

2018年6月·第2套 英语四级听力真题原文与答案解析

PAPER & KEY · 听力题和解析

听力题和解析

本卷全部 25 题的标准答案与完整录音文字稿由懒笔记基于2018年6月·第2套 英语四级听力原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面层级：Part/Section 标题与各节 Directions 照原卷排印——真实听力考卷只印选项，题干由录音念出。其下按录音篇目逐篇排印：每篇先给完整录音文字稿（逐段中译），再逐题给出卷面题目与该题解析（题目、翻译、答案、定位、信号、替换与排除）。

真题卷第2套(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 Kelly Swisher, an Arkansas woman, escaped injury and managed to safely stop her car after a 4-foot-long rat snake came out from under her car seat and slid across her feet as she was driving down the highway. Rat snakes aren't poisonous or a threat to people generally. But the woman says the snake she encountered Thursday terrified her out of her wits. "It was rough, with big scales," said Swisher, who was on her way to pick up her friend at the airport when it happened. "I don't know whether I had my hands on the steering wheel or not. I am not the most flexible person in the world, but I can guarantee my knees were up next to my ears." She said the snake first slid back under the seat, and she hoped it would stay there until she was able to get off the highway and stop. "That didn't work out," she said. "Here he comes, and he wound up in my back seat before I could finally get off the road, stop and get out of the car." She called for help. And Washington County animal control officers came and captured the snake.

Arkansas州女子Kelly Swisher在高速公路上驾车时，一条4英尺长的鼠蛇从她的座位下爬出并滑过她的脚面，她成功避免受伤并安全停车。鼠蛇通常没有毒性，对人也不构成威胁。但这名女子说，她周四遇到的这条蛇把她吓得魂飞魄散。“它很粗糙，鳞片很大，”Swisher说，事发时她正在去机场接朋友的路上。“我

不知道我的手是否还在方向盘上。我不是世界上最灵活的人，但我可以保证我的膝盖都顶到耳朵旁边了。"她说，蛇一开始滑回了座位下面，她希望它能待在那里，直到她能够驶离高速公路并停车。"但事与愿违，"她说。"它又出来了，在我最终能够驶离道路、停车并下车之前，它爬到了我的后座上。"她打电话求助。Washington County动物管理部门的工作人员赶来并捕获了这条蛇。

1. A) Annoyed.
B) Scared.
C) Confused.
D) Offended.

【题目】 How did Kelly Swisher feel when she first came across the rat snake?

【翻译】 Kelly Swisher 第一次遇到那条黑鼠蛇时感觉如何？

A) 恼怒的。 B) 害怕的。 C) 困惑的。 D) 被冒犯的。

【答案】 B (态度观点题) Scared.

【定位】 But the woman says the snake she encountered Thursday terrified her out of her wits.

但这位女士说，她周四遇到的那条蛇把她吓得魂飞魄散。

【信号】 转折 But 后接强情绪词。前句 Rat snakes aren't poisonous or a threat to people generally. 先说鼠蛇一般无害，But the woman says...terrified her out of her wits 用 But 一转，落到当事人的真实感受上，转折后的这句才是答案句；terrified (吓坏) 就是那个情绪信号词。

【替换】 terrified her out of her wits ↔ Scared.

强义到普通义的同义替换

【排除】 A) 未提及

Annoyed. 是‘恼火、被惹烦’，录音表达的是被 terrified 吓坏的强烈恐惧，不是嫌烦，情绪种类与烈度都对不上。

C) 未提及

Confused. 是‘困惑、没搞懂’，录音通篇是被吓坏，没有任何表示她迷惑不解的内容。

D) 未提及

Offended. 是‘被冒犯’，用于人与人之间的言行冒犯，与被一条蛇吓到的场景不搭，录音也无此意。

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2. A) It crawled over the woman's hands.
B) It wound up on the steering wheel.
C) It was killed by the police on the spot.
D) It was covered with large scales.

【题目】 What does the report say about the snake?

【翻译】报道中对那条蛇是怎么说的？

- A) 它爬过了那位女士的手。 B) 它最终缠到了方向盘上。 C) 它被警察当场打死了。
D) 它身上覆盖着大片的鳞片。

【答案】 **D** (细节题) It was covered with large scales.

【定位】 "It was rough, with big scales," said Swisher, who was on her way to pick up her friend at the airport when it happened.

‘它摸上去很粗糙，有大鳞片，’斯威舍说，事情发生时她正开车去机场接朋友。

【信号】 **当事人直述外观细节。** "It was rough, with big scales," said Swisher 是当事人对蛇外观的直接描述，big scales (大鳞片) 正对应选项里关于外观的那一项，是承载答案的细节句。

【替换】 with big scales ↔ **It was covered with large scales.**

big=large 的同义替换

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

录音说蛇 slid across her feet (从她脚上滑过)，选项却改成 It crawled over the woman's hands. (爬过她的手)；hands 在原文是 I don't know whether I had my hands on the steering wheel or not 里说手的，与蛇爬过的部位无关，选项把‘脚’偷换成了‘手’。

借用原文：slid across her feet

B) **原词陷阱**

录音里 steering wheel 出现在 I don't know whether I had my hands on the steering wheel or not，说的是她的手在不在方向盘上，并非蛇缠到方向盘；蛇实际是 he wound up in my back seat (落到了后座)。选项 It wound up on the steering wheel. 把 wound up 与 steering wheel 错误拼接。

借用原文：he wound up in my back seat

C) **与原文相反**

It was killed by the police on the spot. 说蛇被警察当场打死，但录音结局是 Washington County animal control officers came and captured the snake——动物管理人员把蛇‘抓走’而非打死，且来的是 animal control officers 不是 police。

借用原文：Washington County animal control officers came and captured the snake

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

¹ Fast food, it turns out, isn't quite as fast as it used to be. A new study finds that McDonald's posted its slowest drive-through times since this survey was first conducted fifteen years ago. At McDonald's, customers will spend on average three minutes and nine seconds from the time they placed their orders until they received their food. That's about ten seconds more than the industry average—and a lot slower than a decade ago, according to the study, which was commissioned by QSR, an industry trade publication. And McDonald's wasn't alone in slowing down: Other chains also saw their drive-through performance slow down. Among the reasons for the slower service, today there are more choices on the

menu, and the products themselves are more complex and take longer to prepare. Speed, of course, is essential to the drive-through experience. And drive-throughs are hugely important to chains, such as McDonald's, Burger King and Taco Bell. "Usually the drive-through accounts for sixty to seventy percent of all business that goes through a fast-food restaurant," notes Sam Ochers, editor of QSR. Of course, consumers also want their orders prepared correctly and on that score, Ochers says, "accuracy is still really high."

事实证明，快餐并不像过去那么快了。一项新研究发现，McDonald's 公布了自该调查首次开展十五年来最慢的得来速时间。在 McDonald's，顾客从下单到拿到食物平均需要花费三分钟九秒。根据这项由行业贸易出版物 QSR 委托进行的研究，这比行业平均水平慢了约十秒，也比十年前慢了很多。而且 McDonald's 并非唯一变慢的：其他连锁店的得来速表现也有所放缓。服务变慢的原因包括，如今菜单上有更多选择，产品本身更复杂，需要更长时间准备。当然，速度对于得来速体验至关重要。而得来速对于 McDonald's、Burger King 和 Taco Bell 等连锁店来说极为重要。QSR 编辑 Sam Ochers 指出："通常得来速占快餐店所有业务的百分之六十到七十。"当然，消费者也希望订单准确无误，而在这一点上，Ochers 表示，"准确率仍然非常高。"

3. A) A study of the fast-food service.
B) Fast food customer satisfaction.
C) McDonald's new business strategies.
D) Competition in the fast-food industry.

【题目】 What is the news report mainly about?

【翻译】 这则新闻报道主要是关于什么的？

- A) 一项关于快餐服务的研究。 B) 快餐顾客满意度。 C) McDonald's 的新商业策略。
D) 快餐行业的竞争。

【答案】 A (主旨题) A study of the fast-food service.

【定位】 Fast food, it turns out, isn't quite as fast as it used to be. A new study finds that McDonald's posted its slowest drive-through times since this survey was first conducted fifteen years ago.
事实表明，快餐已经没有过去那么快了。一项新研究发现，麦当劳的得来速（汽车餐厅）取餐时间创下了这项调查十五年前首次开展以来的最慢纪录。

【信号】 新闻开头点题句 + a study finds 引出调查。新闻的主旨几乎都砸在第一两句。这里开篇 Fast food, it turns out, isn't quite as fast as it used to be 先抛主题（快餐变慢），紧接 A new study finds that 点明这是一项研究/调查的发现——"开头点题"加"a study finds"双重信号，锁定主旨在此。

【替换】 A new study finds that McDonald's posted its slowest drive-through times ↔

A study of the fast-food service.

drive-through times 概括成 fast-food service

【排除】 C) 原词陷阱

C 选项里的 McDonald's 在录音里反复出现 (McDonald's posted its slowest drive-through times), 最容易让人"听到品牌就选"。但报道讲的是麦当劳服务"变慢"这一现象与研究结果, 从头到尾没有提任何 new business strategies (新经营策略), 属于借品牌原词偷换主题。

借用原文: A new study finds that McDonald's posted its slowest drive-through times

B) 答非所问

录音结尾确实提到顾客希望订单准确、accuracy is still really high, 容易让人联想到"顾客满意度"。但这只是文末一笔带过的细节, 全篇主线是"速度变慢", customer satisfaction 既非主旨、也不是录音的原话概括, 属于拿一个尾部细节冒充全篇主题。

借用原文: accuracy is still really high

D) 未提及

D 用了贯穿全篇的 fast-food (goes through a fast-food restaurant) 这一原词, 看着很贴。但 competition (竞争) 一词在录音里根本没出现, 报道讲的是各家"速度都变慢了", 是横向现象, 不是品牌间的竞争较量, 属于借原词无中生有。

借用原文: goes through a fast-food restaurant

4. A) Customers' higher demands.

B) The inefficiency of employees.

C) Increased variety of products.

D) The rising number of customers.

【题目】 What has slowed down McDonald's drive-through service?

【翻译】 是什么使McDonald's得来速服务变慢了?

A) 顾客更高的要求。 B) 员工的低效率。 C) 产品种类的增加。 D) 顾客数量的增加。

【答案】 C (细节题) Increased variety of products.

【定位】 Among the reasons for the slower service, today there are more choices on the menu, and the products themselves are more complex and take longer to prepare.

在导致服务变慢的诸多原因中, 如今菜单上的选择更多了, 而且产品本身更复杂、准备起来要花更长时间。

【信号】 原因信号 among the reasons 后紧跟答案。 听力定位原因靠信号词, 不靠通篇扫描。这里 Among the reasons for the slower service (在变慢的诸多原因中) 是一个明牌的原因引导句, 它后面紧跟的 more choices on the menu 和 products themselves are more complex and take longer to prepare 就是原因本体, 锁定在此。

【替换】 more choices on the menu ↔ **Increased variety of products.**

more choices on the menu = increased variety of products

the products themselves are more complex and take longer to prepare ↔

Increased variety of products.

产品更复杂、要更久 与 种类增多 同指一处原因

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

A 的 Customers 是录音里的高频原词 (consumers also want their orders prepared correctly), 听到 customers 很想选。但录音只说顾客"希望订单做对", 从没说顾客"要求更高 (higher demands)", 更没把它列为变慢的原因, 属于借 customers 原词偷换成另一个未提的归因。

借用原文: consumers also want their orders prepared correctly

B) **未提及**

B 把变慢归咎于 employees 效率低, 但录音从头到尾没有出现 employees、也没说任何"员工慢/效率低"的内容。它靠的是常识联想(人手慢导致排队慢), 而非原文依据, 是凭母语常识脑补出来的原因。

D) **张冠李戴**

D 的 customers 同样是原词 (consumers also want their orders prepared correctly), 且"顾客增多导致变慢"听着很顺。但录音给出的变慢原因是"菜单选择多、产品更复杂", 根本没提顾客数量上升 (rising number), D 把一个录音未说的原因安在"变慢"头上, 属盗用原词后的张冠李戴。

借用原文: consumers also want their orders prepared correctly

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

1 The first private mission outside of Earth's orbit is closer than many of us think. U.S. government officials are set to approve a mission by privately-held space company Moon Express to travel outside of Earth's orbit in late 2017. Moon Express's mission involves plans to land a suitcase-sized package of scientific equipment on the moon for ongoing exploration and commercial development. The decision involved months of lobbying and coordinated conversations between a number of federal agencies. Under international treaties, the U.S. is responsible for the cargo of both public and private spacecraft. This makes commercial space travel a complex legal issue not just domestically, but abroad. A Moon Express representative declined to comment on the story but noted that the company is very optimistic about its proposal. Moon Express is not the only company seeking the rights to travel to outer space. Elon Musk's SpaceX aims to send an unmanned aircraft to Mars by 2018.

首次私人地球轨道外任务比我们许多人想象的更近了。美国政府官员将批准私营航天公司Moon Express在2017年末执行一项飞出地球轨道的任务。Moon Express的任务计划将一个手提箱大小的科学设备包送上月球, 用于持续探索和商业开发。这一决定涉及数月的游说以及多个联邦机构之间的协调对话。根据国际条约, 美国对公共和私人航天器的货物负有责任。这使得商业太空旅行不仅在国内、而且在国外都成为一个复杂的法律问题。Moon Express的代表拒绝对此事发表评论, 但指出该公司对其提案非常乐观。

Moon Express并非唯一一家寻求外太空旅行权利的公司。Elon Musk的SpaceX计划在2018年之前向火星发射一架无人飞行器。

5. A) International treaties regarding space travel programs.
B) Legal issues involved in commercial space exploration.
C) U.S. government's approval of private space missions.
D) Competition among public and private space companies.

【题目】 What is the news report mainly about?

【翻译】 这则新闻报道主要是关于什么的？

- A) 关于太空旅行项目的国际条约。 B) 商业太空探索所涉及的法律问题。
C) 美国政府对私人太空任务的批准。 D) 公共和私人太空公司之间的竞争。

【答案】 C (主旨题) U.S. government's approval of private space missions.

【定位】 U.S. government officials are set to approve a mission by privately-held space company Moon Express to travel outside of Earth's orbit in late 2017.

美国政府官员即将批准私营航天公司 Moon Express 在 2017 年底执行一项飞出地球轨道的任务。

【信号】 新闻第二句总起即落点。 新闻报道的主旨几乎总在开头给出。第一句 The first private mission outside of Earth's orbit is closer than many of us think. 抛出话题，紧接的第二句 U.S. government officials are set to approve a mission by privately-held space company Moon Express 把"政府批准私营登月任务"这一核心事件交代清楚，这就是全文落点。

【替换】 U.S. government officials are set to approve a mission ↔

U.S. government's approval of private space missions

动词转名词的同义改写

privately-held space company Moon Express ↔ **private space missions**

同根词替换

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音确实念到 Under international treaties (国际条约), A 就把 International treaties 端出来诱你"听到就选"。但条约只是文中解释"为何此事法律复杂"的一个背景细节, 绝非全文主旨, 拿它当主旨是以偏概全。

借用原文: Under international treaties, the U.S. is responsible for the cargo of both public and private spacecraft.

B) 原词陷阱

录音里有 This makes commercial space travel a complex legal issue, B 便把 Legal issues involved in commercial space exploration. 摆出来。但"法律问题复杂"只是文中由条约引出的一句补充说明, 整条新闻讲的是"获批"这件事, 把一句补充说明拔高为主旨属以偏概全。

借用原文: This makes commercial space travel a complex legal issue not just domestically, but abroad.

D) 过度推断

录音结尾提到 Moon Express is not the only company seeking the rights to travel to outer space. 并带出 SpaceX, D 便顺势说 Competition among public and private space companies.。但原文只是"补充还有别家公司也在做", 从未说它们在"竞争/competition", 这是凭只言片语过度推断。

借用原文: Moon Express is not the only company seeking the rights to travel to outer space.

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6. A) Deliver scientific equipment to the moon.
B) Approve a new mission to travel into outer space.
C) Work with federal agencies on space programs.
D) Launch a manned spacecraft to Mars.

【题目】 What is Moon Express planning to do?

【翻译】 Moon Express 计划做什么?

- A) 向月球运送科学设备。 B) 批准一项前往外太空的新任务。
C) 与联邦机构合作开展太空项目。 D) 发射载人航天器前往火星。

【答案】 A (细节题) Deliver scientific equipment to the moon.

【定位】 Moon Express's mission involves plans to land a suitcase-sized package of scientific equipment on the moon for ongoing exploration and commercial development.

Moon Express 的任务包含一项计划: 把一个手提箱大小、装有科学设备的包裹送上月球, 用于持续的探索和商业开发。

【信号】 主语 Moon Express + plans 引出动作。定位靠"主体名 + 计划信号词": 这句以 Moon Express's mission involves plans to 开头, 主语正是题目要问的 Moon Express, plans to 直接引出它要做的动作 land a suitcase-sized package of scientific equipment on the moon, 答案就在这里。

【替换】 land a suitcase-sized package of scientific equipment on the moon ↔

Deliver scientific equipment to the moon

动词同义 + 细节略写

【排除】 B) **张冠李戴**

录音里 U.S. government officials are set to approve a mission 的 approve 和 mission 都念到了，B 便拼成 Approve a new mission to travel into outer space.。可"批准任务"是美国政府的动作，不是 Moon Express 的——后者是"被批准"的一方。把政府的动作安到 Moon Express 头上，是张冠李戴。

借用原文：U.S. government officials are set to approve a mission

C) **偷换概念**

录音念到 coordinated conversations between a number of federal agencies, C 便造出 Work with federal agencies on space programs.。但原文 federal agencies 是在描述"获批前各联邦机构之间的沟通协调"这个过程，并没有说 Moon Express 要"与联邦机构合作 (work with) 开展项目"，把背景过程偷换成 Moon Express 的计划。

借用原文：The decision involved months of lobbying and coordinated conversations between a number of federal agencies.

D) **张冠李戴**

录音结尾 Elon Musk's SpaceX aims to send an unmanned aircraft to Mars by 2018 提到了 Mars, D 便端出 Launch a manned spacecraft to Mars.。但去火星的是 SpaceX、不是 Moon Express；而且原文是 unmanned (无人)，选项却写 manned (载人)，既张冠李戴又改了细节，双重错。

借用原文：Elon Musk's SpaceX aims to send an unmanned aircraft to Mars by 2018.

7. A) It is significant.

B) It is promising.

C) It is unpredictable.

D) It is unprofitable.

【题目】 What does Moon Express think of its mission?

【翻译】 Moon Express 如何看待其任务？

A) 它是重要的。 B) 它是有前景的。 C) 它是不可预测的。 D) 它是无利可图的。

【答案】 **B** (态度观点题) It is promising.

【定位】 A Moon Express representative declined to comment on the story but noted that the company is very optimistic about its proposal.

Moon Express 的一位代表拒绝就此事置评，但指出公司对自己的提案非常乐观。

【信号】转折 but 后才是真态度。这句前半 declined to comment (拒绝置评) 是烟雾弹，真正的态度在转折词 but 之后：but noted that the company is very optimistic about its proposal, very optimistic (非常乐观) 就是 Moon Express 的明确表态。听力里 but 之后才是落点。

【替换】the company is very optimistic about its proposal ↔ It is promising.

乐观与看好的同义对应

【排除】A) 偷换概念

It is significant. (重大/意义重大) 虽同为正面词，但原文 very optimistic 说的是"看好前景"，并没有说任务"意义重大"。significant 谈的是"重要性"，optimistic/promising 谈的是"前景乐观"，两个维度不同，属在同色彩里偷换评价维度。

借用原文：the company is very optimistic about its proposal

C) 与原文相反

It is unpredictable. (难以预料) 是不确定、偏负面的态度，而原文 very optimistic 是明确的乐观看好，极性正好相反。把"乐观"听成"难料"是方向性错误。

借用原文：the company is very optimistic about its proposal

D) 与原文相反

It is unprofitable. (无利可图) 是负面评价，与原文 very optimistic 的乐观看好完全相悖；况且 optimistic about its proposal 恰恰暗示看好其（含商业）前景，谈不上无利可图。

借用原文：the company is very optimistic about its proposal

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: Hey, Sophia, how are you doing?

M: 嘿, Sophia, 你好吗?

2 W: Hi, Bob. I'm good, thanks. Actually, I'm on holiday with my family in Thailand at the moment, although I wish it were with my friends instead.

W: 嗨, Bob. 我很好, 谢谢。实际上, 我现在正和家人在泰国度假, 虽然我希望是和朋友们一起来的。

3 M: Really? You never said you are going to Thailand. How I envy you!

M: 真的吗? 你从没说过你要去泰国。我真羡慕你!

4 W: I've only been in here a week. But you know, Thailand is an amazing place. I'm having a great time here. In fact, I am now lying on the beach in Phuket. I've been in the sun for around fifteen minutes only and I'm already getting sunburnt. Have you been here before?

W: 我才来这里一周。但你知道吗，泰国是个很棒的地方。我在这里玩得很开心。实际上，我现在正躺在普吉岛的海滩上。我在太阳下只晒了大约十五分钟，已经开始晒伤了。你以前来过这里吗？

5 M: No, I wish I had. What else have you been doing in Thailand besides enjoying the sun?

M: 没有，我真希望来过。除了享受阳光，你在泰国还做了什么？

6 W: Well, I met a guy from Germany yesterday. He showed me around the orphanage he works at. Then, I met many volunteer teachers who are mainly young people from Europe.

W: 嗯，我昨天遇到了一个德国来的人。他带我参观了他工作的孤儿院。然后，我见到了很多志愿者教师，他们主要是来自欧洲的年轻人。

7 M: Ah, that's interesting.

M: 啊，那很有意思。

8 W: Yes. I also made a new little friend, Sarah. She was so cute. I was so sad that we were to leave at the end of the day. If I ever come back to Thailand, I'd definitely visit this place again as a volunteer.

W: 是的。我还交了一个新的小朋友，Sarah。她好可爱。我很难过我们当天结束时就要离开了。如果我再回泰国的话，我肯定会作为志愿者再来这个地方。

9 M: Well, you can tell me all about it when you get back. My phone battery is almost dead now. Remember to get me something from the souvenir shops. I like to collect bits and pieces from different parts of the world. Bye now. Enjoy yourself Sophia.

M: 嗯，等你回来可以把这些都告诉我。我的手机电池快没电了。记得从纪念品店给我带点东西。我喜欢收集世界各地的小玩意儿。现在先这样吧。好好玩，Sophia。

10 W: Bye.

W: 拜拜。

8. A) Visiting her family in Thailand.

B) Showing friends around Phuket.

C) Swimming around a Thai island.

D) Lying in the sun on a Thai beach.

【题目】 What does the woman say she is doing now?

【翻译】 女士说她现在在做什么？

A) 在泰国探望家人。 B) 带朋友游览普吉岛。 C) 在泰国某个岛屿周围游泳。

D) 躺在泰国海滩上晒太阳。

【答案】 D (细节题) Lying in the sun on a Thai beach.

【定位】 In fact, I am now lying on the beach in Phuket. I've been in the sun for around fifteen minutes only and I'm already getting sunburnt.

事实上，我现在正躺在普吉岛的海滩上。我才晒了大概十五分钟太阳，就已经开始晒伤了。

【信号】 **now** 标记此刻动作。答案句里 I am now lying on the beach 的 now 直接对应题干的 now，是“此刻在做什么”的明确信号，听到 now + 进行时就锁定这句。

【替换】 I am now lying on the beach in Phuket ↔ **Lying in the sun on a Thai beach**
海滩=Thai beach，并补出“在阳光下”

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

录音确实提到 I'm on holiday with my family in Thailand，但那是说“和家人来度假”这件背景事，不是题干问的“此刻在做的动作”，Visiting her family in Thailand 盗用了 family/Thailand 来骗你。

借用原文：I'm on holiday with my family in Thailand

B) **原词陷阱**

录音只说 I wish it were with my friends instead（但愿是和朋友一起），是个虚拟的遗憾，根本没“带朋友逛普吉”这回事，Showing friends around Phuket 借 friends 和 Phuket 拼凑出一个没发生的场景。

借用原文：I wish it were with my friends instead

C) **与原文相反**

录音说的是 lying on the beach（躺在沙滩），全程没提游泳；Swimming around a Thai island 借“Thai/海滩”的氛围编了个游泳，与原文动作不符。

借用原文：I am now lying on the beach in Phuket

-
9. A) She visited a Thai orphanage.
B) She met a Thai girl's parents.
C) She learned some Thai words.
D) She sunbathed on a Thai beach.

【题目】 **What did the woman do yesterday?**

【翻译】 女士昨天做了什么？

- A) 她参观了一家泰国孤儿院。 B) 她见了一位泰国女孩的父母。
C) 她学了一些泰语单词。 D) 她在泰国海滩上晒了太阳。

【答案】 **A**（细节题） She visited a Thai orphanage.

【定位】 Well, I met a guy from Germany yesterday. He showed me around the orphanage he works at.
嗯，我昨天遇到一个德国人。他带我参观了他工作的那家孤儿院。

【信号】 **时间词 yesterday 对上路标**。答案句开头 I met a guy from Germany yesterday 的 yesterday 与题干 yesterday 完全咬合，是定位信号；紧跟的 showed me around the orphanage 才是她昨天真正做的事。

【替换】 He showed me around the orphanage ↔ **She visited a Thai orphanage**
被带着参观=visited

【排除】 B) 未提及

录音说她交了个小朋友 I also made a new little friend, Sarah, 从没提见谁的父母; met a Thai girl's parents 借“met/小女孩”的影子编出 parents 来骗人。

借用原文: I also made a new little friend, Sarah

C) 未提及

全文围绕孤儿院、志愿者、小朋友, 没有任何“学泰语词汇”的内容; learned some Thai words 纯属凭“在泰国”联想出来, 无原文支撑。

D) 张冠李戴

晒太阳出自第4段她讲“此刻” I am now lying on the beach, 对应的是第8题; sunbathed on a Thai beach 把它挪到“昨天”, 是张冠李戴的时间错位。

借用原文: I am now lying on the beach in Phuket

-
10. A) His class will start in a minute.
B) He has got an incoming phone call.
C) Someone is knocking at his door.
D) His phone is running out of power.

【题目】 Why does the man have to end the conversation?

【翻译】 男士为什么必须结束对话?

- A) 他的课程马上就要开始了。 B) 他接到一个来电。 C) 有人在敲他的门。
D) 他的手机快没电了。

【答案】 D (细节题) His phone is running out of power.

【定位】 My phone battery is almost dead now. Remember to get me something from the souvenir shops.

我手机电池快没电了。记得帮我从纪念品店带点东西回来。

【信号】 结尾告别前给的状态理由。这句出现在他说 Bye now 之前, 是临别理由; My phone battery is almost dead now 直接陈述一个状况, 正是“为什么要挂”的答案信号。

【替换】 My phone battery is almost dead now ↔ His phone is running out of power

电池快没电=快耗尽电量

【排除】 A) 未提及

全文没有任何关于“上课”的内容；His class will start in a minute 是凭空捏造的结束理由，无原文支撑。

B) 原词陷阱

录音说的是电池 almost dead，跟“来电话”无关；incoming phone call 借 phone 一词的影子，把“没电”偷换成“有来电”。

借用原文：My phone battery is almost dead now

C) 未提及

全文没有任何敲门的描述；Someone is knocking at his door 是另造的打断理由，无原文依据。

11. A) He is interested in Thai artworks.

B) He is going to open a souvenir shop.

C) He collects things from different countries.

D) He wants to know more about Thai culture.

【题目】 Why does the man ask the woman to bring him something from Thailand?

【翻译】 男士为什么请女士从泰国给他带东西？

A) 他对泰国艺术品感兴趣。 B) 他打算开一家纪念品商店。

C) 他收集来自不同国家的物品。 D) 他想更多地了解泰国文化。

【答案】 C (细节题) He collects things from different countries.

【定位】 Remember to get me something from the souvenir shops. I like to collect bits and pieces from different parts of the world.

记得帮我从纪念品店带点东西回来。我喜欢收集来自世界各地的零零碎碎的小玩意儿。

【信号】 请求后紧跟的 I like to 解释。 他先提请求 Remember to get me something，紧接着用 I like to collect bits and pieces from different parts of the world 解释原因，I like to 就是“为什么”的答案信号。

【替换】 I like to collect bits and pieces from different parts of the world ↔

He collects things from different countries

各地的小物件=各国的东西

【排除】 A) 未提及

他要的是 something from the souvenir shops (纪念品店的东西), 没提 artworks; interested in Thai artworks 借“泰国/纪念品”氛围拔高成“艺术品”, 无原文支撑。

借用原文: Remember to get me something from the souvenir shops

B) 原词陷阱

录音是让她去 souvenir shops 买东西给他, 根本没说他要开店; open a souvenir shop 盗用 souvenir shop 原词, 把“去店里买”歪曲成“自己开店”。

借用原文: Remember to get me something from the souvenir shops

D) 过度推断

他给的理由是 I like to collect bits and pieces (爱收集小物件), 跟“了解泰国文化”无关; know more about Thai culture 是凭“泰国”脑补出的高大上动机。

借用原文: I like to collect bits and pieces from different parts of the world

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

1 W: Hi, David. There's a new gym opening in town today. Would you like to go with me this afternoon?

W: 嗨, David。今天镇上有家新健身房开业。你今天下午想和我一起去吗?

2 M: Yes, more than glad to. I haven't been to a gym for ages. I need to do some exercise to tone up.

M: 想去, 非常乐意。我好久没去健身房了。我需要做些运动来塑形。

3 W: Then this is a good chance. They sent me an invitation with a note saying I could take a friend for free on the first day. Also, if we both sign up before Friday, we can get a discount on a six-month membership.

W: 那这是个好机会。他们给我发了张邀请函, 上面说第一天我可以免费带一个朋友去。而且, 如果我们俩都在周五之前注册, 六个月的会员还能打折。

4 M: Great. Count me in. I really want to lose some of this belly fat and turn it into muscle. But I'm not sure which of the gym equipment would best help.

M: 太好了。算我一个。我真想减掉这些肚子上的赘肉, 把它变成肌肉。但我不确定健身房里哪些器械最有帮助。

5 W: Well, I'm no expert at that, but I think you can try lifting weights and do at least 200 sit-ups twice a day.

W: 嗯, 我不是这方面的专家, 但我觉得你可以试试举重, 然后每天至少做两次200个仰卧起坐。

6 M: I've never tried weight-lifting before. Is it dangerous?

M: 我以前从没试过举重。危险吗?

7 W: No, not at all, if you know some of the basics. Don't worry, I'll show you the rules. I used to practice this at another gym before my membership ended. I'll be your personal trainer.

W: 不, 一点也不危险, 只要你懂一些基本知识。别担心, 我会告诉你规则的。我以前在另一家健身房练过这个, 后来会员到期了。我来当你的私人教练。

8 M: Thank you. What other equipment do they have?

M: 谢谢你。他们还有什么其他器械?

9 W: Well, like all gyms, they have all sorts of things to help build up muscles in different parts of the body, like applied bicycles, chest stretching machines, and running machines. You could use any of these to suit your purpose. Now the gym opens at noon. So can we meet up in town at 1:30 p.m.?

W: 嗯, 像所有健身房一样, 他们有各种各样的器械来帮助锻炼身体不同部位的肌肉, 比如健身自行车、扩胸器和跑步机。你可以根据自己的目的使用其中任何一种。健身房中午开门。那我们下午1点半在镇上碰面好吗?

10 M: Perfect. See you there, coach.

M: 完美。到时见, 教练。

12. A) Buying some fitness equipment for the new gym.

B) Opening a gym and becoming personal trainers.

C) Signing up for a weight-loss course.

D) Trying out a new gym in town.

【题目】 What are the speakers talking about?

【翻译】 说话者在谈论什么?

A) 为新健身房购买一些健身器材。 B) 开一家健身房并成为私人教练。

C) 报名参加减肥课程。 D) 试用镇上一家新开的健身房。

【答案】 D (主旨题) Trying out a new gym in town.

【定位】 W: Hi, David. There's a new gym opening in town today. Would you like to go with me this afternoon? M: Yes, more than glad to.

女: 嗨, David。今天镇上有家新健身房开业。今天下午想跟我一起去吗? 男: 好啊, 太乐意了。

【信号】 开头女方点题 + 男方应邀。对话第一句 There's a new gym opening in town today.

Would you like to go with me this afternoon? 就抛出主题——去镇上新开的健身房, 紧接着男方在第2段答应同去。开头点题 + 对方接话, 正是主旨题的信号。

【替换】 a new gym opening in town ↔ a new gym in town

几乎原意保留 + 去掉 opening

Would you like to go with me ↔ Trying out a new gym

"一起去" = "去试用/体验"

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

选项 Buying some fitness equipment for the new gym. 借了录音反复出现的 gym、equipment 等词，但两人是去"用"器械锻炼，从没说要"买"器械给健身房，属答非所问。

借用原文：they have all sorts of things to help build up muscles

B) 原词陷阱

选项 Opening a gym and becoming personal trainers. 用了录音里的 gym 和后文女方说的 personal trainer，但"开健身房、两人都去当私教"录音从未提及——女方只是说"我来当你的私教"，不是两人开店创业。

借用原文：I'll be your personal trainer

C) 偷换概念

选项 Signing up for a weight-loss course. 蹭了男方想 lose some of this belly fat 的话题，但他们 sign up 的是健身房会员，不是某个"减肥课程"，把"办会员"偷换成"报减肥班"。

借用原文：if we both sign up before Friday, we can get a discount on a six-month membership

-
13. A) Professional personal training.
B) Free exercise for the first week.
C) A discount for a half-year membership.
D) Additional benefits for young couples.

【题目】 What does the gym offer at its opening?

【翻译】 这家健身房开业时提供什么？

- A) 专业的私人训练。 B) 第一周免费锻炼。 C) 半年会员资格的折扣。
D) 为年轻夫妇提供额外福利。

【答案】 C (细节题) A discount for a half-year membership.

【定位】 Also, if we both sign up before Friday, we can get a discount on a six-month membership.

另外，如果我们俩在周五前一起报名，办半年会员可以打折。

【信号】 条件句后报出的优惠条款。 女方在第 3 段连用 Also 引出第二项好处，if we both sign up before Friday, we can get a discount on a six-month membership 这句明确报出"半年会员打折"。报优惠的具体条款句就是细节题的落点。

【替换】 a discount on a six-month membership ↔ A discount for a half-year membership

six-month = half-year 的等值换算

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

选项 Professional personal training. 蹭了第 7 段女方说的 personal trainer, 但那是女方个人愿意当男方私教, 不是"健身房开业提供专业私教"这项 offer, 张冠李戴。

借用原文: I'll be your personal trainer

B) 原词陷阱

选项 Free exercise for the first week. 借了第 3 段 for free on the first day 的 free, 但原文是"开业第一天可免费带一位朋友", 被偷换成"第一周免费锻炼", 时间(first day→first week)和对象都改了。

借用原文: I could take a friend for free on the first day

D) 未提及

选项 Additional benefits for young couples. 里的"年轻情侣福利"在整段录音中从未出现, 属凭空捏造的对象。

14. A) The safety of weight-lifting.

B) The high membership fee.

C) The renewal of his membership.

D) The operation of fitness equipment.

【题目】 What is the man concerned about?

【翻译】 男士担心什么?

A) 举重的安全性。 B) 高昂的会员费。 C) 他的会员资格续费。 D) 健身器材的操作。

【答案】 A (细节题) The safety of weight-lifting.

【定位】 M: I've never tried weight-lifting before. Is it dangerous?

男: 我以前从没试过举重。它危险吗?

【信号】 男方的疑问句"Is it dangerous?"。第 6 段男方直接发问 Is it dangerous?, 疑问语气 + "危险吗"正是他在意、担忧的信号; 问题指向 weight-lifting, 担心的就是举重安不安全。

【替换】 Is it dangerous? ↔ The safety of weight-lifting

"危险吗" = "安全问题"的肯否转换

I've never tried weight-lifting before ↔ weight-lifting

担忧对象同为举重

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

选项 The high membership fee. 借第 3 段 a six-month membership 的 membership, 但男方从没说嫌会费贵——他还高兴地说 Count me in, 担心的是举重而非费用。

借用原文: a discount on a six-month membership

C) 张冠李戴

选项 The renewal of his membership. 同样蹭 membership, 且 renewal 其实是第 7 段女方说自己会员到期的语境, 男方根本没有续费的烦恼, 张冠李戴。

借用原文: before my membership ended

D) 偷换概念

选项 The operation of fitness equipment. 借了 equipment, 男方确实说过 I'm not sure which of the gym equipment would best help, 但那是"不确定哪种器械有效", 不是"担心不会操作", 且他真正发问担心的是举重安全。

借用原文: I'm not sure which of the gym equipment would best help

15. A) She wants her invitation renewed.

B) She used to do 200 sit-ups every day.

C) She knows the basics of weight-lifting.

D) She used to be the gym's personal trainer.

【题目】 What do we learn about the woman from the conversation?

【翻译】 从对话中我们了解到关于女士的什么信息?

A) 她想续订她的邀请。 B) 她曾经每天做200个仰卧起坐。 C) 她了解举重的基本知识。

D) 她曾经是这家健身房的私人教练。

【答案】 C (细节题) She knows the basics of weight-lifting.

【定位】 W: No, not at all, if you know some of the basics. Don't worry, I'll show you the rules. I used to practice this at another gym before my membership ended.

女: 一点都不危险, 只要你懂一些基础。别担心, 我会教你规则。我以前在另一家健身房练过, 后来会员到期了。

【信号】 女方自述"懂基础、练过、会教规则"。第 7 段女方连说 if you know some of the basics、I'll show you the rules、I used to practice this at another gym, 自述自己懂举重基础、能教、练过——关于她本人的信息集中在这一段。

【替换】 if you know some of the basics ↔ **She knows the basics of weight-lifting**

她懂基础 + 会教 = 她知道举重基础

I used to practice this at another gym ↔ **She knows the basics**

练过这项 = 掌握其基础

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

选项 She wants her invitation renewed. 借第 3 段女方提到的 an invitation, 但她从没说要"续"邀请; renewed 更像是错位拼上 membership ended 的"到期"语境, 原文无此意。

借用原文: They sent me an invitation

B) 张冠李戴

选项 She used to do 200 sit-ups every day. 盗用第 5 段的 200 sit-ups, 但那是女方"建议男方"做 at least 200 sit-ups twice a day, 并非她自己每天做, 主语张冠李戴、频次 (twice a day→every day)也对不上。

借用原文: you can try lifting weights and do at least 200 sit-ups twice a day

D) 与原文相反

选项 She used to be the gym's personal trainer. 盗用第 7 段 I'll be your personal trainer, 但她是说"将来"当男方私教, 不是"过去"当过"这家健身房"的私教, 时态(将来→过去)和身份都被改。

借用原文: I'll be your personal trainer

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 In today's job market, it's now common for job seekers to send applications for many positions. That involves lots of time and lots of work to organize. Certainly, you can't wait to waste your precious hours on following the developments in a disorderly fashion and miss important deadlines, confuse interview times, or forget to follow up a result. Accordingly, managing your job search properly is just as important as identifying job opportunities and submitting your applications. If you are familiar with Microsoft Excel or a similar program, creating a table is a simple and effective way to keep track of your job applications. If Excel isn't quite your cup of tea, don't worry, you can create a table in Microsoft Word or a similar word processor. Google is another tool to help you get organized effectively. If you have a Gmail account, you can create, save and send tables in addition to written documents like your cover letter and resume. You can also link up with Google Calendar to make sure you stay on top of important dates. Clearly, there are plenty of ways to keep track of your job search and making the effort to simplify your job search will pay off. Nevertheless, you should always focus on quality, not quantity. Only apply for positions you are qualified for, and make each application count, personalizing each cover letter, and updating and editing your resume.

在当今的就业市场中, 求职者为许多职位发送申请已成为常态。这涉及大量的时间和大量的组织工作。当然, 你不能浪费宝贵的时间以无序的方式跟进进展, 错过重要的截止日期, 混淆面试时间, 或忘记跟进结果。因此, 妥善管理你的求职与识别工作机会和提交申请同样重要。如果你熟悉Microsoft Excel或类似程

序，创建表格是跟踪求职申请的简单有效方法。如果Excel不太符合你的喜好，不用担心，你可以在Microsoft Word或类似文字处理软件中创建表格。Google是另一个帮助你有效组织的工具。如果你有Gmail账户，除了求职信和简历等书面文件外，你还可以创建、保存和发送表格。你还可以关联Google Calendar以确保掌握重要日期。显然，有很多方法可以跟踪你的求职，而简化求职的努力会得到回报。然而，你应该始终注重质量而非数量。只申请你符合资格的职位，让每份申请都有价值，个性化每封求职信，并更新和编辑你的简历。

16. A) They tend to be nervous during interviews.
B) They often apply for a number of positions.
C) They worry about the results of their applications.
D) They search extensively for employers' information.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about today's jobseekers?

【翻译】 说话者对当今求职者有何评价？

- A) 他们在面试时往往会紧张。 B) 他们常常申请多个职位。 C) 他们担心申请的结果。
D) 他们广泛搜索雇主的信息。

【答案】 B (细节题) They often apply for a number of positions.

【定位】 In today's job market, it's now common for job seekers to send applications for many positions.

在当今的就业市场上，求职者向许多职位投递简历申请如今已很常见。

【信号】 开篇点题的陈述句。录音第一句就正面陈述当今求职者的普遍做法，信号是 it's now common for job seekers 这种“如今很常见”的总括陈述，篇章独白的开头点题句往往直接对应第一道细节题。

【替换】 send applications for many positions ↔ apply for a number of positions

同义改写：投申请=apply, many=a number of

【排除】 A) 未提及

They tend to be nervous during interviews. 说的是“面试时紧张”，但录音全程在讲“管理求职申请”，从未提及面试时的情绪，属凭常识脑补的干扰。

C) 原词陷阱

They worry about the results of their applications. 借用了录音里的 applications 这个原词，但录音说的是“投了很多申请、要好好管理”，从没说求职者“担心申请结果”，是把原词嫁接到一个没说过的心理状态上。

借用原文：miss important deadlines, confuse interview times, or forget to follow up a result

D) 未提及

They search extensively for employers' information. 听起来和“求职搜索”沾边，但录音讲的是用 Excel、Word、Google 来“整理”申请，并没有说求职者“广泛搜集雇主信息”，搜的是工具不是雇主信息。

-
17. A) Get better organized.
B) Edit their references.
C) Find better-paid jobs.
D) Analyze the searching process.

【题目】 What can job applicants do with the help of Google?

【翻译】 求职者能在 Google 的帮助下做什么?

- A) 更好地组织安排。 B) 编辑他们的推荐信。 C) 找到薪酬更高的工作。
D) 分析搜索过程。

【答案】 A (细节题) Get better organized.

【定位】 Google is another tool to help you get organized effectively.

Google 是另一个能帮你有效整理 (求职申请) 的工具。

【信号】 工具+help you+动作的功能句。答案句信号是 Google is another tool to help you get organized effectively 这个“工具 + help you + 做某事”的功能说明结构，题干问 with the help of Google，录音正好用 help you 直接应答。

【替换】 get organized effectively ↔ Get better organized.

同义改写: effectively≈better

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

Edit their references. 像是呼应录音结尾 updating and editing your resume 里的 editing，但那是讲“修改简历”、且是结尾的总建议，不是 Google 能帮你做的事；选项把 edit 嫁接到 references 上，张冠李戴。

借用原文: updating and editing your resume

C) 未提及

Find better-paid jobs. 录音从未提及薪水高低，Google 那句讲的是“整理求职”，与“找高薪工作”无关，是凭“找工作为了赚钱”的常识强行联想。

D) 原词陷阱

Analyze the searching process. 里的 searching 与录音反复出现的 job search 沾边，但录音说 Google 帮你“整理”，没说帮你“分析搜索流程”，是把熟词拼成一个没说过的动作。

借用原文: keep track of your job search

-
18. A) Provide their data in detail.
B) Personalize each application.
C) Make use of better search engines.
D) Apply for more promising positions.

【题目】 What does the speaker suggest job seekers do?

【翻译】说话者建议求职者做什么？

- A) 详细提供他们的资料。 B) 使每份申请个性化。 C) 使用更好的搜索引擎。
D) 申请更有前景的职位。

【答案】 **B** (细节题) Personalize each application.

【定位】 Nevertheless, you should always focus on quality, not quantity. Only apply for positions you are qualified for, and make each application count, personalizing each cover letter, and updating and editing your resume.

然而，你应当始终注重质量而非数量。只申请你够资格的职位，让每一份申请都有分量——为每封求职信量身定制，并不断更新和修改你的简历。

【信号】 **转折 Nevertheless + should 的建议句**。答案信号有两重：Nevertheless 是转折词，标志作者要从“方法介绍”转向真正强调的重点；紧跟的 you should always focus on quality, not quantity 用 should 直接给出建议，这正是建议题的落点。

【替换】 personalizing each cover letter ↔ **Personalize each application.**

同义改写：cover letter 概括为 application

focus on quality, not quantity ↔ **Personalize each application.**

重质不重量=逐份定制

【排除】 A) **与原文相反**

Provide their data in detail. 的“越详细越好”听起来积极，但与作者 focus on quality, not quantity (重质量、且只申请够资格的) 的主张不在一个方向，录音也没说“提供详尽资料”。

借用原文：focus on quality, not quantity

C) **原词陷阱**

Make use of better search engines. 里的 search 与录音 keep track of your job search 的 search 同词，但录音从没建议“用更好的搜索引擎”，Google 那段讲的是整理工具，不是搜索引擎，纯属原词嫁接。

借用原文：keep track of your job search

D) **与原文相反**

Apply for more promising positions. 借用录音 Only apply for positions you are qualified for 里的 apply、positions，但录音建议的是“只申请你够资格的”，不是“申请更多有前途的”；more 与录音“重质不重量”恰好矛盾。

借用原文：Only apply for positions you are qualified for

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

1 Some people say, if kids didn't happen to go to school, they'd all be out in the streets. My reply is "No, they wouldn't." First, even if schools stay just what they are, children would spend at least some time there, because that's where they'd be likely to find their friends. Second, schools wouldn't stay the way they are. They'd get better, because we would have to start making them what they ought to be

right now. Last, if we stirred up our brains and gave children a little help, those who did not want to go to school could find other things to do — things many children now do during their holidays. There's something easier we could do. We need to get kids out of the school buildings, give them a chance to learn about the world at first hand. In Philadelphia and Portland, Oregon, plans are being drawn up for public schools that won't have any school buildings at all. That will take the students out into the city and help them to use it and its people as a resource. In other words, students perhaps in groups, perhaps independently, will go to libraries, museums, exhibitions, courtrooms, radios and TV stations, meetings, businesses, and laboratories to learn about their world and society at first hand. A small private school in Washington is already doing this. It makes sense. We need more of it.

有人说,如果孩子们不去上学,他们都会流落街头。我的回答是"不,他们不会。"首先,即使学校保持现状,孩子们也会在那里度过至少一些时间,因为那里可能是他们找到朋友的地方。其次,学校不会保持现状。它们会变得更好,因为我们将不得不开始让它们成为现在就应该成为的样子。最后,如果我们动动脑筋,给孩子们一点帮助,那些不想上学的人可以找到其他事情做——许多孩子现在在假期里做的事情。还有一些更容易做的事。我们需要让孩子们走出校舍,给他们一个亲身了解世界的机会。在Philadelphia和Portland, Oregon,正在为公立学校制定计划,这些学校将根本没有任何校舍。这将把学生带到城市中,帮助他们利用城市及其居民作为资源。换句话说,学生们或许以小组形式,或许独立地,将前往图书馆、博物馆、展览馆、法庭、广播电视台、会议、企业和实验室,亲身了解他们的世界和社会。华盛顿的一所小型私立学校已经在这样做了。这很有道理。我们需要更多这样的做法。

19. A) If kids did not like school, real learning would not take place.
B) If not forced to go to school, kids would be out in the streets.
C) If schools stayed the way they are, parents were sure to protest.
D) If teaching failed to improve, kids would stay away from school.

【题目】 What are some people worried about according to the speaker?

【翻译】 根据说话者所说,有些人担心什么?

- A) 如果孩子们不喜欢学校,真正的学习就不会发生。
B) 如果不被强制去上学,孩子们就会流落街头。 c) 如果学校维持现状,家长们肯定会抗议。
D) 如果教学不能改善,孩子们就会远离学校。

【答案】 B (细节题) If not forced to go to school, kids would be out in the streets.

【定位】 Some people say, if kids didn't happen to go to school, they'd all be out in the streets.

有些人说,如果孩子们碰巧没去上学,他们就全都会流落街头。

【信号】 Some people say 引出他人观点,正是题干所指的担忧。录音开篇 Some people say 直接点出这是别人的说法,而题干问的就是 some people 担心什么;紧跟其后的假设句就是那份担忧的内容,这种引述他人观点的标志句是答案落点。

【替换】 if kids didn't happen to go to school, they'd all be out in the streets ↔

If not forced to go to school, kids would be out in the streets.

didn't happen to go 改写成 not forced to go, 后半 out in the streets 原样保留

【排除】 A) 答非所问

real learning would not take place 听上去像在谈学习效果，但 some people 担心的是孩子没去上学会流落街头，不是担心真正的学习不会发生，方向不符。

C) 未提及

录音后文确实提到学校要变成它该有的样子，但 parents were sure to protest（家长一定会抗议）这层意思录音从没说过，只是借了一个与教育沾边的词制造熟悉感。

D) 原词陷阱

kids would stay away from school（孩子会远离学校）与录音 didn't happen to go to school 字面相近，但这是说话人后文自己设想的情形，并非 some people 的担忧，听到 school 就选会上当。

借用原文：if kids didn't happen to go to school

-
20. A) Allow them to play interesting games in class.
B) Try to stir up their interest in lab experiments.
C) Let them stay home and learn from their parents.
D) Design activities they now enjoy doing on holidays.

【题目】 What does the speaker think we could do for the kids who dislike school?

【翻译】 说话者认为我们可以为那些不喜欢学校的孩子做些什么？

- A) 允许他们在课堂上玩有趣的游戏。 B) 试图激发他们对实验室实验的兴趣。
C) 让他们待在家里向父母学习。 D) 设计他们现在在假期喜欢做的活动。

【答案】 D（细节题） Design activities they now enjoy doing on holidays.

【定位】 Last, if we stirred up our brains and gave children a little help, those who did not want to go to school could find other things to do — things many children now do during their holidays.
最后，如果我们开动脑筋、给孩子们一点帮助，那些不想上学的孩子就能找到别的事可做——也就是如今很多孩子在假期里会做的那些事。

【信号】 those who did not want to go to school 与题干对象精确对应。录音里 those who did not want to go to school 正是题干说的不喜欢学校的孩子，紧接的 things many children now do during their holidays 就是为他们设想的办法，对象一对上，这句就是答案句。

【替换】 things many children now do during their holidays ↔

Design activities they now enjoy doing on holidays.

things...do during holidays 概括为 activities...doing on holidays

【排除】 A) 未提及

play interesting games in class 听着像有趣的安排，但录音从没说让孩子在课堂上玩游戏，in class 反而与说话人主张走出校门的倾向相反，属凭印象编出的做法。

B) 原词陷阱

录音说 if we stirred up our brains (开动脑筋)，选项 Try to stir up their interest in lab experiments 直接搬来 stir up 一词，但原文 stir up 的是我们的脑筋、不是孩子对实验的兴趣，听到熟词就选会错。

借用原文：if we stirred up our brains

C) 与原文相反

Let them stay home and learn from their parents (让孩子待在家跟父母学) 与说话人后文 get kids out of the school buildings 走出去学世界的主张相反，原文并没主张让孩子留在家里。

借用原文：get kids out of the school buildings

21. A) Allow kids to learn at their own pace.

B) Encourage kids to learn from each other.

C) Organize kids into various interest groups.

D) Take kids out of school to learn at first hand.

【题目】 What does the speaker say is the easier thing we could do?

【翻译】 说话者说我们可以做的更容易的事情是什么？

A) 允许孩子们按照自己的节奏学习。 B) 鼓励孩子们互相学习。

C) 把孩子们组织成各种兴趣小组。 D) 带孩子们走出学校进行第一手学习。

【答案】 D (细节题) Take kids out of school to learn at first hand.

【定位】 There's something easier we could do. We need to get kids out of the school buildings, give them a chance to learn about the world at first hand.

有件更容易做的事。我们需要把孩子带出校舍，给他们一个亲身了解世界的机会。

【信号】 something easier 与题干 easier 字面正对，是答案路标。 录音 There's something easier we could do 几乎逐字呼应题干 the easier thing we could do，这类与题干用词重合的提示句就是路标，紧跟其后的那句就是答案内容。

【替换】 get kids out of the school buildings, give them a chance to learn about the world at first hand ↔

Take kids out of school to learn at first hand.

get...out of the school buildings=Take...out of school, learn...at first hand 原意保留

【排除】 A) 未提及

Allow kids to learn at their own pace (让孩子按自己节奏学) 听着合理, 但录音通篇没提按各自节奏这回事, 是凭常识补出来的做法。

B) 未提及

Encourage kids to learn from each other (鼓励孩子互相学习) 原文同样没有提及, 只是又一个听上去正确的教育说法。

C) 原词陷阱

录音后文确有 students perhaps in groups, 选项 Organize kids into various interest groups 借走 groups 一词, 但原文的 groups 只是说孩子可成组外出, 并非按兴趣分组, 且这句也不是题干问的那件更容易的事。

借用原文: students perhaps in groups

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

¹ Before there was the written word, there was the language of dance. Dance expresses love and hate, joy and sorrow, life and death, and everything else in between. Dance in America is everywhere. We dance from Florida to Alaska, from horizon to horizon, and coast to coast. We dance at weddings, birthdays, office parties, or just to fill the time. "I can't imagine doing anything else with my life," says Bridges who runs dance classes for all ages. "Teaching dance is wonderful. My older students say it makes them feel young. It's marvelous to watch them. For many of them, it's a way of meeting people and having a social life. So why do we dance? I can tell you about one young couple," says Bridges. "They arrive at the class in a bad mood, and they leave with a smile. Dancing seems to change their mood completely." So do we dance in order to make ourselves feel better, calmer, healthier? Andrea Hillier, a dance teacher says, "Dance, like the rhythm of a beating heart, is life. Even after all these years, I want to get better and better. I keep practicing even when I'm exhausted. I find it hard to stop. Dancing reminds me I'm alive."

在有文字之前, 就有了舞蹈的语言。舞蹈表达爱与恨、喜悦与悲伤、生与死, 以及介于两者之间的一切。舞蹈在美国无处不在。我们从佛罗里达跳到阿拉斯加, 从地平线的一端跳到另一端, 从东海岸跳到西海岸。我们在婚礼上、生日派对上、办公室聚会上跳舞, 或者只是为了打发时间。"我无法想象我的人生还能做别的事情," 为各个年龄段开设舞蹈课的Bridges说。"教舞蹈很美妙。我年长的学生说这让他们感觉年轻。看着他们真是太棒了。对他们中的许多人来说, 这是一种结识人群和拥有社交生活的方式。那么我们为什么跳舞呢? 我可以告诉你一对年轻夫妇的故事," Bridges说。"他们带着糟糕的心情来到课堂, 却带着微笑离开。舞蹈似乎完全改变了他们的心情。"那么我们跳舞是为了让自己感觉更好、更平静、更健康吗? 舞蹈老师Andrea Hillier说: "舞蹈, 就像心跳的节奏, 就是生命。即使过了这么多年, 我还想变得越来越好。即使筋疲力尽, 我也坚持练习。我发现很难停下来。舞蹈提醒我, 我还活着。"

22. A) It is especially popular in Florida and Alaska.
B) It is a major social activity among the young.
C) It is seen almost anywhere and on any occasion.
D) It is even more expressive than the written word.

【题目】 What does the passage say about the dance in America?

【翻译】 文章关于美国的舞蹈说了什么？

- A) 它在佛罗里达州和阿拉斯加州尤其流行。 B) 它是年轻人中的一项主要社交活动。
C) 它几乎在任何地方、任何场合都能看到。 D) 它甚至比书面文字更具表现力。

【答案】 C (细节题) It is seen almost anywhere and on any occasion.

【定位】 Dance in America is everywhere. We dance from Florida to Alaska, from horizon to horizon, and coast to coast. We dance at weddings, birthdays, office parties, or just to fill the time.

在美国，跳舞无处不在。我们从佛罗里达跳到阿拉斯加，从天涯到海角，从这岸到那岸。我们在婚礼上、生日里、办公室派对上跳舞，或者只是为了打发时间而跳。

【信号】 概括句 **everywhere** 领起的铺陈。答案信号是开门见山的概括词 Dance in America is everywhere., 随后用 from Florida to Alaska、coast to coast 和 at weddings, birthdays, office parties 层层铺开，说明『地点上到处、场合上任何场合』——这种『先一句定调、再举例铺陈』的结构，定调句就是答案句。

【替换】 Dance in America is everywhere ↔ **It is seen almost anywhere**
everywhere 同义改写为 almost anywhere
at weddings, birthdays, office parties ↔ **on any occasion**
列举多种场合概括为 any occasion

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

It is especially popular in Florida and Alaska. 偷了录音原话里的 from Florida to Alaska, 但原文是『从佛州一路跳到阿州（到处都有）』，选项却歪成『尤其在这两地流行』，把『到处』缩成了『某地』，方向反了。

借用原文：from Florida to Alaska

B) **未提及**

It is a major social activity among the young. 把跳舞限定为『年轻人的主要社交活动』，但录音讲到社交时说的是老年学员 My older students say it makes them feel young, 并未说跳舞主要属于年轻人，『the young』在此处属未提及的添加。

D) **过度推断**

It is even more expressive than the written word. 借用了开头 Before there was the written word, there was the language of dance. 里的 written word, 但原文只说跳舞『早于文字就存在』，从没比较二者谁更有表现力，选项凭空造出一个比较级结论。

借用原文：Before there was the written word, there was the language of dance.

-
23. A) It is located in a big city in Iowa.
B) It is really marvelous to look at.
C) It offers free dance classes to seniors.
D) It offers people a chance to socialize.

【题目】 What do we know about the Lester Bridges' dance studio?

【翻译】 关于 Lester Bridges 的舞蹈工作室我们了解到什么？

- A) 它位于爱荷华州的一个大城市。 B) 它看起来非常了不起。
C) 它为老年人提供免费舞蹈课程。 D) 它为人们提供了社交的机会。

【答案】 D (细节题) It offers people a chance to socialize.

【定位】 For many of them, it's a way of meeting people and having a social life.

对他们当中许多人来说，这（跳舞班）是一条结识他人、过上社交生活的途径。

【信号】 Bridges 直接道出跳舞班的功能。 答案信号是受访者 Bridges 亲口给跳舞班定的功能 it's a way of meeting people and having a social life——篇章里受访者对自家对象的直接定性句，正是承载答案的那一句。

【替换】 a way of meeting people and having a social life ↔ a chance to socialize

结识他人、过社交生活=社交机会

【排除】 A) 未提及

It is located in a big city in Iowa. 给出地点 Iowa，但全篇没提任何具体城市或州（开头的 Florida to Alaska 是说全美跳舞、不是跳舞班所在地），属凭空添加的地点。

B) 张冠李戴

It is really marvelous to look at. 偷了录音里的 marvelous，但原文 It's marvelous to watch them. 说的是『看（老学员们跳舞）很美妙』，夸的是学员们的状态，不是说这个跳舞班本身好看，对象被换了。

借用原文：It's marvelous to watch them

C) 原词陷阱

It offers free dance classes to seniors. 借了 runs dance classes for all ages 的 dance classes，但原文说『各年龄段（for all ages）』而非只给老人，更从没说过『免费（free）』，选项擅自加了两条录音没有的限定。

借用原文：runs dance classes for all ages

-
24. A) Their state of mind improved.
B) They became better dancers.
C) They enjoyed better health.
D) Their relationship strengthened.

【题目】 What happened to the young couple after they attended Lester Bridges's class?

【翻译】这对年轻夫妇参加 Lester Bridges 的课程后发生了什么？

- A) 他们的精神状态得到了改善。 B) 他们成为了更好的舞者。
C) 他们享有了更好的健康状况。 D) 他们的关系得到了加强。

【答案】A (细节题) Their state of mind improved.

【定位】They arrive at the class in a bad mood, and they leave with a smile. Dancing seems to change their mood completely.

他们来上课时心情很糟，离开时却带着微笑。跳舞似乎彻底改变了他们的心情。

【信号】in a bad mood 到 with a smile 的前后对比。答案信号是鲜明的前后对比：来时 in a bad mood、走时 leave with a smile，再由一句 Dancing seems to change their mood completely 收束——这种『来时...走时...』的对照加上明示的 change，就是变化结果句。

【替换】change their mood completely ↔ Their state of mind improved.
mood 改善=state of mind improved

【排除】B) 未提及

They became better dancers. 说这对情侣舞技提升，但原文只讲他们心情的转变 change their mood completely，从没提舞跳得更好，属未提及。

C) 原词陷阱

They enjoyed better health. 借了后文 do we dance in order to make ourselves feel better, calmer, healthier 里的 healthier，但那是作者泛泛设问『我们是否为了更健康而跳舞』，不是说这对情侣变健康了；这对情侣身上明确的变化只有心情。

借用原文：make ourselves feel better, calmer, healthier

D) 过度推断

Their relationship strengthened. 说两人关系更牢固，但原文 change their mood completely 改变的是『心情』，不是『关系』；情侣这一身份易让人脑补成感情升温，原文并无此意。

25. A) It is fun.

B) It is life.

C) It is exhausting.

D) It is rhythmical.

【题目】What does Andrea Hillier say about dancing?

【翻译】Andrea Hillier 关于跳舞说了什么？

- A) 它很有趣。 B) 它就是生活。 C) 它令人筋疲力尽。 D) 它富有节奏感。

【答案】B (态度观点题) It is life.

【定位】Andrea Hillier, a dance teacher says, "Dance, like the rhythm of a beating heart, is life."

舞蹈老师安德烈娅·希利尔说：『舞蹈，就像跳动的心脏的节律一样，是生命。』

【信号】人名引出的 **Dance...is life** 定义句。答案信号是人名 Andrea Hillier, a dance teacher says 紧接着的那句下定义的话 Dance, like the rhythm of a beating heart, is life——题干的的就是这个人，她亲口用『Dance...is life』给跳舞下定义，这就是答案句。

【替换】Dance, like the rhythm of a beating heart, is life ↔ **It is life.**

去掉比喻后主干即 Dance is life

【排除】A) **张冠李戴**

It is fun. 看似贴合跳舞，但 Andrea Hillier 的定性是 Dance...is life，她从没说 fun；fun 一词录音中也未由她说出，属安错说话人加未提及。

C) **原词陷阱**

It is exhausting. 偷了 Hillier 话里的 I keep practicing even when I'm exhausted，但她说的是『即使累了仍练习』，exhausted 形容的是她练舞的状态，不是她给跳舞下的定义；她对跳舞的定义是 life 不是 exhausting。

借用原文：I keep practicing even when I'm exhausted

D) **偷换概念**

It is rhythmical. 借了 like the rhythm of a beating heart 里的 rhythm，但那只是 Hillier 用来比喻的部分（像心跳的节律），她的定义落点是 life 而非『有节奏』，选项把比喻成分误当成了核心定义。

借用原文：like the rhythm of a beating heart

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

39 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。

Kelly Swisher, an Arkansas woman, escaped injury and managed to safely stop her car after a 4-foot-long rat snake came out from under her car seat and slid across her feet as she was driving down the highway.

第1段，第1句

本句结构是典型的主句 + 时间状语从句 + 嵌套从句模式，这种嵌套结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现。并列谓语、同位语、不定式作宾语、时间状语从句的嵌套都是常考句式。掌握本句的分析方法，可以迁移到大量类似结构的长难句中，具有很高的典型性和复用价值。

But the woman says the snake she encountered Thursday terrified her out of her wits.

第1段，第3句

本句体现了四六级和考研真题中高频出现的结构模式：主句+省略that的宾语从句+省略关系代词的定语从句嵌套；这种"say/think等动词+省略连接词的从句+定语从句修饰从句主语"的组合在真题阅读和翻译中反复出现，具有很高的代表性和可迁移性

"It was rough, with big scales," said Swisher, who was on her way to pick up her friend at the airport when it happened.

第1段，第4句

直接引语加 said 倒装、非限定性定语从句修饰人物、时间状语从句嵌套，这些都是英语新闻报道和记叙文中的典型结构。四六级和考研阅读中常出现类似的人物引述句式，学习价值高，迁移性强。

She said the snake first slid back under the seat, and she hoped it would stay there until she was able to get off the highway and stop.

第1段，第6句

本句结构具有较强的代表性:并列主句各自带宾语从句,且宾语从句内部嵌套状语从句,这是四六级和考研阅读中常见的复合句型。省略连接词 that 的宾语从句、过去将来时在间接引语中的使用、until 引导的时间状语从句,都是考试高频考点。掌握本句的分析方法,可以迁移到大量类似结构的句子

"That didn't work out," she said.

第1段，第7句

直接引语 + 引述动词的结构在叙事和对话中常见，具有一定代表性。但对于四六级或考研阅读中更常考的复杂从句、被动、长定语等结构，本句不够典型。

How did Kelly Swisher feel when she first came across the rat snake?

第1题题干

疑问句加时间状语从句的组合在四六级和考研真题中较为常见，属于典型的主从复合句模式。该结构具有一定代表性，掌握后可迁移到其他疑问句与状语从句结合的句子，但相比定语从句、名词性从句等更高频的复杂结构，典型性略低。

Fast food, it turns out, isn't quite as fast as it used to be.

第1段，第1句

as...as 比较结构和插入语都是四六级与考研常考句式，本句结构具有较高代表性，掌握后可应用于大量类似句子的分析。

"Usually the drive-through accounts for sixty to seventy percent of all business that goes through a fast-food restaurant," notes Sam Ochers, editor of QSR.

第1段，第9句

倒装的引述句式（宾语 + 谓语 + 主语）在新闻报道、学术文献中高频出现，宾语从句内嵌套定语从句的结构也是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，本句结构高度典型且具有迁移价值，掌握后可应用于大量类似长句的分析。

Of course, consumers also want their orders prepared correctly and on that score, Ochers says, "accuracy is still really high."

第1段，第10句

本句包含复合宾语结构(宾语+宾语补足语)、插入语、直接引语、多个状语(句首评注状语、方式状语、范围状语),成分种类丰富。复合宾语结构是考试常见易错点,插入语的识别与处理也是实用技能,具有较高的训练价值。

Under international treaties, the U.S. is responsible for the cargo of both public and private spacecraft.

第1段，第5句

"主语 + 系表结构 + 介词宾语 + 句首状语" 的框架在说明文和学术文本中较为常见,具有一定代表性,但不属于考试中反复出现的高频难句模式,典型性中等偏下。

This makes commercial space travel a complex legal issue not just domestically, but abroad.

第1段，第6句

make + 宾语 + 宾补 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句型，常用于表达因果、影响关系；not just...but 并列结构也常见于学术和新闻语体，本句结构具有较强的代表性和复用价值。

A Moon Express representative declined to comment on the story but noted that the company is very optimistic about its proposal.

第1段，第7句

并列谓语结构和 "that" 引导的宾语从句都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。"declined to do ... but noted that ..." 这种表达转折的并列结构在新闻报道和学术文本中非常典型，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

Actually, I'm on holiday with my family in Thailand at the moment, although I wish it were with my friends instead.

第2段，第3句

although 引导让步状语从句和 wish 后接虚拟语气宾语从句是四六级、考研高频句式，这类表达转折与愿望的结构在真题中反复出现，掌握后迁移性强。

How I envy you!

第3段，第3句

涵盖主语、谓语、宾语三大核心成分，另有句首程度状语，成分种类较单一；但感叹句语序对初学者有一定辨识价值，可作为区分陈述句与感叹句的基础练习句

In fact, I am now lying on the beach in Phuket.

第4段，第4句

涵盖主谓加时间状语和两层地点状语，适合练习状语的识别与层次区分，但成分种类较单一，缺少宾语、定语等其他成分

M: No, I wish I had.

第5段，第1句

"I wish" 引导的虚拟语气宾语从句是四六级和考研的高频考点，这种结构在真题中反复出现。掌握这个句式可以迁移到大量类似表达（如 "I wish I were"、"I wish I could" 等），典型性很强。

What else have you been doing in Thailand besides enjoying the sun?

第5段，第2句

疑问句是四六级和考研听力、口语场景的高频句式，现在完成进行时也是常考时态。本句结构 疑问词 + 助动词 + 主语 + 谓语 + 状语 是典型的特殊疑问句模式，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

Then, I met many volunteer teachers who are mainly young people from Europe.

第6段，第3句

限制性定语从句修饰宾语是四六级和考研中常见的句式，具有一定典型性，掌握后可以复用到类似句型，但整体结构偏简单，代表性中等。

I was so sad that we were to leave at the end of the day.

第8段，第4句

"so...that..." 结果状语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,用于表达程度和结果的因果关系。本句结构简洁且典型,学习者掌握后可以在大量类似句子中快速识别这种模式并理解句意,迁移性强。

Remember to get me something from the souvenir shops.

第9段，第3句

祈使句 + 不定式宾语是四六级和考研中常见的句式（如提醒、建议类表达），具有一定代表性。但本句过于简短，缺少修饰成分或从句，作为典型例句略显单薄。

His phone is running out of power.

第10题，D

"主语 + 进行时谓语 + 状语" 是日常描述状态的常见句式，具有一定代表性，但结构过于简单，不够典型考点密集

He is interested in Thai artworks.

第11题，A

"be interested in" 是四六级和考研中高频出现的固定搭配，主系表结构也是基础句型之一，掌握后可迁移到大量类似表达（如 be good at、be fond of 等），具有较强的代表性。

I really want to lose some of this belly fat and turn it into muscle.

第4段，第3句

主谓宾结构 + 不定式作宾语 + 并列不定式，是四六级和考研常见句式；这种 "want to do A and do B" 的模式在真题中频繁出现，掌握后可复用，具有较好的代表性。

She used to do 200 sit-ups every day.

第15题，B

"used to do" 结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，用于描述过去习惯或状态，是典型的常考句式。掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子，具有较好的代表性。

She used to be the gym's personal trainer.

第15题，D

"used to" 结构在考试中较为常见，用于表达过去与现在的对比，具有一定代表性，但整体句式过于简单，不如包含从句或并列结构的句子典型。

Accordingly, managing your job search properly is just as important as identifying job opportunities and submitting your applications.

第1段，第4句

主系表结构配合"as ... as"比较结构，以及动名词短语作主语，都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。比较结构的省略用法也很典型。掌握此类句型对理解大量真题句子有较强的迁移作用。

If you are familiar with Microsoft Excel or a similar program, creating a table is a simple and effective way to keep track of your job applications.

第1段，第5句

"If"条件部分加主句判断是非常典型的说明性句式；"doing something is a way to do something"也很常见，掌握后迁移价值较高。

If you have a Gmail account, you can create, save and send tables in addition to written documents like your cover letter and resume.

第1段，第8句

If 条件从句加主句的结构是四六级和考研阅读中非常常见的句式，掌握这种条件逻辑句型可以迁移到大量类似句子的理解中，具有较高的典型性和实用性。

You can also link up with Google Calendar to make sure you stay on top of important dates.

第1段，第9句

“情态动词主句 + 不定式表目的 + 后接内容小句”是很常见也很能迁移的句型。掌握这类结构后，处理很多说明功能、表达目的的句子都会更顺手。

Nevertheless, you should always focus on quality, not quantity.

第1段，第11句

简单句结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，情态动词 "should" 表建议的用法也是高频考点；句首转折副词 "Nevertheless" 和频度副词 "always" 的位置也符合典型用法。但由于缺少从句和复杂修饰，作为句式范例的迁移价值中等。

Only apply for positions you are qualified for, and make each application count, personalizing each cover letter, and updating and editing your resume.

第1段，第12句

涵盖祈使句主干、省略关系代词的定语从句、使役动词的宾语补足语结构、并列现在分词作方式状语等多种成分。特别是使役动词 make 的宾补结构和分词状语的认识是常见易错点，具有较好的训练价值。

Make use of better search engines.

第18题，C

本句涉及祈使句主语省略、动词短语作谓语 ("make use of")、名词短语作宾语三个知识点。对初学者而言，"make use of" 作为固定搭配的认识、以及祈使句主语省略规则具有一定练习价值，但成分种类相对单一，缺少定语从句、状语从句等复杂成分，整体训练价值中等偏下。

Some people say, if kids didn't happen to go to school, they'd all be out in the streets.

第1段，第1句

句子结构高度典型：主句带宾语从句(省略 that)、宾语从句内含虚拟条件句(if 从句用一般过去时，主句用 would + 动词原形)都是四六级和考研常考句式，掌握后可大量复用

Second, schools wouldn't stay the way they are.

第1段，第4句

本句的结构在英语中较为常见:情态动词加系动词构成谓语,表语中嵌入说明性从句。"the way" 后接从句的用法是英语中的固定搭配,在考试中经常出现。情态动词表示推测或假设的用法也是常考点。对于四六级或考研真题来说,这种结构具有一定代表性,学习者掌握后可以迁移到类似句子的分析中。因此结构典型性较高。

In other words, students perhaps in groups, perhaps independently, will go to libraries, museums, exhibitions, courtrooms, radios and TV stations, meetings, businesses, and laboratories to learn about their world and society at first hand.

第1段，第11句

本句包含主语、谓语、多个状语（插入语、方式状语、地点状语、目的状语），成分种类较丰富。地点状语的长串并列、方式状语的插入位置、不定式目的状语的识别都有一定训练价值，适合练习如何在复杂修饰成分中定位核心和划分状语类型。

What are some people worried about according to the speaker?

第19题 题干

本句是典型的一般疑问句结构，包含系表结构、疑问词前置、介词短语作状语等四六级和考研听力理解题中常见的句式。这类疑问句在真题中频繁出现，掌握后可大量复用于阅读和听力场景。

If kids did not like school, real learning would not take place.

第19题，A

与现在事实相反的虚拟语气条件句(If + 一般过去时, 主语 + would + 动词原形)是四六级和考研常考句式。条件状语从句置于句首的结构也很典型。掌握本句的分析方法可以直接迁移到大量类似虚拟语气句和条件句的理解中,实用性强。

Allow kids to learn at their own pace.

第21题，A

祈使句 + 宾语 + 不定式宾补 (Allow sb to do) 是四六级、考研写作和阅读中的高频句式，用于表达建议、要求或观点，实用性和复现率都很高，掌握后可直接套用。

So do we dance in order to make ourselves feel better, calmer, healthier?

第1段，第9句

疑问句倒装和目的状语是四六级、考研阅读中的常见句式，具有一定代表性，但整体结构较简单，不属于高频复杂句型

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本卷出现的 145 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12次 · 真题 466 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本卷6次 · 真题 139 句

mission B1

n. 任务

本卷6次 · 真题 33 句

equipment B1

n. 设备

本卷6次 · 真题 32 句

application B1

n. 申请

本卷5次 · 真题 30 句

membership B1

n. 会员资格

本卷5次 · 真题 11 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本卷4次 · 真题 65 句

apply A2

v. 申请

本卷4次 · 真题 58 句

customer A2

n. 顾客，客户

本卷3次 · 真题 124 句

mainly B1

adv. 主要地

本卷3次 · 真题 45 句

commercial B2

adj. 商业的

本卷3次·真题23句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本卷2次·真题174句

product A2

n. 产品

本卷2次·真题128句

average A2

adj. 平均的

本卷2次·真题89句

least A2

det. 最少的

本卷2次·真题84句

issue B1

n. 问题

本卷2次·真题83句

sign A1

n. 标志

本卷2次·真题78句

account A2

n. 账户

本卷2次·真题61句

scientific B1

adj. 科学的

本卷2次·真题47句

muscle A2

n. 肌肉

本卷2次·真题34句

track A2

n. 小路

本卷2次·真题33句

agency B2

n. 代理机构

本卷2次·真题29句

complex B2

adj. 复杂的, 难懂的

本卷2次·真题26句

federal B2

adj. 联邦(制)的

本卷2次·真题24句

chain B1

n. 链条

本卷2次·真题23句

highway B1

n. 公路

本卷2次·真题23句

legal B1

adj. 法律的

本卷2次·真题 23 句

discount B1

n. 折扣;减价

本卷2次·真题 21 句

scale B1

n. 规模

本卷2次·真题 20 句

dancing A1

n. 跳舞

本卷2次·真题 19 句

mood A2

n. 心情

本卷2次·真题 17 句

organize B1

v. 组织, 安排 (活动、会议等)

本卷2次·真题 16 句

written A2

v. write 的过去分词

本卷2次·真题 16 句

approve B1

v. 批准, 认可 (正式同意)

本卷2次·真题 12 句

exploration B2

n. 探索

本卷2次·真题 11 句

outer B1

adj. 外部的, 外面的

本卷2次·真题 10 句

seeker B2

n. 寻求者

本卷2次·真题 8 句

spacecraft B2

n. 航天器

本卷2次·真题 8 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本卷1次·真题 224 句

employee A2

n. 雇员, 员工

本卷1次·真题 194 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本卷1次·真题 169 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

design B1

n. 设计

本卷1次·真题 132 句

learning A1

n. 学习

本卷1次·真题 120 句

process B1

n. 过程

本卷1次·真题 108 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本卷1次·真题 107 句

quality A2

n. 质量

本卷1次·真题 100 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本卷1次·真题 99 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本卷1次·真题 89 句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本卷1次·真题 89 句

consumer B1

n. 消费者

本卷1次·真题 84 句

data B1

n. 数据

本卷1次·真题 73 句

decline B2

v. 下降

本卷1次·真题 73 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本卷1次·真题 73 句

performance B1

n. 表演

本卷1次·真题 66 句

effective B1

adj. 有效的, 起作用的

本卷1次·真题 63 句

power A2

n. 权力

本卷1次·真题 59 句

seek B1

v. 寻找

本卷1次·真题 56 句

identify B1

v. 识别

本卷1次·真题 54 句

resource B1

n. 资源

本卷1次·真题 54 句

generally B1

adv. 通常，一般地

本卷1次·真题 53 句

strategy B2

n. 策略

本卷1次·真题 53 句

employer B1

n. 雇主

本卷1次·真题 52 句

link A2

n. 联系

本卷1次·真题 52 句

various B1

adj. 各种各样的

本卷1次·真题 52 句

official B1

adj. 官方的

本卷1次·真题 47 句

variety B1

n. 多样化

本卷1次·真题 47 句

conduct B2

v. 组织并实施

本卷1次·真题 45 句

detail B1

n. 细节

本卷1次·真题 45 句

fashion B1

n. 时尚;流行款式

本卷1次·真题 45 句

attend A2

v. 出席，参加（会议、活动等）

本卷1次·真题 43 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

interested B1

adj. 感兴趣的

本卷1次·真题 40 句

launch B1

v. 推出

本卷1次·真题 39 句

aim B1

v. 瞄准

本卷1次·真题 38 句

teaching A2

n. 教学工作;教书

本卷1次·真题 38 句

finally A2

adv. 终于, 最终

本卷1次·真题 36 句

completely B1

adv. 完全地

本卷1次·真题 34 句

essential B1

adj. 必不可少的

本卷1次·真题 30 句

familiar B1

adj. 熟悉的

本卷1次·真题 28 句

threat B1

n. 威胁

本卷1次·真题 28 句

satisfaction B2

n. 满意

本卷1次·真题 27 句

capture B1

v. 捕获

本卷1次·真题 26 句

addition A2

n. 增加

本卷1次·真题 25 句

definitely B1

adv. 肯定地

本卷1次·真题 25 句

responsible B1

adj. 负责的

本卷1次·真题 25 句

senior B1

adj. 级别高的

本卷1次·真题 25 句

update B1

v. 更新

本卷1次·真题 24 句

concerned B1

adj. 担心的

本卷1次·真题 23 句

additional B1

adj. 额外的

本卷1次·真题 22 句

applicant B2

n. 申请人

本卷1次·真题 22 句

flexible B2

adj. 灵活的

本卷1次·真题 22 句

comment B1

n. 评论

本卷1次·真题 21 句

county B1

n. 郡

本卷1次·真题 21 句

quantity B1

n. 数量

本卷1次·真题 21 句

burger A2

n. 汉堡包

本卷1次·真题 20 句

document B1

n. 文件

本卷1次·真题 20 句

fee B1

n. 费用

本卷1次·真题 20 句

locate B1

v. 找到;找出...的位置

本卷1次·真题 20 句

amazing A2

adj. 令人惊奇的

本卷1次·真题 19 句

clearly A2

adv. 清楚地, 明白地

本卷1次·真题 19 句

dancer A2

n. 舞者

本卷1次·真题 18 句

injury B1

n. (身体) 伤害, 损伤

本卷1次·真题 18 句

remind A2

v. 提醒

本卷1次·真题 18 句

studio B1

n. 工作室

本卷1次·真题 18句

worried A2

adj. 担心的

本卷1次·真题 18句

aircraft B1

n. 飞行器

本卷1次·真题 17句

effectively B2

adv. 有效地

本卷1次·真题 17句

poisonous B2

adj. 有毒的

本卷1次·真题 17句

suit A2

n. 套装

本卷1次·真题 17句

increased A2

v. 增加了

本卷1次·真题 16句

properly B1

adv. 正确地

本卷1次·真题 16句

analyze B2

v. 分析

本卷1次·真题 15句

certainly A2

adv. 当然

本卷1次·真题 15句

engine A2

n. 发动机, 引擎

本卷1次·真题 15句

pace B1

n. 速度

本卷1次·真题 15句

regarding B2

prep. 关于

本卷1次·真题 15句

socialize B2

v. 社交

本卷1次·真题 15句

submit B2

v. 提交 (文件、申请等)

本卷1次·真题 15句

approval B2

n. 赞成

本卷1次·真题 14句

calm B1

adj. 平静的

本卷1次·真题 14 句

encounter B2

v. 遇到

本卷1次·真题 14 句

guarantee B2

n. 保证

本卷1次·真题 14 句

escape A2

v. 逃跑;逃脱

本卷1次·真题 13 句

guy A2

n. 男人

本卷1次·真题 13 句

optimistic B2

adj. 乐观的;抱乐观态度的

本卷1次·真题 13 句

proposal B2

n. 提议

本卷1次·真题 13 句

independently B2

adv. 独立地

本卷1次·真题 12 句

ongoing B2

adj. 持续进行的

本卷1次·真题 12 句

stretch B1

v. 伸展

本卷1次·真题 12 句

battery A2

n. 电池

本卷1次·真题 11 句

opening B1

n. 开口;洞;缺口

本卷1次·真题 11 句

precious B2

adj. 珍贵的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

qualified B2

adj. 有资格的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

commission B2

n. 佣金

本卷1次·真题 10 句

dislike A2

v. 不喜欢

本卷1次·真题 9 句

exhausted

B1

adj. 精疲力竭的

本卷1次·真题9句

promising

B2

adj. 有希望的

本卷1次·真题9句

representative

B2

n. 代表

本卷1次·真题9句

tone

B1

n. 语气, 口气

本卷1次·真题9句

confuse

B1

v. 使困惑

本卷1次·真题8句

occasion

B1

n. 场合

本卷1次·真题8句

safely

A2

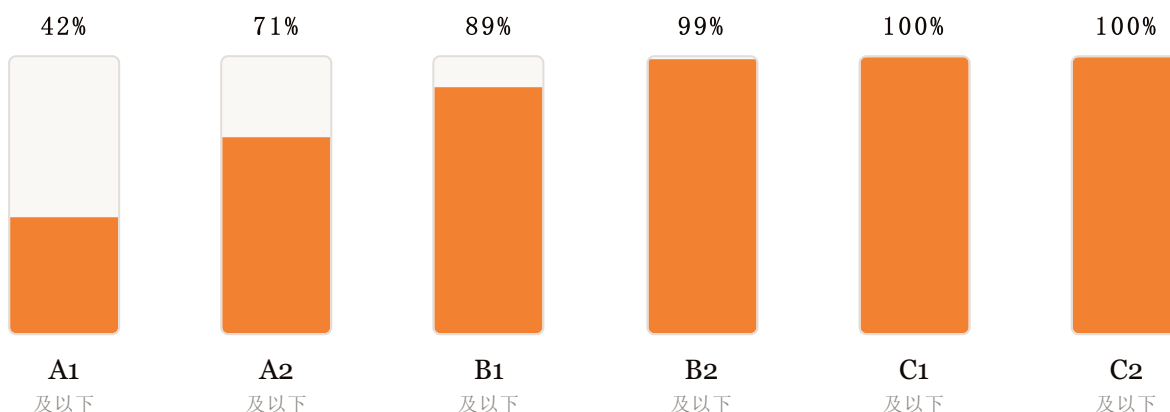
adv. 安全地

本卷1次·真题8句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全卷录音原文 608 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 **608** 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 5 个·约 1%。



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608

B2 以上难词

1%

B1 及以下覆盖

89%



英语四级 2018年6月·第2套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	本页
Part III Section A	完形填空（选词填空）	题目解析 →
Part III Section B	长篇阅读（信息匹配）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part IV	汉译英（段落翻译）	题目解析 →