

2023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2023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(2023-06) • 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 woman was charged with allegedly violating a Rhode Island city law against feeding wild animals. The 55-year-old woman's neighbors blame her for making the area's rat problem worse.

一名女子被指控涉嫌违反罗德岛州某市禁止喂食野生动物的法律。这名55岁女子的邻居指责她加剧了该地区的老鼠问题。

2 Newly installed cameras captured several rats active in the middle of the day. Neighbors say that it's even worse during the night.

新安装的摄像头拍摄到数只老鼠在白天活动。邻居们表示夜间情况更加严重。

3 The woman and her parents, who own the home, told reporters that she's being charged for feeding birds.

这名女子及其拥有该房产的父母告诉记者,她被指控的原因是喂鸟。

4 "Who would have known just loving animals gets you that much trouble," she said.

她说:"谁能想到仅仅是喜爱动物就会惹来这么大的麻烦。"

5 It is prohibited to feed any wild animals including birds in Rhode Island City. Nevertheless, while the woman's intention was to feed birds, it is clear that rats were also benefiting.

在罗德岛市,禁止喂食包括鸟类在内的任何野生动物。然而,尽管该女子的本意是喂鸟,但显然老鼠也从中受益。

6 Anthony Moretti, director of the city administration, said he saw more than 20 rats near the woman's home. He said it will take months to get the problem under control.

市政管理部门主任Anthony Moretti表示,他在该女子家附近看到了20多只老鼠。他说控制这个问题需要数月时间。

1. A) She was involved in a conflict with bird lovers.
B) She was charged with mistreating animals.
C) She was on bad terms with her neighbors.
D) She was accused of violating a city law.

【题目】 What do we learn from the report about the 55-year-old woman?

【翻译】 从报道中我们了解到关于这位55岁女性的什么信息?

- A) 她卷入了与爱鸟人士的冲突。 B) 她被指控虐待动物。 C) 她与邻居关系不睦。
D) 她被指控违反了一项城市法律。

【答案】 D (细节题) She was accused of violating a city law.

【定位】 A woman was charged with allegedly violating a Rhode Island city law against feeding wild animals.

一名女子被指控涉嫌违反罗德岛市一项禁止投喂野生动物的市级法规。

【信号】 导语句即答案句。A woman was charged with allegedly violating a Rhode Island city law against feeding wild animals. 是整则新闻的第一句导语,集中给出了「主体(女子)+动作(被指控)+内容(违反市法规)」,新闻体裁里「开篇就点核心」是最强的答案信号。

【替换】 was charged with allegedly violating a Rhode Island city law ↔

was accused of violating a city law

charge≈accuse 同义替换

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

She was involved in a conflict with bird lovers. 利用录音多次提到的 birds / feeding birds 制造「她与爱鸟者起冲突」的假象，但录音通篇只说她「以为自己在喂鸟」，从未出现她和任何 bird lovers 群体的冲突，是典型的「听到 bird 就想选」。

借用原文：she's being charged for feeding birds

B) 偷换概念

She was charged with mistreating animals. 沿用了录音里 was charged with 的句式结构和 animals 这个词，但把违法内容从「违反禁止投喂的市法规」偷换成「虐待动物」——录音从未提及任何虐待行为，反而她声称是「出于爱」在喂。

借用原文：was charged with allegedly violating a Rhode Island city law against feeding wild animals

C) 过度推断

She was on bad terms with her neighbors. 利用录音 The 55-year-old woman's neighbors blame her 里出现的 neighbors blame 来诱选；但 blame 是针对此次鼠患的具体指责，新闻并未交代他们一贯关系不和，把「具体事件上的指责」升级成「长期关系恶劣」属于过度推断。

借用原文：The 55-year-old woman's neighbors blame her

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2. A) It will take time to solve the rat problem.
B) All wild animals should be well protected.
C) The woman was not to blame for the situation.
D) No one should go unpunished for violating law.

【题目】 What did the director of the city administration say at the end of the news report?

【翻译】 新闻报道最后市政管理部门主任说了什么？

- A) 解决鼠患问题需要时间。 B) 所有野生动物都应该得到良好保护。
C) 这位女性对这种情况不应受到责备。 D) 任何人违法都不应逍遥法外。

【答案】 A (细节题) It will take time to solve the rat problem.

【定位】 Anthony Moretti, director of the city administration, said he saw more than 20 rats near the woman's home. He said it will take months to get the problem under control.

市政管理负责人安东尼·莫雷蒂说，他在这位女士家附近看到了 20 多只老鼠。他说要把问题控制住还需要几个月时间。

【信号】 末段官员引语。 He said it will take months to get the problem under control. 出现在新闻最后一段、由 director of the city administration 的引语收束，是题干「at the end」+「director said」两条线索的直接落点。

【替换】 it will take months to get the problem under control ↔ **It will take time to solve the rat problem.**
months≈time, under control≈solve

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

All wild animals should be well protected. 借用了录音里多次出现的 wild animals 做诱饵，但官员从未谈论「应保护所有野生动物」这种价值口号，他只是描述老鼠数量和耗时，All wild animals 属于绝对化范围扩大。

借用原文：It is prohibited to feed any wild animals including birds in Rhode Island City.

C) 与原文相反

The woman was not to blame for the situation. 与录音传递的态度相反——录音 Nevertheless, while the woman's intention was to feed birds, it is clear that rats were also benefiting. 明确指出「尽管她本意是喂鸟，但老鼠也因此得利」，是把责任与她挂钩，而非为她开脱。

借用原文：Nevertheless, while the woman's intention was to feed birds, it is clear that rats were also benefiting.

D) 张冠李戴

No one should go unpunished for violating law. 看似呼应录音里 It is prohibited to feed any wild animals 的法律口吻，但这是新闻叙述者的背景交代，并非「director of the city administration」在末尾说的话，且 No one should go unpunished 这种绝对化执法口号录音中并未出现。

借用原文：It is prohibited to feed any wild animals including birds in Rhode Island City.

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

1 To prepare for eventually sending astronauts to Mars, NASA began taking applications Friday for four people to live for a year in Mars Dune Alpha. That's a 1,700-square-foot Martian habitat inside a building in Houston.

为了准备最终将宇航员送往火星,NASA于周五开始接受四人申请,让他们在Mars Dune Alpha中生活一年。这是位于休斯顿一座建筑内的一个1700平方英尺的火星栖息地。

2 The paid volunteers will work in an environment similar to Mars. They will have limited communications with family, restricted food and resources.

这些有偿志愿者将在类似火星的环境中工作。他们与家人的通讯将受到限制,食物和资源也会受限。

3 NASA is planning three experiments with the first one starting in the fall next year. Food will all be ready-to-eat space food. Some plants will be grown, but not potatoes like in the movie The Martian.

NASA正在计划三次实验,第一次实验将于明年秋季开始。食物将全部是即食太空食品。会种植一些植物,但不会像电影《火星救援》中那样种植土豆。

4 "We want to understand how humans perform in them," said lead scientist Grace Douglas. "We are looking at Mars-realistic situations."

首席科学家Grace Douglas说:"我们想了解人类在这些环境中的表现。我们关注的是符合火星实际情况的场景。"

5 The application process opens Friday and they're not seeking just anybody. The requirements are strict, including a master's degree in a science, engineering or math field or pilot experience. Only American

citizens or permanent U.S. residents are acceptable. Applicants must be between 30 and 55 and in good physical health.

申请流程于周五开放,他们寻找的并非普通人选。要求非常严格,包括拥有科学、工程或数学领域的硕士学位或飞行员经验。只接受美国公民或美国永久居民。申请人必须年龄在30至55岁之间,身体健康状况良好。

6 Attitude is key, said former Canadian astronaut Chris Hadfield. He said the participants need to be super competent, resourceful, and not relying on other people to feel comfortable.

加拿大前宇航员Chris Hadfield表示,态度是关键。他说参与者需要非常能干、足智多谋,不依赖他人也能感到自在。

3. A) Communicate with astronauts in Mars Dune Alpha.

B) Work in an environment resembling Mars.

C) Build a Martian habitat in Houston.

D) Send in applications before Friday.

【题目】 What does NASA require the paid volunteers to do?

【翻译】 NASA要求有偿志愿者做什么?

A) 与Mars Dune Alpha中的宇航员交流。 B) 在类似火星的环境中工作。

C) 在休斯顿建造火星栖息地。 D) 在周五之前提交申请。

【答案】 B (细节题) Work in an environment resembling Mars.

【定位】 The paid volunteers will work in an environment similar to Mars.

这些带薪志愿者将会在一个与火星类似的环境中工作。

【信号】 题干主语原词复现。 题干主体是 the paid volunteers, 录音第2段开头 The paid volunteers will work in an environment similar to Mars. 一字不差地把这个主语再说一遍, 且紧跟着就给出动作 will work in an environment similar to Mars——这是新闻题最典型的答案信号: 题干里的主语在录音里原词出现的那一句, 往往就是答案句。

【替换】 will work in an environment similar to Mars ↔ **Work in an environment resembling Mars**
similar to 替换 resembling

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

选项里出现了录音原词 Mars Dune Alpha，但录音从头到尾没说志愿者要去和宇航员通讯，只在第 2 段提了 They will have limited communications with family——是和家人有限通讯，不是和宇航员通讯。把 Mars Dune Alpha 这个专名扣到一个原文没说的动作上骗你听到原词就选。

借用原文：Mars Dune Alpha

C)

录音说 a 1,700-square-foot Martian habitat inside a building in Houston，确实有 Martian habitat 和 Houston 两个原词，但志愿者是住进去而不是建。选项 Build a Martian habitat in Houston 把 habitat 和 Houston 拼到 Build 这个动词上，是把建造者的事安到志愿者头上，典型张冠李戴。

借用原文：a 1,700-square-foot Martian habitat inside a building in Houston

D)

录音第 1 段念了 NASA began taking applications Friday，第 5 段也说 The application process opens Friday——Friday 这个词真的反复出现，但说的是 NASA 周五开始收申请，而不是 NASA 要求志愿者周五前递申请。Friday 是被盗用来骗听到就想选的原词。

借用原文：NASA began taking applications Friday

4. A) Ready-made food.

B) Food that is organic.

C) Food they grow.

D) Potatoes mostly.

【题目】 What will the participants in the project eat?

【翻译】 该项目的参与者将吃什么？

A) 现成的食物。 B) 有机食物。 C) 他们种植的食物。 D) 主要是土豆。

【答案】 A (细节题) Ready-made food.

【定位】 Food will all be ready-to-eat space food. Some plants will be grown, but not potatoes like in the movie The Martian.

食物将全部是即食的太空食品。有一些植物会被种植，但不是像电影《火星救援》里那样的土豆。

【信号】 Food 起首+all 强调。 录音第 3 段那一句 Food will all be ready-to-eat space food. 以题干关键词 Food 起首，且用 all 这种范围最大、最绝对的修饰词强调全部都是即食太空食品——主语+all+表语结构在听力里几乎等同于这就是答案，要立刻锁。紧接着 but not potatoes 又用 but 否定了土豆，进一步把答案聚焦在即食食物上。

【替换】 ready-to-eat space food ↔ **Ready-made food**

ready-to-eat=ready-made

Food will all be ↔ **Ready-made food**

all 等于唯一

【排除】 B) **未提及**

录音从头到尾没有出现 organic 这个词，也没说食物是天然有机的；选项 Food that is organic. 是凭电影或常识对火星实验食物的想象，属于录音没说就硬塞的未提及干扰。

C)

录音确实念了 Some plants will be grown, grown 这个原词被选项 Food they grow. 直接盗用；但原文用 Some 限定只是一些，且强调 Food will all be ready-to-eat——食物全部是即食的，植物种植只是次要补充，不是吃的来源。听到 grown 就想选 C 是这道题最大的诱惑。

借用原文：Some plants will be grown

D)

录音里 but not potatoes like in the movie The Martian 明确用 but not 否定了土豆，选项 Potatoes mostly. 却把它当作主食呈现，与原文方向完全相反。potatoes 这个原词被盗来诱惑那些被电影《火星救援》带偏的考生。

借用原文：but not potatoes like in the movie The Martian

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

1 A Japanese mayor apologized Thursday for biting the Olympic gold medal of a softball player. Nagoya mayor Takashi Kawamura had praised an athlete, Miu Goto, during a public media event. He asked her to put the medal around his neck. Kawamura then bit into it.

日本一位市长周四为咬了一名垒球运动员的奥运金牌道歉。名古屋市长河村隆之在一次公开媒体活动中表扬了运动员后藤希友。他请她把奖牌挂在他的脖子上。随后河村咬了那枚奖牌。

2 Biting a medal in front of journalists and photographers has become a common pose for Olympic medalists. However, it is only for the winners themselves, not others.

在记者和摄影师面前咬奖牌已成为奥运奖牌获得者的常见姿势。然而,这只适用于获奖者本人,而非其他人。

3 "I'm really sorry that I hurt the treasure of the gold medalist," Kawamura told reporters Thursday. 河村周四告诉记者:"我真的很抱歉伤害了金牌得主的珍宝。"

4 The mayor said the medal was undamaged, though he offered to pay for the cost of a new one. 市长表示奖牌没有损坏,不过他提出愿意支付一枚新奖牌的费用。

5 Goto, however, has accepted the International Olympic Committee's offer of a replacement, according to Japanese media reports.

然而,据日本媒体报道,后藤已接受国际奥委会提供的替换奖牌。

6 The scene broadcast on television prompted thousands of complaints to city hall. Some Olympians said they treat their medals as treasures and that it was disrespectful and unacceptable for Kawamura to bite one.

电视上播出的这一幕引发了数千人向市政厅投诉。一些奥运选手表示,他们把奖牌视为珍宝,河村咬奖牌是不尊重的、不可接受的行为。

7 "I would cry if that happened to me," said another athlete, Naohisa Takato. "I handle my own gold medal so gently that I would not scratch it."

另一位运动员高藤直寿说:"如果这发生在我身上,我会哭的。我对待自己的金牌非常温柔,不会让它划伤。"

5. A) He apologized for scratching an athlete's gold medal.

B) He was asked to present a gold medal to Miu Goto.

C) He bit a softball player's Olympic gold medal.

D) He attracted public attention at a media event.

【题目】 What do the news reports say about the Japanese mayor Takashi Kawamura?

【翻译】 新闻报道中关于日本市长河村隆志说了什么?

A) 他为刮花一名运动员的金牌而道歉。 B) 他被要求向后藤希友颁发一枚金牌。

C) 他咬了一名垒球运动员的奥运金牌。 D) 他在一场媒体活动中引起了公众关注。

【答案】 C (细节题) He bit a softball player's Olympic gold medal.

【定位】 A Japanese mayor apologized Thursday for biting the Olympic gold medal of a softball player.

一位日本市长在周四为咬了一名垒球运动员的奥运金牌一事道歉。

【信号】 新闻首句即考点。新闻类录音的第一句往往就是核心事件概述, 本题答案直接落在 A Japanese mayor apologized Thursday for biting the Olympic gold medal of a softball player. 这句新闻开篇句上, biting the Olympic gold medal of a softball player 与 C 选项几乎逐词对应。

【替换】 biting the Olympic gold medal of a softball player ↔ bit a softball player's Olympic gold medal
动名词换过去式

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

A 项说他为 scratching (刮花) 金牌道歉, 但录音原文 apologized Thursday for biting 道歉的对象是 bit (咬), 不是 scratch。scratch 一词反而出现在第 7 段 I would not scratch it, 是另一位运动员说的话, 属于张冠李戴。

借用原文: I handle my own gold medal so gently that I would not scratch it

B) 与原文相反

B 项说市长被要求把金牌颁给 Miu Goto, 但录音 He asked her to put the medal around his neck. 恰恰相反——是市长请运动员把奖牌挂在他自己脖子上, 方向颠倒。

借用原文: He asked her to put the medal around his neck.

D) 原词陷阱

D 项说他在 media event 上吸引了公众关注。录音 during a public media event 确实出现 media event, 但'吸引公众关注'是事件附带的结果, 不是新闻报道的核心事件, 与题干 What do the news reports say about... 的核心不符。

借用原文: Nagoya mayor Takashi Kawamura had praised an athlete, Miu Goto, during a public media event.

6. A) Have another picture taken with the Olympic medalist.

B) Apologize to the International Olympic Committee.

C) Get the damaged medal repaired.

D) Pay for the cost of a new medal.

【题目】 What did mayor Takashi Kawamura offer to do?

【翻译】 市长河村隆志提出要做什么?

A) 与这名奥运奖牌获得者再拍一张照片。 B) 向国际奥林匹克委员会道歉。

C) 把损坏的奖牌修好。 D) 支付一枚新奖牌的费用。

【答案】 D (细节题) Pay for the cost of a new medal.

【定位】 The mayor said the medal was undamaged, though he offered to pay for the cost of a new one.

市长表示金牌并未受损, 不过他主动提出愿意承担一枚新奖牌的费用。

【信号】 题干原词直接命中。 录音里 he offered to pay for the cost of a new one 直接出现题干的核心动词 offered, 紧接其后的 to pay for the cost of a new one 就是承诺动作。同时 though (转折) 也是答案信号, 提示前半句的 undamaged 是次要、后半句才是落点。

【替换】 offered to pay for the cost of a new one ↔ Pay for the cost of a new medal.

代词还原为名词

【排除】 A) 未提及

A 项说再拍一张照。录音里确实出现 photographers (第 2 段), 但市长并没有提出'再拍一张', A 是无中生有。

B) 原词陷阱

B 项说他要向 International Olympic Committee 道歉。录音 Goto, however, has accepted the International Olympic Committee's offer of a replacement 里确实出现 International Olympic Committee, 但那是奥委会向运动员提供替换奖牌, 与市长的道歉对象无关。市长道歉对象是 reporters (Kawamura told reporters Thursday)。

借用原文: Goto, however, has accepted the International Olympic Committee's offer of a replacement

C) 与原文相反

C 项预设奖牌已 damaged 需要修, 但录音 the medal was undamaged 明确说市长称奖牌并未受损, 故无需修复。前缀 un- 一字之差, 方向完全相反。

借用原文: the medal was undamaged

7. A) Allow no one to touch them.

B) See them as symbols of honor.

C) Treat them as treasures.

D) Keep them in a safe place.

【题目】 What did some Olympians say they would do with their medals?

【翻译】 一些奥运选手说他们会如何处理自己的奖牌?

A) 不允许任何人触碰它们。 B) 把它们视为荣誉的象征。 C) 把它们当作珍宝对待。

D) 把它们保存在安全的地方。

【答案】 C (细节题) Treat them as treasures.

【定位】 Some Olympians said they treat their medals as treasures and that it was disrespectful and unacceptable for Kawamura to bite one.

一些奥运选手表示, 他们把自己的奖牌视若珍宝, 川村咬奖牌的行为是不尊重的、不可接受的。

【信号】 题干引述结构对位。 录音 Some Olympians said they treat their medals as treasures 几乎与题干 Some Olympians say they would do with their medals 一一对应, Some Olympians said 这个引述信号直接把答案句标了出来, 紧随其后的 treat their medals as treasures 即处理方式。

【替换】 they treat their medals as treasures ↔ **Treat them as treasures.**

近乎原词复现

【排除】 A) 未提及

A 项说不让任何人碰。录音里没有任何一句话说'不允许任何人触碰', 运动员只是说视若珍宝、会轻拿轻放 (I handle my own gold medal so gently), 并没有提到 touch 这件事。

B) 过度推断

B 项把奖牌看作 symbols of honor (荣誉象征)。录音里运动员说的是 treat as treasures (视若珍宝) 和 handle gently (轻拿轻放), 并没有上升到'荣誉象征'这种抽象概念, 属于过度推断。

D) 未提及

D 项说放在 safe place (安全的地方)。录音通篇没有提到把奖牌放在哪里这一存放地点信息, 运动员的表述只关乎'如何对待'与'如何轻拿轻放', 不涉及存放位置。

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: What's that orange thing on your computer screen?

M: 你电脑屏幕上那个橙色的东西是什么?

2 W: It's something I bought yesterday. It's a plastic sheet that blocks blue light. I have one that I use to cover my phone screen too.

W: 这是我昨天买的。是一张能阻挡蓝光的塑料贴膜。我还有一张用来贴手机屏幕的。

3 M: What do you mean by blue light?

M: 你说的蓝光是什么意思?

4 W: Blue light includes natural light, but it also includes light that isn't natural, for example, from computers, phones, televisions and other electronic devices.

W: 蓝光包括自然光, 但也包括非自然光, 比如来自电脑、手机、电视和其他电子设备的光。

5 M: So blue light is harmful and that's why you want to block it.

M: 所以蓝光是有害的, 这就是你想阻挡它的原因。

6 W: It isn't that simple. Blue light isn't necessarily bad for us. In fact, we need blue light during the day to be healthy. But too much blue light, especially from electronic devices, can harm our health by weakening our vision and making it harder for us to fall asleep. And poor sleep can cause all sorts of health problems.

W: 没那么简单。蓝光不一定对我们有害。事实上, 我们白天需要蓝光来保持健康。但过多的蓝光, 尤其是来自电子设备的蓝光, 会削弱我们的视力, 让我们更难入睡, 从而损害我们的健康。而睡眠不好会导致

各种健康问题。

7 M: I'm not so sure that sleep is nearly as important as people always say it is. I haven't slept enough in months because I have too much work to do, and I feel fine. And it's the same for most of my friends. Poor sleep might be a problem for older people, but surely young people can handle late nights.

M: 我不太确定睡眠真的像人们常说的那么重要。我好几个月都没睡够了，因为工作太多，但我感觉挺好的。我大多数朋友也是这样。睡眠不好可能对老年人是个问题，但年轻人肯定能应付熬夜吧。

8 W: Well, the research I've read shows that sleep is probably even more important than we thought, and that not having enough sleep can contribute to serious health problems like obesity and heart disease. And all the artificial blue light from electronic devices means we have to try harder to sleep well.

W: 嗯，我读到的研究表明，睡眠可能比我们想象的还要重要，睡眠不足会导致肥胖和心脏病等严重的健康问题。而且电子设备发出的所有人造蓝光意味着我们必须更努力才能睡好。

9 M: Maybe you're right. I'm on my computer very late most nights, and that's probably why I don't sleep enough.

M: 也许你说得对。我大多数晚上都很晚还在用电脑，这可能就是我睡眠不足的原因。

8. A) She covered its screen with a plastic sheet.

B) She connected it with her smartphone.

C) She decorated it with colorful stickers.

D) She bought some new software for it.

【题目】 What did the woman do to her computer?

【翻译】 这位女士对她的电脑做了什么？

A) 她用塑料薄膜覆盖了屏幕。 B) 她把电脑和智能手机连接起来了。

C) 她用彩色贴纸装饰了电脑。 D) 她为电脑购买了一些新软件。

【答案】 A (细节题) She covered its screen with a plastic sheet.

【定位】 It's a plastic sheet that blocks blue light.

这是一张能阻挡蓝光的塑料薄膜。

【信号】 被问者对 What's that 的直接应答。 男士开口就问 What's that orange thing on your computer screen?, 女士紧接着在 It's a plastic sheet that blocks blue light. 里给出直接回答。"问句紧跟答句"是对话题最强的答案信号——被问者的下一句就是命题点。

【替换】 plastic sheet that blocks blue light ↔ **plastic sheet**

选项原词复现自原文

I have one that I use to cover my phone screen too ↔ **covered its screen with a plastic sheet**

use to cover 改写为 covered with

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

B 选项把 She connected it with her smartphone."把电脑连到手机"塞进来——但原文只是说 I have one that I use to cover my phone screen too, 提到 phone 仅仅是说"我手机屏幕上也贴了一张", 根本没有"把电脑连到手机"的动作。

借用原文: I have one that I use to cover my phone screen too

C) 偷换概念

C 把女士的动作改成了 She decorated it with colorful stickers."用彩色贴纸装饰", 原文 It's a plastic sheet that blocks blue light. 说的是"阻挡蓝光的塑料膜", 目的在于功能、不是装饰, 颜色(橙)只是膜本身颜色而不是"贴纸"。

借用原文: It's a plastic sheet that blocks blue light.

D) 原词陷阱

D 把她买的东西说成 She bought some new software for it."新软件", 可原文清楚说 It's something I bought yesterday. It's a plastic sheet——买的是"塑料膜"这一实物, 不是软件。

借用原文: It's something I bought yesterday.

9. A) It may not be simply blue.

B) It includes unnatural light.

C) It is more harmful to young people.

D) It induces people to fall asleep.

【题目】 What does the woman say about blue light?

【翻译】 这位女士关于蓝光说了什么?

A) 它可能不仅仅是蓝色的。 B) 它包含非自然光。 C) 它对年轻人的危害更大。

D) 它促使人们入睡。

【答案】 B (细节题) It includes unnatural light.

【定位】 Blue light includes natural light, but it also includes light that isn't natural, for example, from computers, phones, televisions and other electronic devices.

蓝光既包含自然光, 也包含非自然光, 比如来自电脑、手机、电视和其他电子设备的光。

【信号】 but ... also includes 的修正信号。女士先给一个"轻"的说法 Blue light includes natural light, 紧跟着 but it also includes light that isn't natural 用 but 修正——听力中 but 之后才是命题点。这个"先轻后重"的修正结构是判定答案句的关键信号。

【替换】 light that isn't natural ↔ unnatural light

isn't natural=unnatural

Blue light includes natural light, but it also includes light that isn't natural ↔

It includes unnatural light

也包含=includes

【排除】 A) 偷换概念

It may not be simply blue."它可能不只是蓝色"说的是"颜色不只蓝", 可录音从未谈过蓝光"颜色"的复杂性, 谈的是"光源"是否自然。两者讨论的层面不同。

借用原文: It isn't that simple.

C) 张冠李戴

录音中提到 Poor sleep might be a problem for older people, but surely young people can handle late nights. 是"男士"的看法, 谈的是"年轻人 vs 老人扛夜", 并不是女士对"蓝光对年轻人更有害"的表态; 女士全程没说蓝光对年轻人特别更糟。

借用原文: Poor sleep might be a problem for older people, but surely young people can handle late nights.

D) 与原文相反

It induces people to fall asleep. 说蓝光"让人入睡", 可女士明确表态 making it harder for us to fall asleep——蓝光过多反而让人更难入睡, 方向完全相反。

借用原文: making it harder for us to fall asleep

-
10. A) He has had much trouble falling asleep.
B) He has had some sort of health problems.
C) He has stayed up playing computer games.
D) He has been burdened with excessive work.

【题目】 Why does the man say he hasn't slept enough for months?

【翻译】 这位男士为什么说几个月来睡眠不足?

- A) 他入睡一直很困难。 B) 他有某种健康问题。 C) 他熬夜玩电脑游戏。
D) 他承受着过重的工作负担。

【答案】 D (细节题) He has been burdened with excessive work.

【定位】 I haven't slept enough in months because I have too much work to do, and I feel fine.

我已经好几个月没睡够了, 因为要做的工作太多, 可我感觉挺好的。

【信号】 because 的因果信号。男士在 I haven't slept enough in months because I have too much work to do 里用 because 直接给出原因——"工作太多"。because 是 Why 题最经典的答案信号, 听到就直接锁。

【替换】 too much work to do ↔ been burdened with excessive work

too much=excessive

I have too much work to do ↔ He has been burdened with excessive work

have work to do=be burdened with work

【排除】 A) 偷换概念

He has had much trouble falling asleep. 是"努力睡却睡不着", 可男士说的是 I haven't slept enough in months because I have too much work to do——他不是睡不着, 而是没时间睡。trouble falling asleep (失眠) 和 not having time to sleep (没时间睡) 是两回事。

借用原文: making it harder for us to fall asleep

B) 偷换概念

He has had some sort of health problems. 暗示"有健康问题所以没睡够", 可原文里男士反而说 I feel fine——他根本没承认自己有健康问题; 况且原文谈"健康问题"是作为"长期缺睡可能导致的后果"出现, 不是男士没睡够的原因。

借用原文: not having enough sleep can contribute to serious health problems

C) 原词陷阱

He has stayed up playing computer games. 借 computer 这个录音里反复出现的原词制造"听见 computer 就想选"的诱惑。但原文里 computer 都用于 I'm on my computer very late most nights 等场合——他熬夜是在"用电脑工作", 根本没说在"玩游戏"。

借用原文: I'm on my computer very late most nights

-
11. A) Exposure to blue light is the chief cause of obesity.
B) Sleep may be more important than people assumed.
C) Sleep may also be negatively affected by natural light.
D) Overuse of electronic devices may cause heart disease.

【题目】 What has the woman learned from the research she has read?

【翻译】 这位女士从她读过的研究中了解到了什么?

- A) 接触蓝光是肥胖的主要原因。 B) 睡眠可能比人们认为的更重要。
C) 睡眠也可能受到自然光的负面影响。 D) 过度使用电子设备可能导致心脏病。

【答案】 B (细节题) Sleep may be more important than people assumed.

【定位】 Well, the research I've read shows that sleep is probably even more important than we thought, and that not having enough sleep can contribute to serious health problems like obesity and heart disease.

嗯, 我读到的研究表明, 睡眠很可能比我们以为的还要重要, 而睡眠不足可能导致肥胖和心脏病等严重的健康问题。

【信号】 the research shows that 的结论句框。 女士开口就用 the research I've read shows that 这一典型结论句框启动答案句, 紧跟着的 sleep is probably even more important than we thought 就是研究的核心结论。这是听力里最稳的命题信号之一。

【替换】 even more important than we thought ↔ **more important than people assumed**

we thought=people assumed

sleep is probably even more important ↔ **Sleep may be more important**

probably=may

【排除】 A) **过度推断**

原文 not having enough sleep can contribute to serious health problems like obesity and heart disease 只说"缺睡可能导致肥胖等问题", 主语是"缺睡", 且用 contribute to 这种有限度的因果措辞; A 把锅甩到 Exposure to blue light 头上, 并升级为 the chief cause of obesity 这种独占性主因——既偷换了主语, 又夸大了因果强度。

借用原文: not having enough sleep can contribute to serious health problems like obesity and heart disease

C) **与原文相反**

原文反复说 artificial blue light from electronic devices 干扰睡眠, 矛头是"非自然 / 人造"蓝光; C Sleep may also be negatively affected by natural light. 偏偏把矛头扭到 natural light, 与原文方向完全相反。

借用原文: all the artificial blue light from electronic devices means we have to try harder to sleep well

D) **偷换概念**

原文把 heart disease 仅作为 serious health problems like obesity and heart disease 的举例之一, 主语是"缺睡"; D Overuse of electronic devices may cause heart disease. 把主语换成"过度使用电子设备"、把举例"心脏病"提到结论位置, 既偷换主语又拉直因果链。

借用原文: not having enough sleep can contribute to serious health problems like obesity and heart disease

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

1 W: As a kid, did you know what job you wanted to do when you grew up?

W: 你小时候知道自己长大后想做什么工作吗?

2 M: No, I didn't. And I got sick every time adults asked me what I wanted to be when I grew up.

M: 不知道。每次大人问我长大后想做什么, 我都觉得烦。

3 W: It's the same with me. And I'm tired of people asking that question of my 10-year-old daughter. My daughter's stock answers are basketball player, pop singer, mechanical engineer. Adults love that last one, as it's the perfect mix of the sensible and the ambitious. When she was much younger, my daughter used to say she wanted to be Queen of the Clouds, which I loved. That's the kind of goal-setting I like to see in children, springing from their boundless imaginations.

W: 我也是。我也受够了别人老问我10岁女儿这个问题。我女儿的标准答案是篮球运动员、流行歌手、机械工程师。大人们特别喜欢最后那个, 因为它既实际又有抱负, 是完美的结合。我女儿小时候曾说她想当云朵女王, 我特别喜欢这个。这才是我希望在孩子身上看到的那种目标设定, 源于他们无边无际的想象力。

4 M: Yes, we grown-ups can be tedious and limiting in our need for reality. And we teach a very gloomy image of adulthood—that whatever our children's future holds, it must be seen within the context of a job.

M: 是啊，我们成年人为了现实可能会变得乏味和局限。而且我们给孩子灌输了一种非常灰暗的成年生活形象——无论我们孩子的未来是什么样的，都必须放在工作这个框架里看。

5 W: How utterly overwhelming and dull!

W: 这太让人喘不过气来了，而且多无聊啊！

6 M: When people ask my son what he wants to be when he grows up, I have to swallow the urge to say, "Hey, back off my kid's dreams!"

M: 每当有人问我儿子长大后想做什么时，我都得忍住不说：嘿，别对我孩子的梦想指手画脚！

7 W: We can't dismiss the idea that teenagers have to plan to do something after they finish school, and parents are entitled to hope it's more than simply spending 10 hours a day playing computer games.

W: 我们不能否认青少年确实需要为毕业后做点什么而规划，家长也有权希望那不仅仅是每天花10个小时玩电脑游戏。

8 M: But asking "What do you want to be?" isn't going to lead a child to a fulfilled life, rather at least to false expectations and a high chance of disappointment.

M: 但问“你想做什么”并不会引导孩子走向充实的人生，反而至少会带来错误的期望和很大的失望可能。

9 W: Exactly. We should be helping our kids understand who they are, even if that means letting go of who we think they should be.

W: 没错。我们应该帮助孩子了解他们自己是谁，即使这意味着放下我们认为他们应该成为什么样的人。

12. A) What they wanted to be when grown up.

B) What their favorite cartoon character was.

C) What they learned from computer games.

D) What they liked to do most after school.

【题目】 What question were both speakers fed up with when they were kids?

【翻译】 当两位说话者还是孩子的时候，他们厌烦了什么问题？

A) 长大后想成为什么样的人。 B) 他们最喜欢的卡通角色是什么。

C) 他们从电脑游戏中学到了什么。 D) 他们放学后最喜欢做什么。

【答案】 A (细节题) What they wanted to be when grown up.

【定位】 And I got sick every time adults asked me what I wanted to be when I grew up.

每次大人问我长大后想做什么，我都会觉得烦透了。

【信号】被问者的直接应答信号 **got sick**。女问 did you know what job you wanted to do when you grew up? 后，男方在第二段用 I got sick every time adults asked me what I wanted to be when I grew up. 直接回应，got sick 就是『厌烦』这一情绪的最强信号；紧接着第三段女方又说 It's the same with me. 表示自己也一样，双方共同厌烦的那个问题就此锁定。

【替换】what I wanted to be when I grew up ↔ **What they wanted to be when grown up.**
人称与时态同义改写

【排除】B)

整段对话从未出现 cartoon 或具体的卡通形象名称，What their favorite cartoon character was. 属于无中生有。

C) **原词陷阱**

录音第七段 spending 10 hours a day playing computer games 真的念了 computer games，但语境是女方说『家长希望孩子放学别只打游戏』，与『被问烦了的童年问题』完全无关；选项 What they learned from computer games. 借用了 computer games 这个原词来骗『听到就想选』。

借用原文：spending 10 hours a day playing computer games

D) **偷换概念**

对话谈的是『长大后想做什么』，没有出现 after school 这种放学时段的具体话题，What they liked to do most after school. 属于偷换概念，把『长大目标』换成了『日常活动』。

13. A) A stock broker.

B) A pop singer.

C) A mechanical engineer.

D) A basketball player.

【题目】What occupation do adults see as both sensible and ambitious according to the woman?

【翻译】根据这位女士的说法，成年人认为哪种职业既明智又有抱负？

A) 股票经纪人。 B) 流行歌手。 C) 机械工程师。 D) 篮球运动员。

【答案】C (细节题) A mechanical engineer.

【定位】My daughter's stock answers are basketball player, pop singer, mechanical engineer. Adults love that last one, as it's the perfect mix of the sensible and the ambitious.

我女儿的口头答案就是篮球运动员、流行歌手、机械工程师。大人们最喜欢最后那一个，因为它把『靠谱』和『有抱负』完美地结合在一起。

【信号】指代锁定 + 因果信号 **as**。原文用 that last one 指代列举里排在最后的 mechanical engineer，紧接着 as 引出原因 the perfect mix of the sensible and the ambitious，直接对应题干 both sensible and ambitious 两个条件，是典型的『指代+因果』双重信号锁定。

【替换】 that last one ↔ A mechanical engineer.

顺位指代还原

the perfect mix of the sensible and the ambitious ↔ A mechanical engineer.

属性匹配题干修饰

【排除】 A)

整段录音从未出现 stock broker 这个职业，A stock broker. 属无中生有，可能是利用『一听就显得 ambitious』的常识脑补干扰。

B)

录音里确实念到 pop singer，但它只是被列举的三个选项之一，并不是大人 love 的那一项；A pop singer. 借原词诱选，盗用了 pop singer 这个词。

借用原文：pop singer

D)

basketball player 也是被女方提到的列举项之一，但同样不是大人最喜欢那一项，A basketball player. 也是利用原词诱选。

借用原文：basketball player

14. A) Ambitious.

B) Sensible.

C) Imaginative.

D) Practical.

【题目】 What kind of goal-setting does the woman like to see in children?

【翻译】 这位女士希望在孩子身上看到什么样的目标设定？

A) 有抱负的。 B) 明智的。 C) 富有想象力的。 D) 切合实际的。

【答案】 C (细节题) Imaginative.

【定位】 When she was much younger, my daughter used to say she wanted to be Queen of the Clouds, which I loved. That's the kind of goal-setting I like to see in children, springing from their boundless imaginations.

在我女儿小得多的时候，她常说她想当『云之女王』，我当时特别喜欢。那才是我喜欢看到孩子们立的那种目标，是从他们无边的想象力里长出来的。

【信号】 原话直引 the kind of goal-setting I like 与原因 springing from imaginations。原文女方直接说 That's the kind of goal-setting I like to see in children，几乎和题干一字不差；后半句 springing from their boundless imaginations 给出立目标的核心属性来自『无边想象力』，是定位的关键信号。

【替换】 springing from their boundless imaginations ↔ Imaginative.

名词到形容词的同源替换

Queen of the Clouds ↔ Imaginative.

具体例子到抽象形容词的概括

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音里出现 the perfect mix of the sensible and the ambitious, ambitious 确被念到，但语境是『大人对 mechanical engineer 的评价』，不是女方喜欢的立目标类型，Ambitious. 借原词诱选。

借用原文：the ambitious

B) 原词陷阱

the sensible 同样出现在大人评价 mechanical engineer 那句里，并非女方喜欢的立目标类型；Sensible. 又是借原词诱选。

借用原文：the sensible

D)

女方明确表达自己喜欢的是『来自想象力』的目标，而 Practical. 偏务实，恰是和『想象力』相反的方向；男方第四段还说 we grown-ups can be tedious and limiting in our need for reality, 说明双方都批评『太务实』，所以 Practical 与女方立场相反。

借用原文：we grown-ups can be tedious and limiting in our need for reality

-
15. A) Relax their strict control of their kids.
B) Help their kids understand themselves.
C) Impose their own dreams on their kids.
D) Dismiss their high expectations of their kids.

【题目】 What does the woman suggest adults should do?

【翻译】 这位女士建议成年人应该做什么？

- A) 放松对孩子的严格控制。 B) 帮助孩子了解自己。 C) 将自己的梦想强加给孩子。
D) 放弃对孩子的高期望。

【答案】 B (细节题) Help their kids understand themselves.

【定位】 We should be helping our kids understand who they are, even if that means letting go of who we think they should be.

我们应该帮助孩子明白他们究竟是谁，哪怕这意味着要放下我们心里想让他们成为的样子。

【信号】 we should be+建议动作信号。 女方在最后一段用 We should be helping our kids understand who they are 直接说出建议，we should 是最典型的建议信号；位置又在对话最后，是收束式落点，几乎可以确定就是这道建议题的答案句。

【替换】 helping our kids understand who they are ↔ Help their kids understand themselves.

宾语从句到反身代词的等值改写

【排除】 A)

录音并未谈到家长应放松对孩子的『严格控制』，只是说不要把自己的期望强加给孩子；Relax their strict control of their kids. 把『放下自己的预设』偷换成『放松严格控制』，扩大了原文范围。

C)

letting go of who we think they should be 表明女方主张『放下我们希望他们成为的样子』，等于反对把自己的梦强加给孩子；Impose their own dreams on their kids. 与原文立场完全相反，是反向陷阱。

借用原文：letting go of who we think they should be

D) 原词陷阱

录音第八段提到 false expectations, expectations 是原词，但语境是『问 What do you want to be 会带来虚假期望和失望』，并非要求家长 dismiss their high expectations；选项 Dismiss their high expectations of their kids. 借 expectations 这个原词诱选，又把『不要制造虚假期望』推断成『要彻底抛弃所有高期望』，过度推断。

借用原文：false expectations

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 Greater Internet access correlates directly with improved health care, education and economic development. People living in rural areas, however, lag behind in online use, which limits their access to government services, banking and job opportunities.

互联网接入的扩大与医疗保健、教育和经济发展的改善直接相关。然而,生活在农村地区的人们在网络使用方面落后,这限制了他们获得政府服务、银行业务和就业机会的途径。

2 Nowhere is this challenge clearer than in Africa. Most Africans live in rural areas that are tough to wire for Internet access.

这一挑战在非洲表现得最为明显。大多数非洲人生活在难以铺设互联网接入线路的农村地区。

3 Now, some phone companies are trying to introduce Internet-ready phones into African markets. Certain companies have started selling simple smartphones for only \$20. Previously, the lowest price had been around \$40, well out of reach for many people.

现在,一些手机公司正试图将支持互联网的手机引入非洲市场。某些公司已经开始销售售价仅为20美元的简易智能手机。此前,最低价格约为40美元,这对许多人来说遥不可及。

4 These devices are powered by software from the giant electronics company, KaiOS Technologies Limited. Most companies are trying to make phones ever more powerful and capable. But KaiOS went

the other way. It made every effort to keep the essential capabilities of smartphones, but strip out costs and preserve battery life for people who likely have inadequate access to electricity.

这些设备由大型电子公司KaiOS Technologies Limited的软件驱动。大多数公司都在努力让手机变得更强大、功能更多。但KaiOS反其道而行之。它竭尽全力保留智能手机的基本功能,同时降低成本并延长电池续航时间,以满足那些可能无法充分获得电力供应的人们需求。

5 The KaiOS devices offer an alternative to the more expensive models that remain out of reach of many Africans and contribute to the digital divide. The body of KaiOS phones is as basic as it gets. Instead of a touchscreen, they're controlled with an old-school keypad. They're designed for 3G networks because 4G coverage doesn't reach two thirds of Africa's customers. In total, KaiOS phones are made from about \$15 worth of parts, while Apple's top-of-the-line iPhone has \$390 worth of stuff.

KaiOS设备为许多非洲人提供了一种替代选择,那些价格更高的机型仍然遥不可及,并加剧了数字鸿沟。

KaiOS手机的机身设计极其简单。它们不使用触摸屏,而是通过老式键盘进行操控。它们是为3G网络设计的,因为4G覆盖范围无法触及非洲三分之二的用户。总的来说,KaiOS手机由价值约15美元的零部件制成,而苹果公司的顶级iPhone则使用了价值390美元的材料。

16. A) Set up company branches.

B) Improve its infrastructure.

C) Introduce iPhones into its markets.

D) Promote Internet-ready phones.

【题目】 What are a number of phone companies trying to do in Africa?

【翻译】 许多手机公司正试图在非洲做什么?

A) 建立公司分支机构。 B) 改善其基础设施。 C) 将iPhone引入其市场。

D) 推广支持互联网的手机。

【答案】 D (细节题) Promote Internet-ready phones.

【定位】 Now, some phone companies are trying to introduce Internet-ready phones into African markets.

如今,一些手机公司正试图将能上网的手机引入非洲市场。

【信号】 句首 Now 引出新话题。 Now, some phone companies are trying to introduce Internet-ready phones into African markets. 里句首 Now 是典型的话题切换信号,把镜头从'非洲上网难'切到'手机公司在做什么',紧跟其后的就是题目要问的具体动作。

【替换】 introduce Internet-ready phones ↔ **Promote Internet-ready phones.**

introduce≈promote 同义替换

into African markets ↔ **Promote Internet-ready phones.**

in Africa = into African markets

【排除】 A) 未提及

Set up company branches. 在录音里根本没出现 set up 或 branches 这类词，是凭'公司+非洲'凑出的常识推论，属于未提及类干扰。

B)

Improve its infrastructure. 借了 tough to wire for Internet access 这类'基建落后'的语境制造既视感，但原文从未说手机公司去改善基础设施，而是说他们另辟蹊径推廉价手机，是典型的原词陷阱+偷换概念。

借用原文：Most Africans live in rural areas that are tough to wire for Internet access.

C)

Introduce iPhones into its markets. 盗用了原文段尾 Apple's top-of-the-line iPhone has \$390 worth of stuff. 这一处 iPhone 原词，但原文恰恰是把 iPhone 当成对照——非洲推的是低价 KaiOS 手机、不是 iPhone，这是典型原词陷阱+与原文相反。

借用原文：Apple's top-of-the-line iPhone has \$390 worth of stuff.

17. A) They cater to Africans' needs.

B) They are more expensive models.

C) They are more powerful and capable

D) They boast the longest battery life.

【题目】 How do KaiOS smartphones differ from smartphones of most other companies?

【翻译】 KaiOS智能手机与其他大多数公司的智能手机有何不同？

A) 它们迎合非洲人的需求。 B) 它们是更昂贵的型号。 C) 它们更强大且功能更强。

D) 它们拥有最长的电池续航时间。

【答案】 A (细节题) They cater to Africans' needs.

【定位】 Most companies are trying to make phones ever more powerful and capable. But KaiOS went the other way. It made every effort to keep the essential capabilities of smartphones, but strip out costs and preserve battery life for people who likely have inadequate access to electricity.

大多数公司都在努力让手机越来越强大、功能越来越全。但 KaiOS 反其道而行：它竭力保留智能手机的核心功能，同时砍掉成本、保住续航，服务那些用电不稳的人群。

【信号】 But + went the other way 双重转折。 But KaiOS went the other way. 里的 But 与 went the other way 是典型的双重转折信号，前一句 Most companies are trying to make phones ever more powerful and capable. 是被否定的对照基线，转折后那一句才是真正在讲 KaiOS 的差异点。

【替换】 strip out costs and preserve battery life for people who likely have inadequate access to electricity

↔ **They cater to Africans' needs.**

服务用电不稳人群→迎合非洲人需求

But KaiOS went the other way. ↔ **They cater to Africans' needs.**

反其道而行=另辟需求侧

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

They are more expensive models. 借了 more expensive models 这个原词，但原文恰恰是说 KaiOS 给出更便宜的替代品、绕开 more expensive models，与原文方向完全相反，是原词陷阱+与原文相反。

借用原文：The KaiOS devices offer an alternative to the more expensive models that remain out of reach of many Africans

C)

They are more powerful and capable 直接照搬了 more powerful and capable 这串原词，但原文是说'多数公司在追求更强更全，而 KaiOS 反其道而行'，KaiOS 恰恰不是更强更全，原词陷阱+张冠李戴。

借用原文：Most companies are trying to make phones ever more powerful and capable.

D)

They boast the longest battery life. 盗用了 preserve battery life 这一处续航话题，但原文只说'保住/延长续航'，并没有说'最长'，longest 是程度的过度推断，未提及 + 与原文相反。

借用原文：preserve battery life for people who likely have inadequate access to electricity

18. A) A large touchscreen.

B) An old-school keypad.

C) A voice-response device.

D) A digitally-designed system.

【题目】 What are KaiOS smartphones equipped with?

【翻译】 KaiOS智能手机配备了什么？

A) 大型触摸屏。 B) 老式键盘。 C) 语音响应设备。 D) 数字化设计系统。

【答案】 B (细节题) An old-school keypad.

【定位】 Instead of a touchscreen, they're controlled with an old-school keypad.

它们不用触摸屏，而是用老式键盘来操控。

【信号】 Instead of 一句给出'不是A、是B'。 Instead of a touchscreen, they're controlled with an old-school keypad. 用 Instead of 这一对比信号，把两种硬件方案并列摆出来：前半否定 touchscreen、后半肯定 old-school keypad，结构上一句话同时回答了'不是什么+是什么'。

【替换】 they're controlled with an old-school keypad ↔ An old-school keypad.

原词级同义对应

【排除】 A)

A large touchscreen. 盗用了原文 Instead of a touchscreen 的 touchscreen 原词，但原文用 Instead of 明确否定了 touchscreen，方向完全反了，是典型原词陷阱+与原文相反。

借用原文：Instead of a touchscreen, they're controlled with an old-school keypad.

C)

A voice-response device. 在录音里完全没有 voice 或 response 类词，是凭'智能手机也可能用语音控制'这种常识脑补的，属于未提及。

D)

A digitally-designed system. 与原文里描述 KaiOS 手机外观、控制方式的句子毫无对应，'数字化设计的系统'是个含义空泛的兜底干扰，属未提及。

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

1 For years, using recycled plastic to make plastic products was cheap. By contrast, fossil fuel plastic was more expensive. Thus this sustainable option was an economic option too.

多年来，使用再生塑料制造塑料产品的成本较低。相比之下，化石燃料塑料则更加昂贵。因此，这种可持续选择也是一种经济选择。

2 But now it is cheaper for major manufacturers to use new plastic.

但现在对于大型制造商来说，使用新塑料更便宜。

3 According to one recent business report, recycled plastic now costs an extra \$72 a tonne compared with newly-made plastic. This may be because of consumer demands. They are pushing for more recycled plastics in new products. Meanwhile, new plastic is becoming cheaper. This is because of a boom in petroleum chemical production from the U.S. The price increase of recycled plastic could cost sustainable manufacturers an extra \$250 million a year.

根据最近的一份商业报告，与新制塑料相比，再生塑料现在每吨要多花费72美元。这可能是因为消费者的需求。他们推动在新产品中使用更多再生塑料。与此同时，新塑料正变得更便宜。这是因为美国石油化工生产的繁荣。再生塑料价格的上涨可能会使可持续制造商每年多支出2.5亿美元。

4 Smaller manufacturers may also be forced to use new plastic to reduce costs. Makers of clear plastic bottles may also opt for new fossil-fuel based plastic to save money.

较小的制造商也可能被迫使用新塑料以降低成本。透明塑料瓶的制造商也可能选择使用新的化石燃料基塑料来省钱。

5 Plastic packaging makers are being pressured to use more recycled plastic. This is done in hopes of reducing the enormous amount of plastic pollution in the oceans.

塑料包装制造商正面临使用更多再生塑料的压力。这样做是为了减少海洋中大量的塑料污染。

6 The UK government plans to tax companies which don't use at least 30% recycled plastic in their products. Additionally, the government is planning to increase the quantity of recycled plastic in the market.

英国政府计划对产品中再生塑料使用量未达到至少30%的公司征税。此外，政府正计划增加市场上再生塑料的数量。

7 This could mean incentives for new recycling plants. Additionally, recycling facilities may be improved at a local council level and recycled plastic could be imported.

这可能意味着对新回收工厂的激励措施。此外，地方议会层面的回收设施可能会得到改善，再生塑料也可以进口。

8 This would help increase the amount of recycled plastic in circulation.

这将有助于增加流通中再生塑料的数量。

19. A) It ensured sustainable economic growth.

B) It was strongly opposed by manufacturers.

C) It was cheaper than using fossil fuel plastic.

D) It satisfied consumer demands on the whole.

【题目】 What is said about using recycled plastic to make plastic products in the past?

【翻译】 关于过去使用回收塑料制造塑料产品,有何说法?

A) 它确保了可持续的经济增长。 B) 它遭到制造商的强烈反对。

C) 它比使用化石燃料塑料更便宜。 D) 它总体上满足了消费者的需求。

【答案】 C (细节题) It was cheaper than using fossil fuel plastic.

【定位】 For years, using recycled plastic to make plastic products was cheap. By contrast, fossil fuel plastic was more expensive. Thus this sustainable option was an economic option too.

多年来,用回收塑料制造塑料产品一直很便宜。相比之下,化石燃料塑料更贵。因此这种可持续的选项同时也是一种经济划算的选项。

【信号】 对比信号 By contrast 锁定答案句。 答案句的关键信号是 By contrast——它紧跟在"回收塑料便宜"之后,接出"化石燃料塑料更贵"的对比,正好把两者的价格高低关系明确点出。此外开头的 For years 对应题干的 in the past, 是时间锚点。

【替换】 using recycled plastic to make plastic products was cheap ↔

It was cheaper than using fossil fuel plastic.

录音两句并一句·形容词转比较级

fossil fuel plastic was more expensive ↔ **than using fossil fuel plastic**

对比对象逐词对齐

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音原句是 this sustainable option was an economic option too, 意思是"这种可持续选项同时也是经济划算的选项", 强调的是"便宜=经济", 与"保证可持续经济增长"完全不是一回事。选项把 sustainable + economic 这两个原词拼成 sustainable economic growth, 但 growth (增长) 在录音里根本没提。

借用原文: this sustainable option was an economic option too

B)

录音第一段只讲了"便宜"和"经济", 全篇也未出现 manufacturers oppose 这类否定/反对的措辞, strongly opposed 是凭空捏造的反向描述, 属于典型的"未提及"。

D) 张冠李戴

录音确实提到 This may be because of consumer demands, 但那是在解释"现在回收塑料反而更贵"的原因, 发生在"现在", 与题干限定的 in the past 时间错位。选项盗用了 consumer demand 这个原词把"现在"的信息安到"过去", 是典型的张冠李戴。

借用原文: This may be because of consumer demands

-
20. A) The capacity to mass produce it.
B) The U.S. federal government's regulations.
C) A boom in market demand for clear plastic bottles.
D) A rapid increase in U.S. petroleum chemical production.

【题目】 What has led to more competitive price for new plastic?

【翻译】 是什么导致新塑料的价格更具竞争力?

- A) 大规模生产的能力。 B) 美国联邦政府的法规。 C) 透明塑料瓶市场需求的繁荣。
D) 美国石油化工产量的快速增长。

【答案】 D (细节题) A rapid increase in U.S. petroleum chemical production.

【定位】 Meanwhile, new plastic is becoming cheaper. This is because of a boom in petroleum chemical production from the U.S.

与此同时, 新塑料正变得越来越便宜。这是因为美国的石油化工产量出现了大幅增长。

【信号】 因果信号 This is because 锁定答案句。答案句靠 This is because of 这个清晰的因果信号锁定——录音里出现"new plastic is becoming cheaper" (结果) 后紧接着用 This is because of 给出原因 a boom in petroleum chemical production from the U.S., 这就是题目要的原因。

【替换】 a boom in petroleum chemical production from the U.S. ↔

A rapid increase in U.S. petroleum chemical production.

boom=rapid increase·同义词替换

【排除】 A) 未提及

"大规模生产能力"听起来很合理（产能高自然成本低），但录音里从未提到 capacity 或 mass produce，这是凭常识脑补出的答案，属于未提及。

B)

录音里 U.S. 只与 petroleum chemical production from the U.S. 搭配，是讲"美国石化产量"，全篇并未提到 U.S. federal government 的任何 regulation。选项盗用了原词 U.S.，又把后半段 The UK government 的"政府监管"语义错位拼到"美国"头上，是典型的"原词+张冠李戴"混合干扰。

借用原文：petroleum chemical production from the U.S.

C) 偷换概念

clear plastic bottles 确实在 Makers of clear plastic bottles may also opt for new fossil-fuel based plastic to save money 里出现过，但那是讲"透明塑料瓶的厂家会选新塑料"——是"新塑料更便宜"的结果之一，而不是它变便宜的原因。选项把"结果"包装成"原因"。

借用原文：Makers of clear plastic bottles may also opt for new fossil-fuel based plastic to save money

-
21. A) Require companies to use 30% of new plastic.
B) Increase the supply of new plastic in the market.
C) Reduce the amount of plastic pollution in local areas.
D) Take measures to promote the use of recycled plastic.

【题目】 What does the UK government plan to do about plastic?

【翻译】 英国政府计划对塑料采取什么措施？

- A) 要求企业使用30%的新塑料。 B) 增加市场上新塑料的供应。
C) 减少当地地区的塑料污染量。 D) 采取措施促进回收塑料的使用。

【答案】 D （细节题） Take measures to promote the use of recycled plastic.

【定位】 The UK government plans to tax companies which don't use at least 30% recycled plastic in their products. Additionally, the government is planning to increase the quantity of recycled plastic in the market.

英国政府计划对那些产品中回收塑料使用比例不足30%的公司征税。此外，政府还计划增加市场上回收塑料的数量。

【信号】 主体+计划信号 plans to / is planning to 双重锁定。 本段同时出现两次明显的"计划"信号：The UK government plans to 与 the government is planning to——主体+plan to 的合体两次出现，构成两条并列计划，是无可争议的答案句。

【替换】 tax companies which don't use at least 30% recycled plastic ↔

Take measures to promote the use of recycled plastic.

具体措施→抽象概括

increase the quantity of recycled plastic in the market ↔ promote the use of recycled plastic

增加供应=促进使用·名词化与动词化对调

【排除】 A) 偷换概念

录音原文是 tax companies which don't use at least 30% recycled plastic, 30% 限定的是 recycled plastic (回收塑料), 政府要求的是"至少用30%的回收塑料"。选项把数字 30% 原样搬过来, 但偷偷把 recycled plastic 换成 new plastic (新塑料), 方向完全反了——典型的"数字原词陷阱+正话反说"。

借用原文: tax companies which don't use at least 30% recycled plastic in their products

B) 偷换概念

录音说政府计划 increase the quantity of recycled plastic in the market——增加的是回收塑料的量。选项把 recycled plastic 偷换成 new plastic (新塑料), 把"增加回收塑料供应"扭曲成"增加新塑料供应", 正好相反。又是把 increase 原词留着、偷换名词的伎俩。

借用原文: the government is planning to increase the quantity of recycled plastic in the market

C)

录音里 reduce plastic pollution 的目标是 reducing the enormous amount of plastic pollution in the oceans——减少海洋里的塑料污染。选项把 oceans 偷换成 local areas (本地地区), 范围被偷改了; 并且 reduce pollution 这件事在录音里也不是政府计划的内容, 而是"包装厂家被施压"去做的, 主体也不对。属于范围偷改+张冠李戴的双重错。

借用原文: reducing the enormous amount of plastic pollution in the oceans

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

1 At the Dreamery, a business in Manhattan, naps are for sale. A 45-minute session in a darkened enclosure with peace and quiet costs \$25. To be clear, this institution is no hotel. This is a nap joint. It sells the idea of the nap as much as the nap itself.

在曼哈顿的 Dreamery, 小睡是用来出售的。在一个幽暗的封闭空间里享受平静与安宁的 45 分钟小睡需要 25 美元。需要明确的是, 这家机构不是酒店。这是一家小睡店。它出售的是小睡这个理念, 就像出售小睡本身一样。

2 Is a nap worth \$25? The answer is obviously yes. Here, at this point in the argument, it's traditional for me to bring up all the studies that show the benefits of napping. But do you really need experts to tell you that? Just look at the world around you at 2:30 in the afternoon.

一次小睡值 25 美元吗? 答案显然是肯定的。在论证的这一点上, 按惯例我应该列举所有显示小睡益处的研究。但你真的需要专家告诉你这些吗? 只需看看下午两点半你周围的世界。

3 I've been working from home for more than 10 years now. And the quality and quantity of work I can do emerges directly from my ability to concentrate. I don't understand how people have creative careers

without napping. Every day at about 1 p.m., everyone faces the same choice: sleep until 2 p.m. and then work until 5, or daydream and drift around social media and attend pointless meetings until 7 p.m.

我在家工作已经超过 10 年了。我能完成的工作质量和数量直接来源于我的专注能力。我不明白人们如何能在不小睡的情况下从事创意职业。每天大约下午一点，每个人都面临同样的选择：睡到下午两点然后工作到五点，或者做白日梦、在社交媒体上闲逛、参加毫无意义的会议直到晚上七点。

4 The friends I have who still work in offices inform me their bosses insist that they take the second option, and that napping is associated with laziness. I genuinely find it odd. For if you nap properly, it's like waking up from a full night's sleep and you can double your day's worth of concentration.

我那些仍在办公室工作的朋友告诉我，他们的老板坚持让他们选择第二种方案，而且小睡被认为与懒惰联系在一起。我真的觉得这很奇怪。因为如果你好好小睡，那就像从一整夜的睡眠中醒来，你可以让一天的专注力翻倍。

22. A) It studies dreams.

B) It rents a place for nap-takers.

C) It is a hotel for business people.

D) It is a nap research institute.

【题目】 What do we learn about the Dreamery, a business in Manhattan?

【翻译】 关于位于曼哈顿的Dreamery这家企业,我们了解到什么?

- A) 它研究梦境。 B) 它为午睡者出租场地。 C) 它是一家为商务人士服务的酒店。
D) 它是一家午睡研究机构。

【答案】 B (细节题) It rents a place for nap-takers.

【定位】 At the Dreamery, a business in Manhattan, naps are for sale. A 45-minute session in a darkened enclosure with peace and quiet costs \$25. To be clear, this institution is no hotel. This is a nap joint.

在曼哈顿的一家叫 Dreamery 的店里,午睡是被拿来出售的。在一个黑暗、安静的小隔间里睡 45 分钟,要 25 美元。说清楚一点,这家机构不是酒店,这是一家专门的午睡店。

【信号】 正面定义 + 否定式澄清。答案句的信号有两层:一是 naps are for sale 直接给出 Dreamery 做什么生意——卖午睡;二是 To be clear, this institution is no hotel. This is a nap joint. 用'no... this is...'的否定式定义把考生最容易误以为的身份(酒店)否掉、把真身(专门做午睡的店)亮出来,这是典型的篇章信号:说话人主动澄清的句子常常就是答案句。

【替换】 naps are for sale ↔ rents a place for nap-takers

naps are for sale ≈ rents a place for nap-takers

A 45-minute session in a darkened enclosure with peace and quiet costs \$25. ↔

rents a place for nap-takers

a darkened enclosure ≈ a place; costs \$25 ≈ rents

【排除】 A) 未提及

It studies dreams. 利用机构名 Dreamery 含 dream 一词来制造'研究梦'的字面联想,但录音从未说这家店研究 dreams,只说它出售 naps are for sale;店名带 dream 不等于业务是研究 dream,这是把字面误当成业务定义。

C) 与原文相反

It is a hotel for business people. 里的 hotel 在录音 this institution is no hotel 里原词出现,但出现的位置正是被讲话人否掉的位置——讲话人明确说'这不是酒店'。考生若只听到 hotel 三个字就选,会正好掉进讲话人提前设的反话陷阱里。

借用原文: this institution is no hotel

D) 过度推断

It is a nap research institute. 把这家店从'a business / a nap joint'拔高为'研究机构'。录音明明说 At the Dreamery, a business in Manhattan,定位是 business(生意),又自称 nap joint(店);从未说它是 research institute,这是把性质从'商业'拔高到'学术研究',越界推断。

借用原文: At the Dreamery, a business in Manhattan

23. A) To find out creative people's work performance.

B) To see how many people can go without napping.

C) To understand the obvious importance of napping.

D) To feel how difficult it is to get his idea across.

【题目】 Why does the speaker ask us to look at the world around us at 2:30 in the afternoon?

【翻译】 为什么说话者要我们在下午2点30分观察周围的世界?

A) 为了了解有创造力的人的工作表现。 B) 为了看看有多少人可以不午睡。

C) 为了理解午睡的明显重要性。 D) 为了感受让别人理解他的想法有多困难。

【答案】 C (目的题) To understand the obvious importance of napping.

【定位】 Is a nap worth \$25? The answer is obviously yes. Here, at this point in the argument, it's traditional for me to bring up all the studies that show the benefits of napping. But do you really need experts to tell you that? Just look at the world around you at 2:30 in the afternoon.

午睡值不值 25 美元?答案显然是值的。讲到这一步,我按惯例本该搬出一堆研究来证明午睡的好处。但你真的需要专家来告诉你这件事吗?只要看看下午两点半你身边的世界就行了。

【信号】 立场句 + 反问 + 让你看现象。 信号有三层:一是立场句 The answer is obviously yes. 先抛出讲话人的论点——午睡显然值得;二是反问 But do you really need experts to tell you that?,讲话人用反问替代了'引研究'的常规论证;三是承接动作 Just look at the world around you at 2:30 in the afternoon.——既然不需要专家,那就不用'你身边下午两点半的景象'来代替专家的研究,直接让听众自己看到午睡显然重要。三层连起来:让你看下午两点半的世界,目的就是让你自己印证讲话人那句'午睡显然重要'。

【替换】 The answer is obviously yes. ↔ **the obvious importance of napping**

obviously yes ≈ obvious importance

Just look at the world around you at 2:30 in the afternoon. ↔

To understand the obvious importance of napping

look at ≈ understand

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

To find out creative people's work performance. 借了录音第三段里 I don't understand how people have creative careers without napping. 中的 creative 一词制造熟悉感,但讲话人让人看下午两点半的世界,目的不是去研究'有创造力的人的工作表现',他根本没让你去观察任何特定人群。这是跨段盗词,把第三段的词嫁接到第二段的目的上。

借用原文: I don't understand how people have creative careers without napping.

B) **与原文相反**

To see how many people can go without napping. 在方向上正好与讲话人立场相反。讲话人是在论证'午睡显然重要',让你看世界是为了证明大家都需要午睡;选项却说目的是'看有多少人不靠午睡也行',这把目的反向了。

借用原文: The answer is obviously yes.

D) **偷换概念**

To feel how difficult it is to get his idea across. 把讲话人的目的偷换成'体会到自己讲清楚观点有多难'。录音里讲话人并不是在抱怨自己难以传达观点,他相反非常自信地说'你不需要专家'——他对自己的观点能不能被听懂没有任何困扰,选项是对讲话人姿态的歪曲。

借用原文: But do you really need experts to tell you that?

-
24. A) They decline due to pointless meetings.
B) They depend on his ability to concentrate.
C) They enable him to enjoy a creative career.
D) They are affected by the overuse of social media.

【题目】 **What do we learn about the quantity and quality of the speaker's work?**

【翻译】 关于说话者工作的数量和质量,我们了解到什么?

- A) 它们因无意义的会议而下降。 B) 它们取决于他的专注能力。
C) 它们使他能够享受创造性的职业生涯。 D) 它们受到社交媒体过度使用的影响。

【答案】 **B** (细节题) They depend on his ability to concentrate.

【定位】 I've been working from home for more than 10 years now. And the quality and quantity of work I can do emerges directly from my ability to concentrate.

我在家工作已经超过 10 年了。我能完成的工作的质量和数量,直接取决于我集中注意力的能力。

【信号】因果衔接词 **emerges directly from**。答案信号是 emerges directly from 这一因果衔接短语——它把'工作的质和量'与'集中力'明确绑成因果关系。这种'A emerges/comes/results from B'结构是听力细节题最直接的答案信号,因为它已经替你'把答案靠什么'说清楚了,只需把 B 抓住即可。

【替换】the quality and quantity of work I can do ↔ **They**
the quality and quantity of work ≈ They
emerges directly from my ability to concentrate ↔ **depend on his ability to concentrate**
emerges directly from ≈ depend on

【排除】A) **原词陷阱**

They decline due to pointless meetings. 借了录音里 attend pointless meetings until 7 p.m. 中的 pointless meetings 制造熟悉感,但 pointless meetings 在录音里是讲话人用来描述'不午睡就要被迫做的烂事'之一,并不是导致讲话人产出 decline 的原因。讲话人压根没说自己产出在下降,只是把不午睡的人生活描述为低效。

借用原文: attend pointless meetings until 7 p.m.

C) **与原文相反**

They enable him to enjoy a creative career. 盗了录音 I don't understand how people have creative careers without napping. 中的 creative career 来诱选。但因果方向相反: 录音是说'人怎么能在没午睡的情况下还做创造性工作'——讲话人是用 creative career 来反衬'没午睡就难做创造性工作',而不是说工作的质和量'使他能享受'创造性职业。选项把'我的工作量质' → 取决于集中力'偷换成'我的工作量质' → 让我能享受创造性职业',因果颠倒。

借用原文: I don't understand how people have creative careers without napping.

D) **原词陷阱**

They are affected by the overuse of social media. 借了录音里 daydream and drift around social media 中的 social media 制造熟悉感。但录音里 drift around social media 是讲话人描述'不午睡会陷入'的散漫状态之一,并非他在说自己的工作量质被社交媒体过度使用所影响。同样是用原词嫁接到错位的因果上。

借用原文: daydream and drift around social media

25. A) Some bosses associate napping with laziness.

B) Many office workers nap during work hours.

C) Some bosses can concentrate without napping.

D) Many of his friends daydream in the office.

【题目】What does the speaker say he finds odd?

【翻译】说话者说他觉得什么很奇怪?

- A) 一些老板把午睡与懒惰联系在一起。 B) 许多办公室职员在工作时间午睡。
C) 一些老板可以不午睡就能集中注意力。 D) 他的许多朋友在办公室里做白日梦。

【答案】A (细节题) Some bosses associate napping with laziness.

【定位】 The friends I have who still work in offices inform me their bosses insist that they take the second option, and that napping is associated with laziness. I genuinely find it odd.

我那些还在办公室上班的朋友告诉我,他们的老板坚持要他们走第二条路(发呆、刷社交媒体、开无意义的会),而且认为午睡跟懒惰挂钩。我真的觉得这件事很奇怪。

【信号】 态度词 odd 直接锁前一句。 答案信号是 I genuinely find it odd. 中的 odd——题干 What does the speaker say he finds odd? 在录音里几乎是原词复现, it 又指代前面紧挨的那个现象。听力里'我觉得 odd / strange / surprising'这种句式, it 指的就是前一句讲过的事——这是态度题的最直接信号。

【替换】 their bosses insist that they take the second option, and that napping is associated with laziness ↔ **Some bosses associate napping with laziness.**

their bosses + napping is associated with laziness ≈ Some bosses associate napping with laziness

I genuinely find it odd. ↔ **Some bosses associate napping with laziness.**

it = 前一句现象 ≈ A 项内容

【排除】 B) 未提及

Many office workers nap during work hours. 借了录音里 The friends I have who still work in offices 中的 offices 制造场景熟悉感,但录音从未说很多上班族在上班时间午睡,反而说老板逼他们走第二条路(发呆、刷社交媒体、开无意义的会)。这是凭空造一个录音没有的现象。

C) 原词陷阱

Some bosses can concentrate without napping. 盗了第三段 my ability to concentrate 里的 concentrate 一词制造熟悉感,但讲话人本人的立场恰恰是'不午睡很难保持集中力',而且讲话人觉得 odd 的对象是'老板对午睡的偏见',不是老板的集中力。选项把讲话人不解的对象偷换成了与原话无关的、且方向相反的命题。

借用原文: my ability to concentrate

D) 张冠李戴

Many of his friends daydream in the office. 盗了第三段 daydream and drift around social media 里的 daydream 与第四段 The friends I have who still work in offices 里的 friends,把两个原词拼到一起造一个录音没说的现象。录音里讲话人觉得 odd 的是老板把午睡当懒惰,而不是朋友在办公室发呆;且 daydream 是讲话人假设'不午睡就会陷入'的状态,不是他对朋友行为的描述。

借用原文: daydream and drift around social media

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

51 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。

A woman was charged with allegedly violating a Rhode Island city law against feeding wild animals.

第1段，第1句

"主语 + be charged with + 动名词短语" 是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的被动语态句式，且介词短语作状语、动名词短语作介词宾语均为典型结构，掌握后可迁移至大量类似句子。

The 55-year-old woman's neighbors blame her for making the area's rat problem worse.

第1段，第2句

主谓宾加原因状语的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见,blame somebody for doing something 是典型搭配,动名词作介词宾语也是高频考点,句式有一定代表性,掌握后可迁移到其他含 for doing 状语的句子

The woman and her parents, who own the home, told reporters that she's being charged for feeding birds.

第3段，第1句

句子成分丰富且有训练价值。主句包含并列主语、双宾语结构（told reporters + 宾语从句），宾语从句中有被动语态谓语和原因状语（for feeding birds）。定语从句虽简单但展示了关系代词在从句中充当主语的用法。覆盖主谓宾、定语、状语、从句内部成分等多种情况，适合练习成分划分。

"Who would have known just loving animals gets you that much trouble," she said.

第4段，第1句

本句涵盖引述结构、疑问词作主语、动名词短语作主语、双宾语结构、嵌套宾语从句等多种成分，且"Who"作主语、"just loving animals"作主语、"you"和"that much trouble"构成双宾语都是值得练习的点。

It is prohibited to feed any wild animals including birds in Rhode Island City.

第5段，第1句

'It is + 过去分词 + to do'结构（如It is prohibited to、It is required to、It is forbidden to）在四六级和考研阅读中极为常见，常用于表达规定、要求、建议等内容。掌握这一句式及其形式主语用法具有很高的迁移价值。

Nevertheless, while the woman's intention was to feed birds, it is clear that rats were also benefiting.

第5段，第2句

'it is clear that...' 结构和 'while' 让步状语从句都是四六级、考研阅读中的高频句式。该句型典型且实用，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

Anthony Moretti, director of the city administration, said he saw more than 20 rats near the woman's home.

第6段，第1句

主句 + 宾语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，同位语的用法也很常见。省略 that 的宾语从句在真题中大量出现，掌握后可迁移到其他类似句子，具有较好的代表性。

He said it will take months to get the problem under control.

第6段，第2句

"主句 + 宾语从句" 是四六级和考研中极为常见的句式，said、think、believe 等动词引导的宾语从句频繁出现。从句中的 "it takes time to do" 句型也是典型表达。掌握该结构后，可直接迁移到大量类似句子，具有较高的代表性和实用性。

She was involved in a conflict with bird lovers.

第1题，A

本句的 "be involved in" 被动结构在四六级、考研阅读中较为常见，属于表达"参与、卷入"的典型句式。简单句 + 被动语态 + 介词短语状语的组合具有一定代表性，学生掌握后可在相似语境中迁移运用。虽然结构简单，但作为被动语态的基础句型具有较好的典型性。

She was charged with mistreating animals.

第1题，B

"主语 + be 动词 + 过去分词 + with 短语" 是四六级和考研阅读中常见的被动语态句式，具有较高的复用性和典型性。

She was accused of violating a city law.

第1题，D

被动语态句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，"be accused of doing"这个搭配也很典型；掌握后可以迁移到大量类似的被动结构（be informed of、be convinced of等），实用性强。

It will take time to solve the rat problem.

第2题，A

It takes time to do sth 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句型，形式主语 It 后置真实主语的结构在考试中反复出现；掌握本句的分析方法可以直接迁移到大量类似句子，结构典型性较高

No one should go unpunished for violating law.

第2题，D

情态动词加系表结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，尤其是表达规范、建议或义务的句子。"No one should..." 这类否定主语配合情态动词的句式是典型的规劝表达，学生掌握后可迁移到类似的规范性陈述中，结构代表性较强。

To prepare for eventually sending astronauts to Mars, NASA began taking applications Friday for four people to live for a year in Mars Dune Alpha.

第1段，第1句

覆盖主谓宾基本结构，同时包含不定式作目的状语、后置定语修饰宾语、时间状语等多种成分，且后置定语中嵌套介词短语和不定式复合结构，适合练习识别修饰关系和成分归属。

That's a 1,700-square-foot Martian habitat inside a building in Houston.

第1段，第2句

本句虽为简单句，但表语部分包含复合形容词 1,700-square-foot、后置定语 inside a building 和嵌套介词短语 in Houston，可用于练习识别名词短语的完整边界和定语归属，对初学者有一定辨析价值。

The paid volunteers will work in an environment similar to Mars.

第2段，第1句

主谓加地点状语的简单句结构在真题中较为常见，一般将来时也是高频时态，具有一定代表性；但由于缺少从句或复杂修饰，无法体现真题中常考的长难句特征，典型性中等。

NASA is planning three experiments with the first one starting in the fall next year.

第3段，第1句

简单句配后置定语修饰宾语的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，with 复合结构也是常考点，具有一定代表性，但不如复杂句式那样高频典型。

"I would cry if that happened to me," said another athlete, Naohisa Takato.

第7段，第1句

覆盖了引述句的倒装结构(said 后主语)、同位语(Naohisa Takato)、直接引语作宾语、条件状语从句、情态动词谓语句等多种成分类型,且引语内外的主谓宾划分层次分明,适合作为成分识别的综合练习句。

"I handle my own gold medal so gently that I would not scratch it."

第7段，第2句

so ... that 引导结果状语从句是四六级和考研高频句式，表达程度与结果的因果关系，在阅读和写作中都常见。掌握此结构可迁移至大量类似句子，典型性较高。

Have another picture taken with the Olympic medalist.

第6题，A

成分训练价值较高：本句涵盖谓语、宾语、宾语补足语、状语四种成分，尤其使役结构中的宾补是常见易错点；祈使句省略主语的特征也值得练习；介词短语作状语的识别也有训练意义。

Get the damaged medal repaired.

第6题，C

get sth done (使役动词 + 宾语 + 过去分词作宾补) 是四六级和考研高频句式，常出现在阅读理解和完形填空中；祈使句本身虽不常作为长难句考点，但使役结构的识别与变形 (如 have/make/let sth done) 是语法填空和改错的常见考查对象，掌握本句结构后可迁移到大量类似表达。

Allow no one to touch them.

第7题，A

祈使句和 "allow sb to do sth" 结构在四六级、考研阅读及写作中频繁出现，是常考句式；掌握后可迁移至大量同类表达如 enable、permit、forbid 等动词的宾补结构，代表性较强

See them as symbols of honor.

第7题，B

本句虽然结构简单，但涵盖了谓语、宾语、宾语补足语三个核心成分，且呈现了 "see + 宾语 + as + 宾补" 这一常见动词搭配，对巩固宾补概念和祈使句省略主语有一定练习价值。然而成分种类有限（无定语从句、状语从句、多重修饰等丰富结构），且无明显易错点或辨析难度，作为划分练习句收益中等。

W: Blue light includes natural light, but it also includes light that isn't natural, for example, from computers, phones, televisions and other electronic devices.

第4段，第1句

并列句加一层定语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。用but连接两个意思相关的主句、在第二主句的宾语后用that引导限制性定语从句进行修饰，这种结构在真题中反复出现。句中还包含了代词指代、插入举例等常见现象，具有很强的典型性和迁移价值。

M: So blue light is harmful and that's why you want to block it.

第5段，第1句

本句展示了两个高频句式：主系表结构和表语从句。特别是 that is why 这一因果解释句式，在四六级和考研阅读、写作中反复出现，学生掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似表达。并列句 + 嵌套从句的组合也是真题常见结构。

In fact, we need blue light during the day to be healthy.

第6段，第3句

虽然是简单句,但包含了主谓宾完整结构、时间状语、目的状语(不定式),以及插入语,成分种类有一定覆盖面,适合初学者练习识别不定式作状语与介词短语作状语的区别。

M: I'm not so sure that sleep is nearly as important as people always say it is.

第7段，第1句

形容词后接宾语从句以及比较状语从句嵌套是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，该句结构完整地展现了这类典型用法，且长度和复杂度接近真题水平，具有很强的代表性和可迁移性

I haven't slept enough in months because I have too much work to do, and I feel fine.

第7段，第2句

本句的结构在考试中非常典型：并列句+原因状语从句的组合是常考句式，现在完成时的使用也是高频考点，且「too...to」结构（虽然此处是「too much...to do」变体）也是常见搭配。掌握本句结构后，可以迁移到大量类似的并列复合句和状语从句分析中。

W: Well, the research I've read shows that sleep is probably even more important than we thought, and that not having enough sleep can contribute to serious health problems like obesity and heart disease.

第8段，第1句

本句体现了四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式：带定语从句的复杂主语、并列宾语从句、比较状语从句、动名词短语作主语。特别是“research shows that...”和“not doing sth can contribute to...”的表达到学术和科普类文章中极为常见，掌握后可大量迁移到健康、科研、社会问题等话题的长难句分析。

He has had much trouble falling asleep.

第10题，A

简单句 + 现在完成时 + 动名词短语修饰名词，是四六级和考研阅读中常见的基础句式，学生掌握后可迁移到大量类似结构（如“have difficulty doing sth”），具有较好的代表性，但不如复合句或特殊句式那样典型。

What has the woman learned from the research she has read?

第11题 题干

本句结构高度典型：疑问句 + 现在完成时 + 省略关系代词的限制性定语从句，都是四六级和考研听力、阅读中的高频句式。定语从句修饰介词宾语、关系代词在从句中作宾语而省略，这些都是常考语法点。掌握本句结构后，学习者可以迁移到大量类似的疑问句和定语从句场景，实用性强。

And I'm tired of people asking that question of my 10-year-old daughter.

第3段，第2句

主系表结构加介词短语状语是四六级阅读和写作中的常见句式，"be tired of doing" 也是高频搭配，掌握后可迁移到大量类似表达，典型性较高。

When she was much younger, my daughter used to say she wanted to be Queen of the Clouds, which I loved.

第3段，第5句

涵盖多种成分类型：时间状语从句、宾语从句（直接引语式，无引导词）、非限制性定语从句（which 指代前面整个内容）、不定式作宾语（to be）。"used to" 结构和关系代词在从句内充当宾语都是值得练习的考点，成分丰富度较高

We should be helping our kids understand who they are, even if that means letting go of who we think they should be.

第9段，第2句

本句覆盖主谓宾、宾语补足语、让步状语、宾语从句、系表结构等多种成分，且宾语补足语后嵌从句、状语从句内再套从句，层次丰富。对划分宾语补足语与宾语从句边界、识别嵌套关系有较好练习价值。

People living in rural areas, however, lag behind in online use, which limits their access to government services, banking and job opportunities.

第1段，第2句

非限制性定语从句补充说明前文是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，which 指代整句内容的用法尤为典型。主句中现在分词作后置定语也是常考结构。本句结构具有较强的代表性和迁移价值。

Nowhere is this challenge clearer than in Africa.

第2段，第1句

本句涵盖倒装结构、比较状语从句、省略谓语、否定副词作状语等多个考点，既有系表结构又有倒装语序，是训练主谓识别、倒装还原、比较结构分析的优质练习句，成分划分训练价值高

These devices are powered by software from the giant electronics company, KaiOS Technologies Limited.

第4段，第1句

被动语态 'be + 过去分词 + by' 结构在四六级和考研阅读中常见,且介词短语作状语也是高频句式,具有一定代表性,掌握后可迁移到类似句子,但简单句结构限制了典型性上限。

The body of KaiOS phones is as basic as it gets.

第5段，第2句

"as ... as ..." 比较结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，主系表结构配合比较从句的组合方式在真题中常见。掌握本句可直接迁移到大量同类比较句，典型性较高。

Instead of a touchscreen, they're controlled with an old-school keypad.

第5段，第3句

被动语态加介词短语状语是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式,句首状语 Instead of 引出对比也较典型。结构虽简单但具备一定代表性,掌握后可迁移到类似句型,典型性中等偏上。

Set up company branches.

第16题，A

仅涵盖谓语和宾语两个核心成分,缺少主语、定语、状语等其他常见成分,成分种类单一;虽可用于练习识别祈使句中的省略主语和动词短语作谓语,但整体训练覆盖面窄,收益有限。

By contrast, fossil fuel plastic was more expensive.

第1段，第2句

主系表结构配状语是常见句式，但本句过于简单，缺少四六级和考研真题中常见的复杂修饰、从句嵌套等特征，典型性一般。

Thus this sustainable option was an economic option too.

第1段，第3句

主系表结构在考试中常见，"Thus" 引导结论、"too" 表示 "也" 的用法也较典型，但本句过于简短且无任何复杂修饰或从句，作为真题句式的代表性一般。

According to one recent business report, recycled plastic now costs an extra \$72 a tonne compared with newly-made plastic.

第3段，第1句

简单句结构在四六级和考研阅读中常见，句首介词短语作状语和句末过去分词引导比较状语的搭配也属于典型用法，能够帮助学生熟悉新闻报道或学术文章中常用的陈述句式，具有一定代表性，但因为是简单句而非复杂句，典型性略打折扣。

Meanwhile, new plastic is becoming cheaper.

第3段，第4句

主系表结构配时间状语是常见句式，进行时态也是考试高频考点。但本句过于简单，缺少四六级和考研真题中常见的定语从句、状语从句、并列结构等复杂层次，作为典型训练句代表性一般。

Additionally, the government is planning to increase the quantity of recycled plastic in the market.

第6段，第2句

简单句结构中加入不定式作宾语和句首状语副词，是常见的表达方式，在考试中有一定代表性，但并非高频难点句式。

Additionally, recycling facilities may be improved at a local council level and recycled plastic could be imported.

第7段，第2句

并列句加情态被动语态是四六级和考研写作及阅读中常见的句式，尤其在议论文或说明文中表达建议或可能措施时频繁出现，具有较强的实用性和代表性

It satisfied consumer demands on the whole.

第19题，D

简单的主谓宾加状语结构在真题中常见，但本句过于基础，缺少从句、复杂修饰或特殊句式等真题高频考点，代表性一般。掌握本句对理解更复杂的主谓宾结构有帮助，但迁移价值有限。

Take measures to promote the use of recycled plastic.

第21题，D

祈使句在英语中较为常见，特别是在说明文、倡议类文本或应用文中。本句结构简单，但“动词 + 宾语 + 不定式目的状语”的搭配在实际语言中频繁出现，具有一定代表性，掌握后可迁移到类似句式。

The answer is obviously yes.

第2段，第2句

主系表结构是基础句型之一，但本句过于简短，缺少定语、从句等真题常见的复杂修饰成分，作为考试句式的代表性较弱，迁移价值有限。

Here, at this point in the argument, it's traditional for me to bring up all the studies that show the benefits of napping.

第2段，第3句

形式主语加不定式结构在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，限制性定语从句修饰名词也是典型句式。本句展示的“it is + 形容词 + for sb + to do”模式和“名词 + that从句”组合，都是标准化的常考结构，掌握后迁移价值高。

They decline due to pointless meetings.

第24题，A

“主语 + 谓语 + 原因状语”为常见简单句式，“due to”引出原因也是高频搭配，具有一定代表性，但缺乏四六级或考研真题中常见的复杂从句结构，典型性中等。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本卷出现的 199 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。

nap B1

n. 小睡, 打盹

本卷14次·真题 18句

medal B1

n. 奖章

本卷12次·真题 15句

recycled B1

adj. 回收利用的

本卷8次·真题 16句

device B1

n. 设备

本卷6次·真题 60句

smartphone B1

n. 智能手机

本卷6次·真题 38句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本卷5次·真题 466句

mayor B1

n. 市长

本卷5次·真题 19句

bite A2

v. 咬

本卷5次·真题 12句

product A2

n. 产品

本卷4次·真题 128句

access B1

n. 进入

本卷4次·真题 83句

manufacturer B2

n. 制造商

本卷4次·真题 34句

electronic B1

adj. 电子的

本卷4次·真题 30句

recycle B1

v. 回收利用 (废品)

本卷4次·真题 13句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本卷3次·真题 118句

amount A2

n. 数量

本卷3次·真题 87句

economic B2

adj. 经济的

本卷3次·真题 62句

option B1

n. 选择

本卷3次·真题 60 句

creative B1

adj. 有创造力的

本卷3次·真题 55 句

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

本卷3次·真题 50 句

media B1

n. 大众传播媒介（报刊、电视、广播、互联...

本卷3次·真题 45 句

charge B1

v. 收费

本卷3次·真题 42 句

wild A2

adj. 野生的

本卷3次·真题 42 句

application B1

n. 申请

本卷3次·真题 30 句

quantity B1

n. 数量

本卷3次·真题 21 句

concentrate B1

v. 集中注意力

本卷3次·真题 17 句

player A2

n. 运动员

本卷3次·真题 17 句

sustainable B2

adj. 可持续的

本卷3次·真题 16 句

astronaut B1

n. 宇航员

本卷3次·真题 14 句

athlete B1

n. 运动员

本卷3次·真题 12 句

apologize B1

v. 道歉;认错

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

benefit B1

n. 好处

本卷2次·真题 169 句

local A2

adj. 当地的

本卷2次·真题 150 句

career B1

n. 职业

本卷2次·真题 119 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

quality A2

n. 质量

本卷2次·真题 100 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本卷2次·真题 90 句

consumer B1

n. 消费者

本卷2次·真题 84 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本卷2次·真题 84 句

contribute B1

v. 捐献

本卷2次·真题 74 句

event A2

n. 事件

本卷2次·真题 66 句

obesity B2

n. 肥胖 (症)

本卷2次·真题 57 句

internet A2

n. 互联网

本卷2次·真题 55 句

medium B1

adj. 中等的

本卷2次·真题 55 句

extra A2

adj. 额外的

本卷2次·真题 48 句

associate B2

v. 联系

本卷2次·真题 45 句

pollution B1

n. 污染

本卷2次·真题 38 句

software B1

n. 软件 (计算机程序)

本卷2次 · 真题 35 句

expectation B2

n. 期待, 预期

本卷2次 · 真题 34 句

harmful B1

adj. 有害的

本卷2次 · 真题 31 句

powerful B1

adj. 强大的

本卷2次 · 真题 30 句

production B1

n. 生产

本卷2次 · 真题 29 句

fuel B1

n. 燃料

本卷2次 · 真题 28 句

handle A2

v. 处理

本卷2次 · 真题 28 句

block A2

n. 街区

本卷2次 · 真题 24 句

fossil B2

n. 化石

本卷2次 · 真题 24 句

limited B1

adj. 有限的

本卷2次 · 真题 23 句

directly B1

adv. 直接地

本卷2次 · 真题 22 句

maker A2

n. 制造者

本卷2次 · 真题 22 句

habitat B2

n. (动植物的) 栖息地, 生长环境

本卷2次 · 真题 21 句

ambitious B2

adj. 有雄心的

本卷2次 · 真题 20 句

capable B1

adj. 有能力的

本卷2次 · 真题 20 句

blame B1

v. 责备

本卷2次 · 真题 14 句

odd B1

adj. 奇怪的

本卷2次·真题 14 句

chemical B1

adj. 化学的

本卷2次·真题 13 句

boom B1

n. 繁荣

本卷2次·真题 12 句

administration B2

n. 管理

本卷2次·真题 11 句

battery A2

n. 电池

本卷2次·真题 11 句

paid A2

v. 付款

本卷2次·真题 9 句

rural B1

adj. 乡村的, 农村的

本卷2次·真题 8 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本卷1次·真题 224 句

online A2

adj. 在线的

本卷1次·真题 145 句

design B1

n. 设计

本卷1次·真题 132 句

customer A2

n. 顾客, 客户

本卷1次·真题 124 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本卷1次·真题 119 句

process B1

n. 过程

本卷1次·真题 108 句

physical B1

adj. 身体的

本卷1次·真题 98 句

base A2

n. 基础

本卷1次·真题 95 句

project A2

n. 项目

本卷1次·真题 90 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本卷1次·真题 89 句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本卷1次·真题 89 句

according B1

prep. 根据

本卷1次·真题 88 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本卷1次·真题 80 句

traditional B1

adj. 传统的

本卷1次·真题 79 句

growth B1

n. 增长

本卷1次·真题 77 句

digital B1

adj. 数字的

本卷1次·真题 75 句

decline B2

v. 下降

本卷1次·真题 73 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本卷1次·真题 73 句

measure B1

v. 测量

本卷1次·真题 68 句

performance B1

n. 表演

本卷1次·真题 66 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本卷1次·真题 65 句

pressure B1

n. 心理压力

本卷1次·真题 63 句

due B1

adj. 预期的

本卷1次·真题 62 句

resident B2

n. 居民

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

seek B1

v. 寻找

本卷1次·真题 56 句

ensure B2

v. 确保

本卷1次·真题 54 句

resource B1

n. 资源

本卷1次·真题 54 句

image A2

n. 形象, 印象

本卷1次·真题 52 句

perform B1

v. 执行

本卷1次·真题 52 句

tax A2

n. 税

本卷1次·真题 49 句

promote B2

v. 促进

本卷1次·真题 47 句

limit B1

n. 限度

本卷1次·真题 45 句

harm B1

n. 伤害

本卷1次·真题 44 句

attend A2

v. 出席, 参加 (会议、活动等)

本卷1次·真题 43 句

facility B2

n. 设施

本卷1次·真题 43 句

attract B1

v. 吸引 (注意力、兴趣)

本卷1次·真题 41 句

importance B1

n. 重要性

本卷1次·真题 40 句

conflict B2

n. 冲突

本卷1次·真题 38 句

reality B1

n. 现实

本卷1次·真题 38 句

rely B1

v. 依赖;依靠

本卷1次·真题 36 句

assume B2

v. 假定

本卷1次·真题 34 句

engineering B1

n. 工程学

本卷1次·真题 33 句

differ B1

v. 不同, 有区别

本卷1次·真题 30 句

essential B1

adj. 必不可少的

本卷1次·真题 30 句

network B1

n. 网络

本卷1次·真题 30 句

argument B1

n. 争论

本卷1次·真题 29 句

chief B1

n. 首领

本卷1次·真题 29 句

eventually B1

adv. 最终

本卷1次·真题 29 句

artificial B2

adj. 人造的

本卷1次·真题 28 句

vision B2

n. 视力

本卷1次·真题 28 句

council B1

n. 委员会

本卷1次·真题 27 句

necessarily B2

adv. 必然地

本卷1次·真题 27 句

capture B1

v. 捕获

本卷1次·真题 26 句

competitive B2

adj. 竞争的

本卷1次·真题 26 句

thus B2

adv. 因此, 所以
本卷1次·真题 26句

federal B2

adj. 联邦(制)的
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

rent A2

v. 租用
本卷1次·真题 24句

character B1

n. 性格
本卷1次·真题 23句

install B1

v. 安装(设备、软件)
本卷1次·真题 23句

applicant B2

n. 申请人
本卷1次·真题 22句

contrast B2

n. 对比
本卷1次·真题 22句

institution B2

n. 机构
本卷1次·真题 22句

stuff A2

n. 东西
本卷1次·真题 22句

enormous B1

adj. 巨大的
本卷1次·真题 21句

institute B2

n. 学院
本卷1次·真题 21句

pose B2

v. 摆姿势(供拍照或绘画)
本卷1次·真题 20句

preserve B2

v. 保护
本卷1次·真题 20句

tough B1

adj. 困难的
本卷1次·真题 20句

alternative B2

n. 可供选择的事物
本卷1次·真题 19句

citizen B1

n. 公民

本卷1次·真题 19句

meanwhile B1

adv. 与此同时

本卷1次·真题 19句

burden B2

n. 负担

本卷1次·真题 18句

capacity B2

n. 容量

本卷1次·真题 18句

emerge B2

v. 出现;浮现

本卷1次·真题 18句

honor B2

n. 荣誉

本卷1次·真题 18句

requirement B2

n. 要求

本卷1次·真题 18句

context B2

n. (事情发生的) 背景、环境

本卷1次·真题 17句

mass B1

n. 大量

本卷1次·真题 17句

obvious B1

adj. 明显的

本卷1次·真题 16句

properly B1

adv. 正确地

本卷1次·真题 16句

regulation B2

n. 规则, 条例

本卷1次·真题 16句

previously B1

adv. 以前, 先前 (指过去某个时间)

本卷1次·真题 15句

recycling B1

n. 回收利用

本卷1次·真题 15句

scene A2

n. 场景

本卷1次·真题 15句

stock B1

n. 库存

本卷1次·真题 15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

urge B2

v. 敦促

本卷1次·真题 14 句

adulthood B2

n. 成年期

本卷1次·真题 13 句

imagination B1

n. 想象力

本卷1次·真题 13 句

import B1

v. 进口

本卷1次·真题 13 句

mix A2

v. 混合

本卷1次·真题 13 句

oppose B2

v. 反对

本卷1次·真题 13 句

session B1

n. 会议;会期

本卷1次·真题 13 句

surely B1

adv. 肯定地

本卷1次·真题 13 句

exposure B2

n. 暴露

本卷1次·真题 12 句

incentive B2

n. 激励

本卷1次·真题 12 句

prompt B2

v. 促使

本卷1次·真题 12 句

complaint B1

n. 抱怨

本卷1次·真题 11 句

decorate B1

v. 装饰

本卷1次·真题 11 句

giant B1

adj. 巨大的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

negatively B2

adv. 负面地

本卷1次·真题 11句

opt B2

v. 选择

本卷1次·真题 11句

permanent B2

adj. 永久的

本卷1次·真题 11句

strongly B1

adv. 强烈地

本卷1次·真题 11句

concentration B2

n. 专注

本卷1次·真题 10句

fulfill B2

v. 履行、执行（承诺、义务、职责等）

本卷1次·真题 10句

impose B2

v. 强制实行

本卷1次·真题 10句

induce C1

v. 诱导

本卷1次·真题 10句

inform B1

v. 告知，通知（正式地告诉某人某事）

本卷1次·真题 10句

acceptable B1

adj. 可接受的

本卷1次·真题 9句

capability B2

n. 能力

本卷1次·真题 9句

damaged B1

adj. 受损的

本卷1次·真题 9句

dull B1

adj. 无聊的

本卷1次·真题 9句

equip B1

v. 装备

本卷1次·真题 9句

intention B1

n. 意图

本卷1次·真题 9句

overwhelming B2

adj. 压倒性的

本卷1次·真题 9句

resemble

B1

v. 像

本卷1次·真题9句

weaken

B2

v. 使变弱

本卷1次·真题9句

branch

A2

n. 树枝

本卷1次·真题8句

excessive

B2

adj. 过多的

本卷1次·真题8句

improved

A2

adj. 改进的

本卷1次·真题8句

super

B1

adj. 极好的，超级棒的

本卷1次·真题8句

symbol

B2

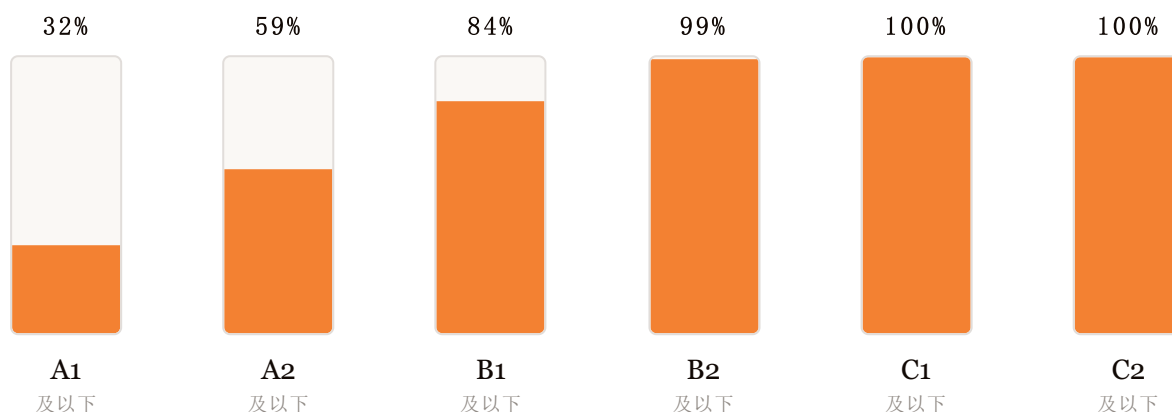
n. 象征

本卷1次·真题8句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全卷录音原文 633 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 **633** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本卷共 7 个·约 1%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）·数据为全卷录音原文去重词 633 个·末柱为 100%

去重总词数

633

B2 以上难词

1%

B1 及以下覆盖

84%



英语四级 2023年6月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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