

2019年6月·第2套 英语四级听力真题原文与答案解析

PAPER & KEY · 听力题和解析

听力题和解析

本卷全部 25 题的标准答案与完整录音文字稿由懒笔记基于2019年6月·第2套 英语四级听力原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面层级：Part/Section 标题与各节 Directions 照原卷排印——真实听力考卷只印选项，题干由录音念出。其下按录音篇目逐篇排印：每篇先给完整录音文字稿（逐段中译），再逐题给出卷面题目与该题解析（题目、翻译、答案、定位、信号、替换与排除）。

真题卷第2套(2019-06) · 四级

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

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(25 minutes)

Section A

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

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

¹ France is facing potentially more than \$1 billion in lost revenue this year due to huge declines in tourism. Safety concerns have been one of the biggest reasons why the country has lost over half a billion in revenue already in the first six months of 2016. The terror attacks in Paris last November were called Europe's worst in the past decade. Besides violence, workers' strikes and heavy floods are said to have also been why international tourists have stayed away. So far in the Paris region, there's been a 46% decline in Japanese visitors, 35% fewer Russians and 27% fewer Italians. American travelers seem the least affected. Their numbers have only dropped by roughly 5%. According to the French government, the country is the No. 1 tourist destination in the world, and tourism is extremely important to the French economy. The sector represents roughly 9% of its GDP. The head of Paris' tourism board said, "It's time to realize that the tourism sector is going through an industrial disaster."

法国今年可能面临超过10亿美元的旅游收入损失，原因是游客数量大幅下降。安全担忧是该国在2016年前六个月已损失超过5亿美元收入的最大原因之一。去年11月巴黎发生的恐怖袭击被称为欧洲过去十年来最严重的恐袭。除了暴力事件，工人罢工和严重洪灾也被认为是国际游客减少的原因。到目前为止，巴黎地区的日本游客减少了46%，俄罗斯游客减少了35%，意大利游客减少了27%。美国游客似乎受影响最

小，人数仅下降了约5%。根据法国政府的数据，法国是世界第一大旅游目的地，旅游业对法国经济极为重要。该行业约占其GDP的9%。巴黎旅游局负责人表示：'是时候认识到旅游业正在经历一场工业灾难。'

1. A) Heavy floods.
B) Safety concerns.
C) Bad economy.
D) Workers' strikes.

【题目】 What accounts most for the huge declines in tourism in France?

【翻译】 法国旅游业大幅下滑最主要的原因是什么？

A) 严重洪灾。 B) 安全担忧。 C) 经济不景气。 D) 工人罢工。

【答案】 B (细节题) Safety concerns.

【定位】 Safety concerns have been one of the biggest reasons why the country has lost over half a billion in revenue already in the first six months of 2016.

安全担忧一直是该国在 2016 年前六个月就已损失超过五亿（美元）收入的最大原因之一。

【信号】 最高级 **biggest** 锁定。这句靠最高级信号成为答案句：one of the biggest reasons 里的 biggest 把 safety concerns 抬成了头号原因。录音后面虽也提到 workers' strikes and heavy floods，但只是 also 补充，没有被抬到最高，所以最主要原因落在带 biggest 的这句上。

【替换】 Safety concerns have been one of the biggest reasons ↔ **Safety concerns.**

原词加最高级直对

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

Heavy floods. 盗用了录音原词 heavy floods，但原文是用 Besides violence, workers' strikes and heavy floods are said to have also been why 把它作为 also 补充的次要原因，而题干问的是 most 最主要原因。听到这个原词就选，正中陷阱。

借用原文：workers' strikes and heavy floods are said to have also been why international tourists have stayed away

C) **原词陷阱**

Bad economy. 借用了录音里反复出现的 economy 一词，但原文 tourism is extremely important to the French economy 说的是旅游业对经济很重要、是旅游下滑会伤经济，而不是经济差导致旅游下滑。它把因果方向反了，又靠 economy 这个原词制造熟悉感。

借用原文：tourism is extremely important to the French economy

D) **原词陷阱**

Workers' strikes. 同样照搬录音原词 workers' strikes，但和 A 一样出现在 are said to have also been why 这个 also 补充里，属次要原因，不是被 biggest 抬最高的那个，因而不是 most 所问。

借用原文：Besides violence, workers' strikes and heavy floods are said to have also been why international tourists have stayed away

2. A) It is competitive with its numerous tourist destinations.
B) It provides many job opportunities for French people.
C) It is the biggest concern of the French government.
D) It plays an important role in the nation's economy.

【题目】 What do we learn from the report about tourism in France?

【翻译】 从报告中我们对法国旅游业了解到什么？

- A) 凭借众多旅游目的地，它具有竞争力。 B) 它为法国人提供了许多就业机会。
C) 它是法国政府最关注的问题。 D) 它在国家经济中发挥着重要作用。

【答案】 D (细节题) It plays an important role in the nation's economy.

【定位】 According to the French government, the country is the No. 1 tourist destination in the world, and tourism is extremely important to the French economy.

据法国政府称，该国是世界第一旅游目的地，旅游业对法国经济极为重要。

【信号】 强调语气定调。这句靠强调语气的信号成为答案句：tourism is extremely important to the French economy 中的 extremely important 是录音对旅游业的正面定调；下一句 The sector represents roughly 9% of its GDP 又用占 GDP 约 9% 这个数据为这一定调补了硬证据，两句合起来明确给旅游业的经济地位定了性。

【替换】 tourism is extremely important to the French economy ↔

It plays an important role in the nation's economy.

极重要换成重要角色

【排除】 A) 未提及

It is competitive with its numerous tourist destinations. 借用了录音 the No. 1 tourist destination in the world 里的 tourist destination 一词，但原文说的是法国本身是世界第一旅游目的地，根本没说它要和众多旅游目的地竞争。competitive、与众多目的地竞争都是录音没提到的，属凭原词臆造。

借用原文：the country is the No. 1 tourist destination in the world

B) 未提及

It provides many job opportunities for French people. 听上去合理，但录音通篇只谈旅游业对经济、对 GDP 的重要，没有一句提到 job opportunities 或为法国人提供就业。它没有盗用原词，纯粹是符合常识的合理联想，原文并未涉及。

C) 原词陷阱

It is the biggest concern of the French government. 盗用了录音 one of the biggest reasons 里的 biggest，把它嫁接到旅游业头上，说旅游业是法国政府最大的担忧。但原文 biggest 修饰的是下滑原因，政府只是说旅游业 extremely important，从未说它是政府最大担忧，偷换了 biggest 所指的对象。

借用原文：Safety concerns have been one of the biggest reasons

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

1 A small plane with two sick US workers arrived safely in Chile late Wednesday after leaving Antarctica in a daring rescue mission from a remote South Pole research station. After making a stop for a few hours at a British station on the edge of Antarctica, the two workers were flown to the southernmost Chilean city of Punta Arenas. In a chaotic two days of flying, the rescue team flew 3,000 miles round-trip from the British station Rothera to pick up the workers at the US Amundsen-Scott station at the South Pole. "The two patients aboard will be transported to a medical facility that can provide a level of care that is not available at Amundsen-Scott," says a spokesperson. Normally planes don't go to the polar post from February to October because of the dangers of flying in the pitch-dark and cold. "Antarctica creates a hostile environment," says the operations director for the British Antarctic Survey. "If you're not careful, it'll come round and bite you."

周三晚间，一架载有两名生病的美国工作人员的小型飞机在离开南极洲的一次大胆救援任务后安全抵达智利，该救援任务从一个偏远的南极研究站出发。在南极洲边缘的一个英国站点停留数小时后，这两名工作人员被送往智利最南端城市蓬塔阿雷纳斯。在两天混乱的飞行中，救援队从英国Rothera站往返飞行3000英里，前往南极点的美国Amundsen-Scott站接回这两名工作人员。一位发言人表示："机上的两名患者将被送往能够提供Amundsen-Scott站无法提供的医疗护理水平的医疗机构。"通常情况下，由于在漆黑和寒冷环境中飞行的危险，飞机不会在2月至10月期间前往这个极地站点。英国南极调查局的运营主管表示："南极洲创造了一个充满敌意的环境。如果你不小心，它会反过来咬你一口。"

3. A) To carry out a scientific survey.
B) To establish a new research station.
C) To rescue two sick American workers.
D) To deliver urgent medical supplies.

【题目】 What was the small plane's mission to Antarctica?

【翻译】 小型飞机前往南极洲的任务是什么？

- A) 执行一项科学考察。 B) 建立一个新的研究站。 C) 营救两名生病的美国工作人员。
D) 运送紧急医疗物资。

【答案】 C (细节题) To rescue two sick American workers.

【定位】 A small plane with two sick US workers arrived safely in Chile late Wednesday after leaving Antarctica in a daring rescue mission from a remote South Pole research station.

一架载着两名生病的美国工作人员的小飞机，于周三深夜从南极一个偏远的南极点科考站执行一次大胆的救援任务后，安全抵达智利。

【信号】 mission 原词点名任务。这句里 a daring rescue mission (一次大胆的救援任务) 直接对应题干问的 mission，是答案信号——录音里出现和题干同根的关键词 mission，并把它和 rescue (救援)、two sick US workers (两名生病的美国工作人员) 绑在一起，这句就是承载答案的那一句。

【替换】rescue mission ↔ To rescue

名词任务转成不定式目的

two sick US workers ↔ two sick American workers

US 与 American 同义替换

【排除】A) 原词陷阱

选项 To carry out a scientific survey. 里的 survey 在录音结尾确实念到了——the British Antarctic Survey (英国南极调查局)，但那是机构名，不是这趟飞行的任务。听到 survey 就选 A，正是掉进原词陷阱。

借用原文：the British Antarctic Survey

B) 偷换概念

选项 To establish a new research station. 里的 research station 录音多次出现——a remote South Pole research station，但录音说的是飞机从'这个已有的站出发去救人，根本没有'建立新站'(establish) 的意思。选项盗用 research station 这个原词，把'从站出发'偷换成'建新站'。

借用原文：a remote South Pole research station

D) 原词陷阱

选项 To deliver urgent medical supplies. 里 medical 在录音里出现过——a medical facility (医疗机构)，但录音说的是把病人'送去'医疗机构，不是'运送医疗物资'(deliver medical supplies)。任务是救人、运的是人不是物资，这是盗用 medical 制造的原词陷阱。

借用原文：a medical facility

4. A) The darkness and cold.

B) The heavy snow and fog.

C) The biting winds.

D) The ice all around.

【题目】What makes flying to Antarctica dangerous from February to October?

【翻译】是什么使得二月到十月飞往南极洲变得危险？

A) 黑暗和寒冷。 B) 大雪和雾。 C) 刺骨的风。 D) 周围的冰。

【答案】A (细节题) The darkness and cold.

【定位】Normally planes don't go to the polar post from February to October because of the dangers of flying in the pitch-dark and cold.

通常情况下，二月到十月飞机不去极地站点，因为在漆黑和严寒中飞行很危险。

【信号】因果 because of 后接真原因。答案信号是因果连接词 because of——它后面才是'危险'的真正原因。录音先说 February to October 不飞，紧跟 because of the dangers of flying in the pitch-dark and cold，因果词后的 pitch-dark and cold (漆黑与严寒) 就是答案。听因果题，重点永远在 because/because of 之后。

【替换】 the pitch-dark and cold ↔ **The darkness and cold.**

pitch-dark 即 darkness 同义替换

【排除】 B) **未提及**

选项 The heavy snow and fog. (大雪和雾) 听起来很符合'南极很恶劣'的常识, 但录音讲致险原因时只说了 pitch-dark and cold (漆黑与严寒), 自始至终没提 snow (雪) 或 fog (雾)。这是靠常识脑补、原文未提及的典型陷阱。

C) **原词陷阱**

选项 The biting winds. (刺骨寒风) 里 biting 和录音结尾 bite you 是同一个词根 bite。录音那句 it'll come round and bite you 是比喻'南极环境会反咬你一口', 并不是说'有刺骨的风', 更不是 February to October 致险的原因。听到 bite 就联想到 biting winds 而选 C, 正中陷阱。

借用原文: it'll come round and bite you

D) **未提及**

选项 The ice all around. (四周都是冰) 同样是'南极=冰天雪地'的常识联想, 但录音讲致险原因只说漆黑与严寒, 全文没有 ice (冰) 这个词, 更没把冰和危险挂钩。这是常识脑补、原文未提及。

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

1 A pilot from Virginia removed his son's loose tooth using a helicopter. Rick Rahim, from Virginia, flies helicopters for a living, and when his seven-year-old son's tooth became loose, he did not waste time by tying it to a door handle. Instead, Mr. Rahim tied one end of a string around his son's tooth and the other end to his full-sized commercial helicopter. The father of four posted a video clip of his playful venture on Facebook, advising parents to do fun and creative stuff with their kids. The video shows him launching the helicopter into the air and flying just far enough to successfully remove the loose tooth. At the end of the video, Mr. Rahim assures watchers that the circumstances were safe, and that he has 13 years of helicopter flying experience behind him. "You've got to do everything safe in life, and that's what I did today," he said. Mr. Rahim later said that although some parents have used remote control helicopters to pull teeth before, he might be the first to use a full-sized aircraft, as he can't find evidence that it has been done before.

弗吉尼亚州的一名飞行员用直升机拔掉了儿子的松动牙齿。来自弗吉尼亚州的Rick Rahim以驾驶直升机为生, 当他七岁儿子的牙齿松动时, 他没有浪费时间把牙齿系在门把手上。相反, Rahim先生将一根绳子的一端系在儿子的牙齿上, 另一端系在他的全尺寸商用直升机上。这位四个孩子的父亲在Facebook上发布了一段他这次有趣尝试的视频片段, 建议家长们和孩子做一些有趣而有创意的东西。视频显示他启动直升机升空, 飞行的距离刚好足以成功拔掉松动的牙齿。在视频结尾, Rahim先生向观众保证当时的情况是安全的, 他拥有13年的直升机飞行经验。他说: "生活中做每件事都必须安全, 这就是我今天所做的。"Rahim先生后来表示, 尽管之前有些家长使用过遥控直升机拔牙, 但他可能是第一个使用全尺寸飞机的人, 因为他找不到之前有人这样做过的证据。

5. A) By tying it to a door handle.
B) By shaking it back and forth.
C) With a remote control craft.
D) With a full-sized helicopter.

【题目】 How did Rick Rahim remove his son's loose tooth?

【翻译】 Rick Rahim 是如何拔掉他儿子的松动牙齿的?

A) 把它系在门把手上。 B) 前后摇晃它。 C) 用遥控飞行器。 D) 用全尺寸直升机。

【答案】 D (细节题) With a full-sized helicopter.

【定位】 Instead, Mr. Rahim tied one end of a string around his son's tooth and the other end to his full-sized commercial helicopter.

相反, Rahim 先生把一根绳子的一端系在儿子的牙上, 另一端系在他那架全尺寸商用直升机上。

【信号】 转折 Instead 后是真做法。 答案句由 Instead 领起。前一句先说他"没有"用系门把手 he did not waste time by tying it to a door handle 的老办法, Instead 一转, 后面才是他真正的做法——把绳子另一端系到 full-sized commercial helicopter 上。听力里"否定 + Instead/But"之后的内容才是落点。

【替换】 full-sized commercial helicopter ↔ **a full-sized helicopter**

去掉 commercial 的同形保留

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

By tying it to a door handle. 直接盗用了录音里 tying it to a door handle 的原词, 但这句前面有 he did not waste time by tying it to a door handle——是他"没有"采用的老办法, 听到"门把手"就选正好中圈套。

借用原文: he did not waste time by tying it to a door handle

B) 未提及

By shaking it back and forth. (来回摇晃) 是生活里另一种拔牙土法, 听着合理, 但录音通篇没有任何"摇晃"的表述, 属于凭常识脑补的方法。

C) 张冠李戴

With a remote control craft. 与录音结尾 some parents have used remote control helicopters to pull teeth before 的"remote control"撞词, 但那是"别的父母"以前用遥控机干的事, 不是 Rahim 这次的做法, 混淆了"谁用、用的是真机还是遥控机"。

借用原文: some parents have used remote control helicopters to pull teeth before

-
6. A) He has lots of fans on Facebook.
B) He has rich experience in flying.
C) He often suffers from toothaches.
D) He has learned to pull teeth from a video.

【题目】 What does the news report say about Rick Rahim?

【翻译】新闻报道关于 Rick Rahim 说了什么？

- A) 他在 Facebook 上有很多粉丝。 B) 他有丰富的飞行经验。
C) 他经常遭受牙痛的困扰。 D) 他从视频中学会了拔牙。

【答案】 **B** (细节题) He has rich experience in flying.

【定位】 At the end of the video, Mr. Rahim assures watchers that the circumstances were safe, and that he has 13 years of helicopter flying experience behind him.

在视频结尾, Rahim 先生向观众保证当时情况是安全的, 而且他已有 13 年的直升机飞行经验。

【信号】 **具体年数佐证经验**。答案信号是一个被点明的具体数字 13 years of helicopter flying experience。新闻里凡给出确切年数/数据, 往往就是某道细节题的命中点; 这里"13 年飞行经验"正是对"飞行经验丰富"的实证。

【替换】 13 years of helicopter flying experience ↔ **rich experience in flying**

具体年数概括为丰富

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

He has lots of fans on Facebook. 借用了录音里 posted a video clip of his playful venture on Facebook 的"Facebook", 但原文只说他在 Facebook 上"发了视频", 从没说他"粉丝众多", 是拿真实平台名脑补出的结论。

借用原文: posted a video clip of his playful venture on Facebook

C) **张冠李戴**

He often suffers from toothaches. 蹭了全篇"tooth/牙"的话题词, 但录音里松动的是 his seven-year-old son's tooth——儿子的牙, 不是他常牙疼, 把对象从儿子张冠李戴到了他本人。

借用原文: his seven-year-old son's tooth

D) **与原文相反**

He has learned to pull teeth from a video. 把录音里的"video"原词拿来, 却倒置了关系: 原文是他自己 posted a video clip (发布视频), 并非"从视频里学拔牙", 方向正好反了。

借用原文: posted a video clip of his playful venture on Facebook

-
7. A) Spend more time together.
B) Tell them adventure stories.
C) Do something fun and creative.
D) Play with them in a safe place.

【题目】 **What did Rick Rahim advise parents to do with their kids?**

【翻译】 Rick Rahim 建议家长们和孩子做什么？

- A) 花更多时间在一起。 B) 给他们讲冒险故事。 C) 做一些有趣且有创意的事情。
D) 在安全的地方和他们玩耍。

【答案】 C (细节题) Do something fun and creative.

【定位】 The father of four posted a video clip of his playful venture on Facebook, advising parents to do fun and creative stuff with their kids.

这位四个孩子的父亲在 Facebook 上发布了这段顽皮冒险的视频，建议父母和孩子一起做有趣又有创意的事。

【信号】 建议词 **advising** 直引。答案信号就是建议动词 advising parents to do——题干问 advise，录音用 advising 直接呼应，紧跟其后的 fun and creative stuff with their kids 就是他建议的内容，几乎是题干与原文逐词对应。

【替换】 do fun and creative stuff with their kids ↔ **Do something fun and creative.**
stuff 换成 something

【排除】 A) **未提及**

Spend more time together. (多花时间相处) 听起来是很正常的育儿建议，但录音里他建议的是“做有趣有创意的事”，从没说“多陪伴/多花时间”，是凭常识替他补的话。

B) **偷换概念**

Tell them adventure stories. 蹭了录音里 playful venture (顽皮冒险) 的“冒险”色彩，但原文 venture 指他“拔牙这桩冒险行为”，不是让父母“给孩子讲冒险故事”，把“做冒险事”偷换成了“讲冒险故事”。

借用原文：posted a video clip of his playful venture on Facebook

D) **张冠李戴**

Play with them in a safe place. 借用了录音反复强调的“safe”——但 the circumstances were safe 是他在说“自己当时做得安全”，不是建议父母“在安全的地方陪孩子玩”，把“他自述安全”嫁接成了“对父母的建议”。

借用原文：Mr. Rahim assures watchers that the circumstances were safe

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 news report you have just heard.

1 W: Hi, Emma's speaking. Who's this?

W: 你好,我是Emma。请问你是哪位?

2 M: Hi, Emma. I'm Paul from Hennes Delivery Service. Here is a package for you. Are you at home to collect it?

M: 你好,Emma。我是Hennes快递服务的Paul。这里有你的一个包裹。你在家能收一下吗?

3 W: Oh, sorry, Paul. I'm out at the moment. Can you put it in my mailbox?

W: 哦,不好意思,Paul。我现在不在家。你能把它放在我的信箱里吗?

4 M: I'm afraid I can't do that. Sorry. The package is too big and it needs a signature to confirm you have received it, so I would need to deliver it at a time when you are in.

M: 恐怕不行。抱歉。包裹太大了,而且需要签名确认你收到了,所以我得在你在家的時候送过去。

5 W: Okay, well, I'm out all day today, but I should be in tomorrow morning before I go out for lunch. And then I'll be at home again later in the afternoon. Will either of those times be convenient for you?

W: 好的,嗯,我今天一整天都不在家,但明天上午我出去吃午饭之前应该在家。然后下午晚些时候我会再回家。这两个时间你方便吗?

6 M: They're not, unfortunately, I'm sorry. I won't be in the area tomorrow as I have some other deliveries to make on the other side of town. I could come the day after if that suits you.

M: 不巧,都不方便。抱歉。我明天不会去那个区域,因为我要在城市另一边送其他快递。如果你方便的话,我可以后天来。

7 W: Okay. Yes, that should be fine. I have a friend coming around in the afternoon, but I'll be at home. So the day after tomorrow will be great. Do I need to pay for the package?

W: 好的。行,那应该没问题。我有个朋友下午会过来,但我会在家。所以后天就很好。我需要付包裹的钱吗?

8 M: No, you don't. It says here that you paid for it when you ordered it online.

M: 不用,不需要。这里显示你在网上订购的时候已经付过了。

9 W: Oh, yes, I did. I got mixed up.

W: 哦,对,我付过了。我搞混了。

10 M: So you just need to sign the form to say you've received it.

M: 所以你只需要在表格上签个字,证明你收到了。

11 W: Okay, great. See you the day after tomorrow then.

W: 好的,太好了。那后天见。

12 M: Yes, see you then.

M: 好,到时候见。

8. A) To confirm an urgent appointment.

C) To ask the woman to sign a document.

B) To collect a package from the woman.

D) To arrange the delivery of a package.

【题目】 Why is the man making the phone call?

【翻译】 男士为什么打这个电话?

A) 确认一个紧急预约。 B) 从女士那里取一个包裹。 C) 请女士在一份文件上签字。

D) 安排一个包裹的投递。

【答案】 D (目的题) To arrange the delivery of a package.

【定位】 Hi, Emma. I'm Paul from Hennes Delivery Service. Here is a package for you. Are you at home to collect it?

你好, Emma。我是 Hennes 快递公司的 Paul。这里有一个你的包裹。你在家可以收件吗?

【信号】 开场自报来意。 男方一开口就 I'm Paul from Hennes Delivery Service. Here is a package for you., 先报公司身份、再说"有你一个包裹"——这种"自报家门 + 直陈事由"的开场白就是目的题的答案信号, 紧接着的 Are you at home to collect it? 更点明是来约送件的。

【替换】 Here is a package for you. Are you at home to collect it? ↔ **To arrange the delivery of a package**
送件具体化为安排配送

【排除】 B) 与原文相反

To collect a package from the woman. 把方向搞反了: 录音里 collect 的是女方收件 (Are you at home to collect it? 指她来收), 不是男方从女方处取件。盗用了原文的 collect 和 package, 却把"谁收谁的件"颠倒了。

借用原文: Are you at home to collect it?

C) 原词陷阱

To ask the woman to sign a document. 盗用了后文 it needs a signature 和 sign the form 里的"签字", 但签字只是收件时的一个环节, 不是"打这通电话"的目的。听到 sign 就选, 正中原词陷阱。

借用原文: it needs a signature to confirm you have received it

A) 未提及

To confirm an urgent appointment. 里的"紧急约会"录音通篇没提, 全程只在谈送货时间, 没有任何"urgent/appointment"。属于凭空编造的干扰。

9. A) She is doing shopping.

C) She is not at home.

B) She is visiting a friend.

D) She is not feeling well.

【题目】 Why can't the woman meet the man today?

【翻译】 女士今天为什么不能见男士?

A) 她在购物。 B) 她在看望朋友。 C) 她不在家。 D) 她身体不舒服。

【答案】 C (细节题) She is not at home.

【定位】 Oh, sorry, Paul. I'm out at the moment.

哦, 抱歉, Paul, 我现在不在家 (出门在外)。

【信号】 被问者直接应答。 男方问 Are you at home to collect it?, 女方紧接着 I'm out at the moment 作答——这句"被问者对问题的直接回应"就是答案信号, 她为何今天见不了, 全在这句。

【替换】 I'm out at the moment ↔ She is not at home

出门在外 = 不在家

【排除】 A) 过度推断

She is doing shopping. 听着能解释"出门", 但录音只说 I'm out at the moment, 从没说她在购物。是给"出门"硬安一个具体去向的编造项。

B) 张冠李戴

She is visiting a friend. 盗用了后文 I have a friend coming around in the afternoon, 但那是"后天下午有朋友来她家", 既不是今天、也不是她去访友。把后天的朋友安到"今天为什么不行"上, 是张冠李戴。

借用原文: I have a friend coming around in the afternoon

D) 未提及

She is not feeling well. 录音通篇没提她生病或不舒服, 她说的只是"出门在外"。属凭空添加的状态。

10. A) He will be off duty the whole day.

C) He will have to have his car repaired.

B) He will be working somewhere else.

D) He will be too busy to spare any time.

【题目】 Why is the man unable to see the woman tomorrow?

【翻译】 男士明天为什么不能见女士?

A) 他全天休息。 B) 他将在别处工作。 C) 他必须去修车。 D) 他太忙了抽不出时间。

【答案】 B (细节题) He will be working somewhere else.

【定位】 I won't be in the area tomorrow as I have some other deliveries to make on the other side of town.

我明天不在这片区域, 因为我要去城另一头送别的件。

【信号】 因果 as 引出原因。女方提了明天上午的时间后, 男方答 I won't be in the area tomorrow as I have some other deliveries to make——这里的 as 是因果信号词, as 后面那句"去城另一头送别的件"才是他明天来不了的真正原因, 正是答案落点。

【替换】 I have some other deliveries to make on the other side of town ↔

He will be working somewhere else

去别处送件 = 在别处工作

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

He will be off duty the whole day. 说他"整天休息", 恰恰反了——录音里他明天满是有其他要送的包裹, 是忙着干活、不是休假。极性正好相反。

借用原文: I have some other deliveries to make

C) 未提及

He will have to have his car repaired. 录音从没提修车, 他不来的原因是"去别处送件"。属无中生有。

D) 偷换概念

He will be too busy to spare any time. 和正确项意思贴得近, 但他给的理由是"人在城另一头" (地点不在), 不是"忙到抽不出空"。录音强调的是 I won't be in the area (不在本区), 重点在"地点"而非"太忙", 选它就把具体原因换成了笼统的"忙"。

借用原文: I won't be in the area tomorrow

11. A) Sign her name.

C) Pay a small fee.

B) Confirm online.

D) Show up in person.

【题目】 What should the woman do to receive her purchase?

【翻译】 女士应该做什么才能收到她购买的东西?

A) 签她的名字。 B) 在线确认。 C) 支付一小笔费用。 D) 亲自到场。

【答案】 A (细节题) Sign her name.

【定位】 So you just need to sign the form to say you've received it.

所以你只需要在表格上签个字, 确认你已经收到了。

【信号】 结尾 you just need to 给要求。 对话临收尾时男方说 you just need to sign the form —— "you just need to" (你只需要) 是典型的"交代要求"信号, 正面回答了"领件该做什么", 是本题答案句。

【替换】 sign the form to say you've received it ↔ Sign her name

签表格 = 签名

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

Confirm online. 蹭了录音里 you paid for it when you ordered it online 的 online, 但那是说她"网上下单付过钱", 不是领件要"线上确认"。盗用 online 一词答非所问。

借用原文: you paid for it when you ordered it online

C) 原词陷阱

Pay a small fee. 盗用了 Do I need to pay for the package? 的 pay, 但男方明确回 No, you don't.——不用付了。听到 pay 就选, 正中原词陷阱。

借用原文: Do I need to pay for the package?

D) 过度推断

Show up in person. 看似合理(她确实要在家收件), 但原文强调的要求是 sign the form"签字", 男方从没说"必须本人到场"这一动作。属把"在家收件"过度引申成"本人到场"的推断。

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

1 M: Hi, Emily, I hear you are leaving for Italy soon. Do you plan to have a going-away party before you disappear? It'd be really nice for us to hang out together before you go.

M: 嗨,Emily,我听说你很快要去意大利了。你打算在走之前办个告别派对吗?在你离开之前我们一起聚聚真的会很不错。

2 W: I'm not sure. I'm leaving in just two more days, and I'm going to miss all my friends here and especially this place. Why don't you come over? I'm feeling rather sad, actually. I'm currently sitting alone at a table outside the Black Cat Cafe, listening to the rain and watching people passing by.

W: 我不太确定。我还有两天就要走了,我会想念这里所有的朋友,尤其是这个地方。你要不要过来?其实我现在感觉挺难过的。我现在正一个人坐在Black Cat Cafe外面的桌子旁,听着雨声,看着路过的行人。

3 M: I'm sorry. I can't just now. I need to get this assignment finished by Monday, and I'm way behind. Anyhow, cheer up. You're not leaving for good, and you'll absolutely love Italy.

M: 不好意思,我现在去不了。我得在周一之前完成这个作业,而且我进度落后很多了。不管怎样,振作起来。你又不是一去不回了,而且你一定会爱上意大利的。

4 W: Yeah, you're right. But I just feel like I'm not quite ready to go. And studying in a foreign country seems a bit overwhelming.

W: 是啊,你说得对。但我就是觉得自己还没完全准备好要走。而且在国外学习感觉有点让人不知所措。

5 M: Just think of your life in Milan. In the mornings, you can go down to a small local cafe, soaking up the sun's rays and drinking coffee. I envy you. You can buy lots of gorgeous Italian clothes.

M: 想想你在米兰的生活吧。早上你可以去当地的小咖啡馆,沐浴着阳光喝咖啡。我真羡慕你。你可以买很多漂亮的意大利衣服。

6 W: That does sound nice. And of course I can keep in touch with everyone through Facebook. Maybe you can all come visit me.

W: 听起来确实不错。当然我可以通过Facebook和大家保持联系。也许你们都可以来看我。

7 M: Of course we will. When is your flight?

M: 我们当然会去的。你的航班是什么时候?

8 W: On Saturday, after lunch, at 1:45.

W: 星期六,午饭后,1点45分。

9 M: Okay, I'll try and come to the airport on Saturday to see you off, I'll give you a call that morning no matter what.

M: 好的,我会尽量星期六去机场给你送行,不管怎样那天早上我都会给你打电话的。

12. A) Vacation in Italy.

C) Throw a farewell party.

B) Study abroad.

D) Go to a fashion show in Milan.

【题目】 What is the woman going to do?

【翻译】 这位女士打算做什么?

A) 在意大利度假。 B) 出国留学。 C) 举办欢送会。 D) 去米兰参加时装秀。

【答案】 B (细节题) Study abroad.

【定位】 And studying in a foreign country seems a bit overwhelming.

而且在国外学习这件事,感觉有点让人吃不消。

【信号】 她自述「在国外学习」点出正事。答案落点是女生自己说出去做的正事: studying in a foreign country (在国外学习)。再结合开头男生说的 you are leaving for Italy soon, 可确认她去意大利是为「出国留学」。听这种题的信号,就是当事人亲口讲自己要去做的主线行为。

【替换】 studying in a foreign country ↔ **Study abroad.**

in a foreign country = abroad

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音确实多次出现 Italy (如 leaving for Italy soon), Vacation in Italy. 就用这个真听到的地名来骗你,但她去意大利是 study, 不是 vacation (度假)。听到 Italy 就选 A, 正中「听到原词就选」的圈套。

借用原文: you are leaving for Italy soon

C) 张冠李戴

Throw a farewell party. 来自男生开头的提问 Do you plan to have a going-away party, 但女生回答 I'm not sure., 并没有定下要办。把男生提议的事当成女生的打算, 是张冠李戴。

借用原文: Do you plan to have a going-away party before you disappear?

D) 原词陷阱

Go to a fashion show in Milan. 借用了录音里的 Milan 和买衣服话题来唬人——原文只提到 Just think of your life in Milan 和 You can buy lots of gorgeous Italian clothes, 但从没说她要去看 fashion show。用真地名拼一个没发生的活动, 是典型诱饵。

借用原文: You can buy lots of gorgeous Italian clothes.

13. A) Quite sleepy. C) Rather depressed.
B) Very excited. D) Nearly exhausted.

【题目】 How does the woman feel at the moment?

【翻译】 这位女士此刻感觉如何?

A) 相当困倦。 B) 非常兴奋。 C) 相当沮丧。 D) 几乎筋疲力尽。

【答案】 C (态度观点题) Rather depressed.

【定位】 I'm feeling rather sad, actually.

其实, 我现在感觉挺难过的。

【信号】 I'm feeling... 直陈情绪。答案信号是女生用 I'm feeling rather sad 直接说出自己的心情——I'm feeling 是当事人主动报告情绪的标志句, sad 就是答案落点。这类题就盯这种「我感觉.....」的自述句。

【替换】 I'm feeling rather sad ↔ Rather depressed.

sad 约等于 depressed, rather 同保留

【排除】 A) 未提及

Quite sleepy. (很困) 原文从未提及, 女生说的是心情 sad 而非身体犯困。它属于情绪题里塞进来的身体状态干扰, 听清「难过」就不会误选。

B) 与原文相反

Very excited. (很兴奋) 与女生 I'm feeling rather sad 的情绪正好相反。男生后面虽鼓励她 you'll absolutely love Italy, 但那是男生的话、且说的是将来, 不是她此刻 at the moment 的感受。把正负情绪听反就会落入此项。

借用原文: you'll absolutely love Italy

D) 未提及

Nearly exhausted. (快累垮了) 原文没有依据, 女生表达的是情绪低落而非体力耗尽。它和 A 一样用身体状态混淆情绪, 听准 sad 即可排除。

14. A) He has to attend a party. C) He has to make a presentation.
B) He has to meet a friend. D) He has to finish an assignment.

【题目】 Why can't the man meet the woman now?

【翻译】 为什么这位男士现在不能见这位女士?

A) 他必须参加一个聚会。 B) 他必须见一位朋友。 C) 他必须做一个报告。
D) 他必须完成一项作业。

【答案】 D (细节题) He has to finish an assignment.

【定位】 I'm sorry. I can't just now. I need to get this assignment finished by Monday, and I'm way behind.

抱歉, 我现在没法过去。我得在周一前把这份作业做完, 而且我已经严重落后了。

【信号】 I can't... 加 I need to... 给出理由。答案信号是男生先说 I can't just now (现在去不了), 紧接着用 I need to get this assignment finished 给出原因。「我去不了 + 因为我得.....」这个结构里, need to 后面那件事就是真正理由。

【替换】 I need to get this assignment finished ↔ He has to finish an assignment.
need to = has to, get...finished = finish

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

He has to attend a party. 盗用了开头出现的 going-away party (Do you plan to have a going-away party), 但那是男生提议给女生办的, 不是他自己要去参加的、更不是他不能赴约的原因。听到 party 就选, 正中原词陷阱。

借用原文: Do you plan to have a going-away party

B) 原词陷阱

He has to meet a friend. 原文没有男生「要去见朋友」的内容; 女生倒是说 I'm going to miss all my friends here, friend 一词被借来诱选, 但和男生不能赴约的原因无关。

借用原文: I'm going to miss all my friends here

C) 偷换概念

He has to make a presentation. 是和 He has to finish an assignment. 高度相似的学业任务诱饵, 但男生明说的是 assignment (作业), 从没提 presentation (做展示)。两个学业选项里只有作业有原文支撑。

借用原文: I need to get this assignment finished

-
15. A) Say goodbye to the woman at the airport. C) Drive the woman to the airport.
B) Meet the woman at the Black Cat Cafe. D) Have lunch with the woman.

【题目】 What will the man possibly do on Saturday?

【翻译】 这位男士星期六可能会做什么?

- A) 在机场向这位女士道别。 B) 在Black Cat Cafe与这位女士见面。
C) 开车送这位女士去机场。 D) 与这位女士共进午餐。

【答案】 A (细节题) Say goodbye to the woman at the airport.

【定位】 Okay, I'll try and come to the airport on Saturday to see you off, I'll give you a call that morning no matter what.

好的, 我周六会尽量去机场给你送行, 不管怎样那天早上我都会给你打个电话。

【信号】 他承诺「周六去机场送行」。答案信号是男生针对 When is your flight? 后女生给出的周六航班, 回应 I'll try and come to the airport on Saturday to see you off—I'll + on Saturday 是他对周六的明确承诺, see you off (送行) 就是落点。

【替换】 come to the airport on Saturday to see you off ↔ Say goodbye to the woman at the airport.
see sb off = say goodbye at the airport

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

Meet the woman at the Black Cat Cafe. 盗用了女生此刻所在的 Black Cat Cafe (sitting alone at a table outside the Black Cat Cafe) , 但那是她现在独自坐着的地方, 男生还回了 I can't just now 去不了, 更没说周六去那里碰面。听到这个具体店名就选, 正中原词陷阱。

借用原文: sitting alone at a table outside the Black Cat Cafe

C) 过度推断

Drive the woman to the airport. 借用了 come to the airport 的 airport, 但男生只说 come to the airport to see her off (去机场送行) , 并没有说 drive (开车送她去) 。把「去机场送行」擅自升级成「开车送她到机场」, 多出了原文没有的动作。

借用原文: come to the airport on Saturday to see you off

D) 原词陷阱

Have lunch with the woman. 盗用了女生说航班时间时提到的 after lunch (On Saturday, after lunch, at 1:45.) , 但 after lunch 只是说飞机在午饭后 1:45 起飞, 男生从没说要和她共进午餐。听到 lunch 就选, 正中原词陷阱。

借用原文: On Saturday, after lunch, at 1:45.

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 Mount Etna is one of the most active volcanoes on Earth. The mountain has been in a state of near continuous eruption for half a million years. Exploring the Etna geographical area reveals a history written in fire. Before the eruptions, it was covered by forests of pine trees. Located in southern Italy, Etna is the highest active volcano in Europe. However, its height often changes when volcanic material accumulates during eruptions and subsequently collapses. Few volcanoes in the world have an eruption history so thoroughly documented by historical records — Etna's eruption history dates back as far as 1500 BC. Some 200 eruptions have been recorded down through the centuries, but compared with other volcanoes, most of its eruptions have so far been fairly light in terms of death and destruction. Only about 100 deaths have been attributed to the volcano. The mountain hasn't been entirely harmless, however; in 1928 it destroyed the town of Mascali. Over the centuries, Etna's lower slopes have been shaped by human hands to take advantage of rich soils for growing grapes, apples and nuts. Local people have also carved out over 200 caves in the soft rock and used them for everything from sacred burial places to food storage. Large mammals once wandered the volcano's slopes, but today foxes, wild

cats, rabbits and mice are more common. Some of those small mammals help to sustain such big birds as golden eagles.

Etna火山是地球上最活跃的火山之一。这座山在近五十万年的时间里几乎处于持续喷发状态。探索Etna地理区域揭示了一段用火书写的历史。在火山喷发之前,这里被松树林覆盖。Etna位于意大利南部,是欧洲最高的活火山。然而,当火山物质在喷发期间堆积并随后坍塌时,它的高度经常发生变化。世界上很少有火山的喷发历史像Etna这样被历史记录如此详尽地记载——Etna的喷发历史可以追溯到公元前1500年。几个世纪以来已经记录了大约200次喷发,但与其他火山相比,就死亡和破坏而言,它的大多数喷发迄今为止都相当轻微。只有大约100人死亡归因于这座火山。然而,这座山并非完全无害;1928年它摧毁了Mascali镇。几个世纪以来,Etna的低坡已被人类之手塑造,以利用肥沃的土壤种植葡萄、苹果和坚果。当地人还在松软的岩石中开凿了200多个洞穴,并将它们用于从神圣的墓地到食物储存等各种用途。大型哺乳动物曾经在火山的山坡上游荡,但今天狐狸、野猫、兔子和老鼠更为常见。其中一些小型哺乳动物有助于维持金雕等大型鸟类的生存。

16. A) It has kept growing over the centuries.
B) Its top is hidden in clouds of volcanic smoke.
C) Its height changes with each volcanic eruption.
D) It has a recorded history of 1500 years.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about Mount Etna?

【翻译】 说话者关于埃特纳火山说了什么?

- A) 它在几个世纪以来一直在增长。 B) 它的顶部隐藏在火山烟雾云中。
C) 它的高度随每次火山喷发而变化。 D) 它有1500年的有记录历史。

【答案】 C (细节题) Its height changes with each volcanic eruption.

【定位】 However, its height often changes when volcanic material accumulates during eruptions and subsequently collapses.

然而,当火山物质在喷发期间堆积、随后又坍塌时,它的高度常常发生变化。

【信号】 转折 **However** 后才是真意。这句以 However 起头,前一句刚说它是欧洲最高的活火山,听感上像要夸它高、易诱向 A 长高;但 However, its height often changes 一转,真正的考点信息在转折之后——高度是随喷发而变化,不是一路长高。听到 however 要立刻把答案押到它后面那句。

【替换】 its height often changes when volcanic material accumulates during eruptions ↔

Its height changes with each volcanic eruption

同义改写: 喷发时堆积坍塌 = 随喷发而变

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

原文确有 Some 200 eruptions have been recorded down through the centuries, A 借走 over the centuries 凑成一直长高；但原文讲的是几百年里记录了约 200 次喷发，从没说山在长高，相反明说高度会变化，A 与原文方向相反。

借用原文：Some 200 eruptions have been recorded down through the centuries

B) 原词陷阱

原文反复出现 volcanic / volcano, B 顺手拿 volcanic smoke 编出山顶藏在火山烟中；可原文通篇没说山顶被烟雾遮住，这是借原词无中生有。

借用原文：Mount Etna is one of the most active volcanoes on Earth

D) 原词陷阱

原文确实念到 1500: Etna's eruption history dates back as far as 1500 BC, 意为喷发史可追溯到公元前 1500 年；D 把它偷换成 a recorded history of 1500 years, 即有 1500 年的记录史。1500 BC (公元前 1500 年这个时间点) 与 1500 years (长达 1500 年的时段) 完全不是一回事。

借用原文：Etna's eruption history dates back as far as 1500 BC

-
17. A) They are now a tourist destination.
B) They attract a lot of migrating birds.
C) They provide shelter for the farmers.
D) They make good fields for farming.

【题目】 What do we learn about the lower slopes of Mount Etna?

【翻译】 关于埃特纳火山的低坡我们了解到什么？

- A) 它们现在是一个旅游目的地。 B) 它们吸引了很多迁徙的鸟类。
C) 它们为农民提供庇护所。 D) 它们有良好的耕作田地。

【答案】 D (细节题) They make good fields for farming.

【定位】 Over the centuries, Etna's lower slopes have been shaped by human hands to take advantage of rich soils for growing grapes, apples and nuts.

几百年来，埃特纳火山较低的山坡被人力改造，以利用肥沃的土壤种植葡萄、苹果和坚果。

【信号】 题干锚词 lower slopes 原样出现处。 原文出现题干同款锚词 Etna's lower slopes, 紧跟着说它被人力改造来 take advantage of rich soils for growing grapes, apples and nuts (利用肥土种葡萄、苹果、坚果)。锚词原样出现的这一句就是答案句，种各种作物即耕作。

【替换】 rich soils for growing grapes, apples and nuts ↔ **They make good fields for farming**
种作物 = 适合耕作的农田

【排除】 A) 未提及

听众容易凭着名火山的常识想当然认为它是旅游地 a tourist destination, 但原文讲较低山坡时只字未提旅游, 说的是种作物。这是用常识代替原文的典型走偏。

B) 张冠李戴

原文后面确实讲到鸟(金雕等大鸟), B 借这个 birds 编出山坡招来候鸟 attract a lot of migrating birds; 但讲鸟是另一处内容, 且原文从未说鸟是迁徙的、也没说山坡招鸟, B 把别处的鸟话题硬安到山坡用途上。

借用原文: Some of those small mammals help to sustain such big birds as golden eagles

C) 偷换概念

原文出现 shaped by human hands 与肥土, C 顺势编出山坡给农民提供遮蔽 provide shelter for the farmers, 还跟 D 共用 farm 词根; 但原文说的是人改造山坡来种地, 不是山坡给农民挡风遮雨, shelter 一义原文从无。

借用原文: Over the centuries, Etna's lower slopes have been shaped by human hands

-
18. A) They nest on the volcano's slopes.
B) They feed on certain small mammals.
C) They compete with each other for food.
D) They match large mammals in strength.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about big birds like golden eagles at Mount Etna?

【翻译】 说话者关于埃特纳火山的大型鸟类如金雕说了什么?

- A) 它们在火山的山坡上筑巢。 B) 它们以某些小型哺乳动物为食。
C) 它们相互竞争食物。 D) 它们在力量上与大型哺乳动物相当。

【答案】 B (细节题) They feed on certain small mammals.

【定位】 Large mammals once wandered the volcano's slopes, but today foxes, wild cats, rabbits and mice are more common. Some of those small mammals help to sustain such big birds as golden eagles.

大型哺乳动物曾在火山坡上游荡, 但如今狐狸、野猫、兔子和老鼠更为常见。正是这些小型哺乳动物帮助养活了金雕这样的大鸟。

【信号】 题干锚词 golden eagles 收尾句。 原文末句出现题干同款 big birds as golden eagles, 且前半先用转折 but today foxes, wild cats, rabbits and mice are more common 把大动物撤下、换上小动物, 再说 Some of those small mammals help to sustain 这些大鸟。锚词加转折双信号, 落点就是小哺乳动物养活大鸟。

【替换】 Some of those small mammals help to sustain such big birds as golden eagles ↔

They feed on certain small mammals

小动物养活大鸟 = 大鸟以小动物为食

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

原文多次出现 slopes (如 Large mammals once wandered the volcano's slopes) , A 借它编出大鸟在山坡筑巢 nest on the volcano's slopes; 但原文讲山坡时说的是哺乳动物出没, 从没说大鸟在那筑巢, nest 一事属无中生有。

借用原文: Large mammals once wandered the volcano's slopes

C) 未提及

原文谈到小动物 help to sustain 大鸟, 隐含食物关系, C 顺势编出大鸟彼此争食 compete with each other for food; 但原文只字未提鸟之间竞争, 这是借食物话题脑补出来的情节。

借用原文: Some of those small mammals help to sustain such big birds as golden eagles

D) 原词陷阱

原文确有 Large mammals once wandered the volcano's slopes, D 照搬 large mammals 编出大鸟与大动物比力气 match large mammals in strength; 可原文讲大鸟时配的是 small mammals (小哺乳动物, 被它们吃) , 而非 large mammals, 更没说比力气。把 small 换成 large, 正中预读警惕的大小对立陷阱。

借用原文: Large mammals once wandered the volcano's slopes

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

1 My name is Brendan Leonard and I'm an author, magazine writer, filmmaker and public speaker. I'm self-employed, which means I work for myself and I do what I love. We have a popular saying in America which goes, "Do what you love and you'll never work a day in your life." But I'm here to tell you that instead of focusing on doing what we love, I think we should focus on loving what we do. In my line of work, you hear a lot about talent, which is an idea we've mostly invented to give ourselves an excuse to be lazy. Here's why: If you see someone doing something really well, you would say it's because they're talented. You think they're somehow special. You discount the tremendous amount of work they've done to get to where they are. Research has shown that talent is nothing without hard work. I choose to believe in hard work, but not so much in talent. There are no special people, just people who put in enough hard work until something special happens. I can promise you one thing: whatever you choose to do for a career, if you work hard at it, eventually, special things will happen. They may not happen as quickly as you'd like them to, and they may turn out to be completely different from the special things you imagined at the beginning, but they will happen.

我叫Brendan Leonard, 是一名作家、杂志撰稿人、电影制作人和公众演讲者。我自主创业, 这意味着我为自己工作, 做我热爱的事情。在美国我们有句流行的谚语: "做你热爱的事, 你这辈子一天都不会觉得是在工作。"但我在这里要告诉你们的是, 与其专注于做我们热爱的事, 我认为我们应该专注于热爱我们所做的事。在我这个行业, 你会听到很多关于天赋的说法, 而天赋这个概念大多是我们发明出来给自己找偷懒借口的。原因如下: 如果你看到某人把某件事做得非常好, 你会说那是因为他们有天赋。你认为他们在某种程度上很特别。你忽视了他们为达到现在的位置所付出的巨大努力。研究表明, 没有努力工作, 天赋什么都不是。我选择相信努力工作, 而不太相信天赋。世上没有特别的人, 只有付出足够努力工作直到特别的事情发生的人。我可以向你保证一件事: 无论你选择做什么职业, 如果你努力工作, 最终特别的事

情会发生。它们可能不会像你希望的那样快发生，它们可能会变成与你最初想象的完全不同的特别事情，但它们会发生。

19. A) He is self-employed.
B) He is a career advisor.
C) He studies talent.
D) He owns a magazine.

【题目】 What do we learn about the speaker?

【翻译】 关于说话者我们了解到什么？

A) 他是自雇人士。 B) 他是职业顾问。 C) 他研究天赋。 D) 他拥有一本杂志。

【答案】 A (细节题) He is self-employed.

【定位】 My name is Brendan Leonard and I'm an author, magazine writer, filmmaker and public speaker. I'm self-employed, which means I work for myself and I do what I love.

我叫布兰登·伦纳德，是一名作家、杂志撰稿人、电影制作人和公共演讲者。我是自由职业者，也就是说我为自己工作，做我热爱的事。

【信号】 开头自报家门 I'm...。说话人一开声就用 My name is Brendan Leonard and I'm an author 自报家门，紧接着 I'm self-employed 直接亮明身份——篇章独白里"I'm..."的自我介绍句就是身份题的答案信号。

【替换】 I'm self-employed ↔ He is self-employed.

几乎原话，仅人称由 I 换成 He

【排除】 B) 未提及

录音列了 author、magazine writer、filmmaker、public speaker 一串身份，但全程没有 career advisor (职业顾问) 这个职业，B 是凭空安上去的。

C) 原词陷阱

录音后半确实大谈 you hear a lot about talent，但说话人是"谈论/评价才能"，并非"研究才能 (studies talent)"，C 借 talent 这个反复出现的原词把"谈到"偷换成"以研究才能为业"，答非所问。

借用原文：you hear a lot about talent

D) 原词陷阱

录音说他是 magazine writer (给杂志写稿的人)，D 用 magazine 这个原词把身份偷换成 owns a magazine (拥有一本杂志/当老板)——写稿和拥有完全两码事，是典型听到原词就中招。

借用原文：magazine writer

20. A) Doing what they like best.
B) Loving the work they do.
C) Making no excuses for failures.
D) Following their natural instinct.

【题目】 What is the speaker's advice to his audience?

【翻译】 说话者给听众的建议是什么？

- A) 做他们最喜欢的事。 B) 热爱他们所做的工作。 C) 不为失败找借口。
D) 遵循他们的天性本能。

【答案】 B (细节题) Loving the work they do.

【定位】 But I'm here to tell you that instead of focusing on doing what we love, I think we should focus on loving what we do.

但我要告诉你们的是：与其专注于“做我们热爱的事”，我认为我们更应该专注于“热爱我们正在做的事”。

【信号】 转折 But + 主张 I think we should。答案信号有两层：先是转折 But I'm here to tell you——转折后才是说话人真正要立的观点；再是主张句 I think we should focus on loving what we do, I think we should 直接给出建议。转折后的主张句正是建议题的落点。

【替换】 loving what we do ↔ Loving the work they do.

同义改写, what we do = the work they do

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

A Doing what they like best. 对应的是说话人 instead of focusing on doing what we love 里“做你热爱的事”——这恰是他用 instead of 否定、拿来反衬的旧说法，不是他的建议。听到 do what you love 就选 A，正好掉进转折前的坑。

借用原文：instead of focusing on doing what we love

C) 原词陷阱

录音说 talent is an idea we've mostly invented to give ourselves an excuse to be lazy (才能是给自己偷懒找的借口)，C Making no excuses for failures. 盗用 excuse 这个原词，却把意思改成“别为失败找借口”——原文谈的是“才能这个借口”，根本没让你别为失败找借口，答非所问。

借用原文：an excuse to be lazy

D) 未提及

D Following their natural instinct. (跟着天生本能走) 在录音里没有任何对应——说话人通篇强调努力，从没建议人“凭本能”，这是凭空造出的建议。

21. A) It does not come to anything without hard work.
B) It may prove to be quite different from hard work.
C) It is a natural gift only some special people can possess.
D) It does not come to you until something special happens.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about talent?

【翻译】 说话者关于天赋说了什么？

- A) 没有努力工作就不会有任何成就。 B) 它可能被证明与努力工作截然不同。
C) 它是只有某些特殊的人才能拥有的天赋。
D) 直到特殊的事情发生它才会降临到你身上。

【答案】 A (态度观点题) It does not come to anything without hard work.

【定位】 Research has shown that talent is nothing without hard work. I choose to believe in hard work, but not so much in talent.

研究表明，离开努力，才能什么都不是。我选择相信努力，而不太相信才能。

【信号】 论断句 talent is nothing without.... 答案信号是说话人直接给 talent 下的论断 talent is nothing without hard work，紧接 I choose to believe in hard work 再次表态——这种 "X is nothing without Y" 的强论断句就是观点题的落点。

【替换】 talent is nothing without hard work ↔ **It does not come to anything without hard work.**
同义改写，is nothing = does not come to anything

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

B It may prove to be quite different from hard work. 借 hard work 这个原词，说 "才能可能和努力很不一样"——但原文是说才能离了努力就不行 (二者绑定)，从没说才能 "不同于" 努力。这是把句末 "different from" 安到 talent 头上的偷换。

借用原文：talent is nothing without hard work

C) 与原文相反

C It is a natural gift only some special people can possess. (才能是少数特殊人才有的天赋) 正是说话人反驳的观点——他说 There are no special people (根本没有什么特殊的人)，明确否定 "天生论"，C 取了被否定的一侧。

借用原文：There are no special people

D) 张冠李戴

D It does not come to you until something special happens. 蹭了结尾 until something special happens 的说法，但原文那句讲的是 "努力到一定程度特别的事才会发生"，主语是 "特别的事/成果"，不是 "才能"；D 把它硬安到 talent 上，张冠李戴。

借用原文：until something special happens

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

1 A question we often ask others and are also frequently asked by others is "What do you normally do after school or work?" Some commonplace answers are, "Well, I go to the gym." "Um, I just go home and watch TV." "I meet my friends for dinner." or "I just go to bed because it's so late and I'm tired." Unlike any of these typical responses, I'm proud to say that I love to dance salsa after a long and tiring day of work. Salsa is a kind of dancing that evolved in the mid-1970s in New York. My dancing life began not because I wanted to do it, but because my mother was sick and tired of seeing me running around after school doing nothing. So she enrolled me into a ballet course when I was six. I fell in love with it instantly and continued with ballet dancing for about 10 years. Then I left my native country of New Zealand to start my career as an English teacher, which eventually brought my dancing life to a halt. It wasn't until I rediscovered salsa in a lovely studio while working in Asia that I renewed my passion for dancing. Since then I have been trying to attend dancing classes twice a week after work. It's a great way for me to relieve stress and pressure, and dance my way towards feeling energetic and happy again.

我们经常问别人、也经常被别人问的一个问题是'放学或下班后你通常做什么?'一些常见的回答是:'嗯,我去健身房。' '嗯,我就回家看电视。' '我和朋友一起吃晚饭。' 或者'我就去睡觉,因为太晚了,我很累。' 与这些典型回答不同,我自豪地说,在漫长疲惫的一天工作后,我喜欢跳萨尔萨舞。萨尔萨舞是一种在20世纪70年代中期在纽约演变而来的舞蹈。我的舞蹈生涯开始并非因为我想跳舞,而是因为我母亲厌倦了看到我放学后无所事事地到处乱跑。所以她在我六岁时给我报了芭蕾舞课程。我立刻爱上了它,并继续跳了大约10年芭蕾舞。然后我离开了我的祖国新西兰,开始了我的英语教师职业生涯,这最终使我的舞蹈生涯停止了。直到我在亚洲工作时在一个可爱的舞蹈室重新发现萨尔萨舞,我才重新燃起了对舞蹈的热情。从那时起,我一直努力在下班后每周参加两次舞蹈课。对我来说,这是缓解压力的好方法,通过跳舞让我重新感到精力充沛和快乐。

22. A) It is a bit difficult to learn.
B) It was popular in New Zealand.
C) It is a traditional type of ballet.
D) It evolved in the mid-1970s.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about the dance salsa?

【翻译】 说话者对萨尔萨舞说了什么?

- A) 学起来有点困难。 B) 它在新西兰很流行。 C) 它是一种传统的芭蕾舞类型。
D) 它在20世纪70年代中期发展起来。

【答案】 D (细节题) It evolved in the mid-1970s.

【定位】 Salsa is a kind of dancing that evolved in the mid-1970s in New York.

萨尔萨舞是一种兴起于二十世纪七十年代中期、发源于纽约的舞蹈。

【信号】 话题词 **salsa** 紧跟的定义句。讲述者刚说完自己爱跳 salsa, 紧接着用 Salsa is a kind of dancing that evolved in the mid-1970s in New York. 给出定义, "是一种....."的下定义句正是承载"关于 salsa"答案的信号句。

【替换】 evolved in the mid-1970s in New York ↔ It evolved in the mid-1970s.

选项原句照搬原文核心词

【排除】 A)

It is a bit difficult to learn. 说 salsa 学起来有点难, 但原文从头到尾没评价它难不难学, 属凭常识想当然的添加。

B) 原词陷阱

It was popular in New Zealand. 借了原文真出现过的 New Zealand 来骗"听到地名就选", 但原文 my native country of New Zealand 说的是讲述者的祖国, 与 salsa 在哪流行无关, salsa 的关联地名其实是 New York。

借用原文: my native country of New Zealand

C)

It is a traditional type of ballet. 利用原文反复出现的 ballet 设套, 但原文里 salsa 与 ballet 是讲述者先后学的两种不同舞, salsa 并非 ballet 的一种, 是把两个概念硬捏到一起。

借用原文: she enrolled me into a ballet course

23. A) She wanted her to be a ballet dancer.

B) She used to be a ballet dancer herself.

C) She hated to see her idling about.

D) She was too busy to look after her.

【题目】 Why did the speaker's mother enroll her in a ballet course?

【翻译】 说话者的母亲为什么给她报名参加芭蕾舞课程?

A) 她想让她成为一名芭蕾舞演员。 B) 她自己曾经是一名芭蕾舞演员。

C) 她不想看到她无所事事。 D) 她太忙了没时间照看她。

【答案】 C (细节题) She hated to see her idling about.

【定位】 My dancing life began not because I wanted to do it, but because my mother was sick and tired of seeing me running around after school doing nothing. So she enrolled me into a ballet course when I was six.

我的舞蹈生涯开始, 并不是因为我自己想跳, 而是因为我母亲实在受不了看我放学后到处乱跑、无所事事。于是她在我六岁时把我送进了一个芭蕾班。

【信号】 因果信号 because...So 引出真原因。答案句用 because my mother was sick and tired of seeing me running around after school doing nothing 直接给出原因, 再用 So she enrolled me into a ballet course 收束因果, because 后、So 前正是原因落点。

【替换】 my mother was sick and tired of seeing me running around after school doing nothing ↔

She hated to see her idling about.

sick and tired→hated、doing nothing→idling 同义替换

【排除】 A)

She wanted her to be a ballet dancer. 借原文真出现的 ballet 来诱选，但原文只说母亲受不了她闲着才报班，从未说母亲想把她培养成舞者，这是从"报班"硬推出的目的，推过头了。

借用原文：she enrolled me into a ballet course

B) 未提及

She used to be a ballet dancer herself. 说母亲自己曾是芭蕾舞者，原文只字未提母亲会不会跳舞，纯属凭"母亲安排学舞"想象出来的背景。

D)

She was too busy to look after her. 把原因说成母亲太忙、没空照看，但原文恰恰是母亲"看到"她无所事事才管她，正说明母亲在留意她、并非顾不上，方向相反。

借用原文：seeing me running around after school doing nothing

24. A) After she started teaching English.

B) Before she left for New Zealand.

C) When she moved to New York city.

D) Once she began to live on her own.

【题目】 When did the speaker's dancing life come to a halt?

【翻译】 说话者的舞蹈生涯是什么时候停止的？

A) 在她开始教英语之后。 B) 在她去新西兰之前。 C) 当她搬到纽约市的时候。

D) 一旦她开始独立生活。

【答案】 A (细节题) After she started teaching English.

【定位】 Then I left my native country of New Zealand to start my career as an English teacher, which eventually brought my dancing life to a halt.

后来我离开祖国新西兰，去开始我的英语教师生涯，而这最终使我的舞蹈生涯戛然而止。

【信号】 题干同词 come to a halt 对应原文 brought...to a halt。 题干问 come to a halt (中断)，原文 which eventually brought my dancing life to a halt 正是同一短语，由 which 指代前面"去当英语老师"这件事，时间点即在"开始教英语"之时。

【替换】 start my career as an English teacher, which eventually brought my dancing life to a halt ↔

After she started teaching English.

start career as English teacher→started teaching English 同义概括

【排除】 B)

Before she left for New Zealand. 借原文出现的 New Zealand 设套，且把时序弄反：原文是"离开新西兰"去教书，并非"去新西兰"，中断是在离开之后、不是去之前。

借用原文：I left my native country of New Zealand

C)

When she moved to New York city. 借原文出现的 New York 设套，但原文 New York 是 salsa 的发源地，讲述者本人并没有说自己"搬到纽约"，此事根本没发生。

借用原文：evolved in the mid-1970s in New York

D)

Once she began to live on her own. 说她开始独立生活时中断，但原文从未提到"独立生活"这个节点，是凭常识替她编的时间点。

-
25. A) It has renewed her passion for life.
B) It has made her happy and energetic.
C) It has helped her make new friends.
D) It has enabled her to start a new career.

【题目】 In what way has salsa dancing benefited the speaker?

【翻译】 萨尔萨舞在哪方面使说话者受益？

- A) 它重新点燃了她对生活的热情。 B) 它使她快乐而充满活力。
C) 它帮助她结交了新朋友。 D) 它使她能够开启新的职业生涯。

【答案】 B (细节题) It has made her happy and energetic.

【定位】 It's a great way for me to relieve stress and pressure, and dance my way towards feeling energetic and happy again.

这是我释放压力的好方法，让我重新跳回那种充满活力、心情愉快的状态。

【信号】 篇章结尾的自我总结句。 全篇收束处用 It's a great way for me to relieve stress and pressure, and dance my way towards feeling energetic and happy again. 总结跳舞带给自己的好处，正是益处题的答案落点。

【替换】 feeling energetic and happy again ↔ **It has made her happy and energetic.**

feeling energetic and happy→made her happy and energetic 同义对应

【排除】A) 原词陷阱

It has renewed her passion for life. 借了原文 renewed my passion for dancing 里真出现的 renewed、passion，但原文恢复的是"对跳舞的热情"，选项偷换成"对生活的热情"，对象被悄悄改大了。

借用原文：I renewed my passion for dancing

C)

It has helped her make new friends. 说跳舞帮她交到新朋友，但原文谈的好处是释放压力、恢复活力与快乐，从没提过交朋友，是凭常识添加的好处。

D) 原词陷阱

It has enabled her to start a new career. 借原文出现过的 career 设套，但原文 start my career as an English teacher 里的 career 指的是英语教师事业、且那正是中断她跳舞的事，salsa 并没让她开启新事业。

借用原文：start my career as an English teacher

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

24 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。

Safety concerns have been one of the biggest reasons why the country has lost over half a billion in revenue already in the first six months of 2016.

第1段，第2句

主系表结构配合关系副词引导的定语从句（尤其是 "why" 引导修饰抽象名词 reason），是四六级和考研阅读中的典型句式；现在完成时的使用也符合真题常见时态分布；掌握后可迁移到大量包含原因说明、结果陈述的复合句。

The head of Paris' tourism board said, "It's time to realize that the tourism sector is going through an industrial disaster."

第1段，第10句

直接引语作宾语、形式主语加不定式、"that"引导宾语从句，这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。特别是新闻报道常用的"某人说+引语"结构，以及"It's time to..."句型，都是典型且实用的常考结构。

A small plane with two sick US workers arrived safely in Chile late Wednesday after leaving Antarctica in a daring rescue mission from a remote South Pole research station.

第1段，第1句

主句 + after 引导的时间状语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构，且本句展示了介词短语作定语修饰主语、以及从句中动名词省略主语的典型用法。学习此句可迁移到大量类似句式

In a chaotic two days of flying, the rescue team flew 3,000 miles round-trip from the British station Rothera to pick up the workers at the US Amundsen-Scott station at the South Pole.

第1段，第3句

简单句配多个状语修饰谓语，是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式。地点状语、目的状语的组合以及不定式作目的状语的用法都是高频考点，学习后可迁移到大量类似句子。

Instead, Mr. Rahim tied one end of a string around his son's tooth and the other end to his full-sized commercial helicopter.

第1段，第3句

本句覆盖了主语、谓语、并列宾语、地点/方式状语等多种成分，且并列宾语各带不同介词短语（around、to），适合练习区分宾语和状语、识别并列结构，有一定训练价值。

Mr. Rahim later said that although some parents have used remote control helicopters to pull teeth before, he might be the first to use a full-sized aircraft, as he can't find evidence that it has been done before.

第1段，第8句

这句在结构和时态两方面都覆盖了高频又容易混淆的知识点，难度偏上但仍具有明显规律。对于需要系统训练长句拆解与谓语识别的人，这是一句很值得优先练的材料。

The package is too big and it needs a signature to confirm you have received it, so I would need to deliver it at a time when you are in.

第4段，第3句

句式具有较高典型性。并列句 + 嵌套从句的组合是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句型，尤其 so 引导的因果并列、不定式作宾语和目的状语、限制性定语从句等都是高频结构，掌握后可大量复用。

He will be too busy to spare any time.

第10题，D

"too...to..." 结构在考试中经常出现，是常考的表示 "太.....以至于不能....." 的句式。虽然本句整体简单，但这个结构具有较高的复用性和实用性。

I need to get this assignment finished by Monday, and I'm way behind.

第3段，第3句

并列主句加不定式宾语是较常见的口语和书面语句式，在考试阅读中时有出现。但该句偏向日常对话风格 ("way behind" 口语化)，在正式考试真题中不如书面并列结构或含从句的长句典型。

W: That does sound nice.

第6段，第1句

主系表结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，助动词强调用法也偶有出现。但本句过于简短且结构单一，缺乏修饰成分和复杂层级，作为真题句式的代表性一般，学习迁移价值中等偏下。

M: Okay, I'll try and come to the airport on Saturday to see you off, I'll give you a call that morning no matter what.

第9段，第1句

本句涵盖了主语、谓语、双宾语、直接宾语、间接宾语、时间状语、地点状语、目的状语和让步状语等多种成分，成分种类较为丰富，双宾语结构和不定式作目的状语是值得练习的常见考点，但整体结构过于简单，缺少易错的复杂修饰或嵌套关系。

However, its height often changes when volcanic material accumulates during eruptions and subsequently collapses.

第1段，第6句

主句 + when 引导的时间状语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。从句内部包含并列谓语和多个状语，这种复杂度在真题中也很常见。掌握此类结构后可大量迁移到类似句子的分析中。

The mountain hasn't been entirely harmless, however; in 1928 it destroyed the town of Mascalì.

第1段，第10句

“先概括评价，再补一个过去事实作证明”的写法很常见；分号连接并列完整分句也是常见书面结构。前半现在完成时、后半一般过去时的搭配也很有代表性。

But I'm here to tell you that instead of focusing on doing what we love, I think we should focus on loving what we do.

第1段，第4句

本句包含多个四六级和考研常考结构: tell sb that 宾语从句、I think 插入语、instead of 对比状语、focus on doing 固定搭配、what 引导的名词性从句。这些结构在议论文和演讲类真题中频繁出现,掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子,典型性很高。

In my line of work, you hear a lot about talent, which is an idea we've mostly invented to give ourselves an excuse to be lazy.

第1段，第5句

本句的结构非常典型：主句 + 非限制性定语从句 + 嵌套的限制性定语从句，是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式；非限制性定语从句补充说明先行词、限制性定语从句进一步限定名词的用法，以及省略关系代词的定语从句，都是高频考点。掌握本句的结构分析方法，可以直接迁移到大量真题句中，代表性很强。

There are no special people, just people who put in enough hard work until something special happens.

第1段，第11句

There be 句型、限制性定语从句修饰名词、时间状语从句作定语从句内部状语,这三种结构在四六级和考研真题中都是高频考点。句子展示了从句的典型嵌套方式,同时 just 引出同位结构也是常见的语义补充手法,整体句式具有很强的代表性和可迁移性

I can promise you one thing: whatever you choose to do for a career, if you work hard at it, eventually, special things will happen.

第1段，第12句

本句包含多个高频考点：双宾语结构、让步状语从句（“whatever”引导）、条件状语从句、冒号引出解释性内容、状语从句修饰主句的组合。这些都是四六级和考研真题中反复出现的典型句式，掌握后可大量复用到其他长难句分析中。

They may not happen as quickly as you'd like them to, and they may turn out to be completely different from the special things you imagined at the beginning, but they will happen.

第1段，第13句

本句结构高度典型：并列复合句配合内嵌从句是四六级和考研阅读的高频句式；情态动词表推测、系表结构 turn out to be、定语从句省略关系代词、比较状语从句、承前省略等都是真题中反复出现的考点。掌握本句的分析方法后，可直接迁移到大量同类句子。三个主句的并列加转折逻辑也是议论文和说明文的常见组织方式。

It does not come to anything without hard work.

第21题，A

涉及主语、谓语、结果状语（"to anything"）和条件状语（"without hard work"）四种成分，覆盖基本句型和常见状语类型，对初学者有一定的成分划分练习价值，但缺少宾语、定语、从句等更丰富的成分类型。

It may prove to be quite different from hard work.

第21题，B

情态动词加系动词加不定式的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，属于表达推测或可能性的典型句式。掌握后可迁移到类似的 may turn out to be、could prove to be 等表达，具有一定代表性。

It does not come to you until something special happens.

第21题，D

本句为典型的 '主句 + 时间状语从句' 结构，"until" 引导的时间状语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，掌握后可复用于理解大量类似句子。主句使用否定形式 "does not come"，搭配 "until" 表达 '直到……才' 的逻辑，也是常考用法。结构简单但实用性强，具有较好的代表性。

Then I left my native country of New Zealand to start my career as an English teacher, which eventually brought my dancing life to a halt.

第1段，第9句

非限制性定语从句补充说明主句内容，是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式；"which" 指代整个主句、从句对主句结果进行解释的用法具有较高复用性；目的状语和宾补结构也是典型考点，掌握后可广泛迁移。

It wasn't until I rediscovered salsa in a lovely studio while working in Asia that I renewed my passion for dancing.

第1段，第10句

本句覆盖的成分类型丰富且包含多个易错点：强调句的形式主语、被分隔的真正主谓宾、嵌套的时间状语从句、地点状语、省略结构的识别与还原。学习者可以通过这个句子练习如何识别强调句、如何区分形式主语与真正主语、如何处理状语从句嵌套、如何还原省略成分，训练价值很高

She was too busy to look after her.

第23题，D

"too...to..." 结构在四六级和考研阅读中常见，属于典型的结果状语表达方式，掌握后可迁移到同类句型

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本卷出现的 148 个英语四级真题高频词

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

dancing A1

n. 跳舞

本卷8次·真题 19 句

helicopter B1

n. 直升机

本卷7次·真题 17 句

tourism B1

n. 旅游业

本卷6次·真题 16 句

flying A2

n. 飞行

本卷5次·真题 8 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本卷4次·真题 466 句

career B1

n. 职业

本卷4次·真题 119 句

talent B1

n. 天赋

本卷4次·真题 39 句

mammal B1

n. 哺乳动物

本卷4次·真题 9 句

decline B2

v. 下降

本卷3次·真题 73 句

remove A2

v. 移开

本卷3次·真题 46 句

remote B1

adj. 遥远的

本卷3次·真题 30 句

delivery B1

n. 递送

本卷3次·真题 23 句

rescue B1

v. 营救, 救援

本卷3次·真题 23 句

destination B1

n. 目的地

本卷3次·真题 14 句

cafe A2

n. 咖啡馆

本卷3次·真题 9 句

local A2

adj. 当地的

本卷2次·真题 150 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本卷2次·真题 107 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本卷2次·真题 79 句

sign A1

n. 标志

本卷2次·真题 78 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本卷2次·真题 70 句

economy B1

n. 经济

本卷2次·真题 58 句

creative B1

adj. 有创造力的

本卷2次·真题 55 句

attend B1

v. 出席, 参加 (会议、活动等)

本卷2次·真题 43 句

billion B1

num. 十亿 (1,000,000,000)

本卷2次·真题 41 句

deliver B1

v. 递送, 运送 (货物、信件等)

本卷2次·真题 41 句

mission B1

n. 任务

本卷2次·真题 33 句

assignment B1

n. (学校的) 作业、任务

本卷2次·真题 29 句

eventually B1

adv. 最终

本卷2次·真题 29 句

handle A2

v. 处理

本卷2次·真题 28 句

confirm B1

v. 证实

本卷2次·真题 23 句

document B1

n. 文件

本卷2次·真题 20 句

roughly B1

adv. 大约, 大概

本卷2次·真题 19 句

dancer A2

n. 舞者

本卷2次·真题 18 句

okay A2

adj. 可以的

本卷2次·真题 18 句

evolve B2

v. 逐渐发展;进化

本卷2次·真题 17 句

passion B2

n. 强烈的情感

本卷2次·真题 16 句

sector B2

n. (经济或商业的) 部门, 行业

本卷2次·真题 15 句

urgent B2

adj. 紧急的, 急迫的

本卷2次·真题 14 句

revenue B2

n. (公司、组织的) 收入, 收益

本卷2次·真题 12 句

halt B2

v. 停止

本卷2次·真题 10 句

normally A2

adv. 通常

本卷2次·真题 10 句

enroll B2

v. 注册

本卷2次·真题 8 句

author A2

n. 作者

本卷1次·真题 244 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本卷1次·真题 169 句

actually A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本卷1次·真题 148 句

online A2

adj. 在线的

本卷1次·真题 145 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本卷1次·真题 119 句

stress B1

n. 压力

本卷1次·真题 102 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本卷1次·真题 99 句

type A2

n. 类型

本卷1次·真题 97 句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本卷1次·真题 89 句

according B1

prep. 根据

本卷1次·真题 88 句

amount A2

n. 数量

本卷1次·真题 87 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本卷1次·真题 84 句

traditional B1

adj. 传统的

本卷1次·真题 79 句

material B1

n. 材料

本卷1次·真题 69 句

suffer B1

v. 遭受 (痛苦、疾病、损失等)

本卷1次·真题 64 句

pressure B1

n. 心理压力

本卷1次·真题 63 句

due B1

adj. 预期的

本卷1次·真题 62 句

account A2

n. 账户

本卷1次·真题 61 句

enable B1

v. 使能够

本卷1次·真题 58 句

attack A2

v. 攻击

本卷1次·真题 55 句

evidence B1

n. 证据

本卷1次·真题 52 句

nation B1

n. 国家

本卷1次·真题 51 句

realize B1

v. 意识到, 认识到

本卷1次·真题 50 句

available A2

adj. 可获得的

本卷1次·真题 48 句

response B1

n. 回答

本卷1次·真题 47 句

scientific B1

adj. 科学的

本卷1次·真题 47 句

fashion B1

n. 时尚;流行款式

本卷1次·真题 45 句

region B1

n. 地区

本卷1次·真题 45 句

facility B2

n. 设施

本卷1次·真题 43 句

reveal B2

v. 揭示

本卷1次·真题 43 句

wild A2

adj. 野生的

本卷1次·真题 42 句

attract B1

v. 吸引 (注意力、兴趣)

本卷1次·真题 41 句

failure B1

n. 失败

本卷1次·真题 41 句

explore B1

v. 探索

本卷1次·真题 40 句

launch B1

v. 推出

本卷1次·真题 39 句

purchase B1

v. 购买

本卷1次·真题 39 句

quickly A2

adv. 快速地

本卷1次·真题 38 句

flight A2

n. 航班

本卷1次·真题 36 句

mostly B1

adv. 主要地

本卷1次·真题 35 句

completely B1

adv. 完全地

本卷1次·真题 34 句

extremely B1

adv. 极其

本卷1次·真题 34 句

oh A1

intj. 哦 (表示惊讶、理解或反应)

本卷1次·真题 31 句

represent B1

v. 代表

本卷1次·真题 28 句

unable A2

adj. 不能的

本卷1次·真题 27 句

audience A2

n. 观众

本卷1次·真题 26 句

competitive B2

adj. 竞争的

本卷1次·真题 26 句

beginning A1

n. 开始

本卷1次·真题 25 句

craft B1

n. 手艺

本卷1次·真题 25 句

establish B2

v. 建立, 创立 (组织、机构、关系等)

本卷1次·真题 25 句

instinct B2

n. 本能

本卷1次·真题 25 句

lower A2

adj. 较低的;下方的

本卷1次·真题 25 句

commercial B2

adj. 商业的

本卷1次·真题 23 句

currently B1

adv. 目前, 当前

本卷1次·真题 23 句

disaster B1

n. 灾难

本卷1次·真题 23 句

collapse B2

v. 倒塌, 坍塌

本卷1次·真题 22 句

entirely B1

adv. 完全地

本卷1次·真题 22 句

native B1

adj. 本国的

本卷1次·真题 22 句

stuff A2

n. 东西

本卷1次·真题 22 句

disappear A2

v. 消失;不见

本卷1次·真题 21 句

discount B1

n. 折扣;减价

本卷1次·真题 21 句

frequently B1

adv. 频繁地

本卷1次·真题 21 句

fee B1

n. 费用

本卷1次·真题 20 句

locate B1

v. 找到;找出...的位置

本卷1次·真题 20 句

strength B1

n. 力量

本卷1次·真题 20 句

transport B1

v. 运输, 运送

本卷1次·真题 20 句

unfortunately B1

adv. 不幸地

本卷1次·真题 20 句

compete B1

v. 竞争

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

aircraft B1

n. 飞行器

本卷1次·真题 17 句

suit A2

n. 套装

本卷1次·真题 17 句

venture B2

n. 冒险事业

本卷1次·真题 17 句

circumstance B2

n. 情况

本卷1次·真题 16 句

wander B1

v. 漫步

本卷1次·真题 16 句

attribute B2

n. 属性

本卷1次·真题 15 句

possibly B1

adv. 可能, 也许

本卷1次·真题 15 句

typical B1

adj. 典型的

本卷1次·真题 15 句

unlike B1

prep. 不像

本卷1次·真题 15 句

farming A2

n. 农业;耕作

本卷1次·真题 14 句

traveler A2

n. 旅行者

本卷1次·真题 13 句

absolutely B1

adv. 完全地

本卷1次·真题 12 句

accumulate B2

v. 积累

本卷1次·真题 12 句

bite A2

v. 咬

本卷1次·真题 12 句

flood B1

n. 洪水

本卷1次·真题 12 句

mixed A2

adj. 混合的

本卷1次·真题 12 句

spokesperson B2

n. 发言人

本卷1次·真题 12 句

strike B1

v. 打击

本卷1次·真题 12 句

relieve B2

v. 减轻、缓解 (疼痛、焦虑等不适)

本卷1次·真题 11 句

shelter B1

n. 遮蔽处

本卷1次·真题 11 句

convenient B1

adj. 方便的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

fairly B1

adv. 相当

本卷1次·真题 10 句

industrial B2

adj. 工业的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

saying B1

n. 谚语

本卷1次·真题 10 句

successfully B1

adv. 成功地

本卷1次·真题 10 句

sustain B2

v. 维持

本卷1次·真题 10 句

adventure B1

n. 冒险经历

本卷1次·真题 9 句

arrange B1

v. 安排, 筹备 (活动、会议等)

本卷1次·真题 9 句

historical B2

adj. 历史的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

overwhelming B2

adj. 压倒性的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

string A2

n. 线, 细绳

本卷1次·真题 9 句

violence B2

n. 暴力行为

本卷1次·真题 9 句

advisor B2

n. 顾问

本卷1次·真题 8 句

continuous B2

adj. 连续不断的

本卷1次·真题 8 句

potentially B2

adv. 可能地

本卷1次·真题 8 句

safely A2

adv. 安全地

本卷1次·真题 8 句

tremendous B2

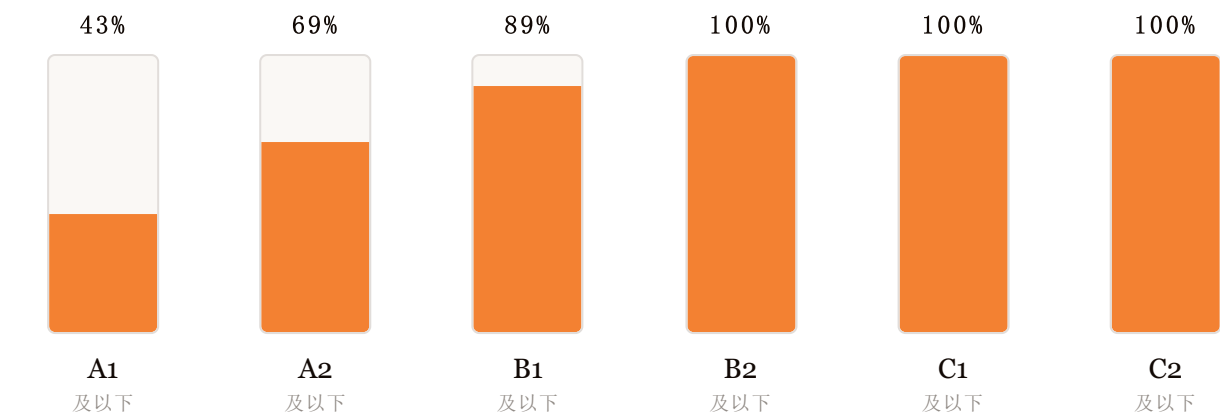
adj. 巨大的

本卷1次·真题 8 句

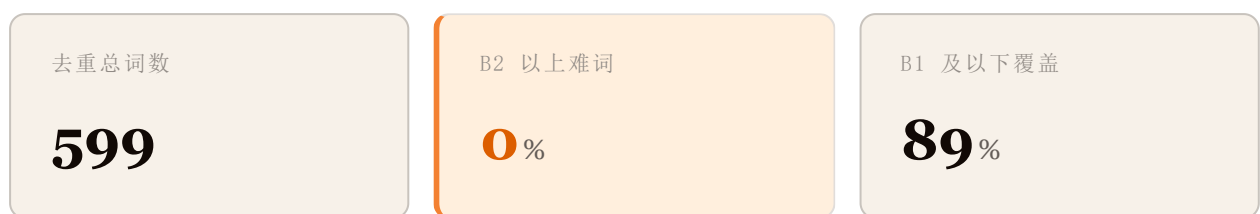
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全卷录音原文 599 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 599 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 2 个·约 0%。



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 599 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语四级 2019年6月·第2套 · 全卷构成

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