

2015年6月·第1套 英语四级听力真题原文与答案解析

PAPER & KEY · 听力题和解析

听力题和解析

本卷全部 25 题的标准答案与完整录音文字稿由懒笔记基于2015年6月·第1套 英语四级听力原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面层级：Part/Section 标题与各节 Directions 照原卷排印——真实听力考卷只印选项，题干由录音念出。其下按录音篇目逐篇排印：每篇先给完整录音文字稿（逐段中译），再逐题给出卷面题目与该题解析（题目、翻译、答案、定位、信号、替换与排除）。

真题卷第1套(2015-06) · 四级

以下按录音篇目排印：每篇先给录音原文与逐段中译（考卷上没有，考试时录音只播一遍、卷面只印选项），再逐题给出卷面题目与解析。

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear three news reports. At the end of each news report, you will hear two or three questions. Both the news report and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

Questions 1 and 2 are based on the news report you have just heard.

¹ At least 16 people were killed and up to 150 trapped under the rubble when a factory collapsed in an industrial area of Lahore in eastern Pakistan. Formerly several stories high, no part of the building remained standing after the disaster, and hundreds of rescue workers including soldiers have been picking through concrete and bricks to find survivors. Dozens have been pulled out alive. Many more remain trapped and with heavy machinery being used, search teams were striving to ensure that no one is hurt further in the rescue operation. It is not known what caused the collapse of the factory where plastic bags were manufactured. But reports suggest the building was still under construction and may have suffered damage in last week's earthquake that hit Afghanistan and Pakistan, leaving hundreds dead.

巴基斯坦东部拉合尔一个工业区的一家工厂倒塌，造成至少16人死亡，多达150人被困在废墟下。这座原本有数层高的建筑在灾难发生后没有任何部分保持竖立，数百名救援人员包括士兵一直在混凝土和砖块中搜寻幸存者。已有数十人被救出。还有更多人仍被困，由于使用了重型机械，搜救队正在努力确保在救援行动中没有人受到进一步伤害。目前尚不清楚这家生产塑料袋的工厂倒塌的原因。但报道称该建筑仍在施工中，可能在上周袭击阿富汗和巴基斯坦并造成数百人死亡的地震中受损。

1. A) An earthquake hitting Lahore in Pakistan.
B) Rescue operation after the earthquake.
C) A factory building being damaged in the earthquake.
D) Relief work in the collapsed factory building.

【题目】 What is the news report mainly about?

【翻译】 这则新闻报道主要是关于什么的?

- A) 巴基斯坦拉合尔发生地震。 B) 地震后的救援行动。 C) 一座工厂建筑在地震中受损。
D) 倒塌工厂建筑中的救援工作。

【答案】 D (主旨题) Relief work in the collapsed factory building.

【定位】 At least 16 people were killed and up to 150 trapped under the rubble when a factory collapsed in an industrial area of Lahore in eastern Pakistan. Formerly several stories high, no part of the building remained standing after the disaster, and hundreds of rescue workers including soldiers have been picking through concrete and bricks to find survivors. Dozens have been pulled out alive.

巴基斯坦东部拉合尔一处工业区一座工厂倒塌，至少 16 人遇难、多达 150 人被困瓦砾之下。该楼原本有数层高，灾后无一处仍然屹立；包括士兵在内的数百名救援人员一直在混凝土与砖块中翻找幸存者，已有数十人被活着救出。

【信号】 全篇主语始终是『倒塌的工厂 + 救援』。判主旨靠『反复回到哪个点』而非单句信号词：开篇 a factory collapsed 点出工厂倒塌，紧接 hundreds of rescue workers including soldiers have been picking through concrete and bricks to find survivors 与 Dozens have been pulled out alive 整段都在讲倒塌建筑里的救援。地震只在末尾作为可能成因被一句带过，重心始终压在『倒塌工厂的救援』上。

【替换】 a factory collapsed ↔ **the collapsed factory building**

动词 collapsed 改写成形容词 collapsed building，指同一座倒塌的楼

rescue workers including soldiers have been picking through concrete and bricks to find survivors

↔ **Relief work**

『救援人员翻找幸存者』概括成上位词 Relief work (救灾工作)

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

An earthquake hitting Lahore in Pakistan. 借了录音里真出现过的 earthquake 和 Lahore in eastern Pakistan, 听着耳熟。但地震只在末尾 may have suffered damage in last week's earthquake 作为可能成因被一句带过, 全篇主体是工厂救援, 把背景当主旨即以偏概全。

借用原文: may have suffered damage in last week's earthquake that hit Afghanistan and Pakistan

B) 偷换概念

Rescue operation after the earthquake. 抓住了录音里的 rescue operation, 救援确实是重心之一。但它把救援系在 earthquake 之后, 而原文救援发生在倒塌的工厂现场、不是泛泛震后救援, 且漏掉了 factory 这个核心对象, 覆盖不全。

借用原文: search teams were striving to ensure that no one is hurt further in the rescue operation

C) 偷换概念

A factory building being damaged in the earthquake. 用了 factory building 和 earthquake 两个原词, 看着贴题。但它只讲『工厂被震损』这一点, 既没涵盖占大半篇幅的救援, 也把成因(地震)当成了报道核心, 仍是以偏概全。

借用原文: may have suffered damage in last week's earthquake

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2. A) Concrete and bricks.
B) Heavy machines.
C) Plastic bags.
D) Building materials.

【题目】 What are the products of this factory?

【翻译】 这家工厂生产什么产品?

A) 混凝土和砖块。 B) 重型机械。 C) 塑料袋。 D) 建筑材料。

【答案】 C (细节题) Plastic bags.

【定位】 It is not known what caused the collapse of the factory where plastic bags were manufactured.
工厂倒塌的原因尚不清楚, 这家工厂是生产塑料袋的。

【信号】 定语从句 where...were manufactured 直接交代产品。答案句信号是 the factory where plastic bags were manufactured 里的定语从句 where...were manufactured (生产.....的工厂), manufactured 一词正面回答『工厂生产什么』, 听到 manufactured/produced 这类『生产』动词就锁定其宾语。

【替换】 plastic bags were manufactured ↔ Plastic bags.

录音 plastic bags 与选项原词一致, 被动句改名词短语

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

Concrete and bricks. 直接抄录音里的 concrete and bricks, 听到原词极易误选。但那是救援人员翻找幸存者所穿过的废墟, 是现场的瓦砾、不是工厂的产品, 答非所问。

借用原文: picking through concrete and bricks to find survivors

B) 原词陷阱

Heavy machines. 借了录音里的 heavy machinery, 但原文那是搜救队为救人而动用的重型机械, 属救援设备, 不是这家工厂生产的东西, 与 products 不符。

借用原文: with heavy machinery being used, search teams were striving

D) 偷换概念

Building materials. 没有原词, 但它是对录音里 concrete and bricks 的上位概括(建筑材料), 引诱考生把废墟当成产品。原文从未说工厂生产建筑材料, 只说生产 plastic bags, 故排除。

借用原文: picking through concrete and bricks to find survivors

Questions 3 to 4 are based on the news report you have just heard.

1 The technology company Apple announced a new, smaller sized iPhone on Monday at a press conference in Cupertino, California. Apple head Tim Cook said customers had asked that the company continue making four-inch products. He said the new iPhone SE satisfies that demand. It is the same size as the iPhone 5 and 5s. But, the SE includes the better hardware of the most recent iPhone, the 6s. And, Apple is offering the iPhone SE for a lower price. An iPhone SE with 16 GB of storage will cost around \$400. One with 64 GB will be about \$100 more. The iPhone SE shares the same design and materials as the 5 and 5s. However, the new model adds a color choice: rose gold. The company also reported on its sustainability efforts to use 100% renewable energy at this facility. Currently, Apple says it uses renewable energy at 93% of its facilities.

科技公司Apple于周一在加利福尼亚州Cupertino的新闻发布会上宣布推出一款新的、尺寸更小的iPhone。Apple负责人Tim Cook表示, 客户要求公司继续生产四英寸的产品。他说新款iPhone SE满足了这一需求。它的尺寸与iPhone 5和5s相同。但是, SE包含了最新款iPhone 6s的更好硬件。而且, Apple以更低的价格提供iPhone SE。一部16 GB存储容量的iPhone SE售价约为400美元。64 GB的售价约为高出100美元。iPhone SE与5和5s采用相同的设计和材质。然而, 新机型增加了一种颜色选择: 玫瑰金。该公司还报告了其在该设施使用100%可再生能源的可持续发展努力。目前, Apple表示其93%的设施使用可再生能源。

3. A) Its color choices.

B) Its hardware.

C) Its price.

D) Its size.

【题目】 What does iPhone SE share in common with iPhone 5 and 5s?

【翻译】 iPhone SE 与 iPhone 5 和 5s 有什么共同之处?

A) 它的颜色选择。 B) 它的硬件。 C) 它的价格。 D) 它的尺寸。

【答案】 **D** (细节题) Its size.

【定位】 It is the same size as the iPhone 5 and 5s.

它 (iPhone SE) 和 iPhone 5 与 5s 是同样的尺寸。

【信号】 **the same ... as 直陈『相同』**。答案句的信号是表示『相同』的固定结构 the same size as the iPhone 5 and 5s——题目问『共同点 (share in common)』，录音里只要出现 the same ... as (一样的.....) 这种把两者划等号的说法，那一句就是答案句。

【替换】 the same size as the iPhone 5 and 5s ↔ **Its size.**

把整句『同样尺寸』压缩成属性名 size

【排除】 A) **与原文相反**

录音确实念到了颜色 the new model adds a color choice: rose gold, 但用的是 adds (新增)——玫瑰金是 SE 多出来的新颜色, 是它和 5/5s 的『不同点』, 正好与题目问的『共同点』相反。听到 color 就选 A, 是被原词钓走了。

借用原文: the new model adds a color choice: rose gold

B) **原词陷阱**

录音说 the SE includes the better hardware of the most recent iPhone, the 6s——SE 的硬件来自最新的 6s, 是更好的硬件, 并非和 5/5s 相同。题目问的是与 5/5s 的共同点, 硬件恰恰不是。听到 hardware 这个原词就选, 就中了原词陷阱。

借用原文: the SE includes the better hardware of the most recent iPhone, the 6s

C) **原词陷阱**

录音说 Apple is offering the iPhone SE for a lower price——SE 价格是『更低』的, 这是与旧款的差别、是卖点, 而非与 5/5s 的共同点。听到 price/dollars 一串就选 C, 是被价格信息引偏了。

借用原文: Apple is offering the iPhone SE for a lower price

4. A) About 500 dollars.

B) About 400 dollars.

C) About 300 dollars.

D) About 100 dollars.

【题目】 **How much will an iPhone SE with 64 GB of storage cost?**

【翻译】 一部存储容量为 64 GB 的 iPhone SE 要多少钱?

A) 大约 500 美元。 B) 大约 400 美元。 C) 大约 300 美元。 D) 大约 100 美元。

【答案】 **A** (细节题) About 500 dollars.

【定位】 An iPhone SE with 16 GB of storage will cost around \$400. One with 64 GB will be about \$100 more.

16GB 存储的 iPhone SE 售价约 400 美元。64GB 的那款则要再贵约 100 美元。

【信号】『\$100 more』提示要在基准价上加。答案信号是加价说法 about \$100 more——录音先给 16GB 的基准价 cost around \$400, 再说 64GB 的 \$100 more (再多 100)。看到/听到 more、again、plus 这类词就知道：问的那个数要自己算，不是直接念出来的。

【替换】 will cost around \$400 ↔ **About 500 dollars.**

基准价加上加价得总价

about \$100 more ↔ **About 500 dollars.**

more=在基准上再加

【排除】B) 原词陷阱

录音里 An iPhone SE with 16 GB of storage will cost around \$400——400 是 16GB 那一档的价钱，可题目问的是 64GB。听到 \$400 这个原数就选，是没分清问的是哪个配置。

借用原文：An iPhone SE with 16 GB of storage will cost around \$400

D) 原词陷阱

录音 about \$100 more 里的 100 是 64GB 比 16GB 多出来的『差价』，不是 64GB 的总价。把差价当总价、直接选 100，就漏掉了 400 这个基准。

借用原文：about \$100 more

C) 未提及

300 这个数在录音里从未出现，既不是任何配置的价，也不是差价，纯属凑出来的金额干扰项，可直接排除。

Questions 5 to 7 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

1 An experimental therapy uses a person's weak immune system to fight deadly blood cancers. Stanley Riddell is a researcher at the Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center in the U.S. state of Washington. "So, that's the one interesting thing about this. It doesn't require repeated treatments or repetitive cycles of chemotherapy," said Riddell. "That's what I think in the future may be most important for patients—that it's a single treatment instead of many months of treatment." It has shown great promise in small trials with patients. In one study of 35 patients with a type of leukemia, 94 percent experienced a complete remission. 50 percent to 80 percent of patients with other blood cancers also saw a reduction in symptoms. Riddell said, "This is encouraging because these are all patients who have failed all conventional therapies, including many kinds of bone marrow and stem cell transplants." Immune system cells usually fight invading viruses and bacteria. They can also combat cancer. But they are soon overwhelmed by the disease. The work by Hutchinson researchers increases this natural cancer-fighting ability. Using the immune system has also shown promise against skin cancer and some lung cancers.

一种实验性疗法利用人体虚弱的免疫系统来对抗致命的血癌。Stanley Riddell 是美国华盛顿州 Fred Hutchinson 癌症研究中心的研究员。"所以，这就是这种疗法的一个有趣之处。它不需要重复治疗或反复的化疗周期，"Riddell 说。"我认为这对患者来说可能是未来最重要的——它是一次性治疗，而不是数月的治疗。"它在小规模患者试验中显示出巨大的前景。在一项针对 35 名某种白血病患者 的研究中，94% 的患者经历了完全缓解。50% 到 80% 的其他血癌患者的症状也有所减轻。Riddell 说："这令人鼓舞，因为这些患者都是所有常规疗法均失败的患者，包括多种骨髓移植和干细胞移植。"免疫系统细胞通常对抗入

侵的病毒和细菌。它们也可以对抗癌症。但它们很快就会被疾病压垮。Hutchinson 研究人员的工作增强了这种天然的抗癌能力。利用免疫系统对抗皮肤癌和某些肺癌也显示出前景。

5. A) The repeated chemotherapy.
B) The immune system treatment.
C) The stem cell transplant.
D) The bone marrow transplant.

【题目】 What is the experimental therapy against blood cancer?

【翻译】 针对血癌的实验性疗法是什么？

A) 反复化疗。 B) 免疫系统治疗。 C) 干细胞移植。 D) 骨髓移植。

【答案】 B (细节题) The immune system treatment.

【定位】 An experimental therapy uses a person's weak immune system to fight deadly blood cancers.
一种实验性疗法利用人体虚弱的免疫系统来对抗致命的血液癌症。

【信号】 开篇定义句。新闻第一句往往直接点出报道主体，这句 An experimental therapy uses a person's weak immune system to fight deadly blood cancers. 用 "uses ... immune system" 为这项疗法定性——开篇定义即答案信号。

【替换】 uses a person's weak immune system to fight deadly blood cancers ↔

The immune system treatment.

动词描述改名词短语

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

录音确实念到 repetitive cycles of chemotherapy, 但原文是说这新疗法"不需要"反复化疗, The repeated chemotherapy. 正好把被否定的东西当成了答案, 属听到 chemotherapy 就勾的反向陷阱。

借用原文: It doesn't require repeated treatments or repetitive cycles of chemotherapy

C) 原词陷阱

录音里 stem cell transplants 出现在说"这些患者此前各种常规疗法都失败了"的语境, 是被对比/排除的旧疗法, 并非这项新疗法本身; The stem cell transplant. 把听到的原词直接当答案。

借用原文: including many kinds of bone marrow and stem cell transplants

D) 原词陷阱

The bone marrow transplant. 与 C 同坑: bone marrow transplant 在原文里也属"患者已经失败的常规疗法"之一, 是被对照的旧法, 不是这项实验疗法。

借用原文: including many kinds of bone marrow and stem cell transplants

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6. A) About 33.
B) About 35.
C) About 50.
D) About 94.

【题目】 How many patients gained a complete remission in the small trials?

【翻译】 在小规模试验中有多少患者获得了完全缓解?

A) 约33人。 B) 约35人。 C) 约50人。 D) 约94人。

【答案】 A (细节题) About 33.

【定位】 In one study of 35 patients with a type of leukemia, 94 percent experienced a complete remission.

在一项针对 35 名某型白血病患者 的研究中, 94% 的人实现了完全缓解。

【信号】 complete remission 同词锁定。题干问 complete remission, 录音里 94 percent experienced a complete remission 出现同一短语, 这句即答案句; 而真正要的人数藏在"35 人的 94%"里, 须由两数相乘得出。

【替换】 In one study of 35 patients with a type of leukemia, 94 percent experienced a complete remission ↔ About 33.

35 的 94% 约等于 33

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

35 patients 确被念到, 但它是"研究纳入的总人数", 题目问的是"完全缓解的人数"。About 35. 把听到的总数直接当答案, 量纲对不上。

借用原文: In one study of 35 patients

C) 张冠李戴

录音里 50 percent to 80 percent of patients with other blood cancers 的 50 指"其它血癌患者症状减轻的比例", 与本题问的白血病完全缓解人数无关, 是张冠李戴的别处数字。

借用原文: 50 percent to 80 percent of patients with other blood cancers also saw a reduction in symptoms

D) 原词陷阱

94 percent 是"缓解率"这个百分比, About 94. 把百分数当成了人数。数值最大最醒目, 最易被"听到大数就选"勾走, 恰恰是命题人埋的头号诱饵。

借用原文: 94 percent experienced a complete remission

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7. A) Improving cancer-fighting ability of immune cells.
B) Encouraging patients with skin or lung cancers.
C) Healing the leukemia patients in a single treatment.
D) Eradicating invading viruses and bacteria.

【题目】 What have Hutchinson researchers contributed to according to the news report?

【翻译】根据新闻报道，Hutchinson研究人员做出了什么贡献？

- A) 提高免疫细胞的抗癌能力。 B) 鼓励皮肤癌或肺癌患者。
C) 通过单次治疗治愈白血病患者。 D) 消灭入侵的病毒和细菌。

【答案】A (细节题) Improving cancer-fighting ability of immune cells.

【定位】The work by Hutchinson researchers increases this natural cancer-fighting ability.

Hutchinson 研究者的工作增强了这种天然的抗癌能力。

【信号】主体作主语的成果句。这句 The work by Hutchinson researchers increases this natural cancer-fighting ability. 正以研究者的工作为主语、动词 increases 点出贡献——主体 + 动作的成果句，就是答案信号；其中 this 指代前句免疫细胞的抗癌力。

【替换】increases this natural cancer-fighting ability ↔

Improving cancer-fighting ability of immune cells.

increases 同义 improving

【排除】B) 原词陷阱

录音末句 shown promise against skin cancer and some lung cancers 确有 skin/lung cancers，但说的是“该免疫疗法对皮肤癌肺癌也显出前景”，不是“鼓励患者”。Encouraging patients with skin or lung cancers. 把原词拼到了一个原文没说的动作上。

借用原文：Using the immune system has also shown promise against skin cancer and some lung cancers

C) 过度推断

录音里 it's a single treatment 和 leukemia 都念到了，但原文只说“单次治疗”且 94% 缓解，并未说“一次就治愈所有白血病患者”。Healing the leukemia patients in a single treatment. 把“缓解”夸成“治愈”、说得比原文绝对。

借用原文：it's a single treatment instead of many months of treatment

D) 张冠李戴

录音 Immune system cells usually fight invading viruses and bacteria 里的 viruses/bacteria 描述的是免疫细胞“通常”的功能，并非 Hutchinson 研究者的贡献。Eradicating invading viruses and bacteria. 把别人/常态的事安到研究者头上。

借用原文：Immune system cells usually fight invading viruses and bacteria

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will hear four questions. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

Questions 8 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

1 W: Morning, this is TGC.

W: 早上好, 这里是TGC。

2 M: Good morning. Er...Walter Berry here, calling from London. Could I speak to Mr. Grand, please?

M: 早上好。呃.....我是Walter Berry, 从伦敦打来的。我能和Grand先生通话吗?

3 W: Who's calling, please?

W: 请问哪位?

4 M: Walter Berry from London.

M: 伦敦的Walter Berry。

5 W: What is it about, please?

W: 请问有什么事吗?

6 M: Well, I understand that your company has a chemical processing plant. My own company, LCP, Liquid Control Products, is a leader in safety from leaks in the field of chemical processing. I'd like to speak to Mr. Grand to discuss ways in which we could help TGC protect itself from such problems and save money at the same time.

M: 嗯, 我了解到贵公司有一家化工处理厂。我自己的公司, LCP, Liquid Control Products, 在化工处理领域的泄漏安全方面处于领先地位。我想和Grand先生谈谈我们如何帮助TGC防范此类问题, 同时节省资金。

7 W: Yes, I see. Well, Mr. Grand is not available just now.

W: 好的, 我明白了。不过, Grand先生现在不在。

8 M: Can you tell me when I could reach him?

M: 您能告诉我什么时候能联系到他吗?

9 W: He is very busy for the next few days. Then he'll be away in New York. So it's difficult to give you a time.

W: 他接下来几天都很忙。然后他要去纽约。所以很难给您一个具体时间。

10 M: Could I speak to someone else, perhaps?

M: 我能和其他人通话吗?

11 W: Who, in particular?

W: 具体是哪位?

12 M: A colleague, for example.

M: 比如说, 他的同事。

13 W: You're speaking to his personal assistant. I can deal with calls for Mr. Grand.

W: 您现在正在和他的私人助理通话。我可以处理打给Grand先生的电话。

14 M: Yes, well, could I ring him tomorrow?

M: 好的, 那我明天能给他打电话吗?

15 W: No, I'm sorry. He won't be free tomorrow. Listen, let me suggest something. You send us details of your products and services, together with references from other companies. And then we'll contact you.

W: 不好意思。他明天也没空。听我说，让我提个建议。您把贵公司的产品和服务详情发给我们，附上其他公司的推荐信。然后我们会联系您。

16 M: Yes, that's very kind of you. I have your address.

M: 好的，太感谢您了。我有你们的地址。

17 W: Very good. Mr...

W: 很好。.....先生？

18 M: Berry. Walter Berry from LCP in London.

M: Berry. 伦敦LCP的Walter Berry。

19 W: Right, Mr. Berry. We look forward to hearing from you.

W: 好的，Berry先生。我们期待收到您的来信。

20 M: Thank you. Goodbye.

M: 谢谢。再见。

21 W: Bye.

W: 再见。

8. A) It specializes in safety from leaks.

B) It is headquartered in London.

C) It has a chemical processing plant.

D) It has a partnership with LCP.

【题目】 What do we learn about the woman's company?

【翻译】 关于这位女士的公司我们了解到什么？

- A) 它专门从事泄漏防护。 B) 它的总部设在伦敦。 C) 它有一家化学品加工厂。
D) 它与LCP有合作关系。

【答案】 C (细节题) It has a chemical processing plant.

【定位】 Well, I understand that your company has a chemical processing plant.

嗯，我了解到贵公司有一座化工厂（化学处理工厂）。

【信号】 I understand引出已知事实。 男方用 I understand that your company has a chemical processing plant 把"对方公司的情况"作为已知前提抛出，I understand that... 正是引出"关于该公司的事实"的信号句，答案就在这句里。

【替换】 your company has a chemical processing plant ↔ **It has a chemical processing plant**
your company换成It

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

It specializes in safety from leaks. 盗用了男方介绍自己公司时说的 is a leader in safety from leaks——但"擅长防泄漏"是男方 LCP 的业务，不是女方公司的，题目问的是 the woman's company，张冠李戴。

借用原文：LCP, Liquid Control Products, is a leader in safety from leaks

B) 原词陷阱

It is headquartered in London. 里的 London 来自男方 calling from London——伦敦是打电话进来的男方所在地，不是女方公司总部所在地，听到 London 就选是被原词诱导。

借用原文：calling from London

D) 过度推断

It has a partnership with LCP. 用了原文反复出现的 LCP，但全程男方只是打电话来"想谈合作" (discuss ways in which we could help TGC)，双方根本还没建立 partnership，属过度推断。

借用原文：discuss ways in which we could help TGC protect itself from such problems

-
9. A) He is a safety inspector.
B) He is Mr. Grand's friend.
C) He is a chemist.
D) He is a salesman.

【题目】 What do we learn about the man?

【翻译】 关于这位男士我们了解到什么？

- A) 他是一名安全检查员。 B) 他是Grand先生的朋友。 C) 他是一名化学家。
D) 他是一名销售员。

【答案】 D (推断题) He is a salesman.

【定位】 My own company, LCP, Liquid Control Products, is a leader in safety from leaks in the field of chemical processing. I'd like to speak to Mr. Grand to discuss ways in which we could help TGC protect itself from such problems and save money at the same time.

我自己的公司 LCP (液体控制产品公司) 是化工处理领域防泄漏方面的领先者。我想和 Grand 先生谈谈，看我们能怎样帮 TGC 防范这类问题，同时还能省钱。

【信号】 推销话术暴露身份。 他主动夸自家公司 is a leader in safety from leaks、想约人谈 help TGC protect itself from such problems and save money——这套"夸产品 + 帮你省钱 + 约见面"的话术是销售员的典型动作，正是判断身份的信号。

【替换】 we could help TGC protect itself from such problems and save money ↔ **He is a salesman**
推销行为概括为身份

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

He is a safety inspector. 借了原文的 safety (safety from leaks) ——但 safety 是他卖的产品方向，他是来推销的，不是来检查 TGC 安全的，安全检查员属凭原词臆造的身份。

借用原文：is a leader in safety from leaks

B) 未提及

He is Mr. Grand's friend. 在录音里毫无依据——他是陌生来电，连本人都没找到，女士还要他寄资料、提供推荐信，显然不是 Grand 的朋友，属未提及。

C) 原词陷阱

He is a chemist. 靠 chemical processing 里的 chemical 来骗——chemical 是描述行业领域的，不代表他本人是化学家，他做的是销售而非搞化学研究，读音相近的偷换。

借用原文：in the field of chemical processing

10. A) The public relations officer.

B) Head of the personnel department.

C) Mr. Grand's personal assistant.

D) Director of the safety department.

【题目】 What is the woman's position in her company?

【翻译】 这位女士在她公司的职位是什么？

- A) 公共关系主管。 B) 人事部门负责人。 C) Grand先生的私人助理。
D) 安全部门主任。

【答案】 C (细节题) Mr. Grand's personal assistant.

【定位】 You're speaking to his personal assistant. I can deal with calls for Mr. Grand.

您正在跟他的私人助理通话。我可以处理找 Grand 先生的来电。

【信号】 被问后的直接自报。 男方追问能否找别人 (Could I speak to someone else)，女方紧接着应答 You're speaking to his personal assistant——这是被问之后的直接自报身份句，对话题答案就落在这种应答上。

【替换】 You're speaking to his personal assistant ↔ **Mr. Grand's personal assistant**

his还原为Mr. Grand's

【排除】 A) 未提及

The public relations officer. 在录音里根本没出现，纯属“接电话的人想当然是公关”的常识臆断，原文女方自报的是 personal assistant，未提及公关。

B) 未提及

Head of the personnel department. 录音通篇未提人事部门，女方明确说自己是私人助理，此项为无中生有。

D) 原词陷阱

Director of the safety department. 里的 safety 来自男方介绍业务时的 safety from leaks——那是男方公司的业务方向，与女方职位无关，是把别处的热词拼成一个假职位。

借用原文：safety from leaks in the field of chemical processing

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11. A) Send a comprehensive description of their work.
B) Provide details of their products and services.
C) Leave a message for Mr. Grand.
D) Wait for Mr. Grand to call back.

【题目】 What does the woman suggest the man do?

【翻译】 这位女士建议这位男士做什么？

- A) 发送他们工作的全面描述。 B) 提供他们产品和服务的详细信息。
C) 给Grand先生留言。 D) 等待Grand先生回电。

【答案】 B (细节题) Provide details of their products and services.

【定位】 Listen, let me suggest something. You send us details of your products and services, together with references from other companies. And then we'll contact you.

这样吧，我给您出个主意。您把贵公司产品和服务的详细资料、连同其他公司的推荐信一起寄给我们，然后我们再联系您。

【信号】 let me suggest引出建议。 女方用 let me suggest something 明确引出建议，紧接着的 You send us details of your products and services 就是她要男方做的事——“建议某人做某事”的答案信号就是这种提议句。

【替换】 You send us details of your products and services ↔

Provide details of their products and services

send改provide、人称转换

【排除】 A) 偷换概念

Send a comprehensive description of their work. 用了和正确项一样的 Send / description 套路，但女方要的是 details of your products and services (产品和服务的资料)，不是"对他们工作的全面描述"，把"产品服务"偷换成了"工作"。

借用原文：details of your products and services, together with references from other companies

C) 未提及

Leave a message for Mr. Grand. 是打电话场景的"想当然"动作，但女方从头到尾没让男方留言，而是让他寄资料，属用常识替原文、未提及。

D) 与原文相反

Wait for Mr. Grand to call back. 弄反了联系方向：原文是男方寄资料后 we'll contact you (公司联系男方)，而非男方坐等 Mr. Grand 本人回电，且回电主体也错。

借用原文：And then we'll contact you

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

1 M: Miss Yamada, did you ever think that you would find yourself living and working in the western world?

M: Yamada小姐,你有没有想过自己会在西方世界生活和工作?

2 W: No, not really, although I've always listened to recordings of great orchestras from Europe.

W: 没有,不太可能,虽然我一直听欧洲伟大管弦乐团的唱片。

3 M: So, you enjoyed classical music even when you were very young?

M: 所以,你很小的时候就喜欢古典音乐了?

4 W: Oh, yes. I was only a child.

W: 哦,是的。我那时候还是孩子。

5 M: You were born in 1955. Is that right?

M: 你是1955年出生的,对吧?

6 W: Yes, I began violin lessons at school when I was 6.

W: 是的,我6岁的时候在学校开始学小提琴。

7 M: As young as that. Did you like it?

M: 那么小。你喜欢吗?

8 W: Oh, yes. Very much.

W: 哦,是的。非常喜欢。

9 M: When did you first play on your own? I mean, when did you give your first performance?

M: 你第一次独自演奏是什么时候?我是说,你第一次表演是什么时候?

10 W: I think I was 8. No, 9. I just had my birthday a week before, and my father had bought me a new violin. I played a small piece at the school concert.

W: 我想是8岁。不,9岁。就在我生日过后一周,我父亲给我买了一把新小提琴。我在学校音乐会上演奏了一小段。

11 M: Did you know then that you would become a professional violinist?

M: 那时候你知道自己会成为职业小提琴家吗?

12 W: Yes, I think so. I enjoyed playing the violin very much, and I didn't mind practicing, sometimes 3 or 4 hours a day.

W: 是的,我想是的。我非常喜欢拉小提琴,而且我不介意练习,有时候一天练3到4个小时。

13 M: And when did you first come to Europe?

M: 你第一次来欧洲是什么时候?

14 W: I was very lucky. When I was 15, I won a scholarship to a college in Paris. That was for a 3-year course.

W: 我非常幸运。我15岁的时候,获得了巴黎一所大学的奖学金。那是一个3年的课程。

15 M: How did your parents feel about that?

M: 你父母对此有什么感受?

16 W: I think they were pleased and worried at the same time. It was the chance of a lifetime. But of course, I would be thousands of miles from home. Anyway, I studied in Paris for 3 years, and then went back to Tokyo.

W: 我觉得他们既高兴又担心。这是千载难逢的机会。但当然,我会离家千万里。不管怎样,我在巴黎学习了3年,然后回到了东京。

12. A) She listened to recordings of many European orchestras.

B) She read a lot about European musicians and their music.

C) She dreamed of working and living in a European country.

D) She learned playing the violin from a famous French musician.

【题目】 What do we know about the woman before she went to Europe?

【翻译】 关于这位女士去欧洲之前的情况,我们了解到什么?

- A) 她听过许多欧洲管弦乐团的录音。 B) 她阅读了大量关于欧洲音乐家及其音乐的资料。
C) 她梦想在欧洲国家工作和生活。 D) 她跟一位法国著名音乐家学习拉小提琴。

【答案】 A (细节题) She listened to recordings of many European orchestras.

【定位】 No, not really, although I've always listened to recordings of great orchestras from Europe.
不,其实没有,不过我一直都在听欧洲那些伟大乐团的录音。

【信号】 转折 **although** 后才是真意。她先说 No, not really (没怎么想过), 紧接 **although** 一转, 后半 I've always listened to recordings of great orchestras from Europe 才是她真正做过的事——转折连词后面那句才是答案落点。

【替换】listened to recordings of great orchestras from Europe ↔
listened to recordings of many European orchestras
great→many、from Europe→European 的同义改写

【排除】B) 未提及

录音只说她"听"乐团录音 listened to recordings, 从没说她"读"了很多关于音乐家的书, read a lot about European musicians 是把"听"换成了"读", 属未提及的动作。

C) 与原文相反

录音里男声问她是否想过 P2... 但她答 No, not really, 明确说没怎么想过住在西方/欧洲; dreamed of working and living in a European country 借了"European"却把她否定掉的事说成她梦想过, 与原文相反。

借用原文: No, not really

D) 未提及

录音从没说她师从任何法国音乐家, 她只说 I began violin lessons at school (在学校学的); learned playing the violin from a famous French musician 里的"法国名家"是无中生有, "French"是顺着后文巴黎联想硬造的。

-
13. A) She was a pupil of a famous European violinist.
B) She gave her first performance with her father.
C) She became a professional violinist at fifteen.
D) She began taking violin lessons as a small child.

【题目】What does the woman say about her music experience?

【翻译】关于她的音乐经历, 这位女士说了什么?

- A) 她曾是一位欧洲著名小提琴家的学生。 B) 她与父亲一起进行了首次演出。
C) 她在十五岁时成为了职业小提琴家。 D) 她从很小的时候就开始上小提琴课。

【答案】D (细节题) She began taking violin lessons as a small child.

【定位】Yes, I began violin lessons at school when I was 6.

是的, 我6岁就在学校开始上小提琴课了。

【信号】被问者对"早学"的直接应答。男声问 You were born in 1955 并由前文"很小就喜欢古典乐"引出, 她直接应答 I began violin lessons at school when I was 6, "6岁开始学"这一被问者的直接交代就是答案句。

【替换】I began violin lessons ↔ began taking violin lessons

began...lessons 近乎原样, 仅补 taking

when I was 6 ↔ as a small child

具体年龄 6 概括成 small child

【排除】 A) 未提及

录音说她在学校开始学 violin lessons at school, 没有任何"师从某欧洲名小提琴家"的情节; a pupil of a famous European violinist 借了"violin/violinist"造出一个"名师", 属未提及。

B) 张冠李戴

录音里父亲只是 my father had bought me a new violin (给她买了把新琴), 首演是她 I played a small piece at the school concert 独自在校演奏, 并非"和父亲一起首演"; gave her first performance with her father 把"父亲买琴"硬接成"与父亲同台", 是张冠李戴。

借用原文: my father had bought me a new violin

C) 原词陷阱

录音里 15 岁对应的是 When I was 15, I won a scholarship to a college in Paris (赢奖学金去巴黎), 不是"15 岁成为职业小提琴家"; became a professional violinist at fifteen 偷了"fifteen"这个数字却安错了事件。

借用原文: When I was 15, I won a scholarship to a college in Paris

14. A) In 1955.

B) In 1961.

C) In 1964.

D) In 1970.

【题目】 When did the woman go to Europe for the first time?

【翻译】 这位女士第一次去欧洲是什么时候?

A) 1955年。 B) 1961年。 C) 1964年。 D) 1970年。

【答案】 D (推断题) In 1970.

【定位】 I was very lucky. When I was 15, I won a scholarship to a college in Paris. That was for a 3-year course.

我非常幸运。15岁那年, 我赢得了去巴黎一所学院的奖学金, 那是个为期3年的课程。

【信号】 首次赴欧绑定 When I was 15. 男声问 when did you first come to Europe?, 她答 When I was 15, I won a scholarship to a college in Paris——"巴黎"即首次到欧洲, "15岁"是关键年龄, 配上前文 You were born in 1955 才能定年份。

【替换】 When I was 15, I won a scholarship to a college in Paris ↔ **In 1970.**

出生1955+赴欧时15岁=1970

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

In 1955. 正是录音里念到的出生年 You were born in 1955, 但那是她出生的年份、不是去欧洲的年份, 把出生年当赴欧年是错位。

借用原文: You were born in 1955

B) 答非所问

1961 = 1955 + 6, 恰是她 when I was 6 开始学琴的年份, 但题目问的是赴欧, 不是开始学琴; In 1961. 用错了"6岁"这个数。

借用原文: I began violin lessons at school when I was 6

C) 未提及

In 1964. 在 1955 与 1970 之间, 既非出生年也非赴欧年, 没有任何原文数字能推出它, 纯属混淆视听的干扰年份。

15. A) It was the chance of a lifetime.

B) It was a great challenge to her.

C) It gave her a chance to explore the city.

D) It helped her learn classical French music.

【题目】 What does the woman say about her study in Paris?

【翻译】 关于她在巴黎的学习, 这位女士说了什么?

A) 这是一一生中难得的机会。 B) 这对她来说是一个巨大的挑战。

C) 这给了她探索这座城市的机会。 D) 这帮助她学习了古典法国音乐。

【答案】 A (态度观点题) It was the chance of a lifetime.

【定位】 I think they were pleased and worried at the same time. It was the chance of a lifetime. But of course, I would be thousands of miles from home.

我想他们既高兴又担心。那是一生难得的机会。不过当然, 我会离家几千英里之远。

【信号】 她对这段经历的直接定性 **It was...**。她明确定性 It was the chance of a lifetime (一生难得的机会), 是她本人对巴黎留学这件事的评价句, 带强烈正面色彩, 即答案落点。

【替换】 It was the chance of a lifetime ↔ **It was the chance of a lifetime.**

评价句几乎原样保留

【排除】 B) 张冠李戴

录音里只有她父母 pleased and worried at the same time, "worried"是父母的担心, 不是说这件事对她是"巨大挑战"; a great challenge to her 借"worried"的负面色彩造出"挑战", 且把父母的感受安到她头上, 张冠李戴。

借用原文: they were pleased and worried at the same time

C) 未提及

录音说她去巴黎是 won a scholarship to a college 读 a 3-year course (求学), 从没说留学给了她"逛这座城市"的机会; explore the city 是顺着"巴黎"这个地名硬加的, 属未提及。

D) 未提及

录音只说去巴黎读 a 3-year course, 从没说"学法国古典音乐"; learn classical French music 借"巴黎在法国"造出"法国古典乐", French/classical 都是无中生有的拼接。

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear three passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear three or four questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

1 What makes a person famous? This is a mystery that many people have carefully thought about. All kinds of myths surround the lives of well-known people. Most people are familiar with the works of William Shakespeare, one of the greatest English writers of the 16th and 17th centuries. Yet how many know Shakespeare, the person, the man behind the works? After centuries of research, scholars are still trying to discover Shakespeare's personal history. It is not easily found in his writings. Authors of the time could not protect their works. An acting company, for example, could change a play if they wanted to. Nowadays, writers have copyrights to protect their work. Many myths arose about Shakespeare. Some said he had no formal education. Others believed that he began his career by tending the horses of wealthy men. All of these myths are interesting, but are they true? Probably not. Shakespeare's father was a respected man in Stratford-upon-Avon, a member of the town council. He sent young William to grammar school. Most people of Elizabethan times did not continue beyond grammar school. So Shakespeare did have at least an average education. Some parts of Shakespeare's life will always remain unknown. The Great London Fire of 1666 burned many important documents that could've been a source of clues. We'll always be left with many questions and few facts.

是什么让一个人成名? 这是许多人仔细思考过的谜题。各种神话围绕着知名人士的生活。大多数人都熟悉 William Shakespeare 的作品, 他是16世纪和17世纪最伟大的英国作家之一。然而有多少人了解 Shakespeare 这个人, 了解作品背后的那个男人? 经过几个世纪的研究, 学者们仍在试图发现 Shakespeare 的个人历史。在他的作品中不容易找到。那个时代的作者无法保护他们的作品。例如, 一个剧团可以随意改编一部戏剧。如今, 作家拥有版权来保护他们的作品。关于 Shakespeare 出现了许多神

话。有人说他没有接受过正规教育。其他人认为他的职业生涯始于照料富人的马匹。所有这些神话都很有趣，但它们是真实的吗？可能不是。Shakespeare的父亲在Stratford-upon-Avon是一位受人尊敬的人，是镇议会的成员。他送年轻的William去文法学校。伊丽莎白时代的大多数人都没有继续接受文法学校以上的教育。所以Shakespeare至少接受了平均水平的教育。Shakespeare生活的某些部分将永远无法知晓。1666年的伦敦大火烧毁了许多重要文件，这些文件本可以成为线索的来源。我们将永远留下许多问题和少量事实。

16. A) There are mysterious stories behind his works.
B) His personal history is little known.
C) His works have no match worldwide.
D) There are many misunderstandings about him.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about William Shakespeare?

【翻译】 说话者关于威廉·莎士比亚说了什么？

- A) 他的作品背后有神秘的故事。 B) 他的个人历史鲜为人知。
C) 他的作品在世界范围内无与伦比。 D) 关于他存在许多误解。

【答案】 B (主旨题) His personal history is little known.

【定位】 Yet how many know Shakespeare, the person, the man behind the works? After centuries of research, scholars are still trying to discover Shakespeare's personal history. It is not easily found in his writings.

然而又有多少人了解作品背后的莎士比亚这个人呢？经过数百年的研究，学者们仍在努力发掘莎士比亚的个人经历。它在他的作品里并不容易找到。

【信号】 转折词 Yet 之后转入真正主旨。前文铺垫“大家熟悉他的作品”，Yet how many know Shakespeare, the person 一个 Yet 把焦点扭向“这个人本身”，转折后才是 speaker 真正要谈的点；再接 scholars are still trying to discover Shakespeare's personal history，坐实主旨是“其生平至今难以查清”。

【替换】 scholars are still trying to discover Shakespeare's personal history ↔

His personal history is little known.

“还在努力发掘”=“鲜为人知”

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音开头确有 What makes a person famous? This is a mystery 和 the works, A 把 mystery 和 works 拼成"作品背后有神秘故事", 听到原词很想选; 但原文的 mystery 指"成名之谜/生平之谜", 并非"作品背后有神秘故事", 答非所问。

借用原文: This is a mystery that many people have carefully thought about

C) 过度推断

原文说他是 one of the greatest English writers, C 顺势说"his works have no match worldwide (举世无双)", 听到 greatest 很想选; 但原文只说"最伟大作家之一", 是 one of, 没说无人能及, C 把程度推过头了。

借用原文: one of the greatest English writers of the 16th and 17th centuries

D) 偷换概念

原文确实说 Many myths arose about Shakespeare, D 借"myths"说成"许多误解"很像; 但全段主旨是"生平不为人知", myths (流传的传说) 只是其中一个支撑细节, 不是 speaker 关于他要表达的"主要"内容, 以偏概全。

借用原文: Many myths arose about Shakespeare

17. A) He once worked in a well-known acting company.

B) He moved to Stratford-on-Avon in his childhood.

C) He failed to go beyond grammar school.

D) He was a member of the town council.

【题目】 What do we learn about Shakespeare's father?

【翻译】 关于莎士比亚的父亲我们了解到什么?

A) 他曾在一家知名的剧团工作过。 B) 他童年时搬到了埃文河畔斯特拉特福。

C) 他没能完成文法学校之后的学业。 D) 他是镇议会的成员。

【答案】 D (细节题) He was a member of the town council.

【定位】 Shakespeare's father was a respected man in Stratford-upon-Avon, a member of the town council.

莎士比亚的父亲是斯特拉特福镇上一位受人尊敬的人, 是镇议会的成员。

【信号】 主语直接出现"father", 应答题干对象。 题干问父亲, 原文 Shakespeare's father was a respected man 主语正是 father, 紧跟其后的同位语 a member of the town council 直接交代其身份, 是回答本题对象的那一句。

【替换】 a member of the town council ↔ **He was a member of the town council.**

近乎原句对应, 只是补出主语 He

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音里 An acting company, for example, could change a play 出现过 acting company, A 借它说"他曾在知名剧团工作", 听到原词很想选; 但原文那句讲的是"剧团可随意改剧本", 根本没说父亲(或莎翁)在剧团工作过, 纯属把原词挪作他用。

借用原文: An acting company, for example, could change a play if they wanted to

B) 未提及

原文 Stratford-upon-Avon 是讲父亲所在的镇, B 却说"他童年时搬到斯特拉福", 既偷换了对象(题干问父亲), 又凭空加了"童年迁居"这一原文没有的动作, 地名是真的、事却是编的。

借用原文: Shakespeare's father was a respected man in Stratford-upon-Avon

C) 与原文相反

原文 He sent young William to grammar school 说父亲把莎翁送进文法学校、且 Shakespeare did have at least an average education, C 却说"他没读过文法学校以上", 把"读了书"反成"没读上去", 方向相反; 况且本题问的是父亲, C 说的是 William。

借用原文: He sent young William to grammar school. Most people of Elizabethan times did not continue beyond grammar school. So Shakespeare did have at least an average education.

-
18. A) People of his time had little interest in him.
B) His works were adapted beyond recognition.
C) Possible sources of clues about him were lost in a fire.
D) Writers of his time had no means to protect their works.

【题目】 Why does the speaker say parts of Shakespeare's life will remain a mystery?

【翻译】 说话者为什么说莎士比亚生平的部分内容将仍是个谜?

- A) 他那个时代的人对他兴趣不大。 B) 他的作品被改编得面目全非。
C) 关于他的可能线索来源在一场火灾中丢失了。
D) 他那个时代的作家没有办法保护自己的作品。

【答案】 C (细节题) Possible sources of clues about him were lost in a fire.

【定位】 Some parts of Shakespeare's life will always remain unknown. The Great London Fire of 1666 burned many important documents that could've been a source of clues.

莎士比亚生平的某些部分将永远不为人知。1666 年的伦敦大火烧毁了许多本可作为线索来源的重要文献。

【信号】 结果句后紧跟的因果陈述句。 先抛结果 Some parts of Shakespeare's life will always remain unknown, 紧接 The Great London Fire of 1666 burned many important documents that could've been a source of clues 给出原因——大火烧掉了本可作线索的文献, 这句正是 Why 的答案。

【替换】 The Great London Fire of 1666 burned many important documents that could've been a source of clues

↔ **Possible sources of clues about him were lost in a fire.**

"大火烧毁文献" = "线索来源毁于火灾"

【排除】 A) **未提及**

录音开头谈 What makes a person famous, A 顺势说"当时人对他没兴趣", 听感沾边; 但原文从没说同时代人对他不感兴趣, 成谜的原因是大火毁了文献, A 属原文没说的编造。

B) **过度推断**

原文 An acting company... could change a play 说剧团可改剧本, B 借它说"作品被改得面目全非", 听到 change 很想选; 但那句是解释"作者作品难留下"的旁证, 且 change a play 远不到"beyond recognition (面目全非)"的程度, 既非本题原因又把程度推过头。

借用原文: An acting company, for example, could change a play if they wanted to

D) **答非所问**

原文 Authors of the time could not protect their works 确实说当时作家无法保护作品, D 几乎照搬这句很诱人; 但这句是解释"为何生平在作品里不易找到"的旁因, 题干问的是"为何会永远成谜", 紧跟那个结果句的原因是"大火", D 是用真原词答到了别处。

借用原文: Authors of the time could not protect their works

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

1 Wherever you go and for whatever reason, it's important to be safe. While the majority of people you meet when travelling are sure to be friendly and welcoming, there are dangers—theft being the most common.

无论你去哪里以及出于什么原因, 安全都很重要。虽然你在旅行中遇到的大多数人肯定是友好和热情的, 但也存在危险——盗窃是最常见的。

2 Just as in your home country, do not expect everyone you meet to be friendly and helpful. It's important to prepare for your trip in advance and to take precautions while you are travelling. As you prepare for your trip, make sure you have the right paperwork. You don't want to get to your destination, only to find you have the wrong visa, or worse, that your passport isn't valid anymore. Also, make sure you travel with proper medical insurance so that if you are sick or injured during your travels, you'll be able to get treatment. If you want to drive while you're abroad, make sure you have an international driver's license.

就像在你的祖国一样, 不要期望你遇到的每个人都是友好和乐于助人的。提前为旅行做好准备并在旅行期间采取预防措施是很重要的。在准备旅行时, 确保你有正确的文件。你不会想到达目的地后才发现你的签证不对, 或者更糟的是, 你的护照已经失效了。另外, 确保你购买了适当的医疗保险, 这样如果你在旅行期间生病或受伤, 你就能够得到治疗。如果你想在外国开车, 确保你有国际驾照。

3 When you get to your destination, use official transport. Always go to bus and taxi stands. Don't accept rides from strangers who offer you a lift. If there's no meter in a taxi, agree on a price before you get in. If you prefer to stay in cheap hotels while traveling, make sure you can lock the door of

your room from the inside. Finally, remember to smile. It's the friendliest and most sincere form of communication, and is sure to be understood in any part of the world.

当你到达目的地时,使用官方交通工具。始终去公交车站和出租车站。不要接受陌生人主动提供的搭车。如果出租车里没有计价器,在上车前商定好价格。如果你旅行时喜欢住便宜的旅馆,确保你可以从里面锁上房门。最后,记得微笑。这是最友好、最真诚的交流方式,在世界任何地方都一定能被理解。

19. A) Theft.
B) Air crash.
C) Cheating.
D) Road accidents.

【题目】 What is mentioned as a most common danger when people go travelling abroad?

【翻译】 人们出国旅行时,什么被提到是最常见的危险?

A) 盗窃。 B) 空难。 C) 欺诈。 D) 道路交通事故。

【答案】 A (细节题) Theft.

【定位】 While the majority of people you meet when travelling are sure to be friendly and welcoming, there are dangers—theft being the most common.

尽管你旅行中遇到的大多数人一定是友好热情的,但危险仍然存在——其中偷窃最为常见。

【信号】 最高级 the most common 锁定。答案句末 theft being the most common 用最高级 the most common 把范围收到『最常见』那一个,正对题干的 most common; 这种最高级/唯一性的限定词就是细节题的答案信号,听到 the most 就该锁定它后面那个名词。

【替换】 theft being the most common ↔ Theft.

原词直接对应

【排除】 B) 未提及

Air crash. (空难) 原文整段都没出现,属于凭『旅行危险』常识脑补出来的干扰,原文谈的危险只有偷窃,故排除。

C) 未提及

Cheating. (欺骗/被骗) 原文没有提到,第三段虽讲到打车要先讲好价钱,但并未把它点名为一种『最常见的危险』,故排除。

D) 答非所问

Road accidents. (交通事故) 易因第三段大谈交通而被误选,但原文从未把交通事故列为危险,第三段是教你怎么安全出行 (use official transport), 答非所问,故排除。

-
20. A) Learn the local customs.
B) Have the right documents.
C) Book tickets well in advance.
D) Make hotel reservations.

【题目】 What is the most important thing to do when you prepare for your trip abroad?

【翻译】准备出国旅行时,最重要的事情是什么?

A) 了解当地习俗。 B) 持有正确的证件。 C) 提前预订好机票。 D) 预订酒店。

【答案】 **B** (细节题) Have the right documents.

【定位】 As you prepare for your trip, make sure you have the right paperwork. You don't want to get to your destination, only to find you have the wrong visa, or worse, that your passport isn't valid anymore.

在你准备出行时, 务必确保你备齐了正确的文件。你可不想到了目的地才发现签证办错了, 或者更糟, 护照已经失效。

【信号】 **建议句 make sure 领起第一项准备**。答案句以 As you prepare for your trip, make sure you have the right paperwork 领起准备清单, 用 make sure (务必) 这一强调式建议把『备齐正确文件』摆在第一位, 后面又用签证作废、护照失效这类后果加重它的分量——make sure 加首位加后果强调, 就是这题的答案信号。

【替换】 make sure you have the right paperwork ↔ **Have the right documents.**

近义词替换 paperwork=documents

the wrong visa, or worse, that your passport isn't valid anymore ↔ **Have the right documents.**

下位例子印证上位概念

【排除】 A) **未提及**

Learn the local customs. (了解当地习俗) 听着像旅行常识, 但原文准备段 (第二段) 只讲了证件、医疗保险、国际驾照, 从没提『学习当地习俗』, 属凭常识脑补, 故排除。

C) **原词陷阱**

Book tickets well in advance. (提前订票) 原文第二段只说 prepare for your trip in advance (提前做准备), 并没说提前订票; 这里盗用了听感相近的 in advance, 让人误以为念到了订票, 实际答非所问, 故排除。

借用原文: It's important to prepare for your trip in advance

D) **原词陷阱**

Make hotel reservations. (预订酒店) 原文第三段只提到 cheap hotels (便宜酒店) 要能从里面反锁房门, 并没让你『提前预订酒店』, 盗用了 hotel 这个原词却讲的是另一回事, 故排除。

借用原文: If you prefer to stay in cheap hotels while traveling, make sure you can lock the door of your room from the inside.

21. A) Contact your agent.

B) Use official transport.

C) Get a lift if possible.

D) Have a friend meet you.

【题目】 What does the speaker suggest you do when you arrive at your destination?

【翻译】说话者建议你抵达目的地时做什么？

- A) 联系你的代理人。 B) 使用官方交通工具。 C) 如果可能的话搭便车。
D) 让朋友来接你。

【答案】 **B** (细节题) Use official transport.

【定位】 When you get to your destination, use official transport. Always go to bus and taxi stands.

Don't accept rides from strangers who offer you a lift.

到达目的地后，要使用官方交通工具。一定要去正规的公交车站和出租车候车点。不要接受陌生人提供的搭便车。

【信号】 祈使建议句正面给出做法。答案句以 When you get to your destination, use official transport 用祈使句正面给出建议，时段词 when you get to your destination 与题干 when you arrive 完全对应；紧接的 Don't accept rides from strangers 用 Don't 反向劝阻，正反一对照，正确做法就是『用官方交通』。

【替换】 use official transport ↔ Use official transport.

原句几乎照搬

Always go to bus and taxi stands. ↔ Use official transport.

下位例子印证上位概念

【排除】 A) 未提及

Contact your agent. (联系你的代理/旅行社) 原文到达段（第三段）只讲了用官方交通、讲好车价、住店能锁门，从没提『联系代理』，属脑补，故排除。

C) 与原文相反

Get a lift if possible. (尽量搭便车) 盗用了原文真念到的 lift：原文却是 Don't accept rides from strangers who offer you a lift——叫你『别』接受陌生人的便车，选项把它正话反说成『尽量搭便车』，方向完全相反，故排除。

借用原文：Don't accept rides from strangers who offer you a lift.

D) 未提及

Have a friend meet you. (让朋友来接你) 听着贴心，但原文到达段没有任何一句让你叫朋友接站，纯属常识脑补，故排除。

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

1 The British are supposed to be famous for laughing at themselves, but even their sense of humor has a limit, as the British retailer Gerald Ratner found out to his cost. When Ratner took over his father's chain of 130 jeweler shops in 1984, he introduced a very clear company policy. He decided that his shops should sell down-market products at the lowest possible prices. It was a great success. The British public loved his cheap gold earrings and his tasteless silver ornaments. By 1991, Ratner's company had 2,400 shops and it was worth over 680 million pounds. But in April of that year, Gerald Ratner made a big mistake. At a big meeting of top British business people, he showed up and explained the secret of his success. "People say, how can we sell our goods for such a low price? I say, because they're

absolute rubbish." His audience roared with laughter. But the British newspapers and the British public were not so amused. People felt insulted and stayed away from Ratner's shops. Sales fell and 6 months after his speech, Ratner's share price had fallen by 42 percent. The following year, things got worse, and Gerald Ratner was forced to resign. By the end of 1992, he lost his company, his career, and his house. Even worse, 25,000 of his employees had lost their jobs. It had been a very expensive joke.

英国人应该以自嘲著称,但即使他们的幽默感也是有限度的,正如英国零售商Gerald Ratner付出代价后所发现的那样。1984年,当Ratner接管他父亲的130家珠宝店连锁店时,他引入了一项非常明确的公司政策。他决定他的商店应该以尽可能低的价格销售低端产品。这取得了巨大成功。英国公众喜爱他那些廉价的金耳环和俗气的银饰品。到1991年,Ratner的公司拥有2400家商店,价值超过6.8亿英镑。但在那年4月,Gerald Ratner犯了一个大错。在一次英国顶级商界人士的大型会议上,他现身并解释了他成功的秘诀。'人们问,我们怎么能以如此低的价格出售商品?我说,因为它们是绝对的垃圾。'他的听众哄堂大笑。但英国报纸和英国公众却不觉得好笑。人们感到受到了侮辱,不再光顾Ratner的商店。销售额下降,在他演讲6个月后,Ratner的股价下跌了42%。第二年,情况变得更糟,Gerald Ratner被迫辞职。到1992年底,他失去了他的公司、他的职业生涯和他的房子。更糟糕的是,他的25000名员工失去了工作。这是一个代价非常昂贵的玩笑。

22. A) Cut down production cost.
B) Refine the taste of his goods.
C) Sell inexpensive products.
D) Specialise in gold ornaments.

【题目】 What did Gerald Ratner decide to do when he took over his father's shops?

【翻译】 当Gerald Ratner接管他父亲的店铺时, 他决定做什么?

A) 降低生产成本。 B) 改进商品品味。 C) 销售廉价产品。 D) 专营黄金饰品。

【答案】 C (细节题) Sell inexpensive products.

【定位】 He decided that his shops should sell down-market products at the lowest possible prices.
他决定自己的店要以尽可能低的价格出售低端产品。

【信号】 **decided 直陈决定。** 录音用 He decided that 这个明确的"决定"信号词直接引出他的策略, 这正是题干 decide to do 要找的那句——听到 decided/decide to 这种表决断的词, 就该立刻锁定其后的内容为答案句。

【替换】 sell down-market products at the lowest possible prices ↔ **Sell inexpensive products**
概括替换

【排除】 A) 偷换概念

录音从头到尾只说卖价低(lowest possible prices), 从未提及降低"生产成本"。选项把"卖得便宜"偷换成"砍掉生产成本", 是把价格概念换成成本概念, 原文并无此意。

B) 与原文相反

录音说他卖的是 tasteless silver ornaments(毫无品位的银饰), 主打便宜而非精致; 选项却说他要"提升商品品味/口味"(Refine the taste), 方向正好反了, 是把原文的"不讲究品质"颠倒成"提升品质"。

借用原文: tasteless silver ornaments

D) 原词陷阱

录音确实念到 cheap gold earrings(便宜的金耳环), 选项就盗这个 gold 来引诱"听到 gold 就选"; 但他的决定是"卖便宜货", 黄金只是商品举例之一, 并非"专做黄金饰品", 属听到原词就想选的典型陷阱。

借用原文: cheap gold earrings

23. A) At a meeting of top British businesspeople.

B) During a local sales promotion campaign.

C) During a live television interview.

D) At a national press conference.

【题目】 On what occasion did Gerald Ratner explain the secret of his success?

【翻译】 Gerald Ratner在什么场合解释了他成功的秘诀?

A) 在英国顶级商界人士的会议上。 B) 在一次地方销售促销活动期间。

C) 在一次电视直播采访中。 D) 在一次全国新闻发布会上。

【答案】 A (细节题) At a meeting of top British businesspeople.

【定位】 At a big meeting of top British business people, he showed up and explained the secret of his success.

在一次顶尖英国商界人士的大型聚会上, 他现身并道出了自己成功的秘诀。

【信号】 句首地点状语。 录音把场合放在句首作状语 At a big meeting of top British business people, 紧接着就是 explained the secret of his success——题干的关键词 explain the secret of his success 正出现在这句, 地点状语就是答案所在。

【替换】 At a big meeting of top British business people ↔ **At a meeting of top British businesspeople**
近乎原句

【排除】 B) 未提及

录音通篇没说"本地促销活动", 他是在商界聚会上发言, 不是搞促销。选项 During a local sales promotion campaign. 是凭"他做生意"想当然编出的场合, 原文无据。

C) 未提及

录音说的是"会议(meeting)", 从未提到"电视直播访谈"。选项 During a live television interview. 把发言场合偷换成电视节目, 原文并无电视这一信息。

D) 偷换概念

录音明确是 a big meeting of top British business people(商界人士聚会), 选项却说成"全国新闻发布会"。二者都"正式", 但一个是同行聚会、一个是面向媒体的发布会, 性质不同, 属把原文场合悄悄换成另一种正式场合。

借用原文: a big meeting of top British business people

24. A) Discouraged.

B) Distressed.

C) Puzzled.

D) Insulted.

【题目】 How did people feel when they learned of Gerald Ratner's remarks?

【翻译】 当人们得知Gerald Ratner的言论时感觉如何?

A) 泄气的。 B) 痛苦的。 C) 困惑的。 D) 被侮辱的。

【答案】 D (态度观点题) Insulted.

【定位】 People felt insulted and stayed away from Ratner's shops.

人们感到受了侮辱, 于是不再光顾 Ratner 的店。

【信号】 felt 直述情绪。 录音用 People felt insulted 这个"feel + 情绪词"的直陈结构直接说出人们的感受——态度题最怕绕, 这里 felt 后面紧跟的 insulted 就是答案信号, 听到 felt 就该锁定其后的情绪词。

【替换】 People felt insulted ↔ **Insulted**

原词即情绪

【排除】 A) 答非所问

录音说人们 felt insulted(被侮辱)并"不再去店里", 是被冒犯后的愤然, 而非"泄气"。选项 Discouraged. 是同属负面情绪的近义干扰, 但与原文的"被侮辱"不是一回事。

B) 答非所问

录音只说人们"被侮辱"且离开, 没说他们"痛苦/苦恼"。选项 Distressed. 同样是凑数的负面情绪近义词, 原文并未表达这种感受。

C) 答非所问

人们是听懂了那句贬低商品的话才感到被冒犯, 并非"困惑/没听懂"。选项 Puzzled. 与"被侮辱后愤而离开"的情境相反, 原文无据。

25. A) He is not laughed at, that laughs at himself first.
B) There should be a limit to one's sense of humour.
C) He who never learns from the past is bound to fail.
D) The words of some businesspeople are just rubbish.

【题目】 What does the story of Gerald Ratner suggest?

【翻译】 Gerald Ratner的故事说明了什么?

- A) 先自嘲者不会被人嘲笑。 B) 一个人的幽默感应该有限度。
C) 从不吸取过去教训的人注定会失败。 D) 某些商界人士的话只是垃圾。

【答案】 B (主旨题) There should be a limit to one's sense of humour.

【定位】 The British are supposed to be famous for laughing at themselves, but even their sense of humor has a limit, as the British retailer Gerald Ratner found out to his cost.

英国人素以善于自嘲闻名，但即便他们的幽默感也有限度——零售商 Gerald Ratner 就为此付出了惨痛代价。

【信号】 开头转折点题。录音开篇就用转折 but even their sense of humor has a limit 把全篇主旨点出来——主旨题的灵魂常落在开头的转折(but)之后；这句“幽默感也有限度”加上结尾 It had been a very expensive joke 一前一后呼应，正是整段要讲的道理。

【替换】 even their sense of humor has a limit ↔ There should be a limit to one's sense of humour
陈述变规劝

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音确实念到 laughing at themselves(自嘲)，选项 A 盗这个点编出“先自嘲者不被嘲笑”；但 Ratner 正是自嘲(拿自家商品开玩笑)反而招来恶果，与“自嘲就安全”恰恰相反，是盗用原文话题词的陷阱。

借用原文：laughing at themselves

C) 未提及

故事讲的是“一句玩笑毁前程”，全篇没有“不吸取历史教训就失败”这层意思。选项 He who never learns from the past is bound to fail. 是另起炉灶的道理，与本故事的主旨无关。

D) 原词陷阱

录音里 Ratner 那句玩笑用了 because they're absolute rubbish(因为它们就是废品)，选项 D 盗这个 rubbish 编成“商人之言皆废话”；但故事主旨是幽默要有度，并非贬低所有商人的话，属听到 rubbish 就想选的原词陷阱。

借用原文：because they're absolute rubbish

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。

It is the same size as the iPhone 5 and 5s.

第1段，第4句

主系表结构配合"the same ... as"比较句型在考试中较常见，属于基础句式，但过于简单、无从句或复杂修饰，作为考试真题句式的代表性一般

The iPhone SE shares the same design and materials as the 5 and 5s.

第1段，第9句

主谓宾加状语的简单句结构在真题中较为常见，as 引导的比较状语也是常规考点。但本句过于简短、结构过于基础，缺少真题中常见的定语从句、名词性从句或复杂修饰成分，代表性一般。

Riddell said, "This is encouraging because these are all patients who have failed all conventional therapies, including many kinds of bone marrow and stem cell transplants."

第1段，第8句

综合来看，该句结构有一定复杂度但不极端难，时态组合覆盖常见考点（一般过去时、一般现在时、现在完成时），成分丰富且包含多个易错点（引语边界、从句嵌套、关系代词作主语），句式在真题中典型性强，整体训练推荐度较高，适合作为中高难度的成分划分和时态分析练习句。

Could I speak to Mr. Grand, please?

第2段，第3句

情态动词引导的礼貌请求句式在日常交际和考试听力对话中频繁出现，具有一定代表性，掌握后可复用于类似场景

I'd like to speak to Mr. Grand to discuss ways in which we could help TGC protect itself from such problems and save money at the same time.

第6段，第3句

本句涵盖主谓结构、目的状语(不定式)、宾语、宾语补足语、定语从句等多种成分,且定语从句中 in which 的介词前置用法、help 后接宾语加动词原形的结构、并列宾补(protect 和 save)都是值得练习的考点,成分种类丰富。

M: Can you tell me when I could reach him?

第8段，第1句

疑问句 + 宾语从句的结构在考试中高频出现，特别是 tell、ask、wonder 等动词引导的间接疑问句，是典型的口语和书面语常考句式，学习迁移价值较高。

So it's difficult to give you a time.

第9段，第3句

"It is + 形容词 + to do"是四六级和考研中高频出现的句型，掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似结构，典型性较高。

Listen, let me suggest something.

第15段，第3句

祈使句和 "let + 宾语 + 动词原形" 结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，尤其在口语化或建议类语境中频繁出现。掌握后可迁移到类似的使役动词用法（如 make、have），代表性较强。

We look forward to hearing from you.

第19段，第2句

简单句结构本身常见，但 "look forward to doing" 是书信、邮件中的高频客套句式，在应用文写作和阅读理解中经常出现，具有一定实用典型性，但语法结构层面无特殊代表性。

What do we learn about the man?

第9题题干

典型疑问句结构：特殊疑问句是四六级和考研听力、阅读中的常见题型，疑问词提前、助动词 do 与主谓倒装的结构具有一定代表性，学习后可迁移到类似问句的理解，但句子本身过于简短，缺乏更复杂句式的典型特征。

What does the woman suggest the man do?

第11题题干

suggest 后接省略 that 和 should 的宾语从句是四六级和考研听力、阅读中的高频结构，疑问句形式也常见于听力题干，掌握后可复用到大量类似句型，典型性很强。

I enjoyed playing the violin very much, and I didn't mind practicing, sometimes 3 or 4 hours a day.

第12段，第2句

并列句在四六级和考研中较常见，动名词作宾语也是高频考点，但本句结构过于简单直白，缺少定语从句、状语从句等更典型的复杂句式，代表性中等。

But of course, I would be thousands of miles from home.

第16段，第3句

情态动词加系动词的结构在英语中较为常见，尤其在表达假设、意愿、推测等语境时经常出现。句首转折副词 "But" 和插入语 "of course" 的用法也是真实语境中的典型特征。掌握这类结构对理解日常对话和书面表达有一定帮助，具有中等代表性。

Anyway, I studied in Paris for 3 years, and then went back to Tokyo.

第16段，第4句

包含主语、并列谓语、地点状语、时间状语等基本成分，可用于练习并列结构和状语识别，但成分种类有限，缺少宾语、定语、从句等更丰富的成分，训练收益中等

It helped her learn classical French music.

第15题，D

"help + 宾语 + (to) do" 是四六级和考研中高频出现的句型，掌握此结构可迁移到大量类似题目，具有较强的代表性

Most people are familiar with the works of William Shakespeare, one of the greatest English writers of the 16th and 17th centuries.

第1段，第4句

涵盖主语、谓语、宾语、同位语四种成分，同位语的识别对基础学习者有一定训练价值，但句型单一，缺少定语从句、状语等更复杂成分，整体训练覆盖面有限。

Wherever you go and for whatever reason, it's important to be safe.

第1段，第1句

"it is + 形容词 + to do" 句型以及 "Wherever" 引导的让步状语从句，都是四六级和考研真题中高频出现的结构；掌握本句的分析方法后，学生可直接迁移到大量类似句型（如 it is necessary to..., wherever/whenever 引导的从句等），典型性较高。

While the majority of people you meet when travelling are sure to be friendly and welcoming, there are dangers—theft being the most common.

第1段，第2句

本句成分丰富且包含多个训练要点：there be句型的主语识别、定语从句关系代词省略的还原、系表结构中不定式的处理、独立主格的辨认、时间状语从句的省略形式；这些都是学生常错的考点，作为划分练习句价值较高

It's important to prepare for your trip in advance and to take precautions while you are travelling.

第2段，第2句

"It is + 形容词 + to do" 结构在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，时间状语从句也是常考句式。本句同时展示了形式主语、并列不定式和从句嵌套，是典型的建议类、说明类句型，掌握后可迁移到大量类似表达中。

Also, make sure you travel with proper medical insurance so that if you are sick or injured during your travels, you'll be able to get treatment.

第2段，第5句

祈使句 + 宾语从句 + 目的状语从句 + 条件状语从句的组合，是考试中常见的复杂句式。尤其是 so that 引导目的从句嵌套 if 条件从句，这种逻辑链条在阅读理解和写作中高频出现，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句型。

The British are supposed to be famous for laughing at themselves, but even their sense of humor has a limit, as the British retailer Gerald Ratner found out to his cost.

第1段，第1句

并列 + 状语从句的组合在四六级、考研阅读中极为常见；"be supposed to"和"find out"都是高频结构；转折逻辑（but）加例证支撑（as从句）是议论文的典型论证手法。句式代表性强，学生掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似长难句的分析中。

When Ratner took over his father's chain of 130 jeweler shops in 1984, he introduced a very clear company policy.

第1段，第2句

"When 引导的时间状语从句 + 主句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，该句展示了状语从句前置、逗号分隔、主句紧随的标准结构，学习者掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似句子，典型性较高

What did Gerald Ratner decide to do when he took over his father's shops?

第22题 题干

特殊疑问句配时间状语从句是考试常见句式，具有较强代表性，掌握后可迁移到类似结构的句子分析

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本卷出现的 119 个英语四级真题高频词

下列单词既在本卷录音原文中出现，又是 **英语四级** 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）。每个词标注本卷 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。

grand B1

adj. 宏伟的

本卷8次 · 真题 23 句

product A2

n. 产品

本卷5次 · 真题 128 句

immune B2

adj. 有免疫力的

本卷5次 · 真题 17 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本卷4次 · 真题 466 句

system A2

n. 系统

本卷4次 · 真题 162 句

cell B1

n. 细胞

本卷4次 · 真题 23 句

earthquake B1

n. 地震

本卷4次 · 真题 8 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本卷3次 · 真题 239 句

rescue B1

v. 营救, 救援

本卷3次·真题23句

collapse B2

v. 倒塌, 坍塌

本卷3次·真题22句

therapy B2

n. 治疗

本卷3次·真题16句

myth B2

n. 神话

本卷3次·真题15句

destination B1

n. 目的地

本卷3次·真题14句

chemical B1

adj. 化学的

本卷3次·真题13句

processing B1

n. 加工;处理

本卷3次·真题8句

local A2

adj. 当地的

本卷2次·真题150句

career B1

n. 职业

本卷2次·真题119句

least A2

det. 最少的

本卷2次·真题84句

professional B1

adj. 专业的

本卷2次·真题67句

department A2

n. 部门

本卷2次·真题66句

performance B1

n. 表演

本卷2次·真题66句

damage B1

n. 损害

本卷2次·真题55句

source B1

n. 来源

本卷2次·真题50句

detail B1

n. 细节

本卷2次·真题45句

limit B1

n. 限度

本卷2次·真题 45 句

facility B2

n. 设施

本卷2次·真题 43 句

advance B1

v. 前进

本卷2次·真题 31 句

assistant A2

n. 助手

本卷2次·真题 30 句

council B1

n. 委员会

本卷2次·真题 27 句

classical B2

adj. 古典的

本卷2次·真题 25 句

skin A2

n. 皮肤

本卷2次·真题 25 句

bacterium B2

n. 细菌

本卷2次·真题 24 句

trap B1

n. 陷阱

本卷2次·真题 24 句

bone A2

n. 骨

本卷2次·真题 20 句

document B1

n. 文件

本卷2次·真题 20 句

press A2

v. 按, 压

本卷2次·真题 16 句

lifetime B1

n. 一生, 终生

本卷2次·真题 13 句

mystery B1

n. 神秘的事物; 难以理解的事

本卷2次·真题 13 句

trial B2

n. 审判, 审讯

本卷2次·真题 11 句

lung B1

n. 肺

本卷2次·真题 10 句

renewable B2

adj. 可再生的

本卷2次·真题10句

virus B1

n. 病毒 (引起疾病的微生物)

本卷2次·真题9句

clue B1

n. 线索

本卷2次·真题8句

author A2

n. 作者

本卷1次·真题244句

employee A2

n. 雇员, 员工

本卷1次·真题194句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本卷1次·真题174句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本卷1次·真题139句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本卷1次·真题137句

design B1

n. 设计

本卷1次·真题132句

customer A2

n. 顾客, 客户

本卷1次·真题124句

million A2

num. 一百万

本卷1次·真题119句

type A2

n. 类型

本卷1次·真题97句

average A2

adj. 平均的

本卷1次·真题89句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本卷1次·真题80句

contribute B1

v. 捐献

本卷1次·真题74句

material B1

n. 材料

本卷1次·真题69句

gain B1

v. 获得;赢得

本卷1次·真题 64 句

suffer B1

v. 遭受 (痛苦、疾病、损失等)

本卷1次·真题 64 句

policy B1

n. 政策

本卷1次·真题 61 句

ensure B2

v. 确保

本卷1次·真题 54 句

wrong A2

adj. 错误的

本卷1次·真题 54 句

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

本卷1次·真题 50 句

available A2

adj. 可获得的

本卷1次·真题 48 句

colleague B1

n. 同事

本卷1次·真题 48 句

easily A2

adv. 容易地

本卷1次·真题 47 句

official B1

adj. 官方的

本卷1次·真题 47 句

mainly B1

adv. 主要地

本卷1次·真题 45 句

contact B1

n. 联系

本卷1次·真题 43 句

adapt B2

v. 适应, 适合 (新环境、新情况)

本卷1次·真题 42 句

further B1

adv. 更远地

本卷1次·真题 41 句

explore B1

v. 探索

本卷1次·真题 40 句

majority B2

n. 大多数, 大部分

本卷1次·真题 40 句

writing A2

n. 写作

本卷1次·真题 40 句

finally A2

adv. 终于, 最终

本卷1次·真题 36 句

oh A1

intj. 哦 (表示惊讶、理解或反应)

本卷1次·真题 31 句

childhood A2

n. 童年

本卷1次·真题 30 句

means A2

n. 方法

本卷1次·真题 30 句

campaign B2

n. 运动

本卷1次·真题 29 句

production B1

n. 生产

本卷1次·真题 29 句

familiar B1

adj. 熟悉的

本卷1次·真题 28 句

audience A2

n. 观众

本卷1次·真题 26 句

symptom B2

n. 症状

本卷1次·真题 25 句

announce B1

v. 宣布

本卷1次·真题 24 句

carefully A2

adv. 仔细地

本卷1次·真题 24 句

chain B1

n. 链条

本卷1次·真题 23 句

currently B1

adv. 目前, 当前

本卷1次·真题 23 句

cycle B1

n. 循环

本卷1次·真题 23 句

disaster B1

n. 灾难

本卷1次·真题 23 句

construction

B1

n. 建造

本卷1次·真题 21 句

formal

B1

adj. 正式的

本卷1次·真题 21 句

worldwide

B1

adj. 全世界的

本卷1次·真题 21 句

transport

B1

v. 运输, 运送

本卷1次·真题 20 句

combat

B2

n. 战斗

本卷1次·真题 18 句

conventional

B2

adj. 传统的

本卷1次·真题 18 句

promotion

B2

n. 晋升, 升职

本卷1次·真题 18 句

worried

A2

adj. 担心的

本卷1次·真题 18 句

nowadays

B1

adv. 现在

本卷1次·真题 17 句

strive

B2

v. 努力, 奋斗, 力求

本卷1次·真题 17 句

reduction

B2

n. 减少

本卷1次·真题 15 句

unknown

B1

adj. 未知的

本卷1次·真题 14 句

scholar

B2

n. 学者

本卷1次·真题 13 句

concrete

B2

n. 混凝土

本卷1次·真题 12 句

description

B1

n. 描述

本卷1次·真题 11 句

surround

B1

v. 围绕

本卷1次·真题 11 句

wealthy B2

adj. 富有的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

arise B2

v. 出现;产生;发生

本卷1次·真题 10 句

deadly B2

adj. 致命的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

industrial B2

adj. 工业的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

injure B1

v. 使受伤

本卷1次·真题 10 句

relief B1

n. 宽慰

本卷1次·真题 10 句

misunderstanding B2

n. 误解

本卷1次·真题 9 句

scholarship B2

n. 奖学金

本卷1次·真题 9 句

anymore A2

adv. (不) 再

本卷1次·真题 8 句

brick A2

n. 砖, 砖块

本卷1次·真题 8 句

liquid B1

n. 液体

本卷1次·真题 8 句

manufacture B2

v. (大规模) 制造, 生产

本卷1次·真题 8 句

occasion B1

n. 场合

本卷1次·真题 8 句

overwhelm B2

v. 使不知所措

本卷1次·真题 8 句

recognition B2

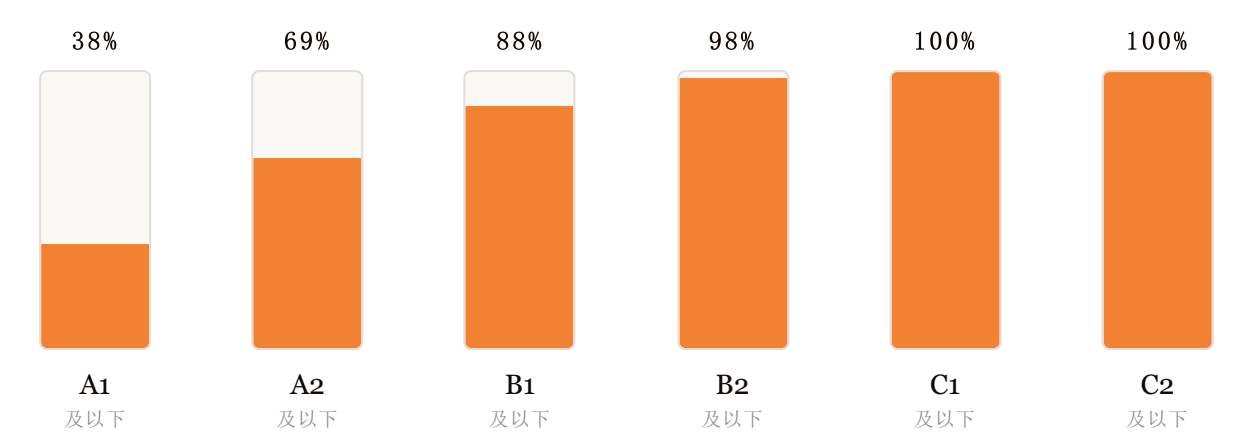
n. 认可

本卷1次·真题 8 句

VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全卷录音原文 **584** 词按 **CEFR** 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 **584** 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，本卷共 9 个 · 约 2%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）· 数据为全卷录音原文去重词 584 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

584

B2 以上难词

2%

B1 及以下覆盖

88%

英语四级 2015年6月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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