

2021年6月·第2套 英语四级听力真题原文与答案解析

PAPER & KEY · 听力题和解析

听力题和解析

本卷全部 25 题的标准答案与完整录音文字稿由懒笔记基于2021年6月·第2套 英语四级听力原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面层级：Part/Section 标题与各节 Directions 照原卷排印——真实听力考卷只印选项，题干由录音念出。其下按录音篇目逐篇排印：每篇先给完整录音文字稿（逐段中译），再逐题给出卷面题目与该题解析（题目、翻译、答案、定位、信号、替换与排除）。

真题卷第2套(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 An 81-year-old man ended up in Germany by accident after trying to get from Newcastle, Great Britain, to Rome, Italy.

一位81岁的老人在试图从英国纽卡斯尔前往意大利罗马时意外到达了德国。

2 The old age pensioner was on a mission to see the Pope, who is head of the Catholic Church, and decided to make his way there by car.

这位领取养老金的老人此行是为了拜见天主教会领袖教皇,他决定驾车前往。

3 He was surprised when his GPS system told him he had arrived, although there were no signs of any of the famous buildings or architecture.

当GPS系统告诉他已经到达目的地时,他感到很惊讶,因为周围没有任何著名建筑的迹象。

4 The man parked but didn't put on the handbrake of his car properly.

老人停好车,但没有正确拉上手刹。

5 His car rolled backwards, and in a striking display of irony, hit a sign saying "Rom"—the small town in North Germany he had mistakenly plugged into the GPS system.

他的车向后滑行,极具讽刺意味的是,撞上了一块写着"Rom"的标志牌——这是他误输入GPS系统的德国北部小镇的名字。

6 Police said that the car had come to a halt after hitting the sign, but did not appear to be seriously damaged, although an ambulance was called to check on the pensioner.

警方表示,汽车撞上标志牌后停了下来,但似乎没有严重损坏,不过还是叫了救护车来检查这位老人的身体状况。

7 The man, who lives in the UK and is originally Italian, might have been confused by the fact that Rome is written "Roma" in Italian and "Rom" in German.

这位生活在英国、原籍意大利的老人可能是因为罗马在意大利语中写作"Roma",而在德语中写作"Rom"而产生了混淆。

1. A) See the Pope.
- B) Go to Newcastle.
- C) Travel to Germany.
- D) Tour an Italian city.

【题目】 What did the old age pensioner plan to do?

【翻译】 这位领取养老金的老人计划做什么?

A) 见教皇。 B) 去纽卡斯尔。 C) 去德国旅行。 D) 游览一座意大利城市。

【答案】 A (细节题) See the Pope.

【定位】 The old age pensioner was on a mission to see the Pope, who is head of the Catholic Church, and decided to make his way there by car.

这位领养老金的老人肩负着去见教皇(天主教会的领袖)的使命,并决定开车前往那里。

【信号】 表目的的 on a mission to + decided to。答案信号是表"目的/决意"的措辞: on a mission to see the Pope(肩负见教皇的使命)和 decided to make his way there(决定前往)。听力里"on a mission to / decided to / plan to"后面跟的就是主人公的目标,一听到就锁定,这正是 plan 类题的落点。

【替换】 on a mission to see the Pope ↔ See the Pope.

去修饰语后核心动作不变

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

录音里 trying to get from Newcastle 确实念到了 Newcastle，但那是他的 "出发地"，不是要 "go to" 的目的地。选项 Go to Newcastle. 盗用这个原词，把起点说成终点，听到 Newcastle 就选必中招。

借用原文：trying to get from Newcastle, Great Britain, to Rome, Italy

C) 答非所问

Germany 是他 "误打误撞最后到达" 的地方 (ended up in Germany by accident)，并非他 "打算" 去的地方。选项 Travel to Germany. 把 "意外结果" 安到 "计划" 头上，正是本题问 plan 时最阴的干扰。

借用原文：ended up in Germany by accident

D) 偷换概念

罗马 (Italian city) 虽是他的真正目的地，但 Tour an Italian city. 把目的说成 "游览一座意大利城市"，与录音 on a mission to see the Pope (去见教皇) 这一明确目的不符——他不是去观光，是去见教皇。选项借意大利城市这层背景来诱选。

借用原文：on a mission to see the Pope

2. A) He was taken to hospital in an ambulance.

B) His car hit a sign and was badly damaged.

C) His GPS system went out of order.

D) He ended up in the wrong place.

【题目】 What finally happened to the old man?

【翻译】 这位老人最后怎么样了？

A) 他被救护车送往医院。 B) 他的车撞到了标志牌,严重损坏。

C) 他的GPS系统出现故障。 D) 他最终到了错误的地方。

【答案】 D (细节题) He ended up in the wrong place.

【定位】 An 81-year-old man ended up in Germany by accident after trying to get from Newcastle, Great Britain, to Rome, Italy.

一位 81 岁的老人在试图从英国纽卡斯尔前往意大利罗马的途中，意外地落到了德国。

【信号】 结果词 ended up + by accident. 答案信号是表 "最终结果" 的措辞 ended up in Germany by accident: ended up (最终落到...) + by accident (出于意外) 直接点出 "跑错了地方" 这个结局。问 finally happened 的题，就抓 ended up / finally / in the end 这类收束词。

【替换】 ended up in Germany by accident ↔ **He ended up in the wrong place.**

具体地名概括成 wrong place

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音 an ambulance was called to check on the pensioner 是 "叫了救护车来查看", 并没说把他送进医院。选项 He was taken to hospital in an ambulance. 盗用 ambulance 这个原词, 再加码成 "被送往医院", 听到 ambulance 就选必错。

借用原文: an ambulance was called to check on the pensioner

B) 与原文相反

车确实 hit a sign (撞了路牌), 但录音明说 did not appear to be seriously damaged (看起来没严重损坏)。选项 His car hit a sign and was badly damaged. 前半句盗用原文为真、后半 badly damaged 与原文相反, 是典型 "半真半假" 陷阱。

借用原文: did not appear to be seriously damaged

C) 张冠李戴

录音里 GPS 一直正常工作 (his GPS system told him he had arrived), 错的是老人把目的地 "Rom" 输错了, 不是 GPS 坏了。选项 His GPS system went out of order. 盗用 GPS 这个高频原词, 硬安一个 "故障" 给它, 把人为输错说成机器失灵。

借用原文: his GPS system told him he had arrived

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

1 Glasgow has pledged to become the first carbon neutral city in the UK. The city's council and ScottishPower have announced a range of strategies in an attempt to reduce carbon emissions ahead of the new national target of 2045.

Glasgow承诺成为英国首个碳中和城市。该市议会和ScottishPower宣布了一系列战略, 试图在2045年这一新的国家目标之前减少碳排放。

2 First Minister Nicola Sturgeon welcomed the pledge, and said: "Today's announcement between ScottishPower and Glasgow City Council—to make Glasgow the UK's first net-zero city—is a very welcome step. Reaching our goals will need exactly this kind of partnership approach—with government, business, local authorities and citizens all playing their part."

首席大臣Nicola Sturgeon对这一承诺表示欢迎, 并说: "今天ScottishPower与Glasgow市议会之间的宣布——使Glasgow成为英国首个净零排放城市——是非常值得欢迎的一步。实现我们的目标需要正是这种伙伴关系方式——政府、企业、地方当局和公民都发挥各自的作用。"

3 Speaking ahead of the All Energy Conference being held in Glasgow, ScottishPower chief executive Keith Anderson said: "We have a large supply of renewable energy on our doorstep and one of the only two low emission zones in action across the UK. Now, we need to invest in the technologies and programmes that transform the rest of Glasgow's economy and make us net zero before anyone else."

在Glasgow举行的全能源大会之前发言时,ScottishPower首席执行官Keith Anderson说: "我们家门口有大量的可再生能源供应, 并且拥有全英国仅有的两个低排放区之一。现在, 我们需要投资于技术和项目, 以转变Glasgow经济的其他部分, 使我们比其他任何人都更早实现净零排放。"

3. A) Scotland will reach the national target in carbon emissions reduction ahead of schedule.
B) Glasgow City Council has made a deal with ScottishPower on carbon emissions.
C) Glasgow has pledged to take the lead in reducing carbon emissions in the UK.
D) First Minister Nicola Sturgeon urged ScottishPower to reduce carbon emissions.

【题目】 What do we learn from the news report?

【翻译】 我们从新闻报道中了解到什么？

- A) 苏格兰将提前完成碳排放减排的国家目标。
B) Glasgow市议会已与ScottishPower就碳排放达成协议。
C) Glasgow承诺在英国率先减少碳排放。
D) 首席大臣Nicola Sturgeon敦促ScottishPower减少碳排放。

【答案】 C (主旨题) Glasgow has pledged to take the lead in reducing carbon emissions in the UK.

【定位】 Glasgow has pledged to become the first carbon neutral city in the UK.

格拉斯哥已承诺要成为英国第一个碳中和城市。

【信号】 新闻首句即点题。信号是「新闻第一句」：英文短消息几乎都把最重要的事放在开头第一句。Glasgow has pledged to become the first carbon neutral city in the UK. 正是全篇核心事件，主旨题答案就藏在这句里。

【替换】 pledged to become the first carbon neutral city in the UK ↔

pledged to take the lead in reducing carbon emissions in the UK

「第一个碳中和」=「带头减排」

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A 盗用了录音 the new national target of 2045 里的 national target 一词，编出「苏格兰将提前达成全国减排目标」。但录音只说格拉斯哥要「赶在 2045 全国目标之前 (ahead of)」实现零碳，是这一座城市立下承诺，并非「苏格兰整体将提前达标」，属听到 target 就想选的陷阱。

借用原文：the new national target of 2045

B) 答非所问

B 盗用了录音多次出现的 ScottishPower 和 Glasgow City Council，说成「市议会与 ScottishPower 就碳排放达成一桩交易」。录音里二者确有合作 (announced a range of strategies)，但新闻主旨是「格拉斯哥承诺成为英国首个零碳城市」这件大事，B 把主旨缩成一个次要的「达成 deal」细节，以偏概全。

借用原文：The city's council and ScottishPower have announced a range of strategies

D) 张冠李戴

D 盗用了录音里的 First Minister Nicola Sturgeon 和 ScottishPower 两个专名，编成「Sturgeon 敦促 ScottishPower 减排」。但录音里 Sturgeon 是 welcomed the pledge (对承诺表示欢迎)，并没有「敦促」ScottishPower，方向与事实都不符，是把人名拼凑成假信息的张冠李戴。

借用原文：First Minister Nicola Sturgeon welcomed the pledge

4. A) Glasgow needs to invest in new technologies to reach its goal.
B) Glasgow is going to explore new sources of renewable energy.
C) Stricter regulation is needed in transforming Glasgow's economy.
D) It's necessary to create more low-emission zones as soon as possible.

【题目】 What did ScottishPower's chief executive say ahead of the All Energy Conference?

【翻译】 ScottishPower的首席执行官在All Energy Conference之前说了什么？

- A) Glasgow需要投资新技术才能实现其目标。 B) Glasgow将探索可再生能源的新来源。
C) 在转变Glasgow经济方面需要更严格的监管。 D) 有必要尽快建立更多低排放区。

【答案】 A (细节题) Glasgow needs to invest in new technologies to reach its goal.

【定位】 Now, we need to invest in the technologies and programmes that transform the rest of Glasgow's economy and make us net zero before anyone else.

现在，我们需要投资于那些能够改造格拉斯哥其余经济、让我们比任何人都更早实现净零排放的技术与项目。

【信号】 主张句 we need to... 是落点。信号是说话人亲口的主张句 we need to invest in the technologies and programmes: 题问「他说了什么」，答案就在他原话里 we need to (我们需要) 这个表态结构后面，这是观点的直接落点。

【替换】 we need to invest in the technologies and programmes ↔

Glasgow needs to invest in new technologies to reach its goal

「投资于技术」原意保留，仅换措辞

make us net zero before anyone else ↔ to reach its goal

「率先实现净零」概括成「达成目标」

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

B 盗用了录音 a large supply of renewable energy 里的 renewable energy。但说话人说的是「我们已经拥有大量可再生能源」，是现状陈述，并非主张「去探索新的可再生能源来源 (explore new sources)」。听到 renewable energy 就选 B 正中圈套。

借用原文：We have a large supply of renewable energy on our doorstep

C) 未提及

C 说「改造格拉斯哥经济需要更严格的监管 (Stricter regulation)」。录音里说话人主张的是 invest in the technologies and programmes (投资技术与项目)，从头到尾没提 regulation 或加强监管，C 属录音根本没说的内容。

D) 原词陷阱

D 盗用了录音 one of the only two low emission zones in action 里的 low emission zones。但说话人是把「已经在运行的低排放区」当作格拉斯哥的现有优势来陈述，并没有主张「有必要尽快多建低排放区 (create more ... as soon as possible)」，是把现状包装成主张的陷阱。

借用原文：one of the only two low emission zones in action across the UK

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

1 A Japanese IT firm has officially introduced an "office cat" policy to combat the stressful environment of the workplace.

一家日本IT公司正式推出了"办公室猫"政策,以应对压力重重的工作环境。

2 A total of nine furry friends freely wander around in the office and do whatever their little hearts desire.

共有九只毛茸茸的朋友在办公室里自由走动,做着它们内心想做的任何事情。

3 Hidenobu Fukuda, who heads the firm, introduced the pet policy, upon request from one of his employees, allowing staff to bring their own cats to work.

公司负责人Hidenobu Fukuda应一位员工的要求推出了这项宠物政策,允许员工将自己的猫带到工作场所。

4 Employee Eri Ito is grateful for their animals' comforting ways. "Cats are sleeping just beside us. It's healing," she said. Not only does Fukuda encourage bringing cats to the job, but he also encourages his employees to rescue cats from overpopulated shelters or streets. He gives 5,000 yen, about 45 US dollars a month to those who rescue a cat.

员工Eri Ito对这些动物带来的慰藉心怀感激。她说:"猫就睡在我们身边,这很治愈。"Fukuda不仅鼓励员工带猫上班,还鼓励员工从过度拥挤的收容所或街头救助猫。他每月向救助猫的员工提供5000日元,约合45美元。

5 While the positives are many, there are still some obstacles. "Sometimes a cat will walk on a phone and cut off the call, or they shut down the computers by walking onto the off switch," Ito says.

虽然好处很多,但仍存在一些障碍。Ito说:"有时猫会走到电话上挂断通话,或者它们走到关机开关上把电脑关掉。"

6 Still, cats in the workplace have been a tremendous success for the company. The policy has led to various other companies doing the same.

尽管如此,办公室里的猫对公司来说仍是一项巨大的成功。这项政策促使其他多家公司也采取了同样的做法。

5. A) It donates money to overpopulated animal shelters.

B) It permits employees to bring cats into their office.

C) It gives 5,000 yen to employees who keep pet cats.

D) It allows workers to do whatever their hearts desire.

【题目】 What do we learn from the news report about the Japanese IT firm?

【翻译】 从新闻报道中我们了解到这家日本IT公司的什么情况?

A) 它向动物数量过多的收容所捐款。 B) 它允许员工把猫带到办公室。

C) 它给养宠物猫的员工发放5000日元。 D) 它允许员工做任何他们心里想做的事。

【答案】 B (细节题) It permits employees to bring cats into their office.

【定位】 Hidenobu Fukuda, who heads the firm, introduced the pet policy, upon request from one of his employees, allowing staff to bring their own cats to work.

公司负责人福田秀信应一名员工的请求，推出了这项宠物政策，允许员工把自己的猫带来上班。

【信号】 **政策核心句直陈**。这句用 allowing staff to bring their own cats to work 直接点明政策内容"允许员工带猫上班"，是新闻开头交代"政策是什么"的核心陈述句，无需转折，顺听到"allowing staff..."即可锁定。

【替换】 allowing staff to bring their own cats to work ↔

It permits employees to bring cats into their office

allowing≈permits、staff≈employees

【排除】 A) **张冠李戴**

原文确实提到 shelters，也提到给钱，但给钱的对象是"救猫的员工"而非"收容所"。本项 It donates money to overpopulated animal shelters. 把"给员工"偷换成"给收容所"，盗用了原文 overpopulated shelters 这个词来骗你。

借用原文：rescue cats from overpopulated shelters or streets

C) **原词陷阱**

原文的 5,000 yen 是发给"救助了猫的人"，不是发给"养宠物猫的员工"。本项 It gives 5,000 yen to employees who keep pet cats. 照搬了 5,000 yen 这个醒目数字，却把领钱条件从"rescue a cat"换成"keep pet cats"，属听到数字就想选的原词陷阱。

借用原文：He gives 5,000 yen, about 45 US dollars a month to those who rescue a cat

D) **原词陷阱**

原文 do whatever their little hearts desire 的主语是猫 (furry friends)，形容猫在办公室自由活动。本项 It allows workers to do whatever their hearts desire. 几乎原句照抄，却把主语从"猫"偷换成"workers (员工)"，是典型原词陷阱。

借用原文：do whatever their little hearts desire

6. A) Keep cats off the street.

B) Rescue homeless cats.

C) Volunteer to help in animal shelters.

D) Contribute to a fund for cat protection.

【题目】 **What does Fukuda encourage his employees to do?**

【翻译】 Fukuda鼓励他的员工做什么？

A) 让猫远离街道。 B) 救助流浪猫。 C) 自愿到动物收容所帮忙。

D) 向猫保护基金捐款。

【答案】 **B** (细节题) Rescue homeless cats.

【定位】 Not only does Fukuda encourage bringing cats to the job, but he also encourages his employees to rescue cats from overpopulated shelters or streets.

福田不仅鼓励员工把猫带来上班，还鼓励他们去救助来自爆满的收容所或街上的流浪猫。

【信号】 **encourages** 领起的鼓励句。题干问 encourage 什么，原文里正好两次出现 encourage，answer 落在 he also encourages his employees to 后面跟的动词 rescue cats from overpopulated shelters or streets，听到 "encourages...to rescue" 即可锁定。

【替换】 rescue cats from overpopulated shelters or streets ↔ **Rescue homeless cats**
from shelters or streets ≈ homeless

【排除】 A) **与原文相反**

原文说的是把街上的猫"救回来 (rescue from streets)"，本项 Keep cats off the street. 借用了"街"这个意象，却说成"让猫别上街"，动作方向正好相反。

借用原文：rescue cats from overpopulated shelters or streets

C) **原词陷阱**

本项 Volunteer to help in animal shelters. 盗用了原文出现的 shelters，但原文只说"从收容所救猫"，从没说鼓励员工"去收容所做义工"。听到 shelters 就选 C，正中原词陷阱。

借用原文：rescue cats from overpopulated shelters or streets

D) **偷换概念**

原文是"公司给救猫的员工 5,000 日元"，钱是公司发出去的；本项 Contribute to a fund for cat protection. 却说成"员工往护猫基金捐钱"，把给钱方向倒置，且"基金"原文从未出现。

借用原文：He gives 5,000 yen, about 45 US dollars a month to those who rescue a cat

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7. A) It has contributed tremendously to the firm's fame.
B) It has helped a lot to improve animals' well-being.
C) It has led some other companies to follow suit.
D) It has resulted in damage to office equipment.

【题目】 What does the news report say about the firm's policy?

【翻译】 新闻报道对该公司政策有何评价？

- A) 它极大地提升了公司的知名度。 B) 它对改善动物福祉帮助很大。
C) 它促使其他一些公司效仿。 D) 它导致了办公设备的损坏。

【答案】 **C** (细节题) It has led some other companies to follow suit.

【定位】 Still, cats in the workplace have been a tremendous success for the company. The policy has led to various other companies doing the same.

尽管如此，办公室养猫对这家公司而言已是巨大的成功。这项政策还促使其他多家公司纷纷效仿。

【信号】**结尾Still转折后的总评。**末段以 Still 转折，把前一段的"小麻烦"翻过去，落到对政策的总评"a tremendous success"，紧接 The policy has led to various other companies doing the same 是结果句——新闻结尾的转折+收束，正是答案所在。

【替换】The policy has led to various other companies doing the same ↔

It has led some other companies to follow suit

doing the same≈follow suit

【排除】A) **过度推断**

原文只说政策是 a tremendous success (巨大成功)，并未说提升了公司"名气"。本项 It has contributed tremendously to the firm's fame. 盗用了 tremendous 这个词，把"成功"擅自推成"出名"，属听到 tremendous 就想选的原词陷阱叠加过度推断。

借用原文：cats in the workplace have been a tremendous success for the company

B) **未提及**

本项 It has helped a lot to improve animals' well-being. 听着与"救助流浪猫"沾边，但新闻评价政策结果时讲的是"对公司的成功"和"被别家效仿"，并没有评价它"改善了动物福祉"，这句结论原文未提。

D) **原词陷阱**

原文确有猫踩电话、踩关机键的内容，但那被归为 some obstacles (一些小障碍)，且被末段 Still 转折掉，并非对政策的总体评价。本项 It has resulted in damage to office equipment. 盗用了"电脑/电话"这段细节冒充总评，属原词陷阱。

借用原文：they shut down the computers by walking onto the off switch

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: Has Jimmy been coming in lately?

M: Jimmy 最近有来吗?

2 W: No, I haven't seen him around. Why? Has he been causing any trouble?

W: 没有，我没见他在附近。怎么了？他惹什么麻烦了吗？

3 M: Not that I know of. But I need to see him, because my friends and I lent him some money last month. We haven't heard from him since. I heard he comes here a lot, so I thought I'd come in and check with you.

M: 据我所知没有。但我需要见他，因为上个月我和朋友们借了他一些钱。从那以后就没他消息了。我听说他经常来这儿，所以想过来问问你。

4 W: Well, that's funny. Some other fellow came in asking for Jimmy just yesterday, a real nervous, pushy type of fellow, saying he needed Jimmy for some study project they were working on. But I can't quite remember what it was all about. Is this a lot of money we're talking about here?

W: 嗯，这倒挺有意思。就在昨天还有个人来找 Jimmy，一个特别紧张、咄咄逼人的家伙，说他需要找 Jimmy 完成他们一起做的什么学习项目。但我记不太清具体是什么了。你们说的是一大笔钱吗？

5 M: No, just 60 pounds between the three of us, but still a bit too much to just let go. He told us he'd got into an accident. Nothing serious, mind you, but he damaged someone's car and wanted to get some money together to make up for the damage he'd caused.

M: 不是，我们三个人一共就 60 英镑，但也不至于就这么算了。他告诉我们他出了个事故。不严重，你知道，但他撞坏了别人的车，想凑点钱赔偿他造成的损失。

6 W: Hmm, isn't that sort of thing usually covered by insurance? And then, if you still wanted to give money as some sort of apology or something, he probably shouldn't have to go around borrowing it from people.

W: 嗯，这种事不是通常都有保险赔吗？而且就算你还想给钱作为某种道歉什么的，他也不应该到处找人借钱吧。

7 M: You think Jimmy's just making it all up? See, I did think it was a bit weird for him to be asking for money for that sort of thing. And his story was a bit vague to begin with. But I thought maybe he doesn't want his parents to know about what happened. So he'd rather come to us and keep things quiet. Anyway, Jimmy is a good guy. So we didn't make a fuss about it.

M: 你觉得 Jimmy 是编出来的？你看，我当时确实觉得他为这种事要钱有点奇怪。而且他的说法一开始就挺含糊的。但我想也许他不想让父母知道发生了什么，所以宁愿来找我们，把事情压下来。不管怎样，Jimmy 是个好人，所以我们也没多计较。

8. A) Find out where Jimmy is.
B) Borrow money from Jimmy.
C) Make friends with Jimmy.
D) Ask Jimmy what is to be done.

【题目】 What does the man want to do?

【翻译】 这位男士想做什么？

- A) 找出 Jimmy 在哪里。 B) 向 Jimmy 借钱。 C) 和 Jimmy 交朋友。
D) 问 Jimmy 该做什么。

【答案】 A (细节题) Find out where Jimmy is.

【定位】 But I need to see him, because my friends and I lent him some money last month. We haven't heard from him since. I heard he comes here a lot, so I thought I'd come in and check with you.

可我得见到他，因为上个月我和朋友们借给了他一些钱，之后就一直没他的消息。我听说他常来这儿，所以想着进来跟你打听一下。

【信号】 **I need to see him 直陈来意。** 答案信号是男士直接道出目的的句子 I need to see him, 加上 I thought I'd come in and check with you——"来打听、确认他的下落"。这是说话人主动交代意图的应答, 听到 need to / I thought I'd 就该锁定。

【替换】 I thought I'd come in and check with you ↔ **Find out where Jimmy is.**
check with you=find out where

【排除】 B) **原词陷阱**

录音里钱是男士他们"借给"Jimmy (lent him some money), 不是向 Jimmy 借。选项 Borrow money from Jimmy. 盗用了"money"和借钱情节, 却把方向倒过来, 答非所问。
借用原文: lent him some money

C) **未提及**

男士只想找到 Jimmy 把欠款的事说清, 全程没有"和 Jimmy 交朋友"之意; Make friends with Jimmy. 是凭空添加的。

D) **偷换概念**

男士是来"打听 Jimmy 在哪", 不是要"问 Jimmy 该怎么处理"; Ask Jimmy what is to be done. 借用了"找 Jimmy、解决问题"的氛围, 却把"找到他"偷换成"向他请教对策"。

-
9. A) He was unsure what kind of fellow Jimmy was.
B) He was working on a study project with Jimmy.
C) He wanted to make a sincere apology to Jimmy.
D) He wanted to invite her to join in a study project.

【题目】 **What do we learn about the man who came to see the woman yesterday?**

【翻译】 关于昨天来看这位女士的男士,我们了解到什么?

- A) 他不确定Jimmy是什么样的人。 B) 他正在和Jimmy一起做一个研究项目。
C) 他想向Jimmy真诚地道歉。 D) 他想邀请她加入一个研究项目。

【答案】 **B** (细节题) He was working on a study project with Jimmy.

【定位】 Some other fellow came in asking for Jimmy just yesterday, a real nervous, pushy type of fellow, saying he needed Jimmy for some study project they were working on.

就在昨天, 另有一个家伙进来打听 Jimmy, 一个特别紧张、咄咄逼人的家伙, 说他需要 Jimmy 一起做他们正在搞的一个学习项目。

【信号】 **some other fellow 引入新角色。** 答案信号是引入新人物的标志句 Some other fellow came in asking for Jimmy just yesterday, 紧接着 saying he needed Jimmy for some study project they were working on 就是对他的正面交代。听到"another/some other fellow"就知道题目问的人来了。

【替换】 he needed Jimmy for some study project they were working on ↔
He was working on a study project with Jimmy.

几乎直述, 仅换说法

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

对 Jimmy 是个什么人拿不准的是男士本人（后文 I did think it was a bit weird），不是昨天来的那个人；He was unsure what kind of fellow Jimmy was. 把感受安错了人头。

借用原文：a real nervous, pushy type of fellow

C) 原词陷阱

"道歉"出现在女士对 Jimmy 撞车一事的猜测里（if you still wanted to give money as some sort of apology），与昨天来的这个人无关；He wanted to make a sincere apology to Jimmy. 盗用了 apology 一词错接到他身上。

借用原文：some sort of apology

D) 偷换概念

录音说他需要 Jimmy 来做项目（he needed Jimmy for some study project），不是邀请女士加入；He wanted to invite her to join in a study project. 借用 study project 却把对象从 Jimmy 偷换成 her。

借用原文：he needed Jimmy for some study project

-
10. A) He got a ticket for speeding.
B) He got his car badly damaged.
C) He was involved in a traffic accident.
D) He had an operation for his injury.

【题目】 What did Jimmy say happened to him one day?

【翻译】 Jimmy说有一天他发生了什么事？

- A) 他因超速而被开罚单。 B) 他的车严重损坏了。 C) 他卷入了一起交通事故。
D) 他因受伤做了手术。

【答案】 C（细节题） He was involved in a traffic accident.

【定位】 He told us he'd got into an accident. Nothing serious, mind you, but he damaged someone's car and wanted to get some money together to make up for the damage he'd caused.

他跟我们说他出了一场事故。不严重，注意啊，但他撞坏了别人的车，想凑点钱来赔偿他造成的损失。

【信号】 He told us he'd got into an accident 转述。 答案信号是男士转述 Jimmy 原话的句子 He told us he'd got into an accident——"told us"标明这是 Jimmy 说自己遇到的事，正对题干"Jimmy say happened to him"。听到"He told us..."就锁定。

【替换】 he'd got into an accident ↔ **He was involved in a traffic accident.**
got into=be involved in

【排除】 A) 未提及

Jimmy 只说出了事故、撞坏别人车，从没提"超速被开罚单"；He got a ticket for speeding. 是凭空添加的情节。

B) 原词陷阱

录音是 he damaged someone's car, 撞坏的是"别人的车"；He got his car badly damaged. 盗用 damaged/car, 却把"别人的车"偷换成"他自己的车", 所属关系反了。

借用原文：he damaged someone's car

D) 过度推断

录音明说 Nothing serious, 受伤动手术更无从谈起；He had an operation for his injury. 借"accident"联想到受伤手术, 属过度推断。

11. A) He needed to make some donations to charity.

B) He found the 60 pounds in his pocket missing.

C) He wanted to buy a gift for his mother's birthday.

D) He wanted to conceal something from his parents.

【题目】 Why did Jimmy borrow money according to the man?

【翻译】 根据这位男士所说,Jimmy为什么借钱?

A) 他需要向慈善机构捐款。 B) 他发现口袋里的60英镑不见了。

C) 他想为母亲的生日买一份礼物。 D) 他想向父母隐瞒某事。

【答案】 D (细节题) He wanted to conceal something from his parents.

【定位】 But I thought maybe he doesn't want his parents to know about what happened. So he'd rather come to us and keep things quiet.

但我当时想, 也许他是不想让父母知道这件事, 所以他宁愿来找我们, 把事情悄悄了结。

【信号】 But I thought...So... 男士给出原因。 答案信号是转折 But 之后男士自己的推断 But I thought maybe he doesn't want his parents to know about what happened, 加因果 So。题干限定 according to the man, 而这正是男士 (the man) 给出的原因, 转折+因果信号双重锁定。

【替换】 he doesn't want his parents to know about what happened ↔

He wanted to conceal something from his parents.

not want parents to know=conceal from parents

【排除】 A) 未提及

全程没有"捐款给慈善"之说; He needed to make some donations to charity. 是凭空添加。

B) 原词陷阱

录音里 just 60 pounds between the three of us 说的是三人借出的总额, 不是 Jimmy"口袋里丢了 60 镑"; He found the 60 pounds in his pocket missing. 盗用数字 60 pounds 编造"丢钱"情节。

借用原文: just 60 pounds between the three of us

C) 未提及

借钱缘由是赔偿撞车、瞒着父母, 从无"为母亲生日买礼物"; He wanted to buy a gift for his mother's birthday. 凭空捏造。

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

1 W: Hi, Max. How are you? Listen. I wanted to ask you about ordering shopping online. I've never done it before and I know that you've been doing it for ages.

W: 嗨,Max。你好吗?听着,我想问你关于网上购物的事。我以前从来没试过,我知道你已经用了很久了。

2 M: Sure. I love getting my shopping delivered. It makes life so much simpler—no carrying heavy shopping bags in the rain, or trying to park the car on those huge supermarket car parks then not being able to find it again after you come out of the shops.

M: 当然。我很喜欢送货上门。这让生活简单多了——不用在雨天提着沉重的购物袋,也不用在那些超大的超市停车场停车,然后从商店出来后又找不到自己的车。

3 W: But there must be some problems. I mean, how do you know that you won't get bad fruit, or that the eggs won't be broken?

W: 但肯定会有些问题吧。我是说,你怎么知道不会买到坏水果,或者鸡蛋不会破呢?

4 M: Oh, come on. The food is exactly the same as the stuff you buy in a conventional shop. They aren't going to deliver you food that is out of date. And if you get a broken egg, well, that could happen in a conventional shop, too. If anything is really wrong, you can just take photographs of the damage, and they will give you the money back or replace the item.

M: 哦,别这样。食物和你在传统商店买的东西完全一样。他们不会给你送过期的食品。如果你收到破损的鸡蛋,这在传统商店也可能发生。如果真的有什么问题,你可以拍下损坏的照片,他们会退钱或者换货。

5 W: How about delivery fees? Is it not more expensive to get everything delivered?

W: 配送费怎么样?送货上门不是更贵吗?

6 M: I actually found that it was cheaper for me, as I live quite far away from my local supermarket. So with the deliveries, I'm actually saving on petrol.

M: 实际上我发现对我来说更便宜,因为我住得离本地超市挺远的。所以有了配送服务,我实际上还节省了汽油费。

7 W: I've never thought of that. If you aren't driving your own car, then you are saving on fuel. Right, you've convinced me. I'm going to go on the computer now and give it a try. So, which supermarket do you think is the best to order from?

W: 我从没想过这一点。如果你不开自己的车,那就省了油钱。好吧,你说服我了。我现在就去电脑上试试。那么,你觉得哪家超市最值得下单?

8 M: Oh, no. That's definitely up to you. Otherwise, we'll be here all day.

M: 哦,不。那肯定是要你自己决定。否则,我们得在这儿待一整天了。

12. A) Shopping delivery.

B) Shopping online.

C) Where he goes shopping.

D) How often he does shopping.

【题目】 What did the woman want to ask Max about?

【翻译】 女士想问Max什么事情?

A) 购物配送。 B) 网上购物。 C) 他去哪里购物。 D) 他多久购物一次。

【答案】 B (细节题) Shopping online.

【定位】 I wanted to ask you about ordering shopping online.

我想问问你关于网上下单购物的事。

【信号】 开场"I wanted to ask you about..."**直接点题**。女方开口的 I wanted to ask you about ordering shopping online 用 "I wanted to ask you about..." 这一典型的挑明话题句式,直接交代了她来请教的事,是开场点题信号。

【替换】 ordering shopping online ↔ **Shopping online**
ordering shopping online压缩为Shopping online

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

下文 I love getting my shopping delivered 反复出现 "送货" 一词, Shopping delivery 正是盗这个原词。但女方开口请教的话题是 "网购" (online), 送货只是网购的一个环节、是男方后面才展开的内容,并非她问的主题,答非所问。

借用原文: I love getting my shopping delivered

C) **答非所问**

录音结尾女方才问 which supermarket do you think is the best to order from (去哪家订), Where he goes shopping 像是套这处 "where/哪家", 但那是对话末尾她自己抛出的新问题,而非她一开始来请教的主题;且问的是 "哪家超市" 不是 "他在哪买", 方向也偏。

借用原文: which supermarket do you think is the best to order from

D) **未提及**

How often he does shopping 问购物频率,但全篇没有任何关于 "多久买一次" 的内容,是利用选项里 shopping 一词凑出的无中生有项。

13. A) Searching in the aisles.
B) Dealing with the traffic.
C) Driving too long a distance.
D) Getting one's car parked.

【题目】 What does the man think is a problem with shopping in supermarkets?

【翻译】 男士认为在超市购物有什么问题？

A) 在过道里寻找商品。 B) 应对交通状况。 C) 开车距离太远。 D) 停车。

【答案】 D (细节题) Getting one's car parked.

【定位】 It makes life so much simpler—no carrying heavy shopping bags in the rain, or trying to park the car on those huge supermarket car parks then not being able to find it again after you come out of the shops.

(送货上门) 让生活简单多了——不用在雨里拎沉甸甸的购物袋，也不用费劲把车停进超市那些巨大的停车场、逛完店出来又找不到车。

【信号】 他用"再也不用....."反衬出实体购物的麻烦。男方夸网购好时，用一串 "no..."、"trying to... then not being able to..." 反衬实体购物的烦恼，其中 trying to park the car on those huge supermarket car parks then not being able to find it again 把 "停车难、停完找不到车" 当成最具体的一桩麻烦点出，此处对比式抱怨就是答案信号。

【替换】 trying to park the car on those huge supermarket car parks then not being able to find it again ↔
Getting one's car parked

把停车找车的长句概括为 Getting one's car parked

【排除】 A) **未提及**

Searching in the aisles (在超市货架通道里找东西) 是实体购物常见的麻烦联想，但录音里男方只抱怨了拎袋子和停车，从没提过 "在货架间找东西"，属凭常识补出来的未提及项。

B) **偷换概念**

录音出现 park the car on those huge supermarket car parks，满是 car、car parks 等开车相关词，Dealing with the traffic 借这股 "开车" 气味把麻烦偷换成 "应付交通/堵车"，可录音说的是 "停车找不到车"，不是路上交通，概念被换了。

借用原文：trying to park the car on those huge supermarket car parks

C) **张冠李戴**

Driving too long a distance (开太远) 像是搭后文 I live quite far away from my local supermarket 的 "住得远"，但那是男方在第6段讲网购更省钱时提的省油背景，并非他这里点名的实体购物麻烦；本题问的麻烦是停车，不是开车距离，张冠李戴了。

借用原文：I live quite far away from my local supermarket

14. A) The after-sales service.
B) The replacement policy.
C) The quality of food products.
D) The damage to the packaging.

【题目】 What is the woman's concern about shopping online?

【翻译】 女士对网上购物有什么顾虑?

A) 售后服务。 B) 退换政策。 C) 食品的质量。 D) 包装的损坏。

【答案】 C (细节题) The quality of food products.

【定位】 But there must be some problems. I mean, how do you know that you won't get bad fruit, or that the eggs won't be broken?

但肯定有些问题吧。我是说，你怎么知道不会收到坏掉的水果，或者鸡蛋不会碎呢？

【信号】 转折But+反问how do you know引出疑虑。女方用 But there must be some problems 的转折先表态有顾虑，再用 how do you know that you won't get bad fruit 的反问点出具体担心，转折 But 加反问句是她抛出 concern 的双重信号。

【替换】 bad fruit, or that the eggs won't be broken ↔ The quality of food products

坏水果\碎鸡蛋上升为食品质量

【排除】 A) 答非所问

The after-sales service (售后服务) 像是搭男方后文 they will give you the money back or replace the item 的处理措施，但那是男方解释 "出问题怎么办"，不是女方的担心；况且女方担心的是收到坏东西本身，不是售后，答非所问。

借用原文：they will give you the money back or replace the item

B) 原词陷阱

录音男方说 replace the item (换货)，The replacement policy (退换政策) 正是盗 replace 这个原词。但那是男方的解决办法，不是女方的担心；女方的 concern 是食物质量，不是退换政策，原词陷阱。

借用原文：they will give you the money back or replace the item

D) 偷换概念

女方提到 the eggs won't be broken (鸡蛋别碎)，The damage to the packaging (包装破损) 借这个 broken 把 "食物本身坏/碎" 偷换成 "外包装破损"。可她担心的是水果坏、蛋碎这种食物质量，不是包装，概念被悄悄换了。

借用原文：the eggs won't be broken

15. A) It saves money.
B) It offers more choice.
C) It increases the joy of shopping.
D) It is less time-consuming.

【题目】 What does the man find about shopping online?

【翻译】 男士发现网上购物有什么特点?

A) 省钱。 B) 提供更多选择。 C) 增加购物的乐趣。 D) 更省时间。

【答案】 A (细节题) It saves money.

【定位】 I actually found that it was cheaper for me, as I live quite far away from my local supermarket. So with the deliveries, I'm actually saving on petrol.

我其实发现对我来说(网购)更便宜,因为我住得离本地超市挺远的。所以靠送货上门,我其实省下了油钱。

【信号】 I found that+cheaper\saving的结论评价句。男方用 I actually found that it was cheaper for me 直接下结论, 又用 I'm actually saving on petrol 点明省的是油钱, "I found that..." 加比较级 cheaper、saving 是给网购下正面结论的答案信号。

【替换】 it was cheaper for me ↔ It saves money

cheaper等于saves money

I'm actually saving on petrol ↔ It saves money

saving on petrol是saves money的具体落点

【排除】 B) 未提及

It offers more choice (网购选择更多) 是网购公认的好处之一, 但录音里男方只讲了省钱、省力、食品一样好, 从没提过 "选择多", 属凭常识补的未提及项。

C) 过度推断

男方开头说 I love getting my shopping delivered, It increases the joy of shopping (增加购物乐趣) 像是顺着这个 "love" 推出来的, 但 "喜欢送货上门" 不等于 "购物变得更快乐", 且本题问的是他 find 的好处, 他明确 find 的是省钱, 把喜好夸大成乐趣属过度推断。

借用原文: I love getting my shopping delivered

D) 偷换概念

录音说网购 makes life so much simpler, It is less time-consuming (更省时) 像是从 "生活更简单、不用拎袋停车" 推出的省时, 但 "省力、简单" 不等于 "省时间", 而他明确 find 的好处是 cheaper (省钱), 把省力偷换成省时了。

借用原文: It makes life so much simpler

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 A recent study found that 10 percent of British children suffer from math anxiety. This means they have overwhelming negative emotions towards the subject, ranging from rage to despair. Other emotions triggered by math include feelings of "tension and frustration". Physical symptoms include a racing heart or struggling to catch breath.

最近一项研究发现,10%的英国儿童患有数学焦虑症。这意味着他们对这门学科有压倒性的负面情绪,从愤怒到绝望不等。数学引发的其他情绪还包括"紧张和挫败感"。生理症状包括心跳加速或呼吸困难。

2 The phenomenon of math anxiety is characterized as a general sense of feeling that the subject is hard compared with other subjects leading to a subsequent lack or loss of confidence.

数学焦虑现象的特征是一种普遍的感觉,即认为这门学科比其他学科更难,从而导致信心不足或丧失信心。

3 Researchers said they investigated individuals' attitudes towards mathematics because of what could be referred to as a mathematics crisis in the UK. There's a widespread misunderstanding that only low performing children suffer from math anxiety. People automatically assume children are anxious about math because they are poor achievers.

研究人员表示,他们之所以调查个人对数学的态度,是因为英国可以称之为数学危机的现象。人们普遍误解只有成绩差的儿童才会患有数学焦虑症。人们自动认为儿童对数学感到焦虑是因为他们成绩不好。

4 In fact, more than three quarters of children with high levels of math anxiety are normal to high achievers.

事实上,超过四分之三有高度数学焦虑的儿童是正常到高水平的成就者。

5 Probably their math anxiety will go unnoticed because their performance is good. But in the long term their performance is negatively affected.

他们的数学焦虑可能不会被注意到,因为他们的成绩很好。但从长远来看,他们的表现会受到负面影响。

6 So the real danger here is that children who will be completely able to do math at a normal level may keep away from it because they feel anxious.

所以真正的危险在于,完全有能力达到正常水平做数学的儿童可能会远离它,因为他们感到焦虑。

7 Math anxiety can severely disrupt students' performance in the subject in both primary and secondary school. But importantly—and surprisingly—this new study suggests that the majority of students experiencing math anxiety have normal to high math ability.

数学焦虑会严重扰乱学生在小学和中学阶段这门学科的表现。但重要的是——也令人惊讶的是——这项新研究表明,大多数经历数学焦虑的学生具有正常到较高的数学能力。

16. A) They have little talent for learning math.
B) They need medical help for math anxiety.
C) They need extra help to catch up in the math class.
D) They have strong negative emotions towards math.

【题目】 What did a recent study find about some British children?

【翻译】 最近一项研究发现了英国儿童的什么情况？

- A) 他们学习数学的天赋很少。 B) 他们需要医疗帮助来应对数学焦虑。
C) 他们需要额外帮助才能在数学课上赶上进度。 D) 他们对数学有强烈的负面情绪。

【答案】 D (细节题) They have strong negative emotions towards math.

【定位】 A recent study found that 10 percent of British children suffer from math anxiety. This means they have overwhelming negative emotions towards the subject, ranging from rage to despair.
最近一项研究发现，10% 的英国孩子受数学焦虑困扰。这意味着他们对这门学科怀有压倒性的负面情绪，从暴怒到绝望不等。

【信号】 found 后接结论加 This means 解释。信号有两层：先是 A recent study found that 直接打出「研究发现」的旗号，这后面就是答案区；紧接着 This means they have overwhelming negative emotions towards the subject 用 This means 把「数学焦虑」翻译成大白话——正是这句「换种说法解释」给出了答案。听到 found 锁定区域、听到 This means 锁定那一句。

【替换】 overwhelming negative emotions towards the subject ↔ strong negative emotions towards math
overwhelming=strong、the subject=math
ranging from rage to despair ↔ strong negative emotions
rage 到 despair 是 negative emotions 的具体化

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

little talent for learning math 借了话题词 math 来制造熟悉感，但录音通篇讲的是「情绪」，从没说这些孩子「缺乏天赋」——恰恰相反，后文还强调他们能力中上。这是把「焦虑」想当然地等同于「没天赋」的常识误判。

借用原文：suffer from math anxiety

B) 原词陷阱

medical help for math anxiety 原样搬来录音的 math anxiety，又把后文的身体症状 a racing heart or struggling to catch breath 误读成「需要医疗帮助」。但录音只是描述症状，从没说这些孩子需要看病求医，属于借原词、推过头。

借用原文：a racing heart or struggling to catch breath

C) 未提及

extra help to catch up in the math class 蹭了 math 这个话题，但「需要额外帮助跟上数学课」在录音里完全没有对应——录音讲的是情绪，不是学业进度落后。属于无中生有的干扰。

17. A) It will gradually pass away without teachers' help.
B) It affects low performing children only.
C) It is related to a child's low intelligence.
D) It exists mostly among children from poor families.

【题目】 What is the widespread misunderstanding about math anxiety?

【翻译】 关于数学焦虑的普遍误解是什么？

- A) 它会在没有教师帮助的情况下逐渐消失。 B) 它只影响成绩差的儿童。
C) 它与儿童的低智商有关。 D) 它主要存在于来自贫困家庭的儿童中。

【答案】 B (细节题) It affects low performing children only.

【定位】 There's a widespread misunderstanding that only low performing children suffer from math anxiety. People automatically assume children are anxious about math because they are poor achievers.

存在一种普遍的误解：认为只有成绩差的孩子才会有数学焦虑。人们想当然地以为孩子焦虑是因为他们成绩差。

【信号】 widespread misunderstanding that 直接引出误解内容。信号词是 a widespread misunderstanding that——它和题干用词几乎一模一样，that 后面那句就是误解的具体内容。紧跟的 People automatically assume 再用「人们想当然地以为」把同一误解复述一遍，进一步坐实。听到 misunderstanding that 就锁后半句。

【替换】 only low performing children suffer from math anxiety ↔

It affects low performing children only

suffer from 换成 affects, 主被动对调

【排除】 A) 未提及

It will gradually pass away without teachers' help. 说焦虑会在没有老师帮助下自行消退——录音从没这么说，反而强调 in the long term their performance is negatively affected (长期看会损害成绩)。属于录音没提、且与原意相悖的编造。

C) 偷换概念

It is related to a child's low intelligence. 借了录音 low performing 里的 low, 把「成绩差 (low performing / poor achievers)」偷换成了「智力低 (low intelligence)」。录音谈的是学业表现，从没说焦虑跟智商有关，是典型的偷换概念。

借用原文：only low performing children

D) 原词陷阱

It exists mostly among children from poor families. 蹭了话题词 children, 又把录音的 poor achievers (成绩差的人) 误读成 poor families (贫困家庭)——poor 一词两义被混用。录音从未把焦虑和家庭贫富挂钩，属误读原词。

借用原文：they are poor achievers

18. A) Most of them have average to strong math ability.
B) Most of them get timely help from their teachers.
C) They will regain confidence with counselling.
D) They are mostly secondary school students.

【题目】 What does the passage say about British students with math anxiety?

【翻译】 文章关于有数学焦虑的英国学生说了什么？

- A) 他们中的大多数具有中等到较强的数学能力。
B) 他们中的大多数从老师那里得到及时的帮助。 C) 他们通过咨询会重新获得信心。
D) 他们大多数是中学生。

【答案】 A (细节题) Most of them have average to strong math ability.

【定位】 But importantly—and surprisingly—this new study suggests that the majority of students experiencing math anxiety have normal to high math ability.

但重要而且令人意外的是，这项新研究表明，大多数有数学焦虑的学生其实拥有正常到较高的数学能力。

【信号】 But 加 importantly 加 surprisingly 三重强调收尾。信号极强：But importantly—and surprisingly 同时用了转折 but、强调 importantly、反直觉 surprisingly 三个标记叠在一起，等于作者在大喊「这句才是重点」。篇章独白里这种结尾的强调句几乎必是考点。听到 but 加 surprisingly，立刻把后面整句记下。

【替换】 the majority of students experiencing math anxiety ↔ **Most of them**
the majority of=Most of
have normal to high math ability ↔ **have average to strong math ability**
normal=average、high=strong

【排除】 B) 与原文相反

Most of them get timely help from their teachers. 录音恰恰相反：their math anxiety will go unnoticed because their performance is good——因为成绩好，焦虑往往被忽视、得不到关注，谈何「及时得到老师帮助」。这是与原文相反的干扰。

借用原文：their math anxiety will go unnoticed

C) 未提及

They will regain confidence with counselling. 里的 counselling（心理咨询）在录音里从头到尾没出现过，「靠咨询恢复信心」完全是编造。录音只提到 a subsequent lack or loss of confidence（信心丧失），但从没说怎么靠咨询找回。

D) 原词陷阱

They are mostly secondary school students. 借了录音 in both primary and secondary school 里的 secondary school，却偷偷把「小学和中学都有」缩成「主要是中学生」。录音明说两个学段都受影响，选项却用 mostly 把范围卡死，属范围偷改。

借用原文：both primary and secondary school

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

1 People spend a lot of time using phones and computers. Much of that time is devoted to text messages and social media. But many people choose to spend their time playing computer games.

人们花费大量时间使用手机和电脑。这些时间大部分用于发送短信和使用社交媒体。但许多人选择把时间花在玩电脑游戏上。

2 For years, parents and teachers have worried that these games might be addictive. And now, the World Health Organization has recognized addiction to computer games as a disease. The organization explains that this decision reflects general agreement among experts around the world that some people have a problem with these games. They show a pattern of behavior characterized by a lack of control. Such people make computer games a priority over their responsibilities. They may play games instead of attending school, or work, or socializing.

多年来,家长和教师一直担心这些游戏可能会让人上瘾。现在,世界卫生组织已经将电脑游戏成瘾认定为一种疾病。该组织解释说,这一决定反映了全球专家的普遍共识,即有些人在这些游戏上存在问题。他们表现出以缺乏控制力为特征的行为模式。这些人将电脑游戏置于自己的责任之上。他们可能不去上学、不去工作或不参加社交活动,而是玩游戏。

3 According to the World Health Organization experts, people's use of computer games is different from their use of the Internet, social media and online shopping. These experts claim there is not sufficient data to indicate that people's reliance on those other activities is an addiction. But they argue that playing computer games to access is different. This behavior can become a disorder. To meet the new definition for addiction, the behavior must damage a person's relationships or performance at school or work, and this must last for at least a year. Still not all behavior experts agree. Some argue that there's not enough research on the subject. Thus, they claim it is too early to call computer game addiction a disorder.

根据世界卫生组织专家的说法,人们对电脑游戏的使用不同于他们对互联网、社交媒体和网上购物的使用。这些专家声称,没有足够的数据表明人们对其他这些活动的依赖是一种成瘾。但他们认为,为了获取而玩电脑游戏是不同的。这种行为可能成为一种障碍。要符合成瘾的新定义,这种行为必须损害一个人的人际关系或在学校或工作中的表现,并且这种情况必须持续至少一年。但并非所有行为专家都同意这一观点。一些人认为关于这个主题的研究还不够充分。因此,他们声称现在将电脑游戏成瘾称为一种障碍还为时过早。

19. A) Social media addiction is a threat to our health.

B) Too many people are addicted to smartphones.

C) Addiction to computer games is a disease.

D) Computer games can be rather addictive.

【题目】 What conclusion has the World Health Organization come to recently?

【翻译】 世界卫生组织最近得出了什么结论?

A) 社交媒体成瘾是对我们健康的威胁。 B) 太多人对智能手机上瘾。

C) 电脑游戏成瘾是一种疾病。 D) 电脑游戏可能相当容易让人上瘾。

【答案】 C (细节题) Addiction to computer games is a disease.

【定位】 And now, the World Health Organization has recognized addiction to computer games as a disease.

而如今，世界卫生组织已经把电子游戏成瘾认定为一种疾病。

【信号】 主语复现 + now 标志新结论。 录音里 And now, the World Health Organization has recognized addiction to computer games as a disease. 同时出现了题干要找的主语 "World Health Organization" 和时间标志 "now" (如今、最近)，这正是题干 recently 对应的那处 "新结论"，是典型的答案句信号。

【替换】 recognized addiction to computer games as a disease ↔

Addiction to computer games is a disease.

"认定...为疾病" = "...是疾病"

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音第 1 段确实提到 social media、第 2 段提到这是健康相关的话题，A 就把 "social media" 和 "health" 拼成 "社交媒体成瘾威胁健康"，但 WHO 下结论的对象是电子游戏成瘾、不是社交媒体，听到熟词就选会掉进这个坑。

借用原文：text messages and social media

B) 原词陷阱

录音开头说 People spend a lot of time using phones and computers.，B 就顺势说 "太多人沉迷智能手机"，可录音的结论针对的是 "游戏成瘾" 而非 "手机成瘾"，且 "太多人" 是它没下过的数量判断，属于借原词制造的干扰。

借用原文：People spend a lot of time using phones and computers.

D) 与原文相反

D Computer games can be rather addictive. 只是说游戏 "挺容易让人上瘾"，这是第 2 段开头家长老师的担忧口吻 these games might be addictive，远没到 WHO "认定为疾病" 的硬性；问的是 WHO 的结论，就必须取那句最重的定性，故 D 程度偏轻、被排除。

借用原文：these games might be addictive

-
20. A) They prioritize their favored activity over what they should do.
B) They do their favored activity whenever and wherever possible.
C) They are unaware of the damage their behavior is doing to them.
D) They are unable to get rid of their addiction without professional help.

【题目】 What is said of people with addictive behavior?

【翻译】 关于有成瘾行为的人，有什么说法？

- A) 他们把自己喜欢的活动置于应该做的事情之上。
B) 他们随时随地尽可能从事自己喜欢的活动。
C) 他们没有意识到自己的行为对他们造成的伤害。
D) 他们无法在没有专业帮助的情况下摆脱成瘾。

【答案】 A (细节题) They prioritize their favored activity over what they should do.

【定位】 Such people make computer games a priority over their responsibilities.

这类人把电子游戏看得比自己的责任更重要。

【信号】 指示词"Such people"领起对该类人的刻画。录音用 Such people make computer games a priority over their responsibilities. 中的"Such people" (这类人) 回指上文的成瘾者，正是题干"people with addictive behavior"指向的对象，这句对其行为的概括就是答案句信号。

【替换】 make computer games a priority over their responsibilities ↔

They prioritize their favored activity over what they should do.

"把游戏看得比责任重"="把爱做的事置于该做的事之上"

【排除】 B) **未提及**

B They do their favored activity whenever and wherever possible. 说成瘾者"随时随地都玩"，但录音从头到尾没说过"whenever and wherever (任何时间任何地点)"，它只说这些人拿游戏顶替了上学、工作、社交 They may play games instead of attending school, or work, or socializing., "随时随地"是凭常识脑补出来的。

C) **原词陷阱**

C They are unaware of the damage their behavior is doing to them. 说成瘾者"意识不到自己受的伤害"，录音确实提到这种行为会 damage a person's relationships or performance (损害关系或表现)，但只说"有危害"，从没说成瘾者"没意识到"，C 把"有危害"偷换成了"本人不自知"。

借用原文：damage a person's relationships or performance at school or work

D) **未提及**

D They are unable to get rid of their addiction without professional help. 说成瘾者"离了专业帮助戒不掉"，录音通篇在讨论"算不算病"，从未提及"professional help (专业帮助)"或"戒不掉"，这是套用对"成瘾"的刻板印象添加的内容。

21. A) It may be less damaging than previously believed.

B) There will never be agreement on its harm to people.

C) It may prove to be beneficial to developing creativity.

D) There is not enough evidence to classify it as a disease.

【题目】 **What do some behavior experts think of addiction to computer games?**

【翻译】 一些行为专家如何看待电脑游戏成瘾？

A) 它的危害可能比之前认为的要小。 B) 人们永远不会就其危害达成一致。

C) 它可能被证明有益于培养创造力。 D) 没有足够的证据将其归类为一种疾病。

【答案】 **D** (态度观点题) There is not enough evidence to classify it as a disease.

【定位】 Still not all behavior experts agree. Some argue that there's not enough research on the subject. Thus, they claim it is too early to call computer game addiction a disorder.

不过，并非所有行为专家都赞同。有些专家认为这方面的研究还不够。因此，他们声称现在就把电子游戏成瘾称作一种障碍还为时过早。

【信号】 转折词 **Still** 领出反对声音。录音用 Still not all behavior experts agree. 中的"Still"（不过、然而）把语气从前文 WHO 的定论转向反方，紧接着的 Some argue that there's not enough research 才是这"某些专家"的真实立场——转折之后才是落点，这正是态度题最典型的答案信号。

【替换】 there's not enough research on the subject ↔

There is not enough evidence to classify it as a disease.

"研究不够"="证据不足以定性为疾病"

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

A It may be less damaging than previously believed. 说"危害可能比以前认为的小"，录音里反方专家质疑的是"研究够不够、能不能现在就定性"，从没比较过"危害大小"，damaging 一词虽在第 3 段出现过 damage a person's relationships，但"less damaging（危害更小）"是录音没有的比较。

借用原文：damage a person's relationships or performance at school or work

B) **过度推断**

B There will never be agreement on its harm to people. 说"永远不会就其危害达成一致"，录音只说现在"not all...agree（并非都同意）"、还需要更多研究，是"暂时未达成一致"，绝不是"永远不会一致"，never 把话推到了录音没有的极端。

借用原文：Still not all behavior experts agree.

C) **未提及**

C It may prove to be beneficial to developing creativity. 说游戏成瘾"可能有益于培养创造力"，录音通篇在争论"算不算病"，从未出现 beneficial（有益）或 creativity（创造力）任何相关内容，这是凭空添加的好处。

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

¹ Maybe you carry the most powerful passport in the world, or perhaps the rarest passport. Whatever the case, your passport will likely be one of four colors: red, blue, green or black, although there are slight variations. Switzerland's passport is dark red, for example, while most European countries prefer a shade of red. That's almost brown.

也许你持有世界上最强大的护照，或者可能是最稀有的护照。无论如何，你的护照很可能是四种颜色之一：红色、蓝色、绿色或黑色，尽管存在细微的差异。例如，瑞士的护照是深红色，而大多数欧洲国家更喜欢红色的色调。那几乎是棕色的。

2 There are no official rules regarding passport colors, but countries follow a certain set of norms when designing them. The International Civil Aviation Organization, which works to define the principles of air travel, suggests that countries use a suitable type, size and style for official documents like passports.

关于护照颜色没有官方规定,但各国在设计护照时遵循一套特定的规范。国际民用航空组织致力于定义航空旅行的原则,建议各国为护照等官方文件使用合适的类型、尺寸和样式。

3 There are also a few compulsory aspects of passports. They must be made from a material that bends. They should be able to be read by a machine at temperatures ranging from 10 degrees Celsius to 50 degrees Celsius, under the conditions where the air can be extremely dry or moist.

护照还有一些强制性要求。护照必须由可弯曲的材料制成。它们应当能够在10摄氏度到50摄氏度的温度范围内被机器读取,在空气可能极度干燥或潮湿的条件下。

4 Despite these existing recommendations, there is nothing regarding the cover color. Why? Simply put, countries stick to darker and more conservative colors because they appear more official. And they can also hide dirt and wear. While there's little innovation when it comes to passport cover color, the same cannot be said for the pages. The passports of many countries can take images of their well-known geographical features and wildlife, which also function as security features as some are only visible under a special light.

尽管存在这些现行建议,但没有关于封面颜色的规定。为什么?简单来说,各国坚持使用更深、更保守的颜色,因为它们看起来更正式。而且它们还可以隐藏污垢和磨损。虽然在护照封面颜色方面几乎没有创新,但在内页方面却并非如此。许多国家的护照可以采用其著名地理特征和野生动物的图像,这些图像也具有安全功能,因为有些图像只有在特殊光线下才能看到。

22. A) They are relatively uniform in color and design.

B) They appear more formal than other passports.

C) They are a shade of red bordering on brown.

D) They vary in color from country to country.

【题目】 What do we learn about most European passports?

【翻译】 关于大多数欧洲护照我们了解到什么?

A) 它们在颜色和设计上相对统一。 B) 它们看起来比其他护照更正式。

C) 它们是一种近乎棕色的红色。 D) 它们的颜色因国家而异。

【答案】 C (细节题) They are a shade of red bordering on brown.

【定位】 Switzerland's passport is dark red, for example, while most European countries prefer a shade of red. That's almost brown.

举例来说,瑞士护照是深红色,而大多数欧洲国家偏爱一种红色,那种红几乎接近棕色。

【信号】 听到题干对象就锁定。 录音念到 most European countries prefer a shade of red, 正好对应题干的 most European passports, 这就是答案句的信号——题干问什么对象, 录音里点到这个对象的那一句即是答案句。紧接其后的 That's almost brown 补出近棕色的细节。

【替换】 most European countries prefer a shade of red ↔ They are a shade of red bordering on brown.

原话原词搬进选项

That's almost brown ↔ bordering on brown

almost 与 bordering on 同义

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

relatively uniform in color and design 借了原文反复出现的 color、design 话题词制造熟悉感，但录音说欧洲护照偏爱某种红色，并未说各国颜色与设计相对统一，属于听到原词就想选的原词陷阱。

借用原文：slight variations

B) 张冠李戴

more formal than other passports 把后文第 4 段讲深色封面显得正式 they appear more official 张冠李戴到欧洲护照颜色这题上，且 formal 与 official 近义诱人，但本题问的是欧洲护照颜色，不是封面为何显正式。

借用原文：they appear more official

D) 与原文相反

vary in color from country to country 与录音相反——录音强调 most European countries prefer a shade of red，即多数欧洲国家偏爱同一种红色，是趋同而非各国不同，选项把意思反了。

借用原文：most European countries prefer a shade of red

23. A) They must endure wear and tear.

B) They must be of the same size.

C) They must be made from a rare material.

D) They must follow some common standards.

【题目】 What does the passage say about the design of passports?

【翻译】 文章关于护照的设计说了什么？

A) 它们必须经得起磨损。 B) 它们必须尺寸相同。 C) 它们必须由稀有材料制成。

D) 它们必须遵循一些共同标准。

【答案】 D (细节题) They must follow some common standards.

【定位】 There are no official rules regarding passport colors, but countries follow a certain set of norms when designing them.

关于护照颜色并没有官方规定，但各国在设计护照时会遵循一套特定的规范。

【信号】 转折 but 后是真意。There are no official rules 先说没有官方规定，but 之后才转到 countries follow a certain set of norms when designing them，转折 but 后面才是设计这一问的落点——前半的没有规定是干扰铺垫。

【替换】 follow a certain set of norms ↔ follow some common standards

norms 与 standards 同义

countries follow ↔ They must follow

动词 follow 对应

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

endure wear and tear 里的磨损来自第 4 段 hide dirt and wear, 录音确实念过 wear, 但那是讲深色封面能藏脏污磨损, 不是回答护照设计要遵守什么, 听到 wear 就选即落入原词陷阱。

借用原文: hide dirt and wear

B) 原词陷阱

of the same size 看似与第 2 段 size 沾边, 但录音只说建议各国采用合适的类型、尺寸与样式, 从未说护照必须大小相同, 属借 size 一词的原词陷阱兼未提及。

借用原文: size

C) 原词陷阱

made from a rare material 借了第 3 段 made from a material 的 material 一词, 但录音只要求材料能弯折, 从未说稀有, rare 是凭空加上去的, 属原词陷阱。

借用原文: made from a material that bends

24. A) They look more traditional.

B) They look more official.

C) They are favored by airlines.

D) They are easily identifiable.

【题目】 Why are dark colors chosen for passport covers?

【翻译】 为什么护照封面选择深色?

A) 它们看起来更传统。 B) 它们看起来更正式。 C) 它们受到航空公司的青睐。

D) 它们容易识别。

【答案】 B (细节题) They look more official.

【定位】 Simply put, countries stick to darker and more conservative colors because they appear more official.

简单说, 各国坚持用更深、更保守的颜色, 是因为这些颜色显得更正式、更官方。

【信号】 because 引出原因。录音 Simply put 提示要给结论, 紧接 because they appear more official 用 because 直接交代原因——这正是 Why 题的答案信号, because 后面那句即是答案。

【替换】 they appear more official ↔ They look more official.

appear 与 look 同义

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

look more traditional 与正确项 look more official 仅一词之差，traditional（传统）与 official（官方）近义易混，但录音 because 后说的是 more official，从未说 traditional，命题人就靠这对近义词诱你听岔。

借用原文：more conservative colors

C) 张冠李戴

avored by airlines 蹭了第 2 段提到的国际民航组织 The International Civil Aviation Organization 这一航空背景，但录音从没说深色封面受航空公司青睐，把民航组织硬扯成 airlines 偏好，属张冠李戴。

借用原文：The International Civil Aviation Organization

D) 答非所问

easily identifiable 是另起的一个特征，录音讲深色封面的原因是显官方、还能藏脏污磨损 hide dirt and wear，从未说深色是为了易于辨识，与本题原因不符，属答非所问。

借用原文：hide dirt and wear

25. A) For beauty.

B) For variety.

C) For visibility.

D) For security.

【题目】 What is one special function of the images inside many passports?

【翻译】 许多护照内部的图像有什么特殊功能？

A) 为了美观。 B) 为了多样性。 C) 为了可见性。 D) 为了安全性。

【答案】 D（细节题） For security.

【定位】 The passports of many countries can take images of their well-known geographical features and wildlife, which also function as security features as some are only visible under a special light.

许多国家的护照内页印有本国著名的地理风貌和野生动物图案，这些图案还起到防伪作用，因为有些图案只在特殊光线下才能看到。

【信号】 function as 点出作用。 录音 which also function as security features 用 function as 直接点明图案的作用是安全防伪——这正是问 function 一题的答案信号，function as 后面的 security features 即答案落点。后半的 only visible under a special light 是对这一安全功能的解释。

【替换】 function as security features ↔ For security.

security 原词即功能

【排除】A) 过度推断

For beauty. 看似与内页印著名地理风貌、野生动物图案 images of their well-known geographical features and wildlife 沾边，会让人觉得图案是为好看，但录音说的功能是安全防伪，从未说为了美观，属过度推断兼未提及。

借用原文：images of their well-known geographical features and wildlife

B) 答非所问

For variety. 蹭了录音讲各国内页图案不同、内页比封面有变化这层意思 the same cannot be said for the pages，但那是说内页设计较多样，不是图案的功能，把内页多样性误当成图案功能，属答非所问。

借用原文：the same cannot be said for the pages

C) 原词陷阱

For visibility. 直接盗用录音 only visible under a special light 里的 visible 一词，且与正确项 For security 拼写相近极易混，但原文说的是图案只在特殊光下可见、这恰恰服务于安全防伪，可见只是手段、安全才是功能，听到 visible 就选即落入原词陷阱。

借用原文：only visible under a special light

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

28 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。

He was surprised when his GPS system told him he had arrived, although there were no signs of any of the famous buildings or architecture.

第3段，第1句

主句 + when 时间状语从句 + although 让步状语从句，以及宾语从句嵌套在状语从句中，这种组合在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见。双宾语动词后接宾语从句、过去完成时表示过去的过去，都是考试高频考点。句式典型，掌握后可大量复用

Police said that the car had come to a halt after hitting the sign, but did not appear to be seriously damaged, although an ambulance was called to check on the pensioner.

第6段，第1句

该句结构在新闻报道和考试阅读中高度典型:主句引述加宾语从句的框架、宾语从句内部的并列结构、以及嵌套的让步状语从句,都是四六级和考研真题中频繁出现的句式,掌握这种结构可以迁移到大量类似句子的理解

First Minister Nicola Sturgeon welcomed the pledge, and said: "Today's announcement between ScottishPower and Glasgow City Council—to make Glasgow the UK's first net-zero city—is a very welcome step. Reaching our goals will need exactly this kind of partnership approach—with government, business, local authorities and citizens all playing their part."

第2段，第1句

句子覆盖了主语(名词短语、动名词短语)、谓语(及物动词、系动词、will + 动词原形)、宾语(名词短语、直接引语)、表语、定语(不定式短语、介词短语、独立主格)等多种成分;直接引语作宾语、动名词短语作主语、独立主格作定语都是值得练习的考点;成分种类丰富,适合作为划分练习句。

Not only does Fukuda encourage bringing cats to the job, but he also encourages his employees to rescue cats from overpopulated shelters or streets.

第4段，第3句

本句包含多种成分类型:倒装句中的主谓识别、动名词短语作宾语、'encourage sb to do' 结构中的宾语和宾补、并列谓语的划分,成分较为丰富。特别是动名词宾语与不定式宾补的对比,以及倒装还原,都是值得练习的考点

While the positives are many, there are still some obstacles.

第5段，第1句

"While 从句, 主句" 的让步转折结构在四六级和考研阅读中十分常见, 是表达对比观点的典型句式, 掌握后可迁移到大量类似语境

Still, cats in the workplace have been a tremendous success for the company.

第6段，第1句

主系表结构配合现在完成时是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，句中介词短语作定语和状语的用法也非常典型，学生掌握后可大量复用到同类句子的分析中。

It allows workers to do whatever their hearts desire.

第5题，D

"动词 + 宾语 + 不定式宾补" 结构（如 allow/enable/permit sb to do）和 "whatever" 引导的名词性从句都是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。本句将两者结合，既有典型性又不失代表性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似结构的句子中，实用价值较高。

Nothing serious, mind you, but he damaged someone's car and wanted to get some money together to make up for the damage he'd caused.

第5段，第3句

本句涵盖了并列谓语、不定式作宾语、不定式作目的状语、省略关系代词的定语从句等多种成分形式，成分种类较丰富。并列谓语、不定式双重用法（宾语+状语）、关系代词省略都是常见易错点。从句嵌套在不定式短语内部的结构也有一定练习价值。适合作为成分划分的综合练习句。

M: You think Jimmy's just making it all up?

第7段，第1句

本句体现省略引导词 that 的宾语从句，这是口语和书面语中的高频句式。主句 + 宾语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中大量出现，掌握后可迁移至 believe、suppose、assume 等动词的类似句型。疑问句形式也增加了实用性。

So he'd rather come to us and keep things quiet.

第7段，第5句

本句涵盖了主语、谓语（情态动词加并列动词原形）、宾语、宾语补足语、状语等多种成分，结构比较完整。特别是 keep things quiet 这种 "动词 + 宾语 + 宾语补足语" 结构是常见考点，值得练习区分宾语和宾补。并列动词共用主语的形式也有一定练习价值。

Anyway, Jimmy is a good guy.

第7段，第6句

主系表结构在真题中常见，但本句过于简短且无任何修饰或扩展成分，代表性有限，学习后可迁移的价值不高。

He got his car badly damaged.

第10题，B

本句包含主语、谓语、宾语、宾语补足语（过去分词）四种成分，且涉及 "get + 宾语 + 过去分词" 使役结构和副词修饰宾补的用法，成分丰富。易错点在于区分谓语与宾补、理解复合宾语结构，训练价值高。

He was involved in a traffic accident.

第10题，C

"主语 + be 动词 + 过去分词 + 介词短语状语" 是英语中极其常见的被动句型，在四六级和考研英语阅读中大量出现（如描述事件、现象、研究结果等场景）。掌握这一句式后可直接迁移到大量类似句子，典型性较高。

I've never done it before and I know that you've been doing it for ages.

第1段，第5句

两个并列主句加一个宾语从句的结构在四六级和考研英语阅读中高频出现，宾语从句用 that 引导也是最典型的从句形式。现在完成时和现在完成进行时都是常考时态，特别是与 never、for 等时间标志词的搭配。这种结构的掌握可直接迁移到大量真题句式，典型性很高。

I love getting my shopping delivered.

第2段，第2句

"love + 动名词" 是四六级和考研常考句式，体现 "某些动词后接动名词作宾语" 这一典型用法；动名词短语内部带宾语和宾补的结构也较常见；但整体句式较简单，不如多从句嵌套或复杂修饰结构那样更具代表性。

The food is exactly the same as the stuff you buy in a conventional shop.

第4段，第2句

"主系表 + 比较结构 + 省略关系代词的定语从句" 是四六级和考研英语阅读中的常见句式，比较结构和定语从句都是高频考点，但本句结构相对简单，作为典型例句代表性中等。

Is it not more expensive to get everything delivered?

第5段，第2句

形式主语结构和否定疑问句都是四六级和考研中的高频句式，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句型，具有较强的典型性和实用性。

If you aren't driving your own car, then you are saving on fuel.

第7段，第2句

"If...then..." 条件句式是考试中的高频结构，在四六级和考研阅读、写作中大量出现。本句结构清晰、完整，是条件状语从句的典型代表，学习后迁移性强。

Otherwise, we'll be here all day.

第8段，第3句

虽然句子结构简单，但包含了主语、谓语、地点状语、时间状语和句首状语五种成分，能够帮助学生练习识别状语的不同类型和位置，以及区分 "here" 这类地点副词作状语而非表语的用法，具有一定练习价值。

People automatically assume children are anxious about math because they are poor achievers.

第3段，第3句

"及物动词 + 宾语从句（省略 that）+ 从句内嵌套状语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，assume、because 等连接词也是常考词汇，结构具有较强的代表性和复用价值。

In fact, more than three quarters of children with high levels of math anxiety are normal to high achievers.

第4段，第1句

主系表结构是英语基本句型之一，且本句主语中"分数/百分比 + of + 名词 + 介词短语修饰"的模式在四六级和考研阅读中常见，尤其是数据陈述类句子，学习后可迁移到类似结构的句子分析。

They may play games instead of attending school, or work, or socializing.

第2段，第6句

简单句结构在各类考试中常见，情态动词加动词原形的用法也是基础考点；'instead of' 引导的介词短语作状语较为典型，但整体句式较为基础，缺少从句或复杂修饰，代表性中等。

According to the World Health Organization experts, people's use of computer games is different from their use of the Internet, social media and online shopping.

第3段，第1句

主系表结构 + 句首状语是四六级和考研阅读中常见的说明类句式，表语部分使用"different from"进行对比也是典型用法，具有一定代表性，但缺少从句等复杂结构，典型性中等

Still not all behavior experts agree.

第3段，第6句

简单句结构在真题中常见，但本句的典型性在于 "not all" 这一部分否定表达。这类结构在阅读理解中出现频率适中，学习后可迁移到类似的部分否定或全称否定辨析场景，具有一定代表性。

Thus, they claim it is too early to call computer game addiction a disorder.

第3段，第8句

"主句 + 宾语从句" 以及 "形式主语 it + 系动词 + 形容词 + 不定式" 都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，具有很强的迁移价值。掌握本句结构后，可以快速识别大量同类句型。

They do their favored activity whenever and wherever possible.

第20题，B

本句展示了典型的"主句 + 状语从句"结构，以及状语从句中常见的省略现象，这在四六级和考研真题中频繁出现。"whenever and wherever" 这类并列引导词的用法也是考试中的常考点。虽然句子本身不算复杂，但其结构模式具有很强的代表性，学生掌握后可以轻松迁移到类似的长难句分析中。

They are unable to get rid of their addiction without professional help.

第20题，D

"be unable to do" 是常见句式，介词短语作条件状语也是典型用法，具有一定代表性，但作为简单句整体典型性中等。

There is not enough evidence to classify it as a disease.

第21题, D

"There is/are" 存在句是四六级和考研中常见句式, 后接不定式作定语用法也较为典型, 掌握后可迁移到类似结构, 具有一定代表性。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本卷出现的 219 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。

damage B1

n. 损害

本卷10次 · 真题 55 句

anxiety B2

n. 焦虑

本卷10次 · 真题 41 句

addiction B2

n. 上瘾

本卷8次 · 真题 9 句

behavior B1

n. 行为

本卷7次 · 真题 92 句

employee A2

n. 雇员, 员工

本卷6次 · 真题 194 句

carbon B2

n. 碳 (化学元素)

本卷6次 · 真题 20 句

emission B2

n. 排放物

本卷6次 · 真题 17 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本卷5次 · 真题 89 句

organization B1

n. 组织

本卷5次 · 真题 76 句

firm B1

adj. 坚固的

本卷5次 · 真题 43 句

online A2

adj. 在线的

本卷4次·真题 145 句

sign A1

n. 标志

本卷4次·真题 78 句

performance B1

n. 表演

本卷4次·真题 66 句

policy B1

n. 政策

本卷4次·真题 61 句

official B1

adj. 官方的

本卷4次·真题 47 句

ahead A2

adv. 在前面

本卷4次·真题 32 句

system A2

n. 系统

本卷3次·真题 162 句

design B1

n. 设计

本卷3次·真题 132 句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本卷3次·真题 118 句

project A2

n. 项目

本卷3次·真题 90 句

deliver B1

v. 递送, 运送 (货物、信件等)

本卷3次·真题 41 句

range B1

n. 范围

本卷3次·真题 41 句

council B1

n. 委员会

本卷3次·真题 27 句

fellow B2

n. 家伙

本卷3次·真题 13 句

shelter B1

n. 遮蔽处

本卷3次·真题 11 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本卷2次·真题 466 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本卷2次·真题 224 句

local A2

adj. 当地的

本卷2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2次·真题 148 句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本卷2次·真题 115 句

affect B1

v. 影响

本卷2次·真题 113 句

type A2

n. 类型

本卷2次·真题 97 句

contribute B1

v. 捐献

本卷2次·真题 74 句

material B1

n. 材料

本卷2次·真题 69 句

suffer B1

v. 遭受 (痛苦、疾病、损失等)

本卷2次·真题 64 句

argue B1

v. 争论

本卷2次·真题 58 句

economy B1

n. 经济

本卷2次·真题 58 句

negative B1

adj. 否定的

本卷2次·真题 57 句

claim B1

v. 声称

本卷2次·真题 56 句

medium B1

adj. 中等的

本卷2次·真题 55 句

wrong A2

adj. 错误的

本卷2次·真题 54 句

desire B2

n. 愿望

本卷2次·真题 52 句

image A2

n. 形象, 印象

本卷2次·真题 52 句

perform B1

v. 执行

本卷2次·真题 52 句

workplace B1

n. 工作场所

本卷2次·真题 48 句

function B1

n. 功能

本卷2次·真题 46 句

feature B1

n. 特征

本卷2次·真题 37 句

exactly B1

adv. 精确地

本卷2次·真题 36 句

mostly B1

adv. 主要地

本卷2次·真题 35 句

rare B1

adj. 稀有的

本卷2次·真题 33 句

executive B2

n. 主管;经理;管理人员

本卷2次·真题 30 句

chief B1

n. 首领

本卷2次·真题 29 句

target B1

n. 目标;靶子

本卷2次·真题 24 句

confidence B1

n. 信心

本卷2次·真题 23 句

delivery B1

n. 递送

本卷2次·真题 23 句

rescue B1

v. 营救, 救援

本卷2次·真题 23 句

invest B2

v. 投资 (金钱、时间等以期获得回报)

本卷2次·真题 22 句

widespread B2

adj. 广泛的

本卷2次·真题 20 句

conventional

B2

adj. 传统的

本卷2次·真题 18 句

transform

B2

v. 使彻底改变;使转变

本卷2次·真题 18 句

regarding

B2

prep. 关于

本卷2次·真题 15 句

anxious

B1

adj. 焦虑的

本卷2次·真题 14 句

secondary

B2

adj. 次要的

本卷2次·真题 13 句

badly

A2

adv. 严重地

本卷2次·真题 12 句

disorder

B2

n. 疾病

本卷2次·真题 12 句

zone

B1

n. 区域

本卷2次·真题 12 句

minister

B2

n. 部长

本卷2次·真题 11 句

shade

B1

n. 阴凉处

本卷2次·真题 11 句

renewable

B2

adj. 可再生的

本卷2次·真题 10 句

misunderstanding

B2

n. 误解

本卷2次·真题 9 句

characterize

C1

v. 是...的特征

本卷2次·真题 8 句

researcher

B2

n. 研究人员

本卷1次·真题 239 句

likely

A2

adj. 很可能的

本卷1次·真题 224 句

accord

C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本卷1次·真题 174 句

product A2

n. 产品

本卷1次·真题 128 句

learning A1

n. 学习

本卷1次·真题 120 句

relationship B1

n. 关系

本卷1次·真题 109 句

quality A2

n. 质量

本卷1次·真题 100 句

physical B1

adj. 身体的

本卷1次·真题 98 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本卷1次·真题 90 句

average A2

adj. 平均的

本卷1次·真题 89 句

case A2

n. 情况

本卷1次·真题 89 句

according B1

prep. 根据

本卷1次·真题 88 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本卷1次·真题 84 句

access B1

n. 进入

本卷1次·真题 83 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本卷1次·真题 79 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本卷1次·真题 79 句

traditional B1

adj. 传统的

本卷1次·真题 79 句

data B1

n. 数据

本卷1次·真题 73 句

professional B1

adj. 专业的

本卷1次·真题 67 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本卷1次·真题 65 句

positive B1

adj. 积极的

本卷1次·真题 62 句

security B1

n. 安全

本卷1次·真题 62 句

internet A2

n. 互联网

本卷1次·真题 55 句

responsibility B1

n. 责任

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

evidence B1

n. 证据

本卷1次·真题 52 句

various B1

adj. 各种各样的

本卷1次·真题 52 句

approach B1

v. 靠近, 接近 (在空间或时间上)

本卷1次·真题 50 句

innovation B2

n. 创新;革新(指行为或过程)

本卷1次·真题 50 句

source B1

n. 来源

本卷1次·真题 50 句

extra A2

adj. 额外的

本卷1次·真题 48 句

intelligence B2

n. 智力

本卷1次·真题 48 句

recently A2

adv. 最近

本卷1次·真题 48 句

easily A2

adv. 容易地

本卷1次·真题 47 句

replace A2

v. 替换, 更换 (用新的代替旧的)

本卷1次 · 真题 47 句

exist A2

v. 存在; 实际上有

本卷1次 · 真题 46 句

loss B1

n. 丧失

本卷1次 · 真题 46 句

media B1

n. 大众传播媒介 (报刊、电视、广播、互联...

本卷1次 · 真题 45 句

harm B1

n. 伤害

本卷1次 · 真题 44 句

attend A2

v. 出席, 参加 (会议、活动等)

本卷1次 · 真题 43 句

staff B1

n. 全体员工

本卷1次 · 真题 43 句

despite B1

prep. 尽管

本卷1次 · 真题 40 句

explore B1

v. 探索

本卷1次 · 真题 40 句

fund B2

n. 资金

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

item A2

n. 项目

本卷1次 · 真题 39 句

reflect B1

v. 反映, 显示

本卷1次 · 真题 39 句

talent B1

n. 天赋

本卷1次 · 真题 39 句

display B1

v. 展示

本卷1次 · 真题 38 句

smartphone B1

n. 智能手机

本卷1次 · 真题 38 句

pattern B1

n. 模式

本卷1次·真题 37 句

finally A2

adv. 终于, 最终

本卷1次·真题 36 句

indicate B2

v. 表明

本卷1次·真题 35 句

assume B2

v. 假定

本卷1次·真题 34 句

completely B1

adv. 完全地

本卷1次·真题 34 句

creativity B2

n. 创造力

本卷1次·真题 34 句

extremely B1

adv. 极其

本卷1次·真题 34 句

recognize B1

v. 认出

本卷1次·真题 34 句

mission B1

n. 任务

本卷1次·真题 33 句

authority B2

n. 权力

本卷1次·真题 32 句

crisis B2

n. 危机

本卷1次·真题 32 句

equipment B1

n. 设备

本卷1次·真题 32 句

protection B1

n. 保护

本卷1次·真题 32 句

style A2

n. 方式

本卷1次·真题 31 句

vary B1

v. 不同

本卷1次·真题 31 句

powerful B1

adj. 强大的

本卷1次·真题 30 句

recommendation B2

n. 推荐

本卷1次·真题 30 句

fuel B1

n. 燃料

本卷1次·真题 28 句

related B1

adj. 相关的

本卷1次·真题 28 句

threat B1

n. 威胁

本卷1次·真题 28 句

distance A2

n. 距离

本卷1次·真题 27 句

unable A2

adj. 不能的

本卷1次·真题 27 句

principle B2

n. 原则, 准则

本卷1次·真题 26 句

request B1

n. 请求

本卷1次·真题 26 句

thus B2

adv. 因此, 所以

本卷1次·真题 26 句

definitely B1

adv. 肯定地

本卷1次·真题 25 句

symptom B2

n. 症状

本卷1次·真题 25 句

announce B1

v. 宣布

本卷1次·真题 24 句

attempt B1

v. 试图

本卷1次·真题 24 句

define B1

v. 给.....下定义

本卷1次·真题 24 句

relatively B2

adv. 相对地

本卷1次·真题 24 句

priority B2

n. 优先事项

本卷1次·真题 23 句

aspect B2

n. 方面

本卷1次·真题 22 句

gradually B1

adv. 逐渐地, 逐步地

本卷1次·真题 22 句

stuff A2

n. 东西

本卷1次·真题 22 句

formal B1

adj. 正式的

本卷1次·真题 21 句

investigate B2

v. 调查

本卷1次·真题 21 句

schedule A2

n. 时间表

本卷1次·真题 21 句

document B1

n. 文件

本卷1次·真题 20 句

fee B1

n. 费用

本卷1次·真题 20 句

citizen B1

n. 公民

本卷1次·真题 19 句

favor B1

n. 帮忙

本卷1次·真题 19 句

seriously B1

adv. 严肃地

本卷1次·真题 19 句

combat B2

n. 战斗

本卷1次·真题 18 句

injury B1

n. (身体) 伤害, 损伤

本卷1次·真题 18 句

border B1

n. 边界

本卷1次·真题 17 句

suit A2

n. 套装

本卷1次·真题 17 句

definition B2

n. 定义

本卷1次·真题 16 句

donation B2

n. 捐赠

本卷1次·真题 16句

missing A2

adj. 找不到的

本卷1次·真题 16句

properly B1

adv. 正确地

本卷1次·真题 16句

regulation B2

n. 规则, 条例

本卷1次·真题 16句

rid B2

v. 使摆脱

本卷1次·真题 16句

switch A2

v. 转换

本卷1次·真题 16句

wander B1

v. 漫步

本卷1次·真题 16句

wildlife B1

n. 野生动植物

本卷1次·真题 16句

beneficial B2

adj. 有益的

本卷1次·真题 15句

charity B1

n. 慈善机构

本卷1次·真题 15句

previously B1

adv. 以前, 先前 (指过去某个时间)

本卷1次·真题 15句

reduction B2

n. 减少

本卷1次·真题 15句

socialize B2

v. 社交

本卷1次·真题 15句

sufficient B2

adj. 足够的

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

norm B2

n. 常态

本卷1次·真题 14句

urge B2

v. 敦促

本卷1次·真题 14 句

guy A2

n. 男人

本卷1次·真题 13 句

phenomenon B2

n. 现象

本卷1次·真题 13 句

prioritize B2

v. 优先处理

本卷1次·真题 13 句

racing B1

n. 赛跑运动;赛车运动

本卷1次·真题 13 句

uniform B1

n. 制服

本卷1次·真题 13 句

freely B1

adv. 自由地

本卷1次·真题 12 句

surprised A2

adj. 感到惊讶的

本卷1次·真题 12 句

negatively B2

adv. 负面地

本卷1次·真题 11 句

obstacle B2

n. 障碍物

本卷1次·真题 11 句

otherwise B2

adv. 否则, 不然

本卷1次·真题 11 句

convince B1

v. 说服, 使相信

本卷1次·真题 10 句

devote B2

v. 把...奉献给

本卷1次·真题 10 句

existing B1

adj. 现有的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

fame B2

n. 名声

本卷1次·真题 10 句

halt B2

v. 停止

本卷1次·真题 10 句

surprisingly

B1

adv. 令人惊讶地

本卷1次·真题 10 句

timely

B2

adj. 及时的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

aisle

B2

n. (建筑物内的) 过道, 通道

本卷1次·真题 9 句

automatically

B1

adv. 自动地

本卷1次·真题 9 句

classify

B2

v. 将...分类, 把...归类

本卷1次·真题 9 句

net

A2

n. 网

本卷1次·真题 9 句

overwhelming

B2

adj. 压倒性的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

tear

A2

v. 撕裂, 撕破

本卷1次·真题 9 句

trigger

B2

v. 引发

本卷1次·真题 9 句

confuse

B1

v. 使困惑

本卷1次·真题 8 句

frustration

B2

n. 挫败感

本卷1次·真题 8 句

grateful

B1

adj. 感激的

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

neutral

B2

adj. 中立的

本卷1次·真题 8 句

stressful

B1

adj. 压力大的

本卷1次·真题 8 句

tremendous

B2

adj. 巨大的

本卷1次·真题 8 句

unaware

B2

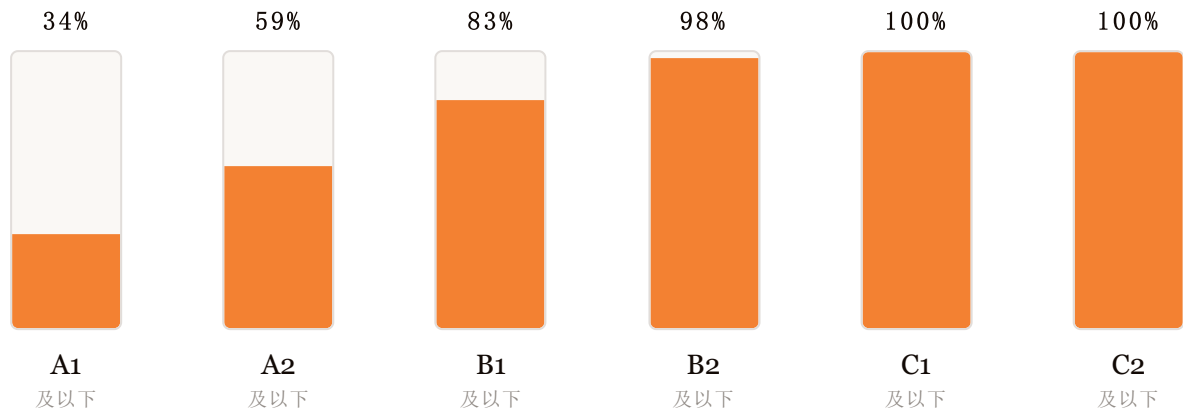
adj. 未察觉的

本卷1次·真题8句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全卷录音原文 665 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 **665** 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 10 个·约 2%。



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 665 个· 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

665

B2 以上难词

2%

B1 及以下覆盖

83%

英语四级 2021年6月·第2套 · 全卷构成

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