

2019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2019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(2019-12) · 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 The British government has called for more men to consider a career in nursing. Figures show the number of male nurses has fallen in the last three years. Now, the number of men working in the nursing sector has reached a seven-year low. Numbers of male nurses increased between 2011 and 2014, and reached a peak of 7,168. This figure has dropped to only 6,924 in 2017. The UK Health Secretary said, "This is clearly a cultural problem, and probably one that exists in many parts of the world. But we can make efforts to change that now. We want to persuade males to think about career options of going into nursing. There is absolutely no reason why men can't go into this profession." The Health Secretary said that the government already has plans to attract a more varied workforce into nursing. She stated, "We are leading the way on workforce planning. We will become the first nation in Europe to publish a national health and care workforce plan."

英国政府呼吁更多男性考虑从事护理职业。数据显示，男性护士的数量在过去三年中有所下降。现在，从事护理行业的男性数量已降至七年来的最低点。男性护士的数量在2011年至2014年间有所增加，并在2014年达到7168人的峰值。这一数字在2017年已降至仅6924人。英国卫生大臣表示：“这显然是一个文化问题，而且可能是世界许多地方都存在的问题。但我们现在可以努力改变这种状况。我们希望说服男性考

考虑进入护理行业的职业选择。男性完全没有理由不能从事这个职业。"卫生大臣表示,政府已经制定了吸引更多元化劳动力进入护理行业的计划。她说:"我们在劳动力规划方面处于领先地位。我们将成为欧洲第一个发布国家卫生与护理劳动力计划的国家。

1. A) The number of nurses has dropped to a record low.
B) There is a growing shortage of medical personnel.
C) There is discrimination against male nurses.
D) The number of male nurses has gone down.

【题目】 What problem is Britain facing?

【翻译】 英国正面临什么问题?

- A) 护士数量已降至历史最低水平。 B) 医疗人员日益短缺。 C) 存在针对男护士的歧视。
D) 男护士数量有所下降。

【答案】 D (细节题) The number of male nurses has gone down.

【定位】 Figures show the number of male nurses has fallen in the last three years.

数据显示, 过去三年里男护士的数量一直在下降。

【信号】 **Figures show** 引出的事实陈述句。新闻开篇先发出呼吁, 紧接着用 Figures show the number of male nurses has fallen in the last three years. 摆出数据事实——"数据显示"这类引出客观事实的句子, 往往就是新闻交代核心状况的答案句。

【替换】 the number of male nurses has fallen ↔ **The number of male nurses has gone down.**

fallen 同义换成 gone down

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

原文确有 has reached a seven-year low (七年来最低), 选项 The number of nurses has dropped to a record low. 借这个 low 字诱你选, 但 record low 是"史上最低", 七年底≠创纪录最低, 程度被偷偷拔高, 且原文讲的是 male nurses 而非笼统 nurses。

借用原文: reached a seven-year low

B) **偷换概念**

原文只说 the number of male nurses has fallen, 是男护士这一群体减少; There is a growing shortage of medical personnel. 把范围放大成整个 medical personnel 短缺, 属于偷换概念、扩大范围, 原文从没说整体医护短缺。

借用原文: the number of male nurses has fallen

C) **未提及**

There is discrimination against male nurses. 听起来与男护士相关, 但原文只讲数量下降和这是 a cultural problem, 从未说存在"歧视"; 把 cultural problem 脑补成 discrimination 是过度推断, 原文无此说法。

2. A) Cultural bias.
B) Inadequate pay.
C) Educational system.
D) Working conditions.

【题目】 What is the cause of the problem according to the UK Health Secretary?

【翻译】 根据英国卫生大臣的说法,问题的原因是什么?

A) 文化偏见。 B) 薪酬不足。 C) 教育体系。 D) 工作条件。

【答案】 A (细节题) Cultural bias.

【定位】 The UK Health Secretary said, "This is clearly a cultural problem, and probably one that exists in many parts of the world."

英国卫生大臣说: "这显然是一个文化问题, 可能在世界许多地方都存在。"

【信号】 **Health Secretary said 后的直接归因。** 题干限定 according to the UK Health Secretary, 原文正好出现 The UK Health Secretary said, "This is clearly a cultural problem——指定人物开口、又用 clearly 加重语气下判断, 这种"某人说+明确归因"的句子就是答案句。

【替换】 This is clearly a cultural problem ↔ **Cultural bias.**

cultural problem 概括为 cultural bias

【排除】 B) **未提及**

Inadequate pay. 是生活常识里最顺的离职理由, 极易凭印象选; 但卫生大臣只说这是 a cultural problem, 全篇没提 pay 或工资, 属未提及、用常识替原文。

C) **未提及**

Educational system. 听上去也像合理原因, 但原文把原因明确归为 a cultural problem, 从未提教育体制, 属未提及。

D) **未提及**

Working conditions. 又是一个常识里顺手的理由, 但原文唯一的归因是 a cultural problem, 没提工作条件, 属未提及。

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

1 A man from Libya was enjoying a walk along the sands at Southport Beach. When he was about half a mile out from the dock, he felt a bit tired. So he lay down and fell asleep. But the tide swept in quickly at the beach. And the man was shocked to wake up and find the tide had come in and completely surrounded him, cutting him off from the shore. Fortunately for him, the beach lifeguards were quickly on the scene to stop him from drowning. They acted professionally to ensure the man was comfortable until an ambulance arrived. He was then taken to hospital. He is now in a stable condition. When interviewed, Keith Porter of the Southport Beach said, "Our beach is so flat that it's very common for the tide to come around the back of people and cut them off from the beach. Thankfully the

emergency services have again worked well together to ensure a positive outcome. And we wish the gentleman a speedy recovery."

一名来自利比亚的男子正在Southport海滩的沙滩上散步。当他走到离码头约半英里的地方时，他感到有点累。于是他躺下来睡着了。但海滩上的潮水迅速涌入。这名男子震惊地醒来，发现潮水已经涨起来并完全包围了他，使他与岸边隔绝。幸运的是，海滩救生员迅速赶到现场，阻止他溺水。他们专业地行动，确保这名男子在救护车到达之前感到舒适。随后他被送往医院。他现在情况稳定。在接受采访时，Southport海滩的Keith Porter说："我们的海滩非常平坦，潮水绕到人们身后并将他们与海滩隔开是很常见的。值得庆幸的是，应急服务部门再次通力合作，确保了积极的结果。我们祝愿这位先生早日康复。"

3. A) He fell out of a lifeboat.
B) He lost his way on a beach.
C) He was almost drowned.
D) He enjoyed swimming in the sea.

【题目】 What does the news report say about the Libyan man?

【翻译】 新闻报道中关于这名利比亚男子说了什么？

- A) 他从救生艇上掉了下来。 B) 他在海滩上迷路了。 C) 他差点溺水。
D) 他喜欢在海里游泳。

【答案】 C (细节题) He was almost drowned.

【定位】 Fortunately for him, the beach lifeguards were quickly on the scene to stop him from drowning.

对他来说幸运的是，海滩救生员迅速赶到现场，阻止了他溺水。

【信号】 stop him from drowning 点出险情。答案句的信号是险情结果短语：to stop him from drowning，加上前文 the tide had come in and completely surrounded him, cutting him off from the shore 描述他被潮水包围、与岸隔绝，两句合起来说明他险些溺水、被及时阻止。

【替换】 to stop him from drowning ↔ He was almost drowned.

阻止溺水=差点溺水

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

选项说他 fell out of a lifeboat (从救生艇掉下)，录音里出现的是 the beach lifeguards (救生员)，二者发音相近，借此诱你听到类似词就选；但原文是救生员来救他，他从没在救生艇上，更没掉下来。

借用原文：the beach lifeguards were quickly on the scene

B) 未提及

选项说他 lost his way on a beach (在海滩迷路)，录音从头到尾说的是他累了睡着、被潮水包围，没有任何迷路情节，属凭海滩场景臆造。

D) 偷换概念

选项说他 enjoyed swimming in the sea (享受海里游泳)，录音里他是 enjoying a walk along the sands (享受沙滩散步) 后躺下睡着，并非游泳。选项盗用 enjoying 这个原词并把散步偷换成游泳，制造听到 enjoy 就选的诱惑。

借用原文：enjoying a walk along the sands

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4. A) The beach is a popular tourist resort.
B) The emergency services are efficient.
C) The beach is a good place to watch the tide.
D) The lifeboats patrol the area round the clock.

【题目】 What did Keith Porter say at an interview?

【翻译】 Keith Porter在采访中说了什么？

- A) 这个海滩是热门的旅游胜地。 B) 应急服务很高效。
C) 这个海滩是观赏潮汐的好地方。 D) 救生艇全天候在该区域巡逻。

【答案】 B (细节题) The emergency services are efficient.

【定位】 Thankfully the emergency services have again worked well together to ensure a positive outcome.

幸好，应急部门又一次通力协作，确保了一个好结果。

【信号】 引语中的正向评价句。 答案句是 Keith Porter 原话引语里的表态部分：the emergency services have again worked well together，由 Thankfully 领起、带明显肯定色彩，是受访者对救援的评价落点，正是评价题要抓的表态句。

【替换】 the emergency services have again worked well together ↔ **The emergency services are efficient.**
通力协作=高效

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

选项说海滩是 popular tourist resort (热门旅游景点)，录音里 Keith Porter 只说 Our beach is so flat (我们海滩很平坦)，从没说它是热门景点。选项借 beach 这个反复出现的词，硬安一个采访里没有的评价。

借用原文：Our beach is so flat

C) 原词陷阱

选项说海滩是 good place to watch the tide (看潮好去处)，录音里 tide 出现于 it's very common for the tide to come around the back of people and cut them off，讲的是潮水危险地切断人的退路，而非适合观潮。选项盗用核心词 tide，把危险偷换成了好去处。

借用原文：it's very common for the tide to come around the back of people and cut them off from the beach

D) 未提及

选项说救生艇 patrol the area round the clock (全天候巡逻)，录音里 Keith Porter 只说救生员 quickly on the scene (迅速赶到)，从未提到全天候巡逻。round the clock 这种绝对程度表述是录音没有的添加。

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

1 A raccoon, a small cat-like animal, climbed to the top of a 25-storey skyscraper early on Wednesday. It was captured after becoming an online star across the world. At a little before 3 a.m., the animal made it to the roof of the building after it took a long break on a 17th floor window edge. At the top of the building, animal control officers put cat food in traps and captured the raccoon. A private wildlife management company will release the animal into the wild. The raccoon's upward journey began on Monday. The brown animal was spotted stuck on a narrow window edge of the office tower. On Tuesday, the raccoon slowly climbed the building. It reached the 23rd floor, and its legend continued to grow on social media with every floor it climbed. As it went up, people gathered on the sidewalk below to take photos and cheer for its safety. Online office workers posted photos and videos of the raccoon resting on window edges and climbing up the building's concrete exterior. One online post said that the raccoon has succeeded in uniting the country the way no politician could.

一只浣熊，一种像猫一样的小动物，周三清晨爬到了一座25层摩天大楼的顶部。它在成为全球网络明星后被捕获。凌晨3点前不久，这只动物在17楼窗台边缘休息了很长时间后，成功到达了大楼顶部。在楼顶，动物管理人员在陷阱中放置了猫粮并捕获了这只浣熊。一家私人野生动物管理公司将把这只动物放归野外。浣熊的向上之旅始于周一。这只棕色动物被发现困在办公大楼的狭窄窗台边缘上。周二，浣熊慢慢爬上大楼。它到达了23楼，随着它爬上的每一层楼，它的传奇在社交媒体上不断发酵。随着它向上爬，人们聚集在下面的人行道上拍照并为它的安全欢呼。在线办公人员发布了浣熊在窗台边缘休息和攀爬大楼混凝土外墙的照片和视频。一条网络帖子称，这只浣熊成功地团结了全国，其方式是任何政治家都做不到的。

5. A) It became an online star.
B) It broke into an office room.
C) It escaped from a local zoo.
D) It climbed 25 storeys at one go.

【题目】 What does the news report say about the raccoon, a small cat-like animal?

【翻译】 新闻报道中关于浣熊这种像猫一样的小动物说了什么？

- A) 它成为了网络明星。 B) 它闯入了一间办公室。 C) 它从当地动物园逃跑了。
D) 它一口气爬了25层楼。

【答案】 A (细节题) It became an online star.

【定位】 It was captured after becoming an online star across the world.

它在成为风靡全球的网络明星之后被抓住了。

【信号】 becoming an online star 直陈事实。答案句靠的是直接陈述这一事实信号：becoming an online star across the world 平铺直叙地说浣熊“成了全球网红”，正对应选项 A 要核对的那件事，不需转折也不需推断，听到 star 就该锁定。

【替换】 becoming an online star across the world ↔ It became an online star.

几乎原句压缩

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

选项 It broke into an office room. 盗用了原文 office tower (办公大楼) 里的 office 一词，制造“听到 office 就想选”的诱惑，但原文只说浣熊在大楼外墙往上爬、停在窗沿，从没说它“闯进办公室”。

借用原文：spotted stuck on a narrow window edge of the office tower

C) 未提及

选项 It escaped from a local zoo. 给了一个“从动物园逃跑”的来历，听起来很合理，但通篇原文只说它是 a small cat-like animal、爬楼、被放归野外，从未提及任何动物园或它如何逃出，属凭常识脑补的来历。

D) 原词陷阱

选项 It climbed 25 storeys at one go. 用对了原文数字 25-storey skyscraper，但偷加了 at one go (一口气)。原文明说它中途 took a long break on a 17th floor window edge、且爬楼跨了周一到周三好几天，根本不是一次爬完。

借用原文：took a long break on a 17th floor window edge

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6. A) Send it back to the zoo.
B) Release it into the wild.
C) Return it to its owner.
D) Give it a physical checkup.

【题目】 What will the wildlife management company do with the captured raccoon?

【翻译】野生动物管理公司将如何处置被捕获的浣熊？

A) 把它送回动物园。 B) 把它放归野外。 C) 把它还给主人。 D) 给它做身体检查。

【答案】B (细节题) Release it into the wild.

【定位】A private wildlife management company will release the animal into the wild.

一家私人野生动物管理公司将把这只动物放归野外。

【信号】主语 company 后跟 will release。题干主语 A private wildlife management company 在原文一出现，紧跟的动词 will release the animal into the wild 就是处置去向，这种“主角 + 将做某事”的句式本身就是答案信号，听到该公司名就该准备记动词。

【替换】release the animal into the wild ↔ Release it into the wild.

近乎原词对应

【排除】A) 未提及

选项 Send it back to the zoo. 顺着第 5 题里“动物园”的常识联想编出“送回动物园”，但原文根本没提动物园，处置去向写得清清楚楚是放归野外，不是送回。

C) 未提及

选项 Return it to its owner. 假设浣熊有主人、要“物归原主”，但这是野生浣熊，原文从头到尾没有任何 owner (主人)，处置也是放归野外，不存在归还。

D) 未提及

选项 Give it a physical checkup. 听起来“抓到动物应先体检”很合理，但原文对处置只说了 release the animal into the wild，从未提任何检查或体检，属凭常识替原文做主。

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7. A) A raccoon can perform acts no human can.
B) A raccoon can climb much higher than a cat.
C) The raccoon became as famous as some politicians.
D) The raccoon did something no politician could.

【题目】What did one online post say?

【翻译】一条网络帖子说了什么？

A) 浣熊能做人类做不到的事。 B) 浣熊能爬得比猫高得多。
C) 这只浣熊变得和一些政客一样有名。 D) 这只浣熊做了政客做不到的事。

【答案】D (细节题) The raccoon did something no politician could.

【定位】One online post said that the raccoon has succeeded in uniting the country the way no politician could.

一条网帖说，这只浣熊成功地以一种没有任何政客能做到的方式团结了整个国家。

【信号】said that 引出网帖原话。信号词 One online post said that 直接引出题干要的那句网帖原话，said that 后面整句就是答案承载句；末尾 the way no politician could 是这句的落点，必须听到尾巴才不被前半句带偏。

【替换】 uniting the country the way no politician could ↔

The raccoon did something no politician could.

团结全国 = 政客做不到的事

【排除】 A) 偷换概念

选项 A raccoon can perform acts no human can. 仿照原文 no politician could 的句式，却把比较对象 politician (政客) 偷换成 human (人类)。原文比的是政客、不是泛指人类，对象一换意思就变了。

借用原文：the way no politician could

B) 原词陷阱

选项 A raccoon can climb much higher than a cat. 借用了原文形容浣熊是 a small cat-like animal (像猫的小动物) 里的 cat，编出“比猫爬得高”的比较，但原文从没拿浣熊和猫比爬高，cat 只是用来描述它长相。

借用原文：a small cat-like animal

C) 偷换概念

选项 The raccoon became as famous as some politicians. 也保留了 politician，但把原文的“做到了政客做不到的事”偷改成“和政客一样有名”。原文的落点是“政客办不到”（强调超越），不是“名气相当”，意思被换掉了。

借用原文：the way no politician could

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 W: I have really amazing news. I just got a text message from my bank, saying my salary has been deposited in my account.

W: 我有个特别棒的消息。我刚收到银行发来的短信，说我的工资已经打到账户里了。

2 M: Getting paid is good. But I don't understand why you're so excited. It happens every month.

M: 拿到工资是好事。但我不明白你为什么这么激动。这每个月都会发生啊。

3 W: Well, I've been working for a few years. In fact, I worked all through university, but I only had part-time jobs then. So this is the first time I've ever been paid for a month of full-time work.

W: 嗯，我已经工作几年了。实际上，我大学期间一直在打工，但那时候都是兼职。所以这是我第一次拿到全职工作一整个月的工资。

4 M: Wow, then you must feel great. I mean, it's been two decades, but I can still remember when I got my first real salary. I was happy for days. I felt like it was a small fortune, even though it wasn't.

M: 哇, 那你肯定感觉很棒。我是说, 虽然已经过去二十年了, 但我还能记得我拿到第一份真正工资的时候。我高兴了好几天。当时觉得那是一笔小财富, 虽然其实并不多。

5 W: Yeah, I've never earned so much money before. And there're so many things I'd like to do with it. What did you do with your first pay?

W: 是啊, 我以前从来没挣过这么多钱。我想用这笔钱做好多事情。你当时用第一份工资做了什么?

6 M: I bought a new suit for work and took my parents to a nice restaurant to celebrate. Maybe you could do the same.

M: 我买了一套新西装上班穿, 还带我父母去了一家不错的餐厅庆祝。也许你也可以这样做。

7 W: I have enough professional clothes. And my parents are across the country. So seeing them is impossible. But some people from the office are members of a gym I want to join. And my university classmates are arranging a trip to visit our old campus, and I'd love to go with them. But I can't afford both.

W: 我有足够的职业装了。而且我父母在国家的另一边。所以去看他们不太可能。但办公室有些同事是我想加入的健身房的会员。还有我大学同学正在安排去参观我们的老校园, 我很想跟他们一起去。但我两样都负担不起。

8 M: If I were you, I'd join the gym, because it's a good way to stay healthy, and it might help you build a stronger relationship with your colleagues. And good relationships are key to a successful career.

M: 如果我是你, 我会加入健身房, 因为这是保持健康的好方法, 而且可能有助于你和同事建立更牢固的关系。良好的关系是成功职业生涯的关键。

9 W: Hmm. You're right. Thanks for the advice. I'm taking it.

W: 嗯。你说得对。谢谢你的建议。我听你的。

8. A) She got a well-paying job in a bank.

B) She received a bonus unexpectedly.

C) She received her first monthly salary.

D) She got a pay raise for her performance.

【题目】 Why did the woman feel excited?

【翻译】 这位女士为什么感到兴奋?

A) 她在一家银行得到了一份高薪工作。 B) 她意外地收到了一笔奖金。

C) 她收到了她的第一份月薪。 D) 她因为工作表现获得了加薪。

【答案】 C (细节题) She received her first monthly salary.

【定位】 So this is the first time I've ever been paid for a month of full-time work.

所以这是我第一次因为一整个月的全职工作而拿到工资。

【信号】总结词 So 引出的结论句。女方先铺垫上学时只做兼职，再用 So this is the first time I've ever been paid for a month of full-time work. 收口，So 这个『所以』把前面的铺垫归结成结论——这一句正是她兴奋的真正原因。

【替换】the first time I've ever been paid for a month of full-time work ↔
received her first monthly salary
『第一次拿到整月全职工资』 = 『收到第一份月薪』

【排除】A) 原词陷阱

录音开头女方提到 I just got a text message from my bank, She got a well-paying job in a bank. 就借这个 bank 来骗你——可那只是『银行发来短信通知工资到账』，根本没说她在银行找了高薪工作，听到 bank 就选正中圈套。

借用原文：I just got a text message from my bank

B) 未提及

She received a bonus unexpectedly. 说的是『意外收到奖金』，但全程女方说的是 first time...paid、salary，从没提 bonus，也没有『意外』之意，属录音根本没说的内容。

D) 偷换概念

She got a pay raise for her performance. 听起来也合理，但录音是『第一次拿全职工资』，是头一回拿钱、不是『涨工资』，更没提 performance（表现）这个原因，把『第一次拿』偷换成了『加薪』。

-
9. A) Several years ago.
B) Two decades ago.
C) Right after graduation.
D) Just last month.

【题目】When did the man get his first full-time job?

【翻译】这位男士什么时候得到他的第一份全职工作？

A) 几年前。 B) 二十年前。 C) 刚毕业之后。 D) 就在上个月。

【答案】B (细节题) Two decades ago.

【定位】I mean, it's been two decades, but I can still remember when I got my first real salary.

我是说，都已经二十年了，但我还记得自己拿到第一笔真正的工资时的情形。

【信号】时间数字 two decades。男方说 it's been two decades, but I can still remember when I got my first real salary, two decades 就是直接的时间信号——距他第一份真正的工资已过去二十年，时间锚点就在这个数字上。

【替换】it's been two decades ↔ Two decades ago

『已经二十年了』 = 『二十年前』

【排除】 A) 未提及

Several years ago. 是『几年前』，但男方说的是 two decades (二十年)，several years 太短，对不上这个量级。

C) 张冠李戴

Right after graduation. 的『毕业后』对应的是女方那句 I worked all through university (上学期间打工)，而题问的是男方第一份全职工作的时间，把女方的上学经历安到男方头上。

借用原文：I worked all through university

D) 张冠李戴

Just last month. 的『上个月』指向女方刚到账的这笔工资，而男方的第一份工资是 two decades 前；把女方眼下的时间错当成男方过去的时间。

-
10. A) He sent a small check to his parents.
B) He took a few of his friends to a gym.
C) He immediately deposited it in a bank.
D) He treated his parents to a nice meal.

【题目】 What did the man do when he got his first pay?

【翻译】 这位男士拿到他的第一份薪水时做了什么？

- A) 他给父母寄了一张小额支票。 B) 他带几个朋友去了健身房。
C) 他立即把钱存入了银行。 D) 他请父母吃了一顿丰盛的饭。

【答案】 D (细节题) He treated his parents to a nice meal.

【定位】 I bought a new suit for work and took my parents to a nice restaurant to celebrate.

我买了一套上班穿的新西装，还带父母去了一家不错的餐厅庆祝。

【信号】 男方对『你拿钱做了啥』的直接应答。上一句女方问 What did you do with your first pay?, 男方紧接着用 I bought a new suit for work and took my parents to a nice restaurant to celebrate. 作答——被问者的直接应答就是答案句所在。

【替换】 took my parents to a nice restaurant ↔ treated his parents to a nice meal

『带父母去好餐厅』 = 『请父母吃顿好饭』

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

He sent a small check to his parents. 借了录音里的 parents 来骗你，但男方对父母做的是『带去吃饭』，不是『寄支票』，parents 是真的、动作是假的。

借用原文：took my parents to a nice restaurant

B) 张冠李戴

He took a few of his friends to a gym. 里的 gym 来自后面 some people from the office are members of a gym I want to join，那是女方要做的事、且是健身房不是『带朋友去』，跟男方拿第一份工资做了什么无关。

借用原文：some people from the office are members of a gym I want to join

C) 原词陷阱

He immediately deposited it in a bank. 又拿 bank 来诱选，但男方说的是买西装、请父母吃饭，全程没提把钱『存进银行』，是录音没有的动作。

借用原文：I just got a text message from my bank

-
11. A) Buy some professional clothes.
B) Budget her salary carefully.
C) Join her colleagues for gym exercise.
D) Visit her former university campus.

【题目】 What does the woman say she is going to do?

【翻译】 这位女士说她打算做什么？

- A) 购买一些职业装。 B) 仔细规划她的薪水预算。 C) 加入同事们一起进行健身锻炼。
D) 参观她以前就读的大学校园。

【答案】 C (细节题) Join her colleagues for gym exercise.

【定位】 If I were you, I'd join the gym, because it's a good way to stay healthy... Hmm. You're right.
Thanks for the advice. I'm taking it.

(男方) 我要是你，就去加入那个健身房，因为这是保持健康的好办法..... (女方) 嗯，你说得对，谢谢你的建议，我听你的。

【信号】 建议句 + 女方收尾接受。 男方先给建议 If I were you, I'd join the gym, 女方最后用 Thanks for the advice. I'm taking it. 表态接受——『接受建议』这句收尾才是她真正决定要做的事，落点在最后一句。

【替换】 I'd join the gym ↔ Join her colleagues for gym exercise

『加入那个健身房』 = 『和同事一起去健身房锻炼』

I'm taking it ↔ Join her colleagues for gym exercise

『我听你的』 = 采纳『去健身房』这个建议

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

Buy some professional clothes. 借了男方建议里的『买正装』和女方话里的 professional clothes, 但女方明说 I have enough professional clothes. (我职业装够了), 是被她否掉的事, 不是要做的。

借用原文: I have enough professional clothes.

B) 未提及

Budget her salary carefully. 说『仔细规划工资』, 但对话里只说她钱不够、两件事只能选一件 (I can't afford both.), 从没说要『做预算 / 精打细算』, 是脑补出来的。

D) 原词陷阱

Visit her former university campus. 对应 my university classmates are arranging a trip to visit our old campus, 她确实想去, 但两件事 I can't afford both., 最后接受建议选了健身房, 回母校是被舍弃的一项。

借用原文: my university classmates are arranging a trip to visit our old campus

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

1 W: What's going on with you lately? You seem so distracted, like you aren't really listening to anything I say.

W: 你最近怎么了?你看起来心不在焉的,好像我说什么你都没在听。

2 M: I know. I'm sorry. I can't seem to focus on anything, because I still haven't decided if I should accept the offer for that PhD program in London, or if I should take the job offer in New York.

M: 我知道。对不起。我好像没法集中注意力,因为我还没决定好是接受伦敦那个博士项目的录取,还是接受纽约的工作offer。

3 W: Look, it's a tough decision. But you're running out of time, aren't you? I thought you said the company expected an answer by the end of the month.

W: 听着,这确实是个艰难的决定。但你时间不多了,不是吗?我记得你说过那家公司要求月底前给答复。

4 M: Actually, it's the beginning of next month for the job, but the university needs a decision by the end of the week. So I have to act quickly.

M: 其实工作那边是下月初,但大学那边需要这周末前做决定。所以我得赶紧行动了。

5 W: You definitely need advice for an important decision like this. So who have you talked to about it? What does your family think? And your advisor for your master's program?

W: 这么重要的决定你肯定需要听听建议。那你都跟谁商量过?你家人怎么看?还有你硕士项目的导师呢?

6 M: I've asked their advice and that's part of the problem. My parents want me to get the degree, but my advisor thinks it's time for me to get more work experience.

M: 我问过他们的意见,这也是问题的一部分。我父母希望我去读学位,但我导师觉得我该多积累些工作经验了。

7 W: What do you mean by part of the problem? Oh, wait. It's your girlfriend, isn't it? You've been dating since your first year of university, so that's six years now. She must have an opinion about all

this. I mean, isn't it time for you to think about getting married?

W: 什么叫问题的一部分?哦,等等。是你女朋友的事,对吧?你们从大一就开始约会了,到现在都六年了。她对这事肯定有看法吧。我是说,你们是不是也该考虑结婚了?

8 M: Well, I do want to get married, but she thinks we need to wait until we've launched our careers. Plus, she's not sure what she'll be doing next year. She's considering a job in England and one in Australia. And her parents are pushing for the latter.

M: 嗯,我是想结婚,但她觉得我们得等到事业起步了再说。而且她自己也不确定明年要做什么。她在考虑英格兰的一份工作和澳大利亚的一份工作。她父母更倾向于后者。

12. A) He has a difficult decision to make.

B) He has been overworked recently.

C) He has just quarreled with his girlfriend.

D) He has just too many things to attend to.

【题目】 Why does the man seem to be distracted?

【翻译】 为什么这个男人看起来心不在焉?

A) 他有一个艰难的决定要做。 B) 他最近工作过度。 C) 他刚刚和女朋友吵架了。

D) 他有太多事情要处理。

【答案】 A (细节题) He has a difficult decision to make.

【定位】 I can't seem to focus on anything, because I still haven't decided if I should accept the offer for that PhD program in London, or if I should take the job offer in New York.

我好像没法专注于任何事,因为我还没决定到底是接受伦敦那个博士项目的录取,还是接受纽约那份工作。

【信号】 because 引出真因。 信号是因果连词 because:because I still haven't decided if I should accept the offer for that PhD program in London, or if I should take the job offer in New York,because 后面紧跟的就是他心不在焉的真正原因——一个没拿定的两难选择。

【替换】 I still haven't decided if I should accept the offer for that PhD program in London, or if I should take the job offer in New York

↔ **a difficult decision to make**

二选一即难下的决定

【排除】 B) 未提及

He has been overworked recently.说他近来工作过度,录音从头到尾没提他累或工作量大,只说没法专注,属凭常识脑补、原文未提。

C) 原词陷阱

He has just quarreled with his girlfriend.借了录音后文反复出现的 girlfriend 来勾人,但录音里他与女友并未吵架,只是谈到女友对结婚的看法,"吵架"是凭空安上的。

借用原文: It's your girlfriend, isn't it?

D) 偷换概念

He has just too many things to attend to.说他事情太多要处理,录音说的恰恰相反——他卡在"一个"二选一上,不是事务繁多,把"一个难决定"偷换成"很多事要忙"。

借用原文: I still haven't decided if I should accept the offer for that PhD program

-
13. A) Give priority to things more urgent.
B) Turn to his girlfriend for assistance.
C) Think twice before making the decision.
D) Seek advice from his family and advisor.

【题目】 What does the woman say the man should do?

【翻译】 女人说这个男人应该做什么?

- A) 优先处理更紧急的事情。 B) 向他的女朋友寻求帮助。 C) 做决定前三思而后行。
D) 向他的家人和导师征求意见。

【答案】 D (细节题) Seek advice from his family and advisor.

【定位】 You definitely need advice for an important decision like this. So who have you talked to about it? What does your family think? And your advisor for your master's program?

这么重要的决定你肯定需要听听建议。那你都跟谁聊过?你家里人怎么想?还有你硕士阶段的导师呢?

【信号】 need advice 即建议。 信号是女方直白的建议句 You definitely need advice for an important decision like this,紧接着她点名 What does your family think? And your advisor——"需要听建议"加上具体指向家人和导师,合起来就是她让他做的事。

【替换】 You definitely need advice ↔ **Seek advice**

need advice=seek advice

What does your family think? And your advisor for your master's program? ↔

from his family and advisor

家人+导师原样对上

【排除】 A) 过度推断

Give priority to things more urgent.说先办更紧急的事,女方虽提到时间紧(you're running out of time),但她给的建议是"去听建议",并没让他"按紧急程度排序先做别的",这是把"时间紧"过度引申。

借用原文: you're running out of time, aren't you?

B) 张冠李戴

Turn to his girlfriend for assistance.借了录音里的 girlfriend,但女方让他找的是"家人和导师",从没让他"向女友求助",把求助对象张冠李戴了。

借用原文: It's your girlfriend, isn't it?

C) 原词陷阱

Think twice before making the decision.里的 decision 来自录音多次出现的"decision",听着像"三思",但女方的建议是"去听取建议",不是"反复斟酌",借原词制造的诱饵。

借用原文: Look, it's a tough decision.

-
14. A) His parents and advisor have different opinions.
B) He is not particularly keen on the job offered.
C) He lacks the money for his doctoral program.
D) His girlfriend does not support his decision.

【题目】 What does the man say is part of his problem?

【翻译】 这个男人说他的问题是什么?

- A) 他的父母和导师有不同的意见。 B) 他对提供的工作不是特别感兴趣。
C) 他缺乏攻读博士课程的资金。 D) 他的女朋友不支持他的决定。

【答案】 A (细节题) His parents and advisor have different opinions.

【定位】 I've asked their advice and that's part of the problem. My parents want me to get the degree, but my advisor thinks it's time for me to get more work experience.

我已经问过他们的意见了,问题之一就出在这儿。我父母想让我去读这个学位,可我导师觉得我该去积累更多工作经验了。

【信号】 part of the problem 锚点。 信号是他主动说出的 that's part of the problem,紧跟其后用转折 but 摆出两边对立:My parents want me to get the degree, but my advisor thinks it's time for me to get more work experience——父母与导师意见相反,正是"问题的一部分"。

【替换】 My parents want me to get the degree, but my advisor thinks it's time for me to get more work experience

↔ **His parents and advisor have different opinions**

对立两句=意见不同

【排除】 B) 未提及

He is not particularly keen on the job offered. 说他对那份工作不太感兴趣, 录音只说导师建议他去积累工作经验, 从没说他不喜欢工作, 这是凭常识替他添的态度。

C) 原词陷阱

He lacks the money for his doctoral program. 借了录音里的 doctoral/PhD program 这个真实话题, "缺钱读博" 听着很合常理, 但录音通篇没提钱, 纯属用常识填空。

借用原文: that PhD program in London

D) 张冠李戴

His girlfriend does not support his decision. 借了 girlfriend, 但录音里女友是 "想等事业起步后再结婚" (针对结婚), 并没 "不支持他读博/工作的决定", 把女友对结婚的态度张冠李戴到 "决定" 上。

借用原文: she thinks we need to wait until we've launched our careers

-
15. A) They need time to make preparations.
B) They need to save enough money for it.
C) They haven't started their careers yet.
D) They haven't won their parents' approval.

【题目】 Why doesn't the man's girlfriend agree to get married right now?

【翻译】 为什么这个男人的女朋友不同意现在就结婚?

- A) 他们需要时间做准备。 B) 他们需要为此存够钱。
C) 他们还没有开始自己的职业生涯。 D) 他们还没有得到父母的同意。

【答案】 C (细节题) They haven't started their careers yet.

【定位】 Well, I do want to get married, but she thinks we need to wait until we've launched our careers.

嗯, 我确实想结婚, 但她觉得我们得等到事业都起步之后再说。

【信号】 but+she thinks 转出理由。 信号是转折 but 接 she thinks: but she thinks we need to wait until we've launched our careers——but 把 "他想结婚" 转向女友的真实主张 "得等事业起步", 这句才是女友不愿现在结婚的原因。

【替换】 we need to wait until we've launched our careers ↔ **They haven't started their careers yet**
等事业起步 = 尚未起步

【排除】 A) 偷换概念

They need time to make preparations.说他们需要时间做准备,录音说的是要等事业起步,并没说"需要时间筹备婚礼/准备",这是把"等事业"泛化成笼统的"需要准备"。

借用原文: we need to wait until we've launched our careers

B) 未提及

They need to save enough money for it.说要先攒够钱,录音里女友的理由是等事业起步,根本没提攒钱,"存钱结婚"是凭常识补的,原文未提。

D) 原词陷阱

They haven't won their parents' approval.借了录音末尾的 parents——但那里父母是在催女友选澳大利亚的工作(her parents are pushing for the latter),不是"父母不同意他俩结婚",把父母对工作的态度张冠李戴到"结婚批准"上。

借用原文: her parents are pushing for the latter

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 Analytical skills are our ability to understand and solve problems using information we have available. These skills are extremely important for our professional, social, and intellectual lives. What are the best ways to improve them? One way is to expand your world view. Unfortunately, this takes time. Ultimately, it will help you better evaluate information and analyze different ideas and outcomes. Traveling is a great way to expand your world view, although it can be expensive.

分析能力是我们利用现有信息理解和解决问题的能力。这些技能对我们的职业、社交和智力生活极为重要。提高分析能力的最佳方法有哪些?一种方法是拓展你的世界观。遗憾的是,这需要时间。但最终,它将帮助你更好地评估信息,分析不同的想法和结果。旅行是拓展世界观的绝佳方式,尽管费用可能较高。

2 An entertaining way of enhancing your analytical skills is to engage them by playing brain games. These are games that challenge you to think deeply and to develop your analytical skills. These games will get you used to thinking in a certain way. As a result, they will help improve your ability to think. However, opinions vary on whether video games are effective. The general consensus is that the best ones avoid mindless violence, and instead focus on strategy and challenge us to solve problems and achieve broad goals.

提升分析能力的一种有趣方式是通过玩益智游戏来锻炼大脑。这些游戏挑战你进行深度思考,培养你的分析能力。这些游戏会让你习惯于以特定方式思考。因此,它们将有助于提高你的思维能力。然而,对于电子游戏是否有效,人们意见不一。普遍共识是,最好的游戏避免无意义的暴力,而是注重策略,挑战我们解决问题并实现更广泛的目标。

3 Joining a debate or reading club or group is also a good idea. This provides people with the opportunity to come together and discuss ideas, literature and problems. Groups like these will help you refine your analytical skills and enable you to express yourself better. Any social group that encourages free exchange of ideas and pursuit of knowledge is beneficial. It helps you to actively develop your analytical skills.

加入辩论会、读书俱乐部或小组也是个好主意。这为人们提供了聚在一起讨论思想、文学和问题的机会。这类团体将帮助你完善分析能力,使你能够更好地表达自己。任何鼓励自由交流思想和追求知识的社交团体都是有益的。它帮助你积极发展自己的分析能力。

16. A) Acquiring information and professional knowledge.
B) Using information to understand and solve problems.
C) Enriching social and intellectual lives.
D) Expressing ideas and opinions freely.

【题目】 What kind of ability do analytical skills refer to in the passage?

【翻译】 文中提到的分析能力指的是哪种能力?

- A) 获取信息和专业知识。 B) 运用信息来理解和解决问题。 C) 丰富社交和智力生活。
D) 自由表达想法和观点。

【答案】 B (细节题) Using information to understand and solve problems.

【定位】 Analytical skills are our ability to understand and solve problems using information we have available.

分析能力, 是我们利用手头已有的信息去理解并解决问题的能力。

【信号】 开篇‘概念 + are + 解释’的定义句。录音第一句就是 Analytical skills are our ability to understand and solve problems using information we have available, ‘概念 + are + 一句解释’是典型的下定义结构, 开篇即给定义, 这就是答案信号。

【替换】 understand and solve problems using information ↔

Using information to understand and solve problems

同义重排: 词同序换

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

Acquiring information and professional knowledge. 借了录音里的 information 和后文 professional, social, and intellectual lives 的 professional 来诱选, 但录音是‘用’信息 (using) 去解决问题, 不是‘获取’ (acquiring) 信息和专业知识, 动作和落点都偏了。

借用原文: professional, social, and intellectual lives

C) 原词陷阱

Enriching social and intellectual lives. 盗用了录音 professional, social, and intellectual lives 里的 social、intellectual, 但原文那句是在说‘分析能力对我们的职业、社会、智识生活很重要’ (是能力的重要性/好处), 不是在给能力下定义, 答非所问。

借用原文: These skills are extremely important for our professional, social, and intellectual lives

D) 张冠李戴

Expressing ideas and opinions freely. 与第三段 enable you to express yourself better 沾边, 但那是‘加入辩论/读书会’这一做法带来的好处, 不是对分析能力本身的定义, 张冠李戴到了定义题上。

借用原文: enable you to express yourself better

17. A) Improving mind-reading strategies.

B) Reading classic scientific literature.

C) Playing games that challenge one's mind.

D) Traveling to different places in the world.

【题目】 What does the passage say is an entertaining way of enhancing one's analytical skills?

【翻译】 文中说提高分析能力的一种有趣方式是什么?

A) 改进读心策略。 B) 阅读经典科学文献。 C) 玩挑战思维的游戏。

D) 到世界各地旅行。

【答案】 C (细节题) Playing games that challenge one's mind.

【定位】 An entertaining way of enhancing your analytical skills is to engage them by playing brain games. These are games that challenge you to think deeply and to develop your analytical skills.

一种有趣的提升分析能力的方式, 是通过玩益智游戏来调动它们。这些游戏会挑战你深入思考、发展你的分析能力。

【信号】 限定词 entertaining 原样出现的领起句。第二段开头 An entertaining way of enhancing your analytical skills is to engage them by playing brain games 把题干的限定词 entertaining 原样领出, 紧接着 games that challenge you to think deeply, ‘entertaining + brain games’这一搭配就是答案信号。

【替换】 playing brain games ↔ **Playing games that challenge one's mind**

brain games = challenge one's mind

games that challenge you to think deeply ↔ **games that challenge one's mind**

challenge to think deeply ≈ challenge one's mind

【排除】 A) **未提及**

Improving mind-reading strategies. 蹭了录音里 think、mind 的相关感，但 mind-reading（读心术）录音从未提及，是拼出来的干扰，与 brain games 毫无关系。

B) **原词陷阱**

Reading classic scientific literature. 与第三段 reading club、discuss ideas, literature 沾 literature 的边，但录音从未说‘经典科学文献’，classic、scientific 是凭空添加的限定，且 reading club 那段也没被贴 entertaining 标签。

借用原文：discuss ideas, literature and problems

D) **原词陷阱**

Traveling to different places in the world. 的 traveling 录音确实念到了 Traveling is a great way to expand your world view, although it can be expensive, 但那是第一段贴着‘expensive（费钱）’标签的办法，不是本题问的 entertaining（有趣）那一种，标签错配。

借用原文：Traveling is a great way to expand your world view, although it can be expensive

18. A) Give others freedom to express themselves.

B) Expose themselves to different cultures.

C) Discard personal biases and prejudices.

D) Participate in debates or discussions.

【题目】 **What else does the speaker advise people to do to improve their analytical skills?**

【翻译】 说话者还建议人们做什么来提高分析能力？

A) 给予他人表达自己的自由。 B) 让自己接触不同的文化。 C) 摒弃个人偏见和成见。

D) 参与辩论或讨论。

【答案】 **D**（细节题） Participate in debates or discussions.

【定位】 Joining a debate or reading club or group is also a good idea. This provides people with the opportunity to come together and discuss ideas, literature and problems.

加入一个辩论或读书俱乐部、社团也是个好主意。这能让人们有机会聚到一起，讨论各种观点、文献和问题。

【信号】 ‘is also a good idea’领起的又一条建议。第三段开头 Joining a debate or reading club or group is also a good idea, also（也）+ a good idea（好主意）正是‘再提一条建议’的信号，与题干 else、advise 对应，这就是答案句。

【替换】 Joining a debate or reading club or group ↔ **Participate in debates or discussions**

Joining...club = Participate in

come together and discuss ideas ↔ **debates or discussions**

discuss → discussions

【排除】 A) **偷换概念**

Give others freedom to express themselves. 盗用第三段 free exchange of ideas、express yourself better 的词，但原文说的是社团能让‘你自己’更会表达、能自由交流观点，不是建议人们去‘给别人（others）表达的自由’，主语与做法被偷换。

借用原文：Any social group that encourages free exchange of ideas

B) **过度推断**

Expose themselves to different cultures. 与第一段 expand your world view、Traveling 的‘开阔视野’主题相关，但录音从没建议‘接触不同文化’，这是从‘旅行/开阔视野’顺手推出的引申，原文未明说。

借用原文：One way is to expand your world view

C) **未提及**

Discard personal biases and prejudices. 听起来很在理，但录音通篇没说过要‘抛弃个人偏见’，biases、prejudices 这两个词原文一次都没出现，是凭空添加的‘正确废话’。

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

1 There's an endless amount of scientific data proving that dogs can develop strong bonds with their owners. People aren't kidding when they say they "love" their dog, or their dog "loves" them. But we're rather ignorant about the nature of the relationships that form between dogs.

有无数科学数据证明狗能与主人建立牢固的纽带。人们说他们“爱”自己的狗，或者他们的狗“爱”他们时，并非开玩笑。但我们对狗与狗之间形成的关系的本质却相当无知。

2 In an effort to understand the matter further, I spoke with Dr. Marc Bekoff, a researcher and former professor of animal behavior. The doctor's response to the question of whether or not dogs can fall in love like humans do was a straight "Of course." He went on to say that if love is defined as a long-term commitment—meaning dogs seek one another out when they're apart, they're happy when they're reunited, they protect one another, they feed one another, they raise their children together—then of course dogs love each other.

为了进一步理解这个问题，我采访了动物行为研究员兼前教授 Marc Bekoff 博士。对于狗是否能像人类一样坠入爱河这个问题，博士直截了当地回答“当然可以”。他接着说，如果爱被定义为一种长期承诺——即狗在分开时会寻找彼此，重聚时会感到快乐，它们会互相保护，互相喂食，共同抚养后代——那么狗当然会彼此相爱。

3 Now our furry friends don't really experience "romantic" love like in the movies, but they can form deep and lasting bonds with their fellow dogs as well as humans. In fact, evidence shows that most dogs stay with one partner their whole lives. In actuality, love between dogs can be even more intimate than

human relationships. When they interact, they aren't afraid to smell each other and will express themselves clearly and honestly. Once again, it seems we have a lot to learn from dogs.

现在我们毛茸茸的朋友们并不会真正体验到电影中那种"浪漫"的爱情,但它们可以与同类以及人类形成深厚而持久的纽带。事实上,证据表明大多数狗一生只与一个伴侣在一起。实际上,狗之间的爱甚至可以比人类关系更加亲密。当它们互动时,它们不怕闻对方的气味,并会清晰而诚实地表达自己。再一次,我们似乎可以从狗身上学到很多东西。

19. A) The nature of relationships between dogs.
B) The reason a great many people love dogs.
C) Why dogs can be faithful friends of humans.
D) How dogs feel about their bonds with humans.

【题目】 What does the passage say we don't know much about?

【翻译】 文章说我们对什么了解不多?

- A) 狗之间关系的本质。 B) 很多人喜爱狗的原因。 C) 狗为什么能成为人类忠实的朋友。
D) 狗如何看待它们与人类的纽带。

【答案】 A (细节题) The nature of relationships between dogs.

【定位】 But we're rather ignorant about the nature of the relationships that form between dogs.

但对于狗与狗之间形成的关系的本质,我们其实相当无知。

【信号】 转折 But + "无知"词 ignorant。这句以 But 起头,把前面"狗能与主人建立深厚纽带"一转,落到 we're rather ignorant about——"无知"正对题干的 don't know much about,转折后这句才是真正落点。

【替换】 the nature of the relationships that form between dogs ↔

The nature of relationships between dogs.

近乎同表述、删掉了从句

we're rather ignorant about ↔ **we don't know much about**

ignorant = don't know much (同义替换)

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

录音开头确有 People aren't kidding when they say they "love" their dog, B 盗了 people 和 love 拼成 The reason a great many people love dogs., 但文中只说人确实爱狗, 从没说"人为何爱狗"是我们不了解的, 属听到原词就想选的陷阱。

借用原文: People aren't kidding when they say they "love" their dog

C) 答非所问

Why dogs can be faithful friends of humans. 听着像主题, 但题干只问"我们不了解什么", 录音明说不了解的是 the nature of the relationships, 不是"狗为何忠诚", C 答非所问。

借用原文: the nature of the relationships that form between dogs

D) 原词陷阱

录音第一句讲 dogs can develop strong bonds with their owners, D 借 bonds 编成 How dogs feel about their bonds with humans., 但那句是在说"狗确实能建立纽带" (已知), 不是说"我们不了解狗怎么看待纽带", 把已知说成未知。

借用原文: dogs can develop strong bonds with their owners

-
20. A) They have an unusual sense of responsibility.
B) They can respond to humans' questions.
C) They can fall in love just like humans.
D) They behave like other animals in many ways.

【题目】 What does Dr. Marc Bekoff say about dogs?

【翻译】 Marc Bekoff 博士关于狗说了什么?

- A) 它们有一种不同寻常的责任感。 B) 它们能回应人类的提问。
C) 它们能像人类一样坠入爱河。 D) 它们在许多方面表现得像其他动物。

【答案】 C (细节题) They can fall in love just like humans.

【定位】 The doctor's response to the question of whether or not dogs can fall in love like humans do was a straight "Of course."

对于"狗能不能像人一样陷入爱河"这个问题, 博士的回答是干脆的一句"当然能"。

【信号】 被问者的直接应答 a straight "Of course"。 这句是博士对"狗能否像人一样恋爱"的当面回答, a straight "Of course." (干脆地"当然") 是明确的肯定应答, 问题落在回答方, 这种"问—答"结构里答语就是答案。

【替换】 whether or not dogs can fall in love like humans do ↔ **They can fall in love just like humans.**
回答 Of course 把疑问转成肯定陈述

【排除】 A) 未提及

They have an unusual sense of responsibility. 中"不寻常的责任感"录音通篇没说；博士谈的是 commitment (长期承诺) 和爱，不是 responsibility，属无中生有。

B) 原词陷阱

录音里反复有 the question、response to the question，B 借 question 编成 They can respond to humans' questions.，但那是"博士回答了一个问题"，不是"狗能回应人的提问"，把人答问偷换成狗答问。

借用原文：The doctor's response to the question

D) 与原文相反

They behave like other animals in many ways. 录音没说狗"像其它动物"；恰恰相反，全文在强调狗能像"人"一样去爱 (fall in love like humans do)，方向反了。

借用原文：dogs can fall in love like humans do

21. A) They have their own joys and sorrows.

B) They experience true romantic love.

C) They help humans in various ways.

D) They stay with one partner for life.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about most dogs?

【翻译】 说话者关于大多数狗说了什么？

A) 它们有自己的喜怒哀乐。 B) 它们体验真正的浪漫爱情。

C) 它们以各种方式帮助人类。 D) 它们终生只与一个伴侣在一起。

【答案】 D (细节题) They stay with one partner for life.

【定位】 In fact, evidence shows that most dogs stay with one partner their whole lives.

事实上，证据表明，大多数狗一生只守着一个伴侣。

【信号】 引结论的 In fact + evidence shows + most. 这句用 In fact, evidence shows that 引出一个确定结论，又含题干的限定词 most dogs，是典型的"事实陈述"答案句；In fact/evidence shows 这类措辞一出，后面常直接给答案。

【替换】 most dogs stay with one partner their whole lives ↔ **They stay with one partner for life.**
their whole lives = for life (同义替换)

【排除】 A) 未提及

They have their own joys and sorrows. 中"狗有自己的喜怒哀乐"录音整段没有任何对应表述, 属凭印象添加。

B) 与原文相反

录音明说 don't really experience "romantic" love like in the movies, B 偏取 They experience true romantic love., 把被否定的"浪漫之爱"说成成立, 正好反了。听到 romantic 就选恰中陷阱。

借用原文: our furry friends don't really experience "romantic" love like in the movies

C) 原词陷阱

录音提到狗能与 humans 建立纽带, C 借 humans 编成 They help humans in various ways., 但"以各种方式帮助人类"录音并未说, 且题干问的是"多数狗"的事实, 不是狗对人的功用。

借用原文: they can form deep and lasting bonds with their fellow dogs as well as humans

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

1 A piece of history has been found thanks to a boy tripping on a rare, 1.2-million-year-old animal fossil. In November 2016, Jude Sparks, now 10, was on an outing with his family near their New Mexico home when he tripped over what he thought was a cow bone. Now, researchers at New Mexico State University are preserving this discovery, which was identified as an ancient elephant-like animal.

一名男孩因绊倒在一块罕见的120万年前的动物化石上而发现了一段历史。2016年11月, 现年10岁的Jude Sparks与家人在新墨西哥州家附近郊游时, 被他以为是牛骨的东西绊倒了。现在, 新墨西哥州立大学的研究人员正在保存这一发现, 该化石被鉴定为一种古代类象动物。

2 Kyle Sparks, father of Jude, said he let his son decide what to do with the fossil. So Jude reached out to Peter Houde, a professor at New Mexico State University, who had experience with the same type of fossil in the past. The next day, Houde came out to see the fossil for himself. Houde told ABC News that he was quite excited about the find. "It was fortunate that the family didn't try to dig up the fossil because that could destroy the specimen. They did the right thing by calling someone who would know what to do. It's great for the community because now everybody can appreciate it," he added.

Jude的父亲Kyle Sparks说, 他让儿子决定如何处理这块化石。于是Jude联系了新墨西哥州立大学的教授Peter Houde, 他过去曾处理过同类化石。第二天, Houde前来亲自查看化石。Houde告诉ABC新闻, 他对这一发现感到非常兴奋。"幸运的是这家人没有试图挖掘化石, 因为那可能会破坏标本。他们做对了, 打电话给知道该怎么做的人。这对社区来说很好, 因为现在每个人都能欣赏它," 他补充道。

3 Houde and his fellow faculty members dug up the fossil in late May. They hope to return to the site with geologists for an additional search as there could be more fossils near the site. Jude and his family had been invited by the researchers to see the fossil being preserved at the university.

Houde和他的同事们在5月下旬挖掘了这块化石。他们希望与地质学家一起返回该地点进行进一步搜索, 因为现场附近可能有更多化石。Jude和他的家人已受研究人员邀请, 前往大学观看化石保存过程。

22. A) A cow bone.
B) A rare animal.
C) A historical site.
D) A precious stone.

【题目】 What did the boy Jude Sparks think he had discovered?

【翻译】 男孩Jude Sparks认为他发现了什么?

A) 一块牛骨。 B) 一种稀有动物。 C) 一处历史遗址。 D) 一块珍贵的石头。

【答案】 **A** (细节题) A cow bone.

【定位】 Jude Sparks, now 10, was on an outing with his family near their New Mexico home when he tripped over what he thought was a cow bone.

现年 10 岁的裘德·斯帕克斯当时正和家人在新墨西哥州家附近郊游，绊到了一个他以为是牛骨的东西。

【信号】 **think 的对应词 what he thought was 直接给出他的认知。** 题干问 think he had discovered, 录音里出现完全对应的 what he thought was a cow bone, thought 就是题干 think 的过去式信号，它后面跟的名词就是男孩当时的判断，这一句即答案句。

【替换】 what he thought was a cow bone ↔ **A cow bone.**

原句名词与选项几乎同词，属直陈对应

【排除】 B) **原词陷阱**

录音开头确有 a rare, 1.2-million-year-old animal fossil, 让人一听到 rare animal 就想选 A rare animal., 但那是叙述者揭示的真相，不是男孩当时以为的东西——题干问的是 think, 男孩以为的是牛骨，不是稀有动物。

借用原文：a rare, 1.2-million-year-old animal fossil

C) **未提及**

A historical site. 历史遗址在录音里压根没作为男孩的判断出现，开篇 A piece of history has been found 只是叙述者说发现了一段历史，并非男孩以为发现了遗址，属凭 history 一词联想出来的干扰。

借用原文：A piece of history has been found

D) **未提及**

A precious stone. 在整段录音里没有任何对应，男孩绊到的被他当成牛骨、实为动物化石，从头到尾没出现宝石，这是纯粹的无关干扰项。

-
23. A) Measuring it.
B) Preserving it.
C) Dating it.
D) Identifying it.

【题目】 What are the researchers at New Mexico State University doing with the boy's discovery?

【翻译】 New Mexico State University的研究人员正在对这个男孩的发现做什么？

A) 测量它。 B) 保存它。 C) 测定它的年代。 D) 鉴定它。

【答案】 B (细节题) Preserving it.

【定位】 Now, researchers at New Mexico State University are preserving this discovery, which was identified as an ancient elephant-like animal.

如今，新墨西哥州立大学的研究者正在保存这件发现物，它被鉴定为一种远古的类象动物。

【信号】 主语与题干完全同形，谓语动词即答案。录音 researchers at New Mexico State University are preserving this discovery 的主语与题干一字不差，紧跟的谓语动词 preserving 就是研究者正在做的动作，这一句即答案句；信号是题干主语在原文原样复现，听到它立刻锁定其谓语。

【替换】 are preserving this discovery ↔ Preserving it.

动词同词、宾语 this discovery 用 it 回指

【排除】 A) 未提及

Measuring it. 测量这个动作录音里从未出现，研究者做的是保存 (preserving) 与挖出 (dug up)，没有任何测量动作，属凭想象添加的干扰。

C) 原词陷阱

录音念到 1.2-million-year-old animal fossil 这个年代数字，很多人一听到年代就误以为研究者在测年，从而选 Dating it.；但那个年代是叙述者交代的背景信息，研究者实际在做的是保存，不是测年。

借用原文：1.2-million-year-old animal fossil

D) 原词陷阱

录音确有 which was identified as an ancient elephant-like animal，让人想选 Identifying it.；但 was identified 是已经完成的鉴定 (被动、过去)，题干问研究者现在正在做 (are doing) 的是保存，鉴定已成定论，不是当前进行的动作。

借用原文：which was identified as an ancient elephant-like animal

-
24. A) The site should have been protected.
B) The boy's family had acted correctly.
C) The boy should have called an expert.
D) The channel needs to interview the boy.

【题目】 What did Professor Peter Houde say when interviewed by ABC News?

【翻译】 Peter Houde教授在接受ABC News采访时说了什么？

A) 这个地点本应受到保护。 B) 这个男孩的家人做法正确。 C) 这个男孩本应联系专家。
D) 该频道需要采访这个男孩。

【答案】 B (态度观点题) The boy's family had acted correctly.

【定位】 It was fortunate that the family didn't try to dig up the fossil because that could destroy the specimen. They did the right thing by calling someone who would know what to do.

幸好这家人没有试图把化石挖出来，因为那样可能会毁掉标本。他们叫了懂行的人来处理，做得很对。

【信号】 评价词 **fortunate** 与 **did the right thing** 直接定调。态度题的答案句靠评价性用词锁定：It was fortunate that the family didn't try to dig up the fossil 的 fortunate 和 They did the right thing by calling someone 的 the right thing 都是明确的正面评价，教授在夸这家人做得对，这两句即答案句。

【替换】 They did the right thing by calling someone who would know what to do ↔

The boy's family had acted correctly.

did the right thing 与 acted correctly 同义改写

It was fortunate that the family didn't try to dig up the fossil ↔

The boy's family had acted correctly.

fortunate 的正面定调佐证家庭做对了

【排除】 A) **与原文相反**

录音说 that could destroy the specimen，让人觉得在强调要保护，从而选 The site should have been protected.；但教授说的是幸好家庭没乱挖以免毁标本，夸的是家庭谨慎，并没说遗址本该被保护，should have been 这种本该却没做的责备口吻与原文正面赞许相反。

借用原文：that could destroy the specimen

C) **与原文相反**

录音有 calling someone who would know what to do，让人选 The boy should have called an expert.；但原文是教授夸家庭已经叫了懂行的人（做对了），而选项的 should have called 却暗示男孩本该叫却没叫（带责备），把已经做对的事说成了没做好，与原意相反。

借用原文：calling someone who would know what to do

D) **原词陷阱**

题干和录音都提到 ABC News, The channel needs to interview the boy. 借这个原词制造熟悉感；但教授说的是社区都能欣赏这件发现，从未说电视台需要采访男孩，采访男孩是凭空添加的内容。

借用原文：Houde told ABC News that he was quite excited about the find

25. A) Search for similar fossils elsewhere.

B) Ask the university to reward Jude.

C) Conduct a more detailed search.

D) Seek additional funds for the search.

【题目】 What do the researchers plan to do?

【翻译】 研究人员计划做什么？

- A) 在其他地方寻找类似的化石。 B) 请求该大学奖励Jude。 C) 进行更详细的搜寻。
D) 为搜寻工作寻求额外资金。

【答案】 C (细节题) Conduct a more detailed search.

【定位】 They hope to return to the site with geologists for an additional search as there could be more fossils near the site.

他们希望带上地质学家重返现场再做一次搜寻，因为现场附近可能还有更多化石。

【信号】 意图信号 **hope to 后跟的动作即计划**。计划题靠表意图的信号词定位：They hope to return to the site ... for an additional search 里的 hope to 就是意图信号，它后面的 return ... for an additional search 即研究者的下一步计划，这一句即答案句。

【替换】 for an additional search ↔ **Conduct a more detailed search.**

additional search 概括为 a more detailed search

there could be more fossils near the site ↔ **Conduct a more detailed search.**

near the site 印证是在原址而非别处搜

【排除】 A) **偷换概念**

录音确有 there could be more fossils near the site, 让人想选 Search for similar fossils elsewhere.; 但原文明说是 near the site (现场附近) 继续找, 选项却偷偷把范围换成 elsewhere (去别处), 方向被改了。

借用原文: there could be more fossils near the site

B) **未提及**

录音提到 being preserved at the university, 让 university 显得耳熟, 从而诱选 Ask the university to reward Jude.; 但奖励裘德这件事录音从未提及, 研究者只是邀请他来看化石保存, 不是给他奖励。

借用原文: being preserved at the university

D) **原词陷阱**

录音说 for an additional search, additional 是修饰 search (再搜一次), 选项 Seek additional funds for the search. 却把 additional 挪去修饰 funds (找额外经费), 原文从没提钱, 属把原词嫁接到错误对象上。

借用原文: for an additional search

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

26 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。

The British government has called for more men to consider a career in nursing.

第1段，第1句

"主语 + has/have + 过去分词 + 介词短语 + 宾语" 是现在完成时的典型句式，在四六级和考研英语阅读中较为常见；"call for sb to do sth" 结构也是高频搭配，具有一定代表性和迁移价值。

The UK Health Secretary said, "This is clearly a cultural problem, and probably one that exists in many parts of the world. But we can make efforts to change that now. We want to persuade males to think about career options of going into nursing. There is absolutely no reason why men can't go into this profession."

第1段，第6句

直接引语加定语从句的组合在四六级和考研英语阅读中非常常见,尤其是引用专家或官员发言的句子。该句展示了如何在引语内嵌入从句修饰关键名词,是典型的新闻报道或学术引用句式,掌握后可大量复用

They acted professionally to ensure the man was comfortable until an ambulance arrived.

第1段，第7句

本句体现了"主句 + 目的状语（不定式 + 宾语从句） + 时间状语从句"的常见复合句式，在四六级和考研英语阅读中频繁出现。掌握此类结构后，学生可以迁移到大量类似句子的理解和分析中，具有很高的实用性和代表性。

He enjoyed swimming in the sea.

第3题，D

"enjoy + 动名词" 是四六级常考搭配，简单句主谓宾结构也是基础句型，具有一定典型性，掌握后可迁移到其他类似动词（如 finish、avoid、suggest 等接动名词的情况）。

It was captured after becoming an online star across the world.

第1段，第2句

被动语态加时间状语从句是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式，且 "after + 动名词" 表达时间关系也很常见，句式典型性强，学习后可复用到类似结构中。

One online post said that the raccoon has succeeded in uniting the country the way no politician could.

第1段，第12句

"said that" 引导宾语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。"the way" 引导定语从句表示方式，也是常考结构。全句的嵌套层次和省略现象都很典型，学习后可迁移到大量类似句子，代表性较强。

M: If I were you, I'd join the gym, because it's a good way to stay healthy, and it might help you build a stronger relationship with your colleagues.

第8段，第1句

本句的 "If I were you, I would..." 结构是虚拟条件句的经典句式，在四六级和考研真题中频繁出现。原因状语从句及其内部的并列结构、help sb do sth 句型也是常考点。整体结构具有很强的代表性和复用价值，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句型。

You seem so distracted, like you aren't really listening to anything I say.

第1段，第2句

"主句 + 方式状语从句" 以及 "定语从句修饰不定代词" 都是英语中非常典型的句式，在日常口语和考试阅读中频繁出现。定语从句省略关系代词的现象也是常考点。这个句子的结构模式具有很强的代表性和迁移价值，学生掌握后可以复用到大量类似句子中。

I can't seem to focus on anything, because I still haven't decided if I should accept the offer for that PhD program in London, or if I should take the job offer in New York.

第2段，第3句

句子覆盖主句、原因状语从句、宾语从句等多种分句类型，成分包括主语、谓语、宾语、状语、定语，且宾语从句作动词宾语的用法是常见易错点。两个宾语从句并列结构也值得练习，适合训练成分划分与从句识别。

But you're running out of time, aren't you?

第3段，第2句

简单句搭配现在进行时是常见句式，具有一定代表性，但结构过于基础，在四六级或考研长难句中较少单独出现，典型性中等

My parents want me to get the degree, but my advisor thinks it's time for me to get more work experience.

第6段，第2句

本句的并列转折结构、宾语从句、复合宾语("want sb to do")、"it's time for sb to do" 句型,都是四六级和考研英语中高频出现的典型句式,掌握后可以广泛迁移到类似结构的句子中

M: Well, I do want to get married, but she thinks we need to wait until we've launched our careers.

第8段，第1句

并列主句加转折连词"but"、宾语从句（省略连接词）、时间状语从句"until", 这些都是四六级和考研英语阅读中高频出现的句式；特别是"think + 宾语从句"和"wait until + 完成时从句"的搭配，是英语写作和对话中的常见表达，代表性强，学习后可广泛迁移。

Plus, she's not sure what she'll be doing next year.

第8段，第2句

本句包含 "be + 形容词 + 宾语从句" 的结构 (be sure + what 从句)，这是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式，类似的还有 be certain、be aware、be confident 等。宾语从句中使用将来进行时也是常考时态。结构典型，学习后可迁移到大量类似句型，实用性较强。

He has just too many things to attend to.

第12题，D

主谓宾加后置不定式定语的结构在考试阅读中较常见（如 work to do、chance to explore），掌握后有一定迁移价值，但本身属于基础句式而非高频难点句式

Give priority to things more urgent.

第13题，A

祈使句在考试阅读中出现频率较低，但在应用文写作（建议信、通知等）和口语交际场景中常见，具有中等程度的实用性和代表性，掌握后可用于类似场景，但不如陈述句或复合句典型。

He is not particularly keen on the job offered.

第14题，B

主系表结构搭配形容词 "keen" 和介词短语是常见句式，在真题中经常出现表达态度、兴趣或观点的句子。后置定语的使用也很典型。但由于句子过于简单，没有从句或复杂修饰，作为考试真题的代表性略显不足。

Why doesn't the man's girlfriend agree to get married right now?

第15题 题干

特殊疑问句加否定形式是四六级听力对话和阅读中的常见句式，动词加不定式宾语的搭配也很典型，具有较好的代表性和迁移价值。

Ultimately, it will help you better evaluate information and analyze different ideas and outcomes.

第1段，第6句

"help sb do sth" 是四六级及考研阅读中的常见句型，宾语补足语包含并列结构也是高频考点。句首状语的位置安排同样常见。整体结构具有较好的代表性和迁移价值。

Traveling is a great way to expand your world view, although it can be expensive.

第1段，第7句

"主句 + although 引导的让步状语从句"是四六级和考研阅读中非常常见的句式，表达"虽然...但是..."的让步转折逻辑。动名词作主语和不定式作定语也是高频结构。掌握本句的分析方法可以迁移到大量类似真题句子，典型性较强。

As a result, they will help improve your ability to think.

第2段，第4句

简单句结构在考试中很常见，"will help do" 句型也是基础表达，但简单句本身的典型性中等，不如含从句的复杂句在真题中更具代表性

The general consensus is that the best ones avoid mindless violence, and instead focus on strategy and challenge us to solve problems and achieve broad goals.

第2段，第6句

主系表结构+that表语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,常用于表达观点、共识、事实等。从句内的并列谓语和动词+宾语+不定式补足语也是典型结构,学习后可应用于大量类似句子

The doctor's response to the question of whether or not dogs can fall in love like humans do was a straight "Of course."

第2段，第2句

同位语从句解释抽象名词、长主语后置系动词、介词短语层层修饰,这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,掌握后可广泛迁移到同类长难句。

He went on to say that if love is defined as a long-term commitment—meaning dogs seek one another out when they're apart, they're happy when they're reunited, they protect one another, they feed one another, they raise their children together—then of course dogs love each other.

第2段，第3句

该句是练习“剥洋葱”式拆解长难句的极佳素材，涵盖了引导词省略、条件从句、并列结构和多层状语。尤其是破折号的用法和 "if...then" 跨度极大的呼应极具教学价值。

Now our furry friends don't really experience "romantic" love like in the movies, but they can form deep and lasting bonds with their fellow dogs as well as humans.

第3段，第1句

并列句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，尤其是用 "but" 表示转折对比的结构极为常见。本句的两个主句结构标准，第一句否定陈述加第二句肯定转折的模式，是典型的对比论证句式，掌握后可大量迁移到其他并列转折句的理解。

The site should have been protected.

第24题，A

情态动词搭配完成被动式 (should have been done) 是考试常见句式，尤其用于表达未实现的期待或批评，具有较高的典型性和复用价值。

The boy should have called an expert.

第24题，C

"情态动词 + have + 过去分词" 是考试中常考的句式，用于表达对过去的推测、责备或遗憾；简单句的主谓宾结构也是基础句型，具备一定的代表性和迁移价值。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本卷出现的 173 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。

raccoon

B2

n. 浣熊

本卷12次 · 真题 12 句

fossil

B2

n. 化石

本卷9次 · 真题 24 句

analytical

C1

adj. 善于分析的

本卷8次 · 真题 18 句

researcher

B2

n. 研究人员

本卷5次 · 真题 239 句

online

A2

adj. 在线的

本卷5次 · 真题 145 句

career

B1

n. 职业

本卷5次 · 真题 119 句

relationship

B1

n. 关系

本卷5次 · 真题 109 句

male

A2

adj. 男性的

本卷5次 · 真题 54 句

girlfriend

A2

n. 女朋友

本卷5次 · 真题 10 句

would

A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本卷4次 · 真题 466 句

professional

B1

adj. 专业的

本卷4次·真题 67 句

opinion

A2

n. 观点

本卷4次·真题 29 句

nursing

B1

n. 护理工作

本卷4次·真题 27 句

salary

B1

n. 薪水，工资（通常指按月发放的固定报酬）

本卷4次·真题 21 句

advisor

B2

n. 顾问

本卷4次·真题 8 句

professor

B1

n. 教授（大学教师的最高职称）

本卷3次·真题 105 句

challenge

B1

n. 挑战

本卷3次·真题 80 句

solve

A2

v. 解决（问题、困难）

本卷3次·真题 58 句

seek

B1

v. 寻找

本卷3次·真题 56 句

quickly

A2

adv. 快速地

本卷3次·真题 38 句

site

A2

n. 地点

本卷3次·真题 37 句

workforce

B2

n. （一国或一地区的）劳动力，劳动人口

本卷3次·真题 24 句

married

A1

adj. 已婚的

本卷3次·真题 16 句

bond

B2

n. 纽带

本卷3次·真题 12 句

politician

B2

n. 政治家

本卷3次·真题 10 句

better

A1

adj. 更好的（good 的比较级）

本卷2次·真题 139 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本卷2次·真题 107 句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本卷2次·真题 85 句

ensure B2

v. 确保

本卷2次·真题 54 句

colleague B1

n. 同事

本卷2次·真题 48 句

debate B2

n. 辩论

本卷2次·真题 48 句

scientific B1

adj. 科学的

本卷2次·真题 47 句

figure A2

n. 数字

本卷2次·真题 44 句

partner B1

n. 伴侣

本卷2次·真题 44 句

wild A2

adj. 野生的

本卷2次·真题 42 句

management B1

n. 管理

本卷2次·真题 41 句

enhance B2

v. 提高

本卷2次·真题 37 句

expand B2

v. 扩大;扩展;增长

本卷2次·真题 34 句

outcome B2

n. 结果

本卷2次·真题 31 句

release B1

v. 释放

本卷2次·真题 31 句

capture B1

v. 捕获

本卷2次·真题 26 句

former B1

adj. 以前的, 从前的

本卷2次·真题 24 句

additional B1

adj. 额外的

本卷2次·真题 22 句

campus B1

n. (大学或学院的) 校园

本卷2次·真题 20 句

preserve B2

v. 保护

本卷2次·真题 20 句

clearly A2

adv. 清楚地, 明白地

本卷2次·真题 19 句

romantic B1

adj. 浪漫的

本卷2次·真题 19 句

emergency B1

n. 紧急情况, 突发事件

本卷2次·真题 17 句

wildlife B1

n. 野生动植物

本卷2次·真题 16 句

thanks A1

intj. 谢谢

本卷2次·真题 15 句

fellow B2

n. 家伙

本卷2次·真题 13 句

entertaining B1

adj. 有趣的

本卷2次·真题 9 句

literature B2

n. 文学

本卷2次·真题 9 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本卷1次·真题 174 句

local A2

adj. 当地的

本卷1次·真题 150 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

support A2

v. 支持

本卷1次·真题 118 句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本卷1次·真题 115 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本卷1次·真题 99 句

physical B1

adj. 身体的

本卷1次·真题 98 句

type A2

n. 类型

本卷1次·真题 97 句

behavior B1

n. 行为

本卷1次·真题 92 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本卷1次·真题 89 句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本卷1次·真题 89 句

amount A2

n. 数量

本卷1次·真题 87 句

community B1

n. 社区

本卷1次·真题 81 句

data B1

n. 数据

本卷1次·真题 73 句

performance B1

n. 表演

本卷1次·真题 66 句

effective B1

adj. 有效的, 起作用的

本卷1次·真题 63 句

positive B1

adj. 积极的

本卷1次·真题 62 句

account A2

n. 账户

本卷1次·真题 61 句

option B1

n. 选择

本卷1次·真题 60 句

enable B1

v. 使能够

本卷1次·真题 58 句

engage B2

v. 参与;从事

本卷1次·真题 57 句

reward B1

n. 报酬

本卷1次·真题 56 句

responsibility B1

n. 责任

本卷1次·真题 55 句

identify B1

v. 识别

本卷1次·真题 54 句

strategy B2

n. 策略

本卷1次·真题 53 句

evidence B1

n. 证据

本卷1次·真题 52 句

perform B1

v. 执行

本卷1次·真题 52 句

various B1

adj. 各种各样的

本卷1次·真题 52 句

nation B1

n. 国家

本卷1次·真题 51 句

publish B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本卷1次·真题 50 句

available A2

adj. 可获得的

本卷1次·真题 48 句

recently A2

adv. 最近

本卷1次·真题 48 句

response B1

n. 回答

本卷1次·真题 47 句

exist A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本卷1次·真题 46 句

budget B1

n. 预算

本卷1次·真题 45 句

conduct B2

v. 组织并实施

本卷1次·真题 45 句

media B1

n. 大众传播媒介 (报刊、电视、广播、互联...

本卷1次·真题 45 句

attend A2

v. 出席, 参加 (会议、活动等)

本卷1次·真题 43 句

spot A2

n. 地点

本卷1次·真题 42 句

attract B1

v. 吸引 (注意力、兴趣)

本卷1次·真题 41 句

further B1

adv. 更远地

本卷1次·真题 41 句

fund B2

n. 资金

本卷1次·真题 40 句

launch B1

v. 推出

本卷1次·真题 39 句

particularly B2

adv. 尤其, 特别 (强调某事物)

本卷1次·真题 39 句

interact B2

v. 相互作用

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

extremely B1

adv. 极其

本卷1次·真题 34 句

rare B1

adj. 稀有的

本卷1次·真题 33 句

reading A1

n. 阅读

本卷1次·真题 33 句

vary B1

v. 不同

本卷1次·真题 31 句

cultural B1

adj. 文化的

本卷1次·真题 30 句

unusual B1

adj. 不寻常的

本卷1次·真题 30 句

growing A2

adj. 增长的

本卷1次·真题 29 句

earn A2

v. 赚得, 挣得 (金钱)

本卷1次·真题 28 句

beginning A1

n. 开始

本卷1次·真题 25 句

definitely B1

adv. 肯定地

本卷1次·真题 25 句

participate B1

v. 参加

本卷1次·真题 25 句

yeah A1

intj. 是的

本卷1次·真题 25 句

acquire B2

v. 获得

本卷1次·真题 24 句

carefully A2

adv. 仔细地

本卷1次·真题 24 句

define B1

v. 给.....下定义

本卷1次·真题 24 句

shortage B2

n. 短缺

本卷1次·真题 24 句

trap B1

n. 陷阱

本卷1次·真题 24 句

priority B2

n. 优先事项

本卷1次·真题 23 句

ultimately B2

adv. 最终;终归

本卷1次·真题 23 句

gather B1

v. 聚集, 集合

本卷1次·真题 22 句

behave B1

v. 表现, 举止

本卷1次·真题 21 句

bone A2

n. 骨

本卷1次·真题 20 句

deeply B1

adv. 深深地

本卷1次·真题 20句

expose B2

v. 使暴露

本卷1次·真题 20句

journey A2

n. 旅行, 旅程

本卷1次·真题 20句

tough B1

adj. 困难的

本卷1次·真题 20句

unfortunately B1

adv. 不幸地

本卷1次·真题 20句

amazing A2

adj. 令人惊奇的

本卷1次·真题 19句

apart B1

adv. 分开地

本卷1次·真题 19句

narrow B1

adj. 狭窄的

本卷1次·真题 19句

commitment B2

n. 承诺

本卷1次·真题 18句

suit A2

n. 套装

本卷1次·真题 17句

elsewhere B1

adv. 在别处

本卷1次·真题 16句

stable B1

adj. 稳定的

本卷1次·真题 16句

analyze B2

v. 分析

本卷1次·真题 15句

beneficial B2

adj. 有益的

本卷1次·真题 15句

bias B2

n. 偏见

本卷1次·真题 15句

efficient B2

adj. 效率高的

本卷1次·真题 15句

persuade B1

v. 说服

本卷1次·真题 15 句

scene A2

n. 场景

本卷1次·真题 15 句

sector B2

n. (经济或商业的) 部门, 行业

本卷1次·真题 15 句

approval B2

n. 赞成

本卷1次·真题 14 句

assistance B1

n. 帮助

本卷1次·真题 14 句

pursuit B2

n. 追求

本卷1次·真题 14 句

urgent B2

adj. 紧急的, 急迫的

本卷1次·真题 14 句

actively B1

adv. 积极主动地

本卷1次·真题 13 句

broad B1

adj. 宽阔的

本卷1次·真题 13 句

escape A2

v. 逃跑; 逃脱

本卷1次·真题 13 句

freedom B1

n. 自由

本卷1次·真题 13 句

keen B2

adj. 热衷的

本卷1次·真题 13 句

planning B1

n. 规划

本卷1次·真题 13 句

plus A2

prep. 加, 加上

本卷1次·真题 13 句

preparation B1

n. 准备

本卷1次·真题 13 句

slowly A1

adv. 缓慢地

本卷1次·真题 13 句

absolutely B1

adv. 完全地

本卷1次·真题 12 句

concrete B2

n. 混凝土

本卷1次·真题 12 句

freely B1

adv. 自由地

本卷1次·真题 12 句

bonus B1

n. 奖金, 红利

本卷1次·真题 11 句

consensus C1

n. (意见的) 一致

本卷1次·真题 11 句

discrimination C1

n. 歧视

本卷1次·真题 11 句

fortune B2

n. 财富

本卷1次·真题 11 句

surround B1

v. 围绕

本卷1次·真题 11 句

endless B2

adj. 无尽的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

exchange B1

n. 交换

本卷1次·真题 10 句

monthly A2

adj. 每月的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

peak B1

n. 山峰

本卷1次·真题 10 句

profession B2

n. 职业 (尤指需要专门技能和培训的)

本卷1次·真题 10 句

arrange B1

v. 安排, 筹备 (活动、会议等)

本卷1次·真题 9 句

evaluate B2

v. 评估

本卷1次·真题 9 句

recovery B2

n. 恢复

本卷1次·真题 9 句

violence

B2

n. 暴力行为

本卷1次·真题9句

faculty

B2

n. (大学的) 系, 院

本卷1次·真题8句

honestly

B1

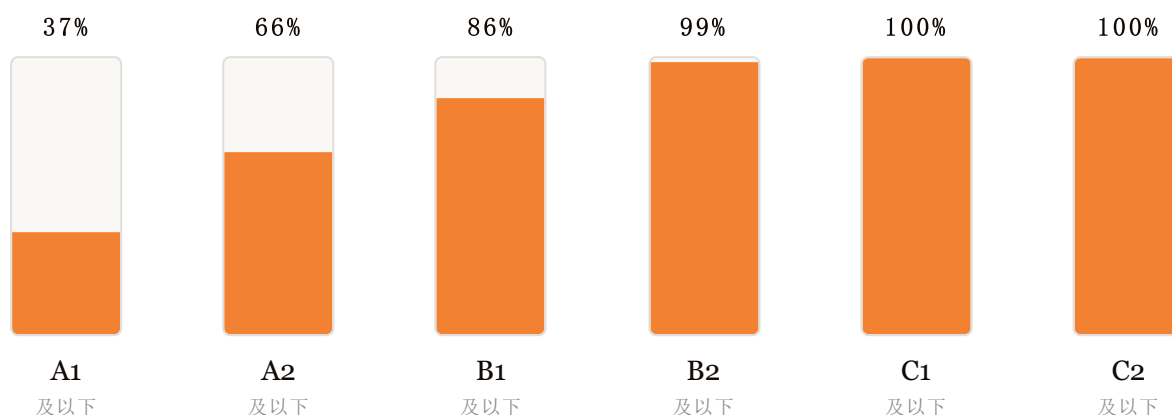
adv. 诚实地

本卷1次·真题8句

VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全卷录音原文 620 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 **620** 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 9 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 620 个·末柱为 100%

去重总词数

620

B2 以上难词

1%

B1 及以下覆盖

86%

英语四级 2019年12月·第2套 · 全卷构成

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