

2017年12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12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(2017-12) • 四级

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

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(25 minutes)

Section A

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

Questions 1 and 2 are based on the news report you have just heard.

1 A 9-year-old girl in New Mexico has raised more than \$500 for her little brother who needs heart surgery in Houston, Texas this July. Addison Witulski's grandmother, Kim Allred, said Addison probably overheard a conversation between family members talking about the funds needed to get her little brother to treatment. "I guess she overheard her grandfather and me talking about how we're worried about how we're going to get to Houston, for my grandson's heart surgery," said Allred. "She decided to go outside and have a lemonade stand and make some drawings and pictures and sell them." That's when Addison and her friends Erika and Emily Borden decided to sell lemonade for 50 cents a cup and sell pictures for 25 cents each. Before Allred knew it, New Mexico State Police Officers were among the many stopping by helping them reach a total of \$568. The family turned to social media expressing their gratitude saying, "From the bottom of our hearts, we would like to deeply thank each and every person that stopped by!"

新墨西哥州一名9岁女孩为需要在德克萨斯州休斯顿接受心脏手术的弟弟筹集了500多美元，手术定于今年7月进行。Addison Witulski的祖母Kim Allred说，Addison可能无意中听到了家人之间关于送弟弟去治疗所需资金的谈话。Allred说："我想她无意中听到了她祖父和我谈论我们如何担心怎样去休斯顿为我孙

子做心脏手术。她决定到外面摆一个柠檬水摊，画一些画并把它们卖掉。"就在那时，Addison和她的朋友Erika和Emily Borden决定以每杯50美分的价格出售柠檬水，以每张25美分的价格出售画作。Allred还没反应过来，新墨西哥州警察就在众多停下来帮助他们的人当中，帮助他们筹集到了总共568美元。这家人在社交媒体上表达了他们的感激之情，说："我们从心底深深感谢每一位停下来的人！"

1. A) Her grandfather.
- B) Her grandmother.
- C) Her friend Erika.
- D) Her little brother.

【题目】 Who did Addison raise the money for?

【翻译】 Addison 为谁筹集资金？

A) 她的祖父。 B) 她的祖母。 C) 她的朋友 Erika。 D) 她的弟弟。

【答案】 D (细节题) Her little brother.

【定位】 A 9-year-old girl in New Mexico has raised more than \$500 for her little brother who needs heart surgery in Houston, Texas this July.

新墨西哥州一名9岁女孩为她需要在今年7月去得克萨斯州休斯顿做心脏手术的小弟弟筹得了500多美元。

【信号】 首句 for 直接点出受益人。新闻头一句往往就是核心事实。这里 raised more than \$500 for her little brother 中的介词 for 是答案信号——for 后面跟的人就是"为谁筹钱"的答案，后面紧跟的 who needs heart surgery 又佐证了弟弟正是需要帮助的那个人。

【替换】 for her little brother ↔ **Her little brother.**

近乎原词，但锁定靠 for 这个信号

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音里 she overheard her grandfather and me talking 确实念到了 grandfather，但他是在"商量怎么凑钱"的人，不是钱要给的人。听到 grandfather 就选 A，正是落进了"听到原词就选"的陷阱。

借用原文：she overheard her grandfather and me talking

B) 张冠李戴

祖母 Kim Allred 是整段新闻的讲话人 said Allred，是"说事"的人，不是"被帮助"的人。把说话的长辈当成筹钱对象，是把角色张冠李戴了。

借用原文：said Allred

C) 原词陷阱

her friends Erika and Emily Borden decided to sell lemonade 说明 Erika 是和 Addison 一起摆摊卖东西的伙伴，是"帮着筹"的人，不是钱要给的人。选项盗用了真出现的人名 Erika 来诱选。

借用原文：her friends Erika and Emily Borden decided to sell lemonade

2. A) By taking pictures for passers-by.
B) By selling lemonade and pictures.
C) By working part time at a hospital.
D) By asking for help on social media.

【题目】 How did Addison raise the money?

【翻译】 Addison 如何筹集资金?

- A) 为路人拍照。 B) 售卖柠檬水和照片。 C) 在医院做兼职。
D) 在社交媒体上寻求帮助。

【答案】 B (细节题) By selling lemonade and pictures.

【定位】 She decided to go outside and have a lemonade stand and make some drawings and pictures and sell them. That's when Addison and her friends Erika and Emily Borden decided to sell lemonade for 50 cents a cup and sell pictures for 25 cents each.

她决定到外面摆一个柠檬水摊，画一些画，然后把它们卖掉。就在那时，Addison 和她的朋友 Erika、Emily Borden 决定以每杯50美分卖柠檬水、以每张25美分卖画。

【信号】 并列动作 sell...and sell... 列全做法。 答案信号是连续的动作动词与并列连词 and: sell lemonade for 50 cents a cup and sell pictures for 25 cents each, 两个 sell 把"卖柠檬水"和"卖画"两件事都摆出来，这正是"怎么筹钱"的完整答案。

【替换】 sell lemonade for 50 cents a cup and sell pictures for 25 cents each ↔

By selling lemonade and pictures.

详述被概括: 两个 sell 合并为 selling...and...

make some drawings and pictures and sell them ↔ **selling lemonade and pictures**

drawings and pictures 即 selling pictures 的来源

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音是 make drawings and pictures and sell them(画画并卖画)，选项 By taking pictures for passers-by. 把它换成"给路人拍照"。picture 这个词录音确实念了，但配的动作是"卖"不是"拍"，听到 picture 就选 A 即中招。

借用原文: make some drawings and pictures and sell them

C) 未提及

By working part time at a hospital. 里的 hospital 像是和"心脏手术"沾边，其实录音只提到弟弟要做手术，从没说 Addison 去医院兼职打工筹钱，这一做法纯属虚构。

D) 原词陷阱

录音确实出现 The family turned to social media expressing their gratitude, 但用社交媒体是为了"表达感谢"，不是筹钱办法。选项 By asking for help on social media. 盗用 social media 一词并把用途偷换成"求助筹钱"。

借用原文: The family turned to social media expressing their gratitude

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

1 Last week, France announced that the country will pave 621 miles of road with solar panels over the next five years, with the goal of providing cheap, renewable energy to five million people. Called "the Ward Way," the roads will be built through joint efforts with the French road building company Colas and the National Institute of Solar Energy. The company spent the last five years developing solar panels that are only about a quarter of an inch thick and are strong enough to stand up to heavy highway traffic without breaking or making the roads more slippery. The panels are also designed so that they can be installed directly on top of the existing roadways, making them relatively cheap and easy to install. France is the first country to kick around the idea of paving its roads with solar panels. In November 2015, the Netherlands completed a 229-foot long bike path paved with solar panels as a test for future projects. However, this is the first time a panel has been designed to be laid directly on top of existing roads and the first project to install the panels on public highways.

上周,法国宣布该国将在未来五年内用太阳能电池板铺设621英里的道路,目标是为500万人提供廉价的可再生能源。这些道路被称为"Watt Way",将由法国筑路公司Colas和国家太阳能研究所共同建设。该公司在过去五年里开发出了厚度仅约四分之一英寸的太阳能电池板,这些电池板足够坚固,能够承受繁忙的高速公路交通而不会破裂,也不会使道路变得更加湿滑。这些电池板的设计使其可以直接安装在现有路面之上,因此相对便宜且易于安装。法国是第一个提出用太阳能电池板铺设道路这一想法的国家。2015年11月,荷兰建成了一条229英尺长的太阳能电池板自行车道,作为未来项目的测试。然而,这是首次设计出可直接铺设在现有道路上的电池板,也是首个在公共高速公路上安装电池板的项目。

3. A) Testing the efficiency of the new solar panel.
B) Providing clean energy to five million people.
C) Generating electric power for passing vehicles.
D) Finding cheaper ways of highway construction.

【题目】 What was France's purpose of constructing the Ward Way?

【翻译】 法国建造沃德路的目的是什么?

- A) 测试新型太阳能电池板的效率。 B) 为五百万人提供清洁能源。 C) 为过往车辆发电。
D) 寻找更便宜的公路建设方式。

【答案】 B (目的题) Providing clean energy to five million people.

【定位】 Last week, France announced that the country will pave 621 miles of road with solar panels over the next five years, with the goal of providing cheap, renewable energy to five million people.

上周,法国宣布将在未来五年内用太阳能板铺设 621 英里道路,目标是为五百万人提供廉价、可再生的能源。

【信号】 with the goal of 直接领出目的。答案信号是 with the goal of 这个短语——它明明白白领出"目的",紧跟其后的 providing cheap, renewable energy to five million people 就是法国修路要达到的目标,正是本题答案落点。

【替换】 providing cheap, renewable energy to five million people ↔

Providing clean energy to five million people.

renewable energy 换成 clean energy

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A 借了录音里反复出现的 solar panels 制造耳熟感，但录音从没说目的是"测试新板子的效率"——"testing efficiency"原文根本没提，是听到 solar panel 就想选的原词陷阱。

借用原文：developing solar panels

C) 偷换概念

录音说供能给 five million people (人)，C 却说 Generating electric power for passing vehicles. (给过往车辆供电)。electric power 听着像 energy，但"给谁"被从"人"偷换成"车"，录音通篇没提给车辆供电。

借用原文：providing cheap, renewable energy to five million people

D) 答非所问

录音后文确实提到 making them relatively cheap and easy to install，D 抓住 cheap 一词说目的是"找更便宜的修路法"。但"便宜"是这套板子安装上的附带优点，不是法国修 Ward Way 的目的；目的句明写的是供能给五百万人。

借用原文：making them relatively cheap and easy to install

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4. A) They are made from cheap materials.
B) They are only about half an inch thick.
C) They can be laid right on top of existing highways.
D) They can stand the wear and tear of natural elements.

【题目】 What is special about the solar panels used in the Ward Way?

【翻译】 沃德路使用的太阳能电池板有什么特别之处？

- A) 它们由廉价材料制成。 B) 它们只有大约半英寸厚。
C) 它们可以直接铺设在现有公路上面。 D) 它们能够承受自然因素的磨损。

【答案】 C (细节题) They can be laid right on top of existing highways.

【定位】 The panels are also designed so that they can be installed directly on top of the existing roadways, making them relatively cheap and easy to install.

这些板子还经过特别设计，可以直接安装在现有路面之上，使其安装相对便宜又简便。

【信号】 are designed so that 引出独特设计。答案信号是 are also designed so that——"经过专门设计以便……"这类强调设计意图的句式，正是在点出板子的特别之处；其后 installed directly on top of the existing roadways 即本题要的特点。文末 this is the first time a panel has been designed to be laid directly on top of existing roads 又用"首次"再次强化了这一点。

【替换】 installed directly on top of the existing roadways ↔

They can be laid right on top of existing highways.

installed≈laid、roadways≈highways

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音说的是安装"relatively cheap", A 却说 They are made from cheap materials. (由廉价材料制成)。cheap 一词录音真念过, 但说的是"安装便宜"而非"材料便宜", 材料是否廉价原文根本没提。

借用原文: relatively cheap and easy to install

B) 与原文相反

录音明说板子 only about a quarter of an inch thick (约四分之一英寸厚), B 却写 only about half an inch thick. (约半英寸)。句式照搬、数字却由 quarter 偷改成 half, 是最阴的数字陷阱——不逐位核对数字就会上当。

借用原文: only about a quarter of an inch thick

D) 偷换概念

录音说板子强到能 stand up to heavy highway traffic (承受重型公路交通), D 却说 stand the wear and tear of natural elements. (耐受自然环境的磨损)。stand 这个动词录音念过, 但承受的对象从"重型交通"被偷换成"自然环境磨损", 后者原文没提。

借用原文: strong enough to stand up to heavy highway traffic

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

1 Lions have disappeared from much of Africa, but for the past few years scientists have wondered if the big cats were hanging on in remote parts of Sudan and Ethiopia. Continuous fighting in the region has made surveys difficult. But scientists released a report Monday documenting with hard evidence the discovery of "lost lions." A team with Oxford University's Wildlife Conservation Research Unit, supported by a charity organization, spent two nights in November camping in a national park in northwest Ethiopia on the Ethiopia-Sudan border. The researchers set out six camera traps, capturing images of lions, and the identified lion tracks. The scientists concluded that lions are also likely to live in a neighboring national park across the border in Sudan. The International Union for Conservation of Nature had previously considered the area a "possible range" for the species, and local people had reported seeing lions in the area, but no one presented convincing evidence.

狮子已经从非洲大部分地区消失, 但在过去几年里, 科学家们一直想知道这种大型猫科动物是否还在苏丹和埃塞俄比亚的偏远地区生存。该地区持续的战斗使调查工作变得困难。但科学家们周一发布了一份报告, 用确凿证据记录了"失踪狮子"的发现。牛津大学野生动物保护研究部门的一个团队在一家慈善组织的支持下, 于11月在埃塞俄比亚西北部埃塞俄比亚-苏丹边境的一个国家公园露营了两晚。研究人员设置了六台相机陷阱, 捕捉到了狮子的图像, 并识别出了狮子的足迹。科学家们得出结论, 狮子也可能生活在苏丹境内边境另一边的邻近国家公园中。国际自然保护联盟此前曾认为该地区是该物种的"可能分布区", 当地人也报告说在该地区看到过狮子, 但没有人提出令人信服的证据。

5. A) The lack of clues about the species.
B) Inadequate funding for research.
C) Endless fighting in the region.
D) The hazards from the desert.

【题目】 What has made it difficult to survey lions in remote parts of Sudan and Ethiopia?

【翻译】 是什么使得在苏丹和埃塞俄比亚偏远地区调查狮子变得困难？

- A) 缺乏关于该物种的线索。 B) 研究资金不足。 C) 该地区无休止的战斗。
D) 来自沙漠的危险。

【答案】 C (细节题) Endless fighting in the region.

【定位】 Continuous fighting in the region has made surveys difficult.

该地区持续不断的战乱使得调查工作变得困难。

【信号】 made ... difficult 因果信号。定位靠的是因果障碍信号：录音里 has made surveys difficult 这一短语正对应题干的 made it difficult to survey，它前面的主语 Continuous fighting in the region 就是造成困难的原因。听到 made ... difficult 就该立刻锁定它前面的主语。

【替换】 Continuous fighting in the region ↔ Endless fighting in the region

Continuous=Endless 近义替换

【排除】 A) 答非所问

录音确实提到此前 no one presented convincing evidence (无人拿出有力证据)，听起来像『缺线索』，但那是讲『过去为何没定论』，并非题干问的『让调查变难』的原因。把它当 A 选，是被『缺证据』的语义带偏，答非所问。

借用原文：no one presented convincing evidence

B) 未提及

Inadequate funding for research. 说『研究缺钱』，但全文只说研究 supported by a charity organization (有慈善机构资助)，从没说经费不足。这是凭常识『科研常缺钱』脑补出来的，录音里没有依据。

D) 未提及

The hazards from the desert. 说困难来自沙漠的危险。录音讲的是在国家公园露营、布相机，全程没提沙漠或其危险；这是借『非洲、野外』的背景联想硬造出的障碍，原文没有。

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6. A) To observe the wildlife in the two national parks.
B) To study the habitat of lions in Sudan and Ethiopia.
C) To identify the reasons for the lions' disappearance.
D) To find evidence of the existence of the "lost lions".

【题目】 What was the main purpose of the research?

【翻译】 这项研究的主要目的是什么？

- A) 观察两个国家公园内的野生动物。 B) 研究苏丹和埃塞俄比亚狮子的栖息地。
C) 查明狮子消失的原因。 D) 寻找"失踪的狮子"存在的证据。

【答案】 **D** (目的题) To find evidence of the existence of the "lost lions".

【定位】 But scientists released a report Monday documenting with hard evidence the discovery of "lost lions."

但是科学家们周一发布了一份报告，用确凿的证据记录下了对"消失的狮子"的发现。

【信号】 **转折but后才是真意**。定位靠转折信号：But scientists released a report of But 把前文『狮子在非洲大片消失、调查困难』的铺垫一转，转折之后才是这则新闻的核心——用确凿证据 documenting with hard evidence the discovery of "lost lions"，即研究就是为了证明这些消失的狮子还在。

【替换】 documenting with hard evidence the discovery of "lost lions" ↔

To find evidence of the existence of the "lost lions"

拿证据记录发现=找存在证据

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

To observe the wildlife in the two national parks. 借用了录音里的 national park 制造熟耳感，但研究目的不是泛泛地『观察野生动物』，而是专门找狮子还在的证据。把发生地点 national park 当成目的，是听到原词就想选。

借用原文：camping in a national park

B) **原词陷阱**

To study the habitat of lions in Sudan and Ethiopia. 把录音里的地名 Sudan and Ethiopia 搬进选项，听着很熟。但研究目的是『证明狮子还在』，不是研究其栖息地 (habitat 录音根本没提)。属盗用地名+脑补 habitat。

借用原文：Sudan and Ethiopia

C) **与原文相反**

To identify the reasons for the lions' disappearance. 说目的是『查清狮子消失的原因』。录音只说狮子曾 disappeared from much of Africa，研究做的是证明它们还在、而非研究为何消失，方向正好相反。

借用原文：Lions have disappeared from much of Africa

7. A) Lions' tracks.

B) Lions walking.

C) Some camping facilities.

D) Traps set by local hunters.

【题目】 **What did the researchers find in the national park?**

【翻译】 研究人员在国家公园里发现了什么？

- A) 狮子的足迹。 B) 正在行走的狮子。 C) 一些露营设施。 D) 当地猎人设置的陷阱。

【答案】 **A** (细节题) Lions' tracks.

【定位】 The researchers set out six camera traps, capturing images of lions, and the identified lion tracks.

研究者们布设了六台相机陷阱(红外相机), 拍到了狮子的影像, 并辨认出了狮子的足迹。

【信号】 **identified 发现动词信号**。定位靠发现动词: identified lion tracks 里的 identified (辨认出) 正是『发现』动作, 紧跟其后的宾语 lion tracks 就是研究者找到的东西, 直接对应选项。

【替换】 identified lion tracks ↔ **Lions' tracks**

lion tracks=Lions' tracks 几近原词

【排除】 **B) 原词陷阱**

Lions walking. 借了录音 capturing images of lions (拍到狮子的影像) 里的 lions 制造熟耳感, 但录音只说拍到狮子的『影像』, 从没说拍到『狮子在走动』walking 这个动作, 是把影像脑补成了具体动作。

借用原文: capturing images of lions

C) 原词陷阱

Some camping facilities. 借用录音里的 camping in a national park 的 camping 制造熟耳感。但 camping 说的是研究者在公园里露营两晚这件事, 不是他们『发现』了某些露营设施, 张冠李戴。

借用原文: camping in a national park

D) 原词陷阱

Traps set by local hunters. 是最毒的一项: 它盗用了录音 set out six camera traps 里的 traps。但录音的 traps 是研究者布设的 camera traps (红外相机), 不是『当地人设的陷阱』; 既换了设置人(研究者→hunters), 又换了性质(相机→捕猎陷阱)。

借用原文: set out six camera traps

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: I bet you're looking forward to the end of this month, aren't you?

M: 我敢说你很期待这个月底吧, 是不是?

2 W: Yes, I am. How did you know?

W: 是的, 我很期待。你怎么知道的?

3 M: David told me you had a special birthday coming up.

M: David告诉我你有个特别的生日要到了。

4 W: Oh, yes. That's right. This year would be my golden birthday.

W: 哦, 是的。没错。今年是我的黄金生日。

5 M: What does that mean? I've never heard of a golden birthday.

M: 那是什么意思? 我从来没听说过黄金生日。

6 W: I've actually just learned of this concept myself. Fortunately, just in time to celebrate. A golden or lucky birthday is when one turns the age of their birth date. So, for example, my sister's birthday is December 9th and her golden birthday would have been the year she turns 9 years old. Come to think of it, my parents did throw her a surprise party that year.

W: 其实我自己也是刚知道这个概念。幸好及时知道了可以庆祝。黄金生日或者幸运生日是指一个人过的年龄正好和他出生日期的日数相同。比如说, 我妹妹的生日是12月9号, 她的黄金生日就是她9岁那年。现在想起来, 我父母那年确实给她办了个惊喜派对。

7 M: Interesting. Too bad I missed mine. My golden birthday would've been four years ago. I assume you've got big plans then.

M: 有意思。可惜我错过了我的。我的黄金生日应该是四年前。我猜你肯定有大计划了。

8 W: Actually yes. My husband is planning a surprise holiday for the two of us next week. I have no idea what he's gotten in mind, but I'm excited to find out. Has he mentioned anything to you?

W: 确实是的。我丈夫正在计划下周给我们俩安排一个惊喜假期。我完全不知道他想的是什么, 但我很兴奋想知道。他有跟你提过什么吗?

9 M: He might have.

M: 他可能提过。

10 W: Anything you'd like to share? I'm dying to know what kind of trip he has planned where we're going.

W: 有什么可以分享的吗? 我特别想知道他计划的是什么样的旅行, 我们要去哪儿。

11 M: Yeah, nothing at all.

M: 完全没有。

12 W: Not a clue. Hard to imagine, isn't it! Though I must say, I think it has been even more fun keeping the secret for me the past few weeks.

W: 一点线索都没有。很难想象吧! 不过我得说, 我觉得过去几周替我保守这个秘密对他来说更有意思。

13 M: I'm sure both of you will have a fantastic time. Happy golden birthday! I can't wait to hear all about it when you get back.

M: 我相信你们俩会玩得很开心的。黄金生日快乐! 等你们回来我迫不及待想听你说说这次旅行。

8. A) A special gift from the man.
B) Her wedding anniversary.
C) A call from her dad.
D) Her 'lucky birthday'.

【题目】 What is the woman looking forward to?

【翻译】 这位女士期待什么？

- A) 来自这位男士的特别礼物。 B) 她的结婚纪念日。 C) 她父亲打来的电话。
D) 她的"幸运生日"。

【答案】 D (细节题) Her 'lucky birthday'.

【定位】 Oh, yes. That's right. This year would be my golden birthday.

哦，对，没错。今年是我的"黄金生日"。

【信号】 女士对男士提问的直接应答。男士先说 David told me you had a special birthday coming up., 女士紧接着应答 This year would be my golden birthday.——被问者的直接确认就是答案信号，她盼的正是这个特殊生日。

【替换】 my golden birthday ↔ Her 'lucky birthday'.

golden = lucky 同义改写

【排除】 A) 未提及

选项说她盼"男士送的特别礼物"，但录音里男士从头到尾没说要送礼，是凭空造出来的对象。

B) 偷换概念

录音反复讲的是 golden birthday (生日)，选项却换成 wedding anniversary (结婚纪念日)；二者都和"重要日子"沾边，易混，但录音从未提纪念日。

借用原文：my golden birthday

C) 原词陷阱

录音第6段提到女士 my parents (父母)，选项把它扭成"爸爸来电"——它蹭了"家人"这个原词印象，但女士盼的是生日，不是一通电话，听到"父母"就选 C 正中圈套。

借用原文：my parents

-
9. A) Threw her a surprise party.
B) Took her on a trip overseas.
C) Bought her a gold necklace.
D) Gave her a big model plane.

【题目】 What did the woman's parents do on her sister's lucky birthday?

【翻译】 这位女士的父母在她姐姐的幸运生日那天做了什么？

- A) 为她举办了一个惊喜派对。 B) 带她去海外旅行。 C) 给她买了一条金项链。
D) 送给她一个大型飞机模型。

【答案】 **A** (细节题) Threw her a surprise party.

【定位】 Come to think of it, my parents did throw her a surprise party that year.

这么一想，那一年我父母确实给她办了个惊喜派对。

【信号】 出现题干限定词 **parents + 动作动词**。这句里同时出现题干锁定的 my parents 和动作 throw her a surprise party，主语、对象、动作三对齐，正是承载答案的那一句。

【替换】 throw her a surprise party ↔ Threw her a surprise party.

几乎原句对应，仅时态调整

【排除】 **B) 张冠李戴**

录音里“旅行”是后文 My husband is planning a surprise holiday 说的、是丈夫为女士本人筹划的；选项却把“带旅行”安到父母为姐姐做的事上，主体和对象都错位了。

借用原文：My husband is planning a surprise holiday

C) 原词陷阱

本组话题是 golden birthday，选项 Bought her a gold necklace. 借 gold 一词制造“听到 gold 就想选”的诱惑，但录音从没说父母买金项链。

借用原文：A golden or lucky birthday

D) 未提及

Gave her a big model plane. 【模型飞机】在录音里完全没出现，是凭空编造的实物，无任何原文影子。

10. A) What her husband and the man are up to.

B) What has been troubling her husband.

C) The trip her husband has planned.

D) The gift her husband has bought.

【题目】 What is the woman eager to find out about?

【翻译】 这位女士急于了解什么？

A) 她丈夫和这位男士在策划什么。 B) 一直困扰她丈夫的是什么。

C) 她丈夫计划的旅行。 D) 她丈夫买的礼物。

【答案】 **C** (细节题) The trip her husband has planned.

【定位】 Anything you'd like to share? I'm dying to know what kind of trip he has planned where we're going.

有什么能透露给我的吗？我太想知道他计划的是什么样的旅行、我们要去哪儿了。

【信号】 强烈愿望信号 **I'm dying to know**。I'm dying to know what kind of trip he has planned 里 dying to know 是“急切想知道”的强信号，正对应题干 eager to find out，其宾语 trip 就是她好奇的对象。

【替换】 what kind of trip he has planned ↔ The trip her husband has planned.

trip...he has planned 同义对应

【排除】 A) 偷换概念

选项说她想知道"丈夫和男士在搞什么", 但女士追问的只是丈夫计划的旅行 what kind of trip he has planned, 并没把男士也算进她好奇的对象里——选项擅自多绑一个人。

借用原文: what kind of trip he has planned

B) 答非所问

"想知道假期结果如何"是结尾男士说的 I can't wait to hear all about it when you get back., 不是女士此刻好奇的; 女士好奇的是出发前的"旅行计划", 不是回来后的"结果"。

借用原文: I can't wait to hear all about it when you get back.

D) 偷换概念

The gift her husband has bought. 与正解 The trip her husband has planned. 仅一词之差, 把"旅行"换成"礼物"; 录音明说她想知道的是 what kind of trip, 是 trip 不是 gift。

借用原文: what kind of trip he has planned

-
11. A) He wants to find out about the couple's holiday plan.
B) He is eager to learn how the couple's holiday turns out.
C) He will tell the woman the secret if her husband agrees.
D) He will be glad to be a guide for the couple's holiday trip.

【题目】 What does the man say at the end of the conversation?

【翻译】 这位男士在对话结束时说了什么?

- A) 他想了解这对夫妇的度假计划。 B) 他渴望知道这对夫妇的度假结果如何。
C) 如果她丈夫同意,他会告诉这位女士这个秘密。
D) 他很乐意为这对夫妇的度假旅行当导游。

【答案】 B (细节题) He is eager to learn how the couple's holiday turns out.

【定位】 I'm sure both of you will have a fantastic time. Happy golden birthday! I can't wait to hear all about it when you get back.

我相信你俩会玩得超开心。生日快乐! 我都等不及你们回来后听你讲这一路的事了。

【信号】 对话收尾句 + 强愿望词 can't wait. 这是男士在对话末尾的发言, I can't wait to hear all about it when you get back. 用 can't wait 表达"急切想听", when you get back 点明是"回来后听结果"——结尾位置 + 强愿望信号双重确认这是答案句。

【替换】 I can't wait to hear all about it when you get back ↔

He is eager to learn how the couple's holiday turns out.

can't wait to hear=eager to learn; 回来后听=结果如何

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

选项说他"想搞清楚旅行计划", 但男士说的是 when you get back (回来后听), 是事后的结果, 不是事前的计划; 而且想打听计划的恰恰是女士不是男士, 方向反了。

借用原文: I can't wait to hear all about it when you get back.

C) 未提及

He will tell the woman the secret if her husband agrees. 说他"若丈夫同意就告诉她秘密", 但男士全程在装糊涂 (Yeah, nothing at all.), 从未做这种带条件的承诺。

D) 过度推断

He will be glad to be a guide for the couple's holiday trip. 说他乐意当向导, 但男士只表达了祝福与想听结果, 根本没说要陪同/带路, 是凭祝福硬推出来的。

借用原文: I'm sure both of you will have a fantastic time.

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

1 W: Mr. Green, What do you think makes a successful negotiator?

W: Green先生,您认为什么使一个谈判者成功?

2 M: Well, that's hard to define. But I think successful negotiators have several things in common. They are always polite and rational people. They are firm, but flexible. They can recognize power and know how to use it. They are sensitive to the dynamics in the negotiation. The way it raises and falls, and how it may change direction. They project an image of confidence. And perhaps most importantly, they know when to stop.

M: 嗯,这很难定义。但我认为成功的谈判者有几个共同点。他们总是礼貌且理性的人。他们坚定但灵活。他们能识别权力并知道如何运用它。他们对谈判中的动态变化很敏感,比如气氛的起伏,以及可能改变的方向。他们展现出自信的形象。也许最重要的是,他们知道何时该停止。

3 W: And what about an unsuccessful negotiator?

W: 那不成功的谈判者呢?

4 M: Well, this is probably all of us when we start out. We are probably immature and over-trusting, too emotional or aggressive. We are unsure of ourselves and want to be liked by everyone. Good negotiators learn fast, poor negotiators remain like that and go on losing negotiations.

M: 嗯,这可能是我们所有人刚开始的样子。我们可能不成熟、过于信任别人、太情绪化或好斗。我们对自己没把握,想被所有人喜欢。优秀的谈判者学得快,糟糕的谈判者一直保持那样,不断在谈判中失利。

5 W: In your opinion, can the skills of negotiation be taught?

W: 您认为谈判技巧可以教授吗?

6 M: Well, you can teach someone how to prepare for negotiation. There're perhaps six stages in every negotiation: get to know the other side, state your goals, start the process, clarify areas of disagreement or conflict. Reassess your position, making acceptable compromises. And finally, reach some agreement in principle. These stages can be studied, and strategies to be used in each can be planned beforehand.

But I think the really successful negotiator is probably born with the sixth sense that may respond properly to the situation at hand.

M: 嗯,你可以教某人如何为谈判做准备。每次谈判大概有六个阶段:了解对方,陈述你的目标,启动流程,明确分歧或冲突的领域,重新评估你的立场,做出可接受的妥协,最后,在原则上达成某种协议。这些阶段可以学习,每个阶段使用的策略可以提前规划。但我认为真正成功的谈判者可能天生就有第六感,能够恰当地应对手头的情况。

7 W: The artistic sense you just described?

W: 您刚才说的那种艺术感觉?

8 M: Yes, that's right.

M: 是的,没错。

12. A) They take the rival's attitude into account.

B) They know when to adopt a tough attitude.

C) They see the importance of making compromises.

D) They are sensitive to the dynamics of a negotiation.

【题目】 What does the man say about good negotiators?

【翻译】 关于优秀的谈判者,男士说了什么?

- A) 他们会考虑对手的态度。 B) 他们知道何时采取强硬态度。
C) 他们认识到做出妥协的重要性。 D) 他们对谈判的动态变化很敏感。

【答案】 D (细节题) They are sensitive to the dynamics of a negotiation.

【定位】 They are sensitive to the dynamics in the negotiation. The way it raises and falls, and how it may change direction.

他们对谈判中的态势变化很敏感——它如何起伏,又如何可能改变方向。

【信号】 被问者一连列举里的一条。 男士在回答"什么样的人成功谈判者"时连说好几条特征, They are sensitive to the dynamics in the negotiation. 是其中一条,与选项 D 几乎对应,是答案句;这种"列举式作答"里,能和某个选项对上的那条就是答案落点。

【替换】 They are sensitive to the dynamics in the negotiation. ↔

They are sensitive to the dynamics of a negotiation.

几乎原句照搬,仅介词 in→of 微调

【排除】 A) 未提及

They take the rival's attitude into account. 里的"对手态度"录音通篇未提，男士说的是对"态势 dynamics"敏感，不是对"对手 rival"的态度，属无中生有。

B)

录音说好谈判者 They are firm, but flexible. (坚定但灵活)，B 把 firm 引申成 adopt a tough attitude 还加上"知道何时"，是借"坚定"这个原意造的过度推断，录音并无"何时采取强硬"之意。

借用原文：They are firm, but flexible.

C) 原词陷阱

They see the importance of making compromises. 里的 compromises 确实在录音里出现过——但出现在后面讲谈判步骤时的 making acceptable compromises，并不是男士在评点"好谈判者特征"时说的，属把别处原词搬来答非所问的原词陷阱。

借用原文：making acceptable compromises

13. A) They know when to stop.

B) They know how to adapt.

C) They know when to make compromises.

D) They know how to control their emotion.

【题目】 What does the man say, maybe the most important thing to a successful negotiator?

【翻译】 男士说，对于成功的谈判者而言，也许最重要的是什么？

A) 他们知道何时停止。 B) 他们知道如何适应。 C) 他们知道何时做出妥协。

D) 他们知道如何控制自己的情绪。

【答案】 A (细节题) They know when to stop.

【定位】 And perhaps most importantly, they know when to stop.

而且，也许最重要的是，他们知道何时收手。

【信号】 强调标记 most importantly 后即落点。 And perhaps most importantly, they know when to stop. 里的 most importantly 是明确的"最重要"标记，紧跟其后的 know when to stop 就是答案，标记词后那句几乎必是落点。

【替换】 they know when to stop ↔ **They know when to stop.**

原句照搬，几乎零改写

【排除】 B)

They know how to adapt. 与录音 They are firm, but flexible. 的"灵活"沾边, 但录音并未把"适应/灵活"列为最重要, most importantly 后接的是 stop 不是 adapt, 属答非所问。

借用原文: They are firm, but flexible.

C)

They know when to make compromises. 借了录音步骤段的 making acceptable compromises 的 compromises, 又套用 A 的"know when to"句式, 拼成像答案的样子, 但录音强调的最重要项是 stop 而非妥协, 是典型原词陷阱。

借用原文: making acceptable compromises

D)

They know how to control their emotion. 与录音说差谈判者 too emotional or aggressive 相关, 但那是"差手"的毛病, 且本题问的是"最重要", 录音并未把控制情绪列为最重要项, 属张冠李戴。

借用原文: too emotional or aggressive

14. A) They are patient.

B) They learn quickly.

C) They are good at expression.

D) They uphold their principles.

【题目】 How is a good negotiator different from a poor one?

【翻译】 优秀的谈判者与糟糕的谈判者有何不同?

A) 他们有耐心。 B) 他们学得快。 C) 他们善于表达。 D) 他们坚持自己的原则。

【答案】 B (细节题) They learn quickly.

【定位】 Good negotiators learn fast, poor negotiators remain like that and go on losing negotiations.

好的谈判者学得快, 差的谈判者就停在原地、继续输掉一场场谈判。

【信号】 好坏并提的对比句。Good negotiators learn fast, poor negotiators remain like that 把"好谈判者"与"差谈判者"放在同一句对照, 区别就明摆在 learn fast 上, 这种前后并提的对比句就是答案句。

【替换】 Good negotiators learn fast ↔ They learn quickly.

fast 与 quickly 同义替换

【排除】 A)

They are patient. 的"耐心"录音通篇没说, 对比句讲的是 learn fast, 与耐心无关, 属未提及。

C)

They are good at expression. 的"表达能力"录音从未出现, 对比句讲的是学习速度, 与表达无关, 属未提及。

D)

They uphold their principles. 的"坚守原则"录音没有对应原话, 对比句给的区别是 learn fast 而非守原则, 属未提及的合理项干扰。

15. A) Clarify items of negotiation.

B) Make clear one's intentions.

C) Get to know the other side.

D) Formulate one's strategy.

【题目】 What's the first stage of a negotiation according to the man?

【翻译】 根据男士的说法, 谈判的第一阶段是什么?

A) 明确谈判事项。 B) 阐明自己的意图。 C) 了解对方。 D) 制定自己的策略。

【答案】 C (细节题) Get to know the other side.

【定位】 There're perhaps six stages in every negotiation: get to know the other side, state your goals, start the process, clarify areas of disagreement or conflict.

每场谈判大概有六个阶段: 了解对方、陈述你的目标、启动流程、厘清分歧或冲突所在。

【信号】 "six stages"后罗列的第一项。There're perhaps six stages in every negotiation: get to know the other side 在"六个阶段"的冒号后第一个念到的就是 get to know the other side, 列举开头第一项即"第一步", 是答案信号。

【替换】 get to know the other side ↔ Get to know the other side.

原短语照搬, 仅首字母大写

【排除】 A)

Clarify items of negotiation. 借了录音第四个步骤 clarify areas of disagreement or conflict 的 clarify, 但它排在"了解对方"之后, 不是第一步, 属把靠后步骤冒充第一步的原词陷阱。

借用原文: clarify areas of disagreement or conflict

B)

Make clear one's intentions. 是录音第二步 state your goals (陈述目标) 的改写, 意图≈目标, 但它排第二不是第一, 属顺序错位。

借用原文: state your goals

D)

Formulate one's strategy. 的 strategy 来自录音后文 strategies to be used in each can be planned beforehand, 那是讲"策略可预先规划", 并不在六个阶段的列举里, 更不是第一步, 属原词陷阱。

借用原文: strategies to be used in each can be planned beforehand

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 Some people wonder why countries spend millions of dollars on space projects. They want to know how space research helps people on Earth. Actually, space technology helps people on earth every day. This is called "spin-off technology." Spin-off technology is space technology that is now used on Earth. In early space programs, such as the Apollo missions of the 1960s and 1970s, and in the space shuttle missions today, scientists developed objects for the astronauts to use on the moon and in space. We now use some of these objects every day. For example, we have quartz crystal clocks and watches accurate to within one minute a year. We purify the water we drink with the water filter designed for the astronauts' use in space. The cordless hand-held tools we use in our homes, such as vacuum cleaners, flashlights, drills and saws came from the technology of these early space programs. On cold winter days, we can stay warm with battery-operated gloves and socks, and specially-made coats and jackets. All these clothes are similar to the spacesuit designs that kept astronauts comfortable in the temperatures of the moon, and are spin-offs from space technology. These products are only a few examples of the many ways space technology helps us in our everyday lives. No one knows how new spin-off technology from the International Space Station will help us in the future.

有些人想知道为什么国家要在太空项目上花费数百万美元。他们想知道太空研究如何帮助地球上的人们。实际上, 太空技术每天都在帮助地球上的人们。这被称为"衍生技术"。衍生技术是现在用于地球上的太空技术。在早期的太空计划中, 例如20世纪60年代和70年代的Apollo任务, 以及今天的航天飞机任务中,

科学家为宇航员开发了在月球和太空中使用的物品。我们现在每天都在使用其中一些物品。例如，我们拥有精确到每年一分钟以内的石英晶体钟表。我们用为宇航员在太空使用而设计的滤水器净化饮用水。我们在家中使用的无线手持工具，如吸尘器、手电筒、电钻和锯子，都来自这些早期太空计划的技术。在寒冷的冬日，我们可以用电池供电的手套和袜子，以及特制的外套和夹克保持温暖。所有这些衣服都类似于让宇航员在月球温度下保持舒适的宇航服设计，是太空技术的衍生产品。这些产品只是太空技术在日常生活中帮助我们的众多方式中的几个例子。没有人知道来自国际空间站的新衍生技术将来会如何帮助我们。

16. A) How space research benefits people on Earth.
B) When the International Space Station was built.
C) How many space shuttle missions there will be.
D) When America's earliest space program started.

【题目】 What do some people want to know about space exploration?

【翻译】 有些人想了解太空探索的什么方面？

- A) 太空研究如何使地球上的人们受益。 B) 国际空间站是何时建造的。
C) 将会有多少次航天飞机任务。 D) 美国最早的太空计划是何时开始的。

【答案】 A (细节题) How space research benefits people on Earth.

【定位】 They want to know how space research helps people on Earth.

他们想知道太空研究如何造福地球上的人们。

【信号】 开篇 **want to know 直陈所问**。录音开头先抛 Some people wonder why countries spend millions of dollars on space projects., 紧接着 They want to know how space research helps people on Earth. 用 want to know 直接点出"人们想了解什么"——题干 want to know 与原文 want to know 信号对上，这句就是答案句。

【替换】 how space research helps people on Earth ↔ **How space research benefits people on Earth**
helps = benefits 同义替换

【排除】 B) **原词陷阱**

录音结尾确实念到 the International Space Station, B 把它搬进来诱你"听到就选", 但原文只在展望未来时提到它, 从没说它"when...was built (何时建成)", 属答非所问。

借用原文: No one knows how new spin-off technology from the International Space Station will help us in the future.

C) **原词陷阱**

录音里有 the space shuttle missions today, C 借这个原词诱选, 但原文从未说航天飞机任务"how many (有多少次)", 是凭空添的数字问题。

借用原文: in the space shuttle missions today

D) **原词陷阱**

录音念过 the Apollo missions of the 1960s and 1970s, D 把这年代搬来问"美国最早的太空计划何时开始", 但原文只是举例说阿波罗任务发生在那两个年代, 并没说"最早的太空计划始于何时", 属答非所问。

借用原文: such as the Apollo missions of the 1960s and 1970s

17. A) They tried to make best use of the latest technology.
B) They tried to meet astronauts' specific requirements.
C) They developed objects for astronauts to use in outer space.
D) They accurately calculated the speed of the orbiting shuttles.

【题目】 What did scientists do for the space shuttle missions?

【翻译】 科学家们为航天飞机任务做了什么？

- A) 他们试图充分利用最新技术。 B) 他们试图满足宇航员的具体要求。
C) 他们开发了供宇航员在外太空使用的物品。 D) 他们精确计算了轨道航天飞机的速度。

【答案】 C (细节题) They developed objects for astronauts to use in outer space.

【定位】 In early space programs, such as the Apollo missions of the 1960s and 1970s, and in the space shuttle missions today, scientists developed objects for the astronauts to use on the moon and in space.

在早期的太空计划中，比如二十世纪六七十年代的阿波罗任务，以及今天的航天飞机任务中，科学家们研制了供宇航员在月球上和太空中使用的物品。

【信号】 题干 **space shuttle missions** 在原文同句出现，紧跟 **scientists** 的动作。录音里 in the space shuttle missions today, scientists developed objects for the astronauts to use on the moon and in space 既含题干的定位词 space shuttle missions，又紧跟 scientists developed... 这一动作——定位词 + 主语动作同现，这句就是答案句。

【替换】 scientists developed objects for the astronauts to use on the moon and in space ↔

They developed objects for astronauts to use in outer space

几乎原句保留，on the moon and in space 概括为 outer space

【排除】 A) 未提及

They tried to make best use of the latest technology. 听上去很像科学家会做的事，但录音通篇没说他们"充分利用最新技术"，是凭常识脑补出来的，不是原文说的。

B) 偷换概念

录音多次念到 astronauts，B 借这个原词诱选，但原文说的是科学家"研发供宇航员使用的物品"，并没有说他们"满足宇航员的特定要求 (specific requirements)"，把动作偷换了。

借用原文：scientists developed objects for the astronauts to use on the moon and in space

D) 原词陷阱

录音里有 the space shuttle missions today，D 借 shuttle 这个原词，编出科学家"精确计算轨道航天飞机速度 (calculated the speed)"，但原文从未提到"计算速度"，是凭空添加的动作。

借用原文：in the space shuttle missions today

18. A) They are expensive to make.
B) They are extremely accurate.
C) They were first made in space.
D) They were invented in the 1970s.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about the quartz crystal clocks and watches?

【翻译】 说话者关于石英晶体钟表说了什么？

- A) 它们制造成本高昂。 B) 它们极其精确。 C) 它们最初是在太空中制造的。
D) 它们是在20世纪70年代发明的。

【答案】 B (细节题) They are extremely accurate.

【定位】 For example, we have quartz crystal clocks and watches accurate to within one minute a year.
比如，我们有石英钟表，其精度可达每年误差不超过一分钟。

【信号】 物品名 + 紧跟的描述 **accurate to within one minute a year**。录音念到定位词 quartz crystal clocks and watches 后，紧跟 accurate to within one minute a year——对该物品的唯一直接描述就是“精准”，这句即答案句。

【替换】 accurate to within one minute a year ↔ **They are extremely accurate**

具体数据 → 概括为 extremely accurate

【排除】 A) **未提及**

They are expensive to make. 说石英钟表“造价昂贵”，但录音对它的描述只有精度，从没提价格，是凭空添加。

C) **偷换概念**

录音反复念到 in space, C 借这个原词诱选，但原文说的是这些产品源自为太空研发的技术，并没有说钟表“first made in space (首次在太空中制造)”，把“为太空而造”偷换成了“在太空里造”。

借用原文：the water filter designed for the astronauts' use in space

D) **张冠李戴**

录音里 the Apollo missions of the 1960s and 1970s 念过 1970s, D 把这年代搬来当作钟表的“发明时间”，但原文从没说石英钟表“invented in the 1970s”，1970s 修饰的是阿波罗任务，不是钟表，属张冠李戴。

借用原文：such as the Apollo missions of the 1960s and 1970s

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

1 Well, if I could go back in history and live, I'd like to go back to the 18th century and perhaps in colonial America in Yankee New England where one of my ancestors lived, because it was the beginning of something. By the 18th century, there was a feeling of community that had grown. My ancestor was a preacher traveling around the countryside. People lived in small communities. There were fishermen and farmers who provided fresh food that tasted and looked like food, unlike that in today's supermarkets,

and there were small towns and New York wasn't that far away. I'm deeply attached to the Puritan tradition, not in a religious sense, but they believed in working for something, working for goals, and I like that. They worked hard at whatever they did, but they had a sense of achievement. They believed in goodness, in community, and helping one another. I love the colonial fabrics, all the silver work, the furnishings, the combination of elegance and simplicity. I love it. The printing, the books, I'm very attached to all that kind of thing. That may not all be very entertaining in the modern sense of the world, but I would have enjoyed spending my evenings in that environment, discussing new ideas, building a new world, and I can see myself sitting on a small chair by the fire doing needlework.

如果我能回到历史中生活,我想回到18世纪,也许是在殖民地时期的美国,在Yankee New England,我的一位祖先曾在那里生活,因为那是某种事物的开端。到18世纪,已经形成了一种共同体的感觉。我的祖先是一位在乡间四处传道的牧师。人们生活在小型社区里。有渔民和农民提供新鲜的食物,这些食物的味道和外观像真正的食物,不像今天超市里的那些,还有小镇,纽约离得也不远。我深深依恋清教徒传统,不是在宗教意义上,而是他们相信为某种事物而工作,为目标而工作,我喜欢这一点。他们努力做好手头的任何事情,但他们有一种成就感。他们相信善良、相信共同体、相信互相帮助。我热爱殖民地时期的织物、所有的银器、家具陈设,那种优雅与简朴的结合。我热爱这一切。印刷品、书籍,我对所有这类东西都非常依恋。从现代意义上说,这一切可能并不那么有娱乐性,但我会很享受在那种环境中度过我的夜晚,讨论新思想,建设一个新世界,我能看到自己坐在火炉边的小椅子上做针线活。

19. A) Everything was natural and genuine then.
B) People had plenty of land to cultivate then.
C) It marked the beginning of something new.
D) It was when her ancestors came to America.

【题目】 Why does the speaker say she would like to go back and live in the 18th century America?

【翻译】 为什么说话者说她想回到18世纪的美国生活?

- A) 那时一切都是自然和真实的。 B) 那时人们有大量土地可以耕种。
C) 它标志着新事物的开端。 D) 那是她的祖先来到美国的时候。

【答案】 C (细节题) It marked the beginning of something new.

【定位】 Well, if I could go back in history and live, I'd like to go back to the 18th century and perhaps in colonial America in Yankee New England where one of my ancestors lived, because it was the beginning of something.

嗯,如果能回到历史中去生活,我想回到18世纪、或许是我一位祖先曾生活过的、新英格兰扬基地区的殖民地美洲,因为那是某种开端。

【信号】 理由信号词 **because** 之后才是答案。句末 because it was the beginning of something 用 because 直接交代了她想回去的根本理由,因果连词后面那半句就是答案落点。

【替换】 because it was the beginning of something ↔ **It marked the beginning of something new**
"开端"原意保留,换词扩写

【排除】 A) 过度推断

原文后面确实夸过食物 fresh food that tasted and looked like food, Everything was natural and genuine then. 借此把"食物天然"放大成"一切都天然纯正", 但她回去的理由句明说是"开端", A 既扩大范围又答非所问。

借用原文: fresh food that tasted and looked like food

B) 未提及

People had plenty of land to cultivate then. 听起来很合"殖民地农耕"的常识, 但原文只提到有 fishermen and farmers, 从未说"有大量土地可耕种", 属于凭常识脑补、原文未提。

D) 原词陷阱

原文确实念到 where one of my ancestors lived, It was when her ancestors came to America. 借"ancestors"这个原词把"祖先曾住在那里"偷换成"那是祖先来美国的时候", 既改了意思也不是她给的理由。

借用原文: where one of my ancestors lived

-
20. A) They were known to be creative.
B) They enjoyed living a life of ease.
C) They had all kinds of entertainment.
D) They believed in working for goals.

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

【翻译】说话者对清教徒有何评价?

- A) 他们以富有创造力而闻名。 B) 他们享受安逸的生活。
C) 他们有各种各样的娱乐活动。 D) 他们相信为目标而努力。

【答案】 D (细节题) They believed in working for goals.

【定位】 I'm deeply attached to the Puritan tradition, not in a religious sense, but they believed in working for something, working for goals, and I like that.

我深深眷恋清教徒的传统, 不是宗教意义上的, 而是他们信奉为某种东西而努力、为目标而奋斗, 我喜欢这一点。

【信号】 关键词 Puritan 出现处即答案区。原文一出现 the Puritan tradition, 紧接着的 they believed in working for something, working for goals 就是她对清教徒的正面评价, 是答案承载句。

【替换】 they believed in working for something, working for goals ↔ **They believed in working for goals**
几乎原句保留, 删冗余

【排除】 A) 未提及

They were known to be creative. 听着像褒义、容易被"反正是夸他们"的感觉带选, 但原文夸的是"为目标奋斗", 从没说他们"creative", 纯属原文未提的好话。

B) 与原文相反

原文反复强调他们 They worked hard at whatever they did, They enjoyed living a life of ease."享受安逸"恰恰与之相反, 把勤奋说成了贪图安逸。

借用原文: They worked hard at whatever they did

C) 原词陷阱

原文末尾出现过 That may not all be very entertaining, They had all kinds of entertainment. 借"entertain-"这个原词, 把"那些事在现代看来未必很有趣"偷换成"清教徒有各种娱乐", 张冠李戴又改了意思。

借用原文: That may not all be very entertaining

21. A) Chatting with her ancestors.

B) Doing needlework by the fire.

C) Furnishing her country house.

D) Polishing all the silver work.

【题目】 What would the speaker like doing if she could go back to the past?

【翻译】 如果说话者能回到过去,她想做什么?

A) 与她的祖先聊天。 B) 在炉火旁做针线活。 C) 布置她的乡村住宅。

D) 擦亮所有的银器。

【答案】 B (细节题) Doing needlework by the fire.

【定位】 I would have enjoyed spending my evenings in that environment, discussing new ideas, building a new world, and I can see myself sitting on a small chair by the fire doing needlework.

我会很享受在那种环境里度过夜晚, 讨论新想法、建设新世界, 我能想象自己坐在炉火边的小椅子上做针线活。

【信号】 偏好信号 I can see myself... 引出答案动作。 I can see myself sitting on a small chair by the fire doing needlework 用"我能想象自己....."直说她设想自己做的事, 这一表自我设想的句子就是答案落点。

【替换】 sitting on a small chair by the fire doing needlework ↔ **Doing needlework by the fire**

保留核心动作, 压缩细节

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

原文出现过 one of my ancestors lived, Chatting with her ancestors. 借"ancestors"原词编出"和祖先聊天", 但她想做的是"讨论新想法"而非和祖先闲聊, 属原文未提的杜撰。

借用原文: one of my ancestors lived

C) 原词陷阱

原文念过 the furnishings, Furnishing her country house. 借"furnish-"原词把"她喜欢那些家具陈设"偷换成"她想布置她的乡间别墅", 原文既没说"乡间别墅"也没说她要"布置"。

借用原文: the furnishings

D) 原词陷阱

原文夸过 all the silver work, Polishing all the silver work. 借"silver work"原词编出"擦拭所有银器"这个动作, 可她只说喜欢这些银器, 从没说要去"polishing"它们。

借用原文: all the silver work

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

1 If you are lost in the woods, a little knowledge can turn what some people call a hardship into an enjoyable stay away from the troubles of modern society. When you think you're lost, sit down on the log or rock, or lean against the tree, and recite something you have memorized to bring your mind to a point where it is under control. Don't run blindly. If you must move, don't follow a stream unless you know it, and in that case you're not lost. Streams normally flow through wetland before they reach a lake or a river. Though there are more eatable plants, there may also be wild animals, poisonous snakes, and other hazards. Many experts feel it's wisest to walk uphill. At the top of most hills and mountains are trails leading back to civilization. If there are no trails, you're much easier to be seen on top of a hill, and you may even spot a highway or a railroad from this point. Nowadays, the first way someone will search for you is by air. In a wetland or in dense growth, you're very hard to spot. Anytime you go into the woods, somebody should know where you're going and when you're expected to return. Also when someone comes looking, you should be able to signal to them.

如果你在森林里迷路了, 一点知识就能把一些人说说的困境变成远离现代社会烦恼的愉快停留。当你认为自己迷路时, 坐在圆木或岩石上, 或者靠在树上, 背诵一些你已经记住的东西, 使你的思维达到可控的状态。不要盲目奔跑。如果你必须移动, 不要沿着溪流走, 除非你认识它, 而在那种情况下你就没有迷路。溪流在到达湖泊或河流之前通常会流经湿地。虽然那里有更多可食用的植物,但也可能有野生动物、毒蛇和其他危险。许多专家认为最明智的做法是往山上走。在大多数山丘和山脉的顶部都有通往文明世界的小径。如果没有小径,你在山顶上更容易被发现,而且你甚至可能从这一点看到公路或铁路。如今,人们搜寻你的第一种方式是通过空中搜索。在湿地或茂密的植被中,你很难被发现。无论何时你进入森林,都应该有人知道你要去哪里以及预计何时返回。而且当有人来寻找时,你应该能够向他们发出信号。

22. A) Sit down and try to calm yourself.
B) Call your family or friends for help.
C) Use a map to identify your location.
D) Try to follow your footprints back.

【题目】 What does the speaker advise you to do first if you are lost in the woods?

【翻译】如果你在树林里迷路了,说话者建议你首先做什么?

- A) 坐下来试着让自己冷静下来。 B) 打电话向家人或朋友求助。
C) 使用地图确定你的位置。 D) 试着沿着你的脚印返回。

【答案】A (细节题) Sit down and try to calm yourself.

【定位】When you think you're lost, sit down on the log or rock, or lean against the tree, and recite something you have memorized to bring your mind to a point where it is under control.

当你觉得自己迷路时,坐到圆木或石头上,或者靠着树,背诵一些你记得的东西,让自己的思绪进入受控制的状态。

【信号】首条指令句。录音在 When you think you're lost (一旦你觉得迷路了) 之后立刻给出的第一条动作就是答案——这是讲解类独白里「问题—第一步对策」的固定落点,紧跟在「迷路」这个触发语后面的指令句即为首要建议。

【替换】sit down on the log or rock ↔ Sit down

动作原样对应

bring your mind to a point where it is under control ↔ calm yourself

受控=冷静的同义改写

【排除】B) 未提及

录音讲的第一步是自我冷静,全程没有提到给家人朋友打电话求助, Call your family or friends for help. 属凭常识臆造的「想当然」选项。

C) 答非所问

选项里的 Use a map to identify your location. 看似合理,但录音第一步根本没让你看地图;它利用后文 you may even spot a highway or a railroad 这类「找方位」的语境制造「该定位」的错觉,答非所问。

D) 与原文相反

Try to follow your footprints back. 是「顺脚印原路返回」,录音第一步明确叫你 Don't run blindly. (别盲目乱动),与「追着脚印走」方向相反。

借用原文: Don't run blindly.

-
23. A) You may end up entering a wonderland.
B) You may get drowned in a sudden flood.
C) You may expose yourself to unexpected dangers.
D) You may find a way out without your knowing it.

【题目】What will happen if you follow an unknown stream in the woods?

【翻译】如果你在树林里沿着一条未知的溪流走,会发生什么?

- A) 你可能最终进入一个仙境。 B) 你可能在突发的洪水中溺水。
C) 你可能会使自己暴露在意想不到的危险中。 D) 你可能会在不知不觉中找到出路。

【答案】C (细节题) You may expose yourself to unexpected dangers.

【定位】 Though there are more eatable plants, there may also be wild animals, poisonous snakes, and other hazards.

尽管那里有更多可食用的植物，但也可能有野生动物、毒蛇和其他危险。

【信号】 **让步转折后才是真意**。这句用 Though there are more eatable plants, there may also be 的让步结构，前半「有可吃的植物」是干扰，转折后的 wild animals, poisonous snakes, and other hazards 才是录音强调的真正后果——听到 though/but 这类词，落点在其后半。

【替换】 wild animals, poisonous snakes, and other hazards ↔ **unexpected dangers**

罗列归纳为上位词

【排除】 A) **未提及**

You may end up entering a wonderland. (进入仙境) 是录音从未提及的好结果，与录音强调「有危险」的基调完全相反，纯属凑数。

B) **过度推断**

You may get drowned in a sudden flood. 利用录音 Streams normally flow through wetland before they reach a lake or a river 里的水域词，拼出「被洪水淹死」这一录音从没说过的具体后果，听到 stream、river 就选它会中招。

借用原文：Streams normally flow through wetland before they reach a lake or a river

D) **与原文相反**

You may find a way out without your knowing it. (不知不觉找到出路) 是个好结果，但录音对跟随溪流的态度是「有各种危险」，方向相反。

24. A) Wait patiently.

B) Look for food.

C) Start a fire.

D) Walk uphill.

【题目】 What do many experts think is the wisest thing to do if you're lost in the woods?

【翻译】 如果你在树林里迷路了,许多专家认为最明智的做法是什么?

A) 耐心等待。 B) 寻找食物。 C) 生火。 D) 往山上走。

【答案】 **D** (细节题) Walk uphill.

【定位】 Many experts feel it's wisest to walk uphill.

许多专家认为最明智的做法是往高处走。

【信号】 **最高级 wisest 即落点**。录音用最高级 Many experts feel it's wisest to walk uphill (最明智的是往高处走)，最高级 wisest 是强评价信号，紧跟其后的动作就是答案——听到 the most / wisest / best，立刻记下它后面那个做法。

【替换】 walk uphill ↔ **Walk uphill.**

动作短语原样对应

【排除】 A) 答非所问

Wait patiently. (原地耐心等) 虽接近录音第一步「坐下冷静」的精神，但本题问的是专家眼中 wisest 的做法 (往高处走)，不是「最先做什么」，答非所问。

B) 原词陷阱

Look for food. 借录音 there are more eatable plants (有更多可吃植物) 勾起「找吃的」联想，但录音从没把找食物列为明智做法，听到 eatable plants 就选会中招。

借用原文：there are more eatable plants

C) 未提及

Start a fire. (生火) 是野外求生的常识动作，听着合理，但录音全程没提生火，属凭常识臆造。

25. A) Check the local weather.

B) Find a map and a compass.

C) Prepare enough food and drink.

D) Inform somebody of your plan.

【题目】 What should you do before you go into the woods?

【翻译】 在你进入树林之前你应该做什么？

A) 查看当地天气。 B) 找一张地图和一个指南针。 C) 准备足够的食物和饮料。

D) 把你的计划告诉某人。

【答案】 D (细节题) Inform somebody of your plan.

【定位】 Anytime you go into the woods, somebody should know where you're going and when you're expected to return.

任何时候你进入树林，都应该有人知道你要去哪里、预计什么时候回来。

【信号】 出发前提示语 + should. 录音用 Anytime you go into the woods, somebody should know (每次进林都该有人知道) 点出「行前」这个时间，加 should 表建议，正是行前准备的落点——听到 anytime you go / before you go 配 should，答案就在这句。

【替换】 somebody should know where you're going and when you're expected to return ↔

Inform somebody of your plan.

让人知道=告知计划

【排除】A) 未提及

Check the local weather. (查当地天气) 是合理的行前准备，但录音从未提到天气，纯属凭常识填空。

B) 未提及

Find a map and a compass. 听着像标准野外准备，但录音并未把「带地图指南针」列为行前必做；它蹭的是 22C 里 map 营造的「该用工具」印象，录音此处实际没说。

C) 原词陷阱

Prepare enough food and drink. 借录音前文 there are more eatable plants 营造的「吃」的语境诱你联想「备足食物饮水」，但录音的行前建议是「让人知道行程」，并未讲准备食物。

借用原文：there are more eatable plants

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

27 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。

A 9-year-old girl in New Mexico has raised more than \$500 for her little brother who needs heart surgery in Houston, Texas this July.

第1段，第1句

主句 + 限制性定语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，定语从句修饰宾语补足成分（此处为 for 介词短语的宾语）也是常见模式；现在完成时的使用符合真题常考时态；整体结构具有较强的代表性和复用价值。

"I guess she overheard her grandfather and me talking about how we're worried about how we're going to get to Houston, for my grandson's heart surgery," said Allred.

第1段，第3句

本句涵盖的成分种类丰富：主语、谓语、宾语、宾补、表语、地点状语，还涉及并列宾语 (her grandfather and me)、感官动词复合宾语、系表结构与被动语态的辨别、省略 that 的宾语从句、连续嵌套的宾语从句等多个易错点。作为成分划分练习句，能够同时训练多种典型结构和辨析能力，收益显著。

Last week, France announced that the country will pave 621 miles of road with solar panels over the next five years, with the goal of providing cheap, renewable energy to five million people.

第1段，第1句

"主句 + that 引导宾语从句" 是考试高频句式,宣布、表示、认为等动词后接宾语从句极为常见。主句过去时搭配从句将来时的时态组合也是典型用法。句末介词短语作目的状语在长难句中频繁出现,结构具有较强代表性。

The company spent the last five years developing solar panels that are only about a quarter of an inch thick and are strong enough to stand up to heavy highway traffic without breaking or making the roads more slippery.

第1段，第3句

本句体现了限制性定语从句修饰名词、spend time doing 句型、并列谓语等多个高频考点结构，在四六级和考研阅读中属于常见句式，掌握后可应用于大量类似句子的分析。

The panels are also designed so that they can be installed directly on top of the existing roadways, making them relatively cheap and easy to install.

第1段，第4句

"so that" 引导目的状语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式;被动语态和情态动词结合也是常考结构;现在分词作状语在长难句中频繁出现;整体句式典型性强,掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子

They can be laid right on top of existing highways.

第4题，C

情态动词加被动式 (can be + 过去分词) 是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式，常用于说明可能性、能力或客观条件。本句地点状语的位置和作用也符合标准用法，结构具有较强的代表性和迁移价值。

Lions have disappeared from much of Africa, but for the past few years scientists have wondered if the big cats were hanging on in remote parts of Sudan and Ethiopia.

第1段，第1句

句子成分种类丰富:包含主语、谓语、时间状语、地点状语、宾语从句等多种成分。特别有价值的是宾语从句的识别("if"引导的从句作"wondered"的宾语)、不及物动词后介词短语作状语的判断("from much of Africa"和"in remote parts...")、以及时间状语"for the past few years"的位置和作用。这些都是学习者容易混淆的点,适合作为成分划分练习。

The researchers set out six camera traps, capturing images of lions, and the identified lion tracks.

第1段，第5句

涵盖了主谓宾基本框架，并列宾语的识别，现在分词作伴随状语，过去分词作前置定语，成分种类较为丰富，且并列结构和非谓语动词的区分具有一定练习价值

So, for example, my sister's birthday is December 9th and her golden birthday would have been the year she turns 9 years old.

第6段，第4句

并列主句加定语从句的组合在考试中较为常见，限制性定语从句也是考查热点。过去将来完成时虽不如一般时态高频，但在表达假设和推测时有一定代表性。整体结构具有一定的典型性和复用价值。

Come to think of it, my parents did throw her a surprise party that year.

第6段，第5句

涵盖双宾语结构("throw her a surprise party")，可练习区分间接宾语与直接宾语的位置与语义；时间状语"that year"补充了状语成分的识别训练；句首插入语的处理也有一定练习价值

I'm dying to know what kind of trip he has planned where we're going.

第10段，第2句

本句在结构上包含三层嵌套，具有一定复杂度但不至于过于晦涩，主干识别和分句划分有适度挑战；时态方面涉及现在进行时、现在完成时的组合使用，有一定门槛但仍在目标读者能力范围内；成分划分训练价值较高，涵盖宾语从句、定语从句等常见易错点；句式结构在四六级和考研真题中高度典型，掌握后可大量复用。综合来看，本句作为句子结构和时态的训练材料，推荐度较高，适合作为重点练习句。

He is eager to learn how the couple's holiday turns out.

第11题, B

覆盖主系表结构、不定式作状语、宾语从句三种成分类型; 宾语从句由疑问词引导且嵌套在不定式中, 适合练习动宾搭配和从句识别, 但主句成分较简单、易错点不多。

Good negotiators learn fast, poor negotiators remain like that and go on losing negotiations.

第4段, 第4句

第一句是典型的主谓状结构, 第二句包含并列谓语、系表结构、动名词作宾语等多种成分类型, 覆盖面较广。特别是 "remain like that"(系表)与 "go on losing"(动名词宾语)的组合, 适合练习区分系动词表语与及物动词宾语, 有一定训练价值。

And finally, reach some agreement in principle.

第6段, 第4句

这种“连接词加句首状语加祈使动词”的结构在说明步骤、提出建议、列举要求时很常见。掌握后能迁移到很多短指令句和策略句。

They are sensitive to the dynamics of a negotiation.

第12题, D

主系表结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见, 尤其是 'be + 形容词 + 介词短语' 这类表达主语性质的句式, 具有一定代表性。但本句过于简单, 缺少从句等典型考点, 作为真题句式的代表性中等偏下。

They know when to stop.

第13题, A

疑问词加不定式作宾语是四六级和考研中的高频结构, 常见于 know、learn、decide、understand 等动词后面。这种简化形式的宾语从句是典型的考点句式, 掌握后可以迁移到大量类似句子中。

How is a good negotiator different from a poor one?

第14题 题干

特殊疑问句结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见, "How + be + 主语 + 形容词" 的句式具有一定代表性, 掌握后可迁移到其他疑问句的分析中。

They are good at expression.

第14题，C

"be good at" 是四六级常考的固定搭配，主系表结构也是基础句型，具有一定代表性，但句子过于简短，无法体现真题中常见的修饰成分和从句结构，典型性中等。

Well, if I could go back in history and live, I'd like to go back to the 18th century and perhaps in colonial America in Yankee New England where one of my ancestors lived, because it was the beginning of something.

第1段，第1句

句子成分丰富：主句包含主语、情态谓语、不定式宾语、条件状语、原因状语；宾语部分还包含时间和地点状语；定语从句内部有主谓结构；原因从句有主系表结构。涵盖了谓语、主语、宾语、状语、定语从句、表语等多种成分，且有情态动词、不定式、介词短语等常见易错点，作为成分划分练习句收益较高。

They worked hard at whatever they did, but they had a sense of achievement.

第1段，第7句

but 连接的并列句 + 宾语从句（特别是 whatever 引导的宾语从句）是四六级和考研真题中的高频句式，掌握后可大量复用。句式代表性较强。

What would the speaker like doing if she could go back to the past?

第21题 题干

特殊疑问句配合虚拟语气条件状语从句是四六级和考研阅读理解中的高频句式，句子结构紧凑且逻辑关系明确，掌握后可以迁移到大量类似句型，如 What would you do if 类问题，典型性很强

If you must move, don't follow a stream unless you know it, and in that case you're not lost.

第1段，第4句

本句成分丰富且有训练价值：第一个主句包含祈使句谓语（易与一般现在时混淆）、宾语、前置和后置两个条件状语从句；第二个主句包含主系表结构和前置介词短语状语。覆盖了条件状语从句的两种引导词（if 和 unless）、祈使句的否定形式、情态动词谓语、系表结构等多个易错点，适合作为成分划分的综合练习句。

Streams normally flow through wetland before they reach a lake or a river.

第1段，第5句

主句加时间状语从句的结构是考试中常见的典型句式，before 引导的时间状语从句在阅读理解中频繁出现，掌握此结构可迁移到大量类似句子。

What does the speaker advise you to do first if you are lost in the woods?

第22题 题干

特殊疑问句加条件状语从句的组合是四六级和考研阅读、听力题中的常见句式。双宾语动词 "advise" 的用法以及条件从句的搭配具有较高的典型性和实用性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似结构。

Sit down and try to calm yourself.

第22题，A

祈使句是常见句式，并列谓语的结构也具有一定代表性。但考试中更常考查的是复杂句、定语从句、状语从句等结构，单纯的祈使句在真题中出现频率不算特别高，典型性中等。

What do many experts think is the wisest thing to do if you're lost in the woods?

第24题 题干

高度典型的考试句式：疑问词引导的特殊疑问句 + think 类动词接宾语从句 + 条件状语从句嵌套，这种结构在四六级和考研阅读理解中频繁出现；疑问词在从句中充当成分并提前的用法、真实条件句的时态搭配，都是必考知识点，掌握后可大量迁移。

Inform somebody of your plan.

第25题，D

涉及谓语、宾语、状语三种基础成分，但成分种类单一；"inform somebody of something" 这一固定搭配可作为动宾状搭配的练习点，但整体训练价值有限。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本卷出现的 149 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。

panel B1

n. 专家小组

本卷9次·真题 30 句

negotiator B2

n. 谈判者

本卷9次·真题 10 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本卷8次·真题 466 句

solar B2

adj. 太阳的

本卷7次·真题 32 句

negotiation B2

n. 谈判

本卷7次·真题 11 句

highway B1

n. 公路

本卷5次·真题 23 句

astronaut B1

n. 宇航员

本卷5次·真题 14 句

design B1

n. 设计

本卷4次·真题 132 句

project A2

n. 项目

本卷4次·真题 90 句

mission B1

n. 任务

本卷4次·真题 33 句

shuttle B2

n. 往返于两地间的交通工具 (飞机、火车、...)

本卷4次·真题 11 句

ancestor B2

n. 祖先, 祖宗

本卷4次·真题 10 句

local A2

adj. 当地的

本卷3次·真题 150 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本卷3次·真题 119 句

community B1

n. 社区

本卷3次·真题 81 句

identify B1

v. 识别

本卷3次·真题 54 句

evidence B1

n. 证据

本卷3次·真题 52 句

exist A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本卷3次·真题 46 句

stage A2

n. 阶段

本卷3次·真题 30 句

install B1

v. 安装 (设备、软件)

本卷3次·真题 23 句

compromise B2

n. 妥协

本卷3次·真题 12 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本卷2次·真题 239 句

actually A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本卷2次·真题 148 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本卷2次·真题 89 句

power A2

n. 权力

本卷2次·真题 59 句

medium B1

adj. 中等的

本卷2次·真题 55 句

image A2

n. 形象, 印象

本卷2次·真题 52 句

species B2

n. 物种

本卷2次·真题 51 句

region B1

n. 地区

本卷2次·真题 45 句

spot A2

n. 地点

本卷2次·真题 42 句

remote B1

adj. 遥远的

本卷2次·真题 30 句

principle B2

n. 原则, 准则

本卷2次·真题 26 句

beginning B1

n. 开始

本卷2次·真题 25 句

trap B1

n. 陷阱

本卷2次·真题 24 句

directly B1

adv. 直接地

本卷2次·真题 22 句

deeply B1

adv. 深深地

本卷2次·真题 20 句

border B1

n. 边界

本卷2次·真题 17 句

wildlife B1

n. 野生动植物

本卷2次·真题 16 句

accurate B2

adj. 准确的

本卷2次·真题 15 句

eager B1

adj. 热切的

本卷2次·真题 15 句

sensitive B2

adj. 敏感的

本卷2次·真题 15 句

surgery B1

n. 外科手术

本卷2次·真题 11 句

conservation B2

n. 保护

本卷2次·真题 10 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本卷1次·真题 224 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本卷1次·真题 169 句

product A2

n. 产品

本卷1次·真题 128 句

support A2

v. 支持

本卷1次·真题 118 句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本卷1次·真题 115 句

process B1

n. 过程

本卷1次·真题 108 句

case A2

n. 情况

本卷1次·真题 89 句

according B1

prep. 根据

本卷1次·真题 88 句

growth B1

n. 增长

本卷1次·真题 77 句

organization B1

n. 组织

本卷1次·真题 76 句

material B1

n. 材料

本卷1次·真题 69 句

account A2

n. 账户

本卷1次·真题 61 句

creative B1

adj. 有创造力的

本卷1次·真题 55 句

strategy B2

n. 策略

本卷1次·真题 53 句

emotional B1

adj. 情绪的

本卷1次·真题 50 句

firm B1

adj. 坚固的

本卷1次·真题 43 句

adapt B2

v. 适应, 适合 (新环境、新情况)

本卷1次·真题 42 句

specific B2

adj. 具体的

本卷1次·真题 42 句

wild A2

adj. 野生的

本卷1次·真题 42 句

adopt B1

v. 采纳

本卷1次·真题 41 句

range B1

n. 范围

本卷1次·真题 41 句

fund

B2

n. 资金

本卷1次·真题 40 句

importance

B1

n. 重要性

本卷1次·真题 40 句

vehicle

B1

n. 交通工具

本卷1次·真题 40 句

item

A2

n. 项目

本卷1次·真题 39 句

concept

B2

n. 概念

本卷1次·真题 38 句

conflict

B2

n. 冲突

本卷1次·真题 38 句

conclude

B2

v. 断定,推断出

本卷1次·真题 36 句

finally

A2

adv. 终于, 最终

本卷1次·真题 36 句

respond

B1

v. 回答, 答复

本卷1次·真题 35 句

assume

B2

v. 假定

本卷1次·真题 34 句

extremely

B1

adv. 极其

本卷1次·真题 34 句

recognize

B1

v. 认出

本卷1次·真题 34 句

achievement

B1

n. 成就

本卷1次·真题 33 句

track

A2

n. 小路

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

release

B1

v. 释放

本卷1次·真题 31 句

tradition B1

n. 传统

本卷1次·真题 31 句

opinion A2

n. 观点

本卷1次·真题 29 句

capture B1

v. 捕获

本卷1次·真题 26 句

yeah A1

intj. 是的

本卷1次·真题 25 句

announce B1

v. 宣布

本卷1次·真题 24 句

define B1

v. 给.....下定义

本卷1次·真题 24 句

relatively B2

adv. 相对地

本卷1次·真题 24 句

confidence B1

n. 信心

本卷1次·真题 23 句

guide A2

n. 指南;手册

本卷1次·真题 23 句

flexible B2

adj. 灵活的

本卷1次·真题 22 句

location B1

n. 地点, 位置

本卷1次·真题 22 句

construction B1

n. 建造

本卷1次·真题 21 句

disappear A2

v. 消失;不见

本卷1次·真题 21 句

habitat B2

n. (动植物的) 栖息地, 生长环境

本卷1次·真题 21 句

institute B2

n. 学院

本卷1次·真题 21 句

observe B2

v. 观察;注意到

本卷1次·真题 21 句

document B1

n. 文件

本卷1次·真题 20 句

efficiency B2

n. 效率

本卷1次·真题 20 句

expose B2

v. 使暴露

本卷1次·真题 20 句

signal B1

n. 信号

本卷1次·真题 20 句

tough B1

adj. 困难的

本卷1次·真题 20 句

funding B2

n. 资金

本卷1次·真题 19 句

generate B2

v. 产生, 引起 (结果、反应等)

本卷1次·真题 19 句

ease B1

n. 容易

本卷1次·真题 18 句

requirement B2

n. 要求

本卷1次·真题 18 句

worried A2

adj. 担心的

本卷1次·真题 18 句

nowadays B1

adv. 现在

本卷1次·真题 17 句

poisonous B2

adj. 有毒的

本卷1次·真题 17 句

rival B2

n. 竞争对手

本卷1次·真题 17 句

latest B1

adj. 最新的

本卷1次·真题 16 句

properly B1

adv. 正确地

本卷1次·真题 16 句

charity B1

n. 慈善机构

本卷1次·真题 15 句

combination

B1

n. 结合

本卷1次·真题 15 句

previously

B1

adv. 以前, 先前 (指过去某个时间)

本卷1次·真题 15 句

unlike

B1

prep. 不像

本卷1次·真题 15 句

calm

B1

adj. 平静的

本卷1次·真题 14 句

unknown

B1

adj. 未知的

本卷1次·真题 14 句

chat

A2

v. 聊天, 闲谈

本卷1次·真题 13 句

drawing

A2

n. 图画

本卷1次·真题 13 句

enjoyable

B1

adj. 令人愉快的

本卷1次·真题 13 句

expression

B1

n. 表达

本卷1次·真题 13 句

overseas

B1

adv. 在海外

本卷1次·真题 13 句

flood

B1

n. 洪水

本卷1次·真题 12 句

flow

B1

v. 流动

本卷1次·真题 12 句

union

B2

n. 工会

本卷1次·真题 12 句

artistic

B2

adj. 艺术的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

calculate

B1

v. 计算

本卷1次·真题 11 句

exploration

B2

n. 探索

本卷1次·真题 11 句

rational B2

adj. 理性的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

unexpected B1

adj. 意外的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

element B1

n. 要素

本卷1次·真题 10 句

endless B2

adj. 无尽的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

entertainment B1

n. 娱乐活动

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

normally A2

adv. 通常

本卷1次·真题 10 句

outer B1

adj. 外部的, 外面的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

renewable B2

adj. 可再生的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

acceptable B1

adj. 可接受的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

civilization B2

n. 文明(社会)

本卷1次·真题 9 句

entertaining B1

adj. 有趣的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

gratitude B2

n. 感激

本卷1次·真题 9 句

intention B1

n. 意图

本卷1次·真题 9 句

tear A2

v. 撕裂, 撕破

本卷1次·真题 9 句

accurately B2

adv. 准确地

本卷1次·真题 8 句

aggressive

B2

adj. 好斗的

本卷1次·真题8句

clue

B1

n. 线索

本卷1次·真题8句

continuous

B2

adj. 连续不断的

本卷1次·真题8句

fabric

B1

n. 织物

本卷1次·真题8句

genuine

B2

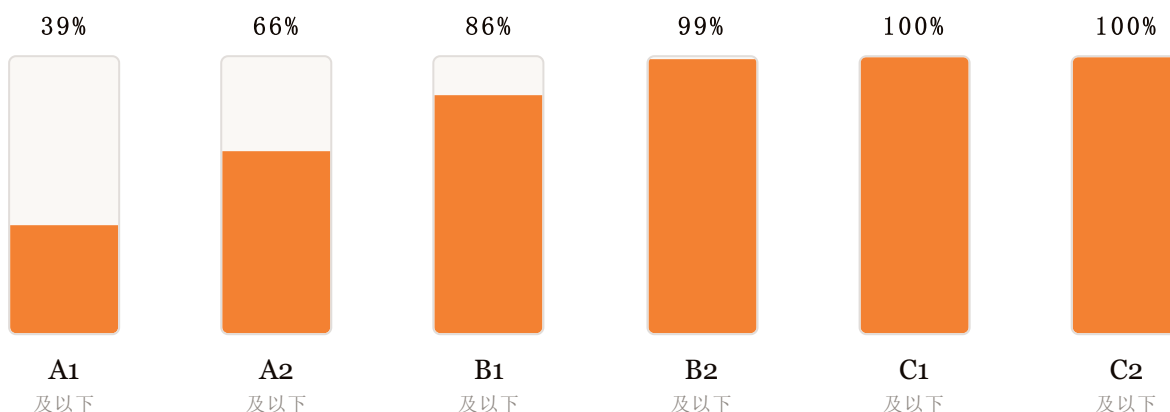
adj. 真的

本卷1次·真题8句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全卷录音原文 624 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 **624** 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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去重总词数

624

B2 以上难词

1%

B1 及以下覆盖

86%

英语四级 2017年12月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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Part II	听力	本页
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