

2018年6月·第1套 英语四级听力真题原文与答案解析

PAPER & KEY · 听力题和解析

听力题和解析

本卷全部 25 题的标准答案与完整录音文字稿由懒笔记基于2018年6月·第1套 英语四级听力原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面层级：Part/Section 标题与各节 Directions 照原卷排印——真实听力考卷只印选项，题干由录音念出。其下按录音篇目逐篇排印：每篇先给完整录音文字稿（逐段中译），再逐题给出卷面题目与该题解析（题目、翻译、答案、定位、信号、替换与排除）。

真题卷第1套(2018-06) · 四级

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

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(25 minutes)

Section A

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

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

1 A message in a bottle sent out to sea by a New Hampshire man more than five decades ago was found 1,500 miles away and has been returned to his daughter. The long-lost message was discovered by Clint Buffington of Utah while he was vacationing. Buffington says he found a soda bottle half buried in the sand that "looked like it had been there since the beginning of time."

新罕布什尔州一名男子五十多年前投入海中的漂流瓶在1500英里外被发现,并已归还给他的女儿。这封失落已久的信件是犹他州的Clint Buffington在度假时发现的。Buffington说他发现了一个半埋在沙子里的汽水瓶,"看起来像是从有史以来就在那里了"。

2 The note inside the bottle said, "Return to 419 Ocean Street and receive a reward of \$150 from Richard and Tina Pierce, owners of the Beachcomber Motel."

瓶中的纸条写道:"送回海洋街419号,可从Beachcomber汽车旅馆的业主Richard和Tina Pierce那里获得150美元的奖励。"

3 The motel was owned by the parents of Paula Pierce in 1960. Her father had written the notes as a joke and had thrown it into the Atlantic Ocean. Buffington flew to New Hampshire to deliver that

message to Paula Pierce. She held up to her father's promise, giving Buffington that reward. But the biggest reward is the message in a bottle finding its way back home.

这家汽车旅馆在1960年由Paula Pierce的父母所有。她的父亲曾开玩笑写下这些纸条并将其扔进了大西洋。Buffington飞往新罕布什尔州将那封信件交给Paula Pierce。她兑现了父亲的承诺,给了Buffington那笔奖励。但最大的奖励是这封漂流瓶信件找到了回家的路。

1. A) The return of a bottled message to its owner's daughter.
B) A New Hampshire man's joke with friends on his wife.
C) A father's message for his daughter.
D) The history of a century-old motel.

【题目】 What is the news report mainly about?

【翻译】 这则新闻报道主要讲述了什么?

- A) 将一个瓶中信归还给其主人的女儿。
B) 一位新罕布什尔州男子对妻子开的一个玩笑,涉及他的朋友们。
C) 一位父亲给女儿的留言。 D) 一家百年历史汽车旅馆的历史。

【答案】 A (主旨题) The return of a bottled message to its owner's daughter.

【定位】 A message in a bottle sent out to sea by a New Hampshire man more than five decades ago was found 1,500 miles away and has been returned to his daughter.

一封五十多年前被一位新罕布什尔州男子投入大海的瓶中信, 在一千五百英里之外被发现, 如今已归还给他的女儿。

【信号】 新闻首句即中心句。这句是录音的开头第一句 A message in a bottle sent out to sea by a New Hampshire man more than five decades ago was found 1,500 miles away and has been returned to his daughter., 新闻播报惯于把最核心的事件放在导语首句, 它把瓶中信、被发现、归还给女儿三件事一次说全, 正是全篇主线。

【替换】 has been returned to his daughter ↔ The return of a bottled message to its owner's daughter

动词转名词的同义改写

A message in a bottle ↔ a bottled message

短语等价改写

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

原文确实提到这位男子写字条是 as a joke (开个玩笑)，B 盗用了 joke 这个原词诱你选；但原文从没说这玩笑是开给 friends 朋友、更没说开在 his wife 妻子身上，B 把玩笑的对象凭空换成了朋友和妻子，且玩笑只是背景细节、撑不起全篇主旨。

借用原文：Her father had written the notes as a joke

C) 答非所问

原文是讲过一位父亲为女儿留下字条这件事，C 借此设套；但 A father's message for his daughter. 只截取了故事的起因，丢掉了这封信漂流五十年又被陌生人寻回归还的核心情节，作为主旨太窄，覆盖不了首句强调的 return 归还这条主线。

借用原文：The motel was owned by the parents of Paula Pierce

D) 原词陷阱

原文出现了 Beachcomber Motel、The motel was owned by the parents of Paula Pierce，D 盗用 motel 这个原词；但旅馆只是字条里留的归还地址这一背景，原文根本没讲它的 history 历史、也没说它 century-old 有百年，D 是顺着熟词造出的跑题项。

借用原文：owners of the Beachcomber Motel

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2. A) She wanted to show gratitude for his kindness.
B) She wanted to honor her father's promise.
C) She had been asked by her father to do so.
D) She was excited to see her father's handwriting.

【题目】 Why did Paula Pierce give Clint Buffington the reward?

【翻译】 Paula Pierce为什么给Clint Buffington奖励？

- A) 她想对他的善意表示感谢。 B) 她想兑现父亲的承诺。 C) 她父亲曾要求她这样做。
D) 她看到父亲的笔迹感到很激动。

【答案】 B (细节题) She wanted to honor her father's promise.

【定位】 She held up to her father's promise, giving Buffington that reward.

她信守了父亲的承诺，把那笔酬金给了巴芬顿。

【信号】 给酬金动作旁的动机句。 答案就在描述给酬金这个动作的同一句里 She held up to her father's promise, giving Buffington that reward.——前半句 held up to her father's promise 正是她给酬金的原因，后半句 giving Buffington that reward 才是行为本身，原因与行为同句出现，是最直接的动机信号。

【替换】 She held up to her father's promise ↔ **She wanted to honor her father's promise**

动词近义替换

【排除】 A) 未提及

原文末句确有 the biggest reward is the message in a bottle finding its way back home 谈到这件事温暖的一面，A 借这种暖意诱你联想到感激；但原文从没说她给酬金是为了 show gratitude 表达感激、也没提对方的 kindness 好意，给酬金的真正原因是守父亲承诺，A 属凭印象添的动机。

C) 偷换概念

原文反复出现 father 和 promise，C 盗用 her father 这个原词，且 She had been asked by her father to do so. 与正确项只差一层意思，极易混；但原文说的是字条是父亲多年前写下的承诺、由她主动信守，并没有父亲当面 asked her 要求她这么做这一情节，C 把主动守诺偷换成被父亲吩咐。

借用原文：She held up to her father's promise

D) 答非所问

原文确实提到字条上是父亲 had written the notes 亲笔写的，D 盗用 father、handwriting 相关的线索；但 She was excited to see her father's handwriting. 说的是看到父亲笔迹很激动，这是一种情绪反应，答的根本不是 Why 给酬金这个问题，与题干所问错位。

借用原文：Her father had written the notes

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

1 Millions of bees have died in South Carolina during aerial insect spraying operations that were carried out to combat the Zika virus. The insects spraying over the weekend left more than 2 million bees dead on the spot in Dorchester County, South Carolina, where four travel-related cases of Zika disease have been confirmed in the area. Most of the deaths came from Flower Town Bee farm, a company in Somerville that sells bees and honey products. Juanita Stanley who owns the company said the farm "looks like it's been destroyed." The farm lost about 2.5 million bees. Dorchester County officials apologized for the accidental mass killing of bees. Dorchester County is aware that some beekeepers in the area that was sprayed on Sunday lost their bee colonies. County manager Jason Ward said in a statement. "I'm not pleased that so many bees were killed."

数百万只蜜蜂在South Carolina为对抗Zika病毒而进行的空中喷洒杀虫剂行动中死亡。周末的喷洒行动导致South Carolina的Dorchester County超过200万只蜜蜂当场死亡，该地区已确诊四例与旅行相关的Zika病例。大部分死亡来自Flower Town Bee farm,这是Somerville一家销售蜜蜂和蜂蜜产品的公司。公司所有者Juanita Stanley说，农场"看起来像是被摧毁了"。该农场损失了约250万只蜜蜂。Dorchester County官员为意外大规模杀死蜜蜂一事道歉。Dorchester County意识到周日喷洒区域内的一些养蜂人失去了他们的蜂群。县管理人员Jason Ward在一份声明中说："我对如此多的蜜蜂被杀死感到不满。"

3. A) People were concerned about the number of bees.
B) Several cases of Zika disease had been identified.
C) Two million bees were infected with disease.
D) Zika virus had destroyed some bee farms.

【题目】 Why were spraying operations carried out in Dorchester County?

【翻译】为什么在多切斯特县实施了喷洒行动？

- A) 人们担心蜜蜂的数量。 B) 已发现若干例寨卡病例。 C) 两百万只蜜蜂感染了疾病。
D) 寨卡病毒摧毁了一些蜂场。

【答案】 **B** (细节题) Several cases of Zika disease had been identified.

【定位】 Millions of bees have died in South Carolina during aerial insect spraying operations that were carried out to combat the Zika virus.

在南卡罗来纳州为对抗 Zika 病毒而开展的空中杀虫喷药行动中，数百万只蜜蜂死亡。

【信号】 **carried out to 直接交代目的起因**。答案句里 carried out to combat the Zika virus 用‘carried out to + 动词’点明喷药的目的就是‘对抗 Zika 病毒’，这正是题干 Why 要的起因。‘to + 动词’的目的结构就是原因题的答案信号。

【替换】 carried out to combat the Zika virus ↔ Several cases of Zika disease had been identified

为对抗病毒 ↔ 已确认有病例

four travel-related cases of Zika disease have been confirmed ↔

Several cases of Zika disease had been identified

four...confirmed ↔ Several...identified

【排除】 A) **答非所问**

录音确实反复提到 bees 大量死亡，A 的 concerned about the number of bees 借了‘蜜蜂数量’这个听感很熟的点。但蜜蜂死亡是喷药的‘后果’，不是喷药的‘起因’；喷药的起因是对抗病毒。A 答非所问，把后果当成了原因。

借用原文：left more than 2 million bees dead on the spot

C) **原词陷阱**

录音念到 more than 2 million bees dead (两百多万只蜜蜂死亡)，C 的 Two million bees were infected with disease 直接搬来 ‘Two million’ 这个数字来骗‘听到了就想选’。但蜜蜂是被喷药‘毒死’的，不是‘感染疾病’；得病的是人（有病例），不是蜜蜂。C 偷换了死因，是典型原词陷阱。

借用原文：left more than 2 million bees dead on the spot

D) **张冠李戴**

录音里 Zika、destroyed 这两个词都真出现过——农场主说农场 looks like it's been destroyed，但毁掉蜂场的是‘喷的药’，不是‘Zika 病毒’。D 的 Zika virus had destroyed some bee farms 把毁场的元凶张冠李戴给了病毒，强加了错误因果。

借用原文：looks like it's been destroyed

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4. A) It apologized to its customers.
B) It was forced to kill its bees.
C) It lost a huge stock of bees.
D) It lost 2.5 million dollars.

【题目】 What does the news report say about Flowertown Bee Farm?

【翻译】新闻报道关于Flowertown养蜂场说了什么？

- A) 它向顾客道歉。 B) 它被迫杀死自己的蜜蜂。 C) 它损失了大量蜜蜂。
D) 它损失了250万美元。

【答案】C (细节题) It lost a huge stock of bees.

【定位】Most of the deaths came from Flower Town Bee farm, a company in Somerville that sells bees and honey products. Juanita Stanley who owns the company said the farm "looks like it's been destroyed." The farm lost about 2.5 million bees.

大部分死亡蜜蜂来自位于萨默维尔、售卖蜜蜂和蜂蜜制品的 Flower Town 蜂场。蜂场主胡安妮塔·斯坦利说农场“看上去像是被毁了”。这家蜂场损失了约 250 万只蜜蜂。

【信号】专有名词后紧跟的损失陈述。Flower Town Bee farm 这个名字出现后，紧跟的 The farm lost about 2.5 million bees 直接交代了这家农场的遭遇，正是题干 'say about Flowertown Bee Farm' 要的内容。专有名词后第一句关于它的陈述就是答案句。

【替换】The farm lost about 2.5 million bees ↔ It lost a huge stock of bees

lost 2.5 million bees ↔ lost a huge stock of bees

【排除】A) 张冠李戴

录音里 apologized 确实念到了——但道歉的是 Dorchester County officials apologized (多切斯特县官员道歉)，不是这家农场，更没说向 'customers (顾客)' 道歉。A 的 It apologized to its customers 把道歉者从 '县政府' 张冠李戴成了 '农场'，主体搞反。

借用原文：Dorchester County officials apologized for the accidental mass killing of bees

B) 原词陷阱

录音里 kill 出现在 accidental mass killing of bees (意外大规模杀死蜜蜂) 和县经理那句 so many bees were killed, B 借了 'kill' 这个词。但蜜蜂是被喷药误杀/意外致死的，农场是受害者，并非 'forced to kill its bees (被迫杀死自己的蜂)'。B 把 '被误杀' 偷换成 '被迫主动杀'。

借用原文：accidental mass killing of bees

D) 原词陷阱

录音念到 lost about 2.5 million bees，单位是 '只蜜蜂'；D 的 It lost 2.5 million dollars 直接搬来 '2.5 million' 这个数字，却把单位偷偷换成 dollars (美元)。录音从没说损失了多少钱，D 是靠数字相同来骗选的原词陷阱。

借用原文：The farm lost about 2.5 million bees

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

1 The world's largest aircraft has taken to the skies for the first time. The Air lander 10 spent nearly two hours in the air, having taken off from Coddington Airfield in Bedfordshire. During its flight, it reached 3,000 feet and performed a series of gentle turns all over a safe area. The aircraft is massive—as long as a football field and as tall as six double decker buses and capable of flying for up to five days. It was first developed for the US government as a long-range spy aircraft, but was abandoned

following budget cutbacks. The aircraft cost 25 million pounds and can carry heavier loads than huge jet planes while also producing less noise and emitting less pollution. The makers believe it's the future of aircraft and one day we'll be using them to go places. But there's still a long way to go. The Air lander will need to have 200 hours' flying time before being allowed to fly by the aviation administration. If it passes though, we can hope we'll all get some extra legroom.

世界上最大的飞行器首次升空。Airlander 10在贝德福德郡的Coddington机场起飞后，在空中飞行了近两个小时。飞行期间，它到达了3000英尺的高度，并在安全区域上方完成了一系列平缓的转弯。这架飞行器非常庞大——长度相当于一个足球场，高度相当于六辆双层巴士，能够持续飞行长达五天。它最初是为美国政府开发的远程侦察飞行器，但由于预算削减而被放弃。这架飞行器造价2500万英镑，能够承载比大型喷气式飞机更重的载荷，同时产生更少的噪音和排放更少的污染。制造商认为这是飞行器的未来，有一天我们会用它们去各个地方。但仍有很长的路要走。Airlander需要累计200小时的飞行时间才能获得民航管理局的飞行许可。不过如果通过的话，我们可以期待大家都能获得更多的腿部空间。

5. A) It stayed in the air for about two hours.
B) It took off and landed on a football field.
C) It proved to be of high commercial value.
D) It made a series of sharp turns in the sky.

【题目】 What do we learn about the first flight of the Airlander 10?

【翻译】 关于Airlander 10的首次飞行，我们了解到什么？

- A) 它在空中停留了大约两个小时。 B) 它在一个足球场上起飞和降落。
C) 它被证明具有很高的商业价值。 D) 它在空中进行了一系列急转弯。

【答案】 A (细节题) It stayed in the air for about two hours.

【定位】 The Air lander 10 spent nearly two hours in the air, having taken off from Coddington Airfield in Bedfordshire.

“飞行者 10 号”在空中停留了近两个小时，此前它从贝德福德郡的科丁顿机场起飞。

【信号】 紧跟开头点题句的首句事实，含时间数字。新闻在首句 The world's largest aircraft has taken to the skies for the first time. 点题后，紧接着用 spent nearly two hours in the air 给出首飞的核心事实，时间数字就是答案信号——新闻里报出的具体数字几乎必是考点。

【替换】 spent nearly two hours in the air ↔ It stayed in the air for about two hours.

spent...in the air = stayed in the air; nearly two hours = about two hours

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

选项 It took off and landed on a football field. 盗用了录音里的 as long as a football field 和 taken off: 但 football field 是用来形容它“和足球场一样长”的体型, 不是起降地点; 真正的起飞地是 Coddington Airfield in Bedfordshire, 且录音根本没说在球场降落, 属听到原词就误选。

借用原文: as long as a football field

C) 未提及

选项 It proved to be of high commercial value. 在录音里找不到对应: 原文只说造价、载重、噪音排放, 从未评价它“已证明有高商业价值”; 这是把首飞事实拔高成商业结论的合理想象。

D) 与原文相反

选项 It made a series of sharp turns in the sky. 盗用了录音 performed a series of gentle turns 里的 a series of...turns, 但偷偷把 gentle (平缓) 改成了 sharp (急), 程度正好相反; 听到“一连串转弯”就选, 会栽在这个程度词上。

借用原文: performed a series of gentle turns

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6. A) Engineering problems.
B) The air pollution it produced.
C) Inadequate funding.
D) The opposition from the military.

【题目】 What causes the US government to abandon the Airlander 10 as a spy aircraft?

【翻译】 是什么原因导致美国政府放弃将 Airlander 10 作为侦察机?

A) 工程问题。 B) 它产生的空气污染。 C) 资金不足。 D) 来自军方的反对。

【答案】 C (细节题) Inadequate funding.

【定位】 It was first developed for the US government as a long-range spy aircraft, but was abandoned following budget cutbacks.

它最初是为美国政府研发的一种远程侦察机, 但因预算削减而被放弃。

【信号】 因果信号 following 紧跟在 abandoned 之后。 答案信号是 abandoned following budget cutbacks 里的 following——它等于“由于/在.....之后”, 紧跟其后的 budget cutbacks 就是导致放弃的原因; following 在这里就是 because of 的同义因果词, 听到它要立刻抓后面的名词。

【替换】 budget cutbacks ↔ Inadequate funding

budget cutbacks (削减预算) ≈ inadequate funding (资金不足)

【排除】 A) 未提及

选项 Engineering problems 在录音里没有任何依据：原文讲放弃的原因只有预算削减，从没说出过技术/工程故障；这是凭“高科技飞行器易出技术问题”的常识脑补的原因。

B) 原词陷阱

选项 The air pollution it produced 盗用了录音里的 pollution 一词，但原文 emitting less pollution 说的是它“排放更少污染”、是优点，根本不是被放弃的原因；听到 pollution 就选，正好掉进原词陷阱并且把优点错当原因。

借用原文：emitting less pollution

D) 未提及

选项 The opposition from the military 借“为美国政府研发的侦察机”勾起军事联想，但录音只字未提军方反对；developed for the US government 只说明用途，没说军方反对它，属听到军事背景就顺势脑补。

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7. A) It uses the latest aviation technology.
B) It flies faster than a commercial jet.
C) It is a safer means of transportation.
D) It is more environmentally friendly.

【题目】 What is the advantage of the Airlander 10 over huge jet planes?

【翻译】 Airlander 10相比大型喷气式飞机有什么优势？

- A) 它使用了最新的航空技术。 B) 它比商用喷气式飞机飞得更快。
C) 它是一种更安全的交通工具。 D) 它更加环保。

【答案】 D (细节题) It is more environmentally friendly.

【定位】 The aircraft cost 25 million pounds and can carry heavier loads than huge jet planes while also producing less noise and emitting less pollution.

这架飞行器造价 2500 万英镑，能比大型喷气式飞机运载更重的货物，同时产生的噪音更小、排放的污染也更少。

【信号】 than huge jet planes 的对比句，重点落在 less noise/less pollution。答案信号是 than huge jet planes 这个明确对比——它把本物和题干里的 huge jet planes 摆在一起比，紧接着的 producing less noise and emitting less pollution 给出环保维度的优势，正是答案落点。

【替换】 producing less noise and emitting less pollution ↔ It is more environmentally friendly.
less noise + less pollution 概括为 more environmentally friendly

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

选项 It uses the latest aviation technology. 借录音末尾的 the aviation administration 等航空字眼制造“高科技”印象，但原文从没说它用了“最新航空技术”；这是听到 aviation 就联想“先进技术”的原词/话题陷阱。

借用原文：the aviation administration

B) 答非所问

选项 It flies faster than a commercial jet. 盗用了对比结构 than...jet，但录音里和 jet planes 比的是 carry heavier loads（载重更重），从没说飞得更快；把对比维度从载重/环保偷换成速度，是答非所问。

借用原文：can carry heavier loads than huge jet planes

C) 未提及

选项 It is a safer means of transportation. 在录音里没有依据：原文讲的优势是载重大、噪音小、污染少，从没说它“更安全”；这是把“好处”顺手脑补成“安全”的合理想象。

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: Do you feel like going out tonight?

M: 你今晚想出去吗?

2 W: Yeah, why not? We haven't been out for ages. What's on?

W: 好啊，为什么不呢？我们好久没出去了。有什么活动？

3 M: Well, there's a film about climate change. Does it sound good to you?

M: 嗯，有一部关于气候变化的电影。你觉得怎么样？

4 W: Oh, not really. It doesn't really appeal to me. What's it about? Just climate change?

W: 哦，不太想看。不太吸引我。讲什么的？就是气候变化吗？

5 M: I think it's about how climate change affects everyday life. I wonder how they make it entertaining.

M: 我想是关于气候变化如何影响日常生活的。我好奇他们怎么把它拍得有趣。

6 W: Well, it sounds really awful. It's an important subject, I agree, but I'm not in the mood for anything depressing. What else is on?

W: 嗯，听起来真的很糟糕。这是个重要的主题，我同意，但我现在不想看任何令人沮丧的东西。还有什么别的吗？

7 M: There's a Spanish Dance Festival.

M: 有一个西班牙舞蹈节。

8 W: Oh, I love dance. That sounds really interesting.

W: 哦, 我喜欢舞蹈。听起来真的很有意思。

9 M: Apparently, it's absolutely brilliant. Let's see what it says in the paper. "Anna Gomez leads in an exciting production of the great Spanish love story, Carmen."

M: 据说非常精彩。我们看看报纸上怎么说。"Anna Gomez 在这部激动人心的西班牙爱情故事《卡门》中担任主演。"

10 W: Ok, then. What time is it on?

W: 好的, 那什么时间演出?

11 M: At 7:30.

M: 7点半。

12 W: Well, that's no good. We haven't got enough time to get there. Is there anything else?

W: 嗯, 那不行。我们没有足够的时间赶过去。还有别的吗?

13 M: There's a comedy special on.

M: 有一场喜剧专场。

14 W: Where's it on?

W: 在哪里演出?

15 M: It's at the City Theater. It's a charity comedy night with lots of different acts. It looks pretty good. The critic in the local paper says it's the funniest thing he's ever seen. It says here "Roger Whitehead is an amazing host to a night of fun performances."

M: 在城市剧院。这是一场慈善喜剧之夜, 有很多不同的表演。看起来相当不错。当地报纸的评论家说这是他看过的最好笑的演出。这里写着"Roger Whitehead 是这场欢乐演出之夜的出色主持人。"

16 W: Mm... I'm not keen on him. He's not very funny.

W: 嗯.....我不太喜欢他。他不太好笑。

17 M: Are you sure you fancy going out tonight? You are not very enthusiastic.

M: 你确定今晚想出去吗? 你看起来不太热情。

18 W: Perhaps you are right. Okay, let's go to see the dance. But tomorrow, not tonight.

W: 也许你说得对。好吧, 我们去看舞蹈演出。但是明天去, 不是今晚。

19 M: Great, I'll book the tickets online.

M: 太好了, 我在网上订票。

8. A) It seems a depressing topic.
B) It sounds quite alarming.
C) It has little impact on our daily life.
D) It is getting more serious these days.

【题目】 What does the woman think of climate change?

【翻译】 女士如何看待气候变化?

- A) 这似乎是个令人沮丧的话题。 B) 这听起来相当令人担忧。
C) 它对我们的日常生活影响不大。 D) 近来它正变得越来越严重。

【答案】 A (态度观点题) It seems a depressing topic.

【定位】 Well, it sounds really awful. It's an important subject, I agree, but I'm not in the mood for anything depressing.

嗯, 这听起来太糟糕了。我承认这是个重要的话题, 但我没心情看任何令人沮丧的东西。

【信号】 转折 but 后才是真态度。前半 It's an important subject, I agree 是先让一步, 真正的态度在 but I'm not in the mood for anything depressing 这个转折之后——but 后面那句才是女士对这话题的真实评价。

【替换】 anything depressing ↔ a depressing topic

原词 depressing 直接对应

it sounds really awful ↔ a depressing topic

awful 与 depressing 同向负评

【排除】 B)

It sounds quite alarming. 的 alarming (令人警觉) 在录音里从未出现, 女士说的是 awful、depressing, 是另造了一个情绪词来混淆, 与原文不符。

C)

It has little impact on our daily life. 说"对日常生活没什么影响", 但录音里女士承认 It's an important subject (这是个重要话题), 恰恰认为它重要, C 与原文意思相反。

D)

It is getting more serious these days. 说气候变化"越来越严重", 听感上与 It's an important subject"重要"沾边, 但 important (重要) 不等于 getting more serious (越来越严重), 且女士全程没说"越来越严重", 是借"重要"的语感诱选。

借用原文: It's an important subject

-
9. A) The man doesn't understand Spanish.
B) The woman doesn't really like dancing.
C) They don't want something too noisy.
D) They can't make it to the theatre in time.

【题目】 Why do the speakers give up going to the Spanish Dance Festival tonight?

【翻译】说话者为什么放弃今晚去西班牙舞蹈节？

- A) 男士不懂西班牙语。 B) 女士并不真正喜欢跳舞。 C) 他们不想要太吵闹的活动。
D) 他们无法及时赶到剧院。

【答案】D (细节题) They can't make it to the theatre in time.

【定位】Well, that's no good. We haven't got enough time to get there. Is there anything else?

唉，那不行。我们没有足够的时间赶到那儿。还有别的吗？

【信号】否定句 **that's no good** 引出原因。女士先在前一段问几点开演、男士答 At 7:30., 紧接着女士说 that's no good (那不行)，后面那句 We haven't got enough time to get there 就是放弃的真正原因——否定评价后紧跟的解释句即落点。

【替换】We haven't got enough time to get there ↔ **They can't make it to the theatre in time**

时间不够 = 来不及赶到

【排除】A) **原词陷阱**

The man doesn't understand Spanish. 借了录音里 Spanish Dance Festival 的 Spanish 一词，但录音从没说男士“听不懂西班牙语”，这是听到 Spanish 就想选的典型原词陷阱。

借用原文：Spanish Dance Festival

B)

The woman doesn't really like dancing. 说女士不喜欢跳舞，可录音里她明明说 I love dance (我喜欢跳舞)，态度恰好相反，B 与原文反向。

借用原文：I love dance

C) **未提及**

They don't want something too noisy. 说“不想要太吵的”，但录音里两人放弃舞蹈节的理由是时间，从没提“吵”，这一项属无中生有。

10. A) It would be more fun without Mr. Whitehead hosting.

B) It has too many acts to hold the audience's attention.

C) It is the most amusing show he has ever watched.

D) It is a show inappropriate for a night of charity.

【题目】What does the critic say about the comedy performed at the City Theatre?

【翻译】评论家如何评价在城市剧院上演的喜剧？

- A) 如果没有Whitehead先生主持会更有趣。 B) 它的节目太多,无法吸引观众的注意力。
C) 这是他看过的最有趣的演出。 D) 这是一场不适合慈善之夜的演出。

【答案】C (细节题) It is the most amusing show he has ever watched.

【定位】The critic in the local paper says it's the funniest thing he's ever seen.

当地报纸的评论家说，这是他看过的最有趣的东西。

【信号】最高级 the funniest...ever 是落点。The critic in the local paper says it's the funniest thing he's ever seen 用了最高级 the funniest...he's ever seen (他看过最有趣的), 最高级常是答案信号, 且明确标出说话人是 the critic, 正好对上题干问的主语。

【替换】it's the funniest thing he's ever seen ↔ It is the most amusing show he has ever watched
funniest = most amusing 最高级对最高级

【排除】A)

It would be more fun without Mr. Whitehead hosting. (没 Whitehead 主持会更好玩)
盗用了录音里的人名 Mr. Whitehead, 但嫌他不好笑的是女士 I'm not keen on him. He's not very funny., 不是评论家; 题干问的是 critic, 这是张冠李戴。

借用原文: He's not very funny

B)

It has too many acts to hold the audience's attention. 借了录音 lots of different acts (很多不同节目) 里的 acts 一词, 但原文是中性陈述"有很多节目", 绝没有说"节目太多抓不住观众注意力", 是把"多"歪曲成"太多以致没法吸引人"。

借用原文: lots of different acts

D)

It is a show inappropriate for a night of charity. 说它"不适合慈善之夜", 但录音里它正是 a charity comedy night, 评论家还夸它最好笑, 根本没说"不合适", D 与原文相反、属无中生有。

借用原文: charity comedy night

11. A) Watch a comedy.

B) Go and see the dance.

C) Book the tickets online.

D) See a film with the man.

【题目】What does the woman decide to do tomorrow?

【翻译】女士决定明天做什么?

A) 看喜剧。 B) 去看舞蹈表演。 C) 在网上订票。 D) 和男士一起看电影。

【答案】B (细节题) Go and see the dance.

【定位】Perhaps you are right. Okay, let's go to see the dance. But tomorrow, not tonight.

也许你说得对。好吧, 咱们去看舞蹈吧。不过是明天, 不是今晚。

【信号】拍板句 Okay, let's.... Okay, let's go to see the dance 是女士的最终决定句, Okay, let's... 是典型的拍板信号; 后半 But tomorrow, not tonight 又点明是明天, 正好对上题干的 tomorrow。

【替换】 let's go to see the dance ↔ **Go and see the dance**

几乎原话对应

But tomorrow, not tonight ↔ **Go and see the dance**

时间对上题干 tomorrow

【排除】 A)

Watch a comedy. 借了录音里出现过的 a comedy special 的 comedy 一词，但喜剧是两人最终没选的那个（女士嫌主持人不好笑），决定看的是舞蹈，这是听到 comedy 就想选的原词陷阱。

借用原文：a comedy special

C)

Book the tickets online. 盗用了录音 I'll book the tickets online，但说订票的是男士、用的是 I'll，且这是男士接下来的动作，不是题干问的"女士明天做什么"，张冠李戴又答非所问。

借用原文：I'll book the tickets online

D)

See a film with the man. 盗用了开头 a film about climate change 的 film，但那部电影女士一开始就说 not really. It doesn't really appeal to me，早被放弃，绝不是明天的决定，D 与原文相反。

借用原文：It doesn't really appeal to me

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

1 W: Good morning, Mr. Lee, may I have a minute of your time?

W: 早上好，Lee 先生，能占用您一分钟时间吗？

2 M: Sure, Catherine, what can I do for you?

M: 当然可以，Catherine，有什么事吗？

3 W: I'm quite anxious about transferring over to our college, I'm afraid I won't fit in.

W: 我对转到我们学院感到很焦虑，我担心自己无法融入。

4 M: Don't worry, Catherine. It's completely normal for you to be nervous about transferring schools. This happens to many transfer students.

M: 别担心，Catherine。你对转学感到紧张是完全正常的。很多转学生都会有这种情况。

5 W: Yes, I know, but I'm younger than most students in my year. And that worries me a lot.

W: 是的，我知道，但我比我们年级的大多数学生都要年轻。这让我很担心。

6 M: Well, you may be the only younger one in your year, but, you know, we have a lot of after-school activities you can join in. And so, this way, you will be able to meet new friends of different age groups.

M: 嗯，你可能是你们年级唯一年龄较小的，但是，你知道，我们有很多课外活动你可以参加。这样的话，你就能结识不同年龄段的新朋友。

7 W: That's nice. I love games and hobby groups.

W: 那很好。我喜欢游戏和兴趣小组。

8 M: I'm sure you do. So you'll be just fine. Don't worry so much and try to make the most of what we have on offer here. Also, remember that you can come to me anytime of the day if you need help.

M: 我相信你喜欢。所以你会很好的。不要太担心，尽量充分利用我们这里提供的资源。另外，记住，如果你需要帮助，随时都可以来找我。

9 W: Thanks so much. I definitely feel better now. As a matter of fact, I've already contacted one of the girls who'd be living in the same house with me, and she seemed really nice. I guess living on campus, I'll have a chance to have a close circle of friends, since we'll be living together.

W: 非常感谢。我现在确实感觉好多了。事实上，我已经联系了一个要和我住在同一栋房子里的女孩，她看起来真的很好。我想住在校园里，我会有机会拥有一个亲密的朋友圈，因为我们会住在一起。

10 M: All students are very friendly with new arrivals. Let me check who would be living with you in your flat. Okay, there are Hannah, Kelly, and Bree. Bree is also a new student here, like you. I'm sure you two will have more to share with each other.

M: 所有学生对新来的人都很友好。让我查一下谁会和你住在同一个公寓里。好的，有 Hannah、Kelly 和 Bree。Bree 也是新生，和你一样。我相信你们俩会有更多共同话题。

12. A) Most of her schoolmates are younger than she is.

B) She simply has no idea what school to transfer to.

C) There are too many activities for her to cope with.

D) She worries she won't fit in as a transfer student.

【题目】 Why does Catherine feel anxious?

【翻译】 Catherine 为什么感到焦虑？

A) 她的大多数同学都比她年轻。 B) 她完全不知道该转到哪所学校。

C) 有太多活动让她应接不暇。 D) 她担心自己作为转学生无法融入。

【答案】 D (细节题) She worries she won't fit in as a transfer student.

【定位】 I'm quite anxious about transferring over to our college, I'm afraid I won't fit in.

我对转学到咱们学院这件事相当焦虑，我怕我融不进去。

【信号】 倾诉信号 I'm afraid. Catherine 主动说 I'm afraid I won't fit in, I'm afraid 是"我担心..."的倾诉信号，正是她自报焦虑根源的那句，answer 就锁在这里。注意第5段她又补了"比同学小"，但开口第一焦虑、也最贴题的是"怕融不进去"。

【替换】 I'm afraid I won't fit in ↔ **She worries she won't fit in**

I'm afraid=She worries

transferring over to our college ↔ **as a transfer student**

动词转学→名词转学生身份

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

选项 Most of her schoolmates are younger than she is. 借用了第5段的 younger 一词，但录音是 I'm younger than most students——是"她比大多数同学小"，选项却说成"同学比她小"，把比较关系颠倒了。况且第12题问的核心焦虑是"怕融不进去"，年龄只是补充。

借用原文：I'm younger than most students in my year

B) 未提及

选项 She simply has no idea what school to transfer to. 说她"不知道该转去哪所学校"，但录音里她已明确是"转到 our college"、焦虑的是适应而非选校，全文未提"不知转哪"。

C) 原词陷阱

选项 There are too many activities for her to cope with. 借用了 activities 一词，但录音里 we have a lot of after-school activities 是 Mr. Lee 把活动当"好事"推荐，且她回应 I love games and hobby groups——活动是解药不是负担，更不是"多到应付不来"的焦虑源。

借用原文：we have a lot of after-school activities you can join in

13. A) Seek advice from senior students.

B) Pick up some meaningful hobbies.

C) Participate in after-school activities.

D) Look into what the school offers.

【题目】 What does Mr. Lee encourage Catherine to do?

【翻译】 Lee 老师鼓励 Catherine 做什么？

A) 向高年级学生寻求建议。 B) 培养一些有意义的爱好。 C) 参加课外活动。

D) 了解学校提供的资源。

【答案】 C (细节题) Participate in after-school activities.

【定位】 Well, you may be the only younger one in your year, but, you know, we have a lot of after-school activities you can join in.

嗯，你可能是你这一届里唯一年纪小的，但是，要知道，我们有很多课外活动你可以参加。

【信号】 转折but后给建议。前半 you may be the only younger one 是承接她的担忧，转折 but 之后才是 Mr. Lee 真正想说的——we have a lot of after-school activities you can join in, you can join in 是建议信号，答案落在转折之后。

【替换】 we have a lot of after-school activities you can join in ↔ Participate in after-school activities
join in=Participate in

【排除】 A) 未提及

选项 Seek advice from senior students. 说"向学长求助", 但 Mr. Lee 只让她来找自己
you can come to me anytime, 全程未提 senior students, 求助对象被偷换。

B) 原词陷阱

选项 Pick up some meaningful hobbies. 里 hobby 一词确实出现过——是她自己说 I
love games and hobby groups, 但那是她的回应、不是 Mr. Lee 鼓励她去"培养有意义的
爱好", 与题干问的"他鼓励她做什么"对不上。

借用原文: I love games and hobby groups

D) 偷换概念

选项 Look into what the school offers. 像呼应 make the most of what we have on
offer here, 但原文是"尽量用好我们提供的东西", 重点在"用好"不是"去了解/调查", 且具
体落点已明确为"参加活动", D把概括的话引申成了别的动作。

借用原文: make the most of what we have on offer here

14. A) Give her help whenever she needs it.

B) Accept her as a transfer student.

C) Find her accommodation on campus.

D) Introduce her to her roommates.

【题目】 What does Mr. Lee promise to do for Catherine?

【翻译】 Lee 老师承诺为 Catherine 做什么?

A) 在她需要时随时给予帮助。 B) 接受她作为转学生。 C) 为她在校园里找住处。

D) 把她介绍给室友。

【答案】 A (细节题) Give her help whenever she needs it.

【定位】 Also, remember that you can come to me anytime of the day if you need help.

还有, 记住, 只要你需要帮助, 一天里任何时候都可以来找我。

【信号】 表态信号 remember that. remember that you can come to me anytime of the day if
you need help 用 remember that 郑重表态, you can come to me...if you need help
正是他对她许下的承诺, answer 锁在此句。

【替换】 you can come to me anytime of the day if you need help ↔ **Give her help whenever she needs it**
anytime...if you need=whenever she needs

【排除】 B) 答非所问

选项 Accept her as a transfer student. 借了全场的 transfer 话题, 但"接收她为转学生"是既成事实、非他当场承诺要做的事, 与 promise to do 的问法不符。

借用原文: transferring over to our college

C) 原词陷阱

选项 Find her accommodation on campus. 借用了 campus 一词(出现在 living on campus), 但那是 Catherine 自己说的, 住宿安排录音里早已定好(Hannah、Kelly、Bree), 并非 Mr. Lee 承诺去"找住处"。

借用原文: living on campus

D) 偷换概念

选项 Introduce her to her roommates. 像呼应 Let me check who would be living with you, 但他只是"查一下谁和她同住"并报出名字, 没有"把她介绍给室友"这个动作, 动作被偷换放大。

借用原文: Let me check who would be living with you in your flat

-
15. A) She has interests similar to Mr. Lee's.
B) She has become friends with Catherine.
C) She has chosen the major Catherine has.
D) She has just transferred to the college.

【题目】 What do we learn about Catherine's schoolmate Bree?

【翻译】 关于 Catherine 的同学 Bree, 我们了解到什么?

- A) 她的兴趣与 Lee 老师相似。 B) 她已经和 Catherine 成为朋友。
C) 她选择了 Catherine 所选的专业。 D) 她刚刚转入这所大学。

【答案】 D (细节题) She has just transferred to the college.

【定位】 Bree is also a new student here, like you.

Bree 也是这里的新生, 跟你一样。

【信号】 人名后直接定性。 录音报完同住三人后, 单独对 Bree 定性: Bree is also a new student here, like you, 紧跟人名 Bree 的这句"也是新生、和你一样"就是关于她的关键信息, answer 锁在此。

【替换】 Bree is also a new student here, like you ↔ **She has just transferred to the college**
new student like you=just transferred

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

选项 She has interests similar to Mr. Lee's. 把"兴趣"安到 Bree 头上, 但录音里谈兴趣的是 Catherine 自己 I love games and hobby groups, 且并非和 Mr. Lee 兴趣相同, 对象与内容都错位。

借用原文: I love games and hobby groups

B) 过度推断

选项 She has become friends with Catherine. 借用人名 Catherine, 但录音只说 Bree 和 Catherine 会同住、will have more to share with each other(会有更多共同话题), 是"将来可能投缘"的推测, 并未说"已经成了朋友"。

借用原文: I'm sure you two will have more to share with each other

C) 未提及

选项 She has chosen the major Catherine has. 说 Bree 选了和 Catherine 一样的专业, 但全程没有任何关于"专业/major"的内容, 纯属编造。

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 Have you ever felt like you would do just about anything to satisfy your hunger? A new study in mice may help to explain why hunger can feel like such a powerful motivating force. In the study, researchers found that hunger outweighed other physical drives, including fear, thirst and social needs. To determine which feeling won out, the researchers did a series of experiments. In one experiment, the mice were both hungry and thirsty. When given the choice of either eating food or drinking water, the mice went for the food, the researchers found. However, when the mice were well-fed but thirsty, they opted to drink, according to the study. In the second experiment meant to pit the mice's hunger against their fear, hungry mice were placed in a cage that had certain "fox-scented" areas and other places that smelled safer (in other words, not like an animal that could eat them) but also had food. It turned out that, when the mice were hungry, they ventured into the unsafe areas for food. But when the mice were well-fed, they stayed in areas of the cage that were considered "safe." Hunger also outweighed the mice's social needs, the researchers found. Mice are usually social animals and prefer to be in the company of other mice, according to the study. When the mice were hungry, they opted to leave the company of other mice to go get food.

你是否曾经觉得为了满足饥饿感几乎什么都愿意做? 一项针对小鼠的新研究可能有助于解释为什么饥饿会让人感觉像是一种如此强大的驱动力量。在这项研究中, 研究人员发现饥饿胜过其他生理驱动力, 包括恐惧、口渴和社交需求。为了确定哪种感觉会占上风, 研究人员进行了一系列实验。在一项实验中, 小鼠既饥饿又口渴。研究人员发现, 当给予小鼠进食或饮水的选择时, 小鼠选择了食物。然而, 根据该研究, 当

小鼠吃饱但口渴时，它们选择了饮水。在第二项旨在让小鼠的饥饿与恐惧相对抗的实验中，饥饿的小鼠被放置在一个笼子里，笼子里有某些带有“狐狸气味”的区域和其他闻起来更安全的地方（换句话说，不像能吃掉它们的动物），但也有食物。结果表明，当小鼠饥饿时，它们会冒险进入不安全的区域寻找食物。但当小鼠吃饱时，它们会待在笼子中被称为“安全”的区域。研究人员发现，饥饿也胜过了小鼠的社交需求。根据该研究，小鼠通常是社交性动物，喜欢与其他小鼠作伴。当小鼠饥饿时，它们选择离开其他小鼠的陪伴去获取食物。

16. A) To investigate how being overweight impacts on health.
B) To find out which physical drive is the most powerful.
C) To discover what most mice like to eat.
D) To determine what feelings mice have.

【题目】 What is the researchers' purpose in carrying out the series of experiments with mice?

【翻译】 研究人员开展这一系列小鼠实验的目的是什么？

- A) 调查超重如何影响健康。 B) 找出哪种生理驱动力最强。
C) 发现大多数小鼠喜欢吃什么。 D) 确定小鼠有什么情感。

【答案】 B （目的题） To find out which physical drive is the most powerful.

【定位】 In the study, researchers found that hunger outweighed other physical drives, including fear, thirst and social needs. To determine which feeling won out, the researchers did a series of experiments.

在这项研究中，研究者发现饥饿胜过了其他生理驱动力，包括恐惧、口渴和社交需求。为了确定哪种感觉占上风，研究者做了一系列实验。

【信号】 目的状语 To determine which...won out。答案信号是表目的的不定式 To determine which feeling won out, the researchers did a series of experiments。——‘为确定哪种感觉占上风而做实验’，正是研究者做这串实验的目的，目的状语句就是目的题的落点。

【替换】 which feeling won out ↔ which physical drive is the most powerful
won out=最强 同义改写

【排除】 A) 未提及

选项 To investigate how being overweight impacts on health. 偷用了选项群里 overweight 的话题感，但录音通篇讲的是比较饥饿等驱动力，从未把研究目的定为'肥胖对健康的影响'，是答非所问。

C) 原词陷阱

选项 To discover what most mice like to eat. 借了录音高频词 food、eat 来诱选，但实验是比较饥饿与恐惧、口渴、社交，并非研究老鼠'爱吃什么'，把宏大的目的偷换成了一个没做的小问题。

借用原文：When given the choice of either eating food or drinking water, the mice went for the food

D) 原词陷阱

选项 To determine what feelings mice have. 几乎照搬了录音 To determine which feeling won out 的 determine、feeling 原词，极具迷惑性；但录音是'确定哪种感觉占上风（最强）'，不是'确定老鼠有哪些感觉'，把'比较强弱'偷换成了'清点种类'。

借用原文：To determine which feeling won out

-
17. A) When they are hungry.
B) When they are thirsty.
C) When they smell food.
D) When they want company.

【题目】 In what circumstances, do mice venture into unsafe areas?

【翻译】 在什么情况下,小鼠会冒险进入不安全的区域?

- A) 当它们饥饿时。 B) 当它们口渴时。 C) 当它们闻到食物时。
D) 当它们想要同伴时。

【答案】 A (细节题) When they are hungry.

【定位】 It turned out that, when the mice were hungry, they ventured into the unsafe areas for food. But when the mice were well-fed, they stayed in areas of the cage that were considered "safe."

结果发现，当老鼠饥饿时，它们会为了食物冒险进入不安全的区域。但当老鼠吃饱时，它们会待在笼中被视为"安全"的区域。

【信号】 条件状语 when...hungry + 对比。 答案信号是条件状语句 when the mice were hungry, they ventured into the unsafe areas, 它直接把'冒险进不安全区'这一行为挂在 hungry 这个条件上；紧随其后的 But when the mice were well-fed, they stayed in areas of the cage that were considered 用 But 作正反对比，反向印证'饿'才是触发条件。

【替换】 when the mice were hungry, they ventured into the unsafe areas ↔ **When they are hungry.**
条件状语原意保留

【排除】 B) 张冠李戴

选项 When they are thirsty. 借了录音里 thirsty 的原词，但 thirsty 出现在第一个'饥渴二选一'实验里，与'冒险进不安全区'是另一个实验，把口渴这个不相干条件安到了冒险行为上。

借用原文：the mice were both hungry and thirsty

C) 原词陷阱

选项 When they smell food. 套用了录音 fox-scented、smelled safer 中 smell 的语感，听上去很顺；但录音说触发冒险的是 hungry（饥饿状态），不是'闻到食物'，把内在状态偷换成了外部气味刺激。

借用原文：other places that smelled safer

D) 张冠李戴

选项 When they want company. 把篇章后半的 social needs/company 话题拿来当条件，但'想要同伴'是讲社交需求那段的内容，与'冒险进危险区'无关，张冠李戴。

借用原文：prefer to be in the company of other mice

-
18. A) They search for food in groups.
B) They are overweight when food is plenty.
C) They prefer to be with other mice.
D) They enjoy the company of other animals.

【题目】 What is said about mice at the end of the passage?

【翻译】 文章结尾处关于小鼠说了什么？

- A) 它们成群结队地寻找食物。 B) 当食物充足时它们会超重。
C) 它们更喜欢与其他小鼠在一起。 D) 它们喜欢其他动物的陪伴。

【答案】 C (细节题) They prefer to be with other mice.

【定位】 Mice are usually social animals and prefer to be in the company of other mice, according to the study.

根据这项研究，老鼠通常是群居动物，更喜欢和其他老鼠待在一起。

【信号】 结尾概括句 usually...prefer。 答案信号是结尾处的概括句 Mice are usually social animals and prefer to be in the company of other mice, usually 与 prefer 是下结论、讲天性的标志词，正是篇章对老鼠习性的总括，对应题干 at the end。

【替换】 prefer to be in the company of other mice ↔ **They prefer to be with other mice.**
be in the company of=be with

【排除】 A) 未提及

选项 They search for food in groups. 拼了录音高频词 food 与社交话题的 group 感, 但录音说饿了反而'离开同伴去找食', 从没说老鼠'成群觅食', 是无中生有。

B) 未提及

选项 They are overweight when food is plenty. 借用了选项群里 overweight 与录音里 food 的语感, 但录音结尾讲的是社交习性, 根本没说'食物充足时老鼠会胖', 是凭空捏造的因果。

D) 偷换概念

选项 They enjoy the company of other animals. 几乎照搬录音 in the company of other mice 的 company 原词, 只把 other mice 换成 other animals; 但录音强调老鼠偏好的是'同类老鼠', 不是'别的动物', 一词之差全盘偷换。

借用原文: prefer to be in the company of other mice

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

1 The United States has one of the best highway systems in the world. Interstate highways connect just about every large and mid-sized city in the country. Did you ever wonder why such a complete system of excellent roads exists? For an answer, you would have to go back to the early 1920s. In those years, just after World War I, the military wanted to build an American highway system for national defense. Such a system could, if necessary, move troops quickly from one area to another. It could also get people out of cities in danger of being bombed. So-called roads of national importance were designated, but they were mostly small country roads. In 1944, Congress passed a bill to upgrade the system, but did not fund the plan right away. In the 1950s, the plan began to become a reality. Over \$25 billion was appropriated by Congress, and construction began on about 40,000 miles of new roads. The idea was to connect the new system to existing expressways and freeways. And, though the system was built mostly to make car travel easier, defense was not forgotten. For instance, highway overpasses had to be high enough to allow trailers carrying military missiles to pass under them. By 1974, this system was mostly completed. A few additional roads would come later. Quick and easy travel between all parts of the country was now possible.

美国拥有世界上最好的公路系统之一。州际公路几乎连接着全国所有大中型城市。你有没有想过为什么会存在如此完善的优质道路系统? 要找到答案, 你需要回到20世纪20年代初。在那些年里, 也就是第一次世界大战刚结束后, 军方希望建设一个用于国防的美国公路系统。这样的系统在必要时可以将部队从一个地区快速调往另一个地区。它还可以让人们撤离有被轰炸危险的城市。所谓的国家重要道路被指定出来, 但它们大多是乡村小路。1944年, 国会通过了一项升级该系统的法案, 但没有立即拨款。到了20世纪50年代, 这个计划开始成为现实。国会拨款超过250亿美元, 开始建设约4万英里的新道路。其想法是将新系统与现有的高速公路和快速路连接起来。尽管该系统的建设主要是为了让汽车出行更便利, 但国防考虑并未被遗忘。例如, 公路立交桥必须足够高, 以便运载军用导弹的拖车能够从下方通过。到1974年, 这个系统基本完成。后来又增加了一些道路。现在, 在全国各地之间快速便捷地出行成为可能。

19. A) Its construction started before World War I.
B) Its construction cost more than \$40 billion.
C) It is efficiently used for transport.
D) It is one of the best in the world.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about the American highway system?

【翻译】 说话者对美国公路系统有何评价?

- A) 其建设始于第一次世界大战之前。 B) 其建设耗资超过400亿美元。
C) 它被高效地用于运输。 D) 它是世界上最好的公路系统之一。

【答案】 D (细节题) It is one of the best in the world.

【定位】 The United States has one of the best highway systems in the world.

美国拥有世界上最好的公路系统之一。

【信号】 开篇点题句，与选项 D 原义直接对位。录音第一句就是总起定性 The United States has one of the best highway systems in the world., 篇章独白的开篇点题句往往就是总体评价的落点，它直白说出 "世界最好之一"，正对应问 "总体说法" 的本题。

【替换】 one of the best highway systems in the world ↔ It is one of the best in the world.

几乎原义照搬，仅把名词换成 it

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

选项说开工 before World War I(一战之前)，但录音盗用的是 "World War" 这个词，原话是 just after World War I(一战刚结束后)军方才想建——时间正好相反，听到 "World War" 就选 A 会中招。

借用原文：just after World War I

B) 原词陷阱

选项称花费 more than \$40 billion，录音确实念了钱数，但原话是 Over \$25 billion was appropriated by Congress(拨款 250 多亿)，金额对不上——听到 "\$... billion" 就选会被数字烟雾骗到。

借用原文：Over \$25 billion was appropriated by Congress

C) 未提及

选项说 It is efficiently used for transport., 录音里 transport / travel 确实反复出现，但全篇只说系统 "好"、"四通八达"，从未评价它 "被高效使用(efficiently used)"，这是借真实话题词嫁接的没说之意。

借用原文：Interstate highways connect just about every large and mid-sized city in the country.

-
20. A) To improve transportation in the countryside.
B) To move troops quickly from place to place.
C) To enable people to travel at a higher speed.
D) To speed up the transportation of goods.

【题目】 What was the original purpose of building a highway system?

【翻译】建设公路系统的最初目的是什么？

- A) 改善乡村地区的交通运输。 B) 快速地将部队从一地调动到另一地。
C) 使人们能够以更高的速度出行。 D) 加快货物运输的速度。

【答案】 **B** (目的题) To move troops quickly from place to place.

【定位】 In those years, just after World War I, the military wanted to build an American highway system for national defense. Such a system could, if necessary, move troops quickly from one area to another.

在那些年，也就是一战刚结束后，军方想为国防而修建一套美国公路系统。这样一套系统在必要时可以把军队从一个地区迅速调往另一个地区。

【信号】 **for national defense 是目的信号词**。答案句靠 for national defense(为了国防)这个表目的的介词短语锁定——它是录音里讲到的“最初”动机，紧接着的 move troops quickly from one area to another 是对这一目的的具体展开。

【替换】 move troops quickly from one area to another ↔ **To move troops quickly from place to place.**

近乎原句，只把 area 换成 place

for national defense ↔ **B**

国防是上位，调兵是其下位手段

【排除】 A) **偷换概念**

选项说改善 transportation in the countryside，录音里出现过 small country roads 让人联想到“乡村”，但那只是描述当年道路状况，从未把“改善乡村交通”当成建系统的目的——借 country 一词偷换了概念。

借用原文：they were mostly small country roads

C) **答非所问**

选项 To enable people to travel at a higher speed. 对应录音后段 make car travel easier，这确是后来的用途，但题目问的是 original(最初)目的，最初是国防而非民用提速——错在时序，不是错在没提。

借用原文：make car travel easier

D) **未提及**

选项称加快 transportation of goods，录音反复出现 transport / travel，却始终在讲调兵和方便开车出行，从未提到“运货(goods)”这一目的——借高频词嫁接出没说的内容。

借用原文：though the system was built mostly to make car travel easier

21. A) In the 1970s.

B) In the 1960s.

C) In the 1950s.

D) In the 1940s.

【题目】 **When was the Interstate Highway System mostly completed?**

【翻译】州际公路系统主要在何时建成？

- A) 在20世纪70年代。 B) 在20世纪60年代。 C) 在20世纪50年代。
D) 在20世纪40年代。

【答案】A (细节题) In the 1970s.

【定位】By 1974, this system was mostly completed.

到1974年，这套系统已基本建成。

【信号】completed 与题干同词，年份直接绑定。答案句靠动词 mostly completed 与题干 mostly completed 完全对应锁定，且 By 1974 把“基本建成”这件事直接绑在1974年上——题目问哪件事，就找那件事旁边的年份。

【替换】By 1974, this system was mostly completed. ↔ In the 1970s.

具体年1974归入其所属年代

【排除】B) 未提及

录音通篇没有出现1960年代的任何节点，In the 1960s. 只是夹在建成年(1970s)与开工年(1950s)之间的相邻档诱饵，听到1974若慌神可能错估到隔壁十年。

C) 原词陷阱

选项 In the 1950s. 对应录音 In the 1950s, the plan began to become a reality.——那是计划“开始”落地、拨款开工的年代，不是“基本建成”，错把 begin 当 complete 就会选它。

借用原文：In the 1950s, the plan began to become a reality.

D) 原词陷阱

选项 In the 1940s. 对应录音 In 1944, Congress passed a bill to upgrade the system——那是1944年国会立法的年份，是最早一档，离“基本建成”隔了三十年，听到早年份就填会上当。

借用原文：In 1944, Congress passed a bill to upgrade the system

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

1 Texting while driving was listed as a major cause of road deaths among young Americans back in 2013. A recent study said that 40% of American teens claim to have been in a car when the driver used a cell phone in a way that put people in danger. This sounds like a widespread disease but it's one that technology may now help to cure. T.J. Evarts, a 20-year-old inventor, has come up with a novel solution that could easily put texting drivers on notice. It's called Smart Wheel, and it's designed to fit over the steering wheel of most standard vehicles to track whether or not the driver has two hands on the wheel at all times. Evarts' invention warns the drivers with a light and a sound when they hold the wheel with one hand only, but as soon as they place the other hand back on the wheel, the light turns back to green and the sound stops. It also watches for what's called "close by hands", where both hands are close together near the top of the wheel, so the driver can type with both thumbs and drive at the same time. All the data Smart Wheel collects is also sent to a connected app. So any parents who install Smart

Wheel can keep track of the teen's driving habits. If they try to remove or damage the cover, that's reported as well.

早在2013年，开车时发短信就被列为美国年轻人道路死亡的主要原因。最近一项研究表明，40%的美国青少年声称曾在车内遇到司机以危及他人安全的方式使用手机。这听起来像是一种普遍存在的顽疾，但现在科技或许能帮助治愈它。20岁的发明家T.J. Evarts想出了一个新颖的解决方案，可以轻易让发短信的司机引起注意。它叫做Smart Wheel,设计用于套在大多数标准车辆的方向盘上，以追踪司机是否始终双手握住方向盘。当司机只用一只手握方向盘时，Evarts的发明会用灯光和声音警告司机，但一旦他们把另一只手放回方向盘上，灯光就会变回绿色，声音也会停止。它还会监测所谓的“双手靠近”情况，即双手在方向盘顶部附近靠得很近，这样司机就可以用两个大拇指打字的同时开车。Smart Wheel收集的所有数据也会发送到一个关联的应用程序。因此，任何安装了Smart Wheel的家长都可以追踪青少年的驾驶习惯。如果他们试图移除或损坏这个套子，这也会被报告。

22. A) Chatting while driving.

B) Messaging while driving.

C) Driving under age.

D) Speeding on highways.

【题目】 What is a major cause of road deaths among young Americans?

【翻译】 导致美国年轻人道路死亡的主要原因是什么？

A) 开车时聊天。 B) 开车时发信息。 C) 未成年驾驶。 D) 在高速公路上超速。

【答案】 B (细节题) Messaging while driving.

【定位】 Texting while driving was listed as a major cause of road deaths among young Americans back in 2013.

开车时发短信，在2013年被列为美国年轻人公路死亡的一大原因。

【信号】 原文‘a major cause’与题干同词归因。答案信号是原文出现与题干一字不差的定性短语 a major cause of road deaths among young Americans，它前面挂着的行为 Texting while driving 即被点名的原因，这种‘归因短语+行为’的句子就是答案句。

【替换】 Texting while driving ↔ Messaging while driving.

Texting=Messaging同义替换

【排除】 A) 偷换概念

Chatting while driving. 借用了全篇‘开车用手机’的大背景，但原文点名的是发短信 Texting while driving, chatting (聊天/打电话) 是另一动作，属把同类行为换了个词的干扰。

借用原文：Texting while driving was listed as a major cause

C) 未提及

Driving under age. 讲未成年驾驶，原文谈的是 young Americans 这一人群，但从未把‘未达法定年龄开车’列为死因，属无中生有。

D) 未提及

Speeding on highways. 讲高速超速，原文全篇围绕手机与双手，未提超速是死因，属未提及。

-
23. A) A gadget to hold a phone on the steering wheel.
B) A gadget to charge the phone in a car.
C) A device to control the speed of a vehicle.
D) A device to ensure people drive with both hands.

【题目】 What is Smart Wheel?

【翻译】 Smart Wheel是什么？

- A) 一种把手机固定在方向盘上的装置。 B) 一种在车内给手机充电的装置。
C) 一种控制车辆速度的装置。 D) 一种确保人们双手驾驶的装置。

【答案】 D (细节题) A device to ensure people drive with both hands.

【定位】 It's called Smart Wheel, and it's designed to fit over the steering wheel of most standard vehicles to track whether or not the driver has two hands on the wheel at all times.

它叫Smart Wheel，设计成套在大多数标准车辆的方向盘上，用来时刻追踪司机是否双手都握在方向盘上。

【信号】 ‘it's designed to...’定义功能句。 答案信号是产品名后紧跟的 it's designed to fit over the steering wheel ... to track whether or not the driver has two hands on the wheel, designed to 引出的就是核心功能，这句即定义句。

【替换】 to track whether or not the driver has two hands on the wheel at all times ↔

A device to ensure people drive with both hands.

追踪双手握盘=确保双手驾驶

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A gadget to hold a phone on the steering wheel. 把原文出现的 fit over the steering wheel 与背景里的 phone 拼在一起，但产品是套在方向盘上监测双手，不是用来‘固定手机’，属原词陷阱。

借用原文：designed to fit over the steering wheel of most standard vehicles

B) 未提及

A gadget to charge the phone in a car. 讲车内充电，原文从未提充电，属无中生有，仅借‘phone/car’的话题感诱选。

C) 偷换概念

A device to control the speed of a vehicle. 把产品说成控速装置，但原文管的是‘双手是否握盘’，不涉及车速；speed 一词全篇未与本产品功能相连，属偷换概念。

借用原文：to track whether or not the driver has two hands on the wheel

24. A) The car keeps flashing its headlights.

B) The car slows down gradually to a halt.

C) They are alerted with a light and a sound.

D) They get a warning on their smart phone.

【题目】 What happens if the driver has one hand on the wheel?

【翻译】 如果驾驶员只有一只手在方向盘上会发生什么？

A) 汽车会不停地闪烁前灯。 B) 汽车会逐渐减速直至停止。

C) 他们会收到灯光和声音警报。 D) 他们会在智能手机上收到警告。

【答案】 C (细节题) They are alerted with a light and a sound.

【定位】 Evarts' invention warns the drivers with a light and a sound when they hold the wheel with one hand only, but as soon as they place the other hand back on the wheel, the light turns back to green and the sound stops.

当司机只用一只手握方向盘时，Evarts的发明会用灯光和声音警告司机；一旦他们把另一只手放回方向盘，灯就变回绿色、声音停止。

【信号】 ‘when they hold...with one hand only’条件触发句。答案信号是 when 引出的条件 when they hold the wheel with one hand only, 与它绑定的反应 warns the drivers with a light and a sound 即结果，这种‘条件+反应’句就是答案句。

【替换】 warns the drivers with a light and a sound ↔ **They are alerted with a light and a sound.**

warns=alerted的主被动同义替换

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

The car keeps flashing its headlights. 抓住原文真念过的 light, 却把它夸张成‘车不停闪大灯’, 原文只是提醒灯 (且会变绿), 不是闪车头灯, 属原词陷阱。

借用原文: the light turns back to green and the sound stops

B) 过度推断

The car slows down gradually to a halt. 讲车自动减速停车, 原文只说‘灯+声’提醒, 并无任何刹车/停车动作, 属凭想象加戏。

D) 张冠李戴

They get a warning on their smart phone. 把警示载体说成手机, 但原文里‘单手握盘’时的提醒是车上的灯和声; 手机相关的是后文家长用 app 看数据, 被错安到了本题, 属张冠李戴。

借用原文: All the data Smart Wheel collects is also sent to a connected app

-
25. A) Installing a camera.
B) Using a connected app.
C) Checking their emails.
D) Keeping a daily record

【题目】 How do parents keep track of their teen's driving habits?

【翻译】 家长如何追踪青少年的驾驶习惯?

- A) 安装摄像头。 B) 使用关联应用程序。 C) 查看他们的电子邮件。
D) 保持每日记录。

【答案】 B (细节题) Using a connected app.

【定位】 All the data Smart Wheel collects is also sent to a connected app. So any parents who install Smart Wheel can keep track of the teen's driving habits.

Smart Wheel收集的所有数据还会发送到一个联网的App上。所以任何安装了Smart Wheel的家长都能掌握孩子的驾驶习惯。

【信号】 ‘sent to a connected app’指明数据去向。答案信号是数据流向句 All the data Smart Wheel collects is also sent to a connected app, 紧接着的 any parents who install Smart Wheel can keep track 把这条 app 与‘家长掌握习惯’直接挂钩, 这两句合起来就是答案句。

【替换】 sent to a connected app ↔ Using a connected app.

数据发往连接App=使用连接App

【排除】A) 未提及

Installing a camera. 讲装摄像头，原文家长安装的是 Smart Wheel、数据走 app，全程未提 camera，属无中生有。

C) 偷换概念

Checking their emails. 借‘家长查看数据’的印象，把渠道偷换成查邮件，原文数据是发到 app 不是 email，属偷换概念。

借用原文：is also sent to a connected app

D) 与原文相反

Keeping a daily record 暗示家长靠每天手动记录，而原文是数据自动 sent to a connected app，方向相反（自动上传 vs 人工记），属与原文相反。

借用原文：All the data Smart Wheel collects is also sent to a connected app

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

22 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。

Millions of bees have died in South Carolina during aerial insect spraying operations that were carried out to combat the Zika virus.

第1段，第1句

主句 + 限制性定语从句的组合是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，定语从句修饰主句中中介词短语内的名词这一结构也很常见，本句的布局和复杂度与真题句型匹配度较高，具有较好的代表性和迁移性。

Why were spraying operations carried out in Dorchester County?

第3题题干

被动语态疑问句在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，特别是科技、社会类文本常用此句式询问原因或方式，“Why + be + 主语 + 过去分词”的结构具有较高代表性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句型

The Air lander 10 spent nearly two hours in the air, having taken off from Coddington Airfield in Bedfordshire.

第1段，第2句

主句加逗号后非谓语状语，是阅读中非常常见的报道句式。掌握这种“主干陈述事实，后接分词短语补背景”的读法，迁移性较强。

The aircraft is massive—as long as a football field and as tall as six double decker buses and capable of flying for up to five days.

第1段，第4句

主系表加破折号补充说明、再接并列比较结构，是说明文里很常见的写法。掌握后，对处理类似的定义句和描写句有较强迁移性。

The makers believe it's the future of aircraft and one day we'll be using them to go places.

第1段，第7句

“主句表示看法或认知 + 后接内容”是非常常见的英语句式，考试和日常阅读里都很常见。再加上并列展开两个判断，迁移价值较高。

The Air lander will need to have 200 hours' flying time before being allowed to fly by the aviation administration.

第1段，第9句

这句话主干不算特别隐蔽，但同时包含将来意义、宾语不定式、时间状语和被动非谓语，训练收益很高。对于结构和时态一起练的任务来说，属于值得优先讲透的典型材料。

It took off and landed on a football field.

第5题，B

这种“主语 + 并列谓语 + 地点状语”的句型在叙事句里非常常见，迁移性强。掌握后有助于快速读懂大量基础陈述句。

M: Do you feel like going out tonight?

第1段，第1句

"feel like doing" 结构在口语和考试听力对话中较常见，但作为书面阅读长难句的代表性不足，句式过于简短、口语化，不属于四六级或考研阅读的典型句式。

We haven't got enough time to get there.

第12段，第2句

"haven't got" 表示 "没有" 是英式英语的常见表达，"enough + 名词 + 不定式" 的搭配在四六级和考研阅读中也经常出现。句式虽简单，但其中的 "不定式作后置定语" 和 "have got" 的用法都是典型考点，学生掌握后可以迁移到类似句型。

The critic in the local paper says it's the funniest thing he's ever seen.

第15段，第4句

"主句 + 宾语从句 + 定语从句" 的嵌套结构在四六级和考研阅读中极为常见，引述他人观点时高频出现；定语从句省略关系代词、现在完成时与 ever 搭配都是典型用法，掌握后可大量迁移。

Why do the speakers give up going to the Spanish Dance Festival tonight?

第9题 题干

疑问句是常见句式，"give up doing sth" 结构也较典型，但整体偏口语化且结构简单，作为四六级或考研阅读中的长难句代表性不足，更适合听力或基础语法练习。

It is the most amusing show he has ever watched.

第10题，C

主系表结构搭配定语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，特别是 "It is + 名词 + 定语从句" 这种结构常用于下定义或做出评价。关系代词省略和现在完成时的结合也是真题中反复出现的考点。学生掌握本句结构后，可以直接迁移到大量类似句子的理解中，代表性强。

W: I'm quite anxious about transferring over to our college, I'm afraid I won't fit in.

第3段，第1句

"I am anxious about ..." 和 "I am afraid ..." 都属于很常见、可迁移性很强的表达框架。掌握这种外层情绪加内层内容的读法，对处理常见考试句式很有帮助。

As a matter of fact, I've already contacted one of the girls who'd be living in the same house with me, and she seemed really nice.

第9段，第3句

全句结构在四六级和考研真题中非常典型：两个并列主句 + 限制性定语从句的组合是高频句式；现在完成时、过去将来进行时、一般过去时的搭配也常见于真题；句中涉及的主谓宾、主系表、定语从句等都是考试重点。掌握本句结构后，可以迁移到大量类似句子。

There are too many activities for her to cope with.

第12题，C

there be 句型 + 后置不定式定语是四六级和考研阅读中的常见结构，尤其 "too...to" 变体和 "for sb to do" 结构频繁出现，本句作为此类句式的代表性样本，典型性较高，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

Look into what the school offers.

第13题，D

覆盖祈使句主干、短语动词、宾语从句、连接代词 what 的双重作用(既引导从句又在从句中充当宾语)等知识点,对初学者有一定训练价值。

In one experiment, the mice were both hungry and thirsty.

第1段，第5句

系表结构加状语的简单句在考试中常见，且 "both...and..." 并列结构是高频考点。但本句过于简短、缺乏复杂修饰或从句嵌套，与真题中常见的长难句相比代表性有限，属于中等典型性。

In the second experiment meant to pit the mice's hunger against their fear, hungry mice were placed in a cage that had certain "fox-scented" areas and other places that smelled safer (in other words, not like an animal that could eat them) but also had food.

第1段，第8句

本句高度典型：被动语态主句 + 多层嵌套定语从句 + 并列结构 + 插入语是四六级和考研阅读中的常见长难句模式；过去分词作定语、关系代词引导定语从句、情态动词表推测等都是核心考点，掌握后可大量迁移到其他真题句子。

What is the researchers' purpose in carrying out the series of experiments with mice?

第16题 题干

特殊疑问句的倒装结构与长主语修饰是四六级阅读理解题干的常见句式,疑问词 + 系动词 + 复杂主语的模式在学术文本提问中高频出现,学习后可直接迁移到同类题目。

Texting while driving was listed as a major cause of road deaths among young Americans back in 2013.

第1段, 第1句

动名词短语作主语、被动语态、“be listed as”结构以及时间状语都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。这种陈述研究结果或统计数据的被动句型在学术类文章和新闻报道中极为常见,具有较强的代表性和迁移价值

T.J. Evarts, a 20-year-old inventor, has come up with a novel solution that could easily put texting drivers on notice.

第1段, 第4句

本句结构“主句 + 限制性定语从句修饰宾语”是四六级和考研阅读中非常常见的句式。现在完成时的使用、同位语的插入、定语从句对名词的限定,这些都是真题中频繁出现的典型结构。短语动词“come up with”和“put...on notice”也是常考的固定搭配。掌握本句的分析方法后,学习者能够迁移应用到大量类似结构的句子中,代表性较强。

How do parents keep track of their teen's driving habits?

第25题 题干

非常典型的特殊疑问句式 (How + do + 主语 + 动词原形), 是初中至高中阶段必须掌握的基础句型。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本卷出现的 148 个英语四级真题高频词

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

system A2

n. 系统

本卷11次·真题 162 句

transfer B1

v. 转移

本卷7次·真题 24 句

highway B1

n. 公路

本卷7次·真题 23 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本卷6次·真题 466 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本卷6次·真题 119 句

aircraft B1

n. 飞行器

本卷6次·真题 17 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本卷5次·真题 239 句

county B1

n. 郡

本卷5次·真题 21 句

hunger B1

n. 饥饿

本卷5次·真题 19 句

reward B1

n. 报酬

本卷4次·真题 56 句

mostly B1

adv. 主要地

本卷4次·真题 35 句

series B1

n. 系列

本卷4次·真题 31 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本卷3次·真题 73 句

climate B1

n. 气候

本卷3次·真题 60 句

teen A2

n. 青少年

本卷3次·真题 42 句

track A2

n. 小路

本卷3次·真题 33 句

construction

B1

n. 建造

本卷3次·真题 21 句

military

B2

adj. 军事的

本卷3次·真题 20 句

transportation

B1

n. 交通运输 (系统)

本卷3次·真题 18 句

less

A1

det. 较少的

本卷2次·真题 224 句

accord

C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本卷2次·真题 174 句

online

A2

adj. 在线的

本卷2次·真题 145 句

impact

B2

n. 影响

本卷2次·真题 98 句

physical

B1

adj. 身体的

本卷2次·真题 98 句

case

A2

n. 情况

本卷2次·真题 89 句

device

B1

n. 设备

本卷2次·真题 60 句

perform

B1

v. 执行

本卷2次·真题 52 句

determine

B2

v. 决定

本卷2次·真题 51 句

exist

A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本卷2次·真题 46 句

billion

B1

num. 十亿 (1,000,000,000)

本卷2次·真题 41 句

vehicle

B1

n. 交通工具

本卷2次·真题 40 句

pollution

B1

n. 污染

本卷2次·真题 38 句

quickly A2

adv. 快速地

本卷2次·真题 38句

flight A2

n. 航班

本卷2次·真题 36句

powerful B1

adj. 强大的

本卷2次·真题 30句

driving A2

n. 驾驶

本卷2次·真题 29句

app B1

n. 应用程序

本卷2次·真题 27句

commercial B2

adj. 商业的

本卷2次·真题 23句

campus B1

n. (大学或学院的) 校园

本卷2次·真题 20句

critic B2

n. 批评家

本卷2次·真题 18句

okay A2

adj. 可以的

本卷2次·真题 18句

host B1

n. 主人

本卷2次·真题 17句

venture B2

n. 冒险事业

本卷2次·真题 17句

abandon B2

v. 离弃

本卷2次·真题 16句

charity B1

n. 慈善机构

本卷2次·真题 15句

anxious B1

adj. 焦虑的

本卷2次·真题 14句

defense B1

n. 防御

本卷2次·真题 13句

cage B1

n. 笼子

本卷2次·真题 12句

opt B2

v. 选择

本卷2次·真题 11 句

overweight B1

adj. 超重的

本卷2次·真题 10 句

apologize B1

v. 道歉;认错

本卷2次·真题 9 句

virus B1

n. 病毒 (引起疾病的微生物)

本卷2次·真题 9 句

local A2

adj. 当地的

本卷1次·真题 150 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本卷1次·真题 139 句

design B1

n. 设计

本卷1次·真题 132 句

product A2

n. 产品

本卷1次·真题 128 句

customer A2

n. 顾客, 客户

本卷1次·真题 124 句

affect B1

v. 影响

本卷1次·真题 113 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本卷1次·真题 99 句

type A2

n. 类型

本卷1次·真题 97 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本卷1次·真题 90 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本卷1次·真题 70 句

performance B1

n. 表演

本卷1次·真题 66 句

united B1

adj. 联合的

本卷1次·真题 60 句

enable B1

v. 使能够

本卷1次·真题 58 句

claim B1

v. 声称

本卷1次·真题 56 句

seek B1

v. 寻找

本卷1次·真题 56 句

damage B1

n. 损害

本卷1次·真题 55 句

ensure B2

v. 确保

本卷1次·真题 54 句

identify B1

v. 识别

本卷1次·真题 54 句

extra A2

adj. 额外的

本卷1次·真题 48 句

easily A2

adv. 容易地

本卷1次·真题 47 句

official B1

adj. 官方的

本卷1次·真题 47 句

remove A2

v. 移开

本卷1次·真题 46 句

budget B1

n. 预算

本卷1次·真题 45 句

mainly B1

adv. 主要地

本卷1次·真题 45 句

contact B1

n. 联系

本卷1次·真题 43 句

states A1

n. 国家

本卷1次·真题 43 句

charge B1

v. 收费

本卷1次·真题 42 句

spot A2

n. 地点

本卷1次·真题 42 句

deliver B1

v. 递送, 运送 (货物、信件等)

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

reality B1

n. 现实

本卷1次·真题 38 句

solution B1

n. 解决办法

本卷1次·真题 38 句

completely B1

adv. 完全地

本卷1次·真题 34 句

instance B2

n. 例子

本卷1次·真题 33 句

motivate B2

v. 激励

本卷1次·真题 33 句

appeal B2

v. 呼吁

本卷1次·真题 31 句

oh A1

intj. 哦 (表示惊讶、理解或反应)

本卷1次·真题 31 句

aware A2

adj. 知道的

本卷1次·真题 30 句

means A2

n. 方法

本卷1次·真题 30 句

production B1

n. 生产

本卷1次·真题 29 句

audience A2

n. 观众

本卷1次·真题 26 句

beginning A1

n. 开始

本卷1次·真题 25 句

definitely B1

adv. 肯定地

本卷1次·真题 25 句

participate B1

v. 参加

本卷1次·真题 25 句

senior B1

adj. 级别高的

本卷1次·真题 25 句

soda B1

n. 苏打水

本卷1次·真题 25 句

warning A2

n. 警告

本卷1次·真题 25 句

yeah A1

intj. 是的

本卷1次·真题 25 句

meaningful B2

adj. 有意义的

本卷1次·真题 24 句

cell B1

n. 细胞

本卷1次·真题 23 句

concerned B1

adj. 担心的

本卷1次·真题 23 句

confirm B1

v. 证实

本卷1次·真题 23 句

install B1

v. 安装 (设备、软件)

本卷1次·真题 23 句

massive B2

adj. 巨大的, 大量的

本卷1次·真题 23 句

additional B1

adj. 额外的

本卷1次·真题 22 句

gradually B1

adv. 逐渐地, 逐步地

本卷1次·真题 22 句

maker A2

n. 制造者

本卷1次·真题 22 句

cope B2

v. 应对

本卷1次·真题 21 句

investigate B2

v. 调查

本卷1次·真题 21 句

capable B1

adj. 有能力的

本卷1次·真题20句

transport B1

v. 运输, 运送

本卷1次·真题20句

widespread B2

adj. 广泛的

本卷1次·真题20句

amazing A2

adj. 令人惊奇的

本卷1次·真题19句

dancing A1

n. 跳舞

本卷1次·真题19句

novel B1

n. 小说

本卷1次·真题19句

combat B2

n. 战斗

本卷1次·真题18句

datum C1

n. 数据 (单数形式, 复数为 data)

本卷1次·真题18句

honor B2

n. 荣誉

本卷1次·真题18句

alert B2

adj. 警觉的

本卷1次·真题17句

bottled A2

adj. 瓶装的

本卷1次·真题17句

mass B1

n. 大量

本卷1次·真题17句

mood A2

n. 心情

本卷1次·真题17句

circumstance B2

n. 情况

本卷1次·真题16句

following B1

adj. 接下来的

本卷1次·真题16句

fancy B1

v. 想要

本卷1次·真题15句

statement B1

n. 声明

本卷1次·真题 15 句

stock B1

n. 库存

本卷1次·真题 15 句

exciting A2

adj. 令人兴奋的

本卷1次·真题 14 句

load B1

n. 负载

本卷1次·真题 14 句

keen B2

adj. 热衷的

本卷1次·真题 13 句

absolutely B1

adv. 完全地

本卷1次·真题 12 句

appropriate B2

adj. 合适的

本卷1次·真题 12 句

cure B1

v. 治愈 (疾病)

本卷1次·真题 12 句

administration B2

n. 管理

本卷1次·真题 11 句

environmentally B2

adv. 从环境角度

本卷1次·真题 11 句

emit B2

v. 发出, 排放 (光、热、气体等)

本卷1次·真题 10 句

halt B2

v. 停止

本卷1次·真题 10 句

sharp A2

adj. 锋利的, 尖锐的

本卷1次·真题 10 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

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

kindness B1

n. 善良/仁慈(品质)

本卷1次·真题9句

original B1

adj. 最初的, 原始的

本卷1次·真题9句

bury B1

v. 埋葬, 安葬

本卷1次·真题8句

flying A2

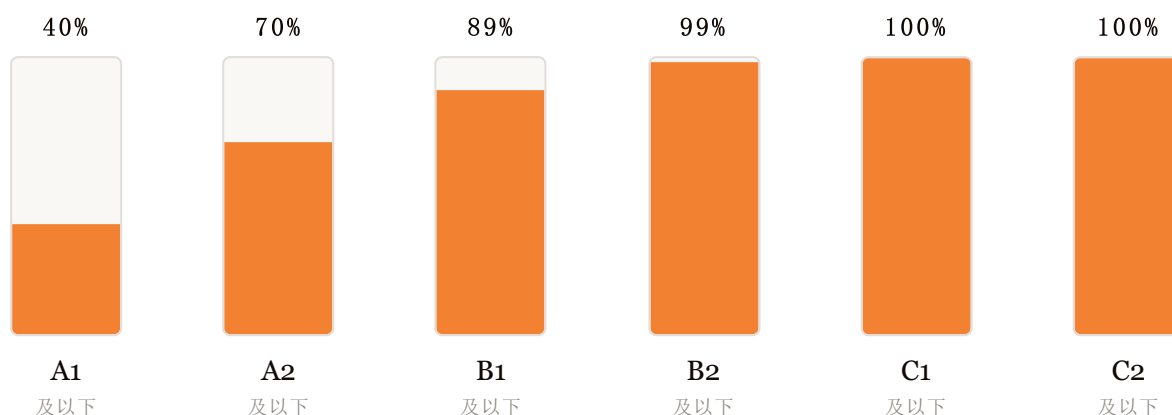
n. 飞行

本卷1次·真题8句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全卷录音原文 594 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 **594** 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%。



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 594 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

594

B2 以上难词

1%

B1 及以下覆盖

89%

英语四级 2018年6月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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