

# 2015年6月·第3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3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3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.**

<sup>1</sup> The first of this year's Nobel prizes has been awarded for medicine, and it has gone to three researchers for work against parasitic diseases. The Nobel Assembly of the Karolinska Institute has today awarded the 2015 Nobel Prize in Physiology and Medicine with one half jointly to William C. Campbell and Satoshi Omura for their discoveries concerning a novel therapy against infections caused by roundworm parasites and the other half to Youyou Tu for her discoveries concerning a novel therapy against malaria. Youyou Tu's discovery is perhaps the most remarkable. As a Chinese woman working in China, and using traditional Chinese medical records, she rediscovered an ancient plant-based treatment for malaria that worked where modern therapies failed. Campbell and Omura's was a more hi-tech approach against the debilitating roundworm, which can harm cash crops and infect and kill humans almost anywhere in the world.

今年首个诺贝尔奖已授予医学领域,颁给了三位在寄生虫病研究方面做出贡献的研究者。卡罗林斯卡学院诺贝尔大会今天授予2015年诺贝尔生理学或医学奖,其中一半联合授予William C. Campbell和Omura Satoshi,以表彰他们在蛔虫寄生虫感染新型疗法方面的发现,另一半授予屠呦呦,以表彰她在疟疾新型疗法方面的发现。屠呦呦的发现也许是最引人注目的。作为一名在中国工作的中国女性,她利用中国传统医学记

录,重新发现了一种古老的植物性疟疾治疗方法,该方法在现代疗法失效的情况下仍然有效。Campbell和Omura则采用了更高科技的方法来对抗使人衰弱的蛔虫,这种寄生虫几乎在世界任何地方都能危害经济作物、感染并致人死亡。

1. A) The three researchers shared evenly the Nobel prize.  
B) The three winners studied the same subject.  
C) This year's first Nobel prize was awarded for medicine.  
D) All of the Nobel prizes have been made public.

**【题目】** What do we know about this year's Nobel prizes from the news report?

**【翻译】** 从新闻报道中我们对今年的诺贝尔奖了解到什么?

- A) 三位研究人员平均分享了诺贝尔奖。    B) 三位获奖者研究了相同的课题。  
C) 今年的首个诺贝尔奖授予了医学领域。    D) 所有诺贝尔奖都已公布。

**【答案】** C (细节题) This year's first Nobel prize was awarded for medicine.

**【定位】** The first of this year's Nobel prizes has been awarded for medicine, and it has gone to three researchers for work against parasitic diseases.

今年第一个诺贝尔奖已颁发给医学领域,授予了三位研究者,以表彰他们在抗寄生虫病方面的工作。

**【信号】** 新闻首句点题, 顺听即得。新闻报道把最核心的事实放在开篇第一句 The first of this year's Nobel prizes has been awarded for medicine, "first""medicine"两个关键事实在此一并交代, 这就是答案信号——新闻首句即题眼。

**【替换】** The first of this year's Nobel prizes has been awarded for medicine ↔

**This year's first Nobel prize was awarded for medicine**

几乎原句对应, 仅语序微调

**【排除】 A) 原词陷阱**

A 借了原文真出现的 three researchers, 听到"三个人"就想选; 但原文说 one half jointly to William C. Campbell and Satoshi Omura...the other half to Youyou Tu, 是"两人共得一半、屠呦呦独得另一半", 并非 shared evenly (三人平分), 细节对不上。

借用原文: one half jointly to William C. Campbell and Satoshi Omura for their discoveries concerning a novel therapy against infections caused by roundworm parasites and the other half to Youyou Tu

**B) 与原文相反**

B 用了"三位获奖者"这个真事实诱你, 但原文明确分成两组课题: 坎贝尔和大村智研究 infections caused by roundworm parasites (蛔虫感染), 屠呦呦研究 a novel therapy against malaria (疟疾), 并非 studied the same subject, 与原文相反。

借用原文: one half jointly to William C. Campbell and Satoshi Omura for their discoveries concerning a novel therapy against infections caused by roundworm parasites and the other half to Youyou Tu for her discoveries concerning a novel therapy against malaria

**D) 过度推断**

D 盗用了 Nobel prizes 这个词, 但原文从头到尾只讲 The first of this year's Nobel prizes——第一个奖刚公布, 根本没说"全部"奖项都已公开, All of the Nobel prizes have been made public 把范围从"一个"夸成"全部"。

借用原文: The first of this year's Nobel prizes has been awarded for medicine

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2. A) Youyou Tu's treatment is more hi-tech.  
B) Youyou Tu's treatment is more traditional.  
C) Youyou Tu focuses on roundworm-caused infections.  
D) Youyou Tu invented a completely new therapy.

**【题目】 How is Youyou Tu's treatment different from Campbell and Omura's?**

**【翻译】** 屠呦呦的治疗方法 with Campbell 和 Omura 的有何不同?

- A) 屠呦呦的治疗方法更高科技。 B) 屠呦呦的治疗方法更传统。  
C) 屠呦呦专注于蛔虫引起的感染。 D) 屠呦呦发明了一种全新的疗法。

**【答案】 B** (细节题) Youyou Tu's treatment is more traditional.

**【定位】** As a Chinese woman working in China, and using traditional Chinese medical records, she rediscovered an ancient plant-based treatment for malaria that worked where modern therapies failed. Campbell and Omura's was a more hi-tech approach against the debilitating roundworm.

作为一位在中国工作的中国女性, 她借助传统中医药记录, 重新发现了一种古老的、基于植物的疟疾疗法, 在现代疗法失效的地方它却奏效。而坎贝尔和大村智的则是一种更偏高科技的方法, 针对的是使人衰弱的蛔虫。

**【信号】 对比落点，前后两句一传统一高科技。**答案信号是这处显性对比：屠呦呦那句用 traditional Chinese medical records、an ancient plant-based treatment，紧接着 Campbell and Omura's was a more hi-tech approach 把另一组定为"高科技"，两句一前一后摆出"传统 vs 高科技"，正是问差别处。

**【替换】** using traditional Chinese medical records, she rediscovered an ancient plant-based treatment ↔

**Youyou Tu's treatment is more traditional**

传统中医/古老植物疗法概括为 more traditional

Campbell and Omura's was a more hi-tech approach ↔

**Youyou Tu's treatment is more traditional**

对方是高科技，反衬屠呦呦更传统

**【排除】 A) 张冠李戴**

A 借了原文真念过的 more hi-tech 勾人下手，但原文这个词是贴给 Campbell and Omura's 的，不是屠呦呦的；把对方的"高科技"安到屠呦呦头上，正是张冠李戴。

借用原文：Campbell and Omura's was a more hi-tech approach against the debilitating roundworm

**C) 张冠李戴**

C 搬来原文真出现的 roundworm 制造熟悉感，但原文里蛔虫属于 Campbell and Omura's...approach against the debilitating roundworm，屠呦呦研究的是 a novel therapy against malaria（疟疾）；把蛔虫感染安给屠呦呦，是张冠李戴。

借用原文：Campbell and Omura's was a more hi-tech approach against the debilitating roundworm

**D) 与原文相反**

D 蹭了原文 novel therapy 给人"新疗法"的印象，但原文说屠呦呦是 she rediscovered an ancient plant-based treatment——重新发现一种古老疗法，而非 invented a completely new therapy（发明全新疗法）；"rediscover ancient"与"invent completely new"方向正相反。

借用原文：she rediscovered an ancient plant-based treatment for malaria that worked where modern therapies failed

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

<sup>1</sup> "Under certain circumstances, liquid water has been found on Mars." This was the out of this world announcement from NASA following years of exploration on the Red Planet. Scientists revealed salty water may flow on the planet's surface during its summer months. Different soil samples were found to be moist and full of water. Dark streaks, known as recurring slope lineae, or RSL, are now known to have been caused by flowing water. "These discoveries are very important, but they were only part of the hydrological cycle on Mars that we are just now beginning to understand. What we are going to announce today is that Mars is not that dry planet we thought of in the past." So what does this tell us about potential life on Mars? Exploration by the Curiosity Rover proves that billions of years ago it was

once a planet similar to Earth. But could the planet support life today? Scientists say, technologically, we will now be able to answer those questions.

"在特定情况下，火星上发现了液态水。"这是NASA在对这颗红色星球进行多年探索后发布的惊人消息。科学家们透露，咸水可能在火星夏季期间流动于其表面。不同的土壤样本被发现是湿润的并且富含水分。被称为"重复斜坡线状地貌"或RSL的深色条纹，现在已知是由流动的水造成的。"这些发现非常重要，但它们只是我们刚刚开始了解的火星水文循环的一部分。我们今天要宣布的是，火星并不是我们过去认为的那个干燥星球。"那么这告诉我们关于火星潜在生命的什么信息呢?Curiosity火星车的探索证明，数十亿年前它曾是一颗类似地球的行星。但这颗星球今天能够支持生命吗?科学家们表示，从技术上讲，我们现在将能够回答这些问题。

3. A) NASA sent a new Mars lander.  
B) Different soil samples were studied.  
C) Scientists revealed a new space theory.  
D) Liquid water has been found on Mars.

**【题目】** What does the news report mainly discuss?

**【翻译】** 这则新闻报道主要讨论什么?

- A) NASA发射了一个新的火星着陆器。 B) 研究了不同的土壤样本。  
C) 科学家们揭示了一个新的太空理论。 D) 在火星上发现了液态水。

**【答案】** D (主旨题) Liquid water has been found on Mars.

**【定位】** "Under certain circumstances, liquid water has been found on Mars." This was the out of this world announcement from NASA following years of exploration on the Red Planet.

"在特定条件下，火星上已发现液态水。"这就是 NASA 经过多年对这颗红色星球的探索后所作的惊世宣布。

**【信号】** 开篇首句即点题 + announcement 一词标明这是新闻主旨。新闻惯于开篇第一句就抛核心；这里首句直接是 liquid water has been found on Mars，紧接着用 announcement from NASA 点明这正是本则新闻要宣布的事，开头点题就是主旨信号。

**【替换】** liquid water has been found on Mars ↔ **Liquid water has been found on Mars.**

本题正确项罕见地几乎原句复现，但仍要靠"它是开篇主旨句"来定

**【排除】 A) 原词陷阱**

NASA sent a new Mars lander. 盗用了录音里反复出现的 announcement from NASA 中的 NASA 和 Mars, 听到这两个熟词容易顺手选; 但录音通篇没说"发射 / 派出新着陆器", 属听到原词就误选。

借用原文: announcement from NASA

**B) 原词陷阱**

Different soil samples were studied. 几乎照搬录音 Different soil samples were found to be moist, 听到原词极想选; 但"土壤样本"只是支撑"有水"的一个细节, 本题问 mainly discuss, 细节当不了主旨。

借用原文: Different soil samples were found to be moist

**C) 偷换概念**

Scientists revealed a new space theory. 借用了录音里 Scientists revealed 这个动作, 但录音 reveal 的是"咸水可能流动"这一发现, 不是"new space theory (新太空理论)", 把"实物发现"偷换成了"理论"。

借用原文: Scientists revealed salty water may flow

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4. A) Mars is not as dry as what we used to think.

B) Mars could support life at the moment.

C) They have found living things on Mars.

D) Soil samples from Mars are the same as those of the Earth.

**【题目】 What are scientists going to announce today, according to the news?**

**【翻译】** 根据这则新闻, 科学家们今天将宣布什么?

A) 火星不像我们过去认为的那样干燥。 B) 火星目前可以支持生命。

C) 他们在火星上发现了生物。 D) 来自火星的土壤样本与地球的土壤样本相同。

**【答案】 A** (细节题) Mars is not as dry as what we used to think.

**【定位】** What we are going to announce today is that Mars is not that dry planet we thought of in the past.

我们今天要宣布的是: 火星并不是我们过去所认为的那颗干燥星球。

**【信号】 强调结构 What we are going to announce today is... 直接框出答案。** What we are going to announce today is that 与题干 announce today 完全对应, is 后面那句就是要宣布的内容; 这种"What...is that..."强调句把答案明明白白框出来, 是最硬的定位信号。

**【替换】** Mars is not that dry planet we thought of in the past ↔

**Mars is not as dry as what we used to think**

同义改写: not that dry...in the past = not as dry as...used to think

**【排除】 B) 过度推断**

Mars could support life at the moment. 把录音 could the planet support life today? 这个"疑问"当成了"结论", 还把待解的问题说成 at the moment (此刻) 就能——录音说的是"今天还能不能维持生命"是个待答之问, 不是要宣布的内容。

借用原文: But could the planet support life today?

**C) 过度推断**

They have found living things on Mars. 借录音反复出现的"火星 / 生命"话题, 把"找到水"夸大成"找到生物 (living things) "; 录音只说发现液态水、火星曾像地球, 从未说找到任何生命体。

借用原文: So what does this tell us about potential life on Mars?

**D) 原词陷阱**

Soil samples from Mars are the same as those of the Earth. 盗用了录音 Different soil samples 和 a planet similar to Earth 的熟词; 但录音说的是"火星曾经与地球相似", 绝非"土壤样本与地球完全相同 (the same as) ", 把 similar (相似) 偷换成 same (相同), 且嫁接到 soil 上。

借用原文: it was once a planet similar to Earth

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

1 A Florida gun-rights supporter remained in the hospital Friday three days after she was shot by her 4-year-old son. Jamie Gilt, 31, was shot in the back while driving her pick-up truck on Tuesday, police said. A Facebook page, listed under Gilt's name, included this message one day before Tuesday's shooting: "If someone breaks into my house, or tries to harm me or my family pretty anywhere, they will be shot and most likely killed. It's my right to protect my life." The pro-gun rights Facebook page has been taken down. The sheriff's department said it is investigating how the mother stored the gun. Florida law makes it a crime to store a loaded weapon in such a way that it can be taken or used by a child, according to the sheriff's department. "Detectives have not been able to interview the victim and any decision on the filing of criminal charges will not come until after we speak with the victim," the sheriff's department said. The victim's 4-year-old son is being cared for by relatives, the sheriff's department said. On Thursday, the Associated Press reported that Gilt was in stable condition at a Florida hospital.

佛罗里达州一名拥枪权支持者在被其4岁儿子枪击三天后,于周五仍在住院治疗。警方称,31岁的Jamie Gilt于周二驾驶皮卡车时背部中枪。一个以Gilt名字列出的Facebook页面在周二枪击事件发生前一天包含这样一条信息:"如果有人闯入我家,或试图在任何地方伤害我或我的家人,他们将被射击并很可能被杀死。保护我的生命是我的权利。"这个支持拥枪权的Facebook页面已被删除。治安部门表示正在调查这位母亲如何存放枪支。根据治安部门的说法,佛罗里达州法律规定,以可能被儿童拿取或使用的方式存放装有子弹的武器属于犯罪行为。治安部门表示:"侦探们尚未能够询问受害者,有关提起刑事指控的任何决定都要等到我们与受害者交谈之后才能做出。"治安部门称,受害者4岁的儿子正由亲属照料。周四,美联社报道称Gilt在佛罗里达州一家医院情况稳定。

5. A) A kidnapper.  
B) Her rival.  
C) Her 4-year-old son.  
D) Her drunken husband.

**【题目】** By whom was the woman victim shot?

**【翻译】** 女性受害者是被谁开枪射击的?

A) 一名绑架者。 B) 她的情敌。 C) 她4岁的儿子。 D) 她醉酒的丈夫。

**【答案】** C (细节题) Her 4-year-old son.

**【定位】** A Florida gun-rights supporter remained in the hospital Friday three days after she was shot by her 4-year-old son.

一名佛罗里达州的持枪权支持者周五仍在住院，三天前她被自己4岁的儿子开枪打伤。

**【信号】** **新闻首句即点核心事实。**新闻报道惯于在第一句把"谁、被谁、怎么了"一次说清，本则正是开篇就给出 she was shot by her 4-year-old son; 信号就是"被动语态 was shot by + 人"这个结构，by 后面那个人就是开枪者。

**【替换】** she was shot by her 4-year-old son ↔ **Her 4-year-old son.**

by后人物即答案

**【排除】** A) **未提及**

全篇没有 kidnapper (绑匪) 这个词，也无任何绑架情节；A kidnapper. 是凭"枪击案"常识脑补出来的，属无中生有。

B) **未提及**

录音没有提到任何 rival (对手/情敌)；Her rival. 同样是想象"枪击"背后有恩怨纠纷，原文毫无依据。

D) **张冠李戴**

录音确实念到了 harm me or my family 里的 family，且后文出现 victim 等词，容易让人脑补出"丈夫"；但全篇真正和"开枪"绑定的只有 4-year-old son, Her drunken husband. 里的"醉酒丈夫"录音根本没说，是张冠李戴式的诱饵。

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6. A) She is brutal in nature.  
B) She is a die-hard racist.  
C) She loves shooting and killing.  
D) She is a firm gun-rights supporter.

**【题目】** From Gilt's message on the Facebook page, what can we conclude?

**【翻译】** 从Gilt在Facebook页面上的留言中,我们可以得出什么结论?

A) 她天性残忍。 B) 她是顽固的种族主义者。 C) 她热爱射击和杀戮。  
D) 她是坚定的持枪权支持者。

**【答案】** D (推断题) She is a firm gun-rights supporter.

**【定位】** A Facebook page, listed under Gilt's name, included this message one day before Tuesday's shooting: "If someone breaks into my house, or tries to harm me or my family pretty anywhere, they will be shot and most likely killed. It's my right to protect my life."

一个登记在 Gilt 名下的 Facebook 页面，在周二枪击案前一天发布了这样一段话："如果有人闯进我家，或在任何地方试图伤害我或我的家人，他们会被开枪打死，而且很可能丧命。保护自己的生命是我的权利。"

**【信号】** 她原话里的"权利"表态。答案信号是她本人引语里那句 It's my right to protect my life ——"开枪自卫是我的权利"这种强调用枪权利的措辞，正是判断她立场的落点；推断题要抓说话人亲口表态的关键句，而非旁人转述。

**【替换】** It's my right to protect my life ↔ **She is a firm gun-rights supporter.**

强调用枪权=拥枪派

they will be shot and most likely killed ↔ **firm gun-rights supporter**

坚决用枪→firm

**【排除】** A) **过度推断**

她说 they will be shot and most likely killed，是针对"闯入伤害家人"的自卫表态，She is brutal in nature. (生性残暴) 却把它拔高成对她整个人的人格定性，推过了头。

借用原文：they will be shot and most likely killed

B) **未提及**

She is a die-hard racist. (顽固种族主义者) 涉及种族立场，而录音从头到尾只字未提种族，纯属凭空安插。

C) **原词陷阱**

录音里有 they will be shot and most likely killed，选项 She loves shooting and killing. (热爱开枪杀戮) 正是盗用 shot、killed 这两个原词，把"自卫时会用枪"歪曲成"以杀戮为乐"，听到原词就想选就会中招。

借用原文：they will be shot and most likely killed

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7. A) It is against the law to own a gun.  
B) Women are not allowed to possess a gun.  
C) Improper storing of guns constitutes a crime.  
D) All the citizens have the right to carry a gun.

**【题目】** What was said about Florida law according to the news?

**【翻译】** 根据新闻报道,关于佛罗里达州法律说了什么?

- A) 拥有枪支是违法的。    B) 女性不允许持有枪支。    C) 不当存放枪支构成犯罪。  
D) 所有公民都有携带枪支的权利。

**【答案】** C (细节题) Improper storing of guns constitutes a crime.

【定位】 Florida law makes it a crime to store a loaded weapon in such a way that it can be taken or used by a child, according to the sheriff's department.

据治安官部门称，佛罗里达州法律规定：以致儿童能够取得或使用的方式存放已上膛的枪支，构成犯罪。

【信号】 **law makes it a crime 的明示规定**。信号是关键词 law 后紧跟的 makes it a crime to store a loaded weapon——"使.....成为犯罪"这种明示法律后果的措辞，正是法律细节题的答案句；锁 law 这个词，它后面就是规定内容。

【替换】 makes it a crime to store a loaded weapon in such a way that it can be taken or used by a child ↔ **Improper storing of guns constitutes a crime.**

不当存枪=犯罪

makes it a crime ↔ **constitutes a crime**

make a crime=constitute a crime

【排除】 A) **偷换概念**

录音说的是"不当 store (存放) 枪才犯罪，It is against the law to own a gun. 却说"own (拥有) 枪本身违法"——录音从没说拥枪违法，只是把违法对象从"存放方式"偷换成了"拥有"。

借用原文：store a loaded weapon

B) **未提及**

新闻主角恰是位女性 (the woman victim)，易让人误以为法律针对女性；但 Women are not allowed to possess a gun. (女性不得持枪) 在录音里毫无依据，法律针对的是"存放方式"，与性别无关。

D) **原词陷阱**

录音里 right 一词出现在她个人引语 It's my right to protect my life 中，All the citizens have the right to carry a gun. 盗用 right 并夸大成"所有公民都有携枪权"，既偷换了主体 (她个人→all citizens)，也把"自卫的权利"偷换成"携枪的权利"，原文并未如此规定。

借用原文：It's my right to protect my life

## 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 M: When I say I live in Sweden, people always want to know about the seasons.

M: 每当我说我住在瑞典，人们总想了解那里的季节。

2 W: The seasons?

W: 季节?

3 M: Yeah, you know, how cold it is in winter, what it's like when the days are so short.

M: 是啊, 你知道的, 冬天有多冷, 白天那么短是什么感觉。

4 W: So what is it like?

W: 那到底是什么样的?

5 M: Well, it is cold, very cold in winter, sometimes as cold as 26 degrees below centigrade. And of course when you go out, you wrap up warm. But inside, in the houses it's always very warm, much warmer than at home. Swedish people always complain that when they visit England, the houses are cold even in a good winter.

M: 嗯, 冬天很冷, 非常冷, 有时候能冷到零下26摄氏度。当然你出门的时候会穿得很暖和。但在室内, 房子里总是非常暖和, 比在英国家里暖和多了。瑞典人总是抱怨说, 他们去英国的时候, 即使在不错的冬天, 房子里也很冷。

6 W: And what about the darkness?

W: 那天黑的情况呢?

7 M: Well, yeah, around Christmas time there's only one hour of daylight, so you really look forward to the spring. It is sometimes a bit depressing. But you see the summers are amazing. From May to July in the North of Sweden, the sun never sets. It's still light at midnight. You can walk in the mountains and read a newspaper.

M: 嗯, 是啊, 圣诞节前后每天只有一小时的日光, 所以你真的会特别盼着春天来。有时候确实有点压抑。但是夏天就太棒了。从五月到七月, 在瑞典北部, 太阳永远不落。午夜时分天还是亮的。你可以在山里走动, 还能看报纸。

8 W: Oh, yeah, "the land of the midnight sun".

W: 哦, 对, "午夜太阳之地"。

9 M: That's right, but it's wonderful. You want to stay up all night, and the Swedes make the most of it. Often they start work earlier in summer and then leave at about 2 or 3 in the afternoon, so that they can really enjoy the long summer evenings. They'd like to work hard, but play hard, too. I think Londoners work longer hours, but I'm not sure this is a good thing.

M: 没错, 真的很美妙。你会想整夜不睡, 瑞典人也充分利用这一点。他们夏天经常会早点开始工作, 然后下午两三点左右就下班, 这样就能真正享受漫长的夏日夜晚。他们喜欢努力工作, 但也喜欢尽情玩乐。我觉得伦敦人工作时间更长, 但我不确定这是不是件好事。

8. A) He likes Sweden better than England.

B) He prefers hot weather to cold weather.

C) He is an Englishman living in Sweden.

D) He visits London nearly every winter.

**【题目】 What do we learn about the man from the conversation?**

【翻译】从对话中我们了解到关于这位男士的什么信息？

- A) 他更喜欢瑞典而不是英国。 B) 他更喜欢炎热的天气而不是寒冷的天气。  
C) 他是一位生活在瑞典的英国人。 D) 他几乎每个冬天都去伦敦。

【答案】C (细节题) He is an Englishman living in Sweden.

【定位】Swedish people always complain that when they visit England, the houses are cold even in a good winter.

瑞典人总抱怨说，他们去英格兰时，那里的房子即使在不太冷的冬天也很冷。

【信号】**全程自述 + 开头 "I live in Sweden" 定身份。**男士开口就是 When I say I live in Sweden, 自报 "我住在瑞典"; 通篇又把英格兰称作 much warmer than at home ("比家里暖和", 即他老家在英格兰), 两处合起来锁定 "英国人、现住瑞典" 这一身份。这是 "说话人自述" 的信号——身份题盯第一人称的自我交代。

【替换】I live in Sweden ↔ living in Sweden

I live → living, 同一事实换说法

much warmer than at home ↔ an Englishman

at home (指英格兰) → Englishman, 隐含推导

【排除】A) **未提及**

他客观讲了瑞典冬冷夏好，也提了伦敦，但从没说 "更喜欢瑞典甚于英格兰"; He likes Sweden better than England. 是把 "住在瑞典" 强行升级成 "偏爱瑞典", 原文没有这层偏好比较。

B) **原词陷阱**

录音反复出现 it is cold, very cold in winter、warm 等冷暖词, He prefers hot weather to cold weather. 借这些词编出 "他偏好热天", 可他通篇都在赞美瑞典夏天的长昼, 从没表达过 "偏爱炎热、讨厌寒冷" 的个人偏好。

借用原文: it is cold, very cold in winter

D) **原词陷阱**

录音末尾提到 Londoners work longer hours, 出现 London 与全篇的 winter, He visits London nearly every winter. 就把这些词拼成 "几乎每个冬天都去伦敦", 但录音从没讲他造访伦敦的频率, nearly every 是凭空夸大。

借用原文: Londoners work longer hours

- 
9. A) The bad weather.  
B) The gloomy winter.  
C) The cold houses.  
D) The long night.

【题目】What do Swedish people complain about when they visit England in winter?

【翻译】瑞典人冬天访问英国时抱怨什么？

- A) 糟糕的天气。 B) 阴郁的冬季。 C) 寒冷的房屋。 D) 漫长的夜晚。

【答案】 C (细节题) The cold houses.

【定位】 Swedish people always complain that when they visit England, the houses are cold even in a good winter.

瑞典人总抱怨说，他们去英格兰时，那里的房子即使在不太冷的冬天也很冷。

【信号】 抱怨动词 **complain** 直接引出对象。答案句里 complain 这个词正是题干用词，它后面紧跟的 the houses are cold 就是抱怨的具体对象。这是 "题干动词在原文原样出现、其后宾语即答案" 的信号——听到题问的那个动词，记牢它后面跟的名词。

【替换】 the houses are cold ↔ **The cold houses.**

句子→名词短语，同一信息浓缩

【排除】 A) 偷换概念

瑞典人抱怨的是英格兰的 houses are cold (房子冷)，不是泛泛的天气坏；The bad weather. 是个更大的帽子词，把具体对象偷换成了模糊的大概念，答非所问。

借用原文：the houses are cold even in a good winter

B) 原词陷阱

同段确实念到 even in a good winter, The gloomy winter. 就借 winter 这个词把抱怨对象引到 "阴沉的冬天"，但瑞典人抱怨的是房子冷，不是冬天阴沉；况且 gloomy (阴沉) 描述的是后文的黑暗，不是这里的话题。

借用原文：even in a good winter

D) 张冠李戴

录音后文确有 around Christmas time there's only one hour of daylight 讲长夜，The long night. 借这个真话题冒充答案，但那是男士在讲瑞典的黑暗、和 "瑞典人去英格兰抱怨什么" 是两码事，对象与场景都不对。

借用原文：there's only one hour of daylight

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10. A) Delightful.

B) Painful.

C) Depressing.

D) Refreshing.

【题目】 How does the man describe the short hour of daylight around Christmas in Sweden?

【翻译】 这位男士如何描述瑞典圣诞节前后短暂的日照时间？

A) 令人愉快的。 B) 痛苦的。 C) 令人沮丧的。 D) 令人振奋的。

【答案】 C (态度观点题) Depressing.

【定位】 Well, yeah, around Christmas time there's only one hour of daylight, so you really look forward to the spring. It is sometimes a bit depressing.

嗯，是啊，圣诞前后每天只有一个小时的日光，所以你会特别盼着春天到来。这有时是有点令人压抑的。

【信号】评价句 **It is ... depressing 直接给感受**。他先客观说 only one hour of daylight, 紧接一句 It is sometimes a bit depressing——用评价性形容词 depressing 直接亮出感受。这是态度题的信号：客观描述之后那句 "It is + 形容词" 才是他的真实评价。

【替换】depressing ↔ **Depressing.**

评价词原样落到选项

【排除】A) **与原文相反**

他形容白昼极短是 a bit depressing (有点压抑), Delightful. 是愉悦正面, 极性正好反了; delightful 那种愉悦他是用来形容夏天长昼的, 不是圣诞的短昼。

借用原文: It is sometimes a bit depressing

B) **过度推断**

他只说 a bit depressing (有点压抑), 程度很轻; Painful. 是 "痛苦", 负面方向虽对, 但程度被夸大到痛苦, 与 "a bit" (有点) 的轻描淡写不符。

借用原文: a bit depressing

D) **与原文相反**

Refreshing. (清新提神) 是正面感受, 和他对短昼的 depressing 负面评价方向相反; refreshing 更贴近他对夏天的描述, 挪到这里极性就错了。

借用原文: It is sometimes a bit depressing

- 
11. A) They often stay up late reading.  
B) They work hard and play hard.  
C) They like to go camping in summer.  
D) They try to earn more and spend more.

【题目】What does the man say about the Swedish people?

【翻译】这位男士对瑞典人有何评价?

- A) 他们经常熬夜读书。 B) 他们努力工作也尽情玩乐。 C) 他们喜欢在夏天去露营。  
D) 他们努力多挣钱多花钱。

【答案】**B** (细节题) They work hard and play hard.

【定位】Often they start work earlier in summer and then leave at about 2 or 3 in the afternoon, so that they can really enjoy the long summer evenings. They'd like to work hard, but play hard, too.  
夏天他们常常更早开始工作, 然后下午两三点就下班, 好让自己尽情享受漫长的夏夜。他们想努力工作, 但也想尽情玩乐。

【信号】总评句 **work hard, but play hard 收束**。前面铺垫他们夏天早上班、早下班去享受夏夜, 最后一句 work hard, but play hard, too 是对这群人的总结性评价。这是 "具体行为之后的概括句" 信号——一串描述末尾那句对仗总评, 往往就是答案。

【替换】work hard, but play hard, too ↔ **They work hard and play hard.**

but...too 改为 and, 意思不变

**【排除】 A) 原词陷阱**

录音里 read a newspaper 和 stay up all night 确实出现过 read 和 stay up, They often stay up late reading. 就把这两词拼成 "常熬夜读书", 但原文说的是夏夜亮到午夜还能看报, 不是 "瑞典人有熬夜读书的习惯", 把偶发现象说成日常习惯。

借用原文: You want to stay up all night

**C) 原词陷阱**

录音多次讲 the summers are amazing, They like to go camping in summer. 借 summer 这个真话题冒充答案, 但 "露营 camping" 录音从头到尾没出现过, 是凭空添加的活动。

借用原文: the summers are amazing

**D) 未提及**

They try to earn more and spend more. 故意做成和 They work hard and play hard. 一样的 "X more and Y more" 对仗, 迷惑你凭节奏选; 但录音讲的是 work hard / play hard (努力与玩乐), 从没提 "多赚多花", 钱的话题是无中生有。

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

1 W: What kind of training does one need to go into this type of job?

W: 从事这类工作需要什么样的培训?

2 M: That's a very good question, I don't think there is any, specifically.

M: 这是个很好的问题, 我觉得没有什么特定的培训。

3 W: For example, in your case, what was your educational background?

W: 比如说, 就你的情况而言, 你的教育背景是什么?

4 M: Well, I did a degree in French at Nottingham. After that, I did careers work in secondary schools like the careers guidance people here at the university. Then I went into local government because I found I was more interested in the administrative side, then I progressed on to universities. So there wasn't any plan and there was no specific training. There are plenty of training courses in management techniques and committee work which you can attend now.

M: 嗯, 我在诺丁汉大学读了法语学位。之后, 我在中学做职业指导工作, 就像这所大学里的职业指导人员一样。然后我进入了地方政府工作, 因为我发现自己对行政管理方面更感兴趣, 接着就逐步进入了大学。所以这并没有什么计划, 也没有专门的培训。现在有很多管理技巧和委员会工作的培训课程可以参加。

5 W: But in the first place, you did a French degree.

W: 但首先, 你读的是法语学位。

6 M: In my time, there wasn't a degree you could do for administration. I think most of the administrators I've come across have degrees in all sorts of things.

M: 在我那个年代, 还没有专门的行政管理学位可以读。我觉得我遇到的大多数行政人员的学位都是各种各样的。

7 W: Well, I know in my case, I did an English literature degree and I didn't really expect to end up doing what I'm doing now.

W: 嗯, 我知道就我而言, 我读的是英国文学学位, 我真没想到最终会做现在这份工作。

8 M: Quite.

M: 没错。

9 W: Were you local to Nottingham, actually? Is there any reason why you went to Nottingham University?

W: 你其实是诺丁汉本地人吗? 你去诺丁汉大学有什么特别的原因吗?

10 M: No, no, I come from the north of England, from West Yorkshire. Nottingham was one of the universities I put on my list. And I like the look of it. The campus is just beautiful.

M: 不, 不是的, 我来自英格兰北部, 来自西约克郡。诺丁汉是我列在清单上的大学之一。我喜欢它的样子。校园真的很美。

11 W: Yes, indeed, Let's see. Were you from the industrial part of Yorkshire?

W: 是的, 确实如此。让我想想, 你是来自约克郡的工业区吗?

12 M: Yes, from the Woolen District.

M: 是的, 来自毛纺区。

12. A) English literature.

B) Management.

C) French.

D) Public Administration.

**【题目】** What was the man's major at university?

**【翻译】** 这位男士在大学主修什么专业?

A) 英国文学。 B) 管理学。 C) 法语。 D) 公共行政管理。

**【答案】** C (细节题) French.

**【定位】** Well, I did a degree in French at Nottingham.

嗯, 我在诺丁汉大学读的是法语学位。

**【信号】** 被问者的直接应答。女士先问背景, 男士开口第一句 I did a degree in French at Nottingham 就是对『学什么专业』的正面回答——对话题里被问方应答的第一句往往就是答案落点。

**【替换】** a degree in French ↔ French.

同一专业的展开与缩写

**【排除】 A) 张冠李戴**

English literature 确在录音出现，但那是女士自述 I did an English literature degree，被安到男士头上就错了——这是把甲的话记到乙账上的典型。

借用原文：I did an English literature degree

**B) 原词陷阱**

录音确有 management，但出现在 training courses in management techniques（谈培训课程内容），不是男士的专业，听到 management 就选 B 即落陷阱。

借用原文：training courses in management techniques

**D) 原词陷阱**

administration 在录音里指男士后来转去做的行政方向 more interested in the administrative side，且他明说当年没有这种学位，把它当专业即误选。

借用原文：more interested in the administrative side

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13. A) English teaching.

B) Staff training.

C) Careers guidance.

D) Psychological counselling.

**【题目】 What was the man's job in secondary schools?**

**【翻译】 这位男士在中学做什么工作？**

A) 英语教学。 B) 员工培训。 C) 职业指导。 D) 心理咨询。

**【答案】 C**（细节题） Careers guidance.

**【定位】** After that, I did careers work in secondary schools like the careers guidance people here at the university.

在那之后，我在中学做就业指导工作，就像我们大学里这些做就业指导的人一样。

**【信号】 自述动词 + 限定场景双重命中。**男士用 I did careers work in secondary schools，既有自述动词 did，又出现题干限定词 secondary schools，两条线在这句交汇，正是答案句。

**【替换】** careers work in secondary schools like the careers guidance people ↔ **Careers guidance.**

同义改写 careers work = careers guidance

**【排除】 A) 未提及**

English teaching 在录音中并无对应——女士有 English literature 学位，但那是专业不是教学工作，男士也没做过英语教学，属凭印象捏造。

**B) 原词陷阱**

training 确被念到，但在 plenty of training courses in management techniques，说的是现在可参加的培训课程，不是男士在中学的岗位，听到 training 就选 B 即中招。

借用原文：plenty of training courses in management techniques

**D) 未提及**

Psychological counselling 录音从未出现，careers guidance（就业指导）与 psychological counselling（心理咨询）是两回事，不能因都带『指导/咨询』味就混选。

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14. A) They went to the same university.  
B) They all love to engage in management.  
C) The jobs they choose are not related to their major.  
D) They received the same job training.

**【题目】 What does the woman share in common with the man?**

**【翻译】 这位女士与这位男士有什么共同点？**

- A) 他们上的是同一所大学。 B) 他们都热爱从事管理工作。  
C) 他们选择的工作与所学专业无关。 D) 他们接受了相同的职业培训。

**【答案】 C**（细节题） The jobs they choose are not related to their major.

**【定位】** Well, I know in my case, I did an English literature degree and I didn't really expect to end up doing what I'm doing now.

嗯，就我自己来说，我读的是英国文学学位，可我真没想到最后会做现在这份工作。

**【信号】 女士自陈与男士境遇呼应。** 女士说自己 did an English literature degree 却 didn't really expect to end up doing what I'm doing now，呼应男士前面专业是 French、工作却转做行政——两人都是专业与工作不对口，交集就此浮现。

**【替换】** I did an English literature degree and I didn't really expect to end up doing what I'm doing now ↔  
**The jobs they choose are not related to their major.**

具体叙述概括为『专业与工作不对口』

**【排除】 A) 与原文相反**

男士读 Nottingham, 女士只说自己读 English literature、未说同校; 后文男士还交代来自 the north of England, from West Yorkshire, 并无『同一所大学』的依据, same university 站不住。

借用原文: the north of England, from West Yorkshire

**B) 过度推断**

录音提到男士对 administrative side 感兴趣, 但从未说女士也热爱管理, 更没说『两人都爱』, 由片面信息推全体属过度引申。

借用原文: more interested in the administrative side

**D) 原词陷阱**

training 在录音里指 training courses in management techniques, 是泛指可参加的课程, 录音从没说两人受过『同样的职业培训』, 借 same job training 制造共同点纯属拼凑。

借用原文: training courses in management techniques

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15. A) Its generous scholarships.

B) Its worldwide fame.

C) Its well-designed courses.

D) Its pleasant environment.

**【题目】 What attracted the man to Nottingham University?**

**【翻译】** 是什么吸引这位男士来到诺丁汉大学?

A) 丰厚的奖学金。 B) 享誉世界的名声。 C) 精心设计的课程。 D) 宜人的环境。

**【答案】 D** (细节题) Its pleasant environment.

**【定位】** Nottingham was one of the universities I put on my list. And I like the look of it. The campus is just beautiful.

诺丁汉是我列入名单的大学之一。我喜欢它的样子, 校园实在太美了。

**【信号】 本人表态句 I like... 加强调。** 男士亲口说 I like the look of it 并强调 The campus is just beautiful, 用 just 加重语气点名了吸引点——表态句正是这类题的答案信号。

**【替换】** The campus is just beautiful ↔ **Its pleasant environment.**

beautiful campus 概括为 pleasant environment

【排除】A) **未提及** scholarships 在录音中完全没出现，男士谈的是校园外观，奖学金属凭空添加。

B) **过度推断**

诺丁汉虽是知名大学，但男士说选它是因为 I like the look of it、校园漂亮，从没说被『世界声誉』吸引；这是凭『名校该因名气吸引人』的常识硬填，最迷惑也最该警惕。

C) **原词陷阱**

courses 确被念到，但在 plenty of training courses in management techniques（谈培训课程），与他选诺丁汉的理由无关，听到 courses 就联想 well-designed courses 即误选。

借用原文：plenty of training courses in management techniques

## 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 While Gail Obcamp, an American artist, was giving a speech on the art of Japanese brush painting to an audience that included visitors from Japan, she was confused to see that many of her Japanese listeners had their eyes closed. Were they turned off because an American had the nerve to instruct Japanese in their own art form? Were they deliberately trying to signal their rejection of her? Obcamp later found out that her listeners were not being disrespectful. Japanese listeners sometimes close their eyes to enhance concentration. Her listeners were showing their respect for her by chewing on her words. Some day you may be either a speaker or a listener in a situation involving people from other countries or members of a minority group in North America. Learning how different cultures signal respect can help you avoid misunderstandings.

美国艺术家Gail Obcamp在向包括来自日本的访客在内的听众讲授日本毛笔画艺术时，困惑地发现许多日本听众闭着眼睛。是因为一个美国人竟敢教日本人他们自己的艺术形式而让他们反感吗？他们是在故意表示拒绝她吗？Obcamp后来发现她的听众并非不尊重她。日本听众有时会闭上眼睛以增强专注力。她的听众通过细细品味她的话语来表示对她的尊重。将来某一天，你可能会在涉及来自其他国家的人或北美少数民族裔成员的场合中担任演讲者或听众。了解不同文化如何表达尊重可以帮助你避免误解。

2 Here are some examples. In the deaf culture of North America, many listeners show applause not by clapping their hands but by waving them in the air. In some cultures, both overseas and in some minority groups in North America, listeners are considered disrespectful if they look directly at the speaker. Respect is shown by looking in the general direction but avoiding direct eye contact. In some countries, whistling by listeners is a sign of approval, while in other countries it is a form of insult.

以下是一些例子。在北美的聋人文化中，许多听众不是通过拍手而是通过在空气中挥手来表示鼓掌。在一些文化中，无论是海外还是北美的一些少数民族裔群体，如果听众直视演讲者会被认为是不尊重的。尊重是通

过看向大致方向但避免直接eye contact来表示的。在一些国家，听众吹口哨是赞同的标志，而在其他国家则是一种侮辱形式。

16. A) Characteristics of Japanese artists.  
B) Some features of Japanese culture.  
C) The art of Japanese brush painting.  
D) The uniqueness of Japanese art.

**【题目】** What did Obcamp's speech focus on?

**【翻译】** Obcamp的演讲重点是什么？

- A) 日本艺术家的特点。 B) 日本文化的一些特征。 C) 日本毛笔画艺术。  
D) 日本艺术的独特性。

**【答案】** C (细节题) The art of Japanese brush painting.

**【定位】** While Gail Obcamp, an American artist, was giving a speech on the art of Japanese brush painting to an audience that included visitors from Japan, she was confused to see that many of her Japanese listeners had their eyes closed.

美国艺术家盖尔·奥布坎普正在做一场关于日本毛笔画艺术的演讲，听众里有来自日本的访客，这时她困惑地发现，许多日本听众都闭着眼睛。

**【信号】** 开头点题句•a speech on.... 答案落在开头一句的 a speech on the art of Japanese brush painting 上：篇章独白常在第一句就交代‘谁在讲什么’，giving a speech on the art of Japanese brush painting 直接点出演讲主题，是典型的开头点题信号。

**【替换】** a speech on the art of Japanese brush painting ↔ **The art of Japanese brush painting.**  
几乎原句搬到选项

**【排除】** A) **原词陷阱**

录音说 Gail Obcamp 是 an American artist (一位美国艺术家)，选项 Characteristics of Japanese artists. 借 artist 这个原词，把话题偷换成‘日本艺术家的特征’；可录音讲的是‘毛笔画这门艺术’，不是艺术家有什么特征，听到 artist 就选会中招。

借用原文：Gail Obcamp, an American artist

B) **偷换概念**

录音确实多次提到日本文化、文化差异，Some features of Japanese culture. 借了 culture 这层意思，但‘日本文化的一些特征’范围太宽——演讲聚焦的是‘毛笔画艺术’这件具体事，文化只是后文延伸的背景，拿它当主题就以偏概全反过来说成‘过宽’了。

借用原文：the art of Japanese brush painting

D) **未提及**

The uniqueness of Japanese art. 说‘日本艺术的独特性’，可录音从头到尾只是交代演讲主题、再讲听众反应，从没比较或强调日本艺术‘独一无二’，uniqueness 这个意思原文根本没出现，属凭空添加。

- 
17. A) To calm themselves down.  
B) To enhance concentration.  
C) To show their impatience.  
D) To signal lack of interest.

**【题目】** Why do Japanese listeners sometimes close their eyes while listening to a speech?

**【翻译】** 为什么日本听众有时在听演讲时会闭上眼睛？

A) 使自己平静下来。 B) 增强专注力。 C) 表示他们的不耐烦。 D) 表明缺乏兴趣。

**【答案】** B (细节题) To enhance concentration.

**【定位】** Obcamp later found out that her listeners were not being disrespectful. Japanese listeners sometimes close their eyes to enhance concentration.

奥布坎普后来发现，她的听众并不是不尊重她。日本听众有时闭上眼睛是为了增强专注力。

**【信号】** 先否定误解·再 to 给真因。答案靠两个信号锁定：先用否定 were not being disrespectful 推翻‘不尊重’的误会，紧接着用 to enhance concentration 这个 to + 动词的目的结构给出真正原因——‘先否定误解、后给真因’的句式，落点永远在后半。

**【替换】** to enhance concentration ↔ To enhance concentration.

目的结构原样对应

**【排除】** A) 未提及

To calm themselves down. 说‘让自己冷静下来’，原文给的原因只有‘增强专注’，从没提闭眼是为了平复情绪，calm 这层意思原文没有，是凭空补的合理化解释。

C) 与原文相反

To show their impatience. (表示不耐烦) 正是录音要推翻的负面误解那一类。原文明说 were not being disrespectful、还讲他们是 showing their respect，闭眼是尊重不是不耐烦，选 C 等于取了被否定掉的反面。

借用原文：her listeners were not being disrespectful

D) 原词陷阱

录音里出现过 signal (Were they deliberately trying to signal their rejection) , To signal lack of interest. 借这个原词，又把意思引向‘表示没兴趣’；可那句 signal 是演讲者最初的疑虑、随后被否定，闭眼根本不是表示没兴趣，听到 signal 就选会上当。

借用原文：trying to signal their rejection of her

- 
18. A) How listeners in different cultures show respect.  
B) How speakers can win approval from the audience.  
C) How speakers can misunderstand the audience.  
D) How different Western and Eastern art forms are.

**【题目】** What does the speaker try to explain?

【翻译】说话者试图解释什么？

- A) 不同文化中的听众如何表示尊重。 B) 说话者如何赢得听众的认可。  
C) 说话者如何误解听众。 D) 西方和东方艺术形式有多么不同。

【答案】A (主旨题) How listeners in different cultures show respect.

【定位】Learning how different cultures signal respect can help you avoid misunderstandings.

了解不同文化如何表达尊重，能帮你避免误解。

【信号】段末总结句·主旨落点。答案落在第一段结尾的总结句 Learning how different cultures signal respect can help you avoid misunderstandings: 它由前面‘闭眼’的例子收束上来，是说话人点明意图的句子；第二段又用 deaf culture、whistling 等更多例子来支撑‘不同文化表达尊重的方式不同’，开头例子+结尾总结+二段补例三处合起来，主旨就是‘不同文化的听众如何表达尊重’。

【替换】how different cultures signal respect ↔ How listeners in different cultures show respect.

signal=show 的同义替换

【排除】B) 原词陷阱

第二段提到 whistling... is a sign of approval, How speakers can win approval from the audience. 借 approval 这个原词，又把主语改成 speakers‘如何赢得听众赞许’；可全段讲的是‘听众如何表达尊重’，主体是听众不是演讲者，方向被偷换。

借用原文：whistling by listeners is a sign of approval

C) 原词陷阱

原文结尾说了解文化能 help you avoid misunderstandings, How speakers can misunderstand the audience. 借 misunderstand 这个原词，却说成‘演讲者如何误解听众’；原文落点是‘避免误解’，且开头是演讲者误解听众的反面例子、主旨是教人避免它，不是讲‘如何误解’。

借用原文：can help you avoid misunderstandings

D) 原词陷阱

录音开头提到日本毛笔画这门艺术 (art), How different Western and Eastern art forms are. 借 art 这个原词，把话题拉到‘东西方艺术形式有多不同’；可全段讲的是不同文化里听众怎样表达尊重，从没比较东西方艺术形式，方向跑偏。

借用原文：the art of Japanese brush painting

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the passage you have just heard.

1 Chris is in charge of purchasing and maintaining equipment in his division at Taxalong Company. He's soon going to have an evaluation interview with his supervisor and the personnel director to discuss the work he has done in the past year. Salary, promotion and plans for the coming year will also be discussed at the meeting. Chris has made several changes for his division in the past year. First, he bought new equipment for one of the departments. He has been particularly happy about the new equipment because many of the employees have told him how much it has helped them. Along with

improving the equipment, Chris began a program to train employees to use equipment better and do simple maintenance themselves. The training saved time for the employees and money for the company. Unfortunately, one serious problem developed during the year. Two employees that Chris hired were stealing, and he had to fire them.

Chris在Taxalong公司负责其部门的设备采购和维护工作。他即将与主管和人事主任进行评估面谈,讨论他过去一年所做的工作。会议还将讨论薪资、晋升以及来年的计划。Chris在过去一年为他的部门做出了几项改变。首先,他为其中一个部门购买了新设备。他对新设备特别满意,因为许多员工告诉他这些设备帮助他们很多。在改进设备的同时,Chris启动了一个培训项目,培训员工更好地使用设备并自己进行简单的维护。这项培训为员工节省了时间,也为公司节省了资金。不幸的是,这一年中出现了一个严重的问题。Chris雇用的两名员工有偷窃行为,他不得不解雇了他们。

2 Chris knows that a new job for a purchasing and maintenance manager for the whole company will be opened in a few months, and he would like to be promoted to the job, Chris knows, however, that someone else wants the new job, too. Kim is in charge of purchasing and maintenance in another division of the company. She has also made several changes over the year. Chris knows that his boss likes Kim's work, and he expects that his work will be compared with hers.

Chris知道几个月后公司将开放一个负责全公司采购和维护的经理职位,他希望能晋升到这个岗位。然而Chris知道,还有其他人也想要这个新职位。Kim负责公司另一个部门的采购和维护工作。她在这一年中也做出了几项改变。Chris知道他的上司欣赏Kim的工作,他预计自己的工作将会与她的进行比较。

19. A) Directing personnel evaluation.

B) Buying and maintaining equipment.

C) Drawing up plans for in-service training.

D) Interviewing and recruiting employees.

**【题目】 What is Chris's main responsibility at Taxalong Company?**

**【翻译】** Chris在Taxalong公司的主要职责是什么?

- A) 指导人事考核。 B) 购买和维护设备。 C) 制定在职培训计划。  
D) 面试和招聘员工。

**【答案】 B** (细节题) Buying and maintaining equipment.

**【定位】** Chris is in charge of purchasing and maintaining equipment in his division at Taxalong Company.

Chris 负责在他所在分部采购和维护设备。

**【信号】** 表"负责"的标志词 **in charge of**。录音开头第一句 Chris is in charge of purchasing and maintaining equipment 用 in charge of 直接点出职责,这类"负责"标志词后面跟的就是答案,是细节题最稳的定位信号。

**【替换】** purchasing and maintaining equipment ↔ **Buying and maintaining equipment.**  
purchasing 同义替换为 Buying

**【排除】 A) 原词陷阱**

录音里确有 evaluation interview 和 personnel director, A 项 Directing personnel evaluation 把这两个原词拼在一起, 听着耳熟; 但原文是说 Chris 要去"接受"评估面谈, 不是说他"主管"人事评估, 盗词却答非所问。

借用原文: an evaluation interview with his supervisor and the personnel director

**C) 原词陷阱**

录音提到 Chris began a program to train employees, C 项 Drawing up plans for in-service training 借了 train / training 这个原词; 但那是他做过的一项改进, 不是他在公司的"主要职责", 问的是 main responsibility, C 答非所问。

借用原文: Chris began a program to train employees to use equipment better

**D) 原词陷阱**

录音说 Two employees that Chris hired were stealing, D 项 Interviewing and recruiting employees 借了 employees、hired 的影子 (recruit≈hire); 但"招过两个员工"是顺带提到的事, 并非他的"主要职责", 仍属答非所问。

借用原文: Two employees that Chris hired were stealing

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20. A) Some of his equipment was damaged in a fire.

B) The training program he ran was a failure.

C) Two of his workers were injured at work.

D) Two of his employees committed theft.

**【题目】 What problem did Chris encounter in his division?**

**【翻译】** Chris在他的部门遇到了什么问题?

A) 他的一些设备在火灾中损坏了。 B) 他负责的培训项目失败了。

C) 他的两名员工在工作中受伤了。 D) 他的两名员工犯了盗窃罪。

**【答案】 D (细节题)** Two of his employees committed theft.

**【定位】** Unfortunately, one serious problem developed during the year. Two employees that Chris hired were stealing, and he had to fire them.

不幸的是, 这一年里出了一个严重问题。Chris 雇的两名员工偷东西, 他不得不把他们解雇了。

**【信号】 麻烦信号词 Unfortunately + problem.** 录音用 Unfortunately, one serious problem developed 主动预告负面落点, 紧接的 Two employees that Chris hired were stealing 就是这个 problem 的具体内容, 是"信号词+下一句"的标准答案结构。

**【替换】** Two employees that Chris hired were stealing ↔ **Two of his employees committed theft.**  
stealing 名词化为 committed theft

**【排除】 A) 原词陷阱**

录音里 he had to fire them 的 fire 是"解雇", A 项 damaged in a fire 借 fire 字面玩"火灾"的歧义来钓鱼; 但原文 fire 此处是"开除", 根本没提任何火灾, 属与原文无关的捏造。

借用原文: he had to fire them

**B) 与原文相反**

录音说培训 The training saved time for the employees and money for the company, 是好事; B 项却说 The training program he ran was a failure (培训失败), 借 training 原词把方向彻底说反, 与原文相反。

借用原文: The training saved time for the employees and money for the company

**C) 偷换概念**

录音确有 Two employees, C 项 Two of his workers were injured at work 借"两个人"的数字和 workers≈employees, 把事件从"偷窃"偷换成"工伤"; 原文从没提受伤, 属偷换概念。

借用原文: Two employees that Chris hired were stealing

- 
21. A) A better relationship with his boss.  
B) Advancement to a higher position.  
C) A better-paying job in another company.  
D) Improvement in the company's management.

**【题目】 What does Chris hope for in the near future?**

**【翻译】** Chris在不久的将来希望得到什么?

- A) 与上司建立更好的关系。 B) 晋升到更高的职位。  
C) 在另一家公司找到薪酬更高的工作。 D) 公司管理方面的改进。

**【答案】 B** (细节题) Advancement to a higher position.

**【定位】** Chris knows that a new job for a purchasing and maintenance manager for the whole company will be opened in a few months, and he would like to be promoted to the job.

Chris 知道几个月后全公司将开放一个采购与维护经理的新职位, 他很想被提拔到这个职位上。

**【信号】 意愿信号 would like to be promoted.** 录音用 he would like to be promoted to the job 直接表达意愿, would like to 是"想要"的标志词, 其后 be promoted 就是他盼望的目标, 是表期望类细节题的核心定位信号。

**【替换】** he would like to be promoted to the job ↔ Advancement to a higher position.

be promoted 名词化为 Advancement

**【排除】 A) 原词陷阱**

录音后有 his boss likes Kim's work 提到 boss, A 项 A better relationship with his boss 借 boss 原词编出"想搞好与老板关系"; 但原文只说老板喜欢 Kim 的工作, 从没说 Chris 盼望改善与老板的关系, 属未提及。

借用原文: his boss likes Kim's work

**C) 偷换概念**

录音说新职位是 for the whole company 内部晋升, C 项 A better-paying job in another company 借 job、company 的影子, 把方向偷换成"去别的公司拿高薪"; 原文是想在本公司内升职, 不是跳槽, 属偷换概念。

借用原文: a new job for a purchasing and maintenance manager for the whole company

**D) 过度推断**

录音里 manager、maintenance 频出, D 项 Improvement in the company's management 借 management 的近形词, 把 Chris 的个人升职愿望拔高成"改善公司管理"; 原文从没说他盼望公司管理变好, 属过度推断。

借用原文: a new job for a purchasing and maintenance manager

- 
22. A) She has more self-confidence than Chris.  
B) She works with Chris in the same division.  
C) She has more management experience than Chris.  
D) She is competing with Chris for the new job.

**【题目】 What do we learn about Kim from the passage?**

**【翻译】** 从文中我们对 Kim 了解到什么?

- A) 她比 Chris 更有自信。 B) 她和 Chris 在同一个部门工作。  
C) 她比 Chris 有更多的管理经验。 D) 她正在和 Chris 竞争这个新职位。

**【答案】 D (细节题)** She is competing with Chris for the new job.

**【定位】** Chris knows, however, that someone else wants the new job, too. Kim is in charge of purchasing and maintenance in another division of the company.

然而 Chris 知道, 还有别人也想要这个新职位。Kim 负责公司另一个分部的采购与维护工作。

**【信号】 转折 however + someone else wants...too。** 录音用 however, that someone else wants the new job, too 引出第二个竞争者, however 提示语义转折、someone else 引入新人物, 紧接点名 Kim, 说明 Kim 与 Chris 在争同一职位, 是"转折引新人物"的关键信号。

**【替换】** someone else wants the new job, too ↔ **She is competing with Chris for the new job.**

也想要同一职位 = 竞争关系

**【排除】 A) 未提及**

录音从没把 Kim 与 Chris 在"自信"上作比较, A 项 She has more self-confidence than Chris 是凭空捏造, 原文无任何对应, 属未提及。

**B) 与原文相反**

录音明说 Kim 在 another division of the company (另一个分部), B 项 She works with Chris in the same division 借 division 原词却说成"同一部门", 与原文 another (不同) 相反。

借用原文: Kim is in charge of purchasing and maintenance in another division of the company

**C) 过度推断**

录音说 Kim has also made several changes over the year (也做了若干改进), C 项 She has more management experience than Chris 借管理类词把它编成"管理经验比 Chris 多"; 原文只说两人都做了改进、要被比较, 从没说谁经验更多, 属过度推断。

借用原文: She has also made several changes over the year

**Questions 23 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

1 Proverbs, sometimes called sayings, are examples of folk wisdom. They are little lessons which older people of a culture pass down to the younger people to teach them about life. Many proverbs remind people of the values that are important in the culture. Values teach people how to act, what is right, and what is wrong. Because the values of each culture are different, understanding the values of another culture helps explain how people think and act. Understanding your own cultural values is important too. If you can accept that people from other cultures act according to their values, not yours, getting along with them will be much easier.

谚语, 有时被称为俗语, 是民间智慧的范例。它们是一种文化中长辈传递给年轻人的小小教训, 用来教导他们关于人生的道理。许多谚语提醒人们该文化中重要的价值观。价值观教导人们如何行事、什么是对的、什么是错的。由于每种文化的价值观各不相同, 理解另一种文化的价值观有助于解释人们的思维和行为方式。理解自己的文化价值观同样重要。如果你能接受来自其他文化的人是按照他们的价值观而非你的价值观行事, 那么与他们相处就会容易得多。

2 Many proverbs are very old. So some of the values they teach may not be as important in the culture as they once were. For example, Americans today do not pay much attention to the proverb "Haste makes waste", because patience is not important to them. But if you know about past values, it helps you to understand the present and many of the older values are still strong today. Benjamin Franklin, a famous American diplomat, writer and scientist, died in 1790, but his proverb "Time is money" is taken more seriously by Americans of today than ever before. A study of proverbs from around the world shows that some values are shared by many cultures. In many cases though, the same idea is expressed differently.

许多谚语非常古老。因此它们所传授的一些价值观在当今文化中可能不如从前重要。例如, 今天的美国人并不太注重"欲速则不达"这句谚语, 因为耐心对他们来说并不重要。但如果你了解过去的价值观, 这有助于你理解现在, 而且许多古老的价值观在今天仍然很强大。Benjamin Franklin, 一位著名的美国外交家、作家和科学家, 于1790年去世, 但他的谚语"时间就是金钱"在今天的美国人中比以往任何时候都更受

重视。一项对世界各地谚语的研究表明，一些价值观为许多文化所共有。不过在许多情况下，同样的思想是以不同的方式表达的。

23. A) They help us see the important values of a culture.

B) They guide us in handling human relationships.

C) They help us express ourselves more effectively.

D) They are an infinite source of human knowledge.

**【题目】 Why are proverbs so important?**

**【翻译】** 为什么谚语如此重要？

A) 它们帮助我们了解一种文化的重要价值观。 B) 它们指导我们处理人际关系。

C) 它们帮助我们更有效地表达自己。 D) 它们是人类知识的无尽源泉。

**【答案】 A** (细节题) They help us see the important values of a culture.

**【定位】** Many proverbs remind people of the values that are important in the culture.

许多谚语让人们想起在该文化中重要的价值观。

**【信号】 话题词 values 集中出现处即功能陈述句。** 录音在 Many proverbs remind people of the values that are important in the culture. 这句把 proverbs 与 values 直接挂钩，正是预读锁定的话题词集中处；它正面陈述谚语的功能（让人记起文化中重要的价值观），是承载答案的功能句。

**【替换】** remind people of the values that are important in the culture ↔

help us see the important values of a culture

remind 与 help...see 同义、values 短语近乎重述

**【排除】 B) 原词陷阱**

录音确实反复念到 values、culture，B 也含 handling human relationships，但原文从未说谚语用来『处理人际关系』，它借话题词的耳熟制造诱惑，实属答非所问。

借用原文：Many proverbs remind people of the values that are important in the culture

**C) 未提及**

C 说谚语 help us express ourselves more effectively（帮我们更有效表达），录音通篇讲谚语传递价值观、教人处世，从未提及『帮助表达自己』，属原文未提及的功能。

**D) 过度推断**

D 称谚语是 an infinite source of human knowledge（人类知识的无限源泉），录音只说谚语是 folk wisdom（民间智慧）的例子，远没把它夸成『无限的知识源泉』，是把原意拔高的夸大项。

借用原文：Proverbs, sometimes called sayings, are examples of folk wisdom

24. A) Their wording may become different.  
B) The values they reflect may change.  
C) Their origins can no longer be traced.  
D) They may be misinterpreted occasionally.

**【题目】** According to the speaker what happens to some proverbs with the passage of time?

**【翻译】** 根据说话者的观点,随着时间的推移,一些谚语会发生什么变化?

- A) 它们的措辞可能会变得不同。 B) 它们所反映的价值观可能会改变。  
C) 它们的起源已无法追溯。 D) 它们有时可能会被误解。

**【答案】** B (细节题) The values they reflect may change.

**【定位】** So some of the values they teach may not be as important in the culture as they once were.  
因此它们所教的某些价值观,可能不再像从前那样重要了。

**【信号】** 时间对比信号 **once** 标出『今昔之变』。录音 may not be as important in the culture as they once were 用 not as...as they once were (不再像从前那样) 这一今昔对比结构,明确点出『随时间发生的变化』,正是题干 with the passage of time 要的那句变化陈述。

**【替换】** some of the values they teach may not be as important in the culture as they once were ↔

**The values they reflect may change**

『价值观重要性今不如昔』概括为『价值观会变』

**【排除】** A) **偷换概念**

录音段末确有一句 the same idea is expressed differently (同一意思表达方式不同), A 的 Their wording may become different. 像是冲它来的;但那句讲的是不同文化间表达方式有别,并非『谚语随时间措辞改变』,把『价值观变』偷换成了『措辞变』。

借用原文: the same idea is expressed differently

C) **未提及**

C 说谚语 origins can no longer be traced (来源已无法追溯),录音虽提到 Many proverbs are very old (许多谚语很古老),却从未说它们的来源查不到,属原文未提及。

D) **未提及**

D 说谚语 misinterpreted occasionally (偶尔被误解),整段讲的是价值观重要性随时间变化,从未涉及『被误解』,是凭空添加的变化。

25. A) Certain values are shared by a large number of cultures.  
B) Some proverbs are assuming more and more importance.  
C) Old proverbs are constantly replaced by new ones.  
D) Certain values have always been central to a culture.

**【题目】** What do we learn from the study of proverbs from around the world?

【翻译】从世界各地谚语的研究中我们了解到什么？

- A) 许多文化共享某些价值观。 B) 一些谚语正变得越来越重要。  
C) 旧谚语不断被新谚语取代。 D) 某些价值观始终是一种文化的核心。

【答案】A (细节题) Certain values are shared by a large number of cultures.

【定位】A study of proverbs from around the world shows that some values are shared by many cultures.

一项对世界各地谚语的研究表明，有些价值观为许多文化所共有。

【信号】结论信号 a study...shows that 引出研究发现。录音 A study of proverbs from around the world shows that some values are shared by many cultures 用 a study...shows that (一项研究表明) 这一结论信号直接引出研究发现，正是题干要的那句话；shows that 之后即答案。

【替换】some values are shared by many cultures ↔

Certain values are shared by a large number of cultures

near-同义改写：some=Certain、many=a large number of

【排除】B) 原词陷阱

录音前文出现过 important、importance (如 taken more seriously...than ever before)，B 的 Some proverbs are assuming more and more importance. 借这点制造『谚语越来越重要』的错觉；但研究结论句讲的是『价值观跨文化共有』，不是谚语越来越重要，属答非所问。

借用原文：his proverb "Time is money" is taken more seriously by Americans of today than ever before

C) 过度推断

C 说旧谚语 constantly replaced by new ones (不断被新谚语取代)，录音只说有些价值观今不如昔 (may not be as important as they once were)，从未讲谚语被新的『替换』，constantly 更是凭空夸大。

D) 与原文相反

D 称某些价值观 always been central to a culture (一直是文化核心)，而录音明说价值观可能 may not be as important in the culture as they once were (不再像从前重要)，D 的『一直核心』与原文的『重要性会下降』正好相反。

借用原文：some of the values they teach may not be as important in the culture as they once were

SENTENCE INSIGHTS · 句子精讲

## 14 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。

As a Chinese woman working in China, and using traditional Chinese medical records, she rediscovered an ancient plant-based treatment for malaria that worked where modern therapies failed.

第1段，第4句

定语从句修饰名词、状语从句嵌套在定语从句内部、句首方式状语修饰主句，这些都是四六级和考研真题中的高频句式。特别是 "treatment that worked" 这种先行词加限制性定语从句的结构，以及 "where" 引导抽象地点状语从句的用法，都是典型考点，掌握后可大量复用。

Soil samples from Mars are the same as those of the Earth.

第4题，D

主系表结构配合比较结构 "the same as" 和后置定语是常见句式，在四六级阅读中较为典型，掌握后可迁移至类似比较句的理解，但结构本身过于简单，代表性中等。

Jamie Gilt, 31, was shot in the back while driving her pick-up truck on Tuesday, police said.

第1段，第2句

本句体现了新闻报道的典型结构:核心事件陈述加消息来源标注,且第一个主句使用被动语态突出受害者,配合 while 时间状语从句交代情境。这种 '主句 + 状语从句 + 引述主句' 的组合在四六级和考研阅读的新闻类文本中频繁出现,学生掌握后可迁移到大量类似句式,具有较高的典型性。

Florida law makes it a crime to store a loaded weapon in such a way that it can be taken or used by a child, according to the sheriff's department.

第1段，第6句

本句的 make it a crime to do 结构和 such ... that 结果状语从句都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，具有很强的代表性，掌握后可以迁移到大量类似表达中，是典型的考试常见结构。

It is against the law to own a gun.

第7题，A

"It is + 形容词/介词短语 + to do" 是四六级和考研常见的句式，用于表达某事的性质或评价。这种形式主语结构在真题中频繁出现，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子（如 It is important to...、It is easy to... 等），具有较高的典型性。

Often they start work earlier in summer and then leave at about 2 or 3 in the afternoon, so that they can really enjoy the long summer evenings.

第9段，第3句

"主句 + so that 目的状语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,并列谓语结构也很常见。掌握这种结构后可在大量真题中复用,具有较强的典型性

He prefers hot weather to cold weather.

第8题，B

虽然结构简单，但涵盖了主语、谓语、宾语和状语四种基本成分，且状语部分涉及 "prefer A to B" 的固定搭配，可以帮助学生练习识别介词短语作状语以及与动词搭配的用法，有一定训练价值。

After that, I did careers work in secondary schools like the careers guidance people here at the university.

第4段，第2句

涵盖了主谓宾、时间状语、地点状语、后置定语等多种成分,且后置定语"like..."容易被误判为比较状语从句,有一定辨析训练价值;但整体结构较简单,缺少宾补、表语从句等更复杂成分。

W: But in the first place, you did a French degree.

第5段，第1句

简单句在四六级、考研真题中占比较低，且本句无任何特殊句式(倒装、强调、省略)，结构过于基础，不具备高频考点的代表性。

I think most of the administrators I've come across have degrees in all sorts of things.

第6段，第2句

"think + 宾语从句 (省略 that) " 和 "名词 + 省略关系代词的定语从句" 都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构。定语从句插入主谓之间的位置也是常见考点。掌握本句结构后，可以迁移到大量类似句式的理解和分析中。

### Is there any reason why you went to Nottingham University?

第9段，第2句

there be 疑问句 + 定语从句修饰主语，是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。这种结构常用于提出问题、引入话题或进行信息确认，具有很强的实用性。掌握这一句式后，学生可以轻松迁移到类似的表达（如 Is there any way how...、Are there any factors that...），代表性较强。

### Were they turned off because an American had the nerve to instruct Japanese in their own art form?

第1段，第2句

这句结构不算过难，但同时覆盖了疑问句语序、被动结构、原因从句和不定式后置修饰，适合作为中等强度的结构与时态训练材料。对于需要巩固主干定位和从句识别的学习者，优先度较高。

### Were they deliberately trying to signal their rejection of her?

第1段，第3句

疑问句倒装结构（"Were they ...?"）、过去进行时、以及 "try to do" 不定式搭配都是四六级和考研英语中的高频句式。本句结构简洁但典型，掌握后可迁移到大量类似疑问句和进行时表达中，代表性较强。

### Benjamin Franklin, a famous American diplomat, writer and scientist, died in 1790, but his proverb "Time is money" is taken more seriously by Americans of today than ever before.

第2段，第5句

覆盖同位语、被动语态的施动者状语、比较状语从句的省略、方式状语等多种成分，且同位语和比较省略是学习者易混淆的点，训练价值较高。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

## 本卷出现的 147 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。

**proverb** B2

n. 谚语

本卷11次·真题 11句

**listener** B1

n. 听者

本卷10次·真题 17句

**equipment** B1

n. 设备

本卷7次·真题 32句

**employee** A2

n. 雇员, 员工

本卷6次·真题 194句

**department** A2

n. 部门

本卷5次·真题 66句

**division** B1

n. 分开

本卷5次·真题 16句

**accord** C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本卷4次·真题 174句

**management** B1

n. 管理

本卷4次·真题 41句

**victim** B1

n. 受害者

本卷4次·真题 17句

**therapy** B2

n. 治疗

本卷4次·真题 16句

**shoot** A2

v. 射击

本卷4次·真题 13句

**better** A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本卷3次·真题 139句

**case** A2

n. 情况

本卷3次·真题 89句

**charge** B1

v. 收费

本卷3次·真题 42句

**audience** A2

n. 观众

本卷3次·真题 26句

**yeah** A1

intj. 是的

本卷3次·真题 25句

**award** B1

n. 奖

本卷3次·真题20句

**signal** B1

n. 信号

本卷3次·真题20句

**sample** B1

n. 样品

本卷3次·真题14句

**researcher** B2

n. 研究人员

本卷2次·真题239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

**support** A2

v. 支持

本卷2次·真题118句

**relationship** B1

n. 关系

本卷2次·真题109句

**focus** B1

n. 重点

本卷2次·真题107句

**concern** B1

v. 涉及

本卷2次·真题79句

**traditional** B1

adj. 传统的

本卷2次·真题79句

**major** B1

adj. 主要的

本卷2次·真题73句

**harm** B1

n. 伤害

本卷2次·真题44句

**maintain** B1

v. 维持

本卷2次·真题44句

**reveal** B2

v. 揭示

本卷2次·真题43句

**announce** B1

v. 宣布

本卷2次·真题24句

**crime** A2

n. 犯罪行为

本卷2次·真题 22 句

**complain** A2

v. 抱怨

本卷2次·真题 19 句

**novel** B1

n. 小说

本卷2次·真题 19 句

**approval** B2

n. 赞成

本卷2次·真题 14 句

**infection** B2

n. 传染

本卷2次·真题 13 句

**secondary** B2

adj. 次要的

本卷2次·真题 13 句

**exploration** B2

n. 探索

本卷2次·真题 11 句

**supporter** B1

n. 支持者

本卷2次·真题 9 句

**liquid** B1

n. 液体

本卷2次·真题 8 句

**minority** B2

n. 少数

本卷2次·真题 8 句

**would** A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本卷1次·真题 466 句

**likely** A2

adj. 很可能的

本卷1次·真题 224 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

**lack** B1

v. 缺少

本卷1次·真题 115 句

**type** A2

n. 类型

本卷1次·真题 97 句

**according** B1

prep. 根据

本卷1次·真题 88 句

**sign** A1

n. 标志

本卷1次·真题 78 句

**later** A1

adv. 以后, later

本卷1次·真题 70 句

**involve** B1

v. 包含

本卷1次·真题 65 句

**potential** B2

adj. 潜在的

本卷1次·真题 63 句

**engage** B2

v. 参与;从事

本卷1次·真题 57 句

**damage** B1

n. 损害

本卷1次·真题 55 句

**responsibility** B1

n. 责任

本卷1次·真题 55 句

**wrong** A2

adj. 错误的

本卷1次·真题 54 句

**approach** B1

v. 靠近, 接近 (在空间或时间上)

本卷1次·真题 50 句

**source** B1

n. 来源

本卷1次·真题 50 句

**promote** B2

v. 促进

本卷1次·真题 47 句

**replace** A2

v. 替换, 更换 (用新的代替旧的)

本卷1次·真题 47 句

**educational** B1

adj. 教育的

本卷1次·真题 45 句

**mainly** B1

adv. 主要地

本卷1次·真题 45 句

**curiosity** B2

n. 好奇心

本卷1次·真题 44 句

**attend** A2

v. 出席, 参加 (会议、活动等)

本卷1次·真题 43 句

**contact** B1

n. 联系

本卷1次·真题 43 句

**firm** B1

adj. 坚固的

本卷1次·真题 43 句

**specific** B2

adj. 具体的

本卷1次·真题 42 句

**attract** B1

v. 吸引 (注意力、兴趣)

本卷1次·真题 41 句

**billion** B1

num. 十亿 (1,000,000,000)

本卷1次·真题 41 句

**failure** B1

n. 失败

本卷1次·真题 41 句

**importance** B1

n. 重要性

本卷1次·真题 40 句

**interested** A1

adj. 感兴趣的

本卷1次·真题 40 句

**particularly** B2

adv. 尤其, 特别 (强调某事物)

本卷1次·真题 39 句

**purchase** B1

v. 购买

本卷1次·真题 39 句

**reflect** B1

v. 反映, 显示

本卷1次·真题 39 句

**district** B1

n. 地区

本卷1次·真题 38 句

**cash** A2

n. 现金

本卷1次·真题 37 句

**enhance** B2

v. 提高

本卷1次·真题 37 句

**feature** B1

n. 特征

本卷1次·真题 37 句

**conclude** B2

v. 断定;推断出

本卷1次·真题 36 句

**hire** A2

v. 雇用

本卷1次·真题 35 句

**assume** B2

v. 假定

本卷1次·真题 34 句

**completely** B1

adv. 完全地

本卷1次·真题 34 句

**crop** B1

n. 农作物

本卷1次·真题 33 句

**oh** A1

intj. 哦 (表示惊讶、理解或反应)

本卷1次·真题 31 句

**theory** B1

n. 理论

本卷1次·真题 31 句

**characteristic** B2

n. 特征

本卷1次·真题 30 句

**cultural** B1

adj. 文化的

本卷1次·真题 30 句

**improvement** B1

n. 改进

本卷1次·真题 29 句

**earn** A2

v. 赚得, 挣得 (金钱)

本卷1次·真题 28 句

**handle** A2

v. 处理

本卷1次·真题 28 句

**related** B1

adj. 相关的

本卷1次·真题 28 句

**understanding** B1

n. 理解; 领悟

本卷1次·真题 28 句

**indeed** B1

adv. 确实, 的确 (强调肯定)

本卷1次·真题 25 句

**central** B1

adj. 主要的

本卷1次·真题 24 句

**cycle** B1

n. 循环

本卷1次·真题 23 句

**guide** A2

n. 指南,手册

本卷1次·真题 23 句

**relative** B1

n. 亲戚, 亲属

本卷1次·真题 23 句

**directly** B1

adv. 直接地

本卷1次·真题 22 句

**institute** B2

n. 学院

本卷1次·真题 21 句

**investigate** B2

v. 调查

本卷1次·真题 21 句

**salary** B1

n. 薪水, 工资 (通常指按月发放的固定报酬)

本卷1次·真题 21 句

**campus** B1

n. (大学或学院的) 校园

本卷1次·真题 20 句

**criminal** B1

n. 罪犯

本卷1次·真题 20 句

**unfortunately** B1

adv. 不幸地

本卷1次·真题 20 句

**amazing** A2

adj. 令人惊奇的

本卷1次·真题 19 句

**citizen** B1

n. 公民

本卷1次·真题 19 句

**constantly** B1

adv. 不断地, 持续地

本卷1次·真题 19 句

**seriously** B1

adv. 严肃地

本卷1次·真题 19 句

**wisdom** B2

n. 智慧

本卷1次·真题 19 句

**compete** B1

v. 竞争

本卷1次·真题 18 句

**promotion** B2

n. 晋升, 升职

本卷1次·真题 18 句

**remind** B2

v. 提醒

本卷1次·真题 18句

**technique** B1

n. 技术

本卷1次·真题 18句

**commit** B2

v. 承诺、保证做某事

本卷1次·真题 17句

**differently** A2

adv. 不同地

本卷1次·真题 17句

**effectively** B2

adv. 有效地

本卷1次·真题 17句

**circumstance** B2

n. 情况

本卷1次·真题 16句

**press** A2

v. 按, 压

本卷1次·真题 16句

**stable** B1

adj. 稳定的

本卷1次·真题 16句

**calm** B1

adj. 平静的

本卷1次·真题 14句

**encounter** B2

v. 遇到

本卷1次·真题 14句

**specifically** B2

adv. 明确地

本卷1次·真题 14句

**overseas** B1

adv. 在海外

本卷1次·真题 13句

**trace** B2

v. 追踪, 查找

本卷1次·真题 13句

**wave** A2

n. 波浪

本卷1次·真题 13句

**flow** B1

v. 流动

本卷1次·真题 12句

**administration** B2

n. 管理

本卷1次·真题 11句

**folk**

B1

n. 人们

本卷1次·真题 11 句

**remarkable**

B2

adj. 非凡的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

**coming**

A1

n. 到来

本卷1次·真题 10 句

**concentration**

B2

n. 专注

本卷1次·真题 10 句

**earlier**

A2

adv. 较早地

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

**recruit**

B2

v. 招募

本卷1次·真题 10 句

**saying**

B1

n. 谚语

本卷1次·真题 10 句

**camping**

A2

n. 野营

本卷1次·真题 9 句

**evaluation**

B2

n. 评估

本卷1次·真题 9 句

**literature**

B2

n. 文学

本卷1次·真题 9 句

**misunderstanding**

B2

n. 误解

本卷1次·真题 9 句

**administrative**

B2

adj. 行政的

本卷1次·真题 8 句

**administrator**

B2

n. 管理者

本卷1次·真题 8 句

**advancement**

B2

n. 进步

本卷1次·真题 8 句

**constitute** C1

v. 构成, 组成  
本卷1次·真题8句

**origin** B2

n. 起源  
本卷1次·真题8句

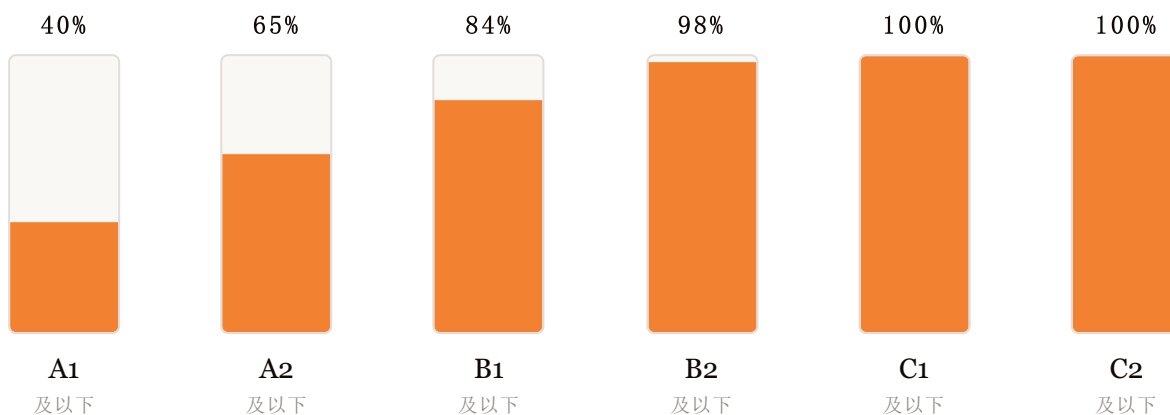
**patience** B1

n. 耐心  
本卷1次·真题8句

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