

2022年12月·第1套 英语四级听力真题原文与答案解析

PAPER & KEY • 听力题和解析

听力题和解析

本卷全部 25 题的标准答案与完整录音文字稿由懒笔记基于2022年12月·第1套 英语四级听力原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面层级：Part/Section 标题与各节 Directions 照原卷排印——真实听力考卷只印选项，题干由录音念出。其下按录音篇目逐篇排印：每篇先给完整录音文字稿（逐段中译），再逐题给出卷面题目与该题解析（题目、翻译、答案、定位、信号、替换与排除）。

真题卷第1套(2022-12) • 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 Operations at one of Australia's largest gold mines had to be temporarily suspended on Friday after a partial wall collapse at one of the mine's dams.

周五,澳大利亚最大的金矿之一因其中一座尾矿坝发生部分坝体垮塌而不得不暂时停止运营。

2 The wall collapse at the Cadia mine came just a few days after two earthquakes hit the area.

Cadia矿区的坝体垮塌发生在该地区遭受两次地震袭击后仅数天。

3 The damage to the dam wall was noticed in the late afternoon on Friday when workers found a section of the northern dam wall had collapsed into the southern dam.

周五傍晚,工作人员发现北坝的一段坝体已坍塌至南坝中,从而注意到坝体受损。

4 The dams contain waste products of mining and can contain materials which are harmful to the environment and human health.

这些尾矿坝容纳采矿废弃物,可能含有对环境和人类健康有害的物质。

5 The dams are generally constructed using earth-fill and are gradually raised over time.

这些尾矿坝通常采用土石填筑建造,并随时间逐步加高。

6 The company was unable to confirm whether the recent earthquakes had contributed to the dam's wall collapse, but said it was conducting a thorough investigation.

该公司无法确认近期地震是否导致了坝体垮塌,但表示正在进行彻底调查。

7 A company spokesperson said the operations at the site had been halted while the investigation is ongoing and that the break had posed no safety threat to workers.

公司发言人表示,在调查期间该矿区的运营已被暂停,且此次坝体坍塌未对工作人员构成安全威胁。

1. A) Part of its dam wall collapsed.
- B) It released a lot of harmful gases.
- C) It was destroyed by an earthquake.
- D) Some miners were trapped underground.

【题目】 What happened at one of Australia's largest gold mines?

【翻译】 澳大利亚最大的金矿之一发生了什么？

- A) 其大坝墙体部分坍塌。 B) 它释放了大量有害气体。 C) 它被地震摧毁。
D) 一些矿工被困在地下。

【答案】 A (细节题) Part of its dam wall collapsed.

【定位】 Operations at one of Australia's largest gold mines had to be temporarily suspended on Friday after a partial wall collapse at one of the mine's dams.

澳大利亚一座最大的金矿之一不得不在周五暂停作业，原因是该矿其中一个尾矿坝的坝体发生了局部坍塌。

【信号】 新闻导语首句锁定核心事件。Operations at one of Australia's largest gold mines had to be temporarily suspended on Friday after a partial wall collapse at one of the mine's dams. 是整篇新闻的导语句，结构「结果（停产）+ after + 原因（坝体局部坍塌）」完整地把核心事件交代清楚——after 之后的 partial wall collapse 就是事件本身，对应第 1 题答案。

【替换】 a partial wall collapse at one of the mine's dams ↔ Part of its dam wall collapsed.

名词化 ↔ 主谓化

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

录音第 4 段 materials which are harmful to the environment and human health 出现了 harmful 这个词，但说的是「坝里盛着的矿渣可能对环境与人体有害」，并非「这次事件释放了有害气体」。选项 B 把 harmful 这个原词盗过来，再加上原文从未提及的 gases，制造了「听到 harmful 就选」的诱惑。

借用原文：materials which are harmful to the environment and human health

C) 原词陷阱

录音第 2 段 The wall collapse at the Cadia mine came just a few days after two earthquakes hit the area. 只说「坝塌发生在两次地震几天之后」，并未说「金矿被地震毁了」；第 6 段更明说 The company was unable to confirm whether the recent earthquakes had contributed to the dam's wall collapse——连地震是否与坝塌有关都未确认。选项 C 把 earthquakes 这个原词盗过来，硬生生升级成「被地震毁」，是典型的过度推断。

借用原文：The wall collapse at the Cadia mine came just a few days after two earthquakes hit the area.

D) 未提及

录音从头到尾只讲「坝体局部坍塌、暂停作业、调查中」，第 7 段反而明说 the break had posed no safety threat to workers——发言人特意说事故对工人没有安全威胁。选项 D 描述的「矿工被困井下」完全是矿难常见画面，凭考生的「常识联想」来骗人，原文无任何依据。

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2. A) It posed a safety threat to the miners.
B) It caused damage too heavy to assess.
C) It brought the mine's operations to a halt.
D) It was followed by two more earthquakes.

【题目】 What did the spokesperson say about the incident?

【翻译】 发言人对这一事件说了什么？

- A) 它对矿工的安全构成了威胁。 B) 它造成的损失过于严重而无法评估。
C) 它使该矿的运营陷入停顿。 D) 它之后又发生了两次地震。

【答案】 C (细节题) It brought the mine's operations to a halt.

【定位】 A company spokesperson said the operations at the site had been halted while the investigation is ongoing and that the break had posed no safety threat to workers.

公司发言人表示，调查期间该矿区已停止作业，并称这次坝体破裂并未对工人构成任何安全威胁。

【信号】 spokesperson said 引述信号词。第 7 段开头 A company spokesperson said 是最强的引述信号，直接告诉考生「下面这句就是发言人的原话」。句中包含两个并列宾语从句 (halted while investigation + no safety threat)，把「停产」和「对工人无安全威胁」一并说出，正是第 2 题的答案句。

【替换】 the operations at the site had been halted ↔ **It brought the mine's operations to a halt.**

被动 ↔ 主动 + 动词名词化

had to be temporarily suspended on Friday ↔ **It brought the mine's operations to a halt.**

suspend = halt

【排除】 A) **与原文相反**

录音第 7 段明确说 the break had posed no safety threat to workers——发言人特意强调「没有」构成安全威胁。选项 A 把 posed、safety threat 这几个高辨识度原词原样照搬，唯独把 no 去掉，含义彻底反转。这是听力里最经典的「否定词陷阱」。

借用原文：the break had posed no safety threat to workers

B) **过度推断**

录音第 6 段说 said it was conducting a thorough investigation——公司正在做全面调查；选项 B 却把「在调查」升级成「损失大到无法评估」 It caused damage too heavy to assess., 凭空加上了 too heavy to assess 这一程度判断，原文无任何依据。

借用原文：said it was conducting a thorough investigation

D) **原词陷阱**

录音第 2 段说 The wall collapse at the Cadia mine came just a few days after two earthquakes hit the area.——坍塌发生在两次地震「之后」（事件 ← 两次地震在前）；选项 D It was followed by two more earthquakes. 却说「这次事件之后又有两次地震」，时序刚好相反，更多了 more 这个原文没有的词。选项 D 把 two earthquakes 这个原词盗过来，把时序对调。

借用原文：The wall collapse at the Cadia mine came just a few days after two earthquakes hit the area.

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

1 Two boys and four girls were born on Monday to the surprise of a young couple and doctors who had expected five babies.

周一,一对年轻夫妇和原本预期会有五个婴儿的医生们惊讶地迎来了两个男孩和四个女孩的诞生。

2 This was the first record of six babies being born at the same time in that region. The doctors prepared from early in the morning to help deliver five tiny citizens. They were in the operating room with five teams of doctors, one for each baby.

这是该地区首次有六个婴儿同时出生的记录。医生们从清晨就开始准备协助接生五个小公民。他们在手术室里准备了五组医生团队,每个婴儿配备一组。

3 The first five babies were delivered successfully, and all baby beds were occupied. And then all of a sudden, it turned out there was another waiting to come out.

前五个婴儿成功分娩,所有婴儿床都被占用了。然后突然之间,发现还有另一个婴儿等待出生。

4 The doctor said the babies were in healthy condition, but could not go home immediately. They needed to stay in the hospital for two to three months for medical supervision.

医生表示婴儿们健康状况良好,但不能立即回家。他们需要在医院接受两到三个月的医学监护。

5 The mother who is in stable condition could return home a day later if all physical tests came back normal. The babies' mother commented that they had already prepared room for five babies at home, so they will have to rearrange things for their happy surprise. The new parents have yet to name the sixth baby but are considering either Lily or Rose.

状况稳定的母亲如果所有体检结果正常,一天后就可以回家。婴儿的母亲表示他们已经在家里为五个婴儿准备了房间,所以他们必须为这个惊喜重新安排。这对新父母尚未给第六个婴儿取名,但正在考虑Lily或Rose。

3. A) It prepared beds for all the six new citizens.
B) It assigned a team of doctors for each expected baby.
C) It made ample preparations for various possibilities.
D) It brought in the most advanced instruments.

【题目】 What did the hospital do for the delivery of the babies?

【翻译】 医院为婴儿的分娩做了什么?

- A) 它为所有六位新公民准备了床位。 B) 它为每个预产婴儿指派了一个医生团队。
C) 它为各种可能性做了充分准备。 D) 它引进了最先进的仪器。

【答案】 B (细节题) It assigned a team of doctors for each expected baby.

【定位】 The doctors prepared from early in the morning to help deliver five tiny citizens. They were in the operating room with five teams of doctors, one for each baby.

医生们从清晨就开始做准备,迎接五个小公民的降生。他们和五组医生一起守在产房,每个宝宝都配一组医生。

【信号】 动词 prepared 直接对接题干 do。 题干问 do, 录音里出现 The doctors prepared from early in the morning——同一语义场的动词 prepared 就是答案信号;紧接着的 five teams of doctors, one for each baby 把"准备"具体化为"按预计人数一对一配",两句合起来构成完整答案句。

【替换】 five teams of doctors, one for each baby ↔ **a team of doctors for each expected baby**

one for each baby ↔ a team for each baby

five teams of doctors ↔ **a team of doctors for each expected baby**

总数→分配视角的转换

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

It prepared beds for all the six new citizens. 把"六个新公民都准备了床"安在医院头上, 但录音 all baby beds were occupied. And then all of a sudden, it turned out there was another waiting to come out 说前五张床被占满后突然来了第六个, 恰恰证明医院只准备了五张床, 第六个是意外。选项里的 six 是听到的原词, 却用在错误事实上。

借用原文: all baby beds were occupied. And then all of a sudden, it turned out there was another waiting to come out

C)

It made ample preparations for various possibilities. 听起来像"做了充分应对各种可能性的准备", 但录音里没有任何"应对多种可能性"的话——医院其实只按五个宝宝准备, 第六个是意外, 恰恰说明它并未为"各种可能"做准备。这是用空泛大词诱选的典型。

借用原文: all of a sudden, it turned out there was another waiting to come out

D)

It brought in the most advanced instruments. 说医院引进了最先进的仪器, 可录音通篇都没提到任何 instrument 或 advanced 之类的词, 纯属无中生有。最高级 the most 一旦录音里没有等值表述就不能选。

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4. A) They had to undergo 2-3 physical checkups.
B) They were all of normal size except the sixth.
C) They could go home together with their mother a day later.
D) They needed to stay in the hospital for a couple of months.

【题目】 What did the doctor say about the newborns?

【翻译】 医生对新生儿说了什么?

- A) 他们必须接受2到3次体检。 B) 除了第六个婴儿外,他们的体型都正常。
C) 他们可以在一天后与母亲一起回家。 D) 他们需要在医院住几个月。

【答案】 D (细节题) They needed to stay in the hospital for a couple of months.

【定位】 The doctor said the babies were in healthy condition, but could not go home immediately.

They needed to stay in the hospital for two to three months for medical supervision.

医生说宝宝们身体状况良好, 但不能马上回家。他们需要在医院留观两到三个月以接受医疗监护。

【信号】 the doctor said 直接领出答案句。 录音里出现的 The doctor said 完美对应题干中的 the doctor say, 紧接着的 but 转折引出真正落点: could not go home immediately. They needed to stay in the hospital for two to three months—but 之后才是答案。

【替换】 needed to stay in the hospital for two to three months ↔

They needed to stay in the hospital for a couple of months.

two to three months ↔ a couple of months

【排除】 A) 偷换概念

They had to undergo 2-3 physical checkups. 把录音里听到的 two to three 借走，却安在 physical checkups (体检次数) 上——可录音里 two to three 修饰的是 months (月数)。这是把同一数字偷换修饰对象的典型原词陷阱。

借用原文: two to three months for medical supervision

B)

They were all of normal size except the sixth. 说"除第六个外都是正常大小", 但录音里医生只说 the babies were in healthy condition (健康), 并未提任何"大小是否正常", 更没说第六个例外。这是"加细节诱选"。

C) 原词陷阱

They could go home together with their mother a day later. 把"一天后回家"安在宝宝身上, 但录音 The mother who is in stable condition could return home a day later 明确指出 a day later 是妈妈的安排; 而宝宝那边是 could not go home immediately. 选项盗用了 a day later 这个原词, 把妈妈的待遇张冠到宝宝头上。

借用原文: The mother who is in stable condition could return home a day later

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

1 A Spanish island called Palmador has been bought by a family from Europe for 18 million euros. The island is often described as heaven on earth by holidaymakers.

一座名为Palmador的西班牙岛屿已被一个欧洲家族以1800万欧元购得。这座岛屿常被度假者形容为人间天堂。

2 For decades tourists have been flocking to Palmador, which is located off the southeast coast of Spain. They come to enjoy its unspoiled beaches and crystal clear waters. Its natural beauty is protected as it lies inside a natural park.

数十年来, 游客纷纷涌向位于西班牙东南海岸外的Palmador岛。他们来此享受未受破坏的海滩和清澈见底的海水。由于该岛位于自然公园内,其自然美景受到保护。

3 Although Palmador is one of the most famous private islands in the world, its seafront is public land and is a favorite destination for famous people. When the island was put up for sale, it was offered to the local government but proved too expensive for the local authorities. It is unclear whether the new owners have the power to ban tourists from the island. But with their newfound luxury comes the responsibility for its protection and maintenance. The island is less than two miles long and half a mile wide. It is said to have a remarkable location that few other private islands of this size can match, according to estate agents. Palmador is the perfect place to retreat to, somewhere to get away from the city noise and relax in beautiful surroundings with zero stress.

尽管Palmador是世界上最著名的私人岛屿之一,但其海滨属于公共土地,是名人最喜爱的目的地。当该岛挂牌出售时,曾提供给当地政府,但对当地政府来说价格过于昂贵。目前尚不清楚新业主是否有权禁止游客登岛。但随着新获得的奢华享受,他们也肩负着保护和维护该岛的责任。该岛长度不到两英里,宽度半英里。据房地产经纪人称,该岛拥有卓越的地理位置,少有其他同等规模的私人岛屿能与之媲美。Palmador是完美的隐居之地,可以远离城市喧嚣,在美丽的环境中放松身心,毫无压力。

5. A) It is owned by the local government.
B) It has been turned into a public park.
C) It has been bought by an American.
D) It is a perfect tourist destination.

【题目】 What do we learn from the news report about the Spanish island Palmador?

【翻译】 从新闻报道中我们了解到关于西班牙岛屿Palmador的什么信息？

- A) 它归当地政府所有。 B) 它已被改建成公共公园。 C) 它已被一位美国人购买。
D) 它是一个完美的旅游目的地。

【答案】 D (细节题) It is a perfect tourist destination.

【定位】 A Spanish island called Palmador has been bought by a family from Europe for 18 million euros. The island is often described as heaven on earth by holidaymakers.

一个名叫帕尔马多尔的西班牙岛屿已被一个来自欧洲的家庭以 1800 万欧元买下。这个岛常被度假者形容为「人间天堂」。

【信号】 **新闻导语+总括赞美句。** 答案信号有两层：一是开头第一句作为新闻导语，交代核心事实「a family from Europe (欧洲家庭) 买下了岛」；二是紧接的总括赞美 often described as heaven on earth by holidaymakers—heaven on earth 这种总括式形容词，正是与选项 a perfect tourist destination 对应的同义信号。

【替换】 often described as heaven on earth by holidaymakers ↔ **a perfect tourist destination**
总括赞美·同义改写

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

选项说岛 owned by the local government，但原文 has been bought by a family from Europe 与第三段 it was offered to the local government but proved too expensive for the local authorities 明确说「曾打算卖给地方政府，但地方政府嫌太贵买不起」——所以买家是欧洲家庭，不是政府，A 反了。

借用原文：it was offered to the local government but proved too expensive for the local authorities

B) **偷换概念**

原文只说「它位于一个 natural park 里面」(its natural beauty is protected as it lies inside a natural park)，是说岛位于自然公园之内、受保护；并没有说岛本身「被变成了公共公园」。选项 turned into a public park 偷换了「位于公园内」和「自身变成公园」。

借用原文：its natural beauty is protected as it lies inside a natural park

C) **原词陷阱**

原文 has been bought by a family from Europe 明确说买家来自欧洲 (Europe)，选项 bought by an American 把国籍换成了美国人——动作 (bought) 原音照搬，国籍偷换，是典型的「原词陷阱+张冠李戴」组合。

借用原文：has been bought by a family from Europe

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6. A) Its seafood.
B) Its unusual coastline.
C) Its unspoiled beaches.
D) Its architecture.

【题目】 What do holidaymakers come to Palmador to enjoy?

【翻译】 度假者来Palmador享受什么？

A) 它的海鲜。 B) 它不同寻常的海岸线。 C) 它未受破坏的海滩。 D) 它的建筑。

【答案】 C (细节题) Its unspoiled beaches.

【定位】 For decades tourists have been flocking to Palmador, which is located off the southeast coast of Spain. They come to enjoy its unspoiled beaches and crystal clear waters.

几十年来，游客们一直涌向帕尔马多尔，它位于西班牙东南海岸外。他们来这里是为了享受未受破坏的海滩和清澈见底的海水。

【信号】 原音 come to enjoy 直接点题。答案信号是原音里 They come to enjoy its unspoiled beaches and crystal clear waters 出现的 come to enjoy——它与题干 come to...enjoy 完全同构，紧跟其后的两个名词短语就是答案的两个候选。

【替换】 its unspoiled beaches and crystal clear waters ↔ Its unspoiled beaches

原词原音直接复现

【排除】 A) 未提及

全文未出现任何与 seafood 相关的词。这项是预读时就预警过的「海岛+seafood」刻板印象陷阱——主体考生容易凭「海岛大概有好吃的海鲜」这种常识脑补出答案，但原文没说就是没说。

B) 原词陷阱

原文提及 coast (located off the southeast coast of Spain) 只是说岛「位于西班牙东南海岸外」，是定位用语，不是描述岛本身的海岸线独特。选项 Its unusual coastline 借了 coast 这个原词，并加了一个原文没有的形容词 unusual。

借用原文：located off the southeast coast of Spain

D) 未提及

原文通篇没有提到岛上有什么建筑（无任何 building / architecture / house 的描述），与选项 Its architecture 完全无对应原文。

-
7. A) It has an unmatched location.
B) It is worth over 18 million euros.
C) It has beautiful weather all year round.
D) It is an ideal place to meet famous stars.

【题目】 What do estate agents say about Palmador?

【翻译】房地产经纪人对Palmador有何评价？

- A) 它拥有无与伦比的地理位置。 B) 它价值超过1800万欧元。 C) 它全年气候宜人。
D) 它是邂逅著名明星的理想场所。

【答案】A (细节题) It has an unmatched location.

【定位】It is said to have a remarkable location that few other private islands of this size can match, according to estate agents.

据房产中介称，这座岛拥有非凡的地理位置，少有同等大小的其他私人岛屿能与之匹敌。

【信号】引述标志 according to + 最高级语义。答案信号有两层：①引述定位词 according to estate agents 与题干 estate agents say 完全对应——这是这道题答案句的硬信号；②引述句内含最高级语义 few other private islands of this size can match (少有同等大小的私人岛能比得过)，与选项 unmatched location 的最高级语义——对应。

【替换】a remarkable location that few other private islands of this size can match ↔

It has an unmatched location

最高级语义·同义浓缩

【排除】B) 原词陷阱

18 million euros 确实出现在原音里 (bought by a family from Europe for 18 million euros)，但它是新闻导语里的成交价格，不是房产中介对这座岛的评价。预读时就把 18 million euros 标为数字陷阱预警——正是为这一题做准备。

借用原文：has been bought by a family from Europe for 18 million euros

C) 未提及

全文没有出现 weather / climate / sunshine 等任何与天气有关的描述。选项 beautiful weather all year round 是基于「度假胜地通常天气好」做的常识脑补，并不来自原音。

D) 偷换概念

原文 its seafront is public land and is a favorite destination for famous people 说海滨是「名人爱来的地方」，但这与选项 an ideal place to meet famous stars (一个见明星的理想场所) 不同——前者讲名人来此度假，后者讲普通人来此能「遇见」明星。同时该句也不是 estate agents 说的，而是新闻自己的陈述，连发话人都对不上。

借用原文：its seafront is public land and is a favorite destination for famous people

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: Hi, Christie's Gym Center. How can I help you?

M: 你好,Christie's健身中心。有什么可以帮您的?

2 W: Hi, I'm calling to ask about the newly scheduled gym classes. I'm just wondering if I can get a discount on them.

W: 你好,我打电话是想问一下新安排的健身课程。我想知道能不能打折。

3 M: Are you already a member?

M: 您已经是会员了吗?

4 W: Yes, I signed up two months ago, but I haven't been to any of the group classes yet.

W: 是的,我两个月前注册的,但还没参加过任何团体课程。

5 M: Can I take your name please?

M: 能告诉我您的名字吗?

6 W: Yes. My name is Carol Friedman.

W: 可以。我叫Carol Friedman。

7 M: Carol Friedman. That's right. And you signed up two months ago. Currently we are offering existing members discounts off two of our brand new classes, hot yoga, and advanced spinning, but the discount doesn't apply to any of our regular classes I'm afraid.

M: Carol Friedman。没错。您两个月前注册的。目前我们给现有会员提供两门全新课程的折扣,高温瑜伽和高级动感单车,但折扣恐怕不适用于我们的常规课程。

8 W: I'm only interested in the new classes. So how much of a discount is there on these two new classes?

W: 我只对新课程感兴趣。那这两门新课程有多少折扣?

9 M: The same discount of 20% is being offered to everyone at the door on a "first come, first served" basis for the first month. It's a shame you missed out on the general discount.

M: 第一个月所有人在门口都能享受同样的8折优惠,先到先得。很遗憾您错过了普遍折扣。

10 W: I see.

W: 我明白了。

11 M: But you can get 25% off if you sign up in advance. Which of the two classes are you thinking about?

M: 不过如果您提前报名可以享受75折。您考虑这两门课程中的哪一门?

12 W: Well, I guess I am only really interested in hot yoga. Can you sign me up for the 10-week course on Thursday evenings?

W: 嗯,我想我只对高温瑜伽真正感兴趣。能帮我报名周四晚上的10周课程吗?

13 M: Sure. Would you prefer to pay in advance?

M: 当然可以。您愿意提前付款吗?

14 W: No, I don't like giving my card details over the phone anyway.

W: 不,反正我不喜欢在电话里提供银行卡信息。

15 M: Okay, then. As you are already a member, the fee of the class will just be added to your monthly bill.

M: 好的。因为您已经是会员了,课程费用会直接加到您的月账单上。

16 W: That's perfect. Thanks for your help.

W: 太好了。谢谢你的帮助。

17 M: See you Thursday.

M: 周四见。

8. A) She has been attending some group classes.

B) She has registered for two new gym classes.

C) She became a member of the gym two months ago.

D) She is entitled to a discount on all the gym exercises.

【题目】 What do we learn about the woman from the conversation?

【翻译】 从对话中我们了解到关于这位女士的什么信息?

A) 她一直在参加一些团体课程。 B) 她报名参加了两门新的健身房课程。

C) 她两个月前成为了健身房的会员。 D) 她有资格享受健身房所有运动项目的折扣。

【答案】 C (细节题) She became a member of the gym two months ago.

【定位】 Yes, I signed up two months ago, but I haven't been to any of the group classes yet.

是的,我两个月前就注册了,不过我还一节团体课都没上过。

【信号】 被问者应答 = 答案落点。 前一句 Are you already a member? 是询问者抛出的问题,被问的女士紧接着用 Yes, I signed up two months ago 给出直接应答——对话题里,问句之后被问者的应答几乎就是答案句。

【替换】 I signed up two months ago ↔ She became a member of the gym two months ago

signed up = became a member

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

选项 She has been attending some group classes. 借用了录音 any of the group classes 这一原词，但女士说的是 I haven't been to any of the group classes yet(还没上过)——典型听到原词就想选的原词陷阱，方向恰好相反。

借用原文：I haven't been to any of the group classes yet

B) 偷换概念

选项 She has registered for two new gym classes. 把录音里 two of our brand new classes 拼到女士头上，但全文女士只在最后报名了一门 hot yoga，根本没有「报了两门」，且打电话之初仍只是咨询阶段——属偷换「咨询/报名」的概念。

借用原文：two of our brand new classes, hot yoga, and advanced spinning

D)

选项 She is entitled to a discount on all the gym exercises. 里的 all 是范围词陷阱：原文明确 the discount doesn't apply to any of our regular classes，折扣只限两门新课、不及于所有项目——把「局部」扩成「全部」。

借用原文：the discount doesn't apply to any of our regular classes

-
9. A) Considering the promotion of its regular classes.
B) Taking measures to expand its exercise programs.
C) Recruiting coaches for hot yoga and advanced spinning.
D) Offering existing members a discount off two new classes.

【题目】 What is the gym center doing right now?

【翻译】 健身中心现在正在做什么？

- A) 考虑推广其常规课程。 B) 采取措施扩展其运动项目。
C) 招聘高温瑜伽和高级动感单车的教练。 D) 为现有会员提供两门新课程的折扣。

【答案】 D (细节题) Offering existing members a discount off two new classes.

【定位】 Currently we are offering existing members discounts off two of our brand new classes, hot yoga, and advanced spinning, but the discount doesn't apply to any of our regular classes I'm afraid.

目前我们正给老会员提供两门全新课程的折扣——热瑜伽和高级动感单车，但是这个折扣不适用于任何常规课程，很抱歉。

【信号】 时间副词 Currently 直接领出现行举措。 Currently we are offering existing members discounts off two of our brand new classes 用 Currently+we are offering 把「当前正在做什么」摆得明明白白，正是题干 right now 的同义信号。

【替换】 we are offering existing members discounts off two of our brand new classes ↔

Offering existing members a discount off two new classes.

几乎逐字对应的同义改写

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

选项 Considering the promotion of its regular classes. 借用了录音里 regular classes 的原词，但原文是 the discount doesn't apply to any of our regular classes——常规课程恰恰是「不打折」的对象，健身房并未推广常规课程。

借用原文：the discount doesn't apply to any of our regular classes

B) 过度推断

选项 Taking measures to expand its exercise programs. 里的「扩展锻炼项目」在录音里没有任何句子支撑——录音只说推出了两门新课的折扣，并未提「扩张/扩展」。属于把「推新课折扣」过度推断为「扩张项目」。

C) 原词陷阱

选项 Recruiting coaches for hot yoga and advanced spinning. 把录音 hot yoga, and advanced spinning 这两个原词照搬过来，但行为是「招教练」——录音里从未提到招聘，是听到课程名就想选的典型原词陷阱。

借用原文：two of our brand new classes, hot yoga, and advanced spinning

10. A) She missed the deadline for the 10-week course.

B) She missed out on the gym's general discount.

C) She didn't sign up for membership in time.

D) She wasn't so much interested in hot yoga.

【题目】 What does the man say is a pity for the woman?

【翻译】 男士说对这位女士来说什么是遗憾的？

A) 她错过了10周课程的报名截止日期。 B) 她错过了健身房的普遍折扣。

C) 她没有及时注册会员资格。 D) 她对高温瑜伽不太感兴趣。

【答案】 B (细节题) She missed out on the gym's general discount.

【定位】 The same discount of 20% is being offered to everyone at the door on a "first come, first served" basis for the first month. It's a shame you missed out on the general discount.

首月对所有人在现场都按「先到先得」提供同样的 20% 折扣。可惜你错过了这个普通折扣。

【信号】 惋惜句标志 It's a shame... It's a shame you missed out on the general discount 用 It's a shame 把男方的「惋惜」明明白白说出口，正与题干 a pity 一一对应；shame 之后跟的就是「错过了什么」。

【替换】 you missed out on the general discount ↔ She missed out on the gym's general discount.

几乎原词复现的同义改写

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

选项 She missed the deadline for the 10-week course. 借用录音里 the 10-week course on Thursday evenings 的原词，但 10-week course 是女士最后真正报上的课、不存在「错过截止日」；男方的惋惜对象是 general discount，不是 10-week course。

借用原文：Can you sign me up for the 10-week course on Thursday evenings?

C) 与原文相反

选项 She didn't sign up for membership in time. 与录音 I signed up two months ago 直接冲突：女士两个月前已经入会，根本不存在「没及时入会」的问题。

借用原文：I signed up two months ago

D) 与原文相反

选项 She wasn't so much interested in hot yoga. 与录音 I am only really interested in hot yoga 完全相反——女士只对热瑜伽感兴趣，而非「不感兴趣」。属盗用 hot yoga 原词的反向陷阱。

借用原文：I am only really interested in hot yoga

-
11. A) She doesn't want to reveal her card details over the phone.
B) She doesn't think it wise to pay before attending any class.
C) She might have to cancel her registration any minute.
D) She prefers to have the fee added to her monthly bill.

【题目】 Why is the woman unwilling to pay in advance?

【翻译】 为什么这位女士不愿意提前付款？

- A) 她不想通过电话透露她的银行卡信息。
B) 她认为在参加任何课程之前付款是不明智的。 C) 她可能随时不得不取消她的注册。
D) 她更愿意将费用加到她的月账单上。

【答案】 A (细节题) She doesn't want to reveal her card details over the phone.

【定位】 No, I don't like giving my card details over the phone anyway.

不用，反正我也不喜欢在电话里报我的卡号细节。

【信号】 表态句 No+理由句 I don't like... 紧贴在一起。No 是女士对 Would you prefer to pay in advance? 的明确拒绝，紧跟其后的 I don't like giving my card details over the phone 就是拒绝的原因——这种「先表态、后给因」的结构是对话原因题的标志答案句。

【替换】 I don't like giving my card details over the phone ↔

She doesn't want to reveal her card details over the phone.

don't like giving = doesn't want to reveal

【排除】 B) 未提及

选项 She doesn't think it wise to pay before attending any class. 听起来合理，但录音里女士的原因仅围绕「电话里报卡号」，完全没有「上课前付不明智」这种判断——属凭常识替原文补理由。

C) 未提及

选项 She might have to cancel her registration any minute. 中「随时可能退课」在录音里没有任何句子支持——女士反而紧接着报了 10-week course，并未表现出要退的迹象。

D) 原词陷阱

选项 She prefers to have the fee added to her monthly bill. 借用 the fee of the class will just be added to your monthly bill 的原词，但 monthly bill 是男方在女士拒绝预付之后才提出的替代方案，并不是女士拒绝预付的原因——属把「结果」当「原因」的原词陷阱。

借用原文：the fee of the class will just be added to your monthly bill

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

1 M: Well, I think that was quite a successful trip in the end. Don't you think, Jenny?

M: 嗯，我觉得这次出差最后还是挺成功的。你觉得呢，Jenny?

2 W: Absolutely. There are lots of great potential markets here in China. So I'm sure that the head office in London will be pleased once we get back and present our research.

W: 当然了。中国这边有很多很好的潜在市场。所以我相信我们回去向伦敦总部汇报研究结果时，他们会很满意的。

3 M: Okay. We've got a bit of spare time now. Can we discuss the return trip to the head office?

M: 好的。我们现在还有点空闲时间。能讨论一下回总部的行程吗？

4 W: Sure. I've checked the availability of flights from Beijing to London on the 22nd and you have a choice. There's a flight arriving the following morning, with a two-hour stopover in Dubai, or a flight arriving at 11:30 in the evening, with a five-hour stopover in Amsterdam.

W: 当然。我查了22号从北京到伦敦的航班，你有两个选择。一个是第二天早上到达的航班，在Dubai转机两小时；另一个是晚上11点半到达的航班，在Amsterdam转机五小时。

5 M: Right. Well, that's obvious then, isn't it?

M: 好的。那很明显了，不是吗？

6 W: okay, so that's Dubai. I've booked a room in a hotel about a mile from the office. The nearest metro station is Earl's Court.

W: 好的，那就是Dubai那班。我在离办公室大约一英里的酒店订了房间。最近的地铁站是Earl's Court。

7 M: Great. Can you find a map that shows where the hotel is and send it to me online? I've never been to the head office, you know. I want to see if I can get one of those rental bicycles and ride to the

office just for fun. For the presentation, I'll bring my own laptop and hook it up to their projector. Do you remember the capacity of their meeting room?

M: 太好了。你能找张显示酒店位置的地图发给我吗？你知道的，我从没去过总部。我想看看能不能租一辆自行车骑到办公室，就当娱乐一下。演示的话，我会带自己的笔记本电脑，接到他们的投影仪上。你记得他们会议室能容纳多少人吗？

8 W: No, but I'll check.

W: 不记得了，但我会查一下。

9 M: Just one more thing. I'll pay everything with my own card, right? And I'll submit my claims form afterwards.

M: 还有一件事。所有费用我都用自己的卡付，对吧？然后之后再提交报销单。

10 W: No problem. Just remember to keep all your receipts. You remember the trouble you had last time.

W: 没问题。只要记得保留所有收据就行。你还记得上次遇到的麻烦吧。

11 M: Oh, don't remind me.

M: 哦，别提醒我了。

12. A) To make investments.

B) To sign a business contract.

C) To research new markets.

D) To open a new office.

【题目】 Why are the speakers in China?

【翻译】 说话者为什么在中国？

A) 进行投资。 B) 签署商业合同。 C) 研究新市场。 D) 开设新办公室。

【答案】 C (细节题) To research new markets.

【定位】 There are lots of great potential markets here in China. So I'm sure that the head office in London will be pleased once we get back and present our research.

这里中国市场潜力很大。我相信我们回去把调研结果汇报给伦敦总部，他们一定会满意的。

【信号】 research 一词定位。 答案落点不靠『目的信号词 to do』，而是靠此行成果的总结句 present our research。当对话里一方在概括『我们这趟做了什么/带回什么』，那句往往就是题目的答案句——做的事就是来此的目的。

【替换】 present our research ↔ To research new markets.

名词化转动作

potential markets here in China ↔ To research new markets.

潜在=新

【排除】 A)

录音从头到尾没有 invest/investment/money 之类的词, To make investments. 属于『未提及』型干扰, 靠的是听众对『商务出差=投资』的常识联想。

B) 未提及

录音没出现 contract/sign/deal 等词, To sign a business contract. 是『未提及』型干扰, 与 A 同属『商务=签合同』的常识误判。

D) 原词陷阱

录音多次出现 the head office in London, To open a new office. 盗用了 office 这个原词, 让人听到 office 就想选; 但录音里 office 始终指『已经存在的伦敦总部』, 没有任何『开设新办公室』的动作。

借用原文: the head office in London

13. A) Dubai.

B) Beijing.

C) Amsterdam.

D) Earl's Court.

【题目】 Where will the man stop over on his way to London?

【翻译】 男士在去伦敦的途中将在哪里中转?

A) Dubai。 B) 北京。 C) Amsterdam。 D) Earl's Court。

【答案】 A (细节题) Dubai.

【定位】 There's a flight arriving the following morning, with a two-hour stopover in Dubai, or a flight arriving at 11:30 in the evening, with a five-hour stopover in Amsterdam.

有一班次日早晨到达、在迪拜中转两小时的航班; 还有一班晚上 11:30 到达、在阿姆斯特丹中转五小时的航班。

【信号】 两项并列与男方应答。 答案不在女方那句『二选一』里, 而在男方第 5 段的应答 Well, that's obvious then, isn't it? 之后、女方第 6 段的确认 okay, so that's Dubai. ——这是对话题的标志性信号: 被问者/被选方的应答才是落点。

【替换】 so that's Dubai ↔ **Dubai.**

确认句直给

【排除】 B)

flights from Beijing to London 里 Beijing 是出发城市，不是中转地。Beijing. 盗用了这个原词，制造『一听到 Beijing 就选』的陷阱。

借用原文：flights from Beijing to London

C)

a five-hour stopover in Amsterdam 中 Amsterdam 确实是中转，但属于男方放弃的『晚到+长候机』那条线——男方那句 Well, that's obvious then, isn't it? 暗示选 short stopover (两小时的 Dubai)。Amsterdam. 盗用 Amsterdam 原词，但选错了那条线。

借用原文：a five-hour stopover in Amsterdam

D)

The nearest metro station is Earl's Court. 中 Earl's Court 是伦敦酒店附近的地铁站，是男方到达伦敦后的活动地点，与『中转』毫无关系。Earl's Court. 盗用了完全异类的地名做干扰。

借用原文：The nearest metro station is Earl's Court.

14. A) Rent a bike for him to get around the town.

B) Reserve a meeting room in the head office.

C) Help him prepare his presentation.

D) Send him a map of the hotel area.

【题目】 What does the man ask the woman to do?

【翻译】 男士请女士做什么？

A) 为他租一辆自行车以便在镇上出行。 B) 在总部预订一间会议室。

C) 帮他准备演示文稿。 D) 给他发送一份酒店区域地图。

【答案】 D (细节题) Send him a map of the hotel area.

【定位】 Can you find a map that shows where the hotel is and send it to me online?

你能找一份显示酒店位置的地图，然后线上发给我吗？

【信号】 Can you 请求信号。 Can you find a map that shows where the hotel is and send it to me online? 是男方说出口的请求句，Can you 是最经典的请求信号——本题答案就在这一句里。

【替换】 find a map that shows where the hotel is and send it to me online ↔

Send him a map of the hotel area.

详述变概括

send it to me online ↔ **Send him a map of the hotel area.**

代词与人称转换

【排除】 A)

I want to see if I can get one of those rental bicycles and ride to the office just for fun. 这是男方自己想做的事，主语是 I，不是请求女方。Rent a bike for him to get around the town. 盗用了 rental bicycles 这个原词，制造『听到 bike 就选』的陷阱。

借用原文：I want to see if I can get one of those rental bicycles and ride to the office just for fun.

B)

Do you remember the capacity of their meeting room? 男方只是问女方『记不记得容量』，I'll check. 是女方主动表示要去查，没人请她去『预订 (reserve) 会议室』。

Reserve a meeting room in the head office. 盗用 meeting room 原词、把 capacity 偷换成 reserve。

借用原文：Do you remember the capacity of their meeting room?

C)

For the presentation, I'll bring my own laptop and hook it up to their projector.

presentation 由男方自己准备 (I'll bring...)，没有请求女方帮忙。Help him prepare his presentation. 盗用 presentation 原词，制造『听到就选』。

借用原文：For the presentation, I'll bring my own laptop and hook it up to their projector.

15. A) Bring his projector.

B) Keep all his receipts.

C) Submit his claims form.

D) Pay with his credit card.

【题目】 What did the woman remind the man to do at the end of the conversation?

【翻译】 对话结束时女士提醒男士做什么？

- A) 带上他的投影仪。 B) 保留他所有的收据。 C) 提交他的报销单。
D) 用他的信用卡支付。

【答案】 B (细节题) Keep all his receipts.

【定位】 No problem. Just remember to keep all your receipts. You remember the trouble you had last time.

没问题。记得把所有发票留好。你记得上次遇到的麻烦吧。

【信号】 Just remember to 提醒信号。 答案信号是 Just remember to keep all your receipts. 中的 Just remember to——这是英语里最典型的『提醒』句式，直接对应题干 remind... to do。

【替换】 Just remember to keep all your receipts. ↔ **Keep all his receipts.**

祈使变陈述

【排除】 A)

hook it up to their projector 中 projector 指对方公司已有的，男方说 I'll hook it up ——根本没有『自带投影仪』的意思，更不是女方的提醒。Bring his projector. 是张冠李戴 + 与原文相反双重错。

借用原文：hook it up to their projector

C)

I'll submit my claims form afterwards. 是男方自己说『事后我会提交报销单』，主语是 I，不是女方提醒。Submit his claims form. 盗用 claims form 这个原词制造陷阱，让人听到 submit/claims 就选。

借用原文：I'll submit my claims form afterwards.

D)

I'll pay everything with my own card, right? 是男方自己交代会用自己的卡付款，并非女方提醒。Pay with his credit card. 盗用 card 原词。

借用原文：I'll pay everything with my own card, right?

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 has demonstrated the importance of women's rights. The researchers behind the study state that many parts of the world have made good economic progress, but women's rights are often overlooked. Thus, they wanted to determine if there was a link between protection of women's rights and public health.

一项新研究证明了女性权利的重要性。该研究的研究人员指出,世界许多地区取得了良好的经济进步,但女性权利往往被忽视。因此,他们想确定女性权利保护与公共健康之间是否存在联系。

2 The researchers analyzed databases which held information from 162 countries for the period 2004 to 2010.

研究人员分析了包含162个国家2004年至2010年期间信息的数据库。

3 Countries were classified according to the respect they gave to women's economic and social rights. There were three categories. They were high, moderate, and poor.

各国根据其对于女性经济和社会权利的尊重程度进行分类。分为三个类别:高、中等和低。

4 Analysis of the data showed that countries with strong women's rights had better health than those where women's rights were not as respected.

数据分析显示,女性权利保障强的国家比那些不太尊重女性权利的国家拥有更好的健康状况。

5 The health indicators studied included disease prevention, reproductive health, death rates, and life expectancy.

研究的健康指标包括疾病预防、生殖健康、死亡率和预期寿命。

6 Furthermore, in countries where women's rights were most respected, but where access to hospitals and doctors was below average, health outcomes were still better than in countries rated as moderate or poor. This confirms that even with a lack of resources, if a country has strong women's rights, the health outcomes are better.

此外,在最尊重女性权利但医院和医生资源低于平均水平的国家,健康结果仍然优于被评为中等或低的国家。这证实了即使在资源匮乏的情况下,如果一个国家拥有强有力的女性权利保障,健康结果也会更好。

7 Thus, the researchers argued that gender equality is not just a women's rights issue. It is also a development issue. This is because better health aids economic development. They note that the value of women's rights has often been questioned from an economic standpoint. Some have argued that ensuring those rights would limit progress, but this study indicates the opposite.

因此,研究人员认为性别平等不仅仅是女性权利问题,也是发展问题。这是因为更好的健康状况有助于经济发展。他们指出,女性权利的价值常常从经济角度受到质疑。有些人认为确保这些权利会限制进步,但这项研究表明情况恰恰相反。

16. A) Whether a country's educational level is linked to women's rights.

B) Whether women's rights are making good progress around the world.

C) Whether a country's protection of women's rights is related to its public health.

D) Whether women's rights are more often overlooked in less-developed countries.

【题目】 What did the researchers of the new study try to determine?

【翻译】 这项新研究的研究人员试图确定什么?

A) 一个国家的教育水平是否与妇女权利相关联。

B) 妇女权利在世界范围内是否正在取得良好进展。

C) 一个国家对妇女权利的保护是否与其公共卫生相关。

D) 妇女权利在欠发达国家是否更常被忽视。

【答案】 C (细节题) Whether a country's protection of women's rights is related to its public health.

【定位】 Thus, they wanted to determine if there was a link between protection of women's rights and public health.

因此,他们想要确定女性权利的保护与公共健康之间是否存在某种联系。

【信号】 因果信号 Thus 引出研究目的句。Thus, they wanted to determine if there was a link between protection of women's rights and public health. 由 Thus 引出,是前文铺垫之后的结论性目的句;同时 wanted to determine 与题干 try to determine 是同义改写,双重信号锁定本句为答案句。

【替换】 if there was a link between protection of women's rights and public health ↔

Whether a country's protection of women's rights is related to its public health.

if↔Whether、a link↔is related to 的同义替换

【排除】 A) 未提及

选项 Whether a country's educational level is linked to women's rights. 用了个录音根本没提的 educational level; 录音只谈 protection of women's rights and public health, 根本没有把教育水平作为研究对象, 属于未提及式干扰。

B) 原词陷阱

选项 Whether women's rights are making good progress around the world. 借用了录音 many parts of the world have made good economic progress 里的 good progress 与 the world 两个原词, 但录音说的是经济进展不错而女性权利常被忽视, 并不是在问女性权利本身有没有进展; 属于盗用原词答非所问。

借用原文: many parts of the world have made good economic progress, but women's rights are often overlooked

D) 原词陷阱

选项 Whether women's rights are more often overlooked in less-developed countries. 盗用录音原词 often overlooked, 但录音只说 women's rights are often overlooked, 并没有把这种忽视限定到 less-developed countries; 选项擅自加了一个原文没有的范围限定。

借用原文: women's rights are often overlooked

17. A) Their people still have better health if women's rights are respected.

B) They must make efforts to increase women's access to health care.

C) Their people tend to attach importance to women's rights.

D) They need to invest more in hospital staff and facilities.

【题目】 What does the passage say about countries lacking in medical resources?

【翻译】 关于缺乏医疗资源的国家,文章说了什么?

A) 如果妇女权利得到尊重,这些国家的人民仍然拥有更好的健康状况。

B) 它们必须努力增加妇女获得医疗保健的机会。

C) 这些国家的人民倾向于重视妇女权利。

D) 它们需要在医院人员和设施方面投入更多资金。

【答案】 A (细节题) Their people still have better health if women's rights are respected.

【定位】 Furthermore, in countries where women's rights were most respected, but where access to hospitals and doctors was below average, health outcomes were still better than in countries rated as moderate or poor.

此外, 在那些最尊重女性权利但医院与医生资源低于平均水平的国家里, 健康结果仍然要好于那些评级为中等或较差的国家。

【信号】转折信号 **but+still** 锁定反差结论。in countries where women's rights were most respected, but where access to hospitals and doctors was below average, health outcomes were still better 中的 but 与 still 是双重转折/让步信号，听到 but...still 几乎就等于答案句敲钟，篇章里这种条件下仍如何的句子是出题点的常态。

【替换】access to hospitals and doctors was below average ↔

Their people still have better health if women's rights are respected.

缺医疗资源↔lacking medical resources 同义概括

health outcomes were still better ↔ **still have better health**

health outcomes↔health、still better↔still better 的近乎逐词等值

in countries where women's rights were most respected ↔ **if women's rights are respected**

where 从句条件化↔if 条件句的等值改写

【排除】B) **原词陷阱**

选项 They must make efforts to increase women's access to health care. 借用录音里 access to hospitals and doctors 的 access 一词，但录音是在客观描述这些国家医疗资源不足下仍有好的健康结果，根本没有说他们必须做什么；选项把客观陈述偷换成主观对策，又强加了 women's access to health care 这种原文没有的提法。

借用原文：access to hospitals and doctors was below average

C) **张冠李戴**

选项 Their people tend to attach importance to women's rights. 把录音里关于这些国家本身尊重女性权利的客观描述，偷换为这些国家的人民倾向于重视女性权利；录音说的是国家层面的尊重程度，并没有谈人民的态度倾向。

借用原文：in countries where women's rights were most respected

D) **原词陷阱**

选项 They need to invest more in hospital staff and facilities. 借用了录音 hospitals and doctors 里的 hospitals，但录音从未说这些国家需要投入更多在医院上；选项把缺资源仍健康好这一反差客观结论，偷换成需要加大投入的对策。

借用原文：access to hospitals and doctors was below average

18. A) Their link with a country's public health.

B) Their potential impact on social progress.

C) Their value to a country's international image.

D) Their positive effect on economic development.

【题目】What has often been questioned regarding women's rights?

【翻译】关于妇女权利,什么经常受到质疑?

A) 妇女权利与一个国家公共卫生的关联。 B) 妇女权利对社会进步的潜在影响。

C) 妇女权利对一个国家国际形象的价值。 D) 妇女权利对经济发展的积极作用。

【答案】D (细节题) Their positive effect on economic development.

【定位】 They note that the value of women's rights has often been questioned from an economic standpoint.

他们指出，女性权利的价值常常从经济角度受到质疑。

【信号】 题干同根词 questioned 直接对应。 the value of women's rights has often been questioned from an economic standpoint 几乎是题干 What has often been questioned regarding women's rights? 的逐词同根回响：questioned 对 questioned、women's rights 对 women's rights，定位极其稳。

【替换】 the value of women's rights has often been questioned from an economic standpoint ↔

Their positive effect on economic development.

from an economic standpoint ↔ on economic development 的角度替换

ensuring those rights would limit progress, but this study indicates the opposite ↔

positive effect on economic development

否定的反面=正面效应的等值推理

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

选项 Their link with a country's public health. 借用了录音前文 protection of women's rights and public health 的 public health 一词，但 18 题问的是被质疑的内容，而录音里女性权利与公共健康的关系是被研究证实的，并非被质疑的对象；属于盗用原词答非所问。

借用原文：protection of women's rights and public health

B) 偷换概念

选项 Their potential impact on social progress. 借用了录音 ensuring those rights would limit progress 里的 progress，但录音里的 progress 是与 economic 挂钩的，且选项加了一个 social 修饰；录音从未谈过对 social progress 的潜在影响，属于偷换概念。

借用原文：Some have argued that ensuring those rights would limit progress

C) 未提及

选项 Their value to a country's international image. 谈的是对国家国际形象的价值，录音从头到尾都没谈过 international image 或与之相关的概念，属于未提及式干扰。

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

1 Sunshine and high temperatures can mean picnics and parks and trips to beaches, but they can make your body react in some strange ways.

阳光和高温可能意味着野餐、公园和海滩之旅，但它们也会让你的身体产生一些奇怪的反应。

2 First, sunshine can actually affect your breath. You may think that summer is the perfect time to go on a date or chat with an attractive boy or girl. But excessive heat can cause you to lose water, which has been proven to have a pretty unattractive side effect—bad breath.

首先，阳光实际上会影响你的口气。你可能认为夏天是约会或与有魅力的男孩或女孩聊天的完美时机。但过度的高温会导致你失水，而这已被证明会产生一个相当不讨人喜欢的副作用——口臭。

3 When you are lacking water, your mouth becomes dry. Bacteria accumulate because there isn't enough water in your mouth to wash it away, Sunshine can stop you from sweating, too. The body's normal temperature is 36 to 37 degrees centigrade. But if it heats up to 40 to 41 degrees, you may find yourself getting heatstroke. At that point, your heat regulatory system can essentially quit, which stops you from sweating as your body tries to keep water around your vital organs.

当你缺水时,你的口腔会变得干燥。细菌会积聚,因为口腔中没有足够的水分来冲走它们。阳光也会阻止你出汗。身体的正常温度是36到37摄氏度。但如果温度升高到40到41度,你可能会发现自己中暑。在那时,你的体温调节系统基本上会停止工作,这会阻止你出汗,因为你的身体试图在重要器官周围保留水分。

4 However, the sun can have a positive influence on your body by raising your energy levels. You might feel like the sun is giving you extra energy for your day, which is actually happening.

然而,阳光可以通过提高你的能量水平对你的身体产生积极影响。你可能会觉得阳光给你的一天带来了额外的能量,而这确实正在发生。

5 And vitamin D from sunshine can help your body to absorb certain minerals, which are linked to building stronger bones. Therefore, I suggest you spend more time in the park with your friends, but make sure you apply lots of skin protection and fill up those water bottles, too.

而且来自阳光的维生素D可以帮助你的身体吸收某些矿物质,这些矿物质与增强骨骼有关。因此,我建议你多花时间和朋友在公园里,但一定要涂抹大量的防晒保护,也要把水瓶装满。

19. A) It creates a wonderful setting for dating.

B) It may cause strange physical reactions.

C) It turns parks into picnic sites.

D) It may result in a crowded beach.

【题目】 What does the passage say about hot sunshine?

【翻译】 文章关于炎热的阳光说了什么?

- A) 它为约会创造了美妙的环境。 B) 它可能引起奇怪的身体反应。
C) 它把公园变成了野餐场所。 D) 它可能导致海滩拥挤。

【答案】 B (细节题) It may cause strange physical reactions.

【定位】 Sunshine and high temperatures can mean picnics and parks and trips to beaches, but they can make your body react in some strange ways.

阳光和高温可能意味着野餐、公园和海滩之旅,但它们可能让你的身体以一些奇怪的方式作出反应。

【信号】 but 转折后才是真意。 答案信号在 but they can make your body react in some strange ways 的 but——前半 Sunshine and high temperatures can mean picnics and parks and trips to beaches 列举的野餐、公园、海滩都是 A/C/D 选项的来源(陷阱区), but 之后才是文章真正要讲的主题:让身体出现奇怪反应。

【替换】 make your body react in some strange ways ↔ **cause strange physical reactions**

同义改写: make...react ≈ cause...reactions

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

选项 It creates a wonderful setting for dating. 借后文第二段提到 You may think that summer is the perfect time to go on a date 里的 "date" 制造"听到约会就想选"的诱惑, 但录音说的是"你以为夏天适合约会", 是一个被推翻的设定, 不是"阳光创造了约会良机"这一主张。

借用原文: You may think that summer is the perfect time to go on a date or chat with an attractive boy or girl.

C) 原词陷阱

选项 It turns parks into picnic sites. 盗用了第一段铺垫中的 picnics and parks, 但 picnics 和 parks 在录音里只是 but 前的场景列举, 根本没说"阳光把公园变成野餐地"——纯粹靠原词诱导的干扰。

借用原文: Sunshine and high temperatures can mean picnics and parks and trips to beaches

D) 未提及

选项 It may result in a crowded beach. 盗用了 trips to beaches 里的 beaches 制造熟悉感, 但录音里只有"去海滩"这件事, 从未说 crowded (拥挤的) ——"拥挤的海滩"是额外想象出来的细节。

借用原文: trips to beaches

20. A) Breathing difficulty.

B) Bad breath.

C) Excessive sweating.

D) High blood pressure.

【题目】 What does the passage say is a negative side effect of water loss?

【翻译】 文章说水分流失的负面副作用是什么?

A) 呼吸困难。 B) 口臭。 C) 过度出汗。 D) 高血压。

【答案】 B (细节题) Bad breath.

【定位】 But excessive heat can cause you to lose water, which has been proven to have a pretty unattractive side effect—bad breath.

但是过度的高温会让你失去水分, 而水分流失已被证明有一个相当不雅观的副作用——口臭。

【信号】 破折号后的解释就是答案。 答案信号是 a pretty unattractive side effect—bad breath 这个破折号结构: unattractive side effect 与题干 negative side effect 直接对应, 破折号后面的 bad breath 就是这个 side effect 的具体所指。

【替换】 a pretty unattractive side effect ↔ a negative side effect of water loss

unattractive 与 negative 同义

bad breath ↔ Bad breath

答案点原词复现

【排除】 A)

选项 Breathing difficulty. 利用 breathing 与录音 bad breath 中 breath 的近形——只差一字，听感几乎相同，最容易让靠耳朵抓“差不多的词”的考生上当。但 breath 是“口气”，breathing 是“呼吸”，录音从未提到呼吸困难。

借用原文：bad breath

C)

选项 Excessive sweating. 利用了第三段 Sunshine can stop you from sweating, too. 里的 sweating 一词，但录音说的是 stop you from sweating (让你停止出汗)，与 excessive sweating (过度出汗) 方向恰好相反。

借用原文：Sunshine can stop you from sweating, too.

D) 未提及

选项 High blood pressure. 听起来像是常见的高温副作用，但录音里讲水分流失的副作用时只提到 bad breath，从未出现 high blood pressure 或 blood pressure 之类的词——纯属凭常识脑补出来的干扰。

21. A) It protects people against bacteria.

B) It enables people to build up endurance.

C) It accelerates people's blood circulation.

D) It provides people with extra energy.

【题目】 What is said to be a positive effect of sunshine?

【翻译】 阳光的积极作用是什么？

- A) 它保护人们免受细菌侵害。 B) 它使人们能够增强耐力。 C) 它加速人们的血液循环。
D) 它为人们提供额外的能量。

【答案】 D (细节题) It provides people with extra energy.

【定位】 However, the sun can have a positive influence on your body by raising your energy levels. You might feel like the sun is giving you extra energy for your day, which is actually happening.

然而，阳光可以通过提高你的能量水平对身体产生积极的影响。你可能感觉阳光在为你这一天提供额外的能量，而这其实是真的在发生。

【信号】 However 转折+ positive influence 极性词。答案信号是双重的：However 把话题从前文负面反应扳向正面作用；紧接着 positive influence 与题干 positive effect 直接对应；再后面给出具体方式 raising your energy levels 和加倍说明 giving you extra energy——三处叠加锁死答案句。

【替换】 raising your energy levels ↔ provides people with extra energy

raise levels ≈ provide extra

the sun is giving you extra energy ↔ provides people with extra energy

give 与 provide 同义、extra energy 原词复现

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

选项 It protects people against bacteria. 借用第三段 Bacteria accumulate because there isn't enough water in your mouth to wash it away 里的 bacteria 制造熟悉感，但录音说的是"细菌会累积"，根本没说阳光保护人免受细菌侵害——把细菌的角色彻底搞反了。

借用原文：Bacteria accumulate because there isn't enough water in your mouth to wash it away

B) 未提及

选项 It enables people to build up endurance. 中的 endurance (耐力) 在录音里完全没有对应表述——既没说运动耐力，也没说体力持久；纯粹是凭"阳光对身体好"这种泛印象塞进来的诱选项。

C)

选项 It accelerates people's blood circulation. 的 blood circulation (血液循环) 听起来非常"科学"，但录音里从未出现 blood、circulation 或任何对应表达；这是利用考生"阳光促进血液循环"的常识印象设计的陷阱。

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

1 Left-handed people can find it inconvenient to do certain things, writing in a notebook for example, but there are a number of advantages of being left-handed. Research found that they were overrepresented among fighters in combat sports. Left-handed fighters also had higher chances to win. This confirms the fighter theory.

左撇子在做某些事情时可能会感到不便,比如在笔记本上写字,但左撇子也有许多优势。研究发现,在格斗运动中,左撇子的比例过高。左撇子选手获胜的机会也更高。这证实了战斗理论。

2 Left-handers may also be better at remembering events. The explanation is that the two brain spheres of left-handers are more strongly connected.

左撇子在记忆事件方面可能也更出色。解释是左撇子的两个大脑半球联系更紧密。

3 Being left-handed might be a factor in mathematical ability. An Italian study found that for simple arithmetic there was little difference between right- and left-handed performance, but for more difficult problem-solving, left-handers won out. No one understands the reason for this.

左撇子可能是数学能力的一个影响因素。一项意大利研究发现,在简单算术方面,左撇子和右撇子的表现差异不大,但在更困难的问题解决方面,左撇子胜出。没有人理解其中的原因。

4 Left-handed people may think differently. In one study, researchers showed the participants columns of abstract illustrations and asked them which ones they would prefer. Left-handed people were more likely to prefer the images on the left. Right-handed people preferred the ones on the right. Both groups disliked stuff on their opposite side.

左撇子的思维方式可能有所不同。在一项研究中,研究人员向参与者展示了几列抽象插图,并询问他们更喜欢哪些。左撇子更可能喜欢左边的图像。右撇子更喜欢右边的图像。两组人都不喜欢相反一侧的东西。

5 Left-handers are also overrepresented in professional, interactive sports. Researchers have looked at the influence of being left-handed on performance and interactive sports. Those that require the fastest

reaction give left-handers the biggest advantage. So if you have a left-handed child, you should encourage them to play table tennis, baseball and tennis. Being left-handed maximizes their chances of success in these sports.

左撇子在职业互动性运动中也占比过高。研究人员研究了左撇子对互动性运动表现的影响。那些需要最快反应的运动给左撇子带来最大优势。因此,如果你有一个左撇子孩子,你应该鼓励他们打乒乓球、棒球和网球。左撇子最大化了他们在这些运动中的成功机会。

22. A) They are more likely to win in combat sports.
B) They are in the minority among the population.
C) They have a higher chance of joining sports teams.
D) They have more disadvantages in getting ahead.

【题目】 What does the passage say about left-handed people?

【翻译】 文章关于左撇子说了什么?

- A) 他们更有可能在格斗运动中获胜。 B) 他们在人口中占少数。
C) 他们有更高的机会加入运动队。 D) 他们在取得成功方面有更多劣势。

【答案】 A (细节题) They are more likely to win in combat sports.

【定位】 Research found that they were overrepresented among fighters in combat sports. Left-handed fighters also had higher chances to win.

研究发现, 他们(左撇子)在搏击运动的拳手中占比偏高。左撇子拳手获胜的概率也更高。

【信号】 Research found 是研究结论信号。 Research found that 是非常典型的"研究结论"信号, 听力篇章一旦出现 Research found / Studies show / Scientists discovered, 紧跟的那句几乎一定是出题点; 这里跟着两句具体结论, 正好对应一个选项。

【替换】 Left-handed fighters also had higher chances to win ↔

They are more likely to win in combat sports.

had higher chances to win = more likely to win

【排除】 B) 未提及

B 项 They are in the minority among the population. 借了讲者 they were overrepresented among fighters in combat sports 里 overrepresented 涉及"人群占比"的话题, 但讲者说的是"在搏击拳手中占比偏高 (overrepresented)", 根本没说他们在总人口中是"少数 (in the minority)". 一个是"在某个子群里偏多", 一个是"在总人口里偏少", 方向完全不一样。

C) 原词陷阱

C 项 They have a higher chance of joining sports teams. 用 higher chance 这个原文里出现的搭配勾人, 但 Left-handed fighters also had higher chances to win 说的是"赢的概率更高", 不是"加入运动队的概率更高"。原词 higher chances 被留下, 宾语却从 win 被偷换成了 joining sports teams。

D) 与原文相反

D 项 They have more disadvantages in getting ahead. 借了讲者开头 Left-handed people can find it inconvenient to do certain things 里 inconvenient 的负面色彩, 但讲者紧接着用 but 转折说 there are a number of advantages of being left-handed——全文真正落点是"优势更多", 不是"不利更多"。

-
23. A) Their brain is more powerful than that of right-handed people.
B) The left side of their brain is more powerful than its right side.
C) They tend to be a lot more aggressive than right-handed people.
D) Their brain has a stronger connection between its two sides.

【题目】 What is said to be special about left-handed people?

【翻译】 据说左撇子有什么特别之处?

- A) 他们的大脑比右撇子的大脑更强大。 B) 他们大脑的左侧比右侧更强大。
C) 他们往往比右撇子更具攻击性。 D) 他们大脑两侧之间的连接更强。

【答案】 D (细节题) Their brain has a stronger connection between its two sides.

【定位】 Left-handers may also be better at remembering events. The explanation is that the two brain spheres of left-handers are more strongly connected.

左撇子在记忆事件方面可能也更出色。原因是左撇子的两个脑半球之间联系更紧密。

【信号】 The explanation is 是因果信号。 The explanation is that 直接告诉考生"接下来这句是解释/原因", 是答案句典型路标; 并且这句正好给出大脑结构特征 the two brain spheres of left-handers are more strongly connected, 与选项群里 brain 相关那一项直接对位。

【替换】 the two brain spheres of left-handers are more strongly connected ↔

Their brain has a stronger connection between its two sides.

brain spheres = two sides; strongly connected = stronger connection

【排除】 A) **过度推断**

A 项 Their brain is more powerful than that of right-handed people. 借了原文 brain 这个核心词，但讲者只说"两脑半球之间连接更强 (more strongly connected)", 并没有说"整个大脑都比右撇子强"。从"连接性"被扩大到了"整体性能"。

B) **偷换概念**

B 项 The left side of their brain is more powerful than its right side. 借了原文 brain 与 spheres 这两个原词的话题，却把讲者"两个脑半球连接更强 (two brain spheres ... more strongly connected)"偷换成了"左半球比右半球更强"。一个讲"连接"，一个讲"哪一侧更强"，根本不在同一维度。

C) **未提及**

C 项 They tend to be a lot more aggressive than right-handed people. 利用第 1 段 fighters in combat sports 这种暗示攻击性的话题做联想，但讲者全篇没有任何"左撇子更具攻击性 (aggressive)"的描述，更没有把它当作"特殊之处"提出。

24. A) They have a larger brain.

B) It still remains unknown.

C) It is related to their genes.

D) They are better at reasoning.

【题目】 Why are left-handed people better at solving more difficult problems?

【翻译】 为什么左撇子更擅长解决更困难的问题?

A) 他们有更大的大脑。 B) 这仍然未知。 C) 这与他们的基因有关。

D) 他们更擅长推理。

【答案】 **B** (细节题) It still remains unknown.

【定位】 An Italian study found that for simple arithmetic there was little difference between right- and left-handed performance, but for more difficult problem-solving, left-handers won out. No one understands the reason for this.

一项意大利研究发现，在简单算术方面，左右撇子之间表现差别不大；但在更难的解题方面，左撇子胜出。然而没人弄清楚其中的原因。

【信号】 **No one understands the reason 是"未知"信号。** No one understands the reason for this 是非常明确的"原因尚不清楚"型信号句，与选项 It still remains unknown. 的语义直接对应，是听力里最容易被忽视但出题率极高的句式之一。

【替换】 No one understands the reason for this ↔ **It still remains unknown.**

No one understands = remains unknown

【排除】A) 未提及

A 项 They have a larger brain. 想借第 2 段 brain 这个原词诱选，但讲者全篇没有任何“左撇子大脑更大”的描述。

C) 未提及

C 项 It is related to their genes. 在常识上很像“科学解释”，但讲者在第 3 段明明说 No one understands the reason for this, 根本没有把原因归到基因。

D) 答非所问

D 项 They are better at reasoning. 借了第 3 段讲到的“在更难的问题里胜出 (for more difficult problem-solving, left-handers won out)”的话题，但 problem-solving (解题) ≠ reasoning (推理)；而且讲者从未把 reasoning 当作“为什么更擅长难题”的解释。

25. A) Teach them how to perform tasks with their right hand.

B) Help them fully develop their mathematical abilities.

C) Encourage them to play fast-paced interactive sports.

D) Advise them to choose jobs that require quick reactions.

【题目】 What should parents do about a left-handed child?

【翻译】 父母应该如何对待左撇子孩子？

A) 教他们如何用右手完成任务。 B) 帮助他们充分发展数学能力。

C) 鼓励他们参加快节奏的互动运动。 D) 建议他们选择需要快速反应的工作。

【答案】 C (细节题) Encourage them to play fast-paced interactive sports.

【定位】 So if you have a left-handed child, you should encourage them to play table tennis, baseball and tennis.

所以如果你的孩子是左撇子，就应该鼓励他们去打乒乓球、棒球和网球。

【信号】 you should encourage 是直给建议信号。you should encourage them 几乎是听力里最干脆的建议信号——should + encourage 直接对位题干 should do, 紧跟的动作就是答案句的内容。

【替换】 encourage them to play table tennis, baseball and tennis ↔

Encourage them to play fast-paced interactive sports.

三项具体运动 = fast-paced interactive sports

you should encourage them ↔ Encourage them

should encourage 与 encourage 动宾完全对位

【排除】A) 与原文相反

A 项 Teach them how to perform tasks with their right hand. 让父母教孩子"用右手做事", 与全文为左撇子鸣不平、最后还鼓励他们发展左撇子优势的基调相反——讲者从未要求父母把孩子扳成右撇子。

B) 原词陷阱

B 项 Help them fully develop their mathematical abilities. 借了第 3 段 Being left-handed might be a factor in mathematical ability 里 mathematical 这个原词, 但讲者从未让父母"帮孩子开发数学能力", 那一段只是描述现象、没给建议。

D) 偷换概念

D 项 Advise them to choose jobs that require quick reactions. 借了原文 Those that require the fastest reaction 里 reaction 这个高识别度词做诱饵, 但讲者说的是"需要最快反应的运动 (sports)", 根本不是"需要快速反应的职业 (jobs)"。修饰词 quick reactions 留下了, 对象却被偷换。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

31 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。

Operations at one of Australia's largest gold mines had to be temporarily suspended on Friday after a partial wall collapse at one of the mine's dams.

第1段, 第1句

简单句 + 被动语态 + 介词短语作状语是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式, 尤其是新闻报道类文本常用此结构陈述事件, 典型性较高, 掌握后可大量复用。

The damage to the dam wall was noticed in the late afternoon on Friday when workers found a section of the northern dam wall had collapsed into the southern dam.

第3段, 第1句

主句包含主语、谓语、两个时间状语和一个状语从句, 成分丰富。状语从句内部又有主谓宾结构, 宾语本身是完整从句, 包含主谓和地点状语。句中涉及被动语态识别、完成时判断、从句嵌套分析、状语与宾语从句的区分, 是练习成分划分和从句识别的优质材料。

The company was unable to confirm whether the recent earthquakes had contributed to the dam's wall collapse, but said it was conducting a thorough investigation.

第6段，第1句

这句结构不算过分绕，但同时覆盖并列、宾语性内容和三种过去时间形式，训练收益高。对于想提升句子结构和时态判断的人，属于很值得优先练习的一类。

A company spokesperson said the operations at the site had been halted while the investigation is ongoing and that the break had posed no safety threat to workers.

第7段，第1句

主句加并列宾语从句加嵌套状语从句的结构,在新闻报道、学术文献、考试阅读中极为常见。尤其是 said 引导的间接引语包含多个并列从句的句式,是四六级和考研阅读的高频结构,掌握后可迁移到大量类似句型。

It caused damage too heavy to assess.

第2题，B

主谓宾加后置定语的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，"too ... to ..." 结构也是常考句式。学生掌握本句后可以迁移到其他类似的后置定语句型。虽不如复合句典型，但仍有一定代表性。

And then all of a sudden, it turned out there was another waiting to come out.

第3段，第2句

本句时态不难，但结构上同时包含形式主语、后置内容小句、存在句和后置修饰，训练收益较高。对于结构识别练习来说，值得优先学习。

When the island was put up for sale, it was offered to the local government but proved too expensive for the local authorities.

第3段，第2句

时间状语从句加主句的结构,以及主句中并列谓语通过"but"连接形成转折,是考试阅读中的典型句式。被动语态和系表结构的组合也常见。学生掌握这类句式后,可以应对大量类似的复合句

It is unclear whether the new owners have the power to ban tourists from the island.

第3段，第3句

"It is + 形容词 + whether/that 从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，形式主语 + 主语从句的组合也是常考结构。whether 引导主语从句表达 "是否" 的疑问，也是典型用法。掌握本句后可以迁移到大量类似句子。

W: No, I don't like giving my card details over the phone anyway.

第14段，第1句

"主语 + don't like + 动名词短语" 是口语和书面语中高频出现的表达偏好的句式，具有一定代表性；但作为简单句且无特殊结构，在考试中属于常见但不突出的句型，典型性中等。

She is entitled to a discount on all the gym exercises.

第8题，D

"be entitled to" 是四六级和考研阅读中偶尔出现的固定搭配，表示权利或资格的句式在法律、规则类文本中有一定代表性，但并非高频核心句式；简单句结构本身通用性强，但缺少从句等更典型的复杂结构，迁移价值适中。

She doesn't think it wise to pay before attending any class.

第11题，B

think/find/make it + 形容词 + to do 是四六级和考研阅读、翻译中的高频句式，本句完整展示了该结构在否定句中的用法，具有很强的代表性和迁移价值，掌握后可快速识别同类句型。

She prefers to have the fee added to her monthly bill.

第11题，D

涉及主语、谓语、不定式宾语三个基本成分，宾语内部还包含使役结构 "have + 宾语 + 过去分词"，有一定练习价值，但成分种类不算丰富，无定状补等其他成分，中等偏下。

I want to see if I can get one of those rental bicycles and ride to the office just for fun.

第7段，第4句

"want to do" 结构和 "see if" 引导的宾语从句都是英语中非常常见的句式，在四六级和考研真题中频繁出现。掌握这种结构后可以迁移到大量类似句子，具有较高的实用性和代表性。

Help him prepare his presentation.

第14题，C

涵盖谓语、宾语、宾语补足语三种成分，其中宾语补足语（动词原形短语）是值得练习的考点，但成分种类相对单一，无定语、状语等其他丰富成分，训练价值中等。

Thus, they wanted to determine if there was a link between protection of women's rights and public health.

第1段，第3句

本句的 "主句 + 不定式宾语 + 宾语从句" 结构以及 "there be" 句型都是考试中常见的句式。特别是 "determine/wonder/ask + if/whether" 引导的宾语从句,以及 "there be + 名词 + 介词短语" 的存在句,在真题中频繁出现,掌握后可大量复用。

Furthermore, in countries where women's rights were most respected, but where access to hospitals and doctors was below average, health outcomes were still better than in countries rated as moderate or poor.

第6段，第1句

本句结构在四六级和考研阅读中高度典型:主句 + 并列定语从句修饰关键词 + 比较结构。这种用定语从句限定讨论对象、再通过比较引出结论的句式,是学术类文章和说明文的常见模式。掌握本句的拆解方法,可以直接迁移到大量真题长难句的分析中,实用性很强。

Thus, the researchers argued that gender equality is not just a women's rights issue.

第7段，第1句

"主句 + that 引导的宾语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构，尤其在学术类文本中常见。本句句式简洁、典型，学生掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子的理解中。

This is because better health aids economic development.

第7段，第3句

This is because 引导表语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，用于解释原因或说明事实。掌握此结构后，可迁移到类似的 This is why / The reason is that 等句型，实用性较高。

What does the passage say about countries lacking in medical resources?

第17题题干

具有一定典型性。特殊疑问句是四六级和考研阅读理解中常见的提问句式，本句结构 "What does ... say about ..." 是典型的询问文章内容的问句模式，学习后可在阅读理解题目中迁移应用。但因其结构过于简单，不如复杂长句的典型性高。

Their people tend to attach importance to women's rights.

第17题，C

本句为"主语 + 谓语（动词短语）+ 宾语 + 介词短语状语"的简单句结构，符合四六级和考研阅读中常见的陈述句句式。"tend to do"和"attach importance to"都是高频搭配，在真题中经常出现。但简单句本身变化较少，学习迁移价值不如复杂句式明显，因此典型性处于中等偏上水平。

First, sunshine can actually affect your breath.

第2段，第1句

简单句的主谓宾结构配合情态动词是英语中极为常见的基础句式，情态动词表达可能性或能力的用法在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现。句首状语和谓语中副词修饰也是典型的修饰手法，掌握后可广泛复用，具有较高的代表性。

Bacteria accumulate because there isn't enough water in your mouth to wash it away, Sunshine can stop you from sweating, too.

第3段，第2句

第一个主句包含主语、谓语、原因状语从句；从句内部有 there be 句型、表语、后置定语（不定式）。第二个主句包含主语、谓语（情态动词结构）、宾语、宾语补足语（介词短语）、状语（副词"too"）。成分种类较丰富，涵盖了从句、不定式定语、宾语补足语等多个考点，适合作为成分划分的练习材料。

However, the sun can have a positive influence on your body by raising your energy levels.

第4段，第1句

情态动词加动词原形的结构在考试中较为常见，by 引导方式状语也是典型用法，具有一定代表性。但整体句式较为基础，缺少四六级或考研真题中常考的复杂从句、倒装、强调等高频句式特征，迁移价值有限。

Therefore, I suggest you spend more time in the park with your friends, but make sure you apply lots of skin protection and fill up those water bottles, too.

第5段，第2句

并列谓语加宾语从句是常见的句式结构，suggest 和 make sure 后接虚拟语气也是四六级和考研中的常考语法点，具有较高的学习迁移价值。

It turns parks into picnic sites.

第19题，C

"turn A into B" 是考试中常见的动词搭配模式，具有一定代表性。但本句过于简短，缺少修饰成分和复杂结构，作为考试句式的典型性中等，学习后可在一定程度上迁移到类似搭配。

It provides people with extra energy.

第21题，D

"provide sb with sth" 是四六级和考研阅读中的常见搭配，但本句整体结构过于基础，不涉及从句或复杂修饰，作为真题句式代表性一般，学习迁移价值有限。

Left-handed people can find it inconvenient to do certain things, writing in a notebook for example, but there are a number of advantages of being left-handed.

第1段，第1句

形式宾语结构（find/make/think + it + 形容词/名词 + to do/that从句）在四六级和考研阅读写作中频繁出现，是典型的重点句式。there be句型也是基础常考结构。两个主句通过"but"转折并列的模式符合议论文常见句式。掌握后可在多种语境中复用。

Left-handed people were more likely to prefer the images on the left.

第4段，第3句

主系表结构配合 "be likely to do" 这一常见表达，在考试阅读中较为常见，具有一定代表性，但句式本身过于简单，缺少从句嵌套或复杂修饰等真题中更典型的难点结构，作为句式范本的迁移价值中等。

They are more likely to win in combat sports.

第22题，A

主系表结构配合形容词比较级和不定式是常见句式，在四六级阅读中频繁出现，具有一定代表性，但本句过于简短，缺少修饰成分，典型性中等。

Their brain is more powerful than that of right-handed people.

第23题，A

比较级结构配合 than 引导的比较从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，典型且实用。主系表结构也是基础句型。掌握这种比较结构后，可以迁移到大量类似句子的理解中。

Help them fully develop their mathematical abilities.

第25题，B

祈使句在英语中非常常见，尤其在教育类、建议类、指令类语境中频繁出现。help + 宾语 + 宾补结构也是高频句型，在四六级和考研阅读中经常遇到。掌握这个句式后可以迁移到大量类似场景。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本卷出现的 204 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。

discount

B1

n. 折扣; 减价

本卷9次 · 真题 21 句

researcher

B2

n. 研究人员

本卷6次 · 真题 239 句

sign A1

n. 标志

本卷6次·真题 78 句

sunshine A2

n. 阳光, 日光

本卷6次·真题 8 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本卷5次·真题 139 句

economic B2

adj. 经济的

本卷5次·真题 62 句

collapse B2

v. 倒塌, 坍塌

本卷5次·真题 22 句

effect A2

n. 影响

本卷4次·真题 156 句

link A2

n. 联系

本卷4次·真题 52 句

protection B1

n. 保护

本卷4次·真题 32 句

yoga B1

n. 瑜伽

本卷4次·真题 16 句

earthquake B1

n. 地震

本卷4次·真题 8 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本卷3次·真题 466 句

local A2

adj. 当地的

本卷3次·真题 150 句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本卷3次·真题 115 句

physical B1

adj. 身体的

本卷3次·真题 98 句

positive B1

adj. 积极的

本卷3次·真题 62 句

interested A1

adj. 感兴趣的

本卷3次·真题 40 句

flight A2

n. 航班

本卷3次·真题 36 句

advance B1

v. 前进

本卷3次·真题 31 句

confirm B1

v. 证实

本卷3次·真题 23 句

advanced B2

adj. 先进的

本卷3次·真题 18 句

reaction B1

n. 反应

本卷3次·真题 11 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本卷2次·真题 224 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本卷2次·真题 174 句

actually A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本卷2次·真题 148 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本卷2次·真题 137 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本卷2次·真题 119 句

access B1

n. 进入

本卷2次·真题 83 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本卷2次·真题 83 句

rate A2

n. 速度

本卷2次·真题 78 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本卷2次·真题 70 句

performance B1

n. 表演

本卷2次·真题 66 句

potential B2

adj. 潜在的

本卷2次·真题 63 句

apply A2

v. 申请

本卷2次·真题 58 句

argue B1

v. 争论

本卷2次·真题 58 句

claim B1

v. 声称

本卷2次·真题 56 句

damage B1

n. 损害

本卷2次·真题 55 句

resource B1

n. 资源

本卷2次·真题 54 句

image A2

n. 形象, 印象

本卷2次·真题 52 句

determine B2

v. 决定

本卷2次·真题 51 句

contain B1

v. 包含, 含有

本卷2次·真题 50 句

extra A2

adj. 额外的

本卷2次·真题 48 句

detail B1

n. 细节

本卷2次·真题 45 句

attend A2

v. 出席, 参加 (会议、活动等)

本卷2次·真题 43 句

deliver B1

v. 递送, 运送 (货物、信件等)

本卷2次·真题 41 句

importance B1

n. 重要性

本卷2次·真题 40 句

regular B1

adj. 经常的

本卷2次·真题 38 句

site A2

n. 地点

本卷2次·真题 37 句

agent B2

n. 代理人

本卷2次·真题 32 句

harmful B1

adj. 有害的

本卷2次·真题 31 句

outcome B2

n. 结果

本卷2次·真题 31 句

powerful B1

adj. 强大的

本卷2次·真题 30 句

related B1

adj. 相关的

本卷2次·真题 28 句

threat B1

n. 威胁

本卷2次·真题 28 句

thus B2

adv. 因此, 所以

本卷2次·真题 26 句

location B1

n. 地点, 位置

本卷2次·真题 22 句

fee B1

n. 费用

本卷2次·真题 20 句

pose B2

v. 摆姿势 (供拍照或绘画)

本卷2次·真题 20 句

citizen B1

n. 公民

本卷2次·真题 19 句

combat B2

n. 战斗

本卷2次·真题 18 句

remind A2

v. 提醒

本卷2次·真题 18 句

submit B2

v. 提交 (文件、申请等)

本卷2次·真题 15 句

destination B1

n. 目的地

本卷2次·真题 14 句

investigation B2

n. 调查; 侦查

本卷2次·真题 14 句

estate B2

n. 地产

本卷2次·真题 13 句

overlook B2

v. 忽略, 没注意到

本卷2次·真题12句

spokesperson B2

n. 发言人

本卷2次·真题12句

halt B2

v. 停止

本卷2次·真题10句

monthly A2

adj. 每月的

本卷2次·真题10句

miner B1

n. 矿工

本卷2次·真题9句

holidaymaker B1

n. 度假者

本卷2次·真题8句

moderate B2

adj. 适度的

本卷2次·真题8句

less A1

det. 较少的

本卷1次·真题224句

system A2

n. 系统

本卷1次·真题162句

online A2

adj. 在线的

本卷1次·真题145句

product A2

n. 产品

本卷1次·真题128句

participant B2

n. 参与者

本卷1次·真题117句

affect B1

v. 影响

本卷1次·真题113句

stress B1

n. 压力

本卷1次·真题102句

decade B1

n. 十年

本卷1次·真题99句

impact B2

n. 影响

本卷1次·真题98句

average A2

adj. 平均的

本卷1次·真题 89 句

factor B1

n. 因素

本卷1次·真题 77 句

contribute B1

v. 捐献

本卷1次·真题 74 句

gender B1

n. 性别 (社会文化意义上的)

本卷1次·真题 71 句

material B1

n. 材料

本卷1次·真题 69 句

measure B1

v. 测量

本卷1次·真题 68 句

professional B1

adj. 专业的

本卷1次·真题 67 句

event A2

n. 事件

本卷1次·真题 66 句

connection B1

n. 联系

本卷1次·真题 61 句

power A2

n. 权力

本卷1次·真题 59 句

enable B1

v. 使能够

本卷1次·真题 58 句

solve A2

v. 解决 (问题、困难)

本卷1次·真题 58 句

negative B1

adj. 否定的

本卷1次·真题 57 句

responsibility B1

n. 责任

本卷1次·真题 55 句

ensure B2

v. 确保

本卷1次·真题 54 句

generally B1

adv. 通常, 一般地

本卷1次·真题 53 句

perform B1

v. 执行

本卷1次·真题 52 句

various B1

adj. 各种各样的

本卷1次·真题 52 句

exist A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本卷1次·真题 46 句

loss B1

n. 丧失

本卷1次·真题 46 句

conduct B2

v. 组织并实施

本卷1次·真题 45 句

educational B1

adj. 教育的

本卷1次·真题 45 句

limit B1

n. 限度

本卷1次·真题 45 句

region B1

n. 地区

本卷1次·真题 45 句

facility B2

n. 设施

本卷1次·真题 43 句

reveal B2

v. 揭示

本卷1次·真题 43 句

staff B1

n. 全体员工

本卷1次·真题 43 句

ban B2

v. 禁止

本卷1次·真题 37 句

credit B1

n. 赊购, 赊账

本卷1次·真题 36 句

indicate B2

v. 表明

本卷1次·真题 35 句

expand B2

v. 扩大;扩展;增长

本卷1次·真题 34 句

ahead A2

adv. 在前面

本卷1次·真题 32 句

authority B2

n. 权力

本卷1次·真题 32 句

oh A1

intj. 哦（表示惊讶、理解或反应）

本卷1次·真题 31 句

release B1

v. 释放

本卷1次·真题 31 句

theory B1

n. 理论

本卷1次·真题 31 句

gas A2

n. 气体

本卷1次·真题 28 句

brand B1

n. 品牌，商标

本卷1次·真题 27 句

gene B2

n. 基因

本卷1次·真题 27 句

unable A2

adj. 不能的

本卷1次·真题 27 句

aid B1

n. 帮助

本卷1次·真题 26 句

fully B1

adv. 完全地

本卷1次·真题 26 句

quit B1

v. 离开（工作、学校等）

本卷1次·真题 26 句

skin A2

n. 皮肤

本卷1次·真题 25 句

analysis B2

n. 分析

本卷1次·真题 24 句

bacterium B2

n. 细菌

本卷1次·真题 24 句

possibility B1

n. 可能性

本卷1次·真题 24 句

rent A2

v. 租用

本卷1次·真题 24 句

trap B1

n. 陷阱

本卷1次·真题 24 句

currently B1

adv. 目前, 当前

本卷1次·真题 23 句

delivery B1

n. 递送

本卷1次·真题 23 句

beauty A2

n. 美

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

invest B2

v. 投资 (金钱、时间等以期获得回报)

本卷1次·真题 22 句

luxury B2

n. 奢侈品

本卷1次·真题 22 句

stuff A2

n. 东西

本卷1次·真题 22 句

basis B2

n. 基础;根据

本卷1次·真题 21 句

comment B1

n. 评论

本卷1次·真题 21 句

assign B1

v. 分配 (任务、工作)

本卷1次·真题 20 句

bone A2

n. 骨

本卷1次·真题 20 句

ideal B2

adj. 理想的

本卷1次·真题 20 句

locate B1

v. 找到;找出...的位置

本卷1次·真题 20 句

reserve B1

v. 预订

本卷1次·真题 20 句

vital B2

adj. 极其重要的, 必不可少的

本卷1次·真题 19 句

capacity B2

n. 容量

本卷1次·真题 18句

datum C1

n. 数据（单数形式，复数为 data）

本卷1次·真题 18句

incident B2

n. （尤指不寻常或令人不快的）事件，事情

本卷1次·真题 18句

okay A2

adj. 可以的

本卷1次·真题 18句

promotion B2

n. 晋升，升职

本卷1次·真题 18句

setting B1

n. 环境

本卷1次·真题 18句

differently A2

adv. 不同地

本卷1次·真题 17句

absorb B2

v. 吸收（液体、气体等）

本卷1次·真题 16句

court A2

n. 法院

本卷1次·真题 16句

demonstrate B2

v. 证明

本卷1次·真题 16句

obvious B1

adj. 明显的

本卷1次·真题 16句

register B1

v. 登记，注册

本卷1次·真题 16句

stable B1

adj. 稳定的

本卷1次·真题 16句

therefore B1

adv. 因此，所以

本卷1次·真题 16句

abstract B2

adj. 抽象的

本卷1次·真题 15句

analyze B2

v. 分析

本卷1次·真题 15句

attractive B1

adj. 有吸引力的

本卷1次·真题 15句

regarding B2

prep. 关于

本卷1次·真题 15句

thanks A1

intj. 谢谢

本卷1次·真题 15句

assess B2

v. 评估

本卷1次·真题 14句

contract B2

n. 合同

本卷1次·真题 14句

disadvantage B2

n. 不利条件

本卷1次·真题 14句

indicator B2

n. 指示物;指示信号

本卷1次·真题 14句

newly B1

adv. 最近

本卷1次·真题 14句

unknown B1

adj. 未知的

本卷1次·真题 14句

attach B1

v. 贴上;系上;附上

本卷1次·真题 13句

chat A2

v. 聊天, 闲谈

本卷1次·真题 13句

preparation B1

n. 准备

本卷1次·真题 13句

reasoning B2

n. 推理

本卷1次·真题 13句

accumulate B2

v. 积累

本卷1次·真题 12句

ongoing B2

adj. 持续进行的

本卷1次·真题 12句

react B1

v. 作出反应

本卷1次·真题 12句

equality B2

n. 平等

本卷1次·真题 11句

explanation B1

n. 解释

本卷1次·真题 11句

membership B1

n. 会员资格

本卷1次·真题 11句

remarkable B2

adj. 非凡的

本卷1次·真题 11句

strongly B1

adv. 强烈地

本卷1次·真题 11句

vitamin B1

n. 维生素

本卷1次·真题 11句

category B1

n. 类别

本卷1次·真题 10句

essentially B2

adv. 本质上

本卷1次·真题 10句

existing B1

adj. 现有的

本卷1次·真题 10句

furthermore B2

adv. 此外

本卷1次·真题 10句

recruit B2

v. 招募

本卷1次·真题 10句

successfully B1

adv. 成功地

本卷1次·真题 10句

undergo B2

v. 经历, 经受 (尤指艰难、痛苦或变化的过...

本卷1次·真题 10句

classify B2

v. 将...分类;把...归类

本卷1次·真题 9句

crowded A2

adj. 拥挤的, 挤满人的

本卷1次·真题 9句

dislike A2

v. 不喜欢

本卷1次·真题 9句

expectancy

C1

n. 预期寿命

本卷1次·真题9句

laptop

A2

n. 笔记本电脑

本卷1次·真题9句

maximize

B2

v. 使最大化

本卷1次·真题9句

occupy

B2

v. 占据，占用（空间、时间）

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

bacteria

B2

n. 细菌

本卷1次·真题8句

excessive

B2

adj. 过多的

本卷1次·真题8句

minority

B2

n. 少数

本卷1次·真题8句

surrounding

B1

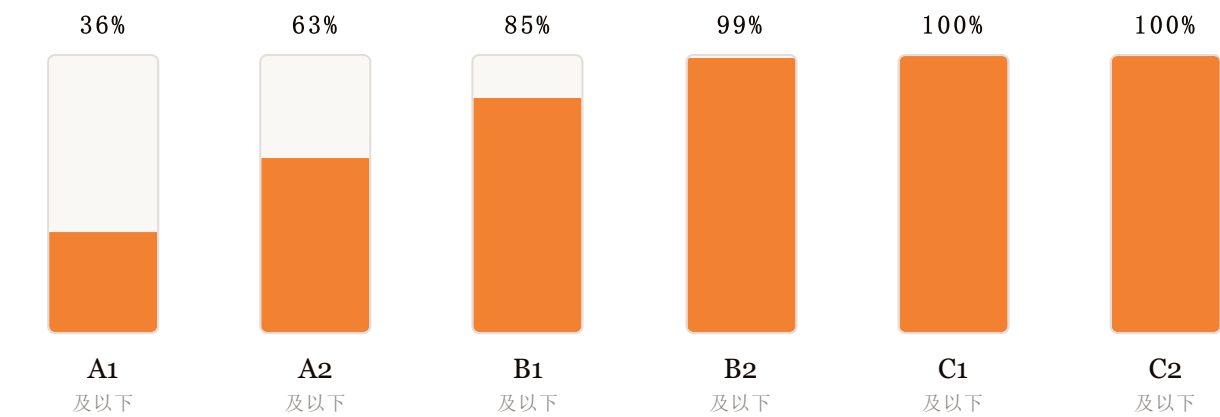
adj. 周围的，附近的

本卷1次·真题8句

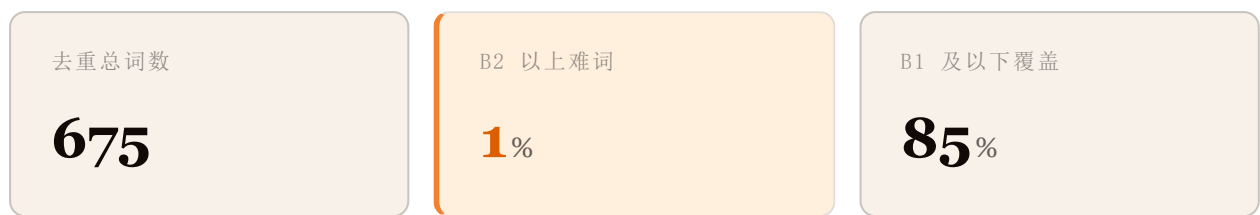
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全卷录音原文 675 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 **675** 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 675 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语四级 2022年12月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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