

2016年12月·第2套 英语四级听力真题原文与答案解析

PAPER & KEY • 听力题和解析

听力题和解析

本卷全部 25 题的标准答案与完整录音文字稿由懒笔记基于2016年12月·第2套 英语四级听力原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面层级：Part/Section 标题与各节 Directions 照原卷排印——真实听力考卷只印选项，题干由录音念出。其下按录音篇目逐篇排印：每篇先给完整录音文字稿（逐段中译），再逐题给出卷面题目与该题解析（题目、翻译、答案、定位、信号、替换与排除）。

真题卷第2套(2016-12) • 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 New York State plans to shut off the thundering waters of Niagara Falls—again. At least, the American side of the falls. This "once in a lifetime" event actually may take place twice in some folks' lives. The New York State parks system wants to turn off the falls on the American side sometime in the next two to three years to replace two 115-year-old stone bridges that allow pedestrians, park vehicles and utilities access to Goat Island.

纽约州计划再次关闭尼亚加拉大瀑布的雷鸣水流——至少是瀑布的美国一侧。这一"一生一次"的事件实际上可能在某些人的一生中发生两次。纽约州公园系统希望在未来两到三年内关闭美国一侧的瀑布,以更换两座有115年历史的石桥,这些石桥供行人、公园车辆和公用设施通往山羊岛。

2 The American side of the falls was shut off in 1969 to study the buildup of rock at the base of the falls. When that happened, people came from all over the world to see the falls turned off.

美国一侧的瀑布曾在1969年关闭,以研究瀑布底部岩石的堆积情况。当时,世界各地的人们都前来观看瀑布关闭的景象。

3 People are curious by nature. They want to see what's underneath. In fact, those who first came to have a look did see something. They found millions of coins on the bottom.

人们天生充满好奇心。他们想看看下面有什么。事实上,那些最先来观看的人确实看到了一些东西。他们在底部发现了数百万枚硬币。

1. A) To satisfy the curiosity of tourists.
- B) To replace two old stone bridges.
- C) To enable tourists to visit Goat Island.
- D) To improve utility services in the state.

【题目】 Why does New York State want to turn off Niagara Falls?

【翻译】 为什么纽约州想要关闭尼亚加拉瀑布?

- A) 为了满足游客的好奇心。 B) 为了更换两座旧石桥。 C) 为了使游客能够访问山羊岛。
D) 为了改善该州的公用事业服务。

【答案】 B (细节题) To replace two old stone bridges.

【定位】 The New York State parks system wants to turn off the falls on the American side sometime in the next two to three years to replace two 115-year-old stone bridges that allow pedestrians, park vehicles and utilities access to Goat Island.

纽约州公园系统打算在未来两到三年内的某个时候关掉瀑布的美国一侧,以便更换两座有115年历史的石桥——这两座桥供行人、园区车辆和各类公用设施通往山羊岛。

【信号】 want to加to do的目的结构。这句靠想做某事加 to 表目的的结构成为答案句: wants to turn off the falls 说出要做的事,紧跟的 to replace two 115-year-old stone bridges 用不定式说出做这件事的目的——to do 前面是行为、后面就是原因,这正是预读里要盯的目的信号。

【替换】 to replace two 115-year-old stone bridges ↔ **To replace two old stone bridges.**

数字年龄概括成old

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

To satisfy the curiosity of tourists. 看着诱人，是因为录音后面确实念到 People are curious by nature.——好奇这个词真的出现过。但它出现在第3段讲人们天生好奇、想看底下有什么，是关瀑布之后游客的反应，不是纽约州关瀑布的目的。听到 curious 就选，正中原词陷阱。

借用原文：People are curious by nature.

C) 原词陷阱

To enable tourists to visit Goat Island. 诱人是因为录音 access to Goat Island 真的念到了 Goat Island。但原文是说那两座桥供行人、车辆和公用设施通往山羊岛，山羊岛是桥的功能去向，不是关瀑布去换桥的目的；而且原文说的是 pedestrians（行人）通行，并非专为 tourists 去游览。盗用地名 Goat Island 来误导。

借用原文：utilities access to Goat Island

D) 偷换概念

To improve utility services in the state. 诱人是因为原文 utilities access to Goat Island 出现了 utilities（公用设施）一词。但原文只说桥让公用设施通往山羊岛，根本没说要改善（improve）全州的公用服务。把设施通行偷换成改善服务，是借原词 utilities 制造的概念偷换。

借用原文：park vehicles and utilities access to Goat Island

2. A) Countless tree limbs.

B) A few skeletons.

C) Lots of wrecked boats and ships.

D) Millions of coins on the bottom.

【题目】 What did people find when Niagara Falls was shut off in 1969?

【翻译】 1969年尼亚加拉瀑布被关闭时人们发现了什么？

A) 无数树枝。 B) 几具骸骨。 C) 大量损毁的船只。 D) 底部有数百万枚硬币。

【答案】 D（细节题） Millions of coins on the bottom.

【定位】 In fact, those who first came to have a look did see something. They found millions of coins on the bottom.

事实上，最先来看的那些人确实看到了点东西。他们在（瀑布）底部发现了数百万枚硬币。

【信号】 found后跟答案物。 这句靠发现动词成为答案句：They found millions of coins on the bottom. 直接用 found 点出人们发现的东西，found 后面紧跟的数量加事物就是答案落点——这正是预读里要专门盯的 found 或 saw 类动词。

【替换】 millions of coins on the bottom ↔ **Millions of coins on the bottom.**

近乎原句照搬

【排除】 A) 未提及

Countless tree limbs. (数不清的树枝) 听上去像河底常见之物, 但录音从头到尾只说发现了硬币, 根本没提树枝。这是凭河底应该有树枝的常识想象出来的, 原文无依据。

B) 与原文相反

A few skeletons. 有两处不对: 一是 skeletons (骸骨) 原文没提; 二是数量 a few (很少) 与原文 millions (数百万, 极多) 正好相反。预读时已把 a few 与 millions 标成对立点, 正是要在这里听准多与少, 别选反。

C) 未提及

Lots of wrecked boats and ships. (大量沉船) 最像对, 因为水底沉船太符合一般人对河床的想象, 画面感也强。但录音只说发现了 millions of coins, 从未提及任何船只, 这是典型的常识陷阱, 靠想当然填空。

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

1 The Tunisian government said Monday that 45 people have been killed after gunmen attacked a town near the border with Libya.

突尼斯政府周一表示,武装分子袭击了与利比亚接壤的一个城镇,造成45人死亡。

2 The Interior and Defense ministries said that the Tunisian government has closed its two border crossings with Libya because of the attack.

内政部和国防部表示,由于这次袭击,突尼斯政府已关闭了与利比亚的两个边境口岸。

3 The Tunisian military has sent reinforcements and helicopters to the area, and authorities have been hunting several attackers who were still at large.

突尼斯军方已向该地区派遣增援部队和直升机,当局一直在追捕几名仍在逃的袭击者。

4 The violence came amid increasing international concern about Islamic State extremists in Libya. Officials of the Tunisian government are especially worried after dozens of tourists were killed in the attacks in Tunisia last year.

这次暴力事件发生之际,国际社会对利比亚的伊斯兰国极端分子的关注日益增加。突尼斯政府官员尤其担忧,因为去年突尼斯发生的袭击事件中有数十名游客丧生。

5 Defense Minister Farhat Horchani said last week that German and American security experts were expected to come to help Tunisia devise a new electronic video supervision system on its border with Libya.

国防部长Farhat Horchani上周表示,预计德国和美国安全专家将前来帮助突尼斯在其与利比亚的边境设计一套新的电子视频监控系统。

6 Tunisia was targeted last year by three attacks that left 70 people dead and were claimed by Islamic State.

突尼斯去年成为三次袭击的目标,造成70人死亡,伊斯兰国宣称对这些袭击负责。

3. A) It suspended diplomatic relations with Libya.
B) It urged tourists to leave Tunisia immediately.
C) It shut down two border crossings with Libya.
D) It launched a fierce attack against Islamic State.

【题目】 What did the Tunisian government do after the gunmen's attack?

【翻译】 突尼斯政府在枪手袭击后做了什么？

- A) 它中止了与利比亚的外交关系。 B) 它敦促游客立即离开突尼斯。
C) 它关闭了与利比亚的两个边境口岸。 D) 它对伊斯兰国发动了猛烈攻击。

【答案】 C (细节题) It shut down two border crossings with Libya.

【定位】 The Interior and Defense ministries said that the Tunisian government has closed its two border crossings with Libya because of the attack.

内政部和国防部表示，由于这起袭击，突尼斯政府已关闭了它与利比亚之间的两个边境口岸。

【信号】 主语应答 + **because of the attack** 因果信号。这句以题干要找的主语 the Tunisian government 出现，且带因果短语 because of the attack，正对应题干 after the gunmen's attack——「因袭击而做了某事」，这一因果挂钩就是答案句信号。

【替换】 has closed its two border crossings with Libya ↔ **shut down two border crossings with Libya**
closed = shut down 的同义替换

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

suspended diplomatic relations with Libya 借了录音里反复出现的 with Libya 来制造熟悉感，但录音只说关闭口岸，从未提「中断外交关系」。听到 Libya 就选 A 正是原词陷阱。

借用原文：two border crossings with Libya

B) **张冠李戴**

urged tourists to leave Tunisia immediately 利用了录音第4段出现的 tourists 一词，但那里讲的是去年有游客遇袭，并非政府这次「劝游客离开」。盗 tourists 充数，属张冠李戴式诱导。

借用原文：dozens of tourists were killed

D) **与原文相反**

launched a fierce attack against Islamic State 借了录音多次出现的 Islamic State，但录音说的是政府关口岸、派增援搜捕在逃者，是防御搜捕，从未说「主动对 IS 发起猛攻」。把守势说成攻势，是与原文相反的诱导。

借用原文：hunting several attackers who were still at large

4. A) Advise Tunisian civilians on how to take safety precautions.
B) Track down the organization responsible for the terrorist attack.
C) Train qualified security personnel for the Tunisian government.
D) Devise a monitoring system on the Tunisian border with Libya.

【题目】 What were German and American security experts expected to do in Tunisia?

【翻译】 德国和美国安全专家预期在突尼斯做什么？

- A) 就如何采取安全预防措施向突尼斯平民提供建议。 B) 追查对恐怖袭击负责的组织。
C) 为突尼斯政府培训合格的安全人员。 D) 在突尼斯与利比亚的边境设计一套监控系统。

【答案】 D (细节题) Devise a monitoring system on the Tunisian border with Libya.

【定位】 Defense Minister Farhat Horchani said last week that German and American security experts were expected to come to help Tunisia devise a new electronic video supervision system on its border with Libya.

国防部长法尔哈特·霍尔查尼上周表示，预计德国和美国的安保专家将前来帮助突尼斯设计一套位于其与利比亚边境上的新型电子视频监控系统。

【信号】 题干主语原样出现 + **expected to** 引出任务。这句原样出现题干主语 German and American security experts, 并用 were expected to come to help...devise 直接引出他们的任务, 「expected to + 帮助做某事」就是答案句信号。

【替换】 devise a new electronic video supervision system ↔ **Devise a monitoring system**
supervision system = monitoring system 概括替换
on its border with Libya ↔ **on the Tunisian border with Libya**
its 还原为 the Tunisian, 指代明确化

【排除】 A) 未提及

Advise Tunisian civilians on how to take safety precautions 蹭了录音的安保 / 边境氛围, 但录音说专家是来「建监控系统」, 没说去「给平民支招防范」。任务对象与内容都不符, 属未提及的杜撰。

B) 张冠李戴

Track down the organization responsible for the terrorist attack 借了录音里的袭击 / 在逃者氛围, 但「搜捕在逃者」是突尼斯军方做的 (第3段), 不是德美专家的任务。把军方的事安到专家头上, 是张冠李戴。

借用原文: authorities have been hunting several attackers

C) 原词陷阱

Train qualified security personnel for the Tunisian government 借了录音里 security experts 的 security 一词制造熟悉感, 但录音说专家是来 help...devise system, 没说来「培训安保人员」。听到 security 就选 C 正是原词陷阱。

借用原文: German and American security experts

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

1 Three university students in Santiago, Chile, have developed a plant-powered device to charge their mobile phones.

智利圣地亚哥的三名大学生开发了一种植物供能设备来为他们的手机充电。

2 The three engineering students got the idea for the device while sitting in their school's courtyard. Their invention is a small biological circuit they call E-Kaia. It captures the energy which plants produce during photosynthesis—a process of converting sunlight into energy.

这三名工程专业学生在校庭院坐着时产生了这个设备的想法。他们的发明是一个被称为E-Kaia的小型生物电路。它捕获植物在光合作用过程中产生的能量——光合作用是一个将阳光转化为能量的过程。

3 A plant uses only a small part of the energy produced by that process. The rest goes into the soil. E-Kaia collects that energy. The device plugs into the ground and then into a mobile phone.

植物只使用该过程产生的一小部分能量。其余的能量进入土壤。E-Kaia收集这些能量。该设备插入地面,然后连接到手机。

4 The E-Kaia solves two problems for the engineering students. They needed an idea for a class project. They also needed an outlet to plug in their phones.

E-Kaia为这些工程专业学生解决了两个问题。他们需要一个课程项目的创意。他们也需要一个插座来给手机充电。

5 One of the student inventors, Camila Rupcich, says the device changes the energy released from the plant into low-level power to charge phones.

学生发明者之一Camila Rupcich说,该设备将植物释放的能量转化为低电平电力来给手机充电。

6 The E-Kaia is able to fully recharge a mobile phone in less than two hours.

E-Kaia能够在不到两小时内完全充满一部手机。

5. A) An environment-friendly battery.

B) An energy-saving mobile phone.

C) A plant-powered mobile phone charger.

D) A device to help plants absorb sunlight.

【题目】 What did the three university students invent?

【翻译】 这三名大学生发明了什么?

A) 一种环保电池。 B) 一种节能手机。 C) 一种植物供能的手机充电器。

D) 一种帮助植物吸收阳光的装置。

【答案】 C (细节题) A plant-powered mobile phone charger.

【定位】 Three university students in Santiago, Chile, have developed a plant-powered device to charge their mobile phones.

智利圣地亚哥的三名大学生研发出了一种由植物供电、用来给手机充电的装置。

【信号】 新闻首句点题即答案句。 新闻短消息的第一句往往就是核心事实。本句 have developed a plant-powered device to charge their mobile phones 一上来就交代了“发明了什么”, 正是问“发明是什么”的答案句——信号就是“新闻开篇首句直接报核心”。

【替换】 a plant-powered device to charge their mobile phones ↔ **A plant-powered mobile phone charger**
“给手机充电的装置”=“手机充电器”

【排除】 A) **偷换概念**

An environment-friendly battery. 把发明说成“环保电池”。录音从头到尾说的是 charge（充电）的 device，从未称其为 battery（电池）；充电器和电池是两种东西，属未提及的张冠李戴。

B) **原词陷阱**

An energy-saving mobile phone. 借了录音里反复出现的原词 mobile phones 来制造熟悉感，但发明是“给手机充电的装置”，不是“一部省电手机”。听到 mobile phone 就想选，正中原词陷阱。

借用原文：to charge their mobile phones

D) **与原文相反**

A device to help plants absorb sunlight. 凑齐了 plant、sunlight 等话题词，却把方向反了：发明是“收集植物产生的能量给手机充电”，不是“帮植物吸收阳光”。属与原文相反的方向倒置。

借用原文：converting sunlight into energy

-
6. A) While sitting in their school's courtyard.
B) While playing games on their phones.
C) While solving a mathematical problem.
D) While doing a chemical experiment.

【题目】 **When did they get the idea for the invention?**

【翻译】 他们是什么时候产生这个发明想法的？

- A) 坐在学校庭院里的时候。 B) 在手机上玩游戏的时候。 C) 解决一道数学题的时候。
D) 做化学实验的时候。

【答案】 **A**（细节题） While sitting in their school's courtyard.

【定位】 The three engineering students got the idea for the device while sitting in their school's courtyard.

这三名工程系学生是在坐在学校的院子里时想到了这个装置的点子。

【信号】 **while 引导时间状语即答案**。本句的信号词是 while sitting in their school's courtyard 里的 while——题目问 When，答案就锁在 while 引导的这个时间状语上：他们是“坐在学校院子里时”产生灵感的。

【替换】 while sitting in their school's courtyard ↔ **While sitting in their school's courtyard.**

状语近乎原样照搬

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

While playing games on their phones. 借了录音反复出现的 mobile phones 原词，编出“玩手机游戏时”的场合，但录音说的是坐在院子里，并无“玩游戏”。听到 phone 就选，正中原词陷阱。

借用原文：mobile phones

C) 未提及

While solving a mathematical problem. 是凭“理工科学生 = 在解题”的常识脑补的场景，录音从未提到解数学题，属未提及。

D) 未提及

While doing a chemical experiment. 最贴“搞发明”的直觉，但录音说的是 engineering students（工程系）在 courtyard（院子）想到的，既没提化学、也没提做实验，属未提及的诱惑项。

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7. A) It increases the applications of mobile phones.
B) It speeds up the process of photosynthesis.
C) It improves the reception of mobile phones.
D) It collects the energy released by plants.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about the invention?

【翻译】 说话者对这项发明是怎么说的？

- A) 它增加了手机的应用。 B) 它加快了光合作用的过程。 C) 它改善了手机的信号接收。
D) 它收集植物释放的能量。

【答案】 D（细节题） It collects the energy released by plants.

【定位】 It captures the energy which plants produce during photosynthesis—a process of converting sunlight into energy.

它捕获植物在光合作用过程中产生的能量——光合作用是把阳光转化为能量的过程。

【信号】 功能描述句直说原理。 信号是录音对装置功能的直接陈述 It captures the energy which plants produce（它捕获植物产生的能量）。问“关于发明说了什么”，就锁这种“It + 它干了什么”的功能句。第 3 段 E-Kaia collects that energy 再次印证“收集能量”这一核心功能。

【替换】 It captures the energy which plants produce ↔ **It collects the energy released by plants**
captures=collects、produce↔released

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

It increases the applications of mobile phones. 借录音原词 mobile phones 编出“增加手机应用”的功能，但录音只说它给手机充电、没说增加应用。原词在、功能假。

借用原文：to charge their mobile phones

B) 原词陷阱

It speeds up the process of photosynthesis. 借了录音原词 photosynthesis，但装置是“利用/捕获”光合作用产生的能量，绝非“加快”光合作用。听到 photosynthesis 就选，正中原词陷阱。

借用原文：the energy which plants produce during photosynthesis

C) 原词陷阱

It improves the reception of mobile phones. 又一次借 mobile phones 原词，编出“改善手机信号”的功能，但 reception（信号接收）录音根本没提，装置只负责充电。

借用原文：to charge their mobile phones

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: Good morning. What can I do for you?

M: 早上好。有什么我能帮您的吗？

2 W: Good morning. Could I talk to Jeffrey Harding please?

W: 早上好。我能和 Jeffrey Harding 通话吗？

3 M: Speaking.

M: 我就是。

4 W: Hello, Jeff. It's Helen. I got your message on the answering machine. What's the problem?

W: 你好,Jeff。我是 Helen。我在答录机上收到你的留言了。出什么问题了？

5 M: Oh, Helen. Well, it's the Grimsby plant again, I'm afraid. The robots on Line 3 have gone wrong. And the line is at a standstill.

M: 哦,Helen。唉,恐怕又是 Grimsby 工厂的事。3号生产线上的机器人出故障了。整条线都停工了。

6 W: Can't you replace them with the stand-ins?

W: 你不能用备用的替换吗？

7 M: I'm afraid not. The stand-ins are already in use on Line 6. And the ones from Line 6 are being serviced.

M: 恐怕不行。备用的已经在6号线使用了。而6号线的那些正在维修。

8 W: When did this happen, Jeff?

W: 什么时候发生的,Jeff?

9 M: Well, they've been making a low continuous sound for a day or two. But they finally went dead at 2:30 this afternoon.

M: 嗯,它们已经发出低沉的持续声响一两天了。但今天下午2点半彻底停了。

10 W: I see. What did you do? Have you tried the Hall plant?

W: 我明白了。你怎么处理的?联系过 Hall 工厂吗?

11 M: Not yet, Helen. I thought I'd better get your OK first.

M: 还没有,Helen。我想最好先得到你的批准。

12 W: OK. Get on the phone to Tom, and try to get their stand-ins over tonight. We have to be back at full capacity tomorrow morning. Is it a major job to repair our robots?

W: 好的。给 Tom 打电话,争取今晚把他们的备用机器人运过来。我们明天早上必须恢复满负荷生产。修我们的机器人是大工程吗?

13 M: About a week. That's what the maintenance engineer says.

M: 大约一周。维修工程师是这么说的。

14 W: Right. Well, if you can get the ones from Hall, please ask Tom to inform Sheffield that he may need their stand-ins in case of emergency during the next week.

W: 好。那如果你能从 Hall 拿到备用的,请让 Tom 通知 Sheffield,他下周可能需要他们的备用机器人以备不时之需。

15 M: OK. Thank you very much, Helen.

M: 好的。非常感谢你,Helen。

16 W: You are most welcome.

W: 不客气。

17 M: Sorry to spoil your day off.

M: 抱歉打扰你休息日了。

18 W: It doesn't matter.

W: 没关系。

8. A) He visited the workshops in the Grimsby plant.

B) He called the woman and left her a message.

C) He used stand-ins as replacements on all lines.

D) He asked a technician to fix the broken production line.

【题目】 What did the man do before the telephone conversation?

【翻译】这位男士在电话交谈之前做了什么？

- A) 他参观了Grimsby工厂的车间。 B) 他给这位女士打了电话并留了言。
- C) 他在所有生产线上使用了替补人员作为替代。
- D) 他请一位技术人员修理损坏的生产线。

【答案】 **B** (细节题) He called the woman and left her a message.

【定位】 Hello, Jeff. It's Helen. I got your message on the answering machine.

你好，杰夫。我是海伦。我收到了你留在答录机上的留言。

【信号】 对方应答里反证了"留言"动作。答案信号是被叫方 Helen 一开口的回应 I got your message on the answering machine——她"收到了留言"，反推出通话前男方做的事正是"打电话留了言"。这种"由对方的话反证某人做过某事"是对话题常见的答案信号，不一定由本人正面说出。

【替换】 I got your message on the answering machine ↔ He called the woman and left her a message.

"收到留言"反推为"打电话留言"

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

He visited the workshops in the Grimsby plant. 借用了录音里真出现的 the Grimsby plant，让你一听到"格里姆斯比工厂"就想选它。但录音只说该厂的生产线出了故障，从没说男方"参观了车间"——盗了地名却安了个没发生的动作。

借用原文：the Grimsby plant

C) **原词陷阱**

He used stand-ins as replacements on all lines. 抓了录音热词 stand-ins (备用机)，但录音说的是 Can't you replace them with the stand-ins? 只是女方在"提议"用备用机，男方还回答"不行"；而且备用机只在 Line 6 用着，绝非"用在所有线上"。盗了热词又把范围夸大成 all lines。

借用原文：Can't you replace them with the stand-ins?

D) **张冠李戴**

He asked a technician to fix the broken production line. 把录音后段提到的"修理"和"工程师"凑成一个动作。但录音里 That's what the maintenance engineer says. 只是工程师"估了修要一周"，男方并没有"叫技工去修线"这个通话前的动作——人物和动作被硬拼到一起了。

借用原文：That's what the maintenance engineer says.

9. A) It is the most modern production line.

B) It assembles super-intelligent robots.

C) It has stopped working completely.

D) It is going to be upgraded soon.

【题目】 What does the man say about Line 3 in the Grimsby plant?

【翻译】这位男士关于Grimsby工厂3号生产线说了什么？

- A) 它是最现代化的生产线。 B) 它组装超智能机器人。 C) 它已经完全停止工作了。
D) 它即将进行升级。

【答案】C (细节题) It has stopped working completely.

【定位】Well, it's the Grimsby plant again, I'm afraid. The robots on Line 3 have gone wrong. And the line is at a standstill.

唉，恐怕又是格里姆斯比工厂的事。三号线上的机器人出故障了，整条线停摆了。

【信号】故障+停摆的状态陈述。答案信号是男方对 Line 3 直接给出的状态描述：The robots on Line 3 have gone wrong 加上 the line is at a standstill——“出故障”+“停摆”连在一起，就是这道状态题的落点。听到对象词 Line 3 后紧跟的“坏了/停了”就该锁定。

【替换】the line is at a standstill ↔ It has stopped working completely.

at a standstill=完全停了

The robots on Line 3 have gone wrong ↔ It has stopped working completely.

gone wrong 佐证“停止运转”

【排除】A) 未提及

It is the most modern production line. 说 Line 3 是“最现代化的生产线”，但录音从头到尾只讲它坏了、停了，没有一句夸它先进。这是凭空添加的好评，与原文负面状态相反。

B) 原词陷阱

It assembles super-intelligent robots. 抓了全程热词 robots，让你听到 robots 就想选。但录音里 The robots on Line 3 是说“线上的机器人坏了”，机器人是“在线上干活的设备”，绝不是说这条线“组装机器人”——盗了热词却编了个生产内容。

借用原文：The robots on Line 3

D) 偷换概念

It is going to be upgraded soon. 把录音后面 About a week. (修理约需一周) 的“修复”偷换成“升级”。修坏了的线≠升级，而且时间指向的是“修复工期”，不是“即将升级”——动作和指向都被改了。

借用原文：About a week.

10. A) To seek her permission.

B) To place an order for robots.

C) To request her to return at once.

D) To ask for Tom's phone number.

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

【翻译】这位男士给这位女士打电话的目的是什么？

- A) 征求她的许可。 B) 订购机器人。 C) 请求她立刻回来。 D) 询问Tom的电话号码。

【答案】A (目的题) To seek her permission.

【定位】 Not yet, Helen. I thought I'd better get your OK first.

还没呢，海伦。我想我最好先得到你的同意。

【信号】 "I'd better...first"道出真实意图。答案信号是男方主动表态的句子 I thought I'd better get your OK first——"我得先取得你的同意"，这是他打电话的真实诉求。目的题的落点常是 I'd better... / I thought I'd... 这种"我打算/我最好"的意图句，听到就要抓。

【替换】 get your OK first ↔ To seek her permission.

get your OK=求许可

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

To place an order for robots. 借了热词 robots，但录音里机器人是"坏掉要修"的设备 The robots on Line 3 have gone wrong，全程没人提"下订单买机器人"。盗了热词编了个不存在的目的。

借用原文：The robots on Line 3 have gone wrong

C) 与原文相反

To request her to return at once. 说目的是"让她立刻回来"，但录音里男方反倒是在结尾道歉 Sorry to spoil your day off，是体谅她在休息、没打算叫她回来。方向正好相反。

借用原文：Sorry to spoil your day off

D) 原词陷阱

To ask for Tom's phone number. 借了录音真出现的人名 Tom，让你一听到 Tom 就上钩。但 Get on the phone to Tom 是女方让男方"去给 Tom 打电话"，根本不是男方"向她要 Tom 的号码"——盗了人名却安了个相反的动作。

借用原文：Get on the phone to Tom

11. A) She is on duty.

B) She is having her day off.

C) She is on sick leave.

D) She is abroad on business.

【题目】 Where is the woman at the time of the conversation?

【翻译】 交谈时这位女士在哪里？

A) 她正在值班。 B) 她正在休假。 C) 她正在请病假。 D) 她正在国外出差。

【答案】 B (细节题) She is having her day off.

【定位】 Sorry to spoil your day off.

抱歉打扰了你的休息日。

【信号】 结尾道歉里点出"休息日"。答案信号是男方收尾的客套道歉 Sorry to spoil your day off——一句"抱歉占了你的休息日"顺带交代了女方此刻正在休假。处境/地点题的线索常藏在这种结尾道别的客套话里，不在对话正题中段。

【替换】 spoil your day off ↔ **She is having her day off.**

"占用你的休息日"=她在休假

【排除】 A) **与原文相反**

She is on duty. 说她"在值班/上班", 但男方明说 Sorry to spoil your day off\——是"占了她休息日", 恰恰证明她没上班。方向相反。

借用原文: Sorry to spoil your day off

C) **偷换概念**

She is on sick leave. 和正确项 She is having her day off. 都属"不在岗", 极易混。但录音说的是 day off\ (休息日), 不是"生病请假", 原文没有任何"生病"的信息。把"正常休假"偷换成"病假"。

借用原文: spoil your day off

D) **未提及**

She is abroad on business. 说她"出国出差", 但录音里只提到她在"休息日", 从没说她出差或在国外。属凭空添加的处境。

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

1 W: This is Kerry Burke from New York Daily News. I'm speaking to Delroy Simmonds, an unemployed Brooklyn man who missed a job interview Tuesday for the best of reasons: He was saving the life of a 9-month-old boy who was blown into the path of an oncoming subway train by a high wind.

W: 我是《纽约每日新闻》的Kerry Burke。我正在采访Delroy Simmonds, 一位布鲁克林的失业男子, 他周二错过了一场工作面试, 原因再好不过了: 他救了一名9个月大的男婴, 这个孩子被大风吹到了即将进站的地铁轨道上。

2 M: Everybody is making me out to be some sort of superhero. I'm just an ordinary person, and a father of two. Anybody in that situation would have done what I did.

M: 大家都把我当成什么超级英雄似的。我只是个普通人, 两个孩子的父亲。任何人在那种情况下都会做我做的事。

3 W: You were going to an interview when the incident occurred, right?

W: 事发时你正要去面试, 对吗?

4 M: Yes, I was on my way to apply for a maintenance position. I've been looking for a job for a year and more. I'm looking for something to support my family.

M: 对, 我当时正去应聘一个维修工的职位。我找工作已经一年多了。我想找份工作养家。

5 W: Tell us what happened at the station.

W: 跟我们说说车站发生了什么。

6 M: There was a strong wind. It had to be 30 to 40 miles an hour. There was a woman with four kids. One was in a pushchair. The wind blew the baby onto the tracks.

M: 当时风很大。肯定有每小时三四十英里。有个女人带着四个孩子。一个在婴儿车里。风把婴儿吹到了轨道上。

7 W: Witnesses said people were looking on in horror as the child's mother, identified by sources as Maria Zamara, stood frozen in shock. In the distance, people could see the train rounding a bend, headed into the station. I guess you were not aware of any of these, right?

W: 目击者说人们惊恐地看着，孩子的母亲，据消息来源确认是Maria Zamara，吓得呆住了。远处能看到火车转过弯道，朝车站驶来。我猜你当时没注意到这些，对吧？

8 M: No. I just jumped down and grabbed the baby. The train was coming around the corner as I lifted the baby from the tracks. I really wasn't thinking.

M: 没有。我就跳下去抱起了婴儿。我把婴儿从轨道上抱起来的时候火车正转过弯来。我当时真没多想。

9 W: What an amazing story! Thank you very much.

W: 真是了个了不起的故事！非常感谢。

12. A) He saved a baby boy's life.

B) He wanted to be a superhero.

C) He prevented a train crash.

D) He was a witness to an accident.

【题目】 What did Kerry Burke from New York Daily News say about the man?

【翻译】 来自《纽约每日新闻》的Kerry Burke对这名男子有何评价？

A) 他救了一名男婴的生命。 B) 他想成为一名超级英雄。 C) 他阻止了一场火车事故。

D) 他是一起事故的目击者。

【答案】 A (细节题) He saved a baby boy's life.

【定位】 He was saving the life of a 9-month-old boy who was blown into the path of an oncoming subway train by a high wind.

他当时正在救一个九个月大的男婴的命——这孩子被一阵强风吹到了一列迎面驶来的地铁列车的行进轨道上。

【信号】 记者开场的定性句。答案信号是采访开场记者对当事人的直接定性：He was saving the life of a 9-month-old boy。访谈类对话里，记者开场对受访者的介绍句往往就是第一题的答案落点，听到“He was...ing”这种概括其事迹的句子就该锁定。

【替换】 He was saving the life of a 9-month-old boy ↔ He saved a baby boy's life.

救命同义、婴儿同指

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

选项 He wanted to be a superhero. 借了原文里 some sort of superhero 这个扎眼的词。但原文是男子说"大家把我说成超级英雄，其实我只是普通人"，他是在否认而非"想当英雄"。听到 superhero 就选，正中圈套。

借用原文：Everybody is making me out to be some sort of superhero. I'm just an ordinary person

C) 偷换概念

选项 He prevented a train crash. 蹭了原文反复出现的 subway train、The train was coming around the corner 这些火车意象。但原文男子做的是把婴儿从轨道上抱起来救人，列车并未相撞、他也没"阻止一场撞车"。范围被偷换成了"避免列车事故"。

借用原文：I just jumped down and grabbed the baby. The train was coming around the corner as I lifted the baby from the tracks.

D) 与原文相反

选项 He was a witness to an accident. 用"事故"贴合整段场景，迷惑性在"听上去他确实在现场"。但原文里他是跳下站台抱起婴儿的施救者 I just jumped down and grabbed the baby，不是袖手旁观的 witness。把主动救人降级成被动目击，正话反说。

借用原文：I just jumped down and grabbed the baby.

13. A) He has a 9-month-old boy.

B) He is currently unemployed.

C) He enjoys the interview.

D) He commutes by subway.

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

【翻译】 从对话中我们对这名男子有何了解？

- A) 他有一个9个月大的男孩。 B) 他目前处于失业状态。 C) 他很享受这次采访。
D) 他乘地铁通勤。

【答案】 B (细节题) He is currently unemployed.

【定位】 I'm speaking to Delroy Simmonds, an unemployed Brooklyn man who missed a job interview Tuesday for the best of reasons.

我正在采访德尔罗伊·西蒙兹，一位住在布鲁克林、目前失业的男子，他周二为了一个最正当的理由错过了一场求职面试。

【信号】 记者介绍身份时的直接陈述。 答案信号是记者介绍受访者身份时的限定语 an unemployed Brooklyn man——把"失业"直接挂在他名字后面。听到对当事人身份的同位语描述 (an ... man who...) 时，里面往往就藏着背景题的答案。

【替换】 an unemployed Brooklyn man ↔ **He is currently unemployed.**
unemployed 原词、状态等值

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

选项 He has a 9-month-old boy. 盗用了原文 a 9-month-old boy。但那是被风吹到轨道上、由他救起的别人家婴儿；他自己说的是 a father of two（两个孩子的父亲）。把"被救婴儿"安成"他的孩子"，是典型张冠李戴。

借用原文：I'm just an ordinary person, and a father of two.

C) 未提及

选项 He enjoys the interview. 蹭了原文两个 interview——求职面试 apply for a maintenance position 那场，以及当下这场采访。但通篇没有任何一句说男子"享受"这次采访，是凭 interview 一词无中生有。

借用原文：I was on my way to apply for a maintenance position.

D) 过度推断

选项 He commutes by subway. 借了反复出现的 subway train 这个地点意象，听上去顺理成章。但原文只说事故发生在地铁站，他当天是去面试 I was on my way to apply for a maintenance position，从未说他"日常坐地铁上下班"。由场景脑补出习惯，过度推断。

借用原文：blown into the path of an oncoming subway train

14. A) A rock on the tracks.

B) A misplaced pushchair.

C) A strong wind.

D) A speeding car.

【题目】 What caused the incident?

【翻译】 是什么导致了这起事件？

A) 轨道上的一块石头。 B) 一辆放错位置的婴儿车。 C) 一阵强风。

D) 一辆超速行驶的汽车。

【答案】 C (细节题) A strong wind.

【定位】 There was a strong wind. It had to be 30 to 40 miles an hour. The wind blew the baby onto the tracks.

当时刮着一阵强风，风速肯定有每小时三四十英里。是这阵风把婴儿吹到了轨道上。

【信号】 带触发动作的因果句。答案信号是那句带主动触发的描述 The wind blew the baby onto the tracks——"风把婴儿吹到轨道上"，主语 wind 就是肇因。听因果题时，专抓"某物 + 动作 + 导致的后果"这种主谓宾句，主语往往就是 caused 的答案。

【替换】 The wind blew the baby onto the tracks ↔ **A strong wind.**

肇因主语提取为名词短语

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

选项 A rock on the tracks. 盗用了原文 The wind blew the baby onto the tracks 里的 tracks。轨道确实出现过——但上面是被吹去的婴儿，不是 rock，全文没提任何石头。借真地点拼了个假祸首。

借用原文：The wind blew the baby onto the tracks.

B) 原词陷阱

选项 A misplaced pushchair. 蹭了原文 One was in a pushchair 里的 pushchair。婴儿车是出现了，可起因是风把孩子吹走，不是"婴儿车放错位置"。"婴儿车"和"婴儿"近义最易让人手滑，正中原词陷阱。

借用原文：There was a woman with four kids. One was in a pushchair.

D) 未提及

选项 A speeding car. 靠"事故""轨道""列车"营造的车祸联想来骗人。但通篇肇事的是风和迎面而来的地铁列车，根本没有"超速汽车"。这是顺着事故场景无中生有。

借用原文：blown into the path of an oncoming subway train

15. A) She stood motionless in shock.

B) She cried bitterly.

C) She called the police at once.

D) She shouted for help.

【题目】 How did the mother react when the incident occurred?

【翻译】 事件发生时母亲有何反应？

A) 她震惊地一动不动地站着。 B) 她痛哭流涕。 C) 她立即报了警。 D) 她大声呼救。

【答案】 A (细节题) She stood motionless in shock.

【定位】 Witnesses said people were looking on in horror as the child's mother, identified by sources as Maria Zamara, stood frozen in shock.

目击者说，人们惊恐地看着，而那孩子的母亲——经消息来源确认名叫玛丽亚·萨马拉——惊呆得僵立不动。

【信号】 直接刻画母亲当下状态的描写句。 答案信号是记者转述目击者、直接描写母亲当时状态的 stood frozen in shock——"惊呆得僵立不动"。这种对人物当下神情动作的具体描写句，就是"反应"题的答案落点，听到 stood / frozen / shock 这类刻画词就锁。

【替换】 stood frozen in shock ↔ **She stood motionless in shock.**

frozen=motionless 同义改写

【排除】 B) 与原文相反

选项 She cried bitterly. 是常识里"母亲见孩子遇险会大哭"的想当然。但原文明确说她 stood frozen in shock——惊呆僵住，恰恰是"动不了、没出声"，与"痛哭"相反。靠常识脑补，落入与原文相反的坑。

借用原文：stood frozen in shock

C) 未提及

选项 She called the police at once. 是"出事第一反应该报警"的常识填空。原文母亲 stood frozen in shock 根本动弹不得，更没提任何报警动作。原文里查无此事。

D) 与原文相反

选项 She shouted for help. 蹭了原文 people were looking on in horror 的惊恐氛围。但原文里母亲是惊呆"无声僵立" stood frozen in shock，并没有"大声呼救"；况且就算有呼救，主体也不是僵住的她。把氛围安成她的动作，张冠李戴又反了原意。

借用原文：stood frozen in shock

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 There's one sound that gets a big reaction from kids on a hot day, the sound of an ice-cream truck.

在炎热的日子里，有一种声音能引起孩子们的强烈反应，那就是冰淇淋车的声音。

2 Maria McCartney has been in the mobile ice-cream business since 2005.

Maria McCartney 自2005年以来一直从事流动冰淇淋生意。

3 "When I was a little girl, I saw an ice-cream truck and knew I wanted to have one someday," McCartney said.

McCartney 说："当我还是个小女孩的时候，我看到了一辆冰淇淋车，就知道我有朝一日想拥有一辆。"

4 During the hot days of summer, Maria and her daughter drive an ice-cream truck through neighborhoods and parks in Billings.

在夏日炎炎的日子里，Maria 和她的女儿开着冰淇淋车穿梭于 Billings 的街区和公园。

5 It's not about making money for this former elementary school teacher. Rather, she wants to preserve the tradition of the neighborhood ice-cream truck.

对于这位前小学教师来说，这不是为了赚钱，而是她想保留街区冰淇淋车这一传统。

6 "Truly my favorite part is to see the kids jumping up and down and they just get so excited. It's great to build a memory for them too. There are not a lot of these ice-cream trucks around anymore. The

parents come out barefoot and screaming, ready to buy ice-cream; they remember when they were kids and they saw a truck," she said.

她说："我最喜欢的部分真的是看到孩子们上蹿下跳，他们是那么兴奋。为他们建立一段回忆也很棒。现在已经没有多少这样的冰淇淋车了。家长们光着脚跑出来，尖叫着，准备买冰淇淋；他们记得自己小时候看到冰淇淋车的情景。"

7 While the treats may be ice-cold, Maria has a warm heart for little faces. Her truck features a donation bucket for kids who don't have money for ice-cream.

虽然这些冷饮冰凉刺骨，但 Maria 对小脸蛋们却有一颗温暖的心。她的车上设有一个捐款桶，专为没钱买冰淇淋的孩子准备。

8 "When there are three kids and only two of them have money, I always make sure the third one gets something because I can't drive away and have that third one not have something," she said.

她说："当有三个孩子，但只有两个人有钱时，我总是确保第三个孩子也能得到点什么，因为我不能就这样开走，让第三个孩子什么都没有。"

16. A) She inherited her family ice-cream business in Billings.

B) She loved the ice-cream business more than teaching primary school.

C) She started an ice-cream business to finance her daughter's education.

D) She wanted to have an ice-cream truck when she was a little girl.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about Maria McCartney?

【翻译】 关于Maria McCartney,说话者说了什么?

- A) 她在Billings继承了家族的冰淇淋生意。 B) 她热爱冰淇淋生意胜过教小学。
C) 她创办了一家冰淇淋生意来资助女儿的教育。 D) 她小时候就想拥有一辆冰淇淋车。

【答案】 D (细节题) She wanted to have an ice-cream truck when she was a little girl.

【定位】 "When I was a little girl, I saw an ice-cream truck and knew I wanted to have one someday," McCartney said.

麦卡特尼说：当我还是个小女孩的时候，我看见一辆冰淇淋车，就知道有一天我想拥有一辆。

【信号】 说话人原话自述童年愿望。 这一句是主角第一人称引语，直接讲她从小的心愿 When I was a little girl, I saw an ice-cream truck and knew I wanted to have one someday, 人物题里这种我当年就...的自述往往就是答案落点。

【替换】 When I was a little girl, I saw an ice-cream truck and knew I wanted to have one someday ↔

She wanted to have an ice-cream truck when she was a little girl.

第一人称改成第三人称的同义转写

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

选项盗用了原文的 ice-cream 与地名 Billings, 但原文只说她从小想要一辆车、2005 年起做这行, 从没说 she inherited her family ice-cream business, 继承家族生意原文未提。

借用原文: drive an ice-cream truck through neighborhoods and parks in Billings

B)

选项借用了原文的 elementary school teacher 这一职业信息 (她确实当过小学老师), 但原文从没把冰淇淋生意和教书拿来 do loved...more than 的比较, 这个比较是选项硬加的。

借用原文: this former elementary school teacher

C) 原词陷阱

选项盗用了原文反复出现的 daughter (Maria and her daughter) 和供读书的常识联想, 但原文只说女儿和她一起开车卖冰淇淋, 根本没说她办生意是为了 finance her daughter's education.

借用原文: Maria and her daughter drive an ice-cream truck through neighborhoods and parks in Billings

-
17. A) To preserve a tradition.
B) To amuse her daughter.
C) To help local education.
D) To make some extra money.

【题目】 Why does Maria go into the mobile ice-cream business?

【翻译】 Maria为什么从事流动冰淇淋生意?

- A) 为了保留一项传统。 B) 为了取悦她的女儿。 C) 为了帮助当地教育。
D) 为了赚些额外的钱。

【答案】 A (目的题) To preserve a tradition.

【定位】 It's not about making money for this former elementary school teacher. Rather, she wants to preserve the tradition of the neighborhood ice-cream truck.

对这位前小学老师来说, 这不是为了赚钱。相反, 她想保住街区冰淇淋车的这个传统。

【信号】 not...Rather 的先否定再亮真意。 这两句先用 It's not about making money 否定赚钱这个常识动机, 再用 Rather, she wants to preserve the tradition 亮出真动机, 转折词 Rather 后面才是答案。

【替换】 she wants to preserve the tradition of the neighborhood ice-cream truck ↔

To preserve a tradition.

原句概括成不定式短语

【排除】 D)

选项 To make some extra money. 盗用了原文的 making money, 但原文紧接着说 It's not about making money, 明确否定了赚钱这个动机, 选项与原文相反。

借用原文: It's not about making money for this former elementary school teacher

B)

选项盗用了原文出现的 daughter, 但原文说她要保住的是社区传统、是为所有孩子建回忆, 从没说入行是为了 amuse her daughter, 把动机安到女儿身上属张冠李戴。

借用原文: Maria and her daughter drive an ice-cream truck

C)

选项盗用了原文 elementary school teacher 引发的 education 联想, 但她当老师只是过去的职业, 入行动机是保住传统、不是 help local education, 把职业背景偷换成入行目的。

借用原文: this former elementary school teacher

-
18. A) To raise money for business expansion.
B) To make her truck attractive to children.
C) To allow poor kids to have ice-cream too.
D) To teach kids the value of mutual support.

【题目】 Why does Maria put a donation bucket in her truck?

【翻译】 Maria为什么在她的卡车里放一个捐款桶?

- A) 为了筹集资金扩展生意。 B) 为了让她的卡车对孩子们更有吸引力。
C) 为了让贫困的孩子也能吃到冰淇淋。 D) 为了教孩子们互相支持的价值。

【答案】 C (目的题) To allow poor kids to have ice-cream too.

【定位】 While the treats may be ice-cold, Maria has a warm heart for little faces. Her truck features a donation bucket for kids who don't have money for ice-cream.

虽然这些冷饮是冰凉的, 玛丽亚对孩子们却有一颗暖心。她的车上有一个捐款桶, 是为那些没钱买冰淇淋的孩子准备的。

【信号】 for 引出捐款桶的用途。 答案句直接用 a donation bucket for kids who don't have money for ice-cream, 介词 for 后面就点明这桶是给没钱的孩子用的, 目的题里这种 for sb. 结构往往直接说出用途。

【替换】 a donation bucket for kids who don't have money for ice-cream ↔

To allow poor kids to have ice-cream too.

没钱的孩子=poor kids 的同义概括

【排除】 A)

选项盗用了捐款桶的钱这一联想 (donation 容易让人想到 raise money), 但桶里的钱是用来请没钱的孩子吃冰淇淋的, 不是 raise money for business expansion, 原文压根没说扩张生意。

借用原文: a donation bucket for kids who don't have money for ice-cream

B)

选项借了原文反复出现的 kids/children 来显得合理, 但原文说桶是为没钱的孩子能吃上冰淇淋而设, 不是为了 make her truck attractive to children, 把善举曲解成营销手段属过度推断。

借用原文: Her truck features a donation bucket for kids who don't have money for ice-cream

D) 过度推断

选项把捐款桶拔高成 teach kids the value of mutual support, 但原文只说确保没钱的第三个孩子也有得吃 I always make sure the third one gets something, 是她不忍心, 没有说要教孩子互助这层意义。

借用原文: I always make sure the third one gets something because I can't drive away and have that third one not have something

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

1 We know we have to pay for what we get. If we buy food, we have to pay for it. If a doctor treats us, we know there will be a bill to pay. These are private bills. But there are also public bills to be paid. They are paid by the government. In turn we get the needed services. We pay for these services through taxes.

我们知道必须为所得之物付费。如果我们购买食物,就必须为此付款。如果医生为我们治病,我们知道会有账单要付。这些是私人账单。但也有公共账单需要支付。它们由政府支付。反过来我们获得所需的服务。我们通过税收为这些服务付费。

2 What would happen if everyone stopped paying taxes? The water supply would stop; the streets might not be cleaned; schools would be closed. We would not want to live in such a city. The chief duty of every government is to protect persons and property. More than three-fourths of government expenses are used for this purpose. The next largest amount of public money goes to teach and train our citizens. Billions of dollars each year are spent on schools and libraries. Also, a large amount of public funds is spent on roads.

如果每个人都停止纳税会发生什么?供水会停止;街道可能不会被清扫;学校会关闭。我们不会想生活在这样的城市里。每个政府的首要职责是保护人身和财产。超过四分之三政府支出用于此目的。公共资金的第二大用途是教育和培训我们的公民。每年数十亿美元花费在学校和图书馆上。此外,大量公共资金用于道路建设。

3 Most of the needed funds are raised by taxes. The law orders us to pay taxes. We have no choice in the matter.

所需资金的大部分通过税收筹集。法律要求我们纳税。在这件事上我们别无选择。

4 Years ago the government made money by selling public lands. But most of the best public lands have now been sold. There are still some public lands that contain oil, coal and other natural resources. They could be sold, but we want to save them for future years. So we all must pay our share for the services that make our lives comfortable.

多年前政府通过出售公共土地来赚钱。但现在大部分最好的公共土地已经出售。仍有一些含有石油、煤炭和其他自然资源的公共土地。它们可以出售,但我们想为未来保留它们。因此我们都必须为使我们生活舒适的服务支付我们应尽的份额。

19. A) The reasons for imposing taxes.
B) The various services money can buy.
C) The various burdens on ordinary citizens.
D) The function of money in the modern world.

【题目】 What does the speaker mainly talk about?

【翻译】 说话者主要谈论什么?

- A) 征税的原因。 B) 金钱可以购买的各种服务。 C) 普通公民承担的各种负担。
D) 金钱在现代世界中的功能。

【答案】 A (主旨题) The reasons for imposing taxes.

【定位】 We pay for these services through taxes.

我们通过税收来为这些服务买单。

【信号】 开头铺垫后落到「靠税收」的点题句。第一段从私人账单讲到公共账单，一路铺垫，最后一句 We pay for these services through taxes. 才把话题收到「税」上；这是篇章独白典型的「开头点题」信号，全段就是围绕它在讲税。

【替换】 We pay for these services through taxes. ↔ The reasons for imposing taxes.

全段「为获得服务而缴税」概括为「征税的原因」

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

录音多次提到 services, B 便顺势说成 The various services money can buy., 但全段重点是「为获得服务要缴税（即征税原因）」, 不是罗列钱能买到哪些服务; 它借 services 这个原词把主题悄悄缩窄、偏题了。

借用原文: In turn we get the needed services.

C) 过度推断

The various burdens on ordinary citizens. 把税定性为「普通公民的种种负担」, 带明显负面色彩; 但录音通篇是中性甚至正面地解释税用于公共服务、让生活更舒适 (the services that make our lives comfortable), 并未说税是负担, 这是凭常识「交税=负担」想当然, 属过度推断。

D) 偷换概念

The function of money in the modern world. 谈「钱在现代世界的功能」, 范围比录音大得多; 录音只聚焦「税」这一件事, 并未泛论货币的功能。它用一个更大的概念来冒充主旨, 属以偏概全的反面——范围过宽。

-
20. A) Educating and training citizens.
B) Improving public transportation.
C) Protecting people's life and property.
D) Building hospitals and public libraries.

【题目】 What is most of the government money used for?

【翻译】 政府资金大部分用于什么?

- A) 教育和培训公民。 B) 改善公共交通。 C) 保护人们的生命和财产。
D) 建设医院和公共图书馆。

【答案】 C (细节题) Protecting people's life and property.

【定位】 The chief duty of every government is to protect persons and property. More than three-fourths of government expenses are used for this purpose.

每个政府的首要职责是保护人身和财产。政府四分之三以上的开支都用于这个目的。

【信号】 最高级 chief 加数量排序 three-fourths 双重锁定。 答案句连用两个信号: The chief duty of the chief (首要的) 和 More than three-fourths of government expenses 的「四分之三以上」, 明确指出保护人身财产是占比最大的开支; 后文教育、道路的开支都只是「其次」或「也有」, 不是最多。

【替换】 to protect persons and property ↔ **Protecting people's life and property.**

protect persons 换成 Protecting people's life, 同义改写

More than three-fourths of government expenses ↔ **Protecting people's life and property.**

「四分之三以上的开支」对应题干的 most

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音确实说 The next largest amount of public money goes to teach and train our citizens., A 便照搬成 Educating and training citizens.; 但原文用 the next largest (其次大) 明确把它排在保护人身财产之后, 问的是 most, A 就不对了。听到「教育培训」就选, 正中圈套。

借用原文: The next largest amount of public money goes to teach and train our citizens.

B) 未提及

Improving public transportation. 在录音里找不到对应内容, 第二段只提到保护人身财产、教育培训、学校图书馆和道路 (roads), 并无「改善公共交通」之说。它靠和「道路」沾点边来诱选, 但 roads 指修路开支, 不是「改善公共交通」。

D) 原词陷阱

录音说 Billions of dollars each year are spent on schools and libraries., D 便把它说成 Building hospitals and public libraries.; 但一来这属于教育培训之下的开支、并非最多, 二来录音只提 libraries 没提 hospitals (医院是凭印象添的)。借 libraries 原词制造熟悉感, 实则既非「最多」又掺了未提及的医院。

借用原文: Billions of dollars each year are spent on schools and libraries.

-
21. A) By asking for donations.
B) By selling public lands.
C) By selling government bonds.
D) By exploiting natural resources.

【题目】 How did the government raise money to pay public bills in the past?

【翻译】 政府过去如何筹集资金支付公共账单?

- A) 通过请求捐赠。 B) 通过出售公共土地。 C) 通过出售政府债券。
D) 通过开发自然资源。

【答案】 B (细节题) By selling public lands.

【定位】 Years ago the government made money by selling public lands.

多年以前, 政府靠出售公有土地来筹钱。

【信号】 过去时间标志 Years ago 直接对应题干 in the past. Years ago the government made money by selling public lands. 用 Years ago 明确标出「过去」, 与题干 in the past 严丝合缝; 这句的过去时 made money by... 就是「过去靠什么筹钱」的直接应答, 是答案句。

【替换】 Years ago the government made money by selling public lands. ↔ By selling public lands.
made money by selling public lands 与选项几乎同形对应

【排除】 A) 未提及

By asking for donations.「靠募捐」在整段录音里没有任何对应，第四段只讲卖地与保留含资源的土地，没说政府靠募捐筹钱。它靠「也算一种筹钱办法」的常识感诱选，但文本无据。

C) 原词陷阱

By selling government bonds. 和答案 By selling public lands. 都以 selling 开头，极易混；但录音 selling public lands 卖的是「公有土地」，不是「政府债券」，原文根本没提 bonds。它盗用 selling 这个动作原词，偷偷把宾语换掉，骗听到「卖……」就选的人。

借用原文：the government made money by selling public lands

D) 与原文相反

录音第四段确实提到 There are still some public lands that contain oil, coal and other natural resources., D 便据此说成 By exploiting natural resources.; 但原文紧接着说这些含资源的土地 we want to save them for future years——是想留给未来、并未去开发。它既盗用 natural resources 原词，又把「将来想保留、没在做」错当成「过去筹钱的办法」，时态与事实双错。

借用原文：we want to save them for future years

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

1 Did you know that, besides larger places like France and Germany, Europe is home to several extremely tiny countries? One of these countries contains less than a square mile of land. Another is surrounded on all sides by Italy. Yet each is an independent land, with its own government, trade, and customs.

你知道吗,除了法国和德国这样的较大国家之外,欧洲还有几个极小的国家。其中一个国家的面积不到一平方英里,另一个则四面被意大利包围。然而每个国家都是独立的领土,拥有自己的政府、贸易和海关。

2 One of the best known of these small countries is Monaco. It is situated on the Mediterranean Sea and surrounded by France on three sides. Monaco became familiar to Americans when its ruler, Prince Rainier, married the American actress Grace Kelly. Rainier's family has ruled Monaco almost continuously since 1297. The land has been independent for over three hundred years.

这些小国中最著名的是摩纳哥。它位于地中海沿岸,三面被法国环绕。当摩纳哥的统治者雷尼尔亲王与美国女演员Grace Kelly结婚时,美国人开始熟悉这个国家。雷尼尔的家族自1297年以来几乎一直统治着摩纳哥。这片土地已经独立三百多年了。

3 Andorra, with an area of some 200 square miles, is considerably larger than Monaco. This country is located in the Pyrenees Mountains, with France on one side and Spain on the other. Potatoes and tobacco are grown in Andorra's steep mountain valleys. One of the products it exports is clothing. Andorra is also known for its excellent skiing locations.

安道尔面积约200平方英里,比摩纳哥大得多。这个国家位于比利牛斯山脉,一边是法国,另一边是西班牙。安道尔陡峭的山谷中种植着土豆和烟草。它出口的产品之一是服装。安道尔还以其优越的滑雪场地而闻名。

4 Within the Alps in Central Europe is Liechtenstein, a tiny country of about 30,000 people who speak mostly German. Liechtenstein uses the same money as its neighbor Switzerland, but it has been an independent country since the 1860s. Taxes are low, so many businesses have their headquarters here. The country makes and exports a lot of machinery. Other small, independent states in Europe are San Marino and Luxembourg. Each of these has unique qualities as well.

位于中欧阿尔卑斯山脉内的列支敦士登是一个约有三万人口的小国,人们主要讲德语。列支敦士登使用与邻国瑞士相同的货币,但自19世纪60年代以来一直是一个独立国家。由于税收较低,许多企业将总部设在这里。该国制造并出口大量机械。欧洲其他独立小国还有圣马力诺和卢森堡。这些国家各有独特之处。

22. A) It is located at the center of the European continent.
B) It relies on tourism as its chief source of revenues.
C) It contains less than a square mile of land.
D) It is surrounded by France on three sides.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about Monaco?

【翻译】 说话者关于摩纳哥说了什么?

- A) 它位于欧洲大陆的中心。 B) 它依靠旅游业作为主要收入来源。
C) 它的土地面积不到一平方英里。 D) 它三面被法国包围。

【答案】 D (细节题) It is surrounded by France on three sides.

【定位】 It is situated on the Mediterranean Sea and surrounded by France on three sides.

它坐落在地中海边,三面被法国环绕。

【信号】 选项关键词 **France / three sides** 在原文逐字命中。定位靠选项里最具体的双锚点——国名加方位: 听到 surrounded by France on three sides 与选项 It is surrounded by France on three sides. 几乎逐字吻合, 这句即答案句。

【替换】 surrounded by France on three sides ↔ **surrounded by France on three sides**

原文与选项逐字相同, 直接确认

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

原文说摩纳哥 situated on the Mediterranean Sea (在地中海边)，A 项 located at the center of the European continent 借了全篇的欧洲背景，却把位置改成「大陆中心」，与原文方位相反。

借用原文：situated on the Mediterranean Sea

B) 未提及

原文讲摩纳哥的整段 It is situated on the Mediterranean Sea and surrounded by France on three sides. 只字未提靠旅游做主要收入，B 项 relies on tourism as its chief source of revenues 属凭印象联想，原文无据。

C) 张冠李戴

It contains less than a square mile of land. 直接搬了第一段 One of these countries contains less than a square mile of land. 的原词，但那是泛指「这些小国之一」、并未指明就是摩纳哥，听到原词就选会落入张冠李戴。

借用原文：One of these countries contains less than a square mile of land.

23. A) Its beauty is frequently mentioned in American media.

B) Its ruler Prince Rainier married an American actress.

C) It is where many American movies are shot.

D) It is a favorite place Americans like to visit.

【题目】 Why did Monaco become familiar to Americans according to the speaker?

【翻译】 根据说话者所说,摩纳哥为什么为美国人所熟知?

A) 它的美景经常在美国媒体中被提及。

B) 它的统治者雷尼尔三世亲王娶了一位美国女演员。 c) 它是许多美国电影的拍摄地。

D) 它是美国人喜欢游览的地方。

【答案】 B (细节题) Its ruler Prince Rainier married an American actress.

【定位】 Monaco became familiar to Americans when its ruler, Prince Rainier, married the American actress Grace Kelly.

当摩纳哥的统治者雷尼尔亲王娶了美国女演员格蕾丝·凯利时，摩纳哥就为美国人所熟知了。

【信号】 时间状语 when 引出起因，是因果落点。 答案句靠触发词锁定——became familiar to Americans when 里的 when 把「为什么熟知」的原因引出，when 后面那件事就是答案所在。

【替换】 its ruler, Prince Rainier, married the American actress Grace Kelly ↔

Its ruler Prince Rainier married an American actress

把具名女演员概括为「一位美国女演员」，专名→泛指的概括替换

【排除】 A) 未提及

Its beauty is frequently mentioned in American media. 借了「为美国人熟知」的语境臆想出一个媒体频提的原因，但原文给的原因是婚姻，从未提 beauty 或 media。

C) 偷换概念

It is where many American movies are shot. 蹭了「美国女演员」带出的好莱坞联想，把原因偷换成「在此拍很多美国电影」，原文谈摩纳哥时未提拍电影。

D) 偷换概念

It is a favorite place Americans like to visit. 与题问的 become familiar 字面相近，但原文从未说美国人爱去旅游，且这是另一种「熟知」、并非原文给的起因。

24. A) Tobacco.

B) Potatoes.

C) Machinery.

D) Clothing.

【题目】 What is one of the products Andorra exports?

【翻译】 安道尔出口的产品之一是什么？

A) 烟草。 B) 马铃薯。 C) 机械。 D) 服装。

【答案】 D (细节题) Clothing.

【定位】 Potatoes and tobacco are grown in Andorra's steep mountain valleys. One of the products it exports is clothing.

安道尔陡峭的山谷里种植土豆和烟草。它出口的产品之一是衣物。

【信号】 动词对比 grown 与 exports 划清界线。 答案句靠动词对比锁定：原文先说 Potatoes and tobacco are grown (种植)，随即 One of the products it exports is clothing (出口) 转到出口物，题问 export，故落点在 clothing 这句。

【替换】 One of the products it exports is clothing ↔ **Clothing**

原文 clothing 与选项首字母大写形式同词，确认出口物

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

Tobacco. 来自原文 Potatoes and tobacco are grown, 烟草是 grown (种植) 的物, 题问 exports, 听到原词就选即落入动词陷阱。

借用原文: Potatoes and tobacco are grown in Andorra's steep mountain valleys.

B) 原词陷阱

Potatoes. 取自 Potatoes and tobacco are grown, 与 tobacco 一样属种植项, 不满足题干的 exports。

借用原文: Potatoes and tobacco are grown in Andorra's steep mountain valleys.

C) 张冠李戴

Machinery. 来自第四段 The country makes and exports a lot of machinery., 那里讲的是列支敦士登而非安道尔, 属张冠李戴。

借用原文: The country makes and exports a lot of machinery.

-
25. A) European history.
B) European geography.
C) Small countries in Europe.
D) Tourist attractions in Europe.

【题目】 What does the speaker mainly talk about?

【翻译】 说话者主要谈论什么?

A) 欧洲历史。 B) 欧洲地理。 C) 欧洲的小国。 D) 欧洲的旅游景点。

【答案】 C (主旨题) Small countries in Europe.

【定位】 Did you know that, besides larger places like France and Germany, Europe is home to several extremely tiny countries?

你知道吗, 除了法国、德国这样较大的地方, 欧洲还有好几个极小的国家。

【信号】 开头点题句框定全篇对象「欧洲的几个极小国家」。主旨靠开头点题加全篇复现锁定: 首段 Europe is home to several extremely tiny countries 抛出主题, 随后各段逐个介绍摩纳哥、安道尔、列支敦士登等小国, 对象始终是「欧洲的小国」。

【替换】 Europe is home to several extremely tiny countries ↔ **Small countries in Europe**
extremely tiny countries 与 small countries 同义、范围对等

【排除】A) 原词陷阱

European history. 蹭了原文提到的 ruled Monaco almost continuously since 1297 等年份，但那只是介绍某国时的零星细节，全篇主题不是讲历史。

借用原文：Rainier's family has ruled Monaco almost continuously since 1297.

B) 过度推断

European geography. 借了全篇的欧洲背景，却把范围放大到整个欧洲地理，而原文只讲几个小国，范围过宽。

借用原文：Europe is home to several extremely tiny countries

D) 原词陷阱

Tourist attractions in Europe. 蹭了原文 Andorra is also known for its excellent skiing locations. 这类旅游点，但那只是介绍一国时的一笔，全篇还讲位置、统治者、物产，旅游不足以概括。

借用原文：Andorra is also known for its excellent skiing locations.

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

10 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。

What did the Tunisian government do after the gunmen's attack?

第3题题干

特殊疑问句是四六级和考研真题中的常见句式，且疑问词作宾语的结构（what 提前）是典型考点。但本句结构过于简单，缺少从句、并列等复杂特征，代表性中等偏上。

One of the student inventors, Camila Rupcich, says the device changes the energy released from the plant into low-level power to charge phones.

第5段，第1句

宾语从句（尤其是 say 后省略 that 的宾语从句）、后置定语（过去分词短语）、不定式作目的状语，均为四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式；主句带同位语的结构也较常见。本句整体结构典型，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

I'm speaking to Delroy Simmonds, an unemployed Brooklyn man who missed a job interview Tuesday for the best of reasons: He was saving the life of a 9-month-old boy who was blown into the path of an oncoming subway train by a high wind.

第1段，第2句

定语从句、同位语从句、进行时态、被动语态都是四六级和考研常考的典型结构。本句同时呈现了关系代词 who 在从句中作主语、同位语从句解释抽象名词、被动语态表示遭受的动作等多个高频考点，掌握本句结构后可以迁移到大量类似考题中

M: Everybody is making me out to be some sort of superhero.

第2段，第1句

涵盖主语、谓语、宾语、宾语补足语四种核心成分；短语动词 "make ... out to be" 的结构有一定迷惑性，宾语 "me" 插在短语动词中间，宾语补足语由 "to be" 引出，这些都是值得练习的易错点。

Anybody in that situation would have done what I did.

第2段，第3句

虚拟语气的 would have done 结构和 what 引导的宾语从句都是四六级和考研中的高频考点，这种主句虚拟加从句陈述的对比结构在考试阅读和写作中经常出现，掌握本句的结构模式可以迁移到大量类似句子的理解和构造中。

W: Witnesses said people were looking on in horror as the child's mother, identified by sources as Maria Zamara, stood frozen in shock.

第7段，第1句

句子成分丰富且层次清晰：主句包含主语、谓语、宾语（宾语从句）；宾语从句包含主语、谓语、方式状语、时间状语（状语从句）；状语从句包含主语、谓语（系动词）、表语、方式状语以及插入的非限制性后置定语。涵盖了宾语从句、状语从句、后置定语、系表结构等多种常见成分，适合练习成分划分和从句识别。

In turn we get the needed services.

第1段，第7句

主谓宾加状语是英语基本句型之一，在各类考试中常见，但本句过于简短，不涉及从句或复杂修饰，作为真题句式的代表性一般。

Did you know that, besides larger places like France and Germany, Europe is home to several extremely tiny countries?

第1段，第1句

"Did you know that..." 引导宾语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，用于引出背景知识或陈述事实。宾语从句内插入状语进行对比说明也是常见写法。掌握这类结构后可在大量真题和实际阅读中复用，具有较高的典型性和实用价值。

Andorra, with an area of some 200 square miles, is considerably larger than Monaco.

第3段，第1句

主系表结构和形容词比较级 ("larger than") 是常考句式，插入性介词短语作定语也较为典型。但整体结构过于简单，缺少从句或更复杂的修饰层次，代表性中等。

Andorra is also known for its excellent skiing locations.

第3段，第5句

"主语 + be known for + 名词短语" 是描述人或地特点的常见句式，在四六级和考研阅读中经常出现，具有一定代表性；但作为简单句，不涉及从句或并列结构，典型性仅限于被动语态和固定搭配这一局部特征。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本卷出现的 147 个英语四级真题高频词

下列单词既在本卷录音原文中出现，又是 **英语四级** 历年真题的高频词（在该考试真题中出现的句子数均不少于 8）。每个词标注本卷出现次数与该考试真题句频，点击可查看该词的释义、音标、词形与真题例句。

mobile

B1

adj. 可移动的

本卷9次 · 真题 28 句

attack

A2

v. 攻击

本卷7次 · 真题 55 句

tax

A2

n. 税

本卷6次 · 真题 49 句

would

A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本卷5次 · 真题 466 句

device B1

n. 设备

本卷5次·真题 60 句

border B1

n. 边界

本卷5次·真题 17 句

track A2

n. 小路

本卷4次·真题 33 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本卷3次·真题 224 句

system A2

n. 系统

本卷3次·真题 162 句

process B1

n. 过程

本卷3次·真题 108 句

security B1

n. 安全

本卷3次·真题 62 句

contain B1

v. 包含, 含有

本卷3次·真题 50 句

replace A2

v. 替换, 更换 (用新的代替旧的)

本卷3次·真题 47 句

citizen B1

n. 公民

本卷3次·真题 19 句

incident B2

n. (尤指不寻常或令人不快的) 事件, 事情

本卷3次·真题 18 句

donation B2

n. 捐赠

本卷3次·真题 16 句

surround B1

v. 围绕

本卷3次·真题 11 句

export B1

v. 出口, 输出 (商品到国外)

本卷3次·真题 9 句

product A2

n. 产品

本卷2次·真题 128 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本卷2次·真题 119 句

support A2

v. 支持

本卷2次·真题 118 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本卷2次·真题 89 句

amount A2

n. 数量

本卷2次·真题 87 句

solve A2

v. 解决 (问题、困难)

本卷2次·真题 58 句

resource B1

n. 资源

本卷2次·真题 54 句

various B1

adj. 各种各样的

本卷2次·真题 52 句

source B1

n. 来源

本卷2次·真题 50 句

mainly B1

adv. 主要地

本卷2次·真题 45 句

charge B1

v. 收费

本卷2次·真题 42 句

fund B2

n. 资金

本卷2次·真题 40 句

occur B1

v. 发生, 出现

本卷2次·真题 36 句

engineering B1

n. 工程学

本卷2次·真题 33 句

release B1

v. 释放

本卷2次·真题 31 句

tradition B1

n. 传统

本卷2次·真题 31 句

chief B1

n. 首领

本卷2次·真题 29 句

production B1

n. 生产

本卷2次·真题 29 句

familiar B1

adj. 熟悉的

本卷2次·真题 28 句

ordinary B1

adj. 普通的

本卷2次·真题 21 句

locate B1

v. 找到;找出...的位置

本卷2次·真题 20 句

preserve B2

v. 保护

本卷2次·真题 20 句

property B1

n. 财产

本卷2次·真题 19 句

shock B1

n. 震惊

本卷2次·真题 17 句

neighborhood B1

n. 街区

本卷2次·真题 14 句

sunlight A2

n. 日光

本卷2次·真题 14 句

unemployed B1

adj. 失业的

本卷2次·真题 14 句

defense B1

n. 防御

本卷2次·真题 13 句

witness B2

n. 目击者

本卷2次·真题 13 句

superhero B1

n. 超级英雄 (拥有超能力的虚构人物)

本卷2次·真题 10 句

subway A2

n. 地铁

本卷2次·真题 8 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本卷1次·真题 174 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

quality A2

n. 质量

本卷1次 · 真题 100 句

base A2

n. 基础

本卷1次 · 真题 95 句

project A2

n. 项目

本卷1次 · 真题 90 句

case A2

n. 情况

本卷1次 · 真题 89 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本卷1次 · 真题 84 句

access B1

n. 进入

本卷1次 · 真题 83 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本卷1次 · 真题 79 句

organization B1

n. 组织

本卷1次 · 真题 76 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本卷1次 · 真题 73 句

event A2

n. 事件

本卷1次 · 真题 66 句

power A2

n. 权力

本卷1次 · 真题 59 句

apply A2

v. 申请

本卷1次 · 真题 58 句

enable B1

v. 使能够

本卷1次 · 真题 58 句

claim B1

v. 声称

本卷1次 · 真题 56 句

seek B1

v. 寻找

本卷1次 · 真题 56 句

medium B1

adj. 中等的

本卷1次·真题 55 句

identify B1

v. 识别

本卷1次·真题 54 句

wrong A2

adj. 错误的

本卷1次·真题 54 句

extra A2

adj. 额外的

本卷1次·真题 48 句

official B1

adj. 官方的

本卷1次·真题 47 句

function B1

n. 功能

本卷1次·真题 46 句

curiosity B2

n. 好奇心

本卷1次·真题 44 句

billion B1

num. 十亿 (1,000,000,000)

本卷1次·真题 41 句

vehicle B1

n. 交通工具

本卷1次·真题 40 句

launch B1

v. 推出

本卷1次·真题 39 句

feature B1

n. 特征

本卷1次·真题 37 句

finally A2

adv. 终于, 最终

本卷1次·真题 36 句

rely B1

v. 依赖; 依靠

本卷1次·真题 36 句

mostly B1

adv. 主要地

本卷1次·真题 35 句

unique B2

adj. 独特的

本卷1次·真题 35 句

completely B1

adv. 完全地

本卷1次·真题 34 句

extremely B1

adv. 极其

本卷1次·真题 34 句

authority B2

n. 权力

本卷1次·真题 32 句

application B1

n. 申请

本卷1次·真题 30 句

aware A2

adj. 知道的

本卷1次·真题 30 句

electronic B1

adj. 电子的

本卷1次·真题 30 句

expense B1

n. 花费

本卷1次·真题 28 句

distance A2

n. 距离

本卷1次·真题 27 句

capture B1

v. 捕获

本卷1次·真题 26 句

fully B1

adv. 完全地

本卷1次·真题 26 句

increasing B1

adj. 越来越多的

本卷1次·真题 26 句

request B1

n. 请求

本卷1次·真题 26 句

responsible B1

adj. 负责的

本卷1次·真题 25 句

central B1

adj. 主要的

本卷1次·真题 24 句

former B1

adj. 以前的, 从前的

本卷1次·真题 24 句

target B1

n. 目标, 靶子

本卷1次·真题 24 句

currently B1

adv. 目前, 当前

本卷1次·真题 23 句

beauty B1

n. 美

本卷1次·真题 22 句

curious B1

adj. 好奇的

本卷1次·真题 22 句

location B1

n. 地点, 位置

本卷1次·真题 22 句

frequently B1

adv. 频繁地

本卷1次·真题 21 句

military B2

adj. 军事的

本卷1次·真题 20 句

amazing A2

adj. 令人惊奇的

本卷1次·真题 19 句

truly B1

adv. 真正地

本卷1次·真题 19 句

burden B2

n. 负担

本卷1次·真题 18 句

capacity B2

n. 容量

本卷1次·真题 18 句

tobacco B1

n. 烟草

本卷1次·真题 18 句

worried A2

adj. 担心的

本卷1次·真题 18 句

clothing A2

n. 衣服

本卷1次·真题 17 句

crash B1

v. (车辆) 猛撞, 碰撞

本卷1次·真题 17 句

emergency B1

n. 紧急情况, 突发事件

本卷1次·真题 17 句

helicopter B1

n. 直升机

本卷1次·真题 17 句

valley A2

n. 山谷

本卷1次·真题 17 句

absorb B2

v. 吸收 (液体、气体等)

本卷1次·真题 16 句

tourism B1

n. 旅游业

本卷1次·真题 16 句

attraction B1

n. 吸引力

本卷1次·真题 15 句

attractive B1

adj. 有吸引力的

本卷1次·真题 15 句

hunt B1

v. 搜寻

本卷1次·真题 14 句

urge B2

v. 敦促

本卷1次·真题 14 句

chemical B1

adj. 化学的

本卷1次·真题 13 句

frozen A2

adj. 冷冻的

本卷1次·真题 13 句

lifetime B1

n. 一生, 终生

本卷1次·真题 13 句

shoot A2

v. 射击

本卷1次·真题 13 句

bond B2

n. 纽带

本卷1次·真题 12 句

considerably B2

adv. 相当大地

本卷1次·真题 12 句

react B1

v. 作出反应

本卷1次·真题 12 句

revenue B2

n. (公司、组织的) 收入, 收益

本卷1次·真题 12 句

continent A2

n. 大陆

本卷1次·真题 11 句

finance B2

n. 财政

本卷1次·真题 11 句

folk B1

n. 人们

本卷1次·真题 11 句

interior B2

n. 内部

本卷1次·真题 11 句

minister B2

n. 部长

本卷1次·真题 11 句

ok A1

adj. 可以的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

qualified B2

adj. 有资格的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

reaction B1

n. 反应

本卷1次·真题 11 句

impose B2

v. 强制实行

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

outlet B2

n. 商店

本卷1次·真题 10 句

convert B2

v. 转变

本卷1次·真题 9 句

educate B2

v. 教育

本卷1次·真题 9 句

violence B2

n. 暴力行为

本卷1次·真题 9 句

anymore A2

adv. (不) 再

本卷1次·真题 8 句

continuous B2

adj. 连续不断的

本卷1次·真题 8 句

grab B1

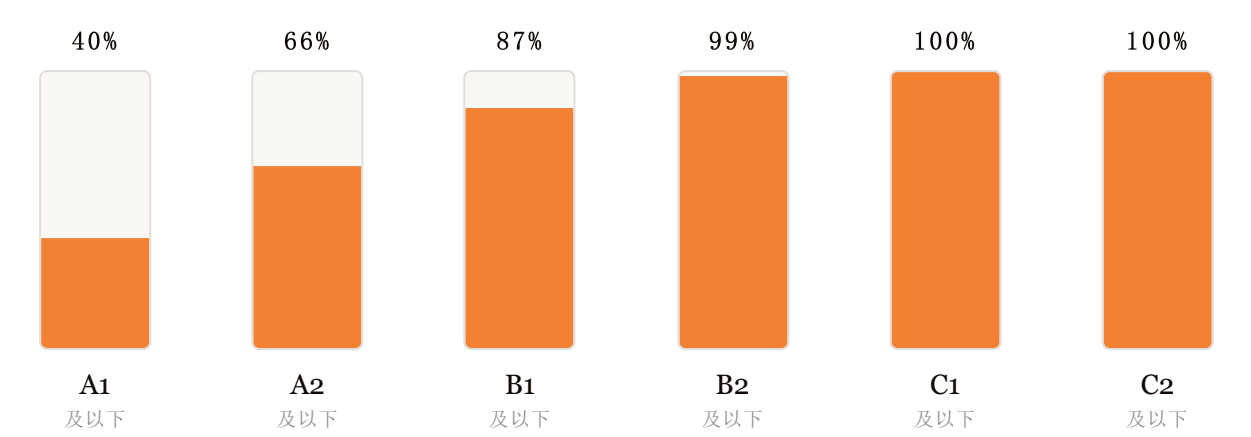
v. 抓住

本卷1次·真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全卷录音原文 566 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 **566** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本卷共 5 个 · 约 1%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）· 数据为全卷录音原文去重词 566 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

566

B2 以上难词

1%

B1 及以下覆盖

87%

英语四级 2016年12月·第2套 · 全卷构成

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Part III Section B	长篇阅读（信息匹配）	题目解析 →
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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 →