

2017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2017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(2017-06) · 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 One of Google's self-driving cars crashed into a bus in California last month. There were no injuries. It is not the first time one of Google's famed self-driving cars has been involved in a crash, but it may be the first time it has caused one. On February 14th, the self-driving car, traveling at 2 mph, pulled out in front of a public bus going 15 mph. The man in the Google vehicle reported that he assumed the bus would slow down to let the car out, and so he did not switch to the manual mode. In a statement, Google said, "We clearly bear some responsibility, because if our car hadn't moved, there wouldn't have been a crash. That said, our test driver believed the bus was going to slow or stop to allow us to merge into the traffic, and that there would be sufficient space to do that." The company's self-driving cars have done well over a million miles across various states in the US, and until now have only reported minor accidents.

上个月，Google的一辆自动驾驶汽车在加利福尼亚州撞上了一辆公交车。没有人员受伤。这不是Google著名的自动驾驶汽车第一次卷入车祸，但这可能是第一次由它造成车祸。2月14日，这辆以每小时2英里行驶的自动驾驶汽车，在一辆以每小时15英里行驶的公交车前方驶出。Google车辆中的男子报告称，他以为公交车会减速让车驶出，所以他没有切换到手动模式。Google在一份声明中表示："我们显然负有一

定责任，因为如果我们的车没有移动，就不会发生碰撞。话虽如此，我们的测试驾驶员认为公交车会减速或停车以允许我们并入车流，并且有足够的空间这样做。”该公司的自动驾驶汽车已在美国各州行驶超过一百万英里，到目前为止只报告过轻微事故。

1. A) The self-driving system was faulty.
B) The car was moving at a fast speed.
C) The man in the car was absent-minded.
D) The test driver made a wrong judgment.

【题目】 According to Google, what was the cause of the accident?

【翻译】 根据谷歌的说法,这次事故的原因是什么?

- A) 自动驾驶系统出现了故障。 B) 汽车行驶速度过快。 C) 车内的男子心不在焉。
D) 测试驾驶员做出了错误的判断。

【答案】 D (细节题) The test driver made a wrong judgment.

【定位】 The man in the Google vehicle reported that he assumed the bus would slow down to let the car out, and so he did not switch to the manual mode.

谷歌车里的那个人报告说，他以为公交车会减速让车出来，所以他没有切换到手动模式。

【信号】 当事人自述加因果 so。答案句以当事人自述 he assumed the bus would slow down 交代他的错误预判，再用因果连接词 and so he did not switch to the manual mode 引出后果，因果信号 so 后面就是事故的直接成因，正是原因题的答案落点。

【替换】 he assumed the bus would slow down to let the car out ↔ made a wrong judgment

误以为即判断错误

The man in the Google vehicle ↔ The test driver

车里的人即测试司机

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

选项盗用了录音反复出现的 self-driving 一词制造“听到就想选”的诱惑，但录音通篇没说系统出故障 (faulty)，事故起因是人的预判失误，不是机器故障，属答非所问。

借用原文：self-driving car

B) 与原文相反

选项说车开得快 (fast speed)，借的是录音里出现过的速度数字 traveling at 2 mph，但 2 mph 恰恰是极慢，与“fast”相反，且车速并非事故起因，属与原文相反。

借用原文：traveling at 2 mph

C) 未提及

选项说车里的人走神 (absent-minded)，录音只说他 assumed the bus would slow down (做了错误预判)，是判断失误而非注意力不集中，原文从未提及走神，属未提及。

2. A) They have generally done quite well.
B) They have caused several severe crashes.
C) They have posed a threat to other drivers.
D) They have done better than conventional cars.

【题目】 How have Google's self-driving cars performed so far?

【翻译】 谷歌的自动驾驶汽车迄今为止表现如何？

- A) 它们总体上表现得相当好。 B) 它们已经造成了几起严重的撞车事故。
C) 它们对其他驾驶员构成了威胁。 D) 它们的表现优于传统汽车。

【答案】 A (细节题) They have generally done quite well.

【定位】 The company's self-driving cars have done well over a million miles across various states in the US, and until now have only reported minor accidents.

该公司的无人驾驶汽车已在美国多个州行驶了超过一百万英里，到目前为止只报告过一些轻微事故。

【信号】 结尾 until now 概括总评。答案句是新闻末句，用 have done well over a million miles 和 until now have only reported minor accidents 对全程表现下总评，结尾加时间概括词 until now 正是总体表现题的落点信号。

【替换】 have done well over a million miles ↔ have generally done quite well

行驶百万英里即表现不错

until now have only reported minor accidents ↔ generally done quite well

只有轻微事故即总体良好

【排除】 B) 与原文相反

选项说造成多起严重事故 (severe crashes)，借的是录音 until now have only reported minor accidents 里的 accidents 一词，但原文明说是 minor (轻微) 且 only (仅)，选项却改成 several、severe，把程度反向夸大，属与原文相反。

借用原文：until now have only reported minor accidents

C) 未提及

选项说对其他司机构成威胁 (threat to other drivers)，录音从未提及无人车威胁他人，只说自身仅有轻微事故，是凭一起撞公交事件过度联想出来的，属未提及。

D) 未提及

选项说比传统汽车 (conventional cars) 表现更好，但录音只夸无人车自身跑得多、事故小，从头到尾没拿它和普通车做比较，conventional cars 是凭空加进来的比较对象，属未提及。

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

1 Thousands of bees left a town after landing on the back of a car when their queen got stuck in its boot. Tom Moses, who works at a nearby national park, noticed a "brown patch" on the back of the car

after the owner parked it to do some shopping. When he looked closer, he realized it was a huge group of bees. Moses said, "I've never seen that many bees in one spot. It was very unusual. They were very close together and there was a lot of noise and movement. It was interesting to see such a strange sight. But there were a lot of people around and I was a bit worried about the bees and the people stopping to look. I thought that someone might do something stupid." Moses called two local bee specialists who helped remove the bees by attracting them into a box. Moses spent three hours looking after the bees and was stung five times. He said, "My stings are a bit painful, but I'm pleased it all worked out and I could help. People need to realize that bees are valuable and they should be looked after."

数千只蜜蜂在它们的蜂王被困在一辆汽车后备箱后落在车后，随后离开了一个小镇。在附近国家公园工作的Tom Moses在车主停车去购物后注意到车后有一块"棕色斑块"。当他走近观察时，他意识到那是一大群蜜蜂。Moses说："我从未在一个地方看到过这么多蜜蜂。这非常不寻常。它们挤得非常紧密，伴随着很多噪音和移动。看到如此奇特的景象很有趣。但周围有很多人，我有点担心这些蜜蜂和驻足观看的人们。我担心有人可能会做出愚蠢的事情。"Moses打电话给两位当地养蜂专家，他们通过将蜜蜂吸引到一个盒子里帮助移除了蜜蜂。Moses花了三个小时照看这些蜜蜂，被蜇了五次。他说："我被蜇的地方有点疼，但我很高兴一切顺利解决，我能帮上忙。人们需要意识到蜜蜂是很宝贵的，应该被好好照顾。"

3. A) He is a queen bee specialist.
B) He works at a national park.
C) He removed the bees from the boot.
D) He drove the bees away from his car.

【题目】 What do we learn about Tom Moses?

【翻译】 关于Tom Moses我们了解到什么？

- A) 他是蜂王专家。 B) 他在国家公园工作。 C) 他把蜜蜂从后备箱移走了。
D) 他把蜜蜂从他的车上赶走了。

【答案】 B (细节题) He works at a national park.

【定位】 Tom Moses, who works at a nearby national park, noticed a "brown patch" on the back of the car after the owner parked it to do some shopping.

在附近一座国家公园工作的 Tom Moses，在车主停车去购物后，注意到车尾有一块‘褐色斑块’。

【信号】 人名后紧跟身份说明。答案信号是人名后面紧跟的同位语从句 Tom Moses, who works at a nearby national park: 录音一念到人名 Tom Moses，立刻用 who works at... 交代他的工作，这种‘人名+身份’结构就是细节题的答案落点。

【替换】 who works at a nearby national park ↔ He works at a national park

去掉修饰词的同义保留

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

选项盗用了录音里的 specialists 一词制造诱惑，但原文 Moses called two local bee specialists 说的是 Moses‘叫来了’两位蜜蜂专家来帮忙，专家是别人，不是 Moses 本人——把别人的身份安到了 Moses 头上。

借用原文：Moses called two local bee specialists

C) 原词陷阱

选项盗用原文 helped remove the bees 里的 remove/bees，但原文是 two local bee specialists who helped remove the bees——移走蜜蜂的是专家，Moses 只是 looking after the bees（照看），动作执行者被偷换成了 Moses。

借用原文：helped remove the bees by attracting them into a box

D) 未提及

选项里的 his car、bees 都是录音话题词，听着耳熟，但原文从头到尾没说 Moses 把蜜蜂‘赶走（drove away）’；他做的是 looking after the bees（照看蜜蜂）。‘赶走’与原文相反，纯属臆造。

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4. A) They were making a lot of noise
B) They were looking after the queen
C) They were dancing in a unique way
D) They were looking for a new box to live in

【题目】 What do we know about the bees on the back of the car?

【翻译】 关于车后面的蜜蜂我们知道什么？

- A) 它们发出很大的噪音 B) 它们在照看蜂王 C) 它们以独特的方式跳舞
D) 它们在寻找新的居住地

【答案】 A （细节题） They were making a lot of noise

【定位】 They were very close together and there was a lot of noise and movement.

它们（蜜蜂）紧紧挤在一起，发出很大的声响、不停地动。

【信号】 目击者口中的直接描述。 答案信号是目击者 Moses 对所见情形的直接描述句 there was a lot of noise and movement：当事人原话里对蜜蜂当时状态的客观陈述，正是这类‘问对象情形’细节题的落点。

【替换】 there was a lot of noise ↔ **They were making a lot of noise**

存在句改主动描述

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

选项借 Q3 以来反复出现的 queen 一词制造耳熟感，但原文只说蜂王 got stuck in its boot（卡在后备箱里），从没说蜜蜂在‘照看蜂王’（looking after the queen）。原文末尾 they should be looked after 说的是‘蜜蜂该被人照看’，与‘蜜蜂照看蜂王’风马牛不相及。

借用原文：their queen got stuck in its boot

C) 未提及

蜜蜂‘以独特方式跳舞’是常识里关于蜜蜂的著名说法，听着合理，但本篇录音对蜜蜂的描述只有 close together、noise、movement，根本没提 dancing。这是用背景常识替代原文的典型坑。

D) 原词陷阱

选项盗用原文里的 box 一词，但原文 attracting them into a box 是专家用一个盒子把蜜蜂‘引进去’以便移走，box 是人为安置的容器；选项却说成蜜蜂自己‘在找一个新盒子安家’（looking for a new box to live in），把 box 的用途彻底偷换了。

借用原文：helped remove the bees by attracting them into a box

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

1 A new species of snake has been discovered on a remote island in the Bahamas. Scientists identified 20 of the one-meter-long snakes during two trips to the Caribbean islands. The second trip was made in October last year. One of the creatures made a dramatic appearance by moving onto the head of the team leader as he slept. The snake has been named Silver Boa because it is metal-coloured and the first specimen found was climbing a silver palm tree. The team was led by Dr. Graham Reynolds from Harvard University. The scientist confirmed the snake was a previously unknown species after conducting a genetic analysis of tissue samples. Commenting on the find, snake expert Robert Henderson, from the Milwaukee Museum of Natural History, said, "Worldwide, new species of frogs are being discovered and described quite regularly. New species of snakes, however, are much rarer."

在巴哈马一座偏远的岛屿上发现了一种新的蛇类物种。科学家们在两次前往加勒比群岛的考察中识别出20条长达一米的蛇。第二次考察是在去年10月进行的。其中一条蛇以戏剧性的方式出现，爬到了正在睡觉的团队负责人的头上。这种蛇被命名为Silver Boa，因为它呈金属色，且发现的第一个标本正在攀爬一棵银棕榈树。该团队由哈佛大学的Graham Reynolds博士率领。这位科学家在对组织样本进行基因分析后确认该蛇是一个此前未知的物种。Milwaukee自然历史博物馆的蛇类专家Robert Henderson在评论这一发现时说：“在全球范围内，新的蛙类物种正在被定期发现和描述。然而，新的蛇类物种则要罕见得多。”

5. A) The latest test on a rare animal species
B) The finding of two new species of frog
C) The second trip to a small remote
D) The discovery of a new species of snake

【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) 对一种稀有动物物种的最新测试 B) 两个青蛙新物种的发现
C) 第二次前往一个偏远小地方的旅行 D) 一个蛇类新物种的发现

【答案】D (主旨题) The discovery of a new species of snake

【定位】A new species of snake has been discovered on a remote island in the Bahamas.

在巴哈马一座偏远的岛屿上，人们发现了一种新的蛇类物种。

【信号】新闻首句导语即主题。答案信号是“新闻第一句”这个位置本身：A new species of snake has been discovered on a remote island in the Bahamas 作为导语，开门见山点出核心事件——发现一种新蛇，主旨题答案就坐落在这里。

【替换】A new species of snake has been discovered ↔ The discovery of a new species of snake
被动动词转名词的同义改写

【排除】A) 偷换概念

The latest test on a rare animal species 盗用了录音 rare (稀有) 这一气质 (后文说新蛇 much rarer)，但录音讲的是 discovered (发现) 一个新物种，不是 test (测试) 某个稀有物种，动作和对象都被偷换了。

借用原文：New species of snakes, however, are much rarer

B) 原词陷阱

The finding of two new species of frog 盗用了录音结尾出现的 frogs (青蛙)，但那句 new species of frogs are being discovered and described quite regularly 只是专家拿青蛙作对比衬托“蛇更罕见”，新闻主题始终是蛇不是青蛙，更没说发现了“两种”青蛙。

借用原文：new species of frogs are being discovered and described quite regularly

C) 答非所问

The second trip to a small remote 盗用了录音 The second trip was made in October last year 这个细节，但“第二次行程”只是发现过程中的一个小细节，主旨是“发现新蛇”，拿细节冒充主旨是主旨题的经典错法。

借用原文：The second trip was made in October last year

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6. A) He fell from a tall palm tree by accident
B) A snake crawled onto his head in his sleep
C) He discovered a rare frog on a deserted island
D) A poisonous snake attacked him on his field trip

【题目】What do we learn about the scientific team leader?

【翻译】关于科学团队负责人我们了解到什么？

- A) 他意外地从一棵高大的棕榈树上摔下来 B) 一条蛇在他睡觉时爬到了他的头上
C) 他在一个荒岛上发现了一种稀有青蛙 D) 一条毒蛇在他野外考察时袭击了他

【答案】B (细节题) A snake crawled onto his head in his sleep

【定位】 One of the creatures made a dramatic appearance by moving onto the head of the team leader as he slept.

其中一条蛇戏剧性地登场了——它在领队睡着时爬到了他的头上。

【信号】 唯一描写领队动作的那句。答案信号是题干对象 team leader 在录音中出现的那句：moving onto the head of the team leader as he slept 是全篇唯一正面描写领队遭遇的句子，听到 team leader 就要锁定它。

【替换】 moving onto the head of the team leader as he slept ↔ A snake crawled onto his head in his sleep
moving=crawled、as he slept=in his sleep

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

He fell from a tall palm tree by accident 盗用了录音 climbing a silver palm tree 里的 palm tree (棕榈树)，但录音里爬棕榈树的是“第一条标本蛇”，根本没说领队从树上摔下来，是用原词拼出的假情节。

借用原文：the first specimen found was climbing a silver palm tree

C) 张冠李戴

He discovered a rare frog on a deserted island 盗用了录音文末的 frog 和 island，但录音里领队发现的是蛇不是青蛙，岛是 remote island 不是 deserted island，把别处信息硬安到领队身上属张冠李戴。

借用原文：new species of frogs are being discovered

D) 过度推断

A poisonous snake attacked him on his field trip 盗用了 snake 和考察行程的背景，但录音说蛇只是 moving onto the head (爬上去)，既没说蛇 poisonous (有毒)，也没说 attacked (攻击)，程度被严重夸大。

借用原文：One of the creatures made a dramatic appearance by moving onto the head

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7. A) From its origin
B) From its length
C) From its colour
D) From its genes

【题目】 How did the newly discovered creature get its name?

【翻译】 这种新发现的生物是如何得名的？

A) 根据它的起源 B) 根据它的长度 C) 根据它的颜色 D) 根据它的基因

【答案】 C (细节题) From its colour

【定位】 The snake has been named Silver Boa because it is metal-coloured and the first specimen found was climbing a silver palm tree.

这种蛇被命名为“银蚺”，因为它呈金属色，而且最先发现的那条标本当时正在爬一棵银色的棕榈树。

【信号】 **named ... because 直给命名缘由。** 答案信号是命名标志词加因果连词：has been named Silver Boa because it is metal-coloured, named (被命名) 后接 because (因为) 直接交代得名原因——金属色，这就是命名依据句。

【替换】 because it is metal-coloured ↔ **From its colour**
metal-coloured 概括为 colour

【排除】 B) **原词陷阱**

From its length 盗用了录音前面 the one-meter-long snakes 提到的长度，但命名句说得名是因为金属色，跟一米长无关，长度只是介绍蛇的背景数据，不是命名依据。

借用原文：Scientists identified 20 of the one-meter-long snakes

D) **答非所问**

From its genes 盗用了录音 conducting a genetic analysis 里的 genetic (基因)，但基因分析是用来“确认它是新物种”的，不是它“得名”的原因，把两件事混为一谈。

借用原文：confirmed the snake was a previously unknown species after conducting a genetic analysis

A) **偷换概念**

From its origin 说“凭来源”得名，虽然录音提到发现地 a remote island in the Bahamas，但名字 Silver Boa 取自金属色与银色棕榈树，跟出身/来源无关，把发现地误当命名依据。

借用原文：discovered on a remote island in the Bahamas

Section B

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

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

1 W: Did you enjoy your stay with us, Mr. Brown?

W: Brown先生,您在我们这里住得还愉快吗?

2 M: Yes, very much. I had a wonderful time here. Now I'm going to the airport. My flight leaves in less than 2 hours, so could you tell me what's the quickest way to get there?

M: 是的,非常愉快。我在这里度过了美好的时光。现在我要去机场。我的航班不到2小时就起飞了,所以能告诉我怎么去那里最快吗?

3 W: Well, we can call a taxi for you. We also have a free airport shuttle service.

W: 嗯,我们可以为您叫辆出租车。我们也有免费的机场班车服务。

4 M: That sounds great. But will the shuttle get me to the airport in time?

M: 听起来不错。但班车能让我准时到达机场吗?

5 W: Yes, it should. The next shuttle leaves in 15 minutes, and it takes some 25 minutes to get to the airport.

W: 可以的,应该没问题。下一班车15分钟后出发,大约25分钟就能到机场。

6 M: Fantastic! I'll just wait in the lobby. Will you please let me know when it's leaving?

M: 太好了!我就在大堂等着。班车出发时请告诉我一声好吗?

7 W: Of course, sir.

W: 当然,先生。

8 M: Now I would like to settle my mini-bar bill. How much is that?

M: 现在我想结算一下迷你吧的账单。一共多少钱?

9 W: Let's see. It comes to \$37.50. How would you like to pay for it?

W: 我看看。总共是37.50美元。您想怎么支付?

10 M: I'll pay with my credit card. Thanks. But I'll need a receipt so I can charge it to my company.

M: 我用信用卡支付。谢谢。但我需要一张收据,这样我可以向公司报销。

11 W: Absolutely! Here you are, sir. If you like, you can leave your bags with the porter and he can load them onto the shuttle for you when it arrives.

W: 没问题!给您,先生。如果您愿意,可以把行李交给行李员,班车到的时候他会帮您把行李搬上车。

12 M: That would be great. Thank you.

M: 那太好了。谢谢你。

13 W: Would you like to leave a comment on our webpage when you have time?

W: 您有时间的话,愿意在我们的网页上留个评价吗?

14 M: Sure. I had a really good stay here, and I'd like to recommend your hotel to my friends and colleagues.

M: 当然。我在这里住得非常好,我想把你们酒店推荐给我的朋友和同事。

15 W: That's very kind of you. Thank you again for staying at Sheraton Hotel.

W: 您太客气了。再次感谢您入住Sheraton酒店。

8. A) The airport is a long way from the hotel

B) His flight is leaving in less than 2 hours

C) He has to check a lot of luggage

D) The security check takes time

【题目】 Why does the man ask about the quickest way to the airport?

【翻译】 男士为什么询问去机场最快的方式?

- A) 机场离酒店很远 B) 他的航班不到两小时后起飞 C) 他有很多行李要托运
D) 安检需要时间

【答案】 B (细节题) His flight is leaving in less than 2 hours

【定位】 My flight leaves in less than 2 hours, so could you tell me what's the quickest way to get there?

我的航班不到两小时就起飞了，所以你能告诉我去机场最快的路线吗？

【信号】 so 之前是真原因。 答案信号是因果连词 so: My flight leaves in less than 2 hours, so could you tell me what's the quickest way to get there? 中，so 前半句正是他"问最快路线"的原因——航班快起飞了。听到 so，前半句就是缘由。

【替换】 My flight leaves in less than 2 hours ↔ **His flight is leaving in less than 2 hours**

近乎原句、仅人称改第三

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音通篇在说 airport，但从没说机场"离酒店远"。The airport is a long way from the hotel 借了反复出现的 airport 一词造"听到就想选"的错觉，距离远纯属无中生有。

借用原文：Now I'm going to the airport

C) 答非所问

He has to check a lot of luggage 里的 luggage 确实在录音后段出现过（谈行李寄存），但那与"为何问最快路线"无关，且原文从没说"行李多"。它是把别处话题词搬来答非所问。

借用原文：you can leave your bags with the porter

D) 未提及

The security check takes time 听起来很合常理（赶飞机怕安检慢），但录音里 security check 一个字都没出现，是靠考生常识脑补出来的诱惑。

9. A) In cash

B) By credit card

C) With his smart phone

D) With a traveler's check

【题目】 How is the man going to pay his bill?

【翻译】 男士打算如何支付账单？

A) 现金支付 B) 信用卡支付 C) 用他的智能手机支付 D) 用旅行支票支付

【答案】 B （细节题） By credit card

【定位】 I'll pay with my credit card. Thanks.

我用信用卡付。谢谢。

【信号】 被问者的直接应答。 前台 How would you like to pay for it? 一问，男方 I'll pay with my credit card 直接应答——答案永远落在被问者的回答里。这一问一答就是答案信号。

【替换】 I'll pay with my credit card ↔ **By credit card**

with→By 同义、动词转介词短语

【排除】 A) 未提及

In cash 是付款方式里最常见的一项，但录音里男方只说信用卡，从没提现金，是凭"付账常见现金"脑补的干扰。

C) 未提及

With his smart phone 的 phone 看似时髦合理，但录音谈付款时只字未提手机支付；smart phone 整体在原文根本没出现，是无中生有的现代化诱饵。

D) 未提及

With a traveler's check 与机场、出行场景看似搭调，但录音的付款句只说 credit card, traveler's check 全篇未现。

10. A) Look after his luggage

B) Find a porter for him

C) Give him a receipt

D) Confirm his flight

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

【翻译】 男士要求女士做什么？

A) 照看他的行李 B) 为他找一名搬运工 C) 给他一张收据 D) 确认他的航班

【答案】 C (细节题) Give him a receipt

【定位】 I'll pay with my credit card. Thanks. But I'll need a receipt so I can charge it to my company.

我用信用卡付。谢谢。不过我需要一张收据，好向公司报销。

【信号】 转折 But + I'll need 的请求。答案信号是转折词 But 引出的请求：But I'll need a receipt so I can charge it to my company, But 之后 I'll need 是男方主动开口要东西——这才是"他请前台做的事"。

【替换】 I'll need a receipt ↔ Give him a receipt

"我要收据" = "给他收据"，视角对调

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

Look after his luggage 借了后文 leave your bags 的行李话题，但"照看/装行李"是前台主动提出的 (leave your bags with the porter)，不是男方请前台做的，主客颠倒。

借用原文：you can leave your bags with the porter and he can load them onto the shuttle for you

B) 张冠李戴

Find a porter for him 盗用了前台说的 porter 一词，但 porter 是前台主动提议"交给行李员"，男方并没请前台"去找个行李员"，是借原词造的张冠李戴。

借用原文：you can leave your bags with the porter

D) 原词陷阱

Confirm his flight 借了反复出现的 flight 一词显得合理，但录音里男方从没请前台"确认航班"，confirm 这个动作原文根本没说。

借用原文：My flight leaves in less than 2 hours

11. A) Posting a comment on the hotel's webpage

B) Staying in the same hotel next time he comes

C) Signing up for membership of Sheraton Hotel

D) Loading her luggage onto the airport shuttle

【题目】 What favor does the woman ask of the man?

【翻译】 女士请求男士帮什么忙？

- A) 在酒店网页上发表评论 B) 下次再来时入住同一家酒店 C) 注册Sheraton Hotel会员
D) 把她的行李搬上机场班车

【答案】 A (细节题) Posting a comment on the hotel's webpage

【定位】 Would you like to leave a comment on our webpage when you have time?

您有空的话，愿意在我们的网页上留个评价吗？

【信号】 Would you like to... 的礼貌请求。 答案信号是前台 Would you like to leave a comment on our webpage when you have time? 这句礼貌邀约——Would you like to 是"请对方做某事"的标志，正是前台向男方求的那个忙。

【替换】 leave a comment on our webpage ↔ Posting a comment on the hotel's webpage

leave→Posting 同义、our→hotel's 指代落实

【排除】 B) 答非所问

Staying in the same hotel next time he comes 听感上呼应了男方说会"推荐酒店"的好感, 但"下次再住"是男方自己的意向, 前台并没请他这么做, 是把好感错配成请求。

借用原文: I'd like to recommend your hotel to my friends and colleagues

C) 原词陷阱

Signing up for membership of Sheraton Hotel 盗用了结尾 Sheraton Hotel 这个原词, 但前台只是道别致谢、从没请男方"办会员", membership 整个原文没出现。

借用原文: Thank you again for staying at Sheraton Hotel

D) 与原文相反

Loading her luggage onto the airport shuttle 借了 load...onto the shuttle 的原词, 但那是行李员替男方装"他的"行李, 且选项写成 her luggage (她的行李) 方向全反——既非前台所求, 代词也颠倒。

借用原文: he can load them onto the shuttle for you when it arrives

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

1 M: You know, Ben's given up making those terrible faces he used to make. The other day, he came home from school almost in tears. His teacher said if he went on like that, his face would get stuck when the winds changed.

M: 你知道吗,Ben已经不做那些他以前常做的可怕鬼脸了。前几天他从学校回家差点哭了。他老师说如果他再那样下去,起风的时候他的脸就会卡住定型。

2 W: And he believed her?

W: 他居然相信了?

3 M: Yeah, he is only a little boy. Don't you remember all those things we used to believe when we were little? I remember my aunt Mary used to say if you swallow a cherry stone, a tree will grow out of your mouth. And I'm still terrified today, sort of subconsciously. You know, if I swallow one by mistake...

M: 是啊,他只是个小孩子。你不记得我们小时候相信的那些事情了吗?我记得我姑妈Mary过去常说如果你吞下一颗樱桃核,嘴里就会长出一棵树。我到今天还是很害怕,就是潜意识里的那种。你知道,如果我不小心吞下一颗.....

4 W: Yeah, I suppose you're right. The one that used to get me was that swans could break your leg with a blow of the wing.

W: 是啊,我想你说得对。以前最能吓到我的是说天鹅扇一下翅膀能打断你的腿。

5 M: They can, can't they? I always thought they could.

M: 它们能啊,不是吗?我一直以为它们能做到。

6 W: No, they are not that strong. But there is another one even more terrifying. That is, if you put a postage stamp on upside down, you'll go to prison.

W: 不,它们没那么大力气。不过还有一个更吓人的。就是如果你把邮票倒着贴,你就会进监狱。

7 M: No, never heard of that. But my grandmother was a terror for that kind of thing. For example, she would say you'll get a spot on your tongue if you tell a lie. If you eat stale bread, your hair will curl. And here is one more. We went on a camping trip once in Italy, and my wife spent the whole time worrying about bats getting into her hair. She said her grandmother reckoned you had to shave your head to get it out. My wife was really terrified.

M: 没有,从没听说过。但我奶奶在这方面特别厉害。比如,她会说如果你撒谎舌头上就会长斑点。如果你吃不新鲜的面包,头发就会卷起来。还有一个。我们有一次去意大利露营,我妻子整个行程都在担心蝙蝠会钻进她头发里。她说她奶奶认为你得把头发剃光才能弄出来。我妻子真的特别害怕。

8 W: Silly, isn't it? But that's how some parents try to keep their kids from doing the wrong thing or getting into trouble.

W: 很傻,是不是?但有些家长就是这样想办法不让孩子做错事或惹麻烦的。

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

- B) He is the only boy in his family
- C) He is his teacher's favorite student
- D) He has stopped making terrible faces

【题目】 What does the man say about Ben?

【翻译】 男士对本说了什么?

- A) 第12至15题基于你刚才听到的对话。 B) 他是家里唯一的男孩
- c) 他是老师最喜欢的学生 D) 他已经不再做可怕的鬼脸了

【答案】 D (细节题) He has stopped making terrible faces

【定位】 M: You know, Ben's given up making those terrible faces he used to make.

男: 你知道吗, Ben 已经不再做他以前老做的那些鬼脸了。

【信号】 开场首句直接抛出 Ben 的近况, 即答案句。 男人开口第一句就讲 Ben's given up making those terrible faces he used to make, 这是对话引出话题的核心陈述句, 关于 Ben 『不再做某事』的变化就在这里, 是典型的开篇点题型答案句。

【替换】 Ben's given up making those terrible faces ↔ **He has stopped making terrible faces**
given up = has stopped 同义改写

【排除】 B)

He is the only boy in his family 在原文里找不到任何依据, 男人只说他是 a little boy (小男孩), 并不等于『家里唯一的男孩』, 属凭空添加。

C) 原词陷阱

He is his teacher's favorite student 借了原文里出现过的 teacher 来骗耳熟——录音确有 His teacher said, 但老师只是吓唬他脸会定型, 从没说他是最受宠的学生。

借用原文: His teacher said if he went on like that, his face would get stuck

-
13. A) Warn him of danger by making up a story
B) Give him some cherry stones to play with
C) Do something funny to amuse him
D) Tell him to play in her backyard

【题目】 What did aunt Mary use to do when the man was a child?

【翻译】 男士小时候玛丽姨妈常做什么？

- A) 通过编故事警告他有危险 B) 给他一些樱桃核玩 C) 做些有趣的事逗他开心
D) 让他在她的后院玩

【答案】 A (细节题) Warn him of danger by making up a story

【定位】 M: ...I remember my aunt Mary used to say if you swallow a cherry stone, a tree will grow out of your mouth.

男：.....我记得我的 Mary 姑姑过去常说，要是你吞下一颗樱桃核，嘴里就会长出一棵树。

【信号】 题中人名 **aunt Mary** 直接领出答案句。原文 my aunt Mary used to say if you swallow a cherry stone, a tree will grow out of your mouth 由题目点名的 aunt Mary 直接领出，used to say 正对题干的 use to do，这句就是答案句。

【替换】 used to say if you swallow a cherry stone, a tree will grow out of your mouth ↔

Warn him of danger by making up a story

具体编的吓唬话 → 概括为 making up a story 警告危险

【排除】 B) **原词陷阱**

Give him some cherry stones to play with 借了原文的 cherry stone 来骗耳熟，但原文是 aunt Mary 编话说 swallow a cherry stone 会长树，根本不是把樱桃核给他玩，动作完全对不上。

借用原文：if you swallow a cherry stone, a tree will grow out of your mouth

C)

Do something funny to amuse him 说做有趣的事逗他开心，但 aunt Mary 做的是吓人（吞核长树让人后怕），目的是吓、不是逗，与原文用意相反。

D)

Tell him to play in her backyard 里的 backyard 在录音里没有任何对应，aunt Mary 只说了吞核长树的吓唬话，没有让孩子去后院玩，属未提及。

-
14. A) They could knock people unconscious
B) They could fly against a strong wind
C) They could sometimes terrify adults
D) They could break people's legs

【题目】 What does the woman believe swans could do?

【翻译】女士认为天鹅能做什么？

- A) 它们能把人打昏 B) 它们能逆强风飞行 C) 它们有时能吓到成年人
D) 它们能打断人的腿

【答案】D (细节题) They could break people's legs

【定位】W: The one that used to get me was that swans could break your leg with a blow of the wing.

女：以前最把我吓住的，是说天鹅能用翅膀一拍就把你的腿弄断。

【信号】女人亲口说 swans, 正对题干『woman believe』。题干限定问女人相信什么，答案句必须是女人说的那句：swans could break your leg with a blow of the wing。这是『被问者/指定人亲口应答』的信号——题问谁信，就锁谁说的那句。

【替换】swans could break your leg with a blow of the wing ↔ They could break people's legs
break your leg = break people's legs, They 指代 swans

【排除】A)

They could knock people unconscious 在录音里没有任何对应，女人只说天鹅能弄断腿，没说能把人打晕，属未提及。

B) 原词陷阱

They could fly against a strong wind 借了原文别处出现过的 wind (when the winds changed) 来骗耳熟，但那是老师吓唬 Ben 脸定型的话，与天鹅能逆风飞毫无关系，且女人也没这么说。

借用原文：his face would get stuck when the winds changed

C)

They could sometimes terrify adults 听上去贴合全篇『大人被吓』的氛围，但女人对天鹅的具体说法是弄断腿，不是『吓到大人』，把全篇主题套到本题细节上属答非所问。

15. A) One would have curly hair if they ate too much stale bread

B) One would go to prison if they put a stamp on upside down

C) One would have to shave their head to remove a bat in their hair

D) One would get a spot on their tongue if they told a lie deliberately

【题目】What did the grandmother of the man's wife say?

【翻译】男士妻子的祖母说了什么？

- A) 如果吃太多不新鲜的面包就会长卷发 B) 如果把邮票倒着贴就会进监狱
C) 如果头发里有蝙蝠就得剃光头才能弄出来 D) 如果故意说谎舌头上就会长斑点

【答案】C (细节题) One would have to shave their head to remove a bat in their hair

【定位】M: ...My wife spent the whole time worrying about bats getting into her hair. She said her grandmother reckoned you had to shave your head to get it out.

男：.....我妻子一路上都在担心蝙蝠钻进她头发里。她说她外婆认为，你得把头剃光才能把它弄出来。

【信号】 **her grandmother reckoned** 直接标出归属者。原文 She said her grandmother reckoned you had to shave your head to get it out 里 her grandmother (妻子的外婆) 正是题目限定的人, reckoned 后面那条规矩才是答案。前面几条是男人自己外婆说的, 要靠归属信号切开。

【替换】 you had to shave your head to get it out ↔

One would have to shave their head to remove a bat in their hair

shave your head = shave their head; get it out = remove a bat in their hair

【排除】 A) **张冠李戴**

One would have curly hair if they ate too much stale bread 几乎照搬原文 If you eat stale bread, your hair will curl, 但这条是男人自己外婆 (grandmother was a terror) 说的, 不是题目问的『妻子的外婆』, 归属错了。

借用原文: If you eat stale bread, your hair will curl

B) **张冠李戴**

One would go to prison if they put a stamp on upside down 照搬了原文 if you put a postage stamp on upside down, you'll go to prison, 但这条是对话里那位女人说的, 不是男人妻子的外婆说的, 归属错了。

借用原文: if you put a postage stamp on upside down, you'll go to prison

D) **张冠李戴**

One would get a spot on their tongue if they told a lie deliberately 取自原文 you'll get a spot on your tongue if you tell a lie, 但这条同样是男人自己外婆说的, 且与题目问的妻子外婆不是同一人, 归属错了。

借用原文: you'll get a spot on your tongue if you tell a lie

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 If I could go back in history and live when I liked, I wouldn't go back very far. In fact, I'd like to relive a period I've already lived, the 1960s. I was in my twenties, and everything was being renewed. People were coming out of a formal and almost Victorian attitude, and you really felt anything was possible. Meeting people was the thing, and you went to coffee bars where you met friends and spent the evening. The cinema, the theater, all that was very exciting with new things coming out. In fact, we seemed to be out all the time. I don't really remember working—of course I was a student—or sitting around at home very much. That just wasn't where the scene was, even eating. It was the first time ordinary people started going out to eat. We were beginning to be adventurous about food, but we were

more interested in meeting people than in eating or drinking. And dress, yes, that was the revolution. I mean, girls went around in really short skirts and wore flowers in their hair. And men were in jeans, and could wear their hair long too. It was a wonderful period. It was like living in an age you could never have imagined, and that never has come back. We didn't have much money, but it didn't matter. And there was plenty of opportunity to do whatever you felt like doing.

如果我能回到历史中生活在我喜欢的时代，我不会回到很久以前。事实上，我想重温一段我已经经历过的时期，那就是20世纪60年代。那时我二十多岁，一切都在更新。人们正从一种正式的、近乎维多利亚时代的态度中走出来，你真的感觉一切皆有可能。见人是最重要的事，你会去咖啡馆，在那里遇见朋友并度过整个晚上。电影院、剧院，所有这些都非常令人兴奋，有新事物不断涌现。事实上，我们似乎一直在外面。我真的不记得工作——当然我那时是学生——或者经常坐在家。那根本不是活动的场所，甚至吃饭也是如此。那是普通人第一次开始出去吃饭。我们开始对食物充满冒险精神，但我们对见人比对吃喝更感兴趣。还有服装，是的，那是一场革命。我的意思是，女孩们穿着非常短的裙子到处走，头发上戴着花。男人们穿着牛仔裤，也可以留长发。那是一个美妙的时期。就像生活在一个你永远无法想象的时代，而且再也没有回来过。我们没有多少钱，但这无关紧要。而且有大量的机会去做任何你想做的事情。

16. A) Everything seemed to be changing.
B) People were formal and disciplined.
C) People were excited to go travelling overseas.
D) Things from the Victorian era came back alive.

【题目】 Why does the speaker say he would like to relive the 1960s?

【翻译】 说话者为什么说他想重温20世纪60年代?

- A) 一切似乎都在变化。 B) 人们既正式又守规矩。 C) 人们对去海外旅行感到兴奋。
D) 维多利亚时代的事物重新焕发生机。

【答案】 A (细节题) Everything seemed to be changing.

【定位】 I was in my twenties, and everything was being renewed. People were coming out of a formal and almost Victorian attitude, and you really felt anything was possible.

我那时二十多岁，一切都在更新。人们正从拘谨的、近乎维多利亚式的态度里走出来，你真切地感到一切皆有可能。

【信号】 概括性表态句即落点。everything was being renewed 是对整个年代的概括式表态，紧接 you really felt anything was possible 给出他向往的理由，这种总括加感受的句子就是 Why 题的答案落点。

【替换】 everything was being renewed ↔ Everything seemed to be changing.

更新即变化的同义改写

【排除】 B) 与原文相反

录音说人们正从 a formal and almost Victorian attitude 里走出来，是在摆脱拘谨；B 项 People were formal and disciplined. 盗用了 formal 这个原词，却把方向说反了，正是他要告别而非向往的状态。

借用原文：coming out of a formal and almost Victorian attitude

C) 未提及

C 项 People were excited to go travelling overseas. 说人们热衷出国旅行，但录音通篇只谈见朋友、泡咖啡馆、看戏、吃饭，从没提到出国或旅行，属原文根本没说的内容。

D) 原词陷阱

D 项 Things from the Victorian era came back alive. 盗用了原文出现的 Victorian 一词，但录音是说人们正离开维多利亚式态度，绝非维多利亚的东西复活，意思与原文相反。

借用原文：coming out of a formal and almost Victorian attitude

17. A) Watching TV at home.

B) Meeting people.

C) Drinking coffee.

D) Trying new foods.

【题目】 What does the speaker say was the most popular thing to do at that time?

【翻译】 说话者说当时最流行做的事情是什么？

A) 在家看电视。 B) 与人见面。 C) 喝咖啡。 D) 尝试新食物。

【答案】 B (细节题) Meeting people.

【定位】 Meeting people was the thing, and you went to coffee bars where you met friends and spent the evening.

见人才是最要紧的事，你会去咖啡馆，在那儿见朋友、消磨整个晚上。

【信号】 the thing 即强调标记。 Meeting people was the thing 里的 the thing 是英语口语里把某事拔到最重要的强调说法，等于在说这才是当时最流行的事，正是 most popular 题的信号句。

【替换】 Meeting people was the thing ↔ **Meeting people.**

was the thing 等于最流行

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

A 项 Watching TV at home. 是宅家活动，而录音说他们 seemed to be out all the time、几乎不 sitting around at home，看电视待家正是他否定的生活方式，与原文相反。

借用原文：I don't really remember working—of course I was a student—or sitting around at home very much

C) 原词陷阱

C 项 Drinking coffee. 盗用了录音念到的 coffee bars，但去咖啡馆是为见朋友消磨夜晚，喝咖啡只是顺带，并非最流行之事；听到 coffee 就选正中原词陷阱。

借用原文：you went to coffee bars where you met friends

D) 答非所问

D 项 Trying new foods. 对应录音 beginning to be adventurous about food，但他紧接着说 more interested in meeting people than in eating，把吃明确排在见人之后，故不是最流行的事。

借用原文：we were more interested in meeting people than in eating or drinking

18. A) He was interested in stylish dresses.

B) He was able to make a lot of money.

C) He was a young student in the 1960s.

D) He was a man full of imagination.

【题目】 What do we learn about the speaker?

【翻译】 我们对说话者了解到什么？

A) 他对时尚服装感兴趣。 B) 他能够赚很多钱。 C) 他在20世纪60年代是一名年轻学生。

D) 他是一个充满想象力的人。

【答案】 C (细节题) He was a young student in the 1960s.

【定位】 I was in my twenties, and everything was being renewed. ... I don't really remember working—of course I was a student.

我那时二十多岁，一切都在更新。.....我不太记得上过班——当然了，我那时是个学生。

【信号】 自报身份的直陈句。 I was in my twenties 交代了年纪，of course I was a student 直接挑明身份，这种说话人自报家底的直陈句就是 learn about 题坐实事实的落点。

【替换】 of course I was a student ↔ **He was a young student in the 1960s.**

第一人称转第三人称的同指

I was in my twenties ↔ **a young student**

二十多岁即年轻

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

A 项 He was interested in stylish dresses. 盗用了录音谈穿着的 girls went around in really short skirts 一段，但那是描述当时女孩的潮流，不是说话人本人对时装感兴趣，张冠李戴了。

借用原文：girls went around in really short skirts and wore flowers in their hair

B) 与原文相反

B 项 He was able to make a lot of money. 与录音 We didn't have much money 直接矛盾，他明说当时没什么钱，故有钱赚是把原文极性反了的陷阱。

借用原文：We didn't have much money, but it didn't matter

D) 原词陷阱

D 项 He was a man full of imagination. 借用了录音 an age you could never have imagined 里的 imagine 一族词，但原文说的是那年代美好得难以想象，不是说他本人富有想象力，盗词嫁接了无中生有的断言。

借用原文：It was like living in an age you could never have imagined

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

1 Dogs, man's best friends, have a clear strategy for dealing with angry owners—they look away. New research shows that dogs limit their eye contact with angry humans. The scientists suggest this may be an attempt to calm humans down. This behavior may have evolved as dogs gradually learned they could benefit from avoiding conflicts with humans. To conduct the tests, the University of Helsinki researchers trained 31 dogs to rest in front of a video screen. Facial photos of dogs and humans were displayed on the screen for 1.5 seconds. They showed threatening, pleasant and neutral expressions. Nearby cameras tracked the dogs' eye movements. Dogs in the study looked most at the eyes of humans and other dogs to sense their emotions. When dogs looked at the expressions of angry dogs, their eyes rested more on the mouth, perhaps to interpret the threatening expressions. And when looking at angry humans, they tended to turn away their gaze. Dogs may have learned to detect threat signs from humans and respond by trying to make peace, according to researcher Sanni Somppi. Avoiding conflicts may have helped dogs develop better bonds with humans. The researchers also note that dogs scan faces as a whole to sense how people are feeling, instead of focusing on a given feature. They suggest this indicates that dogs aren't sensing emotions from a single feature, but piecing together information from all facial features just as humans do.

狗是人类最好的朋友，它们有一套明确的策略来应对愤怒的主人——把目光移开。新研究表明，狗会限制与愤怒人类的眼神接触。科学家认为这可能是试图让人类平静下来。这种行为可能是随着狗逐渐了解到可以通过避免与人类冲突而获益而进化形成的。为了进行测试，Helsinki大学的研究人员训练了31只狗在视频屏幕前静止不动。屏幕上显示狗和人类的面部照片，持续1.5秒。这些照片展示了威胁性、愉悦和中性的表情。附近的摄像头追踪狗的眼球运动。研究中的狗最常注视人类和其他狗的眼睛以感知它们的情绪。当狗看到愤怒的狗的表情时，它们的目光更多地停留在嘴部，可能是为了解读威胁性表情。而当看到愤怒的人类时，它们倾向于移开目光。根据研究员Sanni Somppi的说法，狗可能已经学会了从人类那里察觉威胁信号并通过试图和解来做出反应。避免冲突可能帮助狗与人类发展出更好的联系。研究人员还指出，狗

会扫描整张脸来感知人们的感受，而不是聚焦于某个特定特征。他们认为这表明狗不是从单一特征中感知情绪，而是像人类一样从所有面部特征中拼凑信息。

19. A) They avoid looking at them.
B) They run away immediately.
C) They show anger on their faces.
D) They make threatening sounds.

【题目】 What do dogs do when they are faced with angry humans?

【翻译】 当狗面对愤怒的人类时会做什么？

- A) 它们避免看他们。 B) 它们立即逃跑。 C) 它们在脸上表现出愤怒。
D) 它们发出威胁性的声音。

【答案】 A (细节题) They avoid looking at them.

【定位】 And when looking at angry humans, they tended to turn away their gaze.

而当狗看着愤怒的人类时，它们往往会把目光转开。

【信号】 情境词 **angry humans** 引出反应。答案句以情境状语 when looking at angry humans 开头，紧接着 they tended to turn away their gaze 给出对应动作——情境词一出现，后面那个动词就是答案落点。

【替换】 turn away their gaze ↔ avoid looking at them

转开目光=避免看

【排除】 B) **过度推断**

They run away immediately. 把"转开目光"夸大成"立刻逃跑"，原文只说 turn away their gaze (移开视线)，根本没提逃跑，属过度推断。

C) **原词陷阱**

They show anger on their faces. 借用了录音里反复出现的 angry 一词制造"听到就想选"的诱惑，但原文说的是狗"回避"，而非狗自己"露出愤怒"，方向全错。

借用原文：angry humans

D) **张冠李戴**

They make threatening sounds. 盗用了录音里的 threatening (原文用来形容人和狗的"威胁性表情")，却安成"狗发出威胁声"，把表情挪成了声音、把对象也错置，原文从未说狗发声。

借用原文：threatening, pleasant and neutral expressions

-
20. A) It turns to its owner for help.
B) It turns away to avoid conflict.
C) It looks away and gets angry too.
D) It focuses its eyes on their mouths.

【题目】 What does a dog do when it sees the expressions of angry dogs?

【翻译】当狗看到愤怒的狗的表情时会做什么？

- A) 它转向主人寻求帮助。 B) 它转身离开以避免冲突。 C) 它移开视线并且也变得愤怒。
D) 它将目光集中在它们的嘴部。

【答案】D (细节题) It focuses its eyes on their mouths.

【定位】When dogs looked at the expressions of angry dogs, their eyes rested more on the mouth, perhaps to interpret the threatening expressions.

当狗看着生气的狗的表情时，它们的目光更多地停留在嘴上，也许是为了解读这种威胁性的表情。

【信号】情境词 **angry dogs** 引出落点。答案句以 When dogs looked at the expressions of angry dogs 这个与题干一字不差的情境开头，后面 their eyes rested more on the mouth 就是动作落点，情境词配对即锁定。

【替换】their eyes rested more on the mouth ↔ **It focuses its eyes on their mouths**

目光停在嘴上=盯着嘴

【排除】A) **未提及**

It turns to its owner for help. 在原文里找不到对应——录音只在讲狗与人类的关系，从没说看到生气的狗会去找主人求助，属未提及。

B) **张冠李戴**

It turns away to avoid conflict. 借用了录音里 turn away their gaze 和 avoiding conflicts 的字眼，但“转开避冲突”说的是狗面对“人”时的反应，本题问的是面对“狗”，张冠李戴。

借用原文：they tended to turn away their gaze

C) **原词陷阱**

It looks away and gets angry too. 既借了 angry、又拼了 looks away，看着耳熟，但原文从没说狗看到生气的狗会“自己也生气”，gets angry too 是凭空添加。

借用原文：angry dogs

-
21. A) By observing their facial features carefully.
B) By focusing on a particular body movement.
C) By taking in their facial expressions as a whole.
D) By interpreting different emotions in different ways.

【题目】How does a dog sense people's feelings?

【翻译】狗如何感知人们的情绪？

- A) 通过仔细观察他们的面部特征。 B) 通过关注某一特定的身体动作。
C) 通过整体接收他们的面部表情。 D) 通过以不同方式解读不同的情绪。

【答案】C (细节题) By taking in their facial expressions as a whole.

【定位】 The researchers also note that dogs scan faces as a whole to sense how people are feeling, instead of focusing on a given feature.

研究者还指出，狗是把脸作为一个整体来扫视以感知人的情绪，而不是只盯着某一个特征。

【信号】 对比信号 instead of 点明方式。 答案句用 as a whole 正面给出方式，再用 instead of focusing on a given feature 反面排除"只看单一特征"，正反对照把"整体感知"这个落点钉得很死。

【替换】 scan faces as a whole ↔ taking in their facial expressions as a whole

整体扫脸=整体接收表情

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

By observing their facial features carefully. 盗用了录音 focusing on a given feature 里的 feature，但那是原文用 instead of 明确否定掉的错法，选它正好与原文相反。

借用原文：instead of focusing on a given feature

B) 未提及

By focusing on a particular body movement. 说靠"某一个身体动作"来感知，与原文强调的 as a whole（整体）正相反，且原文讲的是看脸、不是看 body movement，属未提及的方式。

D) 偷换概念

By interpreting different emotions in different ways. 借了录音里 sense their emotions 的 emotions 字眼，但原文讲的是"整体看脸"这一感知机制，并没说"对不同情绪用不同方式解读"，把感知方式偷换成了解读策略。

借用原文：to sense their emotions

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

1 Winter in many places is very cold. There is lots of snow around and the ground freezes, which can make life difficult for animals. People in cold places live in warm houses and have learned to adapt. What do animals do? There are three main ways that animals survive the cold in winter: sleep, adapt or migrate. Some animals, such as bears, frogs and snakes, sleep all winter. They sleep very deeply and need little or no food. While sleeping, their body temperature drops and their heart beat slows down. To prepare for this before winter, these animals eat extra food to become fat, which gives them the energy they need while they sleep. Other animals adapt, for example, by staying active in winter. It is often hard for them to find food, so some animals, such as mice, collect extra food before winter and hide it. When winter comes, they return to the hiding places to eat the food. Some animals grow thicker fur, or live in tree holes or underground to stay warm. Some birds migrate by flying to a warmer place for the winter, where they can find more food. Some fly very long distances, including one kind of bird that flies from the remote north of the world all the way to the distant south. Some birds fly in groups for safety, while others fly alone.

许多地方的冬天非常寒冷。周围有大量积雪，地面结冰，这会给动物的生活带来困难。寒冷地区的人们住在温暖的房子里，并已学会适应。动物们会怎么做呢？动物在冬天抵御寒冷主要有三种方式：睡眠、适应

或迁徙。一些动物，如熊、青蛙和蛇，整个冬天都在睡觉。它们睡得很沉，几乎不需要或完全不需要食物。在睡眠时，它们的体温下降，心跳减慢。为了在冬天到来前做好准备，这些动物会吃额外的食物来变胖，这为它们在睡眠期间提供所需的能量。其他动物则进行适应，例如在冬天保持活跃。它们通常很难找到食物，所以一些动物，如老鼠，会在冬天之前收集额外的食物并将其藏起来。当冬天来临时，它们返回藏匿地点吃这些食物。一些动物长出更厚的皮毛，或住在树洞或地下以保持温暖。一些鸟类通过飞往更温暖的地方过冬来迁徙，在那里它们可以找到更多食物。有些鸟飞行非常远的距离，包括一种从世界遥远的北方一直飞到遥远南方的鸟。一些鸟成群结队飞行以保证安全，而另一些则单独飞行。

22. A) They have to look for food and shelter underground.
B) They take little notice of the changes in temperature.
C) They resort to different means to survive the bitter cold.
D) They have difficulty adapting to the changed environment.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about animals in winter?

【翻译】 说话者关于冬季动物说了什么？

- A) 它们必须在地下寻找食物和庇护所。 B) 它们几乎不关注温度的变化。
C) 它们采取不同的方式来度过严寒。 D) 它们难以适应改变了的环境。

【答案】 C (主旨题) They resort to different means to survive the bitter cold.

【定位】 There are three main ways that animals survive the cold in winter: sleep, adapt or migrate.
动物熬过冬天严寒主要有三种方式：睡眠、适应或迁徙。

【信号】 总说句：three main ways 统领全段。 There are three main ways that animals survive the cold in winter 用 three main ways 把后文‘睡眠、适应、迁徙’全部统起来，是典型的开头定调统领句，主旨题就抓这种‘提出几种方式/几个方面’的总说句。

【替换】 three main ways that animals survive the cold ↔
resort to different means to survive the bitter cold
three main ways=different means 的同义概括

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音确实提到 live in tree holes or underground to stay warm, A 盗了 underground 这个原词，但那只是‘适应’里的一种具体做法，并非对所有动物的总体说法，以偏概全。
借用原文：live in tree holes or underground to stay warm

B) 与原文相反

B 说动物‘几乎不在意温度变化’，但录音全段都在讲动物为应对寒冷各出奇招（睡眠、储食、长毛、迁徙），说明它们非常在意，B 与原文意思相反。

D) 原词陷阱

录音里 adapt 是动物过冬的一种主动方式 Other animals adapt, D 盗用 adapting 这个词却说成 have difficulty adapting (难以适应)，把主动应对说成应对不了，与原文相反。
借用原文：Other animals adapt

23. A) They have their weight reduced to the minimum.
B) They consume energy stored before the long sleep.
C) They can maintain their heart beat at the normal rate.
D) They can keep their body temperature warm and stable.

【题目】 What do we learn about animals that sleep through winter?

【翻译】 关于整个冬季睡眠的动物我们了解到什么？

- A) 它们的体重减少到最低限度。 B) 它们消耗长眠前储存的能量。
C) 它们能够保持心跳处于正常速率。 D) 它们能够保持体温温暖且稳定。

【答案】 B (细节题) They consume energy stored before the long sleep.

【定位】 To prepare for this before winter, these animals eat extra food to become fat, which gives them the energy they need while they sleep.

为了在冬天来临前做好准备，这些动物会多吃食物长胖，这给了它们睡觉期间所需的能量。

【信号】 因果信号：eat extra food→gives them the energy. eat extra food to become fat, which gives them the energy they need while they sleep 是一条清晰的因果链——冬眠前多吃储脂、睡时靠它供能，gives them the energy 正是答案落点。

【替换】 eat extra food to become fat, which gives them the energy they need while they sleep ↔

consume energy stored before the long sleep

睡前储能、睡时供能=stored before...consume

【排除】 A) 未提及

录音只说冬眠前 eat extra food to become fat (多吃长胖)，完全没说‘把体重减到最低’，A 是凭空生造，原文无对应。

C) 与原文相反

录音说睡时 their heart beat slows down (心跳变慢)，C 盗用 heart beat 这个词却说成 maintain...at the normal rate (维持正常速率)，与原文‘变慢’相反。

借用原文：their heart beat slows down

D) 与原文相反

录音说睡时 their body temperature drops (体温下降)，D 盗用 body temperature 却说成 keep...warm and stable (保持温暖稳定)，与原文‘下降’相反。

借用原文：their body temperature drops

24. A) By staying in hiding places and eating very little.
B) By seeking food and shelter in people's houses.
C) By growing thicker hair to stay warm.
D) By storing enough food beforehand.

【题目】 How do animals like mice adapt to the severe winter?

【翻译】像老鼠这样的动物如何适应严冬？

- A) 通过待在隐蔽处并吃得很少。 B) 通过在人们的房屋里寻找食物和庇护所。
C) 通过长出更厚的毛发来保暖。 D) 通过事先储存足够的食物。

【答案】D (细节题) By storing enough food beforehand.

【定位】It is often hard for them to find food, so some animals, such as mice, collect extra food before winter and hide it. When winter comes, they return to the hiding places to eat the food.

它们常常很难找到食物，所以有些动物，比如老鼠，会在冬天来临前收集额外的食物并藏起来。冬天到了，它们就回到藏食处吃这些食物。

【信号】被点名信号：such as mice 紧跟其做法。some animals, such as mice, collect extra food before winter and hide it 直接点名 mice，紧跟其后的 collect extra food before winter 就是它的过冬做法，被题干点名的对象后面那句即答案落点。

【替换】collect extra food before winter and hide it ↔ storing enough food beforehand
collect extra food before winter=store food beforehand

【排除】A) 张冠李戴

录音里 mice 确实 return to the hiding places，A 盗用 hiding places 这个原词，但又加上 eating very little (吃得很少) ——少吃是冬眠动物的特征，mice 是回藏食处来吃东西的，A 把两种动物的特征拼到一起，张冠李戴。

借用原文：return to the hiding places to eat the food

B) 未提及

录音没说 mice 跑进 people's houses 找食物和庇护所，这是凭老鼠常出没人家的常识脑补出来的，原文无对应。

C) 张冠李戴

录音说 Some animals grow thicker fur (有些动物长更厚的毛)，C 盗用 thicker (说成 thicker hair)，但‘长厚毛’是‘some animals’的做法、不是题干点名的 mice 的做法，张冠李戴。

借用原文：Some animals grow thicker fur

25. A) To stay safe.

B) To save energy.

C) To keep company.

D) To protect the young.

【题目】Why do some birds fly in groups for migrating according to the speaker?

【翻译】根据说话者所说，为什么有些鸟类成群迁徙？

- A) 为了保持安全。 B) 为了节省能量。 C) 为了结伴而行。 D) 为了保护幼鸟。

【答案】A (细节题) To stay safe.

【定位】 Some birds fly in groups for safety, while others fly alone.

有些鸟为了安全而成群飞，而另一些则独自飞行。

【信号】 目的信号：for safety 紧跟行为给出理由。Some birds fly in groups for safety 里的 for safety 就是 fly in groups 这个行为后紧跟的目的状语，for 直接领出理由，是问目的题的标准信号词。

【替换】 fly in groups for safety ↔ To stay safe.

for safety=To stay safe 的同义改写

【排除】 B) 未提及

‘成群飞省能量’听上去很合理，但录音说的理由是 for safety，从没说 save energy；B 是用常识替原文作答，原文无对应。

C) 未提及

C 说成群飞是‘为了作伴’，录音只给了 for safety 一个理由，没提 company，属凭空添加。

D) 未提及

D 说‘为了保护幼鸟’，录音讲迁徙时并未提到保护幼崽，protect the young 是凭迁徙常识联想出来的，原文无对应。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

17 句真题句逐层精讲

下列真题句各有独立的句子解析页——中文翻译、结构树逐层拆解、成分与时态、考点讲解与真题高频词。点击句子进入完整解析。

It is not the first time one of Google's famed self-driving cars has been involved in a crash, but it may be the first time it has caused one.

第1段，第3句

本句在主干识别、时态语态、成分划分和结构典型性上都具有中等偏上的训练价值。形式主语加主语从句的双重出现、并列转折关系、现在完成时被动与主动的对比，都是考试高频考点且易错点密集。虽然嵌套层次不算极深，但覆盖的语法点丰富且实用，适合作为结构与时态训练的优先材料。

In a statement, Google said, "We clearly bear some responsibility, because if our car hadn't moved, there wouldn't have been a crash. That said, our test driver believed the bus was going to slow or stop to allow us to merge into the traffic, and that there would be sufficient space to do that."

第1段，第6句

涵盖了主句、宾语从句、状语从句、虚拟语气、there be句型、不定式短语等几乎所有核心语法点，是极佳的综合练习素材。

Moses said, "I've never seen that many bees in one spot. It was very unusual. They were very close together and there was a lot of noise and movement. It was interesting to see such a strange sight. But there were a lot of people around and I was a bit worried about the bees and the people stopping to look. I thought that someone might do something stupid."

第1段，第4句

该段落包含了描述、转折、心理活动等典型的叙事结构，尤其是 "It is ... to do" 和 "I thought that..." 都是考试中极高频的句型。

He said, "My stings are a bit painful, but I'm pleased it all worked out and I could help. People need to realize that bees are valuable and they should be looked after."

第1段，第7句

直接引语、并列句、宾语从句、不定式作宾语、情态被动语态都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式；尤其 need to realize that 和 should be done 的搭配在议论文和说明文中极为常见，学习本句的结构拆解方法可直接迁移到大量真题句子。

Commenting on the find, snake expert Robert Henderson, from the Milwaukee Museum of Natural History, said, "Worldwide, new species of frogs are being discovered and described quite regularly. New species of snakes, however, are much rarer."

第1段，第8句

引述框架 + 直接引语是新闻报道和学术文献的常见句式，引号内并列陈述形成对比论证的结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现。分词状语、同位语补充说明、被动语态、插入语等都是典型的书面语特征，掌握后可广泛迁移到类似句式的理解中。

Thank you again for staying at Sheraton Hotel.

第15段，第2句

祈使句在日常交际和应用文（如通知、说明书）中常见，但在四六级、考研阅读或翻译题中出现频率较低，不如陈述句、定语从句、状语从句等结构典型。学了本句对应试帮助有限。

M: You know, Ben's given up making those terrible faces he used to make.

第1段，第1句

宾语从句套定语从句的结构在四六级与考研真题中非常常见,尤其是限制性定语从句修饰宾语从句内部名词的模式,属于典型的复合句考查形式;现在完成时与used to的对比用法也是常考点;句式具有较高代表性,掌握后可复用于大量类似结构的句子

That is, if you put a postage stamp on upside down, you'll go to prison.

第6段，第3句

条件状语从句置于主句前、用一般现在时表将来的结构，是英语条件句的标准句式，在考试中高频出现；该句式可迁移至大量类似场景，具有较强的典型性和复用价值。

Warn him of danger by making up a story

第13题，A

祈使句 + 介词短语作方式状语是四六级和考研真题中常见的句式，掌握后可迁移到大量类似结构的句子，典型性较高

One would have curly hair if they ate too much stale bread

第15题，A

"if" 引导的虚拟条件句是四六级和考研中的高频考点,主句用 "would + 动词原形"、从句用过去式的搭配是虚拟语气的经典结构。掌握这一句式后可直接应用于大量类似题型,典型性较高。

One would get a spot on their tongue if they told a lie deliberately

第15题，D

虚拟条件句 ("if + 过去式, 主句 would + 动词原形") 是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式, 后置定语和状语从句的组合也属于典型结构。掌握本句的分析方法可迁移到大量类似句型, 具有较高的学习复用价值。

And there was plenty of opportunity to do whatever you felt like doing.

第1段，第18句

涵盖存在句结构、不定式作定语、宾语从句、复合关系代词等多种成分,其中复合关系代词在从句中的双重作用以及不定式短语的后置定语用法具有一定训练价值

Avoiding conflicts may have helped dogs develop better bonds with humans.

第1段，第13句

句型非常典型：句首名词化动作作主语，中间是情态判断，后面是常见动词搭配。掌握这类结构后，处理学术说明句和考试阅读句都很有迁移价值。

They suggest this indicates that dogs aren't sensing emotions from a single feature, but piecing together information from all facial features just as humans do.

第1段，第15句

本句在主干识别、嵌套层级、时态运用、成分划分和结构典型性五个维度上都达到了中等或中等偏上的难度和价值。它既不是简单句，也不是极端复杂的多重交叉嵌套，而是处于四六级和考研真题中较有代表性的中高难度区间。学生通过本句可系统练习双层宾语从句的识别、并列动词的处理、进行时的语义理解以及状语从句的定位，这些都是高频考点。虽然难度不算顶级，但教学收益明确、可迁移性强，作为结构和时态训练材料推荐优先级较高。

What do dogs do when they are faced with angry humans?

第19题 题干

特殊疑问句 + 时间状语从句是常见句式,疑问句语序和状语从句都是考试高频考点;被动语态在从句中的应用也很典型,结构迁移性强,适合作为基础训练材料。

They avoid looking at them.

第19题，A

"主语 + 及物动词 + 动名词短语作宾语" 是常见句式，特别是 avoid、enjoy、finish 等动词后接动名词是固定搭配，在考试中经常出现。但本句结构过于简单，缺少修饰成分或从句，作为典型例句的代表性中等。

Other animals adapt, for example, by staying active in winter.

第1段，第10句

本句涉及主语、谓语、方式状语三种成分，其中方式状语由介词短语 "by staying active in winter" 构成，包含动名词结构，适合练习不及物动词后接状语的句型，但成分种类相对单一，缺少宾语、定语、从句等其他重要成分。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本卷出现的 **133** 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。

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会
本卷16次 · 真题 466 句

species B2

n. 物种
本卷7次 · 真题 51 句

adapt B2

v. 适应，适合（新环境、新情况）
本卷5次 · 真题 42 句

expression B1

n. 表达
本卷5次 · 真题 13 句

shuttle B2

n. 往返于两地间的交通工具（飞机、火车、...）
本卷5次 · 真题 11 句

feature B1

n. 特征
本卷4次 · 真题 37 句

crash B1

v. (车辆) 猛撞，碰撞
本卷4次 · 真题 17 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员
本卷3次 · 真题 239 句

focus B1

n. 重点
本卷3次 · 真题 107 句

remove A2

v. 移开
本卷3次 · 真题 46 句

spot A2

n. 地点

本卷3次·真题42句

conflict B2

n. 冲突

本卷3次·真题38句

rare B1

adj. 稀有的

本卷3次·真题33句

remote B1

adj. 遥远的

本卷3次·真题30句

movement B1

n. 移动

本卷3次·真题28句

comment B1

n. 评论

本卷3次·真题21句

less A1

det. 较少的

本卷2次·真题224句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本卷2次·真题174句

sign A1

n. 标志

本卷2次·真题78句

wrong A2

adj. 错误的

本卷2次·真题54句

realize B1

v. 意识到, 认识到

本卷2次·真题50句

extra A2

adj. 额外的

本卷2次·真题48句

conduct B2

v. 组织并实施

本卷2次·真题45句

interested A1

adj. 感兴趣的

本卷2次·真题40句

flight A2

n. 航班

本卷2次·真题36句

threat B1

n. 威胁

本卷2次·真题28句

yeah A1

intj. 是的

本卷2次·真题 25 句

survive B1

v. 幸存

本卷2次·真题 24 句

formal B1

adj. 正式的

本卷2次·真题 21 句

severe B2

adj. 严重的

本卷2次·真题 18 句

creature B1

n. 生物

本卷2次·真题 14 句

load B1

n. 负载

本卷2次·真题 14 句

interpret B2

v. 解释

本卷2次·真题 11 句

shelter B1

n. 遮蔽处

本卷2次·真题 11 句

specialist B2

n. 专家

本卷2次·真题 9 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本卷1次·真题 169 句

system A2

n. 系统

本卷1次·真题 162 句

local A2

adj. 当地的

本卷1次·真题 150 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本卷1次·真题 137 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本卷1次·真题 119 句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本卷1次·真题 118 句

finding B2

n. 调查结果

本卷1次·真题 99 句

base A2

n. 基础

本卷1次·真题 95 句

behavior B1

n. 行为

本卷1次·真题 92 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

according B1

prep. 根据

本卷1次·真题 88 句

rate A2

n. 速度

本卷1次·真题 78 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本卷1次·真题 65 句

security B1

n. 安全

本卷1次·真题 62 句

seek B1

v. 寻找

本卷1次·真题 56 句

attack A2

v. 攻击

本卷1次·真题 55 句

responsibility B1

n. 责任

本卷1次·真题 55 句

identify B1

v. 识别

本卷1次·真题 54 句

generally B1

adv. 通常, 一般地

本卷1次·真题 53 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

perform B1

v. 执行

本卷1次·真题 52 句

various B1

adj. 各种各样的

本卷1次·真题 52 句

colleague B1

n. 同事

本卷1次·真题 48 句

scientific B1

adj. 科学的

本卷1次·真题 47 句

limit B1

n. 限度

本卷1次·真题 45 句

mainly B1

adv. 主要地

本卷1次·真题 45 句

maintain B1

v. 维持

本卷1次·真题 44 句

contact B1

n. 联系

本卷1次·真题 43 句

charge B1

v. 收费

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

vehicle B1

n. 交通工具

本卷1次·真题 40 句

display B1

v. 展示

本卷1次·真题 38 句

particular B2

adj. 特定的

本卷1次·真题 37 句

credit B1

n. 赊购, 赊账

本卷1次·真题 36 句

indicate B2

v. 表明

本卷1次·真题 35 句

respond B1

v. 回答, 答复

本卷1次·真题 35 句

unique B2

adj. 独特的

本卷1次·真题 35 句

assume B2

v. 假定

本卷1次·真题 34 句

recommend B1

v. 推荐

本卷1次·真题 34 句

track A2

n. 小路

本卷1次·真题 33 句

genetic B2

adj. 遗传的

本卷1次·真题 32 句

means A2

n. 方法

本卷1次·真题 30 句

unusual B1

adj. 不寻常的

本卷1次·真题 30 句

valuable B1

adj. 贵重的

本卷1次·真题 28 句

distance A2

n. 距离

本卷1次·真题 27 句

regularly A2

adv. 经常地

本卷1次·真题 27 句

analysis B2

n. 分析

本卷1次·真题 24 句

attempt B1

v. 试图

本卷1次·真题 24 句

carefully A2

adv. 仔细地

本卷1次·真题 24 句

confirm B1

v. 证实

本卷1次·真题 23 句

gradually B1

adv. 逐渐地, 逐步地

本卷1次·真题 22 句

observe B2

v. 观察; 注意到

本卷1次·真题 21 句

ordinary B1

adj. 普通的

本卷1次·真题 21 句

worldwide B1

adj. 全世界的

本卷1次·真题 21 句

deeply B1

adv. 深深地

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

clearly A2

adv. 清楚地，明白地

本卷1次·真题 19 句

favor B1

n. 帮忙

本卷1次·真题 19 句

minor B2

adj. 较小的

本卷1次·真题 19 句

appearance B1

n. 外貌

本卷1次·真题 18 句

bar A2

n. 酒吧

本卷1次·真题 18 句

conventional B2

adj. 传统的

本卷1次·真题 18 句

injury B1

n. （身体）伤害，损伤

本卷1次·真题 18 句

worried A2

adj. 担心的

本卷1次·真题 18 句

evolve B2

v. 逐渐发展;进化

本卷1次·真题 17 句

poisonous B2

adj. 有毒的

本卷1次·真题 17 句

settle B1

v. 解决（争端、问题）

本卷1次·真题 17 句

era B2

n. 时代

本卷1次·真题 16 句

latest B1

adj. 最新的

本卷1次·真题 16 句

stable B1

adj. 稳定的

本卷1次·真题 16 句

switch A2

v. 转换

本卷1次·真题 16 句

previously B1

adv. 以前, 先前 (指过去某个时间)

本卷1次·真题 15 句

scene A2

n. 场景

本卷1次·真题 15 句

statement B1

n. 声明

本卷1次·真题 15 句

sufficient B2

adj. 足够的

本卷1次·真题 15 句

calm B1

adj. 平静的

本卷1次·真题 14 句

detect B2

v. 发现, 察觉 (难以察觉的事物)

本卷1次·真题 14 句

exciting A2

adj. 令人兴奋的

本卷1次·真题 14 句

newly B1

adv. 最近

本卷1次·真题 14 句

sample B1

n. 样品

本卷1次·真题 14 句

unknown B1

adj. 未知的

本卷1次·真题 14 句

imagination B1

n. 想象力

本卷1次·真题 13 句

overseas B1

adv. 在海外

本卷1次·真题 13 句

traveler A2

n. 旅行者

本卷1次·真题 13 句

bond B2

n. 纽带

本卷1次·真题 12 句

dramatic B2

adj. 巨大的
本卷1次·真题 12 句

membership B1

n. 会员资格
本卷1次·真题 11 句

fame B2

n. 名声
本卷1次·真题 10 句

tissue B1

n. 纸巾
本卷1次·真题 10 句

camping A2

n. 野营
本卷1次·真题 9 句

revolution B2

n. 革命
本卷1次·真题 9 句

tear A2

v. 撕裂, 撕破
本卷1次·真题 9 句

anger B1

n. 愤怒
本卷1次·真题 8 句

manual B1

adj. 手工的
本卷1次·真题 8 句

neutral B2

adj. 中立的
本卷1次·真题 8 句

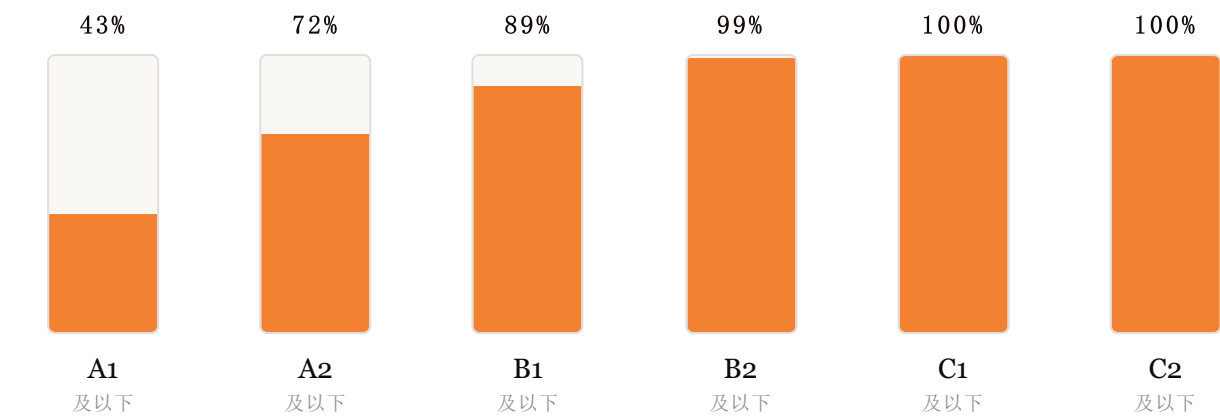
painful B1

adj. 疼痛的
本卷1次·真题 8 句

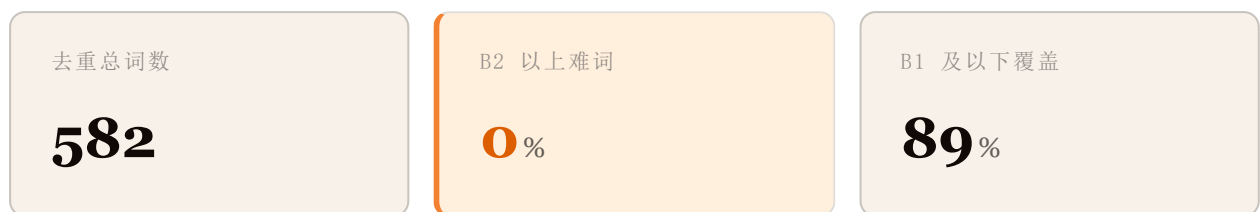
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全卷录音原文 582 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 582 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 2 个·约 0%。



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 582 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语四级 2017年6月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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