

2018年12月·第2套 英语四级听力真题原文与答案解析

PAPER & KEY • 听力题和解析

听力题和解析

本卷全部 25 题的标准答案与完整录音文字稿由懒笔记基于2018年12月·第2套 英语四级听力原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面层级：Part/Section 标题与各节 Directions 照原卷排印——真实听力考卷只印选项，题干由录音念出。其下按录音篇目逐篇排印：每篇先给完整录音文字稿（逐段中译），再逐题给出卷面题目与该题解析（题目、翻译、答案、定位、信号、替换与排除）。

真题卷第2套(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 Rescue crews pulled a man to safety after a collapse at a construction site in Brooklyn on Tuesday. The incident happened on the 400 block of Rutland Road just after 12:30 p.m. The Fire Department of New York says the vacant 100-year-old building being pulled down partially collapsed. A man described as a "non-worker civilian" was buried up to his waist in the basement. The man was collecting building materials when the first floor collapsed underneath him. He was trapped under a beam about 10 feet below the surface for nearly an hour and a half. The man was then taken to hospital. Officials said he is in stable condition with non-life-threatening injuries. The building was reportedly purchased by a neighboring church in 2011. It was the site of a 2006 fire and has remained vacant ever since.

周二，救援人员在Brooklyn一处建筑工地发生坍塌后将一名男子救至安全地带。事故发生在Rutland Road 400街区，时间刚过下午12点30分。纽约消防局表示，这栋正在拆除的有100年历史的空置建筑发生了部分坍塌。一名被描述为“非工人平民”的男子被埋在地下室，齐腰深。该男子在收集建筑材料时，一楼在他脚下坍塌。他被困在地表下约10英尺的一根横梁下，时间长达近一个半小时。随后该男子被送往医院。官员称他情况稳定，伤势不危及生命。据报道，这栋建筑于2011年被邻近的一座教堂购买。它曾是2006年火灾的发生地，此后一直空置。

1. A) A man was pulled to safety after a building collapse.
B) A beam about ten feet long collapsed to the ground.
C) A rescue worker got trapped in the basement.
D) A deserted 100-year-old building caught fire.

【题目】 What happened at a construction site in Brooklyn on Tuesday?

【翻译】 周二在布鲁克林的一个建筑工地发生了什么？

- A) 一名男子在建筑物倒塌后被救至安全地带。 B) 一根约十英尺长的横梁坍塌到地面。
C) 一名救援人员被困在地下室。 D) 一栋废弃的百年建筑着火了。

【答案】 A (细节题) A man was pulled to safety after a building collapse.

【定位】 Rescue crews pulled a man to safety after a collapse at a construction site in Brooklyn on Tuesday.

周二，在布鲁克林一处建筑工地发生坍塌后，救援队把一名男子救出脱险。

【信号】 新闻开篇第一句总述。 答案信号是“新闻第一句”：Rescue crews pulled a man to safety after a collapse at a construction site in Brooklyn on Tuesday. 出现在录音最开头，新闻惯例是首句一句话交代核心事件，What happened 的答案就在这里，无需再往后找。

【替换】 pulled a man to safety ↔ **A man was pulled to safety**

主被动转换

after a collapse at a construction site ↔ **after a building collapse**

概括替换

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

B 盗用了录音里 trapped under a beam about 10 feet below the surface 中的 beam 和 ten feet，拼成 A beam about ten feet long collapsed to the ground.，但录音说的是“被困在地表以下约 10 英尺处的一根横梁下”，不是“一根约 10 英尺长的横梁塌到地上”——10 英尺指的是深度不是梁长，且塌的是楼不是梁，答非所问。

借用原文：He was trapped under a beam about 10 feet below the surface

C) 张冠李戴

C 盗用录音里 buried up to his waist in the basement 的 basement 和“被困”概念，拼成 A rescue worker got trapped in the basement.，但录音里被困在地下室的是一名“non-worker civilian”（非工人平民），救援人员（Rescue crews）是去救人的，被困者与救援者张冠李戴。

借用原文：A man described as a “non-worker civilian” was buried up to his waist in the basement.

D) 与原文相反

D 盗用录音结尾 It was the site of a 2006 fire 里的 fire 和 100-year-old building，拼成 A deserted 100-year-old building caught fire.，但录音说火灾是 2006 年的旧事、这栋百年楼此后一直空置；周二发生的是坍塌不是着火，把陈年旧事当成本次主事件了。

借用原文：It was the site of a 2006 fire and has remained vacant ever since.

2. A) He suffered a fatal injury in an accident.
B) He once served in a fire department.
C) He was collecting building materials.
D) He moved into his neighbor's old house.

【题目】 What does the report say about the "non-worker civilian"?

【翻译】 报道对这名"非工人平民"有何描述?

- A) 他在一次事故中遭受致命伤害。 B) 他曾在消防部门服役。 C) 他正在收集建筑材料。
D) 他搬进了邻居的旧房子。

【答案】 C (细节题) He was collecting building materials.

【定位】 The man was collecting building materials when the first floor collapsed underneath him.
当一楼在这名男子脚下坍塌时, 他正在收集建筑材料。

【信号】 描述此人当时行为的直陈句。答案信号是"录音中正面交代此人行为的那一句": The man was collecting building materials when the first floor collapsed underneath him. 直接说明事发当时这名平民在做什么(收集建材), 正是题干问"报道关于此人说了什么"的落点。

【替换】 The man was collecting building materials ↔ **He was collecting building materials**
近乎原句替主语

【排除】 A) **与原文相反**

A 称 He suffered a fatal injury in an accident. (在事故中受致命伤), 但录音明说 he is in stable condition with non-life-threatening injuries (情况稳定、伤势无生命危险), fatal (致命) 与 non-life-threatening (无生命危险) 正好相反, 伤情程度被反向夸大。

借用原文: Officials said he is in stable condition with non-life-threatening injuries.

B) **原词陷阱**

B 盗用录音里 The Fire Department of New York 中的 fire department, 编成 He once served in a fire department. (他曾在消防部门任职), 但录音里 Fire Department 是发布消息的官方机构, 从未说这名平民当过消防员, 是把机构名硬安成此人的过去职业。

借用原文: The Fire Department of New York says the vacant 100-year-old building being pulled down partially collapsed.

D) **张冠李戴**

D 称 He moved into his neighbor's old house. (他搬进了邻居的旧屋), 盗用录音 purchased by a neighboring church 里的 neighboring (邻近的) 一词, 但录音说的是这栋百年楼"被邻近的一座教堂买下", 且无人搬入(楼一直空置), 主体(教堂 vs 此人)和动作(买下 vs 搬入)都被掉包。

借用原文: The building was reportedly purchased by a neighboring church in 2011.

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

1 Millions of people are struggling to understand their paychecks or calculate money in shops, campaigners have said. Being bad at maths should no longer be seen as a badge of honor or down to genetics, according to National Numeracy, a new organization which aims to challenge the nation's negative view of the subject. Chris Humphries, chairman of the group, said that poor maths skills can affect an individual's life, leaving them at a higher risk of being excluded from school, or out of work. "Figures from a government survey, published last year, show that 17 million adults in England have basic maths skills that are, at best, the same as an 11-year-old," he said. Speaking at the launch of National Numeracy, Mr. Humphries said, "That's a scary figure, because what it means is they often can't calculate or give change." Mike Ellicock, chief executive of National Numeracy, said, "We want to challenge this 'I can't do maths' attitude that is prevalent in the UK," adding that it was vital that all primary school teachers understand key maths concepts, as young children who fail to learn the basics will suffer later on.

活动人士表示,数百万人正在努力理解自己的工资单或在商店里计算金额。据National Numeracy这一新成立的旨在挑战国家对该学科负面看法的组织称,数学不好不应再被视为一种荣誉标志或归咎于遗传。该组织主席Chris Humphries表示,数学能力差会影响个人生活,使他们面临更高的被学校开除或失业的风险。他说:"去年公布的一项政府调查数据显示,英格兰有1700万成年人的基础数学能力充其量与11岁儿童相当。"Humphries先生在National Numeracy成立仪式上表示:"这是一个可怕的数字,因为这意味着他们往往无法计算或找零。"National Numeracy首席执行官Mike Ellicock说:"我们想要挑战英国普遍存在的'我不会数学'这种态度。"他补充说,所有小学教师理解关键数学概念至关重要,因为未能学习基础知识的幼儿日后会受到影响。

3. A) Improve the maths skills of high school teachers.
B) Change British people's negative view of maths.
C) Help British people understand their paychecks.
D) Launch a campaign to promote maths teaching.

【题目】 What does the organization National Numeracy aim to do?

【翻译】 National Numeracy 这个组织旨在做什么?

- A) 提高高中教师的数学技能。 B) 改变英国人对数学的负面看法。
C) 帮助英国人理解他们的工资单。 D) 发起一项推广数学教学的运动。

【答案】 B (目的题) Change British people's negative view of maths.

【定位】 Being bad at maths should no longer be seen as a badge of honor or down to genetics, according to National Numeracy, a new organization which aims to challenge the nation's negative view of the subject.

据 National Numeracy (这家旨在挑战全国对数学这门学科负面看法的新机构) 所说, 数学差不应再被当作一种荣耀的标志、也不应归咎于基因。

【信号】 aims to challenge 同义复现题干的 aim。录音里 which aims to challenge the nation's negative view of the subject 用的正是题干同一个 aims to 信号词, 后面紧跟的动作就是机构宗旨; 听到 aims to 这个与题干呼应的词, 就该锁定这一句。

【替换】 aims to challenge the nation's negative view of the subject ↔

Change British people's negative view of maths

challenge 换 change、the subject 还原成 maths

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

选项 Improve the maths skills of high school teachers. 借了录音里 poor maths skills 的 maths skills 来诱选，但录音说的是普通成年人数学差，从没说要 "提高高中教师的数学技能"，对象与动作都对不上。

借用原文：poor maths skills can affect an individual's life

C) 原词陷阱

选项 Help British people understand their paychecks. 抓的是录音开头 struggling to understand their paychecks 的 paychecks (工资单)。但那只是用来描述 "人们数学差到看不懂工资单" 的现象举例，不是机构的宗旨；机构宗旨是改变看法，不是专门教人看工资单。

借用原文：struggling to understand their paychecks or calculate money in shops

D) 未提及

选项 Launch a campaign to promote maths teaching. 听上去合理，但录音通篇只说挑战负面看法、强调小学教师懂概念，从没提 launch a campaign (发起运动) 也没说 promote maths teaching (推广数学教学)，属于自己脑补，方向也偏到了 "推广教学" 而非 "改变看法"。

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4. A) Children take maths courses at an earlier age.
B) The public sees the value of maths in their life.
C) British people know how to do elementary calculations.
D) Primary school teachers understand basic maths concepts.

【题目】 What is vital according to the chief executive of National Numeracy?

【翻译】 根据 National Numeracy 的首席执行官的说法,什么是至关重要的?

- A) 儿童在更早的年龄学习数学课程。 B) 公众看到数学在他们生活中的价值。
C) 英国人知道如何进行基本计算。 D) 小学教师理解基本的数学概念。

【答案】 D (细节题) Primary school teachers understand basic maths concepts.

【定位】 Mike Ellicock, chief executive of National Numeracy, said, "We want to challenge this 'I can't do maths' attitude that is prevalent in the UK," adding that it was vital that all primary school teachers understand key maths concepts, as young children who fail to learn the basics will suffer later on.

National Numeracy 首席执行官 Mike Ellicock 说: "我们想挑战英国普遍存在的这种'我学不了数学'的心态", 并补充说, 至关重要的是所有小学教师都要理解关键的数学概念, 因为基础没打好的孩子日后会吃亏。

【信号】 **vital** 一词原样出现，紧跟其后即答案。录音里 it was vital that all primary school teachers understand key maths concepts 的 vital 与题干 vital 完全同词，that 引导的从句就是 "什么至关重要" 的答案内容；听到 vital 立刻抓其后从句。

【替换】 all primary school teachers understand key maths concepts ↔

Primary school teachers understand basic maths concepts

key 换成 basic，主干几乎照搬

【排除】 A) **偷换概念**

选项 Children take maths courses at an earlier age. 看似呼应录音 young children who fail to learn the basics will suffer later on 里的 young children，但录音说的是孩子早学不好基础日后会吃亏，从没说要让孩子 "更早上数学课"，把因果与措辞都改了。

借用原文：young children who fail to learn the basics will suffer later on

B) **原词陷阱**

选项 The public sees the value of maths in their life. 蹭的是录音 We want to challenge this 'I can't do maths' attitude 里讲态度的内容，但那是首席执行官说 "想挑战的心态"，回答的是 "想做什么"，不是 "什么 vital"；而且录音并没说公众 "看到了数学的价值"。

借用原文：We want to challenge this 'I can't do maths' attitude that is prevalent in the UK

C) **与原文相反**

选项 British people know how to do elementary calculations. 借了录音 they often can't calculate or give change 的 calculate，但录音是说很多人 "算不来、找不开零钱" 的糟糕现状，恰恰是反着的；且这话出自 chairman，不是题干限定的 chief executive，也不是他说 vital 的内容。

借用原文：they often can't calculate or give change

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

1 The Dutch king has revealed that for more than two decades, he has held down a part-time second job alongside his royal duties. King Willem-Alexander of the Netherlands said that he recently ended his role as a regular "guest pilot" after 21 years with the national airline's fleet of now-outdated aircraft. As a guest flier, the king worked about twice a month, always as co-pilot. He will now retrain to fly the bigger Boeing 737s as the old planes are being phased out of service. The 50-year-old father of three and king to 17 million Dutch citizens calls flying a "hobby." It lets him leave his royal duties on the ground and fully focus on something else. "You have an aircraft, passengers and crew. You have responsibility for them," the king said. "You can't take your problems from the ground into the skies. You can completely change focus and concentrate on something else. That, for me, is the most relaxing part of flying." Willem-Alexander said he is rarely recognised by passengers. Very few people pay attention to him as he walks through the airport in his airline uniform and cap.

荷兰国王透露，二十多年来，他在履行王室职责的同时还兼职从事第二份工作。荷兰国王威廉-亚历山大表示，他最近结束了在国家航空公司机队中担任常规"客座飞行员"的角色，这一工作他坚持了21年，驾驶

的是现已过时的飞机。作为客座飞行员,国王每月工作约两次,始终担任副驾驶。随着旧飞机逐步退出服务,他现在将重新接受培训以驾驶更大的波音737飞机。这位50岁的三个孩子的父亲、1700万荷兰公民的国王称飞行是一种"爱好"。这让他能够将王室职责留在地面上,全神贯注于其他事情。"你有一架飞机、乘客和机组人员。你对他们负有责任,"国王说。"你不能把地面上的问题带到天空中。你可以完全转换焦点,专注于其他事情。对我来说,这是飞行中最放松的部分。"威廉-亚历山大说,乘客很少认出他。当他穿着航空公司制服和帽子走过机场时,很少有人注意到他。

5. A) He owns a fleet of aircraft.
B) He is learning to be a pilot.
C) He regards his royal duties as a burden.
D) He held a part-time job for over 20 years.

【题目】 What does the report say about the Dutch king?

【翻译】 报道中关于荷兰国王说了什么?

- A) 他拥有一支飞机机队。 B) 他正在学习成为一名飞行员。 C) 他把王室职责视为负担。
D) 他做了一份兼职工作超过20年。

【答案】 D (细节题) He held a part-time job for over 20 years.

【定位】 The Dutch king has revealed that for more than two decades, he has held down a part-time second job alongside his royal duties. King Willem-Alexander of the Netherlands said that he recently ended his role as a regular "guest pilot" after 21 years with the national airline's fleet of now-outdated aircraft.

这位荷兰国王透露,二十多年来,他在履行王室职责的同时还兼着一份业余的第二职业。荷兰国王威廉-亚历山大说,他最近结束了在国家航空公司担任“客座飞行员”的角色,这支机队如今使用的是过时的飞机,他干了21年。

【信号】 报道开篇点题句即落点。新闻第一句往往就是主信息,本句 he has held down a part-time second job 直接交代了核心事实,加上 for more than two decades 和 after 21 years 两处时间数字反复强调“二十多年/21年”,这正是答案信号——数字被反复念到的地方多半是考点。

【替换】 a part-time second job ↔ a part-time job

去掉second后同义

for more than two decades ↔ for over 20 years

decades换算成years

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

选项盗用了录音里的 fleet of aircraft, 但原文 the national airline's fleet of now-outdated aircraft 说机队属于国家航空公司, 他只是来当客座副驾驶, 并非他“拥有”一支机群, 是听到 fleet of aircraft 就想选的原词陷阱。

借用原文: the national airline's fleet of now-outdated aircraft

B) 与原文相反

选项借用了原文 pilot/retrain to fly 的影子, 但 he recently ended his role as a regular "guest pilot" after 21 years 说明他干客座飞行员已 21 年, 后面 retrain to fly the bigger Boeing 737s 只是改飞新机型的再培训, 不是“在学着当飞行员”, 与原文相反。

借用原文: he recently ended his role as a regular "guest pilot" after 21 years

C) 未提及

原文恰恰相反, 国王把飞行称作 a "hobby" 并说 the most relaxing part of flying, 是把它当放松的爱好; 选项说他视王室职责为 burden (负担), 原文根本没这么说, 且情感方向与“放松、享受”相反, 属无中生有。

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6. A) He can demonstrate his superior piloting skills.
B) He can change his focus of attention and relax.
C) He can show his difference from other royalty.
D) He can come into closer contact with his people.

【题目】 Why does the king say he likes flying?

【翻译】 国王为什么说喜欢飞行?

- A) 他可以展示自己高超的驾驶技术。 B) 他可以转移注意力焦点并放松。
C) 他可以显示自己与其他王室成员的不同。 D) 他可以与民众有更密切的接触。

【答案】 B (细节题) He can change his focus of attention and relax.

【定位】 "You can completely change focus and concentrate on something else. That, for me, is the most relaxing part of flying."

“你可以完全转移注意力, 专注在别的事情上。对我来说, 那是飞行中最让人放松的部分。”

【信号】 最高级the most relaxing标出真落点。国王自述里有最高级 the most relaxing part of flying——“最.....的部分”是他强调的重点所在, 正是答案信号; 加上 change focus 与选项的 change focus 呼应, 定位到这句即可。

【替换】 change focus and concentrate on something else ↔ change his focus of attention

几乎原句改写

the most relaxing part of flying ↔ relax

形容词relaxing转动词relax

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

选项里的 piloting 来自原文反复出现的 pilot/fly，但国王说喜欢飞行是为了放松换心情，从没说为了 demonstrate his superior piloting skills（展示高超技术），是借飞行话题词制造的原词陷阱。

借用原文：retrain to fly the bigger Boeing 737s

C) 未提及

选项的 royalty 借自原文 king/royal duties，但他给的理由是放松、转移注意，从没说喜欢飞行是为了 show his difference from other royalty（显出自己跟其他王室不一样），属无中生有。

借用原文：his royal duties

D) 张冠李戴

原文确实提到他在机场不被认出、很少人注意他，但那是讲乘客反应（第 7 题），不是他喜欢飞行的原因；选项 come into closer contact with his people 把别处的信息安到“喜欢飞行的原因”上，且原文 rarely recognised by passengers 反而说他没怎么和人接触，张冠李戴。

借用原文：rarely recognised by passengers

-
7. A) They enjoyed his company.
B) They liked him in his uniform.
C) They rarely recognised him.
D) They were surprised to see him.

【题目】 What does the king say about passengers at the airport?

【翻译】 国王关于机场乘客说了什么？

- A) 他们喜欢有他陪伴。 B) 他们喜欢他穿制服的样子。 C) 他们很少认出他来。
D) 他们看到他感到惊讶。

【答案】 C（细节题） They rarely recognised him.

【定位】 Willem-Alexander said he is rarely recognised by passengers. Very few people pay attention to him as he walks through the airport in his airline uniform and cap.

威廉 - 亚历山大说，乘客很少认出他。当他穿着航空公司的制服、戴着帽子走过机场时，几乎没什么人注意他。

【信号】 新闻结尾句+程度词rarely/few。这是报道末尾收束句，集中描述乘客反应，正对题干的 passengers；句中 rarely recognised 与 Very few people pay attention 两处程度词（很少/几乎没人）是答案信号——程度词标出的正是这句的核心信息。

【替换】 he is rarely recognised by passengers ↔ **They rarely recognised him.**

被动改主动、原义不变

【排除】 A) 未提及

原文只说乘客很少注意他、认不出他，从没说乘客 enjoyed his company（喜欢和他相处）；这与“几乎没人注意他”反而方向相反，属凭想象添加的反应，未提及。

B) 原词陷阱

选项里的 uniform 直接盗自原文 in his airline uniform and cap，但原文提制服是为了说明“穿着制服走过也没人注意”，根本没说乘客 liked him in his uniform（喜欢他穿制服的样子），是听到 uniform 就想选的原词陷阱。

借用原文：in his airline uniform and cap

D) 与原文相反

原文是乘客 rarely recognised 他、几乎没人注意他，谈不上 surprised to see him（见到他很惊讶）——既然认不出，自然也不会因认出而惊讶，选项把反应改成了相反方向。

借用原文：he is rarely recognised by passengers

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: Morning, Miss Semenov. Welcome to our studio.

M: 早上好, Semenov女士。欢迎来到我们的演播室。

2 W: Thanks. My pleasure.

W: 谢谢。我的荣幸。

3 M: OK then. Let me start by asking you how old your company is.

M: 好的。那让我先问问您的公司成立多久了。

4 W: My grandparents started the company in 1955.

W: 我的祖父母在1955年创办了这家公司。

5 M: Why did they decide to open a furniture plant in Bucharest?

M: 他们为什么决定在Bucharest开一家家具厂呢?

6 W: At that time there was a construction boom. There was a great need for furniture and my grandparents saw a business opportunity. Their aim was to provide quality yet affordable wooden furniture. And this goal has never changed.

W: 那时候正值建筑热潮。对家具的需求很大, 我的祖父母看到了商机。他们的目标是提供优质且价格实惠的木制家具。这个目标从未改变过。

7 M: Do you still only work with wood?

M: 你们现在还是只做木制家具吗?

8 W: That's right. It's what we know and what we do best. If we started trying different materials, our quality would probably suffer.

W: 没错。这是我们擅长的，也是我们做得最好的。如果我们开始尝试不同的材料，质量可能会下降。

9 M: And all the wood is local?

M: 所有的木材都是本地的吗？

10 W: Correct. A hundred percent of our raw material comes from Romania.

W: 是的。我们百分之百的原材料都来自Romania。

11 M: Could you please outline how the company has grown over time? What have been the main challenges and opportunities that you have faced?

M: 您能概括一下公司是如何发展壮大的吗？你们面临过哪些主要的挑战和机遇？

12 W: Well, back in the '50s and '60s, Romania was a lot poorer than it is today. My grandfather and father did not have much capital, and our customers didn't have much money either. So that limited growth. The big change was in 2007 when Romania joined the European Union. Suddenly, our market exploded in size and we could now sell our products all across the continent. There was also more financial investment. And, as a result, we went from having 20 employees to 200.

W: 嗯，在50年代和60年代，Romania比现在穷得多。我的祖父和父亲没有多少资金，我们的客户也没有多少钱。所以这限制了发展。重大转变是在2007年Romania加入欧盟的时候。突然间，我们的市场规模爆发式增长，我们现在可以在整个欧洲大陆销售产品了。还有更多的金融投资。结果，我们从20名员工增加到了200名。

13 M: Which countries are your biggest markets?

M: 哪些国家是你们最大的市场？

14 W: Besides Romania, our biggest market is Germany. There is strong demand there for our traditional style of furniture.

W: 除了Romania，我们最大的市场是Germany。那里对我们传统风格的家具有很强需求。

8. A) They were skilled carpenters themselves.

B) It didn't need much capital to start with.

C) Wood supply was plentiful in Romania.

D) They saw a business opportunity there.

【题目】 Why did Semenov's grandparents start a furniture plant in Bucharest?

【翻译】 Semenov的祖父母为什么在布加勒斯特开办家具厂？

A) 他们自己就是熟练的木匠。 B) 起步不需要太多资金。 C) 罗马尼亚木材供应充足。

D) 他们看到了那里的商机。

【答案】 D (细节题) They saw a business opportunity there.

【定位】 There was a great need for furniture and my grandparents saw a business opportunity.

当时对家具有巨大的需求，我的祖父母看到了一个商机。

【信号】 **saw a business opportunity 点出动机。** 被问者直接应答里出现 my grandparents saw a business opportunity, "saw...opportunity(看到商机)"正是讲创办动机的信号词, 这句即答案句。

【替换】 my grandparents saw a business opportunity ↔ **They saw a business opportunity there.**
近乎原句、仅换主语为代词

【排除】 A) **未提及**

They were skilled carpenters themselves. 说祖父母自己是熟练木匠, 录音通篇只讲"看到对家具的需求", 从未说他们本人会木工, 属未提及的编造。

B) **原词陷阱**

It didn't need much capital to start with. 里的 capital 确在录音出现——但原文 My grandfather and father did not have much capital 讲的是"后来缺资金限制了增长", 是公司成长的挑战, 不是"创办的原因", 盗用 capital 来骗听到原词就选的人。

借用原文: did not have much capital

C) **原词陷阱**

Wood supply was plentiful in Romania. 里 Romania 录音确实反复念到, 但原文 A hundred percent of our raw material comes from Romania. 是讲"原料来自罗马尼亚", 并未说"木材供应充足", 更不是创办原因, 靠地名 Romania 制造熟悉感骗人。

借用原文: comes from Romania

-
9. A) Provide quality furniture at affordable prices.
B) Attract foreign investment to expand business.
C) Enlarge their company by hiring more workers.
D) Open some more branch companies in Germany.

【题目】 **What was Semenov's grandfather trying to do?**

【翻译】 Semenov的祖父想做什么?

- A) 以实惠的价格提供优质家具。 B) 吸引外国投资以扩大业务。
C) 通过雇用更多工人来扩大公司规模。 D) 在德国开设更多分公司。

【答案】 **A** (细节题) Provide quality furniture at affordable prices.

【定位】 Their aim was to provide quality yet affordable wooden furniture.

他们的目标是提供既优质又实惠的木制家具。

【信号】 **aim was to 直陈目标。** Their aim was to provide quality yet affordable wooden furniture 中的 aim was to(目标是)是表意图的强信号词, 其后内容即"想做什么", 这句就是答案句。

【替换】 provide quality yet affordable wooden furniture ↔

Provide quality furniture at affordable prices.

形容词改写成介词短语

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

Attract foreign investment to expand business. 的 investment 录音念过——但 There was also more financial investment 是"2007 年入欧后投资变多"的客观结果，不是祖父"想做的事"，盗 investment 误导。

借用原文：more financial investment

C) 原词陷阱

Enlarge their company by hiring more workers. 暗合原文 we went from having 20 employees to 200，但那是"入欧后规模扩大"的结果，并非祖父早年的目标，把后来的扩张说成祖父的初衷。

借用原文：from having 20 employees to 200

D) 原词陷阱

Open some more branch companies in Germany. 借 Germany 制造熟悉感——录音 our biggest market is Germany 只说德国是最大市场，从没说要在德国开分公司，纯属嫁接。

借用原文：our biggest market is Germany

10. A) They are from her hometown.

B) They are imported from Germany.

C) They all come from Romania.

D) They come from all over the continent.

【题目】 What does Semenov say about her company's raw materials?

【翻译】 Semenov对她公司的原材料说了什么？

A) 它们来自她的家乡。 B) 它们从德国进口。 C) 它们全部来自罗马尼亚。

D) 它们来自整个欧洲大陆。

【答案】 C (细节题) They all come from Romania.

【定位】 A hundred percent of our raw material comes from Romania.

我们百分之百的原材料都来自罗马尼亚。

【信号】 被问者用 Correct 应答 + 直陈来源。 提问 And all the wood is local? 后，被问者答 A hundred percent of our raw material comes from Romania., 这是对"原料来源"问句的直接应答，comes from(来自)点明来源，即答案句。

【替换】 A hundred percent of our raw material comes from Romania ↔ They all come from Romania.

A hundred percent = all

【排除】 A) 未提及

They are from her hometown. 说原料来自"她的家乡", 录音只说来自 Romania(国家), 从未提"家乡", 属编造。

B) 与原文相反

They are imported from Germany. 借后文 our biggest market is Germany 的 Germany 当诱饵, 但德国是"销售市场"不是"原料来源", 且原文明说原料 100% 来自罗马尼亚, 与"进口自德国"正好相反。

借用原文: comes from Romania

D) 偷换概念

They come from all over the continent. 的 continent 来自 sell our products all across the continent——但那讲的是"产品卖到全大陆", 不是"原料来自全大陆", 把销售范围偷换成原料来源, 且与"100% 来自罗马尼亚"矛盾。

借用原文: all across the continent

11. A) All across Europe.

B) Throughout the world.

C) Mostly in Bucharest.

D) In Romania only.

【题目】 Where does Semenov's company sell their products?

【翻译】 Semenov的公司在哪里销售产品?

A) 遍布整个欧洲。 B) 遍布全世界。 C) 主要在布加勒斯特。 D) 仅在罗马尼亚。

【答案】 A (细节题) All across Europe.

【定位】 Suddenly, our market exploded in size and we could now sell our products all across the continent.

突然间, 我们的市场规模激增, 如今我们可以把产品卖到整个大陆(欧洲)了。

【信号】 sell...all across the continent 直陈范围。 we could now sell our products all across the continent 中 sell...across the continent(卖遍整个大陆)直接回答"卖到哪", 且紧接在"2007 年加入欧盟"之后, all across 是范围信号, 这句即答案句。

【替换】 all across the continent ↔ All across Europe.

the continent = Europe

【排除】 B) 过度推断

Throughout the world. 把范围夸大到"全世界", 原文只说卖遍 the continent(欧洲大陆), 没有任何卖到全球的表述, 是把"全大陆"过度放大。

借用原文: all across the continent

C) 原词陷阱

Mostly in Bucharest. 借开头 open a furniture plant in Bucharest 的 Bucharest 当诱饵——但那是"工厂所在地", 不是"产品销往地", 把生产地冒充销售地。

借用原文: in Bucharest

D) 与原文相反

In Romania only. 的 only 把销售范围卡死在罗马尼亚一国, 恰与原文"入欧后卖遍全大陆"相反——那正是公司打开市场之前的旧局面, 取了转折前的状态。

借用原文: sell our products all across the continent

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

1 M: Have you heard about the new restaurant, the Pearl? Susan and I are going to try it out this weekend. We have a reservation on Saturday at 7 o'clock. I can call to add two more to the table if you'd like.

M: 你听说过那家新餐厅 the Pearl 吗? Susan 和我打算这个周末去试试。我们星期六晚上7点有预订。如果你们想去的话, 我可以打电话加两个人。

2 W: That sounds great. We'd love to join you. You always seem to know the best places to go. Where do you hear about these things?

W: 听起来不错。我们很乐意加入。你似乎总是知道最好的去处。你从哪儿听说这些的?

3 M: I have a habit of reading (614) Magazine. It has all the information on local events within the (614) column code area.

M: 我有看 (614) Magazine 的习惯。它有 (614) 区号范围内所有本地活动的信息。

4 W: That was a clever name for the magazine then. Does it only focus on new restaurant openings?

W: 那这个杂志名字起得真聪明。它只关注新餐厅开业吗?

5 M: They have other information too. Things like concerts, festivals and small shops. I think the restaurant information and reviews are the most exciting though. Each year they also sponsor a local event called Restaurant Week.

M: 他们也有其他信息。比如音乐会、节日和小商店之类的。不过我觉得餐厅信息和评论是最令人兴奋的。每年他们还会赞助一个叫餐厅周的本地活动。

6 W: Restaurant Week? What's that?

W: 餐厅周? 那是什么?

7 M: Oh, it's wonderful. All the stylish restaurants participate. They have special set menus for the week, usually in spring, at a number of different price points. Susan and I go to at least three different

places during the event. It's a great opportunity to try some of the more expensive restaurants at a discounted price and try something new. That's how we found the Pearl, actually.

M: 哦，太棒了。所有时尚餐厅都会参与。他们在那一周有特别的套餐，通常在春天，有几个不同的价位。Susan 和我在活动期间至少会去三家不同的餐厅。这是一个以折扣价尝试一些更贵的餐厅、尝试新东西的好机会。实际上我们就是这样发现 the Pearl 的。

8 W: Wow, that's an event I would be interested in. When will it be happening this year?

W: 哇，那是我会感兴趣的活动。今年什么时候举办？

9 M: You are in luck. Restaurant Week starts in just a few days, the first Sunday in May. Let's make sure they set a double date during the event. Just let me know what type of food you would like to try.

M: 你很幸运。餐厅周几天后就开始了，五月的第一个星期天。我们一定要在活动期间安排一次双人约会。告诉我你想尝试什么类型的食物就行。

10 W: Okay, I will.

W: 好的，我会的。

12. A) Go to a concert with him and his girlfriend.

B) Try out a new restaurant together in town.

C) Go with him to choose a pearl for Susan.

D) Attend the opening of a local restaurant.

【题目】 What does the man invite the woman to do this weekend?

【翻译】 男士邀请女士这个周末做什么？

- A) 和他及他的女朋友一起去听音乐会。 B) 一起尝试镇上的一家新餐厅。
C) 和他一起去为Susan挑选一颗珍珠。 D) 参加当地一家餐厅的开业活动。

【答案】 B (细节题) Try out a new restaurant together in town.

【定位】 Have you heard about the new restaurant, the Pearl? Susan and I are going to try it out this weekend. We have a reservation on Saturday at 7 o'clock. I can call to add two more to the table if you'd like.

你听说那家新餐厅“珍珠”了吗？我和Susan打算这周末去试试。我们订了周六7点的位子。要是你愿意，我可以打电话再加两个人。

【信号】 邀约句 I can add...if you'd like. 男士说 I can call to add two more to the table if you'd like., if you'd like 是发出邀请的语气标志，前面 try it out this weekend 又点明动作是去试新餐厅，这句就是承载邀约的答案句。

【替换】 try it out this weekend ↔ Try out a new restaurant together in town

代词还原加同义改写

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

concert 是原文后面 concerts, festivals and small shops 提到的杂志内容之一，并非男士本周末的邀约；选项 Go to a concert with him and his girlfriend. 把这个原词搬来制造“听到 concert 就想选”的错觉，与周末去餐厅无关。

借用原文：concerts, festivals and small shops

C) 原词陷阱

Pearl 在原文是餐厅名 the new restaurant, the Pearl, Go with him to choose a pearl for Susan. 却把它当成“珍珠”这件物品，编出“去为Susan挑珍珠”的动作，原文从无此事，属盗用专名后偷换概念。

借用原文：the new restaurant, the Pearl

D) 原词陷阱

restaurant openings 是原文谈杂志报道内容时出现的 new restaurant openings，男士周末是去“吃饭”不是去“参加开业典礼”；Attend the opening of a local restaurant. 把杂志话题里的词安到了周末邀约上。

借用原文：new restaurant openings

-
13. A) It is sponsored by local restaurants.
B) It specializes in food advertizing.
C) It is especially popular with the young.
D) It provides information on local events.

【题目】 What does the man say about (614) Magazine?

【翻译】 男士对(614) Magazine说了什么？

- A) 它由当地餐厅赞助。 B) 它专门从事食品广告。 C) 它特别受年轻人欢迎。
D) 它提供当地活动的信息。

【答案】 D (细节题) It provides information on local events.

【定位】 I have a habit of reading (614) Magazine. It has all the information on local events within the (614) column code area.

我有读《614》杂志的习惯。它登载了（614）区号范围内所有本地活动的信息。

【信号】 It has...信息说明句。男士在被问“你从哪知道这些”后直接介绍杂志：It has all the information on local events within the (614) column code area., It has... 是对该物功能的正面说明句，正是答案句。

【替换】 It has all the information on local events ↔ It provides information on local events

近义动词替换

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

sponsor 一词原文确有，但说的是杂志 they also sponsor a local event called Restaurant Week，即杂志赞助活动；It is sponsored by local restaurants. 反过来说成“杂志被餐厅赞助”，主被动和施受方都倒了，是借原词制造的张冠李戴。

借用原文：they also sponsor a local event called Restaurant Week

B) 过度推断

杂志确实重点谈餐厅，如 I think the restaurant information and reviews are the most exciting，但这只是它内容之一，原文从没说它“专做美食广告”；It specializes in food advertizing. 把“有餐厅信息”夸成“专门做食品广告”，无中生有。

借用原文：I think the restaurant information and reviews are the most exciting

C) 未提及

It is especially popular with the young. 说杂志“特别受年轻人欢迎”，但全文谈的是杂志登什么内容，从未提及它的读者群体或受欢迎程度，属原文根本没说。

14. A) They design a special set of menus for themselves.

B) They treat themselves to various entertainments.

C) They go to eat at different stylish restaurants.

D) They participate in a variety of social events.

【题目】 What does the man usually do with Susan during _____

【翻译】 男士通常在____期间和Susan做什么？

A) 他们为自己设计一套特别的菜单。 B) 他们用各种娱乐活动款待自己。

C) 他们去不同的时尚餐厅就餐。 D) 他们参加各种社交活动。

【答案】 C (细节题) They go to eat at different stylish restaurants.

【定位】 All the stylish restaurants participate. They have special set menus for the week, usually in spring, at a number of different price points. Susan and I go to at least three different places during the event.

所有时尚餐厅都参加。它们在那一周推出特别套餐，通常在春天，价位各不相同。我和Susan在活动期间至少会去三家不同的餐厅。

【信号】 习惯句 go to at least three.... 男士说 Susan and I go to at least three different places during the event., go to at least three 是描述习惯做法的句子，主语正是 Susan and I，对应题干 with Susan，这句即答案句。

【替换】 Susan and I go to at least three different places ↔ **They go to eat at different stylish restaurants**
概括加同义还原

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

special set menus 是原文真词，但出自 They have special set menus for the week，主语 They 指的是餐厅，是餐厅推套餐；They design a special set of menus for themselves. 把它说成“他们（男士和Susan）自己设计菜单”，盗用原词又换错了施动者。

借用原文：They have special set menus for the week

B) 未提及

They treat themselves to various entertainments. 说他们享受各种娱乐，但原文这段只讲他们去吃不同餐厅，从没提 entertainments，属原文未涉及的内容。

D) 过度推断

去吃不同餐厅勉强算社交，但 They participate in a variety of social events. 把具体的“吃三家餐厅”上升为笼统的“参加各种社交活动”，比原文宽泛得多，是以偏概全式的过度概括。

借用原文：Susan and I go to at least three different places during the event

15. A) More restaurants will join Restaurant Week.

B) This year's Restaurant Week will start soon.

C) Bigger discounts will be offered this Restaurant Week.

D) More types of food will be served this Restaurant Week.

【题目】 Why does the man say the woman is in luck?

【翻译】 男士为什么说女士很幸运？

A) 更多餐厅将加入Restaurant Week。 B) 今年的Restaurant Week很快就要开始了。

C) 这次Restaurant Week将提供更大的折扣。

D) 这次Restaurant Week将提供更多种类的食物。

【答案】 B （细节题） This year's Restaurant Week will start soon.

【定位】 You are in luck. Restaurant Week starts in just a few days, the first Sunday in May.

你运气真好。美食周再过几天就开始了，就在五月的第一个周日。

【信号】 in luck 紧跟原因句。 男士先说 You are in luck., 紧接着给原因 Restaurant Week starts in just a few days, because 虽未明说，但前因后果就在这相邻两句，原因句即答案句。

【替换】 Restaurant Week starts in just a few days ↔ **This year's Restaurant Week will start soon**

时间短语同义改写

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

Restaurant Week 是原文反复出现的原词，但 More restaurants will join Restaurant Week. 说“更多餐厅会加入”，原文只说 All the stylish restaurants participate，从未提“今年餐厅变多”，借原词编造了规模变化。

借用原文：All the stylish restaurants participate

C) 原词陷阱

discount 原文确有，出自 try some of the more expensive restaurants at a discounted price，说的是“能以折扣价吃贵餐厅”，并非“今年折扣更大”；Bigger discounts will be offered this Restaurant Week. 把 discounted 升级成 bigger discounts，无中生有又过度推断。

借用原文：try some of the more expensive restaurants at a discounted price

D) 未提及

More types of food will be served this Restaurant Week. 说“今年会供应更多种类食物”，原文谈的是开始时间和折扣价，从没说食物种类会增多，属原文未提及。

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 All parents know it is difficult to get children to eat their vegetables. Some of them offer rewards or treats for children finishing their share. But researchers have discovered that youngsters who are not praised for trying vegetables are more likely to eat them eventually. The study found that the best way to get children to eat food they do not like is simply to give them repeated exposure to it. Psychologists from Ghent University in Belgium studied 98 children. They gave them five kinds of vegetables to eat—mushrooms, peas, eggplants, carrots and cabbages. The taste tests revealed that carrots were the least-liked vegetable among youngsters. The children were then given a bowl of boiled carrots and told to choose how much to eat. After 8 minutes, they were asked to rate the dish as "delicious," "just OK" or "disgusting." The trial went on twice a week for a month, with a follow-up taste test after 8 weeks. Children were split into three groups, with one group asked to try the bowl of carrots repeatedly with no further encouragement. The other two groups were given rewards of a toy or verbal praise. (18) After the trial, 81% of children who simply tried the carrots consistently liked them. This is in contrast to 68% for the group given a toy and 75% for the group given verbal praise.

所有父母都知道让孩子吃蔬菜很困难。有些父母会为孩子吃完自己那份蔬菜提供奖励或零食。但研究人员发现，那些因尝试吃蔬菜而未受到表扬的孩子最终更有可能吃蔬菜。该研究发现，让孩子吃他们不喜欢的食物的最佳方法就是简单地让他们反复接触这种食物。比利时根特大学的心理学家对98名儿童进行了研究。他们给孩子们吃五种蔬菜——蘑菇、豌豆、茄子、胡萝卜和卷心菜。味觉测试显示，胡萝卜是孩子们最不

喜欢的蔬菜。然后,孩子们得到一碗煮熟的胡萝卜,并被告知自己选择吃多少。8分钟后,他们被要求将这道菜评为"好吃"、"还可以"或"恶心"。试验每周进行两次,持续一个月,并在8周后进行跟进味觉测试。孩子们被分为三组,其中一组被要求反复尝试这碗胡萝卜,没有进一步的鼓励。另外两组则获得了玩具奖励或口头表扬。试验结束后,81%持续尝试胡萝卜的孩子喜欢上了它们。相比之下,获得玩具奖励的那组为68%,获得口头表扬的那组为75%。

16. A) Rewarding them for eating vegetables.
B) Exposing them to vegetables repeatedly.
C) Improving the taste of vegetable dishes for them.
D) Explaining the benefits of eating vegetables to them.

【题目】 What is the best way to get children to eat vegetables according to a recent study?

【翻译】 根据最近的一项研究, 让儿童吃蔬菜的最佳方法是什么?

- A) 奖励他们吃蔬菜。 B) 让他们反复接触蔬菜。 C) 为他们改善蔬菜菜肴的味道。
D) 向他们解释吃蔬菜的好处。

【答案】 B (细节题) Exposing them to vegetables repeatedly.

【定位】 The study found that the best way to get children to eat food they do not like is simply to give them repeated exposure to it.

这项研究发现, 让孩子吃他们不喜欢的食物, 最好的办法就是让他们反复接触这种食物。

【信号】 结论信号 the best way...is。录音里 The study found that the best way...is simply to give them repeated exposure to it 用了「研究发现.....最好的办法是.....」这种明摆着下结论的句式, 结论句就是答案句, 听到 the best way is 就该锁定。

【替换】 repeated exposure to it ↔ Exposing them to vegetables repeatedly
名词短语换成动名词、it 还原成 vegetables

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音开头确实念到家长 offer rewards or treats 给奖励, A 的 Rewarding them 就盗用了这个原词; 但紧接着说不被夸奖反而更可能去吃, 奖励法是被否定的做法, 不是「最好的办法」, 听到 reward 就选 A 正中陷阱。

借用原文: Some of them offer rewards or treats for children finishing their share.

C) 未提及

C 说 Improving the taste of vegetable dishes (改善菜的口味) 听起来很合理, 但录音通篇只让孩子反复尝、给奖励或夸奖, 从没说过去改良蔬菜的味道, 属于凭常识脑补、原文没提。

D) 未提及

D 的 Explaining the benefits of eating vegetables (讲吃蔬菜的好处) 是另一个常识里的办法, 但录音只比较了反复尝、给玩具、口头表扬三种做法, 从没提向孩子讲营养好处, 原文无据。

-
17. A) They were disliked most by children.
B) They were considered most nutritious.
C) They were least used in Belgian cooking.
D) They were essential to children's health.

【题目】 What did the researchers find about carrots?

【翻译】 研究人员关于胡萝卜有什么发现？

- A) 它们最不受儿童喜欢。 B) 它们被认为最有营养。 C) 它们在比利时烹饪中使用最少。
D) 它们对儿童健康至关重要。

【答案】 **A** (细节题) They were disliked most by children.

【定位】 The taste tests revealed that carrots were the least-liked vegetable among youngsters.

口味测试显示，胡萝卜是孩子们当中最不受欢迎的蔬菜。

【信号】 最高级信号 **the least-liked**。录音 carrots were the least-liked vegetable among youngsters 出现最高级 the least-liked，正对应「四项都是最.....」的选项；最高级处常是出题点，听到 the least-liked 就该锁定这一句。

【替换】 carrots were the least-liked vegetable among youngsters ↔ They were disliked most by children
least-liked 与 disliked most 等值、主被动改写

【排除】 B) **未提及**

B 说 most nutritious 最有营养，但录音对 carrots 只说了它「最不受欢迎」，全程没评价它的营养高低，B 是借最高级句式凭空生造的判断。

C) **原词陷阱**

C 说胡萝卜 least used in Belgian cooking 在比利时菜里最少用，Belgian 确是录音念到的原词（研究者来自 Belgium），听到地名就想选很危险；但录音说比利时是为了交代研究地点，从没说胡萝卜在比利时菜里用得少，属答非所问。

借用原文：Psychologists from Ghent University in Belgium studied 98 children.

D) **未提及**

D 说胡萝卜 essential to children's health 对孩子健康必不可少，听着合理，但录音对 carrots 只下了「最不受欢迎」这一个结论，从没谈它对健康是否必需，纯属常识脑补。

-
18. A) Vegetables differ in their nutritional value.
B) Children's eating habits can be changed.
C) Parents watch closely what children eat.
D) Children's choices of food vary greatly.

【题目】 What does the result of this research show?

【翻译】这项研究的结果显示了什么？

- A) 蔬菜的营养价值各不相同。 B) 儿童的饮食习惯是可以改变的。
C) 家长密切关注儿童吃什么。 D) 儿童对食物的选择差异很大。

【答案】 **B** (主旨题) Children's eating habits can be changed.

【定位】 After the trial, 81% of children who simply tried the carrots consistently liked them. This is in contrast to 68% for the group given a toy and 75% for the group given verbal praise.

试验结束后，单纯反复尝试胡萝卜的孩子里有 81% 一直都喜欢上了胡萝卜；相比之下，得到玩具的那组是 68%，得到口头表扬的那组是 75%。

【信号】 **结尾数据对比收束全段结论。** 录音结尾 81% of children who simply tried the carrots consistently liked them 与 68% ... and 75% 形成数据对比，篇章独白常在结尾用数据收束主旨——这组「反复尝试组比例最高」的对比，正是整段要证明的结论落点。

【替换】 81% of children who simply tried the carrots consistently liked them ↔

Children's eating habits can be changed

「原本最讨厌→反复尝后喜欢上」概括为「饮食习惯可被改变」

【排除】 A) **未提及**

A 说 Vegetables differ in their nutritional value 蔬菜营养价值各异，录音虽列了五种蔬菜，却只比较孩子喜不喜欢，从没比较它们的营养高低，A 与研究结论无关。

C) **原词陷阱**

C 说 Parents watch closely what children eat 家长密切关注孩子吃什么，parents 是录音开头真念过的原词，但开头只说家长「难让孩子吃菜、会给奖励」，从没说家长「密切关注」，更不是这项研究的结果，属答非所问。

借用原文：All parents know it is difficult to get children to eat their vegetables.

D) **答非所问**

D 说 Children's choices of food vary greatly 孩子的食物选择差异很大，录音确实测了孩子对不同蔬菜的喜好，但研究的落点是「反复尝试能改变孩子去吃」，不是强调孩子间选择差异大，D 答非所问、以偏概全。

借用原文：The taste tests revealed that carrots were the least-liked vegetable among youngsters.

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

1 One thing about the moon many people don't know is that it has a lot of garbage on its surface, left over from human space exploration. But how much garbage exactly have humans left on the moon? It's hard to be accurate, but the trash likely weighs more than 181,000 kilograms on Earth. Much of it was left by American astronauts who landed on the lunar surface between 1969 and 1972 during NASA's Apollo missions. The other rubbish comes from missions that did not have human crews. These missions were conducted by various space exploring agencies, including those from the US, Russia, Japan, India, and Europe. Many of the older pieces are equipment sent to learn about the moon. The equipment stayed there after its missions ended. The moon is also home to lunar orbiters that mapped the moon before

they crashed into its surface, adding to the garbage heap. The objects left by the Apollo astronauts included equipment that was no longer needed. Bringing back unneeded equipment would have used up precious resources such as fuel. But, as the saying goes, one person's trash is another's treasure. Researchers can study the garbage left on the moon to see how its materials weathered the radiation and vacuum of space over time. Moreover, some of the objects on the moon are still being used, including a laser-range reflector left by the Apollo 11 crew.

关于月球，许多人不知道的一件事是它的表面有大量垃圾，这些垃圾是人类太空探索留下的。但是人类究竟在月球上留下了多少垃圾？很难准确统计，但这些垃圾在地球上的重量可能超过181,000千克。其中大部分是1969年至1972年间NASA阿波罗任务期间登陆月球表面的美国宇航员留下的。其他垃圾来自没有人类机组人员的任务。这些任务是由各个太空探索机构执行的，包括来自美国、俄罗斯、日本、印度和欧洲的机构。许多较旧的物品是为了解月球而发送的设备。这些设备在任务结束后留在了那里。月球上还有在撞向月球表面之前绘制月球地图的月球轨道器，它们也增加了垃圾堆。阿波罗宇航员留下的物品包括不再需要的设备。带回不需要的设备会消耗宝贵的资源，比如燃料。但是，正如俗话说的，一个人的垃圾是另一个人的宝藏。研究人员可以研究留在月球上的垃圾，了解其材料如何随时间经受辐射和太空真空的影响。此外，月球上的一些物品仍在使用，包括阿波罗11号机组人员留下的激光测距反射器。

19. A) Space exploration has serious consequences.
B) India has many space exploration programs.
C) There is quite a lot to learn about the moon.
D) A lot of garbage has been left on the moon.

【题目】 What does the passage say may be unknown to many people?

【翻译】 文章说许多人可能不知道什么？

- A) 太空探索有严重后果。 B) 印度有许多太空探索项目。
C) 关于月球有相当多的东西需要了解。 D) 月球上留下了大量垃圾。

【答案】 D (细节题) A lot of garbage has been left on the moon.

【定位】 One thing about the moon many people don't know is that it has a lot of garbage on its surface, left over from human space exploration.

关于月球，许多人不知道的一件事是：它表面有大量垃圾，是人类太空探索遗留下来的。

【信号】 many people don't know 直接点出未知点。信号是录音开头那句 many people don't know——它直接对应题干的"unknown to many people"，紧跟其后的 it has a lot of garbage on its surface 就是那个未知事实，是标准的开篇点题信号。

【替换】 it has a lot of garbage on its surface ↔ A lot of garbage has been left on the moon.

主动变被动、同词不同句式

【排除】 C) 原词陷阱

录音确实念过 equipment sent to learn about the moon, C 项 There is quite a lot to learn about the moon. 就盗用了 learn about the moon 这串原词; 但原文那句是说"许多旧设备是用来研究月球的", 并没有说"关于月球还有很多要学", 属听到原词就想选的陷阱。

借用原文: equipment sent to learn about the moon

B) 原词陷阱

录音在列举各国航天机构时念到 including those from the US, Russia, Japan, India, and Europe, B 项 India has many space exploration programs. 抓住 India 做文章; 但原文只是把印度列为参与方之一, 从没说"印度有很多太空探索项目", 是把列举里的一个名字硬拔高。

借用原文: including those from the US, Russia, Japan, India, and Europe

A) 过度推断

A 项 Space exploration has serious consequences. 说"太空探索有严重后果", 录音通篇只讲"留下了垃圾"这一具体现象, 从未上升到"严重后果"的评判, 属于把具体事实拔成宏大结论的无中生有。

20. A) It is costly to bring back.

B) It is risky to destroy.

C) It is of no use on Earth.

D) It is damaged by radiation.

【题目】 Why has a lot of equipment been left on the moon?

【翻译】 为什么月球上留下了大量设备?

A) 带回来成本高昂。 B) 销毁有风险。 C) 它在地球上没有用处。

D) 它被辐射损坏了。

【答案】 A (细节题) It is costly to bring back.

【定位】 Bringing back unneeded equipment would have used up precious resources such as fuel.

把不需要的设备运回来本会耗费燃料等宝贵资源。

【信号】 would have used up precious resources 点出代价。 答案信号是 would have used up precious resources such as fuel——这是一个"若运回则会耗费宝贵资源(燃料)"的代价/必要性表达, 正是解释"为何留下不带回"的那句。前一句 equipment that was no longer needed 交代了对象。

【替换】 would have used up precious resources such as fuel ↔ **It is costly to bring back.**

耗费资源=costly 的概括同义

【排除】 D) 原词陷阱

录音后文确实念到 how its materials weathered the radiation and vacuum of space, D 项 It is damaged by radiation. 就把 radiation 搬来; 但原文那句是说"研究者可研究材料如何经受辐射", 并非说"设备被辐射损坏所以留下", 与本题问的"为何留下"风马牛不相及。

借用原文: how its materials weathered the radiation and vacuum of space over time

C) 与原文相反

C 项 It is of no use on Earth. 说设备"在地球上没用", 但录音明确讲 some of the objects on the moon are still being used, 强调有些物件仍在用——"没用"恰与原文相反。

借用原文: some of the objects on the moon are still being used

B) 未提及

B 项 It is risky to destroy. 说"销毁它有风险", 录音从头到尾没谈"销毁设备"或"风险", 是凭空造出来的理由, 无任何原文支撑。

21. A) Record details of space exploration.

B) Monitor the change of lunar weather.

C) Study the effect of radiation and vacuum on its materials.

D) Explore the possibility of human settlement on the moon.

【题目】 What can researchers do with the garbage on the moon?

【翻译】 研究人员可以用月球上的垃圾做什么?

A) 记录太空探索的细节。 B) 监测月球天气的变化。

C) 研究辐射和真空对其材料的影响。 D) 探索人类在月球上定居的可能性。

【答案】 C (细节题) Study the effect of radiation and vacuum on its materials.

【定位】 Researchers can study the garbage left on the moon to see how its materials weathered the radiation and vacuum of space over time.

研究者可以研究月球上遗留的垃圾, 以观察其材料随时间如何经受太空中的辐射与真空。

【信号】 Researchers can study 直接应答题干。 答案信号就是主语词 Researchers can study the garbage 本身——它与题干 What can researchers do 一字对应, study 后面接的 how its materials weathered the radiation and vacuum of space 就是要做的具体事。

【替换】 see how its materials weathered the radiation and vacuum of space ↔

Study the effect of radiation and vacuum on its materials.

weather=承受其影响的同义改写

【排除】 D) 过度推断

D 项 Explore the possibility of human settlement on the moon. 谈"探索人类在月球定居", 听上去很符合太空探索的想象, 但录音只字未提"定居", 研究者要做的是研究垃圾材料, 把话题脑补到了"定居"上属过度推断——这正是预读时就标过问号的方向。

B) 原词陷阱

B 项 Monitor the change of lunar weather. 用 lunar(月球的)蹭话题, 且 weather 与原文动词 weathered 形近极易混; 但原文 weathered 是动词"经受/风化", 根本不是名词"天气", 录音也没说监测什么"月球天气", 是偷换概念。

借用原文: how its materials weathered the radiation and vacuum of space over time

A) 原词陷阱

A 项 Record details of space exploration. 盗用了录音里的 human space exploration; 但原文从未说研究者要去"记录太空探索的细节", 研究者要做的是研究垃圾材料, record details 是凭空安上的动作。

借用原文: left over from human space exploration

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

1 In my line of work, I receive a lot of emails. I also send a lot of emails. Though social media and messaging apps have taken over some of the roles from email as a form of communication, email is likely to retain an important role for business communication in the future. Surprisingly, though, a lot of companies and organizations lack formal guidelines for emailing. As most of you will soon be entering the workforce, I would like to share with you my own rules for emailing. If someone sends you an email, reply to them acknowledging the email. A simple "thank you" lets the sender know that their email has arrived safely, that it has not been lost among what could be 50 other emails that have arrived in your email inbox that day. It's not necessary to reply to a mass email sent to numerous recipients. These emails are often informative rather than personalized correspondence requiring a response or action. But it's common politeness to respond to a personal message, preferably within 24 hours of receiving it. It's also important to use proper English. Just because emails are a quick form of communication, doesn't mean emails, especially business emails, should be written using informal shortened forms of words. Think of an email as a letter. Spelling, grammar and punctuation should not be overlooked. And never use capitals to emphasize a word or words in an email. It's the same as yelling.

在我的工作中, 我收到很多电子邮件。我也发送很多电子邮件。尽管社交媒体和即时通讯应用已经接管了电子邮件作为通讯形式的部分角色, 但电子邮件在未来很可能在商务沟通中保持重要地位。然而令人惊讶的是, 许多公司和组织缺乏正式的电子邮件使用指南。由于你们大多数人很快就会进入职场, 我想与你们分享我自己的电子邮件使用规则。如果有人给你发送电子邮件, 请回复他们以确认收到邮件。一句简单的"谢谢"能让发件人知道他们的邮件已安全送达, 没有在当天可能收到的其他50封邮件中丢失。不必回复发送给众多收件人的群发邮件。这些邮件通常是信息性的, 而非需要回复或行动的个性化通信。但回复私人信息是基本的礼貌, 最好在收到邮件后24小时内回复。使用正确的英语也很重要。电子邮件是一种快速的沟通形式并不意味着电子邮件, 尤其是商务邮件, 应该使用非正式的缩略词形式来书写。把电子邮件当

作一封信来看待。拼写、语法和标点符号不应被忽视。而且永远不要在电子邮件中使用大写字母来强调某个或某些单词。这和大声喊叫是一样的。

22. A) It is likely to remain a means of business communication.
B) It is likely to be a competitor of various messaging apps.
C) It will gradually be replaced by social media.
D) It will have to be governed by specific rules.

【题目】 What does the passage say about email?

【翻译】 文章对电子邮件有何论述？

- A) 它可能会继续作为商务沟通的一种方式。 B) 它可能会成为各种消息应用的竞争对手。
C) 它将逐渐被社交媒体取代。 D) 它将必须受特定规则约束。

【答案】 A (细节题) It is likely to remain a means of business communication.

【定位】 Though social media and messaging apps have taken over some of the roles from email as a form of communication, email is likely to retain an important role for business communication in the future.

尽管社交媒体和即时通讯软件已经接过了邮件作为沟通方式的一部分作用，邮件在未来仍很可能在商务沟通中保留重要地位。

【信号】 让步转折 Though 之后才是真意。 句首 Though social media and messaging apps have taken over some of the roles 是让步铺垫，真正的表态在转折之后的 email is likely to retain an important role for business communication in the future。让步从句先承认对方一半、主句才给结论，结论永远在主句。

【替换】 email is likely to retain an important role for business communication ↔

remain a means of business communication

retain≈remain, role≈means

【排除】 B) 未提及

录音只说邮件会保留作用，从没说它会"成为各种消息软件的竞争者"。a competitor of various messaging apps 借用了录音提到的 messaging apps 一词，但"竞争者"这层关系原文没说。

借用原文：social media and messaging apps have taken over some of the roles from email

C) 与原文相反

replaced by social media 盗用了录音里的 social media，却把意思反了：录音让步部分只说社媒"接过部分作用"，主句明确说邮件会 retain（保留），并非被彻底取代。选项取了让步前半、又夸大成"被取代"，与主句结论相反。

借用原文：social media and messaging apps have taken over some of the roles from email

D) 原词陷阱

录音后文确实提到公司 lack formal guidelines for emailing 并要分享 rules, governed by specific rules 盗用了 rules/guidelines 这层意思，但那是讲"目前缺规范、我来给几条"，并非回答"邮件未来会怎样"。听到 rules 就选，正中圈套。

借用原文：a lot of companies and organizations lack formal guidelines for emailing

23. A) Save the message in their file.

B) Make a timely response.

C) Examine the information carefully.

D) See if any action needs to be taken.

【题目】 What should one do upon receiving a personalized email?

【翻译】 收到个人化电子邮件后应该做什么？

A) 将邮件保存在文件中。 B) 及时作出回复。 C) 仔细审查信息。

D) 看是否需要采取任何行动。

【答案】 B (细节题) Make a timely response.

【定位】 But it's common politeness to respond to a personal message, preferably within 24 hours of receiving it.

但对一封私人邮件作出回复是基本的礼貌，最好在收到后的 24 小时之内回复。

【信号】 转折 But + 时间状语点出"及时回"。 But it's common politeness to respond to a personal message 用 But 把话锋从"群发邮件不必回"转到"私人邮件要回"，紧接 preferably within 24 hours 给出时间要求。转折 But 后正是答案句，within 24 hours 这一时限对应选项里的"timely（及时）"。

【替换】 respond to a personal message, preferably within 24 hours ↔ **Make a timely response**
respond = response, within 24 hours = timely

【排除】 A) 未提及

Save the message in their file 说把邮件存进文件夹，录音对个人邮件只讲"要回、且及时"，从没提"存档"这个动作，属凭常识想当然，非原文所说。

C) 答非所问

Examine the information carefully (仔细审查信息) 录音并未对个人邮件这么要求。它和"判断要不要行动"听着像处理邮件的合理步骤，但录音对 personal message 的明确要求只是"回复"，仔细审查是考生自行加戏。

D) 原词陷阱

See if any action needs to be taken 对应的是录音讲群发邮件那句 These emails are often informative rather than personalized correspondence requiring a response or action 里的 action 一词，那是说群发邮件"不"需要回应或行动；选项把"是否需要行动"这层意思挪到了个人邮件头上，对象张冠李戴。

借用原文：These emails are often informative rather than personalized correspondence requiring a response or action

24. A) It is to be passed on.

B) It is mostly junk.

C) It requires no reply.

D) It causes no concern.

【题目】 What does the passage say about a mass email?

【翻译】 文章对群发邮件有何论述？

A) 它应该被转发。 B) 它大多是垃圾邮件。 C) 它不需要回复。 D) 它不会引起关注。

【答案】 C (细节题) It requires no reply.

【定位】 It's not necessary to reply to a mass email sent to numerous recipients. These emails are often informative rather than personalized correspondence requiring a response or action.

没有必要回复那种群发给众多收件人的邮件。这类邮件往往是告知性的，而不是需要回应或行动的个性化往来。

【信号】 直接定性句 It's not necessary to reply. It's not necessary to reply to a mass email 是对 mass email 的正面定性——"没必要回"；后一句 often informative rather than personalized correspondence requiring a response 再次印证它不需要回应。听到 not necessary to reply 就锁定答案句。

【替换】 It's not necessary to reply to a mass email ↔ **It requires no reply**
not necessary to reply = requires no reply

【排除】 A) 未提及

It is to be passed on 说群发邮件该往下转，录音只说它"不必回、是告知性的"，从没说要转发，属无中生有。

B) 过度推断

It is mostly junk 顺着录音 These emails are often informative (往往是告知性的) 滑向"大多是垃圾"。但 informative (提供信息的) 是中性词，录音并无贬义，把"告知性"推成"垃圾邮件"是过度引申。

借用原文：These emails are often informative rather than personalized correspondence

D) 未提及

It causes no concern 说群发邮件"不引起担忧"，录音讲的是"不必回/告知性"，concern 这一层（担不担心）原文压根没涉及，属臆造。

25. A) Make it as short as possible.

B) Use simple and clear language.

C) Adopt an informal style of writing.

D) Avoid using capitals for emphasis.

【题目】 What should one do when writing a business email?

【翻译】 撰写商务电子邮件时应该做什么？

- A) 尽可能使其简短。 B) 使用简单明了的语言。 C) 采用非正式的写作风格。
D) 避免使用大写字母来强调。

【答案】 D (细节题) Avoid using capitals for emphasis.

【定位】 And never use capitals to emphasize a word or words in an email. It's the same as yelling.

另外，绝不要在邮件里用大写字母来强调某个或某些词。那等同于大喊大叫。

【信号】 强调禁令 never use capitals. never use capitals to emphasize a word or words 用 never 发出明确禁令，是这段叮嘱里最斩钉截铁的一条；后一句 It's the same as yelling (如同大喊大叫) 进一步强化。否定强调词 never 之后，往往就是出题点。

【替换】 never use capitals to emphasize a word or words ↔ **Avoid using capitals for emphasis**

never use = Avoid using, emphasize = emphasis

【排除】A) 未提及

Make it as short as possible 说尽量写短，录音讲的是用词正规、别用缩写、注意拼写语法标点、别用大写，从没要求“越短越好”，属臆造。

B) 偷换概念

Use simple and clear language 听着像写作好建议，但录音的要求是 use proper English (用规范英语)、别用缩写，强调的是“正规、合语法”，不是“简单清楚”。把 proper (规范) 偷换成 simple (简单) 是两回事。

借用原文：It's also important to use proper English

C) 与原文相反

Adopt an informal style of writing 盗用了录音里的 informal 一词，但意思反了：录音是说 emails, especially business emails, should be written using informal shortened forms of words 的反面——它否定用 informal shortened forms，主张当成正式信件来写。选项把否定对象当成了主张，极性相反。

借用原文：doesn't mean emails, especially business emails, should be written using informal shortened forms of words

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

23 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。

Being bad at maths should no longer be seen as a badge of honor or down to genetics, according to National Numeracy, a new organization which aims to challenge the nation's negative view of the subject.

第1段，第2句

本句涵盖动名词短语作主语、情态被动谓语、并列表语、同位语、非限制性定语从句、不定式作宾语等多种成分，成分种类丰富；动名词主语和情态被动结构是常见易错点，同位语与定语从句的区分也值得练习。

Mike Ellicock, chief executive of National Numeracy, said, "We want to challenge this 'I can't do maths' attitude that is prevalent in the UK," adding that it was vital that all primary school teachers understand key maths concepts, as young children who fail to learn the basics will suffer later on.

第1段，第6句

这句话结构典型、层次丰富，既能练主干定位，也能练从句归属和多层时态辨认。难度不算失控，但训练收益很高，适合优先精讲。

He regards his royal duties as a burden.

第5题，C

"regard A as B"是四六级和考研常考的固定搭配结构，掌握后可迁移至类似动词（consider、treat、view等），具有一定典型性，但简单句本身在真题中占比不高

If we started trying different materials, our quality would probably suffer.

第8段，第3句

虚拟语气的条件句（If + 过去式，主句 + would）是考试高频结构，四六级和考研阅读、写作中经常出现。掌握这种句式后可以迁移到大量类似表达上。主从结构清晰、逻辑明确，是虚拟条件句的标准范式。

The big change was in 2007 when Romania joined the European Union.

第12段，第4句

主句 + 时间状语从句是常见的复合句结构，在四六级和考研阅读中经常出现；但本句的时间状语从句位于句末，属于较简单的后置从句，不如插入式或前置的时间状语从句那样需要仔细分析位置

And, as a result, we went from having 20 employees to 200.

第12段，第7句

涵盖主语、谓语、地点状语(含动名词)、方式状语四种成分,成分种类中等。"from having ... to ..."结构对理解动名词作介词宾语有一定练习价值,但整体坑点不多,训练收益适中。

W: Besides Romania, our biggest market is Germany.

第14段，第1句

主系表结构在四六级和考研阅读中常见，介词短语作状语的用法也较典型。但本句过于简短，缺少从句、复杂修饰或并列结构等真题中更常考的句式特征，代表性中等偏下。

There is strong demand there for our traditional style of furniture.

第14段，第2句

存在句 "There be" 结构在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，掌握其主语后置和后置定语修饰的模式可迁移到大量类似句子。

W: Wow, that's an event I would be interested in.

第8段，第1句

"主句 + 省略关系代词的定语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，"be interested in" 也是高频短语，"would" 表意愿或假设的用法也很典型。本句结构具有较强的代表性和可迁移性。

Just let me know what type of food you would like to try.

第9段，第4句

祈使句加宾语从句的组合在口语和应用文中非常常见，let me know这个表达是高频句式。宾语从句由疑问词引导、内部包含情态动词would like的结构，也是四六级和考研阅读或写作中的典型模式。掌握后可以广泛迁移到请求、询问、建议等多种场景。

All parents know it is difficult to get children to eat their vegetables.

第1段，第1句

宾语从句+形式主语it+不定式真正主语的组，是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，尤其it is+形容词+to do结构极为典型。掌握本句结构后可迁移到大量类似表达，如it is important/necessary/hard to do等，典型性较高。

But researchers have discovered that youngsters who are not praised for trying vegetables are more likely to eat them eventually.

第1段，第3句

本句结构较典型，层级适中，既不会过于简单，也不会复杂到脱离基础训练。对于练习主干定位、从句归属和分层判断时态，都有较高训练价值。

The trial went on twice a week for a month, with a follow-up taste test after 8 weeks.

第1段，第10句

简单句结构在真题中常见，但本句缺乏复杂修饰或从句，作为典型考点句式的代表性一般，学习后迁移价值有限。

Children were split into three groups, with one group asked to try the bowl of carrots repeatedly with no further encouragement.

第1段，第11句

“主句 + 逗号 + 补充性短语”以及被动表达，都是考试阅读中很常见的写法。掌握这种先抓核心、后收补充信息的方法，迁移性较强。

This is in contrast to 68% for the group given a toy and 75% for the group given verbal praise.

第1段，第14句

“主语加系动词加介词短语表语”以及“名词后接过去分词短语作后置修饰”都很常见，阅读材料里经常出现。掌握这种结构后，处理说明数据、比较结果的句子会更顺手。

What is the best way to get children to eat vegetables according to a recent study?

第16题 题干

疑问词加系表结构，再接不定式后置修饰名词，是非常常见、可迁移的英语句型。掌握这类句子后，处理许多说明“方法、原因、机会、能力”的表达都会更顺。

They were essential to children's health.

第17题，D

主系表结构是英语基本句型之一，具有一定代表性。但本句过于简短且无修饰语、从句等复杂成分，与四六级、考研真题中常见的多层修饰、从句嵌套的典型长难句相距较远。

Vegetables differ in their nutritional value.

第18题，A

这种“主语加不及物动词加介词短语”的基础陈述句非常常见，读文章和做题都会反复遇到。掌握这种直线型结构后，能迁移到大量简单说明句。

Moreover, some of the objects on the moon are still being used, including a laser-range reflector left by the Apollo 11 crew.

第1段，第14句

简单句搭配被动语态和后置定语的组合在四六级和考研英语阅读中非常典型。including 引导的伴随状语和过去分词作后置定语都是高频考查点，学生掌握后可以在大量真题句中复用这一识别方法。

Though social media and messaging apps have taken over some of the roles from email as a form of communication, email is likely to retain an important role for business communication in the future.

第1段，第3句

"Though" 引导的让步状语从句加主句结构，是四六级和考研英语中常见的让步逻辑句式。主句使用 "be likely to" 表达可能性预测，从句使用现在完成时陈述已完成事实，这种对比论证的句式在议论文和说明文中高频出现，具有较强的代表性和可迁移性。

It's the same as yelling.

第1段，第16句

主系表加介词短语是常见句式，但过于简短，缺少修饰语或从句等真题中常出现的复杂结构，代表性中等

Make it as short as possible.

第25题，A

祈使句在英语中是常见句式，尤其在说明书、指令、建议等场景中高频出现。使役动词 "make" 加宾语补足语的结构也是考试常考点。本句结构简洁但典型性强，掌握后可迁移应用于大量类似句型。

Avoid using capitals for emphasis.

第25题，D

覆盖祈使句的谓语识别和动名词短语作宾语两个知识点，适合练习及物动词搭配和非谓语动词用法，但成分种类单一、无定语从句或复杂状语等高价值结构。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本卷出现的 196 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。

email

A2

n. 电子邮件

本卷20次 · 真题 50 句

would

A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本卷7次 · 真题 466 句

material

B1

n. 材料

本卷7次 · 真题 69 句

event

A2

n. 事件

本卷7次 · 真题 66 句

local

A2

adj. 当地的

本卷6次 · 真题 150 句

carrot

A2

n. 胡萝卜

本卷6次 · 真题 23 句

garbage

B1

n. 垃圾

本卷6次 · 真题 12 句

likely

A2

adj. 很可能的

本卷5次 · 真题 224 句

equipment

B1

n. 设备

本卷5次 · 真题 32 句

collapse

B2

v. 倒塌，坍塌

本卷5次 · 真题 22 句

researcher

B2

n. 研究人员

本卷4次 · 真题 239 句

focus

B1

n. 重点

本卷4次 · 真题 107 句

opportunity

B1

n. 机会

本卷4次 · 真题 89 句

mission

B1

n. 任务

本卷4次 · 真题 33 句

crew B1

n. 全体船员

本卷4次·真题13句

exploration B2

n. 探索

本卷4次·真题11句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本卷3次·真题174句

million A2

num. 一百万

本卷3次·真题119句

quality A2

n. 质量

本卷3次·真题100句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本卷3次·真题80句

organization B1

n. 组织

本卷3次·真题76句

suffer B1

v. 遭受 (痛苦、疾病、损失等)

本卷3次·真题64句

reward B1

n. 报酬

本卷3次·真题56句

various B1

adj. 各种各样的

本卷3次·真题52句

aim B1

v. 瞄准

本卷3次·真题38句

site A2

n. 地点

本卷3次·真题37句

construction B1

n. 建造

本卷3次·真题21句

aircraft B1

n. 飞行器

本卷3次·真题17句

pearl B1

n. 珍珠

本卷3次·真题14句

royal B1

adj. 王室的

本卷3次·真题14句

lunar B2

adj. 月球的

本卷3次·真题10句

product A2

n. 产品

本卷2次·真题128句

type A2

n. 类型

本卷2次·真题97句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本卷2次·真题90句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本卷2次·真题85句

least A2

det. 最少的

本卷2次·真题84句

department A2

n. 部门

本卷2次·真题66句

negative B1

adj. 否定的

本卷2次·真题57句

response B1

n. 回答

本卷2次·真题47句

media B1

n. 大众传播媒介(报刊、电视、广播、互联...

本卷2次·真题45句

figure A2

n. 数字

本卷2次·真题44句

reveal B2

v. 揭示

本卷2次·真题43句

explore B1

v. 探索

本卷2次·真题40句

launch B1

v. 推出

本卷2次·真题39句

concept B2

n. 概念

本卷2次·真题38句

style A2

n. 方式

本卷2次·真题31句

executive B2

n. 主管;经理;管理人员

本卷2次·真题 30 句

chief B1

n. 首领

本卷2次·真题 29 句

app B1

n. 应用程序

本卷2次·真题 27 句

participate B1

v. 参加

本卷2次·真题 25 句

trap B1

n. 陷阱

本卷2次·真题 24 句

rescue B1

v. 营救, 救援

本卷2次·真题 23 句

affordable B1

adj. 买得起的

本卷2次·真题 21 句

investment B1

n. 投资

本卷2次·真题 20 句

vital B2

adj. 极其重要的, 必不可少的

本卷2次·真题 19 句

injury B1

n. (身体) 伤害, 损伤

本卷2次·真题 18 句

trash A2

n. 垃圾

本卷2次·真题 18 句

mass B1

n. 大量

本卷2次·真题 17 句

astronaut B1

n. 宇航员

本卷2次·真题 14 句

rarely B1

adv. 很少, 难得, 不常

本卷2次·真题 14 句

uniform B1

n. 制服

本卷2次·真题 13 句

raw B1

adj. 未加工的

本卷2次·真题 12 句

calculate B1

v. 计算

本卷2次·真题 11句

continent A2

n. 大陆

本卷2次·真题 11句

opening B1

n. 开口;洞;缺口

本卷2次·真题 11句

sponsor B2

n. 赞助商

本卷2次·真题 11句

trial B2

n. 审判, 审讯

本卷2次·真题 11句

flying A2

n. 飞行

本卷2次·真题 8句

informal B1

adj. 非正式的, 随意的

本卷2次·真题 8句

repeatedly B1

adv. 反复地

本卷2次·真题 8句

verbal B2

adj. 口头的

本卷2次·真题 8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

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

design B1

n. 设计

本卷1次·真题 132句

customer A2

n. 顾客, 客户

本卷1次·真题 124句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本卷1次·真题 115句

affect B1

v. 影响

本卷1次·真题 113 句

risk A2

n. 风险

本卷1次·真题 108 句

financial B2

adj. 财政的

本卷1次·真题 101 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本卷1次·真题 99 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本卷1次·真题 79 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本卷1次·真题 79 句

traditional B1

adj. 传统的

本卷1次·真题 79 句

rate A2

n. 速度

本卷1次·真题 78 句

growth B1

n. 增长

本卷1次·真题 77 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本卷1次·真题 70 句

cooking A1

n. 烹饪

本卷1次·真题 59 句

damage B1

n. 损害

本卷1次·真题 55 句

responsibility B1

n. 责任

本卷1次·真题 55 句

resource B1

n. 资源

本卷1次·真题 54 句

struggle B1

v. 奋斗

本卷1次·真题 54 句

nation B1

n. 国家

本卷1次·真题 51 句

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

本卷1次·真题 50 句

publish B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本卷1次·真题 50 句

recently A2

adv. 最近

本卷1次·真题 48 句

official B1

adj. 官方的

本卷1次·真题 47 句

promote B2

v. 促进

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

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

limit B1

n. 限度

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

contact B1

n. 联系

本卷1次·真题 43 句

specific B2

adj. 具体的

本卷1次·真题 42 句

adopt B1

v. 采纳

本卷1次·真题 41 句

attract B1

v. 吸引 (注意力、兴趣)

本卷1次·真题 41 句

further B1

adv. 更远处

本卷1次·真题 41 句

interested A1

adj. 感兴趣的

本卷1次·真题 40 句

writing A2

n. 写作

本卷1次·真题 40 句

code B1

n. 代码

本卷1次·真题 39 句

purchase B1

v. 购买

本卷1次·真题 39 句

consequence B2

n. 结果

本卷1次·真题 38 句

regular B1

adj. 经常的

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

exactly B1

adv. 精确地

本卷1次·真题 36 句

hire A2

v. 雇用

本卷1次·真题 35 句

mostly B1

adv. 主要地

本卷1次·真题 35 句

respond B1

v. 回答, 答复

本卷1次·真题 35 句

completely B1

adv. 完全地

本卷1次·真题 34 句

expand B2

v. 扩大; 扩展; 增长

本卷1次·真题 34 句

vary B1

v. 不同

本卷1次·真题 31 句

differ B1

v. 不同, 有区别

本卷1次·真题 30 句

essential B1

adj. 必不可少的

本卷1次·真题 30 句

means A2

n. 方法

本卷1次·真题 30 句

psychologist B2

n. 心理学家

本卷1次·真题 30 句

agency B2

n. 代理机构

本卷1次·真题 29 句

campaign B2

n. 运动

本卷1次·真题 29 句

eventually B1

adv. 最终

本卷1次·真题 29 句

fuel B1

n. 燃料

本卷1次·真题 28 句

fully B1

adv. 完全地

本卷1次·真题 26 句

block A2

n. 街区

本卷1次·真题 24 句

carefully A2

adv. 仔细地

本卷1次·真题 24 句

eating A1

n. 吃

本卷1次·真题 24 句

possibility B1

n. 可能性

本卷1次·真题 24 句

workforce B2

n. (一国或一地区的) 劳动力, 劳动人口

本卷1次·真题 24 句

contrast B2

n. 对比

本卷1次·真题 22 句

gradually B1

adv. 逐渐地, 逐步地

本卷1次·真题 22 句

closely B1

adv. 紧密地

本卷1次·真题 21 句

discount B1

n. 折扣; 减价

本卷1次·真题 21 句

formal B1

adj. 正式的

本卷1次·真题 21 句

expose B2

v. 使暴露

本卷1次·真题 20 句

greatly B1

adv. 非常

本卷1次·真题 20 句

citizen B1

n. 公民

本卷1次·真题 19 句

emphasis B2

n. 强调

本卷1次·真题 19 句

burden B2

n. 负担

本卷1次·真题 18 句

honor B2

n. 荣誉

本卷1次·真题 18 句

incident B2

n. (尤指不寻常或令人不快的) 事件, 事情

本卷1次·真题 18 句

numerous B2

adj. 众多的, 许多的

本卷1次·真题 18 句

studio B1

n. 工作室

本卷1次·真题 18 句

acknowledge B2

v. 承认 (事实、错误等)

本卷1次·真题 17 句

concentrate B1

v. 集中注意力

本卷1次·真题 17 句

crash B1

v. (车辆) 猛撞, 碰撞

本卷1次·真题 17 句

demonstrate B2

v. 证明

本卷1次·真题 16 句

guideline B2

n. 指导方针

本卷1次·真题 16 句

stable B1

adj. 稳定的

本卷1次·真题 16 句

accurate B2

adj. 准确的

本卷1次·真题 15 句

emphasize B2

v. 强调

本卷1次·真题 15 句

junk B1

n. 废物

本卷1次·真题 15 句

wooden A2

adj. 木制的, 木头的

本卷1次·真题 15 句

exciting A2

adj. 令人兴奋的

本卷1次·真题 14 句

superior B2

adj. 更好的

本卷1次·真题 14 句

unknown B1

adj. 未知的

本卷1次·真题 14 句

competitor B1

n. 竞争者

本卷1次·真题 13 句

costly B2

adj. 昂贵的, 代价高的

本卷1次·真题 13 句

import B1

v. 进口

本卷1次·真题 13 句

suddenly A2

adv. 突然地

本卷1次·真题 13 句

boom B1

n. 繁荣

本卷1次·真题 12 句

exposure B2

n. 暴露

本卷1次·真题 12 句

overlook B2

v. 忽略, 没注意到

本卷1次·真题 12 句

skilled B1

adj. 熟练的

本卷1次·真题 12 句

surprised A2

adj. 感到惊讶的

本卷1次·真题 12 句

union B2

n. 工会

本卷1次·真题 12 句

ok A1

adj. 可以的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

precious B2

adj. 珍贵的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

consistently B2

adv. 始终如一地

本卷1次·真题 10 句

entertainment B1

n. 娱乐活动

本卷1次·真题 10 句

girlfriend A2

n. 女朋友

本卷1次·真题 10 句

nutritional B2

adj. 营养的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

phase B2

n. 阶段

本卷1次·真题 10 句

retain B2

v. 保留

本卷1次·真题 10 句

saying B1

n. 谚语

本卷1次·真题 10 句

surprisingly B1

adv. 令人惊讶地

本卷1次·真题 10 句

timely B2

adj. 及时的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

campaigner B2

n. 活动家;运动倡导者

本卷1次·真题 9 句

dislike A2

v. 不喜欢

本卷1次·真题 9 句

file A2

n. 文件

本卷1次·真题 9 句

split B1

v. 分开

本卷1次·真题 9 句

branch

A2

n. 树枝

本卷1次·真题8句

bury

B1

v. 埋葬, 安葬

本卷1次·真题8句

kilogram

A2

n. 千克, 公斤 (重量单位, 等于1000克)

本卷1次·真题8句

nutritious

B2

adj. 有营养的, 营养丰富的

本卷1次·真题8句

risky

B2

adj. 有风险的

本卷1次·真题8句

safely

A2

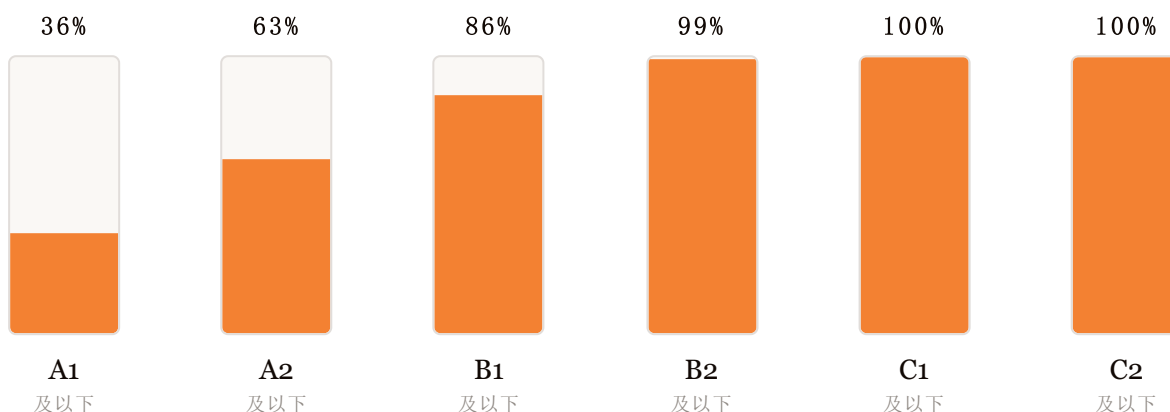
adv. 安全地

本卷1次·真题8句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全卷录音原文 631 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 **631** 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%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全卷录音原文去重词 631 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

631

B2 以上难词

1%

B1 及以下覆盖

86%

英语四级 2018年12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 →