

2020年12月·第1套 英语四级听力真题原文与答案解析

PAPER & KEY • 听力题和解析

听力题和解析

本卷全部 25 题的标准答案与完整录音文字稿由懒笔记基于2020年12月·第1套 英语四级听力原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面层级：Part/Section 标题与各节 Directions 照原卷排印——真实听力考卷只印选项，题干由录音念出。其下按录音篇目逐篇排印：每篇先给完整录音文字稿（逐段中译），再逐题给出卷面题目与该题解析（题目、翻译、答案、定位、信号、替换与排除）。

真题卷第1套(2020-12) • 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 center.

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

¹ A poisonous fish which has a sting strong enough to kill a human is invading the Mediterranean, warn scientists. The International Union for Conservation of Nature has raised concerns after the poisonous fish was spotted in the waters around Turkey, Cyprus, and the eastern Mediterranean. Native to the South Pacific and Indian Ocean, the potentially deadly fish has poisonous hooks and a painful sting capable of killing people. Although fatalities are rare, the stings can cause extreme pain and stop people breathing. The fish, often known as Devil Firefish, is a highly invasive species, and environmentalists fear its arrival could endanger other types of marine life. After being spotted in the Mediterranean, a marine scientist says, "The fish is spreading, and that's a cause for concern."

科学家警告称，一种毒刺强度足以致人死亡的有毒鱼类正在入侵地中海。国际自然保护联盟在土耳其、塞浦路斯和地中海东部水域发现这种有毒鱼类后表达了担忧。这种鱼原产于南太平洋和印度洋，具有潜在致命性，长有毒钩，其painful刺伤能够致人死亡。虽然死亡案例罕见，但被刺伤可导致剧烈疼痛并使人呼吸停止。这种鱼通常被称为Devil Firefish，是一种高度入侵性物种，环保人士担心其到来可能危及其他海洋生物。一位海洋科学家在地中海发现该鱼后表示：'这种鱼正在扩散，这是一个令人担忧的原因。'

1. A) Many people have been attacked by Devil Firefish.
B) The Mediterranean is a natural habitat of Devil Firefish.
C) Invasive species are driving away certain native species.
D) A deadly fish has been spotted in the Mediterranean waters.

【题目】 What is reported in the news?

【翻译】 新闻报道了什么?

- A) 许多人遭到魔鬼火鱼的攻击。 B) 地中海是魔鬼火鱼的天然栖息地。
C) 入侵物种正在驱逐某些本地物种。 D) 地中海水域发现了一种致命鱼类。

【答案】 D (主旨题) A deadly fish has been spotted in the Mediterranean waters.

【定位】 A poisonous fish which has a sting strong enough to kill a human is invading the Mediterranean, warn scientists.

科学家警告说, 一种毒刺强到足以杀死人类的毒鱼正在入侵地中海。

【信号】 新闻首句即导语。 答案就在录音第一句 A poisonous fish which has a sting strong enough to kill a human is invading the Mediterranean. 新闻的开头第一句是"导语", 按惯例把"什么东西、在哪、发生了什么"一次性压缩说完, 主旨题的答案几乎必在这里, 不必等后文。

【替换】 A poisonous fish which has a sting strong enough to kill a human ↔ **A deadly fish**

毒到能致命 = deadly

is invading the Mediterranean ↔ **has been spotted in the Mediterranean waters**

正在入侵 = 已被发现于该海域

【排除】 A) 未提及

录音只说毒刺"强到足以杀人"、且明说 fatalities are rare (致死案例罕见)，并没说"很多人已被攻击"。选项 Many people have been attacked 盗用了录音里 kill a human、sting 的危险氛围，把"有杀人的潜力"偷换成"很多人已遭攻击"，是无中生有的夸大。

借用原文：Although fatalities are rare, the stings can cause extreme pain and stop people breathing

B) 与原文相反

录音明说这鱼 Native to the South Pacific and Indian Ocean (原产南太平洋和印度洋)，是"入侵"地中海，恰恰说明地中海不是它的天然栖息地。选项 The Mediterranean is a natural habitat 盗用了 the Mediterranean 这个高频地名，却把"入侵地"歪曲成"原产地"，与原文相反。

借用原文：Native to the South Pacific and Indian Ocean, the potentially deadly fish has poisonous hooks

C) 过度推断

录音只说环保人士"担心"这鱼"could endanger"其他海洋生物(还没发生)，选项 Invasive species are driving away certain native species 用现在时把"可能危及"说成"正在赶走本地物种"这一既成事实，且 Invasive species 用复数泛指多种入侵物种，与本则只报道一种鱼的范围不符。它盗用了 invasive 这个原词。

借用原文：environmentalists fear its arrival could endanger other types of marine life

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2. A) It could badly pollute the surrounding waters.
B) It could pose a threat to other marine species.
C) It could disrupt the food chains there.
D) It could add to greenhouse emissions.

【题目】 What is the environmentalist concerned about the spread of Devil Firefish in the Mediterranean?

【翻译】 环保主义者对魔鬼火鱼在地中海扩散有何担忧？

- A) 它可能严重污染周围水域。 B) 它可能对其他海洋物种构成威胁。
C) 它可能破坏那里的食物链。 D) 它可能增加温室气体排放。

【答案】 B (细节题) It could pose a threat to other marine species.

【定位】 The fish, often known as Devil Firefish, is a highly invasive species, and environmentalists fear its arrival could endanger other types of marine life.

这种鱼通常被称为"魔鬼蓑鲉"，是一种高度入侵性的物种，环保人士担心它的到来可能危及其他类型的海洋生物。

【信号】 fear + 题干同源词触发定位。答案句里 environmentalists fear 的 fear (担心) 与题干的 concerned (担心) 是同一意思，这个"担忧"信号词一响，紧跟其后的 could endanger other types of marine life 就是担忧的具体内容——担忧类细节题，答案永远在"担心"这个词后面那个对象上。

【替换】 could endanger other types of marine life ↔ pose a threat to other marine species

危及 = 构成威胁

other types of marine life ↔ other marine species

海洋生物 = 海洋物种

【排除】 A) 未提及

录音通篇只说这鱼"有毒、毒刺能伤人、会危及其他海洋生物", 从没提它会"污染水体"。选项 badly pollute the surrounding waters 是考生听到"poisonous (有毒)"后顺着常识联想出的"有毒→污染水", 但原文根本没这句话。

C) 过度推断

disrupt the food chains (扰乱食物链) 听上去比"威胁生物"更像专业的环保表述, 很能唬人; 但录音对担忧的描述只到 endanger other types of marine life 为止, 没有展开到"食物链"这一层。它是"听起来更高级、更该说"造成的诱惑, 并非原文内容。

D) 未提及

add to greenhouse emissions (增加温室气体排放) 和"毒鱼威胁海洋生物"这个话题毫不相干, 录音从头到尾没提温室气体或气候, 是明显的凑数干扰项。

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

1 Almost half the center of Paris will be accessible only by foot or bicycle this Sunday to mark World Car-Free Day. This is in response to rising air pollution that made Paris the most polluted city in the world for a brief time. Mayor Anne Hidalgo promoted the first World Car-Free Day last year. Hidalgo also has supported a "Paris Breathes" day. On the first Sunday of every month, Paris clears traffic from eight lanes of the main road. About 400 miles of streets will be closed to cars. It is expected to bring significant reduction in pollution levels. Last year's car-free day showed a 40 percent drop in pollution levels in some parts of the city, according to an independent air pollution monitor, reports The Guardian—and sound levels dropped by 50 percent in the city's center.

本周日, 巴黎市中心近一半的区域将仅允许步行或骑自行车通行, 以纪念世界无车日。这是对日益严重的空气污染的回应, 空气污染曾一度使巴黎成为世界上污染最严重的城市。市长Anne Hidalgo在去年推动了首个世界无车日。Hidalgo还支持"巴黎呼吸"日。每月的第一个周日, 巴黎会清空主干道八条车道的交通。约400英里的街道将禁止汽车通行。预计这将显著降低污染水平。据《卫报》报道, 根据一家独立空气污染监测机构的数据, 去年的无车日使该市部分地区的污染水平下降了40%, 市中心的噪音水平下降了50%。

3. A) Cars will not be allowed to enter the city.
B) Pedestrians will have free access to the city.
C) About half of its city center will be closed to cars.
D) Buses will be the only vehicles allowed on its streets.

【题目】 What will happen on World Car-Free Day in Paris?

【翻译】 巴黎的世界无车日将会发生什么？

- A) 汽车将不被允许进入该城市。 B) 行人将可以免费进入该城市。
- C) 该城市约一半的市中心将对汽车关闭。
- D) 公共汽车将是其街道上唯一允许通行的车辆。

【答案】 C (细节题) About half of its city center will be closed to cars.

【定位】 Almost half the center of Paris will be accessible only by foot or bicycle this Sunday to mark World Car-Free Day.

本周日，巴黎市中心将近一半的区域只能靠步行或骑自行车进入，以此纪念"世界无车日"。

【信号】 新闻首句直接点出当天安排。新闻往往开门见山，第一句 Almost half the center of Paris will be accessible only by foot or bicycle this Sunday 就交代了无车日当天的核心安排——"市中心近一半只能步行或骑车进入"。这正是"那天会怎样"的答案句，信号就是它处在新闻开头、与题干"What will happen"直接对应。

【替换】 Almost half the center of Paris will be accessible only by foot or bicycle ↔

About half of its city center will be closed to cars.

正面"只能步行骑车" = 反面"对汽车关闭"

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A 说 Cars will not be allowed to enter the city., 盗用了录音里的 "Paris" 和"汽车不能进"的意思，但把范围从"近一半市中心" (Almost half the center of Paris) 偷偷放大到"整座城市 (the city)"。录音明明说的是"half the center", A 漏掉了"half"和"center"这两个范围限定，范围被夸大，故错。

借用原文：Almost half the center of Paris

B) 未提及

B 说 Pedestrians will have free access to the city.。录音只说"只能靠步行或自行车进入" (accessible only by foot or bicycle)，意思是"限定方式"，根本没提行人"free (免费/免许可)"。"free"是录音里没有的信息，属于无中生有。

D) 偷换概念

D 说 Buses will be the only vehicles allowed on its streets.。录音说当天"只能靠步行或自行车"进入 (only by foot or bicycle)，allowed 的是 foot/bicycle，根本没提 buses。D 借用了"only...allowed"的句式结构来唬人，却把允许的对象从"步行、自行车"偷换成了"公交车"，张冠李戴。

借用原文：accessible only by foot or bicycle

4. A) The unbearable traffic noise.
B) The worsening global warming.
C) The ever-growing cost of petrol.
D) The rising air pollution in Paris.

【题目】 What motivated the mayor of Paris to promote the first World Car-Free Day in her city?

【翻译】 是什么促使巴黎市长在她的城市推动首个世界无车日？

- A) 难以忍受的交通噪音。 B) 日益恶化的全球变暖。 C) 不断增长的汽油成本。
D) 巴黎不断上升的空气污染。

【答案】 D (细节题) The rising air pollution in Paris.

【定位】 This is in response to rising air pollution that made Paris the most polluted city in the world for a brief time.

这是为了应对不断加剧的空气污染——这种污染曾一度让巴黎成为世界上污染最严重的城市。

【信号】 因果信号 in response to 引出动机。答案句靠 in response to (为了应对.....) 这个明确的因果信号锁定。"This is in response to rising air pollution"——"应对不断加剧的空气污染"正是搞无车日的动机。听到 "in response to" 就知道后面紧跟的就是原因，无需犹豫。

【替换】 in response to rising air pollution ↔ The rising air pollution in Paris.
几乎原句搬选项，仅补回地点

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A 说 The unbearable traffic noise.。录音确实在结尾提到了声音——"sound levels dropped by 50 percent", 但那是无车日带来的"效果", 而且是"声音降了", 不是"难以忍受的噪音"促使办无车日。A 盗用了录音里关于 sound 的内容, 却把"结果"错当成"动机", 答非所问。

借用原文: sound levels dropped by 50 percent in the city's center

B) 未提及

B 说 The worsening global warming.。"global warming (全球变暖)"在整段录音里从未出现, 是凭"环保话题就该和变暖有关"的常识硬塞进来的。录音给的动机明确是 air pollution, 不是 global warming。

C) 未提及

C 说 The ever-growing cost of petrol.。"cost of petrol (油价)"录音里完全没提, 同样是"汽车 / 环保话题常和油价挂钩"的想当然。录音说的动机是空气污染, 与油价无关。

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

1 A Philippine fisherman was feeling down on his luck when a house fire forced him to clear out his possessions and change locations. Then a good luck charm that he had kept under his bed changed his life. The unidentified man had fished out a giant pearl from the ocean when his anchor got stuck on the rock while sailing off the coastal island in the Philippines ten years ago. When he was forced to sell it, the shocked tourist agent at Puerto Princesa told him that the 77-pound giant pearl that he'd kept hidden in his run-down wooden house was the biggest pearl in the world, which was valued at 76 million pounds. The pearl of Allah, which is currently on display in a New York museum only weighs 14 pounds. That is 5 times smaller than the pearl that the fisherman just handed in. The monstrous pearl measured at one foot wide and 2.2 feet long is going to be verified by local experts and international authorities before hopefully going on display to attract more tourists in the little town.

一名菲律宾渔民正感到时运不济，一场房屋火灾迫使他清理自己的财物并搬迁。然后，他一直放在床底下的一个幸运符改变了他的人生。十年前，这名身份不明的男子在菲律宾沿海岛屿附近航行时，锚卡在了岩石上，他从海里捞出了一颗巨型珍珠。当他被迫出售它时，Puerto Princesa的旅游代理震惊地告诉他，他藏在破旧木屋里的这颗重77磅的巨型珍珠是世界上最大的珍珠，价值7600万英镑。目前在纽约一家博物馆展出的Allah之珠仅重14磅，比这名渔民刚刚上交的珍珠小5倍。这颗巨大的珍珠宽1英尺、长2.2英尺，将由当地专家和国际权威机构进行验证，然后有望在这个小镇展出以吸引更多游客。

5. A) His house was burnt down in a fire.
B) Many of his possessions were stolen.
C) His good luck charm sank into the sea.
D) His fishing boat got wrecked on a rock.

【题目】 What happened to the Philippine fisherman one day?

【翻译】 菲律宾渔民有一天发生了什么事？

- A) 他的房子在一场火灾中被烧毁了。 B) 他的许多财物被盗了。
C) 他的幸运符沉入了海里。 D) 他的渔船在一块岩石上失事了。

【答案】 A (细节题) His house was burnt down in a fire.

【定位】 A Philippine fisherman was feeling down on his luck when a house fire forced him to clear out his possessions and change locations.

一名菲律宾渔夫正觉得自己运气背，这时一场房屋火灾迫使他清空家当、搬离原地。

【信号】 录音开篇第一句即点事件。 新闻往往把核心事件放在开篇，这里第一句 a house fire forced him to clear out his possessions 就直接交代了发生的事——一场房屋火灾。新闻题与播报同序，第 5 题问“发生了什么事”，答案就落在最先念出的这句。

【替换】 a house fire forced him to clear out his possessions ↔ **His house was burnt down in a fire**
house fire 与 burnt down in a fire 同义

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

录音里确有 possessions 一词，forced him to clear out his possessions 说的是火灾逼他“清理/搬走”家当，不是被偷。选项 Many of his possessions were stolen. 盗用了 possessions 这个原词，却把“清空”偷换成 stolen（被偷），听到 possessions 就选会中招。

借用原文：clear out his possessions

C) 原词陷阱

录音确实提到 good luck charm（护身符）和 ocean/sea, a good luck charm that he had kept under his bed，但护身符是放在床下、并由海里捞出，从未沉入海中。选项 His good luck charm sank into the sea. 拼接了 charm 和 sea 两个原词，编出一个录音没说的事件。

借用原文：a good luck charm that he had kept under his bed

D) 原词陷阱

录音里 rock 确实出现，his anchor got stuck on the rock 说的是“船锚卡在岩石上”，因此捞起了珍珠，渔船并没有触礁损毁。选项 His fishing boat got wrecked on a rock. 盗用了 rock 这个原词，把“锚卡石头”夸大成“船触礁失事”，与录音不符。

借用原文：his anchor got stuck on the rock

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6. A) Change his fishing locations.
B) Find a job in a travel agency.
C) Sell the pearl he had kept for years.
D) Spend a few nights on a small island.

【题目】 What was the fisherman forced to do?

【翻译】 这位渔民被迫做什么？

- A) 改变他的捕鱼地点。 B) 在一家旅行社找一份工作。 C) 出售他保存多年的珍珠。
D) 在一个小岛上度过几个晚上。

【答案】 C（细节题） Sell the pearl he had kept for years.

【定位】 When he was forced to sell it, the shocked tourist agent at Puerto Princesa told him that the 77-pound giant pearl ... was the biggest pearl in the world.

当他被迫卖掉这颗珍珠时，普林塞萨港那位震惊的旅游代理告诉他，这颗 77 磅的巨型珍珠是世界上最大的珍珠。

【信号】 题干强制语 forced 在原文原样出现。 题干问 forced to do，录音里出现 When he was forced to sell it——forced 这个强制语在原文照样念出，它后面紧跟的动词 sell 就是答案动作。强制语原词重现是最直接的定位信号。

【替换】 When he was forced to sell it ↔ **Sell the pearl he had kept for years**
sell it 与 Sell the pearl 同指

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音里 change locations 确实念到, forced him to clear out his possessions and change locations 指火灾后“搬家/换住处”, 不是换打鱼的地方。选项 Change his fishing locations. 盗用 change locations 并擅自加上 fishing, 把“搬家”偷换成“换渔场”。

借用原文: change locations

B) 答非所问

录音提到 tourist agent (旅游代理人), the shocked tourist agent at Puerto Princesa, 选项 Find a job in a travel agency. 借这个相近词造出“去旅行社找工作”, 但录音从没说渔夫去旅行社上班, 是答非所问。

借用原文: tourist agent at Puerto Princesa

D) 原词陷阱

录音确有 island, while sailing off the coastal island in the Philippines 是说他在海边小岛附近航行时捞到珍珠, 并非被迫去岛上住几晚。选项 Spend a few nights on a small island. 盗用 island 这个原词编出一个录音没有的动作。

借用原文: sailing off the coastal island in the Philippines

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7. A) His pearl could be displayed in a museum.
B) His monstrous pearl was extremely valuable.
C) The largest pearl in the world weighs 14 pounds.
D) A New York museum has the world's biggest pearl.

【题目】 What did the fisherman learn from the tourist agent?

【翻译】 渔民从旅游代理那里了解到什么?

- A) 他的珍珠可以在博物馆展出。 B) 他的巨型珍珠极其珍贵。
C) 世界上最大的珍珠重14磅。 D) 纽约的一家博物馆拥有世界上最大的珍珠。

【答案】 B (细节题) His monstrous pearl was extremely valuable.

【定位】 the shocked tourist agent ... told him that the 77-pound giant pearl that he'd kept hidden in his run-down wooden house was the biggest pearl in the world, which was valued at 76 million pounds.

那位震惊的旅游代理告诉他, 他藏在破旧木屋里的这颗 77 磅巨型珍珠是世界上最大的珍珠, 价值 7600 万英镑。

【信号】 告知动词 told him that 后接答案。 题干问“从代理那里得知什么”, 录音里 told him that the 77-pound giant pearl ... was the biggest pearl in the world, which was valued at 76 million pounds——告知动词 told him that 后面的整句就是他获知的信息, 世界最大、价值 7600 万英镑都在此。

【替换】 was the biggest pearl in the world, which was valued at 76 million pounds ↔

His monstrous pearl was extremely valuable

最大/值 7600 万 概括为 extremely valuable

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

录音末尾确有 going on display 与 museum, before hopefully going on display to attract more tourists, 但这是记者对珍珠未来去向的补充, 不是 tourist agent 告诉渔夫的内容。题问“从代理处得知什么”, A 盗用了 display 原词却把出处张冠李戴。

借用原文: going on display to attract more tourists

C) 与原文相反

录音里 14 pounds 确实念到, The pearl of Allah, which is currently on display in a New York museum only weighs 14 pounds, 但 14 磅是纽约馆那颗“真主之珠”的重量, 且它比渔夫这颗小 5 倍, 绝非“世界最大”。选项 The largest pearl in the world weighs 14 pounds. 把 14 磅安到“世界最大珍珠”头上, 与原文相反。

借用原文: only weighs 14 pounds. That is 5 times smaller than the pearl that the fisherman just handed in

D) 与原文相反

录音提到 New York museum, The pearl of Allah, which is currently on display in a New York museum, 但纽约馆藏的“真主之珠”比渔夫这颗小 5 倍, 世界最大的是渔夫这颗。选项 A New York museum has the world's biggest pearl. 盗用 New York museum 原词, 却把“世界最大”错按在它头上, 与原文相反。

借用原文: The pearl of Allah, which is currently on display in a New York museum only weighs 14 pounds

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 conversations 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 center.

Questions 8 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

1 W: Mr. Smith, it's a pleasure meeting you.

W: Smith先生, 很高兴见到您。

2 M: Nice to meet you, too. What can I do for you?

M: 我也很高兴见到你。有什么我能帮你的吗?

3 W: Well, I'm here to show you what our firm can do for you. Astra Consultants has branches in over 50 countries, offering different business services. We are a global company with 75 years of history, and our clients include some of the world's largest companies.

W: 嗯, 我来这儿是想向您展示我们公司能为您做些什么。Astra咨询公司在50多个国家设有分支机构, 提供各种商业服务。我们是一家拥有75年历史的全球性公司, 我们的客户包括一些世界上最大的公司。

4 M: Thank you, Mrs. Houston. I know Astra Consultants is a famous company. But you said you would show me what you could do for me. Well, what exactly can your firm do for my company?

M: 谢谢你, Houston女士。我知道Astra咨询公司是一家知名公司。但你说你要向我展示你们能为我做什么。那么, 你们公司具体能为我的公司做些什么呢?

5 W: We advise businesses on all matters, from market analysis to legal issues, anything a business like yours could need. Our firm offers expert advice. Could I ask you, Mr. Smith, to tell me a little about your company and the challenges you face? That way I could better respond as to how we can help you.

W: 我们为企业提供各方面的建议, 从市场分析到法律问题, 任何像您这样的企业可能需要的服务。我们公司提供专业建议。我能请您, Smith先生, 跟我讲一讲您的公司以及您面临的挑战吗? 这样我就能更好地回应我们如何能帮助您。

6 M: Okay, sure. This is a family business started by my grandfather in 1950. We employ just over 100 people. We manufacture and export stone for buildings and other constructions. Our clients usually want a special kind of stone cut in a special design. And that's what we do in our factory. Our main challenge is that our national currency is rising, and we're losing competitive advantage to stone producers in India.

M: 好的, 当然。这是我祖父在1950年创办的家族企业。我们雇佣了100多名员工。我们制造和出口用于建筑和其他建设的石材。我们的客户通常需要按特殊设计切割的特殊石材。这就是我们在工厂里做的事。我们面临的主要挑战是我们国家的货币在升值, 我们正在失去相对于印度石材生产商的竞争优势。

7 W: I see. That's very interesting. I would suggest that you let us first conduct a financial analysis of your company, together with an analysis of your competitors in India. That way we could offer the best advice on different ways forward for you.

W: 我明白了。这很有意思。我建议您让我们先对贵公司进行财务分析, 同时分析您在印度的竞争对手。这样我们就能为您提供关于不同发展方向的最佳建议。

8. A) It boasts a fairly long history.

B) It has over 50 business partners.

C) It has 75 offices around the world.

D) It produces construction materials.

【题目】 What do we learn about the woman's company?

【翻译】 关于这位女士的公司我们了解到什么?

A) 它拥有相当悠久的历史。 B) 它有超过50个业务合作伙伴。

C) 它在全球有75个办事处。 D) 它生产建筑材料。

【答案】 A (细节题) It boasts a fairly long history.

【定位】 Astra Consultants has branches in over 50 countries, offering different business services. We are a global company with 75 years of history, and our clients include some of the world's largest companies.

Astra 咨询公司在 50 多个国家设有分支机构, 提供各类商务服务。我们是一家拥有 75 年历史的全球性公司, 客户中不乏世界上一些最大的企业。

【信号】女士自述公司即被介绍方的应答。这是女士在介绍『我们公司』的应答段，凡她报出的数字与年限都是答案候选。关键句 We are a global company with 75 years of history 把『75 年历史』直接念出，对应『历史悠久』这一条。

【替换】 with 75 years of history ↔ **It boasts a fairly long history.**

具体年限概括成『历史悠久』

【排除】B) 原词陷阱

录音说的是 branches in over 50 countries——50 多个『国家』有分支，B 却说 It has over 50 business partners.『50 多个商业伙伴』。它偷了原文的数字 50，却把 countries 偷换成 partners，是听到数字就想选的原词陷阱。

借用原文：branches in over 50 countries

C) 原词陷阱

C 说 It has 75 offices around the world.『全球 75 个办公室』，数字 75 确在录音里，但原文是 75 years of history——75 修饰的是『年』不是『办公室』。它把 years 偷换成 offices，又是典型原词陷阱。

借用原文：75 years of history

D) 张冠李戴

D 说 It produces construction materials.『生产建筑材料』，但生产建筑用石材的是男士的家族企业 We manufacture and export stone for buildings，女士公司是做咨询的。这是把男方公司的业务安到女方公司头上的张冠李戴。

借用原文：We manufacture and export stone for buildings and other constructions

9. A) It was started by his father.

B) It has about 50 employees.

C) It is over 100 years old.

D) It is a family business.

【题目】What does the man say about his own company?

【翻译】 这位男士关于他自己的公司说了什么？

A) 它是由他父亲创办的。 B) 它有大约 50 名员工。 C) 它已有 100 多年的历史。

D) 它是一家家族企业。

【答案】D (细节题) It is a family business.

【定位】 This is a family business started by my grandfather in 1950. We employ just over 100 people.

这是一家由我祖父在 1950 年创办的家族企业。我们雇用的员工刚刚超过 100 人。

【信号】男方应答中亲口定性『家族企业』。这是男士回应女士『介绍一下你公司』的应答句，他亲口说 This is a family business，直接给出公司性质——被问者的应答里直陈的定性就是答案落点。

【替换】 This is a family business ↔ **It is a family business.**

公司性质几乎原义对应

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A 说 It was started by his father.『父亲创办』，录音确有『谁创办』这一信息，但原文是 started by my grandfather——是『祖父』。它偷换了亲属辈分，是听到『started by』就想选的原词陷阱。

借用原文：started by my grandfather in 1950

B) 原词陷阱

B 说 It has about 50 employees.『约 50 名员工』，录音是 We employ just over 100 people『100 多人』。它借用了『员工人数』这个点，却把数字从 100 改成 50，是数字型原词陷阱。

借用原文：We employ just over 100 people

C) 原词陷阱

C 说 It is over 100 years old.『有 100 多年历史』，录音里 100 确实出现，但 just over 100 people 的 100 修饰的是『人』。原文还说创办于 in 1950，到今不足百年。它把『100 个人』偷换成『100 年』，是数字张冠李戴的原词陷阱。

借用原文：We employ just over 100 people

10. A) Outdated product design.

B) Loss of competitive edge.

C) Shortage of raw material supply.

D) Legal disputes in many countries.

【题目】 What is the main problem with the man's company?

【翻译】 这位男士的公司面临的主要问题是什么？

A) 产品设计过时。 B) 丧失竞争优势。 C) 原材料供应短缺。

D) 在许多国家存在法律纠纷。

【答案】 B (细节题) Loss of competitive edge.

【定位】 Our main challenge is that our national currency is rising, and we're losing competitive advantage to stone producers in India.

我们的主要挑战是本国货币正在升值，我们正在对印度的石材生产商失去竞争优势。

【信号】 challenge 一词直接引出困难句。男方用 Our main challenge is that 这个标志短语亲口宣布主要困难，其后半句 we're losing competitive advantage 就是答案落点——『main challenge』几乎等同于题干的『main problem』，信号极明确。

【替换】 we're losing competitive advantage to stone producers in India ↔ **Loss of competitive edge.**

动词短语名词化、advantage=edge

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A 说 Outdated product design.『产品设计过时』。男方讲的是客户要 a special kind of stone cut in a special design, 只提到『按特殊设计切割石材』, 从没说设计『过时』。这是借 design 一词、却把『特殊设计』曲解为『过时设计』的诱导。

借用原文: a special kind of stone cut in a special design

C) 未提及

C 说 Shortage of raw material supply.『原料供应短缺』。男方明说主要挑战是 our national currency is rising『货币升值』导致竞争力下降, 全程没提原料短缺。这是把真实困难偷换成另一种听上去合理的麻烦。

D) 原词陷阱

D 说 Legal disputes in many countries.『多国法律纠纷』。录音确实出现了印度和『国家』, 但 stone producers in India 说的是印度的竞争对手, 不是法律纠纷; 女士提的 legal issues 也只是顾问可服务范围, 与男方困难无关。它借了原文的地点与法律词来设套。

借用原文: losing competitive advantage to stone producers in India

11. A) Introducing innovative marketing strategies.

B) Seeking new ways to increase its exports.

C) Providing training for its staff members.

D) Conducting a financial analysis for it.

【题目】 What does the woman suggest doing to help the man's company?

【翻译】 这位女士建议做什么来帮助这位男士的公司?

A) 引入创新的营销策略。 B) 寻求新的方式来增加出口。 C) 为其员工提供培训。

D) 为其进行财务分析。

【答案】 D (细节题) Conducting a financial analysis for it.

【定位】 I would suggest that you let us first conduct a financial analysis of your company, together with an analysis of your competitors in India.

我建议你先让我们对贵公司做一次财务分析, 同时分析一下你在印度的竞争对手。

【信号】 I would suggest 直接引出建议。 女士用 I would suggest that 这一建议标志句开口, 紧跟的动作 conduct a financial analysis 就是她建议先做的事; suggest 与题干 suggest doing 严丝合缝, 信号最明确。

【替换】 conduct a financial analysis of your company ↔ **Conducting a financial analysis for it.**

动词原形改成动名词、措辞几近一致

【排除】 A) 未提及

A 说 Introducing innovative marketing strategies.『引入创新营销策略』。女士只笼统说能在 from market analysis to legal issues『从市场分析到法律问题』各方面提供建议，但具体建议的第一步是财务分析，从未提『营销策略』。这是借 market 一词诱导的未提及项。

借用原文：from market analysis to legal issues

B) 原词陷阱

B 说 Seeking new ways to increase its exports.『想办法增加出口』。录音里 export 确实出现，但来自男方介绍业务 We manufacture and export stone，女士的建议是做财务分析，没说去增加出口。它盗用 export 一词，把男方的业务说成女方的建议。

借用原文：We manufacture and export stone for buildings and other constructions

C) 未提及

C 说 Providing training for its staff members.『为员工提供培训』。录音里既无 training 也无 staff，女士的建议只有财务分析与竞争对手分析。这是录音根本没出现过的内容。

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

1 W: Wow, congratulations, Simon! The place looks absolutely amazing!

W: 哇，恭喜你，Simon! 这地方看起来太棒了!

2 M: Really? You think so?

M: 真的吗？你真这么觉得？

3 W: Of course. I love it. It looks like you had a professional interior designer. But you didn't, did you?

W: 当然了。我很喜欢。看起来像是请了专业室内设计师一样。但你没有吧，对吧？

4 M: No. I did it all by myself with a little help from my brother Greg. He's actually in the construction business, which was really helpful.

M: 没有。我全是自己做的，我弟弟Greg帮了点忙。他其实是做建筑行业的，这真的帮了大忙。

5 W: I honestly am impressed. I know I could probably repaint the walls in my house over a weekend or something, but not a full renovation. Where did you get your ideas? I wouldn't know where to start.

W: 我真的很佩服。我知道我可能可以在一个周末之类的时间把家里的墙重新刷一遍，但做不了全面翻修。你的想法是从哪儿来的？我都不知道从哪儿开始。

6 M: Well, for a while now, I've been regularly buying home design magazines. Every now and then, I'd save a picture I liked. Believe it or not, I had a full notebook of magazine pages. Since my overall style was quite minimal, I thought and hoped a whole renovation wouldn't be too difficult. And sure enough, with Greg's help, it was very achievable.

M: 嗯，有一段时间了，我一直定期买家居设计杂志。时不时地，我会保存我喜欢的图片。信不信由你，我有满满一个笔记本的杂志页。因为我整体风格相当简约，我觉得也希望整体翻修不会太难。果然，有Greg的帮忙，这很容易实现。

7 W: Was it very expensive? I've imagined a project like this could be.

W: 花费很贵吗? 我想象这样的项目可能会很贵。

8 M: Actually it was surprisingly affordable. I managed to sell a lot of my old furniture and put that extra money towards the new material. Greg was also able to get some discount materials from a recent project he was working on as well.

M: 实际上出乎意料地便宜。我设法卖掉了许多旧家具, 把那笔额外的钱用在新材料上。Greg还能从他最近做的一个项目那里弄到一些打折的材料。

9 W: Great. If you don't mind, I'd like to pick your brains a bit more. Jonathan and I are thinking of renovating our sitting room, not the whole house, not yet anyway. And we'd love to get some inspiration from your experience. Are you free to come over for a coffee early next week?

W: 太好了。如果你不介意的话, 我想再向你请教一下。Jonathan和我正在考虑翻修我们的客厅, 不是整个房子, 至少现在还不是。我们很想从你的经验中获得一些灵感。下周初你有空过来喝杯咖啡吗?

12. A) She is a real expert at house decorations.

B) She is really impressed by the man's house.

C) She is well informed about the design business.

D) She is attracted by the color of the sitting room.

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

【翻译】 从对话中我们了解到关于这位女士的什么信息?

A) 她是房屋装饰方面的真正专家。 B) 她对这位男士的房子印象深刻。

C) 她对设计行业非常了解。 D) 她被起居室的颜色所吸引。

【答案】 B (推断题) She is really impressed by the man's house.

【定位】 W: I honestly am impressed. I know I could probably repaint the walls in my house over a weekend or something, but not a full renovation.

女: 说真的, 我太佩服了。我知道自己周末大概能把家里的墙重新刷一遍之类, 但做不了整套翻新。

【信号】 本人直陈感受+转折露底。 信号有两层: 一是她直接说 I honestly am impressed (亲口表态被打动); 二是转折 but not a full renovation, 承认自己最多刷刷墙、做不了整套翻新——转折后才是她的真实水平。两处合起来锁定她是「被打动的外行」, 而非行家。

【替换】 I honestly am impressed ↔ **She is really impressed by the man's house.**

原话补出对象

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

a real expert at house decorations 与事实相反：她明说 not a full renovation、I wouldn't know where to start, 自认不会整套翻新，根本不是装修专家。decorations 一词贴着话题，听到容易顺手选。

借用原文：I wouldn't know where to start

C) 原词陷阱

well informed about the design business 偷用了对话里的话题词 design——但谈 design 的是男士的房子像请了 professional interior designer, 并非说「她」懂设计行业。她从未表现出对设计行业内行，反而说不知从何下手。

借用原文：professional interior designer

D) 未提及

attracted by the color of the sitting room 里「客厅 sitting room」确实在末段她自己家那句出现过 (renovating our sitting room), 但那是说她想翻新自家客厅，录音从没说她被「男士客厅的颜色」吸引，color 更是原文没提的。

借用原文：renovating our sitting room

13. A) From a construction businessman.

B) From his younger brother Greg.

C) From home design magazines.

D) From a professional interior designer.

【题目】 Where did the man get his ideas for the project?

【翻译】 这位男士从哪里获得了这个项目的想法？

A) 从一位建筑商人那里。 B) 从他的弟弟Greg那里。 C) 从家居设计杂志上。

D) 从一位专业室内设计师那里。

【答案】 C (细节题) From home design magazines.

【定位】 M: Well, for a while now, I've been regularly buying home design magazines. Every now and then, I'd save a picture I liked.

男：嗯，有一阵子了，我一直定期买家居设计杂志。时不时地，我会把喜欢的图片存下来。

【信号】 被问者对Where的直接应答。 女方刚问 Where did you get your ideas?, 男方的应答 I've been regularly buying home design magazines 正是对这个 Where 的直接回答——对话题里，答案就落在被问者紧接着的回应中。

【替换】 buying home design magazines ↔ **From home design magazines.**

近乎同词的来源

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

a construction businessman 偷用原文 He's actually in the construction business——Greg 确实搞建筑，但那是帮忙施工 / 拿到折扣材料，不是点子的来源。把「帮忙的人」当成「点子来源」正是出题陷阱。

借用原文：He's actually in the construction business

B) 张冠李戴

his younger brother Greg 用了原文人名 Greg (a little help from my brother Greg)，但 Greg 是帮他施工、弄到折扣材料的人，点子是他自己从杂志攒来的。听到人名就选是典型失分点。

借用原文：a little help from my brother Greg

D) 与原文相反

a professional interior designer 偷用原文 professional interior designer——但那句是女方猜「看起来像请了专业设计师吧？」，男方紧接着否认 No. I did it all by myself。原文恰恰说没请设计师，选项却拿它当来源。

借用原文：No. I did it all by myself

-
14. A) The cost was affordable.
B) The style was fashionable.
C) The effort was worthwhile.
D) The effect was unexpected.

【题目】 What did the man say about the project he recently completed?

【翻译】 关于他最近完成的项目,这位男士说了什么?

- A) 费用是可以承受的。 B) 风格是时尚的。 C) 付出的努力是值得的。
D) 效果是出乎意料的。

【答案】 A (细节题) The cost was affordable.

【定位】 M: Actually it was surprisingly affordable. I managed to sell a lot of my old furniture and put that extra money towards the new material.

男：其实它便宜得出乎意料。我设法卖掉了不少旧家具，把那笔额外的钱投到新材料上。

【信号】 对贵不贵之问的直接应答。 女方先问 Was it very expensive?, 男方应答 Actually it was surprisingly affordable, 正面回答了「花费」这一维——被问者对「贵不贵」的直接表态，就是答案句。

【替换】 surprisingly affordable ↔ The cost was affordable.

同词换说花费

Was it very expensive ↔ The cost was affordable.

问贵被否再正向作答

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

The style was fashionable. 里 style 偷用了原文 my overall style was quite minimal——但他说自己风格是「极简 minimal」，从没说「时髦 fashionable」，且这题问的是他对工程的总评，原文正面谈的是花费不是风格。

借用原文：my overall style was quite minimal

C) 未提及

The effort was worthwhile. 说付出值得，但录音里他谈的是花费便宜、卖旧家具凑钱，从没正面说「这份付出值不值」。worthwhile 是原文没给出的评价。

D) 偷换概念

The effect was unexpected. 说效果出乎意料。原文 surprisingly 修饰的是「affordable（便宜得意外）」，而不是「效果」；把 surprisingly 错接到「effect」上，是偷换对象。

借用原文：surprisingly affordable

-
15. A) She'd like him to talk with Jonathan about a new project.
B) She'd like to show him around her newly-renovated house.
C) She wants to discuss the house decoration budget with him.
D) She wants him to share his renovation experience with her.

【题目】 Why does the woman invite the man to her house next week?

【翻译】 这位女士为什么邀请这位男士下周去她家？

- A) 她想让他和Jonathan谈谈一个新项目。 B) 她想带他参观她新装修的房子。
C) 她想和他讨论房屋装修预算。 D) 她想让他分享他的装修经验。

【答案】 D (目的题) She wants him to share his renovation experience with her.

【定位】 W: Jonathan and I are thinking of renovating our sitting room... And we'd love to get some inspiration from your experience. Are you free to come over for a coffee early next week?

女：我和 Jonathan 正考虑翻新我们的客厅.....我们很想从你的经验里取点灵感。你下周早些时候有空过来喝杯咖啡吗？

【信号】 邀请前的I'd love to表目的。请求句 Are you free to come over 之前那句 we'd love to get some inspiration from your experience 正点明邀请缘由——「I'd love to + 想得到什么」是目的题的落点信号。

【替换】 get some inspiration from your experience ↔

She wants him to share his renovation experience with her.

取经=请其分享经验

pick your brains a bit more ↔ **share his renovation experience with her**

习语pick your brains=取经

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

talk with Jonathan about a new project 偷用原文人名 Jonathan (Jonathan and I are thinking of renovating) ——但 Jonathan 是和她一起想翻新客厅的人，她从没说请男士去「和 Jonathan 谈一个新项目」。听到 Jonathan 就选是陷阱。

借用原文：Jonathan and I are thinking of renovating

B) 与原文相反

show him around her newly-renovated house 说带他参观她「已翻新」的家——但她明说 thinking of renovating our sitting room, not the whole house, not yet anyway, 是「正打算翻、还没翻」。把她还没做的事说成已完成，是时态 / 事实陷阱。

借用原文：not the whole house, not yet anyway

C) 未提及

discuss the house decoration budget 里 budget 是钱的话题，蹭了前文谈花费 (affordable) 的印象——但她请他来是为取经，全程没提要和他谈「预算」。这是把别处的话题硬搬过来。

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 passages 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 center.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

¹ Removing foreign objects from ears and noses costs England almost three million pounds a year, a study suggests. Children were responsible for the vast majority of cases—95% of objects removed from noses and 85% from ears. Every year an average of 1,218 nose and 2,479 ear removals took place between 2010 and 2016. According to England's Hospital Episode Statistics, children aged one to four were the most likely to need help from doctors for a foreign object in their nose. Five- to nine-year-olds come to the hospital with something in their ears the most. Jewellery items accounted for up to 40% of cases in both the ears and noses of children. Paper and plastic toys were the items removed next most from noses. Cotton buds and pencils were also found in ears. According to the study, the occurrence of foreign objects in children is generally attributed to curiosity. Children have an impulse to explore their noses and ears. This resulted in the accidental entry of foreign objects. Any ear, nose and throat surgeon has many weird stories about wonderful objects found in the noses and ears of children and adults. Batteries can pose a particular danger. In all cases prevention is better than cure. This is why many toys contain warnings about small parts. Recognizing problems early and seeking medical attention is important.

一项研究表明，从耳朵和鼻子中取出异物每年给英格兰造成近三百万英镑的费用。儿童占据了绝大多数病例——从鼻子中取出异物的病例占95%，从耳朵中取出的占85%。2010年至2016年期间，平均每年进行1218例鼻腔异物取出和2479例耳部异物取出。根据英格兰医院就诊统计数据，一至四岁的儿童最有可能

因鼻腔异物需要医生帮助。五至九岁的儿童因耳朵异物来医院就诊的最多。珠宝饰品占儿童耳朵和鼻子异物病例的40%。从鼻子中取出次多的物品是纸张和塑料玩具。棉签和铅笔也在耳朵中被发现。根据该研究，儿童出现异物的情况通常归因于好奇心。儿童有探索鼻子和耳朵的冲动，这导致了异物的意外进入。任何耳鼻喉外科医生都有许多关于在儿童和成人鼻子和耳朵中发现奇异物品的离奇故事。电池可能会带来特别的危险。在所有情况下，预防胜于治疗。这就是为什么许多玩具包含关于小部件的警告。及早发现问题并寻求医疗救助非常重要。

16. A) Paying hospital bills for emergency cases.
B) Doing research on ear, nose and throat diseases.
C) Removing objects from patients' noses and ears.
D) Providing routine care for small children.

【题目】 What does England spend an annual three million pounds on?

【翻译】 英格兰每年在什么方面花费三百万英镑？

- A) 支付急诊病例的住院费用。 B) 研究耳鼻喉疾病。
C) 从患者的鼻子和耳朵中取出异物。 D) 为幼儿提供常规护理。

【答案】 C (细节题) Removing objects from patients' noses and ears.

【定位】 Removing foreign objects from ears and noses costs England almost three million pounds a year, a study suggests.

一项研究显示，从耳朵和鼻子里取出异物每年要花费英国近三百万英镑。

【信号】 花费数字句——costs...three million pounds。答案句的信号是“动作 + 花费 + 三百万”这一结构：Removing foreign objects from ears and noses costs England almost three million pounds a year 直接把题干里的 three million pounds 和它的用途（取异物）绑在一句，听到 costs...three million pounds 就锁定这是答案句。

【替换】 Removing foreign objects from ears and noses ↔

Removing objects from patients' noses and ears.

foreign objects=objects、词序调换的同义改写

【排除】 A) 答非所问

录音通篇在讲医院取异物，孩子会联想到“付医院账单”，但原文从未说这三百万是用来 Paying hospital bills for emergency cases.，只说花在“取异物”这个动作上，付账单是凭“医院”二字脑补出来的。

B) 原词陷阱

录音后文确实出现 Any ear, nose and throat surgeon，选项 Doing research on ear, nose and throat diseases. 原样搬来 ear, nose and throat 这串词，但那是在讲外科医生的奇闻，不是说三百万花在“做研究”上，听到熟词就选会中招。

借用原文：Any ear, nose and throat surgeon has many weird stories

D) 原词陷阱

录音反复提到 children，选项 Providing routine care for small children. 借这个高频词编出“日常护理”，但原文说钱花在“取异物”这个具体动作上，从没说花在“日常护理”，属拿熟词编新用途。

借用原文：Children were responsible for the vast majority of cases

17. A) Children aged one to four are often more curious than older children.

B) Five- to nine-year-olds are the most likely to put things in their ears.

C) Many children like to put foreign objects in their mouths.

D) Many children like to smell things they find or play with.

【题目】 What do we learn from England's Hospital Episode Statistics?

【翻译】 我们从英格兰医院事件统计中了解到什么？

A) 一到四岁的儿童往往比年龄较大的儿童更有好奇心。

B) 五到九岁的儿童最有可能把东西塞进耳朵里。 c) 许多儿童喜欢把异物放进嘴里。

D) 许多儿童喜欢闻他们找到或玩耍的东西。

【答案】 B (细节题) Five- to nine-year-olds are the most likely to put things in their ears.

【定位】 According to England's Hospital Episode Statistics, children aged one to four were the most likely to need help from doctors for a foreign object in their nose. Five- to nine-year-olds come to the hospital with something in their ears the most.

根据英国医院病例统计，1 到 4 岁的儿童最有可能因为鼻子里有异物而需要医生帮助。5 到 9 岁的儿童最常因为耳朵里有东西而到医院就诊。

【信号】 专有名词 + 两个年龄段并列。 信号是题干专有名词的原样复现 According to England's Hospital Episode Statistics，紧接其后是两句年龄段并列陈述，把“1-4 岁→鼻”“5-9 岁→耳”分别说清，正是要核对的答案句。

【替换】 Five- to nine-year-olds come to the hospital with something in their ears the most ↔

Five- to nine-year-olds are the most likely to put things in their ears.

come to hospital with...the most=most likely to put...，结果换说成行为

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音确有 children aged one to four were the most likely to need help...for a foreign object in their nose, 但说的是"1-4岁→鼻子", 选项 Children aged one to four are often more curious than older children. 盗用了 one to four 这个年龄段, 却把后半改成原文没说的"比大孩子更好奇", 年龄对、结论错。

借用原文: children aged one to four were the most likely to need help from doctors for a foreign object in their nose

C) 偷换概念

录音只讲鼻 (nose) 和耳 (ears), 选项 Many children like to put foreign objects in their mouths. 借 foreign objects 这个原词, 却把部位换成了"嘴 mouths", 原文从未说孩子往嘴里塞东西。

借用原文: Removing foreign objects from ears and noses

D) 未提及

选项 Many children like to smell things they find or play with. 说孩子"喜欢闻东西", 但这份统计句里只讲塞鼻塞耳、就医取物, 全篇都没提"smell (闻)"这个行为, 属凭"鼻子"联想脑补。

-
18. A) They want to attract attention.
B) They tend to act out of impulse.
C) They are unaware of the potential risks.
D) They are curious about these body parts.

【题目】 What is generally believed to account for children putting things in their ears or noses?

【翻译】 人们普遍认为儿童把东西塞进耳朵或鼻子的原因是什么?

- A) 他们想吸引注意力。 B) 他们往往出于冲动行事。 C) 他们没有意识到潜在的风险。
D) 他们对这些身体部位感到好奇。

【答案】 D (细节题) They are curious about these body parts.

【定位】 According to the study, the occurrence of foreign objects in children is generally attributed to curiosity. Children have an impulse to explore their noses and ears.

根据这项研究, 儿童体内出现异物的情况通常被归因于好奇心。孩子有一种探索自己鼻子和耳朵的冲动。

【信号】 因果信号 attributed to 后面的 curiosity。答案信号是因果短语 is generally attributed to curiosity——attributed to (归因于) 正是"导致原因"的信号, 它后面紧跟的 curiosity 就是公认原因, 听到 attributed to 立刻锁定其后那个词。

【替换】 is generally attributed to curiosity ↔ They are curious about these body parts.

名词 curiosity ↔ 形容词 curious, 名词转形容词

Children have an impulse to explore their noses and ears ↔ curious about these body parts

"想探索鼻耳" = "对这些身体部位好奇", 详述换概括

【排除】 A) 未提及

选项 They want to attract attention. 把原因说成"想引起注意", 但录音归因句明说原因是 curiosity, 全篇没提 attract attention, 属另起一个原文没有的原因。

B) 原词陷阱

录音确有 Children have an impulse to explore their noses and ears, 选项 They tend to act out of impulse. 原样搬来 impulse 这个词, 但原文的"冲动"是"探索鼻耳的冲动"、用来佐证好奇, 并非把"一时冲动"本身当作公认原因, 题目问的公认原因是 curiosity。

借用原文: Children have an impulse to explore their noses and ears

C) 原词陷阱

录音后文提到 Batteries can pose a particular danger, 让"没意识到风险"显得合理, 但选项 They are unaware of the potential risks. 说的"没意识到危险"原文从未当作孩子塞东西的原因, 公认原因是好奇, 这是把后文的"危险"错接成原因。

借用原文: Batteries can pose a particular danger

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

1 Good morning. Today, I would like to talk to you about my charity ReBicycle. But before that, let me introduce someone. This is Leila Rahimi. She was so scared when she first moved to New Zealand that she struggled to leave the house and would spend days working up the courage to walk to the supermarket for basic supplies. After a few months of being quite down and unhappy, she was invited to join a local bike club. At this time, ReBicycle got involved and gave Leila a second-hand bicycle. Within weeks, her depression had begun to ease as she cycled. The bicycle totally changed her life, giving her hope and a true feeling of freedom. To date, ReBicycle has donated more than 200 bikes to those in need, and is now expanding bike-riding lessons as demand soars. With a bike, newcomers here can travel farther but for almost no cost. The three hours a day, they used to spend walking to and from English language lessons, have been reduced to just one hour. Our bike-riding lessons are so successful that we are urgently looking for more volunteers. Learning to ride a bike is almost always more difficult for an adult, and this can take days and weeks, rather than hours. So if any of you have some free time during the weekend, please come join us at ReBicycle and make a difference in someone's life.

早上好。今天,我想和大家谈谈我的慈善组织ReBicycle。但在此之前,让我介绍一个人。这位是Leila Rahimi。她刚搬到新西兰时非常害怕,以至于她很难走出家门,需要花好几天时间鼓起勇气走到超市购买基本生活用品。在情绪低落和不快乐了几个月之后,她受邀加入了当地的一个自行车俱乐部。这时,ReBicycle介入并给了Leila一辆二手自行车。几周之内,她的抑郁情绪开始缓解,因为她开始骑车了。自行车彻底改变了她的生活,给了她希望和真正的自由感。迄今为止,ReBicycle已向有需要的人捐赠了200多辆自行车,并且随着需求激增,现在正在扩大自行车骑行课程。有了自行车,这里的新移民可以走得更远,但几乎不需要花费任何成本。他们过去每天花三个小时步行往返英语课程,现在已经减少到只需一个小时。我们的自行车骑行课程非常成功,我们迫切需要更多志愿者。对成年人来说,学习骑自行车几乎总是更困难,这可能需要几天甚至几周的时间,而不是几个小时。所以如果你们中有人在周末有空闲时间,请来加入我们ReBicycle,为他人的生活带来改变。

19. A) It gave her a used bicycle.
B) It paid for her English lessons.
C) It delivered her daily necessities.
D) It provided her with physical therapy.

【题目】 What did ReBicycle do to help Leila Rahimi?

【翻译】 ReBicycle 做了什么来帮助 Leila Rahimi?

- A) 它给了她一辆二手自行车。 B) 它支付了她的英语课程费用。
C) 它配送了她的日常生活必需品。 D) 它为她提供了物理治疗。

【答案】 A (细节题) It gave her a used bicycle.

【定位】 At this time, ReBicycle got involved and gave Leila a second-hand bicycle.

就在这时, ReBicycle 介入进来, 给了 Leila 一辆二手自行车。

【信号】 人名出场后紧跟的动作句。 题干点的人名 Leila 在原文反复出现, 而真正承载「为她做了什么」的, 是 ReBicycle got involved and gave Leila a second-hand bicycle 这句——机构名 ReBicycle 与人名 Leila 同时出现、又带了 gave 这个给予动作, 正是答案句的信号。

【替换】 a second-hand bicycle ↔ a used bicycle
second-hand = used 同义替换

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

原文确实提到 English language lessons, 但那是说有了车之后通勤去上英语课的时间从三小时减到一小时, 机构并没有为 Leila 付英语课学费。B 项 It paid for her English lessons. 把听到的 English lessons 原词搬过来, 却安了个原文没有的 paid for, 是典型「听到原词就想选」的陷阱。

借用原文: they used to spend walking to and from English language lessons

C) 原词陷阱

原文里 Leila 起初是自己 walk to the supermarket for basic supplies (走去超市买生活必需品), 这是说她从前的困境, 并非机构帮她送货。C 项 It delivered her daily necessities. 借用了 supplies/necessities 这层「生活必需品」的原词印象, 编出一个机构「配送」的动作, 实际机构给的是车不是货。

借用原文: walk to the supermarket for basic supplies

D) 过度推断

原文说 Leila 骑车后 her depression had begun to ease (抑郁开始缓解), 这是骑车带来的心理变化, 并不等于机构提供了 physical therapy (理疗)。D 项 It provided her with physical therapy. 抓住「身体/康复」的联想做了过度推断, 原文从没说过理疗。

20. A) Expanding bike-riding lessons.
B) Providing free public transport.
C) Offering walking tours to visitors.
D) Asking local people for donations.

【题目】 What is ReBicycle doing to help those in need?

【翻译】 ReBicycle 正在做什么来帮助那些有需要的人?

- A) 扩大自行车骑行课程。 B) 提供免费公共交通。 C) 为游客提供步行游览。
D) 向当地居民募捐。

【答案】 A (细节题) Expanding bike-riding lessons.

【定位】 To date, ReBicycle has donated more than 200 bikes to those in need, and is now expanding bike-riding lessons as demand soars.

迄今为止, ReBicycle 已向有需要的人捐赠了 200 多辆自行车, 如今正随着需求激增而扩大自行车骑行课程。

【信号】 now + 进行时标出当下举措。句中 is now expanding bike-riding lessons 同时含 now 和进行时 is expanding, 正是「当下正在做的举措」的信号; 题干 those in need 也原样出现在这句, 双重提示这就是答案句。

【替换】 is now expanding bike-riding lessons ↔ Expanding bike-riding lessons.

几乎原句压缩, 去掉时态助词

【排除】 B) 偷换概念

原文讲的是给人自行车、让人能 travel farther but for almost no cost (几乎零成本走得更远), 核心是「自行车」。B 项 Providing free public transport. 借「免费、出行」的听感, 把自行车偷换成 public transport (公共交通), 概念被掉包, 原文从未说提供公共交通。

借用原文: travel farther but for almost no cost

C) 原词陷阱

原文提到人们从前 they used to spend walking (过去常常靠走路) 通勤, 是要被自行车取代的旧状态。C 项 Offering walking tours to visitors. 抓住 walking 这个原词, 编出「为游客提供步行游」, 既反了原文 (机构是要减少走路、不是组织走路), 也无中生有了 visitors。

借用原文: The three hours a day, they used to spend walking to and from English language lessons

D) 偷换概念

原文说机构 urgently looking for more volunteers (急招志愿者), 求的是人手不是钱。D 项 Asking local people for donations. 把「求助于本地人」这层意思保留, 却把要的东西换成 donations (捐款), 张冠李戴成募捐, 原文没有向人要钱。

借用原文: we are urgently looking for more volunteers

21. A) It is a sports club.
B) It is a language school.
C) It is a counseling center.
D) It is a charity organization.

【题目】 What do we learn from the passage about ReBicycle?

【翻译】 我们从文章中了解到关于 ReBicycle 的什么信息?

- A) 它是一个体育俱乐部。 B) 它是一所语言学校。 C) 它是一个咨询中心。
D) 它是一个慈善组织。

【答案】 D (主旨题) It is a charity organization.

【定位】 Today, I would like to talk to you about my charity ReBicycle. ... To date, ReBicycle has donated more than 200 bikes to those in need ... we are urgently looking for more volunteers.
今天我想跟大家谈谈我的慈善机构 ReBicycle。.....迄今为止, ReBicycle 已向有需要的人捐赠了 200 多辆自行车.....我们正急切地寻找更多志愿者。

【信号】 开头自报性质 + 全篇行为印证。开篇 my charity ReBicycle 直接点明它是 charity (慈善机构), 再由 has donated more than 200 bikes to those in need 免费捐车、looking for more volunteers 招募志愿者等行为印证——开头点题加全篇行为合起来锁定性质, 是主旨题的定位信号。

【替换】 my charity ReBicycle ↔ a charity organization
charity → charity organization 概括化

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

原文提到 Leila 曾被邀请加入 a local bike club (当地一个自行车俱乐部), 那是另一个组织, 不是 ReBicycle 本身。A 项 It is a sports club. 借 bike club 的「俱乐部/运动」印象, 把 ReBicycle 错认成体育俱乐部, 张冠李戴到了别的组织头上。

借用原文: she was invited to join a local bike club

B) 原词陷阱

原文里 English language lessons 只是用来说明有了车之后通勤时间缩短, 机构本身不教英语。B 项 It is a language school. 抓 English lessons 的原词, 把机构错定成语言学校, 原文从未说它是教语言的学校。

借用原文: walking to and from English language lessons

C) 过度推断

原文说 Leila 起初 quite down and unhappy、骑车后 depression 缓解, 这是受助者的情绪变化。C 项 It is a counseling center. 抓住「情绪低落、好转」的线索, 过度推断机构是心理咨询中心, 原文从没说它做心理咨询。

借用原文: After a few months of being quite down and unhappy

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

1 Thanks to the International Space Station, we know quite a bit about the effects of low gravity on the human body, but NASA scientists want to learn more. To that end, they have been studying how other species deal with low gravity, specifically focusing on mice. The results are both interesting and humorous. The scientists first sent some mice in a specially designed cage to the International Space Station. The cage allowed them to study the behavior of the mice remotely from Earth via video. As you'll notice in the video, the mice definitely seem uncomfortable at the beginning of the experiment. They move around clumsily, drifting within the small confines of the cage, and do their best to figure out which way is up, but without success. However, it's not long before the mice begin to catch on. They adapt remarkably well to their new environment and even use the lack of gravity to their advantage as they push themselves around the cage. That's when things really get wild. The eleventh day of the experiment shows the mice are not just dealing with the gravity change but actually seem to be enjoying it. Several of the mice are observed running around the cage walls. The scientists wanted to see whether the mice would continue doing the same kinds of activities they were observed doing on Earth. The study showed that the mice kept much of their routines intact, including cleaning themselves and eating when hungry.

多亏了国际空间站，我们对低重力环境对人体的影响有了相当多的了解，但NASA的科学家们想了解更多。为此，他们一直在研究其他物种如何应对低重力环境，特别关注小鼠。研究结果既有趣又幽默。科学家们首先将一些小鼠装在specially designed的笼子里送往国际空间站。这个笼子使他们能够通过视频从地球上远程研究小鼠的行为。正如你在视频中注意到的，小鼠在实验开始时显然感到不适。它们笨拙地移动，在笼子的狭小空间内漂浮，并尽最大努力搞清楚哪边是上，但没有成功。然而，没过多久小鼠就开始明白了。它们非常好地适应了新环境，甚至利用失重状态的优势在笼子里推动自己移动。这时事情变得非常有趣。实验的第十一天显示，小鼠不仅在应对重力变化，而且实际上似乎很享受它。观察到几只小鼠在笼子壁上奔跑。科学家们想看看小鼠是否会继续做在地球上观察到的同类活动。研究表明，小鼠基本保持了它们的日常习惯，包括清洁自己和饿了就吃东西。

22. A) How animals deal with lack of gravity.
B) How mice interact in a new environment.
C) How low gravity affects the human body.
D) How mice imitate human behavior in space.

【题目】 What do NASA scientists want to learn about?

【翻译】 NASA的科学家想要了解什么？

- A) 动物如何应对失重状态。 B) 小鼠如何在新环境中互动。 C) 低重力如何影响人体。
D) 小鼠如何在太空中模仿人类行为。

【答案】 A (细节题) How animals deal with lack of gravity.

【定位】 To that end, they have been studying how other species deal with low gravity, specifically focusing on mice.

为此，他们一直在研究其他物种如何应对低重力，尤其聚焦于老鼠。

【信号】 目的信号 To that end 引出研究指向。 To that end (为此) 是承接上文'想了解更多'的目的信号，其后 studying how other species deal with low gravity 正是科学家想了解的内容，是承载答案的那一句。

【替换】 how other species deal with low gravity ↔ **How animals deal with lack of gravity.**
other species=animals、low gravity=lack of gravity 的同义替换

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

How mice interact in a new environment. 借用了原文反复出现的 mice 来诱选，但研究内容是'应对低重力'，不是 interact (互相往来)；mice 是真的，interact 是无中生有。

借用原文：specifically focusing on mice

C) 原词陷阱

How low gravity affects the human body. 盗用了开头的 the effects of low gravity on the human body 原词，但原文说人体方面'we know quite a bit' (已知不少)，科学家'want to learn more'转去研究老鼠，故对人体的研究是旧信息，不是本题问的'想了解什么'。

借用原文：we know quite a bit about the effects of low gravity on the human body

D) 未提及

How mice imitate human behavior in space. 拼接了 mice 和太空场景的原词，但原文从未说老鼠 imitate human behavior (模仿人类行为)，是凭空捏造的研究内容。

23. A) They found the space in the cage too small to stay in.

B) They found it difficult to figure out where they were.

C) They were not used to the low-gravity environment.

D) They were not sensitive to the changed environment.

【题目】 What does the passage say about the mice at the beginning of the experiment?

【翻译】 关于实验开始时的小鼠，文章说了什么？

A) 它们发现笼子里的空间太小而无法待在里面。 B) 它们发现很难弄清楚自己在哪里。

C) 它们不适应低重力环境。 D) 它们对改变的环境不敏感。

【答案】 C (细节题) They were not used to the low-gravity environment.

【定位】 As you'll notice in the video, the mice definitely seem uncomfortable at the beginning of the experiment. They move around clumsily, drifting within the small confines of the cage, and do their best to figure out which way is up, but without success.

正如你在视频里会看到的，实验开始时老鼠明显显得不适应。它们笨拙地四处移动，在笼子狭小的空间里飘来飘去，竭力想搞清哪边是上，却没成功。

【信号】 时间锚 at the beginning + 状态词 uncomfortable. at the beginning of the experiment 与题干时间锚对应，紧跟的 the mice definitely seem uncomfortable 点明开头状态是'不适应'，后句 do their best to figure out which way is up, but without success 进一步具体化，是答案句。

【替换】 the mice definitely seem uncomfortable ↔ **They were not used to the low-gravity environment.**
uncomfortable=not used to 的同义替换
do their best to figure out which way is up, but without success ↔
not used to the low-gravity environment
辨不清上下=不适应失重的因果归纳

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

They found the space in the cage too small to stay in. 借了原文 within the small confines of the cage 里的 small 和 cage 原词，但 small confines 只是描述笼子空间小这个客观背景，原文从没说老鼠因此'待不下去 (too small to stay in) '，是把背景词偷换成因果结论。

借用原文：drifting within the small confines of the cage

B) 偷换概念

They found it difficult to figure out where they were. 盗用原文 figure out which way is up 的 figure out，但原文说的是'辨不清哪边是上（方向/上下）'，不是'搞不清自己身在何处（where they were，位置）'，把'辨方向'偷换成了'辨位置'。

借用原文：do their best to figure out which way is up

D) 与原文相反

They were not sensitive to the changed environment. 说老鼠对环境变化不敏感，可原文明说它们 seem uncomfortable、笨拙地辨不清方向，恰恰是对变化高度有反应、很不适应，选项把极性说反了。

借用原文：the mice definitely seem uncomfortable

-
24. A) They continued to behave as they did in the beginning.
B) They already felt at home in the new environment.
C) They had found a lot more activities to engage in.
D) They tried everything possible to escape from the cage.

【题目】 What was observed about the mice on the eleventh day of the experiment?

【翻译】 实验第十一天观察到小鼠有什么表现？

- A) 它们继续像开始时那样行动。 B) 它们已经在新环境中感到自在了。
C) 它们找到了更多可以参与的活动。 D) 它们尝试了一切可能的方法逃离笼子。

【答案】 B (细节题) They already felt at home in the new environment.

【定位】 The eleventh day of the experiment shows the mice are not just dealing with the gravity change but actually seem to be enjoying it. Several of the mice are observed running around the cage walls.

实验第十一天显示，老鼠不只是在应对重力变化，实际上似乎还乐在其中。有几只老鼠被观察到绕着笼壁奔跑。

【信号】时间锚 The eleventh day + 递进 not just...but actually. The eleventh day of the experiment 与题干时间锚对齐，递进结构 not just dealing with the gravity change but actually seem to be enjoying it 把状态推到'乐在其中'，正是那天观察到的核心情形，是答案句。

【替换】 actually seem to be enjoying it ↔ **They already felt at home in the new environment.**

enjoying it=felt at home 的同义替换

not just dealing with the gravity change ↔ **already felt at home**

递进'不止应对'=已超越适应、到自在

【排除】A) 与原文相反

They continued to behave as they did in the beginning. 说还跟开头一样，但原文第十一天明说它们从 uncomfortable 变到 enjoying it，状态已大变，A 与原文的变化方向相反。它还会蹭第25题'保持作息'的印象诱你混选。

借用原文：the mice definitely seem uncomfortable at the beginning

C) 过度推断

They had found a lot more activities to engage in. 借原文 running around the cage walls 让人觉得'活动变多'，但原文只说有几只绕笼壁跑，从没说它们'找到了更多种活动 (a lot more activities)'，是把一个动作夸大成'活动种类增多'的过度推断。

借用原文：running around the cage walls

D) 未提及

They tried everything possible to escape from the cage. 盗用原文反复出现的 cage，且第23题选项里也埋过'逃笼'的诱饵，但原文从头到尾没说老鼠想 escape (逃跑)，它们是适应并享受，不是想逃。

-
25. A) They changed their routines in space.
B) They began to eat less after some time.
C) They behaved as if they were on Earth.
D) They repeated their activities every day.

【题目】What did the scientists find about the mice from the experiment?

【翻译】 科学家从实验中发现了小鼠的什么情况？

- A) 它们在太空中改变了自己的日常习惯。 B) 它们一段时间后开始吃得更少。
C) 它们的行为表现得就像在地球上一样。 D) 它们每天重复自己的活动。

【答案】C (细节题) They behaved as if they were on Earth.

【定位】 The scientists wanted to see whether the mice would continue doing the same kinds of activities they were observed doing on Earth. The study showed that the mice kept much of their routines intact, including cleaning themselves and eating when hungry.

科学家想看看老鼠是否会继续做它们在地球上被观察到的那类活动。研究显示，老鼠的大部分日常作息保持不变，包括给自己清洁和饿了就吃。

【信号】**结论信号 The study showed 引出末句发现。**The study showed 是篇章结尾引出结论的信号，其后 the mice kept much of their routines intact 正是实验的总结性发现，是答案句；前句的 on Earth 提供了对照参照。

【替换】the mice kept much of their routines intact ↔ **They behaved as if they were on Earth.**

保持地球上的作息=表现得像在地球

cleaning themselves and eating when hungry ↔ **behaved as if they were on Earth**

举例的地球式日常→概括为像在地球

【排除】A) **与原文相反**

They changed their routines in space. 盗用原文 routines 和太空场景，但原文明说 kept much of their routines intact (保持作息不变)，A 说 changed (改变了)，极性相反。

借用原文：the mice kept much of their routines intact

B) **原词陷阱**

They began to eat less after some time. 盗用原文 eating when hungry 的 eat 原词，但原文只说'饿了就吃' (作息照旧的例子之一)，从没说'吃得变少 (eat less)'，是把'照常吃'偷换成'吃得少'。

借用原文：eating when hungry

D) **偷换概念**

They repeated their activities every day. 借'保持日常活动'的意思，但加了 every day (每天) 这一原文没有的绝对化限定，原文只说 kept much of their routines (保持大部分作息)，并未说'每天重复'，属把范围/频率说死。

借用原文：the mice kept much of their routines intact

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

23 句真题句逐层精讲

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

A poisonous fish which has a sting strong enough to kill a human is invading the Mediterranean, warn scientists.

第1段，第1句

主语含限制性定语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，是描述事物特征的典型句式。定语从句修饰主语、主谓宾完整、含后置定语等特征都是真题常见模式。掌握该句型可直接迁移到大量类似长难句的理解。

Although fatalities are rare, the stings can cause extreme pain and stop people breathing.

第1段，第4句

让步状语从句前置加主句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，是典型的复合句模式。并列谓语和 "stop sb doing sth" 结构也是常考句式。掌握本句结构可迁移到大量真题句子的理解中。

When he was forced to sell it, the shocked tourist agent at Puerto Princesa told him that the 77-pound giant pearl that he'd kept hidden in his run-down wooden house was the biggest pearl in the world, which was valued at 76 million pounds.

第1段，第4句

主句带宾语从句、宾语从句内嵌定语从句、时间状语从句开头，这是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的复杂句式。句子结构的嵌套层级和成分配置都非常典型，掌握后可大量复用于真题理解和长难句分析。

That is 5 times smaller than the pearl that the fisherman just handed in.

第1段，第6句

比较结构 "倍数 + 比较级 + than" 和 "定语从句修饰比较对象" 是四六级和考研真题中的常见句式。比较从句中谓语的省略也是高频考点。掌握本句后，学生可迁移至大量类似比较句和定语从句的分析中，典型性很强。

The monstrous pearl measured at one foot wide and 2.2 feet long is going to be verified by local experts and international authorities before hopefully going on display to attract more tourists in the little town.

第1段，第7句

本句涵盖主语(含后置定语)、谓语(将来被动)、施事状语、时间状语从句、目的状语等多种成分,成分种类较丰富。主语的后置定语、被动句的 by 短语、状语从句的省略结构都是学生易混淆的点,作为划分练习句有较高训练价值。

It looks like you had a professional interior designer.

第3段，第3句

It looks like 引导表语从句是口语和书面语中的常见句式，在四六级和考研阅读中经常出现。掌握这种主系表加表语从句的结构，可以迁移到 It seems/appears that 等类似句型，实用性较强。

Jonathan and I are thinking of renovating our sitting room, not the whole house, not yet anyway.

第9段，第3句

"主语 + be doing + of doing + 宾语" 的结构在口语和书面语中都较常见，think of doing 是高频搭配；简单句加逗号补充说明的模式也是典型写作句式，有一定代表性和迁移价值。

Removing foreign objects from ears and noses costs England almost three million pounds a year, a study suggests.

第1段，第1句

涵盖了动名词短语作主语、双宾语结构(costs England almost three million pounds)、宾语从句前置等多个值得练习的考点,且主句简洁能让学生集中精力分析从句内部的成分关系,训练价值较高。

Jewellery items accounted for up to 40% of cases in both the ears and noses of children.

第1段，第6句

本句覆盖了主语、谓语（短语动词）、宾语和地点状语四种核心成分，可练习短语动词识别和介词短语作状语的判定，但成分种类较少、无复杂修饰或易混淆点，训练价值中等偏下。

According to the study, the occurrence of foreign objects in children is generally attributed to curiosity.

第1段，第9句

被动语态 + 介词短语状语是四六级和考研阅读的高频句式。本句 "be attributed to" 结构和 "according to" 引出依据的用法都是学术语境常见表达，具有较强的典型性和复用价值。

They are curious about these body parts.

第18题，D

主系表结构是英语基本句型之一，具有一定代表性，但本句过于简单，缺少修饰成分或从句，作为考试句式的典型性较低。

She was so scared when she first moved to New Zealand that she struggled to leave the house and would spend days working up the courage to walk to the supermarket for basic supplies.

第1段，第5句

"so...that..." 结果状语从句是四六级和考研高频考点,嵌套时间状语从句也是常见结构;结果从句内的并列谓语("struggled...and would spend...")和现在分词短语作状语("working up the courage...")都是真题中反复出现的句式;整句结构在叙事类阅读理解或写作中非常典型,掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子,代表性很强。

Our bike-riding lessons are so successful that we are urgently looking for more volunteers.

第1段，第13句

"so ... that ..." 引导结果状语从句是四六级和考研中的高频句式，用于表达程度与结果的因果关系，典型且常考。主句的主系表结构和从句的主谓宾结构也是基础句型的标准组合，掌握后可大量复用于类似表达。

Learning to ride a bike is almost always more difficult for an adult, and this can take days and weeks, rather than hours.

第1段，第14句

这句整体不难，但结构清楚、训练点集中，尤其适合练习主干识别和情态动词结构。对于夯实基础的结构与时态训练，优先度较高。

So if any of you have some free time during the weekend, please come join us at ReBicycle and make a difference in someone's life.

第1段，第15句

条件状语从句 + 祈使句主句是四六级和考研常见的实用句式，尤其在建议、邀请类话题中频繁出现，学习后迁移性强，具有较高的典型性。

It provided her with physical therapy.

第19题，D

双宾语结构 (provide sb with sth) 在四六级和考研真题中较为常见，掌握后可迁移至其他类似动词 (如 supply、equip、present 等)，具有一定代表性，但因整体为简单句、无复杂从句嵌套，典型性不算极高。

Thanks to the International Space Station, we know quite a bit about the effects of low gravity on the human body, but NASA scientists want to learn more.

第1段，第1句

并列转折句（but 连接）是考试中的高频结构，句首原因状语 + 主句的组合也非常典型。这种“陈述现状 + 转折引出需求”的逻辑模式在科技类、议论文类文章中大量出现，是考研和四六级阅读的常见句式。掌握后可以快速识别同类结构，迁移性强。

To that end, they have been studying how other species deal with low gravity, specifically focusing on mice.

第1段，第2句

主句带宾语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，现在完成进行时也是高频时态，现在分词短语作状语补充说明也是典型句式。整体结构代表性强，掌握后可应用于大量类似句子。

The results are both interesting and humorous.

第1段，第3句

主系表句式为四六级和考研常考基础句型，“both...and...”并列结构也较常见；但本句过于简洁、无修饰成分或从句，作为典型例句的代表性一般。

They move around clumsily, drifting within the small confines of the cage, and do their best to figure out which way is up, but without success.

第1段，第7句

覆盖了主语承前省略、不定式作目的状语、宾语从句、现在分词短语作伴随状语、介词短语作方式状语等多种成分，并列结构中主语省略是易错点，伴随状语与并列谓语的区分也有练习价值

The scientists wanted to see whether the mice would continue doing the same kinds of activities they were observed doing on Earth.

第1段，第13句

句子覆盖了主谓宾、宾语从句、定语从句、地点状语、被动语态补语等多种成分。宾语从句和定语从句的嵌套关系、定语从句中 they 的指代、被动结构中 doing 作补语，都是值得练习的易错点，训练价值较高。

They found it difficult to figure out where they were.

第23题, B

"find it + 形容词 + to do" 句型是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式, 宾语从句嵌套在不定式短语中也是常见结构, 具有很强的典型性和迁移价值。

They behaved as if they were on Earth.

第25题, C

主句加方式状语从句的结构是四六级和考研中常见的句型, "as if" 引导虚拟语气也是高频考点, 学习后可直接迁移到大量类似句子, 具有较高的实用性和代表性。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本卷出现的 187 个英语四级真题高频词

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

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本卷11次 · 真题 466 句

pearl B1

n. 珍珠

本卷11次 · 真题 14 句

cage B1

n. 笼子

本卷7次 · 真题 12 句

design B1

n. 设计

本卷5次 · 真题 132 句

project A2

n. 项目

本卷5次 · 真题 90 句

species B2

n. 物种

本卷5次 · 真题 51 句

pollution B1

n. 污染

本卷5次 · 真题 38 句

case A2

n. 情况

本卷4次 · 真题 89 句

material B1

n. 材料

本卷4次·真题 69 句

remove A2

v. 移开

本卷4次·真题 46 句

analysis B2

n. 分析

本卷4次·真题 24 句

construction B1

n. 建造

本卷4次·真题 21 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本卷3次·真题 174 句

local A2

adj. 当地的

本卷3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3次·真题 148 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本卷3次·真题 119 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本卷3次·真题 89 句

firm B1

adj. 坚固的

本卷3次·真题 43 句

spot A2

n. 地点

本卷3次·真题 42 句

attract B1

v. 吸引 (注意力、兴趣)

本卷3次·真题 41 句

display B1

v. 展示

本卷3次·真题 38 句

beginning A1

n. 开始

本卷3次·真题 25 句

routine B1

n. 常规

本卷3次·真题 23 句

observe B2

v. 观察;注意到

本卷3次·真题 21 句

poisonous B2

adj. 有毒的

本卷3次·真题 17 句

marine B2

adj. 海洋的

本卷3次·真题 10 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本卷2次·真题 224 句

effect A2

n. 影响

本卷2次·真题 156 句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本卷2次·真题 115 句

financial B2

adj. 财政的

本卷2次·真题 101 句

behavior B1

n. 行为

本卷2次·真题 92 句

global B2

adj. 全球的

本卷2次·真题 81 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本卷2次·真题 80 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本卷2次·真题 79 句

professional B1

adj. 专业的

本卷2次·真题 67 句

account A2

n. 账户

本卷2次·真题 61 句

seek B1

v. 寻找

本卷2次·真题 56 句

generally B1

adv. 通常, 一般地

本卷2次·真题 53 句

promote B2

v. 促进

本卷2次·真题 47 句

conduct B2

v. 组织并实施

本卷2次·真题 45 句

figure A2

n. 数字

本卷2次·真题 44 句

item A2

n. 项目

本卷2次·真题 39 句

agent B2

n. 代理人

本卷2次·真题 32 句

style A2

n. 方式

本卷2次·真题 31 句

competitive B2

adj. 竞争的

本卷2次·真题 26 句

designer B1

n. 设计师

本卷2次·真题 24 句

legal B1

adj. 法律的

本卷2次·真题 23 句

curious B1

adj. 好奇的

本卷2次·真题 22 句

location B1

n. 地点, 位置

本卷2次·真题 22 句

native B1

adj. 本国的

本卷2次·真题 22 句

affordable B1

adj. 买得起的

本卷2次·真题 21 句

behave B1

v. 表现, 举止

本卷2次·真题 21 句

pose B2

v. 摆姿势 (供拍照或绘画)

本卷2次·真题 20 句

mayor B1

n. 市长

本卷2次·真题 19 句

charity B1

n. 慈善机构

本卷2次·真题 15 句

client B1

n. 客户

本卷2次·真题 13 句

giant B1

adj. 巨大的

本卷2次·真题 11 句

interior B2

n. 内部

本卷2次·真题 11 句

deadly B2

adj. 致命的

本卷2次·真题 10 句

export B1

v. 出口, 输出 (商品到国外)

本卷2次·真题 9 句

episode B2

n. (电视剧、广播剧等的) 一集

本卷2次·真题 8 句

possession B2

n. 拥有

本卷2次·真题 8 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本卷1次·真题 224 句

employee A2

n. 雇员, 员工

本卷1次·真题 194 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本卷1次·真题 139 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本卷1次·真题 137 句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本卷1次·真题 118 句

support A2

v. 支持

本卷1次·真题 118 句

affect B1

v. 影响

本卷1次·真题 113 句

risk A2

n. 风险

本卷1次·真题 108 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本卷1次·真题 107 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

average A2

adj. 平均的

本卷1次·真题 89 句

access B1

n. 进入

本卷1次·真题 83 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本卷1次·真题 83 句

organization B1

n. 组织

本卷1次·真题 76 句

measure B1

v. 测量

本卷1次·真题 68 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本卷1次·真题 65 句

potential B2

adj. 潜在的

本卷1次·真题 63 句

engage B2

v. 参与;从事

本卷1次·真题 57 句

attack A2

v. 攻击

本卷1次·真题 55 句

struggle B1

v. 奋斗

本卷1次·真题 54 句

strategy B2

n. 策略

本卷1次·真题 53 句

contain B1

v. 包含, 含有

本卷1次·真题 50 句

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

本卷1次·真题 50 句

extra A2

adj. 额外的

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

loss B1

n. 丧失

本卷1次·真题 46 句

budget B1

n. 预算

本卷1次·真题 45 句

curiosity B2

n. 好奇心

本卷1次·真题 44 句

partner B1

n. 伴侣

本卷1次·真题 44 句

staff B1

n. 全体员工

本卷1次·真题 43 句

adapt B2

v. 适应, 适合 (新环境、新情况)

本卷1次·真题 42 句

wild A2

adj. 野生的

本卷1次·真题 42 句

deliver B1

v. 递送, 运送 (货物、信件等)

本卷1次·真题 41 句

explore B1

v. 探索

本卷1次·真题 40 句

majority B2

n. 大多数, 大部分

本卷1次·真题 40 句

vehicle B1

n. 交通工具

本卷1次·真题 40 句

extreme B2

adj. 极度的

本卷1次·真题 39 句

overall B1

adj. 总体的

本卷1次·真题 39 句

particular B2

adj. 特定的

本卷1次·真题 37 句

exactly B1

adv. 精确地

本卷1次·真题 36 句

significant B2

adj. 重要的

本卷1次·真题 36 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

expand B2

v. 扩大;扩展;增长

本卷1次·真题 34 句

extremely B1

adv. 极其

本卷1次·真题 34 句

lane B1

n. 车道

本卷1次·真题 34 句

recognize B1

v. 认出

本卷1次·真题 34 句

motivate B2

v. 激励

本卷1次·真题 33 句

rare B1

adj. 稀有的

本卷1次·真题 33 句

authority B2

n. 权力

本卷1次·真题 32 句

depression B2

n. 抑郁症

本卷1次·真题 31 句

agency B2

n. 代理机构

本卷1次·真题 29 句

highly B1

adv. 非常

本卷1次·真题 28 句

threat B1

n. 威胁

本卷1次·真题 28 句

valuable B1

adj. 贵重的

本卷1次·真题 28 句

regularly A2

adv. 经常地

本卷1次·真题 27 句

innovative B2

adj. 创新的

本卷1次·真题 26 句

definitely B1

adv. 肯定地

本卷1次·真题 25 句

pain A2

n. 疼痛

本卷1次·真题 25 句

responsible B1

adj. 负责的

本卷1次·真题 25 句

warning A2

n. 警告

本卷1次·真题 25 句

shortage B2

n. 短缺

本卷1次·真题 24 句

chain B1

n. 链条

本卷1次·真题 23 句

concerned B1

adj. 担心的

本卷1次·真题 23 句

currently B1

adv. 目前, 当前

本卷1次·真题 23 句

cycle B1

n. 循环

本卷1次·真题 23 句

discount B1

n. 折扣; 减价

本卷1次·真题 21 句

habitat B2

n. (动植物的) 栖息地, 生长环境

本卷1次·真题 21 句

capable B1

adj. 有能力的

本卷1次·真题 20 句

sink A2

v. 下沉

本卷1次·真题 20 句

transport B1

v. 运输, 运送

本卷1次·真题 20 句

vast B2

adj. 巨大的

本卷1次·真题 20 句

warming B1

n. 变暖;加温

本卷1次·真题 20 句

amazing A2

adj. 令人惊奇的

本卷1次·真题 19 句

annual B1

adj. 每年的, 年度的

本卷1次·真题 19 句

ease B1

n. 容易

本卷1次·真题 18 句

emergency B1

n. 紧急情况, 突发事件

本卷1次·真题 17 句

emission B2

n. 排放物

本卷1次·真题 17 句

shock B1

n. 震惊

本卷1次·真题 17 句

donation B2

n. 捐赠

本卷1次·真题 16 句

marketing B1

n. 营销

本卷1次·真题 16 句

producer B2

n. 生产者

本卷1次·真题 16 句

therapy B2

n. 治疗

本卷1次·真题 16 句

attribute B2

n. 属性

本卷1次·真题 15 句

imitate B2

v. 模仿;仿效(行为、声音、方式等)

本卷1次·真题 15 句

reduction B2

n. 减少

本卷1次·真题 15 句

sensitive B2

adj. 敏感的

本卷1次·真题 15 句

thanks A1

intj. 谢谢

本卷1次·真题 15 句

wooden A2

adj. 木制的, 木头的

本卷1次·真题 15 句

donate B2

v. 捐赠, 捐献 (金钱、物品等)

本卷1次·真题 14 句

inspiration B2

n. 灵感

本卷1次·真题 14 句

specifically B2

adv. 明确地

本卷1次·真题 14 句

accessible B2

adj. 可到达的

本卷1次·真题 13 句

competitor B1

n. 竞争者

本卷1次·真题 13 句

employ B1

v. 雇用

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

totally B1

adv. 完全地

本卷1次·真题 13 句

absolutely B1

adv. 完全地

本卷1次·真题 12 句

badly A2

adv. 严重地

本卷1次·真题 12 句

cure B1

v. 治愈 (疾病)

本卷1次·真题 12 句

raw B1

adj. 未加工的

本卷1次·真题 12 句

union B2

n. 工会

本卷1次·真题 12 句

walking A1

n. 步行

本卷1次·真题 12 句

worsen B2

v. (使)恶化;(使)变得更糟

本卷1次·真题 12 句

battery A2

n. 电池

本卷1次·真题 11 句

consultant B2

n. 顾问

本卷1次·真题 11 句

unexpected B1

adj. 意外的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

conservation B2

n. 保护

本卷1次·真题 10 句

fairly B1

adv. 相当

本卷1次·真题 10 句

necessity B2

n. 必需品

本卷1次·真题 10 句

surprisingly B1

adv. 令人惊讶地

本卷1次·真题 10 句

uncomfortable B1

adj. 不舒服的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

dispute B2

n. 争论

本卷1次·真题 9 句

branch A2

n. 树枝

本卷1次·真题 8 句

greenhouse B1

n. 温室

本卷1次·真题 8 句

honestly B1

adv. 诚实地

本卷1次·真题 8 句

manufacture B2

v. (大规模) 制造, 生产

本卷1次·真题 8 句

painful B1

adj. 疼痛的

本卷1次·真题 8 句

potentially B2

adv. 可能地

本卷1次·真题 8 句

renovate B2

v. 翻新

本卷1次·真题8句

surrounding B1

adj. 周围的, 附近的

本卷1次·真题8句

unaware B2

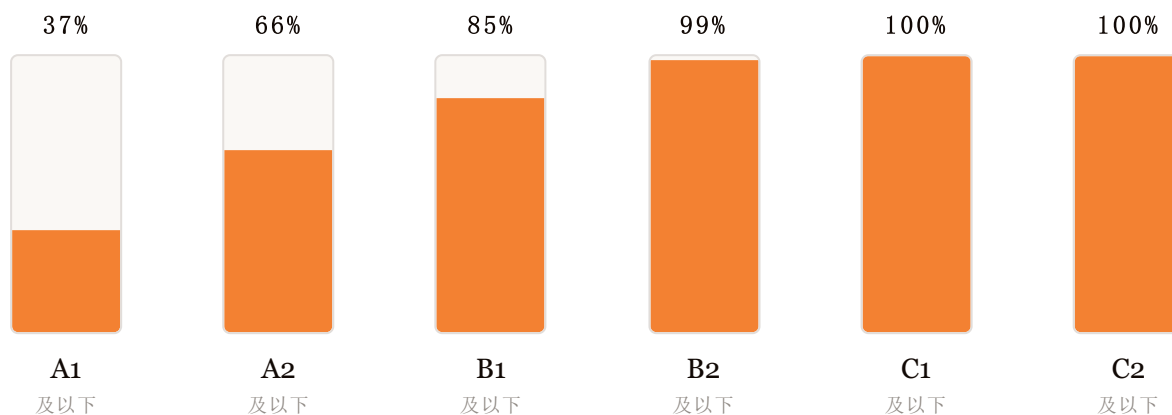
adj. 未察觉的

本卷1次·真题8句

VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全卷录音原文 652 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 **652** 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 6 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 652 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

652

B2 以上难词

1%

B1 及以下覆盖

85%

英语四级 2020年12月·第1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 →