

2017年6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2017年6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(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 Automakers and tech companies are working hard to offer the first true self-driving car. But 75% of drivers say they wouldn't feel safe in such a vehicle. Still, 60% of drivers would like to get some kind of self-driving feature, such as automatic braking or self-parking the next time they buy a new car. The attitudes are published in a new AAA survey of 1,800 drivers.

汽车制造商和科技公司正在努力推出首款真正的自动驾驶汽车。但75%的驾驶员表示他们这样的车辆中不会感到安全。尽管如此,60%的驾驶员表示希望在下次购买新车时获得某种自动驾驶功能,例如自动制动或自动泊车。这些态度发布在AAA一项针对1800名驾驶员的新调查中。

2 Advocates of self-driving cars argue they would be safer than cars driven by humans because they wouldn't get distracted or drive when tired.

自动驾驶汽车的倡导者认为,它们会比人类驾驶的汽车更安全,因为它们不会分心或在疲劳时驾驶。

3 But those surveyed by AAA say they trust their own driving skills. Many feel the technology is too new and unproven.

但AAA调查的受访者表示他们相信自己的驾驶技能。许多人认为这项技术太新且未经验证。

4 John Nielsen, AAA's managing director of automotive engineering and repair, said tests suggest drivers may be overestimating their own abilities. He also believes they will be more likely to trust self-driving cars as they become more familiar with features such as automatic braking or parking.

AAA汽车工程与维修部总监John Nielsen表示,测试表明驾驶员可能高估了自己的能力。他还认为,随着驾驶员对自动制动或泊车等功能越来越熟悉,他们会更可能信任自动驾驶汽车。

5 He estimated that the "comfort level" will increase considerably in five to ten years.
他估计,"舒适度"将在五到十年内大幅提高。

1. A) The majority of drivers prefer to drive and park themselves.
B) Human drivers become easily distracted or tired while driving.
C) Most drivers feel uncertain about the safety of self-driving cars.
D) Most drivers have test driven cars with automatic braking features.

【题目】 What is the finding of the AAA survey?

【翻译】 AAA 调查的发现是什么?

- A) 大多数驾驶员更喜欢自己驾驶和停车。 B) 人类驾驶员在驾驶时容易分心或疲劳。
C) 大多数驾驶员对自动驾驶汽车的安全性感到不确定。
D) 大多数驾驶员已经试驾过具有自动刹车功能的汽车。

【答案】 C (细节题) Most drivers feel uncertain about the safety of self-driving cars.

【定位】 But 75% of drivers say they wouldn't feel safe in such a vehicle.

但有 75% 的司机表示, 他们坐这种 (自动驾驶) 车时不会感到安全。

【信号】 转折 But + 百分比数字双信号。这句以转折词 But 起头, 紧接一个醒目的百分比 75% of drivers, 转折后才是真意、数字又是新闻高频考点, 双重信号叠加, 这句就是承载『调查发现』的答案句。

【替换】 75% of drivers ↔ Most drivers

75% 概括为『大多数』

wouldn't feel safe ↔ feel uncertain about the safety

『不觉得安全』改写为『对安全没把握』

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A 借用了录音里 self-parking、drive 这类词造出 prefer to drive and park themselves (更愿意自己开自己停)，听着耳熟；但原文第三段说司机『相信自己的驾驶技术』，并没说『更愿意自己开自己停车』，这是把后文一句的意思偷换、且并非本题问的『调查发现』。

借用原文：self-parking the next time they buy a new car

B) 张冠李戴

distracted or tired 直接搬了原文第二段 they wouldn't get distracted or drive when tired 的原词，但那是『自动驾驶支持者』论证无人车更安全时说的，说的是车不会分心疲劳，不是调查发现『人类司机易分心疲劳』，主语和出处都被偷换了。

借用原文：they wouldn't get distracted or drive when tired

D) 原词陷阱

test driven cars with automatic braking features 拼用了录音里的 automatic braking (自动刹车) 这一原词，但原文只说 60% 司机『想要』自动刹车等功能、是 want 不是 have test driven (试驾过)，调查里根本没说大多数司机试驾过，属无中生有。

借用原文：such as automatic braking or self-parking

2. A) Their drivers would feel safe after getting used to the automatic devices.

B) They would be unpopular with drivers who only trust their own skills.

C) Their increased comfort levels have boosted their sales.

D) They are not actually as safe as automakers advertise.

【题目】 What does John Nielsen say about self-driving cars?

【翻译】 John Nielsen 对自动驾驶汽车有何看法？

A) 驾驶员在习惯自动装置后会感到安全。

B) 它们不会受到那些只相信自己技能的驾驶员的欢迎。

C) 它们舒适度的提升促进了销量的增长。

D) 它们实际上并不像汽车制造商宣传的那样安全。

【答案】 A (态度观点题) Their drivers would feel safe after getting used to the automatic devices.

【定位】 He also believes they will be more likely to trust self-driving cars as they become more familiar with features such as automatic braking or parking.

他还认为，随着司机对自动刹车、自动泊车这类功能越来越熟悉，他们会更愿意信任自动驾驶汽车。

【信号】 人名 + believes 引出本人观点。答案句紧跟在人名 John Nielsen 之后，由 He also believes (他还认为) 这一观点标志词领起——专家亲口说的预测，正是态度观点题要锁定的答案句。

【替换】 more likely to trust self-driving cars ↔ would feel safe

『更愿意信任』等值于『会觉得安全』

as they become more familiar with features such as automatic braking or parking ↔

after getting used to the automatic devices

『越来越熟悉这些功能』改写为『习惯了这些自动装置之后』

【排除】 B) 张冠李戴

only trust their own skills 搬了原文第三段 they trust their own driving skills 的原词，但那是『被调查的司机』说的、不是 Nielsen 说的；且 Nielsen 的观点恰恰相反——他认为司机高估了自己。把别人的话安到 Nielsen 头上，张冠李戴。

借用原文：those surveyed by AAA say they trust their own driving skills

C) 原词陷阱

increased comfort levels have boosted their sales 借用了原文末段 the comfort level will increase 的原词 comfort level，但原文只说『舒适接受度会提升』，从没说提升了销量（sales 全文未提），是把熟词嫁接到一个录音没说的因果上，无中生有。

借用原文：He estimated that the "comfort level" will increase considerably in five to ten years.

D) 与原文相反

not actually as safe as automakers advertise（其实没厂商宣传的那么安全）是个看空自动驾驶的负面判断，但 Nielsen 的态度是看好——他认为司机会越来越信任这种车，极性正好相反，且原文从没出现『没宣传得安全』这层意思。

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

1 One dog has been killed and multiple dogs have been injured by a snowmobile driver in what appears to be an intentional attack on competitors in the Iditarod Race in Alaska.

一名雪地摩托车驾驶员杀死了一只狗，并导致多只狗受伤，这似乎是对阿拉斯加 Iditarod 比赛参赛者的蓄意攻击。

2 Aliy Zirkle was the first to report an attack. A snowmobile driver had repeatedly attempted to harm her and her team, and one of Zirkle's dogs had received a non-life-threatening injury. Zirkle reported the attack when she arrived in Nulato, Alaska, in the early hours of the morning. Then Jeff King, a four-time champion, reported a similar attack. His team was hit by a snowmobile driver, injuring several dogs and killing a 3-year-old male dog.

Aliy Zirkle 是第一个报告遭到袭击的人。一名雪地摩托车驾驶员曾多次试图伤害她和她的狗队，Zirkle 的一只狗受了非致命伤。Zirkle 在凌晨抵达阿拉斯加 Nulato 时报告了这次袭击。随后，四届冠军 Jeff King 报告了类似的袭击。他的狗队被一名雪地摩托车驾驶员撞击，导致几只狗受伤，一只 3 岁的雄性犬死亡。

3 Reporter Zachariah Hughes says that neither King nor Zirkle was injured. Although this incident very much alters the race of the two participants competing for a win, both are going to continue on their

way toward the finishing line. Alaska State Troopers released a statement saying they've arrested Arnold Demoski, 26. He faces trial on several charges.

记者Zachariah Hughes称King和Zirkle均未受伤。尽管这一事件极大地改变了这两名争夺胜利的参赛者的比赛进程,但两人都将继续前往终点线。阿拉斯加州警方发布声明称他们已逮捕26岁的Arnold Demoski。他将面临多项指控的审判。

3. A) Thefts of snowmobile dogs in Alaska.
B) A series of injuries to snowmobile drivers.
C) Attacks on some Iditarod Race competitors.
D) A serious accident in the Alaska sports event.

【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) Alaska雪地摩托犬的盗窃案。 B) 一系列雪地摩托车手受伤事件。
C) 针对一些Iditarod Race参赛者的袭击。 D) Alaska体育赛事中的一起严重事故。

【答案】 C (主旨题) Attacks on some Iditarod Race competitors.

【定位】 One dog has been killed and multiple dogs have been injured by a snowmobile driver in what appears to be an intentional attack on competitors in the Iditarod Race in Alaska.

一名雪地摩托驾驶者撞死了一只狗、撞伤了许多只狗, 这看起来是对阿拉斯加 Iditarod 比赛参赛者的一次蓄意攻击。

【信号】 导语首句即总起。新闻第一句 in what appears to be an intentional attack on competitors in the Iditarod Race 就是导语总起句, 一句话点明核心事件是"对参赛者的蓄意攻击", 主旨题的落点就在这种开篇总起句上。

【替换】 an intentional attack on competitors in the Iditarod Race ↔

Attacks on some Iditarod Race competitors

几乎同词, attack=Attacks

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

选项 Thefts of snowmobile dogs in Alaska 把原文里真实出现的 dog、snowmobile、Alaska 拼在一起，却把性质偷换成 Thefts\(\盗窃\)；原文是撞死撞伤狗的攻击，从未提偷狗，听到 dog 就奔这项就中招了。

借用原文：One dog has been killed and multiple dogs have been injured by a snowmobile driver

B) 张冠李戴

选项 A series of injuries to snowmobile drivers 借用原文 injured/snowmobile driver 的原词，但说的是"雪地摩托司机受伤"——原文受伤的是参赛者的狗，司机是施害方而非受害方；且"受伤"只是攻击的结果细节，不是整件事的定性。

借用原文：multiple dogs have been injured by a snowmobile driver

D) 偷换概念

选项 A serious accident in the Alaska sports event 用 Alaska、event 等原文气味的词，却把事件定性成 accident\(\意外事故\)；原文明确说 what appears to be an intentional attack\(\蓄意攻击\)，accident 与 intentional 性质相反，把"故意"说成"意外"。

借用原文：what appears to be an intentional attack

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4. A) He stayed behind to look after his injured dogs.
B) He has won the Alaska Iditarod Race four times.
C) He received a minor injury in the Iditarod Race.
D) He has quit the competition in Alaska for good.

【题目】 What do we learn about Jeff King?

【翻译】 关于Jeff King我们了解到什么？

- A) 他留下来照看受伤的狗。 B) 他四次赢得Alaska Iditarod Race冠军。
c) 他在Iditarod Race中受了轻伤。 D) 他已永久退出Alaska的比赛。

【答案】 B (细节题) He has won the Alaska Iditarod Race four times.

【定位】 Then Jeff King, a four-time champion, reported a similar attack.

随后，四度夺冠的 Jeff King 也报告了一起类似的攻击。

【信号】 人名后紧跟的同位语身份说明。 锁定人名 Jeff King 后，紧跟其后的同位语 a four-time champion 就是关于他最直接的身份信息；细节题的落点常在人名后紧贴的修饰说明上。

【替换】 a four-time champion ↔ **He has won the Alaska Iditarod Race four times**

名词头衔展开成完整句

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

选项 He stayed behind to look after his injured dogs 借用原文 injured/dog 的原词，但原文明确说 both are going to continue on their way toward the finishing line\ (两人都继续奔向终点)，他并没有留下来；"留下照看伤狗"是录音从未说过的虚构。

借用原文：injuring several dogs and killing a 3-year-old male dog

C) 张冠李戴

选项 He received a minor injury in the Iditarod Race 盗用原文 injury 一词，但原文受伤的是狗\ (injuring several dogs)，且 neither King nor Zirkle was injured 明说 King 本人没有受伤；把"狗受伤"偷换成"他受轻伤"。

借用原文：neither King nor Zirkle was injured

D) 与原文相反

选项 He has quit the competition in Alaska for good 说他永久退赛，与原文 both are going to continue on their way toward the finishing line\ (都将继续奔向终点) 极性完全相反；competition/Alaska 是原文气味词，但 quit 与 continue 正好反过来。

借用原文：both are going to continue on their way toward the finishing line

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

1 A tour boat turned over off the coast of Nicaragua, killing at least 13 people and leaving more passengers missing, officials said.

官员称,一艘游船在尼加拉瓜海岸附近倾覆,造成至少13人死亡,还有更多乘客失踪。

2 The boat was carrying 32 people—25 Costa Ricans, four Americans and three Nicaraguans. The 13 dead were all Costa Rican, the Foreign Ministry said. The boat, traveling between Nicaragua's Big Corn Island and Little Corn Island, turned over Saturday near the larger island. Some passengers remain missing, the Costa Rican Foreign Ministry said, but did not specify how many. A local radio said an unspecified number of people were rescued, including the tour boat's owner, Hilario Blandon.

这艘船载有32人——25名哥斯达黎加人、4名美国人和3名尼加拉瓜人。外交部表示,13名遇难者均为哥斯达黎加人。该船周六在往返尼加拉瓜大玉米岛和小玉米岛之间航行时,在较大的岛屿附近倾覆。哥斯达黎加外交部表示,仍有部分乘客失踪,但未说明具体人数。当地一家电台称,包括游船船主Hilario Blandon在内的若干人获救,但未说明具体人数。

3 Nicaraguan naval authorities had banned sea travel in the area because of bad weather and strong winds, but the tour boat proceeded anyway. Blandon, the boat's owner, has been arrested by Nicaraguan authorities, the state-run news agency said. Both he and a crew member are being investigated for unintentional murder and exposing people to danger, according to police.

尼加拉瓜海军当局因恶劣天气和强风已禁止该地区的海上航行,但这艘游船仍然继续前行。官方通讯社称,船主Blandon已被尼加拉瓜当局逮捕。警方称,他和一名船员正因过失杀人和危害他人安全接受调查。

5. A) It sank into the sea due to overloading.
B) It ran into Nicaragua's Big Corn Island.
C) It disappeared between two large islands.
D) It turned over because of strong winds.

【题目】 What happened to the tour boat sailing off the Nicaraguan coast?

【翻译】 在尼加拉瓜海岸航行的游船发生了什么？

- A) 它因超载沉入海中。 B) 它撞上了尼加拉瓜的Big Corn岛。
C) 它在两个大岛之间失踪了。 D) 它因强风而翻覆了。

【答案】 D (细节题) It turned over because of strong winds.

【定位】 A tour boat turned over off the coast of Nicaragua, killing at least 13 people and leaving more passengers missing, officials said.

一艘游船在尼加拉瓜海岸附近翻覆，造成至少 13 人死亡、更多乘客失踪，官方表示。

【信号】 开篇首句即点事件核心。新闻报道惯例是第一句话就把核心事件交代清楚，A tour boat turned over off the coast of Nicaragua 正是这则新闻的导语，turned over (翻覆) 就是船出事的方式，是本题答案信号。

【替换】 A tour boat turned over ↔ **It turned over**

原句动词直接对应

because of bad weather and strong winds ↔ **because of strong winds**

原因句同义保留

【排除】 A) **未提及**

录音明确说原因是 strong winds，从未提到 overloading (超载)。sank into the sea due to overloading 把翻船编成『因超载而沉』，原因纯属杜撰，且 sank (沉没) 也不是录音说的 turned over (翻覆)。

B) **原词陷阱**

录音确实念到 Big Corn Island，但原文是说船在两岛之间『航行』、在较大那座岛附近翻覆，并非『撞上』Big Corn Island。ran into Nicaragua's Big Corn Island 借这个真出现过的岛名，把『在附近翻』偷换成『撞岛』。

借用原文：traveling between Nicaragua's Big Corn Island and Little Corn Island, turned over Saturday near the larger island

C) **偷换概念**

录音说的是船在 Big Corn Island and Little Corn Island 之间航行后翻覆，而非 disappeared between two large islands (在两大岛间消失)。disappeared 是录音没有的；况且原文里一大一小 (Little/larger island)，并非两座都是 large。

借用原文：traveling between Nicaragua's Big Corn Island and Little Corn Island, turned over Saturday near the larger island

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6. A) 13.
B) 25.
C) 30.
D) 32.

【题目】 How many people was the boat carrying?

【翻译】 这艘船载有多少人？

A) 13人。 B) 25人。 C) 30人。 D) 32人。

【答案】 D (细节题) 32.

【定位】 The boat was carrying 32 people—25 Costa Ricans, four Americans and three Nicaraguans.
这艘船载有 32 人——25 名哥斯达黎加人、4 名美国人和 3 名尼加拉瓜人。

【信号】 carrying与题干同词，紧跟总数。录音 The boat was carrying 32 people 里的 carrying 与题干 carrying 同词，其后紧跟的 32 就是总数；破折号后的 25/4/3 是分国籍拆分，是干扰数字。

【替换】 The boat was carrying 32 people ↔ 32.
总数直接对应

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音里 13 指的是 killing at least 13 people (至少 13 人遇难)，是死亡人数，不是船上总人数。13. 盗用了这个真出现过的数字，但答非所问。

借用原文：killing at least 13 people

B) 原词陷阱

录音 25 Costa Ricans 说的是 25 名哥斯达黎加籍乘客，只是船上某一国籍的人数，并非载客总数。25. 套用了这个分项数字来冒充总数。

借用原文：25 Costa Ricans

C) 未提及

录音报出的数字只有 13、32、25、4、3，从未出现 30。30. 是个凑数的干扰项，听清各数字就能直接排除。

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7. A) He has helped with the rescue effort.
B) He is being investigated by the police.
C) He was drowned with the passengers.
D) He is among those people missing.

【题目】 What do we know about the owner of the boat?

【翻译】 关于这艘船的船主我们知道什么？

A) 他参与了救援工作。 B) 他正在接受警方调查。 C) 他与乘客一起溺亡了。
D) 他在失踪人员当中。

【答案】 **B** (细节题) He is being investigated by the police.

【定位】 Both he and a crew member are being investigated for unintentional murder and exposing people to danger, according to police.

据警方称，他和一名船员正因过失杀人罪和使他人陷入危险而接受调查。

【信号】 末段交代船主结局， **being investigated** 是落点。录音先说船主 rescued, including the tour boat's owner, Hilario Blandon 获救，再到末段 are being investigated for unintentional murder，落点是最后这句『正在接受调查』——后文交代的处境才是问『关于船主我们知道什么』的完整答案。

【替换】 are being investigated for unintentional murder ↔ **He is being investigated by the police**

调查动作直接对应

according to police ↔ **by the police**

施动者 police 对应

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

录音说船主是被救者之一 an unspecified number of people were rescued, including the tour boat's owner，并非去『帮助救援』。helped with the rescue effort 借了 rescue 这个真出现的词，把『被救』篡改成『参与救援』。

借用原文：an unspecified number of people were rescued, including the tour boat's owner, Hilario Blandon

C) **与原文相反**

录音明说船主在获救名单里 rescued, including the tour boat's owner，遇难的 13 人是哥斯达黎加乘客。was drowned with the passengers 与原文相反，把获救者说成与乘客一同溺亡。

借用原文：rescued, including the tour boat's owner, Hilario Blandon

D) **张冠李戴**

录音里 missing (失踪) 指的是 Some passengers remain missing 部分乘客，而船主已明确获救并被捕。among those people missing 把『失踪乘客』这个真概念安到船主头上，张冠李戴。

借用原文：Some passengers remain missing

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: Hi, Susan, you're looking very smart today.

M: 嗨，Susan，你今天看起来很精神。

2 W: I always look smart, James. Actually, I'm on my way to a job interview.

W: 我一直都很精神, James。实际上, 我正要去参加工作面试。

3 M: What job? Oh, you mean, for the summer holidays?

M: 什么工作? 哦, 你是说暑假的工作吗?

4 W: Yeah. There's only two weeks to go. I've got a second interview with that big foreign accountancy firm in the city centre. You know the one.

W: 对。只剩两周就放假了。我要去市中心那家大型外资会计师事务所进行第二轮面试。你知道的那家。

5 M: That's fantastic.

M: 太棒了。

6 W: The work is just helping out with data input, you know. But the pay isn't too bad. It might suit you too. I know they have at least two temporary positions available. And I don't think they have anyone else yet.

W: 工作就是帮忙做数据录入, 你知道的。但薪水还不错。可能也适合你。我知道他们至少有两个临时职位空缺。而且我觉得他们还没找到其他人。

7 M: Hmm. If they take you on, tell them you know a friend who'd be really good too. I really need the money and the experience would look good on my resume. Maybe we'll be working together—the dream team.

M: 嗯。如果他们录用你了, 告诉他们你有个朋友也很优秀。我真的需要这笔钱, 而且这段经历在我简历上也会很好看。也许我们能一起工作——梦之队。

8 W: OK. We'll do. If the boss likes me, I'll mention it. It'll be good to have someone around who I know. I'll phone you afterwards. But perhaps you should put in an application anyway.

W: 好的。我会的。如果老板喜欢我, 我会提一下。有个认识的人在身边也挺好的。我之后给你打电话。不过也许你还是应该自己递交一份申请。

9 M: Thanks, Susan. That's great. Listen, do you want a lift to the city? I have my dad's car today and nothing else to do this morning.

M: 谢谢, Susan。太好了。听着, 你要搭车去市里吗? 我今天开着我爸的车, 今天上午也没别的事。

10 W: Sure. Thanks, James.

W: 当然。谢谢, James。

11 M: Let's go then. The car's over there.

M: 那我们走吧。车在那边。

12 W: By the way, how's your knowledge of accountancy? The interviewer may ask you about it.

W: 顺便问一下, 你对会计了解多少? 面试官可能会问你相关的问题。

13 M: No problem. I think I can survive. I might just have to review a few accountancy terms. Maybe you can give me a practice interview first.

M: 没问题。我觉得我能应付。我可能只需要复习一些会计术语。也许你可以先给我做个模拟面试。

14 W: Of course. Let's go then. Don't want to be late.

W: 当然。那我们走吧。可不想迟到。

8. A) At a shopping centre.
B) At a community college.
C) At an accountancy firm.
D) At an IT company.

【题目】 Where will Susan probably get a job?

【翻译】 Susan可能会在哪里找到工作?

A) 在购物中心。 B) 在社区学院。 C) 在会计师事务所。 D) 在IT公司。

【答案】 C (细节题) At an accountancy firm.

【定位】 I've got a second interview with that big foreign accountancy firm in the city centre.

我拿到了市中心那家大型外资会计公司的第二轮面试。

【信号】 被问者直接说出单位。Susan 自己交代去向的这句 I've got a second interview with that big foreign accountancy firm in the city centre. 直接点出公司性质，地点题的答案就落在当事人亲口说出'我去某家单位'的这一句上。

【替换】 big foreign accountancy firm ↔ At an accountancy firm.

去掉修饰留核心词

【排除】 D) 未提及

录音里反复出现 firm、company 这类'公司'词，At an IT company. 蹭了'公司'这个印象，但全程没说是 IT 公司，说的是会计公司，行业对不上。

A) 未提及 At a shopping centre. 在对话里完全没有出现，纯属拿一个常见场所凑数。

B) 未提及

At a community college. 同样在录音中没有任何对应，是无中生有的干扰场所。

-
9. A) Helping out with data input.
B) Arranging interviews.
C) Sorting application forms.
D) Making phone calls.

【题目】 What will Susan's future job involve?

【翻译】 Susan未来的工作将涉及什么?

A) 帮助进行数据录入。 B) 安排面试。 C) 整理申请表。 D) 打电话。

【答案】 A (细节题) Helping out with data input.

【定位】 The work is just helping out with data input, you know.

这工作呢，就是帮忙做数据录入啦，你懂的。

【信号】对工作内容的直接定性。Susan 用 The work is just helping out with data input 给工作直接下定义，just 这个'不过就是'的限定语把工作内容收束到一件事上，正是答案句的落点。

【替换】helping out with data input ↔ Helping out with data input.

近乎原话照搬

【排除】D) 张冠李戴

录音后文 Susan 说 I'll phone you afterwards., Making phone calls. 盗用了这个'打电话'，但那是她事后联系 James，不是这份工作的内容，张冠李戴到工作职责上了。

借用原文：I'll phone you afterwards.

B) 原词陷阱

录音多次出现 interview, Arranging interviews. 蹭了这个词，但 Susan 是去参加面试 I've got a second interview, 工作内容是录入数据，不是去安排面试。

借用原文：I've got a second interview

C) 未提及

Sorting application forms. 里的整理申请表在录音中没有出现，application 这层意思仅在后文 put in an application (递交申请) 出现，与'分拣表格'不是一回事，属无中生有。

10. A) He enjoys using computers.

B) He needs the money badly.

C) He wants to work in the city centre.

D) He has relevant working experience.

【题目】Why does James want the job in that company?

【翻译】James为什么想要那家公司的工作?

A) 他喜欢使用电脑。 B) 他非常需要钱。 C) 他想在市中心工作。

D) 他有相关工作经验。

【答案】B (细节题) He needs the money badly.

【定位】I really need the money and the experience would look good on my resume.

我是真的需要钱，而且这段经历写在简历上会很好看。

【信号】被问者直陈需求。James 用 I really need the money 直接说出动机，really 加重了语气，need 是典型的原因信号词，这句就是他想要这份工作的真实理由所在。

【替换】I really need the money ↔ He needs the money badly.

人称转换加程度同义

【排除】 D) 偷换概念

James 说 the experience would look good on my resume, 是说'这段经历将来写简历好看'即想去获取经验, He has relevant working experience. 却说成他'已经有'相关经验, 把'想要'偷换成了'已有'。

借用原文: the experience would look good on my resume

C) 原词陷阱

录音确有 in the city centre, He wants to work in the city centre. 盗用了这个地点, 但市中心只是公司位置, James 从没说他想去市中心是他要这份工作的原因。

借用原文: in the city centre

A) 未提及

He enjoys using computers. 里'喜欢用电脑'在录音中没有任何依据, 工作虽涉及数据录入, 但 James 从未表达他喜欢电脑, 是无中生有的动机。

11. A) Purchase some business suits.

B) Learn some computer language.

C) Improve his programming skills.

D) Review some accountancy terms.

【题目】 What does James say he will have to do to prepare for the interview?

【翻译】 James说他必须做什么来为面试做准备?

A) 购买一些商务套装。 B) 学习一些计算机语言。 C) 提高他的编程技能。

D) 复习一些会计术语。

【答案】 D (细节题) Review some accountancy terms.

【定位】 No problem. I think I can survive. I might just have to review a few accountancy terms.

没问题, 我觉得我能应付。我大概只需要复习几个会计术语就行。

【信号】 have to 引出必做之事。 James 答复对会计了解程度时说 I might just have to review a few accountancy terms, have to 是表'必须做'的信号, 紧跟其后的动作就是他要做准备, 正是答案句。

【替换】 review a few accountancy terms ↔ **Review some accountancy terms.**

数量词同义替换

【排除】 B) 未提及

Learn some computer language. 在录音里没有任何对应, James 说的是复习会计术语, 不是学计算机语言, 是借 IT 方向凑的干扰。

C) 未提及

Improve his programming skills. 录音中没有出现, 编程方向与会计面试不符, 属无中生有。

A) 未提及

Purchase some business suits. 在录音中没有任何依据, 面试虽常让人想到穿正装, 但 James 从没说要买西装, 是常识替代文本的干扰。

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

1 W: There's new data out today that confirms that many Americans are not good at math. And when it comes to everyday technology skills, we are dead last when compared to other developed countries. Here's Gabrielle Emanuel of National Public Radio.

W: 今天有新数据证实, 很多美国人数学不好。而且在日常技术技能方面, 与其他发达国家相比, 我们排在最后。以下是National Public Radio的Gabrielle Emanuel的报道。

2 M: Let's start with the bad news that Americans are terrible at technology skills—using email, naming a file on a computer, using a link on a webpage, or just texting someone.

M: 先说坏消息, 美国人的技术技能很糟糕——使用电子邮件、在电脑上命名文件、使用网页上的链接, 或者只是给别人发短信。

3 W: No country scored below the U.S.?

W: 没有哪个国家的得分比美国还低吗?

4 M: Only one country. Poland performed as poorly as we did. Who came out first? Japan did the best and then Finland. If you look at data about reading and math, you'll notice something interesting. Younger adults who went to college or graduate school were doing pretty well. In literacy, they were actually doing better than their peers in other countries.

M: 只有一个国家。波兰的表现和我们一样差。谁排第一? 日本表现最好, 然后是芬兰。如果你看看阅读和数学方面的数据, 你会注意到一些有趣的事情。上过大学或研究生院的年轻人表现得相当不错。在识字能力方面, 他们实际上比其他国家的同龄人做得更好。

5 W: So that's a bit of good news.

W: 所以这算是个好消息。

6 M: But when you look at Americans who have a high school diploma, they look a lot like other countries' high school dropouts. We have a lot of work to do. That is especially true when it comes to math. You go to the store and there's a sale. Buy one; get the second one half off. You decide to buy two. How much do you pay?

M: 但当你看美国高中毕业生时, 他们看起来很像其他国家的高中辍学生。我们有很多工作要做。在数学方面尤其如此。你去商店, 那里有促销。买一件, 第二件半价。你决定买两件。你要付多少钱?

7 W: You mean high school graduates can't do this task in general?

W: 你是说一般来说高中毕业生做不了这个题?

8 M: You're right. What does that tell us about our education system? Well, it tells us that we need to think about the preparedness of our students as they are leaving high school.

M: 没错。这告诉我们关于教育系统什么? 嗯, 它告诉我们需要考虑学生离开高中时的准备程度。

9 W: Right. And schools, employers, in fact we all need to do something about it. Thank you, Gabrielle.

W: 对。而且学校、雇主, 实际上我们所有人都需要对此做点什么。谢谢你, Gabrielle.

12. A) They are keen on high technology.

B) They are poor at technology skills.

C) They often listen to National Public Radio.

D) They feel superior in science and technology.

【题目】 What does the man say about Americans?

【翻译】 关于美国人, 男士说了什么?

A) 他们热衷于高科技。 B) 他们的技术技能很差。

C) 他们经常收听National Public Radio。 D) 他们在科学技术方面感到优越。

【答案】 B (细节题) They are poor at technology skills.

【定位】 Let's start with the bad news that Americans are terrible at technology skills—using email, naming a file on a computer, using a link on a webpage, or just texting someone.

我们先从坏消息说起: 美国人在技术技能上糟透了——发邮件、给电脑文件命名、点开网页链接, 甚至只是给别人发条短信都不行。

【信号】 bad news 定调 + terrible 直接评价。男士一开口就用 the bad news 给整段定了负面调子, 紧接着 Americans are terrible at technology skills 直接给出对美国人的评价词 terrible, 这种“直接亮明褒贬”的句子就是细节评价题的答案句。

【替换】 Americans are terrible at technology skills ↔ **They are poor at technology skills.**

terrible 同义替换为 poor

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

They are keen on high technology. 说美国人热衷且擅长高科技，与录音 Americans are terrible at technology skills 的“糟透了”正好相反，是把负面评价反成了正面。

借用原文：Americans are terrible at technology skills

C) 原词陷阱

They often listen to National Public Radio. 盗用了录音里出现过的机构名 National Public Radio，但那只是介绍记者来自该电台，根本没说美国人“常听”它，属听到原词就想选的陷阱。

借用原文：National Public Radio

D) 偷换概念

They feel superior in science and technology. 用了 science and technology 这一与录音 technology 沾边的词，却把意思偷换成“自我感觉优越”。录音说的是实际能力 terrible，从未提美国人“觉得自己强”，方向完全两样。

借用原文：Americans are terrible at technology skills

13. A) Japanese.

B) Germans.

C) Poles.

D) Americans.

【题目】 Who performed the best in technology skills according to the man?

【翻译】 根据男士所说，谁在技术技能方面表现最好？

A) 日本人。 B) 德国人。 C) 波兰人。 D) 美国人。

【答案】 A (细节题) Japanese.

【定位】 Only one country. Poland performed as poorly as we did. Who came out first? Japan did the best and then Finland.

只有一个国家。波兰和我们一样差。那谁排第一呢？日本最好，然后是芬兰。

【信号】 the best 最高级直接点出第一名。 录音自问 Who came out first? 后立即作答 Japan did the best, 最高级 the best 直接锁定第一名。听力里凡有 the best/first 这种排序信号，答案就在它旁边的那个名字上。

【替换】 Japan did the best ↔ Japanese.

国名 Japan 对应国民 Japanese

【排除】 B) 未提及

Germans. (德国人) 在整段录音里根本没被提到过。它是个看似合理 (德国常被认为技术强) 的凭印象干扰项, 但原文无任何依据。

C) 与原文相反

Poles. 盗用了录音真念过的 Poland performed as poorly as we did, 但波兰是“和美国一样差”的垫底者, 题目问的是“最好”, 方向正相反。

借用原文: Poland performed as poorly as we did

D) 与原文相反

Americans. 是话题主角、反复出现, 但录音明说美国 Poland performed as poorly as we did 中和波兰一样差, 是垫底者, 绝非技术最好, 问“最好”时选它正好选反。

借用原文: Poland performed as poorly as we did

14. A) Emailing.

B) Texting.

C) Science.

D) Literacy.

【题目】 In what aspect did American college students perform well?

【翻译】 美国大学生在哪个方面表现良好?

A) 发电子邮件。 B) 发短信。 C) 科学。 D) 读写能力。

【答案】 D (细节题) Literacy.

【定位】 Younger adults who went to college or graduate school were doing pretty well. In literacy, they were actually doing better than their peers in other countries.

上过大学或读研的年轻人表现相当不错。在读写能力方面, 他们实际上比其他国家的同龄人做得更好。

【信号】 doing better than 好评紧贴 literacy. 录音先说大学/研究生群体 doing pretty well, 紧接着用 In literacy, they were actually doing better than their peers 把“比别国同龄人更好”这个好评直接安在 literacy 上。“好评词 + 领域词”紧贴出现, 就是这类题的答案句。

【替换】 In literacy, they were actually doing better than their peers in other countries ↔ **Literacy.**

literacy 原词对应同词选项

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

Emailing. 盗用了录音前面 using email 这一原词，但那是在第 2 段讲美国人“技术差”时举的反面例子，根本不是大学生“表现好”的方面，听到 email 就选正中陷阱。

借用原文：using email

B) 原词陷阱

Texting. 盗用录音 texting someone 的原词，同样出自第 2 段“技术差”的反面清单，与“大学生表现好的方面”无关。

借用原文：just texting someone

C) 答非所问

Science. 借了“理科”的联想，但录音谈到的是数学且评价是“差”（That is especially true when it comes to math），从未说大学生在 science 上好。问“表现好的方面”时它答非所问。

借用原文：That is especially true when it comes to math

-
15. A) It is undergoing a drastic reform.
B) It lays emphasis on creative thinking.
C) It has much room for improvement.
D) It prioritizes training of practical skills.

【题目】 What do we learn from the conversation about American high school education?

【翻译】 从对话中我们了解到关于美国高中教育的什么情况？

- A) 它正在经历一场重大改革。 B) 它强调创造性思维。 C) 它有很大的改进空间。
D) 它优先培养实用技能。

【答案】 C （态度观点题） It has much room for improvement.

【定位】 What does that tell us about our education system? Well, it tells us that we need to think about the preparedness of our students as they are leaving high school.

这告诉了我们关于教育体系的什么呢？嗯，它告诉我们，必须好好考虑学生离开高中时的准备程度（够不够）。

【信号】 we need to... 的待改进语气定调。 男士先自问 What does that tell us about our education system?, 再用 we need to think about the preparedness of our students 作答，we need to（我们需要去...）这种“还得努力/还不够”的语气，是对教育现状“有待改进”的含蓄定调，正是态度题的答案句。再结合 We have a lot of work to do 一起印证。

【替换】 we need to think about the preparedness of our students as they are leaving high school ↔

It has much room for improvement.

“需要好好考虑准备程度” = 有改进空间

We have a lot of work to do ↔ **It has much room for improvement.**

“有很多事要做” = 有改进空间

【排除】 A) 过度推断

It is undergoing a drastic reform. 程度词 drastic (剧烈) 太重, 录音只说 We have a lot of work to do (还有很多事要做), 是“需要改”而非“正在大改”, 把“待改进”夸大成“已在剧烈改革”, 推过了头。

借用原文: We have a lot of work to do

B) 未提及

It lays emphasis on creative thinking. 说高中教育“强调创造性思维”, 录音通篇在谈技能差、数学差、准备不足, 从未提到 creative thinking, 纯属无中生有。

D) 与原文相反

It prioritizes training of practical skills. 说高中“优先训练实用技能”, 但录音恰恰说学生 we need to think about the preparedness、技能差、连买打折商品都算不清, 根本谈不上“优先训练实用技能”, 与原文事实相反且无依据。

借用原文: we need to think about the preparedness of our students as they are leaving high school

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 Wild carrots probably evolved with the other flowering plants about 360 million years ago. Like apples, carrots are native to Central Asia. That's why horses, which also come from Central Asia, like both apples and carrots so much.

野生胡萝卜大概在三亿六千万年前与其他开花植物一起进化而来。和苹果一样,胡萝卜原产于中亚。这就是为什么同样来自中亚的马如此喜欢苹果和胡萝卜。

2 With wild carrots, the roots are white, small and skinny, so you'd have to pick a lot of wild carrots to get enough to eat. Doctors used carrot seeds and roots as medicine, on the theory that foods that taste bad must be good for you.

野生胡萝卜的根是白色的,又小又细,所以你得采摘很多野生胡萝卜才能获得足够的食物。医生将胡萝卜种子和根用作药物,依据的理论是味道不好的食物一定对你有益。

3 Around 800 AD, people in Central Asia managed to develop a new kind of carrot—a purple carrot—that attracted more interest from international traders. Then, in the late 1500s, food scientists in the Netherlands cultivated large, straight, sweet, red carrots like the ones we eat today. But people still mostly fed carrots to horses, donkeys and pigs, and didn't eat them themselves. In the 1600s, people in

China used carrots as medicine, but they also ate carrots boiled in soup. The red color was popular for Chinese New Year celebrations.

公元800年左右,中亚人成功培育出一种新的胡萝卜——紫色胡萝卜——引起了国际贸易商更多的兴趣。然后,在16世纪末,荷兰的食品科学家培育出我们今天吃的那种又大又直又甜的红色胡萝卜。但人们仍然主要把胡萝卜喂给马、驴和猪,自己并不食用。在17世纪,中国人将胡萝卜用作药物,但他们也煮汤食用胡萝卜。红色在中国新年庆祝活动中很受欢迎。

4 But carrots got their biggest boost during the two world wars, when food shortages forced people to eat them, and governments told everyone how healthy carrots were. Today, cooler countries grow most of the world's carrots. Machines do most of the planting and picking, and carrots are easy to store and ship, so they are cheap almost everywhere.

但胡萝卜在两次世界大战期间获得了最大的推动,当时食物短缺迫使人们食用胡萝卜,政府也告诉每个人胡萝卜有多健康。如今,较寒冷的国家种植了世界上大部分胡萝卜。机器完成了大部分种植和采摘工作,胡萝卜易于储存和运输,因此几乎在任何地方都很便宜。

16. A) They have small roots.
B) They grow white flowers.
C) They taste like apples.
D) They come from Central Africa.

【题目】 What do we learn from the talk about wild carrots?

【翻译】 从讲话中我们了解到关于野生胡萝卜的什么信息?

- A) 它们有很小的根。 B) 它们开白色的花。 C) 它们尝起来像苹果。
D) 它们来自中非。

【答案】 A (细节题) They have small roots.

【定位】 With wild carrots, the roots are white, small and skinny, so you'd have to pick a lot of wild carrots to get enough to eat.

野胡萝卜的根又白又小又细, 所以你得采很多野胡萝卜才够吃。

【信号】 对象一出现紧跟的描述句。录音以 With wild carrots 开头点出本题对象, 紧随其后的 the roots are white, small and skinny 就是对它的直接描述, 听力里"对象名一出现、后面紧跟的那句形容"就是答案句信号, 无需等转折。

【替换】 the roots are white, small and skinny ↔ They have small roots.

原文 small 被选项原义保留

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

录音第1段说野胡萝卜与其它 flowering plants 一同演化, "开花植物"里有 flower 一词, 选项 They grow white flowers. 顺势编出"开白花"; 可白色原文是给"根"的 (the roots are white), 不是花, 属听到 flower/white 就想选的原词陷阱。

借用原文: flowering plants

C) 原词陷阱

录音说 Like apples, carrots are native to Central Asia., apples 出现是为了说"产地相同", 选项 They taste like apples. 却把 like apples 偷换成"味道像苹果", 原文从没说味道, 属盗用 apples 一词的原词陷阱兼偷换概念。

借用原文: Like apples, carrots are native to Central Asia.

D) 与原文相反

录音明说原产地是 native to Central Asia (中亚), 选项 They come from Central Africa. 把 Asia 偷偷换成 Africa, 一字之差、产地全变, 是地名类原词陷阱, 听到 Central 就选会中招。

借用原文: native to Central Asia

-
17. A) They turned from white to purple in color.
B) They became popular on the world market.
C) They became an important food for humans.
D) They began to look like modern-day carrots.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about carrots in the late 1500s?

【翻译】 说话者关于16世纪晚期的胡萝卜说了什么?

- A) 它们的颜色从白色变成了紫色。 B) 它们在世界市场上变得流行起来。
C) 它们成为人类的重要食物。 D) 它们开始看起来像现代的胡萝卜。

【答案】 D (细节题) They began to look like modern-day carrots.

【定位】 Then, in the late 1500s, food scientists in the Netherlands cultivated large, straight, sweet, red carrots like the ones we eat today.

然后, 在16世纪晚期, 荷兰的食品科学家培育出了又大又直又甜的红胡萝卜, 就像我们今天吃的这种。

【信号】 时间锚 in the late 1500s 引出的句子。 录音里 in the late 1500s 这个时间词一出现, 紧跟的整句就是本题答案句; 句末 like the ones we eat today (像我们今天吃的) 是定调的关键信号, 点明此时已接近现代样子。

【替换】 large, straight, sweet, red carrots like the ones we eat today ↔

They began to look like modern-day carrots.

today 概括为 modern-day

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

"从白变紫"确实在录音里——但发生在 Around 800 AD 的 a purple carrot, 不是 the late 1500s。选项 turned from white to purple 盗用了同段更早那个年代的事实, 安到本题问的年代上, 是典型的时间张冠李戴。

借用原文: Around 800 AD, people in Central Asia managed to develop a new kind of carrot—a purple carrot

B) 张冠李戴

"国际市场流行"的影子来自 a purple carrot—that attracted more interest from international traders, 但那也是 800 AD 紫胡萝卜的事, 且原文是"引起国际商人兴趣", 并非选项 became popular on the world market 所说的"在世界市场流行", 既错了年代又拔高了程度。

借用原文: a purple carrot—that attracted more interest from international traders

C) 与原文相反

"成为人类重要食物"对应的是录音第4段 carrots got their biggest boost during the two world wars 那段, 且16世纪晚期原文恰恰说 people still mostly fed carrots to horses, donkeys and pigs, and didn't eat them themselves (人们当时主要喂牲口、自己不吃)。选项 became an important food for humans 既挪错了年代, 又与该年代原文事实相反。

借用原文: people still mostly fed carrots to horses, donkeys and pigs, and didn't eat them themselves

-
18. A) They were found quite nutritious.
B) There were serious food shortages.
C) People discovered their medicinal value.
D) Farm machines helped lower their prices.

【题目】 Why did people turn to carrots for food during the two world wars?

【翻译】 为什么在两次世界大战期间人们转向胡萝卜作为食物?

- A) 人们发现它们营养丰富。 B) 出现了严重的粮食短缺。
C) 人们发现了它们的药用价值。 D) 农业机械帮助降低了它们的价格。

【答案】 B (细节题) There were serious food shortages.

【定位】 But carrots got their biggest boost during the two world wars, when food shortages forced people to eat them, and governments told everyone how healthy carrots were.

但胡萝卜在两次世界大战期间获得了最大的推动, 当时粮食短缺迫使人们吃它, 政府也告诉大家胡萝卜有多健康。

【信号】 forced 这一因果/被迫信号。 句中 food shortages forced people to eat them 的 forced (迫使) 是明确的因果信号, "X forced people to eat"直接点出"为什么吃"的原因就是 X (food shortages), 这正是 Why 题要抓的落点。

【替换】 food shortages forced people to eat them ↔ **There were serious food shortages.**

原因被原义提取

【排除】 A) **答非所问**

"有营养"的影子来自同句 governments told everyone how healthy carrots were, 但那是政府的宣传说辞、是 and 连接的并列补充, 不是题目问的"转向吃它"的直接原因; 况且 healthy 不等于选项 found quite nutritious 所说的"被发现很有营养", 属盗用 healthy 一词答非所问。

借用原文: governments told everyone how healthy carrots were

C) **原词陷阱**

"药用价值"原文确实多次提到——Doctors used carrot seeds and roots as medicine 和 In the 1600s, people in China used carrots as medicine, 但都不在两次世界大战这个时段, 更不是战时人们吃它的原因。选项 People discovered their medicinal value. 盗用了 medicine 这个反复出现的词来诱选, 属时间与因果双错。

借用原文: In the 1600s, people in China used carrots as medicine

D) **张冠李戴**

"机器、便宜"确实在录音里——Machines do most of the planting and picking 让它 cheap almost everywhere, 但那是 Today 的情形, 说的是"如今为何便宜", 不是"两战期间为何吃"。选项 Farm machines helped lower their prices. 盗用 machines/cheap 错挂到战时, 属张冠李戴。

借用原文: Machines do most of the planting and picking, and carrots are easy to store and ship, so they are cheap almost everywhere.

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

1 Katherine loved Facebook. With Facebook she could stay connected with her family no matter how far away they were. She could see their photos and read their status updates. With Facebook she could keep her relatives up-to-date on what she was doing. Another thing Katherine loved about Facebook was that she didn't have to think about time zones when updating family. Whenever she called her parents or other relatives, she always had to think about the time difference so that she wouldn't wake someone up or call when she knew they were at church. Facebook was so convenient.

Katherine热爱Facebook。通过Facebook, 无论家人相隔多远, 她都能与他们保持联系。她可以看到他们的照片, 阅读他们的状态更新。通过Facebook, 她可以让亲戚们及时了解她在做什么。Katherine喜欢Facebook的另一个原因是, 更新动态时她不必考虑时区问题。每当她给父母或其他亲戚打电话时, 她总是要考虑时差, 以免吵醒某人或在她知道他们去教堂时打电话。Facebook太方便了。

2 When Katherine joined Facebook, some of her classmates at high school started to add her as a friend. At first, this didn't bother her. She loved learning about the success of people she knew when she was just a teenager. She loved finding out people were getting married, having babies, and traveling.

当Katherine加入Facebook时, 她高中的一些同学开始添加她为好友。起初, 这并没有困扰她。她喜欢了解那些她十几岁时认识的人取得的成功。她喜欢发现人们正在结婚、生孩子和旅行。

3 Soon, however, Katherine found herself comparing herself with the people she was reading about on Facebook. It began to make her feel bad that some people seemed to be doing so much better than she was. She was also spending a lot of time on Facebook. It took a lot of time and energy to keep up with everyone's status updates.

然而不久之后，Katherine发现自己开始将自己与她在Facebook上读到的那些人进行比较。这开始让她感觉不好，因为有些人似乎过得比她好得多。她还在Facebook上花费了大量时间。跟进每个人的状态更新需要花费大量的时间和精力。

4 Katherine started to think. She looked at the list of over 500 friends she had on Facebook and realized some of them were not really friends at all.

Katherine开始思考。她看着自己在Facebook上超过500个好友的列表，意识到其中一些人根本不是真正的朋友。

19. A) She could update her family any time she liked.

B) She could call up her family whenever she liked

C) She could locate her friends wherever they were.

D) She could download as many pictures as she liked.

【题目】 What was one particular convenience Katherine loved about Facebook?

【翻译】 Katherine特别喜欢Facebook的哪一项便利功能？

A) 她可以在任何时候更新家人的动态。 B) 她可以在任何时候给家人打电话。

C) 她可以定位朋友们无论他们在哪里。 D) 她可以下载任意多的图片。

【答案】 A (细节题) She could update her family any time she liked.

【定位】 Another thing Katherine loved about Facebook was that she didn't have to think about time zones when updating family.

Katherine 喜欢 Facebook 的另一点是，给家人更新动态时她不用再去操心时区问题。

【信号】 Another thing...loved 直接对应"喜欢的一点"。这句以 Another thing Katherine loved about Facebook was that 开头，句式直接呼应题干的 loved，是明确的"列举她喜欢之处"的信号句；其后 she didn't have to think about time zones when updating family 就是那个具体便利。

【替换】 she didn't have to think about time zones when updating family ↔

She could update her family any time she liked.

"不用管时区"="任何时候都行"

when updating family ↔ **update her family**

动作与对象原样保留

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

B 用了原文确实出现的 called her parents 里的"打电话"概念，但原文恰恰说"打电话"才要操心时区、是麻烦的一面，Facebook 的便利是"更新动态"不是"随时打电话"，B 把麻烦说成了便利。

借用原文：Whenever she called her parents or other relatives, she always had to think about the time difference

C) 偷换概念

C 的 locate her friends wherever they were 里"定位朋友"原文从未提及，且对象由家人偷换成朋友——原文讲的是"和家人保持联系、给家人更新"，没有"找出朋友所在地"这回事。

D) 原词陷阱

D 的 download as many pictures as she liked 借了原文 see their photos 里的"照片"，但原文只说她"能看到"家人的照片，从没说"能随心下载多少张"，"download as many as she liked"是凭空加码。

借用原文：She could see their photos and read their status updates.

20. A) She liked to inform her friends about her success.

B) She enjoyed reading her friends' status updates.

C) She felt quite popular among them.

D) She felt she was a teenager again.

【题目】 How did Katherine feel when her classmates added her as a Facebook friend?

【翻译】 当同学们把Katherine加为Facebook好友时，她感觉如何？

A) 她喜欢告诉朋友们她的成功。 B) 她喜欢阅读朋友们的状态更新。

C) 她觉得自己在他们当中很受欢迎。 D) 她感觉自己又变回了少女。

【答案】 B (态度观点题) She enjoyed reading her friends' status updates.

【定位】 At first, this didn't bother her. She loved learning about the success of people she knew when she was just a teenager. She loved finding out people were getting married, having babies, and traveling.

起初这并没让她困扰。她喜欢了解那些自己少年时认识的人如今取得了什么成就，喜欢得知大家结婚、生子、四处旅行的近况。

【信号】 连用两个 She loved 点出感受。本题落点在 She loved learning about the success of people she knew，连续两句 She loved 直白给出她的正面感受，是最强的态度信号句——她享受的是"了解别人的近况成就"。

【替换】 She loved learning about the success of people she knew ↔

She enjoyed reading her friends' status updates.

loved=enjoyed、了解近况=读动态

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

A 的 inform her friends about her success 借了原文 the success of people she knew 里的"success", 但方向反了: 原文是她"了解别人的成就", A 却说她"向朋友炫耀自己的成就", 主客颠倒。

借用原文: She loved learning about the success of people she knew

C) 未提及

C 的 She felt quite popular among them. 说她觉得自己"在他们中很受欢迎", 但原文只说她"享受了解别人", 从没说她感到自己受欢迎, 属凭空添加的感受。

D) 原词陷阱

D 的 She felt she was a teenager again. 借了原文 when she was just a teenager 里的"teenager", 但原文只是用它说明"这些是她少年时认识的人", 并没有说她"觉得自己又变年轻了", D 是抓着熟词强行脑补。

借用原文: people she knew when she was just a teenager

-
21. A) She could barely respond to all her 500 Facebook friends.
B) She spent more time updating her friends than her family.
C) She could barely balance Facebook updates and her work.
D) She didn't seem to be doing as well as her Facebook friends.

【题目】 What made Katherine feel bad about herself later on?

【翻译】 后来是什么让Katherine对自己感觉不好?

- A) 她几乎无法回应她所有500个Facebook好友。
B) 她花在更新朋友动态上的时间比陪伴家人的时间还多。
C) 她几乎无法平衡Facebook更新和工作。 D) 她似乎过得不如她的Facebook好友们好。

【答案】 D (细节题) She didn't seem to be doing as well as her Facebook friends.

【定位】 Soon, however, Katherine found herself comparing herself with the people she was reading about on Facebook. It began to make her feel bad that some people seemed to be doing so much better than she was.

然而很快, Katherine 发现自己开始拿自己和 Facebook 上读到的那些人作比较。一些人似乎过得比她好太多, 这让她开始感到难受。

【信号】 转折 however + make her feel bad 直接点题。段首 Soon, however 是明显的由好转坏转折信号, 紧接着 It began to make her feel bad that some people seemed to be doing so much better than she was 与题干"feel bad"严丝合缝, 是答案句。

【替换】 some people seemed to be doing so much better than she was ↔

She didn't seem to be doing as well as her Facebook friends.

"别人比她好"="她不如别人好"

comparing herself with the people she was reading about on Facebook ↔ **her Facebook friends**

"她在 Facebook 上读到的人"="她的 Facebook 好友"

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A 的 barely respond to all her 500 Facebook friends 借了原文 over 500 friends 这个数字, 但"500 好友"出现在第 4 段、讲的是她开始反思"有些根本不算朋友", 并不是让她 feel bad 的原因, 更没说她"几乎回不过来"。

借用原文: the list of over 500 friends she had on Facebook

B) 偷换概念

B 的 spent more time updating her friends than her family 借了原文反复出现的 time、family, 但原文只说她在 Facebook 上"花了很多时间", 从没把"更新朋友"和"更新家人"拿来比时间多少, 这个对比是凭空造的。

借用原文: She was also spending a lot of time on Facebook.

C) 未提及

C 的 barely balance Facebook updates and her work 借了原文的 updates 和"花时间", 但凭空塞进"work"——原文通篇没提她的工作, 更没说她在"Facebook 与工作之间难以平衡"。

借用原文: It took a lot of time and energy to keep up with everyone's status updates.

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

1 Do you know where a mule comes from? It is the child of a donkey and a horse. Mules have strong muscles like horses, but they eat less, can work longer, and are gentler, like donkeys.

你知道骡子是从哪里来的吗?它是驴和马的后代。骡子像马一样有强壮的肌肉,但它们吃得更少,能工作更长时间,并且像驴一样更温顺。

2 George Washington was the first person in the United States to own mules. He had heard that mules made good farm animals and he contacted the U. S. ambassador in Spain to ask about them. In 1785, King Charles III of Spain sent Washington a male donkey as a gift. That male donkey became the father of the mule industry in the U.S.

George Washington是美国第一个拥有骡子的人。他听说骡子是很好的农场动物,于是联系了美国驻西班牙大使询问相关情况。1785年,西班牙国王Charles三世送给Washington一头公驴作为礼物。那头公驴成为了美国骡子产业之父。

3 Every April, Maury County holds a Mule Day celebration. Held in Columbia, Tennessee, Mule Day had its beginnings as "Breeder's Day" in the 1840s. Farmers and farm animal breeders would bring their animals to market every April to show, buy, and trade. This was an important business before the days of tractors, when many families made a living from farming and mules were used as work animals. Eventually, tractors began to replace mules, making them less in demand.

每年四月, Maury County都会举办骡子日庆典。骡子日在田纳西州Columbia举行,其起源可以追溯到19世纪40年代的"育种者日"。农民和农场动物饲养者每年四月都会把他们的动物带到市场上展示、购买和交易。在拖拉机出现之前,这是一项重要的生意,当时许多家庭以农业为生,骡子被用作劳动动物。最终,拖拉机开始取代骡子,使骡子的需求量减少。

4 A parade was added to Mule Day in 1934 to attract more people. Over the years other activities have been added, and today more than 200,000 people show up each year to watch and participate. If you visit during Mule Day celebrations, you might see mule-driving contests, square dances, horse shows or even tree-cutting competitions.

1934年,骡子日增加了游行活动以吸引更多人。多年来又增加了其他活动,如今每年有超过20万人前来观看和参与。如果你在骡子日庆典期间访问,你可能会看到赶骡比赛、方块舞、马术表演甚至伐木比赛。

22. A) They have strong muscles.

B) They live a longer life than horses.

C) They eat much less in winter.

D) They can work longer than donkeys.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about mules?

【翻译】 说话者关于骡子说了什么?

- A) 它们有强壮的肌肉。 B) 它们比马的寿命更长。 C) 它们在冬天吃得少得多。
D) 它们能比驴工作更长时间。

【答案】 A (细节题) They have strong muscles.

【定位】 Mules have strong muscles like horses, but they eat less, can work longer, and are gentler, like donkeys.

骡子像马一样有强健的肌肉,但它们吃得更少、能工作更久、也更温顺,这几点像驴。

【信号】 并列罗列骡子的特征句。这句用 have strong muscles like horses 与 eat less, can work longer, and are gentler, like donkeys 集中罗列骡子的特点,是介绍骡子特征的核心句,承载本题答案。

【替换】 Mules have strong muscles like horses ↔ **They have strong muscles.**

几乎同词直陈

【排除】 B) 未提及

原文只说骡子像马一样有肌肉、像驴一样温顺,从未比较寿命, They live a longer life than horses. 是凭空添加的"寿命更长",原文未提。

C) 原词陷阱

原文说骡子 they eat less(总体吃得少), They eat much less in winter. 偷了 eat less 这个原词,却擅自加上"在冬天"这个原文没有限定条件,听到 eat less 就选会中招。

借用原文: they eat less

D) 原词陷阱

原文 can work longer 紧跟的是 like donkeys(工作久这像驴), They can work longer than donkeys. 把原词 work longer 搬来,却把"像驴"扭成"比驴更久",比较对象张冠李戴。

借用原文: can work longer

23. A) It was a pet of a Spanish king.
B) It was bought by George Washington.
C) It was brought over from Spain.
D) It was donated by a U.S. ambassador.

【题目】 What do we learn about the donkey which is said to be the father of the U. S. mule industry?

【翻译】 关于这头被称为美国骡子产业之父的驴,我们了解到什么?

- A) 它是一位西班牙国王的宠物。 B) 它是由乔治·华盛顿购买的。
C) 它是从西班牙带来的。 D) 它是由一位美国大使捐赠的。

【答案】 C (细节题) It was brought over from Spain.

【定位】 In 1785, King Charles III of Spain sent Washington a male donkey as a gift.

1785 年, 西班牙国王查理三世把一头公驴作为礼物送给了华盛顿。

【信号】 交代驴来源的动作句。这句以 King Charles III of Spain sent Washington a male donkey 明确给出"这头驴是西班牙国王送来的", 是直接交代这头驴出身的句子, 承载答案。

【替换】 King Charles III of Spain sent Washington a male donkey ↔ It was brought over from Spain.

"西班牙国王送来"概括为"来自西班牙"

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

原文出现 King Charles III of Spain, It was a pet of a Spanish king. 借了"西班牙国王"这个原词, 却把"国王送出的礼物"扭成"国王的宠物", 原文从没说它是宠物。

借用原文: King Charles III of Spain

B) 原词陷阱

原文 Washington 是 sent 的接收方(收礼者), It was bought by George Washington. 借了人名却把"被赠予"偷换成"被华盛顿买下", 原文是 as a gift(礼物)而非购买。

借用原文: sent Washington a male donkey as a gift

D) 张冠李戴

原文说华盛顿 contacted the U. S. ambassador in Spain to ask about them(大使只是被联系咨询), It was donated by a U.S. ambassador. 借了 ambassador 却把赠送者错安给大使, 实际送驴的是西班牙国王。

借用原文: contacted the U. S. ambassador in Spain

24. A) They met and exchanged ideas on animal breeding.
B) They participated in a mule-driving competition.
C) They showed and traded animals in the market.
D) They fed mules with the best food they could find.

【题目】 What did farmers usually do on Mule Day in the 1840s?

【翻译】在19世纪40年代,农民们通常在骡子节做什么?

- A) 他们会面并交流动物繁育的想法。 B) 他们参加赶骡子比赛。
C) 他们在集市上展示和交易动物。 D) 他们用能找到的最好的食物喂骡子。

【答案】C (细节题) They showed and traded animals in the market.

【定位】Mule Day had its beginnings as "Breeder's Day" in the 1840s. Farmers and farm animal breeders would bring their animals to market every April to show, buy, and trade.

骡子节起源于19世纪40年代的"育种者日"。农民和牲畜育种者每年四月都会把牲口带到集市去展示、买卖和交易。

【信号】时间锚 1840s 紧跟的动作句。in the 1840s 这一时间锚后紧跟 bring their animals to market every April to show, buy, and trade, 正是题干限定时段里农民做的事, 承载答案。

【替换】bring their animals to market every April to show, buy, and trade ↔

They showed and traded animals in the market.

动作与地点逐一对应

【排除】A) 原词陷阱

原文出现 farm animal breeders(育种者), They met and exchanged ideas on animal breeding. 借 breeding 这个词联想出"交流育种心得", 但原文只说他们带牲口来 show/buy/trade, 从没说交流想法。

借用原文: farm animal breeders

B) 张冠李戴

赶骡比赛出自第4段 you might see mule-driving contests, 是1934年加游行后/今日才有的活动, They participated in a mule-driving competition. 把后世活动错塞进题干限定的1840s。

借用原文: mule-driving contests

D) 未提及

原文只说农民带牲口去展示买卖, 从未提到喂食, They fed mules with the best food they could find. 是凭空编造的动作, 原文无任何落点。

-
25. A) The wider use of horses.
B) The arrival of tractors.
C) A shrinking animal trade.
D) A growing donkey population.

【题目】What made mules less in demand in America?

【翻译】是什么使得骡子在美国的需求减少?

- A) 马匹的更广泛使用。 B) 拖拉机的到来。 C) 动物交易的萎缩。
D) 驴群数量的增长。

【答案】 **B** (细节题) The arrival of tractors.

【定位】 Eventually, tractors began to replace mules, making them less in demand.

最终，拖拉机开始取代骡子，使得骡子的需求减少了。

【信号】 **替代+结果的因果信号句**。这句用 tractors began to replace mules 的替代动作加 making them less in demand 的结果状语，构成清晰因果，直接答出"什么导致需求下降"。

【替换】 tractors began to replace mules ↔ **The arrival of tractors.**

"拖拉机开始取代"概括为"拖拉机的到来"

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

原文确多次提到 horses(如 strong muscles like horses), The wider use of horses. 借了这个熟词，但原文从没说"马用得更多"导致骡子需求下降，真正的原因是拖拉机。

借用原文：like horses

C) **原词陷阱**

原文出现 show, buy, and trade 的 trade, A shrinking animal trade. 借了 trade，但"贸易萎缩"是骡子需求下降之后的现象，原文给的原因是拖拉机取代，选项把结果当成了原因。

借用原文：show, buy, and trade

D) **未提及**

原文多次提 donkey(如 like donkeys), A growing donkey population. 借了这个词，但原文从未说驴数量增长，更没说这导致骡需求下降，纯属凭空且方向无据。

借用原文：like donkeys

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

33 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。

Still, 60% of drivers would like to get some kind of self-driving feature, such as automatic braking or self-parking the next time they buy a new car.

第1段，第3句

"主句 + 时间状语从句" 的结构在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，情态动词表意愿和时间从句用一般现在时表将来都是典型用法。同位语举例也是常见的信息补充方式。掌握本句结构后可迁移到大量类似句型。

He also believes they will be more likely to trust self-driving cars as they become more familiar with features such as automatic braking or parking.

第4段，第2句

本句的结构“主句 + 宾语从句 + 状语从句”是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，特别是“believe/think/say + (that) 宾语从句”这一模式极为常见。状语从句嵌套在宾语从句内部的用法也是真题中的典型结构，学习者掌握后可以迁移到大量类似句子。此外，宾语从句中的“be likely to”结构和状语从句中的“as”引导时间或条件从句，都是考试中的常见表达，具有很强的代表性。

Their drivers would feel safe after getting used to the automatic devices.

第2题，A

主系表结构加时间状语是英语中常见的基础句式，过去将来时的使用在叙述过去情境中的预测或计划时较为典型，动名词作介词宾语也是常考点，整体结构在四六级和考研阅读中有一定代表性。

They are not actually as safe as automakers advertise.

第2题，D

比较结构“as...as”及其引导的比较状语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，本句展示了否定比较的典型用法，且从句中存在省略现象，具有较高的代表性和迁移价值。

Although this incident very much alters the race of the two participants competing for a win, both are going to continue on their way toward the finishing line.

第3段，第2句

让步状语从句加主句的复合句结构在四六级和考研真题中非常常见，属于典型的逻辑关系表达方式；后置定语修饰名词也是高频考点，掌握此句式可迁移到大量同类句子。

Nicaraguan naval authorities had banned sea travel in the area because of bad weather and strong winds, but the tour boat proceeded anyway.

第3段，第1句

并列转折句是四六级和考研常见句式，“but”连接两个对比事实的结构在阅读和写作中频繁出现。过去完成时与一般过去时的搭配也符合叙事类文本常见的时态组合。掌握这种结构对理解新闻报道、事件描述类文章有较强的迁移价值。

Both he and a crew member are being investigated for unintentional murder and exposing people to danger, according to police.

第3段，第3句

并列主语加被动谓语、再接介词短语补充事项，是新闻和考试阅读里都很常见的句型。掌握这种识别顺序后，可以迁移到大量类似的客观报道句。

It sank into the sea due to overloading.

第5题，A

这种“主语 + 不及物动词 + 地点状语 + 原因状语”的线性结构非常常见，适合作为基础句型反复迁移。掌握后，处理大量类似叙述句都会更顺手。

It ran into Nicaragua's Big Corn Island.

第5题，B

这种“主语 + 过去时谓语 + 介词短语补充信息”的结构非常常见，基础阅读里反复出现。掌握这种基本识别方法，迁移性很强。

It turned over because of strong winds.

第5题，D

这种“主干陈述 + because of 短语说明原因”的句型非常常见，阅读和写作里都经常出现。掌握后可直接迁移到大量同类句子。

If they take you on, tell them you know a friend who'd be really good too.

第7段，第2句

本句成分丰富且层次清晰：主句涉及祈使句主语省略、双宾语结构（间接宾语 them + 直接宾语从句）；宾语从句包含主谓宾结构；定语从句包含主系表结构和状语 too。涵盖从句嵌套、关系代词在从句中充当主语、系动词与表语的搭配等多个练习点，适合巩固成分划分的基本功。

Maybe we'll be working together—the dream team.

第7段，第4句

将来进行时在日常口语和书面语中较为常见，句首副词修饰全句的结构也是典型用法。但本句过于简短，缺少四六级或考研真题中常见的定语从句、状语从句等复杂修饰成分，代表性中等。

But perhaps you should put in an application anyway.

第8段，第6句

"主语 + 情态动词 + 动词短语 + 宾语" 加状语的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见,情态动词表达建议或义务也是典型用法,但本句过于简短,缺少从句或复杂修饰,代表性处于中等水平

W: By the way, how's your knowledge of accountancy?

第12段，第1句

成分划分训练价值中等偏上。本句涵盖主语、系动词谓语、表语三个核心成分，且主语含介词短语后置定语，表语由疑问副词充当，能训练学生识别疑问句倒装中的主系表结构及疑问词的成分归属，具有一定练习价值。

He enjoys using computers.

第10题，A

"动词 + 动名词" 结构（如 enjoy doing）是四六级和考研中的常考搭配，这种简单句作为基础句型具有一定代表性，但句子过于简短、不涉及从句或复杂修饰，作为真题句式的典型性中等偏下。

W: There's new data out today that confirms that many Americans are not good at math.

第1段，第1句

定语从句嵌套宾语从句、存在句引出话题再展开限定，这是四六级和考研阅读中非常典型的句式。掌握本句的分析方法可直接迁移到大量类似长句，代表性强，实用价值高。

And when it comes to everyday technology skills, we are dead last when compared to other developed countries.

第1段，第2句

本句使用 "when it comes to" 这一四六级和考研常见的固定搭配，且包含比较状语从句的省略结构（"when compared to"），两者都是真题中的高频句式。学生掌握本句后可以迁移到大量类似表达中。但主句本身为简单系表结构，没有更复杂的从句嵌套，因此典型性属于中上水平。

Poland performed as poorly as we did.

第4段，第2句

同等程度比较结构 ("as...as") 在考试中高频出现，且常伴随谓语省略。本句是该句式的标准形式，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

That is especially true when it comes to math.

第6段，第3句

主系表结构加状语从句是考试中常见的句式组合，"when it comes to" 也是阅读理解和写作中的高频表达。但本句结构过于简单，缺少复杂修饰或多重嵌套，作为典型考试句型的代表性中等。

You decide to buy two.

第6段，第6句

"主语 + 及物动词 + 不定式宾语" 是常见基础句型，在日常交流和考试中频繁出现，具有一定代表性，但过于简单，不足以代表四六级或考研的典型难度。

They are keen on high technology.

第12题，A

主系表结构是英语基本句型之一，在四六级和考研阅读中常见，但本句过于简短、无修饰成分，作为典型句式的代表性一般。

They are poor at technology skills.

第12题，B

主系表结构是英语基础句型之一，但本句过于简短、成分过于单薄，缺乏四六级或考研真题中常见的定语、状语、从句等丰富修饰成分，代表性一般。

It lays emphasis on creative thinking.

第15题，B

覆盖主语、谓语、宾语、定语、状语五种基本成分，且包含 "lay emphasis on" 这一固定搭配，介词短语作状语的判定对初学者有一定练习价值，但整体成分配置较为常规，无复杂易错点

That's why horses, which also come from Central Asia, like both apples and carrots so much.

第1段，第3句

That's why 引导表语从句的因果表达句式在考试阅读中高频出现，非限制性定语从句对先行词作补充说明也是常考结构，掌握后可复用到大量类似长难句

But carrots got their biggest boost during the two world wars, when food shortages forced people to eat them, and governments told everyone how healthy carrots were.

第4段，第1句

主句加when引导的时间状语从句、从句内并列结构、宾语从句嵌套,这些都是四六级和考研真题中的高频句式。句子结构典型且实用,掌握后可迁移到大量类似长难句的分析中。

With Facebook she could stay connected with her family no matter how far away they were.

第1段，第2句

主句 + 让步状语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，"no matter how" 引导的让步从句是典型的让步表达方式。句首介词短语作状语也是高频句式特征。掌握本句结构后，学习者可迁移应用到类似的主从复合句，具有较高的学习迁移价值。

Whenever she called her parents or other relatives, she always had to think about the time difference so that she wouldn't wake someone up or call when she knew they were at church.

第1段，第6句

句子覆盖了主语、谓语、宾语、时间状语、目的状语、表语等多种成分,且包含并列宾语her parents or other relatives、并列谓语wouldn't wake...or call等易错结构。多层嵌套的从句也提供了丰富的成分识别练习机会,训练价值很高。

Soon, however, Katherine found herself comparing herself with the people she was reading about on Facebook.

第3段，第1句

本句覆盖了主语、谓语、宾语、宾补、时间状语、地点状语等多种成分，且包含 "find + 宾语 + doing" 这一重要结构和省略关系代词的定语从句，这两个点都是学习者的常见易错点。句子成分丰富且具有代表性，作为划分成分的练习句收益较高。

It took a lot of time and energy to keep up with everyone's status updates.

第3段，第4句

句式 "It takes time/effort to do sth" 是四六级和考研英语写作中的高频结构，形式主语用法极具代表性，学生掌握后可迁移至大量类似句型（如 "It is important to..."、"It seems that..." 等），实用性强

She enjoyed reading her friends' status updates.

第20题，B

"主语 + 及物动词 + 动名词宾语" 的结构在四六级和考研英语中常见（如 enjoy/finish/suggest doing），有一定代表性，但过于简单，缺少真题中常见的修饰成分和复杂结构。

She spent more time updating her friends than her family.

第21题，B

本句体现了两个高频考点句式：一是 "spend time doing" 固定搭配，二是比较级 + than 引出的省略结构；这两种结构在四六级和考研英语、完形中反复出现，掌握本句的分析方法可直接迁移到大量类似句子，典型性较强。

This was an important business before the days of tractors, when many families made a living from farming and mules were used as work animals.

第3段，第4句

主句加时间状语从句的结构在四六级和考研英语中非常常见，从句内并列分句也是典型句式，掌握后可以迁移到大量类似句子的分析，代表性较强。

What do we learn about the donkey which is said to be the father of the U. S. mule industry?

第23题题干

特殊疑问句加限制性定语从句的组合在四六级和考研阅读理解中频繁出现，疑问句的语序调整和定语从句的识别是高频考点。本句的结构模式（疑问词 + 助动词 + 主语 + 谓语 + 介词短语（含定语从句））具有较强的代表性，掌握后可应用于大量类似句式的分析。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本卷出现的 148 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。

carrot A2

n. 胡萝卜

本卷20次 · 真题 23 句

mule B2

n. 骡子（马和驴的杂交后代）

本卷16次 · 真题 16 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本卷8次 · 真题 466 句

donkey A2

n. 驴

本卷8次 · 真题 8 句

update B1

v. 更新

本卷7次 · 真题 24 句

attack A2

v. 攻击

本卷5次 · 真题 55 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本卷4次 · 真题 224 句

data B1

n. 数据

本卷4次 · 真题 73 句

wild A2

adj. 野生的

本卷4次 · 真题 42 句

central B1

adj. 主要的

本卷4次 · 真题 24 句

automatic B1

adj. 自动的

本卷4次·真题 12 句

injure B1

v. 使受伤

本卷4次·真题 10 句

actually A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本卷3次·真题 148 句

male A2

adj. 男性的

本卷3次·真题 54 句

perform B1

v. 执行

本卷3次·真题 52 句

status B2

n. 地位

本卷3次·真题 39 句

feature B1

n. 特征

本卷3次·真题 37 句

corn A2

n. 玉米

本卷3次·真题 25 句

injury B1

n. (身体) 伤害, 损伤

本卷3次·真题 18 句

missing A2

adj. 找不到的

本卷3次·真题 16 句

root A2

n. 根

本卷3次·真题 13 句

celebration B1

n. 庆祝活动

本卷3次·真题 12 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本卷2次·真题 174 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本卷2次·真题 84 句

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

本卷2次·真题 50 句

boost B2

v. 提高

本卷2次·真题 46 句

firm B1

adj. 坚固的

本卷2次·真题43句

attract B1

v. 吸引 (注意力、兴趣)

本卷2次·真题41句

graduate B1

n. 毕业生

本卷2次·真题34句

muscle A2

n. 肌肉

本卷2次·真题34句

authority B2

n. 权力

本卷2次·真题32句

participate B1

v. 参加

本卷2次·真题25句

shortage B2

n. 短缺

本卷2次·真题24句

relative B1

n. 亲戚, 亲属

本卷2次·真题23句

rescue B1

v. 营救, 救援

本卷2次·真题23句

investigate B2

v. 调查

本卷2次·真题21句

suit A2

n. 套装

本卷2次·真题17句

comfort B1

n. 舒适

本卷2次·真题15句

barely B1

adv. 几乎不

本卷2次·真题13句

competitor B1

n. 竞争者

本卷2次·真题13句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本卷1次·真题224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

million A2

num. 一百万

本卷1次·真题 119 句

participant B2

n. 参与者

本卷1次·真题 117 句

finding B2

n. 调查结果

本卷1次·真题 99 句

community B1

n. 社区

本卷1次·真题 81 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本卷1次·真题 70 句

event A2

n. 事件

本卷1次·真题 66 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本卷1次·真题 65 句

due B1

adj. 预期的

本卷1次·真题 62 句

device B1

n. 设备

本卷1次·真题 60 句

united B1

adj. 联合的

本卷1次·真题 60 句

argue B1

v. 争论

本卷1次·真题 58 句

balance B1

n. 平衡

本卷1次·真题 55 句

creative B1

adj. 有创造力的

本卷1次·真题 55 句

employer B1

n. 雇主

本卷1次·真题 52 句

link A2

n. 联系

本卷1次·真题 52 句

email A2

n. 电子邮件

本卷1次·真题 50 句

publish B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本卷1次·真题 50 句

realize B1

v. 意识到, 认识到

本卷1次·真题 50 句

available A2

adj. 可获得的

本卷1次·真题 48 句

easily A2

adv. 容易地

本卷1次·真题 47 句

official B1

adj. 官方的

本卷1次·真题 47 句

replace A2

v. 替换, 更换 (用新的代替旧的)

本卷1次·真题 47 句

mainly B1

adv. 主要地

本卷1次·真题 45 句

harm B1

n. 伤害

本卷1次·真题 44 句

contact B1

n. 联系

本卷1次·真题 43 句

states A1

n. 国家

本卷1次·真题 43 句

charge B1

v. 收费

本卷1次·真题 42 句

majority B2

n. 大多数, 大部分

本卷1次·真题 40 句

thinking A2

n. 思考

本卷1次·真题 40 句

vehicle B1

n. 交通工具

本卷1次·真题 40 句

purchase B1

v. 购买

本卷1次·真题 39 句

ban B2

v. 禁止

本卷1次·真题 37 句

particular B2

adj. 特定的

本卷1次·真题 37 句

mostly B1

adv. 主要地

本卷1次·真题 35 句

respond B1

v. 回答, 答复

本卷1次·真题 35 句

engineering B1

n. 工程学

本卷1次·真题 33 句

reading A1

n. 阅读

本卷1次·真题 33 句

cultivate B2

v. 培养, 发展 (技能、态度、关系等)

本卷1次·真题 31 句

oh A1

intj. 哦 (表示惊讶、理解或反应)

本卷1次·真题 31 句

release B1

v. 释放

本卷1次·真题 31 句

series B1

n. 系列

本卷1次·真题 31 句

theory B1

n. 理论

本卷1次·真题 31 句

application B1

n. 申请

本卷1次·真题 30 句

agency B2

n. 代理机构

本卷1次·真题 29 句

driving A2

n. 驾驶

本卷1次·真题 29 句

eventually B1

adv. 最终

本卷1次·真题 29 句

growing A2

adj. 增长的

本卷1次·真题 29 句

improvement B1

n. 改进

本卷1次·真题 29 句

familiar B1

adj. 熟悉的

本卷1次·真题 28 句

estimate B2

v. 估计

本卷1次·真题 27 句

quit B1

v. 离开 (工作、学校等)

本卷1次·真题 26 句

beginning A1

n. 开始

本卷1次·真题 25 句

lower A2

adj. 较低的;下方的

本卷1次·真题 25 句

attempt B1

v. 试图

本卷1次·真题 24 句

survive B1

v. 幸存

本卷1次·真题 24 句

confirm B1

v. 证实

本卷1次·真题 23 句

aspect B2

n. 方面

本卷1次·真题 22 句

native B1

adj. 本国的

本卷1次·真题 22 句

relevant B2

adj. 相关的

本卷1次·真题 22 句

county B1

n. 郡

本卷1次·真题 21 句

disappear A2

v. 消失;不见

本卷1次·真题 21 句

multiple B2

adj. 多个的

本卷1次·真题 21 句

advocate B2

v. 拥护

本卷1次·真题 20 句

expose B2

v. 使暴露

本卷1次·真题 20 句

locate B1

v. 找到;找出...的位置

本卷1次·真题 20 句

peer B2

n. 同龄人

本卷1次·真题 20 句

sink A2

v. 下沉

本卷1次·真题 20 句

emphasis B2

n. 强调

本卷1次·真题 19 句

minor B2

adj. 较小的

本卷1次·真题 19 句

parking A2

n. 停车;停车位

本卷1次·真题 19 句

compete B1

v. 竞争

本卷1次·真题 18 句

incident B2

n. (尤指不寻常或令人不快的) 事件, 事情

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

increased A2

v. 增加了

本卷1次·真题 16 句

married A1

adj. 已婚的

本卷1次·真题 16 句

statement B1

n. 声明

本卷1次·真题 15 句

donate B2

v. 捐赠, 捐献 (金钱、物品等)

本卷1次·真题 14 句

farming A2

n. 农业;耕作

本卷1次·真题 14 句

shrink B2

v. 缩小

本卷1次·真题 14 句

superior

B2

adj. 更好的

本卷1次·真题 14 句

tech

B1

n. 技术

本卷1次·真题 14 句

crew

B1

n. 全体船员

本卷1次·真题 13 句

keen

B2

adj. 热衷的

本卷1次·真题 13 句

prioritize

B2

v. 优先处理

本卷1次·真题 13 句

badly

A2

adv. 严重地

本卷1次·真题 12 句

considerably

B2

adv. 相当大地

本卷1次·真题 12 句

zone

B1

n. 区域

本卷1次·真题 12 句

alter

B2

v. 改变, 更改 (使某物与之前不同)

本卷1次·真题 11 句

poorly

B1

adv. 糟糕地

本卷1次·真题 11 句

reform

B2

v. 改革

本卷1次·真题 11 句

trial

B2

n. 审判, 审讯

本卷1次·真题 11 句

contest

B1

n. 比赛

本卷1次·真题 10 句

convenient

B1

adj. 方便的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

exchange

B1

n. 交换

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

practical

B1

adj. 实际的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

undergo

B2

v. 经历, 经受 (尤指艰难、痛苦或变化的过...

本卷1次·真题 10 句

file

A2

n. 文件

本卷1次·真题 9 句

literacy

B2

n. 读写能力

本卷1次·真题 9 句

temporary

B1

adj. 暂时的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

advertise

B1

v. 为...做广告

本卷1次·真题 8 句

bother

B1

v. 打扰; 烦扰

本卷1次·真题 8 句

developed

B1

adj. 发达的

本卷1次·真题 8 句

nutritious

B2

adj. 有营养的, 营养丰富的

本卷1次·真题 8 句

repeatedly

B1

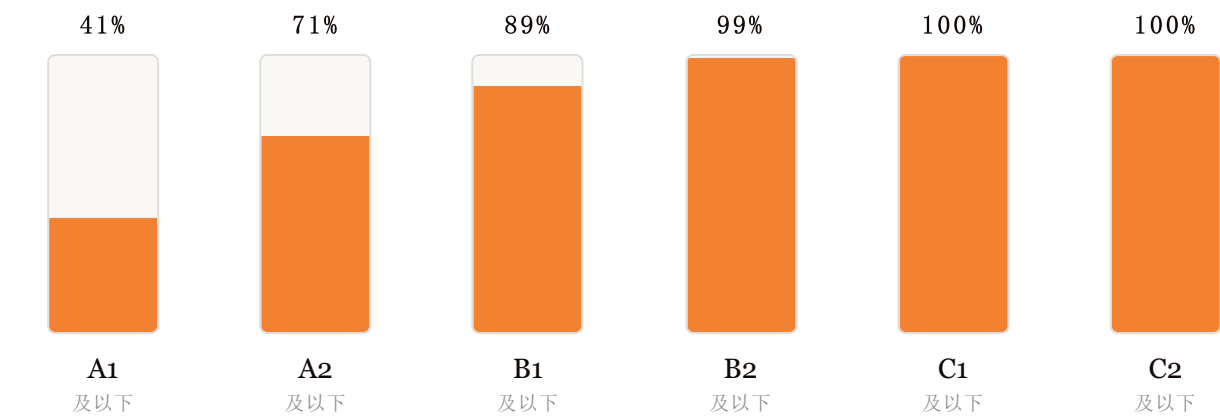
adv. 反复地

本卷1次·真题 8 句

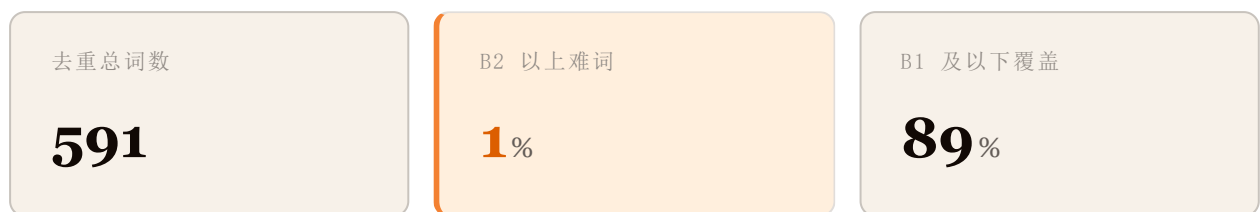
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全卷录音原文 591 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 **591** 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 6 个 · 约 1%。



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