

2018年12月·第1套 英语四级听力真题原文与答案解析

PAPER & KEY • 听力题和解析

听力题和解析

本卷全部 25 题的标准答案与完整录音文字稿由懒笔记基于2018年12月·第1套 英语四级听力原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面层级：Part/Section 标题与各节 Directions 照原卷排印——真实听力考卷只印选项，题干由录音念出。其下按录音篇目逐篇排印：每篇先给完整录音文字稿（逐段中译），再逐题给出卷面题目与该题解析（题目、翻译、答案、定位、信号、替换与排除）。

真题卷第1套(2018-12) • 四级

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

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(25 minutes)

Section A

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

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

¹ A device that weighs less than one kilogram is part of a mission that will allow scientists to deliver fourth generation or 4G mobile coverage to the moon in 2019. If successful, the tiny device will provide the moon with its first-ever mobile phone network. The lunar network will support high-definition streaming of video and data between the moon and Earth. The network is part of Mission to the Moon. This is a project with the goal of landing the first privately paid for mission to the moon. The 4G mission is set to launch from Cape Canaveral in the United States on a SpaceX Falcon 9 rocket in 2019. Mission to the Moon intends to establish and test the first elements of a communications network on the moon. The scientists working on the project opted to build a 4G, rather than a fifth generation or 5G network. This is because fifth generation networks are still in testing and trial phases. This means that a 5G network may not yet be stable enough to work on the moon's surface.

一个重量不到一公斤的设备是一项任务的一部分，该任务将使科学家能够在2019年向月球提供第四代或4G移动覆盖。如果成功，这个微型设备将为月球提供有史以来第一个移动电话网络。该月球网络将支持月球与地球之间高清视频和数据的传输。该网络是登月任务的一部分。这是一个旨在实现首次私人付费登月任务的项目。4G任务定于2019年从美国卡纳维拉尔角由SpaceX猎鹰9号火箭发射。登月任务旨在建立

并测试月球上通信网络的首批要素。参与该项目的科学家选择建立4G网络，而不是第五代或5G网络。这是因为第五代网络仍处于测试和试验阶段。这意味着5G网络可能还不够稳定，无法在月球表面运行。

1. A) Land a space vehicle on the moon in 2019.
- B) Design a new generation of mobile phones.
- C) Set up a mobile phone network on the moon.
- D) Gather data from the moon with a tiny device.

【题目】 What are scientists planning to do?

【翻译】 科学家们计划做什么？

- A) 在2019年让太空飞行器登陆月球。 B) 设计新一代移动电话。
C) 在月球上建立移动电话网络。 D) 用微型设备从月球收集数据。

【答案】 C (细节题) Set up a mobile phone network on the moon.

【定位】 If successful, the tiny device will provide the moon with its first-ever mobile phone network.
如果成功，这个微型装置将为月球提供它有史以来第一个移动电话网络。

【信号】 核心任务陈述句。 这句把整个任务的目标一句话点明：provide the moon with its first-ever mobile phone network，是科学家此行要做的核心动作。新闻把 "要干什么" 直接平铺直叙地说出来，没有转折，这种直陈核心任务的句子就是答案句。

【替换】 provide the moon with its first-ever mobile phone network ↔

Set up a mobile phone network on the moon

provide = set up

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音确实念到 to the moon in 2019，A 项 Land a space vehicle on the moon in 2019. 就盗用了 moon 和 2019 这两个原词，让人 "听到就想选"。但录音是说 2019 年送去 4G 网络任务，核心动作是 "建网络"，不是 "让飞行器着陆"，答非所问。

借用原文：deliver fourth generation or 4G mobile coverage to the moon in 2019

B) 原词陷阱

录音多次出现 mobile phone (手机)，B 项 Design a new generation of mobile phones. 借 mobile phone 这个原词，把任务说成 "设计新一代手机"。但录音说的是 4G/5G 是网络的 generation (代际)，任务是建网络，不是设计手机这个硬件，属于偷换。

借用原文：deliver fourth generation or 4G mobile coverage to the moon

D) 原词陷阱

录音里确有 A device that weighs less than one kilogram 和 streaming of video and data，D 项 Gather data from the moon with a tiny device. 把 tiny device、data 两个原词拼成 "用小装置收集数据"。但录音里小装置是用来 "提供网络" 的，data 是网络要传输的内容，不是科学家此行的目的；任务核心仍是建网络，故 D 答非所问。

借用原文：high-definition streaming of video and data between the moon and Earth

2. A) It is stable.
B) It is durable.
C) It is inexpensive.
D) It is sophisticated.

【题目】 Why did scientists choose to set up a 4G network in their mission?

【翻译】 科学家们为什么选择在他们的任务中建立4G网络?

A) 它稳定。 B) 它耐用。 C) 它便宜。 D) 它复杂精密。

【答案】 A (细节题) It is stable.

【定位】 This is because fifth generation networks are still in testing and trial phases. This means that a 5G network may not yet be stable enough to work on the moon's surface.

这是因为第五代网络仍处于测试和试验阶段。这意味着 5G 网络可能还不够稳定，无法在月球表面工作。

【信号】 because 因果信号。This is because 是明确的因果信号词，紧跟其后的就是 "为什么选 4G 不选 5G" 的原因；再加上 not yet be stable enough 一句把理由落到 "5G 还不够稳定" 上。听到 because 就锁这一段。

【替换】 a 5G network may not yet be stable enough to work on the moon's surface ↔ It is stable.

否定 5G 不稳 = 4G 稳

【排除】 B) 未提及

录音通篇没提网络 "耐用" (durable)，只谈稳定与测试阶段。B 项 It is durable. 是凭 "好东西应该耐用" 的常识硬填的，原文无据。

C) 未提及

"选便宜的方案" 是生活常识里最顺的理由，C 项 It is inexpensive. 极易凭想当然选中。但录音给的理由只字未提价格，只说 5G 还不稳定，故 C 无中生有。

D) 与原文相反

D 项 It is sophisticated. (先进/复杂) 方向反了：录音说更先进的 5G 还在测试、不够稳定，所以才退而求其用更成熟的 4G。选 4G 恰恰不是因为它 "先进"，D 与原文逻辑相反。

借用原文：fifth generation networks are still in testing and trial phases

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

1 Firefighters responded to a fire Wednesday night at an abandoned mall in Hayward. The fire was reported at 9:26 p.m. at an old shopping centre on Mission Avenue near Saint Mary's church. Six fire engines, two trucks and two chiefs responded to the scene. Crews had the fire under control in about 45 minutes and managed to contain the fire to its point of origin. There were some people inside the building when the fire broke out, but there were no reports of any injuries. Fire investigators have responded to the scene but have not yet determined the cause of the fire. Firefighters will remain on the scene until later this morning to ensure that the fire doesn't start up again. The shopping mall had not

been in use since 2002. In 2014, City Hall developed a plan to knock down the building and replace it with affordable housing. However, the plan was dropped due to lack of funds.

消防员周三晚上对Hayward一座废弃购物中心的火灾做出了响应。火灾于晚上9点26分在Mission Avenue靠近Saint Mary's教堂的一座旧购物中心被报告。六辆消防车、两辆卡车和两名消防队长赶到现场。消防人员在大约45分钟内控制住了火势,并成功将火势控制在起火点。火灾发生时建筑物内有一些人,但没有人员伤亡的报告。火灾调查人员已赶到现场,但尚未确定起火原因。消防员将在现场留守至今天上午早些时候,以确保火势不会再次燃起。该购物中心自2002年以来一直未投入使用。2014年,市政厅制定了一项计划,拟拆除该建筑并用经济适用房取而代之。然而,该计划因缺乏资金而被放弃。

3. A) It lasted more than six hours.
B) No injuries were yet reported.
C) Nobody was in the building when it broke out.
D) It had burned for 45 minutes by the time firefighters arrived.

【题目】 What does the news item say about the fire?

【翻译】 新闻报道中关于这场火灾说了什么?

- A) 火灾持续了六个多小时。 B) 尚未报告有人员伤亡。 C) 火灾发生时建筑物内没有人。
D) 消防员到达时火灾已经燃烧了45分钟。

【答案】 B (细节题) No injuries were yet reported.

【定位】 There were some people inside the building when the fire broke out, but there were no reports of any injuries.

起火时楼里有一些人, 但没有任何关于人员受伤的报告。

【信号】 转折 but 后是落点。这句的真意在转折词 but 之后: but there were no reports of any injuries。前半 "有人在楼里" 是铺垫与干扰, 转折后的 "无人受伤" 才是新闻要强调的事实, 正对应 B。

【替换】 there were no reports of any injuries ↔ No injuries were yet reported.

主被动换说法、意思不变

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A 说火 lasted more than six hours, 但录音是 Crews had the fire under control in about 45 minutes——约 45 分钟就控制住, 远不到六小时。A 用一个貌似具体的时长数字来引诱"听到时间就选", 方向恰恰相反。

借用原文: Crews had the fire under control in about 45 minutes

C) 与原文相反

C 说 Nobody was in the building when it broke out., 可录音明说 There were some people inside the building when the fire broke out——起火时"有"人。C 盗用了 "inside the building / broke out" 这串原词, 却把"有人"反成"没人", 是把肯定听成否定的典型反向陷阱。

借用原文: There were some people inside the building when the fire broke out

D) 原词陷阱

D 说 It had burned for 45 minutes by the time firefighters arrived., 确实把录音里的 45 分钟搬了过来, 但录音的 Crews had the fire under control in about 45 minutes 说的是"消防员用 45 分钟把火控制住", 不是"消防员到场前已烧了 45 分钟"。同一个数字被安到了错误的事件上。

借用原文: Crews had the fire under control in about 45 minutes

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4. A) Recruit and train more firefighters.
B) Pull down the deserted shopping mall.
C) Turn the shopping mall into an amusement park.
D) Find money to renovate the local neighborhood.

【题目】 What had City Hall planned to do?

【翻译】 市政厅计划做什么?

- A) 招募和培训更多消防员。 B) 拆除废弃的购物中心。 C) 将购物中心改建成游乐园。
D) 筹集资金翻新当地社区。

【答案】 B (细节题) Pull down the deserted shopping mall.

【定位】 In 2014, City Hall developed a plan to knock down the building and replace it with affordable housing.

2014 年, 市政厅制定了一项计划, 要拆掉这座楼, 换成保障性住房。

【信号】 信号词 developed a plan. 锁定信号短语 developed a plan to knock down the building, plan 后紧跟的动词 knock down (拆除) 就是计划的核心动作, 正对应 B。

【替换】 knock down the building ↔ Pull down the deserted shopping mall

knock down = pull down 同义

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A 说 Recruit and train more firefighters., 借用了录音开头反复出现的 firefighters, 但录音从没提"招募培训消防员", 更不是市政厅的计划。它靠一个熟耳的原词把你往火灾前半段拉, 与"计划"这一问毫不相干。

借用原文: Firefighters responded to a fire Wednesday night

C) 未提及

C 说 Turn the shopping mall into an amusement park., shopping mall 确是录音原词, 但"改建成游乐园"录音从未提及——计划是拆掉换成保障性住房, 不是改游乐园。它用对的对象配了个原文没有的动作。

借用原文: replace it with affordable housing

D) 张冠李戴

D 说 Find money to renovate the local neighborhood., 借用了录音结尾的 funds (钱)。可录音说的是 the plan was dropped due to lack of funds——"因缺钱, 计划被放弃", 是计划告吹的原因, 绝不是"市政厅的计划本身是去筹钱翻新社区"。同一个"钱"被安到了错误的角色上。

借用原文: the plan was dropped due to lack of funds

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

1 Potato chips in Japan are being sold for 6 times their normal price. This is after the country's main manufacturer stopped sales due to a potato shortage. Storms and floods in its main potato-growing region last year caused the worst harvest in more than 3 decades. Local media reports suggest Calbee and its main rival Koike-Ya are halting almost 50 products. "We don't know when we'll be able to restart," a company spokesman said. Snack lovers are panic buying, and many supermarket shelves are bare. Japanese laws limit the amount of imported potatoes that can be used in Japanese-made products. Japan says fear of disease is its main reason to block fresh imports. It still only allows potatoes from selected US states. This is only at certain times and on condition that they are processed at factories based near Japanese ports. But global warming has raised the possibility that domestic produce could be seriously affected by rare weather events more often.

日本的薯片正以正常价格6倍的价格出售。这是在该国主要制造商因马铃薯短缺而停止销售之后发生的。去年主要马铃薯种植区的暴风雨和洪水导致了30多年来最严重的歉收。当地媒体报道显示, Calbee及其主要竞争对手Koike-Ya正在停产近50种产品。一位公司发言人表示:"我们不知道何时能够重新开始。"零食爱好者正在恐慌性购买, 许多超市货架已经空空如也。日本法律限制了可用于日本制造产品的进口马铃薯数量。日本表示担心疾病是其阻止新鲜进口的主要原因。它目前仍然只允许来自美国特定州的马铃薯。这也只是在特定时间, 并且条件是它们必须在靠近日本港口的工厂进行加工。但全球变暖增加了国内产品可能更频繁地受到罕见天气事件严重影响的可能性。

5. A) Shrinking potato farming.
B) Heavy reliance on import.
C) Widespread plant disease.
D) Insufficient potato supply.

【题目】 What problem is Japan facing?

【翻译】 日本面临什么问题？

- A) 马铃薯种植面积缩减。 B) 严重依赖进口。 C) 植物病害广泛传播。
D) 马铃薯供应不足。

【答案】 D (细节题) Insufficient potato supply.

【定位】 Potato chips in Japan are being sold for 6 times their normal price. This is after the country's main manufacturer stopped sales due to a potato shortage.

日本的薯片正以平常价格的 6 倍出售。这是因为该国主要的薯片厂商由于土豆短缺而停止了销售。

【信号】 开篇点题加因果 due to。新闻开篇即点出困境，且用因果信号 due to a potato shortage 把停售这一现象直接归到“土豆短缺”上。新闻第一句往往就是核心事件，加上 due to 这个因果词，正是答案句的双重信号。

【替换】 a potato shortage ↔ Insufficient potato supply.

shortage 等于 supply 不足

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音后文确实提到本地种植受天气影响，farming 类话题会被念到，A 项 Shrinking potato farming. 借此制造“听到种植就想选”的诱惑；但新闻当下点明的问题是停售缺货，不是说种植规模在长期萎缩，属答非所问。

借用原文：domestic produce could be seriously affected

B) 与原文相反

录音讲到日本限制进口土豆，import 一词被念到，B 项 Heavy reliance on import. 借这个原词诱选；但原文是说日本“限制”进口、而非“严重依赖”进口，方向恰好相反，并非日本面临的问题。

借用原文：Japanese laws limit the amount of imported potatoes

C) 张冠李戴

录音里 disease 确被反复念到，C 项 Widespread plant disease. 极易让人“听到 disease 就选”；但原文中 disease 是日本“限制进口的理由”，并不是日本当前面临的问题，且原文也没说病害已 widespread（大面积蔓延），属张冠李戴。

借用原文：fear of disease is its main reason to block fresh imports

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6. A) It intends to keep its traditional diet.
B) It wants to expand its own farming.
C) It is afraid of the spread of disease.
D) It is worried about unfair competition.

【题目】 Why does Japan limit the import of potatoes?

【翻译】 日本为什么限制马铃薯进口？

- A) 它打算保持其传统饮食。 B) 它想要扩大自身的农业种植。 C) 它担心疾病传播。
D) 它担心不公平竞争。

【答案】 C (细节题) It is afraid of the spread of disease.

【定位】 Japan says fear of disease is its main reason to block fresh imports.

日本表示，对病害的担忧是其封锁新鲜土豆进口的主要理由。

【信号】 reason直接给理由。 这句里同时出现 main reason 和 block fresh imports，把“限制进口”和它的理由直接绑在一句，是最典型的原因答案句信号——原文明说 reason 是什么，听到 reason 就锁这句。

【替换】 fear of disease ↔ It is afraid of the spread of disease.

fear名词转is afraid形容词

【排除】 A) 未提及

原文从未提到日本想保留传统饮食，A 项 It intends to keep its traditional diet. 属凭空添加；它利用“薯片是日本人爱吃的零食”这种常识联想骗人，但录音里没有任何对应表述。

B) 原词陷阱

录音提到本地种植 domestic produce, farming 类话题被念到，B 项 It wants to expand its own farming. 借此诱选；但原文是说本地产出可能受天气危害，从没说日本想“扩大”自家种植，属答非所问的原词陷阱。

借用原文：domestic produce could be seriously affected

D) 未提及

D 项 It is worried about unfair competition. 的 unfair competition 是个听起来很合理的“贸易保护”联想，但录音里压根没提竞争，限制进口的理由原文白纸黑字写的是怕病害，与竞争无关。

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7. A) Global warming.
B) Ever-rising prices.
C) Government regulation.
D) Diminishing investment.

【题目】 What might affect Japanese domestic produce?

【翻译】 什么可能影响日本国内农产品？

- A) 全球变暖。 B) 不断上涨的价格。 C) 政府监管。 D) 投资减少。

【答案】 **A** (细节题) Global warming.

【定位】 But global warming has raised the possibility that domestic produce could be seriously affected by rare weather events more often.

但是全球变暖加大了一种可能性：本地产出会更频繁地受到罕见天气事件的严重影响。

【信号】 **转折But加篇末落点**。这是新闻最后一句，且以转折词 But 起头，转折之后才是真正要强调的言外之意；新闻篇末的转折句往往是全篇升华的落点，正是答案句信号。

【替换】 global warming has raised the possibility that domestic produce could be seriously affected ↔
Global warming.

施动者即影响因素

【排除】 B) **原词陷阱**

录音开头讲薯片卖到 6 倍价钱，price 信息被念到，B 项 Ever-rising prices. 借这个原词诱选；但涨价是“短缺造成的结果”，不是“影响本地产出的因素”，把结果当成因，属答非所问。

借用原文：being sold for 6 times their normal price

C) **张冠李戴**

录音提到 Japanese laws limit、block imports，带有“管制”色彩，C 项 Government regulation. 借此让人误以为相关；但政府管制说的是“限制进口”这件事，与“影响本地产出”无关，属张冠李戴。

借用原文：Japanese laws limit the amount of imported potatoes

D) **未提及**

录音通篇没提投资，D 项 Diminishing investment. 的 investment 是凭空添加的概念，靠“农业不景气可能缺投资”这种联想骗人，原文无任何对应。

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: Mr. Brown's lectures are so boring.

M: 布朗先生的课太无聊了。

2 W: Yes, he is not a very exciting speaker. But the subject is interesting.

W: 是啊，他讲课确实不太生动。但这门课的内容还是挺有意思的。

3 M: During every one of his lectures, I try to listen. I really try, but after about ten minutes, my mind begins to wander and I lose concentration. But I see that you seem to be OK. How do you stay focused through the entire hour?

M: 每次上他的课, 我都努力去听。我真的很努力, 但大概十分钟之后, 我的思绪就开始游离, 注意力就不集中了。但我看你好像没问题。你是怎么在整整一小时里都保持专注的?

4 W: Well, what I do is keep my pen moving.

W: 嗯, 我的方法就是让笔一直动着。

5 M: What do you mean?

M: 什么意思?

6 W: It's a method of active concentration I read about. One of the most effective ways to concentrate is to write things down. But it has to be done by hand, not typing on a keyboard. You see, writing by hand forces you to actually engage with what you are learning in a more physical way.

W: 这是我读到的一种主动集中注意力的方法。最有效的集中注意力的方式之一就是把东西写下来。但必须是手写, 不能用键盘打字。你看, 手写会强迫你以一种更具身体性的方式真正投入到你正在学习的内容中。

7 M: Do you review your notes afterwards then?

M: 那你之后会复习你的笔记吗?

8 W: Sometimes, but that's not important. My notes may or may not be useful. But the point is that by writing down what Mr. Brown says, I can follow his line of thinking more easily. In fact, sometimes I draw a little too.

W: 有时候会, 但这不重要。我的笔记可能有用也可能没用。但关键是, 通过写下布朗先生说的话, 我能更容易地跟上他的思路。其实有时候我还会画一点东西。

9 M: You draw in class? And that helps you pay attention?

M: 你在课上画画? 这还能帮你集中注意力?

10 W: Yes, honestly, it works for me. I just draw little lines and nonsense really. It was also in that article I read. It can keep the mind active, prevent getting bored and help to concentrate. Again, the point is to listen hard while keeping the pen moving. If I'm at home and I need to study, what I do is read out loud. It has a similar effect to writing by hand. It helps memorize information in a physical way.

W: 是的, 说实话, 这对我管用。我就是画一些小线条什么的, 其实没什么意义。这也是我在那篇文章里读到的。这能让大脑保持活跃, 防止无聊, 帮助集中注意力。再说一遍, 关键是在让笔动起来的同时努力听讲。如果我在家需要学习, 我会大声朗读。这和手写有类似的效果。它能以一种身体性的方式帮助记忆信息。

8. A) Informative.
B) Inspiring.
C) Dull.
D) Shallow.

【题目】 What does the man think of Mr. Brown's lectures?

【翻译】 男士认为布朗先生的讲座怎么样？

A) 信息量大的。 B) 鼓舞人心的。 C) 枯燥的。 D) 肤浅的。

【答案】 C (态度观点题) Dull.

【定位】 M: Mr. Brown's lectures are so boring.

男：布朗先生的讲座太无聊了。

【信号】 本人直接评价句。男士开口第一句 Mr. Brown's lectures are so boring. 就是对讲座的直接评价，态度题答案信号即说话人本人带感情色彩(so boring)的判断句。

【替换】 so boring ↔ Dull.

boring=dull同义替换

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

Informative. 偏向女士那句 the subject is interesting 的褒义气质，但那是女士说『主题有趣』、且 interesting 也不等于 informative；男士本人是嫌无聊，把女士的褒义安到男士头上即张冠李戴。

借用原文：the subject is interesting

B) 过度推断

Inspiring.(鼓舞人心)同样取自女士对主题的褒义评价方向 the subject is interesting，且把『有趣』过度拔高为『鼓舞人心』，既错了人又拔高了程度。

借用原文：the subject is interesting

D) 未提及

Shallow.(肤浅)虽与 Dull. 同为贬义、听着像『也是说不好』，但男士只说讲座 so boring(无聊)，从没评价内容『肤浅』，无中生有。

-
9. A) She types on a keyboard.
B) She does recording.
C) She takes photos.
D) She takes notes.

【题目】 What does the woman do during Mr. Brown's lectures?

【翻译】 女士在布朗先生的讲座期间做什么？

A) 她在键盘上打字。 B) 她做录音。 C) 她拍照。 D) 她做笔记。

【答案】 D (细节题) She takes notes.

【定位】 W: Well, what I do is keep my pen moving.

女：嗯，我做的就是让我的笔一直动着。

【信号】 **被问者的直接应答**。男士问她怎么保持专注，女士直接应答 what I do is keep my pen moving——对话题答案就落在被问者的回答里，what I do is 更是直接交代『我做的事』的强信号。

【替换】 keep my pen moving ↔ **She takes notes.**

笔一直动=写=记笔记

【排除】 A) **与原文相反**

She types on a keyboard. 盗用了录音原词 keyboard，但原文是 it has to be done by hand, not typing on a keyboard——明说『要手写、不是在键盘上打字』，选项恰恰取了被否定的那一项，与原文相反。

借用原文：not typing on a keyboard

B) **未提及**

She does recording.(录音)在原文中根本没出现，女士全程谈的是手写与朗读；这是凭『上课总有人录音』的常识硬塞，无中生有。

C) **原词陷阱**

She takes photos.(拍照)易让人联想到后文女士说自己上课会 I draw a little too(还会画点东西)，但『画画』不是『拍照』，且本题问的是她课上主要做什么(手写)，把 draw 误读成拍照属答非所问。

借用原文：sometimes I draw a little too

10. A) It keeps her mind active.

B) It makes her stay awake.

C) It enables her to think hard.

D) It helps her kill time.

【题目】 **Why does the woman draw in class?**

【翻译】 女士为什么在课堂上画画？

A) 这让她们的思维保持活跃。 B) 这让她保持清醒。 C) 这使她能够努力思考。

D) 这帮助她消磨时间。

【答案】 **A** (细节题) It keeps her mind active.

【定位】 It can keep the mind active, prevent getting bored and help to concentrate.

它能让头脑保持活跃、防止厌倦、帮助集中注意力。

【信号】 **罗列功能的解释句**。女士解释画画作用时一口气列出 It can keep the mind active, prevent getting bored and help to concentrate.——it can 引出的功能罗列句正是 Why 题的答案信号，直接交代『为什么这么做』。

【替换】 keep the mind active ↔ It keeps her mind active.

几乎原话照搬人称

【排除】 B) 偷换概念

It makes her stay awake.(让她保持清醒)看着像原文 prevent getting bored(防止厌倦), 但『防厌倦』不等于『不犯困/保持清醒』, 把防无聊偷换成防瞌睡, 偷换概念。

借用原文: prevent getting bored

C) 过度推断

It enables her to think hard. 借了原文 help to concentrate(帮助集中注意力)的影子, 但『集中注意力』不等于『努力深度思考(think hard)』, 把集中拔高成苦思, 过度推断。

借用原文: help to concentrate

D) 与原文相反

It helps her kill time.(打发时间)与原文 keep the mind active(让头脑活跃)方向恰好相反——画画是为了积极投入, 不是消磨时间; 录音也从未说 kill time, 属无中生有且反向。

-
11. A) It enables her to improve her pronunciation.
B) It helps her better remember what she learns.
C) It turns out to be an enjoyable way of learning.
D) It proves to be far more effective than writing.

【题目】 What does the woman say about reading out loud?

【翻译】 女士对大声朗读有什么看法?

- A) 它使她能够改善发音。 B) 它帮助她更好地记住所学内容。
C) 它被证明是一种愉快的学习方式。 D) 它被证明比写作有效得多。

【答案】 B (细节题) It helps her better remember what she learns.

【定位】 If I'm at home and I need to study, what I do is read out loud. It has a similar effect to writing by hand. It helps memorize information in a physical way.

如果我在家需要学习, 我会大声朗读。它的效果与手写类似, 能以一种身体参与的方式帮助记住信息。

【信号】 话题词后紧跟的作用陈述。女士说到 read out loud 后紧接着 It helps memorize information in a physical way.——题干提到的话题词(朗读)出现后, 紧随其后的那句作用陈述就是答案信号。

【替换】 It helps memorize information ↔ It helps her better remember what she learns.
memorize=remember同义

【排除】 A) 答非所问

It enables her to improve her pronunciation.(改进发音)是顺着 read out loud(大声读)想当然地联想——一听『大声朗读』就觉得是练发音，但女士明说朗读是为了 helps memorize information(帮助记忆)，从没提发音，答非所问。

借用原文：read out loud

C) 未提及

It turns out to be an enjoyable way of learning.(是一种享受的学习方式)听着像总评、挺顺耳，但女士只说朗读帮助记忆、效果与手写相似，从没说它『令人享受』，无中生有。

D) 与原文相反

It proves to be far more effective than writing.(比手写有效得多)盗用了原文的比较对象 writing，但女士的原话是 It has a similar effect to writing by hand.——明说『效果相似』，选项却篡改成『有效得多』，把相似偷换成更强，与原文相反。

借用原文：It has a similar effect to writing by hand.

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

1 M: And where is this?

M: 这是哪里?

2 W: These photos are from the Taj Mahal in India. We went there about ten years ago for our honeymoon.

W: 这些照片是在印度的泰姬陵拍的。我们大约十年前去那里度蜜月。

3 M: Was it romantic?

M: 浪漫吗?

4 W: Yeah, the Taj Mahal was a very romantic place. The guide told us there is a famous love story behind this building that all Indians learn in school. I think it was during the 1600s and the princess at that time died while giving birth to her 14th child. The emperor loved the princess so much and was so sad when she died that he ordered the palace to be built in her honor.

W: 是的，泰姬陵是个非常浪漫的地方。导游告诉我们这座建筑背后有一个著名的爱情故事，所有印度人在学校都会学到。我想是在1600年代，当时的王妃在生第14个孩子时去世了。皇帝非常爱王妃，她去世时他非常伤心，于是下令建造这座宫殿来纪念她。

5 M: Wow, that sounds very romantic. It looks amazing.

M: 哇，听起来真浪漫。看起来太棒了。

6 W: Yes. It's gorgeous. It's also larger in real life than it looks in the photos. The building is very tall and there are gardens and a wall around it all. It's all built in this white stone. (14) And some walls of the building are decorated with jewels.

W: 是的，非常壮观。实际上它比照片里看起来更大。建筑非常高，周围有花园和围墙。全部都是用这种白色石头建造的。建筑的一些墙面还装饰着宝石。

7 M: It must have been very crowded when you were there.

M: 你们在那里的时候一定很拥挤吧。

8 W: Yes. It's a very famous tourist destination, so there are thousands of visitors every day.

W: 是的。它是一个非常著名的旅游目的地，所以每天有成千上万的游客。

9 M: Was the rest of India crowded?

M: 印度其他地方也很拥挤吗？

10 W: Yes, very crowded in many cities. It was sometimes so crowded that it was difficult to walk along the streets, especially through busy markets. And there are so many cars. Traffic was terrible. But the people are friendly. The culture is amazing. And we had a great time.

W: 是的，很多城市都非常拥挤。有时候拥挤到很难沿着街道走，特别是穿过繁忙的市场。而且有那么多汽车，交通糟糕透了。但是人们很友好，文化很神奇，我们玩得很开心。

11 M: What about the food?

M: 食物怎么样？

12 W: Indian food is great. There are lots of different dishes to try, and every region has its own special food.

W: 印度菜很棒。有很多不同的菜可以尝试，每个地区都有自己的特色美食。

12. A) To spend her honeymoon.

B) To try authentic Indian food.

C) To take photos of the Taj Mahal.

D) To trace the origin of a love story.

【题目】 For what purpose did the woman go to India?

【翻译】 这位女士去印度的目的是什么？

A) 度蜜月。 B) 品尝正宗的印度食物。 C) 拍摄泰姬陵的照片。

D) 追溯一个爱情故事的起源。

【答案】 A (目的题) To spend her honeymoon.

【定位】 We went there about ten years ago for our honeymoon.

我们大约十年前去那儿度蜜月。

【信号】 for 引出此行目的。 被问者应答里的 for our honeymoon 用介词 for 直接点出去印度的目的，正是目的题要锁定的缘由句；目的题的答案信号常落在 for/to 引导的目的状语上。

【替换】 for our honeymoon ↔ **To spend her honeymoon.**

同义改写：介词短语换成不定式

【排除】 B) 答非所问

录音确实在末尾聊到 Indian food is great., 但那是旅途中的体验, 不是去印度的目的。本项把『尝印度菜』当成此行目的, 属答非所问。

借用原文: Indian food is great.

C) 原词陷阱

对话由 These photos are from the Taj Mahal 引出, 录音确实提到照片和泰姬陵, 但拍照只是旅行中的行为, 并非去印度的目的。本项拿『拍泰姬陵照片』冒充目的, 是典型的原词陷阱。

借用原文: These photos are from the Taj Mahal

D) 原词陷阱

录音提到 there is a famous love story behind this building, 本项把『追溯一个爱情故事的来历』说成她的目的。但她是去度蜜月, 爱情故事是导游讲的建筑背景, 不是她此行的目的, 属偷换概念。

借用原文: there is a famous love story behind this building

13. A) In memory of a princess.

B) In honor of a great emperor.

C) To mark the death of an emperor of the 1600s.

D) To celebrate the birth of a princess's 14th child.

【题目】 Why was the Taj Mahal built?

【翻译】 泰姬陵为何而建?

A) 为纪念一位公主。 B) 为向一位伟大的皇帝致敬。 C) 为纪念17世纪一位皇帝的逝世。

D) 为庆祝一位公主第14个孩子的诞生。

【答案】 A (细节题) In memory of a princess.

【定位】 The emperor loved the princess so much and was so sad when she died that he ordered the palace to be built in her honor.

皇帝深爱着这位公主, 公主去世时他悲痛万分, 于是下令为她修建这座宫殿以示纪念。

【信号】 in her honor 点出为谁而建。 答案句末的 in her honor 直接点明这座建筑是为公主(her 指 the princess)而建, 是 Why 题最关键的缘由落点; 前面的 so sad when she died that 用 so... that... 因果结构铺垫, 结论落在 in her honor。

【替换】 built in her honor ↔ In memory of a princess.

同义改写: in her honor=纪念公主

【排除】 B) 张冠李戴

录音里 The emperor loved the princess so much 确有 emperor 一词，但皇帝是下令建造的人、是缅怀者，建筑是为公主而建，不是为皇帝。本项把纪念对象张冠李戴成皇帝。

借用原文：The emperor loved the princess so much

C) 原词陷阱

录音确有 I think it was during the 1600s, 且提到死亡，但死的是公主 the princess at that time died, 不是皇帝；建筑也不是为标记皇帝之死而建。本项把『1600s』『emperor』『death』拼错了对象。

借用原文：I think it was during the 1600s and the princess at that time died

D) 与原文相反

录音说公主 died while giving birth to her 14th child, 是『生第14个孩子时去世』；本项却说成『庆祝公主第14个孩子的出生』，把悲剧性的死亡正话反说成喜庆的庆生。

借用原文：died while giving birth to her 14th child

-
14. A) It looks older than expected.
B) It is built of wood and bricks.
C) It stores lots of priceless antiques.
D) It has walls decorated with jewels.

【题目】 What does the woman say about the Taj Mahal?

【翻译】 这位女士如何评价泰姬陵？

- A) 它看起来比预期的更古老。 B) 它是用木材和砖块建造的。
C) 它存放着许多无价的古董。 D) 它的墙壁装饰有珠宝。

【答案】 D (细节题) It has walls decorated with jewels.

【定位】 And some walls of the building are decorated with jewels.

而且这座建筑的一些墙面用珠宝装饰着。

【信号】 直接描述建筑特征句。 some walls of the building are decorated with jewels 是她对建筑外观的一句直接、明确的客观描述，没有转折掩护，属于细节题里『说到即考点』的描述句，可直接锁定。

【替换】 walls of the building are decorated with jewels ↔ It has walls decorated with jewels.

近乎同义的句式压缩

【排除】 A) 未提及

录音里她说 It's also larger in real life than it looks in the photos., 讲的是比照片里更大, 从未说看起来比预期老。本项是凭『古建筑应该显老』的常识脑补, 录音未提。

B) 与原文相反

录音说 It's all built in this white stone., 材质是白石; 本项却说成木头和砖块, 材质完全说错。它借用了『建筑材质』这个话题来诱选。

借用原文: It's all built in this white stone.

C) 未提及

录音只说墙面镶宝石(jewels), 并未说里面存放大量珍贵古董(antiques)。本项可能由 jewels 联想到『值钱的东西/古董』, 但 antiques 与 store 录音都没说。

-
15. A) Their streets are narrow.
B) They are mostly crowded.
C) Each one has a unique character.
D) Life can be tedious in some places.

【题目】 What is the woman's impression of Indian cities?

【翻译】 这位女士对印度城市的印象是什么?

- A) 它们的街道很狭窄。 B) 它们大多很拥挤。 C) 每座城市都有独特的特色。
D) 有些地方的生活可能很单调。

【答案】 B (态度观点题) They are mostly crowded.

【定位】 Yes, very crowded in many cities. It was sometimes so crowded that it was difficult to walk along the streets, especially through busy markets.

是的, 许多城市都非常拥挤。有时候挤到连在街上走路都困难, 尤其是穿过繁忙的集市时。

【信号】 very/so...that 强调总体拥挤。 她应答 very crowded in many cities 用 very + many cities 强调整体印象, 又用 so crowded that it was difficult to walk 的 so... that... 加重程度, 反复落在 crowded 上, 这就是表态度的总评句。

【替换】 very crowded in many cities ↔ **They are mostly crowded.**

many cities=mostly 的范围对应

【排除】 A) 偷换概念

录音说 difficult to walk along the streets, 原因是太挤(so crowded), 不是街道本身窄。
本项盗用 streets 一词, 把『挤得难走』偷换成『街道窄』。

借用原文: difficult to walk along the streets

C) 未提及

录音里她说城市拥挤、车多、人友好、文化精彩, 但从没说『每座城市各有独特个性』。本项是听着顺耳的概括, 录音并未提及。

D) 与原文相反

录音说 the people are friendly. The culture is amazing. And we had a great time., 整体是正面的, 没有说某些地方生活乏味(tedious)。本项与她的正面评价方向相反。

借用原文: the people are friendly. The culture is amazing. And we had a great time.

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 A Pew Research Center survey of more than 1,000 Americans conducted in April, 2016, finds that Americans continue to express largely positive views about the current state of their local public libraries. For instance, around three quarters say that public libraries provide them with the resources they need. And 66% say the closing of their local public library would have a major impact on their community although notably, just 33% say this would have a major impact on them personally or on their family. A majority of Americans feel libraries are doing a good job of providing a safe place for people to hang out or spend time as well as opening up educational opportunities for people of all ages. And roughly half think their libraries contribute "a lot" to their communities in terms of helping spark creativity among young people and providing a trusted place for people to learn about new technologies. As in past Pew Research Center surveys of library use, the April 2016 survey also measured Americans' usage of and engagement with libraries. Overall, 53% of Americans, aged 16 and older, have had some interaction with a public library in the past year—either through an in-person visit or using a library website. Some 48% of adults specifically visited a library in the past 12 months, a modest increase from the 44% who said that in late 2015.

Pew研究中心于2016年4月对1000多名美国人进行的调查发现, 美国人继续对当地公共图书馆的现状表达大体积的看法。例如, 约四分之三的人表示公共图书馆为他们提供了所需的资源。66%的人表示, 如果当地公共图书馆关闭, 将对其社区产生重大影响, 不过值得注意的是, 只有33%的人表示这将对他们个人或家庭产生重大影响。大多数美国人认为图书馆在为人们提供一个闲逛或消磨时间的安全场所, 以及为各年龄段的人开辟教育机会方面做得很好。约半数人认为图书馆在帮助激发年轻人的创造力以及为人们提供学习新技术的可信赖场所方面对其社区贡献"很大"。与Pew研究中心过去关于图书馆使用情况的调查一

样，2016年4月的调查也衡量了美国人对图书馆的使用和参与情况。总体而言，53%的16岁及以上美国人在过去一年中与公共图书馆有过某种互动——无论是通过亲自访问还是使用图书馆网站。48%的成年人在过去12个月中特别访问过图书馆，与2015年底表示访问过图书馆的44%相比略有增长。

16. A) They help spread the latest technology.
B) They greatly enrich people's leisure life.
C) They provide residents with the resources needed.
D) They allow free access to digital books and videos.

【题目】 What do most Americans say about local public libraries?

【翻译】 大多数美国人对当地公共图书馆有何看法？

- A) 它们帮助传播最新技术。 B) 它们极大地丰富了人们的休闲生活。
C) 它们为居民提供所需的资源。 D) 它们允许免费获取数字书籍和视频。

【答案】 C (细节题) They provide residents with the resources needed.

【定位】 For instance, around three quarters say that public libraries provide them with the resources they need.

举例来说，大约四分之三的人表示，公共图书馆为他们提供了所需的资源。

【信号】 举例信号 For instance + 多数比例。For instance 引出对"多数人正面评价"的具体说明，紧接着的 around three quarters"约四分之三"正对应题干 most Americans"大多数"，这个"举例+高比例"的组合就是答案句信号。

【替换】 public libraries provide them with the resources they need ↔

They provide residents with the resources needed

them=residents、近乎同句改写

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

原文确有 helping spark creativity among young people and providing a trusted place for people to learn about new technologies, A 盗用了 technologies 这个原词，但原文说的是"让人们了解新技术"，不是 A 说的图书馆 spread the latest technology"传播最新技术"，且这不是"most Americans say"的那句，属原词陷阱。

借用原文：providing a trusted place for people to learn about new technologies

B) **未提及**

B 说图书馆 greatly enrich people's leisure life"极大丰富休闲生活"，原文只提到 a safe place for people to hang out or spend time"消磨时间的安全场所"，并未说"丰富休闲生活"，更没说 most Americans 这样评价，属拔高的未提及。

D) **偷换概念**

D 限定为 free access to digital books and videos"免费获取数字图书和视频"，原文 provide them with the resources they need 只说"提供所需资源"，并未限定到"数字/视频"也没说"免费"，D 把宽泛的 resources 偷换成更窄更具体的内容，属偷换概念。

借用原文：public libraries provide them with the resources they need

17. A) By helping them find jobs.
B) By inspiring their creativity.
C) By keeping them off the streets.
D) By providing a place of relaxation.

【题目】 How can local public libraries benefit young people?

【翻译】 当地公共图书馆如何使年轻人受益?

- A) 通过帮助他们找到工作。 B) 通过激发他们的创造力。 C) 通过让他们远离街头。
D) 通过提供一个放松的场所。

【答案】 B (细节题) By inspiring their creativity.

【定位】 And roughly half think their libraries contribute "a lot" to their communities in terms of helping spark creativity among young people and providing a trusted place for people to learn about new technologies.

还有大约一半的人认为，他们的图书馆在激发年轻人的创造力、以及提供让人们了解新技术的可信场所方面，为社区贡献"很多"。

【信号】 对象锁定 **young people** 后紧跟的动作。题干问 young people，原文唯一出现 young people 的就是这句，紧贴它的动作 helping spark creativity among young people"激发年轻人创造力"就是答案落点——靠"题干对象在原文露面"这个信号锁句。

【替换】 helping spark creativity among young people ↔ **By inspiring their creativity**
spark creativity=inspiring creativity

【排除】 A) **未提及**

A 说 By helping them find jobs"帮他们找工作"，原文针对年轻人只说激发创造力，从未提到找工作，属凭"图书馆该能帮人就业"的常识臆造的未提及。

C) **原词陷阱**

C 的 By keeping them off the streets"让他们不上街"听上去像"图书馆让青少年有处可去"，原文确有 a safe place for people to hang out"安全的消磨时间场所"，C 借这层联想诱选，但原文并未说图书馆"benefit young people"靠的是"让他们远离街头"，属盗用 safe place 联想的原词陷阱。

借用原文：a safe place for people to hang out or spend time

D) **张冠李戴**

D 说 By providing a place of relaxation"提供放松场所"，原文 a safe place for people to hang out or spend time 说的是面向 people"所有人"的安全场所，并非专对 young people 的放松，D 把面向大众的功能安到年轻人头上，属张冠李戴。

借用原文：a safe place for people to hang out or spend time

18. A) Their interaction with teenagers proved fruitful.
B) They used libraries less often than teenagers.
C) They tended to visit libraries regularly.
D) Their number increased modestly.

【题目】 What does the 2016 survey show about adult library users?

【翻译】 2016年的调查显示成年图书馆使用者有何情况?

- A) 他们与青少年的互动被证明是有成效的。 B) 他们使用图书馆的频率低于青少年。
C) 他们倾向于定期访问图书馆。 D) 他们的数量略有增长。

【答案】 D (细节题) Their number increased modestly.

【定位】 Some 48% of adults specifically visited a library in the past 12 months, a modest increase from the 44% who said that in late 2015.

大约 48% 的成年人在过去 12 个月里专门去过图书馆, 相比 2015 年底说自己去过的 44% 有小幅增长。

【信号】 百分比对比 + a modest increase。句中 48% of adults 与 44% 两个百分比一前一后构成对比, 关键落点是中间的 a modest increase"小幅增长"——"两个数字+增减程度词"正是数字题答案句信号。

【替换】 a modest increase from the 44% ↔ Their number increased modestly

名词 a modest increase=动词 increased modestly

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A 说 Their interaction with teenagers proved fruitful"与青少年的互动卓有成效", 盗用了原文 have had some interaction with a public library 里的 interaction 一词, 但原文说的是"成年人与图书馆的互动", 不是"与青少年互动且有成效", 属原词陷阱。

借用原文: interaction with a public library

B) 未提及

B 说成年人 used libraries less often than teenagers"比青少年用得少", 原文只给了成年人自身 48% 对 44% 的纵向对比, 从未把成年人和青少年横向比较, 属凭比较结构臆造的未提及。

C) 过度推断

C 说成年人 tended to visit libraries regularly"倾向于经常去图书馆", 原文 48% of adults specifically visited a library in the past 12 months 只说过去一年去过、且仅约半数, 远谈不上"经常", C 把"去过一次"夸成"经常去", 属过度推断。

借用原文: 48% of adults specifically visited a library in the past 12 months

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

1 A Savannah cat is a cross breed between a domestic cat and a medium-sized wild African cat called the Serval. The unusual cross became popular among breeders at the end of the 1990s, and in 2001 the

International Cat Association accepted it as a new registered breed. The Savannahs are tall and slim and can weigh up to 9.1 kilograms, making them one of the largest breeds of cats that people can own. They have a spotted coat similar to that of many types of wild cats and their ears are very large. They are also commonly compared to dogs in their loyalty, and can be trained to walk on a lead and to fetch. An often-noted characteristic of the Savannah is its jumping ability. They are known to jump on top of doors and high cabinets. Some can leap about 2.5 metres high from a standing position. Cats are typically known for being very inquisitive and so are the Savannahs. They often learn how to open doors and cupboards. Many Savannah cats do not fear water and will play with or even dive into water. Some owners even shower with their Savannah cats. Presenting a water bowl to a Savannah may also prove a challenge, as some will promptly begin to bat all the water out of the bowl until it is empty, using their front paws.

Savannah猫是家猫与一种中型非洲野生猫科动物Serval的杂交品种。这种不寻常的杂交品种在20世纪90年代末在繁育者中流行起来,2001年国际猫协会接受其为新注册品种。Savannah猫身材高挑纤细,体重可达9.1公斤,是人们可以饲养的最大猫品种之一。它们有着与许多野生猫科动物相似的斑点皮毛,耳朵非常大。它们的忠诚度也常被拿来与狗相比较,可以训练其用牵引绳行走和捡拾物品。Savannah猫一个经常被提及的特征是其跳跃能力。它们能跳到门顶和高柜子上。有些可以从站立姿势跳跃约2.5米高。猫通常以好奇心强而闻名,Savannah猫也是如此。它们经常学会如何打开门和橱柜。许多Savannah猫不怕水,会玩水甚至潜入水中。一些主人甚至与他们的Savannah猫一起淋浴。给Savannah猫提供水碗也可能是一个挑战,因为有些猫会立即开始用前爪把碗里的水全部拍出来,直到碗空为止。

19. A) It is the cleverest cat in the world.

B) It is the largest cat in Africa.

C) It is an unusual cross breed.

D) It is a large-sized wild cat.

【题目】 What do we learn about the Savannah cat?

【翻译】 关于热带草原猫我们了解到什么?

- A) 它是世界上最聪明的猫。 B) 它是非洲最大的猫。 C) 它是一种不寻常的杂交品种。
D) 它是一种大型野猫。

【答案】 C (细节题) It is an unusual cross breed.

【定位】 A Savannah cat is a cross breed between a domestic cat and a medium-sized wild African cat called the Serval. The unusual cross became popular among breeders at the end of the 1990s.

萨凡纳猫是家猫与一种叫薮猫的中型非洲野猫的杂交品种。这种不寻常的杂交在上世纪九十年代末开始在繁育者中流行起来。

【信号】 开篇 is a... 的定义句。 录音第一句用 A Savannah cat is a cross breed 这种 is a 的判断结构直接给它下定义,紧接着 The unusual cross 又重复 unusual 加以强调,这种开篇定义加重重复就是承载答案的信号。

【替换】 a cross breed ↔ an unusual cross breed

原文 unusual cross 与 cross breed 合并入选项

【排除】 A) 未提及

It is the cleverest cat in the world. 录音从头到尾没说它是世界上最聪明的猫，只在后文说猫和它都很好奇 inquisitive，被偷换成绝对化的 cleverest，是把话说满的过头说法。

B) 偷换概念

It is the largest cat in Africa. 偷了录音里 one of the largest breeds of cats that people can own 的 largest，但原文说的是人能养的最大品种之一，被偷换成非洲最大的猫，范围和限定都改了。

借用原文：one of the largest breeds of cats that people can own

D) 张冠李戴

It is a large-sized wild cat. 借用了录音里描述其亲本的 medium-sized wild African cat，但那是说它的野猫一方亲本数猫，萨凡纳猫本身是杂交品种而非野猫，选项张冠李戴把亲本身份安到了它头上。

借用原文：a medium-sized wild African cat called the Serval

20. A) They are as loyal as dogs.

B) They have unusually long tails.

C) They are fond of sleeping in cabinets.

D) They know how to please their owners.

【题目】 What is characteristic of Savannah cats?

【翻译】 热带草原猫的特点是什么？

A) 它们像狗一样忠诚。 B) 它们有异常长的尾巴。 C) 它们喜欢睡在柜子里。

D) 它们知道如何取悦主人。

【答案】 A (细节题) They are as loyal as dogs.

【定位】 They are also commonly compared to dogs in their loyalty, and can be trained to walk on a lead and to fetch.

人们还常把它们的忠诚与狗相提并论，并且可以训练它们牵绳散步和叼回东西。

【信号】 compared to dogs 的特征陈述句。 录音用 commonly compared to dogs in their loyalty 直接点出它在忠诚上像狗，这种 compared to 加 loyalty 的明确比较就是承载特征答案的信号句。

【替换】 commonly compared to dogs in their loyalty ↔ **They are as loyal as dogs.**

对比句改写为 as...as 同级比较

【排除】 B) 偷换概念

They have unusually long tails. 录音说的是 their ears are very large (耳朵很大), 并没说尾巴长, 选项把身体部位从耳朵换成尾巴、把 large 换成 long, 属凭空捏造的特征。

借用原文: their ears are very large

C) 原词陷阱

They are fond of sleeping in cabinets. 偷了录音 jump on top of doors and high cabinets 里的 cabinets, 但原文说的是跳到高橱柜顶上, 根本不是睡在橱柜里, 是听到原词就想选的原词陷阱。

借用原文: jump on top of doors and high cabinets

D) 过度推断

They know how to please their owners. 录音只说它们好奇、会自己开门开柜 learn how to open doors and cupboards, 没说它们懂得讨好主人, 选项把会开门过度引申成取悦主人, 是无中生有的推断。

借用原文: learn how to open doors and cupboards

21. A) They shake their front paws.

B) They teach them to dive.

C) They shower with them.

D) They shout at them.

【题目】 What do some people do with their Savannah cats?

【翻译】 有些人对他们的热带草原猫做什么?

A) 它们摇动前爪。 B) 它们教它们潜水。 C) 它们和它们一起淋浴。

D) 它们对它们大喊大叫。

【答案】 C (细节题) They shower with them.

【定位】 Many Savannah cats do not fear water and will play with or even dive into water. Some owners even shower with their Savannah cats.

许多萨凡纳猫不怕水, 会玩水甚至跳进水里。有些主人甚至会和自家的萨凡纳猫一起洗澡。

【信号】 Some owners even 引出主人的动作。 录音用 Some owners even shower with their Savannah cats, 主语 owners 是人、动作是 shower with, 又用 even 加重语气表示这很特别, 正是题干问的人对猫做的动作答案句。

【替换】 Some owners even shower with their Savannah cats ↔ **They shower with them.**

原句几乎原样保留核心动作

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

They shake their front paws. 偷了录音结尾 using their front paws, 但那是说猫自己用前爪把水拨出碗, 是猫的动作, 不是主人对猫做的事, 张冠李戴把猫的动作算到了人头上。

借用原文: bat all the water out of the bowl until it is empty, using their front paws

B) 原词陷阱

They teach them to dive. 偷了录音 dive into water 的 dive, 但原文是猫自己跳进水里, 并非主人教猫潜水, 选项凭空加了 teach 这个并不存在的动作。

借用原文: will play with or even dive into water

D)

They shout at them. 的 shout 和录音 shower with their Savannah cats 的 shower 读音相近, 录音说的是和猫一起洗澡 shower, 并没有冲猫喊叫 shout, 是利用近音词制造的听辨陷阱。

借用原文: Some owners even shower with their Savannah cats

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

1 When children start school for the very first time, parents often feel a sense of excitement coupled with a touch of sadness at the end of an era. This is the start of a new adventure for children: playing and interacting with new friends, sharing, taking turns and settling into a new routine. But of course, this is not the start of your child's education which in fact began at birth. Back then, you would have been your child's most influential teachers. During this time at home, your child would have learned more than at any other period in their life. During your child's first year in school, much time will be spent in learning to read and they need to know that this is fun and worthwhile. Your child will naturally copy you, so it is important that you are seen reading and enjoying books, newspapers and magazines rather than just absorbed in screens. Ultimately, an excellent education should be a close partnership between parents and teachers. A child's year splits fairly neatly into thirds: a third at school, a third asleep and a third awake at home or on holiday. Irrespective of the quality of a school, a child's home life is of key importance. It is the determining factor of their academic success. Your child may have started on a new journey but your work is far from finished.

当孩子们第一次开始上学时,家长们往往会感到既兴奋又有些伤感,因为一个时代结束了。这是孩子们新冒险的开始:与新朋友一起玩耍和互动,分享,轮流以及适应新的日常安排。但当然,这并不是孩子教育的开始,事实上教育从出生时就已经开始了。那时候,你是孩子最有影响力的老师。在家里的这段时间,孩子学到的东西比生命中任何其他时期都多。在孩子入学的第一年,大部分时间将用于学习阅读,他们需要知道这是有趣的和值得的。你的孩子会自然地模仿你,所以重要的是让他们看到你在阅读和享受书籍、报纸和杂志,而不是只沉浸在屏幕中。归根结底,优质的教育应该是家长和教师之间的紧密合作。孩子的一年可以相当清晰地分为三部分:三分之一在学校,三分之一在睡觉,三分之一在家中或度假时醒着。无论学校的质量如何,孩子的家庭生活都至关重要。它是决定孩子学业成功的关键因素。你的孩子可能已经开始了新的旅程,但你的工作还远未结束。

22. A) Anxious and depressed.
B) Contented and relieved.
C) Excited but somewhat sad.
D) Proud but a bit nervous.

【题目】 How do parents feel when their children start going to school?

【翻译】 当孩子开始上学时,家长有什么感受?

A) 焦虑和沮丧。 B) 满足和宽慰。 C) 兴奋但有些伤感。 D) 自豪但有点紧张。

【答案】 C (态度观点题) Excited but somewhat sad.

【定位】 When children start school for the very first time, parents often feel a sense of excitement coupled with a touch of sadness at the end of an era.

当孩子第一次开始上学时,家长往往会感到一阵兴奋,同时夹杂着一丝对一个阶段结束的伤感。

【信号】 feel 后接情绪 + coupled with 并列两种。答案句直接用 parents often feel a sense of excitement coupled with a touch of sadness, feel 后面把 excitement 和 sadness 两种情绪用 coupled with 拼在一起,这种『感受动词 feel + 并列两情绪』就是态度题的答案信号。

【替换】 a sense of excitement ↔ **Excited**

名词转形容词同义

a touch of sadness ↔ **somewhat sad**

a touch of = somewhat 程度词同义

【排除】 A) **与原文相反**

Anxious and depressed. (焦虑且沮丧) 是两种负面情绪,录音说的是 excitement (兴奋) 加一丝 sadness,主情绪是正面的, A 把感受整体说成消极,与原文相反。

B) **未提及**

Contented and relieved. (满足且如释重负) 虽是正面,但录音明确说了还有 a touch of sadness (一丝伤感), B 完全没有伤感这一面,且 contented/relieved 录音也没说,属未提及。

D) **偷换概念**

Proud but a bit nervous. 用了和 C 一样的『正面 but 负面』结构来诱人,但 proud (自豪)、nervous (紧张) 录音都没说,录音说的是 excitement 和 sadness, D 是借相似句式偷换成原文没出现的情绪词。

-
23. A) It is becoming parents' biggest concern.
B) It is gaining increasing public attention.
C) It depends on their parents for success.
D) It starts the moment they are born.

【题目】 What does the passage say about children's education?

【翻译】 文章关于儿童教育说了什么？

- A) 它正在成为家长最大的担忧。 B) 它正在获得越来越多的公众关注。
C) 它的成功取决于孩子的父母。 D) 它从孩子出生的那一刻就开始了。

【答案】 D (细节题) It starts the moment they are born.

【定位】 But of course, this is not the start of your child's education which in fact began at birth.

但当然，这并不是你孩子教育的起点，事实上孩子的教育在出生时就已经开始了。

【信号】 转折 But + in fact 强调真意。答案句以 But of course 转折开头，又用 in fact began at birth 强调真正的起点，转折 But 之后加 in fact 这种『纠正前文、点出真相』的语气，正是细节答案句的信号。

【替换】 began at birth ↔ starts the moment they are born

began=starts、at birth=the moment born 同义

【排除】 A) 未提及

It is becoming parents' biggest concern. (正成为家长最大的担忧) 听上去很合常理，但录音从没说教育是家长『最大的担忧』，属录音未提及的内容。

B) 未提及

It is gaining increasing public attention. (正受到越来越多公众关注) 同样是录音没有的信息，录音谈的是教育何时开始、谁是孩子的老师，没谈『公众关注度上升』，属未提及。

C) 原词陷阱

It depends on their parents for success. 借用了录音反复出现的 parents 来诱选，但这题问的是『教育这件事文章怎么说』，答案句讲的是教育始于出生；『靠父母才成功』是后文 25 题层面的内容，安到这题上是答非所问。

借用原文：Back then, you would have been your child's most influential teachers.

-
24. A) Set a good example for them to follow.
B) Read books and magazines to them.
C) Help them to learn by themselves.
D) Choose the right school for them.

【题目】 What should parents do for the success of their children's education?

【翻译】 为了孩子教育的成功,家长应该做什么?

- A) 为他们树立一个好榜样供其效仿。 B) 给他们读书和杂志。 C) 帮助他们自主学习。
D) 为他们选择合适的学校。

【答案】 **A** (细节题) Set a good example for them to follow.

【定位】 Your child will naturally copy you, so it is important that you are seen reading and enjoying books, newspapers and magazines rather than just absorbed in screens.

你的孩子会自然地模仿你, 所以重要的是要让孩子看到你在读书、享受书报杂志, 而不是只顾盯着屏幕。

【信号】 **it is important that 强调必要做法**。答案句用 it is important that you are seen reading, it is important that 是明确的『家长应该怎么做』的建议信号; 前面 Your child will naturally copy you (孩子会模仿你) 又点出做法的理由, 建议句就是答案句。

【替换】 Your child will naturally copy you ↔ **for them to follow**

copy you = follow 模仿即效仿

you are seen reading and enjoying books ↔ **Set a good example**

做给孩子看 = 树榜样

【排除】 B) **原词陷阱**

Read books and magazines to them. 盗用了录音里的 reading、books、magazines 等原词, 极易让人听到就选; 但录音说的是家长自己读、让孩子看到 (you are seen reading), 不是『读书给孩子听』, B 把动作的对象偷换了。

借用原文: you are seen reading and enjoying books, newspapers and magazines

C) **未提及**

Help them to learn by themselves. (帮孩子自学) 录音从没提到让孩子自学, 录音强调的是家长以身作则、家校合作, C 属未提及。

D) **原词陷阱**

Choose the right school for them. 借用了录音多次出现的 school 来诱选, 但录音里 school 谈的是『不管学校好坏, 家庭生活才是关键』, 根本没让家长去『选好学校』, D 把录音没有的做法安了上去。

借用原文: Irrespective of the quality of a school, a child's home life is of key importance.

25. A) Their intelligence.

B) Their home life.

C) The effort they put in learning.

D) The quality of their school.

【题目】 **What does the passage say is the key factor of children's academic success?**

【翻译】 文章说儿童学业成功的关键因素是什么?

- A) 他们的智力。 B) 他们的家庭生活。 C) 他们在学习上投入的努力。
D) 他们学校的质量。

【答案】 **B** (细节题) Their home life.

【定位】 Irrespective of the quality of a school, a child's home life is of key importance. It is the determining factor of their academic success.

无论学校质量如何，孩子的家庭生活都至关重要。它是他们学业成功的决定性因素。

【信号】 **key importance + determining factor 双重强调**。答案句连用 of key importance 和 the determining factor of their academic success 两处强调，并以 Irrespective of the quality of a school (不论学校好坏) 作让步，把『家庭生活』推到决定地位，这种『让步 + 关键/决定性』连用就是答案信号。

【替换】 a child's home life is of key importance ↔ **Their home life**

home life 原意对应

the determining factor of their academic success ↔ **B**

determining factor = key factor

【排除】 A) **未提及**

Their intelligence. (智力) 符合『学习好靠聪明』的常识直觉，最易凭印象选，但录音从头到尾没提 intelligence，属未提及。

C) **未提及**

The effort they put in learning. (学习上付出的努力) 也是『努力决定成绩』的常识项，很诱人，但录音没说努力是决定因素，它强调的是 home life，C 属未提及。

D) **与原文相反**

The quality of their school. 盗用了录音里的 the quality of a school 原词，听到就想选；但录音的原话是 Irrespective of the quality of a school (不论学校质量如何)，是在说学校质量并非决定因素，D 恰好把录音否定的东西当成了答案。

借用原文：Irrespective of the quality of a school, a child's home life is of key importance.

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

33 句真题句逐层精讲

下列真题句各有独立的句子解析页——中文翻译、结构树逐层拆解、成分与时态、考点讲解与真题高频词。点击句子进入完整解析。

A device that weighs less than one kilogram is part of a mission that will allow scientists to deliver fourth generation or 4G mobile coverage to the moon in 2019.

第1段，第1句

本句是典型的主系表结构配合限制性定语从句的句式，这种结构在四六级和考研阅读中极为常见。主句用系动词连接主语和表语，然后在主语或表语中嵌入定语从句进行限定，是科技类、说明类文章的常用句式。第二个定语从句中的 allow sb to do 也是高频考点结构。掌握本句后可以迁移到大量类似句子。

If successful, the tiny device will provide the moon with its first-ever mobile phone network.

第1段，第2句

"If + 条件从句, 主句" 是四六级和考研中非常常见的句式，双宾语结构 (provide sb with sth) 也是高频考点。从句省略虽不算罕见但具有一定代表性，掌握后可应用于多种类似句型

The scientists working on the project opted to build a 4G, rather than a fifth generation or 5G network.

第1段，第8句

现在分词作后置定语修饰主语、不定式作宾语、rather than 表比较均为常见句式，在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，具有较好的代表性和迁移价值。

This is because fifth generation networks are still in testing and trial phases.

第1段，第9句

涵盖主语、系动词、表语从句、从句内部的主系表结构和定语,成分种类较丰富。特别是 because 从句作表语而非状语这一点,对理解表语从句的边界有训练价值,但整体坑点不算密集。

This means that a 5G network may not yet be stable enough to work on the moon's surface.

第1段，第10句

本句的 "主句 + that 宾语从句" 结构是四六级和考研英语中的高频句式，非常典型。宾语从句内部使用情态动词加系表结构，以及不定式作状语，这些都是常考语法点。句子长度适中，复杂度适中，既不是过于简单的例句，也不是罕见的特殊结构，具有很强的代表性。掌握这类句式后，学生可以快速识别和理解大量类似的真题句子。

Set up a mobile phone network on the moon.

第1题，C

祈使句在四六级和考研真题中偶尔出现，但并非高频句式。本句的"动词短语 + 宾语 + 地点状语"结构本身是常见的基本句型，具有一定的代表性；然而祈使语气的省略主语形式在阅读理解中不如陈述句常见，典型性中等。

Why did scientists choose to set up a 4G network in their mission?

第2题 题干

特殊疑问句在四六级和考研阅读理解中常见,尤其是 "Why" 引导的询问原因的句子。本句的 "choose to do" 结构也是高频搭配,且句子长度和复杂度符合考试真题的典型水平,学习后可迁移到其他类似疑问句。

Crews had the fire under control in about 45 minutes and managed to contain the fire to its point of origin.

第1段，第4句

主语 + 并列谓语的简单句结构在英语中常见，但本句使用的固定搭配和不定式宾语在真题中出现频率中等，具有一定代表性但非高频核心句式。

There were some people inside the building when the fire broke out, but there were no reports of any injuries.

第1段，第5句

并列句配合时间状语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式,but转折连接两个对比信息的模式也是典型的逻辑结构。There be句型虽基础但高频,when引导时间状语从句嵌套在主句中的位置安排也符合真题常见模式,学习此句的结构模式可迁移到大量类似句子。

Fire investigators have responded to the scene but have not yet determined the cause of the fire.

第1段，第6句

并列谓语结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见,but连接的转折并列是典型的英文表达方式,现在完成时也是常考时态,句式具有一定代表性,掌握后可在新闻报道、事实陈述类文本中复用

However, the plan was dropped due to lack of funds.

第1段，第10句

被动语态 + 原因状语的组合在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，特别是描述客观事实或科研结果时。掌握这种结构对理解学术类文本有较高迁移价值。

It lasted more than six hours.

第3题，A

主谓状的简单句结构常见，但过于基础，不及四六级或考研常考的复杂句式代表性强。

Nobody was in the building when it broke out.

第3题，C

"主句 + when 引导的时间状语从句" 是考试中常见的句式,时间状语从句在真题中频繁出现,学习后可迁移到其他时间从句句型,具有一定的代表性和复用价值。

It had burned for 45 minutes by the time firefighters arrived.

第3题，D

"by the time" 引导时间状语从句配合主句过去完成时,是典型的考试句式,常见于四六级和考研真题中。这种结构用于表达过去的时间先后关系,具有很高的实用性和可迁移性。

Turn the shopping mall into an amusement park.

第4题，C

涵盖谓语、宾语、宾语补足语三种核心成分，turn sth into sth 结构中的宾语补足语需要与状语区分，对基础学习者有一定训练价值，但成分种类不够丰富。

This is after the country's main manufacturer stopped sales due to a potato shortage.

第1段，第2句

本句涵盖了主系表结构、时间状语从句充当表语的特殊用法、原因状语、所有格修饰等多种成分。特别是 after 从句充当表语这一用法较为少见,有一定训练价值,但整体成分种类不算特别丰富,易错点密度中等。

It is worried about unfair competition.

第6题，D

被动语态是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，"主语 + be + 过去分词 + 介词短语状语"这一结构具有一定的典型性和复用价值。但本句过于简短、缺少从句或并列结构，与真题中常见的复杂长句相比代表性有限，属于中等水平。

I really try, but after about ten minutes, my mind begins to wander and I lose concentration.

第3段，第2句

but连接的并列转折句是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式，时间状语前置用逗号隔开也是典型用法，具有一定代表性。但句子整体较简短，缺少从句修饰、复杂后置定语等更高频的考试句式特征，迁移价值中等。

But the point is that by writing down what Mr. Brown says, I can follow his line of thinking more easily.

第8段，第3句

主系表加表语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，表语从句内嵌套宾语从句的结构也很常见，且"what"引导名词性从句是必考点，本句具有很强的代表性和复用价值。

It turns out to be an enjoyable way of learning.

第11题，C

It turns out to be 结构在英语中较为常见，尤其在描述结果或评价时经常出现，具有一定的代表性。形式主语的用法也是考试常考点。但本句结构整体偏简单，缺少从句或复杂修饰，作为高频句式的典型性中等偏上。

It's a very famous tourist destination, so there are thousands of visitors every day.

第8段，第2句

"so" 连接因果关系的并列句在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，there be 结构也是高频句型。掌握此句可迁移到大量类似因果表达场景。

It was sometimes so crowded that it was difficult to walk along the streets, especially through busy markets.

第10段，第2句

"so ... that ..." 结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，用于表达程度与结果的因果关系，非常典型。同时，形式主语 "it" 配合不定式的用法也是考试常见结构。掌握本句后，可直接迁移到大量类似句式的理解中。

There are lots of different dishes to try, and every region has its own special food.

第12段，第2句

并列句 + there be 句型 + 主谓宾结构都是四六级和考研常见基础句式，具有一定代表性，掌握后可迁移到类似句子，但因过于简单，不能代表考试中的中高难度句型。

For instance, around three quarters say that public libraries provide them with the resources they need.

第1段，第2句

主句 + 宾语从句 + 嵌套定语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，双宾语结构 provide sb with sth 也是常考搭配，掌握后可大量复用到类似句型。

And 66% say the closing of their local public library would have a major impact on their community although notably, just 33% say this would have a major impact on them personally or on their family.

第1段，第3句

本句结构在学术文章、调查报告、新闻报道中非常典型：主句陈述调查数据（百分比 + say + 宾语从句），让步状语从句引入对比数据，形成 although 转折。这种 "数据陈述 + 对比转折" 的句式在四六级、考研阅读中高频出现，掌握后可大量复用，代表性强

Overall, 53% of Americans, aged 16 and older, have had some interaction with a public library in the past year—either through an in-person visit or using a library website.

第1段，第7句

本句体现了考试常见的简单句扩展模式：主语带定语修饰、宾语带介词短语定语、句末附加时间和方式状语、使用破折号补充说明。这种 "核心主谓宾 + 多层修饰" 的结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

Cats are typically known for being very inquisitive and so are the Savannahs.

第1段，第9句

这句话长度不大，却同时覆盖并列、倒装、省略和被动，训练收益较高；对结构和时态练习来说，属于应当优先掌握的典型材料。

Presenting a water bowl to a Savannah may also prove a challenge, as some will promptly begin to bat all the water out of the bowl until it is empty, using their front paws.

第1段，第13句

本句成分丰富且有多个训练价值点：动名词短语作主语、连系动词 "prove" 的补语、原因状语从句、时间状语从句、不定式作宾语、现在分词短语作方式状语。特别是动名词作主语和 "prove" 的用法是常见易错点，适合作为成分划分的练习材料。

But of course, this is not the start of your child's education which in fact began at birth.

第1段，第3句

主系表结构加限制性定语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。定语从句修饰表语中的名词这一结构模式在学术文本和说明文中频繁出现，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子的分析中，典型性较高。

Back then, you would have been your child's most influential teachers.

第1段，第4句

谓语使用过去将来完成时 (would have been)，这是一个相对复杂的时态，需要理解从过去时点看将来完成的概念。对基础较弱的学习者而言，would、have、been三者的组合及其时间关系较难把握。

Ultimately, an excellent education should be a close partnership between parents and teachers.

第1段，第8句

本句使用 "主语 + 情态动词 should + 系动词 be + 表语" 结构表达观点或建议，这是四六级、考研写作和阅读中非常常见的句式，用于陈述应然状态或价值判断。句首副词作状语、介词短语作后置定语修饰名词，也是高频结构。掌握后可迁移到大量类似表达中，典型性较高。

Your child may have started on a new journey but your work is far from finished.

第1段，第12句

转折并列句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，"may have done" 表推测的完成时用法也很典型；掌握本句的分析方法可直接迁移到大量类似并列结构和情态 + 完成式组合的句子。

It starts the moment they are born.

第23题，D

主句 + 时间状语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中极为常见，且 "the moment" 作为时间连接词的用法也是高频考点；"be born" 的被动表达是基础且典型的用法；学习者掌握本句结构后，可直接迁移到大量类似句式（如 the moment/the instant/as soon as 引导的时间从句）。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本卷出现的 181 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。

network B1

n. 网络

本卷9次 · 真题 30 句

savannah B2

n. 热带稀树草原

本卷9次 · 真题 9 句

mission B1

n. 任务

本卷7次 · 真题 33 句

local A2

adj. 当地的

本卷6次 · 真题 150 句

crowded A2

adj. 拥挤的，挤满人的

本卷5次 · 真题 9 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本卷4次 · 真题 466 句

generation B2

n. 一代人

本卷4次 · 真题 44 句

mobile B1

adj. 可移动的

本卷4次 · 真题 28 句

lecture B1

n. 讲座

本卷4次·真题 14 句

import B1

v. 进口

本卷4次·真题 13 句

firefighter A2

n. 消防员

本卷4次·真题 12 句

breed B2

v. 繁殖

本卷4次·真题 10 句

mall B1

n. 购物中心

本卷4次·真题 9 句

type A2

n. 类型

本卷3次·真题 97 句

device B1

n. 设备

本卷3次·真题 60 句

wild A2

adj. 野生的

本卷3次·真题 42 句

respond B1

v. 回答, 答复

本卷3次·真题 35 句

scene A2

n. 场景

本卷3次·真题 15 句

domestic B2

adj. 国内的

本卷3次·真题 13 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本卷2次·真题 224 句

product A2

n. 产品

本卷2次·真题 128 句

learning A1

n. 学习

本卷2次·真题 120 句

affect B1

v. 影响

本卷2次·真题 113 句

quality A2

n. 质量

本卷2次·真题 100 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

project A2

n. 项目

本卷2次·真题 90 句

community B1

n. 社区

本卷2次·真题 81 句

factor B1

n. 因素

本卷2次·真题 77 句

data B1

n. 数据

本卷2次·真题 73 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本卷2次·真题 73 句

academic B2

adj. 学术的

本卷2次·真题 69 句

effective B1

adj. 有效的, 起作用的

本卷2次·真题 63 句

due B1

adj. 预期的

本卷2次·真题 62 句

enable B1

v. 使能够

本卷2次·真题 58 句

resource B1

n. 资源

本卷2次·真题 54 句

limit B1

n. 限度

本卷2次·真题 45 句

region B1

n. 地区

本卷2次·真题 45 句

interaction B2

n. 相互作用

本卷2次·真题 40 句

writing A2

n. 写作

本卷2次·真题 40 句

creativity B2

n. 创造力

本卷2次·真题 34 句

characteristic B2

n. 特征

本卷2次·真题 30 句

unusual B1

adj. 不寻常的

本卷2次·真题 30 句

romantic B1

adj. 浪漫的

本卷2次·真题 19 句

honor B2

n. 荣誉

本卷2次·真题 18 句

injury B1

n. (身体) 伤害, 损伤

本卷2次·真题 18 句

concentrate B1

v. 集中注意力

本卷2次·真题 17 句

intend B1

v. 打算, 计划

本卷2次·真题 15 句

decorate B1

v. 装饰

本卷2次·真题 11 句

concentration B2

n. 专注

本卷2次·真题 10 句

kilogram A2

n. 千克, 公斤 (重量单位, 等于1000克)

本卷2次·真题 8 句

origin B2

n. 起源

本卷2次·真题 8 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本卷1次·真题 169 句

effect A2

n. 影响

本卷1次·真题 156 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

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本卷1次·真题 139 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

support A2

v. 支持

本卷1次·真题 118 句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本卷1次·真题 115 句

diet A2

n. 日常饮食

本卷1次·真题 113 句

process B1

n. 过程

本卷1次·真题 108 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本卷1次·真题 99 句

base A2

n. 基础

本卷1次·真题 95 句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本卷1次·真题 89 句

amount A2

n. 数量

本卷1次·真题 87 句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本卷1次·真题 85 句

access B1

n. 进入

本卷1次·真题 83 句

global B2

adj. 全球的

本卷1次·真题 81 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本卷1次·真题 80 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本卷1次·真题 79 句

traditional B1

adj. 传统的

本卷1次·真题 79 句

digital B1

adj. 数字的

本卷1次·真题 75 句

contribute B1

v. 捐献

本卷1次·真题 74 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本卷1次·真题 70 句

measure B1

v. 测量

本卷1次·真题 68 句

event A2

n. 事件

本卷1次·真题 66 句

current B1

adj. 现在的

本卷1次·真题 64 句

gain B1

v. 获得;赢得

本卷1次·真题 64 句

positive B1

adj. 积极的

本卷1次·真题 62 句

resident B2

n. 居民

本卷1次·真题 61 句

united B1

adj. 联合的

本卷1次·真题 60 句

engage B2

v. 参与;从事

本卷1次·真题 57 句

medium B1

adj. 中等的

本卷1次·真题 55 句

ensure B2

v. 确保

本卷1次·真题 54 句

determine B2

v. 决定

本卷1次·真题 51 句

contain B1

v. 包含, 含有

本卷1次·真题 50 句

easily A2

adv. 容易地

本卷1次·真题 47 句

replace A2

v. 替换, 更换 (用新的代替旧的)

本卷1次 · 真题 47 句

conduct B2

v. 组织并实施

本卷1次 · 真题 45 句

educational B1

adj. 教育的

本卷1次 · 真题 45 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

majority B2

n. 大多数, 大部分

本卷1次 · 真题 40 句

thinking A2

n. 思考

本卷1次 · 真题 40 句

vehicle B1

n. 交通工具

本卷1次 · 真题 40 句

item A2

n. 项目

本卷1次 · 真题 39 句

launch B1

v. 推出

本卷1次 · 真题 39 句

overall B1

adj. 总体的

本卷1次 · 真题 39 句

snack A2

n. 零食

本卷1次 · 真题 37 句

user A2

n. 使用者

本卷1次 · 真题 37 句

interact B2

v. 相互作用

本卷1次 · 真题 35 句

mostly B1

adv. 主要地

本卷1次 · 真题 35 句

unique B2

adj. 独特的

本卷1次·真题 35 句

expand B2

v. 扩大;扩展;增长

本卷1次·真题 34 句

manufacturer B2

n. 制造商

本卷1次·真题 34 句

instance B2

n. 例子

本卷1次·真题 33 句

rare B1

adj. 稀有的

本卷1次·真题 33 句

housing B1

n. 住房

本卷1次·真题 30 句

chief B1

n. 首领

本卷1次·真题 29 句

association B2

n. 协会

本卷1次·真题 28 句

regularly A2

adv. 经常地

本卷1次·真题 27 句

increasing B1

adj. 越来越多的

本卷1次·真题 26 句

establish B2

v. 建立, 创立 (组织、机构、关系等)

本卷1次·真题 25 句

yeah A1

intj. 是的

本卷1次·真题 25 句

block A2

n. 街区

本卷1次·真题 24 句

largely B2

adv. 主要地

本卷1次·真题 24 句

possibility B1

n. 可能性

本卷1次·真题 24 句

shortage B2

n. 短缺

本卷1次·真题 24 句

character B1

n. 性格

本卷1次·真题 23 句

guide A2

n. 指南,手册

本卷1次·真题 23 句

routine B1

n. 常规

本卷1次·真题 23 句

ultimately B2

adv. 最终,终归

本卷1次·真题 23 句

gather B1

v. 聚集, 集合

本卷1次·真题 22 句

typically B1

adv. 通常, 一般

本卷1次·真题 22 句

affordable B1

adj. 买得起的

本卷1次·真题 21 句

greatly B1

adv. 非常

本卷1次·真题 20 句

inspire B2

v. 激励

本卷1次·真题 20 句

journey A2

n. 旅行, 旅程

本卷1次·真题 20 句

warming B1

n. 变暖,加温

本卷1次·真题 20 句

amazing A2

adj. 令人惊奇的

本卷1次·真题 19 句

entire B1

adj. 整个的

本卷1次·真题 19 句

narrow B1

adj. 狭窄的

本卷1次·真题 19 句

roughly B1

adv. 大约, 大概

本卷1次·真题 19 句

seriously B1

adv. 严肃地

本卷1次·真题 19 句

worried A2

adj. 担心的

本卷1次·真题 18句

rival B2

n. 竞争对手

本卷1次·真题 17句

settle B1

v. 解决 (争端、问题)

本卷1次·真题 17句

era B2

n. 时代

本卷1次·真题 16句

latest B1

adj. 最新的

本卷1次·真题 16句

stable B1

adj. 稳定的

本卷1次·真题 16句

wander B1

v. 漫步

本卷1次·真题 16句

engine A2

n. 发动机, 引擎

本卷1次·真题 15句

focused B1

adj. 集中注意力的

本卷1次·真题 15句

select B1

v. 选择, 挑选

本卷1次·真题 15句

destination B1

n. 目的地

本卷1次·真题 14句

exciting A2

adj. 令人兴奋的

本卷1次·真题 14句

farming A2

n. 农业; 耕作

本卷1次·真题 14句

naturally B1

adv. 自然地

本卷1次·真题 14句

neighborhood B1

n. 街区

本卷1次·真题 14句

specifically B2

adv. 明确地

本卷1次·真题 14句

crew B1

n. 全体船员

本卷1次·真题 13 句

enjoyable B1

adj. 令人愉快的

本卷1次·真题 13 句

trace B2

v. 追踪, 查找

本卷1次·真题 13 句

commonly B1

adv. 通常, 常常

本卷1次·真题 12 句

flood B1

n. 洪水

本卷1次·真题 12 句

impression B1

n. 印象

本卷1次·真题 12 句

modest B2

adj. 谦虚的, 谦逊的

本卷1次·真题 12 句

ok A1

adj. 可以的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

opt B2

v. 选择

本卷1次·真题 11 句

trial B2

n. 审判, 审讯

本卷1次·真题 11 句

element B1

n. 要素

本卷1次·真题 10 句

fairly B1

adv. 相当

本卷1次·真题 10 句

halt B2

v. 停止

本卷1次·真题 10 句

leisure B1

n. 闲暇

本卷1次·真题 10 句

lunar B2

adj. 月球的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

panic B1

n. 恐慌

本卷1次·真题 10 句

phase B2

n. 阶段

本卷1次·真题 10 句

recruit B2

v. 招募

本卷1次·真题 10 句

spark B1

n. 火花

本卷1次·真题 10 句

testing B1

n. 测试

本卷1次·真题 10 句

adventure B1

n. 冒险经历

本卷1次·真题 9 句

somewhat B2

adv. 有点

本卷1次·真题 9 句

split B1

v. 分开

本卷1次·真题 9 句

authentic B2

adj. 真实的

本卷1次·真题 8 句

brick A2

n. 砖, 砖块

本卷1次·真题 8 句

engagement B2

n. 约定

本卷1次·真题 8 句

harvest B1

n. 收获

本卷1次·真题 8 句

honestly B1

adv. 诚实地

本卷1次·真题 8 句

renovate B2

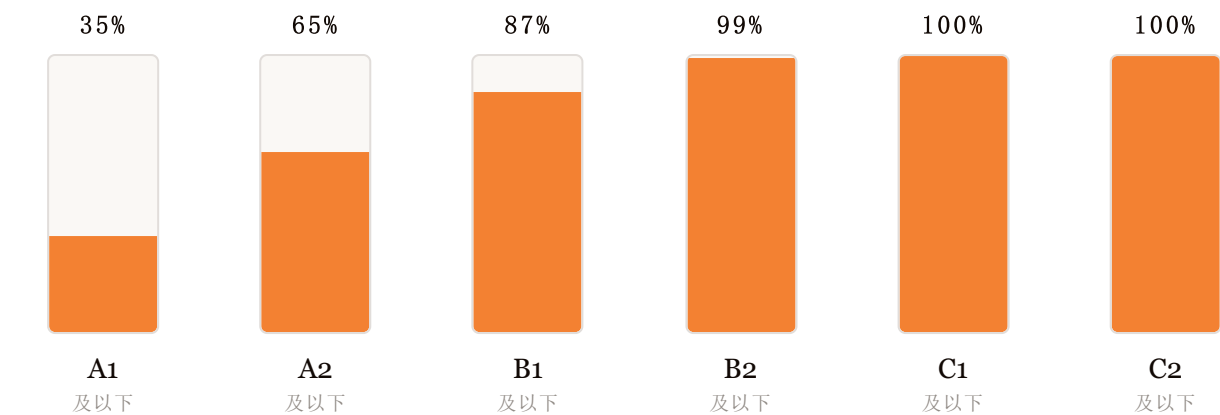
v. 翻新

本卷1次·真题 8 句

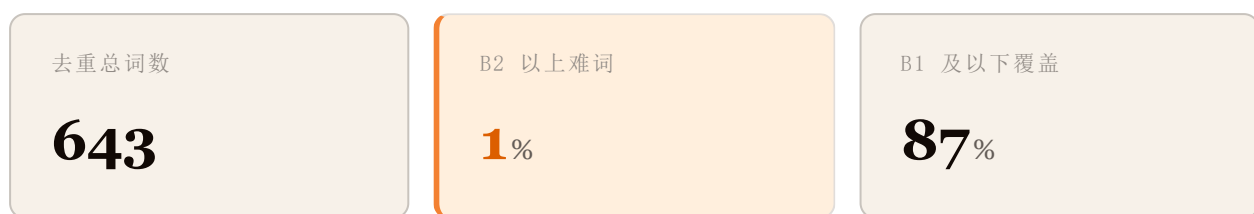
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全卷录音原文 643 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 **643** 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 4 个·约 1%。



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英语四级 2018年12月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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