

2026年 考研英语二多项对应（信息匹配） Section II Part B · 41-45 题答案与解析

MATCHING & ANALYSIS · 多项对应题和解析

多项对应题和解析 · 41-45 题

本页 41-45 题的多项对应答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2026年 考研英语二多项对应（信息匹配）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions、7 段数字标号完整原文（逐段附中文翻译）与题项↔A~G 候选对照表连续排印；卷面之后逐题解析——正确候选项及其中译、答案段与定位句中英对照、锚点核心信息、原文与候选项的同义改写对照，以及易混诱选的辨析。

英语二真题(2026)

Section II Part B

Directions:

Read the following text and match each of the numbered items in the left column to its corresponding information in the right column. There are two extra choices in the right column. Mark your answers on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (10 points)

In an effort to support restoration programmes, specialists are developing supplies of seeds and seedlings, maintaining gene banks and sequencing the genomes of indigenous trees and other crops. Their work deals with one of the problems that could block major restoration efforts in different parts of the world.

为了支持恢复项目,专家们正在开发种子和幼苗的供应,维护基因库,并对本土树木和其他作物的基因组进行测序。他们的工作解决了可能在世界不同地区阻碍重大恢复工作的问题之一。

"Where's the planting material going to come from? That's one big bottleneck," says genetic-resources specialist Ramni Jamnadass.

遗传资源专家Ramni Jamnadass说:"种植材料从哪里来?这是一个大瓶颈。"

Asia is arguably the region most neglected by global efforts to increase diversity in restoration and to study native species. Christopher Kettle, Biodiversity International's director for forest genetic resources and restoration in Rome, says that the need for infrastructure — things such as mechanisms for collecting and storing seeds, and nurseries to raise seedlings — might be most desperate here because many trees are 'masting' species, which don't produce seeds every year. People need to be ready. "Otherwise, you miss the boat, you lose all the seed and you've got to wait another seven years," says Kettle. "This is a really, really critical issue for restoration in Southeast Asia, because many of the most important timber species and tree species — the ones that will lock up the most carbon — they're all masting species."

亚洲可以说是全球增加恢复多样性和研究本土物种工作中最被忽视的地区。Biodiversity International驻罗马的森林遗传资源和恢复主任Christopher Kettle表示,对基础设施的需求——诸如收集和储存种子的机

制,以及培育幼苗的苗圃——在这里可能最为迫切,因为许多树木是"间歇结实"物种,它们不是每年都产生种子。人们需要做好准备。"否则,你就错过了机会,失去了所有种子,你得再等七年,"Kettle说。"这对东南亚的恢复来说是一个真正非常关键的问题,因为许多最重要的木材树种和树种——那些能固定最多碳的树种——它们都是间歇结实物种。"

Climate change is a driving factor in the push to restore forests, but it also raises questions, such as where trees can thrive in the future. Climate change is also expected to alter relationships between trees, insects, diseases and other forest species. "Insects that today are a minor problem may become a major problem if they can produce three or four generations in a year," says forest ecologist John Stanturf. This remains a significant knowledge gap. "We know enough to know that this is a concern, but we don't know enough about how to respond to it yet. That's a great area to be doing research." So is soil, says Cindy Prescott, a forest ecologist at the University of British Columbia in Vancouver. "If you don't look at the soil at the start, you can spend a lot of money and time putting in species that aren't going to survive there."

气候变化是推动森林恢复的驱动因素,但它也引发了一些问题,比如树木未来能在哪里茁壮生长。气候变化还预计会改变树木、昆虫、疾病和其他森林物种之间的关系。森林生态学家John Stanturf说:"今天是小问题的昆虫,如果它们一年能繁殖三四代,可能会成为大问题。"这仍然是一个重大的知识空白。"我们知道得足够多,知道这是一个值得关注的问题,但我们还不够了解如何应对它。这是一个很好的研究领域。"温哥华不列颠哥伦比亚大学的森林生态学家Cindy Prescott说,土壤也是如此。"如果你一开始不关注土壤,你可能会花费大量金钱和时间种植无法在那里存活的物种。"

With so much research left to do, leaders in the field have been doing some soul-searching, and acknowledging that restoration can be motivated by — and designed to meet — different needs. "When you talk about conservation or restoration, the first question has to be restoration by whom, for whom?" says Daniel Janzen, a biologist at the University of Pennsylvania.

由于还有如此多的研究要做,该领域的领导者们一直在进行一些反思,并承认恢复可能是由不同的需求驱动的,并被设计来满足不同的需求。宾夕法尼亚大学的生物学家Daniel Janzen说:"当你谈论保护或恢复时,第一个问题必须是由谁恢复,为谁恢复?"

The question can have more than one answer. Much of the global funding for restoration is dedicated to developing it as a tool to mitigate climate change, notes restoration ecologist Pedro Brancalion. "But if you ask a farmer in Brazil if he or she is concerned about climate change, they would say, 'No, I am concerned about water,'" he says. Their interests as stewards of the land need to be better integrated with those who have the money to support restoration.

这个问题可以有不止一个答案。恢复生态学家Pedro Brancalion指出,全球用于恢复的大部分资金致力于将其发展为缓解气候变化的工具。"但如果你问巴西的一个农民他或她是否关心气候变化,他们会说,'不,我关心的是水,'"他说。作为土地管理者,他们的利益需要与那些有资金支持恢复的人更好地整合。

That has been the strongest lesson of all for forest ecologist Robin Chazdon. Restoration is about more than what gets planted in the ground, she says. "Yes, it's about forests, but it's really about people. They are the agents of restoration."

这对森林生态学家Robin Chazdon来说是最深刻的教训。她说,恢复不仅仅是在地里种什么。"是的,它关乎森林,但它真正关乎的是人。他们是恢复的主体。"

	[A] People must pay attention to the fact that some kinds of trees do not produce seeds annually.
41. Ramni Jamnadass	[B] Soil is an important element to be taken into account in forest restoration.
42. Christopher Kettle	[C] The purpose of restoration efforts may be different from the real needs of the people involved.
43. John Stanturf	[D] Human factors, as well as trees planted, should be emphasized in forest restoration.
44. Pedro Brancalion	[E] The supply of seeds is a tough problem that has to be dealt with.
45. Robin Chazdon	[F] When it comes to restoration, we have to stay with an awareness of whose interests to serve.
	[G] Some creatures in the forest that multiply fast can become a great threat to forest restoration.

41. Ramni Jamnadass

【答案】 [E] 信息在第 2 段

【候选项】 The supply of seeds is a tough problem that has to be dealt with.

种子供应是一个必须解决的棘手问题。

【定位】 "Where's the planting material going to come from? That's one big bottleneck," says genetic-resources specialist Ramni Jamnadass.

「种植材料从哪来？这是一个大瓶颈，」遗传资源专家 Ramni Jamnadass 说。

【锚点】 种植材料来源是大难题

【对照】 planting material ↔ The supply of seeds

上下位+名词化对应

one big bottleneck ↔ a tough problem that has to be dealt with

比喻词换成直白同义表达

【依据】 来源难题=种子供应难题

【辨邻】 [A]

也涉及 seeds/trees，眼熟；但 A 的主张是「有些树不每年结种」some kinds of trees do not produce seeds annually，这是第3段 Kettle 谈 masting 的内容，与 Jamnadass 说的「材料来源是瓶颈」不是一回事。

many trees are 'masting' species, which don't produce seeds every year

42. Christopher Kettle

【答案】 [A] 信息在第 3 段

【候选项】 People must pay attention to the fact that some kinds of trees do not produce seeds annually.

人们必须注意这样一个事实：某些种类的树木并非每年都产生种子。

【定位】 "This is a really, really critical issue for restoration in Southeast Asia, because many of the most important timber species and tree species — the ones that will lock up the most carbon — they're all masting species."

「这对东南亚的修复是个非常非常关键的问题，因为许多最重要的木材树种和树种——那些能固存最多碳的——它们全是 masting（间歇结实）树种。」

【锚点】 许多重要树种不每年结种

【对照】 many of the most important timber species and tree species ↔ some kinds of trees

具体范围概括成泛指

don't produce seeds every year ↔ do not produce seeds annually

近义短语对应

People need to be ready. ↔ People must pay attention to the fact

呼吁行动的同义改写

【依据】 间歇结实需提前重视=A

【辨邻】 [E]

Kettle 也谈 seeds，且提到 you lose all the seed，眼熟；但他强调的是「结种的时间规律（不每年结）」，而 The supply of seeds 强调的是「来源供应」，那是第2段 Jamnadass 的主张，张冠李戴。

That's one big bottleneck

[G]

讲森林里繁殖快的生物 multiply fast 威胁修复，虽同在「修复难题」大框下，但与 Kettle 的 masting 结种问题毫无关系，是第4段 Stanturf 的内容。

Insects that today are a minor problem may become a major problem

43. John Stanturf

【答案】 [G] 信息在第 4 段

【候选项】 Some creatures in the forest that multiply fast can become a great threat to forest restoration.

森林中一些繁殖迅速的生物可能对森林恢复构成巨大威胁。

【定位】 "Insects that today are a minor problem may become a major problem if they can produce three or four generations in a year," says forest ecologist John Stanturf.

「如果昆虫一年能繁殖三四代，那么今天还是小问题的昆虫可能变成大问题，」森林生态学家 John Stanturf 说。

【锚点】繁殖快的昆虫会变成大威胁

【对照】 Insects ↔ Some creatures in the forest

下位词升为上位词

produce three or four generations in a year ↔ multiply fast

具体描述抽象成形容

become a major problem ↔ a great threat to forest restoration

程度词与对象补全的对应

【依据】繁殖快的虫=大威胁=G

【辨邻】 [B]

讲 Soil (土壤) 的重要性，与第4段同段，眼熟易混；但土壤是 Cindy Prescott 的发言 If you don't look at the soil at the start, 不是 Stanturf 谈的昆虫，对象错位。

If you don't look at the soil at the start, you can spend a lot of money and time putting in species that aren't going to survive there.

44. Pedro Brancalion

【答案】 [C] 信息在第 6 段

【候选项】 The purpose of restoration efforts may be different from the real needs of the people involved.

恢复工作的目的可能与相关人员的实际需求不同。

【定位】 "But if you ask a farmer in Brazil if he or she is concerned about climate change, they would say, 'No, I am concerned about water,'" he says.

「但如果你问一个巴西农民是否担心气候变化，他或她会说：『不，我担心的是水，』」他说。

【锚点】 修复目的与当地人真实需求错位

【对照】 dedicated to developing it as a tool to mitigate climate change ↔

The purpose of restoration efforts

具体目的概括成purpose

I am concerned about water ↔ the real needs of the people involved

举例还原成上位概念

But ↔ may be different from

转折逻辑显化成差异表述

【依据】 目的vs需求错位=C

【辨邻】 [F]

讲修复要意识到 whose interests to serve (为谁的利益服务)，和「需求」沾边、很像；但 F 对应第5段 Janzen 的 restoration by whom, for whom，是「应保持为谁服务的意识」的呼吁，而 Brancalion 说的是「目的与需求实际错位」这一现象，主张不同。

the first question has to be restoration by whom, for whom?

45. Robin Chazdon

【答案】 [D] 信息在第 7 段

【候选项】 Human factors, as well as trees planted, should be emphasized in forest restoration.

在森林恢复中，应当同时强调人为因素和种植的树木。

【定位】 Restoration is about more than what gets planted in the ground, she says. "Yes, it's about forests, but it's really about people. They are the agents of restoration."

她说，修复不仅仅是种在地里的东西。「是的，它关乎森林，但它真正关乎的是人。他们才是修复的行动者。」

【锚点】 除了种树，人更是修复的关键

【对照】 what gets planted in the ground ↔ trees planted

口语短语对应名词短语

it's really about people ↔ Human factors

人名词化为人的因素

more than ↔ as well as

递进结构改成并重结构

【依据】 树之外更重人=D

【辨邻】 [F]

也含 people 取向、谈 restoration，很眼熟；但 F 强调 whose interests to serve（为谁的利益服务），是 Janzen 的主张，而 Chazdon 强调的是「人是修复的行动主体、人的因素要被重视」，方向不同。

restoration by whom, for whom?

CHOICES • 候选池地图

A~G 共 7 个候选项各自在说什么

候选项是经同义改写的句子，比题目多 2 个。下面逐条给出候选句原文、「它到底主张什么」的中文压缩，并标注它对应哪道题——始终无人对应的就是多余干扰项。

[A] People must pay attention to the fact that some kinds of trees do not produce seeds annually.

人们必须注意：有些树不是每年都结种子。

对应第 42 题

[B] Soil is an important element to be taken into account in forest restoration.

土壤是森林修复中必须考虑的重要因素。

多余项 · 无人对应

[C] The purpose of restoration efforts may be different from the real needs of the people involved.

修复工作的目的，可能与相关人群的真实需求不一致。

对应第 44 题

[D] Human factors, as well as trees planted, should be emphasized in forest restoration.

森林修复中，除了种下的树，人的因素也应被重视。

对应第 45 题

[E] The supply of seeds is a tough problem that has to be dealt with.

种子供应是一个必须解决的棘手难题。

对应第 41 题

[F] When it comes to restoration, we have to stay with an awareness of whose interests to serve.

谈到修复，必须时刻意识到自己是在为谁的利益服务。

多余项 · 无人对应

[G] Some creatures in the forest that multiply fast can become a great threat to forest restoration.

森林里某些繁殖快的生物会成为修复的巨大威胁。

对应第 43 题

EXTRA CHOICES · 多余项交代

这 2 个候选项始终无人对应

多项对应必有 2 个候选项无人认领——往往最像文中某个没被问到的人/事物，或是对某段的片面概括。下面逐条剖析它们「像在哪、差在哪、为何无人认领」，读透多余项才算读透全局。

[B] Soil is an important element to be taken into account in forest restoration.

Soil is an important element 最像第4段 Cindy Prescott 的发言 If you don't look at the soil at the start. 但 Prescott 没出现在题干里，第4段被问的是 Stanturf（昆虫），所以 B 最终无人认领。做 43 题时若把同段的土壤算给 Stanturf，就会错配 B。

[F] When it comes to restoration, we have to stay with an awareness of whose interests to serve.

whose interests to serve 最像第5段 Daniel Janzen 的 restoration by whom, for whom?。Janzen 不在五个题干中，故 F 无人认领。它同时蹭 44（需求）和 45（人）的边，是全卷最具迷惑性的多余项。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

15 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。

Christopher Kettle, Biodiversity International's director for forest genetic resources and restoration in Rome, says that the need for infrastructure — things such as mechanisms for collecting and storing seeds, and nurseries to raise seedlings — might be most desperate here because many trees are 'masting' species, which don't produce seeds every year.

第3段，第2句

句子成分丰富且具有典型性：主句包含同位语；宾语从句内有同位语、表语、地点状语、原因状语从句；定语从句内有时间状语。特别是同位语的识别（主语后和宾语从句内各有一处）、从句整体作宾语、以及定语从句中关系代词作主语等，都是常见易错点，训练价值高

"Otherwise, you miss the boat, you lose all the seed and you've got to wait another seven years," says Kettle.

第3段，第4句

引述结构（says + 说话人 + 宾语从句）和并列谓语都是真题中常见句式，并列谓语的递进逻辑也是阅读理解的重点考点，结构具有较强的代表性和迁移价值。

"This is a really, really critical issue for restoration in Southeast Asia, because many of the most important timber species and tree species — the ones that will lock up the most carbon — they're all masting species."

第3段，第5句

"主句 + because 原因状语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，定语从句修饰名词也是典型结构。破折号插入同位或限定成分的用法在学术文本中常见。整体结构代表性较强，掌握后可在大量真题句中复用，具有较好的迁移价值。

Climate change is a driving factor in the push to restore forests, but it also raises questions, such as where trees can thrive in the future.

第4段，第1句

并列转折句加同位结构是四六级和考研真题中的常见句式，but 连接的转折逻辑、名词后接同位说明的结构都是高频考点，掌握后可迁移到大量类似长难句的分析中，具有较高典型性。

"We know enough to know that this is a concern, but we don't know enough about how to respond to it yet. That's a great area to be doing research."

第4段，第5句

"know enough to do" 和 "not know enough about" 是四六级和考研常见的表达认知程度的句式，"that" 引导宾语从句、"but" 连接转折并列句、"That's a great area to do sth" 也是典型的评价结构，整句的组合方式在真题中有较高的复现率。

So is soil, says Cindy Prescott, a forest ecologist at the University of British Columbia in Vancouver.

第4段，第6句

成分划分训练价值较高。本句涵盖了倒装结构中的主语、系动词、状语识别，引述结构中的谓语、主语、同位语识别，以及同位语内部的定语（介词短语）。倒装和引述动词后置是考试中的常见易错点，适合作为成分划分练习。

With so much research left to do, leaders in the field have been doing some soul-searching, and acknowledging that restoration can be motivated by — and designed to meet — different needs.

第5段，第1句

本句成分较为丰富：主句包含主语、并列谓语、宾语、状语，宾语从句包含主语、并列谓语、方式状语、目的状语；句首 With 复合结构作状语、宾语从句作宾语、不定式作目的状语等都是值得练习的结构；并列谓语和承前省略也是常见易错点，训练价值较高。

The question can have more than one answer.

第6段，第1句

情态动词加动词原形是考试中的常见结构，具有一定代表性，但本句结构过于简单，缺少从句、并列或其他常考复杂句式特征，作为真题句式的典型性不高。

Much of the global funding for restoration is dedicated to developing it as a tool to mitigate climate change, notes restoration ecologist Pedro Brancalion.

第6段，第2句

本句包含主谓倒装、宾语从句前置、被动语态、介词短语作定语和状语、动名词短语作宾语、不定式作目的状语等多种成分，且易错点是倒装结构和被动语态的识别，适合作为成分划分和倒装句式的练习题。

"But if you ask a farmer in Brazil if he or she is concerned about climate change, they would say, 'No, I am concerned about water,'" he says.

第6段，第3句

这类“主句框架在后 + 长嵌套从句在前”的结构在学术论文和严肃新闻（如经济学人）中极为常见，具有很强的实战代表性。

Restoration is about more than what gets planted in the ground, she says.

第7段，第2句

句子覆盖主系表结构、宾语从句（嵌套在表语中）、被动语态、地点状语等多种成分。“what”在从句中既引导又充当主语，是值得练习的考点。比较结构 “more than” 也增加了成分识别的层次。适合作为中等难度的划分练习。

People must pay attention to the fact that some kinds of trees do not produce seeds annually.

选项A

"名词 + that同位语从句"是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频结构,且"pay attention to the fact that"这类表达常见于学术和说明文体,句式代表性强,掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子

Soil is an important element to be taken into account in forest restoration.

选项B

主系表结构加后置定语是四六级和考研英语阅读中常见的句式,特别是学术类文本中经常用系表结构定义概念或陈述观点,具有一定代表性。不过本句过于简短,缺少从句等更复杂的典型结构。

The purpose of restoration efforts may be different from the real needs of the people involved.

选项C

主系表结构加情态动词表推测,以及介词短语修饰名词、过去分词作后置定语,都是四六级和考研英语阅读中的常见句式。本句结构具有较高的典型性和复用价值,学生掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

When it comes to restoration, we have to stay with an awareness of whose interests to serve.

选项F

"When it comes to" 引导条件或话题状语从句是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频结构。宾语从句采用"疑问词 + 不定式"形式(如 whose interests to serve)也是常考句式,常出现在间接疑问或目标陈述中。主句的"have to"表达义务也很典型。掌握本句结构后可迁移到大量类似句型。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 56 个考研英语二真题高频词

下列单词既在本篇长文中出现,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。

restoration

C1

n. 恢复

本篇18次 · 真题 18 句

species

B2

n. 物种

本篇7次 · 真题 36 句

climate

B1

n. 气候

本篇4次 · 真题 50 句

support

A2

v. 支持

本篇2次 · 真题 87 句

major

B1

adj. 主要的

本篇2次 · 真题 56 句

factor

B1

n. 因素

本篇2次 · 真题 47 句

global

B2

adj. 全球的

本篇2次 · 真题 44 句

concerned

B1

adj. 担心的

本篇2次 · 真题 20 句

insect

A2

n. 昆虫

本篇2次 · 真题 14 句

would

A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次 · 真题 304 句

issue

B1

n. 问题

本篇1次 · 真题 89 句

better

A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇1次 · 真题 70 句

involve

B1

v. 包含

本篇1次 · 真题 61 句

concern

B1

v. 涉及

本篇1次 · 真题 60 句

generation

B2

n. 一代人

本篇1次 · 真题 60 句

design

B1

n. 设计

本篇1次 · 真题 52 句

significant B2

adj. 重要的

本篇1次·真题 47 句

gap B1

n. 间隙

本篇1次·真题 45 句

account A2

n. 账户

本篇1次·真题 42 句

material B1

n. 材料

本篇1次·真题 41 句

respond B1

v. 回答, 答复

本篇1次·真题 33 句

funding B2

n. 资金

本篇1次·真题 31 句

maintain B1

v. 维持

本篇1次·真题 31 句

threat B1

n. 威胁

本篇1次·真题 31 句

relationship B1

n. 关系

本篇1次·真题 28 句

critical B2

adj. 批评的

本篇1次·真题 26 句

agent B2

n. 代理人

本篇1次·真题 24 句

conservation B2

n. 保护

本篇1次·真题 24 句

resource B1

n. 资源

本篇1次·真题 24 句

infrastructure C1

n. 基础设施

本篇1次·真题 23 句

emphasize B2

v. 强调

本篇1次·真题 22 句

gene B2

n. 基因

本篇1次·真题 21 句

genetic B2

adj. 遗传的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

carbon B2

n. 碳 (化学元素)

本篇1次·真题 20 句

tough B1

adj. 困难的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

survive B1

v. 幸存

本篇1次·真题 19 句

crop B1

n. 农作物

本篇1次·真题 17 句

native B1

adj. 本国的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

neglect B2

v. 忽视, 疏忽

本篇1次·真题 16 句

otherwise B2

adv. 否则, 不然

本篇1次·真题 16 句

region B1

n. 地区

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

alter B2

v. 改变, 更改 (使某物与之前不同)

本篇1次·真题 13 句

restore B2

v. 恢复, 使复原

本篇1次·真题 13 句

awareness B2

n. 意识

本篇1次·真题 12 句

diversity B2

n. 多样性

本篇1次·真题 12 句

element B1

n. 要素

本篇1次·真题 12 句

integrate C1

v. 使融入

本篇1次·真题 12 句

mechanism

B2

n. 机制

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

thrive

B2

v. 茁壮成长

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

desperate

B2

adj. 绝望的

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

timber

B2

n. 木材

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

biologist

B2

n. 生物学家

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

creature

B1

n. 生物

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

driving

A2

n. 驾驶

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

motivate

B2

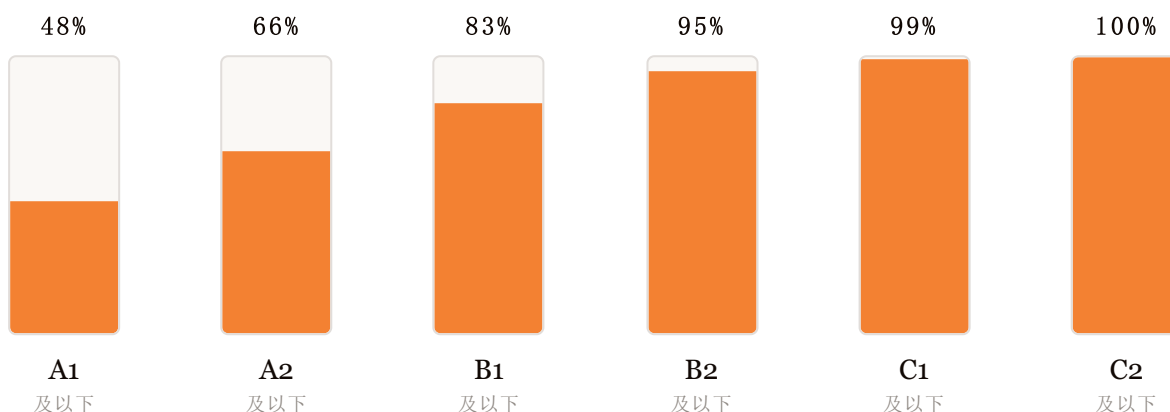
v. 激励

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 209 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

数字标号长文去重后共 **209** 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 11 个 · 约 5%。



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 209 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

209

B2 以上难词

5%

B1 及以下覆盖

83%

考研英语二 2026年 · 全卷构成

Section I	完形填空（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A	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	多项对应（信息匹配）	本题
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 →