

2021年12月·第1套 英语四级听力真题原文与答案解析

PAPER & KEY • 听力题和解析

听力题和解析

本卷全部 25 题的标准答案与完整录音文字稿由懒笔记基于2021年12月·第1套 英语四级听力原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面层级：Part/Section 标题与各节 Directions 照原卷排印——真实听力考卷只印选项，题干由录音念出。其下按录音篇目逐篇排印：每篇先给完整录音文字稿（逐段中译），再逐题给出卷面题目与该题解析（题目、翻译、答案、定位、信号、替换与排除）。

真题卷第1套(2021-12) • 四级

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

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(25 minutes)

Section A

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

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

1 United Airlines has apologised for mistakenly shipping an American family's pet dog thousands of miles in the wrong direction to Japan.

美国联合航空公司为误将一个美国家庭的宠物狗运送到数千英里外的日本方向而道歉。

2 The dog owner's beloved 10-year-old dog named Buddy took an unexpected 16-hour flight to Tokyo following a mix-up by the airline.

狗主人心爱的10岁狗狗名叫Buddy,由于航空公司的失误,意外搭乘了16小时的航班飞往东京。

3 The dog owner's family are currently in the process of moving. They were meant to be reunited with the pet in their new home city in Texas.

狗主人一家目前正在搬家过程中。他们原本应该在得克萨斯州的新家与宠物团聚。

4 But when they arrived at the United Airlines cargo facility in the southern U.S. state, they found a stranger's dog waiting in Buddy's place.

但当他们到达美国南部州的美国联合航空公司货运设施时,发现一只陌生的狗在Buddy的位置等待。

5 Both of the dogs had been sent to the wrong destinations on connecting flights from Denver, with Buddy mistakenly being sent to Japan instead.

这两只狗都在丹佛转机时被送到了错误的目的地,Buddy被错误地送到了日本。

6 Buddy was given a physical checkup when he arrived at Tokyo's International Airport. The dog was then sent back to the U.S. on a private charter jet.

Buddy抵达东京国际机场后接受了身体检查。随后这只狗被用私人包机送回美国。

7 "I'm so glad he's alive and coming home soon!" said the relieved dog owner.

"我太高兴了,它还活着并且很快就要回家了!"如释重负的狗主人说。

8 "And an error occurred during the connections in Denver. We have notified our customers that their pets arrived safely. We will arrange to return the pets to them as soon as possible," a spokesperson of United Airlines said.

"在丹佛转机期间发生了一个错误。我们已通知客户他们的宠物安全抵达。我们将尽快安排将宠物送还给他们。"美国联合航空公司发言人表示。

1. A) It found a pet dog on board a plane to a city in Texas.
- B) It had one of its cargo planes land at a wrong airport.
- C) It sent two dogs to the wrong destinations.
- D) It had two of its domestic flights mixed up.

【题目】 What does the news report say about United Airlines?

【翻译】 新闻报道关于美国联合航空公司说了什么?

- A) 在一架飞往德克萨斯州某城市的飞机上发现了一只宠物狗。
- B) 其中一架货运飞机降落在了错误的机场。 c) 将两只狗送到了错误的目的地。
- D) 将其两个国内航班搞混了。

【答案】 C (细节题) It sent two dogs to the wrong destinations.

【定位】 Both of the dogs had been sent to the wrong destinations on connecting flights from Denver, with Buddy mistakenly being sent to Japan instead.

两只狗都在从丹佛转机时被送错了目的地, 其中 Buddy 被错送到了日本。

【信号】 Both...wrong destinations 直陈事故。这句以 Both of the dogs had been sent to the wrong destinations 正面点出事故核心——两只狗都被送错目的地, 是整则新闻交代『航空公司做了什么』的事实落点; 句中 Both 与 wrong destinations 是直接承载答案的信号词。

【替换】 Both of the dogs had been sent to the wrong destinations ↔

It sent two dogs to the wrong destinations.

Both the dogs = two dogs

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

选项盗用了原文里 Texas 这个地名 (their new home city in Texas)，但原文是说一家人本应在得州的新家与狗团聚，并非『在飞往得州的飞机上发现一只狗』；它把真实情节拼凑改写，属听到 Texas 就想选的陷阱。

借用原文：They were meant to be reunited with the pet in their new home city in Texas.

B) 偷换概念

原文反复说送错的是 dog (shipping an American family's pet dog...in the wrong direction)，是『狗被运错方向』，从没说『一架货机降错机场』；选项把错送对象从狗偷换成 cargo plane、把『送错目的地』偷换成『降错机场』，与原文不符。

借用原文：United Airlines has apologised for mistakenly shipping an American family's pet dog thousands of miles in the wrong direction

D) 答非所问

原文是两只狗在转机时被送错 (on connecting flights from Denver)，出错的是狗的去向；选项却说是『两个国内航班被搞混』，把出错对象从狗换成 flights，且原文只字未提『国内航班搞混』，属答非所问。

借用原文：Both of the dogs had been sent to the wrong destinations on connecting flights from Denver

-
2. A) Correct their mistake as soon as possible.
B) Give the two pets a physical checkup.
C) Hire a charter jet to bring the pets back.
D) Send another plane to continue the flight.

【题目】 What did the spokesperson for United Airlines say they would do after the incident?

【翻译】 美国联合航空公司的发言人表示事件发生后他们会做什么？

- A) 尽快纠正他们的错误。 B) 给这两只宠物做身体检查。 C) 租用包机把宠物送回来。
D) 派另一架飞机继续该航班。

【答案】 A (细节题) Correct their mistake as soon as possible.

【定位】 We will arrange to return the pets to them as soon as possible.

我们会尽快安排把宠物送还给他们。

【信号】 We will 未来承诺。 这句出自发言人原话，以 We will arrange to return the pets to them as soon as possible 的 We will 领头，是典型的官方补救承诺句；will 这个未来时信号正对应题干 say they would do，故为答案句。

【替换】 We will arrange to return the pets to them as soon as possible ↔

Correct their mistake as soon as possible.

送还宠物=纠正错误

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

选项盗用了原文真出现的 physical checkup (Buddy was given a physical checkup) , 但那是 Buddy 到东京后已经做过的事, 不是发言人承诺『事故后将要做』的动作; 时间错位, 张冠李戴到发言人头上。

借用原文: Buddy was given a physical checkup when he arrived at Tokyo's International Airport.

C) 原词陷阱

选项盗用原文的 charter jet (sent back to the U.S. on a private charter jet) , 但那是叙述 Buddy 已经被私人包机送回美国的既成事实, 不是发言人对今后的承诺; 选项把已发生说成将要做, 且 Hire (雇用) 也非原文所述。

借用原文: The dog was then sent back to the U.S. on a private charter jet.

D) 未提及

原文从没说要『再派一架飞机继续这趟飞行』; 发言人只承诺尽快把宠物送还 (return the pets to them as soon as possible) 。选项 Send another plane to continue the flight. 是凭 plane/flight 这类话题词臆造的动作, 未提及。

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

1 Officials at Reid Park Zoo in Tucson Arizona are celebrating the birth of a baby elephant. Zoo officials say the baby was born on Monday. It is a female and she weighs nearly 130 kilograms.

亚利桑那州图森市Reid Park动物园的官员们正在庆祝一头小象的诞生。动物园官员表示,这头小象于周一出生。它是雌性,体重近130公斤。

2 Semba, her mother, is a 30-year-old African elephant. The pregnancy lasted 22 months.

它的母亲Semba是一头30岁的非洲象。怀孕期持续了22个月。

3 Officials describe the baby elephant as "healthy, standing and nursing".

官员们描述这头小象"健康、能站立并在哺乳"。

4 The baby hasn't been given a name yet.

这头小象还没有被命名。

5 Semba has given birth before. Zoo officials said during this pregnancy, she was closely monitored through physical exams and blood tests.

Semba之前曾生育过。动物园官员表示,在这次怀孕期间,通过身体检查和血液测试对她进行了密切监测。

6 Dr. Sue Tygielski is the zoo's director of zoological operations. She said the elephant's birth went smoothly and that there were no complications.

Sue Tygielski博士是该动物园的动物运营总监。她表示大象的分娩过程顺利,没有出现并发症。

7 The new baby expands the zoo's elephant herd to six. That includes the baby's parents, a sister, a brother and an adult female.

这头新生小象使动物园的大象群扩大到六头。其中包括小象的父母、一个姐姐、一个哥哥和一头成年雌象。

3. A) She weighs 130 kilograms.
B) She has had babies before.
C) She was brought from Africa.
D) She has a big family of six.

【题目】 What do we learn about the mother elephant Semba?

【翻译】 关于母象Semba我们了解到什么?

- A) 她体重130公斤。 B) 她以前生过小象。 C) 她是从非洲带来的。
D) 她有一个六口之家的大家庭。

【答案】 B (细节题) She has had babies before.

【定位】 Semba has given birth before.

Semba 以前生过孩子 (不是第一次生产)。

【信号】 直陈母象过往经历。答案句是录音里专门交代 Semba 经历的一句 Semba has given birth before., 它直接陈述了关于这只母象本身的一项事实, 与题干 "关于 Semba 我们了解到什么" 严丝合缝, 是无需转折提示、直接点出的事实句。

【替换】 has given birth before ↔ has had babies before
生过=有过孩子

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

选项 She weighs 130 kilograms. 盗用了录音里真实出现的数字 130 公斤, 但录音说的是新生小象 she weighs nearly 130 kilograms, 主语是 baby 而非母亲 Semba, 把宝宝的体重安到了母亲头上, 对象搞错。

借用原文: she weighs nearly 130 kilograms

C) 偷换概念

选项 She was brought from Africa. 借用了录音里的 Africa 一词, 但录音只说 Semba, her mother, is a 30-year-old African elephant.——她是一头 "非洲象" (品种), 并没有说 "她是从非洲被带来的", 把物种来源偷换成了运输来历。

借用原文: a 30-year-old African elephant

D) 原词陷阱

选项 She has a big family of six. 盗用了录音末尾的数字 six, 但录音说 The new baby expands the zoo's elephant herd to six.——是 "动物园象群扩大到六只", 描述的是整个园区象群规模, 而非 "母亲 Semba 有一个六口之家", 对象与口径都被改了。

借用原文: expands the zoo's elephant herd to six

-
4. A) It took 22 hours.
B) It had some complications.
C) It was smooth.
D) It was monitored by Dr. Sue Tygielski.

【题目】 What does the report say about the birth of the new baby elephant?

【翻译】报道中关于新生小象的出生说了什么？

A) 花了22小时。 B) 有一些并发症。 C) 很顺利。 D) 由Sue Tygielski博士监护。

【答案】C (细节题) It was smooth.

【定位】She said the elephant's birth went smoothly and that there were no complications.

她(动物园动物运营主管 Sue Tygielski 博士)说,这次大象的出生过程很顺利,没有出现任何并发症。

【信号】对出生过程的直接定性。答案句 the elephant's birth went smoothly and that there were no complications 是录音里唯一对"出生过程怎么样"下定性的句子, went smoothly 是正面评价词、no complications 是配套补充,直接回答了题干"出生说了什么",靠这个"定性词"信号即可锁定。

【替换】went smoothly ↔ It was smooth.

副词转形容词同义

there were no complications ↔ It was smooth.

无并发症佐证顺利

【排除】A) 原词陷阱

选项 It took 22 hours. 盗用了数字 22, 但录音里的 22 是 The pregnancy lasted 22 months.——是怀孕 22 个"月",且说的是孕期长短不是"出生过程用了多久",单位(hours↔months)和对象(出生过程↔整个孕期)双双被换。

借用原文: The pregnancy lasted 22 months

B) 与原文相反

选项 It had some complications. 直接盗用录音原词 complications, 但录音是 there were no complications——明确说"没有"并发症,选项却说"有一些",把否定改成了肯定,极性正好相反。

借用原文: there were no complications

D) 张冠李戴

选项 It was monitored by Dr. Sue Tygielski. 把录音里真实出现的人名 Sue Tygielski 搬来当出生过程的监控者,但录音说被密切监控的是 during this pregnancy, she was closely monitored——监控的是 Semba 的"孕期",而 Tygielski 博士只是在 Dr. Sue Tygielski is the zoo's director 里被介绍头衔并转述"出生很顺利",并没说出生由她监控,把"孕期被监控"和"这位博士"硬拼到一起。

借用原文: during this pregnancy, she was closely monitored

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

1 Three years ago, a couple was enjoying a meal at a beach restaurant. The restaurant was built on a wooden structure above the sea-water. During the meal, the man's wedding ring slipped off his finger. It fell through the wooden floorboards, apparently lost forever.

三年前,一对夫妇在一家海滩餐厅用餐。这家餐厅建在海面上的木质结构上。用餐期间,男士的结婚戒指从手指上滑落了。它掉进了木地板的缝隙里,看似永远丢失了。

2 Recently, the restaurant manager Ryan Krivoy decided to replace the wooden deck and he found an old gold coin, some \$100 bills and a silver wedding ring while replacing the deck.

最近,餐厅经理Ryan Krivoy决定更换木质甲板,在更换甲板时他发现了一枚古老的金币、一些100美元的钞票和一枚银质结婚戒指。

3 The restaurant waitress Sasha Formica posted a picture of the ring on Facebook. The post was shared about 5,000 times.

餐厅女服务员Sasha Formica在Facebook上发布了这枚戒指的照片。这条帖子被分享了大约5000次。

4 Three days later, the happy wife called to claim the ring. She even texted pictures of her and her husband eating there in 2017 as proof.

三天后,这位高兴的妻子打电话来认领戒指。她甚至发送了她和丈夫2017年在那里用餐的照片作为证明。

5 The restaurant mailed the ring back to the happy couple. Meanwhile, Krivoy discovered that the gold coin was very rare. It was from 1855 and worth as much as \$2,000.

餐厅将戒指邮寄回给了这对幸福的夫妇。与此同时,Krivoy发现那枚金币非常罕见。它来自1855年,价值高达2000美元。

5. A) It enjoyed great popularity.

B) It started business three years ago.

C) It was frequented by newly-weds.

D) It was built above the sea-water.

【题目】 What do we learn about the restaurant?

【翻译】 关于这家餐厅我们了解到什么?

A) 它非常受欢迎。 B) 它三年前开始营业。 C) 它经常有新婚夫妇光顾。

D) 它建在海面上。

【答案】 D (细节题) It was built above the sea-water.

【定位】 The restaurant was built on a wooden structure above the sea-water.

这家餐厅建在海水之上的一个木质结构上。

【信号】 录音里唯一直接描述餐厅本身的句子。全篇只有这一句在正面描述餐厅这个事物本身——

The restaurant was built on a wooden structure above the sea-water., 其余句子讲的是戒指、经理、服务员的动作; 当题问某事物的事实, 就锁定录音里主语正是该事物、且在交代它属性的那句。

【替换】 built on a wooden structure above the sea-water ↔ It was built above the sea-water.

选项是原句的压缩概括

【排除】 A) 未提及

It enjoyed great popularity. 说餐厅很受欢迎，但录音通篇只讲戒指失而复得，从未评价餐厅的人气或生意好坏，属于无中生有。

B) 原词陷阱

It started business three years ago. 借了录音开头的 three years ago，但 Three years ago, a couple was enjoying a meal 里这个时间是指三年前有对夫妇在此用餐、戒指掉落，根本不是讲餐厅三年前开业；把三年前从用餐时间偷换成开业时间，是典型的原词陷阱。

借用原文：Three years ago, a couple was enjoying a meal at a beach restaurant.

C) 过度推断

It was frequented by newly-weds. 说餐厅常被新婚夫妇光顾；录音只提到一对夫妇曾来用餐 a couple was enjoying a meal，既没说他们是新婚、更没说这里常有新婚夫妇来，属于由一对夫妇过度推断成常客群体。

借用原文：a couple was enjoying a meal at a beach restaurant

-
6. A) Expand his business on the beach.
B) Replace the restaurant's wooden deck.
C) Post a picture of his restaurant online.
D) Celebrate his silver wedding anniversary.

【题目】 What did the restaurant manager decide to do recently?

【翻译】 这家餐厅的经理最近决定做什么？

- A) 在海滩上扩展他的生意。 B) 更换餐厅的木质平台。 C) 在网上发布他餐厅的照片。
D) 庆祝他的银婚纪念日。

【答案】 B (细节题) Replace the restaurant's wooden deck.

【定位】 Recently, the restaurant manager Ryan Krivoy decided to replace the wooden deck and he found an old gold coin, some \$100 bills and a silver wedding ring while replacing the deck.
最近，餐厅经理 Ryan Krivoy 决定更换那个木质平台，他在换平台时发现了一枚古老的金币、一些百元钞票和一枚银质结婚戒指。

【信号】 decided to 直接给出经理的决定动作。 the restaurant manager Ryan Krivoy decided to replace the wooden deck 里 decided to 后面紧跟的动词短语，就是题目要的决定；听到 decided to 这种表决定的信号词，后面接的动作即是答案落点。

【替换】 decided to replace the wooden deck ↔ Replace the restaurant's wooden deck.

几乎同表述，仅补出所属

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

Expand his business on the beach. 里的 beach 借自录音背景中的海边餐厅 (beach restaurant) , 但录音从没说经理要扩张生意, 他决定的是换平台 replace the wooden deck; 把场景词 beach 拿来拼一个原文没有的动作, 是原词陷阱加无中生有。

借用原文: a beach restaurant

C) 张冠李戴

Post a picture of his restaurant online. 里发照片到网上这件事, 录音里做的人是女服务员 The restaurant waitress Sasha Formica posted a picture of the ring on Facebook., 且发的是戒指照片不是餐厅照片; 既把动作的人从服务员张冠李戴到经理, 又把戒指换成餐厅, 双重偷换。

借用原文: The restaurant waitress Sasha Formica posted a picture of the ring on Facebook.

D) 原词陷阱

Celebrate his silver wedding anniversary. 里的 silver wedding 拼自录音的 silver wedding ring (银质结婚戒指) , 但 a silver wedding ring 说的是经理找到的一枚银戒指, 根本不是他要庆祝结婚周年; 把 silver wedding ring 截成 silver wedding, 是诱人的原词陷阱。

借用原文: a silver wedding ring

-
7. A) She sold it for two thousand dollars.
B) She took it to the restaurant manager.
C) She posted its picture on Facebook.
D) She returned it to its owner right away.

【题目】 What did the waitress do about the recovered ring?

【翻译】 女服务员对找回的戒指做了什么?

- A) 她以两千美元的价格把它卖了。 B) 她把它交给了餐厅经理。
C) 她在Facebook上发布了它的照片。 D) 她立即把它归还给了失主。

【答案】 C (细节题) She posted its picture on Facebook.

【定位】 The restaurant waitress Sasha Formica posted a picture of the ring on Facebook.

餐厅女服务员 Sasha Formica 把戒指的照片发到了脸上。

【信号】 主语正是 waitress、动作直接针对 ring. The restaurant waitress Sasha Formica posted a picture of the ring on Facebook. 这一句主语恰是题目问的 waitress、动作 posted 又直接落在 ring 上, 人、物、动作三者齐全; 当题目锁定某人对某物的动作, 就找主语是该人、宾语含该物的那一句。

【替换】 posted a picture of the ring on Facebook ↔ **She posted its picture on Facebook.**

几乎原句, 仅用 its 回指 ring

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

She sold it for two thousand dollars. 里的两千美元搬自录音结尾 the gold coin was very rare. It was from 1855 and worth as much as \$2,000, 但这金额是说那枚稀有金币值两千美元、并非服务员把戒指卖了两千；既盗用了金额数字，又把对象从金币偷换成戒指，是原词陷阱加偷换概念。

借用原文：It was from 1855 and worth as much as \$2,000.

B) 未提及

She took it to the restaurant manager. 说服务员把戒指交给经理，但录音里其实是经理先发现戒指 he found ... a silver wedding ring、服务员再去发照片，戒指并非由服务员上交经理；这是个原文没发生、还把人物关系方向弄反的干扰项。

D) 张冠李戴

She returned it to its owner right away. 借了录音里确有的归还戒指情节，但还戒指的是餐厅而非服务员 The restaurant mailed the ring back to the happy couple., 而且是失主三天后来认领 Three days later, the happy wife called to claim the ring 才寄还，并非 right away (立刻)；张冠李戴加篡改时间。

借用原文：The restaurant mailed the ring back to the happy couple.

Section B

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

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

1 W: I can't believe that duck hunting is still legal in so many parts of the world. The scientific evidence from countries like Australia, Canada and the USA clearly indicates a decline in the birds' numbers.

W: 我真不敢相信在世界上这么多地方猎鸭仍然是合法的。来自澳大利亚、加拿大和美国等国家的科学证据清楚地表明这些鸟类的数量正在下降。

2 M: But can anyone be sure if the decline is really caused by the hunting or by climate change?

M: 但是有人能确定这种下降真的是由狩猎引起的还是由气候变化引起的吗?

3 W: It's caused by both in fact. We see more droughts in countries like Australia. Ducks are birds that feed and breed in areas where there is a lot of water, but their habitats have been shrinking in recent decades because of the droughts.

W: 实际上两者都有影响。我们在澳大利亚这样的国家看到更多的干旱。鸭子是在有大量水源的地区觅食和繁殖的鸟类,但近几十年来由于干旱,它们的栖息地一直在缩小。

4 M: And I guess with fewer places to inhabit, they concentrate in greater numbers in few areas, which surely makes them easier targets for the hunters.

M: 我猜随着可居住的地方越来越少,它们会更集中地聚集在少数几个区域,这肯定让它们更容易成为猎人的目标。

5 W: It does. My grandfather was a duck hunter. He told me hunting ducks and geese began in the 19th century. They were easily found and a plentifully available food source in farming areas, especially for poor immigrants.

W: 确实如此。我祖父曾是个猎鸭人。他告诉我猎鸭和猎鹅始于19世纪。在农业地区它们很容易找到,是充足的食物来源,尤其对贫穷的移民来说。

6 M: What do they use for hunting during that period?

M: 那个时期他们用什么来狩猎?

7 W: They use new types of guns, and birds could easily be shot down in flight. And in such great numbers, their commercial hunting of ducks and geese became an industry. Yet, there's no commercial farming of these birds nowadays. Their meat is hardly eaten in Western countries.

W: 他们使用新型枪支,鸟类在飞行中很容易被射下来。而且数量如此之多,对鸭子和鹅的商业狩猎成了一个产业。然而,现在已经没有这些鸟类的商业养殖了。在西方国家几乎没人吃它们的肉。

8 M: No, duck hunting seemingly exists as the continuation of a tradition.

M: 是的,猎鸭似乎只是作为一种传统的延续而存在。

9 W: Well, ducks have never been popular with farmers like my grandfather anyway because they sometimes destroy crops. In fact, farmers used to poison them in large numbers.

W: 其实,鸭子从来都不受像我祖父这样的农民欢迎,因为它们有时会破坏庄稼。事实上,农民过去常常大量毒杀它们。

10 M: That somehow doesn't surprise me. Nobody places much value on the lives of these poor birds or on their meat.

M: 这倒不让我意外。没人重视这些可怜鸟儿的生命,也不重视它们的肉。

8. A) The number of ducks has declined sharply in recent years.

B) Climate change has little effect on the lives of wild ducks.

C) Duck meat is not eaten in Australia, Canada and the U.S.

D) Duck hunting remains legal in many parts of the world.

【题目】 What does the woman find unbelievable?

【翻译】 女士认为什么难以置信?

A) 近年来鸭子的数量急剧下降。 B) 气候变化对野鸭的生活影响甚微。

C) 在澳大利亚、加拿大和美国不吃鸭肉。 D) 在世界许多地方捕猎鸭子仍然是合法的。

【答案】 D (态度观点题) Duck hunting remains legal in many parts of the world.

【定位】 W: I can't believe that duck hunting is still legal in so many parts of the world.

女：我真不敢相信，在世界上这么多地方猎鸭居然还是合法的。

【信号】 “我不敢相信”直接喊出态度。答案信号是开口第一句的强烈表态 I can't believe that——这正是 unbelievable 的口语版，紧跟其后的内容就是她觉得难以置信的对象，无需再往下找。

【替换】 duck hunting is still legal in so many parts of the world ↔

Duck hunting remains legal in many parts of the world.

is still=remains 的同义替换

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

录音确实提到 a decline in the birds' numbers, A 用 declined sharply 盗了这个原词。但她惊讶的是“居然合法”，数量下降只是她用来佐证的事实，答非所问。

借用原文：a decline in the birds' numbers

B) **与原文相反**

录音里 It's caused by both in fact. 明确说气候（干旱）是原因之一，B 却说 Climate change has little effect, 与原文相反；climate change 这个词是男士在 climate change 提出的疑问，被借来做诱饵。

借用原文：It's caused by both in fact.

C) **偷换概念**

录音说 Their meat is hardly eaten in Western countries., 指“西方国家”。C 把范围偷换成 Australia, Canada and the U.S. 三个具体国家，且这是后文的细节、不是她开头表态的“不敢相信”对象。

借用原文：Their meat is hardly eaten in Western countries.

9. A) Droughts.

B) Bushfires.

C) Farming.

D) Hunting.

【题目】 What does the woman say has caused the shrinking of ducks' habitats in Australia?

【翻译】 女士说是什么导致了澳大利亚鸭子栖息地的缩小？

A) 干旱。 B) 丛林火灾。 C) 农业耕作。 D) 捕猎。

【答案】 **A** (细节题) Droughts.

【定位】 W: We see more droughts in countries like Australia. Ducks are birds that feed and breed in areas where there is a lot of water, but their habitats have been shrinking in recent decades because of the droughts.

女：在澳大利亚这样的国家，我们看到了更多的干旱。鸭子是在水多的地方觅食和繁殖的鸟，但近几十年来，由于干旱，它们的栖息地一直在缩小。

【信号】 **because of 后面直接点出原因**。答案信号是明确的因果短语 because of the droughts ——habitats shrinking 紧跟 because of，连接词后的 droughts 就是栖息地缩小的直接原因。

【替换】 because of the droughts ↔ **Droughts.**

原文与选项同词直接对应

【排除】 B) **未提及**

Bushfires. 只是“澳大利亚”这一情境下考生脑补出来的常识，录音从头到尾未提 bushfire，属凭印象的无中生有。

C) **原词陷阱**

录音后面才提到 farming areas、农民毒鸭等，C 用 Farming. 盗了这个原词，但题问的是“栖息地缩小的原因”，农业与之并无因果关系，答非所问。

借用原文：farming areas

D) **原词陷阱**

录音里 hunting 与 a decline in the birds' numbers 相关，D 用 Hunting. 盗了全篇高频词。但题专问 habitats 缩小，原文把这一项的因明确归给 droughts，hunting 答非所问。

借用原文：It's caused by both in fact.

10. A) They are not easy to domesticate.

B) Their meat is not that popular.

C) It is not environmentally friendly.

D) It is not considered cost-effective.

【题目】 **Why is there no commercial farming of ducks and geese in Western countries?**

【翻译】 为什么西方国家没有鸭子和鹅的商业化养殖？

A) 它们不容易驯化。 B) 它们的肉不那么受欢迎。 C) 这不环保。

D) 这被认为不具成本效益。

【答案】 **B** (细节题) Their meat is not that popular.

【定位】 W: Yet, there's no commercial farming of these birds nowadays. Their meat is hardly eaten in Western countries.

女：然而，如今并没有对这些鸟类的商业养殖。在西方国家，它们的肉几乎没人吃。

【信号】 **现象句紧跟的下一句即解释**。答案信号是“现象+紧贴解释”的相邻结构：先说 there's no commercial farming (现象)，紧接着 Their meat is hardly eaten in Western countries. 就是原因——没人吃，自然不必养。

【替换】 Their meat is hardly eaten in Western countries. ↔ **Their meat is not that popular.**

“几乎没人吃”=“不太受欢迎”

【排除】 A) 未提及

They are not easy to domesticate. 听着像个合理理由，但录音没说过驯养难易，属凭常识脑补的无中生有。

C) 未提及

It is not environmentally friendly. 蹭了“环保”这个当下热词，但录音解释“不养”的理由是肉没人吃，从未提环保，无中生有。

D) 过度推断

It is not considered cost-effective. 看似能从“没人吃→养了不赚钱”推出来，但这是考生自己多走的一步，原文只说肉没人吃，没说成本不划算。

借用原文：Their meat is hardly eaten in Western countries.

-
11. A) They hunted ducks as a traditional sport.
B) They killed wild ducks and geese for food.
C) They raised ducks and geese for their eggs.
D) They poisoned wild ducks in large numbers.

【题目】 What does the woman say about farmers in her grandfather's time?

【翻译】 女士对她祖父那个时代的农民说了什么？

- A) 他们把捕猎鸭子作为一项传统运动。 B) 他们猎杀野鸭和野鹅作为食物。
C) 他们饲养鸭子和鹅以获取蛋。 D) 他们大量毒杀野鸭。

【答案】 D (细节题) They poisoned wild ducks in large numbers.

【定位】 W: ducks have never been popular with farmers like my grandfather anyway because they sometimes destroy crops. In fact, farmers used to poison them in large numbers.

女：反正鸭子从来都不受我祖父那样的农民待见，因为它们有时会毁坏庄稼。事实上，农民过去常常大量毒杀它们。

【信号】 主语为 farmers 的应答句直接点动作。 答案信号是女士应答里主语明确为 farmers 的那句 farmers used to poison them in large numbers——题问 farmers，原文恰由 farmers 当主语给出动作，定位即在此。

【替换】 farmers used to poison them in large numbers ↔ **They poisoned wild ducks in large numbers.**

原话与选项近乎逐词对应

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

They hunted ducks as a traditional sport. 蹭了男士那句 duck hunting seemingly exists as the continuation of a tradition 里的 tradition，但那是讲“如今猎鸭是传统延续”，主语不是祖父年代的农民，张冠李戴。

借用原文：duck hunting seemingly exists as the continuation of a tradition

B) 张冠李戴

They killed wild ducks and geese for food. 盗用了 a plentifully available food source，但那讲的是祖父那辈猎人把鸭鹅当食物来源，主语是猎人而非本题问的 farmers，且农民对鸭子的态度是毒杀而非食用，张冠李戴。

借用原文：a plentifully available food source

C) 未提及

They raised ducks and geese for their eggs. 里的 raised（饲养）和 eggs（蛋）录音从未念到——原文讲的全是猎杀、毒杀，没有任何“养鸭取蛋”，属无中生有。

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

1 M: Okay, Miss Bright. I've finished calculating. I estimate you have between 210 and 240 square meters of walls and ceiling.

M: 好的，Bright小姐。我已经算完了。我估计您的墙面和天花板加起来有210到240平方米。

2 W: So, how much would the paint job cost?

W: 那么，刷漆要花多少钱？

3 M: That would depend on the quality of paint you choose. We carry two brands. One costs 60 cents every square meter, and the other 90 cents. The second is guaranteed to look great for about 10 years, whereas the cheaper one will start to dull after around six or seven years.

M: 这取决于您选择的油漆质量。我们有两个品牌。一种每平方米60美分，另一种90美分。第二种保证能保持大约10年的良好效果，而便宜的那种在六七年后就会开始褪色。

4 W: In that case, we would prefer the more expensive option.

W: 那样的话，我们更倾向于选贵一点的。

5 M: All right, then. So including labor costs, taxes, and everything, this job would come to \$3,000.

M: 好的。那么包括人工费、税费和所有费用，这项工作总共需要3000美元。

6 W: Um, to be perfectly honest, that's more than I expected.

W: 嗯，说实话，这比我预期的要高。

7 M: Please bear in mind that the price includes moving all the furniture, and the whole task would take two days.

M: 请注意价格包括搬动所有家具，而且整个任务需要两天时间。

8 W: Really? Why?

W: 真的吗？为什么？

9 M: Well, we can't paint the walls without clearing all the furniture first. So every time we paint a room, we first have to move the furniture to another room. So that takes more time. Plus, it requires two people, which works out more expensive.

M: 嗯，我们不清空家具就没法刷墙。所以每刷一个房间，我们都得先把家具搬到另一个房间。这样就需要更多时间。而且需要两个人，费用就更高了。

10 W: I see. But does that mean I could not live here in my own house during those two days?

W: 我明白了。但这是不是意味着这两天我不能住在自己家里？

11 M: That is correct.

M: 没错。

12 W: Oh well, that changes everything, I'm afraid. I would have to stay with a friend or check into a hotel. I hadn't considered any of that. I'm starting to realize that painting my house is far more troublesome than I had anticipated.

W: 哦，那恐怕一切都变了。我得去朋友家住或者住酒店。我之前都没考虑过这些。我开始意识到粉刷房子比我想的麻烦得多。

13 M: This is usually the case. Most of our clients go through the same realization.

M: 通常都是这样。我们大多数客户都会有同样的感受。

14 W: I see.

W: 明白了。

15 M: You have my number. Please feel free to call me for any further questions.

M: 您有我的电话。如果有任何其他问题，请随时给我打电话。

16 W: Thank you.

W: 谢谢。

12. A) Have her house repainted.

B) Replace some of her old furniture.

C) Move into a newly-painted house.

D) Calculate the cost of the paint job.

【题目】 What is the woman planning to do?

【翻译】 这位女士计划做什么？

- A) 让人重新粉刷她的房子。 B) 更换她的一些旧家具。 C) 搬进一所新粉刷的房子。
D) 计算粉刷工作的费用。

【答案】 A (细节题) Have her house repainted.

【定位】 W: So, how much would the paint job cost?

女：那么，这次刷漆要花多少钱呢？

【信号】她默认刷漆为前提。整段对话从男方 I estimate you have between 210 and 240 square meters of walls and ceiling. 量墙面起，到女方追问 how much would the paint job cost, 全程围绕 the paint job 推进——她来咨询、谈价钱，前提就是她正打算把房子刷一遍。信号是「她把刷漆当作既定要做的事在谈费用」，而非在犹豫要不要刷。

【替换】the paint job ↔ Have her house repainted.

刷漆=请人重刷房子

【排除】B) 原词陷阱

录音确实念到 furniture, 但只在 we can't paint the walls without clearing all the furniture first 里讲「刷漆要先搬开家具」，从没说她要更换旧家具。这一项盗用 furniture 这个原词制造「听到就想选」的诱惑，实则答非所问。

借用原文：we can't paint the walls without clearing all the furniture first

C) 偷换概念

录音里女方说的是 I would have to stay with a friend or check into a hotel, 即刷漆那两天临时去别处住，绝不是搬进一所新刷好的房子。这一项借「新刷好的房子」这一刷漆语境的联想来误导，与原文意思不符。

借用原文：I would have to stay with a friend or check into a hotel

D) 张冠李戴

录音开头是男方说 I've finished calculating.——计算面积、费用的是这位男技师，不是女方；女方只是问价。这一项盗用 calculate/cost 这两个原词，又把「算钱」这个动作张冠李戴到女方身上。

借用原文：I've finished calculating.

-
13. A) How long the work will take.
B) How much the work will cost.
C) How the paint job is to be done.
D) How many workers are needed.

【题目】What is the woman's chief concern?

【翻译】这位女士最关心的是什么？

- A) 这项工作需要多长时间。 B) 这项工作需要花费多少钱。 C) 粉刷工作将如何进行。
D) 需要多少工人。

【答案】B (细节题) How much the work will cost.

【定位】W: So, how much would the paint job cost?

女：那么，这次刷漆要花多少钱呢？

【信号】她主动追问的就是钱。女方主动开口问的第一件事就是 how much would the paint job cost, 随后听到报价 \$3,000 又反应 that's more than I expected——她的注意力始终落在费用上。信号是「她主动发问且事后又对价钱有强烈反应」，这正标记出她的 chief concern 是钱。

【替换】 how much would the paint job cost ↔ **How much the work will cost.**
the paint job=the work

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

录音里 the whole task would take two days 确实念到两天工期，但这是男方主动告知的，不是女方在意发问的。这一项盗用「两天/工期」这一原词信息，却不是她的 chief concern。

借用原文：the whole task would take two days

C) **答非所问**

施工方式由男方在 every time we paint a room, we first have to move the furniture to another room 主动解释，女方只是问了句 Why?，并未把「怎么刷」当成核心关切。这一项借「刷漆流程」这段原文诱选，却答非所问。

借用原文：every time we paint a room, we first have to move the furniture to another room

D) **未提及**

录音里只在 it requires two people 提到「需要两个人」是抬高费用的原因，而不是讨论「需要几个工人」这个独立话题，女方更没把人数当关切。选项把 two people 偷换成「需要多少工人」这个题目，属未提及该问法。

14. A) Cover up her furniture.

B) Ask some friends for help.

C) Stay somewhere else.

D) Oversee the work herself.

【题目】 **What does the woman have to do while the paint job is being done?**

【翻译】 在粉刷工作进行期间,这位女士必须做什么?

A) 把她的家具盖起来。 B) 请一些朋友帮忙。 C) 待在别的地方。 D) 亲自监督工作。

【答案】 **C** (细节题) Stay somewhere else.

【定位】 W: Oh well, that changes everything, I'm afraid. I would have to stay with a friend or check into a hotel.

女：哦，那这下情况就全变了，恐怕得这样。我就只能去朋友那儿住，或者住进酒店了。

【信号】 **I would have to 必要性信号。**前一句男方确认 That is correct. (指她那两天不能住在自己家)，紧接着女方说 I would have to stay with a friend or check into a hotel, have to 正是「不得不」的必要性信号。信号是「条件触发后她亲口说出的 have to + 动作」，这就是答案句。

【替换】 stay with a friend or check into a hotel ↔ **Stay somewhere else.**

住朋友家或酒店=去别处住

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音里和家具有关的是 the price includes moving all the furniture——搬家具由施工方包办，根本没说要女方去「盖住」家具。这一项盗用 furniture 原词，又把动作安错了执行人。

借用原文：the price includes moving all the furniture

B) 偷换概念

录音里 friend 出现在 stay with a friend——是去朋友家借住，不是叫朋友来帮忙刷漆。这一项盗用 friend 这个原词，把「投奔朋友住」偷换成「请朋友帮忙干活」。

借用原文：stay with a friend

D) 未提及

录音通篇没有女方要「亲自盯着施工」的内容，反而她说自己 I would have to stay with a friend or check into a hotel，两天不在家，更谈不上监工。这一项是凭刷漆场景空想出来的，原文无据。

-
15. A) She could have asked a friend for help with the paint job.
B) Painting a house involves more trouble than she thought.
C) She should have repainted her house much earlier.
D) Moving her furniture is harder than the paint job.

【题目】 What has the woman come to realize at the end of the conversation?

【翻译】 在对话结束时,这位女士意识到了什么?

- A) 她本可以请朋友帮忙做粉刷工作。 B) 粉刷房子涉及的麻烦比她想象的多。
C) 她应该早得多就重新粉刷她的房子。 D) 搬动她的家具比粉刷工作更困难。

【答案】 B (细节题) Painting a house involves more trouble than she thought.

【定位】 W: I'm starting to realize that painting my house is far more troublesome than I had anticipated.

女：我开始意识到，给我的房子刷漆远比我原先料想的要麻烦得多。

【信号】 realize 引出的结尾总结。 这句出现在对话接近尾声处，由 I'm starting to realize 领起，正是她亲口说出的醒悟；后文男方还附和 Most of our clients go through the same realization. 加以印证。信号是「结尾处由 realize 引出、且对方附和的总结句」，这就是答案句。

【替换】 painting my house is far more troublesome than I had anticipated ↔
Painting a house involves more trouble than she thought.
more troublesome=more trouble

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音里 friend 只在 stay with a friend (去朋友家借住) 出现, 从没说「本可以找朋友帮忙刷漆」。这一项盗用 friend 原词, 又用 could have 这个虚拟句式凭空造了个她没说过的懊悔。

借用原文: stay with a friend

C) 未提及

对话里没有任何「她后悔没早点刷房子」的内容, 她的醒悟是刷漆太麻烦, 与时间早晚无关。这一项用 should have repainted 的虚拟语气编了一个原文不存在的后悔。

D) 偷换概念

录音里搬家具是 the price includes moving all the furniture 由公司负责的一个环节, 女方并没有说「搬家具比刷漆本身还难」。这一项盗用 furniture/moving 原词, 把她「整件事很麻烦」的醒悟偷换成「搬家具比刷漆难」这个原文没下过的比较。

借用原文: the price includes moving all the furniture

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 Homework is an important part of schooling, but the purposes of giving children homework will change as they grow older. At the primary level, the main aim is to cultivate good habits, like learning to plan and exercising self-discipline. During the secondary school years, extending what is learned at school is positively related to academic achievement, so the content of homework becomes more important.

家庭作业是学校教育的重要组成部分,但给孩子布置作业的目的会随着他们年龄的增长而改变。在小学阶段,主要目的是培养良好的习惯,比如学会计划和锻炼自律。在中学阶段,拓展在学校学到的知识与学业成绩呈正相关,因此作业的内容变得更加重要。

2 So how can you help your child do their best?

那么你如何帮助孩子做到最好呢?

3 Creating an ideal working environment will make it easier for them to get down to their assignments quickly. Make sure it's free of distractions, and for primary school children at least somewhere near you, so you can answer questions and offer encouragement.

创造一个理想的学习环境会让他们更容易快速投入作业。确保环境没有干扰,至少对小学生来说要在你附近的某个地方,这样你就能回答问题并给予鼓励。

4 You probably have to help younger children plan their session, but it's important that by the end of primary school it's second nature. Get them to tell you everything they have to do. Then encourage them

to establish an order in which they do work.

你可能需要帮助年幼的孩子规划他们的学习时段,但重要的是到小学毕业时这应该成为自然而然的事情。让他们告诉你所有需要做的事情,然后鼓励他们确定完成作业的顺序。

5 When there are several different assignments, make sure they begin with one they enjoy, so it seems easy to get started. It's best to take on the most difficult task second once they're settled, but before they get tired.

当有几项不同的作业时,确保他们从喜欢的作业开始,这样看起来容易上手。最好在他们进入状态后、但还没感到疲倦之前,第二个处理最难的任务。

6 If older children have more than an hour of homework, encourage them to schedule a short break to stretch.

如果年龄较大的孩子有超过一小时的作业,鼓励他们安排一个短暂的休息时间来伸展身体。

7 If you encourage them to tell you what they've learned, they'll absorb the information more deeply and remember it more readily.

如果你鼓励他们告诉你学到了什么,他们会更深入地吸收信息并更容易记住它。

16. A) To cultivate good habits.

B) To prepare for secondary school.

C) To review what is learned in class.

D) To stimulate interest in learning.

【题目】 What is the main aim of homework for primary school kids?

【翻译】 小学生家庭作业的主要目的是什么?

A) 培养良好的习惯。 B) 为中学做准备。 C) 复习课堂上学到的内容。

D) 激发学习兴趣。

【答案】 A (细节题) To cultivate good habits.

【定位】 At the primary level, the main aim is to cultivate good habits, like learning to plan and exercising self-discipline.

在小学阶段,主要目的是培养好习惯,比如学会做计划和锻炼自律。

【信号】 学段词+main aim原话直给。答案句以 At the primary level 点出学段,紧跟 the main aim is to cultivate good habits 几乎把题干的 main aim 原样念出——这种『题干关键词在录音里被复述』的句子就是答案句信号。

【替换】 the main aim is to cultivate good habits ↔ **To cultivate good habits.**

近乎原词对应

【排除】 B) 张冠李戴

To prepare for secondary school. 借了录音里 During the secondary school years 的 secondary school 一词，但录音讲 secondary 时说的是『延伸课堂所学』，根本没说小学是为升中学做准备——把中学段的话错安到了小学目的上。

借用原文：During the secondary school years

C) 答非所问

To review what is learned in class. 像是改写自录音 extending what is learned at school，但那句讲的是『中学阶段』延伸课堂所学，并非小学目的；且 review（复习）也不等于 extending（延伸/拓展）。

借用原文：extending what is learned at school

D) 未提及

To stimulate interest in learning. 听起来很合理（作业激发学习兴趣），但录音讲小学目的只说了 cultivate good habits、learning to plan、self-discipline，全程没提『激发兴趣』，属于凭常识脑补出来的选项。

17. A) Discuss their academic achievements with them.

B) Create an ideal study environment for them.

C) Allow them to learn independently.

D) Check their homework promptly.

【题目】 What does the passage suggest parents do to help their children?

【翻译】 文章建议家长做什么来帮助孩子？

A) 与孩子讨论他们的学业成绩。 B) 为孩子创造理想的学习环境。

C) 允许孩子独立学习。 D) 及时检查孩子的家庭作业。

【答案】 B（细节题） Create an ideal study environment for them.

【定位】 Creating an ideal working environment will make it easier for them to get down to their assignments quickly.

营造一个理想的学习环境，会让孩子更容易快速投入到作业中。

【信号】 首句建议句直陈做法。 第3段开头 Creating an ideal working environment 就是一条建议家长落地去做的具体动作，篇章里这种『动名词/祈使开头、紧跟好处』的句子是典型建议落点。

【替换】 Creating an ideal working environment ↔ **Create an ideal study environment for them.**
working≈study的同义替换

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

Discuss their academic achievements with them. 借了录音 academic achievement 这个原词，但那是在讲『中学作业与学业成绩正相关』，根本没让家长去和孩子『讨论成绩』——听到 achievement 就选正中陷阱。

借用原文：academic achievement

C) 与原文相反

Allow them to learn independently. 看似呼应录音 by the end of primary school it's second nature (小学末要变成自觉)，但录音始终在讲家长要『帮忙、陪在旁边』

(somewhere near you)，方向是陪伴而非放手，选独立自学正好反了家长此刻该做的事。

借用原文：somewhere near you

D) 原词陷阱

Check their homework promptly. 用了话题原词 homework，特别勾人，但录音从没让家长『及时检查作业』，只说营造环境、陪在旁边答疑鼓励 (answer questions and offer encouragement)，check homework 是无中生有。

借用原文：answer questions and offer encouragement

-
18. A) Finish them before they get tired.
B) Tackle the most difficult task first.
C) Start with something they enjoy.
D) Focus on the most important ones.

【题目】 What should children do to deal with multiple assignments?

【翻译】 孩子应该如何处理多项作业？

- A) 在感到疲劳之前完成作业。 B) 先处理最困难的任务。 C) 从自己喜欢的内容开始。
D) 专注于最重要的作业。

【答案】 C (细节题) Start with something they enjoy.

【定位】 When there are several different assignments, make sure they begin with one they enjoy, so it seems easy to get started.

当有好几项不同的作业时，要确保孩子从一项他们喜欢的开始做，这样起步就显得轻松。

【信号】 情境词+begin with点起手。录音先用 When there are several different assignments 复述了题干的『多项作业』情境，紧跟 begin with one they enjoy 用次序词 begin with 直接点出第一步——情境复述+次序词就是答案句信号。

【替换】 begin with one they enjoy ↔ Start with something they enjoy.

begin with=Start with的同义替换

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

Finish them before they get tired. 借了录音 before they get tired 的 tired 一词，但原文 before they get tired 是修饰『第二步做最难的要赶在累之前』，不是说『趁不累把全部做完』——把限定条件偷换成了总目标。

借用原文：before they get tired

B) 与原文相反

Tackle the most difficult task first. 用了录音原词 the most difficult task，极其诱人，但录音说的是 take on the most difficult task second——是『第二步』才做最难的，选项却改成 first，次序被反，与原文相反。

借用原文：take on the most difficult task second

D) 未提及

Focus on the most important ones. 的 most important 听着和 18B 的 most difficult 很像、也很合常理，但录音排序依据是『喜欢的先、最难的第二』，从没按『重要性』排，important 是脑补出来的。

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

1 Workers at Mexican oil company will receive a healthy incentive of almost \$300 a year if they meet certain body weight standards. To qualify for the bonus, they must maintain a healthy weight. For those who are overweight or obese, they could receive the bonus if they reduce their weight by 10% during the year.

墨西哥石油公司的员工如果达到特定体重标准，将获得每年近300美元的丰厚奖励。要获得这项奖金，他们必须保持健康体重。对于超重或肥胖的员工，如果在一年内减重10%，也可以获得该奖金。

2 Some applaud the policy as fair, because it rewards both the individuals who maintain a healthy weight and those who are working towards achieving it.

一些人赞扬这项政策公平合理，因为它既奖励保持健康体重的个人，也奖励那些正在努力实现这一目标的人。

3 But critics say the policy contradicts recommendations by many health experts, who warn that a person's weight is influenced by genetic and environmental factors. That means weight can be hard for individuals to control, which makes the bonus unfair.

但批评者表示，这项政策与许多健康专家的建议相矛盾，这些专家警告说，一个人的体重受遗传和环境因素的影响。这意味着体重对个人来说很难控制，这使得这项奖金不公平。

4 Some experts say the policy is inconsistent with the science of what we know about body weight regulation. These experts argue that focusing on wage is the wrong approach. A more productive method of encouraging health among employees is to promote healthy behaviors. For example, companies can give workers gym memberships, or encourage participation in lectures on healthy eating and living. They can also reduce sweets and provide healthier snacks in the office and healthier meals at the company

canteen. Or they can give employees more time during their lunch break to exercise. These are much better and much more productive ways for companies to move forward on their employees' wellbeing.

一些专家表示,这项政策与我们关于体重调节的科学知识不一致。这些专家认为,关注体重是错误的方法。鼓励员工健康的更有效方法是促进健康行为。例如,公司可以为员工提供健身房会员资格,或鼓励参加有关健康饮食和生活的讲座。他们还可以减少甜食,在办公室提供更健康的零食,在公司食堂提供更健康的餐食。或者他们可以在午休时间给员工更多时间锻炼。这些都是公司在员工福祉方面前进的更好、更有效的方式。

19. A) Workers who meet its body weight standards.
B) Workers who can lose 30 pounds in a year.
C) Workers who try the hardest to lose weight.
D) Workers who are in the top 10% of the slimmest.

【题目】 Who will qualify for the bonus in Mexican oil company?

【翻译】 谁将有资格获得墨西哥石油公司的奖金?

- A) 符合其体重标准的员工。 B) 一年内能减掉30磅的员工。 C) 最努力减肥的员工。
D) 体重最轻的前10%的员工。

【答案】 A (细节题) Workers who meet its body weight standards.

【定位】 Workers at Mexican oil company will receive a healthy incentive of almost \$300 a year if they meet certain body weight standards. To qualify for the bonus, they must maintain a healthy weight.

墨西哥这家石油公司的员工, 如果达到一定的体重标准, 每年可领到将近 300 美元的健康奖励。要拿到这笔奖金, 他们必须保持健康的体重。

【信号】 qualify 与 if 引出的资格条件句。 录音出现题干同源词 qualify, 且紧跟 To qualify for the bonus, they must maintain a healthy weight 这一明确的资格条件句, 加上前句 if they meet certain body weight standards 的 if 条件, 正是承载答案的信号句。

【替换】 they meet certain body weight standards ↔ **meet its body weight standards**

近乎同表, certain→its 的限定替换

they must maintain a healthy weight ↔ **meet its body weight standards**

保持健康体重=达到体重标准

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

B 借了录音里的减重情节，但录音说的是 reduce their weight by 10% (减重 10%)，选项却写成 lose 30 pounds in a year (一年减 30 磅)，数字被偷换，属听到减重就想选的原词陷阱。

借用原文：reduce their weight by 10% during the year

C) 未提及

C 说奖给 Workers who try the hardest to lose weight (最努力减重的人)，录音判定标准只看体重结果 (达标或减 10%)，从没提以努力程度评奖，属无中生有。

D) 原词陷阱

D 用了录音里的数字 10%，但录音的 reduce their weight by 10% 是减重幅度 10%，选项却说成 in the top 10% of the slimmest (最瘦的前 10%)，把幅度偷换成排名，属原词陷阱。

借用原文：reduce their weight by 10% during the year

20. A) Impractical.

B) Inconsistent.

C) Unmanageable.

D) Unfair.

【题目】 What do critics think of Mexican oil company's bonus policy?

【翻译】 批评者如何看待墨西哥石油公司的奖金政策？

A) 不切实际。 B) 前后矛盾。 C) 难以管理。 D) 不公平。

【答案】 D (态度观点题) Unfair.

【定位】 But critics say the policy contradicts recommendations by many health experts, who warn that a person's weight is influenced by genetic and environmental factors. That means weight can be hard for individuals to control, which makes the bonus unfair.

但批评者说，这项政策与许多健康专家的建议相抵触，这些专家警告说，一个人的体重受遗传和环境因素影响。这意味着体重对个人来说可能难以控制，这就使得这笔奖金不公平。

【信号】 题干主语 critics 出现 + 转折 But + 结论 unfair。录音以 But critics say 直接对上题干的 critics，转折词 But 标示真正的批评态度要来了，段末 which makes the bonus unfair 给出批评者的定性结论，是答案句。

【替换】 which makes the bonus unfair ↔ Unfair

原词直现的评价结论

【排除】 A) 未提及

A 说政策 Impractical (不切实际), 录音批评者的定性是 unfair (不公平), 从未说它不切实际, 属未提及的近义干扰。

B) 张冠李戴

B 的 Inconsistent 确是录音原词, 但说它的是第 4 段的 Some experts say the policy is inconsistent, 而本题问的是 critics (批评者) 的看法, 二者不是同一方, 属张冠李戴。

借用原文: Some experts say the policy is inconsistent with the science

C) 偷换概念

C 说政策 Unmanageable (难以管理), 录音里批评者谈的是体重难以由个人控制 (hard for individuals to control), 讲的是个人控体重难, 不是政策难管理, 属偷换概念加未提及。

21. A) Offer them much fatter bonuses.

B) Improve working environment.

C) Encourage healthy behaviors.

D) Provide free lunch and snacks.

【题目】 What do experts propose companies do about workers' wellbeing?

【翻译】 专家建议公司如何对待员工福祉?

A) 向他们提供更丰厚的奖金。 B) 改善工作环境。 C) 鼓励健康行为。

D) 提供免费午餐和零食。

【答案】 C (细节题) Encourage healthy behaviors.

【定位】 These experts argue that focusing on wage is the wrong approach. A more productive method of encouraging health among employees is to promote healthy behaviors.

这些专家认为, 盯着工资是错误的做法。在员工中促进健康的一种更有效的方法, 是推动健康的行为。

【信号】 对比 wrong approach 与 A more productive method 引出的建议句。录音先用 focusing on wage is the wrong approach 否定旧法, 紧接 A more productive method... is to promote healthy behaviors 这个更有效的方法句正面给出专家建议, 是承载答案的信号句。

【替换】 to promote healthy behaviors ↔ Encourage healthy behaviors

promote=encourage 的近义替换

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A 说 Offer them much fatter bonuses (发更肥的奖金), 借了全篇核心词 bonus, 但专家明说 focusing on wage is the wrong approach, 盯着钱正是被否定的错误做法, 属原词陷阱加与原文相反。

借用原文: focusing on wage is the wrong approach

B) 未提及

B 说 Improve working environment, 录音专家给的建议是促进健康行为并举了健身、讲座、健康饮食等例, 没提改善工作环境这一概括, 属未提及。

D) 答非所问

D 的 Provide free lunch and snacks 确与录音 provide healthier snacks... and healthier meals at the company canteen 沾边, 但那只是促进健康行为的具体举例之一, 题目要的是上位的建议, 拿例子冒充结论, 属以偏概全。

借用原文: provide healthier snacks in the office and healthier meals at the company canteen

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

1 Campaigners have warned that the British government is not doing enough to prevent left-handed pupils from falling behind their peers. They claim that thousands of children are still being "penalized" for being left-handed. This is due to a lack of action from ministers, who've failed to take any meaningful action for years.

活动人士警告称,英国政府在防止左撇子学生落后于同龄人方面做得不够。他们声称,成千上万的儿童仍因左撇子而受到“惩罚”。这是由于部长们缺乏行动,多年来未能采取任何有意义的措施。

2 It is feared that a failure to address early-year challenges, such as poor handwriting, leads to much more serious problems down the line—with these pupils facing reduced career prospects.

人们担心,如果不能解决早期阶段的挑战,例如书写能力差,会导致后续出现更严重的问题——这些学生将面临职业前景受限的困境。

3 Studies in recent years show that left-handed children are more likely to suffer with learning difficulties and their scores are lower on IQ tests.

近年来的研究表明,左撇子儿童更容易出现学习困难,他们在智商测试中的得分也较低。

4 Campaigners feel it's strange that children in British schools are penalized because they happen to be left-handed. They don't understand why successive governments have failed to act on this. They want the department of education to record which children are left-handed and what their educational attainments are, since they make up some 10% of the population.

活动人士认为奇怪的是,英国学校的儿童会因为恰好是左撇子而受到惩罚。他们不理解为什么历届政府都未能就此采取行动。他们希望教育部记录哪些儿童是左撇子以及他们的学业成绩如何,因为左撇子占人口的约10%。

5 In early-year education, left-handed children are struggling and making a mess of their handwriting. Educators don't know how to deal with this. In many cases, there is no active help and a lack of teacher

training. Campaigners point out that a high percentage of the prison population is left-handed. They say that these prison numbers are unusually high and ask why it is the case.

在早期教育中,左撇子儿童很吃力,把字写得一团糟。教育工作者不知道如何应对这一问题。在许多情况下,没有积极的帮助,也缺乏教师培训。活动人士指出,监狱人口中左撇子的比例很高。他们说这些监狱数字异常高,并询问为什么会出现这种情况。

22. A) It has not done enough to help left-handed children.
B) It has treated left-handed children as being disabled.
C) It has not built facilities specially for the left-handed.
D) It has ignored campaigns on behalf of the left-handed.

【题目】 Why are some people criticizing the British government?

【翻译】 为什么有些人批评英国政府?

- A) 英国政府在帮助左撇子儿童方面做得不够。
B) 英国政府把左撇子儿童当作残疾人对待。 c) 英国政府没有专门为左撇子建造设施。
D) 英国政府忽视了代表左撇子的运动。

【答案】 A (细节题) It has not done enough to help left-handed children.

【定位】 Campaigners have warned that the British government is not doing enough to prevent left-handed pupils from falling behind their peers.

活动倡导者警告说, 英国政府在防止左撇子学生落后于同龄人方面做得不够。

【信号】 warned 引出的批评首句。录音开篇即由 Campaigners have warned that 引出批评, warned(警告)是明确的指责信号, 紧随其后的 the British government is not doing enough 就是被批评的具体内容, 是承载答案的那一句。

【替换】 the British government is not doing enough to prevent left-handed pupils from falling behind ↔
It has not done enough to help left-handed children

防止落后=帮助, 措辞改写

【排除】 B) 未提及

treated left-handed children as being disabled 说政府"把左撇子当残疾人对待", 录音从头到尾没有 disabled 这个说法, 是凭"左撇子常被特殊对待"的常识硬推出来的, 属未提及。

C) 偷换概念

not built facilities specially for the left-handed 把批评落到"没建专门设施"。录音批评的是政府/部长 failed to take any meaningful action\ (没采取有意义的行动\), 从未提"设施"; 选项用一个看似具体的硬件方向偷换了"行动不足"这一真正指责点。

D) 张冠李戴

ignored campaigns on behalf of the left-handed 说政府"无视了为左撇子发起的呼吁"。录音里 Campaigners(活动倡导者)是发出批评的一方, Campaigners have warned; 选项盗用了 campaign 这个原词, 却把"倡导者在批评"反说成"政府无视呼吁", 是把发声方和被批方混在一起的张冠李戴, 且"无视呼吁"不等于首句明指的"做得不够"。

借用原文: Campaigners have warned that the British government is not doing enough

23. A) They are as intelligent as other children.
B) They have a distinctive style of handwriting.
C) They sometimes have psychological problems.
D) They tend to have more difficulties in learning.

【题目】 What do studies in recent years show about left-handed children?

【翻译】 近年来的研究显示左撇子儿童有什么特点?

- A) 他们和其他儿童一样聪明。 B) 他们有独特的书写风格。 C) 他们有时会有心理问题。
D) 他们在学习方面往往有更多困难。

【答案】 D (细节题) They tend to have more difficulties in learning.

【定位】 Studies in recent years show that left-handed children are more likely to suffer with learning difficulties and their scores are lower on IQ tests.

近年的研究表明, 左撇子孩子更可能存在学习困难, 他们在智商测试中的得分也更低。

【信号】 Studies show 引出的结论句。录音 Studies in recent years show that 与题干用词几乎重合, 是明显的定位信号; 其后 more likely to suffer with learning difficulties 就是研究给出的结论, 承载答案。

【替换】 more likely to suffer with learning difficulties ↔ tend to have more difficulties in learning
更可能有=更倾向有, 近义改写

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

as intelligent as other children\ (和别人一样聪明)\ 与录音相反: 录音说 their scores are lower on IQ tests\ (智商测试得分更低)\, 恰恰是"不一样/更低", 选项把极性反了过来。

借用原文: their scores are lower on IQ tests

B) 原词陷阱

a distinctive style of handwriting\ (独特的书写风格)\ 盗用了录音多处提到的 handwriting。录音里 handwriting 是 poor handwriting\ (糟糕的书写)\、是困难, 绝非"独特风格"这种中性/褒义说法; 本题问的又是 studies 的结论, 与书写无关, 属答非所问。

借用原文: poor handwriting

C) 未提及

psychological problems\ (心理问题)\ 在 studies 那句里没有对应, 录音 P3 只说了 learning difficulties 和 IQ 得分低, 没提心理; "左撇子有心理问题"是听起来合理的常识联想, 但录音没念到。

24. A) Punish teachers discriminating against left-handed students.

B) Lay more emphasis on improving children's mental health.

C) Encourage students to develop various professional skills.

D) Keep track of left-handed children's school performance.

【题目】 What do the campaigners demand the department of education do?

【翻译】 运动人士要求教育部门做什么?

- A) 惩罚歧视左撇子学生的教师。 B) 更加重视改善儿童的心理健康。
C) 鼓励学生发展各种专业技能。 D) 跟踪左撇子儿童的学业表现。

【答案】 D (细节题) Keep track of left-handed children's school performance.

【定位】 They want the department of education to record which children are left-handed and what their educational attainments are.

他们希望教育部门记录哪些孩子是左撇子、以及他们的学业成绩如何。

【信号】 want 引出的诉求句。 录音 They want the department of education to 用 want 直接给出诉求, want 后面接的 record which children are left-handed and what their educational attainments are 就是要求做的事, 是答案句。

【替换】 record which children are left-handed and what their educational attainments are ↔

Keep track of left-handed children's school performance

记录学业成绩=追踪学业表现

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

Punish teachers discriminating against left-handed students 借了录音末段的 teacher(出现在 a lack of teacher training)。录音说的是"缺乏教师培训", 从没要求"惩罚老师"; Punish 这一强硬动作是录音没有的, 属原词陷阱。

借用原文: a lack of teacher training

B) 未提及

improving children's mental health 把诉求引向"心理健康"。录音的诉求只在"记录左撇子身份与学业成绩", 全篇没提 mental health; 本项用一个貌似教育部门该管的方向偷换了真正的诉求。

C) 答非所问

develop various professional skills\ (发展各种职业技能\)在录音诉求句里没有对应。录音 P2 虽提到 reduced career prospects\ (职业前景受损\), 但那是描述后果, 不是"要求教育部门去发展技能", 本项答非所问。

借用原文: facing reduced career prospects

25. A) How they can be reduced in number.

B) Why their numbers are so high.

C) What percentage they account for.

D) If their percentage keeps increasing.

【题目】 What do the campaigners want to know about left-handed prisoners?

【翻译】 运动人士想了解左撇子囚犯的什么情况?

- A) 如何减少他们的数量。 B) 为什么他们的数量如此之高。 C) 他们占的百分比是多少。
D) 他们的百分比是否持续增加。

【答案】 B (细节题) Why their numbers are so high.

【定位】 They say that these prison numbers are unusually high and ask why it is the case.

他们说这些监狱里的人数高得反常, 并追问为什么会这样。

【信号】 ask why 的追问信号。 录音末句 ask why it is the case 里的 ask why 是明确的"追问原因"信号; 前半 these prison numbers are unusually high 交代了他们想弄清的对象\ (数量为何反常地高\), 整句承载答案。

【替换】 these prison numbers are unusually high and ask why it is the case ↔

Why their numbers are so high

追问数量为何反常高=问为何这么高

【排除】A) 偷换概念

How they can be reduced in number\ (如何减少其数量)\ 录音没说。录音只是追问"为什么高", 并未谈"怎么把它降下来"; 本项把"问原因"偷换成"找办法"。

C) 原词陷阱

What percentage they account for 借了录音里 a high percentage of the prison population is left-handed 中的 percentage 一词。但录音用 percentage 是为了铺垫"人数反常高"、进而追问原因, 呼吁者想知道的是"为什么高"而非"占多少比例"; 本项用一个真念到的数字词诱你选偏。

借用原文: a high percentage of the prison population is left-handed

D) 过度推断

If their percentage keeps increasing\ (比例是否持续上升)\ 同样盗用 percentage 一词, 但录音从未说"在不在增长", 只说 unusually high\ (反常地高); "持续上升"是录音没有的延伸。

借用原文: these prison numbers are unusually high

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

40 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。

Both of the dogs had been sent to the wrong destinations on connecting flights from Denver, with Buddy mistakenly being sent to Japan instead.

第5段, 第1句

本句包含主语、谓语、三个不同类型的状语(地点状语、方式状语、伴随状语), 成分较为丰富。尤其是 with 独立主格结构作为伴随状语, 是值得练习的语法点。对于学习如何识别和划分状语、理解独立主格结构的作用, 本句有较高的训练价值。

Semba, her mother, is a 30-year-old African elephant.

第2段, 第1句

本句涵盖主语、同位语、系动词、表语四种成分, 其中同位语的识别(被逗号隔开、对主语的补充说明)是一个值得练习的知识点。但整体成分种类较少, 且无复杂修饰结构, 训练价值中等偏下。

Meanwhile, Krivoy discovered that the gold coin was very rare.

第5段，第2句

主句 + 宾语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，that 引导宾语从句跟在及物动词后是典型用法，掌握此结构可迁移到大量类似句子。

M: But can anyone be sure if the decline is really caused by the hunting or by climate change?

第2段，第1句

疑问句 + 宾语从句的组合在考试中较为常见，尤其是 whether/if 引导的宾语从句。被动语态在从句中的使用也是典型考点。并列结构（or 连接两个介词短语）是常见句式。这种疑问 + 从属 + 被动 + 并列的组合具有较强的代表性，掌握后可应用于大量真题句式分析。

Yet, there's no commercial farming of these birds nowadays.

第7段，第3句

"there be" 句型在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，属于基础句式，但本句结构过于简单，不具备真题中常见的修饰层次或从句嵌套，代表性中等。

W: Well, ducks have never been popular with farmers like my grandfather anyway because they sometimes destroy crops.

第9段，第1句

主句使用现在完成时搭配原因状语从句，是四六级和考研阅读中较常见的句式；because 引导的原因从句是高频结构，学习后迁移性强；但整体复杂度偏低，不如多层嵌套或定语从句的句子更具代表性。

What does the woman say has caused the shrinking of ducks' habitats in Australia?

第9题题干

这句结构不算极端复杂，但非常典型，且同时覆盖外层提问框架、内层内容结构和现在完成时识别，训练收益高。对句子结构与时态的综合练习来说，值得优先学习。

The second is guaranteed to look great for about 10 years, whereas the cheaper one will start to dull after around six or seven years.

第3段，第4句

"whereas" 引导对比状语从句是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式,用于对比两个事物的不同特征。主句中的被动语态加不定式结构也较为典型。掌握本句的分析方法可迁移到大量类似对比句型中。

W: In that case, we would prefer the more expensive option.

第4段，第1句

"情态动词 + 动词原形" 结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，尤其是 "would prefer" 这种表达委婉意愿或假设选择的用法在对话和议论文中频繁出现。掌握这种结构有一定的迁移价值。但本句整体过于简单，缺少从句或复杂修饰，典型性中等偏上。

M: Please bear in mind that the price includes moving all the furniture, and the whole task would take two days.

第7段，第1句

祈使句加宾语从句、并列主句补充说明的结构在口语和应用文中极为常见，"bear in mind that"和"would take"都是四六级听力和阅读中的高频句式，掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似场景的理解和表达中，代表性强。

So every time we paint a room, we first have to move the furniture to another room.

第9段，第2句

"every time" 引导的时间状语从句 + 主句结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，"have to" 表示必要性的用法也是高频句式。本句结构简单但典型，学习后可直接迁移到大量类似句子，实用性强。

Plus, it requires two people, which works out more expensive.

第9段，第4句

非限制性定语从句用 "which" 指代整句内容是四六级和考研常见句式，系动词短语作谓语也是典型结构。掌握后可在阅读和写作中大量复用。

Most of our clients go through the same realization.

第13段，第2句

简单句的主谓宾结构在真题中常见，动词短语 "go through" 也是常考搭配，但本句无复杂修饰或从句，作为典型句式代表性一般，迁移价值中等。

Have her house repainted.

第12题，A

结构高度典型。祈使句和使役结构 have something done 都是四六级和考研中的常考句式，掌握后可迁移到大量类似表达（如 get it done, make it known 等），实用性和复用性很强。

She could have asked a friend for help with the paint job.

第15题，A

情态动词加完成式（could/should/would have done）是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构，常用于表达对过去的推测、遗憾或未实现的可能性。本句的主谓宾加状语框架也是标准句式，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。因此结构具有较高的典型性和复用价值。

She should have repainted her house much earlier.

第15题，C

情态动词加完成式（should have done）是四六级和考研中常考的结构，用于表达对过去动作的遗憾、责备或推测，句式简洁且具有高度代表性，掌握后可大量复用到类似表达中。

During the secondary school years, extending what is learned at school is positively related to academic achievement, so the content of homework becomes more important.

第1段，第3句

动名词短语作主语在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，宾语从句由 "what" 引导且 "what" 在从句中充当成分也是典型结构，并列主句通过因果连词连接是常见的句式。本句结构具有较高的代表性，学生掌握后可在大量真题和学术文本中复用这些模式。唯一不足是句子整体长度和复杂度属于中等偏下，未涉及更高级的结构如多重嵌套或特殊句式。

Creating an ideal working environment will make it easier for them to get down to their assignments quickly.

第3段，第1句

本句结构非常典型。"make it + 形容词 + for sb to do sth" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，动名词短语作主语也是常考结构。这类句式在真题中反复出现，掌握后可以大量复用到类似句子的理解和翻译中，具有很强的代表性和实用性。

Then encourage them to establish an order in which they do work.

第4段，第3句

句子覆盖了宾语、宾语补足语（不定式）、定语从句（关系代词引导）等多种成分，且定语从句中 "in which" 的用法（介词前置）是易错点，值得练习。宾补与定语从句的叠加结构对成分划分有一定训练价值，但句子整体不算复杂，未涉及更高阶的成分类型（如独立主格、同位语从句等）。

When there are several different assignments, make sure they begin with one they enjoy, so it seems easy to get started.

第5段，第1句

本句结构高度典型：时间状语从句 + 主句 + 宾语从句 + 定语从句 + 结果状语从句的组合是考试中常见的复合句模式。祈使句 make sure 接宾语从句、定语从句省略关系代词、so 引导结果状语从句、it 作形式主语等都是四六级和考研真题的高频考点。掌握此句的分析方法可直接迁移到大量类似句型。

It's best to take on the most difficult task second once they're settled, but before they get tired.

第5段，第2句

形式主语 + 不定式结构 ("It is + 形容词 + to do") 以及时间状语从句 ("once"、"before") 都是四六级和考研常考句式。两个状语从句通过 "but" 连接的用法也有一定代表性，学生掌握后可在多种语境中复用。

What does the passage suggest parents do to help their children?

第17题题干

本句是典型的阅读理解题干句式，主句加宾语从句的嵌套结构在四六级和考研真题中频繁出现，suggest后的虚拟语气用法也是常考点，结构代表性很强。

Allow them to learn independently.

第17题，C

成分种类适中，含一个典型易错点。本句覆盖主语（省略）、谓语、宾语、宾语补足语四种成分，其中宾补 "to learn independently" 是学生常与目的状语混淆的结构，具有一定训练价值。但成分总数有限，缺少定语、状语等其他类型，丰富度中等。

Focus on the most important ones.

第18题，D

祈使句在四六级和考研写作、翻译中常见，尤其在建议类、指令类表达中频繁出现。掌握这种结构对应用文写作有一定帮助，但相比复杂句式，其结构过于简单，迁移价值中等。

Some applaud the policy as fair, because it rewards both the individuals who maintain a healthy weight and those who are working towards achieving it.

第2段，第1句

原因状语从句配合定语从句的嵌套是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，尤其是 "both ... and ..." 并列结构中各自带定语从句的情况在议论文中频繁出现，掌握后可迁移到大量类似长句

But critics say the policy contradicts recommendations by many health experts, who warn that a person's weight is influenced by genetic and environmental factors.

第3段，第1句

该句结构高度典型：主句 + 宾语从句 + 非限制性定语从句 + 宾语从句的嵌套模式，在四六级和考研真题中非常常见，掌握后可大量复用于类似长难句的分析。

That means weight can be hard for individuals to control, which makes the bonus unfair.

第3段，第2句

主句带宾语从句 + 非限制性定语从句的组合是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。宾语从句省略 that、which 引导非限制性定语从句补充说明前文、make 加宾补表达因果关系，都是真题常考结构。掌握本句的分析方法可直接迁移到大量类似长句，实用性强。

For example, companies can give workers gym memberships, or encourage participation in lectures on healthy eating and living.

第4段，第4句

双宾语结构 "give + 人 + 物" 以及并列谓语的承前省略,都是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式。本句作为例证说明的句型("For example, ...")也符合学术和应用文写作的典型表达,学习者掌握后可在多种语境中复用。

What do experts propose companies do about workers' wellbeing?

第21题题干

特殊疑问句嵌套宾语从句、宾语从句使用虚拟语气、疑问词提前兼做双重成分,这些都是四六级和考研英语阅读中的典型结构,尤其 propose/suggest/recommend 等动词后接虚拟语气宾语从句是高频考点,掌握后迁移性强

Campaigners have warned that the British government is not doing enough to prevent left-handed pupils from falling behind their peers.

第1段，第1句

主句 + that 引导的宾语从句是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式,特别是在新闻报道和学术文章中常见。从句内嵌套不定式作目的状语也是典型搭配。这种结构的掌握对应试和阅读理解有较强的迁移价值。

They claim that thousands of children are still being "penalized" for being left-handed.

第1段，第2句

主句加宾语从句是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式, "claim/say/think + that从句"这种结构在真题中反复出现。从句中现在进行时被动语态的组合以及 "for + 动名词"表原因的用法,也是真题常考的语法现象。掌握本句结构后可以迁移到大量类似句子。

This is due to a lack of action from ministers, who've failed to take any meaningful action for years.

第1段，第3句

主句 This is due to 表原因的结构、非限制性定语从句修饰名词、现在完成时搭配 for + 时间段,都是四六级和考研英语阅读中常见的句式。整体结构不算特别复杂,但各部分都是典型用法,学生掌握后可在多种语境中复用,具有较高的代表性和迁移价值。

It is feared that a failure to address early-year challenges, such as poor handwriting, leads to much more serious problems down the line—with these pupils facing reduced career prospects.

第2段，第1句

这句结构典型、可迁移性强，且能集中训练形式主语、名词性从句和附加说明的识别。虽然时态难度不高，但正因为时态简单，更适合把注意力放在结构拆解上，值得优先训练。

They want the department of education to record which children are left-handed and what their educational attainments are, since they make up some 10% of the population.

第4段，第3句

本句覆盖主谓宾、主系表、不定式复合结构、并列宾语从句、状语从句等多种成分，且两个宾语从句中的疑问词分别充当表语和表语前置，可训练疑问词在从句中的成分判断，成分种类丰富且有典型易错点。

Campaigners point out that a high percentage of the prison population is left-handed.

第5段，第4句

主句 + that 引导的宾语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，尤其是在表示观点、陈述、发现等语境中极为常见，掌握这个结构可以应对大量类似句子。

It has not done enough to help left-handed children.

第22题，A

简单句 + 现在完成时 + 不定式作目的状语是常见搭配，在四六级和考研阅读中经常出现，具有一定代表性；但由于结构过于简单，没有复杂句式的典型特征，代表性属于中等水平。

They are as intelligent as other children.

第23题，A

as ... as 原级比较结构是四六级和考研常考句式，频繁出现在阅读和翻译中。比较从句中的省略现象也是典型用法。掌握本句可直接迁移到大量同类比较句的理解，代表性较强。

What do the campaigners demand the department of education do?

第24题 题干

本句成分划分训练价值高:涵盖主句的主谓宾、宾语从句的主谓宾,且宾语"What"跨越两个分句被提前到句首,学生需要识别长距离依存关系;还涉及虚拟语气从句中谓语的判定(易误认"do"为情态动词或省略标志),以及疑问句中助动词与实义动词的区分;这些都是易错且高频的考点。

Lay more emphasis on improving children's mental health.

第24题, B

祈使句在考试中较常见,尤其在建议类、倡议类写作中频繁使用;"动词 + 宾语 + 介词短语"的搭配模式也较为典型,具有一定代表性,但结构过于简单,迁移价值中等。

Keep track of left-handed children's school performance.

第24题, D

祈使句在四六级、考研阅读中较少作为考查重点,但在应用文写作(建议信、通知类)中偶有出现;作为句式代表性中等

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本卷出现的 189 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7次 · 真题 466 句

hunting B1

n. 打猎

本卷7次 · 真题 11 句

bonus B1

n. 奖金, 红利

本卷6次 · 真题 11 句

united B1

adj. 联合的

本卷5次 · 真题 60 句

wrong A2

adj. 错误的

本卷5次·真题 54 句

flight A2

n. 航班

本卷5次·真题 36 句

campaigner B2

n. 活动家;运动倡导者

本卷5次·真题 9 句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本卷4次·真题 118 句

case A2

n. 情况

本卷4次·真题 89 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本卷4次·真题 89 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

replace A2

v. 替换, 更换 (用新的代替旧的)

本卷4次·真题 47 句

wooden A2

adj. 木制的, 木头的

本卷4次·真题 15 句

employee A2

n. 雇员, 员工

本卷3次·真题 194 句

learning A1

n. 学习

本卷3次·真题 120 句

physical B1

adj. 身体的

本卷3次·真题 98 句

decline B2

v. 下降

本卷3次·真题 73 句

wild A2

adj. 野生的

本卷3次·真题 42 句

assignment B1

n. (学校的) 作业、任务

本卷3次·真题 29 句

commercial B2

adj. 商业的

本卷3次·真题23句

percentage B1

n. 百分比, 百分率

本卷3次·真题15句

farming A2

n. 农业;耕作

本卷3次·真题14句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本卷2次·真题115句

focus B1

n. 重点

本卷2次·真题107句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本卷2次·真题79句

academic B2

adj. 学术的

本卷2次·真题69句

department A2

n. 部门

本卷2次·真题66句

climate B1

n. 气候

本卷2次·真题60句

claim B1

v. 声称

本卷2次·真题56句

realize B1

v. 意识到, 认识到

本卷2次·真题50句

recently A2

adv. 最近

本卷2次·真题48句

easily A2

adv. 容易地

本卷2次·真题47句

maintain B1

v. 维持

本卷2次·真题44句

facility B2

n. 设施

本卷2次·真题43句

aim B1

v. 瞄准

本卷2次·真题38句

female

A2

adj. 女性的

本卷2次·真题 37 句

snack

A2

n. 零食

本卷2次·真题 37 句

expand

B2

v. 扩大;扩展;增长

本卷2次·真题 34 句

achievement

B1

n. 成就

本卷2次·真题 33 句

productive

B2

adj. 富有成效的

本卷2次·真题 32 句

cultivate

B2

v. 培养, 发展 (技能、态度、关系等)

本卷2次·真题 31 句

legal

B1

adj. 法律的

本卷2次·真题 23 句

habitat

B2

n. (动植物的) 栖息地, 生长环境

本卷2次·真题 21 句

ideal

B2

adj. 理想的

本卷2次·真题 20 句

critic

B2

n. 批评家

本卷2次·真题 18 句

destination

B1

n. 目的地

本卷2次·真题 14 句

secondary

B2

adj. 次要的

本卷2次·真题 13 句

wellbeing

B2

n. 幸福;安康

本卷2次·真题 13 句

drought

B2

n. 干旱

本卷2次·真题 12 句

spokesperson

B2

n. 发言人

本卷2次·真题 12 句

kilogram

A2

n. 千克, 公斤 (重量单位, 等于1000克)

本卷2次·真题 8 句

qualify B2

v. 使具备资格;取得资格

本卷2次·真题 8 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本卷1次·真题 224 句

effect A2

n. 影响

本卷1次·真题 156 句

online A2

adj. 在线的

本卷1次·真题 145 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本卷1次·真题 139 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本卷1次·真题 137 句

customer A2

n. 顾客, 客户

本卷1次·真题 124 句

career B1

n. 职业

本卷1次·真题 119 句

process B1

n. 过程

本卷1次·真题 108 句

quality A2

n. 质量

本卷1次·真题 100 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本卷1次·真题 99 句

type A2

n. 类型

本卷1次·真题 97 句

behavior B1

n. 行为

本卷1次·真题 92 句

mental B1

adj. 精神的

本卷1次·真题 86 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本卷1次·真题 84 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本卷1次·真题 80 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本卷1次·真题 79 句

traditional B1

adj. 传统的

本卷1次·真题 79 句

factor B1

n. 因素

本卷1次·真题 77 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本卷1次·真题 70 句

professional B1

adj. 专业的

本卷1次·真题 67 句

performance B1

n. 表演

本卷1次·真题 66 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本卷1次·真题 65 句

suffer B1

v. 遭受 (痛苦、疾病、损失等)

本卷1次·真题 64 句

due B1

adj. 预期的

本卷1次·真题 62 句

account A2

n. 账户

本卷1次·真题 61 句

connection B1

n. 联系

本卷1次·真题 61 句

option B1

n. 选择

本卷1次·真题 60 句

argue B1

v. 争论

本卷1次·真题 58 句

reward B1

n. 报酬

本卷1次·真题 56 句

struggle B1

v. 奋斗

本卷1次·真题 54 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

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

本卷1次·真题 50 句

source B1

n. 来源

本卷1次·真题 50 句

tax A2

n. 税

本卷1次·真题 49 句

available A2

adj. 可获得的

本卷1次·真题 48 句

promote B2

v. 促进

本卷1次·真题 47 句

scientific B1

adj. 科学的

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

educational B1

adj. 教育的

本卷1次·真题 45 句

failure B1

n. 失败

本卷1次·真题 41 句

further B1

adv. 更远地

本卷1次·真题 41 句

working A2

adj. 有工作的

本卷1次·真题 39 句

quickly A2

adv. 快速地

本卷1次·真题 38 句

occur B1

v. 发生, 出现

本卷1次·真题 36 句

hire A2

v. 雇用

本卷1次·真题 35 句

indicate B2

v. 表明

本卷1次·真题 35 句

labor B1

n. 劳动

本卷1次·真题 35 句

environmental B1

adj. 环境的

本卷1次·真题 34 句

crop B1

n. 农作物

本卷1次·真题 33 句

immigrant B2

n. 移民 (从外国移入的人)

本卷1次·真题 33 句

rare B1

adj. 稀有的

本卷1次·真题 33 句

track A2

n. 小路

本卷1次·真题 33 句

genetic B2

adj. 遗传的

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

style A2

n. 方式

本卷1次·真题 31 句

tradition B1

n. 传统

本卷1次·真题 31 句

recommendation B2

n. 推荐

本卷1次·真题 30 句

campaign B2

n. 运动

本卷1次·真题 29 句

chief B1

n. 首领

本卷1次·真题 29 句

related B1

adj. 相关的

本卷1次·真题 28 句

brand B1

n. 品牌, 商标

本卷1次·真题 27 句

estimate B2

v. 估计

本卷1次·真题 27 句

nursing B1

n. 护理工作

本卷1次·真题 27 句

ignore B1

v. 忽视;不理睬

本卷1次·真题 26 句

content B1

n. 内容

本卷1次·真题 25 句

educator B2

n. 教育工作者

本卷1次·真题 25 句

establish B2

v. 建立, 创立 (组织、机构、关系等)

本卷1次·真题 25 句

psychological B2

adj. 心理的

本卷1次·真题 25 句

eating A1

n. 吃

本卷1次·真题 24 句

meaningful B2

adj. 有意义的

本卷1次·真题 24 句

target B1

n. 目标;靶子

本卷1次·真题 24 句

currently B1

adv. 目前, 当前

本卷1次·真题 23 句

closely B1

adv. 紧密地

本卷1次·真题 21 句

multiple B2

adj. 多个的

本卷1次·真题 21 句

schedule A2

n. 时间表

本卷1次·真题 21 句

deeply B1

adv. 深深地

本卷1次·真题 20 句

extend B1

v. 延伸;延长

本卷1次·真题 20 句

peer B2

n. 同龄人

本卷1次·真题 20 句

propose B1

v. 提议

本卷1次·真题 20 句

structure B1

n. 结构

本卷1次·真题 20 句

clearly A2

adv. 清楚地, 明白地

本卷1次·真题 19 句

emphasis B2

n. 强调

本卷1次·真题 19 句

meanwhile B1

adv. 与此同时

本卷1次·真题 19 句

error A2

n. 错误

本卷1次·真题 18 句

incident B2

n. (尤指不寻常或令人不快的) 事件, 事情

本卷1次·真题 18 句

intelligent B1

adj. 聪明的

本卷1次·真题 18 句

popularity B2

n. 受欢迎

本卷1次·真题 18 句

concentrate B1

v. 集中注意力

本卷1次·真题 17 句

nowadays B1

adv. 现在

本卷1次·真题 17 句

settle B1

v. 解决 (争端、问题)

本卷1次·真题 17 句

absorb B2

v. 吸收 (液体、气体等)

本卷1次·真题 16 句

frequent B1

adj. 频繁的

本卷1次·真题 16 句

prospect B2

n. 可能性

本卷1次·真题 16 句

regulation B2

n. 规则, 条例

本卷1次·真题 16句

wage B1

n. 工资

本卷1次·真题 16句

guarantee B2

n. 保证

本卷1次·真题 14句

hunt B1

v. 搜寻

本卷1次·真题 14句

lecture B1

n. 讲座

本卷1次·真题 14句

newly B1

adv. 最近

本卷1次·真题 14句

schooling B2

n. 学校教育

本卷1次·真题 14句

shrink B2

v. 缩小

本卷1次·真题 14句

stimulate B2

v. 刺激

本卷1次·真题 14句

client B1

n. 客户

本卷1次·真题 13句

criticize B2

v. 批评

本卷1次·真题 13句

distraction B2

n. 分心

本卷1次·真题 13句

domestic B2

adj. 国内的

本卷1次·真题 13句

mix A2

v. 混合

本卷1次·真题 13句

plus A2

prep. 加, 加上

本卷1次·真题 13句

session B1

n. 会议;会期

本卷1次·真题 13句

shoot A2

v. 射击

本卷1次·真题 13 句

surely B1

adv. 肯定地

本卷1次·真题 13 句

whereas B2

sc. 然而

本卷1次·真题 13 句

incentive B2

n. 激励

本卷1次·真题 12 句

independently B2

adv. 独立地

本卷1次·真题 12 句

obese C1

adj. 肥胖的

本卷1次·真题 12 句

stretch B1

v. 伸展

本卷1次·真题 12 句

tackle B2

v. 处理

本卷1次·真题 12 句

calculate B1

v. 计算

本卷1次·真题 11 句

environmentally B2

adv. 从环境角度

本卷1次·真题 11 句

membership B1

n. 会员资格

本卷1次·真题 11 句

mess B1

n. 脏乱, 杂乱

本卷1次·真题 11 句

minister B2

n. 部长

本卷1次·真题 11 句

seemingly B2

adv. 看似, 似乎 (表面上看起来是这样, 但...

本卷1次·真题 11 句

unexpected B1

adj. 意外的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

breed B2

v. 繁殖

本卷1次·真题 10 句

earlier A2

adv. 较早地

本卷1次·真题 10 句

overweight B1

adj. 超重的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

apparently B2

adv. 显然，看来（根据外表或所见所闻判断）

本卷1次·真题 9 句

arrange B1

v. 安排，筹备（活动、会议等）

本卷1次·真题 9 句

dull B1

adj. 无聊的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

slip B1

v. 滑倒

本卷1次·真题 9 句

anticipate B2

v. 预料，预期（某事将发生）

本卷1次·真题 8 句

readily B2

adv. 乐意地

本卷1次·真题 8 句

safely A2

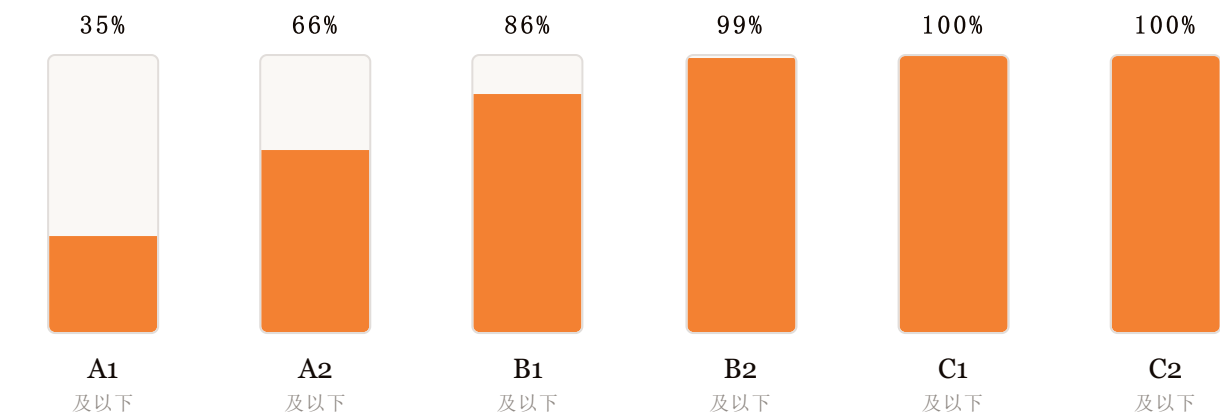
adv. 安全地

本卷1次·真题 8 句

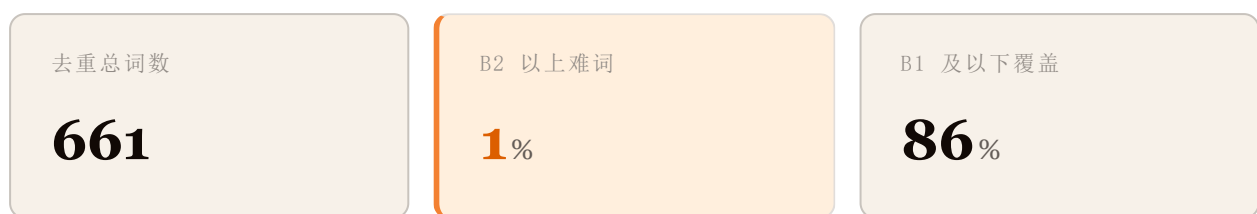
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全卷录音原文 661 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 **661** 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 7 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 661 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语四级 2021年12月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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