

2016年6月·第1套 英语四级听力真题原文与答案解析

PAPER & KEY · 听力题和解析

听力题和解析

本卷全部 25 题的标准答案与完整录音文字稿由懒笔记基于2016年6月·第1套 英语四级听力原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面层级：Part/Section 标题与各节 Directions 照原卷排印——真实听力考卷只印选项，题干由录音念出。其下按录音篇目逐篇排印：每篇先给完整录音文字稿（逐段中译），再逐题给出卷面题目与该题解析（题目、翻译、答案、定位、信号、替换与排除）。

真题卷第1套(2016-06) · 四级

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

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(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 The International Labour Organization says the number of people without jobs is increasing. In its latest update on global employment trends, the agency says projections of the number of unemployed people this year range from 210 million to nearly 240 million people. The report warns that 200 million poor workers are at risk of joining the ranks of people living on less than two dollars per day in the past three years. The Director-General of the International Labour Organization Juan Somavia notes that some countries have taken measures to address the effects of the global crisis. However, he points out that many countries have not done so. And based on past experiences, it takes four to five years after economic recovery for unemployment to return to pre-crisis levels. Mr. Somavia says the International Labour Organization is proposing a global jobs agreement to deal with unemployment.

国际劳工组织表示，失业人数正在增加。在其最新发布的全球就业趋势报告中，该机构称今年失业人数的预测范围在2.1亿至近2.4亿人之间。报告警告说，在过去三年里，有2亿贫困劳动者面临加入每天生活费不足两美元人群行列的风险。国际劳工组织总干事胡安·索马维亚指出，一些国家已经采取措施应对全球危机的影响。然而，他指出许多国家尚未这样做。根据以往经验，经济复苏后需要四到五年时间失业率才能恢复到危机前的水平。索马维亚先生表示，国际劳工组织正在提议一项全球就业协议来应对失业问题。

2 "Its key objective is to place at the center of recovery efforts, measures that would generate higher levels of employment and provide basic social protection for the most vulnerable."

该协议的核心目标是将能够创造更高就业水平并为最脆弱群体提供基本社会保障的措施置于复苏努力的中心。

1. A) The International Labour Organization's key objective.
B) The basic social protection for the most vulnerable.
C) Rising unemployment worldwide.
D) Global economic recovery.

【题目】 What is the news report mainly about?

【翻译】 这则新闻报道主要是关于什么的？

- A) 国际劳工组织的关键目标。 B) 为最脆弱群体提供的基本社会保护。
C) 全球范围内不断上升的失业率。 D) 全球经济复苏。

【答案】 C (主旨题) Rising unemployment worldwide.

【定位】 The International Labour Organization says the number of people without jobs is increasing. In its latest update on global employment trends, the agency says projections of the number of unemployed people this year range from 210 million to nearly 240 million people.

国际劳工组织表示，失业人数正在增加。在其关于全球就业趋势的最新报告中，该机构称今年失业人数的预测值在 2.1 亿到将近 2.4 亿人之间。

【信号】 新闻首句总述即主题落点。新闻开头第一句 the number of people without jobs is increasing 就抛出核心事实「失业人数在增加」，紧接着全段都在围绕失业数字与影响展开。新闻的主题信号通常落在开头总述句，这里正是如此。

【替换】 the number of people without jobs is increasing ↔ **Rising unemployment worldwide**
同义改写：失业人数增加等于失业上升

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

The International Labour Organization's key objective. 借用了录音第二段 Its key objective is to place at the center of recovery efforts 的原词 key objective, 听到这个词容易心动; 但它只是结尾介绍那份就业协议时一笔带过的细节, 不是整篇主题, 犯了以局部细节冒充主旨的错。

借用原文: Its key objective is to place at the center of recovery efforts

B) 原词陷阱

The basic social protection for the most vulnerable. 几乎照搬录音第二段 provide basic social protection for the most vulnerable 的原词, 听到极易选; 但它讲的是那份就业协议的具体内容之一, 是细节, 不是这则新闻整体在讲的「失业上升」。

借用原文: provide basic social protection for the most vulnerable

D) 原词陷阱

Global economic recovery. 借了录音 it takes four to five years after economic recovery 里的 economic recovery 一词; 但原文只是顺带提「经济复苏后还要四五年失业才回落」, 整篇主题是失业问题, 不是复苏本身, 方向上反而和主旨错位。

借用原文: it takes four to five years after economic recovery

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2. A) Many countries have not taken measures to create enough jobs.
B) Few countries know how to address the current economic crisis.
C) Few countries have realized the seriousness of the current crisis.
D) Many countries need support to improve their people's livelihood.

【题目】 What does Juan Somavia, Director-General of the International Labour Organization say?

【翻译】 国际劳工组织总干事胡安·索马维亚说了什么?

- A) 许多国家没有采取措施创造足够的就业机会。
B) 很少有国家知道如何应对当前的经济危机。 c) 很少有国家意识到当前危机的严重性。
D) 许多国家需要支持以改善其人民的生计。

【答案】 A (细节题) Many countries have not taken measures to create enough jobs.

【定位】 The Director-General of the International Labour Organization Juan Somavia notes that some countries have taken measures to address the effects of the global crisis. However, he points out that many countries have not done so.

国际劳工组织总干事胡安·索马维亚指出, 一些国家已采取措施应对全球危机的影响。然而, 他强调, 许多国家并没有这样做。

【信号】 人名出现加转折 However 后才是落点。 答案句由两个信号共同锁定: 先听到人名 Juan Somavia, 紧跟其观点; 再遇转折词 However, 转折之后的「许多国家没这么做」才是他真正要强调的重点。前半「some countries 已采取措施」是铺垫, 转折后才是落点。

【替换】 many countries have not done so ↔

Many countries have not taken measures to create enough jobs

代词还原: done so 等于 taken measures

some countries have taken measures to address the effects of the global crisis ↔

create enough jobs

上下文补全: 所采取的措施即针对就业

【排除】 B) **偷换概念**

Few countries know how to address the current economic crisis. 借了录音里的 address 与 crisis 等词, 听着耳熟; 但原文说的是许多国家「没去做 (not done so)」, 不是「很少国家不知道怎么做」。它既把 many 偷换成 few, 又把「没采取行动」偷换成「不懂方法」, 答非所问。

借用原文: address the effects of the global crisis

C) **未提及**

Few countries have realized the seriousness of the current crisis. 蹭了 crisis 一词, 可原文只谈各国「有没有采取措施」, 从没说各国「是否意识到危机的严重性」, realized the seriousness 属于无中生有, 且 few 与原文的 many 也不符。

借用原文: address the effects of the global crisis

D) **原词陷阱**

Many countries need support to improve their people's livelihood. 保住了 many countries 这个和答案一样的开头, 最易混; 但 Somavia 说的是许多国家「没采取措施」, 不是「需要支持来改善民生」。need support、improve livelihood 都是原文未出现的内容, 属偷换。

借用原文: many countries have not done so

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

1 Big fast food chains in New York City have started to obey a first-of-its-kind rule requiring them to post calorie counts right on the menu. Cathy Nonas is with the New York City Department of Health. 纽约市的大型快餐连锁店已开始遵守一项首创性规定, 要求它们直接在菜单上标注卡路里含量。Cathy Nonas 是纽约市卫生局的工作人员。

2 "We wanted to give people an opportunity to actually see the calories before they purchase the food and make a decision, an informed decision that if they want to make the healthier choice, if they want to eat fewer calories, they can. And we expect this will have a huge impact on obesity. And of course, if it has an impact on obesity, it will have an impact on diabetes and heart disease and high blood pressure."

我们希望让人们有机会在购买食物之前真正看到卡路里含量并做出决定, 一个知情的决定, 如果他们想做出更健康的选择, 如果他们想摄入更少的卡路里, 他们就可以做到。我们预计这将对肥胖产生巨大影响。当然, 如果它对肥胖产生影响, 它也将对糖尿病、心脏病和高血压产生影响。

3 The new rules were introduced as part of an anti-obesity campaign that also includes a recent citywide ban on artificial trans fats in restaurant food. The menu rule only applies to restaurants that serve standardised portion sizes and have fifteen or more locations nationwide.

这些新规定是作为抗肥胖运动的一部分推出的,该运动还包括最近在全市范围内禁止在餐厅食品中使用人工反式脂肪。该菜单规定仅适用于提供标准化份量并在全国拥有十五家或更多门店的餐厅。

4 Starting last Saturday, chains big enough to fall under the rule will face penalties of up to 2000 dollars for not showing calorie information in a prominent spot on their menus, preferably next to the price.

从上周六开始,规模足够大而受该规定约束的连锁店如果不在菜单的显著位置(最好在价格旁边)显示卡路里信息,将面临最高2000美元的罚款。

3. A) Serve standardized food nationwide.

B) Put calorie information on the menu.

C) Increase protein content in the food.

D) Offer convenient food to customers.

【题目】 What are big fast food chains in New York City required to do according to the new rule?

【翻译】 根据新规定, 纽约市的大型快餐连锁店被要求做什么?

A) 在全国范围内提供标准化食品。 B) 在菜单上标注卡路里信息。

C) 增加食品中的蛋白质含量。 D) 为顾客提供便捷的食品。

【答案】 B (细节题) Put calorie information on the menu.

【定位】 Big fast food chains in New York City have started to obey a first-of-its-kind rule requiring them to post calorie counts right on the menu.

纽约市的大型快餐连锁店已开始遵守一项前所未有的规定, 该规定要求它们把热量数值直接标在菜单上。

【信号】 **requiring** 引出要求内容。信号词是 requiring them to (要求它们去.....), 它后面紧跟的动作 post calorie counts right on the menu 就是"被要求做什么"的答案落点, 听到"requiring"就该锁定其后的动词。

【替换】 post calorie counts right on the menu ↔ Put calorie information on the menu

post=put、counts=information

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

选项里的"standardized""nationwide"录音确实念过，但 restaurants that serve standardised portion sizes and have fifteen or more locations nationwide 说的是"哪些餐厅受这条规定约束"的资格条件，不是"规定要求餐厅去做"的事。听到原词就选，正中圈套。

借用原文：restaurants that serve standardised portion sizes and have fifteen or more locations nationwide

C) 未提及

"protein content" (增加蛋白质含量) 录音通篇没出现，是凭"健康饮食"的常识硬造的。规定关心的是公示热量信息让人少摄入，而非改配方加蛋白质。

D) 偷换概念

"Offer convenient food" (提供便利食品) 听着像"快餐"的合理引申，但录音的要求是"公示热量"，从没要求餐厅去"提供便利食物"。这是把话题(快餐)替换成了一个文本里没有的要求。

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4. A) They will be fined.
B) They will be closed.
C) They will get a warning.
D) They will lose customers.

【题目】 What will happen to big restaurant chains that violate the new rule?

【翻译】 违反新规定的大型餐饮连锁店会发生什么？

A) 它们将被罚款。 B) 它们将被关闭。 C) 它们将收到警告。 D) 它们将失去顾客。

【答案】 A (细节题) They will be fined.

【定位】 Starting last Saturday, chains big enough to fall under the rule will face penalties of up to 2000 dollars for not showing calorie information in a prominent spot on their menus, preferably next to the price.

从上周六起，规模足以受该规定约束的连锁店，若未在菜单显眼处（最好紧挨价格）标出热量信息，将面临最高 2000 美元的罚款。

【信号】 face penalties + 金额。 信号是 will face penalties of up to 2000 dollars——"face penalties" (面临处罚) 加上明确金额"2000 dollars"，正是"违规后果"的落点；听到具体罚款数字就该锁定这是答"会怎样"的句子。

【替换】 will face penalties of up to 2000 dollars ↔ **They will be fined.**
face penalties=be fined

【排除】 B) 过度推断

"They will be closed." (被关停) 录音从没说, 是把"罚款"这种处罚自行升级成"关店"。新规明确的后果是最高 2000 美元罚款, 并未到停业的程度。

C) 未提及

"They will get a warning." (被警告) 听起来像处罚的一种, 但录音说的是"face penalties" (罚款), 从未提"warning"。这是用一个文本没有的、更轻的后果来分散对"罚款"的注意。

D) 未提及

"They will lose customers." (流失顾客) 是从"公示热量可能吓退食客"的常识引申出来的, 但录音讲违规后果时只说罚款, 并没提顾客流失。

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

1 Almost all companies recognize the importance of innovation today, but not many are able to integrate innovation into their business. A commentary in the Shanghai Daily points out that innovation doesn't mean piles of documents. It is something more practical. The article says many people tend to assume that innovation just means creating something new, but actually it's more than that. It's an attitude of doing things. A company should find ways to innovate not just in products but also in functions, business models and processes.

几乎所有公司都认识到创新在当今的重要性,但能够将创新融入业务的公司并不多。《上海日报》的一篇评论指出,创新并不意味着成堆的文件,它是更实际的东西。文章说,许多人倾向于认为创新只是意味着创造新事物,但实际上远不止于此。它是一种做事的态度。一家公司应该找到方法,不仅在产品上创新,还要在职能、商业模式和流程上创新。

2 The article cites the global giant Procter & Gamble as an example, saying a real innovative company should develop an innovation culture and use it as a primary tool for success. Procter & Gamble has a "Corporate Innovation Fund" which offers big rewards for high-risk ideas that succeed. It also has a special innovation facility for its employees. Sometimes its employees are released from their daily jobs for weeks and spend their time interacting in the innovation facility instead. In conclusion, the article says innovative ideas alone do not ensure success. It's pointless unless there is a repeatable process in place to turn inspiration into financial performance.

文章以全球巨头宝洁公司为例,指出真正的创新型公司应该培养创新文化,并将其作为成功的主要工具。宝洁公司设有"企业创新基金",为成功的高风险创意提供丰厚奖励。它还为员工设有专门的创新设施。有时员工会从日常工作中解脱出来数周,将时间花在创新设施中进行互动。文章最后指出,仅有创新想法并不能确保成功。除非有可重复的流程将灵感转化为财务业绩,否则就毫无意义。

5. A) Inability to implement their business plans.
B) Inability to keep turning out novel products.
C) Lack of a successful business model of their own.
D) Failure to integrate innovation into their business.

【题目】 What is the problem with many companies according to the news report?

【翻译】根据新闻报道,许多公司存在什么问题?

- A) 无法实施其商业计划。 B) 无法持续推出新颖的产品。 C) 缺乏自己的成功商业模式。
D) 未能将创新融入其业务。

【答案】 **D** (细节题) Failure to integrate innovation into their business.

【定位】 Almost all companies recognize the importance of innovation today, but not many are able to integrate innovation into their business.

如今几乎所有公司都认识到创新的重要性, 但能把创新真正融入自身业务的公司却不多。

【信号】 **转折 but 之后才是真意。** 这句以 but not many are able to integrate innovation into their business 转折, but 前半句"都认识到创新重要"是铺垫, but 之后"能融入业务的"不多"才是录音想说的"问题"所在, 转折后即答案落点。

【替换】 not many are able to integrate innovation into their business ↔

Failure to integrate innovation into their business.

not able to = Failure 否定转名词

【排除】 A) **未提及**

选项 Inability to implement their business plans. 里的 business plans (商业计划) 录音从未出现, 它只是借用 business 一词凑"经营"话题来诱选, 属无中生有。

B) **原词陷阱**

选项 Inability to keep turning out novel products. 用 novel products 呼应录音 creating something new, 但那句是讲"人们对创新的误解" (第6题考点), 不是"公司的问题", 把别处原词搬到本题, 属张冠李戴式原词陷阱。

借用原文: creating something new

C) **偷换概念**

选项 Lack of a successful business model of their own. 借用录音末尾 business models 一词, 但录音只在列举"创新可发生在产品、职能、商业模式、流程"时一笔带过, 从没说公司"缺少自己的成功模式", 属偷换概念。

借用原文: business models

6. A) It is the secret to business success.

B) It is the creation of something new.

C) It is a magic tool to bring big rewards.

D) It is an essential part of business culture.

【题目】 **What do many people tend to think of innovation?**

【翻译】许多人倾向于如何看待创新?

- A) 它是商业成功的秘诀。 B) 它是创造新事物。 C) 它是带来丰厚回报的神奇工具。
D) 它是企业文化的重要组成部分。

【答案】 **B** (细节题) It is the creation of something new.

【定位】 The article says many people tend to assume that innovation just means creating something new, but actually it's more than that.

文章说，很多人往往以为创新就只是创造新东西，但实际上创新远不止于此。

【信号】 标志句 **many people tend to assume**。many people tend to assume that innovation just means creating something new 用 many people tend to assume 这一"人们倾向于认为"的标志，正面回答了题干"很多人怎么想"；其后 but actually it's more than that 是作者纠偏，与本题问的"人们怎么想"无关。

【替换】 innovation just means creating something new ↔ **It is the creation of something new.**
creating → creation 动词转名词

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

选项 It is the secret to business success. 借了录音里反复出现的 success (a primary tool for success)，但那是讲"创新文化是成功工具"，回答的是"创新该是什么"而非"很多人以为创新是什么"，属原词陷阱。

借用原文：a primary tool for success

C) **张冠李戴**

选项 It is a magic tool to bring big rewards. 里的 big rewards 来自录音讲宝洁的 offers big rewards for high-risk ideas，那是第7题宝洁部分的细节，与"很多人怎么想创新"无关，属张冠李戴式原词陷阱。

借用原文：offers big rewards for high-risk ideas

D) **偷换概念**

选项 It is an essential part of business culture. 借录音 develop an innovation culture 里的 culture，但那是文章/作者的主张，不是"很多人 tend to think"的内容；题干限定的是"很多人怎么想"，故偷换了观点归属。

借用原文：develop an innovation culture

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7. A) Its hardworking employees.
B) Its flexible promotion strategy.
C) Its innovation culture.
D) Its willingness to make investments.

【题目】 **What does the company Procter&Gamble owe its success to?**

【翻译】 Procter&Gamble公司将其成功归功于什么？

A) 其勤奋的员工。 B) 其灵活的促销策略。 C) 其创新文化。 D) 其投资意愿。

【答案】 **C** (细节题) Its innovation culture.

【定位】 The article cites the global giant Procter & Gamble as an example, saying a real innovative company should develop an innovation culture and use it as a primary tool for success.

文章以全球巨头宝洁公司为例，说一家真正具有创新精神的公司应当培育创新文化，并把它作为取得成功的首要工具。

【信号】点名宝洁后紧跟“靠创新文化”。录音一点名 Procter & Gamble 作为例子，紧接着就说 develop an innovation culture and use it as a primary tool for success，把“创新文化”和“成功的首要工具”直接挂钩，正是“宝洁靠什么成功”的答案句。

【替换】develop an innovation culture and use it as a primary tool for success ↔ **Its innovation culture.**
原句详述 → 选项概括

【排除】A) **原词陷阱**

选项 Its hardworking employees. 借录音里多次出现的 employees (a special innovation facility for its employees)，但录音只说宝洁为员工设了创新设施、让员工去那里互动，从没说成功靠“员工勤奋”，hardworking 是无中生有，属原词陷阱。

借用原文：a special innovation facility for its employees

B) **未提及**

选项 Its flexible promotion strategy. 说的“灵活的晋升/促销策略”录音里只字未提，promotion 一词录音都没出现，纯属凭空捏造来填一个干扰项，属未提及。

D) **偷换概念**

选项 Its willingness to make investments. 借录音 Corporate Innovation Fund 与 big rewards 暗示“投钱”，但那只是创新文化的一个具体做法，录音把成功归于“创新文化”这个整体，而非“愿意投资”本身，以偏概全、偷换概念。

借用原文：Corporate Innovation Fund

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: So, Lyndsay, do you like to text message on your cell phone?

M: 那么，Lyndsay，你喜欢用手机发短信吗？

2 W: Yeah, I text message a lot.

W: 是的，我经常发短信。

3 M: I don't do it so much. I prefer to make a call if I'm in a hurry.

M: 我不怎么发。如果我赶时间的话，我更喜欢打电话。

4 W: Yeah, I go both ways. Sometimes I don't really want to talk to the person. I just want to ask them one question, so it's much easier for me just to text message. If I call them, I'll have to have a long conversation.

W: 嗯，我两种方式都用。有时候我不是真的想跟那个人说话，我只是想问他们一个问题，所以对我来说发短信要容易得多。如果我打电话给他们，就得聊很长时间。

5 M: Yeah, I can see what you mean. But I get off the phone pretty quickly when I call. I'm not a big talker.

M: 是的，我明白你的意思。但我打电话的时候挂得很快。我不是一个话多的人。

6 W: Yeah, that's true. You don't talk a lot.

W: 是的，没错。你话不多。

7 M: So are you fast at writing the messages with your thumb?

M: 那你用大拇指打字快吗？

8 W: Well, when I first got a cell phone, I was so slow. I thought I would never text message. But then people kept text messaging me, so I felt obliged to learn how to text message. So now I'm pretty fast. What about you?

W: 嗯，我刚拿到手机的时候特别慢。我当时觉得我永远不会发短信。但后来人们不停地给我发短信，所以我觉得有必要学会怎么发短信。所以现在我挺快的。你呢？

9 M: Actually I have the opposite problem. When I first got my cell phone, I thought it was so cool to text message all my friends who have one, and I was pretty fast with my thumb then. But it seems like now I don't use it so much. I've gotten slower actually.

M: 实际上我的问题正相反。我刚拿到手机的时候，我觉得给所有有手机的朋友发短信特别酷，那时候我用大拇指打字还挺快的。但现在好像不怎么用了，实际上变慢了。

10 W: Yeah, I think text-messaging actually sort of has to do with your age. For example, people in high school, they text message a lot. But I asked my father if he texted messages, and guess what he said?

W: 是啊，我觉得发短信其实跟年龄有关。比如说，高中生他们发很多短信。但我问我爸爸他发不发短信，你猜他怎么说？

11 M: What?

M: 什么？

12 W: He said he'd never text message. He thinks it's very childish and unprofessional to text message.

W: 他说他从不发短信。他认为发短信很幼稚，很不专业。

13 M: Yeah, I can see what he means. It's considered pretty informal to text message someone.

M: 是的，我明白他的意思。给别人发短信被认为是相当不正式的。

8. A) He's got addicted to technology.

B) He is not very good at socializing

C) He is crazy about text-messaging.

D) He does not talk long on the phone.

【题目】 What does the man say about himself?

【翻译】 男士说了关于他自己的什么？

A) 他对科技上瘾了。 B) 他不太擅长社交。 C) 他对发短信很着迷。

D) 他打电话时间不长。

【答案】 **D** (细节题) He does not talk long on the phone.

【定位】 But I get off the phone pretty quickly when I call. I'm not a big talker.

不过我打电话时挂得挺快的。我不是个话多的人。

【信号】 **本人对自己的直接定性**。这是男生评价自己的直接应答：I get off the phone pretty quickly when I call 加上 I'm not a big talker，是他对『自己是怎样一个人』的当面陈述，正对题干所问，因此是答案句。

【替换】 get off the phone pretty quickly ↔ **does not talk long on the phone**

挂得快=讲不久，肯定句改否定句

I'm not a big talker ↔ **does not talk long on the phone**

不是话多的人，补强不讲久

【排除】 A)

He's got addicted to technology. (沉迷科技) 原文从未说过，男生只说自己打电话短、不爱多聊，反而 I prefer to make a call 显示他用手机偏传统，谈不上沉迷，这是凭常识脑补出来的过重表述。

B)

He is not very good at socializing (不擅社交) 是对 I'm not a big talker 的过度引申：『不爱多说』不等于『不会社交』，前者是讲话习惯、后者是社交能力，选项偷偷拔高了程度。

借用原文：I'm not a big talker

C)

He is crazy about text-messaging. 盗用了原文反复出现的 text message 这个原词，但『发短信多』的是女生 I text message a lot，男生明说 I don't do it so much，把女生的特点安到了男生头上。

借用原文：I text message a lot

9. A) Talk big.

B) Talk at length.

C) Gossip a lot.

D) Forget herself.

【题目】 **What does the woman tend to do while she is on the phone?**

【翻译】 女士在打电话时倾向于做什么？

A) 说大话。 B) 长时间交谈。 C) 大量闲聊八卦。 D) 忘乎所以。

【答案】 **B** (细节题) Talk at length.

【定位】 If I call them, I'll have to have a long conversation.

如果我打电话给他们，我就不得不聊上很久。

【信号】女生本人对打电话后果的自述。女生解释自己为何爱发短信时说 If I call them, I'll have to have a long conversation, 这是她对『一打电话就会怎样』的直接自述, 正对题干所问的打电话时的行为, 是答案句。

【替换】 have a long conversation ↔ **Talk at length**

聊很久=说得久, 同义改写

【排除】 A)

Talk big 与正确项 Talk at length 都以 Talk 开头, 专骗听到 talk 就选的人。但 Talk big 是『吹牛、说大话』, 原文女生说的是聊得久, 根本不是吹牛, 意思对不上。

C)

Gossip a lot (爱说闲话) 和『打电话聊很久』听上去沾边, 容易凭感觉选。但原文只说会聊得久 have a long conversation, 并没说聊的是闲话八卦, 属无中生有。

D)

Forget herself (忘乎所以) 原文从头到尾没有任何对应, 女生只谈打电话会聊很久, 没说会忘乎所以, 纯属凭空添加。

10. A) He thought it was cool.

B) He needed the practice.

C) He wanted to stay connected with them.

D) He had an urgent message to send.

【题目】 Why did the man text message all his friends when he first got his cell phone?

【翻译】 为什么男士刚拿到手机时给所有朋友发短信?

A) 他认为这很酷。 B) 他需要练习。 C) 他想与他们保持联系。

D) 他有紧急消息要发送。

【答案】 **A** (细节题) He thought it was cool.

【定位】 When I first got my cell phone, I thought it was so cool to text message all my friends who have one, and I was pretty fast with my thumb then.

我刚拿到手机那会儿, 觉得给所有有手机的朋友发短信特别酷, 那时候我大拇指打字还挺快的。

【信号】I thought 引出的动机句。男生用 I thought it was so cool to text message all my friends 直接说出当初发短信的想法, I thought 是表态度/原因的标志, 正对 Why 所问的动机, 是答案句。

【替换】 I thought it was so cool ↔ **He thought it was cool**

几乎原话, 只是去掉强调词

【排除】 B)

He needed the practice. 像是从原文 I was pretty fast with my thumb then (那时打字快) 联想出来的, 但『当时打字快』是结果, 不是『为了练习才发短信』的原因, 选项把动机说反、说错了。

借用原文: I was pretty fast with my thumb then

C)

He wanted to stay connected with them. (想和朋友保持联系) 符合常识, 最诱人, 但男生给的原因是『觉得酷』 I thought it was so cool, 并没说为了保持联系, 这是用常识替代了原文。

D)

He had an urgent message to send. (有紧急消息要发) 原文完全没提, 男生只说当初觉得酷、就给所有朋友发, 没有任何『紧急』的情节, 属凭空添加的极端情境。

11. A) It poses a challenge to seniors.

B) It saves both time and money.

C) It is childish and unprofessional.

D) It is cool and convenient.

【题目】 What does the woman's father think of text-messaging?

【翻译】 女士的父亲如何看待发短信?

A) 这对老年人构成挑战。 B) 这既省时间又省钱。 C) 这很幼稚且不专业。

D) 这很酷且方便。

【答案】 C (态度观点题) It is childish and unprofessional.

【定位】 He said he'd never text message. He thinks it's very childish and unprofessional to text message.

他说他绝不会发短信。他觉得发短信很幼稚、很不专业。

【信号】 明确的贬义评价词。 父亲的态度由女生转述给出: very childish and unprofessional 是两个鲜明的贬义词, 加上 he'd never text message 的强烈语气, 清楚表明他对短信持否定态度, 是答案句。

【替换】 very childish and unprofessional ↔ **It is childish and unprofessional.**

评价词原样照搬

【排除】 A)

It poses a challenge to seniors. (对老人是种挑战) 看似和『父亲』这种长辈话题沾边,但原文父亲谈的是短信幼稚不专业,从没说短信对老年人是挑战,属无中生有。

B) 与原文相反

It saves both time and money. (省时省钱) 是正面评价,但父亲态度是负面的 childish and unprofessional, 极性正好相反,且原文也没提省钱省时这回事。

D) 原词陷阱

It is cool and convenient. (又酷又方便) 是正面评价,与父亲的负面态度完全相反。注意 cool 这个原词是录音里男生评价时用过的 so cool, 被搬来诱你把它当成父亲的看法,实为张冠李戴又反了极性。

借用原文: I thought it was so cool

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

1 W: Good morning, Mr. Johnson. How can I help you?

W: 早上好,Johnson先生。有什么可以帮您的吗?

2 M: Well, I'd like to talk to you about Tim Bond, the department manager.

M: 嗯,我想和您谈谈部门经理Tim Bond的事。

3 W: What seems to be the problem?

W: 有什么问题吗?

4 M: Well, ever since Sandra left the department, I feel like I've been targeted to do all her work as well as mine. I'm expected to attend too many meetings and I seem to be spending a lot of my time doing unnecessary paperwork.

M: 嗯,自从Sandra离开部门后,我感觉我被指定要做她所有的工作以及我自己的工作。我要参加太多会议,而且我似乎把大量时间都花在做不必要的文书工作上。

5 W: I'm sorry to hear that.

W: 听到这个我很遗憾。

6 M: And, on top of that, I'd specifically asked if I could leave early last Friday as I'd done a lot of overtime during the week. But that afternoon, even though I'd finished my assigned work, I was told to help other colleagues finish their work, too.

M: 而且,最重要的是,我特别要求上周五能早点下班,因为我那周加了很多班。但那天下午,尽管我已经完成了分配给我的工作,我还是被告知要帮其他同事完成他们的工作。

7 W: But surely that's a positive sign showing that Mr. Bond has a lot of trust in you.

W: 但这肯定是个积极的信号,说明Bond先生非常信任您。

8 M: Yes, but other colleagues get to leave early, and they don't have such a lot of work to do.

M: 是的,但其他同事可以早退,而且他们没有这么多工作要做。

9 W: So you feel he's been making unrealistic demands on you?

W: 所以您觉得他对您提出了不切实际的要求?

10 M: Yes, absolutely.

M: 是的,完全是这样。

11 W: Have you approached Mr. Bond about this particular problem?

W: 您就这个具体问题找过Bond先生谈吗?

12 M: I've tried, but it seems like he just has no time for me.

M: 我试过,但他似乎根本没时间理我。

13 W: Well, at this stage, it would be better if you approached him directly. If nothing else, showing that you've tried to solve the problem yourself, before you take it further, makes it clear that you're not just a complainer. Why don't you send an email requesting a meeting with him in private?

W: 好吧,在这个阶段,您最好直接找他谈。如果没有别的办法,至少表明在把问题提交上来之前,您已经尝试自己解决问题了,这清楚地表明您不只是个抱怨者。您为什么不发封邮件要求和他私下见面呢?

14 M: Hmm, I'd be a bit worried about his reaction. But anyway I'll send him an email to request a meeting, and I'll see what happens from there. Thanks for your advice.

M: 嗯,我会有点担心他的反应。但无论如何,我会给他发封邮件要求见面,然后看看会怎么样。谢谢您的建议。

15 W: Good luck. And let us know the outcome.

W: 祝您好运。有结果了告诉我们。

12. A) He wants to change his job assignment.

B) He is unhappy with his department manager

C) He thinks he deserves extra pay for overtime.

D) He is often singled out for criticism by his boss

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

【翻译】 从对话中我们了解到这个男士什么情况?

- A) 他想要改变自己的工作安排。 B) 他对自己的部门经理不满意。
C) 他认为自己应该得到加班费。 D) 他经常被老板单独挑出来批评。

【答案】 B (细节题) He is unhappy with his department manager

【定位】 M: Well, I'd like to talk to you about Tim Bond, the department manager.

男: 嗯,我想跟你聊聊蒂姆·邦德,就是我们部门经理。

【信号】 来意句 = 开门见山。 男方一开口的来意句 I'd like to talk to you about Tim Bond, the department manager 直接点出他是为部门经理而来, 后文 he's been making unrealistic demands on you 又印证他对经理不满, 两处合起来锁定他『不满主管』。

【替换】 talk to you about Tim Bond, the department manager ↔ **unhappy with his department manager**
找上门谈 = 不满

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

他抱怨被派太多活 do all her work as well as mine, A 顺着 work 编出『想换工作内容』, 但他全程没说要换岗, 只是嫌活多、嫌经理不公, 属答非所问。

借用原文: do all her work as well as mine

C) 原词陷阱

录音确实提到加班 I'd done a lot of overtime, 但他要的是早走, 不是『额外加班费 extra pay』; C 借 overtime 这个真词编出钱的诉求, 原文根本没提报酬。

借用原文: I'd done a lot of overtime during the week

D) 过度推断

他说自己像被针对 I've been targeted to do all her work, 指被指派过多活, D 却把 targeted 偷换成『常因 criticism 挨批』; 原文从头到尾没有任何『批评』, 是无中生有的夸大。

借用原文: I feel like I've been targeted to do all her work as well as mine

-
13. A) His workload was much too heavy.
B) His immediate boss did not trust him
C) His colleagues often refused to cooperate.
D) His salary was too low for his responsibility

【题目】 What is the man's chief complaint?

【翻译】 这个男士主要抱怨什么?

- A) 他的工作量太重了。 B) 他的直接上司不信任他。 C) 他的同事经常拒绝合作。
D) 相对于他的职责,他的薪水太低了。

【答案】 A (细节题) His workload was much too heavy.

【定位】 M: Well, ever since Sandra left the department, I feel like I've been targeted to do all her work as well as mine. I'm expected to attend too many meetings and I seem to be spending a lot of my time doing unnecessary paperwork.

男: 嗯, 自从桑德拉离开部门后, 我感觉自己被盯上了, 要把她的活也一并干了。我被要求参加太多会议, 好像大把时间都耗在没必要的文书工作上。

【信号】 铺陈最细 = 主诉。 这段一连摆出三层活——do all her work as well as mine、attend too many meetings、doing unnecessary paperwork, 是全篇最密集的具体抱怨; 后面 I'd done a lot of overtime 又回扣『活多到要加班』, 反复落在工作量上, 正是 chief complaint 的信号。

【替换】 do all her work as well as mine ↔ workload was much too heavy

干两份活 = 活太重

spending a lot of my time doing unnecessary paperwork ↔ workload was much too heavy

时间全耗在文书 = 量大

【排除】 B) 与原文相反

录音里女方明说经理很信任他 Mr. Bond has a lot of trust in you, B 却说『上司不信任他』, 正好反了; B 蹭了 trust 这个词却把极性颠倒。

借用原文: that's a positive sign showing that Mr. Bond has a lot of trust in you

C) 张冠李戴

原文是他被叫去帮同事 help other colleagues finish their work, C 却说成『同事拒绝配合他』, 把帮与被帮的方向倒过来; 原文没有任何同事不配合的内容。

借用原文: I was told to help other colleagues finish their work

D) 未提及

他抱怨的是活多、加班、不公, 从头到尾没说工资 salary, D 的『薪资太低』是凭空添的, 属无中生有。

-
14. A) He never knows how to refuse.
B) He is always ready to help others
C) His boss has a lot of trust in him.
D) His boss has no sense of fairness.

【题目】 How does the woman interpret the fact that the man was asked to help his colleagues with their work?

【翻译】 女士如何理解男士被要求帮助同事完成工作这一事实?

- A) 他从不知道如何拒绝。 B) 他总是乐于助人。 C) 他的老板非常信任他。
D) 他的老板没有公平感。

【答案】 C (态度观点题) His boss has a lot of trust in him.

【定位】 W: But surely that's a positive sign showing that Mr. Bond has a lot of trust in you.

女: 可这恰恰是个好兆头啊, 说明邦德先生很信任你。

【信号】 转折 But + 女方正评。 女方用 But surely that's a positive sign 转折, 把男方眼中的委屈反过来评价成好事, 紧接 a lot of trust in you——转折后的这句正面评价, 就是『女方解读』的答案信号。

【替换】 Mr. Bond has a lot of trust in you ↔ **His boss has a lot of trust in him.**

人称转换的近原话

【排除】 A) 答非所问

A『他不会拒绝』和录音里女方对这件事的解读无关，倒像把后文该不该 say no 的话题挪过来；女方此处的判断是信任，不是评价他性格不会拒绝。

B) 答非所问

『总是乐于助人』是对男方的夸，可题问的是女方怎么解读这件事，女方给的解读是『受信任』而非夸他热心；B 把评价对象/角度安错了。

D) 与原文相反

『上司不公平 no sense of fairness』其实是男方的牢骚口径 other colleagues get to leave early, 女方恰恰反着说这是好事；D 把女方的正面解读颠倒成负面。

借用原文：other colleagues get to leave early, and they don't have such a lot of work to do

-
15. A) Put all his complaints in writing.
B) Wait and see what happens next.
C) Learn to say no when necessary.
D) Talk to his boss in person first.

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

【翻译】 女士建议男士做什么？

- A) 把他所有的抱怨都写下来。 B) 等着看接下来会发生什么。 C) 学会在必要时说不。
D) 先亲自和他的老板谈谈。

【答案】 D (细节题) Talk to his boss in person first.

【定位】 W: Well, at this stage, it would be better if you approached him directly. ... Why don't you send an email requesting a meeting with him in private?

女：嗯，现阶段你最好直接去找他谈。.....你何不发封邮件，约他私下见一面呢？

【信号】 双建议信号句。 女方连用两个建议信号——it would be better if you approached him directly 和 Why don't you send an email requesting a meeting with him in private, 落点都是『直接、当面去找经理谈』，正是 advise 的答案信号。

【替换】 it would be better if you approached him directly ↔ Talk to his boss in person first.
directly = in person

【排除】A) 原词陷阱

女方确实提到发邮件 send an email requesting a meeting, 但邮件是用来『约见面』的, 不是 A 说的『把所有抱怨写成书面投诉』; A 借 email 的影子歪曲成 complaints in writing。

借用原文: send an email requesting a meeting with him in private

B) 张冠李戴

『再观望 wait and see』出自男方收尾 I'll see what happens from there, 而题问的是女方的建议; B 把男方的话当成女方的建议, 张冠李戴。

借用原文: I'll send him an email to request a meeting, and I'll see what happens from there

C) 未提及

『该拒绝时学会说不』听着对症(他活太多), 但女方全程没给这条建议, 她只让他当面去谈; C 是看似合理却原文未提的方案。

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 The massive decline in sleep happened so slowly and quietly that few seemed to notice the trend. Was it because of the growing attraction of the Internet, video games and endless TV channels? Never disconnecting from work? No matter how it happened, millions of Americans are putting their health, quality of life and even length of life in danger.

睡眠的大幅减少发生得如此缓慢而悄无声息, 以至于很少有人注意到这一趋势。这是因为互联网、电子游戏和无穷无尽的电视频道日益增长的吸引力吗? 还是因为从不从工作中脱离? 无论是如何发生的, 数以百万计的美国人正在将他们的健康、生活质量甚至寿命置于危险之中。

2 New evidence shows why getting enough sleep is a top priority. Some 40% of Americans get less than seven hours of shut-eye on weeknights. "The link between sleep and health, and bad sleep and disease is becoming clearer and clearer," says Lawrence Epstein, a sleep expert at Harvard University. For example, sleep duration has declined from some eight hours in the 1950s to seven in recent years. At the same time, high blood pressure has become an increasing problem. Blood pressure and heart rate are typically at their lowest levels during sleep. People who sleep less tend to have higher blood pressure, heart attack, diabetes, weight gain and other problems.

新的证据表明为什么获得充足的睡眠是头等大事。约40%的美国人在工作日夜晚的睡眠时间少于七小时。哈佛大学睡眠专家Lawrence Epstein说:"睡眠与健康之间的联系,以及睡眠不足与疾病之间的联系正变得越来越清晰。"例如,睡眠时长已从20世纪50年代的约八小时下降到近年来的七小时。与此同时,高血压已成为一个日益严重的问题。血压和心率通常在睡眠期间处于最低水平。睡眠较少的人往往有更高的血压、心脏病发作、糖尿病、体重增加和其他问题。

3 Sleeping better may help fight off illness. "When people are sleep-deprived, there are higher levels of stress hormones in their bodies, which can decrease immune function," says Doctor Felice of Northwestern University in Chicago. A university of Chicago study shows people who sleep well live longer. So say good night sooner and it may help you stay active and vital to a ripe old age.

更好的睡眠可能有助于抵抗疾病。芝加哥西北大学的Felice医生说:"当人们睡眠不足时,他们体内的应激激素水平会升高,这会降低免疫功能。"芝加哥大学的一项研究表明,睡眠良好的人寿命更长。所以早点说晚安吧,这可能有助于你保持活跃和充满活力直到高龄。

16. A) The importance of sleep to a healthy life.
B) Reasons for Americans' decline in sleep.
C) Some tips to improve the quality of sleep.
D) Diseases associated with lack of sleep.

【题目】 What is the speaker mainly talking about?

【翻译】 说话者主要在谈论什么?

- A) 睡眠对健康生活的重要性。 B) 美国人睡眠减少的原因。
C) 一些改善睡眠质量的建议。 D) 与缺乏睡眠相关的疾病。

【答案】 A (主旨题) The importance of sleep to a healthy life.

【定位】 No matter how it happened, millions of Americans are putting their health, quality of life and even length of life in danger.

不管它是怎么发生的,数百万美国人正把自己的健康、生活质量、甚至寿命置于危险之中。

【信号】 首段收束句总领全篇。millions of Americans are putting their health, quality of life and even length of life in danger 是首段的收束句,把全篇基调定为「睡眠不足危及健康」;再加第二段 New evidence shows why getting enough sleep is a top priority 强调睡眠是头等大事——开头立题 + 后文反复证「睡眠对健康多重要」,主旨落在「睡眠对健康生活的重要性」。

【替换】 putting their health, quality of life and even length of life in danger ↔

The importance of sleep to a healthy life.

正话反说同指重要性

why getting enough sleep is a top priority ↔ The importance of sleep

top priority 等于 importance

【排除】 B) 偷换概念

首段虽抛出 Was it because of the growing attraction of the Internet, video games and endless TV channels? 问了下减少的原因，但紧接着就用 No matter how it happened (不管怎么发生的) 把原因撇开，全文重心根本不在「为什么减少」。盗用了开头那句疑问来骗你，实则以偏概全。

借用原文：Was it because of the growing attraction of the Internet, video games and endless TV channels?

C) 未提及

选项说「改善睡眠质量的技巧」，但录音通篇在讲缺觉的危害和睡好的益处，唯一沾边的只有结尾 say good night sooner (早点睡) 一句劝告，远谈不上一套 tips。属于录音基本没展开的内容，被常识「健康文章总会给点建议」脑补出来了。

D) 原词陷阱

录音确实列了 higher blood pressure, heart attack, diabetes, weight gain 等缺觉相关疾病，盗用这些扎眼的病名很诱人。但它们是用来论证「睡眠很重要」的证据，是手段不是落脚点；把论据当主旨，范围比真主旨窄。

借用原文：People who sleep less tend to have higher blood pressure, heart attack, diabetes, weight gain and other problems.

-
17. A) They are more health-conscious.
B) They are changing their living habits.
C) They get less and less sleep.
D) They know the dangers of lack of sleep.

【题目】 What do we learn from the talk about today's Americans?

【翻译】 从讲话中我们了解到关于当今美国人的什么情况？

- A) 他们更有健康意识。 B) 他们正在改变生活习惯。 C) 他们的睡眠越来越少。
D) 他们知道缺乏睡眠的危害。

【答案】 C (细节题) They get less and less sleep.

【定位】 Some 40% of Americans get less than seven hours of shut-eye on weeknights. For example, sleep duration has declined from some eight hours in the 1950s to seven in recent years.

约有 40% 的美国人在工作日的夜晚睡眠不足七小时。比如，睡眠时长已从 1950 年代的约八小时下降到近年的七小时。

【信号】 数字与下降趋势词。 答案句靠两处信号锁定：一是数字 Some 40% of Americans get less than seven hours，二是趋势动词 sleep duration has declined from some eight hours in the 1950s to seven——declined、less than 都在说美国人睡得越来越少，这正是题问的「美国人现状」。听力里数字句和「下降/上升」趋势句几乎必是考点，听到就该锁定。

【替换】 sleep duration has declined from some eight hours in the 1950s to seven in recent years ↔

They get less and less sleep.

具体降幅概括为越来越少

Some 40% of Americans get less than seven hours of shut-eye ↔ **get less and less sleep**

less than 印证睡得少

【排除】 A) **未提及**

选项说美国人「更有健康意识」，但录音通篇在说他们睡得少、把健康置于危险，根本没夸他们健康意识强。这是凭「现代人越来越注重健康」的常识脑补出来的，与录音事实正相反。

B) **未提及**

选项说美国人「正在改变生活习惯」，录音里美国人是被动地睡得越来越少，没有任何「他们在主动改习惯」的表述。属常识脑补，原文无据。

D) **原词陷阱**

录音确有 putting their health... in danger 和后文大量讲缺觉的危害，danger 这个词反复出现，让 They know the dangers of lack of sleep. 很诱人。但录音说的是「危害存在」，从没说「美国人知道这些危害」——盗用了 danger 原词，却把「危害本身」偷换成了「他们懂得危害」。

借用原文：millions of Americans are putting their health, quality of life and even length of life in danger

18. A) Their weight will go down.

B) Their mind function will deteriorate.

C) Their work efficiency will decrease.

D) Their blood pressure will rise.

【题目】 **What does the speaker say will happen to people who lack sleep?**

【翻译】 说话者说缺乏睡眠的人会发生什么？

A) 他们的体重会下降。 B) 他们的大脑功能会退化。 C) 他们的工作效率会降低。

D) 他们的血压会升高。

【答案】 **D** (细节题) Their blood pressure will rise.

【定位】 People who sleep less tend to have higher blood pressure, heart attack, diabetes, weight gain and other problems.

睡得少的人往往血压更高，并伴有心脏病、糖尿病、体重增加等问题。

【信号】 **睡得少的人会怎样的后果句。** People who sleep less tend to have higher blood pressure, heart attack, diabetes, weight gain 以「睡得少的人」开头、tend to have 引出后果清单，主语和题干 people who lack sleep 完全对应，是承载答案的后果句。前文 high blood pressure has become an increasing problem 也单独点了血压，进一步加重「血压升高」这条。

【替换】 higher blood pressure ↔ Their blood pressure will rise.

higher 等于 will rise

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

录音明明说缺觉者 weight gain (体重增加), 选项却说 Their weight will go down. (体重下降)。盗用了 weight 这个原词, 方向却整个反了——听到 weight 就选, 正中陷阱。

借用原文: weight gain

B) 张冠李戴

选项说「思维/脑功能会退化」, 录音的后果清单是血压、心脏病、糖尿病、体重, 并未提脑功能或思维能力。第三段虽说缺觉会 decrease immune function, 但那是免疫功能, 不是脑功能, 别把 function 一词张冠李戴。

借用原文: there are higher levels of stress hormones in their bodies, which can decrease immune function

C) 未提及

选项说「工作效率会下降」, 凭常识非常合理, 但录音的后果全是生理指标 (血压、疾病、体重), 从没说工作效率。属于常识脑补、原文无据。

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

1 Parents and teachers will tell you not to worry when applying for a place at university, but in the same breath we'll remind you that it is the most important decision of your life.

家长和老师会告诉你在申请大学时不要担心,但同时又会提醒你这是你人生中最重要的决定。

2 The first decision is your choice of course. It will depend on what you want to get out of university, what you are good at and what you enjoy. The next decision is where to apply. Aim high but within reason. Do you have the right combination of subjects and are your expected grades likely to meet entry requirements? The deadline is January 15th. But it is best to submit your application early because universities begin work as soon as forms start rolling in.

第一个决定是你的课程选择。这取决于你想从大学获得什么、你擅长什么以及你喜欢什么。下一个决定是申请哪里。目标要高但要合理。你是否具备正确的科目组合,你的预期成绩是否可能达到入学要求?截止日期是1月15日。但最好尽早提交申请,因为大学一旦开始收到表格就会立即开展工作。

3 The most important part of the application is the much feared personal statement. This is your chance to convey boundless enthusiasm for the subject. So economy of expression is foremost. Omit dull and ineffective generalities and make sure you give concrete examples.

申请中最重要的部分是令人畏惧的个人陈述。这是你传达对该学科无限热情的机会。因此简洁表达是首要的。省略枯燥无效的泛泛之谈,确保给出具体例子。

4 Admissions officers read every personal statement that arrives. It is not convincing if you say you have chosen the subject because you enjoy it. You have to get across what it is about a particular area that has inspired you. They will look for evidence that you have reflected and thought about the subject. 招生官会阅读每一份个人陈述。如果你说选择这个学科是因为你喜欢它,这并不令人信服。你必须表达出某个特定领域的哪些方面激发了你的灵感。他们会寻找证据证明你对该学科进行了反思和思考。

5 Applicants should be honest. There is no point saying you run marathons if you are going to be out of breath arriving at the interview on the second floor.

申请者应该诚实。如果你到达二楼面试时会气不接下气,那说自己跑马拉松就毫无意义。

19. A) How much you can afford to pay.
B) What course you are going to choose.
C) Which university you are going to apply to.
D) When you are going to submit your application.

【题目】 What is the first decision you should make in preparing to apply for a place at university?

【翻译】 在准备申请大学名额时, 你应该做的第一个决定是什么?

- A) 你能够负担多少费用。 B) 你将要选择什么课程。 C) 你将要申请哪所大学。
D) 你将要什么时候提交申请。

【答案】 B (细节题) What course you are going to choose.

【定位】 The first decision is your choice of course.

第一个决定是你选课程(专业)的选择。

【信号】 排序词 The first decision 直接点题。答案句靠排序信号锁定: The first decision is your choice of course. 里的 The first decision 与题干 first decision 严丝合缝, 是录音直接给出"第一步"的句子, 听到 first 就锁定其后接的内容。

【替换】 your choice of course ↔ What course you are going to choose.

名词短语改写成从句, 词根一致

【排除】 A) 未提及

选项 How much you can afford to pay. 谈"能付多少钱", 录音通篇讲选课程、选学校、写陈述, 从未把费用作为申请的某个决定步骤提出, 属无中生有。

C) 原词陷阱

选项 Which university you are going to apply to. 盗用了录音里 where to apply 这层意思, 但原文说它是 The next decision is where to apply.——是"下一步", 被偷换成了"第一步", 答非所问。

借用原文: The next decision is where to apply.

D) 答非所问

选项 When you are going to submit your application. 对应录音 The deadline is January 15th. 谈的"何时提交", 那是流程末端关于截止日期的提醒, 不是题目所问的"第一个决定", 属答非所问。

借用原文: The deadline is January 15th.

-
20. A) The list of courses studied.
B) The full record of scores.
C) The references from teachers.
D) The personal statement.

【题目】 What is the most important part of the application?

【翻译】 申请中最重要的部分是什么？

A) 所学课程列表。 B) 完整的成绩记录。 C) 教师的推荐信。 D) 个人陈述。

【答案】 D (细节题) The personal statement.

【定位】 The most important part of the application is the much feared personal statement.

申请中最重要的部分，就是那份令人极为畏惧的个人陈述。

【信号】 最高级 The most important part 锁定。答案句靠最高级信号锁定：The most important part of the application is the much feared personal statement. 与题干 most important part 完全对应，最高级后面接的 personal statement 即答案，无需综合全篇。

【替换】 the much feared personal statement ↔ The personal statement.

去掉修饰，核心名词原样保留

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

选项 The list of courses studied. 借用了首段反复出现的 course 一词制造熟悉感，但录音从未把“学过的课程清单”列为申请材料，更没说它最重要，属未提及。

借用原文：your choice of course

B) 未提及

选项 The full record of scores. 谈成绩单，听起来很合常理，但录音里并无“成绩”是申请材料、更非“最重要”的说法，属未提及。

C) 未提及

选项 The references from teachers. 谈教师推荐信，是常见申请材料，但录音通篇未提及“推荐信”，更未称其最重要，属未提及。

-
21. A) Specify what they would like to do after graduation.
B) Describe in detail how much they would enjoy studying.
C) Indicate they have reflected and thought about the subject.
D) Emphasize that they admire the professors in the university.

【题目】 What must applicants do in their personal statements?

【翻译】 申请者在个人陈述中必须做什么？

A) 明确说明他们毕业后想做什么。 B) 详细描述他们会多么享受学习。

C) 表明他们已经对该学科进行了反思和思考。 D) 强调他们钦佩该大学的教授。

【答案】 C (细节题) Indicate they have reflected and thought about the subject.

【定位】 They will look for evidence that you have reflected and thought about the subject.

他们(招生官)会寻找证据,看你是否对这门学科有过反思和思考。

【信号】 招生官"寻找"的内容即"必须做到"。答案句靠"要求信号"锁定: They will look for evidence that you have reflected and thought about the subject. 中 look for evidence 表明这是招生官要找的东西,即申请者必须在陈述里做到的,正面回答了题目。

【替换】 you have reflected and thought about the subject ↔

Indicate they have reflected and thought about the subject.

近乎照搬,仅人称与动词"显示"补足

They will look for evidence ↔ Indicate

"招生官找证据"="申请者要显示出来"

【排除】 A) 未提及

选项 Specify what they would like to do after graduation. 谈"毕业后想做什么",录音里关于个人陈述只字未提毕业去向的要求,属未提及。

B) 与原文相反

选项 Describe in detail how much they would enjoy studying. 盗用了录音里的 enjoy 一词,但原文明说 It is not convincing if you say you have chosen the subject because you enjoy it.——只写"喜欢/享受"恰恰是不行的,选项把录音否定的做法当成了要求,与原文相反。

借用原文: It is not convincing if you say you have chosen the subject because you enjoy it.

D) 未提及

选项 Emphasize that they admire the professors in the university. 谈"仰慕教授",录音通篇未出现 professors,也未要求陈述里写对教授的钦佩,属未提及。

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

1 It is usually agreed that a German, Carl Benz, built the first motor car in 1885. It was actually a tricycle with a petrol motor at the rear. Soon, members of the Royal family and other wealthy people took up motoring as a sport. Many of the early cars had two seats. There were no petrol pumps and few garages, so every driver had to be his own engineer for the frequent breakdowns.

人们通常认为德国人Carl Benz于1885年制造了第一辆汽车。它实际上是一辆后部装有汽油发动机的三轮车。很快,王室成员和其他富人将驾车作为一项运动。许多早期汽车有两个座位。当时没有加油站,车库也很少,因此每个司机都必须成为自己的工程师来应对频繁的故障。

2 By 1905, cars began to look like cars of today, with headlamps, windscreen, rubber tyres and number plates. Henry Ford's Model T introduced in America in 1909 was cheaper because it was made on the

assembly line. It brought cars closer towards the reach of ordinary people. With the popularity of the car, registration became a must in 1903 with the Motor Car Act. Competency tests were introduced in 1935.

到1905年,汽车开始看起来像今天的汽车,配有前照灯、挡风玻璃、橡胶轮胎和车牌。Henry Ford的Model T于1909年在美国推出,因为采用装配线生产而更便宜。它使汽车更接近普通人的购买能力。随着汽车的普及,1903年《汽车法》规定登记成为必须。1935年引入了驾驶能力测试。

3 Today, the legal driving age for a car in the UK is 17. You are not allowed to drive a car unsupervised until you have passed a driving test. In 1958, Britain celebrated the opening of its first motorway—the Preston Bypass. Until then, no one really understood what a motorway was, not even the laborers who were building it. The bypass hailed a new era in motor travel and was greeted with excitement and optimism. Service stations came with the motorway and the legend of the transport cafe was born. Of course, the service station has diversified greatly. But whether it's an English-cooked breakfast or a coffee and a sandwich, one thing has remained the same: the prices.

如今,英国的法定汽车驾驶年龄是17岁。在通过驾驶考试之前,不允许无人监督驾驶汽车。1958年,英国庆祝其第一条高速公路Preston Bypass的开通。在那之前,没有人真正理解什么是高速公路,甚至建造它的工人也不理解。这条旁道开启了汽车旅行的新时代,受到了兴奋和乐观的欢迎。服务站随高速公路而来,运输咖啡馆的传奇由此诞生。当然,服务站已经大大多样化了。但无论是英式熟食早餐还是咖啡加三明治,有一件事始终没变:价格。

22. A) It was equipped with rubber tyres.

B) It was built in the late 19th century.

C) It was purchased by the Royal family.

D) It was designed by an English engineer.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about the first motor car?

【翻译】 说话者关于第一辆汽车说了什么?

- A) 它装配了橡胶轮胎。 B) 它建造于19世纪晚期。 C) 它被皇室家族购买。
D) 它由一位英国工程师设计。

【答案】 B (细节题) It was built in the late 19th century.

【定位】 It is usually agreed that a German, Carl Benz, built the first motor car in 1885.

人们普遍认为,是一位德国人卡尔·本茨在1885年造出了第一辆机动车。

【信号】 开篇点题句给出年份。篇章第一句就交代了第一辆车的人和时间 built the first motor car in 1885, 开头点题句直接给出年份,这是细节题最好抓的定位信号——听到1885立刻把它和选项里的年代对上。

【替换】 built the first motor car in 1885 ↔ It was built in the late 19th century.

1885 = 19世纪后期

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

It was equipped with rubber tyres. 盗用了录音 rubber tyres 这个原词，但那是第二段讲 1905 年的车才有的特征，被安到了第一辆车头上，时间和对象都对不上。

借用原文：rubber tyres

C) 原词陷阱

It was purchased by the Royal family. 盗用了 the Royal family 原词，但录音说的是皇室成员把开车当成一种运动 took up motoring as a sport，并没说他们买下了第一辆车，属答非所问。

借用原文：took up motoring as a sport

D) 与原文相反

It was designed by an English engineer. 与录音相反：原文明说造车人是德国人 a German, Carl Benz, 选项却换成 English，国籍被偷偷改掉。

借用原文：a German, Carl Benz

-
23. A) They consumed lots of petrol.
B) They took two passengers only.
C) They were difficult to drive.
D) They often broke down.

【题目】 What was the problem with the early cars in Britain?

【翻译】 英国早期汽车存在什么问题？

- A) 它们消耗大量汽油。 B) 它们只能搭载两名乘客。 C) 它们很难驾驶。
D) 它们经常发生故障。

【答案】 D (细节题) They often broke down.

【定位】 There were no petrol pumps and few garages, so every driver had to be his own engineer for the frequent breakdowns.

当时没有加油站、车库也很少，所以每个司机都得自己当工程师，应付频繁的故障。

【信号】 so 引出后果，落点在 breakdowns。录音用 so 把缺乏配套设施引向后果——司机得自己修"frequent breakdowns"，so every driver had to be his own engineer for the frequent breakdowns 中 so 之后才是真正交代"问题"的落点，听到 so + 麻烦后果就锁定。

【替换】 the frequent breakdowns ↔ They often broke down.

frequent breakdowns = often broke down

【排除】 A) 未提及

They consumed lots of petrol. 借用了与油相关的话题（录音里有 petrol pumps），但全篇没说早期车“费油”，是无中生有。

B) 答非所问

They took two passengers only. 沾了录音 Many of the early cars had two seats 的边，但原文把“两个座”当作客观描述、不是当作“问题”在讲，且题目问的是毛病，座位数不是毛病。

借用原文：Many of the early cars had two seats

C) 未提及

They were difficult to drive. 听上去也像早期车的合理缺点，但录音通篇没提开车难不难，纯属推测，无原文支撑。

24. A) They were produced on the assembly line.

B) They were built with less costly materials.

C) They were modeled after British cars.

D) They were made for ordinary use.

【题目】 Why did Henry Ford's Model T cars cost less?

【翻译】 为什么Henry Ford的Model T汽车成本更低？

- A) 它们在装配线上生产。 B) 它们用更便宜的材料建造。 C) 它们以英国汽车为原型。
D) 它们为日常使用而制造。

【答案】 A（细节题） They were produced on the assembly line.

【定位】 Henry Ford's Model T introduced in America in 1909 was cheaper because it was made on the assembly line.

亨利·福特 1909 年在美国推出的 T 型车更便宜，因为它是在流水线上生产的。

【信号】 because 直接引出原因。 录音 was cheaper because it was made on the assembly line 用 because 明摆着交代便宜的原因，因果词 because 之后就是答案句的核心——听到 cheaper...because... 立刻锁定其后内容。

【替换】 it was made on the assembly line ↔ **They were produced on the assembly line.**

made = produced 同义替换

【排除】 B) 偷换概念

They were built with less costly materials. 抓住了"便宜"这个结果，却把原因偷换成"用了更便宜的材料"；录音说的原因是流水线生产，不是材料，归因被换。

C) 未提及

They were modeled after British cars. 利用了全篇涉及英国 (Britain) 的背景气氛，但录音从没说 T 型车是仿英国车造的，纯属虚构。

D) 答非所问

They were made for ordinary use. 沾了录音 closer towards the reach of ordinary people 的边，但那是便宜带来的结果（普通人买得起），不是便宜的原因，题目问 Why，答非所问。

借用原文：closer towards the reach of ordinary people

25. A) It made news all over the world.

B) It was built for the Royal family.

C) It marked a new era in motor travel.

D) It attracted large numbers of motorists.

【题目】 What do we learn about the Preston Bypass?

【翻译】 关于Preston Bypass我们了解到什么？

- A) 它在全世界成为新闻。 B) 它为皇室家族建造。 C) 它标志着汽车旅行的新时代。
D) 它吸引了大量驾车者。

【答案】 C (细节题) It marked a new era in motor travel.

【定位】 The bypass hailed a new era in motor travel and was greeted with excitement and optimism.
这条绕行公路开启了汽车出行的新时代，人们以兴奋和乐观的心情迎接它。

【信号】 hailed 定性句给出拔高评价。 录音用带分量的动词 hailed 对它定性 hailed a new era in motor travel，这种拔高式的"开启新时代"评价就是答案信号——听到 hailed / marked + a new era 立刻锁定。

【替换】 hailed a new era in motor travel ↔ **It marked a new era in motor travel.**

hailed = marked 同义替换

【排除】A) 过度推断

It made news all over the world. 把录音里 was greeted with excitement and optimism (人们兴奋乐观地迎接) 夸大成"全世界都成了新闻", 原文只说迎接热烈, 没说全球轰动, 范围被放大。

借用原文: was greeted with excitement and optimism

B) 张冠李戴

It was built for the Royal family. 盗用了第一段 the Royal family 原词, 但那是讲早期开车的人群, 和这条 1958 年的绕行公路毫无关系, 把别处的词安到本题对象上。

借用原文: the Royal family

D) 未提及

It attracted large numbers of motorists. 听着像高速公路该有的效果, 但录音只说它被兴奋乐观地迎接, 没说吸引了大批驾车者, 属脑补。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

35 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。

However, he points out that many countries have not done so.

第1段, 第5句

"主句 + that 引导宾语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中极为常见的句式, 尤其是在转述观点、陈述事实的语境中高频出现, 掌握此结构可大量复用到类似句型的分析中。

And based on past experiences, it takes four to five years after economic recovery for unemployment to return to pre-crisis levels.

第1段, 第6句

"it takes 时间 for sb/sth to do" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句型, 用于表达完成某事所需时间。句首过去分词短语作状语也是常见结构。本句结构在真题中具有很强的代表性, 掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似句子的理解和分析中。

And of course, if it has an impact on obesity, it will have an impact on diabetes and heart disease and high blood pressure.

第2段，第3句

"if 条件从句 + 主句" 是四六级和考研常考的条件逻辑句型,且并列结构 "diabetes and heart disease and high blood pressure" 也是典型表达,学习后可迁移到大量类似句子

A commentary in the Shanghai Daily points out that innovation doesn't mean piles of documents.

第1段，第2句

主句 + that 引导的宾语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,points out、mean 等动词后接宾语从句的结构在学术和新闻语体中反复出现,学会此句式可迁移到大量类似场景

The article cites the global giant Procter & Gamble as an example, saying a real innovative company should develop an innovation culture and use it as a primary tool for success.

第2段，第1句

主句引用加宾语从句阐述观点的结构，在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，saying引出从句的分词用法也是常见句式。从句内部的情态动词should表达建议，以及use A as B的搭配，都是典型的学术和说明文表达方式，掌握后迁移价值高。

In conclusion, the article says innovative ideas alone do not ensure success.

第2段，第5句

主句加宾语从句（且引导词 "that" 省略）是四六级和考研阅读中非常常见的句式，尤其在引述观点、报道内容时频繁出现。掌握这种结构后，学生可以轻松迁移到大量类似句子（如 "sb thinks / believes / finds / reports + 从句"）。本句结构具有较高的代表性和复用价值。

It's pointless unless there is a repeatable process in place to turn inspiration into financial performance.

第2段，第6句

"unless" 引导的条件状语从句以及形式主语 "It" 搭配形容词表语的结构，都是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。掌握这种结构后可在大量句子中复用，具有较高的典型性。

It is the creation of something new.

第6题，B

主系表结构是基础句型,在各类考试中常见,但本句过于简短且无任何复杂修饰或变式,作为典型例句的代表性一般。

What does the company Procter&Gamble owe its success to?

第7题 题干

特殊疑问句的倒装结构（疑问词提前、助动词倒装、介词滞后）是四六级与考研英语阅读、翻译中的常见句式，掌握后可迁移到大量类似疑问句的理解与还原，典型性较高。

When I first got my cell phone, I thought it was so cool to text message all my friends who have one, and I was pretty fast with my thumb then.

第9段，第2句

这种“时间背景 + 认知动词 + 后接内容 + 并列补充状态”的写法很常见，后面再嵌一个修饰名词的关系结构也很典型。掌握这类识别路径，迁移到阅读中的长句很有帮助。

He's got addicted to technology.

第8题，A

"get + 形容词/过去分词" 的系表结构在日常英语和考试中都较为常见，现在完成时也是高频考点。这个句式具有一定的代表性，学生掌握后可以迁移到类似结构（如 get tired、get excited 等）。但句子过于简短，缺乏修饰成分，不如更复杂的典型句式那样全面。

He is not very good at socializing

第8题，B

主系表结构是英语基础句型之一，描述性质状态的表达在考试中常见，但本句过于简单，不涉及复杂修饰或从句，作为考试真题句式的代表性一般。

But that afternoon, even though I'd finished my assigned work, I was told to help other colleagues finish their work, too.

第6段，第2句

"be told to do" 被动结构 加 让步状语从句的组合是四六级和考研真题中的常见句式。让步从句插入主句中间、造成主干分隔的现象也是高频考点。过去完成时与一般过去时搭配使用以表达时间先后，同样是标准的叙事写作和阅读理解题材。掌握本句可迁移到大量类似结构的句子

M: Hmm, I'd be a bit worried about his reaction.

第14段，第1句

主系表结构搭配情态动词是四六级和考研中常见的句式，"be worried about" 也是高频搭配，具备一定的代表性和复用价值。但本句过于简短，缺少从句或复杂修饰成分，作为典型例句的全面性不足。

But anyway I'll send him an email to request a meeting, and I'll see what happens from there.

第14段，第2句

句子覆盖了双宾语结构 ("send him an email")、不定式作目的状语 ("to request a meeting")、宾语从句 ("what happens from there")，以及 "what" 在从句中充当主语的用法，成分种类较为丰富，适合练习识别复杂宾语结构和从句成分。

Thanks for your advice.

第14段，第3句

本句为日常口语化简单句，虽在实际交流中高频出现，但作为考试句式代表性较弱。四六级和考研真题更侧重包含从句、复杂修饰或多重成分的句式，本句结构过于基础，迁移价值不高。

He is often singled out for criticism by his boss

第12题，D

被动语态的一般现在时是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，"be + 过去分词 + by 施动者" 的结构极具代表性；"single out for" 这类短语动词的被动用法也是常考搭配；掌握本句的分析方法可直接迁移到大量类似真题句，典型性强。

The massive decline in sleep happened so slowly and quietly that few seemed to notice the trend.

第1段，第1句

"so ... that" 引导结果状语从句是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式，主句包含较长主语和多重修饰成分的模式也非常典型。掌握本句的分析方法可以迁移到大量类似结构的句子中，具有较强的代表性。

Was it because of the growing attraction of the Internet, video games and endless TV channels?

第1段，第2句

一般疑问句中的主系表结构非常常见，"because of ..."作原因性表语也有较强迁移价值。虽然不是长难句，但这种问因方式在阅读和写作中都比较典型。

No matter how it happened, millions of Americans are putting their health, quality of life and even length of life in danger.

第1段，第4句

让步状语从句"No matter how..."引导主句的结构在四六级和考研英语阅读中较为常见，属于典型的状语从句前置句式。主句的"主语+进行时谓语+并列宾语+介词短语状语"结构也是常规搭配。虽不是最高频句式，但具有一定代表性，掌握后可迁移到类似的让步状语从句和并列结构场景。

"The link between sleep and health, and bad sleep and disease is becoming clearer and clearer," says Lawrence Epstein, a sleep expert at Harvard University.

第2段，第3句

直接引语加引述动词的句式在新闻报道、学术引用中高频出现，是四六级和考研英语阅读的典型结构；宾语从句内部的并列定语、系表结构、比较级叠用也是常考句式；掌握引述句式的倒装、从句作宾语、并列修饰的处理方法可大量迁移到类似真题句

For example, sleep duration has declined from some eight hours in the 1950s to seven in recent years.

第2段，第4句

简单句 + 现在完成时 + 起点终点状语的组合在四六级和考研真题中较为常见，尤其是描述趋势变化的语境；掌握后可迁移到类似的事实陈述句型，具有一定代表性。

"When people are sleep-deprived, there are higher levels of stress hormones in their bodies, which can decrease immune function," says Doctor Felice of Northwestern University in Chicago.

第3段，第2句

覆盖多种成分类型：倒装主谓、there be 存在句主语、宾语从句、时间状语从句、非限制性定语从句、系表结构、情态动词谓语句、关系代词作主语。易错点包括倒装结构中主宾语定位、there be 主语识别、定语从句先行词回溯、系动词语态判定。成分丰富且含实用易错点，训练价值较高。

What is the speaker mainly talking about?

第16题 题干

特殊疑问句在听力和阅读理解中非常常见,尤其是以 What 开头询问主题或内容的句式,具有较高的实用性和代表性,但句子本身结构过于简单,缺少从句或复杂修饰成分,作为典型句式的示范性中等偏上。

They get less and less sleep.

第17题，C

成分简单明了（主谓宾），宾语部分 "less and less sleep" 包含比较级叠用的修饰结构，有一定的短语识别价值，但整体成分种类单一，无复杂搭配或易错点。

It will depend on what you want to get out of university, what you are good at and what you enjoy.

第2段，第2句

覆盖主谓宾、主系表、形式主语、并列宾语从句、地点状语等多种成分。特别是三个what从句中，what的双重身份（引导词兼宾语）值得练习，能帮助学生理解疑问词在从句中的成分归属。成分种类丰富且有实用价值。

But it is best to submit your application early because universities begin work as soon as forms start rolling in.

第2段，第7句

"It is + 形容词 + to do" 句型和 "because" 原因从句是四六级、考研常考结构。嵌套 "as soon as" 时间从句的组合也较典型。掌握后可大量迁移到类似复合句，代表性较强

You have to get across what it is about a particular area that has inspired you.

第4段，第3句

本句覆盖主谓宾结构、情态结构、系表结构、宾语从句、定语从句、形式主语等多种成分和结构，且宾语从句作为整体充当宾语、定语从句修饰从句内部名词，展示了从句的多层嵌套和成分归属，适合练习从句识别和成分划分，是较有价值的练习句。

There is no point saying you run marathons if you are going to be out of breath arriving at the interview on the second floor.

第5段，第2句

本句结构在四六级和考研真题中较为典型：there be 句型 + 条件状语从句的组合常见，宾语从句省略 that 也是高频考点，分词短语作状语是常考结构。整体句式代表性强，掌握后可以迁移到大量类似句子的理解和分析中。

What is the first decision you should make in preparing to apply for a place at university?

第19题 题干

特殊疑问句 + 定语从句修饰主语是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，本句结构清晰、长度适中，具有很强的代表性和迁移价值。

Describe in detail how much they would enjoy studying.

第21题，B

祈使句加宾语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读理解、写作中较为常见，尤其是带疑问词引导的名词性从句（宾语从句、主语从句等）是高频考点。掌握本句结构后可迁移到多种类似句式。

Soon, members of the Royal family and other wealthy people took up motoring as a sport.

第1段，第3句

主谓宾加状语的简单句结构在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现。并列名词短语作主语、短语动词作谓语、动名词作宾语都是常考点。整体句式具备较强的代表性和复用价值，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

You are not allowed to drive a car unsupervised until you have passed a driving test.

第3段，第2句

包含被动语态 'be allowed to' 和时间状语从句 'until',都是考试中的高频结构。句式简洁典型,学习后可迁移到大量类似场景,代表了基础阶段需要掌握的标准句式。

It was equipped with rubber tyres.

第22题，A

"主语 + be 动词 + 过去分词 + 介词短语" 是被动语态的典型句式，在四六级和考研真题中常见，具有一定代表性和迁移价值。

They often broke down.

第23题，D

简单句结构在考试中常见，但本句过于简单，不包含考试常考的复杂结构（从句、非谓语、倒装等），作为典型考点句的代表性不足。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本卷出现的 205 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。

innovation

B2

n. 创新;革新(指行为或过程)

本卷10次·真题50句

would

A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本卷7次·真题466句

less

A1

det. 较少的

本卷7次·真题224句

actually

A2

adv. 实际上，事实上（用于纠正或补充信息）

本卷6次·真题148句

motor B1

n. 发动机

本卷6次·真题 11 句

organization B1

n. 组织

本卷5次·真题 76 句

pressure B1

n. 心理压力

本卷5次·真题 63 句

apply A2

v. 申请

本卷5次·真题 58 句

calorie B1

n. 卡路里, 热量单位

本卷5次·真题 57 句

yeah A1

intj. 是的

本卷5次·真题 25 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本卷4次·真题 137 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本卷4次·真题 119 句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本卷4次·真题 115 句

global B2

adj. 全球的

本卷4次·真题 81 句

department A2

n. 部门

本卷4次·真题 66 句

colleague B1

n. 同事

本卷4次·真题 48 句

application B1

n. 申请

本卷4次·真题 30 句

cell B1

n. 细胞

本卷4次·真题 23 句

chain B1

n. 链条

本卷4次·真题 23 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本卷3次·真题 98 句

decline B2

v. 下降

本卷3次·真题 73 句

measure B1

v. 测量

本卷3次·真题 68 句

function B1

n. 功能

本卷3次·真题 46 句

crisis B2

n. 危机

本卷3次·真题 32 句

statement B1

n. 声明

本卷3次·真题 15 句

royal B1

adj. 王室的

本卷3次·真题 14 句

bond B2

n. 纽带

本卷3次·真题 12 句

employee A2

n. 雇员, 员工

本卷2次·真题 194 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本卷2次·真题 174 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本卷2次·真题 139 句

product A2

n. 产品

本卷2次·真题 128 句

customer A2

n. 顾客, 客户

本卷2次·真题 124 句

process B1

n. 过程

本卷2次·真题 108 句

quality A2

n. 质量

本卷2次·真题 100 句

base A2

n. 基础

本卷2次·真题 95 句

current B1

adj. 现在的

本卷2次·真题 64 句

economic B2

adj. 经济的

本卷2次·真题 62 句

obesity B2

n. 肥胖 (症)

本卷2次·真题 57 句

reward B1

n. 报酬

本卷2次·真题 56 句

evidence B1

n. 证据

本卷2次·真题 52 句

approach B1

v. 靠近, 接近 (在空间或时间上)

本卷2次·真题 50 句

email A2

n. 电子邮件

本卷2次·真题 50 句

mainly B1

adv. 主要地

本卷2次·真题 45 句

trend B1

n. 趋势

本卷2次·真题 44 句

facility B2

n. 设施

本卷2次·真题 43 句

importance B1

n. 重要性

本卷2次·真题 40 句

purchase B1

v. 购买

本卷2次·真题 39 句

reflect B1

v. 反映, 显示

本卷2次·真题 39 句

particular B2

adj. 特定的

本卷2次·真题 37 句

protection B1

n. 保护

本卷2次·真题 32 句

driving A2

n. 驾驶

本卷2次·真题 29 句

decrease B1

v. 减少, 降低

本卷2次·真题 28 句

diabetes

B2

n. 糖尿病

本卷2次·真题 26 句

innovative

B2

adj. 创新的

本卷2次·真题 26 句

request

B1

n. 请求

本卷2次·真题 26 句

vulnerable

C1

adj. 易受伤害的

本卷2次·真题 23 句

applicant

B2

n. 申请人

本卷2次·真题 22 句

ordinary

B1

adj. 普通的

本卷2次·真题 21 句

employment

B1

n. 工作

本卷2次·真题 16 句

era

B2

n. 时代

本卷2次·真题 16 句

submit

B2

v. 提交 (文件、申请等)

本卷2次·真题 15 句

complaint

B1

n. 抱怨

本卷2次·真题 11 句

objective

B2

n. 目标

本卷2次·真题 11 句

unemployment

B2

n. 失业 (状态)

本卷2次·真题 11 句

convenient

B1

adj. 方便的

本卷2次·真题 10 句

integrate

C1

v. 使融入

本卷2次·真题 9 句

recovery

B2

n. 恢复

本卷2次·真题 9 句

inability

B2

n. 无能力;不能

本卷2次·真题 8 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本卷1次·真题 224 句

effect A2

n. 影响

本卷1次·真题 156 句

design B1

n. 设计

本卷1次·真题 132 句

support A2

v. 支持

本卷1次·真题 118 句

risk A2

n. 风险

本卷1次·真题 108 句

professor B1

n. 教授 (大学教师的最高职称)

本卷1次·真题 105 句

stress B1

n. 压力

本卷1次·真题 102 句

financial B2

adj. 财政的

本卷1次·真题 101 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

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本卷1次·真题 80 句

rate A2

n. 速度

本卷1次·真题 78 句

sign A1

n. 标志

本卷1次·真题 78 句

material B1

n. 材料

本卷1次·真题 69 句

performance B1

n. 表演

本卷1次·真题 66 句

gain B1

v. 获得;赢得

本卷1次·真题 64 句

positive B1

adj. 积极的

本卷1次·真题 62 句

economy B1

n. 经济

本卷1次·真题 58 句

solve A2

v. 解决 (问题、困难)

本卷1次·真题 58 句

attack A2

v. 攻击

本卷1次·真题 55 句

internet A2

n. 互联网

本卷1次·真题 55 句

responsibility B1

n. 责任

本卷1次·真题 55 句

ensure B2

v. 确保

本卷1次·真题 54 句

strategy B2

n. 策略

本卷1次·真题 53 句

consume B2

v. 消耗, 耗费 (燃料、能源、时间等)

本卷1次·真题 52 句

link A2

n. 联系

本卷1次·真题 52 句

protein B1

n. 蛋白质

本卷1次·真题 51 句

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

本卷1次·真题 50 句

realize B1

v. 意识到, 认识到

本卷1次·真题 50 句

per B1

prep. 每

本卷1次·真题 49 句

extra A2

adj. 额外的

本卷1次·真题 48 句

associate B2

v. 联系

本卷1次·真题 45 句

detail B1

n. 细节

本卷1次·真题 45 句

attend A2

v. 出席, 参加 (会议、活动等)

本卷1次·真题 43 句

spot A2

n. 地点

本卷1次·真题 42 句

attract B1

v. 吸引 (注意力、兴趣)

本卷1次·真题 41 句

failure B1

n. 失败

本卷1次·真题 41 句

further B1

adv. 更远地

本卷1次·真题 41 句

range B1

n. 范围

本卷1次·真题 41 句

fund B2

n. 资金

本卷1次·真题 40 句

writing A2

n. 写作

本卷1次·真题 40 句

aim B1

v. 瞄准

本卷1次·真题 38 句

quickly A2

adv. 快速地

本卷1次·真题 38 句

ban B2

v. 禁止

本卷1次·真题 37 句

indicate B2

v. 表明

本卷1次·真题 35 句

interact B2

v. 相互作用

本卷1次·真题 35 句

assume B2

v. 假定

本卷1次·真题 34 句

recognize B1

v. 认出

本卷1次·真题 34 句

outcome B2

n. 结果

本卷1次·真题 31 句

release B1

v. 释放

本卷1次·真题 31 句

essential B1

adj. 必不可少的

本卷1次·真题 30 句

stage A2

n. 阶段

本卷1次·真题 30 句

agency B2

n. 代理机构

本卷1次·真题 29 句

assignment B1

n. (学校的) 作业、任务

本卷1次·真题 29 句

campaign B2

n. 运动

本卷1次·真题 29 句

chief B1

n. 首领

本卷1次·真题 29 句

artificial B2

adj. 人造的

本卷1次·真题 28 句

increasing B1

adj. 越来越多的

本卷1次·真题 26 句

content B1

n. 内容

本卷1次·真题 25 句

senior B1

adj. 级别高的

本卷1次·真题 25 句

tip A2

n. 小费

本卷1次·真题 25 句

warning A2

n. 警告

本卷1次·真题 25 句

target B1

n. 目标, 靶子

本卷1次·真题 24 句

update B1

v. 更新

本卷1次·真题 24 句

legal B1

adj. 法律的

本卷1次·真题 23 句

massive B2

adj. 巨大的, 大量的

本卷1次·真题 23 句

priority B2

n. 优先事项

本卷1次·真题 23 句

criticism B2

n. 批评

本卷1次·真题 22 句

directly B1

adv. 直接地

本卷1次·真题 22 句

flexible B2

adj. 灵活的

本卷1次·真题 22 句

location B1

n. 地点, 位置

本卷1次·真题 22 句

typically B1

adv. 通常, 一般

本卷1次·真题 22 句

salary B1

n. 薪水, 工资 (通常指按月发放的固定报酬)

本卷1次·真题 21 句

assign B1

v. 分配 (任务、工作)

本卷1次·真题 20 句

document B1

n. 文件

本卷1次·真题 20 句

efficiency B2

n. 效率

本卷1次·真题 20 句

greatly B1

adv. 非常

本卷1次·真题 20 句

inspire B2

v. 激励

本卷1次·真题 20 句

investment B1

n. 投资

本卷1次·真题 20 句

portion B1

n. 部分

本卷1次·真题 20 句

pose B2

v. 摆姿势 (供拍照或绘画)

本卷1次·真题 20 句

propose B1

v. 提议

本卷1次·真题 20 句

transport B1

v. 运输, 运送

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

novel B1

n. 小说

本卷1次·真题 19 句

penalty B1

n. 处罚

本卷1次·真题 19 句

vital B2

adj. 极其重要的, 必不可少的

本卷1次·真题 19 句

corporate B2

adj. 公司的

本卷1次·真题 18 句

graduation B1

n. 毕业

本卷1次·真题 18 句

popularity B2

n. 受欢迎

本卷1次·真题 18 句

promotion B2

n. 晋升, 升职

本卷1次·真题 18 句

remind A2

v. 提醒

本卷1次·真题 18 句

requirement B2

n. 要求

本卷1次·真题 18 句

worried A2

adj. 担心的

本卷1次·真题 18 句

immune B2

adj. 有免疫力的

本卷1次·真题 17 句

frequent B1

adj. 频繁的

本卷1次·真题 16 句

immediate B2

adj. 立即的, 即刻的

本卷1次·真题 16句

latest B1

adj. 最新的

本卷1次·真题 16句

pump B1

n. 泵

本卷1次·真题 16句

attraction B1

n. 吸引力

本卷1次·真题 15句

combination B1

n. 结合

本卷1次·真题 15句

emphasize B2

v. 强调

本卷1次·真题 15句

socialize B2

v. 社交

本卷1次·真题 15句

thanks A1

intj. 谢谢

本卷1次·真题 15句

deserve B1

v. 应得

本卷1次·真题 14句

implement B2

v. 实施

本卷1次·真题 14句

inspiration B2

n. 灵感

本卷1次·真题 14句

rank B2

n. 等级

本卷1次·真题 14句

specifically B2

adv. 明确地

本卷1次·真题 14句

unemployed B1

adj. 失业的

本卷1次·真题 14句

urgent B2

adj. 紧急的, 急迫的

本卷1次·真题 14句

costly B2

adj. 昂贵的, 代价高的

本卷1次·真题 13句

expression B1

n. 表达

本卷1次·真题 13 句

slowly A1

adv. 缓慢地

本卷1次·真题 13 句

surely B1

adv. 肯定地

本卷1次·真题 13 句

cite B2

v. 引用, 引证

本卷1次·真题 12 句

concrete B2

n. 混凝土

本卷1次·真题 12 句

convey B2

v. 传达、表达 (信息、思想、感情等)

本卷1次·真题 12 句

creation B2

n. 创造

本卷1次·真题 12 句

giant B1

adj. 巨大的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

interpret B2

v. 解释

本卷1次·真题 11 句

opening B1

n. 开口;洞;缺口

本卷1次·真题 11 句

reaction B1

n. 反应

本卷1次·真题 11 句

wealthy B2

adj. 富有的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

endless B2

adj. 无尽的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

inform B1

v. 告知, 通知 (正式地告诉某人某事)

本卷1次·真题 10 句

length A2

n. 长度

本卷1次·真题 10 句

practical B1

adj. 实际的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

cafe A2

n. 咖啡馆

本卷1次·真题9句

dull B1

adj. 无聊的

本卷1次·真题9句

equip B1

v. 装备

本卷1次·真题9句

hormone B2

n. 激素, 荷尔蒙

本卷1次·真题9句

pile B1

n. 堆

本卷1次·真题9句

cooperate B2

v. 合作

本卷1次·真题8句

deteriorate C1

v. 恶化, 变坏

本卷1次·真题8句

hmm A2

intj. 嗯 (表示思考、犹豫或轻微怀疑)

本卷1次·真题8句

informal B1

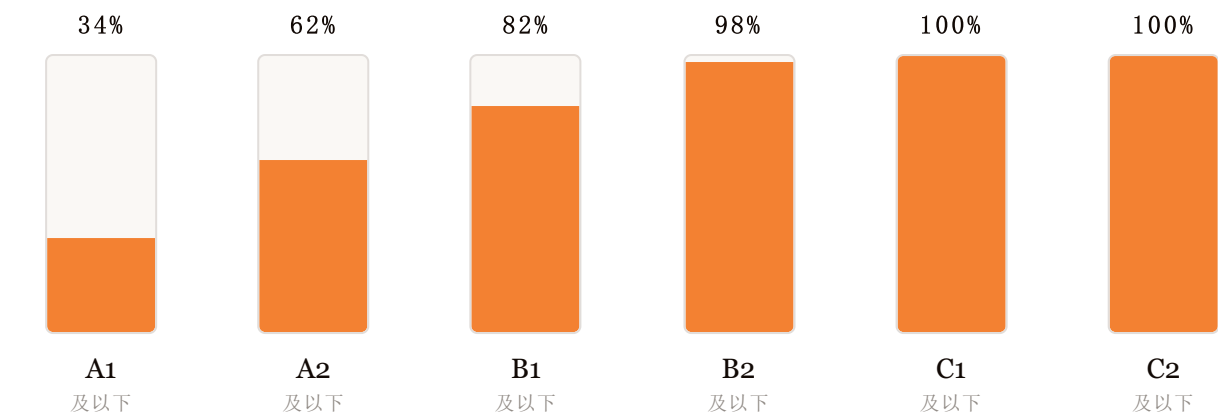
adj. 非正式的, 随意的

本卷1次·真题8句

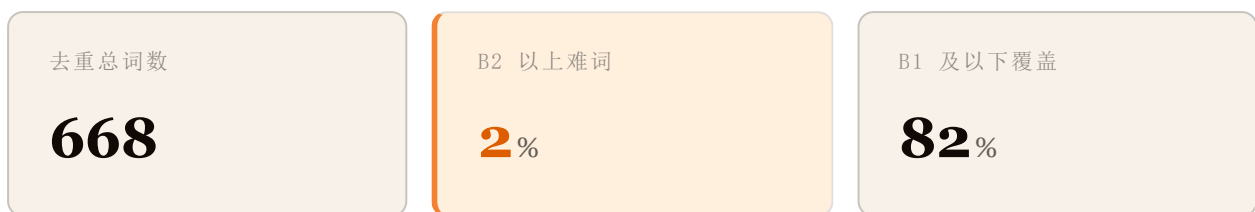
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全卷录音原文 668 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 **668** 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 668 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语四级 2016年6月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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