

2015年6月·第2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2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2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 Thousands of rail passengers in China were prevented from leaving after adverse weather delayed trains. In what's known as the world's largest annual mass migration, millions of people are heading back to families for the start of the Chinese New Year holiday, which is the most important of the traditional Chinese holidays. One stranded passenger says the train schedule has changed three times. He says at first it changed to 9 p.m. then 10 p.m., now it says it's delayed and the time of departure is undecided. More than 55,000 passengers were left stranded at this station in the south of the country after a rare snowfall delayed trains. Chinese travelers are expected to make 2.9 billion trips during the 40-day period which started two weeks ago. Most of those trips will fall around next Monday's Lunar New Year.

中国数千名铁路乘客因恶劣天气导致列车延误而无法离开。在这场被称为世界上规模最大的年度人口大迁徙中,数百万人正在返乡与家人团聚,迎接中国新年假期的开始,这是中国传统节日中最重要的节日。一名滞留乘客表示,列车时刻表已经改了三次。他说起初改到晚上9点,然后是晚上10点,现在显示延误,出发时间待定。由于罕见的降雪导致列车延误,超过55,000名乘客滞留在该国南部的这个车站。预计中国旅客将在两周前开始的40天春运期间出行29亿人次。这些出行大部分将集中在下周一的农历新年前后。

1. A) Because too many passengers headed home.
B) Because there was a terrible train accident.
C) Because a rare snowfall delayed trains.
D) Because all trains were delayed.

【题目】 Why were many passengers stranded at the railway station?

【翻译】 为什么许多乘客被困在火车站？

- A) 因为太多乘客赶着回家。 B) 因为发生了一场严重的火车事故。
C) 因为一场罕见的降雪导致火车延误。 D) 因为所有火车都延误了。

【答案】 C (细节题) Because a rare snowfall delayed trains.

【定位】 More than 55,000 passengers were left stranded at this station in the south of the country after a rare snowfall delayed trains.

在一场罕见的降雪导致列车延误后，这个位于该国南部的车站有超过 55,000 名旅客滞留。

【信号】 after 引出真正起因。答案句里 after a rare snowfall delayed trains 的 after 是因果信号——它前面是结果（旅客滞留），后面才交代真正原因（罕见降雪致列车延误）。这与第一步预读说的盯 after/because 完全吻合，听到 after 就该锁定这句。

【替换】 a rare snowfall delayed trains ↔ a rare snowfall delayed trains

原因短语整段对应

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音确实念到大量旅客返乡 millions of people are heading back to families, A 便把这点改写成 too many passengers headed home 当原因。但这是春运的背景，旅客真正被困是因降雪延误，A 用听得到的原词把背景偷换成起因，答非所问。

借用原文：millions of people are heading back to families

B) 未提及

a terrible train accident 把原因说成列车事故，但录音通篇只说 adverse weather delayed trains（恶劣天气致延误），从未出现事故、相撞、伤亡等字眼。这是凭常识脑补的无中生有，原文无据。

D) 偷换概念

录音说的是 adverse weather delayed trains，只讲天气延误了列车，并没说所有列车都延误。all trains were delayed 偷偷加上 all 把范围放大到全部，与原文不符；况且它只复述了延误这个结果，没回答 why。

借用原文：adverse weather delayed trains

-
2. A) Two weeks ago.
B) 40 days later.
C) After the snowfall.
D) Next Monday.

【题目】 When is this year's Chinese New Year according to the news report?

【翻译】根据新闻报道,今年的中国新年是什么时候?

A) 两周前。 B) 40天后。 C) 降雪之后。 D) 下周一。

【答案】D (细节题) Next Monday.

【定位】Most of those trips will fall around next Monday's Lunar New Year.

这些出行大多将集中在下周一的农历新年前后。

【信号】Lunar New Year 锁定所问事件。录音末句把时间 next Monday 直接挂在 Lunar New Year 上, 而题问的正是 Chinese New Year (即农历新年)。听到事件词 Lunar New Year 与时间词同句出现, 就锁定这句, 别被前面的别的时间干扰。

【替换】next Monday's Lunar New Year ↔ Next Monday

时间词直接对应

【排除】A) 原词陷阱

录音确有 two weeks ago, 但它说的是 40 天春运期 the 40-day period which started two weeks ago 开始的时间, 不是春节的时间。A 把这个听得到的时间挪来答春节, 配错了事件。

借用原文: the 40-day period which started two weeks ago

B) 原词陷阱

录音里 40 出现在 the 40-day period (为期40天的春运周期), B 却改写成 40 days later (40天后) 当春节时间。它盗用了听得到的数字 40, 却既改了含义又配错了事件。

借用原文: the 40-day period

C) 原词陷阱

After the snowfall 借用了录音里的 snowfall 一词, 把春节说成在降雪之后。但录音从没说春节在降雪之后发生, 降雪只是导致列车延误, 与春节的日期没有时间关系, 属硬凑的关联。

借用原文: a rare snowfall delayed trains

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

1 The United States has experienced a decline in happiness during the past ten years although it remains among the world's happiest countries. The World Happiness Report found that Americans showed "significant decreases" in happiness from 2005 to 2007 and again from 2013 to 2015. The happiest country in the world was Denmark, according to the report. The top 10 happiest countries also included Switzerland, Iceland, Norway, Finland, Canada, Netherlands, New Zealand, Australia and Sweden. Greece had the largest drop in the survey. Researchers blamed the drop on the debt crisis and high unemployment in the country. In 2014, the Pew Research Center compiled a life satisfaction poll. In that survey, a top conclusion was that richer countries were happier than poor countries. The Pew research said Asians and Africans are the most optimistic people about their futures. Money was a big factor driving happiness, but it was not the most important according to the Pew organization. The majority of

those asked thought good health, quality education for their children and safety from crime were more important than wealth.

尽管美国仍然位列世界上最幸福的国家之列,但在过去十年中其幸福感有所下降。世界幸福报告发现,美国人的幸福感在2005年至2007年期间以及2013年至2015年期间均出现"显著下降"。根据该报告,世界上最幸福的国家是丹麦。幸福指数前十位的国家还包括瑞士、冰岛、挪威、芬兰、加拿大、荷兰、新西兰、澳大利亚和瑞典。希腊在调查中的降幅最大。研究人员将这一下降归咎于该国的债务危机和高失业率。2014年,皮尤研究中心编制了一份生活满意度调查。在该调查中,一个主要结论是富裕国家比贫穷国家更幸福。皮尤研究称,亚洲人和非洲人对自己的未来最为乐观。金钱是推动幸福感的一个重要因素,但根据皮尤组织的研究,它并非最重要的因素。大多数受访者认为,良好的健康状况、子女的优质教育以及免受犯罪侵害比财富更重要。

3. A) The United States.

B) Greek.

C) Iceland.

D) Netherlands.

【题目】 Which country experienced the biggest decline in happiness according to the survey?

【翻译】 根据调查,哪个国家的幸福感下降幅度最大?

A) 美国。 B) 希腊。 C) 冰岛。 D) 荷兰。

【答案】 B (细节题) Greek.

【定位】 Greece had the largest drop in the survey.

在这次调查中,希腊的降幅最大。

【信号】 最高级 largest 即答案信号。 题干问 biggest decline, 录音里对应的极性信号就是 Greece had the largest drop in the survey 中的 largest drop——「最大降幅」这个最高级直接标记了答案句。听到 the largest/the most 这类最高级,就要立刻锁定它修饰的对象。

【替换】 Greece had the largest drop ↔ **Greek.**

国名同指 (Greece≈Greek)

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音开头 The United States has experienced a decline in happiness 确实念到美国「下降」，The United States. 就靠这句勾人；但美国是「has experienced a decline」一般性下降，问的是 biggest decline——降幅最大的是希腊不是美国，听到 decline + 美国就选是典型的原词陷阱。

借用原文：The United States has experienced a decline in happiness

C) 原词陷阱

Iceland. 出现在录音念的「最幸福国家」名单 also included Switzerland, Iceland, Norway 里，是被一并念到的原词；但它是「最幸福」名单成员，跟「下降最大」毫无关系，纯属听到名字就想选的干扰。

借用原文：also included Switzerland, Iceland, Norway

D) 原词陷阱

Netherlands. 同样在 Canada, Netherlands, New Zealand 这串「最幸福国家」名单里被念到，方向恰好相反——它是「最幸福」而非「下降最大」，是把幸福榜成员错安到「下降」问题上的陷阱。

借用原文：Canada, Netherlands, New Zealand

4. A) The decline of happiness in the U.S.

B) The optimistic future of Asians and Africans.

C) The life satisfaction in different countries

D) The driving factors to happiness.

【题目】 What is this news report mainly about?

【翻译】 这则新闻报道主要讲的是什么？

- A) 美国幸福感的下降。 B) 亚洲人和非洲人乐观的未来。 C) 不同国家的生活满意度。
D) 幸福感的驱动因素。

【答案】 C （主旨题） The life satisfaction in different countries

【定位】 The United States has experienced a decline in happiness during the past ten years although it remains among the world's happiest countries. The World Happiness Report found that ... The happiest country in the world was Denmark ... Greece had the largest drop in the survey. ... a top conclusion was that richer countries were happier than poor countries.

过去十年里美国的幸福感有所下降，尽管它仍位列世界上最幸福的国家之一。《世界幸福报告》发现……世界上最幸福的国家是丹麦……在这次调查中希腊的降幅最大……一个主要结论是富裕国家比贫穷国家更幸福。

【信号】 全篇围绕「各国幸福/满意度」。主旨题不靠单句，而靠全篇反复出现的话题：从 among the world's happiest countries 到 The happiest country in the world was Denmark、Greece had the largest drop、再到 richer countries were happier than poor countries，整篇都在比较「不同国家」的幸福/生活满意度——这就是覆盖全篇的主线。

【替换】 richer countries were happier than poor countries ↔ **The life satisfaction in different countries**

举例→概括（详述归纳为主题）

a life satisfaction poll ↔ **The life satisfaction in different countries**

同词锚定主题（life satisfaction）

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

The decline of happiness in the U.S. 直接搬用开篇 The United States has experienced a decline in happiness, 原词高度重合极易误选；但它只覆盖第一句关于美国的局部信息，后文丹麦、希腊、富国穷国等大半内容它都罩不住，是以偏概全。

借用原文：The United States has experienced a decline in happiness

B) **原词陷阱**

The optimistic future of Asians and Africans. 取自录音中段 Asians and Africans are the most optimistic people about their futures, 原词都对得上；但这只是文中一笔带过的枝节信息，范围窄到只剩两个人群，撑不起整篇主题。

借用原文：Asians and Africans are the most optimistic people about their futures

D) **原词陷阱**

The driving factors to happiness. 对应结尾 Money was a big factor driving happiness 那段「驱动幸福的因素」，原词 factor/driving 都念到了；但「幸福的驱动因素」只是篇末一小段，全篇主体是各国幸福/满意度的横向比较，不是谈成因，故偏题。

借用原文：Money was a big factor driving happiness

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

1 Scientists found sea levels are rising faster today than any time over the past 3,000 years. The sea level researchers gathered information going back 28 centuries. Their findings were released Monday by the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences. Robert Kopp, from Rutgers University in New Jersey, is the paper's lead author. He said the 20th century rise was "extraordinary" when compared to the past 3,000 years. And Kopp said, "The rise over the last two decades has been even faster." When temperatures rise, so do sea levels. That is because snow and ice melt, or break off from glaciers. They flow into the sea. The increased water makes the sea levels rise. The best estimates show that temperatures around the Earth have risen more than a half-degree Celsius since 1880. Scientists say that most of that rise is because of emissions, or gases released into the air by machines that humans have built. And it is not going to get better. "The water is going to rise," said Stefan Rahmstorf. He is a professor of ocean physics at the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research in Germany and the study's co-author.

科学家发现，当今海平面上升速度比过去3000年中的任何时期都要快。海平面研究人员收集了可追溯到28个世纪的信息。他们的研究结果于周一由美国国家科学院院刊发布。来自新泽西州Rutgers大学的Robert Kopp是该论文的第一作者。他表示，与过去3000年相比，20世纪的海平面上升是“非同寻常的”。Kopp还说：“过去二十年的上升速度甚至更快。”当气温上升时，海平面也会上升。这是因为冰雪融化，或者从冰川上脱落。它们流入海洋。增加的水量使海平面上升。最佳估计显示，自1880年以来，地球周围的气温已上升超过0.5摄氏度。科学家表示，这种上升大部分是由于人类建造的机器向空气中释放的排

放物或气体造成的。而且情况不会好转。"海水将会上升，"Stefan Rahmstorf说。他是德国波茨坦气候影响研究所的海洋物理学教授，也是该研究的共同作者。

5. A) The types of gases released into the air.
B) The fast-rising sea level.
C) The causes of breaking-off of the glaciers.
D) Climate impact on the temperature.

【题目】 What is the research mainly about?

【翻译】 这项研究主要关于什么？

- A) 释放到空气中的气体类型。 B) 快速上升的海平面。 C) 冰川断裂的原因。
D) 气候对温度的影响。

【答案】 B (主旨题) The fast-rising sea level.

【定位】 Scientists found sea levels are rising faster today than any time over the past 3,000 years.
科学家发现，如今海平面上升的速度比过去 3000 年里任何时候都快。

【信号】 开篇首句点题、定全文主线。 新闻常把核心信息放在第一句，这里开篇即 Scientists found sea levels are rising faster today than any time over the past 3,000 years.，海平面上升是后文升温、冰川、排放层层展开的源头主题，故首句即答案句。

【替换】 sea levels are rising faster today than any time over the past 3,000 years ↔

The fast-rising sea level.

整句概括成一个名词短语

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音确有 gases released into the air, The types of gases released into the air. 就盗这串原词，但原文只是顺带解释升温成因，且谈的是「气体导致升温」不是「气体的种类」，既以偏概全又答非所问。

借用原文：gases released into the air

C) 原词陷阱

The causes of breaking-off of the glaciers. 借了录音 break off from glaciers 的原词，但这只是解释「为何升温会让海平面涨」链条里的一环，不是报道主旨，属把局部当全局。

借用原文：break off from glaciers

D) 原词陷阱

Climate impact on the temperature. 借了录音反复出现的 temperature，但原文逻辑是「温度上升导致海平面上升」，温度是原因侧的铺垫，报道落脚仍在海平面；把铺垫说成主旨，本末倒置。

借用原文：When temperatures rise, so do sea levels.

6. A) Stefan Rahmstorf from the Climate Impact Research Center.
B) Stefan Rahmstorf from the Potsdam Institute.
C) Robert Kopp from National Academy of Sciences.
D) Robert Kopp from Rutgers University.

【题目】 Who is the paper's lead author?

【翻译】 谁是这篇论文的主要作者？

- A) 来自气候影响研究中心的Stefan Rahmstorf。
B) 来自波茨坦研究所的Stefan Rahmstorf。 c) 来自美国国家科学院的Robert Kopp。
D) 来自罗格斯大学的Robert Kopp。

【答案】 D (细节题) Robert Kopp from Rutgers University.

【定位】 Robert Kopp, from Rutgers University in New Jersey, is the paper's lead author.

来自新泽西州罗格斯大学的 Robert Kopp, 是这篇论文的第一作者。

【信号】 身份词 lead author 与题干完全对应。 题干问 lead author, 录音里 is the paper's lead author 这个身份词原样出现, 它前面紧贴的人名与机构就是答案; 靠这个身份词锁句, 比逐字扫描快且准。

【替换】 Robert Kopp, from Rutgers University in New Jersey, is the paper's lead author ↔

Robert Kopp from Rutgers University.

人名机构原样对应、仅省略地点

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

Stefan Rahmstorf from the Climate Impact Research Center. 用的是录音另一人 Stefan Rahmstorf, 但他是 the study's co-author (合著者), 不是题干问的 lead author, 把另一人的身份安到本题答案上, 且机构名也被改动。

借用原文: He is a professor of ocean physics at the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research in Germany and the study's co-author.

B) 张冠李戴

Stefan Rahmstorf from the Potsdam Institute. 人名是合著者 Stefan、机构 Potsdam Institute 也确属他, 但他是 co-author 不是 lead author, 仍是把另一人当第一作者, 答非所问。

借用原文: the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research in Germany

C) 偷换概念

Robert Kopp from National Academy of Sciences. 人名 Robert Kopp 是对的, 但机构被换成录音里另处出现的 National Academy of Sciences——那是发布研究的机构, 不是 Kopp 所在的 Rutgers University, 人对机构错。

借用原文: released Monday by the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences

7. A) Since two decades ago.
B) Since 20th century.
C) Since 1880.
D) Since 2800 years ago.

【题目】 Since when have the temperatures around the Earth risen over a half-degree Celsius?

【翻译】 从什么时候起地球周围的温度上升了超过半摄氏度?

A) 从二十年前开始。 B) 从20世纪开始。 C) 从1880年开始。 D) 从2800年前开始。

【答案】 C (细节题) Since 1880.

【定位】 The best estimates show that temperatures around the Earth have risen more than a half-degree Celsius since 1880.

最佳估算显示，自 1880 年以来，全球气温已上升超过半摄氏度。

【信号】 题干 half-degree 原词回扣、紧跟其年份即答案。题干里的 half-degree Celsius 在录音 risen more than a half-degree Celsius since 1880 原样出现，紧跟它的 since 1880 就是问的起始年份；靠这个独特短语锁句，能把它和录音里别处的 3000 年、两个 decade 等年份分开。

【替换】 risen more than a half-degree Celsius since 1880 ↔ Since 1880.

起始年份原词对应

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

Since two decades ago. 借录音 The rise over the last two decades has been even faster. 里的 two decades，但那讲的是「近二十年海平面涨得更快」，不是升温半度的起点，配错了事件。

借用原文：The rise over the last two decades has been even faster.

B) 原词陷阱

Since 20th century. 蹭录音 the 20th century rise was "extraordinary" 里的 20th century，但那是说「20 世纪的上升很惊人」，并非升温半度始于 20 世纪；原文给升温半度配的明确是 1880。

借用原文：He said the 20th century rise was "extraordinary"

D) 原词陷阱

Since 2800 years ago. 由录音 gathered information going back 28 centuries (28 个世纪≈2800 年) 改来，但那是研究数据「追溯」的时间跨度，不是升温半度的起点，把研究回溯年限错配成升温起始年。

借用原文：The sea level researchers gathered information going back 28 centuries.

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: Why is it important to recycle?

W: 为什么回收利用很重要?

2 M: There are many reasons. Recycling is one way to keep waste out of landfills. Landfills are places to dump waste, but they are unpopular because they can pollute the soil used to cover them and that's bad for people who may build new homes there. Recycling also reuses valuable raw materials such as aluminum and paper. Finally recycling can leave a lower garbage bill. Recycling lowers the amount of waste put into landfills. Therefore less money is spent for garbage disposal.

M: 原因有很多。回收利用是减少垃圾填埋场废物的一种方式。垃圾填埋场是倾倒废物的地方,但它们不受欢迎,因为会污染用于覆盖的土壤,这对可能在那里建新房的人来说很糟糕。回收利用还能重复使用铝和纸张等宝贵的原材料。最后,回收利用可以降低垃圾处理费用。回收利用减少了送往垃圾填埋场的废物量,因此垃圾处理的花费就更少了。

3 W: How has recycling changed over the years?

W: 这些年来回收利用有什么变化?

4 M: 10 or 20 years ago, you could buy milk in returnable, refillable glass bottles and many people recycled voluntarily. Now you buy milk and other products in plastic bottles or paper containers. Because of the high cost of disposing of these things in landfills, many city governments now have recycling programs.

M: 10年或20年前,你可以买装在可回收、可重复使用玻璃瓶里的牛奶,很多人会自愿回收。现在你买牛奶和其他产品都是塑料瓶或纸质容器。由于在垃圾填埋场处理这些东西的成本很高,现在许多市政府都有了回收利用项目。

5 W: How does recycling help the environment?

W: 回收利用如何帮助环境?

6 M: Recycling helps the environment mainly by saving energy. For example it takes 95% less energy to produce recycled aluminum than to produce new aluminum.

M: 回收利用主要通过节约能源来帮助环境。例如,生产回收铝比生产新铝少用95%的能源。

7 W: Can one person really make a difference? If only a few people recycle, then what's the point?

W: 一个人真的能产生影响吗? 如果只有少数人回收利用,那有什么意义呢?

8 M: If not you then who? If we combine our efforts, we can make a difference. Each of us contributes to the waste problem. All the millions of tons of waste that go into landfills started as an old pair of slippers, a broken TV set or a used magazine that came from somebody's house, maybe yours.

M: 如果不是你,那是谁呢? 如果我们齐心协力,就能产生影响。我们每个人都在制造废物问题。所有进入垃圾填埋场的数百万吨废物,最初都是一双旧拖鞋、一台坏电视或一本用过的杂志,来自某人的家里,也许就是你家。

8. A) They pollute the soil used to cover them.
B) They are harmful to nearby neighborhoods.
C) The rubbish in them takes long to dissolve.
D) The gas they emit is extremely poisonous.

【题目】 Why are landfills unpopular according to the man?

【翻译】 根据男士的说法,为什么垃圾填埋场不受欢迎?

- A) 它们污染了用于覆盖它们的土壤。 B) 它们对附近社区有害。
C) 其中的垃圾需要很长时间才能分解。 D) 它们排放的气体毒性极强。

【答案】 A (细节题) They pollute the soil used to cover them.

【定位】 Landfills are places to dump waste, but they are unpopular because they can pollute the soil used to cover them and that's bad for people who may build new homes there.

填埋场是倾倒垃圾的地方,但它们不受欢迎,因为它们会污染用来覆盖它们的土壤,这对日后可能在那里盖新房的人来说是坏事。

【信号】 unpopular because...直接给出原因。 答案句里 they are unpopular because they can pollute the soil used to cover them 用 because 直接挂出「不受欢迎」的原因,正是题干 unpopular 的应答点;听到 unpopular 紧跟 because,就该锁定其后那半句。

【替换】 they can pollute the soil used to cover them ↔ **They pollute the soil used to cover them.**
几乎原句搬运,仅去掉 can

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

选项 They are harmful to nearby neighborhoods. 听着像录音里 that's bad for people who may build new homes there, 但原文说的是「对日后在那盖新房的人不好」,并非「危害周边社区」,把「未来住户」偷换成「邻近社区」,答非所问。

借用原文: that's bad for people who may build new homes there

C) 未提及

选项 The rubbish in them takes long to dissolve. 说垃圾降解慢,但本段只讲了污染土壤,从头到尾没提分解快慢,属凭常识臆造、录音未提及。

D) 未提及

选项 The gas they emit is extremely poisonous. 讲填埋场排剧毒气体,录音谈 landfills 时只字未提 gas,这是另一种常见环保常识被塞进来当干扰,属未提及。

-
9. A) Growing population.
B) Packaging materials.
C) Changed eating habits.
D) Lower production cost.

【题目】 What does the man say has contributed to the increase in amounts of waste over the years?

【翻译】男士说是什么促成了多年来垃圾数量的增加？

A) 人口增长。 B) 包装材料。 C) 饮食习惯的改变。 D) 生产成本降低。

【答案】B (细节题) Packaging materials.

【定位】10 or 20 years ago, you could buy milk in returnable, refillable glass bottles and many people recycled voluntarily. Now you buy milk and other products in plastic bottles or paper containers.

10 到 20 年前，你能买到用可退还、可重复灌装的玻璃瓶装的牛奶，很多人自愿回收。如今你买的牛奶和其他产品都装在塑料瓶或纸盒里。

【信号】过去 vs 现在的对比 = 变化落点。答案句用 10 or 20 years ago 与 Now 拉出今昔对比：过去是可回收玻璃瓶，现在变成塑料瓶、纸盒——这种「从前如何、如今如何」的对照，正是垃圾增多的成因所在，对比转折处就是答案落点。

【替换】plastic bottles or paper containers ↔ Packaging materials.

具体物→上位概念概括

【排除】A) 未提及

选项 Growing population. 把垃圾增多归于人口增长，这是个貌似合理的常识推断，但录音谈的是容器从玻璃瓶变塑料瓶，全程没提人口，属未提及。

C) 原词陷阱

选项 Changed eating habits. 听着呼应录音里反复的 buy milk，但原文变的是牛奶的「包装」而非「吃喝习惯」，把容器变化偷换成饮食习惯变化，答非所问。

借用原文：Now you buy milk and other products in plastic bottles or paper containers

D) 原词陷阱

选项 Lower production cost. 蹭了录音里 the high cost of disposing of these things 的 cost，但原文说的是「处理成本高」，方向恰恰相反，且谈的是处置成本而非生产成本，既偷换概念又与原文相反。

借用原文：Because of the high cost of disposing of these things in landfills

10. A) By saving energy.

B) By using less aluminum.

C) By reducing poisonous wastes.

D) By making the most of materials.

【题目】According to the man, how does recycling help the environment?

【翻译】根据男士的说法，回收利用如何帮助环境？

A) 通过节约能源。 B) 通过使用更少的铝。 C) 通过减少有毒废物。
D) 通过充分利用材料。

【答案】A (细节题) By saving energy.

【定位】 Recycling helps the environment mainly by saving energy. For example it takes 95% less energy to produce recycled aluminum than to produce new aluminum.

回收帮助环境，主要是靠节省能源。比如，生产再生铝比生产新铝要少用 95% 的能源。

【信号】 **mainly by 直接点明主要方式**。答案句 Recycling helps the environment mainly by saving energy 用 mainly by 直接挂出「主要靠.....」的方式，正面回应题干 how；听到 mainly by，其后的内容就是答案，后半句的铝只是举例佐证。

【替换】 mainly by saving energy ↔ **By saving energy.**

去掉 mainly，措辞基本一致

【排除】 B) **原词陷阱**

选项 By using less aluminum. 蹭了录音例句里反复出现的 recycled aluminum，但铝只是用来「举例说明省能源」的，回收帮环境的主要方式是省能源，不是少用铝；把例证里的名词当成主答案，答非所问。

借用原文：it takes 95% less energy to produce recycled aluminum than to produce new aluminum

C) **未提及**

选项 By reducing poisonous wastes. 讲靠减少有毒废物护环境，但本段只说省能源，未提任何 poisonous wastes，属脑补的环保常识、未提及。

D) **未提及**

选项 By making the most of materials. 说靠充分利用材料，听上去与回收沾边，但录音这段只讲省能源，没提「物尽其用」，属未提及。

-
11. A) We are running out of natural resources soon.
B) Only combined efforts can make a difference.
C) The waste problem will eventually hurt all of us.
D) All of us can actually benefit from recycling.

【题目】 **Why does the man say everybody should make an effort to recycle?**

【翻译】 为什么男士说每个人都应该努力进行回收利用？

- A) 我们的自然资源很快就会耗尽。 B) 只有共同努力才能产生影响。
C) 垃圾问题最终会伤害我们所有人。 D) 我们所有人实际上都能从回收利用中受益。

【答案】 **B** (细节题) Only combined efforts can make a difference.

【定位】 If not you then who? If we combine our efforts, we can make a difference. Each of us contributes to the waste problem.

如果不是你，那是谁呢？如果我们齐心协力，就能带来改变。我们每个人都给垃圾问题添了一份。

【信号】 **If we combine...we can = 表态收束句**。答案句 If we combine our efforts, we can make a difference 是被问者面对「一个人有用吗」的反问后给出的正面主张，用 if...then 句式收束全篇，正是题干要的理由；听到这种「合力才能改变」的强调收尾，就该锁定。

【替换】 If we combine our efforts, we can make a difference ↔

Only combined efforts can make a difference.

条件句改写成 Only 限定句，意思同一

【排除】 A) **未提及**

选项 We are running out of natural resources soon. 把理由说成资源即将枯竭，这是常见的环保论调，但被问者此处强调的是「合力」，没提资源耗尽，属未提及。

C) **原词陷阱**

选项 The waste problem will eventually hurt all of us. 蹭了录音里的 Each of us contributes to the waste problem，但原文说的是「我们每个人都在制造垃圾问题」，不是「垃圾问题会伤害所有人」，把「人人有份制造」偷换成「人人受害」，答非所问。

借用原文：Each of us contributes to the waste problem

D) **偷换概念**

选项 All of us can actually benefit from recycling. 把理由说成「人人都能从回收获益」，蹭的是整段回收有好处的语境，但被问者强调的是「要合力」而非「都能受益」，理由对象被偷换，答非所问。

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

1 W: Could you please give me information on airfares from Miami to Bellingham, Washington? We'd like advice on how to fly as cheaply as possible.

W: 您能给我提供一下从迈阿密到华盛顿州贝灵汉的机票信息吗？我们想了解怎样才能尽可能便宜地飞过去。

2 M: Let's see. I wouldn't advise you to pay the normal one-way economy class fare of 555 dollars. If you can fly on a Tuesday or Wednesday and buy your tickets at least 21 days in advance, I suggest you book a round-trip excursion flight.

M: 让我看看。我不建议您支付555美元的普通单程经济舱票价。如果您能在周二或周三飞，并且至少提前21天购票，我建议您预订往返特惠航班。

3 W: But we may not need the return tickets.

W: 但我们可能不需要回程票。

4 M: That's alright! Even if you don't use them, you should be able to save 89 dollars over the one-way fare. Of course I'd recommend early booking, you ought to try to reserve the "Super Saver" seats, there are only a few of them and they are 15% cheaper than the others.

M: 没关系！即使您不使用回程票，也能比单程票价节省89美元。当然我建议提前订票，您应该尝试预订“超级特惠”座位，这种座位数量很少，比其他座位便宜15%。

5 W: That sounds like a good idea.

W: 听起来是个好主意。

6 M: Wait, to save another 100 dollars or so, why don't you book a flight to Vancouver Canada?

M: 等等，要再节省100美元左右，您为什么不订飞往加拿大温哥华的航班呢？

7 W: But that's farther than we want to go.

W: 但那比我们想去的地方还远。

8 M: I know, but you can take a bus from Vancouver back to Bellingham and still save money. And if you are travelling with children, you might be able to get a discount if you fly economy class, but they don't get any discount. But to take advantage of the airline's guaranteed fare policy, you'd have to make reservations and pay for your tickets at least 6 weeks in advance. Should I begin to search for available seats?

M: 我知道,但您可以从温哥华坐大巴回贝灵汉,还是能省钱。而且如果您带着孩子旅行,乘坐经济舱可能会有折扣,但他们没有任何折扣。不过要享受航空公司的保证票价政策,您必须至少提前6周预订并支付机票。我要开始查找可用座位吗?

9 W: No, thank you.

W: 不用了,谢谢。

10 M: Excuse me?

M: 什么?

11 W: I may call you back if we don't decide to drive.

W: 如果我们不决定开车去的话,可能会再打电话给您。

12. A) Miami.

B) Vancouver.

C) Bellingham.

D) Boston.

【题目】 Where is the woman planning to go?

【翻译】 女士打算去哪里?

A) Miami。 B) Vancouver。 C) Bellingham。 D) Boston。

【答案】 C (细节题) Bellingham.

【定位】 Could you please give me information on airfares from Miami to Bellingham, Washington?

请问能给我一些从迈阿密到华盛顿州贝灵厄姆的机票票价信息吗?

【信号】 from...to... 的方向结构。女士开口第一句 from Miami to Bellingham 用 from...to... 把出发地和目的地一并交代: from 后是起点迈阿密, to 后才是终点贝灵厄姆。方向介词 to 就是锁定答案的信号。

【替换】 to Bellingham, Washington ↔ Bellingham.

原词直取目的地

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

Miami. 确实在录音里念到，但它在 from Miami 的 from 之后，是出发地。听到熟词就选正中陷阱，方向词 from 已说明它不是要去的地方。

借用原文：from Miami

B) 原词陷阱

Vancouver. 在录音里出现于 why don't you book a flight to Vancouver Canada?, 那是男士为省钱提出的中转方案，不是女士本来要去的地方，且女士还回了 that's farther than we want to go 表示不想去那么远。

借用原文：book a flight to Vancouver Canada

D) 未提及 Boston. 全程未在录音里出现，是凭空设置的干扰项，与本对话无关。

-
13. A) To get information on one-way tickets to Canada.
B) To inquire about the price of "Super Saver" seats.
C) To get advice on how to fly as cheaply as possible.
D) To inquire about the shortest route to drive home.

【题目】 What is the woman's purpose in calling the man?

【翻译】 女士打电话给男士的目的是什么？

- A) 获取去加拿大的单程票信息。 B) 询问"超级优惠"座位的价格。
C) 获取关于如何尽可能便宜地乘坐飞机的建议。 D) 询问开车回家的最短路线。

【答案】 C (目的题) To get advice on how to fly as cheaply as possible.

【定位】 We'd like advice on how to fly as cheaply as possible.

我们想要一些关于怎样尽可能便宜地坐飞机的建议。

【信号】 开门见山的诉求句。 女士在第一段说完询价后紧接着点明诉求 We'd like advice on how to fly as cheaply as possible, 这是她主动说出的来电目的，目的题的答案信号就是这种『我想要.....』的直陈句。

【替换】 We'd like advice on how to fly as cheaply as possible ↔

To get advice on how to fly as cheaply as possible.

We'd like = To get advice

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

To get information on one-way tickets to Canada. 拼凑了录音后面才出现的 one-way (one-way economy class fare) 和 Canada (Vancouver Canada)。但 one-way 是男士分析票价时的用词、Canada 是省钱绕道方案，都不是女士打电话的初衷。

借用原文：one-way economy class fare

B) 原词陷阱

To inquire about the price of "Super Saver" seats. 里的 Super Saver 来自男士的话 reserve the "Super Saver" seats，是他给的省钱细节，不是女士打电话来咨询的目的；而且女士并未专门去问这种座位的价格。

借用原文：reserve the "Super Saver" seats

D) 原词陷阱

To inquire about the shortest route to drive home. 把结尾 if we don't decide to drive 的 drive 拿来用，但女士来电是问『怎么飞最便宜』，不是问开车最短路线；开车只是她最后透露的后备方案。

借用原文：if we don't decide to drive

14. A) Join a tourist group.

B) Choose a major airline.

C) Avoid trips in public holidays.

D) Book tickets as early as possible.

【题目】 What does the man advise the woman to do?

【翻译】 男士建议女士做什么？

A) 加入旅游团。 B) 选择大型航空公司。 C) 避免在公共假日出行。 D) 尽早订票。

【答案】 D (细节题) Book tickets as early as possible.

【定位】 Of course I'd recommend early booking, you ought to try to reserve the "Super Saver" seats.
当然，我建议尽早订票，你应该设法预订那种「超级优惠」座位。

【信号】 I'd recommend 建议信号词。 男士说 I'd recommend early booking, recommend 是明确的建议信号词，它后面的 early booking (尽早订票) 正是他给的核心忠告；ought to 进一步加重了这条建议。

【替换】 I'd recommend early booking ↔ **Book tickets as early as possible.**

early booking = Book...as early as possible

【排除】 A) 未提及

Join a tourist group. 在录音里毫无依据，男士谈的全是订票时机、票种、绕道省钱，从未提及加入旅行团。

B) 未提及

Choose a major airline. 同样无据。男士提的是经济舱、Super Saver 座位、提前订票，并未建议挑选某家大航空公司。

C) 偷换概念

Avoid trips in public holidays. 看似贴合省钱话题，但男士说的是 If you can fly on a Tuesday or Wednesday (建议挑周二周三飞)，谈的是『错开高峰日』，并没有提到 public holidays (公共假日) 这个词。选项偷换成了『避开节假日』。

借用原文：If you can fly on a Tuesday or Wednesday

15. A) By coach.

B) By car.

C) By bike.

D) By train.

【题目】 What is the woman's Plan B for transport?

【翻译】 女士的备用交通方案是什么？

A) 乘坐长途汽车。 B) 开车。 C) 骑自行车。 D) 乘坐火车。

【答案】 B (细节题) By car.

【定位】 I may call you back if we don't decide to drive.

如果我们没决定开车的话，我可能会再打电话给你。

【信号】 if we don't... 的条件假设。女士结尾说 I may call you back if we don't decide to drive, if we don't decide to drive 这个条件句反过来透露：她们另有一个『开车』的备选——若不开车才回头订机票。条件句就是 Plan B 的答案信号。

【替换】 if we don't decide to drive ↔ By car.

drive = by car

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

By coach. 对应录音 you can take a bus from Vancouver back to Bellingham 的 bus (coach 即长途客车)。但那是男士设想『若飞温哥华，再坐车回贝灵厄姆』的回程衔接，属于飞机方案的一部分，不是女士不坐飞机时的后备方案。

借用原文：take a bus from Vancouver back to Bellingham

C) 未提及

By bike. 在录音里没有任何依据，全程谈的是飞机、客车、开车，从未出现自行车。

D) 未提及

By train. 同样无据，男士提的接驳是 take a bus (坐客车)，并非火车，火车这种方式录音里根本没说。

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一个谜。各种各样的传说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这些信息。当时的作者无法保护自己的作品。例如，一个剧团可以随意修改剧本。如今，作家拥有版权来保护他们的作品。关于Shakespeare产生了许多传说。有人说他没有受过正规教育。还有人认为他的职业生涯始于为富人看马。所有这些传说都很有趣，但它们是真实的吗？可能不是。Shakespeare的父亲是Stratford-upon-Avon一位受人尊敬的人，是镇议会的

成员。他送年轻的William去文法学校读书。伊丽莎白时代的大多数人不会继续接受文法学校以上的教育。所以Shakespeare确实至少受过普通教育。Shakespeare生活的某些部分将永远不为人知。1666年的伦敦大火烧毁了许多重要文献，这些文献本可以成为线索的来源。我们将永远面对许多问题和很少的事实。

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

【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) 关于他存在许多误解。
C) 他的作品在全世界无与伦比。 D) 他的个人经历鲜为人知。

【答案】 D (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.

然而又有多少人了解莎士比亚这个人、了解作品背后的那个人呢？经过数百年的研究，学者们至今仍在试图弄清莎士比亚的个人生平。

【信号】 转折词 Yet 后的反问 + still 强调。Yet how many know Shakespeare, the person 用 Yet 转折，把话锋从「作品人尽皆知」转到「这个人却没人了解」，紧接 scholars are still trying to discover Shakespeare's personal history 用 still 强调至今没弄清——转折之后才是说话者真正想说的那层意思。

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

His personal history is little known.

「至今还在努力弄清」= 「鲜为人知」

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音确实多次说到 All kinds of myths surround the lives of well-known people, A 借这些「谜 / 传说」造出 There are mysterious stories behind his works., 但录音说的是「生平之谜」, 不是「作品背后有神秘故事」——把谜安到了作品上, 答非所问。

借用原文: All kinds of myths surround the lives of well-known people

B) 原词陷阱

录音说 Many myths arose about Shakespeare, B 据此说 There are many misunderstandings about him.。误传确实有, 但它只是文中一个枝节、且后文紧接着反问「这些传说是真的吗? 大概不是」, 说话者的总意是「其人不为人知」, 不是「误解很多」, 以偏概全。

借用原文: Many myths arose about Shakespeare

C) 过度推断

录音只说他是 one of the greatest English writers of the 16th and 17th centuries (那个时代最伟大的英语作家之一), C 却升级成 His works have no match worldwide. (全世界无人能比)。「之一」「英语作家」被偷改成「无双」「全世界」, 程度和范围都被夸大了。

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

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

B) He failed to go beyond grammar school.

C) He was a member of the town council.

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

【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) 他童年时搬到了埃文河畔斯特拉特福。 B) 他没能读完文法学校。

C) 他是镇议会的成员。 D) 他曾在一家知名剧团工作过。

【答案】 C (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, 是镇议会的一名成员。

【信号】 题干主语 father 在原文直接出现。 Shakespeare's father was a respected man in Stratford-upon-Avon, a member of the town council 句首就是 Shakespeare's father, 与题干主语对上, 是讲父亲的直接陈述句, 答案信息(身份)就在这句尾部。

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

原文身份几乎原样落在选项上

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音的 Stratford-upon-Avon 是说父亲所在地，A 却说 He moved to Stratford-on-Avon in his childhood.——把地名搬来，又凭空加上「童年搬来」这个录音没说的时间，既张冠李戴又无中生有。

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

B) 张冠李戴

录音的 He sent young William to grammar school 讲的是父亲送儿子上文法学校，B 却说 He failed to go beyond grammar school.，一是把「上学的儿子」当成了父亲，二是录音说的是 William 没继续往上读，不是「没读完」，张冠李戴又混淆了对象。

借用原文：He sent young William to grammar school

D) 原词陷阱

He once worked in a well-known acting company. 里的「剧团」呼应了录音前文 An acting company, for example, could change a play if they wanted to, 但那是讲「当时剧团能随意改剧本」，根本没说父亲在剧团工作，属把不相干的原词拿来安在父亲身上。

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

18. A) Writers of his time had no means to protect their works.

B) Possible sources of clues about him were lost in a fire.

C) His works were adapted beyond recognition.

D) People of his time had little interest in him.

【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某些部分将仍然是个谜？

A) 他那个时代的作家没有办法保护自己的作品。

B) 关于他的可能线索来源在一场火灾中遗失了。 c) 他的作品被改编得面目全非。

D) 他那个时代的人们对他兴趣不大。

【答案】 B (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成为线索来源的重要文献。

【信号】 紧跟「仍是谜」之后给出的具体起因。录音先说 Some parts of Shakespeare's life will always remain unknown, 正对应题干「remain a mystery」, 紧接着的 The Great London Fire of 1666 burned many important documents that could've been a source of clues 就是对「为什么」的直接交代——一场具体的火灾烧掉了本可做线索的文献。

【替换】 The Great London Fire of 1666 burned many important documents ↔

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

「火烧了文献」=「线索来源毁于火」

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音确有 Authors of the time could not protect their works, A 据此写 Writers of his time had no means to protect their works. 这句原文是用来解释「生平难从其作品中找到」, 并非回答「为什么部分生平永远成谜」——那个答案是后文的火灾, A 张冠李戴接错了因果。

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

C) 过度推断

His works were adapted beyond recognition. 的「作品被改得面目全非」靠 An acting company, for example, could change a play if they wanted to 里的 change a play 拼凑, 但原文只说剧团「可以改动剧本」, 从没说改到 beyond recognition (面目全非), 是把程度夸大、无中生有。

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

D) 未提及

People of his time had little interest in him. 听起来也像个原因, 但录音通篇没说同时代的人对他缺乏兴趣, 这是凭常识臆造的解释, 属未提及。

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

1 Almost everyone suffers from a headache occasionally. But some people suffer from repeated, frequent headaches. A headache is important because it can be the first warning of a serious condition that could probably be controlled if discovered early. If a person removes the warning, day after day, with a painkiller, he or she may pass the point of easy control. The professional name for covering up a symptom is "masking". A headache specialist once said, "Masking symptoms is not the best way of treatment. Sometimes it is wiser to stand still than to advance in darkness." A headache often interferes needlessly with a normal, happy living. The employee with a headache does less work. In a flash of temper, he or she may upset his fellow workers or customers, causing a direct or indirect loss to the organization. The mother with a headache suffers and disturbs the family. She upsets her husband and children. Rest, quiet and fresh air stop many common headaches. Lying down and possibly falling asleep may help. One can often handle tension headaches by rubbing and pressing the neck muscles. Heat from an electric pad or a warm bed can also help. Because hunger may be overlooked as a headache source, one must make a habit of regular meals. If the meal must be postponed for more than an hour, a snack helps to avoid a hunger headache.

几乎每个人都偶尔会头痛。但有些人会反复频繁地头痛。头痛很重要, 因为它可能是严重疾病的第一个预警信号, 如果及早发现, 这种疾病可能是可以控制的。如果一个人日复一日地用止痛药消除这个预警信号, 他或她可能会错过容易控制的时机。掩盖症状的专业术语是“掩蔽”。一位头痛专家曾说过: “掩蔽症状不是最好的治疗方法。有时候静止不动比在黑暗中前进更明智。”头痛常常不必要地干扰正常、快乐的生活。患头痛的员工工作效率较低。在一时冲动中, 他或她可能会惹恼同事或客户, 给组织造成直接或间接

的损失。患头痛的母亲既受苦又扰乱家庭。她会让丈夫和孩子心烦意乱。休息、安静和新鲜空气可以止住许多常见的头痛。躺下并可能入睡会有所帮助。人们通常可以通过按摩和按压颈部肌肉来缓解紧张性头痛。电热垫或温暖床铺的热量也有帮助。因为饥饿可能被忽视为头痛的根源,所以必须养成定时进餐的习惯。如果用餐必须推迟一个多小时,吃点小吃有助于避免饥饿性头痛。

19. A) It shows you have been ignoring your health.
B) It can seriously affect your thinking process.
C) It is an early warning of some illness.
D) It is a symptom of too much pressure.

【题目】 Why does the speaker say "a headache is important"?

【翻译】 为什么说话者说"头痛很重要"?

- A) 它表明你一直在忽视自己的健康。 B) 它会严重影响你的思维过程。
C) 它是某些疾病的早期预警。 D) 它是压力过大的症状。

【答案】 C (细节题) It is an early warning of some illness.

【定位】 A headache is important because it can be the first warning of a serious condition that could probably be controlled if discovered early.

头痛之所以重要,是因为它可能是某种严重病症的最初预警,而这种病症若能及早发现,或许就能得到控制。

【信号】 **because 引出理由。** 答案信号是因果连词 because: 题干问 Why, 原文恰好用 A headache is important because it can be the first warning of a serious condition 给出理由, because 后面那半句就是答案所在。

【替换】 the first warning of a serious condition ↔ **an early warning of some illness**
同义改写: first→early、condition→illness

【排除】 A) **未提及**

It shows you have been ignoring your health. 说头痛表明你一直忽视健康, 原文谈的是头痛预警疾病、以及不该用止痛药掩盖, 从未说头痛源于"忽视健康", 属凭常识推演出的内容。

B) **原词陷阱**

It can seriously affect your thinking process. 借了原文 serious 的"严重"色彩, 却把头痛的重要性偷换成"严重影响思维"; 原文只说头痛是 serious condition 的预警, 从没说它影响 thinking process。

借用原文: the first warning of a serious condition

D) **答非所问**

It is a symptom of too much pressure. 把头痛说成"压力过大的症状", 原文虽提到头痛与紧张 (tension headaches), 但解释"头痛为何重要"时给的理由是"疾病预警", 并未说它是压力的症状, 答非所问。

借用原文: rubbing and pressing the neck muscles

20. A) Reduce our workload.
B) Control our temper.
C) Use painkillers for relief.
D) Avoid masking symptoms.

【题目】 What does the specialist suggest we do with headaches?

【翻译】 专家建议我们如何应对头痛?

- A) 减少我们的工作量。 B) 控制我们的脾气。 C) 使用止痛药来缓解。
D) 避免掩盖症状。

【答案】 D (细节题) Avoid masking symptoms.

【定位】 A headache specialist once said, "Masking symptoms is not the best way of treatment. Sometimes it is wiser to stand still than to advance in darkness."

一位头痛专家曾说："掩盖症状并不是最好的治疗方法。有时候，原地不动比在黑暗中前行更明智。"

【信号】 专家引语 + 否定评价。答案信号是专家被直接引述的话加上否定评价：Masking symptoms is not the best way of treatment, specialist said 锁定说话人，not the best way 是"不该这么做"的劝告，反过来即"应避免掩盖症状"。

【替换】 Masking symptoms is not the best way of treatment ↔ Avoid masking symptoms
否定句转成 Avoid 的同义

【排除】 A) 答非所问

Reduce our workload. 减少工作量，原文只在讲头痛危害时提到 employee with a headache does less work，从未把"减少工作量"作为专家的处理建议，属答非所问。

借用原文：The employee with a headache does less work.

B) 原词陷阱

Control our temper. 借了原文 In a flash of temper 的 temper 一词，但原文那句是描述头痛者发脾气的危害，不是专家让我们"控制脾气"的建议，听到 temper 就选会中招。

借用原文：In a flash of temper, he or she may upset his fellow workers

C) 与原文相反

Use painkillers for relief. 用止痛药缓解，恰恰是原文批评的做法——If a person removes the warning, day after day, with a painkiller, he or she may pass the point of easy control，专家的态度是反对而非建议，方向相反。

借用原文：he or she may pass the point of easy control

21. A) Lying down and having some sleep.
B) Rubbing and pressing one's back.
C) Going out for a walk.
D) Listening to light music.

【题目】 What does the speaker say helps relieve the symptoms of common headaches?

【翻译】 说话者说什么有助于缓解常见头痛的症状?

A) 躺下睡一觉。 B) 揉搓和按压背部。 C) 出去散步。 D) 听轻音乐。

【答案】 A (细节题) Lying down and having some sleep.

【定位】 Rest, quiet and fresh airs stop many common headaches. Lying down and possibly falling asleep may help.

休息、安静和新鲜空气能止住许多普通头痛。躺下来、甚至睡上一觉,可能会有帮助。

【信号】 stop / help 引出缓解办法。答案信号是 stop many common headaches 和 may help 这两个“奏效”的标志词: Rest, quiet and fresh airs stop many common headaches. Lying down and possibly falling asleep may help, 紧跟其后列出的就是缓解普通头痛的办法。

【替换】 Lying down and possibly falling asleep may help ↔ Lying down and having some sleep

几乎同义: falling asleep = having some sleep

【排除】 B) 偷换概念

Rubbing and pressing one's back. 揉按的是 back (背), 但原文说的是 rubbing and pressing the neck muscles——揉按的是脖子 (neck); 动作原词照搬、部位被换, 是典型细节偷换。

借用原文: rubbing and pressing the neck muscles

C) 过度推断

Going out for a walk. 外出散步, 原文只提到 fresh airs (新鲜空气) 有助缓解, 并没有说要“出去散步”这个动作, 属由 fresh air 过度联想出来的未提及内容。

借用原文: Rest, quiet and fresh airs stop many common headaches.

D) 未提及

Listening to light music. 听轻音乐, 原文列举的缓解办法是休息、安静、新鲜空气、躺下入睡、揉按脖子、热敷、规律进食, 从头到尾没提“听音乐”, 属未提及。

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

1 If your paychecks seem to be disappearing into thin air, you may be stuck in money traps, but don't despair. Most people can get unstuck without going bankrupt. The biggest budget mistake is no budget at all. As one reader put it, we just put all the bills in a pile, then try to decide which to pay. As she and others have learned however, the money usually runs out before the bills do. The same problem plagues many who do have a budget. In letter after letter, we read, "It looks good on paper, but it never seems to work." Why not? Often because the budgets are unrealistic. The solution: make a detailed record of

where all your money goes now, then study it carefully. Look for expenses that can be cut back, and don't give up in the face of high fixed expenses. Many of these can be reduced too. In fact, it's often easier to save on essentials than on enjoyable extras. If housing takes more than 25% of your income, for example, consider moving to a cheaper place or renting out an extra room. If utility bills are high, get the whole family involved in a conservation plan. Some bills can be eliminated altogether. When one mother realized that cable TV was costing her five hundred dollars a year, she decided that network TV wasn't so bad. If you question every expense, you can find a few that can be reduced.

如果你的薪水似乎凭空消失了,你可能陷入了金钱陷阱,但不要绝望。大多数人无需破产就能摆脱困境。最大的预算错误就是根本没有预算。正如一位读者所说,我们只是把所有账单堆成一堆,然后试图决定支付哪些。然而,正如她和其他人所了解到的,钱通常在账单付完之前就用光了。同样的问题也困扰着许多确实有预算的人。在一封又一封信中,我们读到:"纸面上看起来不错,但似乎从来没有奏效过。"为什么不行呢?通常是因为预算不切实际。解决方案是:详细记录你现在所有的钱都花在哪里,然后仔细研究。寻找可以削减的开支,不要在面对高额固定支出时放弃。其中许多支出也可以减少。事实上,在必需品上省钱往往比在享受型额外开支上省钱更容易。例如,如果住房支出超过收入的25%,可以考虑搬到更便宜的地方或出租一间多余的房间。如果水电费很高,让全家人都参与到节约计划中来。有些账单可以完全取消。当一位母亲意识到有线电视每年花费她五百美元时,她决定网络电视也没那么糟糕。如果你质疑每一笔开支,你就能找到一些可以减少的支出。

22. A) Depending heavily on loans.
B) Having no budget plans at all.
C) Spending beyond one's means.
D) Leaving no room for large bills.

【题目】 What does the speaker say is the biggest budget mistake?

【翻译】 说话者认为最大的预算错误是什么?

- A) 严重依赖贷款。 B) 根本没有预算计划。 C) 入不敷出。
D) 没有为大额账单留出空间。

【答案】 B (细节题) Having no budget plans at all.

【定位】 The biggest budget mistake is no budget at all.

最大的预算错误就是根本没有预算。

【信号】 最高级 the biggest 直接亮判定。录音里 The biggest budget mistake is no budget at all. 用最高级 the biggest 把结论直接说出, 这种最高级判定句就是答案信号, 听到 the biggest 就该锁这一句。

【替换】 no budget at all ↔ Having no budget plans at all.

几乎原义改写

【排除】 A) 未提及

Depending heavily on loans. 谈靠贷款度日，听着像理财困境，但原文 The biggest budget mistake is no budget at all. 说的最大错误是没预算，全篇没说靠贷款，属答非所问的联想干扰。

C) 答非所问

Spending beyond one's means. 入不敷出确实是种财务问题，开头 money traps 也让人联想，但题目问的是 the biggest mistake，原文明确锁定没预算，C 不是被点名的那个最大错误。

D) 原词陷阱

Leaving no room for large bills. 说没给大额账单留余地，原文 we just put all the bills in a pile 确实提到 bills，但那是举例说明没预算的样子，并非把没给大账单留余地定为最大错误，盗 bills 一词来误导。

借用原文：we just put all the bills in a pile

-
23. A) Many of them can be cut.
B) All of them have to be covered.
C) Their payment cannot be delayed.
D) They eat up most of the family income.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about the so-called fixed expenses?

【翻译】 说话者对所谓的固定支出是怎么说的？

- A) 其中许多可以削减。 B) 所有这些都必须支付。 C) 它们的支付不能延迟。
D) 它们消耗了家庭收入的大部分。

【答案】 A (细节题) Many of them can be cut.

【定位】 Look for expenses that can be cut back, and don't give up in the face of high fixed expenses.
Many of these can be reduced too.

找出那些可以削减的开支，碰到高额的固定支出也别放弃，其中很多也是可以削减的。

【信号】 出现对象词 fixed expenses 后紧跟判定。 录音点到对象词 high fixed expenses 后，紧接着 Many of these can be reduced too. 给出判定——这些大多也能削减；对象词后面紧跟的那句定性就是答案句。

【替换】 Many of these can be reduced too ↔ **Many of them can be cut.**

reduce=cut 近义替换

【排除】 B) 与原文相反

All of them have to be covered. 说全都必须照付，正好和原文 Many of these can be reduced too. 说很多能削减唱反调，且 All 把话说满，是反向加极端的干扰。

借用原文：Many of these can be reduced too

C) 未提及

Their payment cannot be delayed. 讲付款不能拖延，原文谈固定支出只说能不能削减，从没提付款时间能不能拖，属原文未涉及的内容。

D) 原词陷阱

They eat up most of the family income. 说固定支出吃掉大半家庭收入，原文确实提到 income，但谈的是房租占 more than 25% of your income，并未说固定支出整体吞掉大部分收入，借 income 一词制造像是的错觉。

借用原文：more than 25% of your income

24. A) Rent a house instead of buying one.

B) Discuss the problem in the family.

C) Make a conservation plan.

D) Move to a cheaper place.

【题目】 What does the speaker suggest people do to save housing expenses?

【翻译】 说话者建议人们如何节省住房开支？

A) 租房而不是买房。 B) 在家庭中讨论这个问题。 C) 制定节约计划。

D) 搬到更便宜的地方。

【答案】 D (细节题) Move to a cheaper place.

【定位】 If housing takes more than 25% of your income, for example, consider moving to a cheaper place or renting out an extra room.

举例来说，如果住房花掉了你收入的四分之一以上，可以考虑搬到便宜点的地方，或者把多余的房间租出去。

【信号】 条件句 If...consider 引出建议。 录音 If housing takes more than 25% of your income, for example, consider moving to a cheaper place, 用 If...consider 这种条件加建议的句式给出办法，consider 后面接的动作就是答案信号。

【替换】 moving to a cheaper place ↔ **Move to a cheaper place.**

近乎原句保留

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

Rent a house instead of buying one. 说租房而非买房，原文确有 renting out an extra room，但那是把多余房间租出去（收租），不是去租房住；盗 rent 一词又调换了租的方向。

借用原文：renting out an extra room

B) 张冠李戴

Discuss the problem in the family. 全家商量，原文里 get the whole family involved in a conservation plan 是针对水电费（utility bills）说的，不是省住房开支的办法，被挪到了住房题上。

借用原文：get the whole family involved in a conservation plan

C) 原词陷阱

Make a conservation plan. 制定节约计划，原文 get the whole family involved in a conservation plan 同样是针对高额水电费给的招，不是省住房开支的办法，盗 conservation plan 来误导。

借用原文：get the whole family involved in a conservation plan

25. A) Financial issues plaguing a family.

B) Difficulty in making both ends meet.

C) Family budget problems and solutions.

D) New ways to boost family income.

【题目】 What is mainly discussed in the talk?

【翻译】 这段话主要讨论什么？

A) 困扰家庭的财务问题。 B) 收支平衡的困难。 C) 家庭预算问题及解决方案。

D) 增加家庭收入的新方法。

【答案】 C （主旨题） Family budget problems and solutions.

【定位】 The biggest budget mistake is no budget at all. ... The solution: make a detailed record of where all your money goes now, then study it carefully.

最大的预算错误就是根本没有预算。.....解决办法是：先详细记下你现在的钱都花到哪去了，然后仔细研究。

【信号】 前半摆问题、后半给办法的结构。 全段先讲毛病 The biggest budget mistake is no budget at all., 再以 The solution 转入对策，问题加解决的双段结构就是主旨信号，说明全文既谈问题又谈办法。

【替换】 The biggest budget mistake is no budget at all ↔ **Family budget problems and solutions.**

问题面对应 problems

The solution: make a detailed record of where all your money goes now ↔

Family budget problems and solutions.

办法面对应 solutions

【排除】A) 偷换概念

Financial issues plaguing a family. 只说困扰家庭的财务问题，确与原文 The same problem plagues many 的 plague 呼应，但全文大半在给 The solution 对策，A 漏掉解决办法这一面，以偏概全。

借用原文：The same problem plagues many

B) 偷换概念

Difficulty in making both ends meet. 讲收支难平衡，呼应开头 your paychecks seem to be disappearing into thin air，但那只是引出话题的开场，全文重心是预算问题与对策，B 把引子当主旨，且同样不含办法面。

借用原文：your paychecks seem to be disappearing into thin air

D) 偷换概念

New ways to boost family income. 讲增加家庭收入，可全文谈的是怎么管预算、省开支，从没讲如何增收；income 在原文是 more than 25% of your income 这种背景数据，被偷换成增收主题。

借用原文：more than 25% of your income

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

17 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。

Thousands of rail passengers in China were prevented from leaving after adverse weather delayed trains.

第1段，第1句

被动语态 + 时间状语从句的组合是四六级和考研真题中的高频句式。主句使用被动结构描述事件，从句交代背景原因，这种结构在新闻报道和说明文中极为常见。掌握本句的分析方法可以迁移到大量类似句型，具有较强的典型性

In what's known as the world's largest annual mass migration, millions of people are heading back to families for the start of the Chinese New Year holiday, which is the most important of the traditional Chinese holidays.

第1段，第2句

句首介词短语 + 主句 + 非限制性定语从句的组合在四六级和考研阅读中非常典型，宾语从句嵌套在介词短语内也是常考结构。掌握本句的切分和成分划分方法可直接迁移到大量真题长难句，代表性强

When is this year's Chinese New Year according to the news report?

第2题题干

涵盖主系表结构、疑问词作表语、所有格名词短语作主语、介词短语作状语四类成分，成分种类较丰富；疑问句语序的还原和疑问词在主系表结构中的位置是值得练习的知识点；但整体难度不高，坑点密集度一般。

Finally recycling can leave a lower garbage bill.

第2段，第5句

本句涵盖主语（动名词作主语）、谓语（情态动词结构）、宾语（名词短语）、状语（副词作全句状语）四种成分，成分种类较为丰富。动名词作主语是考试常见考点，情态动词结构也是基础语法重点。但句子整体较短、修饰成分简单，缺少定语从句、状语从句等复杂成分，练习价值中等。

Therefore less money is spent for garbage disposal.

第2段，第7句

被动语态在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，“be + 过去分词 + 介词短语”的结构具有一定代表性。句首逻辑副词（如 Therefore、However）也是常考句式的特征。但本句结构过于简单，缺少从句或复杂修饰，典型性中等。

Because of the high cost of disposing of these things in landfills, many city governments now have recycling programs.

第4段，第3句

简单句结构在四六级和考研阅读中常见，前置状语 + 主谓宾的模式也是典型句式之一。句首“Because of”介词短语表原因的用法频繁出现在真题中，具有较好的代表性和迁移价值。

For example it takes 95% less energy to produce recycled aluminum than to produce new aluminum.

第6段，第2句

"It takes ... to do" 句型和 "比较级 + than" 结构都是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式,形式主语、比较状语、不定式短语的组合也是典型考点,学习后可在大量真题中复用,代表性较强

W: Can one person really make a difference?

第7段，第1句

情态动词疑问句是四六级、考研常考句式之一，结构典型且实用。但本句过于简短，缺乏复杂修饰或从句，代表性略显不足，学完后可部分迁移到其他情态动词句型。

If only a few people recycle, then what's the point?

第7段，第2句

条件句加反问句的组合是英文写作和口语中的常见表达模式,尤其在议论文中用于提出假设并引发思考。"If... then what's the point?" 这一句式具有较强的迁移性，掌握后可应用于多种话题的论证场景中。

According to the man, how does recycling help the environment?

第10题 题干

疑问句是四六级听力和阅读中的高频句式,动名词作主语也是常考点;但本句结构过于简单,缺少定语从句、状语从句等复杂修饰成分,典型性中等。

We are running out of natural resources soon.

第11题，A

主谓宾加状语的简单句是英语最基础的句型之一，在各类考试中极为常见。短语动词 "run out of" 也是高频表达。结构具有一定代表性，但因过于基础，无法覆盖更典型的复杂句式。

Only combined efforts can make a difference.

第11题，B

简单句结构在考试中较常见，"Only + 主语 + 情态动词 + 动词" 的强调句式也偶有出现，但本句过于简洁，缺乏复杂句式特征，典型性一般。

The waste problem will eventually hurt all of us.

第11题，C

简单句在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，一般将来时也是高频时态，但本句结构过于基础、缺乏真题中常考的从句嵌套或复杂修饰，代表性一般。

What does the man advise the woman to do?

第14题题干

特殊疑问句 + 双宾语动词 (advise sb to do) 是四六级听力和阅读中常见的句式，具有较高的实用性和代表性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

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

主系表结构加同位语是常见句式，在阅读理解中经常出现，具有一定代表性。但简单句整体在真题中占比不高，缺少从句等更复杂的典型考点结构。

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

第1段，第16句

本句覆盖主语、系动词、表语、同位语四种成分，其中同位语的识别对基础学习者有一定训练价值（需区分它与并列表语的区别）。但成分种类相对单一，缺少宾语、状语、定语从句等更丰富的结构，练习收益中等偏下。

As she and others have learned however, the money usually runs out before the bills do.

第1段，第5句

"As" 引导状语从句 + 主句 + "before" 引导时间状语从句的结构，在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现。现在完成时在状语从句中的使用、时间从句中的谓语省略，都是考试常见考点。掌握后可应用于大量类似句式。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本卷出现的 171 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。

recycling B1

n. 回收利用

本卷9次 · 真题 15 句

budget B1

n. 预算

本卷7次 · 真题 45 句

happiness A2

n. 幸福

本卷7次 · 真题 23 句

delay B1

n. 延迟

本卷6次 · 真题 30 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本卷5次 · 真题 174 句

expense B1

n. 花费

本卷5次 · 真题 28 句

recycle B1

v. 回收利用 (废品)

本卷5次 · 真题 13 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本卷4次 · 真题 224 句

mainly B1

adv. 主要地

本卷4次 · 真题 45 句

symptom B2

n. 症状

本卷4次 · 真题 25 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本卷3次 · 真题 466 句

author A2

n. 作者

本卷3次 · 真题 244 句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本卷3次 · 真题 118 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本卷3次 · 真题 98 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本卷3次·真题84句

decline B2

v. 下降

本卷3次·真题73句

suffer B1

v. 遭受（痛苦、疾病、损失等）

本卷3次·真题64句

climate B1

n. 气候

本卷3次·真题60句

source B1

n. 来源

本卷3次·真题50句

income B1

n. 收入

本卷3次·真题39句

advance B1

v. 前进

本卷3次·真题31句

release B1

v. 释放

本卷3次·真题31句

gas A2

n. 气体

本卷3次·真题28句

warning A2

n. 警告

本卷3次·真题25句

myth B2

n. 神话

本卷3次·真题15句

fare B1

n. 车费

本卷3次·真题9句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本卷2次·真题239句

million A2

num. 一百万

本卷2次·真题119句

decade B1

n. 十年

本卷2次·真题99句

amount A2

n. 数量

本卷2次·真题87句

factor B1

n. 因素

本卷2次·真题 77 句

organization B1

n. 组织

本卷2次·真题 76 句

contribute B1

v. 捐献

本卷2次·真题 74 句

material B1

n. 材料

本卷2次·真题 69 句

economy B1

n. 经济

本卷2次·真题 58 句

extra A2

adj. 额外的

本卷2次·真题 48 句

solution B1

n. 解决办法

本卷2次·真题 38 句

flight A2

n. 航班

本卷2次·真题 36 句

rare B1

adj. 稀有的

本卷2次·真题 33 句

housing B1

n. 住房

本卷2次·真题 30 句

means A2

n. 方法

本卷2次·真题 30 句

council B1

n. 委员会

本卷2次·真题 27 句

satisfaction B2

n. 满意

本卷2次·真题 27 句

carefully A2

adv. 仔细地

本卷2次·真题 24 句

rent A2

v. 租用

本卷2次·真题 24 句

discount B1

n. 折扣;减价

本卷2次·真题 21 句

fixed B1

adj. 固定的

本卷2次·真题 21 句

institute B2

n. 学院

本卷2次·真题 21 句

academy B2

n. 学院

本卷2次·真题 20 句

hunger B1

n. 饥饿

本卷2次·真题 19 句

poisonous B2

adj. 有毒的

本卷2次·真题 17 句

press A2

v. 按, 压

本卷2次·真题 16 句

mystery B1

n. 神秘的事物;难以理解的事

本卷2次·真题 13 句

optimistic B2

adj. 乐观的;抱乐观态度的

本卷2次·真题 13 句

garbage B1

n. 垃圾

本卷2次·真题 12 句

conservation B2

n. 保护

本卷2次·真题 10 句

specialist B2

n. 专家

本卷2次·真题 9 句

clue B1

n. 线索

本卷2次·真题 8 句

super B1

adj. 极好的, 超级棒的

本卷2次·真题 8 句

employee A2

n. 雇员, 员工

本卷1次·真题 194 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本卷1次·真题 169 句

actually A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本卷1次·真题 148 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

product A2

n. 产品

本卷1次·真题 128 句

customer A2

n. 顾客, 客户

本卷1次·真题 124 句

career B1

n. 职业

本卷1次·真题 119 句

affect B1

v. 影响

本卷1次·真题 113 句

process B1

n. 过程

本卷1次·真题 108 句

professor B1

n. 教授 (大学教师的最高职称)

本卷1次·真题 105 句

financial B2

adj. 财政的

本卷1次·真题 101 句

quality A2

n. 质量

本卷1次·真题 100 句

finding B2

n. 调查结果

本卷1次·真题 99 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

according B1

prep. 根据

本卷1次·真题 88 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本卷1次·真题 83 句

traditional B1

adj. 传统的

本卷1次·真题 79 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本卷1次·真题 73 句

professional B1

adj. 专业的

本卷1次·真题 67 句

pressure B1

n. 心理压力

本卷1次·真题 63 句

policy B1

n. 政策

本卷1次·真题 61 句

united B1

adj. 联合的

本卷1次·真题 60 句

resource B1

n. 资源

本卷1次·真题 54 句

realize B1

v. 意识到, 认识到

本卷1次·真题 50 句

available A2

adj. 可获得的

本卷1次·真题 48 句

easily A2

adv. 容易地

本卷1次·真题 47 句

boost B2

v. 提高

本卷1次·真题 46 句

loss B1

n. 丧失

本卷1次·真题 46 句

remove A2

v. 移开

本卷1次·真题 46 句

states A1

n. 国家

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

billion B1

num. 十亿 (1,000,000,000)

本卷1次·真题 41 句

majority B2

n. 大多数, 大部分

本卷1次·真题 40 句

thinking A2

n. 思考

本卷1次·真题 40 句

writing A2

n. 写作

本卷1次·真题 40 句

regular B1

adj. 经常的

本卷1次·真题 38 句

snack A2

n. 零食

本卷1次·真题 37 句

finally A2

adv. 终于, 最终

本卷1次·真题 36 句

significant B2

adj. 重要的

本卷1次·真题 36 句

extremely B1

adv. 极其

本卷1次·真题 34 句

muscle A2

n. 肌肉

本卷1次·真题 34 句

recommend B1

v. 推荐

本卷1次·真题 34 句

crisis B2

n. 危机

本卷1次·真题 32 句

harmful B1

adj. 有害的

本卷1次·真题 31 句

childhood A2

n. 童年

本卷1次·真题 30 句

essential B1

adj. 必不可少的

本卷1次·真题 30 句

network B1

n. 网络

本卷1次·真题 30 句

eventually B1

adv. 最终

本卷1次·真题 29 句

decrease B1

v. 减少, 降低

本卷1次·真题 28 句

familiar B1

adj. 熟悉的

本卷1次·真题 28 句

handle A2

v. 处理

本卷1次·真题 28 句

payment B1

n. 支付

本卷1次·真题 28 句

valuable B1

adj. 贵重的

本卷1次·真题 28 句

estimate B2

v. 估计

本卷1次·真题 27 句

ignore B1

v. 忽视;不理睬

本卷1次·真题 26 句

lower A2

adj. 较低的;下方的

本卷1次·真题 25 句

container B1

n. 容器

本卷1次·真题 24 句

trap B1

n. 陷阱

本卷1次·真题 24 句

combine B1

v. (使) 结合、组合

本卷1次·真题 23 句

reader A2

n. 读者

本卷1次·真题 23 句

crime A2

n. 犯罪行为

本卷1次·真题 22 句

gather B1

v. 聚集, 集合

本卷1次·真题 22 句

disappear A2

v. 消失;不见

本卷1次·真题 21 句

formal B1

adj. 正式的

本卷1次·真题 21 句

schedule A2

n. 时间表

本卷1次·真题 21 句

worldwide B1

adj. 全世界的

本卷1次·真题 21 句

document B1

n. 文件

本卷1次·真题 20 句

reserve B1

v. 预订

本卷1次·真题 20 句

transport B1

v. 运输, 运送

本卷1次·真题 20 句

annual B1

adj. 每年的, 年度的

本卷1次·真题 19 句

seriously B1

adv. 严肃地

本卷1次·真题 19 句

emission B2

n. 排放物

本卷1次·真题 17 句

mass B1

n. 大量

本卷1次·真题 17 句

nowadays B1

adv. 现在

本卷1次·真题 17 句

eliminate B2

v. 消除

本卷1次·真题 16 句

frequent B1

adj. 频繁的

本卷1次·真题 16 句

increased A2

v. 增加了

本卷1次·真题 16 句

involved B1

adj. 参与的

本卷1次·真题 16 句

loan B1

n. 贷款

本卷1次·真题 16 句

recycled B1

adj. 回收利用的

本卷1次·真题 16 句

therefore B1

adv. 因此, 所以

本卷1次·真题 16 句

debt B1

n. 欠款

本卷1次·真题 15 句

possibly B1

adv. 可能, 也许

本卷1次·真题 15 句

blame B1

v. 责备

本卷1次·真题 14 句

neighborhood B1

n. 街区

本卷1次·真题 14 句

unknown B1

adj. 未知的

本卷1次·真题 14 句

enjoyable B1

adj. 令人愉快的

本卷1次·真题 13 句

extraordinary B2

adj. 非凡的

本卷1次·真题 13 句

fellow B2

n. 家伙

本卷1次·真题 13 句

route B1

n. 路线

本卷1次·真题 13 句

scholar B2

n. 学者

本卷1次·真题 13 句

traveler A2

n. 旅行者

本卷1次·真题 13 句

flow B1

v. 流动

本卷1次·真题 12 句

overlook B2

v. 忽略, 没注意到

本卷1次·真题 12 句

raw B1

adj. 未加工的

本卷1次·真题 12 句

heavily B1

adv. 大量地

本卷1次·真题 11 句

melt B1

v. (使) 融化, 熔化

本卷1次·真题 11 句

relieve

B2

v. 减轻、缓解（疼痛、焦虑等不适）

本卷1次·真题 11 句

surround

B1

v. 围绕

本卷1次·真题 11 句

unemployment

B2

n. 失业（状态）

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

emit

B2

v. 发出，排放（光、热、气体等）

本卷1次·真题 10 句

lunar

B2

adj. 月球的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

poll

B2

n. 民意调查

本卷1次·真题 10 句

relief

B1

n. 宽慰

本卷1次·真题 10 句

interfere

B2

v. 干涉，介入（他人事务）

本卷1次·真题 9 句

misunderstanding

B2

n. 误解

本卷1次·真题 9 句

pile

B1

n. 堆

本卷1次·真题 9 句

recognition

B2

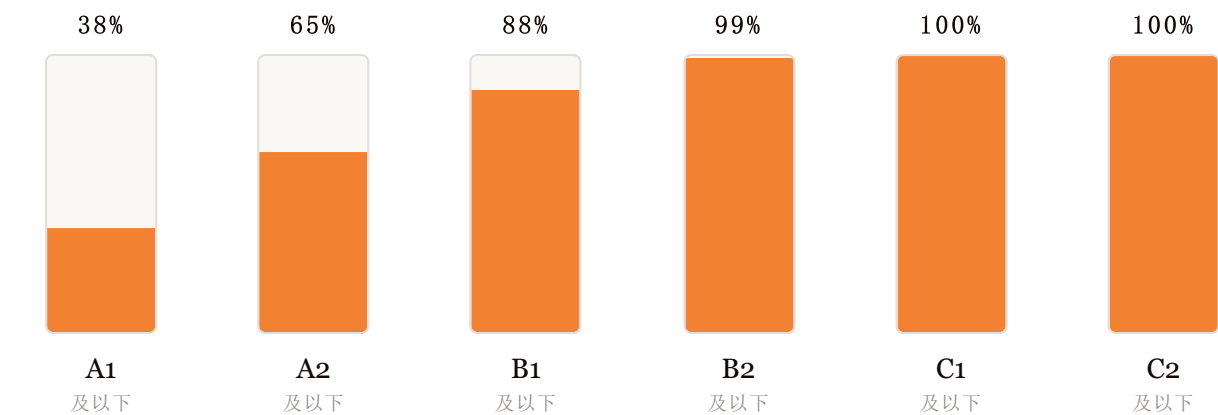
n. 认可

本卷1次·真题 8 句

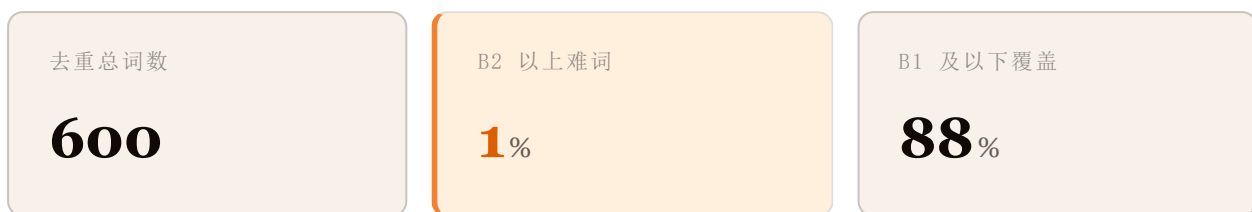
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全卷录音原文 600 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 **600** 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 5 个·约 1%。



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 600 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语四级 2015年6月·第2套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	本页
Part III Section A	完形填空（选词填空）	题目解析 →
Part III Section B	长篇阅读（信息匹配）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part IV	汉译英（段落翻译）	题目解析 →