

2015年12月·第1套 英语四级听力真题原文与答案解析

PAPER & KEY • 听力题和解析

听力题和解析

本卷全部 25 题的标准答案与完整录音文字稿由懒笔记基于2015年12月·第1套 英语四级听力原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面层级：Part/Section 标题与各节 Directions 照原卷排印——真实听力考卷只印选项，题干由录音念出。其下按录音篇目逐篇排印：每篇先给完整录音文字稿（逐段中译），再逐题给出卷面题目与该题解析（题目、翻译、答案、定位、信号、替换与排除）。

真题卷第1套(2015-12) • 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

(25 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 Some unusual weather from around the world. Starting in the US state Washington, more than 63 centimeters of snow fell in just two days in some areas. The first big storm of the winter blanketed the Lake Tahoe area of Nevada with snow that had caused travel chaos for Christmas travelers. Meanwhile in Moscow, snow completely disappeared from the city's streets as warm air moved into the European part of Russia. An abnormally warm winter has brought flowers into bloom. Several types of plants that usually wake up in the spring have already bloomed, while hazardous smoke choked Beijing on Friday with pollution levels exceeding the index. Neighbouring cities were also hit by heavy air pollution. Weather forecasts say the pollution should ease from Saturday afternoon when as hoped a cold front in Beijing will disperse the smog.

来自世界各地的一些异常天气。首先是美国华盛顿州，部分地区在短短两天内降雪超过63厘米。今年冬季的第一场大风暴给Nevada州的太浩湖地区覆盖了厚厚的积雪，给圣诞节出行的旅客造成了交通混乱。与此同时在莫斯科，随着暖空气移入俄罗斯的欧洲部分，积雪从该市街道上完全消失。异常温暖的冬季使鲜花绽放。几种通常在春季苏醒的植物已经开花，而周五危险的烟雾笼罩北京，污染水平超出指数。邻近城市

也遭受严重空气污染。天气预报称，污染情况应该会从周六下午开始缓解，届时预计北京的一股冷锋将驱散雾霾。

1. A) An abnormal winter snow storm.
- B) The first warm front from Europe.
- C) The frequent choking smog.
- D) The unusual warm winter.

【题目】 What kind of unusual weather did Moscow experience this winter?

【翻译】 莫斯科今年冬天经历了什么样的异常天气？

- A) 一场反常的冬季暴风雪。 B) 来自欧洲的首个暖锋。 C) 频繁的令人窒息的雾霾。
D) 异常温暖的冬天。

【答案】 D (细节题) The unusual warm winter.

【定位】 Meanwhile in Moscow, snow completely disappeared from the city's streets as warm air moved into the European part of Russia. An abnormally warm winter has brought flowers into bloom.

与此同时在莫斯科，随着暖空气进入俄罗斯的欧洲部分，城市街道上的积雪完全消失了。一个反常温暖的冬天已经让鲜花绽放。

【信号】 地名Moscow直接领出答案句。定位信号是地名：录音一说 Meanwhile in Moscow，就知道讲莫斯科的内容开始了，紧跟其后的 An abnormally warm winter has brought flowers into bloom 正面给出莫斯科是暖冬。听新闻时听到题干里的关键词（这里是Moscow），它后面一两句就是答案句。

【替换】 An abnormally warm winter ↔ The unusual warm winter.

abnormally=unusual同义替换

snow completely disappeared from the city's streets ↔ The unusual warm winter.

雪消失印证是暖冬

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

An abnormal winter snow storm. 盗用了录音开头讲美国华盛顿州的 more than 63 centimeters of snow fell in just two days 和 The first big storm of the winter。暴雪确实有，但发生在美国，不是题干问的 Moscow，属于把别处的天气安到莫斯科头上。

借用原文：The first big storm of the winter blanketed the Lake Tahoe area of Nevada with snow

B) 原词陷阱

The first warm front from Europe. 借了录音里 warm air moved into the European part of Russia 中的 European/warm 等词凑出'来自欧洲的暖锋'。但录音说的是暖空气进入俄罗斯的欧洲部分，并没有说'来自欧洲的第一道暖锋'，是把原词重新拼接出的假说法。

借用原文：as warm air moved into the European part of Russia

C) 张冠李戴

The frequent choking smog. 对应录音 hazardous smoke choked Beijing on Friday，雾霾说的是北京，不是莫斯科；而且录音说的是 on Friday 这一次，并没有 frequent（频繁）之意，既张冠李戴又夸大了频次。

借用原文：hazardous smoke choked Beijing on Friday

2. A) From Saturday afternoon.

B) From this Friday.

C) In the next spring.

D) During the Christmas holiday.

【题目】 When will Beijing's air pollution index begin to decrease?

【翻译】 北京的空气污染指数将从何时开始下降？

A) 从星期六下午开始。 B) 从本周五开始。 C) 在下个春天。 D) 在圣诞假期期间。

【答案】 A（细节题） From Saturday afternoon.

【定位】 Weather forecasts say the pollution should ease from Saturday afternoon when as hoped a cold front in Beijing will disperse the smog.

天气预报说，污染应该会从周六下午开始缓解，届时如人们所愿，北京的一股冷锋将吹散雾霾。

【信号】 ease+时间状语给出落点。 信号是表示'减弱'的动词配时间状语：录音说 the pollution should ease from Saturday afternoon, ease（缓解）正对应题干的 decrease（下降），紧跟的 from Saturday afternoon 就是要找的时间。问 when 的题，就盯住事件后面那个时间状语。

【替换】 from Saturday afternoon ↔ **From Saturday afternoon.**

时间原样对应

the pollution should ease ↔ **From Saturday afternoon.**

ease=decrease同义

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

From this Friday. 盗用了录音 hazardous smoke choked Beijing on Friday 里的 Friday。但周五是雾霾‘袭来’的时间，不是污染‘开始缓解’的时间，听到 Friday 就选，正好把发生时间错当成缓解时间。

借用原文：hazardous smoke choked Beijing on Friday

C) 原词陷阱

In the next spring. 与录音 Several types of plants that usually wake up in the spring 中的 spring 撞词。但那句讲的是莫斯科本该春天才苏醒的植物提前开花，和北京污染缓解毫无关系，属于借另一座城市的原词设套。

借用原文：Several types of plants that usually wake up in the spring have already bloomed

D) 原词陷阱

During the Christmas holiday. 与录音 caused travel chaos for Christmas travelers 里的 Christmas 撞词。圣诞只是整则新闻的时间背景（讲圣诞出行受阻），并不是北京污染开始下降的时间，听到节日词就选会被背景信息带偏。

借用原文：had caused travel chaos for Christmas travelers

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

1 More than 100 million people in Nigeria are not connected to the Internet. There are only a few networks that offer service and it is costly and undependable. Now, a new project provides a resource for off-line viewing at no cost. A non-profit organization called the WiderNet Project has developed the offline eGranary Digital Library. The service puts millions of digital documents, multimedia work and websites onto a server. The information is then available to students, medical workers, and researchers at no cost, whether there is Internet or not. Users can access informative websites that eGranary updates every day such as Wikipedia, Khan Academy, Project Gutenberg, MIT OpenCourseWare, and MIT BLOSSOMS (which is Math and Science video lessons for high school students). Other resources on the service include university and medical publications computer software, and educational games. Ahmadu Bello University is the largest university in Nigeria and the second largest in Africa. The university uses eGranary's digital educational resources. Kasa Mathias is head of the school's database department. He says students can access tens of thousands of educational materials without much problem.

尼日利亚有超过一亿人无法连接互联网。只有少数几家网络运营商提供服务，而且费用高昂且不可靠。现在，一个新项目免费提供离线浏览资源。一个名为WiderNet Project的非营利组织开发了离线eGranary数字图书馆。该服务将数百万份数字文档、多媒体作品和网站放到服务器上。无论是否有互联网，学生、医务工作者和研究人员都可以免费获取这些信息。用户可以访问eGranary每天更新的信息性网站，如Wikipedia、Khan Academy、Project Gutenberg、MIT OpenCourseWare和MIT BLOSSOMS（面向高中生的数学和科学视频课程）。该服务上的其他资源还包括大学和医学出版物、计算机软件以及教育游戏。Ahmadu Bello University是尼日利亚最大的大学，也是非洲第二大大学。该大学使用eGranary的数字教育资源。Kasa Mathias是该校数据库部门的负责人。他说学生可以毫无困难地访问数以万计的教育材料。

3. A) The project of free digital off-line resources in Nigeria.
B) The project of free video lessons in Nigeria.
C) The digital library in Ahmadu Bello University.
D) The non-profit organizations in Ahmadu Bello University.

【题目】 What is the news report mainly about?

【翻译】 这则新闻报道主要讲述了什么？

- A) 尼日利亚免费数字离线资源项目。 B) 尼日利亚免费视频课程项目。
c) Ahmadu Bello大学的数字图书馆。 d) Ahmadu Bello大学的非营利组织。

【答案】 A (主旨题) The project of free digital off-line resources in Nigeria.

【定位】 Now, a new project provides a resource for off-line viewing at no cost. A non-profit organization called the WiderNet Project has developed the offline eGranary Digital Library.
如今，一个新项目提供了一种可免费离线浏览的资源。一个名为 WiderNet Project 的非营利组织开发了离线的 eGranary 数字图书馆。

【信号】 开头点题句 + Now 引出新主角。新闻在交代完背景（很多人没网）后，用 Now, a new project provides a resource for off-line viewing at no cost. 这个 Now 引出真正要讲的主角——“一个免费离线资源的新项目”。新闻的点题句通常就在开头交代完背景之后这一两句，这里正是。

【替换】 a new project provides a resource for off-line viewing at no cost ↔
The project of free digital off-line resources in Nigeria.
at no cost 换成 free、resource 换成 resources

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

录音里 Math and Science video lessons for high school students 只是 eGranary 众多资源中举的一个例子，B 盗用 video lessons 这个原词，把一个小例子放大成整则新闻的主题，犯了以偏概全。

借用原文：Math and Science video lessons for high school students

C) 原词陷阱

Ahmadu Bello University is the largest university in Nigeria 是新闻结尾举的一个使用该资源的例子，C 盗用 digital library 与这所大学名，把“一个使用案例”误当成新闻主题；况且数字图书馆 eGranary 不归这所大学所有，只是被它使用。

借用原文：Ahmadu Bello University uses eGranary's digital educational resources

D) 张冠李戴

录音确实提到 A non-profit organization called the WiderNet Project，但它是开发这个项目的机构、是讲述的工具，不是新闻要谈的中心；且原文只有一个非营利组织，D 用复数 non-profit organizations 并把它和那所大学硬凑，属张冠李戴。

借用原文：A non-profit organization called the WiderNet Project has developed the offline eGranary Digital Library

4. A) Multimedia work.
B) Digital documents.
C) Informative websites.
D) Computer software.

【题目】 What kind of resources are updated daily at eGranary?

【翻译】 eGranary每日更新哪种类型的资源?

A) 多媒体作品。 B) 数字文档。 C) 信息网站。 D) 计算机软件。

【答案】 C (细节题) Informative websites.

【定位】 Users can access informative websites that eGranary updates every day such as Wikipedia, Khan Academy, Project Gutenberg, MIT OpenCourseWare, and MIT BLOSSOMS.

用户可以访问 eGranary 每天更新的信息类网站，例如维基百科、可汗学院、古登堡计划、麻省理工开放课程以及 MIT BLOSSOMS。

【信号】 限定词 **every day** 紧贴的那类资源。题干的 daily 对应原文 eGranary updates every day，而 every day 这个限定语紧紧挂在 informative websites 上——是“网站”被每天更新，不是别的资源。限定词贴着谁，答案就是谁。

【替换】 informative websites that eGranary updates every day ↔ **Informative websites**

几乎原词对应，靠限定语锁定

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

录音前文确有 multimedia work，A 盗用这个原词制造“听到就想选”的诱惑；但 multimedia work 出现在讲存了哪些资源的句子里，没有“每天更新”的限定，不符合题干条件。

借用原文：millions of digital documents, multimedia work and websites

B) **原词陷阱**

digital documents 在录音里被念到（讲服务器上存了什么），B 直接搬这个原词；但它同样没有“每天更新”的限定，是描述“存了哪些”而非“每天更新哪类”，答非所问。

借用原文：millions of digital documents

D) **原词陷阱**

computer software 出现在结尾“其他资源还包括……”的清单中，D 盗用该原词；但那份清单讲的是“还有哪些资源”，与“每天更新”无关，条件不符。

借用原文：Other resources on the service include university and medical publications computer software, and educational games

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

¹ Google's self-driving car hit a small bump in the road. The driverless car had an accident February 14th in California. The accident was reported to the Department of Motor Vehicles in California on February 23rd. According to WIRED, a technology publication, the car changed traffic lanes and moved into the path of a bus. The driverless car was a Lexus SUV. When it hit the bus, the Google car was

moving at around 3 kilometers per hour. The speed of the bus was 24 kilometers per hour at the time of the collision. No injuries were reported. The left front wheel and fender of the Google car were damaged. In a May 2015 monthly report Google said: "We'll inevitably be involved in accidents; sometimes it's impossible to overcome the realities of speed and distance. In the six years of our project, we've been involved in 12 minor accidents during more than 1.8 million miles of autonomous and manual driving combined." Google has predicted the cars will be ready for the road by 2020.

Google的自动驾驶汽车遇到了一个小挫折。这辆无人驾驶汽车于2月14日在加州发生了事故。该事故于2月23日报给加州机动车辆管理局。据科技出版物WIRED报道，这辆车变换车道时驶入了一辆公交车的行驶路线。这辆无人驾驶汽车是一辆Lexus SUV。撞上公交车时，Google汽车的行驶速度约为每小时3公里。碰撞发生时公交车的速度为每小时24公里。没有人员伤亡报告。Google汽车的左前轮和挡泥板受损。Google在2015年5月的月度报告中表示："我们不可避免地会卷入事故；有时无法克服速度和距离的现实情况。在我们项目的六年中，在超过180万英里的自动和手动驾驶里程中，我们已经经历了12起轻微事故。"Google预测这些汽车将在2020年前做好上路准备。

5. A) It hit another car.
B) It was overspeed.
C) It hit a driving bus in the road.
D) It hit a Lexus SUV.

【题目】 What happened to Google's self-driving car?

【翻译】 Google的自动驾驶汽车发生了什么事？

- A) 它撞到了另一辆车。 B) 它超速了。 C) 它撞到了路上行驶的公交车。
D) 它撞到了一辆Lexus SUV。

【答案】 C (细节题) It hit a driving bus in the road.

【定位】 According to WIRED, a technology publication, the car changed traffic lanes and moved into the path of a bus.

据科技刊物《连线》报道，这辆车变更了车道，驶入了一辆公交车的行进路线。

【信号】 事件主干句。这句 the car changed traffic lanes and moved into the path of a bus 是新闻交代事故经过的主干句，紧跟在新闻开头“出了事故”之后，按新闻顺听的次序，第一道题的答案就落在这里——它点明撞击对象是 bus。

【替换】 moved into the path of a bus ↔ hit a driving bus in the road

驶入公交路线即撞上行驶的公交

【排除】 A) 答非所问

It hit another car. 把撞击对象说成 another car (另一辆车), 但录音明说撞的是 the bus, 公交不是泛指 car, 撞击对象答错。

B) 未提及

It was overspeed. 说车超速, 但录音里这辆 Google 车 was moving at around 3 kilometers per hour, 时速才 3 公里, 根本谈不上超速, 录音从没说它超速。

D) 张冠李戴

It hit a Lexus SUV. 盗用了录音原词 The driverless car was a Lexus SUV, 但 Lexus SUV 说的是“这辆 Google 车本身就是雷克萨斯 SUV”, 不是它撞的对象, 把“它是什么车”偷换成了“它撞了什么车”。

借用原文: The driverless car was a Lexus SUV

6. A) 3 kilometers per hour.

B) 6 kilometers per hour.

C) 24 kilometers per hour.

D) 180 kilometers per hour.

【题目】 How fast was the bus when the accident happened?

【翻译】 事故发生时公交车的速度是多少?

A) 每小时3公里。 B) 每小时6公里。 C) 每小时24公里。 D) 每小时180公里。

【答案】 C (细节题) 24 kilometers per hour.

【定位】 The speed of the bus was 24 kilometers per hour at the time of the collision.

碰撞发生时, 公交车的速度是每小时 24 公里。

【信号】 数字配对象的精确句。 这句 The speed of the bus was 24 kilometers per hour 直接把数字和对象 bus 绑在一起, 是数字题的答案句; 它紧跟在前一句讲 Google 车速度 3 km/h 之后, 录音故意连给两个速度, 必须靠 the bus 这个对象词锁定 24。

【替换】 The speed of the bus was 24 kilometers per hour ↔ **24 kilometers per hour.**

数字原值直接对应

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

3 kilometers per hour. 盗用了录音真出现的数字 the Google car was moving at around 3 kilometers per hour, 但 3 km/h 是 Google 车的速度, 不是题目问的 bus 的速度, 张冠李戴。

借用原文: the Google car was moving at around 3 kilometers per hour

B) 未提及

6 kilometers per hour. 这个数字录音里压根没念过, 是凭空设的干扰值, 用来引诱没听清数字、想随手蒙一个的考生。

D) 偷换概念

180 kilometers per hour. 这个偏大的数字录音并未作为速度出现, 录音里近似的大数是 1.8 million miles (180 万英里行驶里程), 选项把“里程”的数字感偷换成“时速 180”, 且 180 km/h 与 3、24 这种低速场景明显不符。

借用原文: 1.8 million miles of autonomous and manual driving combined

7. A) Realities of speed and distance.

B) Accidents in the road.

C) Wheel and fender damage.

D) Driving buses in the road.

【题目】 What is inevitable to self-driving cars according to Google's report?

【翻译】 根据Google的报告,自动驾驶汽车不可避免的是什么?

A) 速度和距离的现实情况。 B) 路上的事故。 C) 车轮和挡泥板的损坏。

D) 路上行驶的公交车。

【答案】 B (细节题) Accidents in the road.

【定位】 We'll inevitably be involved in accidents; sometimes it's impossible to overcome the realities of speed and distance.

我们将不可避免地卷入事故; 有时候, 速度与距离的现实是无法克服的。

【信号】 inevitably 引出的报告原话。 这句出自 Google said 引用的报告原文, 里面 We'll inevitably be involved in accidents 的 inevitably 正对题干 inevitable, 是“不可避免”的直接信号; 引述句 + inevitably 双重信号锁定答案句。

【替换】 We'll inevitably be involved in accidents ↔ **Accidents in the road.**

难免卷入事故即事故难免

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

Realities of speed and distance. 逐字盗用录音 the realities of speed and distance, 但此处原文搭的是 impossible to overcome (无法克服), 说的是“难以克服的”, 不是题干问的“inevitable (不可避免的)”; 这两个词在同句不同分句里, 选项偷换了对应关系。

借用原文: it's impossible to overcome the realities of speed and distance

C) 答非所问

Wheel and fender damage. 盗用录音 The left front wheel and fender of the Google car were damaged, 但车轮和挡泥板损坏只是这一次事故的具体后果, 报告说的“不可避免”指的是 accidents, 不是某个损坏部位。

借用原文: The left front wheel and fender of the Google car were damaged

D) 原词陷阱

Driving buses in the road. 借用了录音里的 bus 话题 (moved into the path of a bus), 但这是描述事故怎么发生的经过, 且 driving buses 表意含糊, 不是报告所说“不可避免的”那个东西。

借用原文: moved into the path of a bus

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: Asen Employment Agency. Good morning!

M: Asen职业介绍所。早上好!

2 W: Good morning! I wonder if you can help me. I'm looking for a job.

W: 早上好!不知道您能不能帮我。我在找工作。

3 M: I'll see what we can do. Er, have you been to us before?

M: 我看看我们能做什么。呃,您以前来过我们这儿吗?

4 W: No, but you've managed to get jobs for some of my friends, so I thought perhaps... you know.

W: 没有,但您给我的一些朋友找到了工作,所以我想也许.....你知道的。

5 M: Yes, I see. First of all, could you give me your full name?

M: 好的,我明白了。首先,能告诉我您的全名吗?

6 W: Yes, of course. Susan Hollis.

W: 好的,当然可以。Susan Hollis.

7 M: Good. And could I have your phone number?

M: 好的。能给我您的电话号码吗?

8 W: Yes, 7788992.

W: 可以,7788992。

9 M: Fine, and your date of birth please?

M: 好的,还有您的出生日期?

10 W: February 3rd, 1980.

W: 1980年2月3日。

11 M: Thank you. Now, education. Which school did you go to?

M: 谢谢。现在是教育经历。您上的哪所学校?

12 W: I went to a secondary school in South town.

W: 我在南镇上的一所中学。

13 M: And have you been to college?

M: 上过大学吗?

14 W: No, I left full-time education when I was 18.

W: 没有,我18岁就离开全日制教育了。

15 M: I see. Any qualifications?

M: 我明白了。有什么资格证书吗?

16 W: Yes, I gained a shorthand and typing diploma at evening classes.

W: 有的,我在夜校拿到了速记和打字文凭。

17 M: That's good! Now, where are you working at the moment?

M: 很好!那么,您现在在哪儿工作?

18 W: Well, I've got a job as a shorthand-typist, but I'm not enjoying it very much and it doesn't pay very well.

W: 嗯,我现在有份速记打字员的工作,但我不太喜欢,而且工资也不高。

19 M: I see. Have you applied for any other jobs?

M: 我明白了。您申请过其他工作吗?

20 W: Yes, I thought I'd like to be a policewoman but they turned me down because I was too short.

W: 申请过,我本来想当警察,但他们拒绝了我,因为我太矮了。

21 M: What would you like to do now then?

M: 那您现在想做什么呢?

22 W: Well, I think I'd like to work in a travel agency.

W: 嗯,我想我想在旅行社工作。

23 M: I see, I think the best thing is for me to see what we might find for you. And then...

M: 我明白了,我觉得最好的办法是我先看看能为您找到什么。然后.....

8. A) From some of her friends.
B) From the wanted column.
C) From a telephone directory.
D) From a telephone directory.

【题目】 How did the woman get to know about the man's company?

【翻译】 这位女士是如何了解到这位男士的公司的？

A) 从她的一些朋友那里。 B) 从招聘栏。 C) 从电话簿。 D) 从电话簿。

【答案】 A (细节题) From some of her friends.

【定位】 No, but you've managed to get jobs for some of my friends, so I thought perhaps... you know.
没去过，不过你们帮我的一些朋友找到了工作，所以我想也许.....你懂的。

【信号】 被问者的直接应答里交代缘由。前一段男方问她以前来过没有，女方答 you've managed to get jobs for some of my friends, so I thought perhaps——她用『你们帮过我朋友』来解释自己为何找上门，这正是得知途径的落点；对话题的答案就藏在被问者应答里。

【替换】 get jobs for some of my friends ↔ From some of her friends.

『帮我朋友找过工作』 = 从朋友处得知

【排除】 B) 未提及

wanted column (招聘广告栏) 在对话里从未出现，女方明确说的是经朋友介绍而非看广告，属凭常识 (找工作=看招聘栏) 硬套，原文无据。

C) 未提及

telephone directory (电话簿) 录音里没有任何对应，女方说的是朋友介绍；C 只是把另一种常见查找渠道塞进来凑数。

D) 未提及

D 与 C 字面相同 (电话簿)，录音同样从未提及电话簿；两项重复且都无原文支撑，自然都不是答案。

-
9. A) She finished her secondary school.
B) She studied in a vocational college.
C) She graduated from an open university.
D) She received full-time education abroad.

【题目】 What formal education did the woman receive?

【翻译】 这位女士接受过什么正规教育？

A) 她完成了中学学业。 B) 她在职业学院学习过。 C) 她毕业于开放大学。
D) 她在国外接受过全日制教育。

【答案】 A (细节题) She finished her secondary school.

【定位】 M: And have you been to college? W: No, I left full-time education when I was 18.

男：那你上过大学吗？女：没有，我 18 岁就结束了全日制教育。

【信号】 一问一答 + 否定划界。男方先问她念的哪所学校，她答 I went to a secondary school; 随后被问是否上过大学时，她以 No, I left full-time education when I was 18 否定大学经历。一句『读了中学』加一句『没上大学』，把正规教育的上限钉死在中学。

【替换】 I went to a secondary school in South town ↔ **She finished her secondary school.**

『念过中学』 = 『读完中学』

【排除】 B) **与原文相反**

B 说她上过职业学院，但女方对 have you been to college 的回答是 No，直接否认任何大学经历，与原文相反。

借用原文：No, I left full-time education when I was 18

C) **未提及**

open university (开放大学) 录音从未提及，女方已否认上过任何 college，C 凭空拔高她的学历。

D) **原词陷阱**

D 含 full-time education，录音确实念到 I left full-time education when I was 18，但原文只说她结束了全日制教育，绝无 abroad (海外)；D 借这串原词诱你『听到就选』，却塞进根本没说的『海外』。

借用原文：I left full-time education when I was 18

10. A) She teaches an evening class.

B) She works as a tour guide.

C) She is a policewoman.

D) She is a shorthand-typist.

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

【翻译】 关于这位女士的职业我们了解到什么？

A) 她教夜校课程。 B) 她做导游工作。 C) 她是一名女警察。

D) 她是一名速记打字员。

【答案】 **D** (细节题) She is a shorthand-typist.

【定位】 Well, I've got a job as a shorthand-typist, but I'm not enjoying it very much and it doesn't pay very well.

嗯，我现在有一份速记打字员的工作，不过我不太喜欢，而且工资也不高。

【信号】 现在时间锚 **I've got a job** 标出现职。男方问 where are you working at the moment (你現在在哪儿上班)，女方答 I've got a job as a shorthand-typist——『at the moment』 + 『I've got a job as』是明确的现在时间锚，紧跟的职业就是现职。

【替换】 I've got a job as a shorthand-typist ↔ **She is a shorthand-typist.**

『有份速记打字员的工作』 = 『她是速记打字员』

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

录音确有 evening classes, 但出现在 I gained a shorthand and typing diploma at evening classes——她是在夜校『学习考证』, 不是『教夜校』; A 借 evening class 原词把『去上夜校』偷换成『教夜校』。

借用原文: I gained a shorthand and typing diploma at evening classes

B) **未提及**

tour guide (导游) 整段对话没有出现, 她想去的是 travel agency (旅行社) 而非当导游; B 把『旅行社』顺手联想成『导游』, 属臆测。

C) **原词陷阱**

录音里 policewoman 出现在 I thought I'd like to be a policewoman but they turned me down——她想当警察却被拒, 根本没当上, C 盗用 policewoman 原词把『没做成的事』说成『现在的职业』。

借用原文: I thought I'd like to be a policewoman but they turned me down

11. A) A job in a travel agency.

B) A job in the government.

C) A job as a policewoman.

D) A job as a teacher.

【题目】 What sort of job would the woman like to take now?

【翻译】 这位女士现在想从事什么样的工作?

A) 旅行社的工作。 B) 政府部门的工作。 C) 女警察的工作。 D) 教师的工作。

【答案】 **A** (细节题) A job in a travel agency.

【定位】 M: What would you like to do now then? W: Well, I think I'd like to work in a travel agency.

男: 那你现在想做什么呢? 女: 嗯, 我想我愿意去一家旅行社工作。

【信号】 愿望信号 I'd like to + now 直接应答。男方用 What would you like to do now 把焦点拉到『现在想做什么』, 女方紧接 I think I'd like to work in a travel agency——I'd like to 是明确的愿望信号, 又落在 now 之后, 正是当下意向的答案句。

【替换】 I'd like to work in a travel agency ↔ **A job in a travel agency.**

『想去旅行社工作』 = 『旅行社的一份工作』

【排除】 B) 未提及

government (政府) 整段对话没有出现, 她说的当下意向是 travel agency; B 凭空补一个常见的『体面方向』诱选, 原文无据。

C) 原词陷阱

policewoman 出现在 I thought I'd like to be a policewoman but they turned me down——那是『过去想做且已被拒』, 不是 now 想做的; C 借 policewoman 原词把过去愿望冒充当下意向。

借用原文: I thought I'd like to be a policewoman but they turned me down

D) 未提及

teacher / teaching 作为职业意向录音从未出现, 她想去的是旅行社; D 把第 10 题里的 evening class 误联想成『当老师』, 属臆测。

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

1 W: Steve, can you tell me how long you've been a pub owner?

W: Steve, 你能告诉我你做酒吧老板多久了吗?

2 M: Well, four years, I suppose. I've been involved with pubs off and on for ten years. I've sort of done hotel work. And I've also run a restaurant pub and now I've got what you call a good old-fashioned pub. That is a public bar with all the social games going with it, which is what we've always wanted to have, you know.

M: 嗯, 我想大概四年了。我断断续续做酒吧生意有十年了。我做过酒店方面的工作。我还经营过一家餐吧, 现在我有的是你们所说的传统老式酒吧。就是那种有公共吧台, 配有各种社交游戏的酒吧, 这正是我们一直想要的, 你知道的。

3 W: It sounds like you've always worked in pubs but not always in this one.

W: 听起来你一直在酒吧工作, 但不总是在这一家。

4 M: No, no, I've worked in quite a variety of pubs.

M: 不是, 不是, 我在很多不同的酒吧工作过。

5 W: What makes a good pub? I mean you said, you know, it has got a good variety of things.

W: 什么才算是好酒吧呢? 我是说你刚才说, 你知道的, 它有很多好东西。

6 M: Well, I think having the right customers to start with, selling the right beer, keeping it good, and most of all keeping a good attitude yourself even though you probably feel very tired. But the idea is if you generate it from your side, it's got to affect the other side if you're getting the right customers in.

M: 嗯, 我觉得首先要有合适的顾客, 卖合适的啤酒, 保持啤酒的品质, 最重要的是自己要保持良好的态度, 即使你可能感觉非常累。但关键是如果你从自己这边释放出这种态度, 它就会影响到另一边, 如果你吸引到了合适的顾客的话。

7 W: Yeah, I must say that's one thing that's always struck me about being a pub owner. I mean a lot of people seem to think that is a nice job, you know. Everybody says, "Oh, I'd love to retire and get a country pub." But it seems to me that it's actually very hard work.

W: 是啊，我必须说这一点总是让我对酒吧老板这个职业印象深刻。我是说很多人似乎认为这是个不错的工作，你知道的。大家都说，“哦，我想退休后开一家乡村酒吧。”但在我看来，这实际上是非常辛苦的工作。

12. A) It was interrupted for four years.
B) It has been off and on for ten years.
C) It helps enlarge his customer network.
D) It provides him with career opportunities.

【题目】 What does the man say about his involvement with pubs?

【翻译】 男士如何描述自己与酒吧的关联？

- A) 中断了四年。 B) 断断续续有十年了。 C) 这有助于扩大他的客户网络。
D) 这为他提供了职业机会。

【答案】 B (细节题) It has been off and on for ten years.

【定位】 Well, four years, I suppose. I've been involved with pubs off and on for ten years.
嗯，我想是四年吧。我断断续续跟酒馆打交道有十年了。

【信号】 被问者的直接应答。 女方刚问完“当了多久酒馆老板”，男方紧接着的这句应答就是答案句。注意他说了两个数字：four years 是“当这家老板”的时长，off and on for ten years 才是“和酒馆打交道 (involvement) ”的总时长——题目问的正是后者。

【替换】 off and on for ten years ↔ **off and on for ten years**

原句几乎照搬

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A 偷了男方第一句的 four years 来骗“听到四年就选”，但四年是他当“这家”老板的时长，不是渊源总长；而且原文从没说这四年被“中断 (interrupted) ”过，是凭空加的。

借用原文：four years

C) 未提及

C 说酒馆“扩大他的客户网络”，但全段男方只讲了时间和酒馆类型，从没提 customer network 这回事，属凭空捏造。

D) 过度推断

D 说这行“给他提供职业机会”，男方虽提到做过 hotel work、restaurant pub，但那是在描述他干过哪些类型，并未把这说成“职业机会”，属过度引申。

借用原文：I've sort of done hotel work

-
13. A) Traditional setting.
B) Individualized service.
C) Social games.
D) Home-made beer.

【题目】 What characterizes the old fashion pub according to the man?

【翻译】 根据男士所说,老式酒吧有什么特点?

A) 传统的布置。 B) 个性化的服务。 C) 社交游戏。 D) 自酿啤酒。

【答案】 C (细节题) Social games.

【定位】 And now I've got what you call a good old-fashioned pub. That is a public bar with all the social games going with it, which is what we've always wanted to have.

现在我开的是大家说的那种正宗老式酒馆。就是一间带着各种社交游戏的公共酒吧,这正是我们一直想要的。

【信号】 对所提事物的直接定义。男方一说出 a good old-fashioned pub, 紧跟着用 That is... 给它下定义: a public bar with all the social games going with it。"That is"后面就是对老式酒馆特征的直接说明,这句即答案句。

【替换】 all the social games going with it ↔ Social games.

原话提取关键词

【排除】 A) 未提及

A"传统装潢 (Traditional setting) "听起来很配"老式酒馆", 但男方定义里只说了 social games, 从没描述店里的陈设布置, 是顺着"老式"二字脑补出来的。

B) 未提及

B"个性化服务"是个抽象卖点, 男方全程没提任何关于 service 的内容, 纯属无中生有的高级概括。

D) 原词陷阱

D"自酿啤酒 (Home-made beer) "利用了 beer 是全篇高频词来诱选, 但男方讲老式酒馆特征时只字未提 beer, 更没说"自酿"; beer 是别处 (14 题语境) 才出现的话题词。

借用原文: selling the right beer

-
14. A) The quality of beer.
B) The owner's attitude.
C) The atmosphere.
D) The right location.

【题目】 What does the man say is most important in making a good pub?

【翻译】 男士认为经营好一家酒吧最重要的是什么?

A) 啤酒的质量。 B) 店主的态度。 C) 氛围。 D) 合适的位置。

【答案】 **B** (细节题) The owner's attitude.

【定位】 Well, I think having the right customers to start with, selling the right beer, keeping it good, and most of all keeping a good attitude yourself even though you probably feel very tired.

嗯，我觉得首先得有合适的顾客，卖对路的啤酒、把酒保持好，而最重要的是，哪怕你可能很累，自己也要保持好的态度。

【信号】 **强调短语 most of all**。男方先并列了"合适顾客、卖对啤酒"几项，随后用 most of all (最要紧的是) 这个强调短语领出 keeping a good attitude yourself。most of all 之后的那一项才是"最重要"，前面都是铺垫干扰。

【替换】 keeping a good attitude yourself ↔ The owner's attitude.

动词短语概括成名词

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

A"啤酒质量"对应原文 selling the right beer, keeping it good, 男方确实说了，但这只是 most of all 之前的并列铺垫项，不是"最重要"那个——它盗用了真出现过的 beer 来骗"听到就选"。

借用原文：selling the right beer, keeping it good

C) **未提及**

C"氛围 (The atmosphere)"是开酒馆的常识要素，但男方列举的几项里压根没提 atmosphere，是凭常识脑补的。

D) **未提及**

D"好位置 (The right location)"同样是"开店要选址"的常识答案，男方从头到尾没提 location，纯属凭经验填的。

15. A) It makes retirees feel useful.

B) It helps old people kill time.

C) It is a profitable business.

D) It is a rather tough job.

【题目】 What does the woman think of running a country pub?

【翻译】 女士如何看待经营乡村酒吧？

A) 这让退休人员感到有用。 B) 这帮助老年人打发时间。 C) 这是一项有利可图的生意。

D) 这是一份相当艰难的工作。

【答案】 **D** (态度观点题) It is a rather tough job.

【定位】 Everybody says, "Oh, I'd love to retire and get a country pub." But it seems to me that it's actually very hard work.

人人都说"哦，我真想退休后开家乡乡村酒馆"。但在我看来，这活儿其实非常辛苦。

【信号】转折 But 后才是真意。女方先转述"大家都觉得这是美差", 随即用 But it seems to me that it's actually very hard work 转折——But+it seems to me 引出的才是她自己的真实看法。转折前的"nice job"是别人的看法、是干扰, 转折后才是她的态度。

【替换】it's actually very hard work ↔ It is a rather tough job.
hard work=tough job

【排除】A) 原词陷阱

A"让退休者觉得有用"借了女方提到的 retire 一词来诱选, 但她说的是"很多人想退休后开酒馆", 从没说这能"让退休者觉得有用", 是凭 retire 二字脑补的正面评价。

借用原文: retire

B) 未提及

B"帮老人打发时间 (kill time)"录音完全没出现, 属凭空捏造, 且与女方"很辛苦"的态度方向相反。

C) 与原文相反

C"赚钱的生意"接近"大家都说是美差"那层意思, 但那是女方转述的"别人的看法", 被 But 转折掉了, 不是她本人的态度; 况且她也没提"赚钱"。

借用原文: a lot of people seem to think that is a nice job

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 To help ourselves and others, it's important to know something about drugs. A drug is a chemical substance. It can bring about a physical, emotional or mental change in people. Alcohol and tobacco are drugs. Caffeine, a substance found in coffee and some soft drinks, is also a drug.

为了帮助自己 and 他人, 了解一些关于药物的知识很重要。药物是一种化学物质。它能给人带来生理、情感或精神上的变化。酒精和烟草都是药物。咖啡因是一种存在于咖啡和一些软饮料中的物质, 也是一种药物。

2 Drug abuse is the use of a drug legal or illegal that hurts a person or someone close to him. A drug user is the person who takes the drug. There are many kinds of drug users. Experimental users may try drugs once or twice. They want to see what the effects will be. Recreational users take drugs to get high. They use drugs with friends or at parties to get into the mood of things. Regular users take drugs all the time. But they are often able to keep up with the normal routine of work. Dependent users can't

relate to anything but drugs. Their whole life centers around drugs. They feel extreme mental or physical pain without drugs.

药物滥用是指对合法或非法药物的使用伤害了某人或其亲近的人。药物使用者是服用药物的人。药物使用者有很多种类。实验性使用者可能会尝试一两次药物。他们想看看会有什么效果。娱乐性使用者服用药物是为了获得快感。他们在朋友聚会或派对上使用药物来融入气氛。经常性使用者一直服用药物。但他们往往能够维持正常的工作日程。依赖性使用者除了药物之外无法与任何事物产生联系。他们的整个生活都围绕着药物。没有药物,他们会感到极度的精神或身体痛苦。

3 It's not always easy to tell if someone is using drugs. In the early stages, drug use is often hard to see. Sometimes people like drugs or need drugs so much that they can't do without them. They are dependent upon drugs. Only a few kinds of drugs can cause physical dependence. But almost any drug, when it's misused, can make a person think he needs it all the time. By this time it's too late and the person is "hooked".

判断某人是否在使用药物并不总是容易的。在早期阶段,药物使用往往很难察觉。有时人们太喜欢药物或太需要药物,以至于离不开它们。他们对药物产生了依赖。只有少数几种药物会导致身体依赖。但几乎任何药物,当被滥用时,都能让人觉得自己时刻都需要它。到这个时候就太晚了,这个人已经"上瘾"了。

16. A) It helps the user to escape reality.
B) It is becoming increasingly popular.
C) It hurts a person and those around them.
D) It gives rise to serious social instability.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about drug abuse?

【翻译】 说话者关于药物滥用说了什么?

- A) 它帮助使用者逃避现实。 B) 它正变得越来越流行。
C) 它伤害一个人以及其周围的人。 D) 它导致严重的社会不稳定。

【答案】 C (细节题) It hurts a person and those around them.

【定位】 Drug abuse is the use of a drug legal or illegal that hurts a person or someone close to him.

药物滥用是指使用某种药物——无论合法还是非法——以致伤害本人或与他亲近的人。

【信号】 定义句 **is the use of**。这句用 Drug abuse is the use of a drug 这种“X is ...”的下定义句式正面界定 drug abuse, 是典型的定义信号; 篇章独白里给主题词下定义的那一句, 往往就是出题点。

【替换】 hurts a person or someone close to him ↔ **hurts a person and those around them**

近义改写 close to him=around them

【排除】 A) 未提及

A 说 It helps the user to escape reality., 但定义句只讲滥用会“伤害本人及亲近者”, 全篇没有“帮人逃避现实”的表述, 属于无中生有。

B) 答非所问

B 说 It is becoming increasingly popular., 但定义句只界定 drug abuse 是什么、会伤害谁, 没有说它越来越流行; 这是答非所问——录音根本没在谈流行程度。

D) 过度推断

D 说 It gives rise to serious social instability., 而定义句的伤害对象只到 a person or someone close to him (个人及亲近者) 这一层, D 擅自拔高到“严重社会动荡”, 属于过度推断。

17. A) They take drugs to get high.

B) They use drugs just for fun.

C) They use drugs as medicine.

D) They keep drug use a secret.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about recreational drug users?

【翻译】 说话者关于娱乐性药物使用者说了什么?

A) 他们服用药物以获得快感。 B) 他们使用药物只是为了好玩。

C) 他们把药物当作药品使用。 D) 他们对药物使用保密。

【答案】 A (细节题) They take drugs to get high.

【定位】 Recreational users take drugs to get high. They use drugs with friends or at parties to get into the mood of things.

娱乐型使用者吸毒是为了寻求快感。他们和朋友一起或在聚会上吸毒, 以融入气氛。

【信号】 专名后紧跟的描述句。 录音点出 Recreational users take drugs to get high, 专有名称 Recreational users 一出现, 它后面 take drugs to get high 就是对这类人的直接界定, 这种“专名 + 紧跟描述”就是定位信号。

【替换】 take drugs to get high ↔ take drugs to get high

本题罕见地原词对应

【排除】 B) 偷换概念

B 说 They use drugs just for fun., 听着像“娱乐型=为了玩”很顺, 但录音说的是 to get high (求快感) 并“to get into the mood”融入气氛, 不是 just for fun (只为好玩); just 这个限定词也把范围缩窄了, 属偷换概念。

借用原文: take drugs to get high

C) 未提及

C 说 They use drugs as medicine., 但讲 recreational users 的句子只说求快感、融入气氛, 没有“当药用”; 全篇也没有哪类人是把毒品当药的表述, 属未提及。

D) 张冠李戴

D 说 They keep drug use a secret., 录音第三段确有 In the early stages, drug use is often hard to see (早期难被察觉), 但那是讲“一般情况下吸毒难发现”, 并非说 recreational users 刻意保密; 把别处的话安到这类人头上, 是张冠李戴。

借用原文: In the early stages, drug use is often hard to see

18. A) It is fatal to the user.

B) It is hard to get rid of.

C) It is the cause of various social problems.

D) It is quite common in entertainment circles.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about drug dependence?

【翻译】 说话者关于药物依赖说了什么?

A) 它对使用者是致命的。 B) 它很难摆脱。 C) 它是各种社会问题的根源。

D) 它在娱乐圈相当普遍。

【答案】 B (细节题) It is hard to get rid of.

【定位】 Sometimes people like drugs or need drugs so much that they can't do without them. By this time it's too late and the person is "hooked".

有时人们如此喜欢或需要毒品, 以至于离不开它。到这地步就太晚了, 这个人已经“上瘾”了。

【信号】 强调句 so...that 与 too late. 这里用 so much that they can't do without them (如此以致离不开) 这种 so...that 强调结构, 又收以 it's too late and the person is hooked, 强烈语气标出“依赖=戒不掉”, 是典型的答案信号。

【替换】 can't do without them ↔ hard to get rid of

离不开=难摆脱

【排除】 A) 过度推断

A 说 It is fatal to the user. (致命)，但录音只讲依赖让人“离不开”、“上瘾”，并没说会致命；fatal 是把“难戒”拔成“要命”的过度推断。

C) 答非所问

C 说 It is the cause of various social problems., 但本题问的是 dependence (依赖) 的特点，录音对依赖只讲“戒不掉”，没说它引发各种社会问题；C 答的不是本题问的点，属答非所问。

D) 未提及

D 说 It is quite common in entertainment circles., 录音通篇没提娱乐圈，这是靠“明星吸毒”的生活常识脑补出来的，属未提及。

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

1 According to Charles Harper, Chairman of ConAgra, the Healthy Choice line of frozen dinners began with his own heart attack. It had been brought on by years of eating anything he could get his hands on. As he lay in the hospital recovering, Harper imagined the line of healthy frozen foods—the tasty good. The Healthy Choice product line was carefully tested with consumers before being introduced to the general public. ConAgra's research and development staff spent a year working under the instruction, whatever the cost, don't sacrifice taste. The first test market results surprised even the ConAgra team. The low sodium, low fat frozen dinners sold much better than expected. According to the firm's vice-president of marketing and sales, "We benefited from low expectations. The products were much better than people thought they would be." This finding supported ConAgra's decision to position the product against other high-quality frozen dinners rather than as a diet or health food. The new product brand's name and packaging were an important part of the development process. The name "Healthy Choice" was chosen for the positive implication it held for consumers. Because ConAgra felt the product would be an impulse purchase, it was important to make the item stand out in the freezer case. This was accomplished through the dark green packaging that not only differed from the competitors but also suggested freshness and richness in vitamins.

据ConAgra公司董事长Charles Harper称，Healthy Choice系列冷冻晚餐始于他自己的心脏病发作。这是多年来随手吃东西造成的。当他躺在医院康复时，Harper构想出了这一健康冷冻食品系列——美味可口的食品。Healthy Choice产品线在向公众推出之前经过了消费者的仔细测试。ConAgra的研发人员花了一年时间按照“不惜任何代价，不要牺牲口味”的指示工作。第一次试销市场的结果甚至令ConAgra团队感到惊讶。这种低钠、低脂的冷冻晚餐销量远超预期。据该公司营销和销售副总裁称，“我们受益于较低的期望值。产品比人们预想的要好得多。”这一发现支持了ConAgra将产品定位为与其他高品质冷冻晚餐竞争而非作为减肥或健康食品的决定。新产品品牌的名称和包装是开发过程的重要组成部分。选择“Healthy Choice”这个名称是因为它对消费者具有积极的暗示意义。由于ConAgra认为该产品将是冲动性购买，因此让商品在冷柜中脱颖而出非常重要。这是通过深绿色包装实现的，它不仅与竞争对手有所不同，还暗示了新鲜和富含维生素。

19. A) Taking up exercises after recovery.
B) Finding new ways to cure heart disease.
C) Going on a diet upon leaving the hospital.
D) Producing tasty healthy frozen food.

【题目】 What did Charles Harper think of while he was in hospital?

【翻译】 Charles Harper在住院期间想到了什么？

- A) 康复后开始锻炼。 B) 寻找治疗心脏病的新方法。 C) 出院后进行节食。
D) 生产美味健康的冷冻食品。

【答案】 D (细节题) Producing tasty healthy frozen food.

【定位】 As he lay in the hospital recovering, Harper imagined the line of healthy frozen foods—the tasty good.

当他躺在医院康复时，哈珀设想出了这一系列健康冷冻食品——既美味又有益健康。

【信号】 情境词 in the hospital 后紧跟的 imagined 句。听到与题干同样的场景词 As he lay in the hospital recovering 时立即提高警觉，紧跟其后的动词 Harper imagined the line of healthy frozen foods 就是“他想到了什么”的直接交代，这是答案句信号。

【替换】 imagined the line of healthy frozen foods—the tasty good ↔ Producing tasty healthy frozen food
“设想出这一产品线”=“生产健康美味冷冻食品”

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

Taking up exercises after recovery. 借了原文 recovering (康复) 这个原词，让人误以为答案与康复有关，但原文只说他在康复时“设想做食品”，从未提到 exercises 锻炼，是听到 recovering 就误选的原词陷阱。

借用原文：As he lay in the hospital recovering

B) 偷换概念

Finding new ways to cure heart disease. 蹭了原文提到的 heart attack 心脏话题，但哈珀在医院想到的是做健康食品，不是寻找治心脏病的新方法，属偷换概念。

借用原文：began with his own heart attack

C) 原词陷阱

Going on a diet upon leaving the hospital. 借了原文 hospital 场景，但原文说他想到的 是做食品、且后文还强调不当作 diet food 来定位，节食(diet)是原文反向回避的概念，本项与原文相反、属原词陷阱叠加。

借用原文：As he lay in the hospital recovering

-
20. A) It was carefully tested with consumers.
B) It was disapproved by many diet experts.
C) It was promoted by health organizations.
D) It was highly expected by the general public.

【题目】 What does the passage say about the "Healthy Choice" product line before it went to market?

【翻译】 文章关于"Healthy Choice"产品线在上市前有何说法?

- A) 该产品线经过了消费者的仔细测试。 B) 该产品线遭到许多饮食专家的反对。
C) 该产品线得到了健康组织的推广。 D) 该产品线受到公众的高度期待。

【答案】 A (细节题) It was carefully tested with consumers.

【定位】 The Healthy Choice product line was carefully tested with consumers before being introduced to the general public.

“健康选择”产品线在向公众推出之前，曾与消费者一起进行过仔细的测试。

【信号】 时间词 **before being introduced** 锁定上市前动作。听到 before being introduced to the general public (向公众推出之前) 这个与题干同义的时间标志，其前的动词 carefully tested with consumers 就是“上市前做了什么”的答案，时间状语即定位信号。

【替换】 was carefully tested with consumers ↔ **It was carefully tested with consumers**

原文与选项几乎同形，核心词完全对应

【排除】 B) **未提及**

It was disapproved by many diet experts. 蹭了原文后文 rather than as a diet or health food 里的 diet 一词制造“被节食专家反对”的联想，但原文从未说有专家反对这条产品线，属未提及。

C) **未提及**

It was promoted by health organizations. 借了原文 healthy/health 的健康调性，但原文讲的是 ConAgra 自己做测试和定位，从未提卫生机构来推广它，属未提及。

D) **与原文相反**

It was highly expected by the general public. 盗用原文 to the general public 这个原词，但原文明说 We benefited from low expectations——公众预期是低的、产品比大家想的好，本项说“被高度期待”恰与原文相反。

借用原文：We benefited from low expectations

-
21. A) Competitive price.
B) Vigorous promotion.
C) Low expectations.
D) Unique ingredients.

【题目】 What is said to contribute to ConAgra's business success?

【翻译】据说什么促成了ConAgra的商业成功？

A) 有竞争力的价格。 B) 大力推广。 C) 较低的期望值。 D) 独特的配料。

【答案】C (细节题) Low expectations.

【定位】According to the firm's vice-president of marketing and sales, "We benefited from low expectations. The products were much better than people thought they would be."

据该公司负责市场与销售的副总裁所说：“我们得益于(人们的)低预期。产品比大家原以为的要好得多。”

【信号】明示因果 benefited from 点出受益来源。听到 We benefited from low expectations 中的 benefited from (得益于) 这一明示受益/原因的信号词，紧跟其后的 low expectations 就是被原文点名的成功因素，是答案句信号。

【替换】We benefited from low expectations ↔ Low expectations.

“得益于低预期”=“低预期(是促成因素)”

【排除】A) 未提及

Competitive price. 听上去最像商业成功的常见原因，但通篇没有任何关于价格高低或竞争力的表述，是凭常识脑补的未提及项。

B) 未提及

Vigorous promotion. 也是符合直觉的成功原因，但原文讲的是测试、定位与命名包装，并未说靠 vigorous promotion 大力推广取胜，属未提及。

D) 未提及

Unique ingredients. 蹭了原文 suggested freshness and richness in vitamins 的健康用料调性制造“独特配料”联想，但原文说的是包装颜色暗示了新鲜与维生素，并未说配料独特、更没说它促成成功，属未提及。

22. A) It has a positive implication for consumers.

B) It tricks the elders into impulse purchasing.

C) It matches the food's dark green packaging.

D) It was suggested by the firm's vice-president.

【题目】What does the speaker say about the name "Healthy Choice"?

【翻译】说话者关于"Healthy Choice"这个名称说了什么？

A) 它对消费者具有积极的暗示作用。 B) 它诱使老年人冲动购物。

C) 它与食品的深绿色包装相匹配。 D) 它是由公司副总裁提出的。

【答案】A (细节题) It has a positive implication for consumers.

【定位】The name "Healthy Choice" was chosen for the positive implication it held for consumers.

选用“健康选择”这个名字，是因为它对消费者具有正面的寓意。

【信号】对象词 The name 后紧跟的“被选用原因”句。听到与题干同样的对象词 The name "Healthy Choice" was chosen 时锁定该句，was chosen for 后给出的 positive implication it held for consumers 就是关于这个名称的直接说明，是答案信号。

【替换】 chosen for the positive implication it held for consumers ↔

It has a positive implication for consumers

“因对消费者有正面寓意而被选”=“它对消费者有正面寓意”

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

It tricks the elders into impulse purchasing. 盗用原文 an impulse purchase 这个原词，但原文只说产品是冲动型购买、所以要在冰柜里显眼，从未说用名称去“欺骗老人(elders)”，elders 与 tricks 均属原文未提，是原词陷阱。

借用原文：the product would be an impulse purchase

C) 张冠李戴

It matches the food's dark green packaging. 盗用原文 dark green packaging 原词，但原文说的是“包装颜色暗示新鲜与维生素”，并未说“名称与深绿包装相配”，本项把对包装的描述张冠李戴成对名称的说法。

借用原文：the dark green packaging that not only differed from the competitors but also suggested freshness

D) 张冠李戴

It was suggested by the firm's vice-president. 盗用原文 the firm's vice-president 原词，但原文里副总是讲“得益于低预期”的人，名称是因正面寓意而选，并非由副总建议取的，属张冠李戴。

借用原文：According to the firm's vice-president of marketing and sales

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

1 In the United States, 36 states currently allow capital punishment for serious crimes such as murder. Americans have always argued about the death penalty. Today, there is a serious question about this issue: Should there be a minimum age limit for executing criminals? In other words, is it right for convicted murderers who kill when they are minors, that is under the age of 18, to receive the death penalty?

在美国，目前有36个州允许对谋杀等严重罪行实施死刑。美国人一直在争论死刑问题。今天，关于这个问题存在一个严肃的疑问：执行死刑是否应该有最低年龄限制？换句话说，被定罪的谋杀犯在未成年时，也就是18岁以下时杀人，判处死刑是否正确？

2 In most other countries of the world, there is no capital punishment for minors. In the United States, though, each state makes its own decision. Of the 36 states that allow the death penalty, 30 permit the execution of minors.

在世界上大多数其他国家，对未成年人不实施死刑。然而在美国，每个州自行决定。在允许死刑的36个州中，有30个州允许对未成年人执行死刑。

3 In the state of South Carolina, a convicted murderer was given the death penalty for a crime he committed while he was a minor. In 1977, when he was 17 years old, James Terry Roach and two friends cruelly murdered three people. Roach's lawyer fought the decision to execute him. The young murderer remained on death row for ten years while his lawyer appealed to the governor. The lawyer argued that it is wrong to execute a person for a crime he committed while he was a minor. In the United States, the governor of a state has the power to change a sentence from the death penalty to life in prison. Nonetheless, the governor of South Carolina refused to stop the execution. Roach was finally executed in 1986.

在南卡罗来纳州，一名被定罪的谋杀犯因其未成年时犯下的罪行而被判处死刑。1977年，当James Terry Roach 17岁时，他和两个朋友残忍地杀害了三个人。Roach的律师抗争这个处决他的判决。这名年轻的谋杀犯在死囚牢房待了十年，期间他的律师向州长上诉。律师辩称，对一个人在未成年时犯下的罪行而处决他是错误的。在美国，州长有权将死刑判决改为终身监禁。然而，南卡罗来纳州州长拒绝停止执行死刑。Roach最终于1986年被处决。

23. A) It will be abolished sooner or later.
B) It is practiced in most of the states.
C) It has to be approved by the Supreme Court.
D) It has drawn a lot of criticism from overseas.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about the death penalty in the United States?

【翻译】 说话者关于美国死刑制度说了什么？

- A) 它迟早会被废除。 B) 它在大多数州实行。 C) 它必须得到最高法院的批准。
D) 它在海外引起了很多批评。

【答案】 B (细节题) It is practiced in most of the states.

【定位】 In the United States, 36 states currently allow capital punishment for serious crimes such as murder.

在美国，目前有 36 个州对谋杀等严重罪行允许使用死刑。

【信号】 开篇正面陈述现状的句子。这段是篇章独白，开篇第一句往往直接铺陈背景事实。36 states currently allow capital punishment 用一个具体数字正面交代了死刑在美国的施行范围，正是对「死刑现状」最直接的陈述，故锁定为答案句。

【替换】 36 states currently allow capital punishment ↔ It is practiced in most of the states.

36 个州=多数州，具体数字概括成范围

【排除】 A) 未提及

It will be abolished sooner or later. 说死刑迟早被废，但录音通篇只说现状(36 州允许、30 州准许对未成年人执行)，从未预测它会被废除，属凭空添加。

C) 未提及

It has to be approved by the Supreme Court. 抬出 Supreme Court 制造权威感，但录音明说 each state makes its own decision——是各州自己决定，根本没说要最高法院批准，盗用了个录音从未念到的机构名来骗「听着正规就选」。

借用原文：each state makes its own decision

D) 偷换概念

It has drawn a lot of criticism from overseas. 说死刑招致海外批评，录音只在 In most other countries of the world, there is no capital punishment for minors 提到别国「没有对未成年人的死刑」，那是陈述别国做法，并非说别国在批评美国，选项把「别国情况」偷换成了「海外批评」。

借用原文：In most other countries of the world, there is no capital punishment for minors

24. A) What effect it might have on youngsters.

B) What type of criminals should receive it.

C) Whether there should be a minimum age limit for execution.

D) Whether the practice should be allowed to continue in future.

【题目】 What is the focus of the debate around the death penalty?

【翻译】 围绕死刑的辩论焦点是什么？

A) 它可能对青少年产生什么影响。 B) 什么类型的罪犯应该接受死刑。

C) 是否应该设定执行死刑的最低年龄限制。 D) 这一做法将来是否应该被允许继续。

【答案】 C (细节题) Whether there should be a minimum age limit for execution.

【定位】 Today, there is a serious question about this issue: Should there be a minimum age limit for executing criminals?

今天，关于这个议题有一个严肃的问题：执行死刑该不该有一个最低年龄限制？

【信号】 显式抛出问题的自问句。录音用 there is a serious question 明确预告焦点，紧接着的问句 Should there be a minimum age limit for executing criminals? 就是争论的焦点本身。这种「先报有问题、再把问题念出来」的自问结构，是篇章独白点题的典型信号，故锁定此句。

【替换】 Should there be a minimum age limit for executing criminals? ↔

Whether there should be a minimum age limit for execution.

直接问句改写成 whether 间接句，几乎原义保留

【排除】 A) 未提及

What effect it might have on youngsters. 听着和「未成年人」沾边，但录音问的是「该不该设年龄下限」，从未讨论死刑「对年轻人有什么影响」，是借「年轻人」这一相关词造的近义干扰。

B) 偷换概念

What type of criminals should receive it. 把焦点偷换成「哪种罪犯该受刑」，而录音焦点是「年龄(age)下限」。年龄是 type of criminals 的一个相邻角度，但不是录音点题句问的那个，属偷换。

借用原文：Should there be a minimum age limit for executing criminals?

D) 偷换概念

Whether the practice should be allowed to continue in future. 问的是死刑整体的「存废未来」，比录音焦点「年龄下限」宽得多。录音明明把争论框在年龄这个窄点上，D 却放大到整个制度的存废，范围被偷偷扩大了。

借用原文：Should there be a minimum age limit for executing criminals?

25. A) The court sentenced him to life in prison for killing two friends.

B) The governor changed his death sentence to life in prison.

C) He was the first minor to be executed in South Carolina.

D) He was sentenced to death for a crime he committed as a minor.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about James Terry Roach?

【翻译】 说话者关于James Terry Roach说了什么？

A) 法院判处他终身监禁,罪名是杀害两名朋友。 B) 州长将他的死刑改判为终身监禁。

C) 他是South Carolina州第一个被执行死刑的未成年人。

D) 他因未成年时犯下的罪行被判处死刑。

【答案】 D (细节题) He was sentenced to death for a crime he committed as a minor.

【定位】 In the state of South Carolina, a convicted murderer was given the death penalty for a crime he committed while he was a minor.

在南卡罗来纳州，一名被定罪的谋杀犯因其在未成年时所犯的罪行被判处死刑。

【信号】 引入该案例的主干陈述句。 第三段一开头就用 a convicted murderer was given the death penalty for a crime he committed while he was a minor 总述了这个案例的核心——未成年时犯案、被判死刑。介绍人物的段落，开头这句总述往往就是答案句，故锁定它。

【替换】 was given the death penalty for a crime he committed while he was a minor ↔

He was sentenced to death for a crime he committed as a minor.

was given the death penalty=was sentenced to death, while he was a minor=as a minor

【排除】A) 原词陷阱

The court sentenced him to life in prison for killing two friends. 盗用了录音 murdered three people 的「杀人」情节，却把人数从「三人」偷换成 two friends，且把结局说成 life in prison(终身监禁)——录音里他最终是被处决，不是终身监禁。听到「杀人」「朋友」就选，正中这个原词陷阱。

借用原文：two friends cruelly murdered three people

B) 与原文相反

The governor changed his death sentence to life in prison. 盗用录音里 the governor of a state has the power to change a sentence from the death penalty to life in prison 这句「州长有权改判」的原词，却忽略紧接的转折 Nonetheless, the governor of South Carolina refused to stop the execution——州长其实拒绝了。选项取了转折前的「有权改判」，与转折后的事实正好相反。

借用原文：Nonetheless, the governor of South Carolina refused to stop the execution

C) 原词陷阱

He was the first minor to be executed in South Carolina. 盗用了录音真念到的地名 In the state of South Carolina 和「被处决」情节，但凭空加了 first(第一个)——录音从头到尾没说他是首个被处决的未成年人。听到 South Carolina 就觉得对，正是这个原词陷阱设的局。

借用原文：In the state of South Carolina

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

23 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。

Meanwhile in Moscow, snow completely disappeared from the city's streets as warm air moved into the European part of Russia.

第1段，第4句

主句加一个 "as" 引导的时间状语从句是常见句式，在四六级和考研阅读中较为典型。这种结构可迁移性强，学生掌握后能识别大量类似句子

Several types of plants that usually wake up in the spring have already bloomed, while hazardous smoke choked Beijing on Friday with pollution levels exceeding the index.

第1段，第6句

成分种类丰富：主句含主语（含定语从句）、谓语；定语从句含主语、谓语、时间状语、频率状语；状语从句含主语、谓语、宾语、时间状语、方式状语（with 复合结构）；覆盖定语从句作定语、状语从句、with 复合结构等多个易错点，适合作为成分划分的综合练习句

More than 100 million people in Nigeria are not connected to the Internet.

第1段，第1句

被动语态的简单句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，尤其在描述社会现象、数据统计时频繁出现，具有较高的典型性和实用价值。

The information is then available to students, medical workers, and researchers at no cost, whether there is Internet or not.

第1段，第6句

主系表结构 + 多个状语的组合是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。whether 引导的让步状语也是考试高频结构，掌握后可迁移至大量类似句子。句末补充条件或范围的模式（whether ... or not）在学术和说明文中反复出现。

I wonder if you can help me.

第2段，第2句

"I wonder if..." 是四六级、考研阅读和口语中常见的委婉询问句式，宾语从句结构在真题中频繁出现。掌握这一结构可迁移到大量相似句型，如 "I doubt if"、"I'm not sure if" 等。

First of all, could you give me your full name?

第5段，第2句

情态动词 could 的疑问句 + give 的双宾语结构，在口语交际和书面表达中都很常见，是基础句式中的高频结构，掌握后可迁移到其他情态动词和双宾语动词（如 tell/show/send sb sth）的场景。

W: Yes, I thought I'd like to be a policewoman but they turned me down because I was too short.

第20段，第1句

结构具有较高典型性。并列句 + 宾语从句 + 状语从句的组合是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，尤其是 "but" 连接转折并列、"because" 引导原因从句的模式高频出现。情态动词 "would" 的委婉用法和短语动词 "turned down" 也是真题常考知识点。掌握本句的切分和成分识别方法后，可迁移到大量类似真题句子，实用性强。

W: Yeah, I must say that's one thing that's always struck me about being a pub owner.

第7段，第1句

句子包含主句的主谓宾结构、宾语从句的主系表结构、定语从句的主谓宾和双状语结构，成分种类丰富。尤其是两个 "that" 的不同功能（引导宾语从句和定语从句）以及关系代词在从句中兼任主语的用法，是常见易错点，训练价值较高。

To help ourselves and others, it's important to know something about drugs.

第1段，第1句

It is important to do 句型在四六级和考研中极为常见，属于高频考点结构，掌握后可广泛迁移至 It is necessary/essential/crucial to 等同类句型，典型性较高。

It can bring about a physical, emotional or mental change in people.

第1段，第3句

简单句结构在真题中常见，情态动词 can 的用法是基础考点，但本句整体过于简洁，缺少真题中常见的从句嵌套、非谓语动词、分隔修饰等复杂特征，代表性中等偏低。

Caffeine, a substance found in coffee and some soft drinks, is also a drug.

第1段，第5句

主系表结构配合同位语插入是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，同位语用于补充说明专有名词或抽象概念的写法极为常见，掌握后可广泛迁移到科技、人文类文章的长句分析中。

Recreational users take drugs to get high.

第2段，第6句

覆盖主谓宾加目的状语四个成分，成分种类虽不算多，但不定式作目的状语是基础语法点，适合初学者练习识别状语功能，有一定训练价值。

But they are often able to keep up with the normal routine of work.

第2段，第9句

简单句在考试中出现,但通常作为复杂句的组成部分而非独立考查对象,单纯的简单系表结构代表性一般,迁移价值中等。

Dependent users can't relate to anything but drugs.

第2段，第10句

涉及主语、情态动词谓语、状语三种基本成分，"relate to" 的固定搭配和 "anything but" 的限定结构有一定辨析价值，但成分种类有限，缺少宾语、定语从句等更多样化的成分类型

It's not always easy to tell if someone is using drugs.

第3段，第1句

形式主语 It + be + 形容词 + 不定式 是四六级和考研真题中的高频句式，如 It is important to... / It is difficult to... 等。本句还包含宾语从句，进一步增加了典型性。掌握这个结构后可以迁移到大量类似句子，代表性强。

Sometimes people like drugs or need drugs so much that they can't do without them.

第3段，第3句

"so ... that ..." 结果状语从句是四六级和考研中的高频句式，并列谓语和情态动词否定形式也是常考结构，句子结构具有较高的代表性和迁移价值，掌握后可应用于多种类似句子的分析。

They are dependent upon drugs.

第3段，第4句

主系表结构配形容词短语作表语是常见句式，"be dependent upon" 是典型的系表搭配，在阅读中经常出现，具有一定代表性，但句子过于简短，缺少修饰成分或从句的典型配置

It gives rise to serious social instability.

第16题，D

主谓宾结构是英语中最基础常见的句式，在四六级和考研中大量出现。"give rise to" 作为表示因果关系的固定搭配也较为常见。但由于本句过于简单，缺少从句、复杂修饰等考试中高频的复杂结构，作为典型真题句式的代表性中等偏下。

It is hard to get rid of.

第18题，B

"It is + 形容词 + to do"是四六级和考研中极为常见的句式，用于表达做某事的难易、重要性等，掌握后可大量迁移到类似结构（如 It is important to..., It is necessary to... 等），代表性很强。

The Healthy Choice product line was carefully tested with consumers before being introduced to the general public.

第1段，第4句

被动语态 + 时间状语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，尤其是描述产品、研究、政策等客观事物时。"before + 动名词" 引导时间状语的用法也是典型的书面语句式，具有较高的复用价值。

Today, there is a serious question about this issue: Should there be a minimum age limit for executing criminals?

第1段，第3句

there be句型和同位语从句都是四六级、考研阅读中的高频结构,具有很强的代表性;用冒号引出同位语从句来解释抽象名词(question/problem/fact等)的用法在学术性文本和新闻报道中极为常见;疑问句形式的同位语从句(Should there be)虽不如陈述式同位语从句(that there should be)常见,但仍属于标准用法;整体句式典型,掌握后可大量迁移到类似结构的句子

In other words, is it right for convicted murderers who kill when they are minors, that is under the age of 18, to receive the death penalty?

第1段，第4句

主干定位有难度但不极端,嵌套层次清晰可辨,时态简单无负担,成分种类丰富且典型性强。综合来看,本句在"结构+时态" 维度是高优先级训练材料,适合用于系统训练成分划分和从句嵌套分析,性价比高。

Nonetheless, the governor of South Carolina refused to stop the execution.

第3段，第7句

主谓宾加不定式宾语是四六级和考研中的常见句式,具备一定代表性,但本句过于简单,缺少真题中常见的从句、并列或复杂修饰结构,典型性中等偏下。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本卷出现的 154 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。

pub

A2

n. 酒吧

本卷13次 · 真题 18 句

user

A2

n. 使用者

本卷10次 · 真题 37 句

minor

B2

adj. 较小的

本卷8次 · 真题 19 句

penalty

B1

n. 处罚

本卷7次 · 真题 19 句

product

A2

n. 产品

本卷6次 · 真题 128 句

project

A2

n. 项目

本卷6次 · 真题 90 句

per

B1

prep. 每

本卷6次 · 真题 49 句

kilometer

A2

n. 千米，公里

本卷6次 · 真题 11 句

would

A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本卷5次 · 真题 466 句

digital

B1

adj. 数字的

本卷5次 · 真题 75 句

resource B1

n. 资源

本卷5次·真题 54 句

consumer B1

n. 消费者

本卷4次·真题 84 句

united B1

adj. 联合的

本卷4次·真题 60 句

pollution B1

n. 污染

本卷4次·真题 38 句

crime A2

n. 犯罪行为

本卷4次·真题 22 句

governor B2

n. 州长

本卷4次·真题 14 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本卷3次·真题 174 句

customer A2

n. 顾客, 客户

本卷3次·真题 124 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本卷3次·真题 119 句

diet A2

n. 日常饮食

本卷3次·真题 113 句

physical B1

adj. 身体的

本卷3次·真题 98 句

organization B1

n. 组织

本卷3次·真题 76 句

educational B1

adj. 教育的

本卷3次·真题 45 句

states A1

n. 国家

本卷3次·真题 43 句

reality B1

n. 现实

本卷3次·真题 38 句

unusual B1

adj. 不寻常的

本卷3次·真题 30 句

commit B2

v. 承诺、保证做某事

本卷3次·真题17句

frozen A2

adj. 冷冻的

本卷3次·真题13句

effect A2

n. 影响

本卷2次·真题156句

type A2

n. 类型

本卷2次·真题97句

according B1

prep. 根据

本卷2次·真题88句

mental B1

adj. 精神的

本卷2次·真题86句

access B1

n. 进入

本卷2次·真题83句

department A2

n. 部门

本卷2次·真题66句

involve B1

v. 包含

本卷2次·真题65句

positive B1

adj. 积极的

本卷2次·真题62句

argue B1

v. 争论

本卷2次·真题58句

damage B1

n. 损害

本卷2次·真题55句

internet A2

n. 互联网

本卷2次·真题55句

variety B1

n. 多样化

本卷2次·真题47句

limit B1

n. 限度

本卷2次·真题45句

firm B1

adj. 坚固的

本卷2次·真题43句

purchase B1

v. 购买

本卷2次·真题 39 句

network B1

n. 网络

本卷2次·真题 30 句

agency B2

n. 代理机构

本卷2次·真题 29 句

driving A2

n. 驾驶

本卷2次·真题 29 句

distance A2

n. 距离

本卷2次·真题 27 句

carefully A2

adv. 仔细地

本卷2次·真题 24 句

driverless C1

adj. 无人驾驶的

本卷2次·真题 24 句

update B1

v. 更新

本卷2次·真题 24 句

criminal B1

n. 罪犯

本卷2次·真题 20 句

implication C1

n. 可能的影响或结果

本卷2次·真题 18 句

court A2

n. 法院

本卷2次·真题 16 句

beer A2

n. 啤酒

本卷2次·真题 14 句

secondary B2

adj. 次要的

本卷2次·真题 13 句

dependent B2

adj. 依靠的

本卷2次·真题 11 句

index B1

n. 索引

本卷2次·真题 9 句

tasty A2

adj. 美味的, 可口的

本卷2次·真题 9 句

substance B2

n. 物质

本卷2次·真题8句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本卷1次·真题239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

career B1

n. 职业

本卷1次·真题119句

support A2

v. 支持

本卷1次·真题118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

focus B1

n. 重点

本卷1次·真题107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

case A2

n. 情况

本卷1次·真题89句

expert B1

n. 专家

本卷1次·真题89句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本卷1次·真题89句

issue B1

n. 问题

本卷1次·真题83句

contribute B1

v. 捐献

本卷1次·真题 74 句

material B1

n. 材料

本卷1次·真题 69 句

gain B1

v. 获得;赢得

本卷1次·真题 64 句

power A2

n. 权力

本卷1次·真题 59 句

apply A2

v. 申请

本卷1次·真题 58 句

attack A2

v. 攻击

本卷1次·真题 55 句

wrong A2

adj. 错误的

本卷1次·真题 54 句

increasingly B2

adv. 越来越;日益;不断增加地

本卷1次·真题 53 句

various B1

adj. 各种各样的

本卷1次·真题 52 句

emotional B1

adj. 情绪的

本卷1次·真题 50 句

available A2

adj. 可获得的

本卷1次·真题 48 句

debate B2

n. 辩论

本卷1次·真题 48 句

promote B2

v. 促进

本卷1次·真题 47 句

fashion B1

n. 时尚;流行款式

本卷1次·真题 45 句

mainly B1

adv. 主要地

本卷1次·真题 45 句

staff B1

n. 全体员工

本卷1次·真题 43 句

extreme B2

adj. 极度的

本卷1次·真题 39 句

item A2

n. 项目

本卷1次·真题 39 句

regular B1

adj. 经常的

本卷1次·真题 38 句

finally A2

adv. 终于, 最终

本卷1次·真题 36 句

software B1

n. 软件 (计算机程序)

本卷1次·真题 35 句

completely B1

adv. 完全地

本卷1次·真题 34 句

expectation B2

n. 期待;预期

本卷1次·真题 34 句

graduate B1

n. 毕业生

本卷1次·真题 34 句

lane B1

n. 车道

本卷1次·真题 34 句

appeal B2

v. 呼吁

本卷1次·真题 31 句

oh A1

intj. 哦 (表示惊讶、理解或反应)

本卷1次·真题 31 句

differ B1

v. 不同, 有区别

本卷1次·真题 30 句

stage A2

n. 阶段

本卷1次·真题 30 句

decrease B1

v. 减少, 降低

本卷1次·真题 28 句

highly B1

adv. 非常

本卷1次·真题 28 句

brand B1

n. 品牌, 商标

本卷1次·真题 27 句

pain A2

n. 疼痛

本卷1次·真题 25 句

yeah A1

intj. 是的

本卷1次·真题 25 句

combine B1

v. (使) 结合、组合

本卷1次·真题 23 句

currently B1

adv. 目前, 当前

本卷1次·真题 23 句

guide A2

n. 指南;手册

本卷1次·真题 23 句

legal B1

adj. 法律的

本卷1次·真题 23 句

routine B1

n. 常规

本卷1次·真题 23 句

criticism B2

n. 批评

本卷1次·真题 22 句

retire B1

v. 退休

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

academy B2

n. 学院

本卷1次·真题 20 句

document B1

n. 文件

本卷1次·真题 20 句

tough B1

adj. 困难的

本卷1次·真题 20 句

generate B2

v. 产生, 引起 (结果、反应等)

本卷1次·真题 19 句

meanwhile B1

adv. 与此同时

本卷1次·真题 19 句

bar

A2

n. 酒吧

本卷1次·真题 18句

ease

B1

n. 容易

本卷1次·真题 18句

injury

B1

n. (身体) 伤害, 损伤

本卷1次·真题 18句

tobacco

B1

n. 烟草

本卷1次·真题 18句

mood

A2

n. 心情

本卷1次·真题 17句

frequent

B1

adj. 频繁的

本卷1次·真题 16句

involved

B1

adj. 参与的

本卷1次·真题 16句

marketing

B1

n. 营销

本卷1次·真题 16句

rid

B2

v. 使摆脱

本卷1次·真题 16句

accomplish

B2

v. 完成, 实现 (任务、目标)

本卷1次·真题 14句

chemical

B1

adj. 化学的

本卷1次·真题 13句

competitor

B1

n. 竞争者

本卷1次·真题 13句

costly

B2

adj. 昂贵的, 代价高的

本卷1次·真题 13句

escape

A2

v. 逃跑; 逃脱

本卷1次·真题 13句

overseas

B1

adv. 在海外

本卷1次·真题 13句

recover

B1

v. 恢复健康

本卷1次·真题 13句

traveler A2

n. 旅行者

本卷1次·真题13句

approve B1

v. 批准, 认可 (正式同意)

本卷1次·真题12句

cure B1

v. 治愈 (疾病)

本卷1次·真题12句

overcome B2

v. 克服

本卷1次·真题12句

strike B1

v. 打击

本卷1次·真题12句

motor B1

n. 发动机

本卷1次·真题11句

trick B1

n. 诡计

本卷1次·真题11句

vitamin B1

n. 维生素

本卷1次·真题11句

entertainment B1

n. 娱乐活动

本卷1次·真题10句

monthly A2

adj. 每月的

本卷1次·真题10句

profitable B2

adj. 盈利的, 有利可图的

本卷1次·真题10句

recovery B2

n. 恢复

本卷1次·真题9句

relate B1

v. 使有联系, 把...联系起来

本卷1次·真题9句

characterize C1

v. 是...的特征

本卷1次·真题8句

manual B1

adj. 手工的

本卷1次·真题8句

viewing B1

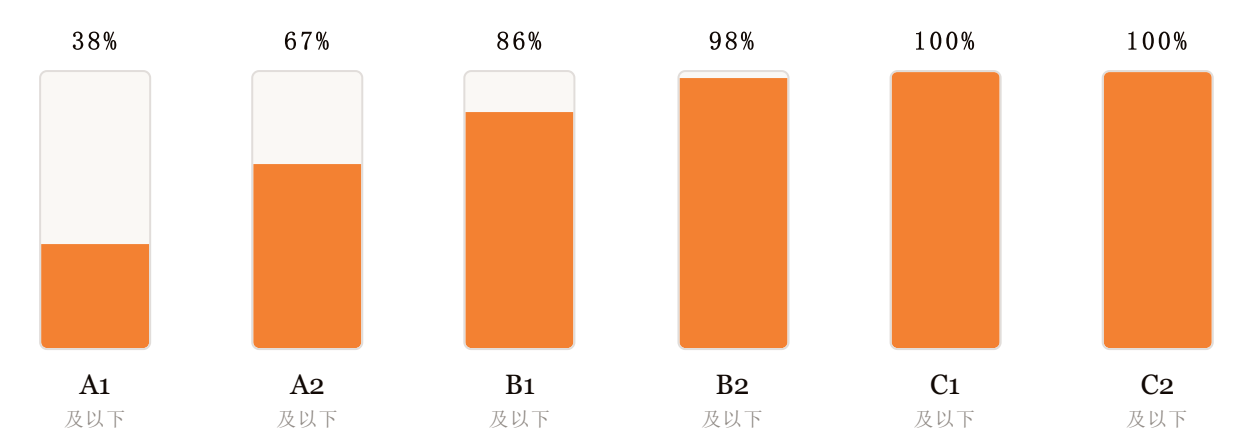
n. 观看

本卷1次·真题8句

VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全卷录音原文 **587** 词按 **CEFR** 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 **587** 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 13 个·约 2%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）·数据为全卷录音原文去重词 587 个·末柱为 100%

去重总词数

587

B2 以上难词

2%

B1 及以下覆盖

86%

英语四级 2015年12月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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Part IV	汉译英（段落翻译）	题目解析 →