

2021年6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2021年6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(2021-06) • 四级

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

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(25 minutes)

Section A

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

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

1 And finally in tonight's news, a 9-year-old boy named Joe, told not to draw in class, wins a job decorating a restaurant with his drawings. Rather than shutting down the habit of drawing in his school's workbook, Joe's parents decided to encourage his creativity by sending their son to an after-school art class. His teacher recognized Joe's talent and posted all his work online, which led to something pretty wonderful.

最后是今晚的新闻，一名9岁男孩Joe在课堂上被禁止画画，却凭借自己的画作赢得了一份装饰餐厅的工作。Joe的父母没有制止他在学校作业本上画画的习惯，而是决定鼓励他的创造力，送他去参加课后艺术班。他的老师认可了Joe的天赋，并把他所有的作品发布到网上，这带来了一件非常美好的事情。

2 A restaurant named "Number 4" in Newcastle contacted Joe's teacher to ask if the 9-year-old could come and decorate its dining-room with his drawings. Every day after school, Joe's dad drives him to the restaurant so he can put his ideas straight on the wall. Once he's all done, the work will remain there permanently.

Newcastle一家名为"Number 4"的餐厅联系了Joe的老师，询问这个9岁的孩子能否来用他的画作装饰餐厅的用餐区。每天放学后，Joe的爸爸开车送他去餐厅，这样他就可以把自己的创意直接画在墙上。一旦

全部完成，这些作品将永久保留在那里。

3 Joe's dad said Joe is a really talented little boy. He's excellent at school. He's great at football. But drawing is definitely what he is most passionate about.

Joe的爸爸说Joe是一个非常有天赋的小男孩。他在学校表现出色。他足球踢得很好。但画画绝对是他最热爱的事情。

1. A) Enrol him in a Newcastle football club.
- B) Send him to an after-school art class.
- C) Forbid him to draw in his workbook.
- D) Help him post his drawings online.

【题目】 What did Joe's parents decide to do?

【翻译】 Joe的父母决定做什么？

- A) 让他加入Newcastle足球俱乐部。 B) 送他去课后美术班。
C) 禁止他在作业本上画画。 D) 帮他把画作发布到网上。

【答案】 B (细节题) Send him to an after-school art class.

【定位】 Rather than shutting down the habit of drawing in his school's workbook, Joe's parents decided to encourage his creativity by sending their son to an after-school art class.

乔的父母没有去扼杀他在校练习册上画画的习惯，反而决定鼓励他的创造力，把儿子送去上一个课后美术班。

【信号】 **Rather than后的转折落点。** 答案信号是句首的 Rather than shutting down the habit of drawing——“而不是去扼杀”。Rather than 是一个含蓄否定的转折标志：它先抛出一个被否定的做法（禁止画画），真正做的事在它后面的 decided to encourage his creativity by sending their son to an after-school art class。转折/否定之后才是落点，这是听力定位的核心信号。

【替换】 sending their son to an after-school art class ↔ **Send him to an after-school art class.**

几乎原句对应

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A 说"给他报名 Newcastle 足球俱乐部"。录音确实念到了 He's great at football. 和地名 Newcastle, 但那是第3段描述乔"球踢得好", 第2段 Newcastle 是餐厅所在地, 根本没有"父母给他报足球队"这回事。它把零散原词拼成了假事件。

借用原文: He's great at football.

C) 与原文相反

C 说"禁止他在练习册上画画"。录音里 shutting down the habit of drawing in his school's workbook 确实提到"扼杀在练习册上画画的习惯", 但它前面有 Rather than——是父母"没有"做的事。C 恰恰取了被转折否定掉的那半句, 方向反了。

借用原文: shutting down the habit of drawing in his school's workbook

D) 张冠李戴

D 说"帮他把画发到网上"。录音里 His teacher recognized Joe's talent and posted all his work online 确实有"发到网上", 但做这件事的是"老师", 不是"父母"。题问的是父母, 把老师的行为安到父母头上, 张冠李戴。

借用原文: His teacher recognized Joe's talent and posted all his work online

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2. A) Contacted Joe to decorate its dining-room.
B) Hired Joe to paint all the walls of its buildings.
C) Renovated its kitchen and all the dining-rooms.
D) Asked Joe for permission to use his online drawings.

【题目】 What did the restaurant "Number 4" do?

【翻译】 名为"Number 4"的餐厅做了什么?

- A) 联系Joe装饰其餐厅。 B) 雇用Joe粉刷其建筑物的所有墙壁。
C) 翻新了其厨房和所有餐厅。 D) 请求Joe允许使用他在网上的画作。

【答案】 A (细节题) Contacted Joe to decorate its dining-room.

【定位】 A restaurant named "Number 4" in Newcastle contacted Joe's teacher to ask if the 9-year-old could come and decorate its dining-room with his drawings.

一家位于纽卡斯尔、名叫"Number 4"的餐厅联系了乔的老师, 问这个9岁的孩子能不能来用他的画装饰餐厅的用餐区。

【信号】 题目同序顺听定位。 新闻题目通常与播报同序: 第1题答案在第1段, 第2题就顺听到第2段。本段开头 A restaurant named "Number 4" in Newcastle contacted Joe's teacher 一出 现餐厅这个主语, 就是第2题的答案句。顺着播报次序接题, 不用回跳。

【替换】 contacted Joe's teacher to ask if the 9-year-old could come and decorate its dining-room ↔
Contacted Joe to decorate its dining-room.

concise概括对应

【排除】 B) 过度推断

B 说"雇佣乔粉刷其建筑的所有墙面"。录音确实有 put his ideas straight on the wall (把想法画到墙上), 但 B 把它夸成 paint all the walls (所有墙), 还说成 Hired (雇佣、含付薪), 录音只说 contacted...to ask (联系询问), 既没说付钱雇佣、也没说所有墙面。

借用原文: put his ideas straight on the wall

C) 偷换概念

C 说"翻新了厨房和所有的用餐区"。录音说的是 decorate its dining-room——装饰"用餐区", C 一是把 decorate (用画装饰) 偷换成 Renovated (整体翻新装修), 二是凭空加了 kitchen (厨房) 和 all (所有), 范围和动作都被放大, 录音都没说。

借用原文: decorate its dining-room

D) 原词陷阱

D 说"请求乔授权使用他网上的画"。录音里 posted all his work online 确有"发到网上", 但那是老师发画的动作, 餐厅这边只是 contacted Joe's teacher to ask if the 9-year-old could come——请人来现场画, 根本没有"求授权用网上的画"这回事。online 是被挪用的原词。

借用原文: posted all his work online

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

1 Kirsteen Marshall, a 34-year-old mum of one, posted a tearful video on social media Wednesday, begging for the safe return of her beloved pet dog. After combing through the security video outside a Gorbals shop, Kirsteen has now posted an image of a man suspected of stealing the dog.

34岁的单亲妈妈Kirsteen Marshall周三在社交媒体上发布了一段含泪视频,恳求安全归还她心爱的宠物狗。在仔细查看Gorbals一家商店外的监控视频后,Kirsteen现已发布了一名涉嫌偷狗男子的照片。

2 The image appears to show a man carrying the dog in his arms. Kirsteen also believes the video obtained from the shop shows the dog being stolen by a man before driving off in a car which had been waiting nearby.

照片似乎显示一名男子抱着这只狗。Kirsteen还认为从商店获得的视频显示,这只狗被一名男子偷走,随后乘坐一辆在附近等候的汽车离开。

3 The family is now offering a £5,000 reward for the safe return of the dog after launching a social media campaign to find the thief.

在发起社交媒体活动寻找窃贼后,这家人现在悬赏5000英镑以安全找回这只狗。

4 The dog is six and a half years old and was last seen wearing a red collar.

这只狗六岁半,最后被看到时戴着红色项圈。

5 Kirsteen said: "We'll pay that to anyone who brings him home as long as they are not responsible for his disappearance."

Kirsteen说:"只要他们不是对狗的失踪负有责任,我们会付钱给任何把它带回家的人。"

6 Police are investigating the incident.

警方正在调查此事。

3. A) Get her pet dog back.
B) Identify the suspect on the security video.
C) Beg for help from the police.
D) Post pictures of her pet dog on social media.

【题目】 What is Kirsteen Marshall trying to do?

【翻译】 Kirsteen Marshall 正试图做什么？

- A) 找回她的宠物狗。 B) 辨认监控视频中的嫌疑人。 C) 向警方求助。
D) 在社交媒体上发布她宠物狗的照片。

【答案】 A (细节题) Get her pet dog back.

【定位】 Kirsteen Marshall, a 34-year-old mum of one, posted a tearful video on social media Wednesday, begging for the safe return of her beloved pet dog.

34 岁、育有一子的母亲 Kirsteen Marshall 周三在社交媒体上发布了一段含泪的视频，恳求让她心爱的宠物狗平安归来。

【信号】 begging 点出真实目的。这一句里 begging for the safe return of her beloved pet dog 是表意图的动词短语，直接道出她做这一切的根本目的，是承载答案的信号句；前面 posted a tearful video 只是她采取的手段。

【替换】 begging for the safe return of her beloved pet dog ↔ Get her pet dog back
求平安归来=把狗找回

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

录音确实说她 posted an image of a man suspected of stealing the dog, B 盗用了这里的 suspect 原词，但发嫌疑人照片是她找狗路上的一个中间手段，不是她『努力要达成』的目的，答非所问。

借用原文：After combing through the security video outside a Gorbals shop, Kirsteen has now posted an image of a man suspected of stealing the dog

C) 答非所问

录音末尾只说 Police are investigating the incident., 是警方在查案，并没有说她去『乞求警方帮忙』；C 把警方的存在偷换成她的诉求，与题干问的『她想做什么』错位。

借用原文：Police are investigating the incident.

D) 原词陷阱

录音说她 posted a tearful video on social media, D 盗用 social media、post 原词，但发社交媒体只是她为找回狗采取的途径，跟 B 一样是手段而非她要达成的目的。

借用原文：posted a tearful video on social media Wednesday

4. A) It is suffering a great deal from the incident.
B) It is helping the police with the investigation.
C) It is bringing the case to the local district court.
D) It is offering a big reward to anyone who helps.

【题目】 What does the news report say about Kirsteen Marshall's family?

【翻译】 新闻报道关于 Kirsteen Marshall 的家人说了什么？

- A) 他们正因这一事件遭受巨大痛苦。 B) 他们正在协助警方调查。
C) 他们正在把案件提交到当地地方法院。
D) 他们正在向任何提供帮助的人提供丰厚奖励。

【答案】 D (细节题) It is offering a big reward to anyone who helps.

【定位】 The family is now offering a £5,000 reward for the safe return of the dog after launching a social media campaign to find the thief.

在发起社交媒体行动寻找窃贼之后，这家人如今正悬赏 5000 英镑以换回狗的平安归来。

【信号】 family+具体金额坐实。这一句以题干主语 The family 起头，并给出具体金额 offering a £5,000 reward，主语对上、又带数字，正是承载答案的信号句；预读时圈的 reward 在此被坐实。

【替换】 offering a £5,000 reward for the safe return of the dog ↔

offering a big reward to anyone who helps

5000镑=一大笔悬赏

We'll pay that to anyone who brings him home ↔ to anyone who helps

带它回家者=帮忙者

【排除】 A) 过度推断

录音第一段说她发了 a tearful video (含泪视频)，A 据此推出全家『受了很大煎熬』，但报道只描述了行动(发视频、悬赏)，并未陈述家人正承受痛苦这一事实，属于在原文情绪线索上推过了头。

借用原文：posted a tearful video on social media Wednesday

B) 张冠李戴

录音说 Police are investigating the incident.，是警方在调查；B 盗用 police、investigation 原词，却把『警方查案』安到了家人头上，张冠李戴。

借用原文：Police are investigating the incident.

C) 未提及

全篇只讲发视频、贴嫌疑人照片、悬赏、警方调查，从没说过把案子告上 local district court；C 是录音里完全没有依据的动作，属凭空添加。

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

1 London's Eggs & Bread café offers boiled eggs, toast, jam, and bacon, as well as tea, coffee and orange juice. But at the end of the meal, customers don't have to worry about the bill. Hungry customers can pay whatever amount they can afford to eat at the café, or nothing at all.

伦敦的Eggs & Bread咖啡馆提供煮鸡蛋、吐司、果酱和培根,以及茶、咖啡和橙汁。但在用餐结束时,顾客不必担心账单。饥饿的顾客可以支付他们能承受的任何金额在这家咖啡馆用餐,或者什么都不付。

2 Owner Guy Wilson says his café aims to build community, rather than profits. He wants to provide a bridge for people to connect in an area that has been divided by class and wealth by providing affordable breakfasts.

店主Guy Wilson说,他的咖啡馆旨在建立社区,而非追求利润。他希望通过提供人们负担得起的早餐,为这个被阶级和财富分割的地区的人们搭建一座连接的桥梁。

3 The café is open in the mornings every day of the year and has two members of staff or supervisors on shift every day. The café doesn't use volunteers, but pays its staff to ensure consistency in its service. It doesn't take donations and doesn't want to be seen as a charity.

这家咖啡馆全年每天早上营业,每天有两名员工或主管值班。咖啡馆不使用志愿者,而是支付员工工资以确保服务的一致性。它不接受捐赠,也不希望被视为慈善机构。

4 Mr. Wilson says, when people start to know other people around them, they realize they're not that different. And whatever their financial background, or their educational background, most people will have something in common with each other. He says it's important that his café can offer his customers security and permanence.

Wilson先生说,当人们开始了解周围的其他人时,他们会意识到彼此并没有那么不同。无论他们的经济背景或教育背景如何,大多数人都会与彼此有一些共同点。他说,他的咖啡馆能够为顾客提供安全感和稳定性是很重要的。

5. A) Provide free meals to the local poor.
B) Help people connect with each other.
C) Help eliminate class difference in his area.
D) Provide customers with first-class service.

【题目】 What does Guy Wilson say his café aims to do?

【翻译】 Guy Wilson 说他的咖啡馆旨在做什么?

- A) 为当地穷人提供免费餐食。 B) 帮助人们彼此建立联系。
C) 帮助消除他所在地区的阶层差异。 D) 为顾客提供一流的服务。

【答案】 B (细节题) Help people connect with each other.

【定位】 Owner Guy Wilson says his café aims to build community, rather than profits. He wants to provide a bridge for people to connect in an area that has been divided by class and wealth by providing affordable breakfasts.

店主盖伊·威尔逊说,他的咖啡馆志在营造社区,而非赚取利润。他想在一个被阶层和财富割裂的地区,通过提供负担得起的早餐,为人们搭起一座相互连接的桥梁。

【信号】表目的的 **aims to / wants to**。这句里 aims to build community和 wants to provide a bridge for people to connect接连出现两个表目的的信号词；预读时锁定的就是它们，听到"aims to"后面那串内容即答案区，无须再往后听。

【替换】provide a bridge for people to connect ↔ **Help people connect with each other.**

搭桥让人连接=帮人互相连接

【排除】A) **偷换概念**

原文说店主靠 providing affordable breakfasts (提供负担得起的早餐) 来搭桥，affordable 是"付得起、便宜"，并不等于 free (免费)；A 把"affordable"夸大成 free meals，又添了"the local poor (当地穷人)"这个原文没指明的对象，是听到"早餐"就误选的陷阱。

借用原文：providing affordable breakfasts

C) **原词陷阱**

原文只说该地区 has been divided by class and wealth (被阶层和财富所割裂)，店是想在这种环境里"搭桥连接"，从没说要 eliminate (消除) 阶层差异。C 盗用了 class 这个原词，再把"搭桥"夸大成"消除差异"——听到 class 就选它正中陷阱。

借用原文：has been divided by class and wealth

D) **未提及**

原文明确老板要的是 build community, rather than profits (营造社区而非利润)，目标根本不在"服务档次"上；D 的 first-class service (一流服务) 属于无中生有，还隐隐与"不追求利润"的取向相反，是用一个听起来"高大上"的褒义短语来诱选。

6. A) It does not supervise its employees.

B) It donates regularly to a local charity.

C) It does not use volunteers.

D) It is open round the clock.

【题目】What does the news report say about Eggs & Bread café?

【翻译】新闻报道关于 Eggs & Bread 咖啡馆说了什么？

A) 它不监督其员工。 B) 它定期向当地慈善机构捐款。 C) 它不使用志愿者。

D) 它全天候营业。

【答案】C (细节题) It does not use volunteers.

【定位】The café doesn't use volunteers, but pays its staff to ensure consistency in its service.

这家咖啡馆不使用志愿者，而是付薪给员工，以确保服务的稳定一致。

【信号】否定 **doesn't** + 转折 **but**。答案句靠 doesn't use volunteers这个明确否定，加上 but pays its staff的转折点出真意——"不用义工、改用付薪员工"。否定词与转折词同现，正是答案落点的强信号。

【替换】 doesn't use volunteers ↔ **It does not use volunteers.**

doesn't=does not, 几乎原句

【排除】 A) **与原文相反**

原文说店 has two members of staff or supervisors on shift every day (每天有两名员工或主管值班), 明明是"有人盯班、管得到"; A 盗用 supervisors / staff 这层意思却反过来说 does not supervise its employees (不监管员工), 与原文相反, 是听到"supervisor"就误选的陷阱。

借用原文: has two members of staff or supervisors on shift every day

B) **原词陷阱**

原文说店 doesn't take donations and doesn't want to be seen as a charity (不接受捐款、也不想被当成慈善机构); B 盗用 donations / charity 两个原词, 却说成 donates regularly to a local charity (定期向当地慈善机构捐款), 方向完全反了——这是"听到 charity 就选"的高诱惑陷阱。

借用原文: doesn't take donations and doesn't want to be seen as a charity

D) **偷换概念**

原文说店 is open in the mornings every day of the year (一年中每天早上营业); D 的 open round the clock 是"24 小时全天候", 把"每天早上"夸大成"全天不打烊", 是听到 open every day 就误选的时间细节陷阱。

借用原文: is open in the mornings every day of the year

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7. A) They will realise the importance of communication.
B) They will come to the café even more frequently.
C) They will care less about their own background.
D) They will find they have something in common.

【题目】 What happens when people start to know each other according to Guy Wilson?

【翻译】 根据 Guy Wilson 的说法, 当人们开始相互了解时会发生什么?

- A) 他们会意识到沟通的重要性。 B) 他们会更频繁地来到这家咖啡馆。
C) 他们会不那么在意自己的背景。 D) 他们会发现彼此有共同之处。

【答案】 D (细节题) They will find they have something in common.

【定位】 Mr. Wilson says, when people start to know other people around them, they realize they're not that different. And whatever their financial background, or their educational background, most people will have something in common with each other.

威尔逊先生说, 当人们开始认识身边的人, 就会意识到彼此并没有那么不同。而且无论财务背景还是教育背景如何, 大多数人彼此之间都会有一些共同之处。

【信号】条件 when + 结果 they realize / will have。答案句以 when people start to know other people around them起头，后面 they realize they're not that different和 most people will have something in common就是结果。题干的 when 与原文的 when 对齐，结果就在 when 之后，顺着听即可锁定。

【替换】most people will have something in common with each other ↔

They will find they have something in common.

have something in common 原样保留

【排除】A) 未提及

原文老板谈的是人们会 realize they're not that different（意识到彼此没那么不同），从没说他们会意识到 communication（沟通）的重要性；A 的"沟通"是原文没有的概念，属凭"咖啡馆=交流"的常识补出来的项。

B) 原词陷阱

café 一词录音里反复出现，B 的 come to the café even more frequently（更频繁地来店）就借这个原词诱选；但原文谈的是人熟了之后"意识到彼此相似"，根本没说人们会更常来，属听到 café 就选的答非所问。

借用原文：when people start to know other people around them

C) 偷换概念

原文说 whatever their financial background, or their educational background, most people will have something in common（无论何种背景，大多有共同点）；C 盗用 background 原词，却把结论换成 care less about their own background（更少在意自己的背景）——原文讲"有共同点"，不是讲"在意程度变低"，是 D 的近义干扰项。

借用原文：whatever their financial background, or their educational background, most people will have something in common

Section B

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

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

1 M: So what time do you think we should have the party on Saturday?

M: 那你觉得我们星期六的聚会应该定在什么时候?

2 W: How about inviting people to come at 6:00 p.m.? Then we'll have the afternoon to prepare food and drink, and stuff like that.

W: 邀请大家下午6点来怎么样? 这样我们下午就有时间准备食物、饮料这些东西了。

3 M: Yes, I was thinking that around 6:00 would be good too. What food should we provide?

M: 是的,我也在想6点左右比较好。我们应该准备什么食物?

4 W: Well, I had thought about baking a cake, and some biscuits. And now I think we should prepare some sandwiches and snacks, and some other kinds of food, so that people can just help themselves, rather than getting everyone to sit down at the table to eat a meal. I think that's a bit too formal. It's better to let people walk around and talk to each other, or sit where they like.

W: 嗯,我本来想烤个蛋糕,还有一些饼干。现在我觉得我们应该准备一些三明治和零食,还有其他种类的食物,这样大家可以自己取用,而不是让所有人都坐在餐桌前吃正餐。我觉得那样有点太正式了。最好让大家随意走动聊天,或者坐在他们喜欢的地方。

5 M: Yes, that sounds good. I'll go to the supermarket to get some drinks. I think I might try that big new supermarket on the other side of town and see what they have. I've not been there before. I think we should get some beer and wine, and some fruit juice, and other soft drinks. What do you think?

M: 好的,听起来不错。我去超市买些饮料。我想去镇子另一边那家新开的大超市看看他们有什么。我以前没去过那儿。我觉得我们应该买些啤酒和葡萄酒,还有一些果汁和其他软饮料。你觉得呢?

6 W: Sounds great. I think those drinks will be enough. And I heard that the new supermarket offers some big discounts to attract customers. So going there should be a great idea. What should we do about music?

W: 听起来很好。我觉得这些饮料就够了。而且我听说那家新超市为了吸引顾客有很大的折扣。所以去那里应该是个好主意。音乐方面我们怎么办?

7 M: Maybe we should ask Paul to bring his computer and speakers, so that we can play some music. He has a great collection of different stuff.

M: 也许我们应该让Paul带上他的电脑和音箱,这样我们就能放些音乐了。他收藏了很多不同类型的音乐。

8 W: Yes. All right.

W: 好的。行。

8. A) A surprise party for Paul's birthday.

B) Travel plans for the coming weekend.

C) Preparations for Saturday's get-together.

D) The new market on the other side of town.

【题目】 What are the speakers mainly talking about?

【翻译】 说话者主要在谈论什么?

A) 为Paul的生日举办惊喜派对。 B) 即将到来的周末的旅行计划。

C) 周六聚会的准备工作。 D) 城镇另一边的新市场。

【答案】 C (主旨题) Preparations for Saturday's get-together.

【定位】 M: So what time do you think we should have the party on Saturday? W: How about inviting people to come at 6:00 p.m.? Then we'll have the afternoon to prepare food and drink, and stuff like that.

男: 那你觉得我们周六的聚会该几点开始? 女: 邀请大家下午六点来怎么样? 这样我们就有一下午来准备食物和饮料之类的东西。

【信号】 开头点题定主线。对话第一句 what time do you think we should have the party on Saturday 一上来就把周六聚会摆出来，紧接着女方说 we'll have the afternoon to prepare food and drink，之后几段一直在谈准备食物、买饮料、放音乐——开头点题加上全程不离筹备聚会，主线就此锁定。

【替换】 prepare food and drink ↔ **Preparations**
动词 prepare 转名词 Preparations
the party on Saturday ↔ **Saturday's get-together**
party 与 get-together 同义

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A surprise party for Paul's birthday. 借了录音末尾真出现的人名 Paul，但原文 we should ask Paul to bring his computer and speakers 只是请 Paul 带设备放音乐，从没说这是给 Paul 办的生日惊喜会，听到 Paul 就选属于原词陷阱。

借用原文：ask Paul to bring his computer and speakers

B) 未提及

Travel plans for the coming weekend. 借了周末这个时间框，但全程谈的是在家办聚会、买东西，没有半句出行旅行，把周末筹备聚会偷换成周末旅行计划，属未提及内容。

D) 原词陷阱

The new market on the other side of town. 确实是录音 that big new supermarket on the other side of town 念到的，但它只是买饮料时顺带提的一个去处，是细节而非全篇主线，主旨题选了细节就以偏概全。

借用原文：that big new supermarket on the other side of town

-
9. A) It makes the hostess's job a whole lot easier.
B) It enables guests to walk around and chat freely.
C) It saves considerable time and labor.
D) It requires fewer tables and chairs.

【题目】 Why does the woman say it is a good idea to serve foods that guests can help themselves to?

【翻译】 女士为什么说提供客人可以自取的食物是个好主意？

- A) 这让女主人的工作轻松了许多。 B) 这让客人能够四处走动并自由交谈。
C) 这节省了大量时间和劳动。 D) 这需要更少的桌椅。

【答案】 B (细节题) It enables guests to walk around and chat freely.

【定位】 so that people can just help themselves, rather than getting everyone to sit down at the table to eat a meal. I think that's a bit too formal. It's better to let people walk around and talk to each other, or sit where they like.

这样大家就能自助取用，而不必让所有人坐到桌边吃一顿正餐。我觉得那样有点太正式了。还是让大家走动走动、互相聊聊、想坐哪儿坐哪儿更好。

【信号】 **it's better to 引出真正理由**。女方先说自助取餐 so that people can just help themselves, 再用 It's better to let people walk around and talk to each other 给出她认为好的真正原因——it's better to 这个引出理由的信号句, 正是答案落点。

【替换】 let people walk around and talk to each other ↔ **enables guests to walk around and chat freely**
talk 换 chat、let 换 enables

【排除】 A) **未提及**

It makes the hostess's job a whole lot easier. 听着合理, 但原文女方给的理由是让客人能走动交谈, 从没说这能让女主人活儿更轻松, 属于自己顺势补的推断, 原文未提。

C) **未提及**

It saves considerable time and labor. 是常识里自助餐的好处, 但本题问的是女方说的理由, 她说的是社交自由不是省时省力, 录音并未把节省时间精力当作理由, 属未提及。

D) **原词陷阱**

It requires fewer tables and chairs. 原文虽提到 sit down at the table, 但只是说不必正式围桌吃饭, 从没说自助能少用桌椅, 这是借了 table 一词的推断, 原文未作此理由。

借用原文: getting everyone to sit down at the table

-
10. A) It offers some big discounts.
B) It is quite close to her house.
C) It is more spacious and less crowded.
D) It sells local wines and soft drinks.

【题目】 **What does the woman say about the new supermarket?**

【翻译】 女士对新超市说了什么?

- A) 它提供一些大幅折扣。 B) 它离她家非常近。 C) 它更宽敞、不那么拥挤。
D) 它出售当地的葡萄酒和软饮料。

【答案】 **A** (细节题) It offers some big discounts.

【定位】 And I heard that the new supermarket offers some big discounts to attract customers. So going there should be a great idea.

而且我听说这家新超市为了吸引顾客提供很大的折扣, 所以去那儿应该是个好主意。

【信号】 **女方直接陈述听到的信息**。题干问的是 the woman, 而正是女方在第 6 段说 I heard that the new supermarket offers some big discounts——说话人正确 (女方) 加上直接陈述新超市的特点, 这句就是答案句。

【替换】 the new supermarket offers some big discounts ↔ **It offers some big discounts.**
几近原句的精简

【排除】 B) 未提及

It is quite close to her house. 原文从没说这家新超市离谁家近，反而男方说 the other side of town（在城另一头），与近相反，属未提及甚至相反。

C) 未提及

It is more spacious and less crowded. 听着像大超市该有的样子，但录音对新超市只说了打折和在城另一头，从没提宽敞或人少，属未提及。

D) 原词陷阱

It sells local wines and soft drinks. 借了录音里真出现的 some beer and wine、other soft drinks，但那是男方说我们要买的饮料清单，不是在描述新超市卖什么，把买什么错安成超市卖什么，属原词陷阱兼张冠李戴。

借用原文：get some beer and wine, and some fruit juice, and other soft drinks

11. A) Cook a dish for the party.

B) Arrive 10 minutes earlier.

C) Prepare a few opening remarks.

D) Bring his computer and speakers.

【题目】 What does the man suggest they ask Paul to do?

【翻译】 男士建议他们让Paul做什么？

A) 为聚会做一道菜。 B) 提前10分钟到达。 C) 准备几句开场白。

D) 带上他的电脑和扬声器。

【答案】 D（细节题） Bring his computer and speakers.

【定位】 Maybe we should ask Paul to bring his computer and speakers, so that we can play some music.

也许我们该请 Paul 把他的电脑和音箱带来，这样我们就能放点音乐了。

【信号】 ask...to 引出被建议的动作。 男方用提议句 Maybe we should ask Paul to bring his computer and speakers——Maybe we should ask...to 这个建议信号直接点出请 Paul 做的事，是答案句。

【替换】 bring his computer and speakers ↔ **Bring his computer and speakers.**

近乎原词的动作短语

【排除】 A) 答非所问

Cook a dish for the party. 蹭了前文谈食物 prepare some sandwiches and snacks 的话题，但请 Paul 做的事是带设备放音乐，跟做菜无关，属答非所问。

借用原文：prepare some sandwiches and snacks

B) 未提及

Arrive 10 minutes earlier. 原文只在第 2 段说客人六点来，从没让 Paul 早到十分钟，数字和动作都是凭空添的，属未提及。

C) 未提及

Prepare a few opening remarks. 原文从没提让 Paul 致辞或准备开场白，整个对话也没出现演讲环节，纯属凭空编造，属未提及。

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

1 W: I'm thinking of buying a car. I wouldn't need to use it every day, but I think it would be very convenient to have one for the weekends.

W: 我在考虑买辆车。我不需要每天都用，但我觉得周末有辆车会很方便。

2 M: That's exciting. Would this be your first car?

M: 那挺让人兴奋的。这会是你的第一辆车吗？

3 W: No, I actually owned a car for a little while when I lived in Miami. You see in America, many cities don't have good public transport. So, most people need their own car to get around.

W: 不是，实际上我在Miami住的时候拥有过一辆车，时间不长。你知道在美国，很多城市的公共交通都不太好。所以大多数人需要自己的车来出行。

4 M: I see. So have you got your mind set on a specific model?

M: 我明白了。那你心里有想好要哪个具体型号吗？

5 W: No, not really. I've heard that German cars are very reliable, but I haven't decided on a specific model yet. I'd also like it to be small, so that it's easy to drive in the city.

W: 没有，还没定。我听说德国车很可靠，但我还没决定具体型号。我还想要辆小点的，这样在城里开起来方便。

6 M: I have a friend who sells second-hand cars. In fact, I think his family owns the business. He's a really nice guy, and he knows a lot about cars. I could give you his phone number if you want, and you could call him and ask him questions.

M: 我有个朋友卖二手车。实际上，我觉得他家就是做这个生意的。他人特别好，而且很懂车。如果你愿意的话，我可以把他的电话号码给你，你可以打给他问问题。

7 W: Hmm, that's nice of you, but I don't want to feel obliged to buy one of his cars.

W: 嗯，你人挺好的，但我不想觉得有义务必须买他的车。

8 M: Oh, no, he's not like that. He's a good friend of mine, and he would never try to pressure you or cheat you.

M: 哦，不会的，他不是那样的人。他是我的好朋友，他绝不会试图向你施压或者骗你。

9 W: Well, if you trust him, then, I guess it should be OK. To be honest, I could use some help in deciding what type of vehicle would best suit my needs. Speaking to an expert would be a good idea.

W: 嗯, 如果你信任他的话, 那我想应该没问题。说实话, 在决定什么类型的车最适合我的需求这方面, 我确实需要一些帮助。跟专家聊聊会是个好主意。

10 M: Exactly. You have nothing to worry about. He's a lovely guy, and he'll be happy to help.

M: 没错。你完全不用担心。他人很好, 会很乐意帮忙的。

12. A) For commuting to work.
B) For long-distance travel.
C) For getting around in Miami.
D) For convenience at weekends.

【题目】 Why does the woman want to have a car?

【翻译】 女士为什么想要一辆车?

- A) 为了通勤上班。 B) 为了长途旅行。 C) 为了在迈阿密四处出行。
D) 为了周末方便。

【答案】 D (细节题) For convenience at weekends.

【定位】 I wouldn't need to use it every day, but I think it would be very convenient to have one for the weekends.

我不用每天都开它, 但我觉得周末有辆车会很方便。

【信号】 转折 but 之后落真意。 女士先说 I wouldn't need to use it every day (不用每天开), 紧跟一个转折 but, but 之后 very convenient to have one for the weekends 才是她真正想要车的理由。听力里转折词后面那半句几乎总是落点, 前半句多是铺垫或干扰。

【替换】 convenient to have one for the weekends ↔ **For convenience at weekends.**

形容词转名词、说法基本同形

【排除】 A) 未提及

For commuting to work."为了上下班通勤"是常识里买车最常见的理由, 听起来很顺, 但全文女士从没说过上班通勤, 反而强调 I wouldn't need to use it every day (不用每天开), 与通勤正相反。

B) 未提及

For long-distance travel."用于长途出行"原文同样只字未提; 女士只说周末用、不必天天用, 没有任何关于长途旅行的信息。

C) 原词陷阱

For getting around in Miami. 盗用了原文出现过的地名 Miami 和短语"代步", 但原文 I actually owned a car for a little while when I lived in Miami 说的是"过去住 Miami 时"曾有车, 那是往事, 不是她现在想买车的理由。听到 Miami 就选, 正中圈套。

借用原文: when I lived in Miami

-
13. A) They are reliable.
B) They are compact.
C) They are spacious.
D) They are easy to drive.

【题目】 What does the woman say about German cars?

【翻译】 女士对德国车有什么看法?

A) 它们很可靠。 B) 它们很紧凑。 C) 它们很宽敞。 D) 它们很容易驾驶。

【答案】 A (细节题) They are reliable.

【定位】 I've heard that German cars are very reliable, but I haven't decided on a specific model yet.

我听说德国车很可靠，但我还没定下具体的车型。

【信号】 钩子词 **German cars** 后的直接评价。原文 I've heard that German cars are very reliable 里，钩子词 German cars 一出现，紧跟的形容词 reliable 就是女士给出的评价，正是答案句。这里的信号是"听音钩子词 + 其后的描述词"。

【替换】 German cars are very reliable ↔ **They are reliable.**

原词保留 + 代词替名词

【排除】 B) **张冠李戴**

They are compact."小巧"挪用了女士后面说的 I'd also like it to be small (希望车小一点)，但那是她对"想买的车"的个人偏好，并不是她"对德国车的评价"，把愿望安到了德国车头上，问的是德国车特点，答非所问。

借用原文：I'd also like it to be small

C) **未提及**

They are spacious."宽敞"原文完全没出现，且与女士"想要小车"的偏好正好相反，是用一个和 B 反义的形容词来凑数干扰。

D) **张冠李戴**

They are easy to drive. 盗用了原文 so that it's easy to drive in the city，但那句是接着"想要小车"说的——小车在城里好开，讲的是她想买的小车，不是德国车的特点，对象搞错了。

借用原文：so that it's easy to drive in the city

-
14. A) Buy a second-hand car.
B) Trust her own judgment.
C) Seek advice from his friend.
D) Look around before deciding.

【题目】 What does the man recommend the woman do?

【翻译】男士建议女士做什么？

- A) 买一辆二手车。 B) 相信她自己的判断。 C) 向他的朋友寻求建议。
D) 在决定之前多看看。

【答案】C (细节题) Seek advice from his friend.

【定位】I have a friend who sells second-hand cars. He's a really nice guy, and he knows a lot about cars. I could give you his phone number if you want, and you could call him and ask him questions.

我有个卖二手车的朋友。他人很好，对车很在行。你愿意的话我可以把他的电话给你，你可以打给他问问题。

【信号】建议句 I could.../you could... 是落点。男士用 I could give you his phone number 和 you could call him and ask him questions 这种 could 引出的婉转建议句给出主意——找他那位懂车的朋友咨询。建议类题目的答案就落在这种 "you could... / I could..." 句上。

【替换】I have a friend who sells second-hand cars ↔ Seek advice from his friend

his friend 原义保留

you could call him and ask him questions ↔ Seek advice from his friend

详述动作概括为求教

【排除】A) 原词陷阱

Buy a second-hand car. 盗用了原文 a friend who sells second-hand cars 里的 second-hand cars，但那只是介绍朋友"卖二手车"的身份，男士建议的是"去问他"，不是"去买二手车"；女士还明确说 I don't want to feel obliged to buy one of his cars (不想被逼着买车)。听到 second-hand 就选即落陷阱。

借用原文：a friend who sells second-hand cars

B) 与原文相反

Trust her own judgment."相信自己的判断"恰好和原文相反：女士最后说 I could use some help in deciding、Speaking to an expert would be a good idea (需要帮助、找行家聊聊好)，说明她接受了"求助"而非"靠自己判断"，更不是男士的建议。

借用原文：I could use some help in deciding

D) 未提及

Look around before deciding."先多看看再决定"是买东西的常识做法，听着合理，但男士的建议自始至终是"找他朋友问"，从没说过"先到处比较"，属脑补出来的干扰。

15. A) He sells new cars.

B) He can be trusted.

C) He is starting a business.

D) He is a successful car dealer.

【题目】What do we learn about the man's friend from the conversation?

【翻译】从对话中我们了解到男士的朋友什么信息？

A) 他销售新车。 B) 他值得信赖。 C) 他正在创业。 D) 他是一位成功的汽车经销商。

【答案】B (细节题) He can be trusted.

【定位】Oh, no, he's not like that. He's a good friend of mine, and he would never try to pressure you or cheat you.

哦，不，他不是那种人。他是我的好朋友，绝不会给你压力或欺骗你。

【信号】对人品的强调：never pressure or cheat. 男士强调 he would never try to pressure you or cheat you (绝不施压、绝不欺骗)，加上女士随后说 if you trust him, then, I guess it should be OK, 两处合起来把重点落在"这位朋友可信"上。信号是"对人品的反复强调 + 对方表示信任"。

【替换】he would never try to pressure you or cheat you ↔ He can be trusted

否定式具体描述 = 肯定式概括评价

if you trust him, then, I guess it should be OK ↔ He can be trusted

trust 原词印证可信

【排除】A) 与原文相反

He sells new cars. 借用了原文"卖车"的信息，却把车型说反了：原文是 a friend who sells second-hand cars (卖二手车)，不是新车。听到"sells...cars"就选，会被 new/second-hand 的差别绊倒。

借用原文：a friend who sells second-hand cars

C) 原词陷阱

He is starting a business. 盗用了原文 I think his family owns the business 里的 business，但原文说的是"他家族拥有这门生意（早就在做）"，不是"他正在创业 (starting)"，把"已有生意"听成"开始创业"就中招。

借用原文：his family owns the business

D) 过度推断

He is a successful car dealer. 顺着"家里开车行、懂车"往下推出"成功的车商"，但原文只说他 knows a lot about cars、人好，从没评价生意"成功 (successful)"，这是从已有信息多走了一步的过度推断。

借用原文：he knows a lot about cars

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 Pigs are not native to North America. They were first introduced to California by Spanish and Russian explorers and settlers many centuries ago. In the early times, pigs were allowed to wander freely in search of food. This practice also allowed many pigs to escape from farms and live in the wild, which became a problem.

猪并非北美洲的原生物种。它们最早是在许多世纪前由西班牙和俄罗斯的探险者及定居者引入加利福尼亚的。在早期,猪被允许自由游荡觅食。这种做法也使许多猪从农场逃脱并在野外生活,这成为了一个问题。

2 In fact, as one of the most damaging invasive species on the continent, wild pigs cause millions of dollars in crop damage yearly. They also harbor dozens of diseases that threaten both humans and farm animals. Forest patches with wild pigs have been found to have considerably reduced plant and animal diversity. In addition to either eating other animals or their food supply, wild pigs damage native habitats by rooting up grasses and rubbing on trees. Their activities may also create opportunities for invasive plants to colonize these areas. Wild pigs will eat almost anything containing calories. Mice, deer, birds, snakes and frogs are among their victims. They can also harm other wild species through indirect competition, rather than eating them or shrinking their food supply. On one particular United States island, wild pigs themselves became an attractive food source for a species of mainland eagle. The eagles began breeding on the island, and also feeding on a species of native fox. The foxes were almost wiped out completely.

事实上,作为该大陆上破坏性最强的入侵物种之一,野猪每年造成数百万美元的作物损失。它们还携带数十种威胁人类和家畜的疾病。有野猪出没的林地被发现植物和动物多样性大幅减少。除了吃掉其他动物或它们的食物来源外,野猪还通过拱掘草地和摩擦树木破坏原生栖息地。它们的活动也可能为入侵植物在这些地区定殖创造机会。野猪几乎会吃任何含有热量的东西。老鼠、鹿、鸟类、蛇和青蛙都是它们的受害者。它们还可以通过间接竞争而非吃掉其他野生物种或减少其食物供应来伤害它们。在美国的一个特定岛屿上,野猪本身成为了一种大陆鹰的诱人食物来源。这些鹰开始在岛上繁殖,并且也以一种本地狐狸为食。这些狐狸几乎被完全消灭。

16. A) Many escaped from farms and became wild.
B) They were actually native to North America.
C) Many got killed in the wild when searching for food.
D) They were hunted by Spanish and Russian explorers.

【题目】 What do we learn about early pigs in North America?

【翻译】 关于北美早期的猪,我们了解到什么?

- A) 许多猪从农场逃脱并变成了野猪。 B) 它们实际上原产于北美。
C) 许多猪在野外觅食时被杀死。 D) 它们被西班牙和俄罗斯探险家猎杀。

【答案】 A (细节题) Many escaped from farms and became wild.

【定位】 This practice also allowed many pigs to escape from farms and live in the wild, which became a problem.

这种做法也使得许多猪从农场逃走、生活在野外,这就成了一个问題。

【信号】讲来历的开头句。本段是交代猪"从哪来"的起源段，承载答案的是收束这段经过的 This practice also allowed many pigs to escape from farms and live in the wild——它正面说出了"许多猪逃离农场进入野外"这一结果，是答案句。

【替换】many pigs to escape from farms and live in the wild ↔

Many escaped from farms and became wild

live in the wild=became wild

【排除】B)

原文开篇即说 Pigs are not native to North America (猪并非北美土生)，而 They were actually native to North America 恰恰说成"本来就是北美土生"，极性反了。

借用原文：Pigs are not native to North America

C) 未提及

原文只说猪 escape from farms and live in the wild (逃走进野外)，从未提到"许多猪在野外觅食时被杀"，Many got killed in the wild when searching for food 是无中生有，只是借用了原文 in search of food 的影子。

D)

原文确有 Spanish and Russian explorers and settlers，但说的是他们"introduced (引入)"了猪，They were hunted by Spanish and Russian explorers 却把动作改成"hunted (猎杀)"，盗了专名、换了行为，是答非所问。

借用原文：introduced to California by Spanish and Russian explorers and settlers

17. A) They often make sudden attacks on people.

B) They break up nature's food supply chain.

C) They cause much environmental pollution.

D) They carry a great many diseases.

【题目】Why are wild pigs a threat to humans?

【翻译】为什么野猪对人类构成威胁？

A) 它们经常对人发动突然袭击。 B) 它们破坏了自然界的食物供应链。

C) 它们造成了严重的环境污染。 D) 它们携带大量疾病。

【答案】D (细节题) They carry a great many diseases.

【定位】They also harbor dozens of diseases that threaten both humans and farm animals.

他们还携带数十种威胁人类和家畜的疾病。

【信号】唯一含humans的句子。全段讲危害的句子很多，但点名"threaten...humans"的只有这一句 harbor dozens of diseases that threaten both humans and farm animals，题眼"对人"直接对上它，是答案句。

【替换】harbor dozens of diseases that threaten both humans ↔ **They carry a great many diseases**

harbor=carry、dozens=many

【排除】 A)

原文从未提野猪"主动攻击人", 只说携带疾病威胁人; They often make sudden attacks on people 是凭"野猪凶猛"的常识脑补, 原文无据。

B) 答非所问

原文确实提到野猪扰乱食物链类的生态危害 (eating other animals or their food supply), 但那是对其他动物/生态的危害, 不是题眼问的"对人"; They break up nature's food supply chain 盗用了原文真讲过的危害, 却答非所问。

借用原文: In addition to either eating other animals or their food supply

C)

原文说野猪 rooting up grasses and rubbing on trees (拱草、蹭树) 破坏原生栖息地, 这是物理破坏栖息地, 不是"环境污染"; They cause much environmental pollution 偷换成了 pollution, 且仍不是"对人"。

借用原文: damage native habitats by rooting up grasses and rubbing on trees

18. A) They lived peacefully with wild pigs.

B) They ran out of food completely.

C) They fell victim to eagles.

D) They reproduced quickly.

【题目】 What does the passage say about the native foxes on the US island?

【翻译】 文章关于美国岛屿上的本地狐狸说了什么?

A) 它们与野猪和平共处。 B) 它们的食物完全耗尽了。 C) 它们成了老鹰的猎物。

D) 它们繁殖迅速。

【答案】 C (细节题) They fell victim to eagles.

【定位】 The eagles began breeding on the island, and also feeding on a species of native fox. The foxes were almost wiped out completely.

老鹰开始在岛上繁殖, 也开始捕食一种本地狐狸。这些狐狸几乎被彻底消灭。

【信号】 狐狸出现处的因果链。 本段结尾交代了"野猪招来老鹰→老鹰捕食狐狸→狐狸几乎灭绝"的因果链, 承载答案的是 feeding on a species of native fox 与 The foxes were almost wiped out completely 这两句, 直接说出狐狸的下场, 是答案句。

【替换】 feeding on a species of native fox ↔ **They fell victim to eagles**

被老鹰捕食=成老鹰的猎物

【排除】 A)

原文说狐狸几乎被消灭，谈不上"和平共处"；They lived peacefully with wild pigs 借用了原文反复出现的 wild pigs，却把惨烈结局说成"和平相处"，与原文相反。

借用原文：The foxes were almost wiped out completely

B)

原文谈"food supply"是说野猪抢夺动物的食物来源，并未说狐狸"彻底断粮"；They ran out of food completely 盗用了原文的 food supply 与 completely，张冠李戴到狐狸"断粮"上，实际狐狸是被老鹰吃掉。

借用原文：eating other animals or their food supply

D)

原文说 The eagles began breeding on the island (老鹰开始在岛上繁殖)，They reproduced quickly 把"繁殖"这个动作从老鹰头上挪到了狐狸头上，张冠李戴。

借用原文：The eagles began breeding on the island

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

1 A pair of entrepreneurs are planning to build and launch a spacecraft that would carry and roast coffee beans in outer space.

一对创业者正计划建造并发射一艘航天器，用于在外太空中携带并烘焙咖啡豆。

2 The craft will use the heat of re-entry to roast coffee beans as they float inside it in a pressurised tank. The effect would be to roast the beans all over, and produce perfect coffee. The businessmen say that on Earth, beans can easily break apart and get burned in the roaster. But if gravity is removed, the beans float around in a heated oven, receiving 360 degrees of evenly distributed heat and roast to near perfection.

该航天器将利用再入大气层时产生的热量来烘焙咖啡豆，豆子会在一个加压舱内漂浮。这种方式能够全方位烘焙咖啡豆，制作出完美的咖啡。这两位商人表示，在地球上，咖啡豆在烘焙机中很容易破碎和烧焦。但如果去除重力，咖啡豆就会在加热的烤箱中四处漂浮，接受360度均匀分布的热量，烘焙至近乎完美的状态。

3 The spacecraft will reach a height of around 200 km. The beans would then be roasted in the heat generated by the craft's 20-minute re-entry into Earth's atmosphere. Temperatures in the pressurised tank will be kept to around 200°C.

航天器将到达约200公里的高度。随后咖啡豆将在航天器重返地球大气层的20分钟过程中，利用产生的热量进行烘焙。加压舱内的温度将保持在200°C左右。

4 Once back on Earth, the planet's first space-roasted beans would be used to make coffee that would be sold for the first time in Dubai. This is where the pair's company is based. It is not clear how much they would charge for a cup.

返回地球后，这些地球上首批太空烘焙的咖啡豆将被用来制作咖啡，并首次在Dubai销售。这正是这对创业者公司的所在地。目前尚不清楚他们会对一杯咖啡收取多少费用。

5 Surprisingly, the Space Roaster concept—should it go ahead—will not be the first attempt to take coffee into space. In 2015, two Italian companies collaborated on the construction of a similar type of

spacecraft, which was the first coffee machine designed for use in space.

令人惊讶的是,Space Roaster概念——如果能够实施的话——将不是首次尝试将咖啡带入太空。2015年,两家意大利公司合作建造了一种类似的航天器,那是首台为太空使用而设计的咖啡机。

19. A) Taste coffee while in outer space.
B) Roast coffee beans in outer space.
C) Develop a new strain of coffee bean.
D) Use a pressurised tank to brew coffee.

【题目】 What are a pair of entrepreneurs planning to do?

【翻译】 一对企业家正计划做什么?

- A) 在外太空品尝咖啡。 B) 在外太空烘焙咖啡豆。 C) 培育一种新的咖啡豆品种。
D) 使用加压罐冲泡咖啡。

【答案】 B (细节题) Roast coffee beans in outer space.

【定位】 A pair of entrepreneurs are planning to build and launch a spacecraft that would carry and roast coffee beans in outer space.

两位创业者正计划建造并发射一艘能在外太空运载并烘焙咖啡豆的飞行器。

【信号】 原文 planning to 与题干同词，是直接应答信号。录音第一句就用 are planning to 直接对上题干的 planning to do，这种题干问什么、原文紧接着用同一表计划的词说出来的句子，就是答案句，顺着这个信号锁定即可。

【替换】 roast coffee beans in outer space ↔ Roast coffee beans in outer space.

原文短语与选项几乎逐词对应

【排除】 A) 答非所问

Taste coffee while in outer space. 借了后文做咖啡、卖咖啡的话题诱你联想到品尝，但原文这两人计划的是 roast 烘焙，从没说要在太空 taste 品尝咖啡，属答非所问。

C) 未提及

Develop a new strain of coffee bean. 说培育咖啡豆新品种，原文通篇只讲烘焙现有的豆子、从未提培育新品种，属无中生有。

D) 原词陷阱

Use a pressurised tank to brew coffee. 盗用了原文 in a pressurised tank 这个真出现过的原词来骗你，但原文那个加压罐是用来 roast 烘焙豆子的，不是 brew 冲泡咖啡，听到熟词就选正中圈套。

-
20. A) They can easily get burned.
B) They float around in the oven.
C) They have to be heated to 360°C.
D) They receive evenly distributed heat.

【题目】 What does the passage say about coffee beans roasted on Earth?

【翻译】文章关于在地球上烘焙的咖啡豆说了什么？

- A) 它们很容易被烤焦。 B) 它们在烤箱中四处漂浮。 C) 它们必须被加热到360°C。
D) 它们受到均匀分布的热量。

【答案】A (细节题) They can easily get burned.

【定位】The businessmen say that on Earth, beans can easily break apart and get burned in the roaster.
这些商人说，在地球上，咖啡豆在烘焙机里容易裂开并被烧焦。

【信号】原文 on Earth 与题干限定词重合，是定位锚。录音 on Earth, beans can easily break apart and get burned 里的 on Earth 与题干限定词完全一致，听到这个限定词就锁定本句；其后 But if gravity is removed 一转，转折后讲的是太空情形，不可拿来答 on Earth。

【替换】get burned in the roaster ↔ They can easily get burned.

原文与选项共用 get burned，连 easily 都对上

【排除】B) 张冠李戴

They float around in the oven. 盗用原文 the beans float around in a heated oven 这句真念过的话，可那是 But if gravity is removed 之后讲的太空情形，题问的是 on Earth 地球，张冠李戴。

C) 原词陷阱

They have to be heated to 360°C. 盗用原文 360 degrees of evenly distributed heat 里的 360 这个真念过的数字，可原文 360 degrees 指的是太空里受热的方位360度而非加热到360°C，且讲的也是太空情形，数字陷阱加错情形双重出错。

D) 张冠李戴

They receive evenly distributed heat. 几乎照搬原文 evenly distributed heat，可这是 if gravity is removed 之后描述太空里受热均匀的好处，题问的是 on Earth 地球情形，把太空的优点安到地球头上，张冠李戴。

21. A) They charged a high price for their space-roasted coffee beans.

B) They set up a branch in Dubai to manufacture coffee roasters.

C) They collaborated on building the first space coffee machine.

D) They abandoned the attempt to roast coffee beans in space.

【题目】What did the two Italian companies do in 2015?

【翻译】两家意大利公司在2015年做了什么？

- A) 它们为其太空烘焙的咖啡豆定了高价。 B) 它们在Dubai设立分公司制造咖啡烘焙机。
C) 它们合作建造了第一台太空咖啡机。 D) 它们放弃了在太空烘焙咖啡豆的尝试。

【答案】C (细节题) They collaborated on building the first space coffee machine.

【定位】 In 2015, two Italian companies collaborated on the construction of a similar type of spacecraft, which was the first coffee machine designed for use in space.

2015年，两家意大利公司合作建造了一艘类似的飞行器，那是首台为太空使用而设计的咖啡机。

【信号】 原文 In 2015 与题干年份重合，是定位锚。录音 In 2015, two Italian companies collaborated on the construction 同时出现 In 2015 与 two Italian companies 两个题干锚，听到它们就锁定本句，本句的主动作 collaborated 即答案。

【替换】 collaborated on the construction of a similar type of spacecraft ↔

They collaborated on building the first space coffee machine.

construction 概括为 building，意思等值

the first coffee machine designed for use in space ↔ **the first space coffee machine**

原文长定语压缩成选项短语，所指相同

【排除】 A) **张冠李戴**

They charged a high price for their space-roasted coffee beans. 盗用前文 how much they would charge 关于收费的话，可那是讲前文那对创业者卖咖啡定价、且只说不清收多少，根本不是2015年两家意大利公司做的事，张冠李戴。

B) **原词陷阱**

They set up a branch in Dubai to manufacture coffee roasters. 盗用前文 sold for the first time in Dubai 里真念过的 Dubai，可 Dubai 只是前文那对创业者公司的所在地，原文从没说意大利公司去 Dubai 设分部造烘焙机，属无中生有+张冠李戴。

D) **与原文相反**

They abandoned the attempt to roast coffee beans in space. 盗用原文 the first attempt to take coffee into space 里的 attempt，可原文是说2015年并非首次尝试、那两家公司是合作建成了机器，根本没说放弃，方向相反。

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

1 In cold and snowy Alaska, there's a village called Takotna. It has a population of a mere 49 souls. Each March, this tiny village swells up in numbers, because it is located in the middle of a race that takes place every year. It is a seven-day race, called the Iditarod Trail, and participants stop at Takotna for their obligatory 24-hour rest. Lucky for them, Takotna is famous for its delicious fruit pies.

在寒冷多雪的阿拉斯加，有一个名叫Takotna的村庄。它的人口仅有49人。每年三月，这个小村庄的人数会激增，因为它位于一年一度举行的比赛路线中途。这是一场为期七天的比赛，名为Iditarod Trail，参赛者会在Takotna停留进行规定的24小时休息。对他们来说幸运的是，Takotna以其美味的水果派而闻名。

2 Weeks before the competitors arrive, the residents of Takotna start preparing for what is without question their biggest event of the year. The whole village chips in to help, including the kids, who end up developing their baking skills at an early age. The exhausted and hungry racers are greeted with delightful pies of all kinds, such as apple, orange, lemon or banana. They consume the pies as stomach

warming race fuel. The toughness of the race allows for racers to eat pretty much whatever they want. The more calories, the better.

在参赛者到来前几周，Takotna的居民就开始为这场毫无疑问是他们全年最盛大的活动做准备。全村人都参与帮忙，包括孩子们，他们因此在很小的时候就开始培养烘焙技能。筋疲力尽且饥肠辘辘的参赛者会受到各种美味派的款待，比如苹果派、橙子派、柠檬派或香蕉派。他们将这派作为暖胃的比赛燃料来食用。比赛的艰苦程度使得参赛者几乎可以想吃什么就吃什么。卡路里越高越好。

3 Takotna has gained a reputation for its dessert-based hospitality since the 1970s. It started with one person, Jan Newton. Jan moved from Idaho with her husband in 1972 and opened a restaurant. Her rich and filling-fruit pies quickly got the racers' attention, and the village gained some fame as a result. Proud residents then started to refer to Jan as Queen of Takotna.

自20世纪70年代以来，Takotna因其以甜点为特色的热情好客而声名远扬。这一切始于一个人，Jan Newton。Jan和她的丈夫在1972年从Idaho搬来，并开了一家餐厅。她制作的香浓饱腹的水果派很快引起了参赛者的注意，村庄也因此获得了一些名气。自豪的居民随后开始称Jan为Takotna女王。

22. A) It is the best time for sightseeing.
B) A race passes through it annually.
C) They come to clean the Iditarod Trail.
D) It is when the villagers choose a queen.

【题目】 Why do a lot of people come to the village of Takotna every March?

【翻译】 为什么每年三月都有很多人来到Takotna村？

- A) 这是观光的最佳时间。 B) 一场比赛每年都会经过这里。
C) 他们来清理Iditarod Trail。 D) 这是村民们选举女王的时候。

【答案】 B (细节题) A race passes through it annually.

【定位】 Each March, this tiny village swells up in numbers, because it is located in the middle of a race that takes place every year.

每年三月，这个小村庄人数都会激增，因为它正位于一场每年举办的比赛的途中。

【信号】 因果连词 because 引出真因。 这句的答案信号是因果连词 because：题干问 "为什么三月人多"，录音正好用 because it is located in the middle of a race that takes place every year 给出原因——听到 because 就该锁定其后内容为答案句。

【替换】 a race that takes place every year ↔ A race passes through it annually
takes place every year = annually
it is located in the middle of a race ↔ A race passes through it
村在赛道中 = 赛事穿村而过

【排除】 A) 未提及

It is the best time for sightseeing. 说三月是观光最佳时节，但录音只讲了比赛带来人流，全程没提观光或景色好坏，属凭常识脑补出来的理由。

C) 原词陷阱

They come to clean the Iditarod Trail. 偷用了录音里真出现过的赛事名 Iditarod Trail 来骗 "听到就想选"，但录音说人们是来参赛/被吸引，根本没说来 "打扫" (clean) 这条小径，盗了名字却安了个录音没有的动作。

借用原文：It is a seven-day race, called the Iditarod Trail

D) 原词陷阱

It is when the villagers choose a queen. 借了录音末尾 started to refer to Jan as Queen of Takotna (村民称 Jan 为 "塔科特纳王后") 里的 queen 一词，但那只是对一个人的尊称，并非 "三月选王后" 的活动，更不是人们来访的原因，把后文的称呼挪来当来访理由。

借用原文：Proud residents then started to refer to Jan as Queen of Takotna

23. A) Its children's baking skills.

B) Its unique winter scenery.

C) Its tasty fruit pies.

D) Its great food variety.

【题目】 What is the village of Takotna famous for?

【翻译】 Takotna村以什么而闻名？

- A) 孩子们的烘焙技艺。 B) 独特的冬季景色。 C) 美味的水果派。
D) 丰富多样的食物。

【答案】 C (细节题) Its tasty fruit pies.

【定位】 Lucky for them, Takotna is famous for its delicious fruit pies.

对他们来说幸运的是，塔科特纳以美味的水果派而闻名。

【信号】 标志短语 famous for 直接点题。 答案信号就是题干同款短语 famous for: 录音原话 Takotna is famous for its delicious fruit pies 与题干 famous for 用词几乎对照，听到 famous for 就锁定其后的 fruit pies 为答案。

【替换】 its delicious fruit pies ↔ **Its tasty fruit pies**

delicious = tasty 同义替换

【排除】A) 原词陷阱

Its children's baking skills. 搬用了录音里真出现的 developing their baking skills (孩子们练就烘焙手艺)，但录音说孩子练手艺只是全村备战的一个细节，村子 "出名" 的点录音明确说是水果派，不是孩子的手艺——盗了 baking skills 却答非所问。

借用原文：who end up developing their baking skills at an early age

B) 未提及

Its unique winter scenery. 说村子以独特冬景闻名，录音开头确实提到 cold and snowy Alaska (寒冷多雪的阿拉斯加) 这一背景，但从没说村子靠 "冬景" 出名，是把 "地处雪国" 脑补成了 "以雪景著称"。

借用原文：In cold and snowy Alaska

D) 偷换概念

Its great food variety. 借了第二段 pies of all kinds, such as apple, orange, lemon or banana (各种口味的派) 的 "多样" 印象，但那是在讲招待 racers 的派有多种口味，而村子 "出名" 的点录音说的是 fruit pies 这一招牌本身，不是 "食物种类丰富"——把口味多偷换成了出名理由。

借用原文：delightful pies of all kinds, such as apple, orange, lemon or banana

24. A) The contestants.

B) The entire village.

C) Jan Newton and her friends.

D) People from the state of Idaho.

【题目】Who comes to help with the event of the year?

【翻译】谁来帮助这一年度盛事？

- A) 参赛者们。 B) 全村的人。 C) Jan Newton和她的朋友们。
D) 来自Idaho州的人们。

【答案】B (细节题) The entire village.

【定位】The whole village chips in to help, including the kids, who end up developing their baking skills at an early age.

整个村子都来帮忙，连孩子们也不例外，他们因此从小就练就了烘焙手艺。

【信号】范围词 whole 锁定参与主体。答案信号是表范围的 whole 加动词短语 chips in to help: 录音 The whole village chips in to help 直接点出帮忙的是 "整个村子"，听到 whole village... help 就锁定它为答案句。

【替换】The whole village chips in to help ↔ The entire village
whole village = entire village

【排除】 A) 答非所问

The contestants. 指参赛选手，录音里他们是 The exhausted and hungry racers are greeted with delightful pies (又累又饿、被村民用派招待) 的一方，是被帮的人，不是来帮忙的人，方向正好弄反。

借用原文：The exhausted and hungry racers are greeted with delightful pies of all kinds

C) 原词陷阱

Jan Newton and her friends. 借用了第三段才出现的人名 Jan Newton 来骗选，但 Jan 是后文讲 "村子出名缘起" 的人物，且录音从没说 "Jan 和她的朋友们" 来帮忙办活动——答案句明明是 "全村"，这一项把范围错误地缩成了少数人。

借用原文：It started with one person, Jan Newton

D) 原词陷阱

People from the state of Idaho. 偷用了录音里真出现的地名 Idaho (Jan moved from Idaho 指 Jan 当年从 Idaho 搬来)，但录音只说 Jan 一人来自 Idaho，从没说 "一群爱达荷人" 来帮忙办活动，纯属盗用地名拼凑出的人群。

借用原文：Jan moved from Idaho with her husband in 1972

25. A) She owned a restaurant in Idaho.

B) She married her husband in 1972.

C) She went to Alaska to compete in a race.

D) She helped the village to become famous.

【题目】 What does the passage say about Jan Newton?

【翻译】 文章关于Jan Newton说了什么？

A) 她在Idaho拥有一家餐厅。 B) 她在1972年与丈夫结婚。 C) 她去Alaska参加比赛。

D) 她帮助这个村庄变得出名。

【答案】 D (细节题) She helped the village to become famous.

【定位】 Her rich and filling-fruit pies quickly got the racers' attention, and the village gained some fame as a result.

她那香浓饱腹的水果派很快吸引了参赛选手的注意，村子也因此小有名气。

【信号】 结果信号 as a result 点出她的贡献。 答案信号是结果状语 as a result：录音说她的派吸引选手注意，the village gained some fame as a result (村子因此出了名) ——此处因果落点正对应 "Jan 让村子出名"，是核对四项后唯一与原文相符的陈述。

【替换】 the village gained some fame as a result ↔ **She helped the village to become famous**

因她而村子出名 = 她帮村子出名

gained some fame ↔ **become famous**

gain fame = become famous

【排除】A) 原词陷阱

She owned a restaurant in Idaho. 偷用了录音里真出现的地名 Idaho, 但录音说 Jan 是 moved from Idaho (从 Idaho 搬出来) 后才 opened a restaurant, 餐馆其实是开在 Takotna, 不是 Idaho——盗了地名却把餐馆地点安错了。

借用原文: Jan moved from Idaho with her husband in 1972 and opened a restaurant

B) 原词陷阱

She married her husband in 1972. 偷用了录音真出现的年份 1972, 但录音 Jan moved from Idaho with her husband in 1972 说的是 1972 年 "她带着丈夫搬来" (搬家), 并没说 1972 年 "结婚"——而且 with her husband 说明搬来时已是丈夫, 把搬家的年份硬安给了结婚。

借用原文: Jan moved from Idaho with her husband in 1972

C) 张冠李戴

She went to Alaska to compete in a race. 借了通篇反复出现的 race (比赛) 一词, 但录音说 Jan 是搬来开餐馆、做派招待选手, 从没说她 "去阿拉斯加参赛"——去参赛的是 racers, 不是 Jan, 把比赛这条线张冠李戴到了她头上。

借用原文: Her rich and filling-fruit pies quickly got the racers' attention

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

27 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。

And finally in tonight's news, a 9-year-old boy named Joe, told not to draw in class, wins a job decorating a restaurant with his drawings.

第1段, 第1句

本句覆盖了主语、谓语、宾语、状语、定语多种成分, 且主语和宾语都带有后置定语 (过去分词短语、现在分词短语), 是练习非谓语动词作定语的典型例句。同时, 句中出现了多个动词形式 (named、told、draw、wins、decorating), 需要学生逐一排除非谓语、准确定位谓语, 对训练成分划分能力很有价值。状语位于句首且用逗号隔开, 也是值得练习的典型位置。

Rather than shutting down the habit of drawing in his school's workbook, Joe's parents decided to encourage his creativity by sending their son to an after-school art class.

第1段，第2句

本句成分丰富：主语、谓语、不定式作宾语、介词短语作状语（句首对比状语和句中方式状语），且涉及动名词、不定式等非谓语动词的辨析，覆盖了简单句中常见的多种成分类型和易错点，适合作为划分练习句。

A restaurant named "Number 4" in Newcastle contacted Joe's teacher to ask if the 9-year-old could come and decorate its dining-room with his drawings.

第2段，第1句

本句成分丰富：主语带后置定语，谓语带宾语和目的状语，目的状语中又嵌套宾语从句，从句内还有方式状语。特别适合训练识别后置定语、区分宾语与状语、理解不定式作目的状语、分析宾语从句的能力，覆盖多个常见易错点

Help him post his drawings online.

第1题，D

祈使句和“动词加宾语加动词原形补足语”都是非常常见的基础句式，迁移性较强。掌握这种结构后，处理类似的请求、建议、命令句会更稳。

Kirsteen also believes the video obtained from the shop shows the dog being stolen by a man before driving off in a car which had been waiting nearby.

第2段，第2句

宾语从句省略 that、后置定语修饰主语、复合宾语结构、定语从句嵌套在宾语从句中，都是四六级和考研真题中的高频句式。过去完成进行时虽不算最常见，但作为时态考点也有代表性。整体结构典型且实用性强。

Kirsteen said: "We'll pay that to anyone who brings him home as long as they are not responsible for his disappearance."

第5段，第1句

本句的引语结构、定语从句修饰不定代词 anyone、以及 as long as 引导的条件状语从句，都是四六级和考研真题中高频出现的句式。直接引语 + 定语从句限定先行词 + 条件从句附加前提，这种组合在真题阅读和翻译题中极为常见，具有较高的典型性和复用价值。

Hungry customers can pay whatever amount they can afford to eat at the café, or nothing at all.

第1段，第3句

句中涵盖主语、谓语、宾语、定语、目的状语等多种成分，且宾语部分包含宾语从句和并列结构，能训练学生识别复杂宾语的能力。"whatever" 引导的名词性从句也是常见易错点，适合练习。

It doesn't take donations and doesn't want to be seen as a charity.

第3段，第3句

简单句加并列谓语的结构在真题中较为常见，不定式作宾语(尤其 "want to" 结构)也是高频考点，具有一定代表性，但不如复杂从句结构那样典型

Mr. Wilson says, when people start to know other people around them, they realize they're not that different.

第4段，第1句

"动词 + 宾语从句（内含状语从句和嵌套宾语从句）" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，掌握该结构可大量复用于理解类似复合句。

He says it's important that his café can offer his customers security and permanence.

第4段，第3句

本句包含宾语从句、形式主语结构、主语从句、双宾语动词等多个常考句式，这些结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现。尤其是 it is + 形容词 + that 从句的结构和双宾语动词的使用，都是典型的高频考点，掌握后可大量复用。

What does Guy Wilson say his café aims to do?

第5题题干

疑问句 + 宾语从句（省略 that）+ 疑问词提前，这是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式。虽然不如多层嵌套或倒装句那样高频考点，但这种结构在理解长难句时经常遇到，具有较好的迁移价值。

Provide customers with first-class service.

第5题，D

祈使句和 provide with 双宾语结构在实用英语中常见,虽然不如复合句那样频繁出现在考试长难句中,但掌握后可迁移到类似的祈使句和双宾语动词搭配。

And now I think we should prepare some sandwiches and snacks, and some other kinds of food, so that people can just help themselves, rather than getting everyone to sit down at the table to eat a meal.

第4段，第2句

本句结构高度典型:"I think + 宾语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式,宾语从句内嵌套 "so that" 目的状语从句也是高频考点,"rather than" 对比结构同样常见。掌握本句的分析方法可以直接迁移到大量真题句子上,实用性强。

I'll go to the supermarket to get some drinks.

第5段，第2句

"主语 + will + 动词原形 + 地点状语 + 目的状语" 是日常交流和考试写作中常见的基础句式，学生掌握后可用于表达未来计划和意图，具备一定的迁移价值，但复杂度不足以代表四六级或考研中的典型难句。

M: Maybe we should ask Paul to bring his computer and speakers, so that we can play some music.

第7段，第1句

"ask + 宾语 + to do" 结构和 "so that" 引导的目的状语从句都是英语考试中的高频句式,具有较强的代表性和迁移价值,掌握后可应用于多种语境。

He's a really nice guy, and he knows a lot about cars.

第6段，第3句

覆盖了主系表和主谓宾两种基本句型，包含主语、谓语、宾语、表语、状语等多种成分，但都是最简单的实现形式，缺少定语从句、复杂修饰、双宾语等进阶结构，训练价值有限。

To be honest, I could use some help in deciding what type of vehicle would best suit my needs.

第9段，第2句

句子覆盖了主语、谓语、宾语、定语（介词短语）、程度状语等多种成分，且包含宾语从句的识别。介词短语作定语修饰名词是常见易错点，从句中"what"的双重作用（引导词兼主语）也是重要训练点。成分种类较丰富，适合作为划分练习的中等难度材料。

They break up nature's food supply chain.

第17题，B

简单的主谓宾结构是英语句子的基础句式，具有一定的典型性，但过于简单，缺少考试中常见的从句、修饰语等复杂成分，代表性中等偏下。

They ran out of food completely.

第18题，B

本句涵盖主语、谓语、宾语、状语四种基本成分，适合初学者熟悉成分划分的基本流程。谓语 "ran out of" 作为短语动词，可以训练学生识别动词短语作谓语的能力，有一定练习价值，但成分种类相对单一，缺少定语、补语等更丰富的成分类型。

Once back on Earth, the planet's first space-roasted beans would be used to make coffee that would be sold for the first time in Dubai.

第4段，第1句

句子成分丰富：包含主语（带复杂定语）、谓语（被动结构）、时间状语（句首省略结构）、目的状语（不定式短语）、嵌套的定语从句（内含地点和时间状语）。覆盖了状语识别、不定式用法、定语从句修饰关系、被动语态等多个训练点，适合综合练习。

It is not clear how much they would charge for a cup.

第4段，第3句

It is+形容词+从句的形式主语结构是四六级和考研高频句式,主语从句由疑问词引导也是常考形式,掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子,代表性强。

Surprisingly, the Space Roaster concept—should it go ahead—will not be the first attempt to take coffee into space.

第5段，第1句

主句包含主系表结构、不定式作定语等常见成分，条件从句展示了 should 倒装这一易错点；插入语的识别和跨越也是重要练习点，成分种类丰富且实用。

They charged a high price for their space-roasted coffee beans.

第21题，A

覆盖主谓宾及状语，宾语内含定语，状语内含多层定语修饰，成分种类有一定丰富度，适合初学者练习基础成分划分，但无易错点或特殊结构，训练价值中等偏下。

They set up a branch in Dubai to manufacture coffee roasters.

第21题，B

"主谓宾 + 地点状语 + 目的状语" 是常见句式，不定式作目的状语在真题中频繁出现，有一定代表性，但简单句相比复合句的典型性略低

The whole village chips in to help, including the kids, who end up developing their baking skills at an early age.

第2段，第2句

非限制性定语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见结构，且本句中"who"作主语、修饰人的用法非常典型。主句中"including"引入补充说明也是常见写作手法。掌握本句结构后可迁移到大量类似句型。

Jan moved from Idaho with her husband in 1972 and opened a restaurant.

第3段，第3句

本句包含并列谓语、地点状语、方式状语、时间状语和宾语,成分种类较丰富,适合练习区分不同类型状语,但整体结构过于简单,缺少易错的复杂成分。

Her rich and filling-fruit pies quickly got the racers' attention, and the village gained some fame as a result.

第3段，第4句

覆盖了主谓宾和状语成分,但都是常规位置;第一句的定语修饰("rich and filling-fruit")和方式状语("quickly")、第二句的原因状语("as a result")可作为基础练习点,但无易错难点

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本卷出现的 175 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13次 · 真题 466 句

bean A2

n. 豆，豆子

本卷12次 · 真题 21 句

wild A2

adj. 野生的

本卷11次 · 真题 42 句

roast B1

v. 烤，烘烤（肉类或蔬菜）

本卷8次 · 真题 8 句

drawing A2

n. 图画

本卷6次 · 真题 13 句

customer A2

n. 顾客，客户

本卷5次 · 真题 124 句

native B1

adj. 本国的

本卷5次 · 真题 22 句

guy A2

n. 男人

本卷5次 · 真题 13 句

local A2

adj. 当地的

本卷4次 · 真题 150 句

species B2

n. 物种

本卷4次 · 真题 51 句

online A2

adj. 在线的

本卷3次·真题 145 句

security B1

n. 安全

本卷3次·真题 62 句

decorate B1

v. 装饰

本卷3次·真题 11 句

outer B1

adj. 外部的, 外面的

本卷3次·真题 10 句

spacecraft B2

n. 航天器

本卷3次·真题 8 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本卷2次·真题 224 句

actually A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本卷2次·真题 148 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本卷2次·真题 139 句

type A2

n. 类型

本卷2次·真题 97 句

event A2

n. 事件

本卷2次·真题 66 句

gain B1

v. 获得; 赢得

本卷2次·真题 64 句

resident B2

n. 居民

本卷2次·真题 61 句

calorie B1

n. 卡路里, 热量单位

本卷2次·真题 57 句

reward B1

n. 报酬

本卷2次·真题 56 句

damage B1

n. 损害

本卷2次·真题 55 句

image A2

n. 形象, 印象

本卷2次·真题 52 句

easily A2

adv. 容易地

本卷2次·真题 47 句

media B1

n. 大众传播媒介（报刊、电视、广播、互联...

本卷2次·真题 45 句

contact B1

n. 联系

本卷2次·真题 43 句

staff B1

n. 全体员工

本卷2次·真题 43 句

charge B1

v. 收费

本卷2次·真题 42 句

specific B2

adj. 具体的

本卷2次·真题 42 句

launch B1

v. 推出

本卷2次·真题 39 句

aim B1

v. 瞄准

本卷2次·真题 38 句

completely B1

adv. 完全地

本卷2次·真题 34 句

entrepreneur C1

n. 企业家;创业者

本卷2次·真题 31 句

craft B1

n. 手艺

本卷2次·真题 25 句

attempt B1

v. 试图

本卷2次·真题 24 句

stuff A2

n. 东西

本卷2次·真题 22 句

discount B1

n. 折扣;减价

本卷2次·真题 21 句

incident B2

n. （尤指不寻常或令人不快的）事件，事情

本卷2次·真题 18 句

victim B1

n. 受害者

本卷2次·真题 17 句

charity B1

n. 慈善机构

本卷2次·真题 15 句

escape A2

v. 逃跑, 逃脱

本卷2次·真题 13 句

suspect B1

v. 怀疑

本卷2次·真题 13 句

freely B1

adv. 自由地

本卷2次·真题 12 句

collaborate B2

v. 合作

本卷2次·真题 11 句

oven A2

n. 烤箱

本卷2次·真题 9 句

employee A2

n. 雇员, 员工

本卷1次·真题 194 句

effect A2

n. 影响

本卷1次·真题 156 句

design B1

n. 设计

本卷1次·真题 132 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本卷1次·真题 119 句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本卷1次·真题 118 句

participant B2

n. 参与者

本卷1次·真题 117 句

financial B2

adj. 财政的

本卷1次·真题 101 句

base A2

n. 基础

本卷1次·真题 95 句

case A2

n. 情况

本卷1次·真题 89 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

according

B1

prep. 根据

本卷1次 · 真题 88 句

amount

A2

n. 数量

本卷1次 · 真题 87 句

community

B1

n. 社区

本卷1次 · 真题 81 句

suffer

B1

v. 遭受（痛苦、疾病、损失等）

本卷1次 · 真题 64 句

pressure

B1

n. 心理压力

本卷1次 · 真题 63 句

united

B1

adj. 联合的

本卷1次 · 真题 60 句

enable

B1

v. 使能够

本卷1次 · 真题 58 句

seek

B1

v. 寻找

本卷1次 · 真题 56 句

attack

A2

v. 攻击

本卷1次 · 真题 55 句

medium

B1

adj. 中等的

本卷1次 · 真题 55 句

ensure

B2

v. 确保

本卷1次 · 真题 54 句

identify

B1

v. 识别

本卷1次 · 真题 54 句

consume

B2

v. 消耗，耗费（燃料、能源、时间等）

本卷1次 · 真题 52 句

contain

B1

v. 包含，含有

本卷1次 · 真题 50 句

jam

A2

n. 果酱

本卷1次 · 真题 50 句

realize B1

v. 意识到, 认识到

本卷1次·真题 50 句

source B1

n. 来源

本卷1次·真题 50 句

shift B1

v. 移动

本卷1次·真题 49 句

variety B1

n. 多样化

本卷1次·真题 47 句

remove A2

v. 移开

本卷1次·真题 46 句

educational B1

adj. 教育的

本卷1次·真题 45 句

mainly B1

adv. 主要地

本卷1次·真题 45 句

harm B1

n. 伤害

本卷1次·真题 44 句

states A1

n. 国家

本卷1次·真题 43 句

attract B1

v. 吸引 (注意力、兴趣)

本卷1次·真题 41 句

importance B1

n. 重要性

本卷1次·真题 40 句

vehicle B1

n. 交通工具

本卷1次·真题 40 句

talent B1

n. 天赋

本卷1次·真题 39 句

concept B2

n. 概念

本卷1次·真题 38 句

district B1

n. 地区

本卷1次·真题 38 句

pollution B1

n. 污染

本卷1次·真题 38 句

quickly A2

adv. 快速地

本卷1次·真题 38 句

particular B2

adj. 特定的

本卷1次·真题 37 句

snack A2

n. 零食

本卷1次·真题 37 句

finally A2

adv. 终于, 最终

本卷1次·真题 36 句

hire A2

v. 雇用

本卷1次·真题 35 句

labor B1

n. 劳动

本卷1次·真题 35 句

unique B2

adj. 独特的

本卷1次·真题 35 句

creativity B2

n. 创造力

本卷1次·真题 34 句

environmental B1

adj. 环境的

本卷1次·真题 34 句

recognize B1

v. 认出

本卷1次·真题 34 句

recommend B1

v. 推荐

本卷1次·真题 34 句

crop B1

n. 农作物

本卷1次·真题 33 句

ahead A2

adv. 在前面

本卷1次·真题 32 句

diversity B2

n. 多样性

本卷1次·真题 32 句

oh A1

intj. 哦 (表示惊讶、理解或反应)

本卷1次·真题 31 句

campaign B2

n. 运动

本卷1次·真题 29 句

fuel

B1

n. 燃料

本卷1次·真题 28 句

threat

B1

n. 威胁

本卷1次·真题 28 句

regularly

A2

adv. 经常地

本卷1次·真题 27 句

addition

A2

n. 增加

本卷1次·真题 25 句

definitely

B1

adv. 肯定地

本卷1次·真题 25 句

responsible

B1

adj. 负责的

本卷1次·真题 25 句

chain

B1

n. 链条

本卷1次·真题 23 句

affordable

B1

adj. 买得起的

本卷1次·真题 21 句

collection

B1

n. 收集物

本卷1次·真题 21 句

construction

B1

n. 建造

本卷1次·真题 21 句

formal

B1

adj. 正式的

本卷1次·真题 21 句

frequently

B1

adv. 频繁地

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

investigate

B2

v. 调查

本卷1次·真题 21 句

locate

B1

v. 找到, 找出...的位置

本卷1次·真题 20 句

profit

B1

n. 利润, 盈利

本卷1次·真题 20 句

transport B1

v. 运输, 运送

本卷1次·真题 20 句

warming B1

n. 变暖, 加温

本卷1次·真题 20 句

apart B1

adv. 分开地

本卷1次·真题 19 句

generate B2

v. 产生, 引起 (结果、反应等)

本卷1次·真题 19 句

compete B1

v. 竞争

本卷1次·真题 18 句

suit A2

n. 套装

本卷1次·真题 17 句

abandon B2

v. 离弃

本卷1次·真题 16 句

court A2

n. 法院

本卷1次·真题 16 句

donation B2

n. 捐赠

本卷1次·真题 16 句

eliminate B2

v. 消除

本卷1次·真题 16 句

wander B1

v. 漫步

本卷1次·真题 16 句

attractive B1

adj. 有吸引力的

本卷1次·真题 15 句

atmosphere B2

n. 气氛

本卷1次·真题 14 句

beer A2

n. 啤酒

本卷1次·真题 14 句

donate B2

v. 捐赠, 捐献 (金钱、物品等)

本卷1次·真题 14 句

hunt B1

v. 搜寻

本卷1次·真题 14 句

investigation

B2

n. 调查; 侦查

本卷1次 · 真题 14 句

shrink

B2

v. 缩小

本卷1次 · 真题 14 句

chat

A2

v. 聊天, 闲谈

本卷1次 · 真题 13 句

competitor

B1

n. 竞争者

本卷1次 · 真题 13 句

preparation

B1

n. 准备

本卷1次 · 真题 13 句

reputation

B2

n. 名声

本卷1次 · 真题 13 句

root

A2

n. 根

本卷1次 · 真题 13 句

considerably

B2

adv. 相当大地

本卷1次 · 真题 12 句

reliable

B1

adj. 可靠的

本卷1次 · 真题 12 句

threaten

B1

v. 威胁; 恐吓

本卷1次 · 真题 12 句

continent

A2

n. 大陆

本卷1次 · 真题 11 句

ok

A1

adj. 可以的

本卷1次 · 真题 11 句

opening

B1

n. 开口; 洞; 缺口

本卷1次 · 真题 11 句

strain

B2

n. 压力

本卷1次 · 真题 11 句

breed

B2

v. 繁殖

本卷1次 · 真题 10 句

coming

A1

n. 到来

本卷1次 · 真题 10 句

convenient

B1

adj. 方便的

本卷1次·真题 10句

distribute

B2

v. 分发

本卷1次·真题 10句

earlier

A2

adv. 较早地

本卷1次·真题 10句

fame

B2

n. 名声

本卷1次·真题 10句

mere

B2

adj. 仅仅的

本卷1次·真题 10句

perfection

B2

n. 完美

本卷1次·真题 10句

surprisingly

B1

adv. 令人惊讶地

本卷1次·真题 10句

thief

A2

n. 小偷

本卷1次·真题 10句

considerable

B2

adj. 相当大的

本卷1次·真题 9句

crowded

A2

adj. 拥挤的, 挤满人的

本卷1次·真题 9句

exhausted

B1

adj. 精疲力竭的

本卷1次·真题 9句

mum

A1

n. 妈妈

本卷1次·真题 9句

obtain

B2

v. 获得

本卷1次·真题 9句

passionate

B2

adj. 热情的

本卷1次·真题 9句

permanently

B2

adv. 永久地

本卷1次·真题 9句

tasty

A2

adj. 美味的, 可口的

本卷1次·真题 9句

branch

A2

n. 树枝

本卷1次·真题8句

hmm

A2

intj. 嗯（表示思考、犹豫或轻微怀疑）

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

renovate

B2

v. 翻新

本卷1次·真题8句

villager

B1

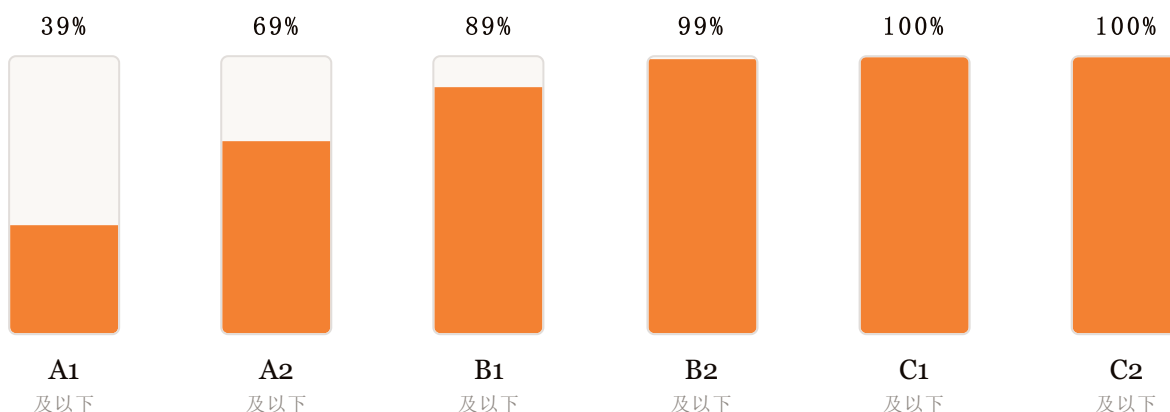
n. 村民

本卷1次·真题8句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全卷录音原文 639 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 **639** 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 5 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 639 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

639

B2 以上难词

1%

B1 及以下覆盖

89%

英语四级 2021年6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 →