

# 2022年6月·第1套 英语四级听力真题原文与答案解析

PAPER & KEY • 听力题和解析

## 听力题和解析

本卷全部 25 题的标准答案与完整录音文字稿由懒笔记基于2022年6月·第1套 英语四级听力原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面层级：Part/Section 标题与各节 Directions 照原卷排印——真实听力考卷只印选项，题干由录音念出。其下按录音篇目逐篇排印：每篇先给完整录音文字稿（逐段中译），再逐题给出卷面题目与该题解析（题目、翻译、答案、定位、信号、替换与排除）。

真题卷第1套(2022-06) • 四级

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

### Part II

### Listening Comprehension

(25 minutes)

#### Section A

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

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

1 A new study finds that beverages containing added sugar might be harmful.

一项新研究发现，含添加糖的饮料可能有害健康。

2 In the study, researchers analyzed information from over 80,000 women and 37,000 men. Participants worked in the health profession. They were followed for approximately three decades. They completed surveys about their diet every four years. They also answered questions about sleep and exercise and health every two years.

在该研究中，研究人员分析了超过8万名女性和3.7万名男性的信息。参与者从事健康专业工作。他们被跟踪随访了约三十年。他们每四年完成一次关于饮食的调查。他们还每两年回答关于睡眠、运动和健康的问題。

3 The more beverages containing added sugar that people drank, the greater their risk of death was during the study period.

人们饮用的含添加糖饮料越多，他们在研究期间的死亡风险就越大。

4 These beverages included soda, energy drinks and sports drinks. Beverages like pure fruit juice which are sweet but do not contain added sugar were not part of the study.

这些饮料包括苏打水、能量饮料和运动饮料。像纯果汁这样味甜但不含添加糖的饮料不在本研究范围内。

5 The findings held even after the researchers considered other factors that could affect people's health. These factors included lack of exercise and not eating enough vegetables. They also included consuming too much meat.

即使在研究人员考虑了其他可能影响人们健康的因素后，这些发现仍然成立。这些因素包括缺乏运动和蔬菜摄入不足。它们还包括肉类摄入过多。

6 The scientists say that their results support limiting beverages with added sugar. They argue we should replace them with other drinks, with water being the best choice. However, the researchers admit this is simply their recommendation. The study found only an association: It did not prove that drinks with added sugar cause early death.

科学家们表示，他们的研究结果支持限制含添加糖的饮料。他们主张我们应该用其他饮料代替它们，其中水是最佳选择。然而，研究人员承认这只是他们的建议。该研究仅发现了一种关联：它并未证明含添加糖的饮料会导致过早死亡。

1. A) It studied the effects of exercise on sleep.  
B) Its participants came from various walks of life.  
C) Its findings confirmed those of previous studies.  
D) It ran for as long as some thirty years.

**【题目】 What do we learn about the new study from the news report?**

**【翻译】** 从新闻报道中我们对这项新研究了解到什么？

- A) 它研究了运动对睡眠的影响。 B) 它的参与者来自各行各业。  
C) 它的研究结果证实了先前研究的结论。 D) 它持续了长达约三十年的时间。

**【答案】 D** (细节题) It ran for as long as some thirty years.

**【定位】** They were followed for approximately three decades.

他们被跟踪研究了大约三十年。

**【信号】 时长事实 three decades.** 答案句的信号是一个明确的时长数据 followed for approximately three decades, three decades 即三十年；新闻里凡出现具体年限、数字，往往就是出题落点，听到就应锁定。

**【替换】** approximately three decades ↔ as long as some thirty years

three decades = thirty years

They were followed for ↔ It ran for

被跟踪 = 研究持续

**【排除】 A) 原词陷阱**

A 说研究的是运动对睡眠的影响，盗用了录音 questions about sleep and exercise 里真出现过的 sleep、exercise 两个原词；但录音里这两项只是参与者被问到的调查内容之一，本研究的真正主题是含糖饮料与死亡风险，并非研究运动对睡眠的影响，听到原词就选正中圈套。

借用原文：questions about sleep and exercise and health

**B) 与原文相反**

B 说参与者来自各行各业 (various walks of life)，但录音明说 Participants worked in the health profession.，即都是医疗卫生行业的人；B 与原文事实相反，是对参与者构成的曲解。

借用原文：Participants worked in the health profession.

**C) 未提及**

C 说本研究证实了以往研究的结论，但录音通篇没提与任何 previous studies 的比较，反而在结尾强调 it did not prove that drinks with added sugar cause early death——只是关联、未下定论；C 属录音根本没说的内容。

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2. A) Eating more vegetables instead of meats.  
B) Drinking water instead of beverages with added sugar.  
C) Consuming more energy drinks and sports drinks.  
D) Forming the habit of exercising regularly.

**【题目】 What is the scientists' recommendation?**

**【翻译】 科学家们的建议是什么？**

- A) 多吃蔬菜而不是肉类。 B) 喝水而不是含添加糖的饮料。  
C) 摄入更多能量饮料和运动饮料。 D) 养成定期锻炼的习惯。

**【答案】 B (细节题) Drinking water instead of beverages with added sugar.**

**【定位】 They argue we should replace them with other drinks, with water being the best choice.**

他们主张我们应当用其他饮品来替代含糖饮料，其中水是最佳选择。

**【信号】 建议句 should + 最佳选择。** 答案句同时出现两个强信号：建议词 we should replace them 和择优表达 water being the best choice；should 表建议、the best choice 直接点名最优做法，是这句成为答案句的标志。

**【替换】 replace them with other drinks, with water being the best choice ↔**

**Drinking water instead of beverages with added sugar**

用水替换 = 喝水代替

them ↔ **beverages with added sugar**

代词 them 还原即含糖饮料

**【排除】 A) 原词陷阱**

A 说多吃蔬菜代替肉，盗用了录音 not eating enough vegetables 与 consuming too much meat 里出现过的 vegetables、meat；但录音里这两项是研究者考虑过的其他影响健康的因素，不是科学家给出的建议，把干扰因素当成建议正是陷阱。

借用原文：lack of exercise and not eating enough vegetables

**C) 与原文相反**

C 让人多喝能量饮料和运动饮料，盗用录音 soda, energy drinks and sports drinks 里的原词；但录音明确说这些正是含糖饮料、应当限制，C 把该少喝的说成多喝，与原文意思相反。

借用原文：These beverages included soda, energy drinks and sports drinks.

**D) 原词陷阱**

D 说养成规律运动的习惯，盗用录音 lack of exercise 里的 exercise；但运动同样只是研究者排查的其他健康因素之一，录音从未把规律运动作为科学家的建议提出，D 答非所问。

借用原文：These factors included lack of exercise

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

1 German police appealed Friday for information about the possible owners of two 17th-century oil paintings.

德国警方周五呼吁民众提供有关两幅17世纪油画可能所有者的信息。

2 Police said a 64-year-old man found the paintings in a garbage pile at a highway rest stop last month. He later handed them in to the Cologne police.

警方表示,一名64岁男子上个月在高速公路休息站的垃圾堆中发现了这些画作。他后来将它们交给了科隆警方。

3 An initial assessment by an art expert concluded the two framed paintings were originals, police said. 警方称,一位艺术专家的初步评估认定这两幅带框画作是原作。

4 One is a landscape painted by the Italian artist Pietro Bellotti dating to 1665. The other is a painting of a boy by the 17th-century Dutch artist Samuel van Hoogstraten, date unknown. Their combined worth is estimated to be around one million euros.

其中一幅是意大利艺术家Pietro Bellotti于1665年创作的风景画。另一幅是17世纪荷兰艺术家Samuel van Hoogstraten创作的男孩肖像画,创作日期不详。两幅画的总价值估计约为一百万欧元。

5 Authorities have not yet confirmed what will happen if the rightful owner is not found. Nevertheless, it is speculated that they could either be handed over to the National Art Museum of Cologne or sold to the public by the local government.

当局尚未确认如果找不到合法所有者将如何处理。不过,有人推测这些画作可能会被移交给科隆国家美术馆,或由地方政府向公众出售。

3. A) He asked them about his lost paintings.  
B) He knew the owner of two missing paintings.  
C) He left his paintings at a highway rest stop.  
D) He found two 17th-century oil paintings.

**【题目】** What did German police say about a 64-year-old man?

**【翻译】** 德国警方关于一名64岁男子说了什么？

- A) 他向警方询问他丢失的画作。 B) 他知道两幅失踪画作的主人。  
C) 他把自己的画作落在了高速公路休息站。 D) 他发现了两幅17世纪的油画。

**【答案】** D (细节题) He found two 17th-century oil paintings.

**【定位】** Police said a 64-year-old man found the paintings in a garbage pile at a highway rest stop last month.

警方称，上个月一名 64 岁的男子在一处高速公路服务区的垃圾堆里发现了这些画。

**【信号】** 对象出场即答案句。录音念到 a 64-year-old man 这个题干点名的对象时，紧跟其后的动词 found the paintings 就是答案落点——细节题的答案句信号，就是题干那个专有对象一出现。

**【替换】** found the paintings ↔ found two 17th-century oil paintings  
the paintings 还原为完整名称

**【排除】** A) 与原文相反

选项把 his lost paintings 安在男子头上，可录音说的是他在垃圾堆里发现 (found) 画并上交，画不是他丢的、更不是他来打听自己丢的画，方向正好反了。

B) 原词陷阱

选项盗用了录音 owners、rightful owner 里反复出现的 owner 一词，编出 "他认识两幅失踪画的主人"，可录音只说警方在找失主，从没说这位男子认识失主，是听到 owner 就想选的原词陷阱。

借用原文：if the rightful owner is not found

C) 原词陷阱

选项盗用录音 at a highway rest stop 这个真地点，却把动作篡改成 left (把画留在那里)，而录音说的是他在那里 found (发现) 画，地点是真的、动作是假的，典型原词陷阱。

借用原文：at a highway rest stop

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4. A) They are imitations.  
B) They are originals.  
C) They were stolen by an Italian boy.  
D) They came from the same artist.

**【题目】** What is the art expert's conclusion about the two framed paintings?

【翻译】艺术专家对这两幅装裱画作得出了什么结论？

- A) 它们是仿制品。 B) 它们是真品。 C) 它们被一个意大利男孩偷走了。  
D) 它们出自同一位艺术家之手。

【答案】B (细节题) They are originals.

【定位】An initial assessment by an art expert concluded the two framed paintings were originals, police said.

警方称，一位艺术专家的初步鉴定认为这两幅装框画作是真迹。

【信号】结论动词 **concluded** 引出定性。录音里 An initial assessment by an art expert concluded 用 concluded (得出结论) 这个下结论的信号词，后面紧跟的 were originals 就是专家的定性，正是题干要的答案。

【替换】were originals ↔ They are originals.

几乎原句保留

【排除】A) 与原文相反

选项 imitations (赝品) 与专家结论 were originals (真迹) 意思正好相反，是把定性极性反转的陷阱；A、B 一真一假对立，听准 originals 就该排除 A。

借用原文：were originals

C) 原词陷阱

选项盗用录音第 4 段 the Italian artist 的 Italian 和 a painting of a boy 的 boy，拼成 "被一个意大利男孩偷走"，可录音根本没提偷画，画里有个男孩、画家是意大利人都被偷换成了偷窃情节，原词陷阱。

借用原文：a painting of a boy by the 17th-century Dutch artist

D) 与原文相反

录音第 4 段明说一幅是意大利画家 Pietro Bellotti 所作、另一幅出自荷兰画家 Samuel van Hoogstraten，是两位不同画家；选项却说出自 same artist，与原文事实直接矛盾。

借用原文：One is a landscape painted by the Italian artist Pietro Bellotti dating to 1665. The other is a painting of a boy by the 17th-century Dutch artist Samuel van Hoogstraten

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

1 A four-year-old girl has walked eight kilometers through a snowy forest to seek help for her sick grandmother who later died of a heart attack. The young girl braved the threat of bears, wolves and temperatures far below freezing. She made the journey through a remote region in Siberia after waking up to find her grandmother motionless.

一名四岁女孩在雪地森林中步行八公里为生病的祖母寻求帮助，祖母后来死于心脏病发作。这名年幼的女孩冒着熊、狼和远低于冰点的气温威胁，在醒来发现祖母一动不动后，穿越西伯利亚偏远地区完成了这段旅程。

2 Named locally as Karla, she lives alone with her elderly grandmother and her blind grandfather. As a result, the girl's mother is facing a criminal case. She stands accused of leaving a minor in danger in the

care of the elderly. She also faces investigation from childcare services, who will also be asking why Karla was left alone with her vulnerable relatives.

当地称她为Karla，她独自与年迈的祖母和失明的祖父生活在一起。因此，女孩的母亲面临刑事诉讼。她被指控将未成年人置于危险之中，交由老年人照顾。她还面临儿童保育服务部门的调查，该部门也将询问为何让Karla独自与她脆弱的亲属待在一起。

3 The journey took place in February when temperatures average negative 26 degrees Celsius. Russian reports on social media suggest the forest may have been as cold as negative 34 degrees Celsius. The journey was only recently confirmed by authorities.

这段旅程发生在二月，当时平均气温为零下26摄氏度。俄罗斯社交媒体报道称，森林中的温度可能低至零下34摄氏度。这段旅程直到最近才得到当局确认。

4 But though she was suffering from the effects of extreme cold, the child reportedly suffered no life-threatening effects. Last year, a three-year-old boy survived alone for three days in a remote forest in the same region.

尽管她遭受了极寒的影响，但据报道这名儿童没有出现危及生命的症状。去年，一名三岁男孩在同一地区的偏远森林中独自生存了三天。

5. A) Look after her grandfather.  
B) Leave the remote cold region.  
C) Save her sick grandmother.  
D) Flee from the threat of bears.

**【题目】** What did the four-year-old girl attempt to do?

**【翻译】** 这个四岁女孩试图做什么？

- A) 照顾她的祖父。 B) 离开偏远寒冷地区。 C) 救她生病的祖母。 D) 逃离熊的威胁。

**【答案】** C (细节题) Save her sick grandmother.

**【定位】** A four-year-old girl has walked eight kilometers through a snowy forest to seek help for her sick grandmother who later died of a heart attack.

一个四岁女孩徒步八公里穿过白雪覆盖的森林，去为她生病的奶奶求助，奶奶后来死于心脏病发作。

**【信号】** 目的状语 to seek help for 直指意图。本句用不定式目的状语 to seek help for her sick grandmother 点明女孩此行的目的——“问意图”的题，答案就藏在 to do 这个目的状语里，这是定位的信号。

**【替换】** to seek help for her sick grandmother ↔ Save her sick grandmother.

为奶奶求助=救奶奶（概括同义）

**【排除】 A) 原词陷阱**

录音第 2 段确实念到 her blind grandfather, A 项 Look after her grandfather. 就盗用这个"爷爷"原词制造"听到就选"的诱惑; 但女孩求助的对象是奶奶不是爷爷, 对象张冠李戴。

借用原文: her blind grandfather

**B) 原词陷阱**

录音念到 through a remote region in Siberia, B 项 Leave the remote cold region. 盗用 remote region 把女孩动机歪曲成"为自己离开寒冷地区"; 实际她是为奶奶求助而穿越该地区, 不是想离开它。

借用原文: through a remote region in Siberia

**D) 原词陷阱**

录音念到 braved the threat of bears, D 项 Flee from the threat of bears. 把这个醒目画面词搬进选项; 但原文是说女孩"冒着"熊的威胁去求助, 不是"为逃避熊"才出门, 目的被偷换。

借用原文: braved the threat of bears

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6. A) She has to face a criminal charge.  
B) She was found lying motionless in the snow.  
C) She searched for her daughter in freezing cold.  
D) She works in childcare services.

**【题目】 What do we learn from the news report about the girl's mother?**

**【翻译】** 从新闻报道中我们了解到关于这个女孩母亲的什么信息?

- A) 她不得不面临刑事指控。 B) 她被发现一动不动地躺在雪地里。  
C) 她在严寒中寻找她的女儿。 D) 她在儿童看护服务机构工作。

**【答案】 A** (细节题) She has to face a criminal charge.

**【定位】** As a result, the girl's mother is facing a criminal case. She stands accused of leaving a minor in danger in the care of the elderly.

结果, 女孩的母亲正面临一桩刑事案件。她被指控把一个未成年人置于危险之中, 交由老人照看。

**【信号】 专门讲 mother 的那句直接应答题干。** 录音里唯一正面交代母亲的句子是 the girl's mother is facing a criminal case, 紧接着用 stands accused of 补充指控内容——题干专问母亲, 答案就锁定在这"专讲母亲"的两句上。

**【替换】** is facing a criminal case ↔ **She has to face a criminal charge.**

面临刑事案件=要面临刑事指控 (近义词替换)

**【排除】 B) 张冠李戴**

录音第 1 段说"奶奶"被发现时 motionless, B 项 She was found lying motionless in the snow. 把这个画面安到"母亲"头上; motionless 是原词, 但躺着不动的是奶奶不是妈妈。

借用原文: waking up to find her grandmother motionless

**C) 未提及**

录音通篇讲严寒 (negative 26 degrees Celsius 等), C 项 She searched for her daughter in freezing cold. 借"严寒"主题编出"母亲冒寒找女儿"的情节; 但原文从没说母亲外出寻找, 是女孩自己出门求助。

**D) 原词陷阱**

录音念到 investigation from childcare services, D 项 She works in childcare services. 盗用 childcare services 这个机构词; 但原文是该机构要"调查"这件事, 不是说母亲"在那儿工作"。

借用原文: She also faces investigation from childcare services

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7. A) She was found in a forest after three days.  
B) She lay totally unconscious for three days.  
C) She suffered from the effects of severe cold.  
D) She was finally rescued by her relatives.

**【题目】 What happened to the little girl according to the news report?**

**【翻译】** 根据新闻报道, 这个小女孩发生了什么事?

- A) 她在三天后被发现在森林里。 B) 她完全失去意识躺了三天。  
C) 她遭受了严寒的影响。 D) 她最终被她的亲属救出。

**【答案】 C** (细节题) She suffered from the effects of severe cold.

**【定位】** But though she was suffering from the effects of extreme cold, the child reportedly suffered no life-threatening effects.

但尽管她正遭受极度寒冷带来的影响, 据报道这个孩子并未出现危及生命的状况。

**【信号】 末段交代结果, 让步状语 though 引出真实状况。** 答案落在末段交代女孩结局的一句, 信号是让步连词 though: though 引出的 suffering from the effects of extreme cold 正是女孩的真实遭遇, 后半句"无生命危险"是补充, 问遭遇就抓 though 这半句。

**【替换】** suffering from the effects of extreme cold ↔ **She suffered from the effects of severe cold.**  
extreme cold=severe cold (近义形容词替换)

**【排除】 A) 张冠李戴**

录音末句说"去年一个三岁男孩" survived alone for three days in a remote forest, A 项 She was found in a forest after three days. 盗用 forest 和 three days, 把男孩的旧事安到这个女孩头上。

借用原文: a three-year-old boy survived alone for three days

**B) 过度推断**

B 项 She lay totally unconscious for three days. 借男孩那句的 three days 拼出"女孩昏迷三天"; 原文既没说女孩昏迷, 也没说她经历三天, no life-threatening effects 反而说明她无大碍, 程度被严重夸大。

借用原文: the child reportedly suffered no life-threatening effects

**D) 与原文相反**

录音里女孩是"独自外出为亲属求助", D 项 She was finally rescued by her relatives. 把方向反过来说成"被亲属救出"; relatives 算原文涉及的关系词, 但谁救谁正相反。

借用原文: to seek help for her sick grandmother

## 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've made a new friend recently. Her name is Susan and she's from South Africa.

W: 我最近交了个新朋友。她叫Susan, 来自南非。

2 M: How did you meet her?

M: 你们怎么认识的?

3 W: We met over WeChat. She has very cool photos on her social media. The photos of her hometown look amazing.

W: 我们在微信上认识的。她社交媒体上的照片很酷。她家乡的照片看起来棒极了。

4 M: What's her hometown called?

M: 她家乡叫什么?

5 W: It's called Cape Town. It's in the southwest of South Africa. She says it's very green and windy. The city was built by European settlers. And there's a big mountain that overlooks the city. The mountain is called Table Mountain because it's flat at the top.

W: 叫开普敦。在南非西南部。她说那里很绿, 风很大。这座城市是欧洲殖民者建的。还有一座大山俯瞰着这座城市。这座山叫桌山, 因为它顶部是平的。

6 M: That sounds interesting. What are the people there like?

M: 听起来很有意思。那里的人怎么样?

7 W: Well, Susan says South Africa is very mixed. There are black people and white people and Indian people. Susan is white. She says her ancestors were from Britain. Many languages are spoken in South Africa, but she only speaks English.

W: 嗯, Susan说南非种族很多元。有黑人、白人和印度人。Susan是白人。她说她的祖先来自英国。南非说很多种语言, 但她只说英语。

8 M: Didn't South Africa host the Football World Cup a few years ago? They must play football a lot then, right?

M: 南非不是几年前举办过足球世界杯吗? 那他们一定很常踢足球吧?

9 W: I think they play football, but it's not as popular as rugby.

W: 我想他们踢足球, 但没有橄榄球那么流行。

10 M: Rugby? What's rugby?

M: 橄榄球? 橄榄球是什么?

11 W: Rugby is a sport with two teams and the players carry the ball in their arms and throw it at each other. The ball is not round and the players push each other. I don't really understand the rules. I think it's very complicated.

W: 橄榄球是一项两队对抗的运动, 球员用手臂抱着球互相传递。球不是圆的, 球员之间会互相推搡。我不太懂规则。我觉得挺复杂的。

12 M: That sounds like a very strange sport indeed. Is it only South Africa that plays it?

M: 听起来确实是项很奇怪的运动。只有南非玩这个吗?

13 W: No, it's also popular in Britain and in other former British colonies like Australia and New Zealand.

W: 不是, 在英国和其他前英国殖民地像澳大利亚、新西兰也很流行。

8. A) She shows a real passion for taking photos.

B) She has just returned from her hometown.

C) She comes from the city of Cape Town.

D) She has a truly amazing appearance.

**【题目】 What does the woman say about her new friend Susan?**

**【翻译】** 女士对她的新朋友Susan有何评价?

A) 她对摄影表现出真正的热情。 B) 她刚从家乡回来。 C) 她来自开普敦市。

D) 她有着真正惊人的外表。

**【答案】 C** (细节题) She comes from the city of Cape Town.

**【定位】** Her name is Susan and she's from South Africa.

她叫 Susan, 来自南非。

【信号】女士介绍朋友的开场陈述。对话一开口，女士就主动交代 she's from South Africa，这是"被介绍人的出身"，正面回答了"关于 Susan"。随后第5段又点出家乡 It's called Cape Town.，两处合起来坐实她来自开普敦这座城市。

【替换】she's from South Africa ↔ She comes from the city of Cape Town.

from = comes from, 国家细化到城市

【排除】A) 原词陷阱

录音说的是 She has very cool photos on her social media.——朋友圈有好照片，并没说她"热爱拍照"。选项把"有酷照片"偷换成"对拍照有热情"，是听到 photos 就想选的陷阱。

借用原文：She has very cool photos on her social media.

B) 原词陷阱

录音里 hometown 出现在 The photos of her hometown look amazing.，说的是"家乡的照片好看"，根本没说她"刚从家乡回来"。选项借 hometown 这个原词编了个时间动作。

借用原文：The photos of her hometown look amazing.

D) 张冠李戴

录音里 amazing 形容的是 The photos of her hometown look amazing.——家乡的照片惊艳，不是说"她本人长相惊艳"。选项把形容"照片"的词安到了"她的外貌"上。

借用原文：The photos of her hometown look amazing.

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9. A) It is as famous as Cape Town.

B) It has a flat surface at the top.

C) It is green and free from pollution.

D) It was named by European settlers.

【题目】What does the woman say about Table Mountain?

【翻译】女士对桌山有何评价？

A) 它和开普敦一样出名。 B) 它的顶部有一个平坦的表面。 C) 它是绿色的且没有污染。

D) 它是由欧洲殖民者命名的。

【答案】B (细节题) It has a flat surface at the top.

【定位】The mountain is called Table Mountain because it's flat at the top.

这座山叫桌山，因为它顶部是平的。

【信号】因果 because 后给出命名缘由即特征。The mountain is called Table Mountain because it's flat at the top. 中 because 后那句才是关键——它解释了山名的由来，也正面给出了这座山的物理特征"顶部平坦"。because 引出的正是答案落点。

【替换】it's flat at the top ↔ It has a flat surface at the top.

flat at the top = flat surface at the top

**【排除】 A) 原词陷阱**

录音提到 It's called Cape Town. 是城市名，但从没说桌山"和开普敦一样有名"。选项借 Cape Town 这个原词，凭空造了个"知名度比较"。

借用原文：It's called Cape Town.

**C) 偷换概念**

录音说 it's very green and windy——这是形容开普敦这座城市"很绿、多风"，既不是说桌山，也没说"无污染"。选项把 green 扩大成 free from pollution，程度被悄悄拔高。

借用原文：it's very green and windy

**D) 张冠李戴**

录音里 European settlers 出现在 The city was built by European settlers.——欧洲移民"建了这座城"，命名桌山的依据是"顶平"而非欧洲移民。选项把"建城"换成"给山命名"。

借用原文：The city was built by European settlers.

- 
10. A) She has British ancestors.  
B) She is of mixed blood.  
C) She grew up in India.  
D) She speaks several languages.

**【题目】 What do we learn from the conversation about the woman's friend Susan?**

**【翻译】** 从对话中我们对女士的朋友Susan有何了解?

A) 她有英国血统。 B) 她是混血儿。 C) 她在印度长大。 D) 她会讲多种语言。

**【答案】 A** (细节题) She has British ancestors.

**【定位】** Susan is white. She says her ancestors were from Britain.

Susan 是白人。她说她的祖先来自英国。

**【信号】 明确指向 Susan 本人的直接陈述。**第7段先讲南非"很混杂"，但话锋一转点名 Susan is white. She says her ancestors were from Britain.——主语明确是 Susan 本人，正面交代了她的血统来源，是答案句。前面那句"很混杂"是说整个国家，不是说她。

**【替换】** her ancestors were from Britain ↔ **She has British ancestors.**

ancestors from Britain = British ancestors

**【排除】 B) 张冠李戴**

录音 South Africa is very mixed 说的是"南非(这个国家/人口)很混杂",紧接着却明说 Susan is white.——她是白人,不是混血。选项把形容国家的 mixed 安到了她头上。

借用原文: South Africa is very mixed

**C) 原词陷阱**

录音只说南非有 Indian people (印度裔居民),从没说 Susan"在印度长大"。选项借 Indian 这个原词编了段她个人的成长史。

借用原文: Indian people

**D) 与原文相反**

录音说 Many languages are spoken in South Africa, but she only speaks English.——南非语言多,但她只会英语。选项说她"会好几门语言",正好把 but 之后"只说英语"的真意说反了。

借用原文: Many languages are spoken in South Africa, but she only speaks English.

- 
11. A) It is an extremely violent sport.  
B) It is becoming a national sport.  
C) It is originated in New Zealand.  
D) It is more popular than football.

**【题目】 What does the woman say about rugby in South Africa?**

**【翻译】 女士对南非的橄榄球运动有何评价?**

- A) 它是一项极其暴力的运动。 B) 它正在成为一项全国性运动。 C) 它起源于新西兰。  
D) 它比足球更受欢迎。

**【答案】 D** (细节题) It is more popular than football.

**【定位】** I think they play football, but it's not as popular as rugby.

我想他们踢足球,但足球不如橄榄球受欢迎。

**【信号】 转折 but 后给出真正的流行度比较。** I think they play football, but it's not as popular as rugby. 中 but 之后才是落点——"足球不如橄榄球受欢迎",等于说橄榄球比足球更火。but 后那句承载了答案,前半"他们踢足球"是铺垫。

**【替换】** it's not as popular as rugby ↔ **It is more popular than football.**

football not as popular as rugby = rugby more popular than football

**【排除】 A) 过度推断**

录音说 the players push each other 且 I think it's very complicated.——只说球员互相推挤、规则复杂，从没说它"极度暴力"。选项借"推挤/复杂"的印象夸大成 extremely violent。

借用原文：the players push each other

**B) 未提及**

录音只说它在南非比足球受欢迎、在英国及前殖民地也流行，从没说它"正在成为国球"。national sport 在原文里根本没出现，是无中生有。

**C) 原词陷阱**

录音 it's also popular in Britain and in other former British colonies like Australia and New Zealand 说新西兰是"它也流行"的地方之一，并非"起源地"。选项把"流行地"偷换成"起源于新西兰"。

借用原文：it's also popular in Britain and in other former British colonies like Australia and New Zealand

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

1 M: Hi, Jennifer. I'm really struggling with this semester's workload. Do you have any advice?

M: 嗨, Jennifer。我这学期的课业负担真的让我很吃力。你有什么建议吗?

2 W: Have you considered making a study guide? It's a tool you can make yourself to take the stress out of studying. I've been using one since the start of last semester, and it has really helped relieve a lot of study pressure.

W: 你考虑过做一个学习指南吗? 这是一个你可以自己制作的工具, 能减轻学习压力。从上学期开始我就一直在用, 真的帮我缓解了很多学习压力。

3 M: Sounds like just what I need. My main problem is that my study folder is full of notes and worksheets, and is badly disorganized. I don't know where to start.

M: 听起来正是我需要的。我的主要问题是我的学习文件夹里塞满了笔记和作业纸, 而且乱七八糟的。我都不知道从哪儿开始。

4 W: Okay. Well, the main thing is to have everything in the right place. Whatever you're reviewing, it's important that it's arranged for your particular needs of that subject, and in the most user-friendly way you can. What kind of learner are you?

W: 好的。嗯, 最重要的是把所有东西都放对地方。不管你在复习什么, 重要的是要按照你对那门科目的特定需求来安排, 而且要用你能做到的最方便使用的方式。你是哪种类型的学习者?

5 M: Um, I'm not sure.

M: 嗯, 我不太确定。

6 W: Well, visual learners prefer using images, pictures, colors, and maps to organize information. Logical learners have a linear mind and would rather use logic, reasoning and systems. I'm an emotional learner, which means I need to connect to information emotionally to understand it.

W: 嗯，视觉型学习者更喜欢用图像、图片、颜色和地图来组织信息。逻辑型学习者有线性思维，更喜欢用逻辑、推理和系统。我是情感型学习者，这意味着我需要在情感上与信息建立联系才能理解它。

7 M: Oh! I'm very much dependent on vision as a way of taking in information.

M: 哦！我非常依赖视觉作为接收信息的方式。

8 W: Well, I suggest reorganizing your notes using color-coded sections in your study guides, or using idea mapping to lay out the information and make it more quickly accessible.

W: 嗯，我建议你在学习指南里用颜色编码的分区来重新组织你的笔记，或者用思维导图来布局信息，让它更快速可查。

9 M: So you think I should arrange my notes using color and pictures in place of text.

M: 所以你认为我应该用颜色和图片代替文字来安排我的笔记。

10 W: Yes, you'll probably start to grasp information a lot quicker that way. As an emotional learner, I organize my notes into a story that I can connect to and recite to myself.

W: 对，这样你可能会更快地掌握信息。作为情感型学习者，我会把笔记组织成一个我能产生共鸣并能向自己复述的故事。

11 M: That's amazing. I didn't know there were so many different ways to learn.

M: 太棒了。我都不知道原来有这么多不同的学习方式。

12. A) Prepare a study guide.

B) Consult his advisors.

C) Go over his notes regularly.

D) Take stress-relief sessions.

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

**【翻译】** 女士建议男士做什么？

- A) 准备一份学习指南。 B) 咨询他的导师。 C) 定期复习他的笔记。  
D) 参加减压课程。

**【答案】 A** (细节题) Prepare a study guide.

**【定位】** Have you considered making a study guide? It's a tool you can make yourself to take the stress out of studying.

你考虑过做一份学习指南吗？这是一个你可以自己制作的工具，能帮你把学习的压力卸下来。

**【信号】 建议信号 Have you considered 引出的提议。** 女方用 Have you considered making a study guide? 这个建议句式回应男方的求助，「考虑过……吗」就是典型的提建议信号，信号后跟的 making a study guide 即为她建议的动作。

【替换】 Have you considered making a study guide? ↔ **Prepare a study guide.**

making 改写成 Prepare, 同义动词替换

【排除】 B) **未提及**

选项 Consult his advisors. 说的「咨询顾问」在整段对话里从未出现, 女方建议的是自己做学习指南, 不是去找顾问。

C) **原词陷阱**

选项 Go over his notes regularly. 借了对话里反复出现的 notes 来诱你, 但女方此处的建议是做 study guide, 并未叫他「定期复习笔记」; regularly (定期) 更是录音里没有的。

借用原文: my study folder is full of notes and worksheets

D) **原词陷阱**

选项 Take stress-relief sessions. 抓住录音里 take the stress out of studying 的 stress 做文章, 但录音说的是「学习指南能卸掉压力」, 不是叫他去「上减压课程」; stress-relief sessions 是凭 stress 一词编出来的。

借用原文: take the stress out of studying

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13. A) His worksheets are terribly messy.

B) He finds the workload too heavy.

C) His study folder is badly disorganized.

D) He has difficulty taking notes quickly.

【题目】 **What is the biggest problem the man has with his studies?**

【翻译】 男士在学习上遇到的最大问题是什么?

A) 他的作业纸非常凌乱。 B) 他觉得学习负担太重。 C) 他的学习文件夹严重缺乏条理。

D) 他很难快速记笔记。

【答案】 **C** (细节题) His study folder is badly disorganized.

【定位】 My main problem is that my study folder is full of notes and worksheets, and is badly disorganized.

我主要的问题是, 我的学习文件夹里塞满了笔记和练习题, 而且乱得一塌糊涂。

【信号】 **强调信号 My main problem is 直接点题。** 男方用 My main problem is 这个强调句式亲口点出最大困扰, main problem 就是直接指向答案的信号, 其后描述的状况即为答案内容。

【替换】 my study folder is full of notes and worksheets, and is badly disorganized ↔

**His study folder is badly disorganized.**

study folder 与 badly disorganized 原句几乎直取

**【排除】 A) 张冠李戴**

选项 His worksheets are terribly messy. 借了录音的 worksheets, 但录音说乱的是整个 study folder, worksheets 只是文件夹里装着的东西之一; 把「乱」单独安到 worksheets 头上是偷换对象。

借用原文: my study folder is full of notes and worksheets

**B) 原词陷阱**

选项 He finds the workload too heavy. 抓住男方开场 struggling with this semester's workload 的 workload, 但那只是他来求助的引子, 他亲口说的 main problem 是文件夹乱, 不是工作量大。

借用原文: I'm really struggling with this semester's workload

**D) 原词陷阱**

选项 He has difficulty taking notes quickly. 借录音里的 notes 做文章, 但录音只说文件夹里塞满 notes 且很乱, 从没提男方「记笔记速度慢」这个困难, taking notes quickly 是凭 notes 一词编造的。

借用原文: my study folder is full of notes and worksheets

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14. A) A visual learner.

B) An emotional learner.

C) An organized learner.

D) A logical learner.

**【题目】 What kind of learner does the woman say she is?**

**【翻译】** 女士说她是什么类型的学习者?

A) 视觉型学习者。 B) 情感型学习者。 C) 条理型学习者。 D) 逻辑型学习者。

**【答案】 B** (细节题) An emotional learner.

**【定位】** I'm an emotional learner, which means I need to connect to information emotionally to understand it.

我是一个情感型学习者, 意思是我需要在情感上与信息建立联结才能理解它。

**【信号】 第一人称自指 I'm an emotional learner.** 女方在介绍完 visual、logical 两类后, 用 I'm an emotional learner 这个第一人称自指句点明自己的类别, I'm 就是「这是说我自己」的信号, 与前面介绍他人类别区分开。

**【替换】** I'm an emotional learner ↔ An emotional learner.

emotional learner 原词对应

**【排除】 A) 张冠李戴**

选项 A visual learner. 借了录音里 visual learners 这一类，但视觉型对应的是男方（他说 I'm very much dependent on vision），女方自称的是情感型；把男方的类别安给女方即张冠李戴。

借用原文：visual learners prefer using images, pictures, colors, and maps

**C) 原词陷阱**

选项 An organized learner. 蹭了全篇「整理笔记 organize」的氛围，但录音介绍的三类是 visual、logical、emotional，从没有 organized learner 这一类，更不是女方的自称。

借用原文：reorganizing your notes using color-coded sections

**D) 张冠李戴**

选项 A logical learner. 取了录音 Logical learners have a linear mind 这一类，但那是女方泛指介绍的一类人，她自称的是 emotional，不是 logical；安到女方头上属张冠李戴。

借用原文：Logical learners have a linear mind and would rather use logic, reasoning and systems

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15. A) Arrange them using color and pictures.

B) Restructure them in a logical way.

C) Commit them to memory after class.

D) Organize them into a well-connected story.

**【题目】 What does the woman think the man can do with his notes?**

**【翻译】** 女士认为男士可以如何处理他的笔记？

A) 使用颜色和图片来整理它们。 B) 以符合逻辑的方式重新组织它们。

C) 课后把它们记在脑子里。 D) 把它们组织成一个联系紧密的故事。

**【答案】 A**（细节题） Arrange them using color and pictures.

**【定位】** Well, I suggest reorganizing your notes using color-coded sections in your study guides, or using idea mapping to lay out the information.

嗯，我建议你用彩色分区的方式重新整理笔记放进学习指南里，或者用思维导图把信息铺陈出来。

**【信号】 建议信号 I suggest 引出给男方的方法。** 女方用 I suggest reorganizing your notes using color-coded sections 直接给男方建议，I suggest 是明确的建议信号，your notes 表明是针对男方的笔记，信号后跟的「彩色分区、思维导图」即建议内容。

**【替换】** using color-coded sections in your study guides, or using idea mapping ↔

**Arrange them using color and pictures.**

color-coded、idea mapping 概括成 color and pictures

arrange my notes using color and pictures in place of text ↔

**Arrange them using color and pictures.**

男方复述确认，几乎原句对应 A

**【排除】 B) 原词陷阱**

选项 Restructure them in a logical way. 借了录音介绍 logical learners 时的 logic 一词, 但女方给男方(视觉型)的建议是用颜色和图, 不是「按逻辑重构」; logical 属另一类学习者的特征。

借用原文: Logical learners have a linear mind and would rather use logic, reasoning and systems

**C) 原词陷阱**

选项 Commit them to memory after class. 蹭了录音 more quickly accessible 的「快」感, 但录音说的是用颜色图让信息更快被取用, 从没建议「课后把笔记背下来」; memory、after class 都是录音没有的。

借用原文: make it more quickly accessible

**D) 张冠李戴**

选项 Organize them into a well-connected story. 取了录音 I organize my notes into a story, 但那是女方作为情感型学习者「自己」的做法, 不是建议给视觉型的男方的; 把女方的做法安成给男方的建议即张冠李戴。

借用原文: As an emotional learner, I organize my notes into a story that I can connect to and recite to myself

## 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 The golden rule is a moral principle which states that you should treat others the way you want to be treated yourself. For example, if you want people to treat you with respect, you should treat them with respect.

黄金法则是一条道德原则,它指出你应该以你希望被对待的方式对待他人。例如,如果你希望人们尊重你,你就应该尊重他们。

2 Different people tend to be exposed to different forms of the golden rule, based on factors such as the religion in their society.

不同的人往往会接触到不同形式的黄金法则,这取决于诸如其社会中的宗教等因素。

3 However, all forms of the golden rule revolve around the same concept. Namely, they help you treat others better, by using the way you yourself would want to be treated as a guide of how to behave.

然而,黄金法则的所有形式都围绕着同一个概念。也就是说,它们通过使用你自己希望被对待的方式作为行为指南,帮助你更好地对待他人。

4 A notable criticism of the golden rule is that its application can lead to undesirable outcomes, when it conflicts with laws and ethical principles.

对黄金法则的一个显著批评是,当它与法律和伦理原则相冲突时,其应用可能导致不良后果。

5 For example, if someone breaks the law, the golden rule would suggest that we should let them go, because we would not want to be punished ourselves.

例如,如果有人违法,黄金法则会建议我们应该放过他们,因为我们自己也不想受到惩罚。

6 However, this issue with the golden rule can be dealt with in a general manner, by viewing this principle as one of several principles that we use to guide our behavior as individuals and as a society.

然而,黄金法则的这一问题的可以通过一般性方式来处理,即把这一原则视为我们用来指导个人和社会行为的若干原则之一。

7 Specifically, in the example described above, most individuals and societies choose to place laws and ethical principles above the golden rule. This means that they strive to implement the golden rule whenever possible, as long as it doesn't clash with a more important concept.

具体而言,在上述例子中,大多数个人和社会选择将法律和伦理原则置于黄金法则之上。这意味着只要不与更重要的概念发生冲突,他们就努力在任何可能的情况下实施黄金法则。

16. A) It is mainly based on a society's religion.

B) It is interpreted differently in different times.

C) It is a code of conduct based on laws and ethics.

D) It is a moral principle to guide people's behavior.

**【题目】** What do we learn from the passage about the golden rule?

**【翻译】** 从文章中我们了解到关于黄金法则的什么信息?

A) 它主要基于社会的宗教信仰。 B) 它在不同时代有不同的解释。

C) 它是基于法律和伦理的行为准则。 D) 它是指导人们行为的道德原则。

**【答案】** D (细节题) It is a moral principle to guide people's behavior.

**【定位】** The golden rule is a moral principle which states that you should treat others the way you want to be treated yourself.

黄金法则是一条道德准则,它主张你应当以你希望被别人对待的方式去对待别人。

**【信号】** 开篇“X is...”下定义句即落点。录音第一句就用 The golden rule is a moral principle which states that you should treat others the way you want to be treated yourself. 直接给 golden rule 下定义,这种篇首“主题词 + is + 定义”的句子就是定义题的答案句信号,开篇即点题。

**【替换】** a moral principle which states that you should treat others the way you want to be treated ↔  
a moral principle to guide people's behavior

“主张你该怎样待人”=“指导人的行为”

**【排除】 A) 原词陷阱**

录音确实提到 the religion in their society, 但只是说不同人接触到的“形式”受宗教等因素影响, 从没说它“mainly based on religion”。A 项盗了 religion 这个原词, 把“影响形式的因素之一”偷换成“主要建立在宗教上”, 是听到原词就想选的陷阱。

借用原文: based on factors such as the religion in their society

**B) 偷换概念**

录音说 Different people tend to be exposed to different forms——是“不同人接触不同形式”, B 项 17B 式地改成“interpreted differently in different times” (不同时代有不同解读), 把“不同人/不同形式”偷换为“不同时代”, 且录音第 3 段强调 all forms... revolve around the same concept (内核其实相同), 与 B 相悖。

借用原文: Different people tend to be exposed to different forms of the golden rule

**C) 原词陷阱**

a code of conduct based on laws and ethics 里的 laws and ethics 录音里确实反复出现 (如 laws and ethical principles), 但那是讲它与法律伦理的“冲突”关系, 并非说 golden rule 本身“基于法律伦理”。录音定义它是 a moral principle (道德准则), C 把它的本质错挂到法律伦理上, 是张冠李戴式的原词陷阱。

借用原文: when it conflicts with laws and ethical principles

- 
17. A) It may lead to misunderstanding despite good intentions.  
B) It assumes that human beings are all good-natured.  
C) It may sometimes produce undesirable outcomes.  
D) It fails to consider the complexity of human relationships.

**【题目】 What is a notable criticism of the golden rule?**

**【翻译】 对黄金法则的一个显著批评是什么?**

- A) 尽管出于好意,它可能导致误解。 B) 它假设人类都是善良的。  
C) 它有时可能产生不良后果。 D) 它未能考虑人际关系的复杂性。

**【答案】 C (细节题) It may sometimes produce undesirable outcomes.**

**【定位】 A notable criticism of the golden rule is that its application can lead to undesirable outcomes, when it conflicts with laws and ethical principles.**

对黄金法则一条显著的批评是: 当它与法律和伦理原则相冲突时, 其应用可能导致不良后果。

**【信号】 信号词 criticism 直接领出答案句。**录音第 4 段以 A notable criticism of the golden rule is that... 开头, criticism 这个批评信号词一出, 紧跟的 that 从句就是批评的具体内容——这正是答案句, 靠信号词定位而非逐句扫读。

**【替换】 its application can lead to undesirable outcomes ↔**

**It may sometimes produce undesirable outcomes.**

lead to=produce, 原词 undesirable outcomes 几乎照搬

【排除】 A) 未提及

It may lead to misunderstanding despite good intentions. 里的 misunderstanding (误解) 和 good intentions (好意) 录音通篇没提, 批评句讲的是“与法律伦理冲突导致不良后果”, 与误解无关, 属凭常识想象的未提及项。

B) 过度推断

It assumes that human beings are all good-natured. 是录音从未表达的论断——录音只说不同形式都 help you treat others better, 并没说“它假设人人本性善良”。B 借 “better/good”的善意语感引申出“假设人皆善良”, 属过度推断。

借用原文: they help you treat others better

D) 未提及

It fails to consider the complexity of human relationships. 听着像个高级批评, 但录音对它的批评只指向“与法律伦理冲突”, 从未说它“没考虑人际关系的复杂性”。这是一个原文未提及、却被包装得很像批评的干扰项。

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18. A) The golden rule is often in conflict with certain laws and ethical principles.  
B) The golden rule must sometimes give way to more important principles.  
C) Failure to follow the golden rule may lead to violation of laws and ethics.  
D) Observing the golden rule is the first step to becoming a responsible citizen.

【题目】 What does the example of someone breaking the law serve to show?

【翻译】 某人违法的例子用来说明什么?

- A) 黄金法则常常与某些法律和伦理原则相冲突。  
B) 黄金法则有时必须让位于更重要的原则。  
C) 未能遵循黄金法则可能导致违反法律和伦理。  
D) 遵守黄金法则是成为负责任公民的第一步。

【答案】 B (细节题) The golden rule must sometimes give way to more important principles.

【定位】 Specifically, in the example described above, most individuals and societies choose to place laws and ethical principles above the golden rule. This means that they strive to implement the golden rule whenever possible, as long as it doesn't clash with a more important concept. 具体来说, 在上面描述的例子中, 大多数个人与社会选择把法律和伦理原则置于黄金法则之上。这意味着, 只要不与更重要的理念相冲突, 他们就尽力践行黄金法则。

【信号】 例后“This means”总结句即论点落点。违法的例子在第 5 段, 但作者在第 7 段用 most individuals and societies choose to place laws and ethical principles above the golden rule 与 This means that... 把例子升华成论断——“This means”这种总结信号之后才是例子真正要说明的观点。

【替换】 place laws and ethical principles above the golden rule ↔

The golden rule must sometimes give way to more important principles.

“把法律置于其上”=“黄金法则让位于更重要原则”

as long as it doesn't clash with a more important concept ↔ sometimes give way to

“一旦与更重要理念冲突”=“有时须让位”

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

The golden rule is often in conflict with certain laws and ethical principles. 借了录音里的 conflict (conflicts with、clash)。但录音说的是“冲突时如何处理(让位)”，不是强调“它经常与法律冲突”；A 把例子的用意偷换成“频繁冲突”，且 often 程度过强，是原词陷阱。

借用原文：when it conflicts with laws and ethical principles

C) 与原文相反

Failure to follow the golden rule may lead to violation of laws and ethics. 用了 laws、violation 等近义词，但录音的逻辑是“遵守黄金法则反而可能让违法者逍遥 (we should let them go)”，即遵守它才可能冲突法律，而非“不遵守它就违法”。C 把因果方向整个弄反了。

借用原文：the golden rule would suggest that we should let them go

D) 过度推断

Observing the golden rule is the first step to becoming a responsible citizen. 听着正能量，但录音从没说遵守它是“成为合格公民的第一步”，反而强调它要让位于更重要原则。

D 借“principle、society”的语境拔高出一个原文没有的结论，属过度推断。

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

1 Today, many large corporations stress the importance of diversity on their websites, but current statistics show that the typical manager in America still tends to be white and male. Obviously, the desire to bring about diversity has not translated into corporate reality.

如今,许多大型企业在其网站上强调多元化的重要性,但目前的统计数据显示,美国的典型管理者仍然倾向于白人和男性。显然,实现多元化的愿望尚未转化为企业现实。

2 Why useless? A team of researchers from the University of Basel published their new study about people's attitudes towards diversity at work. They found that people have a wide range of opinions concerning diversity. On the one hand, many see value in diversity, which can contribute a variety of perspectives, encourage new ideas, and generate innovative solutions. On the other hand, they assume that it might be difficult to work with someone who has completely different views, speaks a different language, or has a different style of work.

为什么没有用?巴塞尔大学的一组研究人员发表了他们关于人们对工作场所多元化态度的新研究。他们发现,人们对多元化持有广泛的意见。一方面,许多人看到了多元化的价值,它可以贡献各种不同的观点,鼓励新想法,并产生创新的解决方案。另一方面,他们认为与观点完全不同、说不同语言或工作风格不同的人共事可能会很困难。

3 The actual value they attribute to diversity depends on the decision-making perspective. Doubts about the practicability of diversity have a greater weight if a person is directly affected. In other words, when a person's own work group is involved, they tend to prefer team members who are similar to themselves. But when people make decisions for others, they typically put together a more diverse team. These findings could help organizations become more diverse. Companies need to pay attention to who makes hiring and team decisions.

他们赋予多元化的实际价值取决于决策视角。如果一个人受到直接影响,对多元化实用性的怀疑会具有更大的权重。换句话说,当涉及一个人自己的工作团队时,他们倾向于选择与自己相似的团队成员。但当人们为他人做决定时,他们通常会组建一个更多元化的团队。这些发现可以帮助组织变得更加多元化。企业需要关注由谁来做出招聘和团队决策。

4 These decisions should not only be made by those directly affected. People who are not directly involved in the group's daily work should also take part.

这些决策不应仅由直接受影响的人做出。不直接参与团队日常工作的人也应该参与其中。

19. A) Many of them find it rather difficult to manage.  
B) They have not seen as much diversity as desired.  
C) Many of them have an increasingly diversified staff.  
D) They have not quite grasped the concept of diversity.

**【题目】** What do we learn from the current statistics about diversity in large corporations?

**【翻译】** 从目前关于大型企业多样性的统计数据中我们可以了解到什么?

- A) 许多企业发现这相当难以管理。 B) 它们并未实现预期的多样性水平。  
C) 许多企业的员工日益多元化。 D) 它们尚未完全理解多样性的概念。

**【答案】** B (细节题) They have not seen as much diversity as desired.

**【定位】** Obviously, the desire to bring about diversity has not translated into corporate reality.

显然, 想要实现多元化的愿望并没有变成公司里的现实。

**【信号】** 否定句 **has not** 是落点。这句的答案信号是含蓄否定 **has not translated into corporate reality**, 前面 **many large corporations stress the importance of diversity** 是铺垫的美好愿望, 转到 **has not** 才是真意——愿望没落地, 这正是细节题要抓的结论句。

**【替换】** the desire to bring about diversity has not translated into corporate reality ↔

**have not seen as much diversity as desired**

愿望未落地=未达期望

**【排除】 A) 答非所问**

选项 Many of them find it rather difficult to manage. 听上去像盗用了后文 it might be difficult to work with someone who has completely different views 的 difficult, 但那是讲人们对多元化的顾虑, 不是 current statistics 这道题问的统计现状, 属答非所问。

借用原文: it might be difficult to work with someone who has completely different views

**C) 与原文相反**

选项 Many of them have an increasingly diversified staff. 盗用了 diversified 这个原词, 方向却反了: 录音明说 the typical manager in America still tends to be white and male, 统计显示多元化并未实现, C 却说员工日益多元, 与原文相反。

借用原文: the typical manager in America still tends to be white and male

**D) 未提及**

选项 They have not quite grasped the concept of diversity. 说公司没理解多元化的概念, 但录音只说愿望没落实为现实, 从没说公司不懂这个概念, 属未提及、无中生有。

- 
20. A) Initiatives to achieve diversity in large corporations.  
B) Advantages and disadvantages of a diversified team.  
C) People's attitudes towards diversity at the workplace.  
D) Innovative ideas and solutions resulting from diversity.

**【题目】 What is the newly published study focused on?**

**【翻译】 这项新发表的研究重点关注什么?**

- A) 大型企业实现多样性的举措。 B) 多元化团队的优势和劣势。  
C) 人们对工作场所多样性的态度。 D) 多样性带来的创新想法和解决方案。

**【答案】 C (主旨题) People's attitudes towards diversity at the workplace.**

**【定位】 A team of researchers from the University of Basel published their new study about people's attitudes towards diversity at work.**

巴塞尔大学的一组研究者发表了他们关于人们对职场多元化态度的新研究。

**【信号】 study about 直接点题。答案信号是介绍研究时的点题结构 published their new study about people's attitudes towards diversity at work, about 后面紧跟的就是研究主题, 这是主旨题最该锁定的总括句。**

**【替换】 people's attitudes towards diversity at work ↔**

**People's attitudes towards diversity at the workplace.**

at work=at the workplace

**【排除】 A) 答非所问**

选项 Initiatives to achieve diversity in large corporations. 蹭了 diversity in large corporations 这串原词，但 achieve diversity 的举措是第三、四段给组织的建议，不是这项研究本身聚焦的主题，把分论点冒充主旨，以偏概全。

借用原文：These findings could help organizations become more diverse.

**B) 偷换概念**

选项 Advantages and disadvantages of a diversified team. 对应录音第二段 On the one hand / On the other hand 讲的多元化利弊，但那是人们态度的具体内容（人们一方面看到价值、一方面担心），属于主题之下的一个层面，拿来当全篇主旨则范围偏小，以偏概全。

借用原文：On the one hand, many see value in diversity ... On the other hand, they assume that it might be difficult

**D) 原词陷阱**

选项 Innovative ideas and solutions resulting from diversity. 盗用了 generate innovative solutions 的原词，但那只是多元化的众多好处之一，是态度里看到价值的细节，远不是研究聚焦的总主题，属以偏概全。

借用原文：encourage new ideas, and generate innovative solutions

- 
21. A) People prefer to work with team members similar to themselves.  
B) Employers attach great importance to their corporations' diversity.  
C) Employers differ from employees in their perspectives on diversity.  
D) Doubts about the practicability of diversity are gradually disappearing.

**【题目】 What do the findings of the new study show?**

**【翻译】 这项新研究的发现表明了什么？**

- A) 人们更愿意与相似的团队成员共事。    B) 雇主非常重视其企业的多样性。  
C) 雇主与员工对多样性的看法存在差异。    D) 对多样性实用性的质疑正在逐渐消失。

**【答案】 A** （细节题） People prefer to work with team members similar to themselves.

**【定位】** In other words, when a person's own work group is involved, they tend to prefer team members who are similar to themselves.

换句话说，当涉及一个人自己的工作团队时，他们往往倾向于选择和自己相似的团队成员。

**【信号】 In other words 后是结论。** 答案信号是总结性标志 In other words，它后面紧跟的就是对前文的提炼结论 they tend to prefer team members who are similar to themselves，细节题正应锁定这句被点明的发现。

**【替换】** they tend to prefer team members who are similar to themselves ↔

**People prefer to work with team members similar to themselves.**

tend to prefer=prefer to work with

**【排除】 B) 张冠李戴**

选项 Employers attach great importance to their corporations' diversity. 蹭了 many large corporations stress the importance of diversity 的 importance、diversity, 但那是开头讲公司在网站上的表态, 不是这项研究的 findings, 张冠李戴地把背景当成了发现。

借用原文: many large corporations stress the importance of diversity on their websites

**C) 偷换概念**

选项 Employers differ from employees in their perspectives on diversity. 偷换了主体: 录音区分的是 when a person's own work group is involved 与 when people make decisions for others (自己是否被直接波及), 而非 employers 和 employees 两种身份, 属偷换概念。

借用原文: when a person's own work group is involved ... But when people make decisions for others

**D) 与原文相反**

选项 Doubts about the practicability of diversity are gradually disappearing. 盗用了 Doubts about the practicability of diversity 整串原词, 方向却反了: 录音说当人被直接波及时这种疑虑 have a greater weight (分量更重), 并非在逐渐消失, 与原文相反。

借用原文: Doubts about the practicability of diversity have a greater weight if a person is directly affected

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

1 Communication can essentially be divided into two categories: the written and the spoken.

沟通本质上可以分为两类: 书面沟通和口头沟通。

2 How the balance is struck between these two forms of communication—the point at which one needs to be exchanged for another—really depends on individual cultures.

如何在这两种沟通形式之间取得平衡——即在何时需要将一种形式转换为另一种形式——实际上取决于各个文化。

3 Understanding when it's appropriate to exchange one form for another can be a major key to success in international business.

理解何时适合将一种形式转换为另一种形式, 可能是国际商务成功的关键因素。

4 Many cultures place a much greater value on the spoken word than the American working culture does.

许多文化对口头语言的重视程度远高于美国职场文化。

5 In parts of the Middle East, you'll find spoken word agreements are seen as seriously binding. A person's word is linked to their honor, so verbal agreements are seen as important, whereas written contracts are taken as memos of understanding.

在中东部分地区,你会发现口头协议被视为具有严肃的约束力。一个人的话语与其荣誉相关联, 因此口头协议被视为重要的, 而书面合同则被视为理解备忘录。

6 Western working culture tends to place a high value on the written word, and this reaches its highest level of intensity when it comes to contracts. In the US, France and Germany, written contracts tend to be seen as something that must be strictly carried out.

西方职场文化倾向于高度重视书面文字，而这在涉及合同时达到最高强度。在美国、法国和德国，书面合同往往被视为必须严格执行的东西。

7 By contrast, other cultures may not see written contracts as quite so binding. It can prove a challenge to Western businesses if your business partner wants to renegotiate terms that you thought were already agreed on.

相比之下，其他文化可能不认为书面合同具有如此强的约束力。如果你的商业伙伴想要重新协商你认为已经达成一致的条款，这可能会给西方企业带来挑战。

8 For example, a Japanese firm may have signed a contract, but they may not feel bound by every detail of it—particularly if circumstances later change.

例如，一家日本公司可能已经签署了合同，但他们可能不觉得受其每个细节的约束——特别是如果情况后来发生变化。

9 Such differences in value that different working cultures place on the written word tend to cause many problems when it comes to business relationships.

不同职场文化对书面文字所赋予的价值差异，往往会在商业关系中造成许多问题。

22. A) Choosing the best time for signing a business contract.

B) Changing one's form of communication from time to time.

C) Laying equal stress on written and spoken communication.

D) Using different forms of communication appropriately.

**【题目】** What is a major key to success in international business according to the passage?

**【翻译】** 根据文章，国际商务成功的一个主要关键是什么？

- A) 选择签订商业合同的最佳时机。 B) 不时改变自己的沟通形式。  
C) 同等重视书面沟通和口头沟通。 D) 恰当地使用不同的沟通形式。

**【答案】** D (细节题) Using different forms of communication appropriately.

**【定位】** Understanding when it's appropriate to exchange one form for another can be a major key to success in international business.

懂得在什么时候适合把一种沟通形式换成另一种，可以是国际商务成功的一个重要关键。

**【信号】** 题干原词 **major key to success** 在录音里原句重现。这句里 a major key to success in international business 与题干几乎逐字相同，是直接点题的下结论句，听到 key to success 就该锁定它，再回头听它前半 Understanding when it's appropriate to exchange one form for another 才是答案的实质。

**【替换】** when it's appropriate to exchange one form for another ↔

**Using different forms of communication appropriately**

换一种形式=用不同形式, appropriate=appropriately

**【排除】 A) 答非所问**

Choosing the best time for signing a business contract. 借了录音的商务背景和 appropriate (合适) 的影子, 把它偷换成挑签合同的最佳时机, 但录音说的是恰当地切换沟通形式, 根本没讲签合同的时间点, 属答非所问。

**B) 偷换概念**

Changing one's form of communication from time to time. 借用了换形式这个动作, 却把录音强调的 when it's appropriate (看场合) 偷换成 from time to time (时不时地) 的随意更换, 录音讲的是合适与否而非更换频率, 属偷换概念。

**C) 与原文相反**

Laying equal stress on written and spoken communication. 借了书面与口头这对原文概念, 却说要对两者等量看重, 而录音通篇强调的是看场合选用合适的那种, 不是一视同仁, 方向正好相反。

借用原文: Understanding when it's appropriate to exchange one form for another

- 
23. A) They are regarded as seriously binding.  
B) They are seldom honored by business partners.  
C) They are taken as memos of understanding.  
D) They are to be confirmed in written form.

**【题目】 What does the passage say about spoken word agreements in some Middle East countries?**

**【翻译】** 关于一些中东国家的口头协议, 文章说了什么?

- A) 它们被视为具有严肃的约束力。 B) 它们很少被商业伙伴遵守。  
C) 它们被视为谅解备忘录。 D) 它们需要以书面形式确认。

**【答案】 A** (细节题) They are regarded as seriously binding.

**【定位】** In parts of the Middle East, you'll find spoken word agreements are seen as seriously binding.  
在中东部分地区, 你会发现口头约定被看作具有严肃约束力。

**【信号】 地名 Middle East 后紧跟对口头约定的定性。** 录音 In parts of the Middle East 一出现就锁定答案区, 紧跟的 spoken word agreements are seen as seriously binding 正是对题干对象的直接定性, 是顺着地名定位到的答案句。

**【替换】** spoken word agreements are seen as seriously binding ↔ **They are regarded as seriously binding**  
seen as=regarded as, 几乎原义对应

**【排除】 B) 与原文相反**

They are seldom honored by business partners. 与录音相反，录音说中东口头约定 are seen as seriously binding 且 A person's word is linked to their honor (一个人的话与荣誉相连，被高度看重)，seldom honored (很少被信守) 恰好反了过来。

借用原文：A person's word is linked to their honor

**C) 张冠李戴**

They are taken as memos of understanding. 盗用了录音原句 written contracts are taken as memos of understanding，但录音里被当作谅解备忘录的是书面合同 (written contracts)，不是题干问的口头约定，属张冠李戴——听到原词 memos of understanding 就选会中招。

借用原文：written contracts are taken as memos of understanding

**D) 未提及**

They are to be confirmed in written form. 借用了 written (书面) 这个原文话题词，但录音对中东口头约定只说其约束力强，从未说它要以书面形式确认，属无中生有。

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24. A) It has reached the highest level of evolution.

B) It places a high value on written contracts.

C) It regards written contracts as unalterable.

D) It has seen a decline in verbal agreements.

**【题目】 What do we learn about the Western working culture?**

**【翻译】 关于西方工作文化,我们了解到什么?**

A) 它已达到最高的演进水平。 B) 它高度重视书面合同。

C) 它将书面合同视为不可更改的。 D) 它的口头协议已经减少。

**【答案】 B** (细节题) It places a high value on written contracts.

**【定位】** Western working culture tends to place a high value on the written word, and this reaches its highest level of intensity when it comes to contracts.

西方工作文化往往很看重书面文字，而这种看重在涉及合同时达到最强的程度。

**【信号】 对象名 Western working culture 后紧跟其定性主干。** 录音 Western working culture tends to place a high value on the written word 一出现题干对象就锁定，紧跟的主干 place a high value on the written word 即对该文化的定性，是顺对象名定位到的答案句。

**【替换】** place a high value on the written word ↔ **It places a high value on written contracts**  
the written word 与 written contracts 同指书面，且原句下文点明 contracts

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

It has reached the highest level of evolution. 盗用了录音 reaches its highest level of intensity 里的 highest level, 却把 intensity (程度) 换成 evolution (进化), 还擅自拔高成进化最高级, 录音从未说西方文化进化到顶, 属过度推断+偷换原词。

借用原文: this reaches its highest level of intensity

C) **过度推断**

It regards written contracts as unalterable. 把录音 something that must be strictly carried out (必须严格执行) 推到 unalterable (绝对不可更改), 严格执行讲的是履行, 不可更改讲的是能否修改, 录音没说合同不能改, 属过度推断。

借用原文: written contracts tend to be seen as something that must be strictly carried out

D) **未提及**

It has seen a decline in verbal agreements. 借了 verbal/口头这个话题词, 但录音讲西方文化只说它看重书面合同, 从未提到口头协议出现下降, 属无中生有。

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25. A) Its details cannot be renegotiated.

B) It has to be carried out to the letter.

C) It strengthens business partnerships.

D) Its terms may not be strictly binding.

【题目】 How does a Japanese firm tend to view a written contract?

【翻译】 日本公司倾向于如何看待书面合同?

A) 其细节不能重新谈判。 B) 它必须严格执行。 C) 它加强了商业伙伴关系。

D) 其条款可能不具有严格的约束力。

【答案】 **D** (态度观点题) Its terms may not be strictly binding.

【定位】 For example, a Japanese firm may have signed a contract, but they may not feel bound by every detail of it—particularly if circumstances later change.

举例来说, 一家日本公司可能已经签了合同, 但他们未必觉得受合同每一条细节的约束——尤其是当后来情况发生变化时。

【信号】 转折 but 之后才是真意, 且 may not 软化约束。录音 may have signed a contract, but they may not feel bound by every detail 里转折词 but 后面才是落点, may not feel bound (未必感到受约束) 是日本公司对合同的真实态度, 转折+may not 两个信号合起来指向弱约束。

【替换】 they may not feel bound by every detail of it ↔ Its terms may not be strictly binding

not feel bound 主动表述=not be binding 被动表述, detail≈terms

【排除】A) 与原文相反

Its details cannot be renegotiated. 借了上文 renegotiate terms 的原词，但录音正说情况变化时这类公司可能想重新协商条款，并非不能重谈，cannot be renegotiated 与原意相反。

借用原文：if your business partner wants to renegotiate terms that you thought were already agreed on

B) 张冠李戴

It has to be carried out to the letter. 盗用了第6段说西方文化的 something that must be strictly carried out，但严格照字面执行讲的是西方文化（美法德），不是题干问的日本公司，张冠李戴——听到 carried out 就选会中招。

借用原文：written contracts tend to be seen as something that must be strictly carried out

C) 与原文相反

It strengthens business partnerships. 与录音相反，录音说这种价值观差异 tend to cause many problems when it comes to business relationships（往往给商业关系带来很多问题），而非巩固伙伴关系，属与原文相反兼无中生有。

借用原文：tend to cause many problems when it comes to business relationships

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

## 52 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。

The findings held even after the researchers considered other factors that could affect people's health.

第5段，第1句

"主句 + after 引导的时间状语从句 + that 引导的限定性定语从句" 嵌套结构在四六级和考研阅读中极为常见，"even after" 加强让步语气的用法也是高频句式；掌握本句结构可直接迁移至大量同类真题句。

They argue we should replace them with other drinks, with water being the best choice.

第6段，第2句

本句涵盖主谓宾、宾语从句、方式状语、独立主格状语等多种成分，宾语从句省略 that 是易错点，独立主格结构对基础学习者是值得练习的进阶知识点，成分种类较丰富且有实用训练价值。

It ran for as long as some thirty years.

第1题，D

本句成分单一，仅含主语、谓语和时间状语，缺乏宾语、定语、其他类型状语等丰富成分，练习价值有限，但时间状语中的 "as long as" 结构可作为比较结构的简单引入。

The other is a painting of a boy by the 17th-century Dutch artist Samuel van Hoogstraten, date unknown.

第4段，第2句

主系表 + 后置定语为常见句式，但本句无从句、无复杂修饰，作为考试真题代表性一般。掌握后可迁移，但覆盖面有限。

Nevertheless, it is speculated that they could either be handed over to the National Art Museum of Cologne or sold to the public by the local government.

第5段，第2句

"it is + 过去分词 + that 从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，用于表达观点、推测或客观陈述。主语从句、被动语态、情态动词加被动的组合也是学术和新闻文本的常见搭配。掌握本句结构后，学习者可以迁移到大量类似句子中，实用性很强。

She made the journey through a remote region in Siberia after waking up to find her grandmother motionless.

第1段，第3句

"动词 + 宾语 + 介词短语状语" 是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的简单句扩展结构，时间状语用介词加动名词的形式也很常见，句式具有较好的代表性和迁移价值。

As a result, the girl's mother is facing a criminal case.

第2段，第2句

简单的主谓宾结构加状语，是英语句子的基础句式，常见但过于简单，不太能代表四六级或考研真题中常考的复杂句式（如多重从句、倒装、强调句等），给4分。

She also faces investigation from childcare services, who will also be asking why Karla was left alone with her vulnerable relatives.

第2段，第4句

覆盖主谓宾、定语、状语等多种成分，且包含定语从句中关系代词作主语、宾语从句中被动语态的主语、介词短语作定语和状语等典型易错点，适合作为划分成分的综合练习。

Her name is Susan and she's from South Africa.

第1段，第2句

主系表结构和并列句是常见句式，但本句过于简单，缺少真题中常见的定语从句、状语从句、分词短语等复杂修饰成分，代表性一般。

Many languages are spoken in South Africa, but she only speaks English.

第7段，第5句

并列复合句中前句用被动语态陈述客观事实、后句用主动语态表达个人行为，通过 but 形成对比，这种结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，掌握后可迁移到类似的对比转折句式。

The ball is not round and the players push each other.

第11段，第2句

本句覆盖了主系表结构（主语、系动词、表语）和主谓宾结构（主语、谓语、宾语）两种基本句型，对初学者练习识别这两种句型有一定价值，但成分种类单一，没有定语、状语、补足语等其他成分，也没有易混淆的坑点。

M: That sounds like a very strange sport indeed.

第12段，第1句

主系表结构是常见句式，sound like 也是口语高频搭配，具有一定代表性，但过于简短、无复杂修饰或从句，作为考试长难句的典型性不足。

It is as famous as Cape Town.

第9题, A

as ... as 比较结构在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现,且常伴随从句省略,是非常典型的考点句式,掌握后可直接迁移到大量同类句子,实用性强。

It is green and free from pollution.

第9题, C

主系表结构在真题中常见,但本句过于简单,缺少修饰成分、从句或复杂搭配,难以代表真题中主系表结构的常见复杂形态,迁移价值较低。

W: Have you considered making a study guide?

第2段, 第1句

现在完成时疑问句 + 动名词宾语的组合在口语对话和考试听力材料中较为常见,具有一定代表性,掌握后可迁移至类似句式

Whatever you're reviewing, it's important that it's arranged for your particular needs of that subject, and in the most user-friendly way you can.

第4段, 第3句

涵盖形式主语与真正主语、让步状语从句、主语从句、并列状语(目的和方式)、定语从句(含省略)等多种成分,且存在易错点:形式主语 it 的识别、that 从句作主语而非表语、定语从句中动词省略的补全。成分丰富且有代表性陷阱,训练价值高。

Logical learners have a linear mind and would rather use logic, reasoning and systems.

第6段, 第2句

结构具有一定代表性:简单句中的并列谓语结构在四六级阅读中较为常见,且"would rather"表偏好的用法也是考点之一,但因整体结构过于简单,不如复合句那样典型

I'm an emotional learner, which means I need to connect to information emotionally to understand it.

第6段，第3句

主句加非限制性定语从句补充说明、定语从句中嵌套宾语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，属于典型的说明解释类句式，掌握后可大量迁移到类似语境。

I'm very much dependent on vision as a way of taking in information.

第7段，第2句

涵盖了主语、系动词、表语和两种状语 (程度状语 very much 和介词短语状语),成分种类有一定丰富度,可以帮助学生熟悉系表结构和状语的识别,但没有宾语、定语从句等更多变的成分,训练覆盖面有限。

M: So you think I should arrange my notes using color and pictures in place of text.

第9段，第1句

主句加宾语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式；think 后接省略 that 的宾语从句是典型用法；从句内含情态动词和现在分词作状语，都是常考语法点，具有较强的代表性和复用价值

He has difficulty taking notes quickly.

第13题，D

"have difficulty (in) doing sth" 为常考固定搭配，在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，具有一定代表性。但句子整体结构过于简单，不涉及从句或复杂修饰，迁移范围有限。

Different people tend to be exposed to different forms of the golden rule, based on factors such as the religion in their society.

第2段，第1句

本句是典型的简单句 + 分词状语的结构,在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现。tend to do 是常考搭配,be exposed to 是固定短语,based on 引出原因状语也是标准用法。掌握这种句式后,学生可以迁移到大量类似结构的句子中,实用性很高。

Namely, they help you treat others better, by using the way you yourself would want to be treated as a guide of how to behave.

第3段，第2句

覆盖主谓宾补、方式状语、定语从句等多种成分。"help" 的宾补结构（省略 to 的不定式）和定语从句省略关系词都是常见易错点，适合作为成分划分练习。

Specifically, in the example described above, most individuals and societies choose to place laws and ethical principles above the golden rule.

第7段，第1句

简单句结构配合不定式作宾语和状语修饰，属于四六级和考研阅读中较常见的句型。虽然结构不复杂，但这种“状语 + 主谓宾（含不定式）”的模式具有一定代表性，掌握后可用于理解类似句子。

This means that they strive to implement the golden rule whenever possible, as long as it doesn't clash with a more important concept.

第7段，第2句

“主句 + 宾语从句 + 状语从句”的嵌套结构在四六级和考研真题中非常常见，状语从句的省略（“whenever possible”）也是高频考点，且“as long as”引导条件从句是典型用法，学习后可大量复用。

It is mainly based on a society's religion.

第16题，A

简单的被动语态句式在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，“be based on”更是高频搭配。学生掌握这类结构后可以大量复用，具有较高的典型性和实用价值。

It is a code of conduct based on laws and ethics.

第16题，C

主系表结构加后置定语是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，过去分词作后置定语的用法也频繁出现，具有一定代表性，但句子整体较短、无从句嵌套，复杂度低于典型真题长难句

It is a moral principle to guide people's behavior.

第16题，D

"主系表 + 后置定语" 结构在四六级和考研阅读中常见，尤其是用于定义或说明概念的句子。但本句过于简洁，缺少修饰成分和从句，不如 "It is a principle that..." 或包含定语从句的句式更具代表性。作为基础句型有一定典型性，但迁移价值有限。

The golden rule must sometimes give way to more important principles.

第18题，B

简单句加情态动词是四六级和考研常见句式，但本句结构过于基础、无从句或复杂修饰，代表性和复用价值一般，属于入门级例句。

Obviously, the desire to bring about diversity has not translated into corporate reality.

第1段，第2句

"名词 + 不定式定语 + 现在完成时谓语 + 介词短语状语" 的结构在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，具有较强的代表性和迁移价值。

On the other hand, they assume that it might be difficult to work with someone who has completely different views, speaks a different language, or has a different style of work.

第2段，第5句

"主句 + 宾语从句 + 定语从句" 的三层嵌套是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。宾语从句用形式主语、定语从句修饰不定式中的宾语、定语从句内部并列谓语，这些都是真题常见模式，掌握后可大量迁移到类似长难句的分析中。

The actual value they attribute to diversity depends on the decision-making perspective.

第3段，第1句

本句覆盖主谓状结构、定语从句修饰主语、关系代词省略、介词短语作状语等多种成分形式，且定语从句嵌在主语内部容易被误判，适合训练主语识别和定语从句分析能力。

In other words, when a person's own work group is involved, they tend to prefer team members who are similar to themselves.

第3段，第3句

状语从句前置 + 主句 + 定语从句修饰宾语，是四六级和考研英语阅读中非常常见的句式；这种结构在学术和说明文体中高频出现，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子，典型性较高。

Companies need to pay attention to who makes hiring and team decisions.

第3段，第6句

宾语从句跟在介词后、由疑问词引导且该疑问词在从句内作主语，是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式，掌握后可迁移到大量类似结构。

People who are not directly involved in the group's daily work should also take part.

第4段，第2句

"主语 + 限制性定语从句 + 情态动词 + 动词" 是四六级和考研英语阅读中的常见句式。限制性定语从句修饰主语、情态动词表达建议或义务，都是高频考点。"be involved in" 固定搭配也是常考内容。本句结构清晰、长度适中，具有较高的代表性和迁移价值，掌握后可应用于大量类似句子的分析。

Many of them find it rather difficult to manage.

第19题，A

find it + 形容词 + to do 是四六级和考研英语阅读中高频出现的典型结构，类似的还有 make it possible to、think it necessary to 等。掌握这一结构后可迁移到大量同类句型，实用性强，代表性高。

They have not seen as much diversity as desired.

第19题，B

本句使用的"as ... as"比较结构是英语中的高频句式，在四六级和考研英语阅读中经常出现。现在完成时的否定句也是常考时态之一。比较从句的省略现象符合真题中的简化表达习惯。整体句式结构典型，学生掌握后可以迁移到大量类似句子的理解和分析中，具有较高的学习性价比。

They have not quite grasped the concept of diversity.

第19题，D

主谓宾 + 现在完成时 + 否定结构是四六级和考研常见句式，具有一定代表性，但本句过于简短、无复杂修饰或从句，典型性中等。

People prefer to work with team members similar to themselves.

第21题，A

"prefer to do" 结构是常见动词搭配，不定式作宾语、形容词短语后置修饰名词都是典型用法，在考试阅读中频繁出现，具备一定的迁移价值。

Employers attach great importance to their corporations' diversity.

第21题，B

"attach importance to" 是四六级和考研阅读中的常见固定搭配，本句的主谓宾加介词短语状语结构，在真题中频繁出现，学生掌握后可以迁移到大量类似句型，具有较强的典型性和实用价值。

Employers differ from employees in their perspectives on diversity.

第21题，C

简单句 + 介词短语状语的组合在考试阅读中较为常见，"differ from" 也是高频搭配，具有一定代表性，但因结构过于简单，无法代表考试中更常出现的复杂句式。

In parts of the Middle East, you'll find spoken word agreements are seen as seriously binding.

第5段，第1句

主句加宾语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，find等感知动词后接省略that的从句是典型句式。被动语态搭配as补语也是常考模式，学习后迁移性强。

A person's word is linked to their honor, so verbal agreements are seen as important, whereas written contracts are taken as memos of understanding.

第5段，第2句

并列主句加状语从句的结构在四六级和考研真题中较为常见，"so" 表因果、"whereas" 表对比的用法是典型考点，被动语态的频繁出现也符合学术写作特点，学习后可迁移到类似句式。

Western working culture tends to place a high value on the written word, and this reaches its highest level of intensity when it comes to contracts.

第6段，第1句

两个主句通过"and"并列,且第二个主句嵌套时间状语从句,这是四六级和考研阅读中非常常见的句式。"when it comes to"是高频固定搭配,并列递进的论述逻辑也是学术和说明文写作的典型手法,掌握后可大量复用,具有较高的结构代表性。

In the US, France and Germany, written contracts tend to be seen as something that must be strictly carried out.

第6段，第2句

本句结构是"主句+限制性定语从句"的组合,且主句使用被动语态,这是四六级和考研阅读中非常常见的句式。定语从句修饰名词的用法以及被动语态的表达都是高频考点,学习者掌握后可以在大量真题句子中复用,典型性较高。

By contrast, other cultures may not see written contracts as quite so binding.

第7段，第1句

本句涵盖主语、谓语、宾语、宾语补足语、状语五种成分,且宾语补足语由"see ... as ..."这一固定搭配引出,是学习者容易混淆或忽略的成分类型;情态动词加否定的谓语结构也是常见考点。成分种类较丰富,具备一定的训练价值。

For example, a Japanese firm may have signed a contract, but they may not feel bound by every detail of it—particularly if circumstances later change.

第8段，第1句

并列转折句加条件状语从句是考试常见句式,情态动词结构(尤其"may have done"表推测)也是高频考点。整体结构具有较高的代表性,学生掌握后可应用于大量真题句子。

Such differences in value that different working cultures place on the written word tend to cause many problems when it comes to business relationships.

第9段，第1句

本句覆盖了主语(含定语从句)、谓语、宾语、状语等多种成分,定语从句中还涉及关系代词"that"在从句内充当宾语的分析,状语从句包含固定结构"when it comes to"。主语部分的复杂修饰和定语从句的宾语前置是较好的划分练习点,适合训练学生识别嵌套结构和成分归属。

### They are regarded as seriously binding.

第23题, A

被动语态的主系补结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见,特别是学术或正式语境中描述客观事实时经常使用,具有一定代表性,掌握后可迁移到类似句式。

### What do we learn about the Western working culture?

第24题 题干

特殊疑问句是四六级和考研阅读、听力中的常见句式,尤其是 "What do/does/did + 主语 + 动词" 结构在理解题、细节题中频繁出现;掌握本句的倒装还原方法,可以迁移到大量类似问句的分析中,具有一定代表性。

### It regards written contracts as unalterable.

第24题, C

"regard...as..." 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句型,掌握后可迁移到大量类似结构 (consider...as、view...as 等),具有较强的代表性和复用价值。

### It has to be carried out to the letter.

第25题, B

"情态动词 + 被动不定式" 结构在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现,尤其在说明规则、要求、建议等语境中,掌握该句式可复用到大量类似表达。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

## 本卷出现的 218 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。

#### diversity

B2

n. 多样性

本卷16次 · 真题 32 句

#### written

A2

v. write 的过去分词

本卷10次 · 真题 16 句

**contract** B2

n. 合同

本卷9次·真题 14句

**principle** B2

n. 原则, 准则

本卷8次·真题 26句

**tend** B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本卷7次·真题 137句

**guide** A2

n. 指南, 手册

本卷6次·真题 23句

**learner** A2

n. 学习者

本卷6次·真题 15句

**beverage** B2

n. 饮料

本卷6次·真题 11句

**would** A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本卷4次·真题 466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

**finding** B2

n. 调查结果

本卷4次·真题 99句

**working** A2

adj. 有工作的

本卷4次·真题 39句

**confirm** B1

v. 证实

本卷4次·真题 23句

**corporation** B2

n. 公司, 企业 (尤指大型的、有限责任的)

本卷4次·真题 8句

**stress** B1

n. 压力

本卷3次·真题 102句

**base** A2

n. 基础

本卷3次·真题 95句

**view** A2

n. 观点, 看法

本卷3次·真题 85句

**individual** B2

adj. 单独的

本卷3次·真题 79 句

**factor** B1

n. 因素

本卷3次·真题 77 句

**later** A1

adv. 以后, later

本卷3次·真题 70 句

**suffer** B1

v. 遭受 (痛苦、疾病、损失等)

本卷3次·真题 64 句

**contain** B1

v. 包含, 含有

本卷3次·真题 50 句

**region** B1

n. 地区

本卷3次·真题 45 句

**concept** B2

n. 概念

本卷3次·真题 38 句

**remote** B1

adj. 遥远的

本卷3次·真题 30 句

**directly** B1

adv. 直接地

本卷3次·真题 22 句

**journey** A2

n. 旅行, 旅程

本卷3次·真题 20 句

**organize** B1

v. 组织, 安排 (活动、会议等)

本卷3次·真题 16 句

**perspective** B2

n. 观点

本卷3次·真题 15 句

**ethical** B2

adj. 道德的

本卷3次·真题 12 句

**arrange** B1

v. 安排, 筹备 (活动、会议等)

本卷3次·真题 9 句

**accord** C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本卷2次·真题 174 句

**participant** B2

n. 参与者

本卷2次·真题 117 句

**affect** B1

v. 影响

本卷2次 · 真题 113 句

**relationship** B1

n. 关系

本卷2次 · 真题 109 句

**behavior** B1

n. 行为

本卷2次 · 真题 92 句

**expert** B1

n. 专家

本卷2次 · 真题 89 句

**sign** A1

n. 标志

本卷2次 · 真题 78 句

**major** B1

adj. 主要的

本卷2次 · 真题 73 句

**involve** B1

v. 包含

本卷2次 · 真题 65 句

**current** B1

adj. 现在的

本卷2次 · 真题 64 句

**negative** B1

adj. 否定的

本卷2次 · 真题 57 句

**consume** B2

v. 消耗, 耗费 (燃料、能源、时间等)

本卷2次 · 真题 52 句

**desire** B2

n. 愿望

本卷2次 · 真题 52 句

**employer** B1

n. 雇主

本卷2次 · 真题 52 句

**emotional** B1

adj. 情绪的

本卷2次 · 真题 50 句

**publish** B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本卷2次 · 真题 50 句

**recently** A2

adv. 最近

本卷2次 · 真题 48 句

**detail** B1

n. 细节

本卷2次 · 真题 45 句

**media** B1

n. 大众传播媒介 (报刊、电视、广播、互联...

本卷2次·真题 45 句

**partner** B1

n. 伴侣

本卷2次·真题 44 句

**firm** B1

adj. 坚固的

本卷2次·真题 43 句

**importance** B1

n. 重要性

本卷2次·真题 40 句

**conflict** B2

n. 冲突

本卷2次·真题 38 句

**quickly** A2

adv. 快速地

本卷2次·真题 38 句

**solution** B1

n. 解决办法

本卷2次·真题 38 句

**assume** B2

v. 假定

本卷2次·真题 34 句

**authority** B2

n. 权力

本卷2次·真题 32 句

**outcome** B2

n. 结果

本卷2次·真题 31 句

**recommendation** B2

n. 推荐

本卷2次·真题 30 句

**threat** B1

n. 威胁

本卷2次·真题 28 句

**understanding** B1

n. 理解;领悟

本卷2次·真题 28 句

**regularly** A2

adv. 经常地

本卷2次·真题 27 句

**innovative** B2

adj. 创新的

本卷2次·真题 26 句

**highway** B1

n. 公路

本卷2次·真题 23 句

**relative** B1

n. 亲戚, 亲属

本卷2次 · 真题 23 句

**criticism** B2

n. 批评

本卷2次 · 真题 22 句

**criminal** B1

n. 罪犯

本卷2次 · 真题 20 句

**amazing** A2

adj. 令人惊奇的

本卷2次 · 真题 19 句

**elderly** B2

adj. 年老的

本卷2次 · 真题 19 句

**seriously** B1

adv. 严肃地

本卷2次 · 真题 19 句

**honor** B2

n. 荣誉

本卷2次 · 真题 18 句

**player** A2

n. 运动员

本卷2次 · 真题 17 句

**moral** B2

adj. 道德的

本卷2次 · 真题 15 句

**diverse** B2

adj. 多种多样的

本卷2次 · 真题 14 句

**statistic** B2

n. 统计数字

本卷2次 · 真题 14 句

**badly** A2

adv. 严重地

本卷2次 · 真题 12 句

**mixed** A2

adj. 混合的

本卷2次 · 真题 12 句

**semester** B1

n. 学期 (尤指大学的半学年)

本卷2次 · 真题 12 句

**ancestor** B2

n. 祖先, 祖宗

本卷2次 · 真题 10 句

**exchange** B1

n. 交换

本卷2次 · 真题 10 句

**logical** B2

adj. 符合逻辑的

本卷2次·真题9句

**verbal** B2

adj. 口头的

本卷2次·真题8句

**employee** A2

n. 雇员, 员工

本卷1次·真题194句

**system** A2

n. 系统

本卷1次·真题162句

**local** A2

adj. 当地的

本卷1次·真题150句

**better** A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本卷1次·真题139句

**million** A2

num. 一百万

本卷1次·真题119句

**support** A2

v. 支持

本卷1次·真题118句

**lack** B1

v. 缺少

本卷1次·真题115句

**diet** A2

n. 日常饮食

本卷1次·真题113句

**risk** A2

n. 风险

本卷1次·真题108句

**focus** B1

n. 重点

本卷1次·真题107句

**decade** B1

n. 十年

本卷1次·真题99句

**simply** B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本卷1次·真题90句

**average** A2

adj. 平均的

本卷1次·真题89句

**case** A2

n. 情况

本卷1次·真题89句

**issue**

B1

n. 问题

本卷1次·真题 83 句

**challenge**

B1

n. 挑战

本卷1次·真题 80 句

**organization**

B1

n. 组织

本卷1次·真题 76 句

**contribute**

B1

v. 捐献

本卷1次·真题 74 句

**decline**

B2

v. 下降

本卷1次·真题 73 句

**pressure**

B1

n. 心理压力

本卷1次·真题 63 句

**argue**

B1

v. 争论

本卷1次·真题 58 句

**seek**

B1

v. 寻找

本卷1次·真题 56 句

**attack**

A2

v. 攻击

本卷1次·真题 55 句

**balance**

B1

n. 平衡

本卷1次·真题 55 句

**male**

A2

adj. 男性的

本卷1次·真题 54 句

**struggle**

B1

v. 奋斗

本卷1次·真题 54 句

**increasingly**

B2

adv. 越来越;日益;不断增加地

本卷1次·真题 53 句

**image**

A2

n. 形象, 印象

本卷1次·真题 52 句

**link**

A2

n. 联系

本卷1次·真题 52 句

**various**

B1

adj. 各种各样的

本卷1次·真题 52 句

**workplace** B1

n. 工作场所

本卷1次·真题 48 句

**replace** A2

v. 替换, 更换 (用新的代替旧的)

本卷1次·真题 47 句

**variety** B1

n. 多样化

本卷1次·真题 47 句

**conduct** B2

v. 组织并实施

本卷1次·真题 45 句

**limit** B1

n. 限度

本卷1次·真题 45 句

**mainly** B1

adv. 主要地

本卷1次·真题 45 句

**staff** B1

n. 全体员工

本卷1次·真题 43 句

**charge** B1

v. 收费

本卷1次·真题 42 句

**failure** B1

n. 失败

本卷1次·真题 41 句

**range** B1

n. 范围

本卷1次·真题 41 句

**despite** B1

prep. 尽管

本卷1次·真题 40 句

**code** B1

n. 代码

本卷1次·真题 39 句

**extreme** B2

adj. 极度的

本卷1次·真题 39 句

**particularly** B2

adv. 尤其, 特别 (强调某事物)

本卷1次·真题 39 句

**pollution** B1

n. 污染

本卷1次·真题 38 句

**reality** B1

n. 现实

本卷1次·真题 38 句

**particular** B2

adj. 特定的

本卷1次·真题 37 句

**previous** B1

adj. 先前的

本卷1次·真题 37 句

**conclude** B2

v. 断定;推断出

本卷1次·真题 36 句

**finally** A2

adv. 终于, 最终

本卷1次·真题 36 句

**completely** B1

adv. 完全地

本卷1次·真题 34 句

**extremely** B1

adv. 极其

本卷1次·真题 34 句

**appeal** B2

v. 呼吁

本卷1次·真题 31 句

**harmful** B1

adj. 有害的

本卷1次·真题 31 句

**style** A2

n. 方式

本卷1次·真题 31 句

**application** B1

n. 申请

本卷1次·真题 30 句

**differ** B1

v. 不同, 有区别

本卷1次·真题 30 句

**being** B1

n. 存在

本卷1次·真题 29 句

**opinion** A2

n. 观点

本卷1次·真题 29 句

**association** B2

n. 协会

本卷1次·真题 28 句

**vision** B2

n. 视力

本卷1次·真题 28 句

**estimate** B2

v. 估计

本卷1次·真题 27 句

**indeed** B1

adv. 确实, 的确 (强调肯定)

本卷1次 · 真题 25 句

**responsible** B1

adj. 负责的

本卷1次 · 真题 25 句

**soda** B1

n. 苏打水

本卷1次 · 真题 25 句

**attempt** B1

v. 试图

本卷1次 · 真题 24 句

**former** B1

adj. 以前的, 从前的

本卷1次 · 真题 24 句

**strengthen** B2

v. 加强

本卷1次 · 真题 24 句

**survive** B1

v. 幸存

本卷1次 · 真题 24 句

**equal** A2

adj. 相等的

本卷1次 · 真题 23 句

**rescue** B1

v. 营救, 救援

本卷1次 · 真题 23 句

**vulnerable** C1

adj. 易受伤害的

本卷1次 · 真题 23 句

**contrast** B2

n. 对比

本卷1次 · 真题 22 句

**gradually** B1

adv. 逐渐地, 逐步地

本卷1次 · 真题 22 句

**typically** B1

adv. 通常, 一般

本卷1次 · 真题 22 句

**behave** B1

v. 表现, 举止

本卷1次 · 真题 21 句

**disappear** A2

v. 消失; 不见

本卷1次 · 真题 21 句

**observe** B2

v. 观察; 注意到

本卷1次 · 真题 21 句

**admit** B1

v. 承认 (事实、错误等)

本卷1次·真题 20 句

**complicated** B2

adj. 复杂的

本卷1次·真题 20 句

**expose** B2

v. 使暴露

本卷1次·真题 20 句

**citizen** B1

n. 公民

本卷1次·真题 19 句

**generate** B2

v. 产生, 引起 (结果、反应等)

本卷1次·真题 19 句

**initiative** B2

n. 主动性

本卷1次·真题 19 句

**minor** B2

adj. 较小的

本卷1次·真题 19 句

**truly** B1

adv. 真正地

本卷1次·真题 19 句

**actual** B1

adj. 真实的

本卷1次·真题 18 句

**appearance** B1

n. 外貌

本卷1次·真题 18 句

**corporate** B2

adj. 公司的

本卷1次·真题 18 句

**severe** B2

adj. 严重的

本卷1次·真题 18 句

**commit** B2

v. 承诺、保证做某事

本卷1次·真题 17 句

**differently** A2

adv. 不同地

本卷1次·真题 17 句

**host** B1

n. 主人

本卷1次·真题 17 句

**strive** B2

v. 努力, 奋斗, 力求

本卷1次·真题 17 句

**circumstance**

B2

n. 情况

本卷1次·真题 16句

**missing**

A2

adj. 找不到的

本卷1次·真题 16句

**passion**

B2

n. 强烈的情感

本卷1次·真题 16句

**analyze**

B2

v. 分析

本卷1次·真题 15句

**attribute**

B2

n. 属性

本卷1次·真题 15句

**typical**

B1

adj. 典型的

本卷1次·真题 15句

**disadvantage**

B2

n. 不利条件

本卷1次·真题 14句

**implement**

B2

v. 实施

本卷1次·真题 14句

**investigation**

B2

n. 调查;侦查

本卷1次·真题 14句

**newly**

B1

adv. 最近

本卷1次·真题 14句

**obviously**

B1

adv. 显然,明显地

本卷1次·真题 14句

**specifically**

B2

adv. 明确地

本卷1次·真题 14句

**unknown**

B1

adj. 未知的

本卷1次·真题 14句

**accessible**

B2

adj. 可到达的

本卷1次·真题 13句

**attach**

B1

v. 贴上;系上;附上

本卷1次·真题 13句

**reasoning**

B2

n. 推理

本卷1次·真题 13句

**totally** B1

adv. 完全地

本卷1次·真题 13 句

**whereas** B2

sc. 然而

本卷1次·真题 13 句

**appropriate** B2

adj. 合适的

本卷1次·真题 12 句

**assessment** B2

n. 评估

本卷1次·真题 12 句

**garbage** B1

n. 垃圾

本卷1次·真题 12 句

**initial** B1

adj. 最初的

本卷1次·真题 12 句

**overlook** B2

v. 忽略, 没注意到

本卷1次·真题 12 句

**strike** B1

v. 打击

本卷1次·真题 12 句

**dependent** B2

adj. 依靠的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

**emotionally** B2

adv. 在情感上

本卷1次·真题 11 句

**interpret** B2

v. 解释

本卷1次·真题 11 句

**kilometer** A2

n. 千米, 公里

本卷1次·真题 11 句

**relieve** B2

v. 减轻、缓解 (疼痛、焦虑等不适)

本卷1次·真题 11 句

**category** B1

n. 类别

本卷1次·真题 10 句

**concerning** B2

prep. 关于

本卷1次·真题 10 句

**essentially** B2

adv. 本质上

本卷1次·真题 10 句

**manner** B1

n. 方式

本卷1次·真题 10 句

**profession** B2

n. 职业（尤指需要专门技能和培训的）

本卷1次·真题 10 句

**intention** B1

n. 意图

本卷1次·真题 9 句

**misunderstanding** B2

n. 误解

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

**pile** B1

n. 堆

本卷1次·真题 9 句

**visual** B2

adj. 视觉的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

**landscape** B1

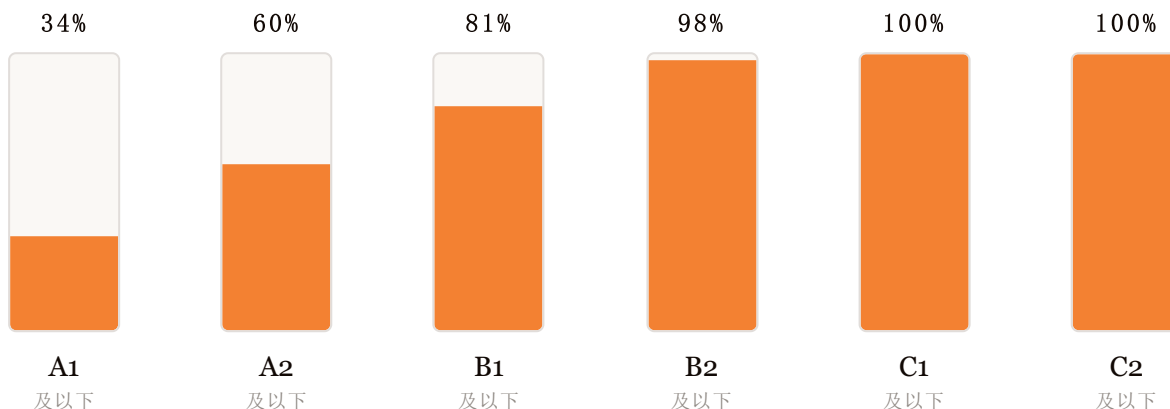
n. 风景

本卷1次·真题 8 句

#### VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

## 全卷录音原文 659 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 **659** 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 12 个·约 2%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）·数据为全卷录音原文去重词 659 个·末柱为 100%

去重总词数

659

B2 以上难词

2%

B1 及以下覆盖

81%



英语四级 2022年6月·第1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> |