

# 2021年12月·第2套 英语四级听力真题原文与答案解析

PAPER & KEY · 听力题和解析

## 听力题和解析

本卷全部 25 题的标准答案与完整录音文字稿由懒笔记基于2021年12月·第2套 英语四级听力原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面层级：Part/Section 标题与各节 Directions 照原卷排印——真实听力考卷只印选项，题干由录音念出。其下按录音篇目逐篇排印：每篇先给完整录音文字稿（逐段中译），再逐题给出卷面题目与该题解析（题目、翻译、答案、定位、信号、替换与排除）。

真题卷第2套(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 A 22-year-old Chinese woman who suffered from a persistent cough was shocked to learn that she had a piece of chicken bone lodged in her lung.

一名22岁的中国女性因持续咳嗽而震惊地得知,她的肺部卡着一块鸡骨头。

2 The unnamed woman, from the province of Shandong, started to have coughing problems when she was 7 or 8 years old. For 14 years, she made numerous hospital visits. However, no doctor could identify any problem. Her uncontrollable coughing was a mystery.

这名来自山东省的未透露姓名的女性,在7岁或8岁时开始出现咳嗽问题。14年来,她多次前往医院就诊。然而,没有一位医生能够发现任何问题。她无法控制的咳嗽一直是个谜。

3 Finally, the woman got a full body scan at a hospital in the city of Qingdao. This special medical procedure revealed she had a chicken bone stuck in her lung. Doctors performed surgery and removed

the bone. The simple procedure went smoothly and the woman has recovered fully. With the bone finally removed from her lung, the woman is very happy that she no longer suffers from that annoying cough. 最终,这名女性在青岛市的一家医院进行了全身扫描。这项特殊的医疗检查显示她的肺部卡着一块鸡骨头。医生进行了手术并取出了骨头。这个简单的手术进行得很顺利,女性已完全康复。随着骨头最终从肺部取出,这名女性非常高兴,因为她不再遭受那恼人的咳嗽困扰。

1. A) She was pierced by a chicken bone.  
B) She was coughing all the time.  
C) She suffered from lung cancer.  
D) She suffered from shock.

**【题目】** What was the woman's problem?

**【翻译】** 这位女士的问题是什么?

A) 她被鸡骨头刺伤了。 B) 她一直在咳嗽。 C) 她患有肺癌。 D) 她受到了惊吓。

**【答案】** B (细节题) She was coughing all the time.

**【定位】** The unnamed woman, from the province of Shandong, started to have coughing problems when she was 7 or 8 years old. For 14 years, she made numerous hospital visits. However, no doctor could identify any problem. Her uncontrollable coughing was a mystery.

这名未透露姓名的女子来自山东省,从七八岁起就开始有咳嗽的毛病。十四年间,她无数次跑医院。然而,没有一个医生能查出任何问题。她那无法控制的咳嗽成了一个谜。

**【信号】** 反复强调的核心症状即答案句。判定她问题是什么,要抓原文反复落在同一件事上的那句。第2段 started to have coughing problems、Her uncontrollable coughing was a mystery 两处都把焦点钉在咳嗽上,第1段也以 a persistent cough (持续的咳嗽) 开篇——多处强调、贯穿始终的那个症状,就是她的核心问题,这就是答案信号。

**【替换】** coughing problems ↔ **coughing all the time**

同义改写: 咳嗽的毛病等于一直在咳

For 14 years ↔ **all the time**

概括替换: 长达14年等于一直总是

**【排除】 A) 原词陷阱**

选项 She was pierced by a chicken bone. 借用了原文确实念到的 a piece of chicken bone, 听到 chicken bone 很容易手一抖就选。但原文说的是鸡骨头卡在肺里, 是导致咳嗽的原因, 而且并非 pierced (刺穿); 题问的是她表现出的问题——咳嗽, 不是病因, 故 A 答非所问。

借用原文: a piece of chicken bone lodged in her lung

**C) 原词陷阱**

选项 She suffered from lung cancer. 蹭了原文反复出现的 lung (肺), 把肺里有东西夸大成肺癌。原文通篇只说咳嗽和鸡骨头, 根本没出现 cancer 一词, 这是把听到的 lung 顺手脑补成重病的陷阱。

借用原文: lodged in her lung

**D) 原词陷阱**

选项 She suffered from shock. 借了原文 was shocked to learn (得知时大为震惊) 里的 shock。但原文的 shocked 指她得知真相时很吃惊这一情绪反应, 不是她患的疾病; 题问她的问题 (毛病), 故 D 张冠李戴、答非所问。

借用原文: was shocked to learn

- 
2. A) By eating chicken soup daily.  
B) Through regular exercising.  
C) Through a surgical operation.  
D) By using traditional Chinese medicine.

**【题目】 How was the woman's problem eventually solved?**

**【翻译】** 这位女士的问题最终是如何解决的?

A) 通过每天喝鸡汤。 B) 通过定期锻炼。 C) 通过外科手术。 D) 通过使用中药。

**【答案】 C** (细节题) Through a surgical operation.

**【定位】** Doctors performed surgery and removed the bone.

医生做了手术, 把那根骨头取了出来。

**【信号】 结尾处交代最终处置的动作句。** 问最终怎么解决, 答案信号是叙事收束段里那句表最后做了什么动作句。第 3 段先靠扫描查出病因, 紧接 Doctors performed surgery and removed the bone 给出明确处置动作——做手术取骨, 这就是解决问题的那一刻, 是答案句。

**【替换】** Doctors performed surgery ↔ Through a surgical operation

同根改写: 做手术等于通过外科手术

**【排除】 A) 原词陷阱**

选项 By eating chicken soup daily. 蹭了原文反复出现的 chicken (来自 a piece of chicken bone), 把鸡骨头致病偷换成天天喝鸡汤治病。原文根本没提任何喝汤、食疗, 这是靠 chicken 撞词制造的听到鸡就选陷阱。

借用原文: a piece of chicken bone

**B) 未提及**

选项 Through regular exercising. 说靠规律锻炼解决, 但原文从开头到结尾只字未提运动锻炼。它利用的是考生生病要多锻炼的生活常识, 诱你用常识替代原文, 属于原文未提及。

**D) 原词陷阱**

选项 By using traditional Chinese medicine. 里的 Chinese 和原文 A 22-year-old Chinese woman 的 Chinese 撞词, 让人以为中国人就用中医。但原文交代的解决手段明明是 performed surgery (手术), 全篇没提任何中医草药, 这是借 Chinese 撞词加常识联想的双重陷阱。

借用原文: A 22-year-old Chinese woman

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

1 A white sheep named Prickles that ran away from an Australian farm during the 2013 bushfires, recently returned home.

一只名叫Prickles的白羊在2013年丛林大火期间从澳大利亚一个农场逃跑,最近回家了。

2 According to farmer Alice Gray, Prickles was only a lamb when she ran away. The bushfires that hit the area back then destroyed a large part of her family's massive property. They thought Prickles had died in the fire. But instead, the young sheep escaped into a 200-acre forest near the farm. Once the fires were over, the family had to fix the damage done to the farm, as it was such a large property. This included rebuilding about 50 kilometers of fencing. It was this huge fencing that prevented Prickles from finding her way back. Over the years, the family spotted her a few times. They even recorded her with cameras installed to monitor deer activity. But while they knew Prickles was alive, they couldn't find her and never expected her to return by herself. Seven years later, they were proven wrong.

据农场主Alice Gray说,Prickles逃跑时还只是一只羊羔。当时袭击该地区的丛林大火摧毁了她家大片地产的很大一部分。他们以为Prickles在火灾中丧生了。但实际上,这只小羊逃进了农场附近一片200英亩的森林。火灾结束后,由于地产面积很大,这家人不得不修复农场遭受的损坏。这包括重建约50公里的围栏。正是这道巨大的围栏阻止了Prickles找到回家的路。多年来,这家人看到过她几次。他们甚至用安装来监测鹿类活动的相机拍到过她。但尽管他们知道Prickles还活着,却找不到她,也从未料到她会自己回来。七年后,事实证明他们错了。

3. A) It was born 13 years ago.

B) It was Alice Gray's lovely pet.

C) It got injured in a big bushfire.

D) It ran away into a nearby forest.

**【题目】 What does the news report say about the white sheep Prickles?**

【翻译】新闻报道中关于白羊Prickles说了什么？

- A) 它出生于13年前。 B) 它是Alice Gray心爱的宠物。  
C) 它在一场大型丛林火灾中受伤。 D) 它跑进了附近的森林。

【答案】D (细节题) It ran away into a nearby forest.

【定位】A white sheep named Prickles that ran away from an Australian farm during the 2013 bushfires, recently returned home.

一只名叫 Prickles 的白羊，在 2013 年的山火期间从一座澳大利亚农场逃走，最近回了家。

【信号】新闻首句即核心事实。新闻短消息的第一句通常就把最关键的事实交代清楚。这里开篇 A white sheep named Prickles that ran away from an Australian farm during the 2013 bushfires 直接点明这只羊 "在山火期间逃走"，这就是承载第 3 题答案的信号句——顺听到第一句就该锁定。

【替换】ran away from an Australian farm ↔ ran away into a nearby forest

同一逃走动作的去向补全

【排除】A) 原词陷阱

选项说羊 It was born 13 years ago., 但录音只提到 "2013 bushfires" 这个火灾年份，从没说羊出生于 13 年前——它把年份信息张冠李戴到 "出生" 上，专骗听到年数就对号入座的人。

借用原文：during the 2013 bushfires

B) 原词陷阱

选项称羊是 It was Alice Gray's lovely pet., 录音里 According to farmer Alice Gray 确实出现了 Alice Gray，但她是农场主、是消息来源，录音从没说这羊是她的 "宠物"——这是借真实人名编造的关系。

借用原文：According to farmer Alice Gray

C) 原词陷阱

选项说羊 It got injured in a big bushfire., "bushfire" 是录音反复出现的原词，听到就想选；但录音说的是羊 escaped into a 200-acre forest 逃走并活了下来，从没说它在火中受伤，"injured" 是无中生有。

借用原文：escaped into a 200-acre forest near the farm

- 
4. A) They rebuilt the fencing around their farm.  
B) They spent seven years replanting their farm.  
C) They claimed damages for their heavy losses.  
D) They installed a camera to monitor sheep activity.

【题目】What did the family do after the bushfires?

【翻译】丛林火灾后这家人做了什么？

- A) 他们重建了农场周围的围栏。 B) 他们花了七年时间重新种植农场。  
C) 他们为重大损失索赔。 D) 他们安装了摄像头来监控羊的活动。

【答案】 **A** (细节题) They rebuilt the fencing around their farm.

【定位】 Once the fires were over, the family had to fix the damage done to the farm, as it was such a large property. This included rebuilding about 50 kilometers of fencing.

大火一过，这家人就不得不修复农场受到的损坏，因为农场面积太大了。这其中就包括重建约 50 公里的围栏。

【信号】 **时间信号词 Once the fires were over**。答案句由时间信号 Once the fires were over (大火一过) 引出，正好对上题干的 "after the bushfires"。这个时间词就是定位信号——它一出现，后面紧跟的就是 "灾后这家人做的事"，听到它要立刻进入接答案状态。

【替换】 rebuilding about 50 kilometers of fencing ↔ **rebuilt the fencing around their farm**

同一重建围栏动作的概括

【排除】 **B) 原词陷阱**

选项说 They spent seven years replanting their farm., "seven years" 是录音原词，但录音里 Seven years later, they were proven wrong 的七年指的是 "羊七年后回来"，不是 "花七年补种农场"，"replanting" 录音根本没提，是张冠李戴加无中生有。

借用原文：Seven years later, they were proven wrong

**C) 未提及**

选项称 They claimed damages for their heavy losses., 录音确实说山火 destroyed a large part of her family's massive property 造成了损失，听到 "损失" 容易顺势联想到 "索赔"，但录音从头到尾没说他们去索赔，"claimed damages" 是凭损失情节脑补出来的。

借用原文：destroyed a large part of her family's massive property

**D) 偷换概念**

选项说 They installed a camera to monitor sheep activity., 录音里 cameras installed to monitor deer activity 确实有装摄像头，但监控的是 "deer (鹿)" 不是 "sheep (羊)"，选项只改了一个名词就把意思偷换了，专骗听到 "camera/monitor" 就选的人。

借用原文：cameras installed to monitor deer activity

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

1 Tons of gold have fallen out of the sky in Russia after a cargo plane malfunctioned in midair this morning.

今天上午，一架货机在空中发生故障后，数吨黄金从俄罗斯天空坠落。

2 The aircraft was carrying 265 million pounds worth of gold and diamonds, when the door flew open—sending the precious metal back to earth.

这架飞机载有价值2.65亿英镑的黄金和钻石，当舱门突然打开时，贵重金属被抛回地面。

3 According to the official news agency, Russian authorities have recovered more than 170 gold bars weighing 20 kilograms each. The plane was traveling from Yakutsk Airport in a major diamond-producing region to the city Krasnoyarsk in Siberia.

据官方通讯社报道，俄罗斯当局已经回收了超过170根金条，每根重20公斤。该飞机从主要钻石产区的Yakutsk机场飞往西伯利亚的Krasnoyarsk市。

4 However, the aircraft made an emergency landing in Magan after it began losing some of its valuable cargo.

然而，这架飞机在开始丢失部分贵重货物后，在Magan紧急降落。

5 Reports suggest some bars of gold were scattered up to 15 miles away from the airport. Nine tons of gold on plane AN-12 belonged to a goldmine company.

报道称，一些金条散落在距离机场15英里远的地方。AN-12飞机上的9吨黄金属于一家金矿公司。

6 Police have sealed off the runway, and say it is unclear if it was an accident or an attempted robbery. Technical engineers who worked on the plane prior to take-off are reportedly going to be questioned by the police.

警方已经封锁了跑道，并表示尚不清楚这是一起事故还是抢劫未遂。据报道，起飞前在飞机上工作的技术工程师将接受警方问询。

5. A) The disappearance of some gold and diamonds.

B) The transfer of tons of precious metal by air.

C) The crash of a Russian cargo airplane.

D) The loss of gold from an airplane.

**【题目】 What is the news report mainly about?**

**【翻译】** 这则新闻报道主要关于什么？

- A) 一些黄金和钻石的失踪。 B) 数吨贵金属的空运。 C) 一架俄罗斯货机的坠毁。  
D) 飞机上黄金的丢失。

**【答案】 D** (主旨题) The loss of gold from an airplane.

**【定位】** Tons of gold have fallen out of the sky in Russia after a cargo plane malfunctioned in midair this morning.

今天上午，一架货机在半空中发生故障后，数吨黄金从俄罗斯的天空中坠落下来。

**【信号】 新闻首句即点题。** 新闻短消息的核心动作往往压在开头第一句，本则的首句 Tons of gold have fallen out of the sky in Russia after a cargo plane malfunctioned in midair 一句话就交代了“金子从飞机上掉下来”，整篇后文都是围着它展开的细节。

**【替换】** Tons of gold have fallen out of the sky ↔ **The loss of gold from an airplane.**

金子掉落=金子丢失

a cargo plane ↔ **from an airplane**

货机就是飞机

**【排除】 A) 原词陷阱**

A 盗用了录音里的 gold 和 diamonds 两个原词，听着很耳熟，但它说的是 The disappearance of some gold and diamonds. (金子钻石的消失)，"消失"指不知去向，而录音明确是"从飞机上掉落"且大部分已被寻回，方向不符，也漏掉了"飞机"这个关键。

借用原文：265 million pounds worth of gold and diamonds

**B) 答非所问**

B 的 The transfer of tons of precious metal by air. (用飞机空运大量贵金属) 确实是事情的背景，precious metal、by air 也都能在录音里找到影子，但它只描述了"正在空运"这个前提，完全没提"出故障、金子掉落"这个真正的新闻点，以偏概全。

借用原文：265 million pounds worth of gold and diamonds

**C) 过度推断**

C 说 The crash of a Russian cargo airplane. (俄罗斯货机坠毁)，Russian、cargo airplane 都是原词，但录音里飞机是 made an emergency landing (紧急迫降) 而非坠毁，crash 把事故程度夸大了，与事实相反。

借用原文：the aircraft made an emergency landing in Magan

- 
6. A) It made an emergency landing.  
B) It informed the local police at once.  
C) It contacted the goldmine company.  
D) It had a crew member fix the problem.

**【题目】 What did the aircraft do when the incident happened?**

**【翻译】 事件发生时飞机做了什么？**

- A) 它进行了紧急降落。 B) 它立即通知了当地警方。 C) 它联系了金矿公司。  
D) 它让一名机组人员修理了问题。

**【答案】 A (细节题) It made an emergency landing.**

**【定位】** However, the aircraft made an emergency landing in Magan after it began losing some of its valuable cargo.

然而，这架飞机在开始丢失部分贵重货物后，于马甘紧急迫降。

**【信号】 转折 However 后是落点。**本句以转折词 However 起头——前文一直在讲金子掉了、被寻回多少，转折之后才交代飞机本身的应对动作 made an emergency landing，转折后的句子正是本题答案句。

**【替换】** the aircraft made an emergency landing ↔ **It made an emergency landing.**

几乎原句对应

**【排除】 B) 张冠李戴**

B 说 It informed the local police at once. (飞机立刻通知了当地警方), police 一词录音确实念到了, 但录音是 Police have sealed off the runway (警方封锁跑道), 是警方主动介入, 并没有"飞机通知警方"这回事, 张冠李戴。

借用原文: Police have sealed off the runway

**C) 原词陷阱**

C 说 It contacted the goldmine company. (飞机联系了金矿公司), goldmine company 是原词, 但录音只说 Nine tons of gold on plane AN-12 belonged to a goldmine company (飞机上九吨金子归一家金矿公司所有), 金矿公司只是货物的主人, 根本没说飞机去联系它。

借用原文: belonged to a goldmine company

**D) 未提及**

D 说 It had a crew member fix the problem. (飞机让机组人员修好了故障), 录音确实提到 malfunctioned (故障) 和后文的 technical engineers (技术工程师), 听着像"有人修", 但录音里飞机是迫降处理, 从没说让机组成员在空中把问题修好了, 纯属无中生有。

- 
7. A) They will cooperate with the police.  
B) They had checked the plane carefully.  
C) They will be questioned by the police.  
D) They took some gold bars and diamonds.

**【题目】 What does the news report say about the technical engineers who worked on the plane before take-off?**

**【翻译】** 新闻报道对起飞前检修该飞机的技术工程师有何说法?

- A) 他们将配合警方工作。 B) 他们曾仔细检查过飞机。 C) 他们将接受警方问询。  
D) 他们拿走了一些金条和钻石。

**【答案】 C** (细节题) They will be questioned by the police.

**【定位】** Technical engineers who worked on the plane prior to take-off are reportedly going to be questioned by the police.

据报道, 起飞前给这架飞机做过工作的技术工程师将接受警方问询。

**【信号】 末段交代相关人员后续。** 新闻把对涉事人员的后续处置放在结尾, 末段 Technical engineers ... are reportedly going to be questioned by the police 一句直接点出工程师的去向, 是本题答案句; 且它与题干用的 technical engineers...prior to take-off 几乎同词, 定位极其明确。

**【替换】** are reportedly going to be questioned by the police ↔ **They will be questioned by the police.**

将被警方问询, 几乎同句

Technical engineers who worked on the plane prior to take-off ↔ **They**

代词回指工程师

**【排除】 A) 与原文相反**

A 说 They will cooperate with the police. (他们将配合警方), police 是原词且"将来 + 警方"的框架很像, 但录音是 be questioned by the police (被警方询问, 被动), 工程师是被调查的对象, 并非主动配合, 主被动方向被偷换。

借用原文: are reportedly going to be questioned by the police

**B) 未提及**

B 说 They had checked the plane carefully. (他们已仔细检查过飞机), 借工程师 worked on the plane 联想出"检查", 但录音只说工程师"起飞前做过工作"且"将被询问", 从没说他们"仔细检查过", 更没说检查得是否仔细, 无中生有。

**D) 过度推断**

D 说 They took some gold bars and diamonds. (他们拿走了金条和钻石), gold bars、diamonds 全是原词, 又借录音 it is unclear if it was an accident or an attempted robbery (尚不清楚是事故还是抢劫未遂) 的联想, 把工程师直接坐实成偷窃者, 但录音只说"将被询问"、尚未定性, 是过度推断。

借用原文: it is unclear if it was an accident or an attempted robbery

## 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: Hello, you're through to customer service. This is Michael speaking. Before we continue, I just want to make you aware that this call is being recorded and may be used in the future for training purposes. What can I help you with today?

M: 您好,您已接通客户服务部。我是Michael。在我们继续之前,我想提醒您,本通话正在录音,未来可能用于培训目的。请问有什么可以帮您的?

2 W: Hi, my name is Jean Seimon. I recently bought an office chair from your company, but I returned it about a week ago. I'm just calling to inquire when I will be able to get my money back. It says on your website that your company will pay back the money within three working days of you receiving the returned item. But it's been five working days and I haven't received anything.

W: 您好,我叫Jean Seimon。我最近从贵公司买了一把办公椅,但大约一周前退了货。我打电话是想询问什么时候能拿到退款。贵公司网站上说,在收到退货后三个工作日内会退款。但已经过了五个工作日了,我还没收到任何款项。

3 M: I'm sorry to hear that, Miss Seimon. What's your customer reference number, please?

M: 很抱歉听到这个情况,Seimon女士。请问您的客户编号是多少?

4 W: It's 389460.

W: 是389460。

5 M: Okay, 389460. I'm just looking on the system here. And according to our records, the chair you returned was received by our warehouse on Friday morning. The payment was made on Wednesday. But this seems to be a problem with your card number.

M: 好的,389460。我这就在系统里查一下。根据我们的记录,您退回的椅子是周五上午被我们仓库收到的。退款是在周三处理的。但您的卡号似乎有问题。

6 W: My card number? Oh, maybe it has something to do with my new card. It was sent to me on Tuesday. Maybe the bank canceled my old one before you've made the payment.

W: 我的卡号?哦,可能跟我的新卡有关。周二才寄给我的。也许银行在你们付款之前把我的旧卡注销了。

7 M: Well, you'll need to update your card details directly on our website. Just make sure you're logged in. And then under the description of your personal information, you should see an option for updating payment methods.

M: 那您需要直接在我们网站上更新您的银行卡信息。确保您已经登录,然后在个人信息栏下面,应该能看到更新付款方式的选项。

8 W: I am logged in, and I'll give that a go.

W: 我已经登录了,我试试看。

9 M: I'll make a note here on the system for you, so that the payment will be made tomorrow morning.

M: 我会在系统里给您做个备注,这样明天上午就能给您退款。

10 W: Thank you very much.

W: 非常感谢。

8. A) For the company's records.

B) For future training purposes.

C) To follow the company's rule.

D) To ensure information security.

**【题目】 Why does the man have his conversation with the woman recorded?**

**【翻译】** 男士为什么将他与女士的对话录音?

- A) 为了公司的记录。 B) 为了将来的培训目的。 C) 为了遵守公司的规定。  
D) 为了确保信息安全。

**【答案】 B** (细节题) For future training purposes.

**【定位】** I just want to make you aware that this call is being recorded and may be used in the future for training purposes.

我想提醒您一下,本次通话正在录音,将来可能会用于培训目的。

【信号】目的状语 for...purposes。答案信号是表目的的短语 used in the future for training purposes——"录音"这一动作后面紧跟的"for ... purposes"就是它的目的，听到 for...purposes 这种目的状语，落点即在其后那个理由词上。

【替换】used in the future for training purposes ↔ For future training purposes.

几乎原句压缩

【排除】A) 原词陷阱

选项 For the company's records. 里的 records，借自客服后面查单时说的 according to our records——那是"按我们的记录"，与"为什么录音"毫不相干，是听到 records 就想选的原词陷阱。

借用原文：according to our records

C) 未提及

选项 To follow the company's rule. 说"为遵守公司规定"，录音里客服只说录音用于培训目的，从没提"规定/rule"这回事，属原文未提及。

D) 未提及

选项 To ensure information security. 说"为保障信息安全"，虽与客服场景的常识联想很近，但录音讲录音原因时只字未提"信息安全"，是按常识脑补出来的理由，原文无依据。

- 
9. A) To check her customer reference number.  
B) To inquire about the price of office chairs.  
C) To get her money back for the returned chair.  
D) To make complaints about its customer service.

【题目】What is the woman's purpose of calling the furniture company?

【翻译】女士致电家具公司的目的是什么？

- A) 核查她的客户参考编号。 B) 询问办公椅的价格。 C) 为退回的椅子拿回她的钱。  
D) 对其客户服务进行投诉。

【答案】C (目的题) To get her money back for the returned chair.

【定位】I recently bought an office chair from your company, but I returned it about a week ago. I'm just calling to inquire when I will be able to get my money back.

我最近从贵公司买了一把办公椅，但大约一周前退掉了。我打电话就是想问问，我什么时候能拿到退款。

【信号】自报来意 I'm just calling to。答案信号是女方自报来意的句式 I'm just calling to inquire when I will be able to get my money back——"I'm (just) calling to..."后面接的正是来电目的，听到这个句式就锁定其后内容。

【替换】get my money back ↔ get her money back for the returned chair

人称改写+补宾语

**【排除】 A) 原词陷阱**

选项 To check her customer reference number. 搬来客服后面要的 customer reference number——那是客服为查单向她索取编号，不是她打电话的目的，属听到原词就选的原词陷阱。

借用原文：What's your customer reference number, please?

**B) 未提及**

选项 To inquire about the price of office chairs. 借了 office chair 的熟悉感（录音确有 office chair），但她从没问价格，全程围绕退款，属未提及。

借用原文：I recently bought an office chair

**D) 过度推断**

选项 To make complaints about its customer service. 说"投诉客服"，她确实抱怨了退款超时 it's been five working days and I haven't received anything，但语气是查询而非投诉，且本题问"来电目的"是退款，把抱怨语气推成"投诉"是过度推断。

借用原文：it's been five working days and I haven't received anything

---

10. A) She had to update its information.

B) She forgot where she had left it.

C) She lost it about three days ago.

D) She was issued a new card.

**【题目】 What does the woman say about her bank card?**

**【翻译】** 女士关于她的银行卡说了什么？

A) 她不得不更新其信息。 B) 她忘记把它落在哪里了。 C) 她大约三天前丢失了它。

D) 她获发了一张新卡。

**【答案】 D** （细节题） She was issued a new card.

**【定位】** Oh, maybe it has something to do with my new card. It was sent to me on Tuesday. Maybe the bank canceled my old one before you've made the payment.

哦，这可能跟我的新卡有关。新卡周二寄到我这儿了。也许银行在你们付款之前就把我的旧卡注销了。

**【信号】** 她主动提及 my new card。答案信号是女方自己抛出的新信息 my new card——客服说卡号有问题后，她解释"可能跟我的新卡有关，新卡周二寄到"，这句关于卡的主动陈述就是答案句。

**【替换】** my new card ↔ She was issued a new card.

主被动转换

**【排除】 A) 原词陷阱**

选项 She had to update its information. 里的 update, 搬自客服随后的建议 update your card details——那是客服让她去更新, 不是她"说关于卡"的内容, 且发生在后面, 属张冠李戴式原词陷阱。

借用原文: update your card details

**B) 未提及**

选项 She forgot where she had left it. 说她忘了卡放哪, 录音里她对卡的陈述只有"换了新卡、旧卡可能被注销", 从没说"忘了放哪", 属未提及。

**C) 原词陷阱**

选项 She lost it about three days ago. 拼了两处熟悉感: 卡的话题里没说"丢", three days 则盗自网站规则 within three working days (退款时限), 把"三个工作日"嫁接成"三天前丢卡", 属原词陷阱。

借用原文: within three working days

- 
11. A) Reconsider her options for payment methods.  
B) Make a specific note on the company's system.  
C) Update her bank card details on the company's website.  
D) Upload her personal information to the company's website.

**【题目】 What does the man advise the woman to do?**

**【翻译】 男士建议女士做什么?**

- A) 重新考虑她的支付方式选项。 B) 在公司的系统上做一个具体备注。  
C) 在公司的网站上更新她的银行卡详细信息。 D) 将她的个人信息上传到公司的网站。

**【答案】 C** (细节题) Update her bank card details on the company's website.

**【定位】** Well, you'll need to update your card details directly on our website. Just make sure you're logged in. And then under the description of your personal information, you should see an option for updating payment methods.

嗯, 您需要直接在我们网站上更新您的卡信息。先确保您已登录。然后在您个人信息那一栏下面, 您应该能看到一个更新支付方式的选项。

**【信号】 建议句 you'll need to.** 答案信号是建议句式 you'll need to update your card details directly on our website——"you'll need to"是客服给出建议的标志, 落点就是其后那个动作"在网站上更新卡信息"。

**【替换】** update your card details directly on our website ↔

**Update her bank card details on the company's website**

人称改写+近义等值

**【排除】 A) 原词陷阱**

选项 Reconsider her options for payment methods. 盗用原文 an option for updating payment methods 里的 option、payment methods, 但原文是"看到一个更新支付方式的选项", 不是"重新考虑支付方式", reconsider 是凭空换上的动作, 属原词陷阱。

借用原文: an option for updating payment methods

**B) 张冠李戴**

选项 Make a specific note on the company's system. 盗自客服自己说的 I'll make a note here on the system for you——那是客服"我来做个备注", 不是建议"她"做的, 主语张冠李戴, 属原词陷阱。

借用原文: I'll make a note here on the system for you

**D) 原词陷阱**

选项 Upload her personal information to the company's website. 把原文 under the description of your personal information 的 personal information 搬来, 又把 update 偷换成 upload (更新≠上传), 原文只让她更新卡信息、没让她上传个人信息, 属原词陷阱兼偷换概念。

借用原文: under the description of your personal information

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

1 M: I'm getting a bit hungry.

M: 我有点饿了。

2 W: Yes, me too. I'm starving. Are you going to prepare a meal for us?

W: 是啊,我也是。我快饿死了。你要给我们做饭吗?

3 M: No, sorry, I'm actually pretty worn out. Let's just go out somewhere close to eat.

M: 不,抱歉,我实在太累了。我们还是出去找个近点的地方吃吧。

4 W: Well, I think we should stay in and save some cash. Can we get a meal delivered?

W: 嗯,我觉得我们应该待在家里省点钱。我们可以叫外卖吗?

5 M: Yeah, great. I'll use that food delivery app on my phone. What do you want, fried chicken, hamburgers, or fish and chips?

M: 好啊,太好了。我用手机上的外卖app点。你想吃什么,炸鸡、汉堡还是炸鱼薯条?

6 W: Oh, can we stay away from the junk food? How about something healthy?

W: 哦,我们能不能别吃垃圾食品?来点健康的怎么样?

7 M: Okay, well, there's a place that does salads.

M: 好吧,有家店做沙拉的。

8 W: Let me have a look at that. Yeah, that looks delicious. But to be honest, I'd prefer something hot, not cold.

W: 让我看看。嗯,看起来挺好吃的。但说实话,我更想吃点热的,不要凉的。

9 M: How about Indian food?

M: 印度菜怎么样?

10 W: That's not the kind of hot I mean. I'm just not a fan of sauces. That made me sweat and cry. I need something mild.

W: 我说的热不是那种辣。我就是不喜欢那种酱料,会让我出汗流泪。我要清淡点的。

11 M: Okay. So would you consider Mexican? Oh no, sorry. There's also very hot pepper in that. Would you like some Italian food, perhaps? It's a bit heavy, but it's great food for a cold night like this.

M: 好的。那你会考虑墨西哥菜吗?哦不,抱歉。那里面也有很辣的辣椒。那意大利菜怎么样?有点油腻,但在这么冷的晚上吃很不错。

12 W: Pizza? Spaghetti with creamy sauce? I know it's really tasty and great comfort food, but it's too fattening for me. I'm trying to keep a slim figure, you know.

W: 披萨?奶油酱意大利面?我知道真的很好吃,是很棒的comfort food,但对我来说太容易发胖了。你知道的,我想保持苗条身材。

13 M: Oh, you're really difficult to please. Well, there's a nice Chinese restaurant that delivers.

M: 哦,你真是太难伺候了。嗯,有家不错的中餐馆可以送外卖。

14 W: Yes, I love Chinese food. Let me see. Oh, it's 15 kilometers away.

W: 好啊,我喜欢中国菜。让我看看。哦,有15公里远。

15 M: That's a bit too far away. Do you feel like Vietnamese food then?

M: 那有点太远了。那越南菜你觉得怎么样?

16 W: Yeah, awesome. It's healthy, and we can afford it.

W: 好啊,太棒了。健康,而且我们也吃得起。

17 M: Great. Let's order Vietnamese right away.

M: 太好了。我们马上点越南菜吧。

12. A) He is feeling exhausted.

B) He is tired of cooking.

C) He has to work late.

D) He wants to try Asian foods.

**【题目】 Why isn't the man going to cook?**

**【翻译】** 男士为什么不打算做饭?

- A) 他感到筋疲力尽。 B) 他厌倦了做饭。 C) 他必须工作到很晚。  
D) 他想尝试亚洲食物。

**【答案】 A** (细节题) He is feeling exhausted.

**【定位】** M: No, sorry, I'm actually pretty worn out. Let's just go out somewhere close to eat.

男: 不了, 抱歉, 我其实挺累的。我们就近找个地方出去吃吧。

【信号】被问者对做饭请求的直接应答。上一句女方问 Are you going to prepare a meal for us?, 男方紧接着应答 I'm actually pretty worn out, 这句被问者的直接回答就是答案信号, 理由就在他亲口给的这句里。

【替换】worn out ↔ exhausted  
worn out 与 exhausted 是同义替换

【排除】B) 未提及  
男士只说累, 从没说讨厌做饭这件事, He is tired of cooking. 属凭空添加, 录音无对应。

C) 未提及  
现实里累常因为加班, 但录音从头到尾没提工作, He has to work late. 是拿常识替文本, 属未提及。

D) 答非所问  
录音后面确实聊到印度、越南等亚洲菜, He wants to try Asian foods. 盗用了这层话题, 但那是点什么外卖, 不是他不做饭的原因, 答非所问。  
借用原文: How about Indian food?

- 
13. A) Book a table.  
B) Order a delivery.  
C) Download a menu.  
D) Locate a restaurant.

【题目】What does the man say he'll do on his phone?

【翻译】男士说他会手机上做什么?

A) 预订餐位。 B) 订外卖。 C) 下载菜单。 D) 定位一家餐厅。

【答案】B (细节题) Order a delivery.

【定位】M: Yeah, great. I'll use that food delivery app on my phone.

男: 好啊, 太好了。我用手机上那个外卖配送 app。

【信号】说话人用 I'll 直接表态要做的动作。紧承上句女方问 Can we get a meal delivered?, 男方应答 I'll use that food delivery app on my phone, I'll 后跟的动作就是答案信号, 明确说出他要做叫外卖这件事。

【替换】use that food delivery app ↔ Order a delivery  
用外卖 app 等于点外卖配送

**【排除】 A)**

Book a table. 对应出去吃饭订桌，但女方说 I think we should stay in, 两人改成在家叫外卖，订位的方案被放弃，与原文相反。

借用原文：I think we should stay in and save some cash.

**C)**

选项 Download a menu. 蹭了用手机 app 的场景，听上去和外卖相关，但录音说的是用 app 下单，从没说下载菜单，属未提及的脑补。

**D) 答非所问**

后文女方查中餐馆说 it's 15 kilometers away, Locate a restaurant. 盗用了查距离这层，但那是后面挑菜时顺带看位置，不是男士在手机上表态要做的事，答非所问。

借用原文：it's 15 kilometers away

---

14. A) It is not tasty.

B) It is not healthy.

C) It is too oily.

D) It is too spicy.

**【题目】 What does the woman think of Indian food?**

**【翻译】 女士认为印度食物怎么样？**

A) 不好吃。 B) 不健康。 C) 太油腻。 D) 太辣。

**【答案】 D (态度观点题) It is too spicy.**

**【定位】** W: That's not the kind of hot I mean. I'm just not a fan of sauces. That made me sweat and cry. I need something mild.

女：那不是我说的那种热乎。我就是不喜欢那种酱料，辣得我又出汗又流泪。我需要清淡点的。

**【信号】 评价对象后跟出的负面理由与感受。**男方提 How about Indian food?, 女方应答 made me sweat and cry, 这句对印度菜的具体负面感受就是答案信号——辣得出汗流泪，正是她嫌它的点。

**【替换】** That made me sweat and cry ↔ **It is too spicy**

辣得出汗流泪即太辣

【排除】A) It is not tasty. 听上去像负面评价，但女方嫌的是辣，从没说印度菜难吃，属未提及。

B) **原词陷阱**

录音里 healthy 出现在女方说 How about something healthy?, It is not healthy. 盗用了这个词，但她对印度菜的嫌弃是辣，不是不健康，张冠李戴。

借用原文：How about something healthy?

C) **张冠李戴**

录音里油腻感对应的是意大利菜 It's a bit heavy 和后文 too fattening, It is too oily. 把对别道菜的印象安到印度菜上，张冠李戴。

借用原文：It's a bit heavy

---

15. A) She is too concerned about money.

B) She is too weight-conscious.

C) She is too picky about food.

D) She is too eager to please.

【题目】 What does the man think of the woman?

【翻译】 男士认为女士怎么样？

A) 她太在意钱。 B) 她太注重体重。 C) 她对食物太挑剔。 D) 她太急于取悦别人。

【答案】 C (态度观点题) She is too picky about food.

【定位】 M: Oh, you're really difficult to please.

男：哦，你可真难伺候。

【信号】 评价者忍不住说出的直接总评。在女方一路否掉沙拉、印度菜、墨西哥菜、意大利菜之后，男方脱口而出 you're really difficult to please，这句直接总评就是答案信号——他嫌她样样不满意、太难伺候。

【替换】 you're really difficult to please ↔ She is too picky about food

难伺候即对吃太挑剔

【排除】 A)

录音里钱对应女方说 save some cash, She is too concerned about money. 盗用了省钱这层，但那是她的想法，男方对她的评价是难伺候，张冠李戴。

借用原文：save some cash

B)

录音里身材对应女方说 I'm trying to keep a slim figure, She is too weight-conscious. 盗用了这层，但那是她自己的理由，男方的总评是难伺候，张冠李戴。

借用原文：I'm trying to keep a slim figure

D) **原词陷阱**

She is too eager to please. 借用了答案句里的 please，却把方向反了：男方说的是她 difficult to please (难被讨好)，不是她急着讨好别人，与原文相反。

借用原文：you're really difficult to please

## 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 new study carried out by the University of Lincoln has found a link between the personalities of cat owners and the behaviour and wellbeing of their cats. The findings suggest that, just as a parent's personality can affect the personality of a child, the same is true for a cat and its owner.

林肯大学开展的一项新研究发现,猫主人的性格与其猫的行为和健康状况之间存在联系。研究结果表明,正如父母的性格会影响孩子的性格一样,猫和其主人之间也是如此。

2 Owners—defined as individuals with high levels of anxiety, fear, anger, depression and loneliness—were more likely to have cats with behavioural issues.

那些被定义为具有高度焦虑、恐惧、愤怒、抑郁和孤独感的主人,更有可能养出有行为问题的猫。

3 Such cats displayed more aggressive and anxious behavioural styles as well as more stress-related sickness. They were also more likely to have an ongoing medical condition and be overweight.

这些猫表现出更具攻击性和焦虑的行为方式,以及更多与压力相关的疾病。它们也更有可能患有持续性疾病和超重。

4 The research also found that mentally well-adjusted owners had calmer, happier and healthier cats.

研究还发现,心理健康状况良好的主人养的猫更平静、更快乐、更健康。

5 The researchers explained that "Many owners regard their pets as a family member, and form close social bonds with them." The majority of owners want to provide the best care for their pets and it's therefore possible that pets could be affected by the way their owners interact with and manage them. The study highlights an important relationship between our personalities and the wellbeing of our pets. Further research is needed to investigate the causal nature of this relationship and to look at how owners' personalities are directly influencing their pets' behaviour and wellbeing.

研究人员解释说,"许多主人将他们的宠物视为家庭成员,并与它们建立了紧密的社会联系。"大多数主人希望为他们的宠物提供最好的照顾,因此宠物可能会受到主人与它们互动和管理方式的影响。这项研究强调了我们的性格与宠物健康之间的重要关系。需要进一步研究来探讨这种关系的因果性质,以及主人的性格如何直接影响宠物的行为和健康状况。

6 It is possible that the wellbeing of pets is driven by the underlying nature of the owner, not simply by their conscious decisions and behaviours.

宠物的健康状况可能是由主人的内在本质驱动的,而不仅仅是由他们有意识的决定和行为驱动的。

16. A) Owners' personalities affect their cats' behaviour and wellbeing.  
B) Parents' personalities can affect the personalities of their children.  
C) Parents and cat owners alike experience high levels of anxiety.  
D) More and more people are treating pet cats like their children.

**【题目】** What do we learn from the new study by the University of Lincoln?

**【翻译】** 我们从林肯大学的新研究中了解到什么？

- A) 主人的性格会影响他们的猫的行为和健康状况。  
B) 父母的性格会影响他们孩子的性格。 C) 父母和养猫者都经历高度焦虑。  
D) 越来越多的人像对待孩子一样对待宠物猫。

**【答案】** A (主旨题) Owners' personalities affect their cats' behaviour and wellbeing.

**【定位】** A new study carried out by the University of Lincoln has found a link between the personalities of cat owners and the behaviour and wellbeing of their cats.

林肯大学开展的一项新研究发现，猫主人的性格与其猫咪的行为和健康状况之间存在关联。

**【信号】** 开头点题句即结论。篇章独白的主结论几乎都在第一句，has found a link between the personalities of cat owners and the behaviour and wellbeing of their cats 这一"研究发现了...关联"的句式就是答案信号，开门见山给出研究主发现。

**【替换】** a link between the personalities of cat owners and the behaviour and wellbeing of their cats ↔

**Owners' personalities affect their cats' behaviour and wellbeing.**

"关联"被改写成"影响"

**【排除】** B) **原词陷阱**

录音里确实念到 a parent's personality can affect the personality of a child，但那只是用来打比方说明"猫和主人也一样"，研究本身讲的是猫不是孩子；B 把这个比方当成研究发现，是典型"听到原词就选"。

借用原文：just as a parent's personality can affect the personality of a child

C) **原词陷阱**

录音第 2 段确实念到 high levels of anxiety，C 把"焦虑"这个词捡来，硬说"父母和猫主人都有高焦虑"，但原文只说某些主人焦虑会影响猫，从没说父母也焦虑，是把原词拼成了一句没说过的话。

借用原文：individuals with high levels of anxiety, fear, anger, depression and loneliness

D) **偷换概念**

录音第 5 段念到 Many owners regard their pets as a family member (很多主人把宠物当家人)，D 偷换成"越来越多人把猫当孩子养"，既加了"越来越多"的趋势，又把"家人"换成"孩子"，原文并未讲这是个增长趋势。

借用原文：Many owners regard their pets as a family member

17. A) Give their pets behavioural training.  
B) Provide their pets with the best care.  
C) Know their pets' feelings and desires.  
D) Interact with their pets in novel ways.

**【题目】** What does the passage say most pet owners want to do?

**【翻译】** 文章说大多数宠物主人想做什么？

- A) 给他们的宠物进行行为训练。 B) 为他们的宠物提供最好的照顾。  
C) 了解他们宠物的感受和愿望。 D) 以新颖的方式与他们的宠物互动。

**【答案】** B (细节题) Provide their pets with the best care.

**【定位】** The majority of owners want to provide the best care for their pets and it's therefore possible that pets could be affected by the way their owners interact with and manage them.

绝大多数主人都想为自己的宠物提供最好的照料，因此宠物很可能会受到主人对待和管理它们的方式的影响。

**【信号】** 意愿动词 **want to 直接应答**。信号是题干钩子词 want to 在原文原样出现：The majority of owners want to provide the best care for their pets, want to 后面紧跟的动作就是答案，是最直接的细节定位。

**【替换】** The majority of owners want to provide the best care for their pets ↔

**Provide their pets with the best care.**

几乎原句保留

**【排除】** A) **原词陷阱**

录音反复出现 behavioural styles、behaviours 这类"行为"词，A 把它捡成"behavioural training (行为训练)"，但原文从没说主人想给猫做训练，是听到 behavioural 就想选的陷阱。

借用原文：more aggressive and anxious behavioural styles

C) **答非所问**

原文 the underlying nature of the owner 讲的是主人内在性格驱动宠物状态，C 把它扭成"主人想了解宠物的感受和愿望"，可原文说的是主人想"照料"宠物，不是想"了解其感受"，方向被换了。

借用原文：the underlying nature of the owner

D) **原词陷阱**

录音第 5 段确有 interact with and manage them, D 借走 interact 拼成"用新颖方式互动"，但原文只说主人会以某种方式对待宠物，从没提"novel (新颖)"方式，多加了限定词。

借用原文：the way their owners interact with and manage them

18. A) More convincing explanation.  
B) More extensive sampling.  
C) Collection of more data.  
D) Further investigation.

**【题目】** What does the passage say is still needed to understand the effects of owners' personalities on their pets?

**【翻译】** 文章说仍然需要什么来理解主人性格对其宠物的影响?

A) 更有说服力的解释。 B) 更广泛的取样。 C) 收集更多数据。 D) 进一步调查。

**【答案】** D (细节题) Further investigation.

**【定位】** Further research is needed to investigate the causal nature of this relationship and to look at how owners' personalities are directly influencing their pets' behaviour and wellbeing.

还需要进一步的研究, 来探究这种关系的因果本质, 并考察主人的性格是如何直接影响宠物的行为和健康的。

**【信号】** 篇末展望句 is needed。信号是篇末的研究展望句式 Further research is needed to investigate, is needed 与题干 still needed 直接对应, 这种"还需进一步研究"的收束句正是答案落点。

**【替换】** Further research is needed to investigate the causal nature of this relationship ↔  
Further investigation.

research 与 investigate 同义

**【排除】** A) 未提及

原文说的是还需"进一步研究去探究因果", 并没说现有解释不够可信、需要"更有说服力的解释"; A 凭"研究、解释"的话题氛围编出一个原文没提的需求。

B) 未提及

原文从未提样本大小, B 的 More extensive sampling. (更大范围取样) 是借科普研究的专业气味硬造的, 篇末展望句里根本没有"样本/取样"这层意思。

C) 偷换概念

原文需要的是宽泛的 Further research (进一步研究), C 的 Collection of more data.

(收集更多数据) 只是研究的一个具体环节, 原文并没单指"收数据", C 以偏概全、缩小了范围。

借用原文: Further research is needed to investigate

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

1 "One 60-minute run can add seven hours to your life." This was a claim made by The Times last week. The claim was based on a new review of studies about the effects of running. The review concluded that on average runners live three years longer than non-runners and that running does more to extend life than any other form of exercise. But there's more to running than its health benefits.

Research published in recent years has shown that running changes your brain and mind in some fascinating ways, from increasing your brain function to regulating your emotions. However, the precise effects vary according to whether you engage in short, fast running or long-distance running.

"一次60分钟的跑步可以为你的生命增加7小时。"这是《泰晤士报》上周提出的一项声明。该声明基于一项关于跑步效果的新研究综述。该综述得出结论,跑步者平均比不跑步者多活3年,并且跑步比任何其他形式的运动都更能延长寿命。但跑步的意义不仅仅在于其健康益处。近年来发表的研究表明,跑步以一些引人入胜的方式改变你的大脑和思维,从提高大脑功能到调节情绪。然而,具体效果因你从事短距离快速跑步还是长距离跑步而异。

2 For example, in one study, researchers compared participants' ability to learn new words after several minutes of intense running and after 40 minutes of gentle running. Participants were able to learn 20 percent faster after the intense running and they showed a superior memory when tested again a week later.

例如,在一项研究中,研究人员比较了参与者在几分钟高强度跑步后和40分钟温和跑步后学习新单词的能力。参与者在高强度跑步后学习速度提高了20%,并且在一周后再次测试时表现出更优异的记忆力。

3 In another study, researchers asked volunteers to jog for 30 minutes and then showed them clips from a sad movie. Participants who usually struggled to handle negative emotions were more intensely affected by the sad clips, just as you'd expect. But crucially, this was less so if they had completed the 30-minute jog. The researchers said moderate exercise appears to have helped those participants to be less vulnerable to the impact of the sad movie.

在另一项研究中,研究人员要求志愿者慢跑30分钟,然后向他们播放悲伤电影的片段。通常难以处理负面情绪的参与者受到悲伤片段的影响更为强烈,正如你所预期的那样。但关键的是,如果他们完成了30分钟的慢跑,这种影响会有所减轻。研究人员表示,适度运动似乎帮助这些参与者减少了对悲伤电影影响的脆弱性。

19. A) People should do more running than mere walking.  
B) Running is the best exercise for extending one's life.  
C) People should exercise at least 60 minutes every day.  
D) Running is the easiest form of exercise for most people.

**【题目】** What did the new review of studies claim?

**【翻译】** 新的研究综述声称了什么?

- A) 人们应该多跑步而不是仅仅走路。 B) 跑步是延长寿命的最佳运动。  
C) 人们每天至少应该运动60分钟。 D) 跑步是对大多数人来说最容易的运动形式。

**【答案】** B (细节题) Running is the best exercise for extending one's life.

**【定位】** The review concluded that on average runners live three years longer than non-runners and that running does more to extend life than any other form of exercise.

该综述总结道:平均而言,跑步者比不跑步者多活三年,而且在延长寿命方面,跑步比任何其他形式的运动都更有效。

【信号】结论动词 **concluded** 领出的那句就是答案句。录音里 The review concluded that 用 concluded (总结道) 这个结论信号词领出综述的正式说法, 结论信号后面跟的就是该研究 claim 的内容, 正是 19 题要的答案句。

【替换】running does more to extend life than any other form of exercise ↔

**Running is the best exercise for extending one's life**

比任何其他都强=最好, 比较级升级为最高级

【排除】A) **原词陷阱**

A 项 People should do more running than mere walking. 借了录音反复出现的 running 来诱选, 但综述说的是跑步比其他运动更延寿, 从没让人多跑少走, 是听到 running 就想勾的原词陷阱。

借用原文: than any other form of exercise

C) **原词陷阱**

C 项 People should exercise at least 60 minutes every day. 偷了开头 One 60-minute run 里的 60 分钟, 但原文只是举例说一次 60 分钟的跑步, 从没说每天至少运动 60 分钟, 是把听到的数字硬塞进一个原文没有的主张。

借用原文: One 60-minute run can add seven hours to your life

D) **未提及**

D 项 Running is the easiest form of exercise for most people. 听上去像常识, 但综述比的是延寿效果 (哪个更长寿), 根本没比哪种运动最容易; easiest 是凭印象脑补出来的, 原文未提。

---

20. A) Improving their brain function.

B) Regulating their breathing rate.

C) Slowing down their ageing process.

D) Accelerating their blood circulation.

【题目】What is one effect that running has on people according to recent research?

【翻译】根据近期研究, 跑步对人们有什么影响?

A) 改善大脑功能。 B) 调节呼吸频率。 C) 减缓衰老过程。 D) 加速血液循环。

【答案】A (细节题) Improving their brain function.

【定位】Research published in recent years has shown that running changes your brain and mind in some fascinating ways, from increasing your brain function to regulating your emotions.

近年发表的研究表明, 跑步会以一些奇妙的方式改变你的大脑和心智, 从提升你的脑功能到调节你的情绪。

【信号】shown that 引出近期研究结论, 且与题干 recent research 对应。录音 Research published in recent years has shown that 正对应题干里的 according to recent research, shown that 这一结论信号后列出的效果就是答案来源; 其中 increasing your brain function 直指本题。

【替换】 increasing your brain function ↔ Improving their brain function

increasing≈improving, brain function原义保留

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

B 项 Regulating their breathing rate. 偷了录音里 regulating your emotions 的 regulating, 但原文 regulating 后面跟的是 emotions (情绪), 不是 breathing rate (呼吸频率); 它把对的动词配上错的对象, 是张冠李戴式的原词陷阱。

借用原文: regulating your emotions

C) 未提及

C 项 Slowing down their ageing process. 蹭了前文延长寿命的话题让人误以为有关衰老, 但讲近期研究效果这句只提了脑功能和情绪, 没说延缓衰老; 属把别处话题挪过来的混淆。

D) 未提及

D 项 Accelerating their blood circulation. 是大家凭常识觉得跑步必然会有效果, 但录音讲的是改变大脑和心智 (脑功能、情绪), 完全没提血液循环, 属常识代替原文。

---

21. A) They found it easy to control their emotions.

B) They struggled to handle negative emotions.

C) They were more eager to enjoy a movie.

D) They were less affected by sad movies.

【题目】 What did another study find about the participants after they had a 30-minute jog?

【翻译】 另一项研究发现参与者在进行30分钟慢跑后有什么变化?

A) 他们发现控制情绪变得容易了。 B) 他们难以处理负面情绪。

C) 他们更渴望欣赏电影。 D) 他们受悲伤电影的影响更小。

【答案】 D (细节题) They were less affected by sad movies.

【定位】 Participants who usually struggled to handle negative emotions were more intensely affected by the sad clips, just as you'd expect. But crucially, this was less so if they had completed the 30-minute jog.

那些平时难以处理负面情绪的被试, 正如你所料, 会被悲伤片段影响得更强烈。但关键在于, 如果他们完成了那 30 分钟的慢跑, 这种影响就会小一些。

【信号】 转折But crucially之后才是真结论。录音前半 were more intensely affected by the sad clips 是铺垫常态, 真正的研究发现在转折词后: But crucially, this was less so if they had completed the 30-minute jog, But crucially 提示这才是关键落点, 对应题干问的慢跑后的发现。

【替换】 this was less so if they had completed the 30-minute jog ↔

They were less affected by sad movies

less so指回less affected, sad clips=sad movies

**【排除】 B) 原词陷阱**

B 项 They struggled to handle negative emotions. 几乎照搬录音 struggled to handle negative emotions 的原话，但那是描述被试平时 (usually) 的状态，不是慢跑后的发现；题干问的是慢跑之后，它答的是慢跑之前，是最毒的原词陷阱。

借用原文：Participants who usually struggled to handle negative emotions

**A) 过度推断**

A 项 They found it easy to control their emotions. 把原文的受影响变小 (less affected) 夸成了能轻松控制情绪 (easy to control)，原文只说影响减弱，没说他们就能掌控情绪，是把程度推过了头。

借用原文：less vulnerable to the impact of the sad movie

**C) 原词陷阱**

C 项 They were more eager to enjoy a movie. 借了录音里 movie 这个词，但原文讲的是被试被悲伤片段影响的程度，从没说他们更想看电影 (eager to enjoy)；是借 movie 一词编出原文没有的内容。

借用原文：showed them clips from a sad movie

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

1 Welcome to the tour of the Hill House. This house built in 1904 is one of the most well-known works of Charles Hill, the famous architect. It was designed and built for a local entrepreneur and his family. Before starting the tour, let me give you a brief introduction about the design of this amazing building.

欢迎参观Hill House。这座建于1904年的房子是著名建筑师Charles Hill最知名的作品之一。它是为一位当地企业家及其家人设计和建造的。在开始参观之前,让我简要介绍一下这座令人惊叹的建筑的设计。

2 Prior to beginning his design, the architect spent some time in the client's old home, observing their life and studying their habits. This meant that he could design the house according to the needs of the family.

在开始设计之前,建筑师在客户的老房子里待了一段时间,观察他们的生活并研究他们的习惯。这意味着他可以根据这个家庭的需求来设计房子。

3 The client's main desire was to have a home with the unique design, so the architect was given complete freedom. The building style is radically different from what was the fashion of the period. At the time, most large homes were constructed of timber and brick. This one, however, is made of concrete, a novel construction material in those days. The interior of the house, including fittings and furniture, was also designed by the same person. Most of the furniture you will see is original and in good condition. However, those pieces in the children's bedrooms are copies built to the designs of the architect. Fortunately, all the blueprints for both the building and its contents have been preserved, so we've been able to replace badly damaged furniture. Let's begin our tour, starting from the rooms.

客户的主要愿望是拥有一座设计独特的房子,因此建筑师获得了完全的自由。这座建筑的风格与当时的流行风格截然不同。那时,大多数大型住宅都是用木材和砖块建造的。然而,这座房子是用混凝土建造的,这在当

时是一种新颖的建筑材料。房子的内部,包括装置和家具,也是由同一个人设计的。你将看到的大部分家具都是原件且保存完好。然而,儿童卧室里的那些家具是按照建筑师的设计建造的复制品。幸运的是,建筑及其内部陈设的所有蓝图都被保存了下来,所以我们能够更换严重损坏的家具。让我们开始参观吧,从这些房间开始。

22. A) He is a tour guide.

B) He is a famous architect.

C) He is a local entrepreneur.

D) He is the owner of the Hill House.

**【题目】 What do we learn about the speaker?**

**【翻译】** 关于说话者我们了解到什么?

A) 他是一名导游。 B) 他是一位著名建筑师。 C) 他是一位本地企业家。

D) 他是Hill House的主人。

**【答案】 A** (细节题) He is a tour guide.

**【定位】** Welcome to the tour of the Hill House.

欢迎参加希尔之屋的参观。

**【信号】 开场欢迎语暴露讲解员身份。** 答案信号是录音第一句的开场套话 Welcome to the tour of the Hill House.——『欢迎来参观』这种带 tour 的欢迎词,只有带队讲解的人才会说,等于自报家门是导游/讲解员。讲解类录音的身份信号常藏在开头的欢迎句里,一开口就要抓。

**【替换】** Welcome to the tour of the Hill House. ↔ **He is a tour guide.**

由动作反推身份

**【排除】 B) 张冠李戴**

录音确实念到 Charles Hill, the famous architect, 但 famous architect 说的是设计这栋房子的查尔斯·希尔,不是正在讲解的说话人。选项 He is a famous architect. 把建筑师的身份安到了说话人头上,是典型的张冠李戴。

借用原文: Charles Hill, the famous architect

**C) 原词陷阱**

It was designed and built for a local entrepreneur and his family. 里的 local entrepreneur (本地企业家) 指的是当年请人盖房的客户,与说话人无关。选项 He is a local entrepreneur. 同样把客户的身份扣到说话人头上。

借用原文: a local entrepreneur and his family

**D) 未提及**

录音只说房子是为 a local entrepreneur and his family 建的,从头到尾没说说话人是房主;带队做 tour 的讲解员通常也不是产权所有者。选项 He is the owner of the Hill House. 属未提及的臆测,原文无对应依据。

23. A) He studied the blueprints of other famous buildings.  
B) He inquired about his client's family background.  
C) He observed his client's life and habits.  
D) He took a tour of his client's old home.

**【题目】 What did the architect do before beginning his design?**

**【翻译】** 建筑师在开始设计之前做了什么？

- A) 他研究了其他著名建筑的蓝图。 B) 他询问了客户的家庭背景。  
C) 他观察了客户的生活和习惯。 D) 他参观了客户的旧居。

**【答案】 C** (细节题) He observed his client's life and habits.

**【定位】** Prior to beginning his design, the architect spent some time in the client's old home, observing their life and studying their habits.

在开始设计之前，建筑师在客户的旧居里待了一段时间，观察他们的生活、研究他们的习惯。

**【信号】 时间状语 Prior to 对上题干 before。** 答案信号是时间状语 Prior to beginning his design——它和题干里的 before beginning his design 几乎一字不差地对应，等于直接告诉你『答案就在这句』。听到与题干时间限定词同义的标志词 (prior to = before)，立刻锁定其后的动作。

**【替换】** observing their life and studying their habits ↔ **He observed his client's life and habits.**

两个并列动作概括为一句

in the client's old home ↔ **his client's**

their 与 client's 指同一对象

**【排除】 A) 原词陷阱**

录音后文确实出现 all the blueprints for both the building and its contents have been preserved, blueprints (图纸) 这个词被念到了, 但那是说『这栋房子自己的图纸被保存下来』, 并非建筑师设计前去研究『别家名建筑的图纸』。选项 He studied the blueprints of other famous buildings. 盗用 blueprints 一词, 却凭空加了 other famous buildings, 答非所问。

借用原文: all the blueprints for both the building and its contents have been preserved

**B) 未提及**

录音提到 client 和 family (a local entrepreneur and his family), 让 family background 看着眼熟, 但建筑师做的是『观察生活、研究习惯』, 从没『inquired about family background (打听家世背景)』。inquire 这个动作录音根本没说, 属未提及。

借用原文: a local entrepreneur and his family

**D) 原词陷阱**

录音说建筑师 spent some time in the client's old home (在旧居里待了一段时间, 目的是观察生活), 并不是去 took a tour of his client's old home (参观一下旧居)。选项盗用 old home 一词, 把『常驻观察』偷换成『参观一趟』, 重点完全跑偏。

借用原文: spent some time in the client's old home

- 
24. A) A house made of timber and brick.  
B) A house with a lot of free space.  
C) A house of the current fashion.  
D) A house of a unique design.

**【题目】 What did the architect's client mainly want?**

**【翻译】 建筑师的客户主要想要什么?**

- A) 一座木材和砖砌的房子。 B) 一座有大量自由空间的房子。  
C) 一座符合当前时尚的房子。 D) 一座独特设计的房子。

**【答案】 D (细节题) A house of a unique design.**

**【定位】 The client's main desire was to have a home with the unique design, so the architect was given complete freedom.**

客户的主要愿望是拥有一栋设计独特的房子, 于是建筑师获得了完全的自由。

**【信号】 desire 直接点出客户愿望。答案信号是表愿望的词 The client's main desire was—— desire (愿望) 与题干的 want 同义, 直接领出客户到底想要什么。听到 desire / want / wish 这类表意愿的词, 其后内容往往就是这类需求题的答案。**

**【替换】 a home with the unique design ↔ A house of a unique design.**

home 与 house 近义、措辞几乎照搬

**【排除】 A) 原词陷阱**

录音确实念到 most large homes were constructed of timber and brick, 但这是在说『当时大多数大房子』的普遍做法, 紧接着用 however 转折说这栋房子是用混凝土造的。选项 A house made of timber and brick. 盗用 timber and brick, 描述的却是别家房子, 不是客户想要的这栋。

借用原文: most large homes were constructed of timber and brick

**B) 未提及**

录音说 the architect was given complete freedom (建筑师获得完全的设计自由), freedom 与选项里的 free space 长得像、听起来也像, 但 free space 指『大量空闲空间』, 录音从没说客户想要宽敞空间。选项 A house with a lot of free space. 是利用 freedom / free 的相似制造混淆, 属未提及。

借用原文: the architect was given complete freedom

**C) 与原文相反**

录音明说 The building style is radically different from what was the fashion of the period (这栋房子的风格与当时的流行式样截然不同)。选项 A house of the current fashion. 盗用 fashion 一词, 却把意思反了过来——客户要的恰恰是不随流行、独一无二, 与原文意思相反。

借用原文: The building style is radically different from what was the fashion of the period

- 
25. A) They are well preserved and in pretty good shape.  
B) They are copies built to the architect's designs.  
C) They were designed by another architect.  
D) They were badly damaged but restored.

**【题目】 What do we learn about the pieces of furniture in the children's bedrooms?**

**【翻译】** 关于儿童卧室里的家具我们了解到什么?

- A) 它们保存完好, 状况相当不错。 B) 它们是按照建筑师的设计建造的复制品。  
C) 它们由另一位建筑师设计。 D) 它们曾严重损坏但已修复。

**【答案】 B** (细节题) They are copies built to the architect's designs.

**【定位】** However, those pieces in the children's bedrooms are copies built to the designs of the architect.

不过, 儿童房里的那些家具是按建筑师的图纸做出来的复制品。

**【信号】 However 转折锁定儿童房家具真相。** 答案信号是转折词 However——前一句刚说大多数家具是原件、状况好, However 一转, 专门交代『儿童房那批是复制品』。转折后正是题目问的那个对象的真相, 这类题答案常落在转折之后。

**【替换】** those pieces in the children's bedrooms are copies built to the designs of the architect ↔  
**They are copies built to the architect's designs.**

措辞几乎照搬, 仅语序微调

【排除】A) 张冠李戴

录音说 Most of the furniture you will see is original and in good condition——『状况好、是原件』讲的是『大多数家具』，紧接着 However 才转到儿童房那批是复制品。选项 They are well preserved and in pretty good shape. 把『大多数家具』的状态安到了题目问的『儿童房家具』头上，张冠李戴。

借用原文：Most of the furniture you will see is original and in good condition

C) 与原文相反

录音说儿童房家具是 copies built to the designs of the architect（按『这位建筑师』的图纸做的复制品），设计者就是本建筑师本人。选项 They were designed by another architect. 却说是『另一位建筑师』设计的，与原文意思相反。

借用原文：copies built to the designs of the architect

D) 原词陷阱

录音确实念到 we've been able to replace badly damaged furniture, badly damaged 这个词被说到了，但那是讲『靠保存下来的图纸去更换严重损坏的家具』，并不是说儿童房的家具被严重损坏后又修复了。选项 They were badly damaged but restored. 盗用 badly damaged，把它扣到儿童房家具上，对象与意思都错了。

借用原文：we've been able to replace badly damaged furniture

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

## 30 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。

However, no doctor could identify any problem.

第2段，第3句

简单句的标准结构在考试中常见，情态动词的使用也是高频考点，具有中等代表性，但缺乏复杂句式的典型特征。

Finally, the woman got a full body scan at a hospital in the city of Qingdao.

第3段，第1句

覆盖了主语、谓语、宾语、状语（含时间副词和地点介词短语）等基本成分，适合初学者练习识别核心成分和状语修饰关系，但成分种类较单一，无定语从句、宾补、双宾语等进阶结构，训练价值中等偏低。

With the bone finally removed from her lung, the woman is very happy that she no longer suffers from that annoying cough.

第3段，第5句

本句体现了“主系表 + 宾语从句”的常见句式，且从句由“that”引导跟在表示情感的形容词后，这是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的结构。句首的“with”独立主格作状语也是书面语中的典型用法，具有较高的迁移复用价值。

She suffered from lung cancer.

第1题，C

简单句在考试阅读中占比不高，且本句结构过于基础，缺乏考试常见的复杂修饰或从句嵌套特征，典型性较低。

She suffered from shock.

第1题，D

“主语 + 不及物动词 + 介词短语”是常见句式，“suffer from”也是高频搭配，具有一定代表性，但过于简短，缺乏考试中常见的修饰成分和从句嵌套，典型性中等。

How was the woman's problem eventually solved?

第2题 题干

被动语态的特殊疑问句是四六级和考研听力、阅读中的常见句式，结构典型且实用性强，掌握后可在理解类似问句时快速定位主干和成分。

But instead, the young sheep escaped into a 200-acre forest near the farm.

第2段，第4句

“主语 + 不及物动词 + 地点状语”是基础句式，在真题中常见，但本句结构过于简单，缺少从句、复杂修饰等真题高频考点，代表性中等偏下。

It was this huge fencing that prevented Prickles from finding her way back.

第2段，第7句

强调句 It is/was ... that 是四六级和考研阅读写作中的高频句式，prevent sb from doing 也是常考动词搭配，掌握本句结构后可直接迁移到大量真题句子，典型性很强

They even recorded her with cameras installed to monitor deer activity.

第2段，第9句

覆盖主谓宾、状语、后置定语（分词短语）、不定式作目的状语等多种成分，且方式状语内部的定语结构具有一定辨识难度，适合练习如何拆解介词短语和非谓语修饰成分。

Tons of gold have fallen out of the sky in Russia after a cargo plane malfunctioned in midair this morning.

第1段，第1句

主句 + 时间状语从句的结构在考试中较为常见，"after" 引导的时间从句是典型的状语从句形式。现在完成时与一般过去时的搭配也是真题中常出现的时态组合。整体结构具有一定代表性，掌握后可复用于类似句式。

Police have sealed off the runway, and say it is unclear if it was an accident or an attempted robbery.

第6段，第1句

覆盖并列谓语、双宾语结构(两个 object)、形式主语 it 与真正主语从句、两层宾语从句嵌套、主系表结构、并列表语等多种成分;特别适合练习识别并列谓语各自的宾语、形式主语与真正主语的对应关系,以及宾语从句的层级归属

M: I'll make a note here on the system for you, so that the payment will be made tomorrow morning.

第9段，第1句

本句使用"so that"引导目的状语从句,这是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式。从句使用被动语态也是真题常见的表达方式。主句结构虽然简单,但整句的"主句陈述动作 + 目的从句说明意图"这一模式非常典型,学习后可迁移到大量类似句子的理解中。

What does the man advise the woman to do?

第11题题干

疑问句 + 宾语补足语是四六级听力和阅读中的高频句式，"advise/tell/ask somebody to do something" 结构及其疑问形式在考试中反复出现。掌握本句结构后，可直接迁移到 tell、ask、want、expect 等动词的类似句式，复用性强。

### Can we get a meal delivered?

第4段，第2句

本句覆盖主语、谓语、宾语、宾语补足语四种核心成分，其中 "get + 宾语 + 过去分词" 的使役结构是常见易错点，适合练习如何识别宾语补足语以及区分谓语与非谓语动词，成分划分有一定练习价值。

### W: Let me have a look at that.

第8段，第1句

祈使句中的使役结构 "Let + 宾语 + 动词原形" 是口语和书面语中的高频句式，在对话、说明文、应用文中大量出现。掌握这一结构后可以迁移到其他使役动词（如 make、have）和请求表达场景，具有较强的典型性和实用性。

### That made me sweat and cry.

第10段，第3句

使役动词 "make + 宾语 + 宾语补足语" 是四六级和考研常考的核心结构之一，在阅读和写作中频繁出现。掌握这一结构后可直接迁移到其他使役动词（let、have等）及感官动词（see、hear等）的类似用法，实用性和迁移性较强。

### He is tired of cooking.

第12题，B

主系表结构配合 "be tired of" 这类形容词加介词的固定搭配，是考试中常见的基础句式，掌握后可迁移到其他类似搭配。

### She is too eager to please.

第15题，D

覆盖主系表结构和 "too...to" 程度状语这一常考搭配，能帮助学生理解不定式作状语修饰形容词的用法；但成分种类较单一，缺少宾语、定语从句等其他重要成分的训练机会

A new study carried out by the University of Lincoln has found a link between the personalities of cat owners and the behaviour and wellbeing of their cats.

第1段，第1句

本句呈现"主语（含后置定语）+ 现在完成时谓语 + 宾语（含复杂介词短语）"的结构，是四六级与考研阅读中常见的学术陈述句式；后置定语修饰主语和宾语的用法具有较高迁移性，学习后可应用于大量类似长句。

The researchers explained that "Many owners regard their pets as a family member, and form close social bonds with them."

第5段，第1句

主句加宾语从句是四六级和考研常见句式，宾语从句内部的并列谓语结构也高频出现，整体句式具有较强的代表性，掌握后可在真题中大量迁移。

The majority of owners want to provide the best care for their pets and it's therefore possible that pets could be affected by the way their owners interact with and manage them.

第5段，第2句

本句主干清晰但嵌套三层，包含形式主语、情态被动、定语从句省略等多个常考知识点，成分丰富且结构典型。对基础较弱的学生来说，难度适中且训练价值高，是优质的句子结构和时态综合练习材料，建议优先学习。

More and more people are treating pet cats like their children.

第16题，D

简单句的主谓宾加状语结构在考试中较为常见，现在进行时的使用也符合考试常考时态范围，但本句过于简单、无从句嵌套或特殊句式，作为真题句式代表性一般，学生掌握后可迁移至同类简单句，但对复杂长难句帮助有限。

Provide their pets with the best care.

第17题，B

本句涵盖祈使句主语省略、双宾语结构（provide sb with sth）、以及直接宾语与间接宾语的区分，对初学者有一定训练价值。但成分种类较少，无定语、状语等其他成分，训练覆盖面有限。

The claim was based on a new review of studies about the effects of running.

第1段，第3句

"主语 + be based on + 名词短语" 是学术写作和考试阅读中极为常见的句式，典型性高，掌握后可大量迁移

However, the precise effects vary according to whether you engage in short, fast running or long-distance running.

第1段，第7句

"主句 + 介词短语(含宾语从句)作状语" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式;"whether" 引导的名词性从句也是常考结构;掌握后迁移性强。

For example, in one study, researchers compared participants' ability to learn new words after several minutes of intense running and after 40 minutes of gentle running.

第2段，第1句

本句展现了学术文章中常见的举例句式：句首插入语引出例子，主句陈述研究内容，宾语带不定式定语说明研究对象，并列状语对比两种实验条件。这种结构在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，具有较强的代表性。

The researchers said moderate exercise appears to have helped those participants to be less vulnerable to the impact of the sad movie.

第3段，第4句

said 引出宾语从句(省略 that)、appear to have done 结构、help sb to do 结构都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句型;典型性强;掌握后迁移性好。

They found it easy to control their emotions.

第21题，A

find/make/consider/think it + 形容词/名词 + to do 是四六级和考研阅读写作中的高频句式，本句完整展现了这一典型结构，学习者掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似句子（如 make it possible to do, consider it important to do 等），实用性强。

The client's main desire was to have a home with the unique design, so the architect was given complete freedom.

第3段，第1句

因果关系的并列句 (so 连接) 和被动语态都是四六级和考研中的常见考点。这种 "原因 + so + 结果" 的句式在阅读和写作中频繁出现，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。典型性较强。

The building style is radically different from what was the fashion of the period.

第3段，第2句

主系表结构搭配介词短语,以及 what 引导的宾语从句,都是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。特别是 be different from 这种形容词 + 介词 + 从句的结构,在比较和对比类话题中频繁出现,学习迁移价值高。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

## 本卷出现的 175 个英语四级真题高频词

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

**running** A2

n. 跑步 (运动)

本卷12次 · 真题 14 句

**design** B1

n. 设计

本卷11次 · 真题 132 句

**personality** B1

n. 个性

本卷9次 · 真题 35 句

**architect** B2

n. 建筑师

本卷9次 · 真题 11 句

**affect** B1

v. 影响

本卷6次 · 真题 113 句

**client** B1

n. 客户

本卷6次 · 真题 13 句

**participant**

B2

n. 参与者

本卷5次·真题 117 句

**payment**

B1

n. 支付

本卷5次·真题 28 句

**bone**

A2

n. 骨

本卷5次·真题 20 句

**wellbeing**

B2

n. 幸福,安康

本卷5次·真题 13 句

**researcher**

B2

n. 研究人员

本卷4次·真题 239 句

**effect**

A2

n. 影响

本卷4次·真题 156 句

**customer**

A2

n. 顾客, 客户

本卷4次·真题 124 句

**suffer**

B1

v. 遭受 (痛苦、疾病、损失等)

本卷4次·真题 64 句

**claim**

B1

v. 声称

本卷4次·真题 56 句

**oh**

A1

intj. 哦 (表示惊讶、理解或反应)

本卷4次·真题 31 句

**update**

B1

v. 更新

本卷4次·真题 24 句

**lung**

B1

n. 肺

本卷4次·真题 10 句

**would**

A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本卷3次·真题 466 句

**less**

A1

det. 较少的

本卷3次·真题 224 句

**accord**

C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本卷3次·真题 174 句

**system**

A2

n. 系统

本卷3次·真题 162 句

**local** A2

adj. 当地的

本卷3次·真题 150 句

**according** B1

prep. 根据

本卷3次·真题 88 句

**bar** A2

n. 酒吧

本卷3次·真题 18 句

**aircraft** B1

n. 飞行器

本卷3次·真题 17 句

**likely** A2

adj. 很可能的

本卷2次·真题 224 句

**relationship** B1

n. 关系

本卷2次·真题 109 句

**issue** B1

n. 问题

本卷2次·真题 83 句

**later** A1

adv. 以后, later

本卷2次·真题 70 句

**option** B1

n. 选择

本卷2次·真题 60 句

**negative** B1

adj. 否定的

本卷2次·真题 57 句

**damage** B1

n. 损害

本卷2次·真题 55 句

**struggle** B1

v. 奋斗

本卷2次·真题 54 句

**desire** B2

n. 愿望

本卷2次·真题 52 句

**recently** A2

adv. 最近

本卷2次·真题 48 句

**function** B1

n. 功能

本卷2次·真题 46 句

**loss** B1

n. 丧失

本卷2次·真题 46 句

**remove** B1

v. 移开

本卷2次·真题 46 句

**detail** B1

n. 细节

本卷2次·真题 45 句

**fashion** B1

n. 时尚;流行款式

本卷2次·真题 45 句

**mainly** B1

adv. 主要地

本卷2次·真题 45 句

**anxiety** B2

n. 焦虑

本卷2次·真题 41 句

**deliver** B1

v. 递送, 运送 (货物、信件等)

本卷2次·真题 41 句

**finally** A2

adv. 终于, 最终

本卷2次·真题 36 句

**interact** B2

v. 相互作用

本卷2次·真题 35 句

**unique** B2

adj. 独特的

本卷2次·真题 35 句

**entrepreneur** C1

n. 企业家;创业者

本卷2次·真题 31 句

**style** A2

n. 方式

本卷2次·真题 31 句

**handle** A2

v. 处理

本卷2次·真题 28 句

**install** B1

v. 安装 (设备、软件)

本卷2次·真题 23 句

**directly** B1

adv. 直接地

本卷2次·真题 22 句

**observe** B2

v. 观察;注意到

本卷2次·真题 21 句

**extend** B1

v. 延伸;延长

本卷2次·真题 20 句

**preserve** B2

v. 保护

本卷2次·真题 20 句

**novel** B1

n. 小说

本卷2次·真题 19 句

**property** B1

n. 财产

本卷2次·真题 19 句

**okay** A2

adj. 可以的

本卷2次·真题 18 句

**emergency** B1

n. 紧急情况, 突发事件

本卷2次·真题 17 句

**shock** B1

n. 震惊

本卷2次·真题 17 句

**eager** B1

adj. 热切的

本卷2次·真题 15 句

**recover** B1

v. 恢复健康

本卷2次·真题 13 句

**badly** A2

adv. 严重地

本卷2次·真题 12 句

**procedure** B2

n. 程序

本卷2次·真题 12 句

**kilometer** A2

n. 千米, 公里

本卷2次·真题 11 句

**precious** B2

adj. 珍贵的

本卷2次·真题 11 句

**intense** B2

adj. 强烈的

本卷2次·真题 10 句

**damaged** B1

adj. 受损的

本卷2次·真题 9 句

**prior** B2

adj. 先前的, 之前的

本卷2次·真题 9 句

**tasty** A2

adj. 美味的, 可口的

本卷2次·真题 9 句

**brick** A2

n. 砖, 砖块

本卷2次·真题8句

**benefit** B1

n. 好处

本卷1次·真题169句

**actually** A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本卷1次·真题148句

**million** A2

num. 一百万

本卷1次·真题119句

**process** B1

n. 过程

本卷1次·真题108句

**finding** B2

n. 调查结果

本卷1次·真题99句

**impact** B2

n. 影响

本卷1次·真题98句

**base** A2

n. 基础

本卷1次·真题95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

**least** A2

det. 最少的

本卷1次·真题84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

**rate** A2

n. 速度

本卷1次·真题78句

**data** B1

n. 数据

本卷1次·真题73句

**major** B1

adj. 主要的

本卷1次·真题73句

**material** B1

n. 材料

本卷1次·真题 69 句

**current** B1

adj. 现在的

本卷1次·真题 64 句

**security** B1

n. 安全

本卷1次·真题 62 句

**cooking** A1

n. 烹饪

本卷1次·真题 59 句

**solve** A2

v. 解决 (问题、困难)

本卷1次·真题 58 句

**engage** B2

v. 参与;从事

本卷1次·真题 57 句

**ensure** B2

v. 确保

本卷1次·真题 54 句

**identify** B1

v. 识别

本卷1次·真题 54 句

**wrong** A2

adj. 错误的

本卷1次·真题 54 句

**link** A2

n. 联系

本卷1次·真题 52 句

**perform** B1

v. 执行

本卷1次·真题 52 句

**publish** B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本卷1次·真题 50 句

**official** B1

adj. 官方的

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

**region** B1

n. 地区

本卷1次·真题 45 句

**figure** A2

n. 数字

本卷1次·真题 44 句

**contact** B1

n. 联系

本卷1次·真题 43 句

**reveal** B2

v. 揭示

本卷1次·真题 43 句

**specific** B2

adj. 具体的

本卷1次·真题 42 句

**spot** A2

n. 地点

本卷1次·真题 42 句

**further** B1

adv. 更远地

本卷1次·真题 41 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

**working** A2

adj. 有工作的

本卷1次·真题 39 句

**display** B1

v. 展示

本卷1次·真题 38 句

**cash** A2

n. 现金

本卷1次·真题 37 句

**conclude** B2

v. 断定;推断出

本卷1次·真题 36 句

**authority** B2

n. 权力

本卷1次·真题 32 句

**depression** B2

n. 抑郁症

本卷1次·真题 31 句

**vary** B1

v. 不同

本卷1次·真题 31 句

**aware** A2

adj. 知道的

本卷1次·真题 30 句

**agency** B2

n. 代理机构

本卷1次·真题 29 句

**eventually** B1

adv. 最终

本卷1次·真题 29 句

**valuable** B1

adj. 贵重的

本卷1次·真题 28 句

**app** B1

n. 应用程序

本卷1次·真题 27 句

**fully** B1

adv. 完全地

本卷1次·真题 26 句

**content** B1

n. 内容

本卷1次·真题 25 句

**yeah** A1

intj. 是的

本卷1次·真题 25 句

**attempt** B1

v. 试图

本卷1次·真题 24 句

**carefully** A2

adv. 仔细地

本卷1次·真题 24 句

**define** B1

v. 给.....下定义

本卷1次·真题 24 句

**transfer** B1

v. 转移

本卷1次·真题 24 句

**concerned** B1

adj. 担心的

本卷1次·真题 23 句

**delivery** B1

n. 递送

本卷1次·真题 23 句

**guide** A2

n. 指南;手册

本卷1次·真题 23 句

**massive** B2

adj. 巨大的, 大量的

本卷1次·真题 23 句

**vulnerable** C1

adj. 易受伤害的

本卷1次·真题 23 句

**collection** B1

n. 收集物

本卷1次·真题 21 句

**construction**

B1

n. 建造

本卷1次·真题 21 句

**investigate**

B2

v. 调查

本卷1次·真题 21 句

**amazing**

A2

adj. 令人惊奇的

本卷1次·真题 19 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

**loneliness**

B2

n. 孤独感

本卷1次·真题 18 句

**numerous**

B2

adj. 众多的, 许多的

本卷1次·真题 18 句

**crash**

B1

v. (车辆) 猛撞, 碰撞

本卷1次·真题 17 句

**therefore**

B1

adv. 因此, 所以

本卷1次·真题 16 句

**comfort**

B1

n. 舒适

本卷1次·真题 15 句

**junk**

B1

n. 废物

本卷1次·真题 15 句

**anxious**

B1

adj. 焦虑的

本卷1次·真题 14 句

**calm**

B1

adj. 平静的

本卷1次·真题 14 句

**superior**

B2

adj. 更好的

本卷1次·真题 14 句

**crew**

B1

n. 全体船员

本卷1次·真题 13 句

**escape**

A2

v. 逃跑; 逃脱

本卷1次·真题 13 句

**freedom**

B1

n. 自由

本卷1次·真题 13 句

**mystery** B1

n. 神秘的事物;难以理解的事

本卷1次·真题 13 句

**bond** B2

n. 纽带

本卷1次·真题 12 句

**concrete** B2

n. 混凝土

本卷1次·真题 12 句

**highlight** B2

n. 最精彩的部分

本卷1次·真题 12 句

**ongoing** B2

adj. 持续进行的

本卷1次·真题 12 句

**walking** A1

n. 步行

本卷1次·真题 12 句

**complaint** B1

n. 抱怨

本卷1次·真题 11 句

**description** B1

n. 描述

本卷1次·真题 11 句

**interior** B2

n. 内部

本卷1次·真题 11 句

**surgery** B1

n. 外科手术

本卷1次·真题 11 句

**alike** B1

adj. 相似的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

**inform** B1

v. 告知, 通知 (正式地告诉某人某事)

本卷1次·真题 10 句

**injure** B1

v. 使受伤

本卷1次·真题 10 句

**mere** B2

adj. 仅仅的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

**overweight** B1

adj. 超重的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

**exhausted** B1

adj. 精疲力竭的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

**original** B1

adj. 最初的, 原始的

本卷1次·真题9句

**unclear** B1

adj. 不清楚的

本卷1次·真题9句

**aggressive** B2

adj. 好斗的

本卷1次·真题8句

**anger** B1

n. 愤怒

本卷1次·真题8句

**belong** A2

v. 属于 (某人)

本卷1次·真题8句

**cooperate** B2

v. 合作

本卷1次·真题8句

**kilogram** A2

n. 千克, 公斤 (重量单位, 等于1000克)

本卷1次·真题8句

**moderate** B2

adj. 适度的

本卷1次·真题8句

**persistent** B2

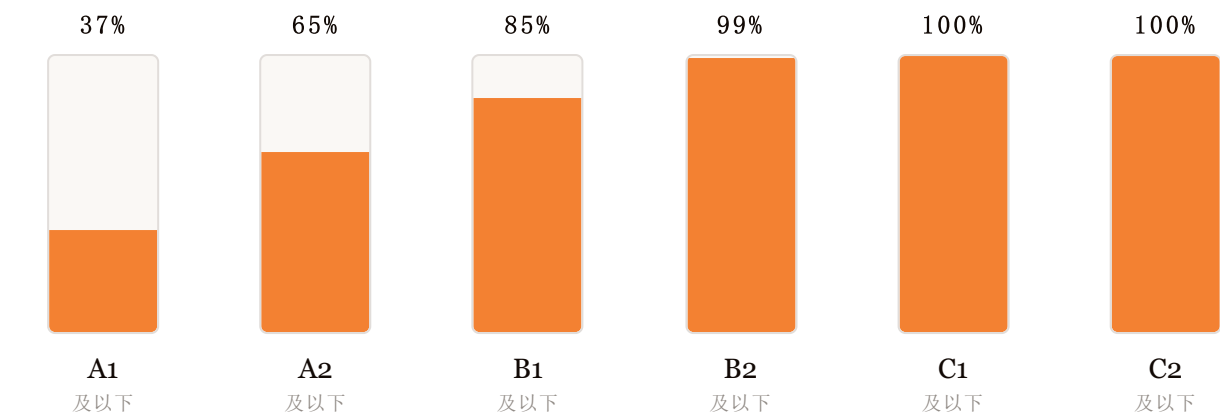
adj. 坚持不懈的

本卷1次·真题8句

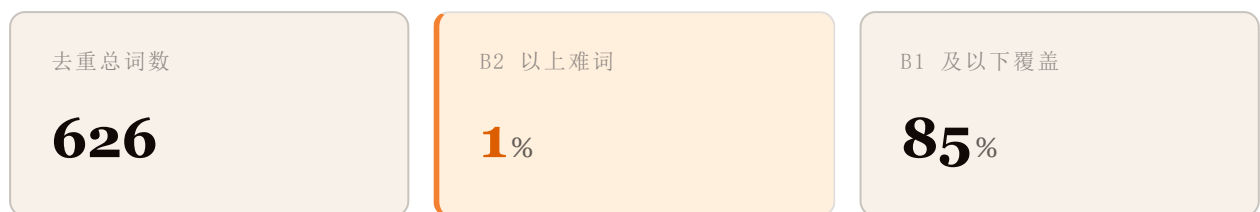
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

## 全卷录音原文 626 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 **626** 个单词, 按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比 (CDF), 最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上 (C1/C2) 为高阶词, 本卷共 6 个 · 约 1%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全卷录音原文去重词 626 个 · 末柱为 100%



## 英语四级 2021年12月·第2套 · 全卷构成

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