- [C] revealed a cunning personality.
- [D] was part of a conspiracy.

作者认为**Rebekah Brooks**的辩护_____

A) 几乎没有说服力。 B) 集中在琐碎问题上。 C) 暴露了狡猾的性格。 D) 是阴谋的一部分。

【答案】 **A** (态度题)

【判型】 The author believes that Rebekah Brooks's defence____ 问的是作者对一个具体对象 (defence) 的评价, 选项 was hardly convincing revealed a cunning personality 也都是评价性形容, 是局部态度题。

【拆句】 主干 The author believes that ..., that 引导宾语从句, 从句主语 Rebekah Brooks's defence 后接横线, 等待补全表语; 选项是对该 defence 的整体判断。无陷阱。

【定位】 One of the astonishing revelations was how little Rebekah Brooks knew of what went on in her newsroom, how little she thought to ask and the fact that she never inquired how the stories arrived. The core of her successful defence was that she knew nothing.

庭审中令人震惊的一项发现是: Rebekah Brooks 对自己编辑部里发生的事知之甚少、几乎从不主动追问、也从不询问稿件来路。她辩护成功的核心, 就是「我什么都不知道」。

【选项】 **A) ✓ 正确**

One of the astonishing revelations was how little Rebekah Brooks knew of what went on in her newsroom

↔ **was hardly convincing**

she never inquired how the stories arrived ↔ **hardly convincing**

作者对 Brooks 的 defence 给出 astonishing 的负向评价, 与 A 的「难以令人信服」在对象 (defence) 与极性 (负向) 上完全吻合。

B) 无中生有

centered on trivial issues 说辩护「围绕琐碎议题展开」, 但原文从未评价辩护的「议题大小」, 只评价它「以无知为核心」; trivial 完全是无中生有。

C) 过度推断

revealed a cunning personality 说她辩护暴露出狡猾的性格, 但原文只评价了她的「不闻不问」这一行为及其辩护策略, 并未给她下「狡猾」这种人格判断——这是过度推断到人格层面。

D) 张冠李戴

was part of a conspiracy 把她的辩护定性为「阴谋的一部分」, 原文只说 conspiring to hack phones 是 Coulson 的罪名, 没有把 Brooks 的辩护行为本身归为共谋的一环——属于无中生有兼张冠李戴。

39. The author holds that the current collective doctrine shows

- [A] a marginalized lifestyle.
- [B] unfair wealth distribution.
- [C] generally distorted values.
- [D] a rigid moral code.

作者认为当前的集体信条显示出

A) 边缘化的生活方式。 B) 不公平的财富分配。 C) 普遍扭曲的价值观。 D) 僵化的道德准则。

【答案】 C (推断题)

【判型】 The author holds that the current collective doctrine shows ____ 用 shows 要求从原文对该 doctrine 的事实描述（推崇什么词、贬抑什么词）推断它「显示出了什么」，需要一步抽象归纳。

【拆句】 主干 The author holds that [the current collective doctrine] shows ____。that 引导宾语从句，从句主语是名词短语 the current collective doctrine, shows 后接选项作宾语。

【定位】 For a generation, the collective doctrine has been that the sorting mechanism of society should be profit. The words that have mattered are efficiency, flexibility, shareholder value, business-friendly, wealth generation, sales, impact and, in newspapers, circulation. Words degraded to the margin have been justice, fairness, tolerance, proportionality and accountability.

整整一代人的集体信条都是：社会的筛选机制应当是利润。被奉为圭臬的词是效率、灵活、股东价值、亲商、财富创造、销量、影响力以及报纸里的发行量；被贬到边缘的词，则是正义、公平、宽容、比例、问责。

【选项】 A) 张冠李戴

a marginalized lifestyle 说显示出一种「被边缘化的生活方式」，但原文 degraded to the margin 是用来形容那些「正义、公平」等词的，而不是生活方式；把修饰对象偷换成 lifestyle 是张冠李戴。

B) 无中生有

unfair wealth distribution 把焦点定到「财富分配不公」，但原文 wealth generation 只是「被推崇的词之一」，关于这份财富在社会成员间如何分配，原文一字未提——典型的无中生有。

C) ✓ 正确

The words that have mattered are efficiency, flexibility, shareholder value, business-friendly, wealth generation, sales, impact and, in newspapers, circulation

↔ **generally distorted values**

Words degraded to the margin have been justice, fairness, tolerance, proportionality and accountability

↔ **generally distorted**

把两组对立的词清单整体归纳成「价值观被普遍扭曲」，正是 generally distorted values 做的事；扭曲一词的语义与原文「margin/should be profit」的倾斜分布完全契合。

D) 与原文相反

a rigid moral code 说显示出一种「刻板的道德准则」，但原文核心是「道德语言缺失、正义公平被边缘化」（absence of purpose, of a moral language + Words degraded to the margin...justice, fairness...accountability）——根本没有道德准则在场，更谈不上「刻板」。方向反了。

40. Which of the following is suggested in the last paragraph?

- [A] The quality of writings is of primary importance.
- [B] Moral awareness matters in editing a newspaper.
- [C] Common humanity is central to news reporting.
- [D] Journalists need stricter industrial regulations.

最后一段暗示了以下哪一项？

- A) 写作质量至关重要。 B) 道德意识在编辑报纸时很重要。 C) 共同的人性是新闻报道的核心。
D) 记者需要更严格的行业监管。

【答案】 B （推断题）

【判型】 Which of the following is suggested in the last paragraph? 用 suggested 求尾段隐含的作者主张，是推断题。

【拆句】 Which of the following is suggested in the last paragraph? 是被动疑问句，主语 which 指代四个选项，is suggested 表「被暗示」，状语 in the last paragraph 限定范围。无陷阱。

【定位】 The purpose of editing the News of the World was not to promote reader understanding, to be fair in what was written or to betray any common humanity. It was to ruin lives in the quest for circulation and impact.

编辑《世界新闻报》的目的，并非促进读者理解、并非追求笔下公正、也并非守住基本人性；它的目的，是为了追逐发行量与影响力而毁人前程。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

The quality of writings is of primary importance 把焦点放在「写作质量」上，但原文谈的是道德取向缺失（公正 / 人性 / 读者理解），而非文章写得好不好——把道德议题偷换成质量议题。

B) ✓ 正确

The purpose of editing the News of the World was not to promote reader understanding, to be fair in what was written or to betray any common humanity

↔ **Moral awareness matters in editing a newspaper**

It was to ruin lives in the quest for circulation and impact ↔

Moral awareness matters in editing a newspaper

把「应有却缺席」的三个道德要素和「实际所做」的恶行并置，作者实质上在主张：编辑这一行为应有道德意识——正是 B 的命题。

C) 以偏概全

Common humanity is central to news reporting 只抓住 common humanity 一项，将其单挑成 central to news reporting；但原文 not to promote reader understanding, to be fair in what was written or to betray any common humanity 是三项并列、共同构成道德要求，选 C 等于以偏概全。

D) 过度推断

Journalists need stricter industrial regulations 主张「需要更严格的行业监管」，但原文未对监管/法规做任何呼吁，作者诉求是道德层面的「编辑要有道德意识」，而非制度层面的「加强外部监管」——属于过度推断到制度层面。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

6 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。

Integrity had collapsed, she argued, because of a collective acceptance that the only "sorting mechanism" in society should be profit and the market.

第1段，第2句

本句的结构在四六级和考研真题中高度典型：主句 + 原因状语 + 同位语从句的组合是常考句式，尤其是同位语从句嵌套在介词短语宾语中的情况经常出现。过去完成时和情态动词 should 也是真题中的高频考点。掌握本句的分析方法后，学生可以迁移到大量类似结构的句子上，复用价值很高。

But "it's us, human beings, we the people who create the society we want, not profit."

第1段，第3句

本句展现了四六级和考研常考的核心句式：主系表结构搭配同位语强调、限制性定语从句修饰名词、定语从句嵌套以及省略关系代词的定语从句，这些都是阅读理解和翻译题中的高频结构，典型性很强，掌握后可广泛迁移。

This same absence of moral purpose was wounding companies such as News International, she thought, making it more likely that it would lose its way as it had with widespread illegal telephone hacking.

第2段，第2句

成分种类丰富：有主语、谓语、宾语、结果状语（分词短语）、形式宾语结构、宾语从句、状语从句、方式状语（介词短语）。包含多个易错点：插入语识别、分词短语与谓语的区分、形式宾语与真正宾语的对应、承前省略的补全。这些都是学习者常犯错的地方，练习这个句子可以同时训练多个划分技能，训练价值高。

This is hacking on an industrial scale, as was acknowledged by Glenn Mulcaire, the man hired by the News of the World in 2001 to be the point person for phone hacking.

第3段，第3句

as引导非限制性定语从句指代前面整句内容,这是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。被动语态配合by引出施事者,同位语加后置定语的组合,都是真题中反复出现的典型结构,学习迁移价值高

In many respects, the dearth of moral purpose frames not only the fact of such widespread phone hacking but the terms on which the trial took place.

第4段，第1句

句中覆盖主语、谓语、宾语、状语、定语从句等多种成分,并列宾语结构和介词加关系代词引导的定语从句是常见易错点,适合用于成分划分训练,尤其是练习识别并列结构和定语从句的归属

Words degraded to the margin have been justice, fairness, tolerance, proportionality and accountability.

第5段，第5句

本句涵盖主语（带后置定语）、系动词、表语（多个并列名词）、定语（过去分词短语后置）四种成分。其中后置定语 "degraded to the margin" 易被误判为谓语，表语部分的并列结构需要识别整体作表语而非多个独立成分，这两处是值得练习的易错点，对成分划分训练有较好价值。

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本篇出现的 62 个考研英语一真题高频词

下列单词既在本篇真题中出现，又是 **考研英语一** 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。

moral B2

adj. 道德的

本篇6次·真题 33 句

journalist B1

n. 记者，新闻工作者

本篇4次·真题 25 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇3次·真题 89 句

profit B1

n. 利润，盈利

本篇3次·真题 34 句

collective B2

adj. 集体的

本篇3次·真题 14 句

mechanism B2

n. 机制

本篇3次·真题 12 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇2次·真题 209 句

generation B2

n. 一代人

本篇2次·真题 60 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本篇2次·真题 53 句

current B1

adj. 现在的

本篇2次·真题 41 句

institution B2

n. 机构

本篇2次·真题 39 句

humanity B2

n. 人类 (总称)

本篇2次·真题 29 句

charge B1

v. 收费

本篇2次·真题 22 句

industrial B2

adj. 工业的

本篇2次·真题 17 句

trial B2

n. 审判, 审讯

本篇2次·真题 13 句

widespread B2

adj. 广泛的

本篇2次·真题 13 句

absence B1

n. 缺席

本篇2次·真题 8 句

guilty B1

adj. 有罪的

本篇2次·真题 8 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

following B1

adj. 接下来的

本篇1次·真题 91 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次·真题 89 句

argue B1

v. 争论

本篇1次·真题 63 句

financial B2

adj. 财政的

本篇1次·真题 59 句

quality A2

n. 质量

本篇1次·真题 45 句

loss B1

n. 丧失

本篇1次·真题 43 句

increasingly B2

adv. 越来越;日益;不断增加地

本篇1次·真题 40 句

executive B2

n. 主管;经理;管理人员

本篇1次·真题 39 句

promote B2

v. 促进

本篇1次·真题 38 句

reader A2

n. 读者

本篇1次·真题 37 句

justice B2

n. 公正;正义

本篇1次·真题 36 句

medium B1

adj. 中等的

本篇1次·真题 35 句

reveal B2

v. 揭示

本篇1次·真题 35 句

consequence B2

n. 结果

本篇1次·真题 33 句

writing A2

n. 写作

本篇1次·真题 33 句

due B1

adj. 预期的

本篇1次·真题 31 句

importance B1

n. 重要性

本篇1次·真题 31 句

regulation B2

n. 规则, 条例

本篇1次·真题 28 句

understanding B1

n. 理解;领悟

本篇1次·真题 25 句

conclude B2

v. 断定;推断出

本篇1次·真题 24 句

efficiency B2

n. 效率

本篇1次·真题 20 句

scale B1

n. 规模

本篇1次·真题 20 句

being B1

n. 存在

本篇1次·真题 18 句

freedom B1

n. 自由

本篇1次·真题 18 句

illegal B1

adj. 非法的, 违法的

本篇1次·真题 18 句

code B1

n. 代码

本篇1次·真题 15 句

acknowledge B2

v. 承认 (事实、错误等)

本篇1次·真题 14 句

deny B1

v. 否认

本篇1次·真题 14 句

personality B1

n. 个性

本篇1次·真题 14 句

awareness B2

n. 意识

本篇1次·真题 12 句

core B1

n. 核心

本篇1次·真题 12 句

crime A2

n. 犯罪行为

本篇1次·真题 12 句

hire A2

v. 雇用

本篇1次·真题 12 句

frame B1

n. 框架

本篇1次·真题 11 句

flexibility

B2

n. 灵活性

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

organisation

B1

n. 组织机构

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

surprised

A2

adj. 感到惊讶的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

central

B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

tolerance

B2

n. 容忍

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

apparent

B2

adj. 显而易见的, 明显的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

margin

B2

n. 页边空白

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

ruin

B2

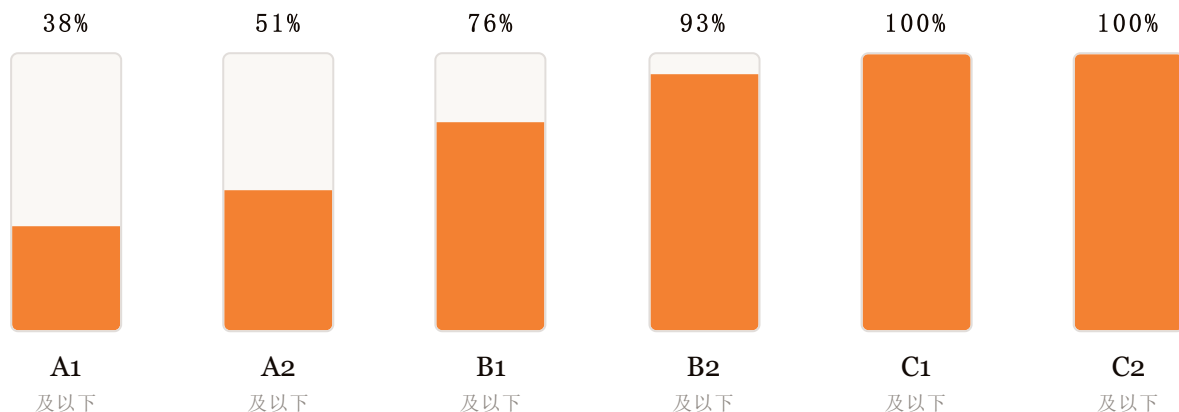
v. 毁坏

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 223 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 223 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 15 个 · 约 7%。



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 223 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

223

B2 以上难词

7%

B1 及以下覆盖

76%



考研英语一 2015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	选句填空（7选5）	题目解析 →
Section II Part C	英译汉（划线句子翻译）	题目解析 →
Section III Part A	写作	题目解析 →
Section III Part B	写作	题目解析 →