

2017年12月·第2套 英语四级听力真题原文与答案解析

PAPER & KEY • 听力题和解析

听力题和解析

本卷全部 25 题的标准答案与完整录音文字稿由懒笔记基于2017年12月·第2套 英语四级听力原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面层级：Part/Section 标题与各节 Directions 照原卷排印——真实听力考卷只印选项，题干由录音念出。其下按录音篇目逐篇排印：每篇先给完整录音文字稿（逐段中译），再逐题给出卷面题目与该题解析（题目、翻译、答案、定位、信号、替换与排除）。

真题卷第2套(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 New Jersey black bear that walks upright on its two back legs and has become a social media darling has re-emerged and has been captured on video months after its last sighting. The bear named Pedals was spotted in the town of Oak Ridge. In a video posted to Facebook featuring the bear, it appeared to be in relatively good health and was moving quickly. Pedals apparently has an injured leg or paw that doesn't allow it to walk comfortably on all fours according to experts. Lawrence Hajna, spokesman for the state Department of Environmental Protection, said officials expect the bear to make it through next winter. The bear first gained fame after it was spotted wandering around neighborhoods and was caught on videos that were posted on social media and shown on national television. Last year, supporters pushed for Pedals to be moved to a shelter, but New Jersey officials have said they won't allow the bear to be captured and transferred to the facility "The bear would do better in its natural habitat and the agency would step in if its condition deteriorated," they said.

新泽西州一只用两条后腿直立行走的黑熊已成为社交媒体宠儿,在最后一次被目击数月后再次出现并被拍摄到视频。这只名为Pedals的熊在Oak Ridge镇被发现。在一段发布到Facebook上的视频中,这只熊看起来健康状况相对良好,移动迅速。据专家称,Pedals显然有一条受伤的腿或爪子,使它无法舒适地四脚行走。州

环境保护部发言人Lawrence Hajna表示,官员们预计这只熊能够熬过下一个冬天。这只熊最初成名是因为它被发现在居民区徘徊,并被拍摄成视频发布到社交媒体上并在全美电视台播出。去年,支持者们推动将Pedals转移到底护所,但新泽西州官员表示他们不会允许捕获这只熊并将其转移到该设施。他们说:'这只熊在其自然栖息地会过得更好,如果其状况恶化,该机构会介入。'

1. A) It tries to entertain its audience.
- B) It tries to look into the distance.
- C) It wants to catch people's attention.
- D) It has got one of its limbs injured.

【题目】 What is the probable reason the bear walks upright on its back legs?

【翻译】 这只熊用后腿直立行走的可能原因是什么?

- A) 它试图取悦观众。 B) 它试图眺望远处。 C) 它想要吸引人们的注意。
D) 它有一条肢体受伤了。

【答案】 D (细节题) It has got one of its limbs injured.

【定位】 Pedals apparently has an injured leg or paw that doesn't allow it to walk comfortably on all fours according to experts.

据专家说, Pedals 似乎有一条腿或一只爪子受了伤, 使它无法舒服地四肢着地行走。

【信号】 **apparently + according to experts 引出缘由。** 这句靠 apparently (似乎、看来) 和 according to experts (据专家说) 两处信号把"原因"亮出来: 新闻交代某现象的可能原因时, 常用"似乎、据专家"这种推测口吻, 听到它就该锁定其所在句。

【替换】 has an injured leg or paw ↔ **has got one of its limbs injured**
leg or paw 概括为 limb

【排除】 A) **未提及**

It tries to entertain its audience. 听起来合理(它确实成了网红), 但原文从没说它"直立是为了娱乐观众", 只说因受伤才直立, 娱乐是观众的反应、不是它的动机, 属凭印象的过度联想。

B)

It tries to look into the distance. 把直立解释成"想看远处", 原文通篇没有任何"看远"的表述, 是凭"动物站起来大概为了望远"的常识硬编的原因。

C)

It wants to catch people's attention. 与原文"它确实吸引了关注、成了网红"语义沾边, 所以诱人; 但题问的是"直立行走的原因", 吸引注意是结果不是原因, 盗用了原文"走红、被关注"的语义来答非所问。

借用原文: has become a social media darling

2. A) It was spotted by animal protection officials.
B) It was filmed by a local television reporter.
C) Its videos were posted on social media.
D) Its picture won a photography prize.

【题目】 How is the bear first known to the public?

【翻译】 这只熊最初是如何为公众所知的?

- A) 它被动物保护官员发现了。 B) 它被当地电视台记者拍摄了。
C) 它的视频被发布在社交媒体上。 D) 它的照片赢得了摄影奖。

【答案】 C (细节题) Its videos were posted on social media.

【定位】 The bear first gained fame after it was spotted wandering around neighborhoods and was caught on videos that were posted on social media and shown on national television.

这只熊最初出名，是在它被发现于各个街区游荡、并被拍成视频、视频发到社交媒体上又在全国电视上播出之后。

【信号】 first gained fame 直接对应题干 first known。答案句以 first gained fame (最初出名) 开头，与题干 first known to the public 严丝合缝对应，这个"first"就是定位信号：题干问"最先"，原文哪句带 first，哪句就是答案句。

【替换】 caught on videos that were posted on social media ↔ Its videos were posted on social media
近乎同句的途径对应
first gained fame ↔ Its videos were posted on social media.
first gained fame 锁定该途径为"最先"

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

It was spotted by animal protection officials. 借了原文反复出现的 officials 一词来骗听感，但原文里"被发现"的是 spotted wandering around neighborhoods (在街区被发现)，officials 只是后文谈"是否转移它"的环保官员，并非"最先发现它的人"，把后文官员安到"最初出名"上，属张冠李戴。

借用原文：Lawrence Hajna, spokesman for the state Department of Environmental Protection

B) 偷换概念

It was filmed by a local television reporter. 盗用原文 shown on national television (在全国电视上播出) 的"television"来诱选，但原文是 national (全国) 电视、且只说"播出"不是"被本地记者拍摄"；选项把"national"偷换成"local"、把"播出"偷换成"记者拍摄"，且电视只是社媒之后的途径、非"最先"，双重不符。

借用原文：shown on national television

D) 未提及

Its picture won a photography prize. 说它"照片得了摄影奖"，原文通篇只字未提任何奖项，是凭"网红动物大概拿过奖"的想象编出来的，原文无对应。

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

1 It's not your imagination. Traffic in the US is actually getting worse. Americans drove more miles last year than any other year on record. The US Department of Transportation says Americans drove nearly 3,150 billion miles last year. That's about the same distance as 337 round trips from Earth to Pluto. The previous record was 3,003 billion miles in 2007, before the economic recession and high gas prices. The traffic increase comes at the same time as gas prices drop significantly. The current average gas price in the US is \$1.71 per gallon. A year ago it was \$2.31 per gallon and was often much higher in recent years. A transportation expert told the reporter that job growth likely plays a part as well, along with some people driving longer distances to and from work, and so all this means more traffic jams on the road. The Texas A&M Travel Institute found that rush-hour travelers spent an extra 42 hours on the road last year because of travel delays. Now, that is depressing.

这不是你的错觉。美国的交通状况确实在恶化。去年美国人的驾驶里程超过了有记录以来的任何一年。美国交通部表示，去年美国人的驾驶里程接近31500亿英里。这大约相当于从地球到冥王星往返337次的距离。此前的记录是2007年的30030亿英里，当时正值经济衰退和油价高企之前。交通量增加的同时，油价大幅下降。目前美国的平均油价为每加仑1.71美元。一年前是每加仑2.31美元，近年来往往更高。一位交通专家告诉记者，就业增长可能也起到了一定作用，加之一些人上下班的驾驶距离更长，所有这些都意味着路上出现更多交通拥堵。Texas A&M交通研究所发现，去年高峰时段的出行者因交通延误在路上额外花费了42小时。这确实令人沮丧。

3. A) The distance travelled.
B) The incidence of road accidents.
C) The spending on gas.
D) The number of people travelling.

【题目】 What new record did the American drivers set last year?

【翻译】 美国司机去年创下了什么新纪录？

- A) 行驶里程。 B) 交通事故发生率。 C) 汽油支出。 D) 出行人数。

【答案】 A (细节题) The distance travelled.

【定位】 Americans drove more miles last year than any other year on record. The US Department of Transportation says Americans drove nearly 3,150 billion miles last year.

去年美国人开车行驶的里程比有记录以来的任何一年都多。美国交通部称，去年美国人开车行驶了将近 31500 亿英里。

【信号】 纪录信号 **more...than any other year on record**。答案信号是『创纪录』的措辞 Americans drove more miles last year than any other year on record——more miles than any other year (比任何一年都多) 就是『打破纪录』，紧跟它的量是 miles (里程)，这句即答案句。

【替换】 drove more miles last year than any other year on record ↔ **The distance travelled.**
miles 概括为 distance travelled

【排除】 B) 未提及

The incidence of road accidents. (交通事故率) 录音里压根没出现——通篇讲的是里程、油价、堵车，没有一句涉及『事故』，属凭话题想当然的未提及项。

C) 原词陷阱

The spending on gas. 勾住录音里真念到的 gas 一词，制造『听到 gas 就想选』的诱惑；但原文说 gas prices drop significantly (油价大幅下降)，油价是在跌、且创纪录的是里程不是油费，答非所问。

借用原文：gas prices drop significantly

D) 偷换概念

The number of people travelling. 借了录音满篇的『出行/开车』话题来诱选；但原文创纪录的句子 Americans drove more miles last year 强调的是『英里数 (距离)』多，不是『出行人数』多，把『距离的纪录』偷换成了『人数的纪录』。

借用原文：Americans drove more miles last year

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4. A) Fewer people are commuting.
B) Gas consumption is soaring.
C) Job growth is slowing down.
D) Rush-hour traffic is worsening.

【题目】 What is depressing according to the speaker?

【翻译】 根据说话者所说，什么事情令人沮丧？

- A) 通勤人数减少。 B) 汽油消耗量激增。 C) 就业增长放缓。
D) 高峰时段交通状况恶化。

【答案】 D (细节题) Rush-hour traffic is worsening.

【定位】 The Texas A&M Travel Institute found that rush-hour travelers spent an extra 42 hours on the road last year because of travel delays. Now, that is depressing.

得克萨斯农工大学交通研究所发现，由于交通延误，高峰期的出行者去年在路上多花了 42 个小时。这真叫人沮丧。

【信号】 情绪落点 that is depressing 回指上一句。 答案信号是结尾的情绪词 that is depressing——that 回指紧挨着的上一句 rush-hour travelers spent an extra 42 hours on the road last year because of travel delays (高峰出行者多耗 42 小时)，所以令人沮丧的就是『高峰期路上耗时变多、堵车加剧』。

【替换】 rush-hour travelers spent an extra 42 hours on the road ↔ **Rush-hour traffic is worsening.**

多耗时=交通在恶化，详述换概括

because of travel delays ↔ **Rush-hour traffic is worsening.**

travel delays 印证 traffic worsening

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

Fewer people are commuting. 说『通勤的人变少』，但原文讲的是 some people driving longer distances to and from work（有人上下班开得更远）、整体里程创纪录，路上是更挤而非更空，方向正好相反。

借用原文：some people driving longer distances to and from work

B) 原词陷阱

Gas consumption is soaring. 勾住录音念到的 gas；但原文只说 gas prices drop significantly（油价大降），讲的是『油价下跌』，从没说『油耗飙升』，且 depressing 也不是冲着油来的，答非所问。

借用原文：gas prices drop significantly

C) 原词陷阱

Job growth is slowing down. 偷了录音原句里的 job growth；但原文是 job growth likely plays a part，说就业增长是导致开车变多的一个原因（即就业在增长），并非『放缓』，也不是 depressing 所指，方向与考点都不对。

借用原文：job growth likely plays a part

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

1 A 16-year-old asked a stranger at a grocery store to buy him and his mother some food in exchange for carrying man's groceries to his car. What happened next will pull at your heartstrings. A wonderful bond formed between the two, and within a couple of weeks, the stranger, named White, helped raise \$190,000 on a website to support the Memphis teenager and his disabled mother. "When Chauncy approached me, it just pulled at my heart," White said. "Here comes Chauncy, just trying to get food for him and his mom off the grace of other people. When I looked at him and saw what he was doing and what he was asking for, I said he was my hero." "Chauncy is a top student who is doing his best to make it in a world with no money and very few resources." White explained on the crowd funding site. He wants to work and help his mother financially. "It's so rare that we get an opportunity to affect so much change on one life." White wrote. "I cannot thank you enough for caring about Chauncy. This is his big chance, and you're making it possible."

一名16岁少年在杂货店请求一位陌生人为他和母亲购买食物，作为交换他会帮这位男士把购物袋搬到车上。接下来发生的事情将触动你的心弦。两人之间形成了美好的情谊，在几周之内，这位名叫White的陌生人在一个网站上帮助筹集了19万美元来支持这位孟菲斯少年和他残疾的母亲。"当Chauncy向我求助时，这深深触动了我的心，"White说。"Chauncy来了，他只是想靠别人的恩惠为他和母亲获得食物。当我看着他，看到他在做什么以及他的请求时，我说他是我的英雄。" "Chauncy是一名优秀学生，在一个没有金钱和资源极其匮乏的世界里竭尽全力生存，"White在众筹网站上解释道。他想工作并在经济上帮助母亲。"我们很少有机会能对一个人的生活产生如此大的改变，"White写道。"我无法充分感谢你们对Chauncy的关心。这是他的重大机会，而你们正在让它成为可能。

5. A) He told a stranger the sad story about himself.
B) He helped a stranger to carry groceries to his car.
C) He went up to a stranger and pulled at his sleeves.
D) He washed a stranger's car in return for some food.

【题目】 What did teenager Chauncy do at the grocery store to get some food?

【翻译】 少年Chauncy在杂货店做了什么来获取一些食物?

- A) 他向一个陌生人讲述了自己的悲惨故事。 B) 他帮助一个陌生人把杂货搬到他的车上。
C) 他走向一个陌生人并拉扯他的袖子。 D) 他给一个陌生人洗车以换取一些食物。

【答案】 B (细节题) He helped a stranger to carry groceries to his car.

【定位】 A 16-year-old asked a stranger at a grocery store to buy him and his mother some food in exchange for carrying man's groceries to his car.

一个 16 岁的少年请杂货店里的一位陌生人给他和妈妈买点吃的，作为交换，他帮这位陌生人把杂货搬到车上。

【信号】 in exchange for 点出交换条件。答案信号是 in exchange for (作为交换)：题干问“为换取食物他做了什么”，原文用 in exchange for 紧接着说出他付出的那个动作 carrying man's groceries to his car，交换关系词之后的动作就是答案所在。

【替换】 carrying man's groceries to his car ↔ carry groceries to his car

动名词转动词原形，措辞基本同形

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

原文有 pull at your heartstrings、it just pulled at my heart，A 项 told a stranger the sad story about himself 借这股“煽情”的味道编出“讲悲伤故事”，但原文从没说他讲故事，只说他开口请求买食物。

借用原文：it just pulled at my heart

C) 原词陷阱

原文反复出现 pull at your heartstrings 里的 pull at，C 项 pulled at his sleeves 把这个 pull at 嫁接到“拉袖子”上，制造“听到 pull at 就想选”的诱惑，可原文 pull at 的宾语是 heartstrings/heart (打动人心)，与拉袖子毫不相干。

借用原文：pull at your heartstrings

D) 原词陷阱

原文出现 carrying man's groceries to his car 里的 car，D 项 washed a stranger's car in return for some food 借这个 car 编出“洗车换食物”，并把 in exchange 偷换成 in return 显得很像，但他做的是搬杂货不是洗车。

借用原文：carrying man's groceries to his car

6. A) He ordered a lot of food for his family.
B) He gave him a job at his own company.
C) He raised a large sum of money for him.
D) He offered him a scholarship for college.

【题目】 What did the stranger do for Chauncy?

【翻译】 这个陌生人为Chauncy做了什么?

- A) 他为Chauncy的家人订购了很多食物。 B) 他在自己的公司给了Chauncy一份工作。
C) 他为Chauncy筹集了一大笔钱。 D) 他为Chauncy提供了大学奖学金。

【答案】 C (细节题) He raised a large sum of money for him.

【定位】 A wonderful bond formed between the two, and within a couple of weeks, the stranger, named White, helped raise \$190,000 on a website to support the Memphis teenager and his disabled mother.

两人之间结下了美好的情谊，几周之内，这位名叫 White 的陌生人通过一个网站帮忙募集了 19 万美元，来资助这位孟菲斯少年和他残疾的母亲。

【信号】 数额 \$190,000 标出关键事实。 答案信号是出现了具体钱数 raise \ \$190,000 on a website: 新闻里一旦报出金额，往往就是考点，紧扣题干"陌生人做了什么"，这句正说他募了一大笔钱。

【替换】 helped raise \ \$190,000 on a website ↔ **raised a large sum of money for him**

具体金额概括为 a large sum of money

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

原文有 buy...some food、his disabled mother 之类与吃饭、家人相关的词，A 项 ordered a lot of food for his family 借 food 和 family 编出"为他家订一堆吃的"，但陌生人做的是募钱，不是替他订餐。

借用原文: buy him and his mother some food

B) 张冠李戴

原文后面提到 He wants to work and help his mother financially 里的 work, B 项 gave him a job at his own company 顺着 work 联想出"给他一份工作"，但那是 Chauncy 自己想去做，不是陌生人给了他工作。

借用原文: He wants to work and help his mother financially

D) 原词陷阱

原文称 Chauncy 是 a top student(尖子生)，D 项 offered him a scholarship for college 借"学生上大学"的联想编出"给他大学奖学金"，可原文只字未提奖学金，陌生人做的是募款。

借用原文: Chauncy is a top student

7. A) He works hard to support his family.
B) He is an excellent student at school.
C) He is very good at making up stories.
D) He has been disabled since boyhood.

【题目】 What do we learn about Chauncy?

【翻译】 关于Chauncy我们了解到什么?

- A) 他努力工作养活家人。 B) 他在学校是一名优秀的学生。 C) 他非常擅长编造故事。
D) 他从童年起就一直是残疾人。

【答案】 B (细节题) He is an excellent student at school.

【定位】 Chauncy is a top student who is doing his best to make it in a world with no money and very few resources.

Chauncy 是一名尖子生，他在一个没有钱、几乎没有资源的环境里竭尽全力地想要出人头地。

【信号】 is a top student 直接给出身份判断。 答案信号是一句直接的身份判断 Chauncy is a top student: 题干问"关于他我们了解到什么", 原文用"Chauncy is..."这种主系表结构正面给出对他的定性, 这类直接定性句就是答案落点。

【替换】 a top student ↔ an excellent student

top 与 excellent 同义替换

【排除】 A) 过度推断

原文有 He wants to work and help his mother financially\ (他想工作来帮补母亲\), A 项 He works hard to support his family 借这层意思说成"他努力工作养家", 但原文是"他想要去工作"的意愿, 并非已经在辛苦养家, 程度被拔高了。

借用原文: He wants to work and help his mother financially

C) 与原文相反

录音开头有 What happened next will pull at your heartstrings 这类"故事"氛围, C 项 He is very good at making up stories 借 story 反过来说他"很会编故事", 与原文对他正面的评价完全相反, 是抹黑式干扰。

借用原文: What happened next will pull at your heartstrings

D) 张冠李戴

原文 to support the Memphis teenager and his disabled mother 里 disabled 修饰的是母亲, D 项 He has been disabled since boyhood 把"残疾"安到 Chauncy 身上, 制造"听到 disabled 就想选"的陷阱, 可残疾的是他妈妈, 不是他。

借用原文: his disabled mother

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: That was my last economics lecture of the week. And here is the weekend again.

M: 这是我这周最后一节经济学课了。又到周末了。

2 W: What are you up to tonight? I was just wondering if we could try out the new restaurant on Charles Street, then go on to Queen Victoria for a drink.

W: 你今晚打算做什么? 我在想我们能不能去Charles Street那家新餐厅试试, 然后去Queen Victoria喝一杯。

3 M: Sorry, I am heading home this weekend for my brother's 18th birthday.

M: 抱歉, 我这个周末要回家给我弟弟过18岁生日。

4 W: Oh, that's great.

W: 哦, 那太好了。

5 M: All my relatives are gonna be there, as well as my brother's horrible friends of course. Listen, why don't you come along? Mom would be absolutely delighted to see you again. She is always asking after you.

M: 我所有的亲戚都会来, 当然还有我弟弟那些讨厌的朋友。听着, 你为什么不一起来呢? 妈妈再见到你肯定会特别高兴。她总是问起你。

6 W: Yes, I'd love to see her too.

W: 是啊, 我也很想见她。

7 M: So please, do come. It'll be great. And besides, with Jonathan's wild gang to contend with, I'd really welcome an ally.

M: 那就请一定要来。会很棒的。而且, 要应付Jonathan那帮狂野的家伙, 我真的需要一个盟友。

8 W: That sounds tempting. But I won't be ready till 5:00, as I've got my statistics seminar now. What time are you heading off?

W: 听起来很诱人。但我要到5点才能准备好, 因为我现在有统计学研讨课。你打算什么时候出发?

9 M: Well, I was going to leave right away. However, I can hang around for you if you like. It just means that I'll need to change my ticket.

M: 嗯, 我本来打算马上就走。不过如果你愿意的话, 我可以等你。只是我需要改一下车票。

10 W: But would that be too much trouble for you?

W: 但这会不会太麻烦你了?

11 M: No, not at all. I'll go to the station first, and see if I can get tickets for us on the 6:30 train. Then, you can drive me there. I'll text you when it's done.

M: 不, 完全不会。我先去车站, 看看能不能买到我们6点半那趟车的票。然后你开车送我过去。办好了我发消息给你。

12 W: Brilliant. Are you absolutely positive it's okay? I wouldn't want to impose.

W: 太好了。你确定真的可以吗? 我不想给你添麻烦。

13 M: Don't worry. You are most welcome to join our party. And as I always say, the more, the merrier.

M: 别担心。非常欢迎你参加我们的聚会。而且就像我常说的, 人越多越热闹。

14 W: Look, I'd better go, or I'll be late. So I'll meet you down at the station around 6:00?

W: 听着, 我得走了, 不然要迟到了。那我6点左右在车站那儿见你?

15 M: Fine, see you later.

M: 好的, 回头见。

8. A) Attended an economics lecture.

B) Taken a walk on Charles Street.

C) Had a drink at Queen Victoria.

D) Had dinner at a new restaurant.

【题目】 What has the man just done?

【翻译】 这位男士刚刚做了什么?

A) 参加了一场经济学讲座。 B) 在Charles Street散了步。

c) 在Queen Victoria喝了一杯。 D) 在一家新餐厅吃了晚饭。

【答案】 A (细节题) Attended an economics lecture.

【定位】 That was my last economics lecture of the week. And here is the weekend again.

那是我这周最后一节经济学课。周末又到了。

【信号】 开篇自述刚结束某事。 对话第一句男士就交代 That was my last economics lecture of the week, That was (那刚是) 正是 "刚结束某事" 的信号, 开篇第一句直陈自己刚上完课, 即答案句。

【替换】 my last economics lecture of the week ↔ **Attended an economics lecture.**

名词短语换成动作句

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

Charles Street 确实在录音里出现，但那是女士提议 try out the new restaurant on Charles Street 要去的地方，不是男士已经做的散步，是 "听到地名就想选" 的原词陷阱。

借用原文：try out the new restaurant on Charles Street

C) 原词陷阱

Had a drink at Queen Victoria. 里的喝酒、Queen Victoria 出自女士的提议 go on to Queen Victoria for a drink，是 "还没做、只是建议" 的事，且并非男士刚做的，原词诱选。

借用原文：go on to Queen Victoria for a drink

D) 原词陷阱

Had dinner at a new restaurant. 的新餐厅吃饭来自女士 try out the new restaurant on Charles Street 的提议，同样是 "提议、未发生"，更不是男士刚做的，靠 restaurant 原词诱选。

借用原文：try out the new restaurant on Charles Street

-
9. A) Treat a college friend to dinner.
B) Make preparations for a seminar.
C) Attend his brother's birthday party.
D) Visit some of his high school friends.

【题目】 What is the man going to do this weekend?

【翻译】 这位男士这个周末打算做什么？

- A) 请一位大学朋友吃晚饭。 B) 为一场研讨会做准备。 C) 参加他哥哥的生日聚会。
D) 拜访他的一些高中朋友。

【答案】 C (细节题) Attend his brother's birthday party.

【定位】 Sorry, I am heading home this weekend for my brother's 18th birthday.

抱歉，我这周末要回家，参加我弟弟的 18 岁生日。

【信号】 我这周末要回家。 男士用 I am heading home this weekend for my brother's 18th birthday, I am heading home this weekend 是明确的将来计划信号，且与题干 this weekend 对上，即答案句。

【替换】 heading home this weekend for my brother's 18th birthday ↔

Attend his brother's birthday party.

回家过生日 = 参加生日派对

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

Treat a college friend to dinner. 的请客吃饭，录音并无男士请大学同学吃饭一说；dinner、friend 只是和女士提议的吃饭、对话里的朋友字眼擦边，属拼词诱选。

借用原文：try out the new restaurant on Charles Street

B) 张冠李戴

Make preparations for a seminar. 的研讨会确实在录音里被女士提到 I've got my statistics seminar now，但那是女士现在要上的研讨课，不是男士周末的计划，张冠李戴。

借用原文：I've got my statistics seminar now

D) 偷换概念

Visit some of his high school friends. 把男士回家的目的偷换成 "看高中同学"。录音里提到的是弟弟和弟弟的朋友 my brother's horrible friends，并非男士自己的高中朋友，偷换概念。

借用原文：my brother's horrible friends

-
10. A) Gather statistics for his lecture.
B) Throw a surprise birthday party.
C) Meet with Jonathan's friends on the weekend.
D) Join him in his brother's birthday celebration.

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

【翻译】 这位男士请这位女士做什么？

- A) 为他的讲座收集统计数据。 B) 举办一个惊喜生日派对。
C) 周末与Jonathan的朋友们见面。 D) 加入他哥哥的生日庆祝活动。

【答案】 D (细节题) Join him in his brother's birthday celebration.

【定位】 Listen, why don't you come along? Mom would be absolutely delighted to see you again.
对了，你不如一起来吧？妈妈再见到你一定会特别高兴。

【信号】 why don't you 发出邀请。 男士说 why don't you come along, why don't you (你何不.....) 是典型的邀请/建议句式，正是发出请求的信号，后文 do come 再次强化，即答案句。

【替换】 why don't you come along ↔ **Join him in his brother's birthday celebration.**
come along=join him

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

Gather statistics for his lecture. 把 statistics 和 lecture 两个原词拼在一起。录音里 statistics 出自女士的 statistics seminar、lecture 出自男士开头的经济课，二者本不相干，纯拼词陷阱，男士从未让女士去搜集数据。

借用原文：I've got my statistics seminar now

B) 过度推断

Throw a surprise birthday party. 借 birthday party 话题词加戏。录音只说回家过弟弟的生日，从没提 "举办惊喜派对"，throw a surprise party 是无中生有的拔高。

借用原文：my brother's 18th birthday

C) 偷换概念

Meet with Jonathan's friends on the weekend. 利用 Jonathan (即弟弟) 和 weekend 原词。录音里 Jonathan's wild gang 是男士要应付的 "麻烦对象"，他请女士来当 an ally 帮手，并非请女士专门去 "见弟弟的朋友"，偷换了请求的内容。

借用原文：with Jonathan's wild gang to contend with, I'd really welcome an ally

11. A) By car.

B) By train.

C) By taxi.

D) By bus.

【题目】 How would they go to the man's home?

【翻译】 他们会怎样去这位男士家？

A) 开车。 B) 坐火车。 C) 坐出租车。 D) 坐公交车。

【答案】 B (细节题) By train.

【定位】 I'll go to the station first, and see if I can get tickets for us on the 6:30 train. Then, you can drive me there.

我先去车站，看能不能买到我们俩 6 点半那班火车的票。然后你可以开车送我去车站。

【信号】 买火车票去目的地。 男士说 get tickets for us on the 6:30 train，去男士家（目的地）靠的是火车票 on the 6:30 train；后半句 you can drive me there 的开车只是送到车站，there 指车站、非男士家，要分清两段路分用两种工具，火车才是去家的方式。

【替换】 tickets for us on the 6:30 train ↔ By train.

买火车票=坐火车去

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

By car. 盗用 you can drive me there 的开车，但 drive me there 是女士开车把男士送到车站这一段，there 指车站，去男士家（目的地）的方式不是 car，混淆了 "哪段路"。

借用原文：you can drive me there

C) **未提及** By taxi. 的出租车，录音通篇没出现，属凭空设置的干扰项。

D) **未提及** By bus. 的公交车录音同样从未提及，是凑数的干扰项。

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

1 M: Hi, Jane. How is everything going?

M: 嗨,Jane。一切都好吗?

2 W: So far so good. I've just finished my last exam.

W: 目前为止还不错。我刚考完最后一门考试。

3 M: Good, the term is coming to an end. Do you think we should take a holiday overseas to relax and have fun? I've saved my tips for my waiter job these past few months and I should have enough by July.

M: 好啊,学期快结束了。你觉得我们要不要出国度假放松一下玩玩?我这几个月做服务员攒了不少小费,到七月应该够了。

4 W: Yes, that's a wonderful idea. I've got a little put-aside for a rainy day, but I might need to earn a little more before we go. By the way, what's it like working in a restaurant?

W: 好啊,这主意太棒了。我也存了点钱以备不时之需,不过去之前我可能还得再挣点。对了,在餐厅工作怎么样?

5 M: Well, it's really tough, as working a ten-hour shift is like hell. I am not sure if it'll suit you, but it's pretty cool if your bosses are right. Do you think we should invite some others to come along?

M: 嗯,真的挺累的,上十个小时的班简直像地狱一样。我不确定适不适合你,不过要是老板人好的话还挺不错的。你觉得我们要不要叫上其他人一起去?

6 W: Yes. We could ask Tom and Tracy if they are interested. I haven't been abroad for a long while. And it would be great to go somewhere by the sea. I can't wait. And, if Tom goes, we could go sailing. He has a lot of experience with boats. And it'll work out a lot cheaper to hire one if there's more of us to share the cost.

W: 好啊。我们可以问问Tom和Tracy有没有兴趣。我好久没出国了。能去海边的地方就太好了。我都等不及了。而且,如果Tom去的话,我们可以去航海。他开船很有经验。要是人多一起分摊费用的话,租船会便宜很多。

7 M: So, that's a plan. We will save as much as we can and go sailing next July. Let's say Spain, or anywhere cheap we'll find.

M: 那就这么定了。我们尽量多攒点钱,明年七月去航海。就去西班牙吧,或者我们能找到的任何便宜的地方。

8 W: OK. But, first we'd better contact Tom and Tracy and see if they are up for it. If not, it'll be back to the drawing board.

W: 好的。不过,我们得先联系Tom和Tracy,看他们愿不愿意。如果不行的话,就得重新计划了。

12. A) Taking a vacation abroad.
B) Reviewing for his last exam.
C) Saving enough money for a rainy day.
D) Finding a better way to earn money.

【题目】 What does the man think of doing?

【翻译】 男士在考虑做什么？

- A) 去国外度假。 B) 为他的最后一场考试复习。 C) 存足够的钱以备不时之需。
D) 找一个更好的赚钱方式。

【答案】 A (细节题) Taking a vacation abroad.

【定位】 Do you think we should take a holiday overseas to relax and have fun?

你觉得我们要不要去海外度个假，放松一下、找点乐子？

【信号】 提建议句 Do you think we should...。答案句靠「提议信号」锁定：Do you think we should take a holiday overseas 是男方主动抛出的建议，What does the man think of doing 问的正是他提议的事，建议句即落点。

【替换】 take a holiday overseas ↔ **Taking a vacation abroad**

holiday=vacation、overseas=abroad 同义替换

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

B 借了原文 I've just finished my last exam. 里的 exam 来诱选，但说这话的是女方、且是「已经考完」，根本不是男方在考虑复习。听到 exam 就选 B 正中陷阱。

借用原文：I've just finished my last exam.

C) 张冠李戴

C 用了原文 I've got a little put-aside for a rainy day 里的 rainy day 来骗人，但「存钱以备不时之需」是女方说的、且不是男方在「考虑做的事」。把女方的话安到男方头上即错。

借用原文：I've got a little put-aside for a rainy day

D) 原词陷阱

D 借了原文 I might need to earn a little more 里的 earn 来诱选，但说「还得多挣点」的是女方、且是为攒旅费，男方在考虑的是去度假而非「找更好的挣钱办法」。

借用原文：I might need to earn a little more

-
13. A) Preparing for his final exams.
B) Negotiating with his boss for a raise.
C) Working part time as a waiter.
D) Helping the woman with her courses.

【题目】 What has the man been doing for the past few months?

【翻译】过去几个月男士一直在做什么？

- A) 为期末考试做准备。 B) 与老板协商加薪。 C) 做兼职服务员。
D) 帮助女士学习课程。

【答案】C (细节题) Working part time as a waiter.

【定位】I've saved my tips for my waiter job these past few months and I should have enough by July.
这几个月我把当服务员挣的小费都存起来了，到七月应该就够了。

【信号】时间状语 **these past few months**。答案句靠时间信号锁定：these past few months 与
题干 for the past few months 完全呼应，紧挨它的 my waiter job 就是男方这几个月在做
的事。

【替换】my waiter job these past few months ↔ **Working part time as a waiter**
waiter job 详述为 working part time as a waiter

【排除】A) **张冠李戴**

A 借了原文 I've just finished my last exam. 的 exam，但这是女方说自己考完了，不是男
方「这几个月在备考」。说话人和事情都不对。

借用原文：I've just finished my last exam.

B) **原词陷阱**

B 用了原文 if your bosses are right 里的 boss 来诱选，但男方只是说老板人好不好，从没
提「找老板谈加薪」。听到 boss 就选正中陷阱。

借用原文：if your bosses are right

D) **未提及**

D 说男方在帮女方学课程，录音里两人只谈度假、打工、出海，从没提男方辅导女方功课，
属凭空捏造。

14. A) Finish her term paper.

B) Save enough money.

C) Learn a little bit of Spanish.

D) Ask her parents' permission.

【题目】What does the woman say she needs to do before departure?

【翻译】女士说她出发前需要做什么？

- A) 完成她的学期论文。 B) 存够钱。 C) 学一点西班牙语。 D) 征得父母的同意。

【答案】B (细节题) Save enough money.

【定位】I've got a little put-aside for a rainy day, but I might need to earn a little more before we go.
我存了一点钱以备不时之需，但出发前我可能还得再多挣一点。

【信号】转折 **but** 加 **need to** 表态。答案句靠双重信号锁定：but I might need to earn a little
more before we go 既有转折 but 后才出真意，又有 need to 直接表态「我还得...」，
before we go 正对应题干 before departure，三者叠合即落点。

【替换】 I might need to earn a little more before we go ↔ **Save enough money**

earn more 概括为 save enough money

【排除】 A) **未提及**

A 说要完成学期论文，看似与原文 I've just finished my last exam. 的学期话题沾边，但女方说的是「已考完最后一门」，从没提还有 term paper 要写，属借学期话题编造。

借用原文：I've just finished my last exam.

C) **过度推断**

C 借了原文 Let's say Spain 里的西班牙来诱选「学点西班牙语」，但录音从没提任何人要学西语，是从目的地过度联想出来的。

借用原文：Let's say Spain

D) **未提及**

D 说要先问父母同意，录音里两人只谈攒钱、约朋友、联系 Tom 和 Tracy，从没提征求父母许可，属凭空捏造。

15. A) He has rich sailing experience.

B) He speaks Spanish fluently.

C) He is also eager to go to Spain.

D) He is easy to get along with.

【题目】 **Why does the woman want to invite Tom?**

【翻译】 女士为什么想邀请Tom?

A) 他有丰富的航海经验。 B) 他西班牙语说得很流利。 C) 他也很想去西班牙。

D) 他很好相处。

【答案】 **A** (细节题) He has rich sailing experience.

【定位】 And, if Tom goes, we could go sailing. He has a lot of experience with boats.

而且，要是 Tom 去，我们就能去航海了。他对船很有经验。

【信号】 **人名后紧跟的理由句 He has...**。答案句靠「理由信号」锁定：女方提到 Tom 后紧跟 He has a lot of experience with boats., 这句 He has... 正是她想邀 Tom 的理由所在，是 Why 题的标准落点。

【替换】 He has a lot of experience with boats ↔ **He has rich sailing experience**

experience with boats=rich sailing experience

【排除】 B) 过度推断

B 借了原文 Let's say Spain 的西班牙来诱选「他西语说得流利」，但录音从没说 Tom 会西班牙语，更没把它当成邀他的理由，属凭目的地编造。

借用原文：Let's say Spain

C) 张冠李戴

C 用了原文去西班牙的话题来诱选「他也很想去西班牙」，但「渴望去西班牙」是说话二人筹划的，录音没说这是 Tom 的态度、更不是邀他的理由。

借用原文：Let's say Spain

D) 未提及

D 说 Tom 好相处，是一句放之四海皆准的性格夸赞，录音里女方邀 Tom 只因他懂船，从没评价他好不好相处，属凭空添加。

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 Most people know Marie Curie was the first woman to win the Nobel Prize, and the first person to win it twice. However, few people know that she was also the mother of a Nobel Prize winner.

大多数人都知道玛丽·居里是第一位获得诺贝尔奖的女性，也是第一位两次获得诺贝尔奖的人。然而，很少有人知道她还是一位诺贝尔奖得主的母亲。

2 Irene Curie was born on September 12, 1897. At the age of 10, Irene's talents and interest in mathematics were apparent. Irene entered Seigne University in October, 1914, to prepare for her degree in mathematics and physics. When World War I began, she left Seigne University to help her mother, who was using X-ray facilities to help save the lives of wounded soldiers. Irene continued this work by developing X-ray facilities for military in France and Belgium. After the war she received a Military Medal for her work. In 1918, Irene became her mother's assistant at the Curie Institute. In December 1924, Frederic Joliot visited the Institute where he met Marie Curie. Frederic became one of her assistants and Irene taught him the techniques required to work with radioactivity. Irene and Frederic soon fell in love and got married on October 29, 1926. Their daughter was born in 1927 and their son in 1932.

伊雷娜·居里出生于1897年9月12日。在10岁时，伊雷娜在数学方面的天赋和兴趣就已经显现出来。1914年10月，伊雷娜进入塞维涅大学，为获得数学和物理学位做准备。第一次世界大战爆发后，她离开塞维涅大学去帮助她的母亲，当时她的母亲正在使用X射线设备帮助拯救受伤士兵的生命。伊雷娜通过为法国和比利时的军队开发X射线设备来继续这项工作。战后，她因这项工作获得了军功奖章。1918年，伊雷娜成为她母亲在居里研究所的助手。1924年12月，弗雷德里克·约里奥访问了该研究所，在那里他遇到了玛丽·居里。弗雷德

里克成为了她的助手之一,伊雷娜教授他从事放射性工作所需的技术。伊雷娜和弗雷德里克很快坠入爱河,并于1926年10月29日结婚。他们的女儿于1927年出生,儿子于1932年出生。

3 Like her mother, Irene combined family with career. Like her mother, Irene was awarded a Nobel Prize, along with her husband, Frederic, in 1935, for producing new radioactive elements. Unfortunately, also like her mother, she developed blood cancer because of her exposure to radiation. Irene Joliot-Curie died on March 17, 1956.

像她的母亲一样,伊雷娜将家庭与事业相结合。像她的母亲一样,伊雷娜于1935年与她的丈夫弗雷德里克一起因制造新的放射性元素而被授予诺贝尔奖。不幸的是,也像她的母亲一样,她因接触辐射而患上了血癌。伊雷娜·约里奥-居里于1956年3月17日去世。

16. A) She went to the same university as her mother.
B) She worked as a nurse in the First World War.
C) She won the Nobel Prize two times.
D) She was also a Nobel Prize winner.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about Marie Curie's daughter?

【翻译】 说话者关于玛丽·居里的女儿说了什么?

- A) 她上了和她母亲同一所大学。 B) 她在第一次世界大战中担任护士。
C) 她两次获得诺贝尔奖。 D) 她也是诺贝尔奖获得者。

【答案】 D (细节题) She was also a Nobel Prize winner.

【定位】 However, few people know that she was also the mother of a Nobel Prize winner.

然而,很少有人知道,她还是一位诺贝尔奖得主的母亲。

【信号】 转折 **However** 后才是真意。前半句先说人尽皆知的居里夫人本人, However, few people know 一转,重点落到"她还是一位诺贝尔奖得主的母亲"——即她女儿也得过诺贝尔奖。转折后的内容才是出题点。

【替换】 she was also the mother of a Nobel Prize winner ↔ **She was also a Nobel Prize winner.**

"诺奖得主的母亲"="女儿也是诺奖得主"

【排除】 A) 未提及

录音后文确实提到女儿 Irene 上的是 Sevigne University, 但从没说这与母亲是同一所大学, "与母亲同校"是凭空添加的, 属未提及式干扰。

借用原文: Irene entered Sevigne University

B) 原词陷阱

录音讲女儿在一战期间是"开发 X 光设备" (developing X-ray facilities for military), 并没说她当护士; 选项借一战这个真背景安了个"当护士"的假身份。

借用原文: When World War I began, she left Sevigne University to help her mother

C) 张冠李戴

录音 the first person to win it twice 说的是居里夫人本人两次获奖, 题目问的是女儿; 选项把母亲"得两次奖"的事实搬到女儿头上, 张冠李戴。

借用原文: the first person to win it twice

17. A) She fought bravely in a series of military operations.

B) She developed X-ray facilities for military hospitals.

C) She helped to set up several military hospitals.

D) She made donations to save wounded soldiers.

【题目】 For what was Irene Curie awarded a Military Medal?

【翻译】 伊雷娜·居里因何被授予军功勋章?

A) 她在一系列军事行动中英勇作战。 B) 她为军队医院开发了X射线设施。

C) 她帮助建立了几所军队医院。 D) 她捐款救助受伤士兵。

【答案】 B (细节题) She developed X-ray facilities for military hospitals.

【定位】 Irene continued this work by developing X-ray facilities for military in France and Belgium. After the war she received a Military Medal for her work.

Irene 通过在法国和比利时为军队开发 X 光设备来延续这项工作。战后, 她因这项工作获得了一枚军功章。

【信号】 Medal 紧挨着 for her work。 题干关键物 Military Medal 在 she received a Military Medal for her work 出现, for her work 指代前一句的"开发 X 光设备", 前后两句紧贴、因果相连, 答案就在这"做了什么→因此得奖"的连续两句里。

【替换】 developing X-ray facilities for military in France and Belgium ↔

She developed X-ray facilities for military hospitals.

for military≈for military hospitals

【排除】 A) 未提及

录音从没说 Irene 上阵"英勇作战", 她做的是技术性的开发 X 光设备; 选项借战争背景虚构了"在一系列军事行动中英勇战斗", 录音无据。

借用原文: developing X-ray facilities for military in France and Belgium

C) 原词陷阱

选项 helped to set up several military hospitals 搬来与 B 共享的 military hospitals, 却把动作从"开发 X 光设备"偷换成"建立军队医院"; 录音说的是开发设备, 不是建医院。

借用原文: developing X-ray facilities for military in France and Belgium

D) 原词陷阱

录音里救助伤员靠的是 X 光设备 (to help save the lives of wounded soldiers 是母亲的工作背景), 并非"捐款"; 选项借 wounded soldiers 这个真场景安了个录音没有的"made donations"。

借用原文: to help save the lives of wounded soldiers

-
18. A) Both died of blood cancer.
B) Both fought in World War I.
C) Both won military medals.
D) Both married their assistants.

【题目】 In what way were Marie and Irene similar?

【翻译】 玛丽和伊雷娜在哪方面相似?

- A) 两人都死于血癌。 B) 两人都参加了第一次世界大战。 C) 两人都获得了军功勋章。
D) 两人都嫁给了自己的助手。

【答案】 A (细节题) Both died of blood cancer.

【定位】 Unfortunately, also like her mother, she developed blood cancer because of her exposure to radiation.

不幸的是, 同样像她母亲一样, 她由于受到辐射而患上了血癌。

【信号】 also like her mother 直点相同。 also like her mother 是再明白不过的"相同信号", 它后面跟的 developed blood cancer 就是母女共同点。第三段连用三次 like her mother 列共性, 本题问的就落在最后这处死因上。

【替换】 also like her mother, she developed blood cancer ↔ **Both died of blood cancer.**

"也像母亲一样患血癌" = "两人都患血癌"

【排除】 B) 过度推断

录音里一战时母女是用/开发 X 光设备救伤员 (developing X-ray facilities for military) , 不是"参战打仗"; 选项 Both fought in World War I. 借一战背景把"做战时医疗工作"夸成"都上阵作战"。

借用原文: developing X-ray facilities for military in France and Belgium

C) 张冠李戴

军功章 she received a Military Medal 录音只说 Irene (女儿) 一人获得, 从没说母亲也得过; 选项 Both won military medals. 把只属于女儿的事说成"两人都有"。

借用原文: After the war she received a Military Medal for her work

D) 张冠李戴

录音说女儿 Irene 嫁给了助手 Frederic (Frederic became one of her assistants、got married) , 但从没说母亲也嫁给自己的助手; 选项 Both married their assistants. 借 assistant 把女儿一人的婚事说成两人共有。

借用原文: Frederic became one of her assistants and Irene taught him the techniques

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

1 Have you ever heard of the Vikings? They were sea travelers from Norway. More than a thousand years ago, they made three important geographical discoveries.

你听说过维京人吗? 他们是来自挪威的海上旅行者。一千多年前, 他们做出了三项重要的地理发现。

2 The Vikings' first major discovery occurred in the ninth century. A man called Naddod was on his way from Norway to the Faroe Islands, north of England, when his ship was caught in a storm. The storm blew the ship west for several days. When the weather cleared, Naddod found himself on the coast of a new land. Later, Viking travelers named it Iceland.

维京人的第一次重大发现发生在九世纪。一个名叫Naddod的人在从挪威前往英格兰北部的法罗群岛途中, 他的船遭遇了风暴。风暴将船向西吹了好几天。当天气放晴时, Naddod发现自己来到了一片新大陆的海岸。后来, 维京旅行者将其命名为Iceland。

3 In 982, a Viking called Eric the Red sailed west in search of new land. Five hundred miles west of Iceland, he and his men reached an icy rocky mass of land. They sailed around it until they reached the western side. Here, they found some green areas, so they named the island Greenland.

982年, 一位名叫红色埃里克的维京人向西航行寻找新大陆。在Iceland以西五百英里处, 他和他的手下到达了一片冰冷多岩的陆地。他们绕着它航行直到到达西侧。在这里, 他们发现了一些绿色区域, 于是将这座岛命名为Greenland。

4 Then, in 1001, the Vikings made their most important discovery. The son of Eric the Red, named Leif Ericson, had heard rumors about land west of Greenland. He sailed west and soon found it. He and his men landed in three places. They called the first one Helluland, which means land of flat stones. The Vikings then sailed south and made their second landing. They named this place Markland. The third

landing was at a place they called Vinland. Leif Ericson and his men were the first Europeans to walk on the shores of North America, almost 500 years earlier than Columbus.

然后，在1001年，维京人做出了他们最重要的发现。红色埃里克（Red Erik）的儿子，名叫Leif Ericson，听说了关于Greenland以西有陆地的传闻。他向西航行，很快就找到了它。他和他的手下在三个地方登陆。他们把第一个地方叫做Helluland，意思是平石之地。维京人随后向南航行并进行了第二次登陆。他们将这个地方命名为Markland。第三次登陆是在一个他们称为Vinland的地方。Leif Ericson和他的手下是第一批踏上北美洲海岸的欧洲人，比Columbus早了近500年。

19. A) They were the first settlers in Europe.
B) They were the conquerors of Norway.
C) They discovered Iceland in the ninth century.
D) They settled on a small island north of England.

【题目】 What do we learn about the Vikings?

【翻译】 关于维京人我们了解到什么？

- A) 他们是欧洲最早的定居者。 B) 他们是挪威的征服者。 C) 他们在九世纪发现了冰岛。
D) 他们在英格兰北部的一个小岛上定居。

【答案】 C (细节题) They discovered Iceland in the ninth century.

【定位】 The Vikings' first major discovery occurred in the ninth century. ... Later, Viking travelers named it Iceland.

维京人的第一项重大发现发生在九世纪。.....后来，维京旅行者把它命名为冰岛。

【信号】 序数 first + 时间 ninth century 的明确事实陈述。锁定信号是第二段开头那句明确报时间的事实陈述 The Vikings' first major discovery occurred in the ninth century，紧接着段末 Viking travelers named it Iceland 点出地名——『九世纪』『冰岛』两个考点词同段出现，正是答案句。

【替换】 occurred in the ninth century ↔ in the ninth century

时间状语原样对应

named it Iceland ↔ discovered Iceland

first major discovery=discovered，详述概括为同一事件

【排除】 A) 过度推断

录音结尾确实提到维京人是 the first Europeans to walk on the shores of North America (第一批踏上北美的欧洲人)，A 借这个 first + 欧洲的影子，偷换成 first settlers in Europe (欧洲第一批定居者)——原文说的是『第一批到北美的欧洲人』，不是『在欧洲的第一批定居者』，对象和地点全被改，过度推断。

借用原文：the first Europeans to walk on the shores of North America

B) 偷换概念

录音说维京人是 sea travelers from Norway (来自挪威的航海者)，B 盗用 Norway 这个原词，却把关系改成 conquerors of Norway (挪威的征服者)——from (来自) 被换成 conquer (征服)，意思完全不同。

借用原文：sea travelers from Norway

D) 张冠李戴

录音提到 the Faroe Islands, north of England (英格兰以北的法罗群岛) 只是 Naddod 出发要去的目的地，并非维京人定居处；D 把这个 small island north of England 安成『他们定居在那』，是把出发地点错说成定居地点，张冠李戴。

借用原文：the Faroe Islands, north of England

-
20. A) It was some five hundred miles west of Norway.
B) It was covered with green most time of the year.
C) It was the Vikings' most important discovery.
D) It was a rocky mass of land covered with ice.

【题目】 What does the passage say about Greenland?

【翻译】 文章关于格陵兰岛说了什么？

- A) 它位于挪威以西约五百英里处。 B) 它一年中大部分时间都覆盖着绿色植被。
C) 它是维京人最重要的发现。 D) 它是一片覆盖着冰的岩石陆地。

【答案】 D (细节题) It was a rocky mass of land covered with ice.

【定位】 Five hundred miles west of Iceland, he and his men reached an icy rocky mass of land. They sailed around it until they reached the western side. Here, they found some green areas, so they named the island Greenland.

在冰岛以西五百英里处，他和手下抵达了一块覆冰的岩石陆地。他们绕着它航行，直到到达西侧。在那里，他们发现了一些绿色地带，于是把这座岛命名为格陵兰。

【信号】 命名因由句 so they named it..., 前一句即对该地本貌的客观描述。锁定信号是命名解释句 so they named the island Greenland——它前面那句 reached an icy rocky mass of land 才是对这块地本来面貌的描述。整段以『先到一块冰岩地、再绕到西侧见到绿地、于是取名格陵兰』的因果叙述展开，本貌就在第一句。

【替换】 an icy rocky mass of land ↔ a rocky mass of land covered with ice

icy=covered with ice, 形容词改述为短语

【排除】 A) 偷换概念

录音说这块地在 Five hundred miles west of Iceland (冰岛以西五百英里)，A 保留了 five hundred miles west 这个数字方位，却把参照地改成 of Norway (挪威)——离冰岛被偷换成离挪威，参照物错了。

借用原文：Five hundred miles west of Iceland

B) 过度推断

录音里绿色只是绕到西侧后 found some green areas (发现一些绿色地带)，是取名缘由；B 借这个 green，膨胀成 green most time of the year (一年大部分时间都绿)，既改了范围 (some areas→整片) 又凭空加了时间 (most of the year)，过度推断。

借用原文：found some green areas

C) 张冠李戴

录音里 most important discovery (最重要的发现) 说的是后文里夫·埃里克森到达北美那一次，而非格陵兰；C 把这个『最重要』的帽子 the Vikings' most important discovery 扣到格陵兰头上，张冠李戴。

借用原文：the Vikings made their most important discovery

-
21. A) The Vikings' ocean explorations.
B) The making of European nations.
C) The Vikings' everyday life.
D) The Europeans' Arctic discoveries.

【题目】 What does the speaker mainly talk about?

【翻译】 说话者主要谈论什么？

- A) 维京人的海洋探险。 B) 欧洲国家的形成。 C) 维京人的日常生活。
D) 欧洲人的北极发现。

【答案】 A (主旨题) The Vikings' ocean explorations.

【定位】 They were sea travelers from Norway. More than a thousand years ago, they made three important geographical discoveries.

他们是来自挪威的航海者。一千多年前，他们做出了三项重要的地理发现。

【信号】 开头点题句 made three important geographical discoveries, 全篇随后逐段展开三次航海发现。 锁定信号是首段的总起点题句 they made three important geographical discoveries: 它给出全篇纲领，后面 P2、P3、P4 正好逐段讲三次航海发现 (冰岛、格陵兰、北美)，首尾呼应，主题就是维京人的海上探索。

【替换】 made three important geographical discoveries ↔ The Vikings' ocean explorations.

三次海上地理发现概括为 ocean explorations

【排除】 B) 过度推断

录音只在结尾说维京人是 the first Europeans to walk on the shores of North America, B 借 European 这点影子, 膨胀成 The making of European nations. (欧洲各国的形成) ——全篇没讲任何建国, 范围被拔得过大, 过度推断。

借用原文: the first Europeans to walk on the shores of North America

C) 未提及

C 保留了主角 The Vikings' everyday life. 里的 Vikings, 却把主题缩到『日常生活』——录音通篇只讲他们三次航海发现, 对吃穿住行等日常只字未提, 范围过窄且无中生有。

借用原文: They were sea travelers from Norway.

D) 偷换概念

录音确实在讲一连串 discoveries, D 借此设成 The Europeans' Arctic discoveries.——但全篇主体是维京人 (不是泛指 Europeans), 所到之地是冰岛、格陵兰、北美 (不是 Arctic 北极), 主体和地域双双被偷换, 范围跑偏。

借用原文: they made three important geographical discoveries

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

1 Where do you think you will be in ten years? It's difficult to know exactly where you will be and what you will be doing. But everyone dreams about the future. You might imagine the job you will get when you finish school. You may daydream about meeting your life partner or live in a big house by the sea.

你认为十年后你会在哪里?很难确切知道你会在哪里以及你会做什么。但每个人都会憧憬未来。你可能会想象毕业后将得到的工作。你可能会梦想遇见你的人生伴侣或住在海边的大房子里。

2 In my dreams, I would have twins, a boy and a girl. We would live in a large two-story house with floors and the staircase made of wood. Now, at the age of 46, I look back on those dreams and smile. Things haven't turned out exactly as imagined. But I wouldn't change what I have now for that imaginary world. In college, I studied international business, and planned to enter a law school. In my third year of university, I realized that I didn't want to become a lawyer. I chose to become a language teacher. I did get married, but had more than two children. We had five. Do I live in the dream house with wooden floors? No, I don't. But I love my home and I wouldn't want to live in any other place.

在我的梦想中,我会有一对双胞胎,一个男孩和一个女孩。我们会住在一栋两层楼的大房子里,地板和楼梯都是木制的。现在,在46岁的年纪,我回顾那些梦想并微笑。事情并没有完全如想象中那样发展。但我不会用我现在拥有的去交换那个想象中的世界。在大学里,我学习国际商务,并计划进入法学院。在大学三年级时,我意识到我不想成为一名律师。我选择成为一名语言教师。我确实结婚了,但孩子不止两个。我们有五个孩子。我住在有木地板的梦想房子里吗?不,我没有。但我热爱我的家,我不想住在任何其他地方。

3 I believe that as a young person, it's important to dream and make plans. However, it's also important to realize that not all of your plans will turn out exactly as you wish. One of the biggest lessons I have learned in life is this: Be happy with what you have.

我相信作为一个年轻人,拥有梦想和制定计划是重要的。然而,同样重要的是要意识到并非所有计划都会完全如你所愿地实现。我在人生中学到的最大教训之一就是:知足常乐。

22. A) Work hard for a better life.
B) Make mistakes now and then.
C) Dream about the future.
D) Save against a rainy day.

【题目】 What does the speaker think everyone tends to do?

【翻译】 说话者认为每个人都倾向于做什么？

A) 为了更好的生活而努力工作。 B) 时不时地犯错误。 C) 憧憬未来。 D) 未雨绸缪。

【答案】 C (细节题) Dream about the future.

【定位】 But everyone dreams about the future.

但每个人都会梦想未来。

【信号】 转折 But + everyone 概括。 But everyone dreams about the future. 由转折词 But 引出、又带全称词 everyone，正是"前面铺垫、这里点出人之常情"的落点句，这种"But + everyone"的组合就是答案信号。

【替换】 everyone dreams about the future ↔ Dream about the future.

几乎同词 + 主语泛化

【排除】 A) 未提及

Work hard for a better life. 听上去很正能量、像人生道理，但录音从没说"人人努力工作"，是凭常识脑补的干扰。

B) 未提及

Make mistakes now and then. 用了"犯错"这种像人生感悟的说法引诱选择，但原文谈的是"梦想未来"，根本没说人人会犯错，属答非所问。

D) 未提及

Save against a rainy day. 是"未雨绸缪"的习语，原文从头到尾没提存钱防患，是用一个漂亮习语诱你乱选，与"梦想未来"毫不相干。

-
23. A) Teach foreign languages for the rest of his life.
B) Change what he has for his past imaginary world.
C) Exchange his two-story house for a beach cottage.
D) Dwell on the dreams he had dreamed when young.

【题目】 What does the speaker say he would refuse to do?

【翻译】 说话者说他会拒绝做什么？

A) 在余生中教授外语。 B) 用他所拥有的换取他过去想象的世界。
C) 用他的两层楼房换取海滨小屋。 D) 沉湎于他年轻时做过的梦。

【答案】 B (细节题) Change what he has for his past imaginary world.

【定位】 But I wouldn't change what I have now for that imaginary world.

但我不会拿现在拥有的去换那个想象中的世界。

【信号】 **转折 But + 否定 wouldn't**。But I wouldn't change what I have now for that imaginary world. 同时有 But 转折和 wouldn't 否定，是说话人态度的明确落点；"拒绝做"题就找这种 But + wouldn't 的句子。

【替换】 I wouldn't change what I have now for that imaginary world ↔

Change what he has for his past imaginary world.

原句去掉否定即选项 + 人称转换

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

Teach foreign languages for the rest of his life. 借了原文 I chose to become a language teacher 里"语言教师"的影子，但他是主动选了当语言老师，不是"拒绝"做的事，方向反了。

借用原文：I chose to become a language teacher

C) **原词陷阱**

Exchange his two-story house for a beach cottage. 偷了原文真出现的 two-story house，再编出"换海边小屋"，但原文从没说他要拿房子换小屋，是凭原词拼的假交易。

借用原文：a large two-story house

D) **与原文相反**

Dwell on the dreams he had dreamed when young. 用了原文反复出现的 dreams，但他的态度是"不拿现在换梦"、对现状满意，并未"沉湎旧梦"，正好与原文意思相反。

借用原文：look back on those dreams and smile

24. A) Criminal law.

B) City planning.

C) Oriental architecture.

D) International business.

【题目】 What did the speaker major in during the first two years of college?

【翻译】 说话者在大学头两年主修什么？

A) 刑法。 B) 城市规划。 C) 东方建筑。 D) 国际商务。

【答案】 **D** (细节题) International business.

【定位】 In college, I studied international business, and planned to enter a law school.

在大学里，我学的是国际商务，并打算进法学院。

【信号】 **studied 后接专业名**。In college, I studied international business 中 studied 后紧跟的 international business 就是他实际所学专业；"学了什么"题听 studied/majored in 后面的名词即可。

【替换】 I studied international business ↔ **International business.**

原词直接对应

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

Criminal law. 借了原文 planned to enter a law school 里的"法律", 但那只是他"打算"去读、且并非"刑法", 他实际学的是国际商务, 听到 law 就选会中招。

借用原文: planned to enter a law school

B) **未提及** City planning. 原文从未出现, 纯属凑数干扰。

C) **未提及** Oriental architecture. 原文同样没提, 是填充干扰项。

25. A) Dream and make plans.

B) Take things easy in life.

C) Be content with what you have.

D) Enjoy whatever you are doing.

【题目】 **What is one of the biggest lessons the speaker has learned in life?**

【翻译】 说话者在人生中学到的最大教训之一是什么?

A) 做梦并制定计划。 B) 对生活放轻松。 C) 满足于你所拥有的。

D) 享受你正在做的任何事情。

【答案】 **C** (细节题) Be content with what you have.

【定位】 One of the biggest lessons I have learned in life is this: Be happy with what you have.

我这辈子学到的最大教训之一是: 要对自己拥有的感到满足。

【信号】 **结尾点题 the biggest lessons + 冒号引出。** One of the biggest lessons I have learned in life is this: Be happy with what you have. 用 the biggest lessons 明示"这是教训", 再用冒号把结论直接抛出, 是篇章结尾标准的升华信号句。

【替换】 Be happy with what you have ↔ **Be content with what you have.**

happy = content 同义替换

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

Dream and make plans. 原词照搬自原文 it's important to dream and make plans, 但那是他说"年轻时该做的事", 不是"最大教训", 听到原话就选会掉进去。

借用原文: it's important to dream and make plans

B) **未提及**

Take things easy in life. 听着像人生道理, 但原文结论是"对拥有的感到满足", 并没说"凡事别太当真", 是另造的近似道理。

D) **偷换概念**

Enjoy whatever you are doing. 和"满足于拥有"都偏积极人生态度, 但原文说的是"满足于已有", 不是"享受所做之事", 对象被悄悄换掉了。

32 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。

The bear first gained fame after it was spotted wandering around neighborhoods and was caught on videos that were posted on social media and shown on national television.

第1段，第6句

结构高度典型：主句 + 时间状语从句的框架是四六级和考研常考句式；定语从句修饰从句中名词的嵌套结构也是高频考点；被动语态在新闻类真题中极为常见；并列谓语的省略（shown 前省略 were）是阅读理解中的常见陷阱。掌握本句的分析方法可直接迁移到大量真题句。

It has got one of its limbs injured.

第1题，D

本句涵盖主语、谓语、宾语、宾补四种核心成分，且 "get + 宾语 + 过去分词" 的宾补结构是常考易错点，能有效训练学生区分宾补与定语、独立谓语的能力。宾语中 "one of its limbs" 的介词短语结构也有一定练习价值。

That's about the same distance as 337 round trips from Earth to Pluto.

第1段，第5句

the same ... as 比较结构是常见句式，在阅读理解中经常出现，且比较分句的省略也是典型用法，掌握后有一定迁移价值，但本句整体偏简单，代表性中等。

"Here comes Chauncy, just trying to get food for him and his mom off the grace of other people. When I looked at him and saw what he was doing and what he was asking for, I said he was my hero."

第1段，第5句

这句结构点覆盖面广，而时态难度又不过分高，适合作为结构与时态结合训练的材料。对需要练主干识别和从句归属的学习者来说，优先度较高。

"Chauncy is a top student who is doing his best to make it in a world with no money and very few resources." White explained on the crowd funding site.

第1段，第6句

引述结构加定语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。主句引述他人话语、宾语从句包含限制性定语从句的搭配在新闻报道和学术写作中高频出现。学生掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。但缺少状语从句、倒装等更高频的复杂结构，典型性中上。

"I cannot thank you enough for caring about Chauncy. This is his big chance, and you're making it possible."

第1段，第9句

情态动词否定结构（cannot + 动词）和使役动词结构（make + 宾语 + 形容词）都是四六级和考研常考句式，具有一定代表性。并列句结构也常见于真题。虽然没有从句，但核心句式典型，学生掌握后可在类似语境中复用。

He is very good at making up stories.

第7题，C

主系表结构配合 "be good at + 动名词" 是四六级和考研阅读中常见的描述能力或擅长领域的句式，具有较高的实用性和复现率，掌握后可迁移到类似表达。

I was just wondering if we could try out the new restaurant on Charles Street, then go on to Queen Victoria for a drink.

第2段，第2句

主句加宾语从句的结构是四六级和考研阅读的高频句式，wondering if 这一搭配也常见于口语和书面语。从句内并列谓语和介词短语作定语、状语的配置，都是典型考点，掌握后可大量迁移。

And besides, with Jonathan's wild gang to contend with, I'd really welcome an ally.

第7段，第3句

情态动词加动词原形构成谓语、介词短语作状语插入句中，都是四六级和考研中常见的基础句式，有一定代表性，但整体结构偏简单，复杂度不足以成为高频难句范本。

Then, you can drive me there.

第11段，第3句

"时间状语 + 主语 + 情态动词 + 动词原形 + 宾语 + 地点状语"是非常常见的基础句式。掌握这种顺序后，迁移到大量日常和考试句子都很有帮助。

And as I always say, the more, the merrier.

第13段，第3句

"the + 比较级 ..., the + 比较级 ..." 是四六级和考研中的高频句型，状语从句插入也是常见的句式结构。本句结构典型且实用，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子的理解和写作中。

By the way, what's it like working in a restaurant?

第4段，第3句

形式主语 it 和 what...like 疑问结构在四六级和考研中频繁出现，句式典型且实用性强，掌握后可迁移到大量类似表达。

I am not sure if it'll suit you, but it's pretty cool if your bosses are right.

第5段，第2句

"并列主句 + 宾语从句 + 条件状语从句" 的组合在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，尤其是 "not sure if" 和 "cool if" 这类表达在真题中频繁出现。掌握这种并列转折 + 嵌入从句的结构有较好的迁移价值。

And it'll work out a lot cheaper to hire one if there's more of us to share the cost.

第6段，第8句

本句包含形式主语结构和条件状语从句，这两种结构在四六级和考研真题中频繁出现。条件状语从句用现在时代替将来时是必考知识点，形式主语也是常考句式，具有较高的代表性和复用价值。

We will save as much as we can and go sailing next July.

第7段，第2句

简单句配并列谓语和比较状语从句属于常见句式，四六级和考研阅读中经常出现类似结构，有一定代表性，但不如复杂从句嵌套那样高频典型。

If not, it'll be back to the drawing board.

第8段，第3句

"If 从句 + 主句" 是条件句的经典结构，在四六级和考研中高频出现。从句的省略用法 ("If not") 也是真题常见简化形式，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句型。

What does the woman say she needs to do before departure?

第14题题干

疑问句 + 宾语从句的结构是四六级听力和阅读理解中的高频句式；宾语从句省略 that 以及疑问词在从句中充当成分的用法都是考试常见考点，本句结构具有很强的典型性和迁移价值。

He is easy to get along with.

第15题，D

主系表结构加不定式短语是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，尤其 "主语 + be + 形容词 + to do" 这一模式在描述人或事物特征时非常典型，学生掌握后可迁移应用于大量类似句子。

When World War I began, she left Sevigne University to help her mother, who was using X-ray facilities to help save the lives of wounded soldiers.

第2段，第4句

这句结构有代表性，难度不失控，既能练分句边界，也能练主谓与非谓语区分，还能顺带训练两种常见过去时态。对句子结构和时态训练来说，优先度较高。

She went to the same university as her mother.

第16题，A

简单句结构本身常见，但 "the same ... as" 比较结构在考试阅读中频繁出现，掌握该句型对理解同类比较句有一定迁移价值，属于中等典型性。

She helped to set up several military hospitals.

第17题，C

简单句结构在真题中常见但不属核心难点句式，help to do 结构是固定搭配，学习后可迁移，但考试侧重更复杂的复合句和长难句，本句代表性中等。

More than a thousand years ago, they made three important geographical discoveries.

第1段，第3句

主谓宾加状语是英语中最常见的基本句型之一，在四六级和考研阅读中大量出现。但本句过于简单，缺少真题中常考的复杂修饰或从句结构，代表性中等。

In 982, a Viking called Eric the Red sailed west in search of new land.

第3段，第1句

覆盖主语、谓语、时间状语、地点状语（方向）、目的状语五种成分，且主语中包含过去分词作后置定语，可以练习状语类型区分和后置定语识别，但整体难度不高，易错点不多。

Here, they found some green areas, so they named the island Greenland.

第3段，第4句

因果关系的并列句在考试中较为常见，"so" 连接的结构具有一定代表性，但本句过于简单，不如包含从句的复杂句式更具备真题典型性。

Then, in 1001, the Vikings made their most important discovery.

第4段，第1句

本句覆盖主语、谓语、宾语、两个时间状语、一个定语，成分种类较为丰富；但都是最常规位置和形式，缺少易错点（如形式主语、宾补、后置定语等），训练价值中等偏下。

It's difficult to know exactly where you will be and what you will be doing.

第1段，第2句

形式主语加不定式结构以及并列宾语从句都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，本句结构清晰规整，掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似句子，典型性很强。

Things haven't turned out exactly as imagined.

第2段，第4句

本句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见。现在完成时的否定形式、短语动词 "turn out"、以及 "as + 过去分词" 引导的省略式状语从句，都是考试中经常出现的句式。掌握这种结构可以帮助学生理解大量类似的比较和对比表达，迁移价值较高。

However, it's also important to realize that not all of your plans will turn out exactly as you wish.

第3段，第2句

"it is + 形容词 + to do" 的形式主语结构、"realize that" 引导的宾语从句、"as" 引导的比较从句,都是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式。这种结构在书面语中非常典型,掌握后可大量复用。

What does the speaker think everyone tends to do?

第22题 题干

本句展示了 "特殊疑问句 + 宾语从句" 的典型结构,是四六级和考研阅读理解、听力题干中的常见句式。疑问词引导宾语从句并提前到句首的用法在考试中频繁出现,掌握这种结构后可迁移到大量类似句子,具有较高的典型性和实用性。

What does the speaker say he would refuse to do?

第23题 题干

本句涵盖疑问句中的主谓宾识别、宾语从句的判定(含引导词省略)、疑问词提前、不定式作宾语等多个知识点,且疑问词归属和宾语从句边界是常见易错点,作为划分练习有较好的训练价值。

Dwell on the dreams he had dreamed when young.

第23题, D

限制性定语从句修饰名词、时间状语从句嵌套在从句内部,这些都是考试中非常典型的句式。祈使句结构虽然不如陈述句常见,但省略关系代词、省略主语和系动词的现象在真题中频繁出现。掌握本句的分析方法可以较好地迁移到其他类似句子。

Be content with what you have.

第25题, C

本句涵盖了祈使句的主系表结构、介词短语作状语、宾语从句三种成分,且"what"作为融合性关系代词兼任引导词和宾语,是一个值得练习的知识点。虽然整体不复杂,但结构组合有一定代表性,适合巩固基础成分划分和从句识别能力。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本卷出现的 **124** 个英语四级真题高频词

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

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本卷13次 · 真题 466 句

military B2

adj. 军事的

本卷7次 · 真题 20 句

gas A2

n. 气体

本卷5次 · 真题 28 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本卷4次 · 真题 139 句

facility B2

n. 设施

本卷4次 · 真题 43 句

grocery B1

n. 食品杂货

本卷4次 · 真题 19 句

official B1

adj. 官方的

本卷3次 · 真题 47 句

media B1

n. 大众传播媒介 (报刊、电视、广播、互联...

本卷3次 · 真题 45 句

spot A2

n. 地点

本卷3次 · 真题 42 句

exactly B1

adv. 精确地

本卷3次 · 真题 36 句

assistant A2

n. 助手

本卷3次 · 真题 30 句

distance A2

n. 距离

本卷3次 · 真题 27 句

institute B2

n. 学院

本卷3次 · 真题 21 句

medal B1

n. 奖章

本卷3次 · 真题 15 句

lecture B1

n. 讲座

本卷3次·真题 14 句

traveler A2

n. 旅行者

本卷3次·真题 13 句

support A2

v. 支持

本卷2次·真题 118 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本卷2次·真题 89 句

growth B1

n. 增长

本卷2次·真题 77 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本卷2次·真题 73 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本卷2次·真题 70 句

department A2

n. 部门

本卷2次·真题 66 句

realize B1

v. 意识到, 认识到

本卷2次·真题 50 句

per B1

prep. 每

本卷2次·真题 49 句

attend A2

v. 出席, 参加 (会议、活动等)

本卷2次·真题 43 句

billion B1

num. 十亿 (1,000,000,000)

本卷2次·真题 41 句

protection B1

n. 保护

本卷2次·真题 32 句

earn A2

v. 赚得, 挣得 (金钱)

本卷2次·真题 28 句

capture B1

v. 捕获

本卷2次·真题 26 句

award B1

n. 奖

本卷2次·真题 20 句

transportation B1

n. 交通运输（系统）

本卷2次·真题 18句

waiter A2

n. （餐厅的）服务员，侍者

本卷2次·真题 18句

mass B1

n. 大量

本卷2次·真题 17句

mom A1

n. 妈妈

本卷2次·真题 16句

statistic B2

n. 统计数字

本卷2次·真题 14句

economics B2

n. 经济学

本卷2次·真题 13句

absolutely B1

adv. 完全地

本卷2次·真题 12句

exchange B1

n. 交换

本卷2次·真题 10句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本卷1次·真题 224句

accord C1

n. （国家、团体间的）协议

本卷1次·真题 174句

local A2

adj. 当地的

本卷1次·真题 150句

actually A2

adv. 实际上，事实上（用于纠正或补充信息）

本卷1次·真题 148句

tend B1

v. 倾向于，往往会

本卷1次·真题 137句

career B1

n. 职业

本卷1次·真题 119句

affect B1

v. 影响

本卷1次·真题 113句

average A2

adj. 平均的

本卷1次·真题 89句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本卷1次·真题 89 句

according B1

prep. 根据

本卷1次·真题 88 句

current B1

adj. 现在的

本卷1次·真题 64 句

gain B1

v. 获得;赢得

本卷1次·真题 64 句

economic B2

adj. 经济的

本卷1次·真题 62 句

positive B1

adj. 积极的

本卷1次·真题 62 句

resource B1

n. 资源

本卷1次·真题 54 句

nation B1

n. 国家

本卷1次·真题 51 句

approach B1

v. 靠近, 接近 (在空间或时间上)

本卷1次·真题 50 句

jam A2

n. 果酱

本卷1次·真题 50 句

shift B1

v. 移动

本卷1次·真题 49 句

extra A2

adj. 额外的

本卷1次·真题 48 句

mainly B1

adv. 主要地

本卷1次·真题 45 句

consumption B2

n. 消费

本卷1次·真题 44 句

partner B1

n. 伴侣

本卷1次·真题 44 句

contact B1

n. 联系

本卷1次·真题 43 句

wild A2

adj. 野生的

本卷1次·真题 42 句

interested A1

adj. 感兴趣的

本卷1次·真题 40 句

talent B1

n. 天赋

本卷1次·真题 39 句

quickly A2

adv. 快速地

本卷1次·真题 38 句

feature B1

n. 特征

本卷1次·真题 37 句

previous B1

adj. 先前的

本卷1次·真题 37 句

site A2

n. 地点

本卷1次·真题 37 句

occur B1

v. 发生, 出现

本卷1次·真题 36 句

hire A2

v. 雇用

本卷1次·真题 35 句

environmental B1

adj. 环境的

本卷1次·真题 34 句

rare B1

adj. 稀有的

本卷1次·真题 33 句

series B1

n. 系列

本卷1次·真题 31 句

delay B1

n. 延迟

本卷1次·真题 30 句

agency B2

n. 代理机构

本卷1次·真题 29 句

audience A2

n. 观众

本卷1次·真题 26 句

content B1

n. 内容

本卷1次·真题 25 句

tip A2

n. 小费

本卷1次·真题 25 句

relatively B2

adv. 相对地

本卷1次·真题 24 句

transfer B1

v. 转移

本卷1次·真题 24 句

combine B1

v. (使) 结合、组合

本卷1次·真题 23 句

relative B1

n. 亲戚, 亲属

本卷1次·真题 23 句

crowd A2

n. 人群

本卷1次·真题 22 句

gather B1

v. 聚集, 集合

本卷1次·真题 22 句

habitat B2

n. (动植物的) 栖息地, 生长环境

本卷1次·真题 21 句

tough B1

adj. 困难的

本卷1次·真题 20 句

unfortunately B1

adv. 不幸地

本卷1次·真题 20 句

funding B2

n. 资金

本卷1次·真题 19 句

okay A2

adj. 可以的

本卷1次·真题 18 句

recession C1

n. 经济衰退

本卷1次·真题 18 句

technique B1

n. 技术

本卷1次·真题 18 句

settle B1

v. 解决 (争端、问题)

本卷1次·真题 17 句

suit A2

n. 套装

本卷1次·真题 17 句

donation B2

n. 捐赠

本卷1次·真题 16句

married A1

adj. 已婚的

本卷1次·真题 16句

wander B1

v. 漫步

本卷1次·真题 16句

eager B1

adj. 热切的

本卷1次·真题 15句

significantly B2

adv. 显著地

本卷1次·真题 15句

spending A2

n. 开支

本卷1次·真题 15句

wooden A2

adj. 木制的, 木头的

本卷1次·真题 15句

neighborhood B1

n. 街区

本卷1次·真题 14句

drawing A2

n. 图画

本卷1次·真题 13句

imagination B1

n. 想象力

本卷1次·真题 13句

overseas B1

adv. 在海外

本卷1次·真题 13句

preparation B1

n. 准备

本卷1次·真题 13句

bond B2

n. 纽带

本卷1次·真题 12句

celebration B1

n. 庆祝活动

本卷1次·真题 12句

exposure B2

n. 暴露

本卷1次·真题 12句

worsen B2

v. (使)恶化;(使)变得更糟

本卷1次·真题 12句

exploration

B2

n. 探索

本卷1次·真题 11 句

making

A2

n. 制作

本卷1次·真题 11 句

negotiate

B2

v. 谈判

本卷1次·真题 11 句

shelter

B1

n. 遮蔽处

本卷1次·真题 11 句

earlier

A2

adv. 较早地

本卷1次·真题 10 句

element

B1

n. 要素

本卷1次·真题 10 句

fame

B2

n. 名声

本卷1次·真题 10 句

impose

B2

v. 强制实行

本卷1次·真题 10 句

sum

B1

n. 总数

本卷1次·真题 10 句

apparent

B2

adj. 显而易见的, 明显的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

apparently

B2

adv. 显然, 看来 (根据外表或所见所闻判断)

本卷1次·真题 9 句

scholarship

B2

n. 奖学金

本卷1次·真题 9 句

supporter

B1

n. 支持者

本卷1次·真题 9 句

deteriorate

C1

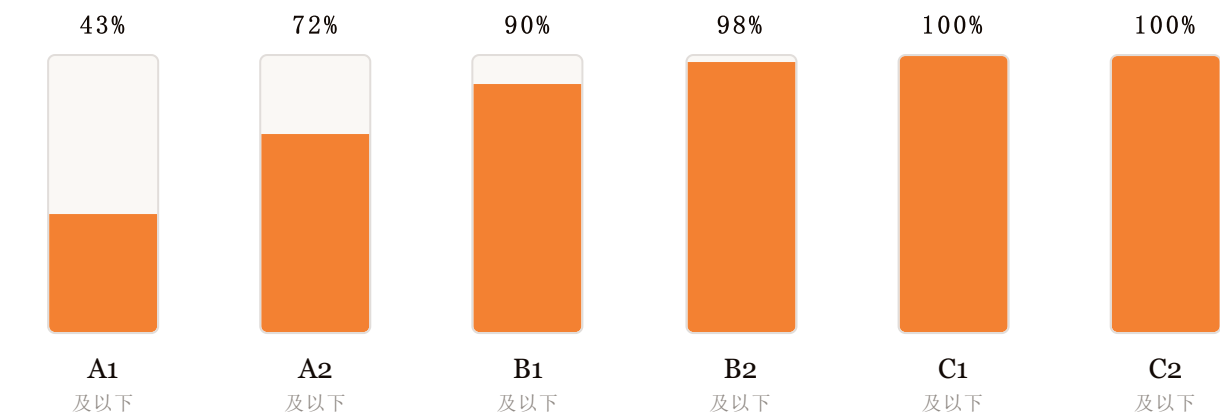
v. 恶化, 变坏

本卷1次·真题 8 句

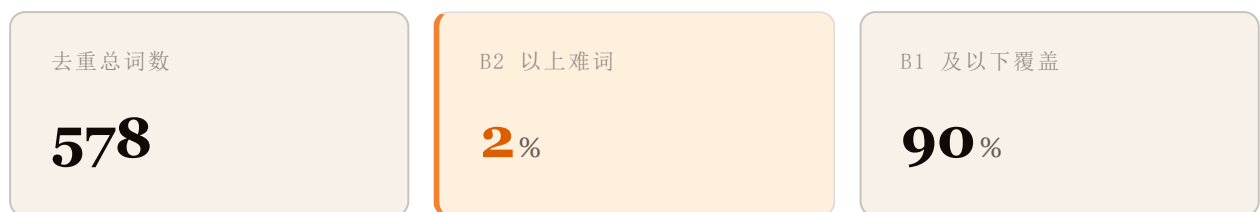
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全卷录音原文 578 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 **578** 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 9 个·约 2%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全卷录音原文去重词 578 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语四级 2017年12月·第2套 · 全卷构成

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