

2015年12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12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(2015-12) • 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 Commemorations are underway to mark two years since Malaysia Airlines flight MH370 vanished en route from Kuala Lumpur to Beijing with 239 people on board. In Beijing, relatives of Chinese passengers on the missing flight have filed a lawsuit against Malaysia Airlines. Despite daily visits to the airline's office to understand what may have happened to their loved ones, they feel they are being ignored. "We're here to go after Malaysia Airlines, Boeing, Rolls-Royce and anyone else who's responsible, because they didn't provide us with the support we were entitled to. They caused us harm and we will ask for compensation." Experts are now studying a piece of debris found last week on a beach in Mozambique. If it's confirmed to be a piece of the missing flight, it would be the second to be washed up on a shore last year, a section of the plane's wing was found off Reunion Island.

纪念活动正在进行，以纪念马来西亚航空公司MH370航班失踪两周年，该航班从吉隆坡飞往北京途中失踪，机上有239人。在北京，失踪航班上中国乘客的亲属已对马来西亚航空公司提起诉讼。尽管他们每天都去航空公司办公室了解亲人可能发生了什么，但他们感到自己被忽视了。“我们来这里是要追究马来西亚航空公司、Boeing、Rolls-Royce以及其他任何负有责任的人，因为他们没有向我们提供我们应得的支持。他们

对我们造成了伤害,我们将要求赔偿。"专家们目前正在研究上周在莫桑比克海滩发现的一块残骸。如果确认是失踪航班的一部分,这将是第二块被冲上岸的残骸,去年在留尼汪岛附近发现了飞机机翼的一部分。

1. A) A lawsuit has been filed against Malaysia Airlines.
B) The missing passengers' bodies have been found.
C) The cause of the disappearance has been unveiled.
D) Flight MH370 got lost during its trip to Hong Kong.

【题目】 What can we learn about the MH370 tragedy from the news report?

【翻译】 从新闻报道中我们可以了解到关于MH370悲剧的什么信息?

- A) 已对马来西亚航空公司提起诉讼。 B) 失踪乘客的遗体已被找到。
C) 失踪原因已被揭晓。 D) MH370航班在飞往香港途中失踪。

【答案】 A (细节题) A lawsuit has been filed against Malaysia Airlines.

【定位】 In Beijing, relatives of Chinese passengers on the missing flight have filed a lawsuit against Malaysia Airlines.

在北京, 失联航班上中国乘客的家属已经对马来西亚航空提起了诉讼。

【信号】 已完成动作的陈述句。这句用现在完成时 have filed a lawsuit against Malaysia Airlines 直陈一个已经发生的事实——家属已起诉航空公司, 是报道里少数被明确坐实的进展, 正好对应选项 A, 所以它是答案句。其余强陈述(找到遗体、查明原因)原文全程没坐实。

【替换】 relatives of Chinese passengers on the missing flight have filed a lawsuit against Malaysia Airlines

↔ A lawsuit has been filed against Malaysia Airlines.

主动转被动同一事

【排除】 B) 未提及

原文从头到尾没提到找到任何乘客遗体——被发现的是 a piece of debris (一块残骸), 不是人。The missing passengers' bodies have been found. 把“残骸”偷换成“遗体”, 是凭常识脑补出来的, 原文无据。

C) 与原文相反

原文里专家只是 studying a piece of debris, 且明说 If it's confirmed to be a piece of the missing flight——连残骸身份都还没确认, 更谈不上揭晓失联原因。The cause of the disappearance has been unveiled. 把“还在研究、尚待确认”说成“原因已揭晓”, 与原文的未定状态相反。

借用原文: If it's confirmed to be a piece of the missing flight

D) 偷换概念

原文明说航班 vanished en route from Kuala Lumpur to Beijing——从吉隆坡飞往北京。Flight MH370 got lost during its trip to Hong Kong. 盗用了“航班失联途中”这层意思, 却把目的地从 Beijing 偷改成 Hong Kong, 是听到 got lost 就想选、却没核对地名的陷阱。

借用原文: vanished en route from Kuala Lumpur to Beijing

2. A) On a beach in Mozambique.
B) In Malaysia.
C) In Reunion Island.
D) In Beijing.

【题目】 Where was the first debris of the missing MH370 found?

【翻译】 失踪的MH370的第一块残骸是在哪里发现的？

A) 在莫桑比克的一处海滩上。 B) 在马来西亚。 C) 在留尼汪岛。 D) 在北京。

【答案】 C (细节题) In Reunion Island.

【定位】 If it's confirmed to be a piece of the missing flight, it would be the second to be washed up on a shore last year, a section of the plane's wing was found off Reunion Island.

如果它被确认是失联客机的残骸，那将是冲上岸的第二块；去年，飞机的一段机翼曾在留尼汪岛附近被发现。

【信号】 second 反衬出 first 在哪。题干问 first (第一块)，原文先说莫桑比克这块若确认将是 the second (第二块)，紧接着才点出真正的第一块——a section of the plane's wing was found off Reunion Island。是 second 这个序数词信号反衬出：留尼汪岛那次才是 first。听 where 题要抓住这种 first/second 的次序词来对号。

【替换】 a section of the plane's wing was found off Reunion Island ↔ In Reunion Island.

地名原样保留

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

莫桑比克确实在原文里出现——a piece of debris found last week on a beach in Mozambique，但那是上周新发现、且若确认将是 the second 块。题干问的是 first，On a beach in Mozambique. 盗用了刚念到的、印象最深的地名，却答非所问。

借用原文：a piece of debris found last week on a beach in Mozambique

B) 原词陷阱

原文里 Malaysia Airlines 反复出现，但那是航空公司名（马航），不是残骸发现地；马来西亚只是航班始发国。In Malaysia. 把频繁听到的 Malaysia 一词错当成发现地点。

借用原文：Malaysia Airlines

D) 张冠李戴

In Beijing 在原文出现过，但说的是航班目的地、以及家属在北京起诉，与残骸发现地无关。In Beijing. 盗用了这个地名，却挂错了事件。

借用原文：In Beijing, relatives of Chinese passengers on the missing flight have filed a lawsuit

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

1 This is Lebanon. Nearly two million Syrian refugees have settled. As another harsh winter sets in, many people struggle to keep their tents warm enough for their young children. About 195,000 Syrian families are particularly at risk. The number of years that refugees have stayed here means that they are

facing increasing vulnerabilities. All of their savings have been depleted. Many have moved into the settlements because they are cheaper than living in flats or apartments in town. They are not used to these conditions. It is practically impossible to find a job and therefore they have no income and are totally reliant on resources from humanitarian agencies. A snowstorm over the weekend worsened conditions for many families. Some stayed inside huddled around their stoves to keep warm. One refugee says, "It's important to keep my children alive. The cold is easier than death, barrel bombs and shelling." 这里是黎巴嫩。近两百万叙利亚难民已在此定居。随着又一个严冬来临,许多人难以让帐篷保持足够温暖以供年幼的孩子居住。约19.5万个叙利亚家庭面临特别高的风险。难民在这里停留的年数意味着他们正面临日益严重的脆弱处境。他们所有的积蓄都已耗尽。许多人搬进定居点是因为那里比在城镇的公寓或住宅便宜。他们不习惯这些条件。找到工作几乎不可能,因此他们没有收入,完全依赖人道主义机构提供的资源。周末的暴风雪使许多家庭的状况进一步恶化。一些人待在室内,围在炉子旁取暖。一位难民说:'让我的孩子活下去很重要。寒冷比死亡、桶装炸弹和炮击更容易承受。'

3. A) Because they are used to living here.
B) Because it is cheaper for them to live here.
C) Because it is easier for them to get a job.
D) Because the government forced them to live here.

【题目】 Why did many refugees move into the settlements?

【翻译】 为什么许多难民搬进了定居点?

- A) 因为他们习惯住在这里。 B) 因为他们住在这里更便宜。
C) 因为他们更容易找到工作。 D) 因为政府强迫他们住在这里。

【答案】 B (细节题) Because it is cheaper for them to live here.

【定位】 Many have moved into the settlements because they are cheaper than living in flats or apartments in town.

许多人搬进了这些安置点,因为它们比住在城里的公寓或套房更便宜。

【信号】 **because** 引出原因。答案句靠一个明摆着的因果信号锁定: because they are cheaper than living in flats or apartments in town 里的 because 直接引出“搬进来”的原因, because 后面那半句就是答案落点。这与第一步“专候 because/cheaper”的预备完全对上。

【替换】 cheaper than living in flats or apartments in town ↔ **it is cheaper for them to live here**
同义压缩

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

Because they are used to living here. 盗用了录音里的 They are not used to these conditions. 中的 used to 来诱选：录音明说他们“不习惯”这些条件，选项却改成“住惯了”，正好把原文的否定 not 抹掉、意思反转，听到 used to 就选必中陷阱。

借用原文：They are not used to these conditions.

C) 与原文相反

Because it is easier for them to get a job. 盗用了录音里的 job 来诱选：录音说的是 It is practically impossible to find a job（几乎找不到工作），选项却说成“更容易找到工作”，把“找不到”偷换成“好找”，与原文相反，听到 job 就选会落坑。

借用原文：It is practically impossible to find a job

D) 未提及

Because the government forced them to live here. 说是“政府强迫他们住这里”，但录音通篇只讲他们因为便宜而“主动搬入”（Many have moved into the settlements because they are cheaper），从未提到任何政府强制，属凭常识想当然添加的原因。

4. A) The snowstorm.

B) The bombing.

C) The war.

D) The starvation.

【题目】 What made the conditions of settlements worse for the refugees?

【翻译】 什么使难民在定居点的生活状况变得更糟？

A) 暴风雪。 B) 轰炸。 C) 战争。 D) 饥饿。

【答案】 A（细节题） The snowstorm.

【定位】 A snowstorm over the weekend worsened conditions for many families.

周末的一场暴风雪让许多家庭的处境更加恶化。

【信号】 worsened 点出结果。答案句靠“结果信号”锁定：A snowstorm over the weekend worsened conditions for many families 里的 worsened（使……恶化）正对题干的 made...worse，紧挨这个结果词、作主语的 snowstorm 就是起因。听到“使条件变差”这层意思，主语即答案。

【替换】 A snowstorm over the weekend worsened conditions ↔ **The snowstorm.**

原词即答案

【排除】 B) 张冠李戴

The bombing. 盗用了录音结尾难民引语里的 barrel bombs and shelling (桶装炸弹与炮击) 来诱选: 但那是难民形容“冷比死亡、炸弹、炮击更易忍受”时提到的, 是背景威胁, 并非“让安置点条件变糟”的那件事, 把别处提到的轰炸安到本题起因上, 张冠李戴。

借用原文: barrel bombs and shelling

C) 未提及

The war. 借战乱大背景诱选: 全文讲的是叙利亚难民因战乱外逃, war 是隐含背景, 但录音从没说“战争让安置点条件变糟”, 真正点名导致恶化的是 A snowstorm over the weekend worsened conditions. 听到难民题就想当然选 war 会落坑。

D) 未提及

The starvation. 说是“饥饿”让条件变糟, 但录音只提到 they have no income (没有收入), 从未出现 starvation/饥饿, 也没把任何挨饿与“条件恶化”挂钩, 属由“难民→缺粮”的常识脑补。

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

1 Fast-food chain McDonald's is adding French fries with chocolate sauce to its menu in Japan. The new item is called McChoco Potato. A portion of the potatoes and chocolate costs 330 yen, which is around \$3. The chocolate fries are McDonald's Japan's attempt to reverse poor sales. According to the Japan Times, McDonald's Japan reported an annual loss of over 34 billion yen, or nearly \$300 million, last year. "Undoubtedly, 2015 was the most challenging year we have faced in our 45-year history," said McDonald's Japan's president Sarah Casanova. U.S.-based McDonald's opened its first restaurant in Tokyo in 1971. In the past few years, McDonald's Japan closed hundreds of the restaurants known for their golden arches. Because of the McChoco Potato, customer sales increased in January for the first time in a number of years. "The chocolate fries have been extremely popular with customers, and actually not just customers in Japan," said Casanova. The chocolate-covered French fries debuted January 26. They are available at Japan's McDonald's for a limited time.

快餐连锁店McDonald's正在日本菜单中加入配巧克力酱的炸薯条。这款新产品名为McChoco Potato。一份薯条加巧克力售价330日元, 约合3美元。巧克力薯条是McDonald's日本试图扭转销售不佳状况的尝试。据《日本时报》报道,McDonald's日本去年公布的年度亏损超过340亿日元,即近3亿美元。McDonald's日本总裁Sarah Casanova表示:"毫无疑问,2015年是我们45年历史中面临的最具挑战性的一年。"总部位于美国的McDonald's于1971年在东京开设了首家餐厅。在过去几年中,McDonald's日本关闭了数百家以金色拱门闻名的餐厅。由于McChoco Potato的推出,1月份的顾客销售额多年来首次实现增长。Casanova说:"巧克力薯条在顾客中极受欢迎,而且实际上不仅仅是日本的顾客。"这款巧克力炸薯条于1月26日首次亮相。它们在日本的McDonald's限时供应。

5. A) Enriching the menu.
B) Meeting customer needs.
C) Opening new branches.
D) Improving customer sales.

【题目】 What's the purpose of launching McChoco Potato?

【翻译】 推出McChoco Potato的目的是什么？

A) 丰富菜单。 B) 满足顾客需求。 C) 开设新分店。 D) 提高顾客销售额。

【答案】 D (细节题) Improving customer sales.

【定位】 The chocolate fries are McDonald's Japan's attempt to reverse poor sales.

这款巧克力薯条是麦当劳日本公司为扭转低迷销量所做的尝试。

【信号】 attempt to 点出意图。attempt to reverse poor sales 里的 attempt to (试图、尝试去) 是典型的『目的信号』，它后面跟的 reverse poor sales (扭转糟糕的销量) 就是推出这款薯条的真正目的，这一句就是答案句。

【替换】 reverse poor sales ↔ Improving customer sales.

扭转差销量 = 提升销量，反义+否定转换

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音开头确实说把巧克力薯条 adding French fries with chocolate sauce to its menu, A 项 Enriching the menu. 就盗用了 menu 这个词，但『加进菜单』只是动作本身，不是这么做的目的，目的句明确是扭转销量。听到 menu 就选 A 正中陷阱。

借用原文：adding French fries with chocolate sauce to its menu

B) 原词陷阱

录音后文说 The chocolate fries have been extremely popular with customers, B 项 Meeting customer needs. 借 customers 一词制造『满足顾客需求』的错觉，但那是产品上市后的反响，不是当初推出它的目的，目的句只谈销量。

借用原文：extremely popular with customers

C) 与原文相反

录音明说 McDonald's Japan closed hundreds of the restaurants, 是大量关店，C 项 Opening new branches. 恰好说反成『开新店』，与原文方向相反，且和推薯条的目的无关。

借用原文：McDonald's Japan closed hundreds of the restaurants

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6. A) U.S.-based McDonald's president.
B) McDonald's Japan's customer.
C) McDonald's Japan's president.
D) U.S.-based McDonald's customer.

【题目】 Who is Sarah Casanova?

【翻译】 Sarah Casanova是谁？

- A) 美国McDonald's总裁。 B) 日本McDonald's的顾客。 C) 日本McDonald's总裁。
D) 美国McDonald's的顾客。

【答案】 C (细节题) McDonald's Japan's president.

【定位】 "Undoubtedly, 2015 was the most challenging year we have faced in our 45-year history," said McDonald's Japan's president Sarah Casanova.

麦当劳日本公司总裁莎拉·卡萨诺瓦说：『毫无疑问，2015 年是我们 45 年历史上最艰难的一年。』

【信号】 人名紧贴头衔同位语。录音用 said McDonald's Japan's president Sarah Casanova 把头衔和人名连在一起说出来，president 紧贴 Sarah Casanova，这种『头衔+人名』的同位结构就是介绍身份的答案信号。

【替换】 McDonald's Japan's president Sarah Casanova ↔ McDonald's Japan's president.

头衔几乎原样对应

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音里 U.S.-based 是用来修饰开店的那家美国母公司 U.S.-based McDonald's opened its first restaurant, A 项 U.S.-based McDonald's president. 盗用 U.S.-based 拼到 president 上，但 Casanova 的头衔明明是 Japan's president，国别听错就掉坑。

借用原文：U.S.-based McDonald's opened its first restaurant in Tokyo

B) 原词陷阱

录音确有 customers 一词 popular with customers, B 项 McDonald's Japan's customer. 借它把 Casanova 说成顾客，但她被明确介绍为 president (总裁)，身份不符。

借用原文：popular with customers

D) 原词陷阱

D 项 U.S.-based McDonald's customer. 同时拼凑录音里出现过的 U.S.-based 和 customer 两个词，但 Casanova 既不是美国方、也不是顾客，是把两处原词各偷一个胡乱组合，国别和身份全错。

借用原文：U.S.-based McDonald's opened its first restaurant in Tokyo

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7. A) In 1971.
B) In 1991.
C) In 1997.
D) In 2015.

【题目】 When was the first McDonald's restaurant opened up in Tokyo?

【翻译】 第一家McDonald's餐厅是何时在东京开业的？

- A) 1971年。 B) 1991年。 C) 1997年。 D) 2015年。

【答案】 **A** (细节题) In 1971.

【定位】 U.S.-based McDonald's opened its first restaurant in Tokyo in 1971.

美国麦当劳于 1971 年在东京开设了第一家餐厅。

【信号】 事件词 **first restaurant** 配年份。题目问 first restaurant 开业时间，录音里把 opened its first restaurant in Tokyo in 1971 这件事和年份 1971 直接绑在一起，事件词 (first restaurant、Tokyo) 和年份同句出现，就是答案信号。

【替换】 opened its first restaurant in Tokyo in 1971 ↔ **In 1971.**

年份数字原样对应

【排除】 D) **原词陷阱**

录音里 2015 was the most challenging year 的 2015 是说明那年生意最艰难，D 项 In 2015. 盗用这个显眼的近年数字，但它对应的事件是『最艰难的一年』，不是开店，张冠李戴。

借用原文：2015 was the most challenging year we have faced

B) **未提及**

B 项 In 1991. 在录音中根本没被念到，它只是和真年份 1971 读音相近，用来干扰没记清数字、靠耳朵蒙的人。

C) **未提及**

C 项 In 1997. 同样未在录音中出现，是凭空设置的近似年份干扰项，没有任何原文依据。

Section B

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

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

1 W: Good evening, and welcome to this week's Business World, the program for and about business people. Tonight we have Mr. Steven Kane, who has just taken over an established bicycle shop. Tell us, Mr Kane, what made you want to run your own store?

W: 晚上好,欢迎收看本周的《商业世界》,这是一档为商界人士制作的节目。今晚我们请到了Steven Kane 先生,他刚刚接手了一家成熟的自行车店。Kane先生,请告诉我们,是什么让您想要经营自己的店铺?

2 M: Well, I've always loved racing bikes and fixing them. When I was working full-time as a salesman for a big company, I seldom had time to enjoy my hobby. I knew then that as soon as I had enough money to get my own business going, I'd do it. I had my heart set on it and I didn't let anything stand

in my way. When I went down to the bank and got a business loan, I knew I'd love being my own boss. Now my time is my own. I open the store when I want and leave when I want.

M: 嗯,我一直很喜欢竞速自行车和修理它们。当我在一家大公司做全职销售员的时候,我几乎没时间享受我的爱好。那时我就知道,只要我有足够的钱开始自己的生意,我就会去做。我下定了决心,不让任何事情阻挡我。当我去银行拿到商业贷款的时候,我就知道我会喜欢做自己的老板。现在我的时间是我自己的了。我想什么时候开店就什么时候开,想什么时候走就什么时候走。

3 W: You mean you don't keep regular hours?

W: 您的意思是您不按固定时间营业?

4 M: Well, the sign on my store says the hours are ten to six, but if business is slower than usual, I can just lock up and take off early.

M: 嗯,我店门上的牌子写的是十点到六点营业,但如果生意比平时清淡,我就可以锁上门早点离开。

5 W: Have you hired any employees to work with you yet?

W: 您雇了员工和您一起工作了吗?

6 M: Yeah, a couple of friends of mine who love biking as much as I do. They help me out a few days a week. It's great because we play cards or just sit around and talk when there are no customers.

M: 雇了,几个和我一样热爱骑车的朋友。他们一周帮我几天。这很棒,因为没有顾客的时候我们就打打牌或者坐着聊聊天。

7 W: Thank you, Mr. Kane. We wish you success in your new business.

W: 谢谢您,Kane先生。我们祝您的新生意成功。

8. A) Hosting an evening TV program.

B) Having her bicycle repaired.

C) Lecturing on business management.

D) Conducting a market survey.

【题目】 What is the woman doing?

【翻译】 这位女士在做什么?

- A) 主持晚间电视节目。 B) 让人修理她的自行车。 C) 讲授企业管理课程。
D) 进行市场调查。

【答案】 A (细节题) Hosting an evening TV program.

【定位】 Good evening, and welcome to this week's Business World, the program for and about business people. Tonight we have Mr. Steven Kane, who has just taken over an established bicycle shop.

晚上好, 欢迎收看本周的《商业世界》——一档为商界人士打造、讲述商界人士的节目。今晚做客我们节目的是史蒂文·凯恩先生, 他刚刚接手了一家有些年头的自行车店。

【信号】 开场“welcome to...program”=主持人在主持节目。答案句的信号是开场白固定套路
welcome to this week's Business World, the program for and about business
people, “欢迎收看.....节目”是典型主持人开场，加上 Tonight we have Mr. Steven
Kane“今晚请到嘉宾”，一听就知她正在主持一档电视访谈。

【替换】 welcome to this week's Business World, the program ↔ **Hosting an evening TV program**
“欢迎收看...节目”=“主持电视节目”
Good evening ↔ **an evening TV program**
Good evening 对应 evening(晚间)

【排除】 B) **原词陷阱**

Having her bicycle repaired. 借了原文反复出现的 bicycle/bike 来诱选，但原文里跟自行车有关的是嘉宾 Mr. Kane 开店修车，女主持只是在采访，根本没“让人修自己的车”，属听到 bicycle 就想选的陷阱。

借用原文：has just taken over an established bicycle shop

C) **原词陷阱**

Lecturing on business management. 蹭了原文 Business World、business people 里的 business 一词，让人误以为和“商业”有关就选；但她是在主持节目、不是讲授“企业管理”课，属答非所问。

借用原文：welcome to this week's Business World, the program for and about business people

D) **未提及**

Conducting a market survey. 里的 market survey(市场调查)在整段录音里从未出现，和访谈场景毫无关系，属凭空捏造的未提及项。

-
9. A) He repaired bicycles.
B) He served as a consultant.
C) He worked as a salesman.
D) He coached in a racing club.

【题目】 What did Mr. Kane do before he took over the bicycle shop?

【翻译】 Kane先生在接手这家自行车店之前做什么工作？

- A) 他修理自行车。 B) 他担任顾问。 C) 他做销售员。
D) 他在一家赛车俱乐部当教练。

【答案】 C (细节题) He worked as a salesman.

【定位】 When I was working full-time as a salesman for a big company, I seldom had time to enjoy my hobby.

我在一家大公司全职当推销员的时候，几乎没空享受我这个爱好。

【信号】 被问者用 When I was working... 自报过去职业。信号是被问者(嘉宾)亲口的过去时自述 When I was working full-time as a salesman for a big company, When I was... 把时间拉回“从前”，其后紧跟的职业 salesman 就是答案——对话题答案永远落在被问者的回答里。

【替换】 working full-time as a salesman for a big company ↔ **He worked as a salesman**
近乎同表述: as a salesman 对 as a salesman

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

He repaired bicycles. 蹭了原文 I've always loved racing bikes and fixing them 里的“修车”，诱人选；但原文说修车是他一直“热爱”的 hobby(业余爱好)，题问的是“从前的职业”，修车并非他接手店前的工作，属答非所问。

借用原文: I've always loved racing bikes and fixing them

B) 未提及

He served as a consultant. 里的 consultant(顾问)整段录音从未出现，他自报的过去职业只有 salesman，顾问纯属未提及。

D) 原词陷阱

He coached in a racing club. 蹭了原文 racing bikes 的 racing，让人误以为和“赛车/比赛”有关就选；但原文只说他爱玩 racing bikes(竞速自行车)，从没说在 racing club 当 coach(教练)，属张冠李戴式拼凑。

借用原文: I've always loved racing bikes and fixing them

-
10. A) He wanted to be his own boss.
B) He found it more profitable.
C) He didn't want to start from scratch.
D) He didn't want to be in too much debt.

【题目】 Why did the man take over a bicycle shop?

【翻译】 这位男士为什么接手一家自行车店？

- A) 他想自己当老板。 B) 他发现这样更赚钱。 C) 他不想白手起家。
D) 他不想负债太多。

【答案】 A (细节题) He wanted to be his own boss.

【定位】 When I went down to the bank and got a business loan, I knew I'd love being my own boss. Now my time is my own.

当我去银行办下创业贷款时，我就知道我会爱上自己当老板的感觉。现在我的时间归我自己支配。

【信号】 愿望信号 I'd love being my own boss。答案句的信号是被问者的愿望表达 I knew I'd love being my own boss, love being...“爱上...的感觉”直接道出他自己当老板的向往，后面 Now my time is my own“时间归自己”再补一刀——这就是他接手店的真原因。

【替换】 I knew I'd love being my own boss ↔ **He wanted to be his own boss**

love being my own boss=wanted to be his own boss

【排除】 B) **未提及**

He found it more profitable. 说“他觉得这更赚钱”，但原文谈的全是“爱好、时间自由、当老板”，从没提利润高低，属未提及。

C) **过度推断**

He didn't want to start from scratch. 借“接手一家 established(现成)店”这层意思来诱导，像在解释“不想从零开始”；但原文给的真原因是“爱当老板”，从没说他怕“start from scratch”，属过度推断。

借用原文：has just taken over an established bicycle shop

D) **与原文相反**

He didn't want to be in too much debt. 蹭了原文 got a business loan 的“贷款”，诱人往“债务”上想；但原文里他是主动去银行办了贷款来圆梦，根本没表达“怕背太多债”，选项的否定与原文态度相反。

借用原文：When I went down to the bank and got a business loan

11. A) They work five days a week.

B) They are all the man's friends.

C) They are paid by the hour.

D) They all enjoy gambling.

【题目】 **What do we learn about the people working in the shop?**

【翻译】 关于在这家店工作的人我们了解到什么？

A) 他们每周工作五天。 B) 他们都是这位男士的朋友。 C) 他们按小时计酬。

D) 他们都喜欢赌博。

【答案】 **B** (细节题) They are all the man's friends.

【定位】 Yeah, a couple of friends of mine who love biking as much as I do. They help me out a few days a week.

对，是我的几个朋友，他们和我一样喜欢骑车。他们一周来帮我几天忙。

【信号】 **被问者应答 a couple of friends of mine 直接点身份。** 信号是被问者对“Have you hired any employees”的直接应答 a couple of friends of mine，问雇员是谁，他答“是我的几个朋友”——对话题答案就落在被问者回答这一句，friends 一词直接给出这群人的身份。

【替换】 a couple of friends of mine ↔ **They are all the man's friends**

friends of mine=the man's friends

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

They work five days a week. 蹭了原文 a few days a week 的“一周几天”，诱人听到 days a week 就选；但原文是模糊的 a few days(几天)，绝非确数 five days(五天)，属把概数偷换成具体数字。

借用原文：They help me out a few days a week

C) 未提及

They are paid by the hour. 说这些人“按小时拿工资”，但原文只说他们是朋友、来帮忙，半个字没提报酬方式，属未提及。

D) 过度推断

They all enjoy gambling. 蹭了原文 we play cards 的“打牌”，让人把“玩牌”往“赌博”上联想；但原文只说没客人时打打牌、聊聊天解闷，从没说他们“好赌”，属过度推断。

借用原文：we play cards or just sit around and talk when there are no customers

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

1 W: Well, the main activities in the region were historically steel and paper processing, I think.

W: 嗯,这个地区历史上的主要产业是钢铁和造纸加工,我想。

2 M: Yes, but I'm not quite sure about the status of those industries now. Could you tell us something about that?

M: 是的,但我不太确定这些行业现在的状况。你能跟我们说说吗?

3 W: Yes, of course. In fact, they are less significant, but steel-related manufacturing still accounts for 44% of industrial activity. So it's still very important. In fact, 80% of Spain's machine tools are from the Basque Country. As for paper processing, there's still a little. But it's no longer what it once was in the region. So, is that clear?

W: 当然可以。事实上,它们现在没那么重要了,但钢铁相关制造业仍占工业活动的44%。所以还是非常重要的。实际上,西班牙80%的机床都来自巴斯克地区。至于造纸加工,还有一点。但已经不像以前在这个地区那么兴旺了。这样清楚了吗?

4 M: Yes, thanks.

M: 清楚了,谢谢。

5 W: Now, to get back to what I was saying, there's a lot of unemployment as well as geographical problems in the region.

W: 现在,回到我刚才说的,这个地区有很多失业问题,还有地理问题。

6 M: Sorry, Victoria. What do you mean by geographical problems?

M: 抱歉,Victoria。你说的地理问题是什么意思?

7 W: Well, what I mean is the area is very hilly, mountainous in parts. So there used to be transport problems, now though there are new train links and better roads, but it may be that some smaller towns inland remain not very well-connected. Is that OK? Does that make sense? When we talk about

specific location suggestions for the factory, we'll see this in more detail, so we'll come back to this question, OK?

W: 嗯,我的意思是这个地区多丘陵,有些地方是山区。所以过去存在交通问题,不过现在有了新的铁路线和更好的公路,但可能内陆的一些小城镇仍然连接得不太好。这样可以吗?明白了吗?当我们谈到工厂的具体选址建议时,我们会更详细地看到这一点,所以我们会回到这个问题,好吗?

8 M: OK, right.

M: 好的,明白。

9 W: So, I was about to say something about the work force in the region and the level of training and education. In general, it's very good and improving.

W: 所以,我正要说说这个地区的劳动力以及培训和教育水平。总的来说,非常好而且在不断提高。

12. A) It has gradually given way to service industry.

B) It remains a major part of industrial activity.

C) It has a history as long as paper processing.

D) It accounts for 80 percent of the region's GDP.

【题目】 What does the woman say about steel-related manufacturing in the region?

【翻译】 女士对该地区钢铁相关制造业有何看法?

A) 它已逐渐让位于服务业。 B) 它仍然是工业活动的主要组成部分。

C) 它的历史与纸张加工一样悠久。 D) 它占该地区国内生产总值的百分之八十。

【答案】 B (细节题) It remains a major part of industrial activity.

【定位】 In fact, they are less significant, but steel-related manufacturing still accounts for 44% of industrial activity. So it's still very important.

事实上,它们的重要性下降了,但钢铁相关制造业仍占工业活动的44%。所以它依然非常重要。

【信号】 转折 but + 重复强调 still。 前半 they are less significant 是铺垫,真正的落点在 but steel-related manufacturing still accounts for 44% 之后,并由 So it's still very important. 再次强调——but 之后、still 反复,是定调答案的信号。

【替换】 still accounts for 44% of industrial activity ↔ remains a major part of industrial activity

「仍占44%」概括为「仍是主要部分」

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

It has gradually given way to service industry. 借了录音 they are less significant (重要性下降) 的味道, 把「下降」夸大成「让位给服务业」。但录音根本没提 service industry, 且 but 之后立刻说仍很重要——取了转折前、丢了转折后。

借用原文: they are less significant

C) 未提及

It has a history as long as paper processing. 把录音里另一个行业 As for paper processing 拽进来, 编出「和造纸业历史一样长」。录音只说两者都曾为主业, 从没比过谁历史更长——属于无中生有的拼接。

借用原文: As for paper processing

D) 原词陷阱

It accounts for 80 percent of the region's GDP. 利用录音真念到的 80% of Spain's machine tools (占西班牙机床的 80%), 把数字搬来改成「占该地区 GDP 的 80%」。录音的 80% 说的是机床、不是 GDP; 真正和钢铁制造业挂钩的数字是 44%。

借用原文: 80% of Spain's machine tools are from the Basque Country

13. A) Transport problems.

B) Shortage of funding.

C) Lack of resources.

D) Poor management.

【题目】 What problem hinders the region's development?

【翻译】 什么问题阻碍了该地区的发展?

A) 交通问题。 B) 资金短缺。 C) 资源匮乏。 D) 管理不善。

【答案】 A (细节题) Transport problems.

【定位】 Well, what I mean is the area is very hilly, mountainous in parts. So there used to be transport problems, now though there are new train links and better roads, but it may be that some smaller towns inland remain not very well-connected.

嗯, 我的意思是这个地区多丘陵、有些地方是山地。所以过去存在交通问题, 现在虽然有了新的铁路连接和更好的公路, 但内陆一些较小的城镇可能仍然连接不畅。

【信号】 被问者对 **geographical problems** 的直接解释。男士追问 What do you mean by geographical problems?, 女士的应答里直接点出 there used to be transport problems, 并补充内陆小镇 remain not very well-connected——被问者的直接应答就是答案句信号。

【替换】 there used to be transport problems ↔ **Transport problems.**

原词复现+后文未连通坐实

【排除】 B) 未提及

Shortage of funding. 听着像常见障碍，但录音通篇没出现资金、funding、money 相关字眼，属凭常识脑补的干扰。

C) 与原文相反

Lack of resources. 与录音相反——12 题处女士说钢铁制造业仍占 44%、机床占全国 80%，说明该地区资源/产业基础不弱，根本没说缺资源。

借用原文：steel-related manufacturing still accounts for 44% of industrial activity

D) 未提及

Poor management. 同样是录音里完全没出现的概念，没有任何一句提到管理好坏，纯属凑选项的常见障碍词。

14. A) Competition from rival companies.

B) Product promotion campaigns.

C) Possible locations for a new factory.

D) Measures to create job opportunities.

【题目】 What will the speakers discuss later?

【翻译】 说话者稍后将讨论什么？

A) 来自竞争对手公司的竞争。 B) 产品推广活动。 C) 新工厂的可能选址。

D) 创造就业机会的措施。

【答案】 C (细节题) Possible locations for a new factory.

【定位】 When we talk about specific location suggestions for the factory, we'll see this in more detail, so we'll come back to this question, OK?

等我们谈到工厂的具体选址建议时，会更详细地看这一点，所以我们会再回到这个问题上来，好吗？

【信号】 预告信号 we'll come back / we'll see in more detail. we'll see this in more detail 与 we'll come back to this question 是明确的「下文再谈」预告，前面 specific location suggestions for the factory 点出了要谈的议题——预告句即答案句。

【替换】 specific location suggestions for the factory ↔ Possible locations for a new factory.

「工厂选址建议」=「新工厂的可能选址」

【排除】 A) 未提及

Competition from rival companies. 录音里没有任何竞争、对手、rival 的内容，是凭「办厂自然要谈竞争」脑补出来的干扰。

B) 未提及

Product promotion campaigns. 同样无任何录音依据，没有一句提到产品或促销，属无中生有。

D) 原词陷阱

Measures to create job opportunities. 借了录音 there's a lot of unemployment (失业多) 这个真出现过的词，引诱你联想「那要谈创造就业」。但女士预告的是稍后谈选址，失业只是顺带提到、并没说要专门讨论解决就业的措施。

借用原文：there's a lot of unemployment

15. A) It's just so-so.

B) It's perfect.

C) It's very good and improving.

D) It's disappointing.

【题目】 What does the woman think about the work force and the level of training and education there?

【翻译】 女士如何看待那里的劳动力以及培训和教育水平？

A) 一般般。 B) 很完美。 C) 非常好并且在改善。 D) 令人失望。

【答案】 C (态度观点题) It's very good and improving.

【定位】 So, I was about to say something about the work force in the region and the level of training and education. In general, it's very good and improving.

那么，我正要谈谈这个地区的劳动力以及培训和教育水平。总体而言，它很好，而且还在不断改善。

【信号】 评价句 In general it's very good and improving. In general, it's very good and improving. 是女士对该话题的直接评价句，very good 定褒义、improving 加「还在变好」的限定——评价性形容词就是态度题的答案信号。

【替换】 it's very good and improving ↔ **It's very good and improving.**

评价原句几乎照搬

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

It's just so-so. (一般般) 与录音 very good 的褒义评价相反, 是把高评价压低成中性, 方向不符。

借用原文: it's very good and improving

B) 过度推断

It's perfect. 把 very good 拔高成「完美无缺」, 但录音紧跟 improving (还在改善) 说明它还没到顶、仍有上升空间——既然还在变好, 就不是 perfect。

借用原文: very good and improving

D) 与原文相反

It's disappointing. (令人失望) 是贬义, 与录音 very good and improving 的正面评价完全相反, 方向彻底反了。

借用原文: very good and improving

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 I first met Joe Gumps when we were both 9 years old, which is probably the only reason he is one of my best friends. If I had first met Joe as a freshman in high school, we wouldn't even have had the chance to get to know each other. Joe is a day student, but I am a boarding student. We haven't been in the same classes, sports or extracurricular activities. Nonetheless, I spend nearly every weekend at his house, and we talk on the phone every night. This is not to say that we would not have been compatible if we had first met in our freshman year. Rather, we would not have been likely to spend enough time getting to know each other, due to the lack of immediately visible mutual interests.

我第一次遇见Joe Gumps时我们都是9岁,这可能是他成为我最好的朋友之一的唯一原因。如果我是在高中一年级时第一次遇见Joe,我们甚至不会有机会去了解彼此。Joe是一名走读生,而我是一名寄宿生。我们没有上过同样的课程,没有参加同样的体育运动或课外活动。尽管如此,我几乎每个周末都在他家度过,我们每晚都通电话。这并不是说如果我们在高一时第一次见面就不会合得来。相反,由于缺乏立即可见的共同兴趣,我们不太可能花足够的时间去了解彼此。

2 In fact, to be honest, I struggle even now to think of things we have in common, but maybe that's what makes us enjoy each other's company so much. When I look at my friendship with Joe, I wonder how many people I've known whom I never disliked but simply didn't take the time to get to know. Thanks to Joe, I have realized how little basis there is, for the social divisions that exist in every

community. Since this realization, I have begun to make an even more determined effort to find friends in unexpected people and places.

事实上,说实话,即使现在我也很难想到我们有什么共同点,但也许正是这一点让我们如此享受彼此的陪伴。当我审视我和Joe的友谊时,我想知道有多少我认识的人,我从未不喜欢过他们,只是没有花时间去了解他们。多亏了Joe,我意识到存在于每个社区中的社会分化是多么缺乏依据。自从有了这个认识,我开始更加坚定地努力在意想不到的人和地方寻找朋友。

16. A) They shared mutual friends in school.
B) They had known each other since childhood.
C) They shared many extracurricular activities.
D) They had many interests in common.

【题目】 Why does the speaker say Joe Gumps became one of his best friends?

【翻译】 说话者为什么说乔·冈普斯成为了他最好的朋友之一?

- A) 他们在学校有共同的朋友。 B) 他们从小就认识彼此。
C) 他们参加许多相同的课外活动。 D) 他们有许多共同的兴趣爱好。

【答案】 B (细节题) They had known each other since childhood.

【定位】 I first met Joe Gumps when we were both 9 years old, which is probably the only reason he is one of my best friends.

我第一次见到 Joe Gumps 时我俩都才 9 岁,这大概是他成为我最好朋友之一的唯一原因。

【信号】 因果标记 the only reason 直接点原因。这句里 which is probably the only reason he is one of my best friends 用 the only reason 明确标出 "成为好友的唯一原因", 而原因就是前半句 when we were both 9 years old (两人都才 9 岁时就认识)。reason 一出现,答案句基本就锁定。

【替换】 when we were both 9 years old ↔ since childhood

9 岁 = 童年, 具体年龄概括成 childhood

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音确实出现过 mutual，但说的是 the lack of immediately visible mutual interests（缺少一眼可见的共同兴趣），是“共同兴趣”，根本没说有 mutual friends（共同的朋友）。选项偷换了 mutual 后面的词，属于听到 mutual 就想选的原词陷阱。

借用原文：the lack of immediately visible mutual interests

C) 与原文相反

选项 They shared many extracurricular activities. 说两人共享许多课外活动，但录音原话是 We haven't been in the same classes, sports or extracurricular activities.——明确说没在一起。选项盗了 extracurricular activities 这个词，意思却被否定句反着说，与原文相反。

借用原文：We haven't been in the same classes, sports or extracurricular activities.

D) 与原文相反

选项 They had many interests in common. 说两人有很多共同兴趣，但录音说的是 the lack of immediately visible mutual interests（缺少显而易见的共同兴趣），第二段还补刀 I struggle even now to think of things we have in common。盗用 interests / in common，事实却相反。

借用原文：the lack of immediately visible mutual interests

-
17. A) At a local club.
B) At Joe's house.
C) At the sports center.
D) At the boarding school.

【题目】 Where does the speaker spend most of his weekends?

【翻译】 说话者大部分周末在哪里度过？

A) 在当地一家俱乐部。 B) 在乔的家里。 C) 在体育中心。 D) 在寄宿学校。

【答案】 B（细节题） At Joe's house.

【定位】 Nonetheless, I spend nearly every weekend at his house, and we talk on the phone every night.

尽管如此，我几乎每个周末都在他家度过，而且我们每晚都通电话。

【信号】 转折 Nonetheless 后接出真正落点。 这句以 Nonetheless（尽管如此）转折，前面刚说两人没在一起上课、运动，转折之后才给出真情况——I spend nearly every weekend at his house，“周末 + 地点”同时出现，正是题干所问。转折词后面才是答案落点。

【替换】 at his house ↔ At Joe's house

代词 his 还原成人名 Joe

【排除】 A) 未提及

选项 At a local club. 里的 club 在整段录音里没有被提到过，纯属编造的地点，没有任何原文依据。

C) 原词陷阱

录音里有 sports 这个词（说两人没一起参加 sports），选项就拼出一个 At the sports center. 来勾人，但录音从没说过 sports center 这个地方，更没说周末在那里，是听到 sports 就想选的原词陷阱。

借用原文：We haven't been in the same classes, sports or extracurricular activities.

D) 原词陷阱

录音说 but I am a boarding student（我是寄宿生），boarding 确实出现，但它讲的是说话人身份，不是周末待的地方；周末他明明在 his house。选项 At the boarding school. 盗 boarding 一词答非所问。

借用原文：but I am a boarding student

18. A) Durable friendships can be very difficult to maintain.

B) One has to be respectful of other people in order to win respect.

C) It is hard for people from different backgrounds to become friends.

D) Social divisions will break down if people get to know each other.

【题目】 What has the speaker learned from his friendship with Joe?

【翻译】 说话者从他与乔的友谊中学到了什么？

A) 持久的友谊可能非常难以维持。 B) 一个人必须尊重他人才能赢得尊重。

C) 来自不同背景的人很难成为朋友。 D) 如果人们互相了解,社会隔阂就会消除。

【答案】 D（主旨题） Social divisions will break down if people get to know each other.

【定位】 Thanks to Joe, I have realized how little basis there is, for the social divisions that exist in every community.

多亏了 Joe，我意识到每个社区里存在的那些社会隔阂，其实根基有多么薄弱。

【信号】 结尾 I have realized 标出感悟落点。 这句以 Thanks to Joe, I have realized 引出感悟，正面回答题干“学到了什么”。realize 后面的内容——how little basis there is, for the social divisions（社会隔阂根基薄弱）——就是核心启示，是结尾的总结落点。

【替换】 how little basis there is, for the social divisions ↔ **Social divisions will break down**

隔阂根基薄弱 → 隔阂会瓦解

find friends in unexpected people and places ↔ **if people get to know each other**

去认识意想不到的人 = 彼此了解

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

选项 Durable friendships can be very difficult to maintain. 借了 friendship 这个全篇都在讲的词，但 "友谊难以维系" 录音通篇没提；说话人反而每晚通话、每周末相处，友谊很稳。属于借熟词却答非所问的原词陷阱。

借用原文：When I look at my friendship with Joe

B) 未提及

选项 One has to be respectful of other people in order to win respect. 讲 "尊重别人才可能赢得尊重"，这套关于 respect 的道理录音里只字未提，是凭空安上的格言式干扰。

C) 与原文相反

选项 It is hard for people from different backgrounds to become friends. 说不同背景的人难成朋友，但录音的结论恰恰相反——how little basis there is, for the social divisions, 说隔阂根基薄、可以跨越。选项把积极结论反着说，与原文相反。

借用原文：how little basis there is, for the social divisions that exist in every community

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

1 It was a bad night for Louis. His research in the neighboring town had taken longer than he expected. It was late and he was very tired when he drove home. He turned into his building's parking lot, but all the spaces were full. He drove back out onto the street looking for a parking space. The first block was full. The next block was almost empty. Louis didn't see a no-parking sign, but he suspected that if parking were allowed there, most of the spaces would be filled. Then he saw a small parking lot with two free spaces. He was so glad to see them that he didn't even think to read the sign by the entrance. He drove in, parked, and hurried home to go to bed. The next morning he went back to the lot to get his car. It was gone. He ran home and telephoned the city police to say that his car had been stolen. It took the police only a minute to tell him what had happened. His car had been on a private lot. It had been taken away by the police. Louis had to take a taxi to the city garage far from the center of town. He had to pay a fee of \$40 to get his car back. In addition, he got a parking ticket-his first one ever in Greenville.

那天晚上对Louis来说很糟糕。他在邻镇的研究工作花费的时间比预期的要长。当他开车回家时已经很晚了，而且非常疲惫。他转进自己大楼的停车场，但所有车位都满了。他把车开回街上寻找停车位。第一个街区停满了。下一个街区几乎是空的。Louis没有看到禁止停车的标志，但他怀疑如果那里允许停车的话，大部分车位应该会被占满。然后他看到了一个有两个空位的小停车场。他看到它们时非常高兴，甚至没有想到要去读入口处的标志。他把车开了进去，停好车，然后匆匆回家睡觉。第二天早上他回到停车场取车。车不见了。他跑回家给市警察局打电话，说他的车被偷了。警察只用了一分钟就告诉他发生了什么事。他的车停在了一个私人停车场上。车已经被警察拖走了。Louis不得不打车去远离市中心的市政车库。他不得不支付40美元的费用才取回他的车。此外，他还收到了一张停车罚单——这是他在Greenville有史以来的第一张罚单。

19. A) Near the entrance of a park.
B) In his building's parking lot.
C) At a parking meter.
D) At a street corner.

【题目】 Where did Louis intend to park his car when he came back from work one night?

【翻译】 一天晚上Louis下班回来时打算把车停在哪里？

A) 公园入口附近。 B) 他所在楼的停车场里。 C) 在停车计时器旁。 D) 在街角处。

【答案】 **B** (细节题) In his building's parking lot.

【定位】 He turned into his building's parking lot, but all the spaces were full.

他拐进了自己楼下的停车场，但所有车位都满了。

【信号】 **动作首选 + 转折 but**。题干问的是 intend (本打算)，对应录音里他最先采取的动作 He turned into his building's parking lot——这是他原本想停的地方；紧接的 but all the spaces were full 用转折 but 说明只是没停成，并不改变『他本打算停这儿』，所以这句就是答案句。

【替换】 his building's parking lot ↔ **In his building's parking lot.**

近乎原句的地点对应

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

选项 Near the entrance of a park. 的 park (公园) 借了录音里反复出现的 parking (停车) 做相近音陷阱；录音从没提『公园入口』，他真正驶向的是 his building's parking lot。

借用原文：looking for a parking space

C) **未提及**

At a parking meter. 的 parking meter (计时停车位) 录音里根本没念到，纯属凭『停车』话题硬造的干扰项。

D) **答非所问**

At a street corner. 街角并非他打算停的地方；他确实 drove back out onto the street 上街找位，但那是楼下车位满了之后的退而求其次，不是 intend 所问的最初打算。

借用原文：He drove back out onto the street looking for a parking space.

-
20. A) It had been taken by the police.
B) It had been moved to the next block.
C) It had been stolen by someone.
D) It had been parked at a wrong place.

【题目】 What did Louis think had happened to his car the next morning?

【翻译】 第二天早上Louis认为他的车发生了什么事？

A) 被警察拖走了。 B) 被移到了下一个街区。 C) 被人偷走了。 D) 停错地方了。

【答案】 C (细节题) It had been stolen by someone.

【定位】 He ran home and telephoned the city police to say that his car had been stolen.

他跑回家，打电话给市警察，说他的车被偷了。

【信号】 他亲口说出的判断。题问 Louis think，答案就在他亲口对警察 to say that his car had been stolen 这句——『say that...』直接说出他当时的判断，正是『他以为车怎么了』的落点。

【替换】 his car had been stolen ↔ It had been stolen by someone.

被动句几乎原义照搬

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

It had been taken by the police. 盗用了录音后半 It had been taken away by the police 的原词 police / taken; 但那是警察告诉他的真相，不是他次日早晨自己的判断——题问的是他 think 的内容。

借用原文：It had been taken away by the police.

B) 张冠李戴

It had been moved to the next block. 借了录音里 The next block was almost empty 的 next block 一词，但那是他前一晚找车位时路过的街区，与车次日的去向毫无关系，属把无关情节的原词拼到这道题上。

借用原文：The next block was almost empty.

D) 答非所问

It had been parked at a wrong place. 说的是『停错了地方』，这虽是事情的根由（他停进了 a private lot），但并不是次日早晨他对『车怎么了』的判断——那一刻他以为是被偷。

借用原文：His car had been on a private lot.

21. A) At the Greenville center.

B) At a public parking lot.

C) In a neighboring town.

D) In the city garage.

【题目】 Where did Louis finally get his car back?

【翻译】 Louis最终在哪里找回了他的车？

A) 在Greenville中心。 B) 在一个公共停车场。 C) 在邻近的城镇。 D) 在市政车库里。

【答案】 D (细节题) In the city garage.

【定位】 Louis had to take a taxi to the city garage far from the center of town. He had to pay a fee of \$40 to get his car back.

路易斯不得不打车去远离市中心的市政车库。他得交 40 美元的费用才能把车取回。

【信号】取车动作落在结尾。录音结尾交代他 take a taxi to the city garage 再 pay a fee of \$40 to get his car back——『get his car back』与题干 get his car back 用词直接呼应，前一句的地点 city garage 就是最终取车处，这是事件收尾处的落点。

【替换】the city garage ↔ In the city garage.

地点原词对应

【排除】A) 原词陷阱

At the Greenville center. 盗用了录音末尾的专有地名 his first one ever in Greenville; 但 Greenville 是他破天荒吃到停车罚单的城市，且选项还自造了 center 一词，并非他取回车的地点。

借用原文：his first one ever in Greenville

B) 张冠李戴

At a public parking lot. 让人联想到他当晚误停的那个 small parking lot，但那是车被拖走的起点，且原文说那其实是 a private lot（私人车库），并非他取回车的 city garage。

借用原文：Then he saw a small parking lot with two free spaces.

C) 张冠李戴

In a neighboring town. 借了录音开头 His research in the neighboring town 的 neighboring town，但那是他白天做研究的地方，与取车毫无关系，是把开头情节的原词挪到结尾这问上。

借用原文：His research in the neighboring town had taken longer than he expected.

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

1 Well, to pick up where we left off last time. I believe we agreed that creativity is a mysterious idea. It's one of those things we all recognize when we see it. But we don't really understand what it is. We seem to feel that some people are naturally creative, but we don't know how they got that way. Is creativity a natural gift like good looks? Or is it something that can be acquired like knowledge? Perhaps if we analyze the creative process carefully, we might get some insight into what it is and how it might work in our lives. The creative process has always been accepted as the source of all important work in the arts. But we should not think that creativity plays a role only in the arts. Every major scientific discovery began with someone imagining the world to look differently from the way others saw it. And this is what creativity is all about: imagining the world in a new way. And despite what you may believe about the limits of your own creative imaginations, we all have the potential to imagine the world in an absolutely new way.

好的,让我们从上次讲到的地方继续。我想我们已经达成共识,创造力是一个神秘的概念。它是我们看到时都能识别出来的那类事物之一,但我们并不真正理解它是什么。我们似乎觉得有些人天生富有创造力,但我们不知道他们是如何变成这样的。创造力是像美貌一样的天赋吗?还是像知识一样可以后天习得的东西?也许如果我们仔细分析创造过程,我们可能会对它是什么以及它如何在我们的生活中发挥作用获得一些见解。创造过程一直被认为是艺术领域所有重要作品的源泉。但我们不应该认为创造力只在艺术中发挥作用。每一项重大科学发现都始于某人想象世界看起来与他人所见不同。这就是创造力的全部意义:以一种新的方式

想象世界。尽管你可能相信自己的创造性想象力存在局限,但我们所有人都有潜力以一种全新的方式想象世界。

2 In fact, you were born with it. It is your birth right as a human being. And what's more, you use it every day almost every moment of your life. Your creative imagination is what you use to make sense of your experiences. It's your creative mind that gets meaning from the chaos of your experiences and brings order to your world.

事实上,你生来就具备这种能力。这是你作为人类与生俱来的权利。而且,你每天几乎每时每刻都在使用它。你的创造性想象力正是你用来理解自己经历的东西。正是你的创造性思维从你混乱的经历中获取意义,并为你的世界带来秩序。

22. A) Famous creative individuals.

B) The mysteriousness of creativity.

C) A major scientific discovery.

D) Creativity as shown in arts.

【题目】 What did the speaker most probably discuss last time?

【翻译】 说话者上次最有可能讨论了什么?

A) 著名的创造性个体。 B) 创造力的神秘性。 C) 一项重大科学发现。

D) 艺术中体现的创造力。

【答案】 B (主旨题) The mysteriousness of creativity.

【定位】 I believe we agreed that creativity is a mysterious idea. It's one of those things we all recognize when we see it. But we don't really understand what it is.

我相信我们一致认为创造力是个神秘的东西。它是那种我们一见到就能认出、却又说不清它到底是什么的东西。

【信号】 开头回顾句 we agreed that...点题。开篇 to pick up where we left off last time (接着上次的话头讲) 紧跟一句 we agreed that creativity is a mysterious idea, 这种回顾上次结论的句子就是主旨信号, 直接点出上次谈的核心是创造力的神秘。

【替换】 creativity is a mysterious idea ↔ The mysteriousness of creativity.

形容词转名词的同义改写

【排除】C) 原词陷阱

A major scientific discovery. 把原文里 Every major scientific discovery began with someone imagining the world to look differently 的原词 major scientific discovery 整段搬来，但科学发现在原文只是论证创造力不只属于艺术的一个例子，不是上次讨论的主题，属听到原词就想选的原词陷阱。

借用原文：Every major scientific discovery began with someone imagining the world to look differently

D) 偷换概念

Creativity as shown in arts. 借了原文 The creative process has always been accepted as the source of all important work in the arts 里的 arts，但原文紧接着强调 we should not think that creativity plays a role only in the arts，明确说创造力不止在艺术，把主题缩到 arts 恰恰被原文否定，属以偏概全。

借用原文：we should not think that creativity plays a role only in the arts

A) 未提及

Famous creative individuals. (著名创意人物) 在原文找不到落点，全段谈的是创造力是什么、从哪来，并没有去讲哪些名人很有创造力，属原文未提及。

-
23. A) It is something people all engage in.
B) It helps people acquire knowledge.
C) It starts soon after we are born.
D) It is the source of all artistic work.

【题目】What is a widely accepted idea about the creative process?

【翻译】关于创造过程,什么是被广泛接受的观点?

- A) 这是所有人都参与的事情。 B) 它帮助人们获取知识。
C) 它在我们出生后不久就开始了。 D) 它是所有艺术作品的源泉。

【答案】D (细节题) It is the source of all artistic work.

【定位】The creative process has always been accepted as the source of all important work in the arts.
创造过程一直被公认为艺术领域一切重要作品的源头。

【信号】被接受as的来源式定性句。The creative process has always been accepted as the source of all important work in the arts 里的 has always been accepted as (一直被公认为) 正是题干 widely accepted 的原文呼应，这种被公认为...的句式就是定性信号，答案落点在此。

【替换】the source of all important work in the arts ↔ It is the source of all artistic work.
important work in the arts等值artistic work

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

It helps people acquire knowledge. 借了原文 Or is it something that can be acquired like knowledge 里的 acquired、knowledge, 但原文是在问创造力本身能不能像知识一样被习得, 并不是说创造力帮人获取知识, 偷换了 acquire 的对象, 属原词陷阱。

借用原文: Or is it something that can be acquired like knowledge

C) 答非所问

It starts soon after we are born. 蹭了第二段 you were born with it 的 born, 但原文说的是与生俱来已经拥有, 不是出生后不久才开始, 且这是说话人自己的论断、并非题干要的 widely accepted (公认) 看法, 张冠李戴又答非所问。

借用原文: you were born with it

A) 答非所问

It is something people all engage in. 的人人都参与对应的是第二段 you use it every day 这层意思, 那是说话人对日常使用的描述, 不是题干所问的对 creative process 公认的看法, 落点和题目不在同一句, 属答非所问。

借用原文: you use it every day almost every moment of your life

24. A) Creative imagination.

B) Logical reasoning.

C) Natural curiosity.

D) Critical thinking.

【题目】 What leads to major scientific discoveries according to the speaker?

【翻译】 根据说话者的观点, 什么导致了重大科学发现?

A) 创造性想象力。 B) 逻辑推理。 C) 天生的好奇心。 D) 批判性思维。

【答案】 A (细节题) Creative imagination.

【定位】 Every major scientific discovery began with someone imagining the world to look differently from the way others saw it.

每一项重大的科学发现, 都始于有人把世界想象成与别人所见不同的样子。

【信号】 began with 引出的因果起点。 Every major scientific discovery began with someone imagining the world to look differently 中 began with (始于) 就是因果信号, 它后面接的 imagining (想象) 正是导致科学发现的那个原因, 答案落在 began with 之后。

【替换】 imagining the world to look differently from the way others saw it ↔ **Creative imagination.**

动词imagining概括为名词creative imagination

【排除】 B) 未提及

Logical reasoning. 逻辑推理是和想象相反气质的能力，原文把科学发现归因于 imagining the world to look differently (想象)，从头到尾没说靠逻辑推理，属原文未提及的对立干扰。

C) 未提及

Natural curiosity. 好奇心和创造、发现听感很搭，但原文谈科学发现的成因时只说 imagining (想象)，并没提 curiosity，属凭语感想当然、原文未提及。

D) 未提及

Critical thinking. 批判性思维同样是个学术味浓的能力名词，但原文把科学发现归因于想象，根本没出现批判性思维，属未提及。

25. A) It is beyond ordinary people.

B) It is yet to be fully understood.

C) It is part of everyday life.

D) It is a unique human trait.

【题目】 What does the speaker imply about the creative process?

【翻译】 说话者对创造过程有何暗示？

A) 它超出了普通人的能力范围。 B) 它尚未被完全理解。 C) 它是日常生活的一部分。

D) 它是人类独有的特质。

【答案】 C (推断题) It is part of everyday life.

【定位】 And what's more, you use it every day almost every moment of your life. Your creative imagination is what you use to make sense of your experiences.

更重要的是，你每天、几乎生命中的每时每刻都在用它。你的创造性想象正是你用来理解自身经历的东西。

【信号】 结尾every day every moment的强调收束。第二段收尾处 you use it every day almost every moment of your life 用 every day、every moment 反复强调日常高频使用，这种结尾加重语气就是推断信号，说话人借此暗示创造过程是日常的一部分。

【替换】 you use it every day almost every moment of your life ↔ **It is part of everyday life.**

every day every moment推为part of everyday life

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

It is beyond ordinary people. 说它超出普通人能力，而原文恰恰说 we all have the potential to imagine the world in an absolutely new way 和 It is your birth right as a human being，强调人人皆有，选项与原文极性相反。

借用原文：we all have the potential to imagine the world in an absolutely new way

D) 过度推断

It is a unique human trait. 借了原文 It is your birth right as a human being 里的 human，但原文只说它是人类与生俱来的权利，并没有把它与其他物种比较、断言人类独有 (unique)，这层是听到 human 就脑补的过度推断。

借用原文：It is your birth right as a human being

B) 答非所问

It helps people acquire knowledge. 蹭了原文 something that can be acquired like knowledge 的 acquire、knowledge，但原文谈的是创造力是不是像知识一样被习得，并非说它帮人获取知识，且与本题问的日常性无关，属答非所问。

借用原文：Or is it something that can be acquired like knowledge

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

24 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。

It is practically impossible to find a job and therefore they have no income and are totally reliant on resources from humanitarian agencies.

第1段，第9句

形式主语 It is + 形容词 + to do 和因果并列句(therefore 连接)都是四六级、考研常见句式,具有一定代表性,学生掌握后可在写作和阅读中迁移;但本句结构相对基础,未涉及复杂从句或特殊句式,典型性中等

One refugee says, "It's important to keep my children alive. The cold is easier than death, barrel bombs and shelling."

第1段，第12句

覆盖了引述动词加直接引语、形式主语 it 加不定式真正主语、系表结构加比较状语等多种成分组合。其中形式主语和系动词省略是容易混淆的点，适合练习主语和谓语的识别；比较状语的划分也有一定训练价值。

"Undoubtedly, 2015 was the most challenging year we have faced in our 45-year history," said McDonald's Japan's president Sarah Casanova.

第1段，第6句

直接引语 + 宾语从句 + 定语从句的组合在四六级和考研真题中频繁出现，特别是定语从句修饰表语名词、关系代词省略等都是典型考点，掌握后可迁移到大量类似结构的句子

Tonight we have Mr. Steven Kane, who has just taken over an established bicycle shop.

第1段，第2句

非限制性定语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见结构，用逗号隔开、补充说明先行词的用法具有很强的代表性。现在完成时搭配 just 强调“刚刚完成”也是典型表达。这类句式在真题中频繁出现，掌握后可广泛迁移。

M: Well, the sign on my store says the hours are ten to six, but if business is slower than usual, I can just lock up and take off early.

第4段，第1句

并列句 + 宾语从句 + 条件状语从句的组合，是四六级和考研真题中高频出现的句式。特别是 but 连接的转折并列、省略 that 的宾语从句、if 引导的条件状语从句，都是考试常考的典型结构。掌握后可以大量复用到类似句子的分析中。

What did Mr. Kane do before he took over the bicycle shop?

第9题题干

特殊疑问句配时间状语从句是四六级和考研听力、阅读中的常见句式，掌握后可迁移到大量类似疑问句结构

Why did the man take over a bicycle shop?

第10题 题干

特殊疑问句（Why 引导 + 助动词提前）是四六级听力及阅读中的高频句式，具有较强代表性，掌握后可迁移至其他疑问词（What/Where/When/How 等）的类似结构。

So there used to be transport problems, now though there are new train links and better roads, but it may be that some smaller towns inland remain not very well-connected.

第7段，第2句

全句覆盖了形式主语（it 和 there）、系表结构、主语从句、并列主句、时间和让步状语等多种成分，且 there be 句型和形式主语 it 都是易错点。成分种类丰富，适合练习划分。

Does that make sense?

第7段，第4句

口语化疑问句在日常交流中极为常见，但在四六级、考研阅读中较少单独作为长难句出现，典型性中等偏下。

It has gradually given way to service industry.

第12题，A

简单句的现在完成时结构在考试中较为常见，"give way to" 这类固定搭配也是常考表达，具有一定典型性；但因句子过于简单、无从句或复杂修饰，与真题中常见的长难句相比代表性有限。

It accounts for 80 percent of the region's GDP.

第12题，D

主谓宾简单句是英语最基本句型，具有一定代表性，但本句结构过于简单，不涉及四六级和考研常考的复杂句式（如定语从句、状语从句、非谓语结构等），典型性中等偏下。

If I had first met Joe as a freshman in high school, we wouldn't even have had the chance to get to know each other.

第1段，第2句

虚拟条件句是四六级和考研常考的重点句型，本句使用的 "If + 过去完成时，主句 + 过去将来完成时" 正是表达与过去事实相反假设的标准结构，具有很高的典型性和迁移价值，掌握后可以应用到大量类似场景。

Nonetheless, I spend nearly every weekend at his house, and we talk on the phone every night.

第1段，第5句

并列句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，且本句的 "and" 连接两个完整主句的模式具有一定代表性。但本句结构过于简单，无从句、无复杂修饰，与真题中常见的 "并列 + 从句嵌套" 或 "并列 + 分词短语" 等复合结构相比，典型性和迁移价值偏低。

In fact, to be honest, I struggle even now to think of things we have in common, but maybe that's what makes us enjoy each other's company so much.

第2段，第1句

并列复合句 + 定语从句 + 表语从句的组合，是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式；关系代词省略、make 使役结构、what 引导名词性从句都是常考点，掌握后迁移性强。句子长度和复杂度也与真题句接近，具有很强的代表性。

When I look at my friendship with Joe, I wonder how many people I've known whom I never disliked but simply didn't take the time to get to know.

第2段，第2句

本句涵盖主语、谓语、宾语、状语等核心成分，且包含宾语从句、定语从句、时间状语从句等多种从句类型。定语从句中关系代词whom充当宾语，并列谓语共用宾语，疑问词在宾语从句中前置等都是值得练习的易错点，训练价值高。

It is hard for people from different backgrounds to become friends.

第18题，C

"It is + 形容词 + for sb + to do sth" 是四六级、考研真题中极为常见的句式，掌握后可大量复用于表达 "做某事对某人来说如何" 的语境，典型性很高。

Social divisions will break down if people get to know each other.

第18题，D

条件状语从句后置、主句在前的结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,"if" 引导的条件句配合将来时主句是典型的假设推理表达,掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

He was so glad to see them that he didn't even think to read the sign by the entrance.

第1段，第10句

"so ... that" 引导结果状语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，主系表结构加状语从句的组合也非常常见。掌握本句的分析方法可以直接迁移到大量类似考题中。

It took the police only a minute to tell him what had happened.

第1段，第15句

本句涵盖形式主语、真正主语（不定式）、双宾语结构（"took the police only a minute"）、宾语从句等多种成分，适合练习主谓宾结构识别、形式主语辨析、宾语从句定位等知识点。"what" 在从句中作主语是易错点，具有较好的训练价值。

In addition, he got a parking ticket-his first one ever in Greenville.

第1段，第20句

主干是很典型的英语基本陈述结构，短横线后的补充说明也属于常见写法。掌握这种“先抓主干，再把后补信息挂回前面名词”的读法，迁移性较强。

But we should not think that creativity plays a role only in the arts.

第1段，第10句

主句带宾语从句的结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,尤其"think/believe/argue + that从句"这类表达观点的句型反复出现。转折连词"But"开头也是常见的衔接方式,具有较强的典型性和迁移价值

And what's more, you use it every day almost every moment of your life.

第2段，第3句

简单句在考试中常见，但本句结构过于简单，缺乏复杂修饰或从句嵌套，作为典型句式的代表性中等。

Your creative imagination is what you use to make sense of your experiences.

第2段，第4句

主系表结构配合"what"引导的表语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式,用于定义或解释概念,学生掌握后可广泛迁移至类似结构,代表性较强。

It's your creative mind that gets meaning from the chaos of your experiences and brings order to your world.

第2段，第5句

强调句 "It is ... that ..." 和限定性定语从句都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,本句结构简洁典型,既展示了强调句的基本框架,又示范了定语从句紧跟先行词的标准用法,学习后可广泛迁移到同类句型

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本卷出现的 132 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。

creative B1

adj. 有创造力的

本卷8次·真题 55 句

parking A2

n. 停车;停车位

本卷8次·真题 19 句

region B1

n. 地区

本卷7次·真题 45 句

creativity B2

n. 创造力

本卷6次·真题 34 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本卷5次·真题 466 句

refugee B2

n. 难民

本卷5次·真题 21 句

customer A2

n. 顾客，客户

本卷4次·真题 124 句

process B1

n. 过程

本卷4次·真题 108 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本卷4次·真题 73 句

flight A2

n. 航班

本卷4次·真题 36 句

missing A2

adj. 找不到的

本卷4次·真题 16 句

sign A1

n. 标志

本卷3次·真题 78 句

scientific B1

adj. 科学的

本卷3次·真题 47 句

block A2

n. 街区

本卷3次·真题 24 句

processing B1

n. 加工;处理

本卷3次·真题 8 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本卷2次·真题 174 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本卷2次·真题 119 句

account A2

n. 账户

本卷2次·真题 61 句

struggle B1

v. 奋斗

本卷2次·真题 54 句

source B1

n. 来源

本卷2次·真题 50 句

despite B1

prep. 尽管

本卷2次·真题 40 句

acquire B2

v. 获得

本卷2次·真题 24 句

location B1

n. 地点, 位置

本卷2次·真题 22 句

division B1

n. 分开

本卷2次·真题 16 句

imagination

B1

n. 想象力

本卷2次·真题 13 句

freshman

B1

n. (大学或高中) 一年级新生

本卷2次·真题 12 句

industrial

B2

adj. 工业的

本卷2次·真题 10 句

manufacturing

B2

n. 制造业;生产

本卷2次·真题 10 句

file

A2

n. 文件

本卷2次·真题 9 句

less

A1

det. 较少的

本卷1次·真题 224 句

likely

A2

adj. 很可能的

本卷1次·真题 224 句

employee

A2

n. 雇员, 员工

本卷1次·真题 194 句

local

A2

adj. 当地的

本卷1次·真题 150 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

support

A2

v. 支持

本卷1次·真题 118 句

lack

B1

v. 缺少

本卷1次·真题 115 句

risk

A2

n. 风险

本卷1次·真题 108 句

base

A2

n. 基础

本卷1次·真题 95 句

simply

B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本卷1次·真题 90 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

community B1

n. 社区

本卷1次·真题 81 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本卷1次·真题 70 句

measure B1

v. 测量

本卷1次·真题 68 句

potential B2

adj. 潜在的

本卷1次·真题 63 句

due B1

adj. 预期的

本卷1次·真题 62 句

engage B2

v. 参与;从事

本卷1次·真题 57 句

resource B1

n. 资源

本卷1次·真题 54 句

wrong A2

adj. 错误的

本卷1次·真题 54 句

link A2

n. 联系

本卷1次·真题 52 句

realize B1

v. 意识到, 认识到

本卷1次·真题 50 句

available A2

adj. 可获得的

本卷1次·真题 48 句

exist A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本卷1次·真题 46 句

loss B1

n. 丧失

本卷1次·真题 46 句

conduct B2

v. 组织并实施

本卷1次·真题 45 句

detail B1

n. 细节

本卷1次·真题 45 句

limit B1

n. 限度

本卷1次·真题 45 句

harm B1

n. 伤害

本卷1次·真题 44 句

maintain B1

v. 维持

本卷1次·真题 44 句

specific B2

adj. 具体的

本卷1次·真题 42 句

billion B1

num. 十亿 (1,000,000,000)

本卷1次·真题 41 句

management B1

n. 管理

本卷1次·真题 41 句

income B1

n. 收入

本卷1次·真题 39 句

item A2

n. 项目

本卷1次·真题 39 句

launch B1

v. 推出

本卷1次·真题 39 句

particularly B2

adv. 尤其, 特别 (强调某事物)

本卷1次·真题 39 句

status B2

n. 地位

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

significant B2

adj. 重要的

本卷1次·真题 36 句

hire A2

v. 雇用

本卷1次·真题 35 句

unique B2

adj. 独特的

本卷1次·真题 35 句

extremely B1

adv. 极其

本卷1次·真题 34 句

recognize B1

v. 认出

本卷1次·真题 34 句

saving B1

n. 节省

本卷1次·真题 31 句

childhood A2

n. 童年

本卷1次·真题 30 句

agency B2

n. 代理机构

本卷1次·真题 29 句

being B1

n. 存在

本卷1次·真题 29 句

fully B1

adv. 完全地

本卷1次·真题 26 句

ignore B1

v. 忽视;不理睬

本卷1次·真题 26 句

increasing B1

adj. 越来越多的

本卷1次·真题 26 句

addition A2

n. 增加

本卷1次·真题 25 句

establish B2

v. 建立, 创立 (组织、机构、关系等)

本卷1次·真题 25 句

responsible B1

adj. 负责的

本卷1次·真题 25 句

yeah A1

intj. 是的

本卷1次·真题 25 句

attempt B1

v. 试图

本卷1次·真题 24 句

carefully A2

adv. 仔细地

本卷1次·真题 24 句

reverse B2

v. 颠倒

本卷1次·真题 24 句

chain B1

n. 链条

本卷1次·真题 23 句

confirm B1

v. 证实

本卷1次·真题 23 句

limited B1

adj. 有限的

本卷1次·真题 23 句

relative B1

n. 亲戚, 亲属

本卷1次·真题 23 句

gradually B1

adv. 逐渐地, 逐步地

本卷1次·真题 22 句

trait B2

n. 特征

本卷1次·真题 22 句

basis B2

n. 基础, 根据

本卷1次·真题 21 句

ordinary B1

adj. 普通的

本卷1次·真题 21 句

fee B1

n. 费用

本卷1次·真题 20 句

portion B1

n. 部分

本卷1次·真题 20 句

transport B1

v. 运输, 运送

本卷1次·真题 20 句

annual B1

adj. 每年的, 年度的

本卷1次·真题 19 句

hinder B2

v. 阻碍, 妨碍

本卷1次·真题 19 句

imply B2

v. 暗示, 暗指

本卷1次·真题 18 句

differently A2

adv. 不同地

本卷1次·真题 17 句

host B1

n. 主人

本卷1次·真题 17 句

rival B2

n. 竞争对手

本卷1次·真题 17 句

settle B1

v. 解决 (争端、问题)

本卷1次·真题 17 句

challenging B2

adj. 有挑战性的

本卷1次·真题 16 句

loan B1

n. 贷款

本卷1次·真题 16 句

therefore B1

adv. 因此, 所以

本卷1次·真题 16 句

analyze B2

v. 分析

本卷1次·真题 15 句

debt B1

n. 欠款

本卷1次·真题 15 句

intend B1

v. 打算, 计划

本卷1次·真题 15 句

thanks A1

intj. 谢谢

本卷1次·真题 15 句

lecture B1

n. 讲座

本卷1次·真题 14 句

naturally B1

adv. 自然地

本卷1次·真题 14 句

apartment A2

n. 公寓

本卷1次·真题 13 句

racing B1

n. 赛跑运动;赛车运动

本卷1次·真题 13 句

route B1

n. 路线

本卷1次·真题 13 句

suspect B1

v. 怀疑

本卷1次·真题 13 句

totally B1

adv. 完全地

本卷1次·真题 13 句

absolutely B1

adv. 完全地

本卷1次·真题 12 句

insight B2

n. 洞察力

本卷1次·真题 12 句

worsen B2

v. (使)恶化;(使)变得更糟

本卷1次·真题 12 句

artistic B2

adj. 艺术的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

consultant B2

n. 顾问

本卷1次·真题 11 句

ok A1

adj. 可以的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

unemployment B2

n. 失业 (状态)

本卷1次·真题 11 句

unexpected B1

adj. 意外的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

profitable B2

adj. 盈利的, 有利可图的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

dislike A2

v. 不喜欢

本卷1次·真题 9 句

widely B1

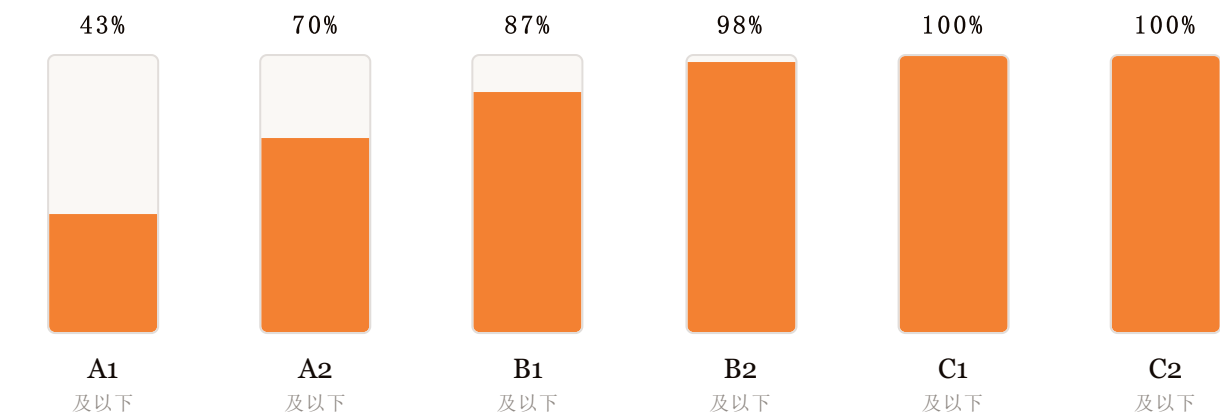
adv. 广泛地

本卷1次·真题 9 句

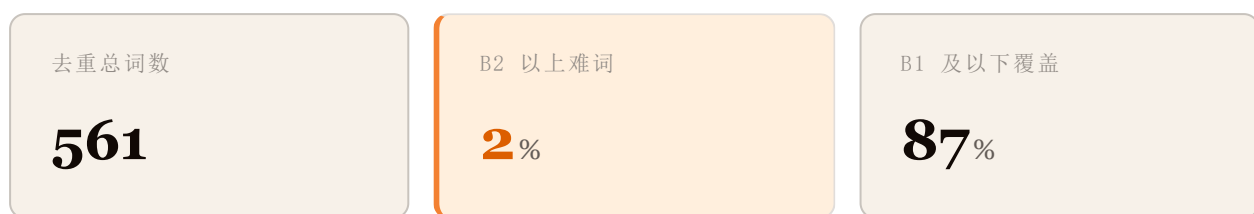
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全卷录音原文 561 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 **561** 个单词, 按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比 (CDF), 最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上 (C1/C2) 为高阶词, 本卷共 9 个·约 2%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全卷录音原文去重词 561 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语四级 2015年12月·第3套 · 全卷构成

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