

2023年6月·第2套 英语四级听力真题原文与答案解析

PAPER & KEY · 听力题和解析

听力题和解析

本卷全部 25 题的标准答案与完整录音文字稿由懒笔记基于2023年6月·第2套 英语四级听力原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面层级：Part/Section 标题与各节 Directions 照原卷排印——真实听力考卷只印选项，题干由录音念出。其下按录音篇目逐篇排印：每篇先给完整录音文字稿（逐段中译），再逐题给出卷面题目与该题解析（题目、翻译、答案、定位、信号、替换与排除）。

真题卷第2套(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 Police have reported a man being bitten by a 4-foot snake when he lifted his toilet seat on Sunday morning.

警方报告称,周日早晨一名男子在掀开马桶盖时被一条4英尺长的蛇咬伤。

2 The snake was not poisonous, so the man did not have to go to the hospital, but his arm was medically treated at the scene.

这条蛇没有毒性,因此该男子无需前往医院,但他的手臂在现场接受了医疗处理。

3 The police officer interviewed told news reporters the snake didn't belong to the man and it was unclear how it got into the apartment.

接受采访的警官告诉新闻记者,这条蛇不属于该男子,目前尚不清楚它是如何进入公寓的。

4 The snake was eventually captured by the local animal handlers and taken to an animal hospital afterward. It was being treated for an outer skin infection. It was unclear who the owner was. The snake may be taken to a local zoo for care if the owner does not come forward.

这条蛇最终被当地动物处理人员捕获,随后被送往动物医院。它正在接受外层皮肤感染的治疗。目前尚不清楚主人是谁。如果主人不出现认领,这条蛇可能会被送到当地动物园照料。

5 Over the years, other creatures like frogs and fish have found their way into toilets. But this was the first instance of a snake in recent years.

多年来,青蛙和鱼等其他生物也曾以各种方式进入马桶。但这是近年来首次出现蛇的情况。

1. A) A man was bitten by a snake.
B) A man was taken to a hospital.
C) A man kept a 4-foot snake as a pet.
D) A man fell off his toilet seat.

【题目】 What do we learn from the police report?

【翻译】 我们从警方报告中了解到什么?

- A) 一名男子被蛇咬伤。 B) 一名男子被送往医院。
C) 一名男子养了一条4英尺长的蛇作为宠物。 D) 一名男子从马桶座上摔了下来。

【答案】 A (细节题) A man was bitten by a snake.

【定位】 Police have reported a man being bitten by a 4-foot snake when he lifted his toilet seat on Sunday morning.

警方报告称,周日早晨一名男子在掀开马桶盖时被一条4英尺长的蛇咬伤。

【信号】 新闻导语句即答案。答案句就是 Police have reported a man being bitten by a 4-foot snake when he lifted his toilet seat on Sunday morning. 这一句——新闻报道的第一句(导语)就是 Police have reported..., 是"警方报告"信号的直接落点。新闻题里只要题干问"警方/官方/这则报道说什么", 几乎都落在导语句。

【替换】 a man being bitten by a 4-foot snake ↔ A man was bitten by a snake.

非谓语转过去时·同义直接对应

【排除】 B) 与原文相反

录音第二段明确说 the man did not have to go to the hospital——这位男子**没有**去医院，只是在现场处理了手臂。选项 A man was taken to a hospital. 盗用了原文的 hospital 一词却把否定砍掉，反成肯定，是典型“听到 hospital 就想选”的陷阱。

借用原文：the man did not have to go to the hospital

C) 原词陷阱

选项 A man kept a 4-foot snake as a pet. 把录音第 1 段里的 a 4-foot snake 原词搬过来，看似耳熟。但录音第 3 段明确说 the snake didn't belong to the man，蛇并不是男子的，更谈不上 kept...as a pet。这是“听到原词就想选”的原词陷阱。

借用原文：a 4-foot snake

D) 原词陷阱

选项 A man fell off his toilet seat. 借用了录音 he lifted his toilet seat 中的 toilet seat 这块“熟面孔”，但把动作偷换成了 fell off（从马桶上摔下来）。录音说的是“他掀开马桶盖”，根本没说他摔倒。这又是一处原词陷阱叠加偷换概念。

借用原文：he lifted his toilet seat

2. A) Where the snake had been taken.

B) Whether the snake was infected.

C) How the snake was captured.

D) Who owned the snake.

【题目】 What does the report say was still unclear?

【翻译】 报告称什么仍不清楚？

A) 蛇被带到了哪里。 B) 蛇是否被感染。 C) 蛇是如何被捕获的。 D) 蛇的主人是谁。

【答案】 D (细节题) Who owned the snake.

【定位】 It was unclear who the owner was. The snake may be taken to a local zoo for care if the owner does not come forward.

蛇的主人是谁尚不清楚。如果主人不出面认领，这条蛇可能会被送到当地一家动物园照料。

【信号】 unclear + who 直接锁定。 答案信号是 It was unclear who the owner was. 中的 unclear 一词——它与题干 still unclear 直接对应；unclear 后面跟的 who the owner was 就是“未明的内容”，几乎是把答案塞到题干同款词的旁边。

【替换】 It was unclear who the owner was. ↔ **Who owned the snake.**

名词转动词·who 从句同义重写

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音 The snake was eventually captured by the local animal handlers and taken to an animal hospital afterward. 已经明确告诉我们蛇被送去了 animal hospital; 之后还补了一句若无主认领"可能送到当地动物园", 去向并非"unclear"。选项 Where the snake had been taken. 借用 taken 这一原词制造"哪里去了仍不清楚"的错觉, 实际录音对去向已交代。

借用原文: taken to an animal hospital afterward

B) 原词陷阱

录音 It was being treated for an outer skin infection. 明确说蛇正在因外皮感染接受治疗, 感染状况已确认而非未明。选项 Whether the snake was infected. 把 infection 一词盗作诱饵, 骗"听到 infection 就想选"的考生。

借用原文: It was being treated for an outer skin infection.

C) 原词陷阱

录音 The snake was eventually captured by the local animal handlers 明确说蛇是被当地的"动物管理员"捕获的, 捕获方式(由谁、怎么抓)已交代。选项 How the snake was captured. 直接挪用 captured 一词, 把已说清的事伪装成 unclear, 是经典原词陷阱。

借用原文: The snake was eventually captured by the local animal handlers

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

1 Every week since last April, Andrea Belcher has been doing something slightly unusual and amusing when she takes out her trash.

自去年四月以来,每周当Andrea Belcher倒垃圾时,她都会做一件略显不寻常而有趣的事。

2 It all started off when a movie star shared a photo of herself putting her trash bins out in a ball gown. This inspired Andrea to get dressed up to take out the trash.

这一切始于一位电影明星分享了一张自己穿着晚礼服倒垃圾的照片。这启发了Andrea盛装打扮去倒垃圾。

3 She was too embarrassed to do it during the day. So one dark evening, she put on her black off-the-shoulder gown and put her trash bin out. Her daughter filmed it and the whole family laughed, but it seemed to go down well.

她白天不好意思这样做。所以在在一个漆黑的夜晚,她穿上了黑色露肩礼服去倒垃圾桶。她女儿拍摄了这一幕,全家人都笑了,但效果似乎不错。

4 The following weeks, she found other outfits in her dressing-up box, and dressed up as different characters and famous people, sharing her exploits on social media. Before long, people started offering up their own fancy dresses for her to wear. And before she knew it, she had done 20 weeks.

接下来的几周,她从自己的装扮箱里找出其他服装,打扮成不同的角色和名人,在社交媒体上分享她的趣事。不久之后,人们开始主动提供自己的华丽服装给她穿。在她意识到之前,她已经坚持了20周。

5 Explaining why she has kept up the videos, Andrea explained how nice it was to have a little bit of fun and craziness that made people smile. Besides, it also helps to remind people in the community to

put out their trash bins each week.

在解释为什么她一直坚持拍摄这些视频时,Andrea说能有一点乐趣和疯狂让人们微笑是多么美好。此外,这也有助于提醒社区里的人们每周倒垃圾桶。

3. A) Taking her trash out in fancy dresses.
B) Amusing herself by going to ball parties.
C) Sharing her photos with famous movie stars.
D) Posting her daughter's photos on social media.

【题目】 What has Andrea Belcher been doing since last April?

【翻译】 自去年四月以来, Andrea Belcher 一直在做什么?

- A) 穿着华丽的礼服去倒垃圾。 B) 通过参加舞会派对来自娱自乐。
C) 与著名电影明星分享她的照片。 D) 在社交媒体上发布她女儿的照片。

【答案】 A (细节题) Taking her trash out in fancy dresses.

【定位】 Every week since last April, Andrea Belcher has been doing something slightly unusual and amusing when she takes out her trash.

自去年四月起, 安德烈娅·贝尔彻每周倒垃圾的时候都会做一件稍微有点不寻常又搞笑的事。

【信号】 开篇点题句 + 时间状语锁定。 新闻开篇 Every week since last April 与题干 since last April 完全对应, 时间状语就是答案信号; 后半句 when she takes out her trash 直接揭示行为载体——倒垃圾, 这是承载答案的那句话。

【替换】 doing something slightly unusual and amusing when she takes out her trash ↔

Taking her trash out in fancy dresses

概括 + 后文具体细化

get dressed up to take out the trash ↔ **in fancy dresses**

get dressed up = 穿正装 = fancy dresses

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

录音第2段提到 a movie star shared a photo of herself putting her trash bins out in a ball gown, ball gown (晚礼服) 只是她穿的衣服样式, 并不是说"她去参加舞会"。选项 B 把 ball 偷换成 ball parties, 把"穿礼服倒垃圾"硬扭成"去舞会自娱", 是典型的原词陷阱。

借用原文: a movie star shared a photo of herself putting her trash bins out in a ball gown

C) 张冠李戴

录音第2段明确 a movie star shared a photo of herself putting her trash bins out in a ball gown——分享照片的人是那位明星, 分享的内容是明星自己的照片。选项 C 把动作主语换成了 Andrea, 把"她和明星分享照片"安到她头上, 是张冠李戴。

借用原文: a movie star shared a photo of herself putting her trash bins out in a ball gown

D) 张冠李戴

录音第3段说 Her daughter filmed it, 是女儿帮她拍视频; 第4段说 sharing her exploits on social media, 分享的是"她自己的事迹"。选项 D 却说"发布她女儿的照片", 把"女儿帮拍"偷换成"发布女儿的照片", 主客颠倒。

借用原文: Her daughter filmed it

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4. A) To make herself popular.
B) To amuse people.
C) To please her daughter.
D) To record her achievements.

【题目】 Why has Andrea Belcher kept up her videos?

【翻译】 为什么 Andrea Belcher 一直坚持制作她的视频?

- A) 为了让自己受欢迎。 B) 为了逗乐人们。 C) 为了取悦她的女儿。
D) 为了记录她的成就。

【答案】 B (细节题) To amuse people.

【定位】 Explaining why she has kept up the videos, Andrea explained how nice it was to have a little bit of fun and craziness that made people smile.

在解释为什么坚持拍这些视频时, 安德烈娅说, 能有一点点乐趣和疯狂, 让人们露出笑容, 这感觉真好。

【信号】 结尾解释句直接对应题干。 录音第5段开头 Explaining why she has kept up the videos 与题干 Why has Andrea Belcher kept up her videos? 是几乎逐字对应的解释信号; 其后的 a little bit of fun and craziness that made people smile 就是她给出的真实原因, 是承载答案的那句话。

【替换】 a little bit of fun and craziness that made people smile ↔ **To amuse people**

made people smile = amuse people

fun and craziness ↔ **amuse**

fun ≈ amuse 的同根义

【排除】 A) 未提及

录音里完全没有出现 popular/famous 类的动机描述；她坚持的原因被明确说成 to have a little bit of fun and craziness that made people smile，与"让自己出名"无关。选项 A 是"花絮新闻最常见的诱选动机"——预读时已警惕。

C) 原词陷阱

录音第3段有 Her daughter filmed it and the whole family laughed, daughter 真的被念到，但只是说女儿帮她拍、全家笑——这不是她坚持的目的。选项 C 把 daughter 偷过来，硬安成"为了讨女儿欢心"，是典型原词陷阱。

借用原文：Her daughter filmed it and the whole family laughed

D) 未提及

录音里既没有 record (记录) 也没有 achievements (成就) 类的表达；she had done 20 weeks 只是叙述事实，并非"为了记录成就"。选项 D 是凭"长期坚持"脑补出来的，与解释信号后给出的真实动机不符。

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

1 No money but still hungry? No problem! Welcome to Frank's restaurant where customers are paying for meals and leaving receipts on a board. Anyone who is hungry and wants something to eat can take one, no questions asked and hand it to the staff for some food.

没钱但仍然饿着？没问题！欢迎来到Frank's餐厅，这里的顾客为餐食付款后会把收据留在一块板子上。任何饿了想吃东西的人都可以拿走一张，无需回答任何问题，然后把它交给工作人员换取食物。

2 The idea for the board of free meals started after a donor came in with \$100 for each member of its staff. After two staffers returned to their share, there was \$700 leftover according to Tarah Morris, the owner of the restaurant, so they decided to do something more by creating the board.

免费餐食板的想法始于一位捐赠者带着100美元来给每位员工。据餐厅老板Tarah Morris说,两名员工退还了他们的份额后,还剩下700美元,于是他们决定通过创建这块板子来做更多的事情。

3 The board of free meals inside the restaurant shows a host of potential meals already paid for by customers, each costing about \$10. The board has messages of kindness like, "If you want more kindness in the world, put it here."

餐厅内的免费餐食板展示着许多已由顾客付款的潜在餐食,每份约10美元。板子上有善意的留言,比如"如果你想让世界有更多善意,就把它放在这里。"

4 The drive has been going on for two weeks and Morris said just under 50 customers have picked up a free meal. There have been no reports of anyone taking advantage of the situation. In fact, there are a lot more people giving tickets than receiving. It seems people want to help and are driven by helping others.

这项活动已经进行了两周,Morris说有将近50位顾客领取了免费餐食。没有任何人利用这种情况的报告。事实上,给予餐券的人比领取的人多得多。似乎人们想要帮助他人,并被帮助他人所驱动。

5. A) Eat as much as they want for \$10.
B) Have a chance of winning a \$100 prize.
C) Have a meal even if they have no money.
D) Get a free meal after answering some questions.

【题目】 What can people do at Frank's restaurant?

【翻译】 人们在Frank餐厅可以做什么?

- A) 花10美元想吃多少就吃多少。 B) 有机会赢得100美元的奖金。
C) 即使没有钱也能吃一顿饭。 D) 回答一些问题后获得免费餐食。

【答案】 C (细节题) Have a meal even if they have no money.

【定位】 No money but still hungry? No problem! Welcome to Frank's restaurant where customers are paying for meals and leaving receipts on a board. Anyone who is hungry and wants something to eat can take one, no questions asked and hand it to the staff for some food.

没钱但还是饿着? 没关系! 欢迎来到 Frank's 餐厅——这里的顾客先付饭钱, 再把小票留在
一块板上。任何饿了想吃东西的人都可以取下一张小票, 无需任何询问, 把它交给店员就能
换到一份食物。

【信号】 导语句直接点题。开头连用两个设问 No money but still hungry? No problem!, 紧接着
用 Welcome to... 引出餐厅做法, 这是新闻典型的导语式信号——把整则新闻的核心事实押
在一段第一句。听到设问+欢迎句出现, 就要在心里把笔停在这一句。

【替换】 No money but still hungry? No problem! ↔ **even if they have no money**

设问反问 = 让步条件

Anyone who is hungry and wants something to eat can take one, no questions asked and hand it to
the staff for some food

↔ **Have a meal**

hand it to the staff for some food = Have a meal

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音第三段确实提到每份饭 each costing about \$10, 但说的是每张小票背后对应的餐费, 并非顾客只要付 \$10 就能 Eat as much as they want; 选项盗用 \$10 这个原词, 把它扭成自助式的随便吃, 是典型的听到数字就想选式陷阱。

借用原文: each costing about \$10

B)

录音第二段说 a donor came in with \$100 for each member of its staff, \$100 是某位捐赠者发给员工的人均款项, 根本不是 a \$100 prize 抽奖奖金; 选项盗用 \$100 这个原词, 再嫁接 prize 制造抽奖联想。

借用原文: a donor came in with \$100 for each member of its staff

D)

录音里 no questions asked 明确说取餐时不需要回答任何问题, 而 Get a free meal after answering some questions 偏偏要求顾客 answering some questions 才能得到免费餐, 与原文方向相反; 选项盗用 questions 这个原词, 却反转了它的语义。

借用原文: no questions asked

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6. A) It was brought up by two staffers.
B) It helped to popularize her restaurant.
C) It originated from a donation to her staff.
D) It was suggested by some of her customers.

【题目】 What does the owner of the restaurant say about the idea for the board of free meals?

【翻译】 餐厅老板对免费餐食公告板这个想法是怎么说的?

- A) 这是由两名员工提出的。 B) 这帮助推广了她的餐厅。
C) 这源于一笔给她员工的捐款。 D) 这是由她的一些顾客建议的。

【答案】 C (细节题) It originated from a donation to her staff.

【定位】 The idea for the board of free meals started after a donor came in with \$100 for each member of its staff. After two staffers returned to their share, there was \$700 leftover according to Tarah Morris, the owner of the restaurant, so they decided to do something more by creating the board.

餐厅老板 Tarah Morris 说, 这块免费餐板的点子始于一位捐赠者走进店里、给每位员工 100 美元; 其中两名员工把自己那份退了回去, 于是剩下了 700 美元, 他们便决定用这笔钱做点更有意义的事, 就这样有了这块板。

【信号】 according to + owner 的转述信号。 录音里 according to Tarah Morris, the owner of the restaurant 是典型的新闻转述信号, 把整段缘起绑定到店主之口, 正好对应题干 the owner...say about。听到 according to + 人物身份, 就要在心里给整段打上本人原话的标签。

【替换】 The idea for the board of free meals started after a donor came in with \$100 for each member of its staff

↔ **originated from a donation**

started after = originated from

\$100 for each member of its staff ↔ **to her staff**

for each member of its staff = to her staff

【排除】 A)

录音里 After two staffers returned to their share 说的是两名员工把分到的 \$100 退了回来，他们的动作是 returned，而不是 brought up the idea；选项盗用 two staffers 这个原词，把退款人偷换为想法的提出者，是张冠李戴。

借用原文：After two staffers returned to their share

B) **未提及**

店主谈的是 idea 怎么开始的，整段录音从未提及这块板让餐厅本身变得更出名或更受欢迎，popularize her restaurant 在原文中找不到对应信息，是用主题词撑起的无中生有项。

D)

录音里把 idea 的发起归到店主与员工的商量（they decided to do something more by creating the board），并未出现顾客建议的桥段；suggested by some of her customers 把提议人替换成 customers，与原文角色不符，是典型的张冠李戴。

借用原文：they decided to do something more by creating the board

-
7. A) Fifty customers have offered donations.
B) More people have been giving than taking.
C) Many people have come to eat at the restaurant.
D) Most staffers have received messages of kindness.

【题目】 What has happened at Frank's restaurant since the board of free meals was created?

【翻译】 自从免费餐食公告板创建以来, Frank餐厅发生了什么?

- A) 五十位顾客提供了捐款。 B) 付出的人比索取的人更多。 C) 许多人来这家餐厅吃饭。
D) 大多数员工都收到了善意的留言。

【答案】 B (细节题) More people have been giving than taking.

【定位】 The drive has been going on for two weeks and Morris said just under 50 customers have picked up a free meal. There have been no reports of anyone taking advantage of the situation. In fact, there are a lot more people giving tickets than receiving.

这场公益行动已经持续了两周，Morris 说接近 50 名顾客取走了免费餐；尚未出现任何人趁机占便宜的情况；事实上，捐出小票的人远多于来取走小票的人。

【信号】 **In fact 强调真正结论。** 录音用 In fact, there are a lot more people giving tickets than receiving, In fact 是新闻里典型的强调真正结论的信号词, 把前文铺垫与轻描淡写一笔翻起来, 落到本则新闻的核心收束。听到 In fact 就要在心里抢一拍: 这后面是答案落点。

【替换】 there are a lot more people giving tickets than receiving ↔

More people have been giving than taking

more...than 结构原样保留

giving tickets ↔ **giving**

省略宾语而义不变

【排除】 A)

录音里 just under 50 customers have picked up a free meal, 50 这个数字指的是取走免费餐的顾客接近 50 人, 而不是 Fifty customers have offered donations 提供捐款的人; 选项盗用 50 这个原词数字, 把动作从 picked up 偷换为 offered donations, 是经典的数字原词陷阱。

借用原文: just under 50 customers have picked up a free meal

C)

Many people have come to eat at the restaurant 只说很多人来吃饭, 是泛化的常识陈述; 录音真正强调的是 giving 与 taking 的对比, 而不是来店人数。选项盗用 people、eat、restaurant 这类高频主题词, 制造听起来都对的感觉。

借用原文: just under 50 customers have picked up a free meal

D)

录音里 The board has messages of kindness like, "If you want more kindness in the world, put it here." 说的是这块板上写满了暖心留言, 并不是 Most staffers have received messages of kindness 大多数员工收到了暖心留言; 选项盗用 messages of kindness 这一原词短语, 把接受方从板偷换成员工, 是张冠李戴。

借用原文: The board has messages of kindness

Section B

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

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

1 W: Welcome to our program, Friends and Relationships. Our guest today is psychologist Steve Pinker from McGill University.

W: 欢迎来到我们的节目《朋友与关系》。我们今天的嘉宾是来自McGill大学的心理学家Steve Pinker。

2 M: Glad to be here, Jane.

M: 很高兴来到这里,Jane。

3 W: Hi, Steve. Our question today is why friends suddenly disappear. They may block us on their social media accounts and stop responding to our emails. They simply vanish without a trace.

W: 你好,Steve。我们今天的问题是为什么朋友会突然消失。他们可能会在社交媒体账号上屏蔽我们,不再回复我们的邮件。他们就这样消失得无影无踪。

4 M: The answer may lie in childhood, the way the person related to their mom and dad. It's related to their attachment styles.

M: 答案可能在于童年时期,也就是这个人与父母相处的方式。这与他们的依恋类型有关。

5 W: Attachment styles?

W: 依恋类型?

6 M: Yeah. There are two different attachment styles: an anxious attachment style and an avoidant attachment style. When there is a relationship breakdown with their parents, children with an anxious attachment style scream and cry to get their parents to come back. But other children simply shut down and try to deal with their emotions by ignoring the situation. And these attachment styles carry on into adulthood.

M: 是的。有两种不同的依恋类型:焦虑型依恋和回避型依恋。当与父母的关系破裂时,焦虑型依恋的孩子会又哭又闹,想让父母回来。但另一些孩子只是封闭自己,试图通过忽视这种情况来处理自己的情绪。而这些依恋类型会延续到成年期。

7 W: Does avoidance reduce their stress levels?

W: 回避能降低他们的压力水平吗?

8 M: Not really. Their stress levels are actually the same as those experienced by the children who yell and scream.

M: 并不能。他们的压力水平实际上和那些大喊大叫的孩子经历的压力水平是一样的。

9 W: And I assume both might be termed insecure.

W: 我猜这两种都可以被称为不安全型。

10 M: Exactly. And it's a very insecure attachment.

M: 完全正确。这是一种非常不安全的依恋。

11 W: How does an insecure attachment affect relationships between friends, co-workers and romantic relationships?

W: 不安全型依恋如何影响朋友之间、同事之间以及恋爱关系?

12 M: It's the same as conflicts. So if you have a disagreement with a securely attached person, they're not going to panic. They're able to hear what the other person is saying and express their own feelings and thoughts effectively. However, an insecurely attached person won't. They might either attack you, get defensive, or just disappear from your life. To them, a difference, no matter how small in your eyes, signals the end of the relationship.

M: 和冲突的情况一样。所以如果你和一个安全型依恋的人产生分歧,他们不会惊慌失措。他们能够听进对方在说什么,并有效地表达自己的感受和想法。然而,不安全型依恋的人不会这样。他们可能会攻击你,变得

防御性很强,或者直接从你的生活中消失。对他们来说,分歧,无论在你眼中多么微小,都预示着关系的终结。

13 W: That explains why they suddenly disappear.

W: 这就解释了为什么他们会突然消失。

8. A) He is a psychologist.
B) He is a famous writer.
C) He is a host for a TV program.
D) He is a primary school teacher.

【题目】 What do we learn about the man?

【翻译】 关于这位男士我们了解到什么?

- A) 他是一位心理学家。 B) 他是一位著名作家。 C) 他是一档电视节目的主持人。
D) 他是一位小学教师。

【答案】 A (细节题) He is a psychologist.

【定位】 Welcome to our program, Friends and Relationships. Our guest today is psychologist Steve Pinker from McGill University.

欢迎收看我们的节目《朋友与关系》。今天的嘉宾是来自麦吉尔大学的心理学家史蒂夫·平克。

【信号】 开场介绍嘉宾的固定句。 信号词是 Our guest today is psychologist——「今天的嘉宾是...」 是访谈节目报身份的标志句, 紧跟其后的名词就是嘉宾职业。

【替换】 psychologist Steve Pinker ↔ **He is a psychologist.**

同词直给——但听清职业

【排除】 B) 未提及 录音通篇没有提到男士是作家, He is a famous writer. 属于无中生有。

C) 原词陷阱

录音里 Welcome to our program 中的 program 确实是「节目」原词, He is a host for a TV program. 故意用 program 引诱, 但说「欢迎收看节目」的是女主持人 Jane, 男士是「嘉宾」(guest), 不是主持人。

借用原文: Welcome to our program, Friends and Relationships.

D) 未提及

录音从头到尾未提及小学/教师/teach 等任何线索, He is a primary school teacher. 属于完全无中生有。

-
9. A) Why social media accounts vanish without a trace.
B) Why parents raise their children in different ways.
C) Why people fail to respond to emails promptly.
D) Why friends break off contact all of a sudden.

【题目】 What are the speakers mainly talking about?

【翻译】说话者主要在谈论什么？

- A) 为什么社交媒体账号会消失得无影无踪。 B) 为什么父母以不同方式抚养孩子。
C) 为什么人们无法及时回复电子邮件。 D) 为什么朋友会突然断绝联系。

【答案】D (主旨题) Why friends break off contact all of a sudden.

【定位】Our question today is why friends suddenly disappear. They may block us on their social media accounts and stop responding to our emails. They simply vanish without a trace.

我们今天的问题是：朋友为什么会突然消失。他们可能会在社交媒体上把我们拉黑、不再回我们的邮件，就这么毫无踪迹地消失了。

【信号】Our question today is... 是节目抛题信号。信号词是 Our question today is why friends suddenly disappear——访谈节目用 Our question today is.../Today we will talk about... 这种句式直接点出本期话题，后面的从句就是主旨。

【替换】why friends suddenly disappear ↔ Why friends break off contact all of a sudden.

同义改写——disappear ↔ break off contact, suddenly ↔ all of a sudden

block us on their social media accounts and stop responding to our emails ↔

friends break off contact

详述↔概括

【排除】A) 原词陷阱

Why social media accounts vanish without a trace. 抠走了录音里的 social media accounts 和 vanish without a trace 两个原词，听到就想选；但录音说的是「朋友」会通过拉黑社交账号等方式消失，主体是「朋友」，不是「账号本身」——选项把「朋友消失」的一种具体表现错读成了主题，属以偏概全。

借用原文：They may block us on their social media accounts

B)

录音确实在 The answer may lie in childhood, the way the person related to their mom and dad. 谈到了童年与父母关系，但那是嘉宾对「为什么朋友会突然消失」的解释；选项 Why parents raise their children in different ways. 把这个解释方向错抬成了主题，主题是「消失」不是「育儿方式」。

借用原文：The answer may lie in childhood

C) 原词陷阱

Why people fail to respond to emails promptly. 抠走了录音原词 stop responding to our emails, 但「不回邮件」只是「朋友消失」的一种具体形态而已，把它当主题同样是以偏概全，且和 A 犯一样的错。

借用原文：stop responding to our emails

10. A) They simply shut themselves down.
B) They avoid showing their emotions.
C) They scream to get their parents back.
D) They attempt to ignore the whole situation.

【题目】 How do children with an anxious attachment style react to a breakdown in their relationship with parents?

【翻译】 具有焦虑型依恋风格的儿童如何应对与父母关系的破裂?

- A) 他们只是把自己封闭起来。 B) 他们避免表露自己的情绪。
C) 他们通过尖叫来让父母回到身边。 D) 他们试图忽视整个情况。

【答案】 C (细节题) They scream to get their parents back.

【定位】 When there is a relationship breakdown with their parents, children with an anxious attachment style scream and cry to get their parents to come back. But other children simply shut down and try to deal with their emotions by ignoring the situation.

当他们和父母的关系破裂时，焦虑型依附的孩子会尖叫、哭闹，把父母叫回来；而另一些孩子则会直接封闭自己，试着通过忽视这种情境来处理自己的情绪。

【信号】 对照结构 **anxious But other children ...**。信号词是 But other children——嘉宾用 But 把两类孩子的反应并列对照。这种对照句是出题铁矿，正确反应几乎都在 But 两侧之一。题干问的是 anxious 那一类，对应 But 前半部分。

【替换】 scream and cry to get their parents to come back ↔ **They scream to get their parents back.**
选项几乎是原句裁剪

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

They simply shut themselves down. 抠走了录音原词 simply shut down，听到 simply shut down 就想选；但录音明确说这是 But other children(另一类，即回避型)的反应，不是焦虑型的反应。

借用原文：But other children simply shut down

B)

They avoid showing their emotions. 描述的是「回避情绪」，更接近回避型(But other children...try to deal with their emotions by ignoring); 焦虑型 scream and cry 反而是大力外露情绪，与本选项相反。

借用原文：try to deal with their emotions by ignoring the situation

D) **原词陷阱**

They attempt to ignore the whole situation. 抠走的是录音原词 ignoring the situation，听到就想选；但这同样是 But other children 那一类(回避型)的反应，不是焦虑型的反应。

借用原文：try to deal with their emotions by ignoring the situation

11. A) They may regard any difference as the end of a relationship.
B) They are on better terms with friends and romantic partners.
C) They try to express their feelings and thoughts effectively.
D) They attach more value to their relationships with others.

【题目】 What does the man say about insecurely attached people?

【翻译】 这位男士关于不安全依恋型的人说了什么？

- A) 他们可能把任何分歧都视为一段关系的终结。 B) 他们与朋友和恋爱伴侣的关系更好。
C) 他们试图有效地表达自己的感受和想法。 D) 他们更加重视与他人的关系。

【答案】 A (细节题) They may regard any difference as the end of a relationship.

【定位】 However, an insecurely attached person won't. They might either attack you, get defensive, or just disappear from your life. To them, a difference, no matter how small in your eyes, signals the end of the relationship.

然而，不安全依附的人就不会这样。他们要么攻击你、要么变得防御、要么干脆从你生活里消失。在他们看来，再小的分歧，都意味着这段关系的终结。

【信号】 However + To them 双重信号锁定结论。 信号词一：However, an insecurely attached person won't——However 是转折信号，前面说安全型怎么处理，转折后才是题干所问的不安全型。信号词二：To them, a difference, no matter how small in your eyes, signals the end of the relationship.——To them 是对前面群体下定论的总结句，是嘉宾真正要传达给观众的「金句」，几乎必出题。

【替换】 To them, a difference, no matter how small in your eyes, signals the end of the relationship. ↔

They may regard any difference as the end of a relationship.

同义改写——signals ↔ regard...as, no matter how small ↔ any

【排除】 B)

They are on better terms with friends and romantic partners. 是正面描述「和朋友/恋人相处更好」，但录音里嘉宾对不安全型的描述是 They might either attack you, get defensive, or just disappear from your life., 是关系处理失败的方向，选项与录音方向完全相反。

借用原文：They might either attack you, get defensive, or just disappear from your life.

C) 原词陷阱

They try to express their feelings and thoughts effectively. 抠走的是录音原词 express their own feelings and thoughts effectively, 听到 express...effectively 就想选；但这句话是嘉宾对 securely attached(安全型)人的描述，不是问的不安全型。

借用原文：They're able to hear what the other person is saying and express their own feelings and thoughts effectively.

D)

They attach more value to their relationships with others. 说「他们更看重关系」，录音通篇没有这种说法。相反，录音说他们把小分歧当作关系终结的信号，是「轻易抛弃关系」的方向，不是「更看重关系」。

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

1 M: I hear you're going to Japan soon.

M: 我听说你快要去日本了。

2 W: Yes, that's right.

W: 是的，没错。

3 M: Could I ask you a favor?

M: 我能请你帮个忙吗？

4 W: Sure. What is it?

W: 当然可以。什么事？

5 M: I was wondering if you could get me some jeans while you're there. I'll pay you back, of course.

M: 我在想你在那儿的时候能不能帮我买条牛仔裤。当然我会还你钱的。

6 W: A pair of jeans? Okay. I don't see why not. But what's wrong with jeans here?

W: 一条牛仔裤？好吧。我觉得没问题。但这里的牛仔裤有什么不好吗？

7 M: Well, I just love good jeans and Japan happens to make the best in the world. My friend brought me a pair from there five years ago, and they still look new.

M: 嗯，我就是喜欢好牛仔裤，而日本恰好生产世界上最好的牛仔裤。我朋友五年前从那儿给我带了一条，现在看起来还跟新的一样。

8 W: Really? I had no idea Japan made jeans. I would have thought America made the best jeans because it's a typical American garment.

W: 真的吗? 我完全不知道日本还生产牛仔裤。我还以为美国生产最好的牛仔裤呢, 因为这是典型的美国服装。

9 M: Yeah, I thought so too. But it turns out Japan still has some very old mills with the traditional weaving tools used to make jeans the original way. It's a slower process of making clothing. But the end result is surely superior. Also, the fabric they use is of a higher quality and the dyes are natural. They have a denser weave, and are more durable than any other jeans in the world.

M: 是啊, 我也是这么想的。但事实证明日本仍然有一些非常古老的工厂, 使用传统的织布工具以原始方式制作牛仔裤。这是一种比较慢的服装制作工艺。但最终成品绝对更优质。而且, 他们使用的面料质量更高, 染料也是天然的。织得更密实, 比世界上任何其他牛仔裤都更耐用。

10 W: That sounds cool. What size do you want and how much are they?

W: 听起来不错。你要什么尺码的, 多少钱?

11 M: I have a 34 waist and size 30 or 32 in length. Either is fine. They should be around \$500. But make double certain they are made in Japan.

M: 我腰围34, 长度30或32都行。哪个都可以。大概500美元左右。但一定要再三确认是日本制造的。

12 W: \$500? Boy, that's expensive. Do you typically spend that much on a pair of casual trousers?

W: 500美元? 天哪, 太贵了。你平时买休闲裤都花这么多钱吗?

13 M: They are a little pricey, yes. But they are very special. Bear in mind, they will last me several years and they're very fashionable too. I think they're totally worth it.

M: 确实是有点贵。但它们很特别。要知道, 它们能穿好几年, 而且也很时尚。我觉得完全值得。

12. A) Their price.

B) Their color.

C) Their quality.

D) Their design.

【题目】 What makes the man choose to buy jeans made in Japan?

【翻译】 是什么让这位男士选择购买日本制造的牛仔裤?

A) 它们的价格。 B) 它们的颜色。 C) 它们的质量。 D) 它们的设计。

【答案】 C (细节题) Their quality.

【定位】 Also, the fabric they use is of a higher quality and the dyes are natural. They have a denser weave, and are more durable than any other jeans in the world.

而且他们用的面料质量更高, 染料是天然的。这种牛仔裤织得更密, 比世界上任何其他牛仔裤都更耐用。

【信号】 比较级 higher / denser / more durable 集中爆发。the fabric they use is of a higher quality 与 more durable than any other jeans in the world 连用三处比较级——比较级在听力里几乎等同于『考点信号灯』, 它在为日本牛仔裤的某项属性给出对比性证据。

【替换】 the fabric they use is of a higher quality ↔ **Their quality.**

原文 higher quality 直接对应选项 quality

more durable than any other jeans in the world ↔ **Their quality.**

durable 是 quality 的下位表现

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

原文 They should be around \$500. 提到了具体价格，让粗心的考生听到数字就奔

『price』；但价格出现在男士交代规格那段，根本不是他选择日本货的『理由』，男士选日本货的理由集中在第 9 段的质量描述，Their price. 是典型原词陷阱。

借用原文：They should be around \$500.

B) **未提及**

全文没有出现任何关于 color 的描述，Their color. 属于无中生有；它和 quality/design 一样是『物品属性词』，被列在这里只为凑成四项并列结构干扰考生。

D) **原词陷阱**

原文末段 they're very fashionable too 与 But they are very special 容易让人联想到『款式好』而选 Their design.；但 fashionable/special 在原文里是男士补充说明价格值不值时的次要修饰，不是他选『日本货』的核心理由——核心理由是第 9 段集中讲的质量。

借用原文：they're very fashionable too

13. A) Jeans are a typical American garment.

B) America makes the best-known brands of jeans.

C) America has the best weaving tools in the world.

D) Jeans are available in a greater variety in America.

【题目】 **Why is the woman puzzled by the man's request?**

【翻译】 为什么这位女士对男士的要求感到困惑？

A) 牛仔裤是典型的美国服装。 B) 美国生产最知名品牌的牛仔裤。

C) 美国拥有世界上最好的编织工具。 D) 牛仔裤在美国有更多样化的选择。

【答案】 **A** (细节题) Jeans are a typical American garment.

【定位】 Really? I had no idea Japan made jeans. I would have thought America made the best jeans because it's a typical American garment.

真的吗？我都不知道日本还做牛仔裤。我原本以为美国生产最好的牛仔裤，因为牛仔裤是典型的美国服饰。

【信号】 **心理动词过去式 had no idea / would have thought.** I had no idea Japan made jeans 与 I would have thought America made the best jeans 紧跟 because it's a typical American garment——『原本以为...因为它是典型美国服饰』这一句直接交代了女士困惑的根源。

【替换】 it's a typical American garment ↔ **Jeans are a typical American garment.**

代词 it 还原为 jeans 后字面等同

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

原文 I would have thought America made the best jeans 与 more durable than any other jeans in the world 都出现了 best 类用语，容易误导考生选含 best-known 的 America makes the best-known brands of jeans.; 但女士原话说的是 best jeans (最好的牛仔裤)，不是 best-known brands (最知名的品牌)，后者是偷换概念。

借用原文：I would have thought America made the best jeans

C) 张冠李戴

原文 Japan still has some very old mills with the traditional weaving tools 说的是『日本』有传统织布工具，America has the best weaving tools in the world. 把这条属性硬安到 America 头上，是典型张冠李戴；同时女士困惑的依据也不是『美国有最好的织布工具』，而是『牛仔裤是美国典型服饰』。

借用原文：Japan still has some very old mills with the traditional weaving tools

D) 未提及

原文从未做过『美国牛仔裤种类比日本多』的比较，Jeans are available in a greater variety in America. 凭空造出 greater variety 这一比较，属未提及。

-
14. A) They are artificial.
B) They are natural.
C) They are unique.
D) They are special.

【题目】 What does the man say about the dyes of Japanese jeans?

【翻译】 关于日本牛仔裤的染料,男士说了什么?

A) 它们是人工的。 B) 它们是天然的。 C) 它们是不同的。 D) 它们是特殊的。

【答案】 B (细节题) They are natural.

【定位】 Also, the fabric they use is of a higher quality and the dyes are natural.

而且他们用的面料质量更高，染料是天然的。

【信号】 dyes are natural 是关键词后直接表语。 the dyes are natural——题干关键词 dyes 在原文里只出现一次，紧跟 are + 形容词 natural，完全是『关键词原句锁定 + 表语取答』的标准结构。

【替换】 the dyes are natural ↔ **They are natural.**

原词复现下的指代还原

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

They are artificial. 是 the dyes are natural 的直接反义，原文明确说染料是天然的，artificial 与之极性相反，属于反向干扰。

借用原文：the dyes are natural

C) 答非所问

原文整段 9 强调日本牛仔裤独特优良 (traditional weaving tools / superior / denser weave)，容易让人选 They are unique.；但题干特定问 dyes，原文给的形容词是 natural，unique 是把『整段对日本牛仔裤的整体评价』错位安到 dyes 头上。

借用原文：But the end result is surely superior.

D) 答非所问

原文 But they are very special. 中的 special 形容的是『日本牛仔裤这件物品』，不是 dyes；They are special. 把整体的 special 嫁接到了局部 dyes 上，与 C 同类错法。

借用原文：But they are very special.

-
15. A) They are for casual wearing.
B) They are popular with boys.
C) They are much too pricey.
D) They are worth the price.

【题目】 What does the man say about Japanese jeans at the end of the conversation?

【翻译】 在对话结束时,男士对日本牛仔裤说了什么?

A) 它们适合休闲穿着。 B) 它们受男孩们欢迎。 C) 它们太贵了。 D) 它们物有所值。

【答案】 D (态度观点题) They are worth the price.

【定位】 They are a little pricey, yes. But they are very special. Bear in mind, they will last me several years and they're very fashionable too. I think they're totally worth it.

是的，它们是有点贵。但它们很特别。要知道，它们能穿好几年，款式也很时髦。我觉得它们完全值这个价。

【信号】 让步 but + 下结论 I think...totally worth it. They are a little pricey, yes. But they are very special. 是让步转折，I think they're totally worth it. 是男士在对话末段亲口下的结论——But 之后才是真意，I think + totally 是态度题答案句的金信号。

【替换】 I think they're totally worth it. ↔ **They are worth the price.**

totally worth it 与 worth the price 同义

they will last me several years ↔ **They are worth the price.**

耐用是『值这个价』的下位证据

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

原文 Do you typically spend that much on a pair of casual trousers? 里 casual 出现在女士的反问中，并非男士对 Japanese jeans 的表态；They are for casual wearing. 直接搬走 casual 一词制造熟悉感，但题干特定问『男士说』，casual 不是男士的观点。

借用原文：Do you typically spend that much on a pair of casual trousers?

B) 未提及

原文从未提到日本牛仔裤『在男生中流行』，They are popular with boys. 完全是从『jeans 这种衣物大众印象=年轻男孩穿的』的常识跳过来的，与录音内容无关。

C) 与原文相反

原文 They are a little pricey, yes. 确实承认贵，They are much too pricey. 把这句话强化为『贵得过分』；但男士紧跟一个 But 把态度翻到 totally worth it, C 只取了让步前半、丢了真意。much too pricey 的『过分嫌贵』也与男士的 a little pricey + 值得相矛盾。

借用原文：They are a little pricey, yes.

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 Every time I walk out of a superhero movie, I feel the same way. I experience a sense of longing, realizing that there should be more in life. The desire for adventure is a human one. Superhero films capture this desire perfectly.

每次走出超级英雄电影院，我都有同样的感受。我体验到一种渴望感，意识到生活中应该有更多东西。对冒险的渴望是人类共有的。超级英雄电影完美地捕捉了这种渴望。

2 The plot of each superhero film has become relatively predictable: the world is in peril, the world needs a hero, the hero is in peril, the hero resolves the peril, the hero saves the world. Each film has an attractive lead, several expensive explosions, a few jokes to lighten the mood, and numerous punches that land unrealistically well. Even though we basically know what will happen, we keep coming back for more.

每部超级英雄电影的情节都变得相对可预测：世界陷入危险，世界需要英雄，英雄陷入危险，英雄化解危险，英雄拯救世界。每部电影都有一个有魅力的主角、几场昂贵的爆炸、一些缓和气氛的笑话，以及无数不切实际地精准命中的拳头。尽管我们基本上知道会发生什么，我们还是不断回来观看更多。

3 The elites of our society have rejected superhero films. They say the films lack any form of artistry. These movies are criticized as being too simple. But they give the fans what they want—entertainment. 我们社会的精英阶层排斥超级英雄电影。他们说这些电影缺乏任何形式的艺术性。这些电影被批评为过于简单。但它们给粉丝想要的东西——娱乐。

4 No matter the form in which they reveal themselves, hero stories will always be present in life. It's not just about being entertained, but also being inspired. One author has mentioned that women desire to play an irreplaceable role in a great adventure. "Most young women want to be a part of something grand, something important." It seems clear that this principle applies to men, as well.

无论以何种形式呈现，英雄故事将始终存在于生活中。这不仅关乎娱乐，也关乎激励。一位作者曾提到，女性渴望在一场伟大的冒险中扮演不可替代的角色。"大多数年轻女性想成为宏大事物、重要事物的一部分。"这一原则显然也适用于男性。

5 So next time you see your favorite superhero film, be entertained, but also be inspired. Let that small longing you feel motivate you to make a difference.

所以下次你观看最喜欢的超级英雄电影时，享受娱乐，但也要受到激励。让你感受到的那种微小渴望激励你去做出改变。

16. A) He desires more in life.

B) He wants to see it again.

C) He feels as inspired as other audience members.

D) He longs to become a superstar himself.

【题目】 How does the speaker feel every time he walks out of a superhero movie?

【翻译】 说话者每次走出超级英雄电影院时感觉如何？

- A) 他渴望生活中有更多东西。 B) 他想再看一遍。 C) 他感到和其他观众一样受到鼓舞。
D) 他渴望自己成为超级明星。

【答案】 A (细节题) He desires more in life.

【定位】 Every time I walk out of a superhero movie, I feel the same way. I experience a sense of longing, realizing that there should be more in life.

每次我走出超级英雄电影的影厅，感受都一样。我体验到一种渴望，意识到生活里应该有更多东西。

【信号】 题干与原文几乎同句开篇。Every time I walk out of a superhero movie, I feel the same way. 这句与题干 every time he walks out of a superhero movie 几乎逐词对应，紧跟其后的 I experience a sense of longing, realizing that there should be more in life. 就是对感受的具体说明——一句话点题、下一句给答案，是篇章题最常见的开门见山结构。

【替换】 a sense of longing ↔ desires

longing 与 desire 同义

there should be more in life ↔ more in life

原话直接搬

【排除】 B) 未提及

He wants to see it again. 原文从头到尾没说“想再看一遍”，only 说每次走出影院都有同样的感受——这是把“every time（每次都）”误读成了“want to see again（想再看）”。

C) 原词陷阱

He feels as inspired as other audience members. 盗用了原文 being inspired 这个词，但原文是说“hero stories 让人 inspired”是普遍道理，且根本没说“和其他观众一样被启发”——加了“as ... as other audience members”这层比较，是凭空添料。

借用原文：being inspired

D)

He longs to become a superstar himself. 用了 longs 这个 long 的近义动词来引诱，但原文只说“渴望生活里有更多东西”，从未说“渴望自己也成为超级巨星”——这是把抽象的“渴望”过度具体化成“想当超级巨星”。

借用原文：I experience a sense of longing

17. A) It is rather unrealistic.

B) It is extremely artistic.

C) It is somewhat complicated.

D) It is relatively predictable.

【题目】 What does the passage say about the plot of all superhero movies?

【翻译】 文章关于所有超级英雄电影的情节是怎么说的？

A) 相当不现实。 B) 极具艺术性。 C) 有些复杂。 D) 相对可预测。

【答案】 D （细节题） It is relatively predictable.

【定位】 The plot of each superhero film has become relatively predictable: the world is in peril, the world needs a hero, the hero is in peril, the hero resolves the peril, the hero saves the world. 每部超级英雄电影的剧情已变得相对可预测：世界陷入危机，世界需要英雄，英雄陷入危机，英雄化解危机，英雄拯救世界。

【信号】 题干关键词 **plot** 原词复现 + 冒号定义式说明。The plot of each superhero film has become relatively predictable 里 plot 与题干 the plot of all superhero movies 是同一指代，冒号后面用“世界陷入危机→英雄出场→英雄解危→拯救世界”五段式具体例证 predictable——既给定义又给例证，是答案句的典型信号。

【替换】 relatively predictable ↔ relatively predictable

原词原义直接复现

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

It is rather unrealistic. 盗用了原文 numerous punches that land unrealistically well 里的 unrealistically, 但原文说的是“拳头打得不真实”, 是描写动作镜头, 不是说整个 plot (剧情) 不现实——把局部修饰偷换成整体判断。

借用原文: numerous punches that land unrealistically well

B) 张冠李戴

It is extremely artistic. 里 artistic 一词在原文出现的位置是第 3 段 They say the films lack any form of artistry.——是精英说“缺乏 artistry”, 恰好与“extremely artistic”相反; 且谈论对象是 films 整体而非 plot。

借用原文: They say the films lack any form of artistry.

C)

It is somewhat complicated. 与原文判断方向相反——第 3 段 These movies are criticized as being too simple. 明说被批评为 too simple (太简单), 与 complicated (复杂) 完全对立。

借用原文: These movies are criticized as being too simple.

18. A) They are biased against women.

B) They are basically misleading.

C) They are full of shootings.

D) They are too simple.

【题目】 What do the elites of American society think of superhero movies?

【翻译】 美国社会的精英阶层对超级英雄电影有什么看法?

A) 它们对女性存有偏见。 B) 它们基本上具有误导性。 C) 它们充满枪战场面。

D) 它们过于简单。

【答案】 D (细节题) They are too simple.

【定位】 The elites of our society have rejected superhero films. They say the films lack any form of artistry. These movies are criticized as being too simple.

我们社会的精英已经拒绝了超级英雄电影。他们说这些电影毫无艺术性可言。这些电影被批评为太过简单。

【信号】 题干主语 elites 原词出现 + 三连否定评价。 The elites of our society have rejected superhero films. 中的 elites 与题干 the elites of American society 一致, 紧跟 They say 与 are criticized 两个评价领句词, 连出三句负面评价 (rejected / lack any form of artistry / too simple), 其中最后一句 too simple 就是核心答案信号。

【替换】 These movies are criticized as being too simple. ↔ **They are too simple.**

被动转主动 + too simple 原词复现

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

They are biased against women. 盗用了原文 women desire to play an irreplaceable role 里的 women 一词，但第 4 段是作者引用作家观点说“女性想参与伟大冒险”，跟精英的看法毫无关系；且原文从未说电影“对女性有偏见”。

借用原文：women desire to play an irreplaceable role in a great adventure

B) 过度推断

They are basically misleading. 用 misleading 替换了原文里的批评，但原文精英的批评只有“lack artistry”和“too simple”，没有任何“误导观众”的意思——属于自行升级原文负评的过度推断。

C) 未提及

They are full of shootings. 里的 shootings（枪战）一词在原文里根本没出现，唯一接近的是 numerous punches（拳头），但 punches 是打斗、不是枪战，且这是讲套路不是精英观点。

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

1 Telling stories is one of the most powerful means leaders have to influence, teach and inspire. Storytelling forges connections among people. When it comes to our countries, our communities, and our families, we understand instinctively that the stories we hold in common are an important part of the ties that bind.

讲故事是领导者用来影响、教导和激励他人的最有力手段之一。讲故事能在人与人之间建立联系。当涉及我们的国家、我们的社区和我们的家庭时，我们本能地理解，我们共同拥有的故事是维系彼此纽带的重要组成部分。

2 This understanding also holds true in the business world, where an organization's stories, and the stories its leaders tell, help solidify relationships in a way that factual statements don't.

这种理解在商业世界中同样适用，在那里，一个组织的故事以及其领导者讲述的故事，能以一种事实陈述所无法做到的方式帮助巩固关系。

3 Good stories do more than create a sense of connection. They build familiarity and trust. They allow the listener to enter the story, making them more open to learning. Good stories can contain multiple meanings, so they're surprisingly economical in conveying complex ideas in graspable ways. And stories are more engaging than the recital of data points or a discussion of abstract ideas.

好的故事不仅仅能创造一种联系感。它们建立熟悉感和信任。它们让听众进入故事之中，使他们更愿意学习。好的故事可以包含多重含义，因此它们在以可理解的方式传达复杂思想方面出人意料地经济高效。而且故事比罗列数据点或讨论抽象概念更具吸引力。

4 Stories about professional mistakes and what leaders learned from them are another great avenue for learning. Because people identify so closely with stories, they can imagine how they would have acted in similar circumstances. They're able to work through situations in a way that's risk-free. There are extra benefits for leaders: with a simple personal story, they can convey fundamental values. They can offer

insight into the evolution of their own experience and knowledge, presenting themselves as more approachable and then they are more likely to inspire others to want to know more.

关于职业错误以及领导者从中学到的经验的故事是另一条很好的学习途径。因为人们与故事产生如此紧密的认同,他们可以想象自己在类似情况下会如何行动。他们能够以一种零风险的方式来处理各种情境。对领导者来说还有额外的好处:通过一个简单的个人故事,他们可以传达基本价值观。他们可以深入展现自己经验和知识的演变过程,使自己显得更平易近人,从而更有可能激发他人想要了解更多的愿望。

19. A) It can highlight leadership.
B) It can help connect people.
C) It is a means to inspire creative thinking.
D) It is an intuitive way to solidify friendship.

【题目】 What does the passage say about storytelling?

【翻译】 文章关于讲故事说了什么?

- A) 它能突出领导力。 B) 它能帮助连接人们。 C) 它是激发创造性思维的手段。
D) 它是巩固友谊的直观方式。

【答案】 B (细节题) It can help connect people.

【定位】 Storytelling forges connections among people.

讲故事会在人与人之间建立起紧密的联系。

【信号】 首段并列直陈句。这是录音开头一气连说的核心结论之一: Telling stories is one of the most powerful means leaders have to influence, teach and inspire. 之后紧跟 Storytelling forges connections among people., 用 forges 这个动作动词直接给 storytelling 下功能判断, 是典型的『答案落在直陈结论句』的信号。

【替换】 forges connections among people ↔ **help connect people**

动词同义 + 名转动

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音首句出现 means leaders have to influence, teach and inspire, A 项把 leaders 与 leadership 嫁接成 highlight leadership, 听到 leaders 就想选 A 是典型原词陷阱; 但原文是说『讲故事是领导者影响他人的手段』, 并未说讲故事能突显领导力。

借用原文: means leaders have to influence, teach and inspire

C) 原词陷阱

录音里出现 influence, teach and inspire, inspire 的宾语并不是 creative thinking; C 项把 inspire 抓出来后强行接上 creative thinking, 构成『词对了搭配错了』的原词陷阱。

借用原文: influence, teach and inspire

D) 偷换概念

原文第二段确实有 help solidify relationships, D 项把 solidify 留住、把 relationships 偷换成 friendship, 缩小了范围。讲故事建立的是各种关系(包括职场关系), 不专指友谊。

借用原文: help solidify relationships

20. A) Allow them to recite data points.
B) Make them more open to learning.
C) Enable them to remember the main idea.
D) Stimulate them to engage in discussions.

【题目】 What can good stories do to listeners according to the passage?

【翻译】 根据文章，好的故事能对听众产生什么作用？

- A) 让他们背诵数据要点。 B) 使他们更愿意学习。 C) 使他们能够记住主要观点。
D) 激励他们参与讨论。

【答案】 B (细节题) Make them more open to learning.

【定位】 They allow the listener to enter the story, making them more open to learning.

好故事让听者走进故事里，从而使他们更愿意去学习新东西。

【信号】 主语 They + listener 直接出现。 第三段开头 Good stories do more than create a sense of connection. 起句后，紧跟一句 They allow the listener to enter the story, making them more open to learning. 主语 They 回指 Good stories、对象 listener 直接出现，是题干两要素正合的句子，几乎一定是答案句。

【替换】 making them more open to learning ↔ **more open to learning**

几乎原句搬运

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

录音里讲 more engaging than the recital of data points，意思是故事比『罗列数据』更吸引人——『让听众背数据』恰恰是讲故事要避免的反例。A 项把这个反向参照偷换成『允许他们背数据』，方向反了。

借用原文：more engaging than the recital of data points

C) 偷换概念

录音说 Good stories can contain multiple meanings, so they're surprisingly economical in conveying complex ideas in graspable ways., 意思是故事能以可理解的方式传达复杂观点，但没说『让听者记住 main idea』。C 项把 graspable ways 与 conveying ideas 模糊归并成『记住主旨』，属于概念偷换。

借用原文：conveying complex ideas in graspable ways

D) 原词陷阱

录音里既出现 more engaging than the recital of data points or a discussion of abstract ideas, D 项就把 engage 和 discussion 拼凑成 engage in discussions, 但原文是把『抽象观点的讨论』当成对照面，并不是说故事让听者参与讨论。

借用原文：a discussion of abstract ideas

21. A) Inspire listeners' imagination.
B) Convey fundamental values.
C) Enrich their own experience.
D) Explain insightful ideas.

【题目】 What can leaders do with a simple personal story?

【翻译】 领导者可以用一个简单的个人故事做什么？

- A) 激发听众的想象力。 B) 传达基本价值观。 C) 丰富他们自己的经验。
D) 解释富有洞察力的想法。

【答案】 B (细节题) Convey fundamental values.

【定位】 with a simple personal story, they can convey fundamental values.

凭借一个简单的个人故事，领导者就能传递出根本性的价值观。

【信号】 题干双锚点同句出现。第四段中 with a simple personal story, they can convey fundamental values 一句同时出现 simple personal story (与题干 a simple personal story 完全对应) 与代词 they (回指上文的 leaders)，是题干两个关键词联合命中的句子，必然就是答案承载句。

【替换】 convey fundamental values ↔ Convey fundamental values

原句搬运

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音末句出现 they are more likely to inspire others to want to know more, A 项把 inspire 抓出来后接上 listeners' imagination, 但原文是说激发别人『想了解更多』而非激发『想象力』；inspire 的宾语被偷换了。

借用原文：inspire others to want to know more

C) 张冠李戴

录音里 They can offer insight into the evolution of their own experience and knowledge, their own experience 指的是 leaders 自己的经验，而且动作是『提供洞察』而非『丰富经验』；C 项把『让别人看见自己的经验』偷换成『丰富他们的经验』，主体与动作都偏了。

借用原文：offer insight into the evolution of their own experience and knowledge

D) 原词陷阱

录音里出现 offer insight into the evolution of their own experience and knowledge, D 项 Explain insightful ideas. 用 insightful 这个同根词钓鱼，但原文动作是『提供对自身经验演变的洞见』，不是『解释富有洞见的观点』；同根词 + 搭配错位是典型陷阱。

借用原文：offer insight into the evolution of their own experience and knowledge

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

1 The U.S. was founded by successive waves of immigrants, and immigrants are still contributing to America today—statistics prove it.

美国是由一波又一波的移民建立起来的,移民至今仍在为美国做出贡献——统计数据证明了这一点。

2 On two key measures of financial performance, immigrants outperform native-born Americans.

在衡量财务表现的两个关键指标上,移民的表现优于本土出生的美国人。

3 First, they are more likely to be entrepreneurs. From 1996 to 2016, the pace at which immigrants started businesses was double that of U.S.-born individuals. Immigrants aren't just becoming entrepreneurs more frequently. They're often succeeding. Over 40% of Fortune 500 companies had a founder who was either an immigrant or the child of one.

首先,他们更有可能成为企业家。从1996年到2016年,移民创业的速度是美国本土出生者的两倍。移民不仅更频繁地成为企业家,而且往往取得成功。超过40%的财富500强企业的创始人是移民或移民子女。

4 Another key measure of financial strength is debt level. Immigrants do better in this area too. Immigrants use credit less often for purchasing cars, homes or starting businesses. This results in significantly lower levels of debt than native-born Americans. For example, 34% of Americans born in Latin America report no credit card or installment loan debt. This can be compared to just 19% of the general population.

另一个衡量财务实力的关键指标是负债水平。移民在这方面也表现更好。移民较少使用信贷购买汽车、房屋或创业,因此其负债水平显著低于本土出生的美国人。例如,34%的拉丁美洲出生的美国人表示没有信用卡或分期付款债务,而整体人口中这一比例仅为19%。

5 Why are immigrants doing so well? The values and habits they bring from their own homelands help explain some of the success.

为什么移民表现如此出色?他们从祖国带来的价值观和习惯有助于解释部分成功原因。

6 Unemployment tends to be higher in developing countries. That means more people must become entrepreneurs. Credit is also scarcer in most developing countries. This means individuals must save more in order to achieve their goals, or they borrow money from friends and family rather than a bank. That means less debt and potentially better credit outcomes when they reach the U.S.

发展中国家的失业率往往更高,这意味着更多人必须成为企业家。在大多数发展中国家,信贷也更加稀缺,这意味着个人必须储蓄更多才能实现目标,或者从朋友和家人而非银行借钱,这意味着更少的债务,并且在他们到达美国时可能获得更好的信用结果。

22. A) Immigrants outnumber U.S.-born Americans.

B) Immigrants have been contributing to the U.S.

C) Another wave of immigrants is hitting the U.S.

D) The number of immigrants to the U.S. is declining.

【题目】 What does the passage say statistics prove?

【翻译】 文章说统计数据证明了什么?

A) 移民人数超过在美国出生的美国人。 B) 移民一直在为美国做贡献。

C) 另一波移民潮正在冲击美国。 D) 移民美国的人数正在下降。

【答案】 **B** (细节题) Immigrants have been contributing to the U.S.

【定位】 The U.S. was founded by successive waves of immigrants, and immigrants are still contributing to America today—statistics prove it.

美国是由一波又一波的移民建立的，而移民们今天仍在为美国做出贡献——统计数据证明了这一点。

【信号】 开头点题 + 题干关键词 **statistics** 原词出现。这句话出现在 P1，正是篇章的开篇点题句；题干里的关键词 **statistics prove** 在原文里以 **statistics prove it** 原词出现，it 指代的就是前半句 **immigrants are still contributing to America today**——这是典型的「代词回指找答案」信号。

【替换】 immigrants are still contributing to America today ↔

Immigrants have been contributing to the U.S.

are still contributing today 与 have been contributing 的时态同义改写

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

选项 Immigrants outnumber U.S.-born Americans. 把录音里反复出现的 immigrants 和后文 U.S.-born individuals 拼到一起，编造出「移民人数超过本土美国人」的关系，但原文从未比较两群体的人数。

借用原文：From 1996 to 2016, the pace at which immigrants started businesses was double that of U.S.-born individuals.

C) **原词陷阱**

选项 Another wave of immigrants is hitting the U.S. 盗用了原文 successive waves of immigrants 里的 wave 一词，但原文说的是「美国由一波波移民建立」，不是「现在又来一波」，时间和事件都被改了。

借用原文：The U.S. was founded by successive waves of immigrants

D) **与原文相反**

选项 The number of immigrants to the U.S. is declining. 说移民数量在下降，但原文 immigrants are still contributing to America today 强调的是移民在持续贡献，且后文还说从 1996 到 2016 移民创业速度是本土的两倍，整体方向是积极的，不存在数量下降。

借用原文：immigrants are still contributing to America today

23. A) More of them expect their children to succeed in business.

B) They have fewer chances to be hired by U.S. companies.

C) They have founded most Fortune 500 companies.

D) More of them are successful business people.

【题目】 What do we learn about immigrants in the U.S., compared with native-born Americans?

【翻译】与在美国出生的美国人相比,我们对美国移民了解到什么?

- A) 他们当中更多人期望自己的孩子在商业上取得成功。
- B) 他们被美国公司雇用的机会更少。
- C) 他们创立了大多数财富500强公司。
- D) 他们当中更多人是成功的商业人士。

【答案】 **D** (细节题) More of them are successful business people.

【定位】 From 1996 to 2016, the pace at which immigrants started businesses was double that of U.S.-born individuals. Immigrants aren't just becoming entrepreneurs more frequently. They're often succeeding. Over 40% of Fortune 500 companies had a founder who was either an immigrant or the child of one.

从 1996 年到 2016 年, 移民创业的速度是美国本土出生者的两倍。移民不仅创业更频繁, 而且经常获得成功。超过 40% 的财富 500 强公司, 其创始人要么是移民, 要么是移民的子女。

【信号】 **比较结构 double that of + 递进 aren't just...They're often succeeding.** double that of U.S.-born individuals 是与题干 compared with native-born Americans 直接对应的比较信号; 紧接着的 Immigrants aren't just becoming entrepreneurs more frequently. They're often succeeding. 是 not just...but also 类递进结构, 递进后面的 succeeding 是这道题的真正落点。

【替换】 Immigrants aren't just becoming entrepreneurs more frequently. They're often succeeding. ↔

More of them are successful business people.

「entrepreneurs + succeeding」概括为「successful business people」

Over 40% of Fortune 500 companies had a founder who was either an immigrant or the child of one

↔ **More of them are successful business people.**

用 Fortune 500 创始人占比作为「成功生意人多」的具象证据

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

选项 More of them expect their children to succeed in business. 盗用了原文 the child of one 里的 child, 编出「期望子女在事业上成功」这一根本没说的意思。原文只是说 Fortune 500 创始人有的是移民、有的是移民子女, 并未提及移民对子女的期望。

借用原文: Over 40% of Fortune 500 companies had a founder who was either an immigrant or the child of one.

B) 与原文相反

选项 They have fewer chances to be hired by U.S. companies. 说移民被美国公司雇佣的机会更少, 但原文整段说的是移民自己创业、自己当 founder, 根本不是「被雇佣」的角度, 更没说机会更少。

借用原文: the pace at which immigrants started businesses was double that of U.S.-born individuals

C) 原词陷阱

选项 They have founded most Fortune 500 companies. 盗用了录音里非常醒目的 Fortune 500, 但原文是 Over 40% of Fortune 500 companies had a founder who was either an immigrant or the child of one, 是「超过 40%」且「创始人之一是移民或移民子女」, 绝不是 most (大多数)。这是典型的范围/程度被偷改。

借用原文: Over 40% of Fortune 500 companies had a founder who was either an immigrant or the child of one.

24. A) They have higher installment loan debt than native-born Americans.

B) Nineteen percent of them borrow money from friends and family.

C) Their level of debt is lower than that of native-born Americans.

D) Thirty-four percent of them use credit for their daily purchases.

【题目】 What does the passage say about immigrants in the U.S., in terms of financial strength?

【翻译】就财务实力而言,文章对美国移民说了什么?

A) 他们的分期付款债务高于在美国出生的美国人。

B) 他们当中有百分之十九的人从朋友和家人那里借钱。

C) 他们的债务水平低于在美国出生的美国人。

D) 他们当中有百分之三十四的人使用信贷进行日常购物。

【答案】 C (细节题) Their level of debt is lower than that of native-born Americans.

【定位】 Another key measure of financial strength is debt level. Immigrants do better in this area too. Immigrants use credit less often for purchasing cars, homes or starting businesses. This results in significantly lower levels of debt than native-born Americans.

另一项衡量经济实力的关键指标是债务水平。移民在这方面表现也更好。移民较少使用信贷购买汽车、住房或创业。这使得他们的债务水平显著低于美国本土出生者。

【信号】比较结构 lower...than + 因果信号 This results in。significantly lower levels of debt than native-born Americans 是与题干 compared with native-born Americans 完全对应的比较句；前面的 This results in 是因果信号，把「少用信贷」的原因和「债务更低」的结果连起来，使这句成为本段的核心结论句。

【替换】This results in significantly lower levels of debt than native-born Americans. ↔

Their level of debt is lower than that of native-born Americans.

几乎是原文的「近义同结构改写」

【排除】A) 与原文相反

选项 They have higher installment loan debt than native-born Americans. 盗用了原文 installment loan debt，但原文明确说移民的债务「显著更低」，这里却说「更高」，方向完全反掉。

借用原文：This results in significantly lower levels of debt than native-born Americans.

B) 张冠李戴

选项 Nineteen percent of them borrow money from friends and family. 盗用了原文 just 19% of the general population 里的 19% 和后文 they borrow money from friends and family 中的借钱方式，但 19% 在原文里指的是 general population（一般人口）里「没有信用卡或分期付款债务」的比例，根本不是「19% 的移民找亲友借钱」。两个原词被强行拼到一起，是典型的张冠李戴。

借用原文：just 19% of the general population

D) 原词陷阱

选项 Thirty-four percent of them use credit for their daily purchases. 盗用了原文 34% of Americans born in Latin America 的 34%，但原文是说 34% 的拉美裔美国人「没有」信用卡或分期付款债务，选项却说「34% 的人用信用卡做日常消费」，对象不对、行为也反过来了，还加上了 daily purchases 这个原文没有的限定。

借用原文：34% of Americans born in Latin America report no credit card or installment loan debt.

25. A) Keep their traditional values and old habits.

B) Find employment in competitive businesses.

C) Borrow money from financial institutions.

D) Collaborate with native-born Americans.

【题目】What do immigrants do to achieve their goals in the U.S.?

【翻译】移民在美国做什么来实现他们的目标？

A) 保持他们的传统价值观和旧习惯。 B) 在竞争激烈的行业中找到工作。

C) 从金融机构借钱。 D) 与在美国出生的美国人合作。

【答案】A (细节题) Keep their traditional values and old habits.

【定位】 Why are immigrants doing so well? The values and habits they bring from their own homelands help explain some of the success.

为什么移民们做得这么好？他们从故乡带来的价值观与习惯，可以解释他们部分的成功。

【信号】 设问句 Why + 解释句中的 values and habits。Why are immigrants doing so well? 是篇章独白里典型的设问句，紧接着的 The values and habits they bring from their own homelands help explain some of the success. 是直接回答这个设问的解释句，整段功能就是「解释移民达成目标的原因」。这是篇章独白里最强的「答案信号」之一。

【替换】 The values and habits they bring from their own homelands ↔

Keep their traditional values and old habits.

「从故乡带来的价值观和习惯」=「保留传统价值观和旧习惯」

individuals must save more in order to achieve their goals ↔

Keep their traditional values and old habits.

in order to achieve their goals 与题干呼应，save more 是 old habits 的具体表现

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

选项 Find employment in competitive businesses. 盗用了原文反复出现的 businesses，但原文说的是移民自己 started businesses（自己创业），而非 find employment（找工作被雇佣），且原文从未提及行业「竞争激烈」。

借用原文：the pace at which immigrants started businesses was double that of U.S.-born individuals

C) 与原文相反

选项 Borrow money from financial institutions. 盗用了原文 they borrow money from friends and family rather than a bank 里的 borrow money，但原文明确说移民是「找亲友借，而不是找银行」，financial institutions（金融机构）正好就是 bank 那一边，选项把方向反掉了。rather than 是这道题的关键否定信号。

借用原文：they borrow money from friends and family rather than a bank

D) 未提及

选项 Collaborate with native-born Americans. 提出「与本土美国人合作」，但全文只出现「移民 vs 本土美国人」的对比，从未提及二者合作。属于无中生有。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

58 句真题句逐层精讲

下列真题句各有独立的句子解析页——中文翻译、结构树逐层拆解、成分与时态、考点讲解与真题高频词。点击句子进入完整解析。

The snake was eventually captured by the local animal handlers and taken to an animal hospital afterward.

第4段，第1句

被动语态在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，尤其是新闻报道和学术文本中常用被动结构来强调动作承受者或淡化施事者。本句展示的并列被动谓语结构（含助动词省略）和多个状语修饰的模式，都是考试中常见的句式。掌握这一结构后，可以迁移到大量类似的被动句分析中，具有较强的典型性。

It was unclear who the owner was.

第4段，第3句

形式主语 + 主语从句的结构（如 It is clear that... / It was unclear who...）在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，是典型的书面语句式。掌握这种结构后可以迁移到大量类似句子，如 It is important that... / It was obvious what... 等。代表性较强。

Every week since last April, Andrea Belcher has been doing something slightly unusual and amusing when she takes out her trash.

第1段，第1句

主句加时间状语从句的结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。现在完成进行时表示延续性动作，when 引导时间状语从句说明动作发生时机，这种时态和从句的搭配非常典型。掌握这个句式后，可以迁移到大量类似的长难句理解中。

She was too embarrassed to do it during the day.

第3段，第1句

主系表结构加 "too ... to ..." 结果状语是四六级、考研阅读和写作中的常见句式，学习后可大量迁移至表达程度导致结果的场景，具有较高代表性。

So one dark evening, she put on her black off-the-shoulder gown and put her trash bin out.

第3段，第2句

涵盖并列谓语、双宾语、时间状语、多层定语(所有格加形容词、名词作定语)等多种成分，结构虽不复杂但成分种类较丰富，适合练习成分划分的基本技能

And before she knew it, she had done 20 weeks.

第4段，第3句

本句使用 "before + 从句" 引导时间状语从句，并且主句采用过去完成时，这是英语中常见的时间状语从句与过去完成时搭配的典型句式，在考试中经常出现。"before she knew it" 也是常用习语，具有较高的实用性和代表性。

Besides, it also helps to remind people in the community to put out their trash bins each week.

第5段，第2句

覆盖主语、谓语、宾语、状语等常见成分，且宾语为较长的不定式结构，内部又包含宾语和宾语补足语的层次，适合练习识别不定式作宾语以及不定式内部的成分划分。但缺少定语、表语、补语等其他核心成分，成分种类不够丰富。

Anyone who is hungry and wants something to eat can take one, no questions asked and hand it to the staff for some food.

第1段，第4句

成分划分训练价值较高。本句涵盖了多种核心成分：主语（含定语从句修饰）、并列谓语、直接宾语、间接宾语、目的状语，以及定语从句内部的主语、系表结构、宾语（含后置定语）。双宾语结构 "hand it to the staff" 和不定式作后置定语 "something to eat" 都是值得练习的常见结构。句中还有独立主格 "no questions asked" 这一较难识别的插入成分，增加了辨析价值。

The idea for the board of free meals started after a donor came in with \$100 for each member of its staff.

第2段，第1句

主句加时间状语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，"after" 引导的从句结构在记叙和说明文中频繁出现，掌握后可迁移到类似句子的分析。

The board of free meals inside the restaurant shows a host of potential meals already paid for by customers, each costing about \$10.

第3段，第1句

涵盖了主语、谓语、宾语、多个后置定语（介词短语和分词短语）以及独立主格状语，成分种类较为丰富。后置定语和独立主格是学生常混淆的点，有一定练习价值，但句子整体结构较直白，挑战性中等。

The drive has been going on for two weeks and Morris said just under 50 customers have picked up a free meal.

第4段，第1句

并列句加宾语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，省略that的宾语从句和现在完成时的搭配也是高频句式，具有较高的典型性和迁移价值。

There have been no reports of anyone taking advantage of the situation.

第4段，第2句

There be 句型结合现在完成时是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，用于描述某种情况的存在或缺失。本句 "There have been no reports" 的否定形式以及后置定语结构都是典型用法，掌握后可迁移到大量类似语境，具有较高的代表性。

Have a meal even if they have no money.

第5题，C

祈使句 + 让步状语从句 (even if) 是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式，尤其在议论文或说明文的条件讨论中频繁出现；掌握此结构可迁移到大量类似语境，具有较高的学习复用价值

It was brought up by two staffers.

第6题，A

被动语态 + "by + 施动者" 是四六级和考研常考结构，短语动词 "bring up" 也是高频考点；作为被动句的基础句型，掌握后可迁移到大量真题句式，代表性强。

What has happened at Frank's restaurant since the board of free meals was created?

第7题题干

“主句现在完成时 + since 引导的过去时间从句”是英语里非常常见、也很有迁移价值的句型。掌握这类结构后，处理大量叙述变化、经历和结果的句子都会更顺手。

They may block us on their social media accounts and stop responding to our emails.

第3段，第3句

情态动词加并列谓语是考试中常见句式，stop doing 固定搭配也是高频考点，具有较好的代表性和迁移价值

Their stress levels are actually the same as those experienced by the children who yell and scream.

第8段，第2句

比较结构（the same as / as...as）、限制性定语从句（who/which）、被动语态的后置定语，都是四六级和考研真题中的高频句式。本句将这几种典型结构组合在一起，且层次分明，是真题中常见的'比较+定语从句'组合的标准范例，掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似句子。

M: It's the same as conflicts.

第12段，第1句

主系表结构是常见句式，但本句过于简短，缺少修饰成分和复杂结构，作为考试句型代表性不足。

To them, a difference, no matter how small in your eyes, signals the end of the relationship.

第12段，第6句

"no matter how" 引导的让步状语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构，且插入语的使用方式（将从句嵌在主句主语之后）也是书面语中常见的修辞手法。这种结构在真题中反复出现，掌握后可以有效提升对复杂句的理解能力，具有较高的典型性和迁移价值。

They avoid showing their emotions.

第10题，B

"主语 + 及物动词 + 动名词短语作宾语" 是常见句式，动名词作宾语在考试中频繁出现（如 enjoy doing、finish doing 等结构），但本句整体过于简短，缺少考试中常见的修饰成分和从句组合，代表性中等。

I would have thought America made the best jeans because it's a typical American garment.

第8段，第3句

本句涵盖主谓宾、主系表、宾语从句、原因状语从句等多种成分和结构类型。宾语从句省略 that 是常见易错点，状语从句嵌套在宾语从句内部也是值得练习的层级关系。适合作为成分划分和从句识别的综合训练素材。

But it turns out Japan still has some very old mills with the traditional weaving tools used to make jeans the original way.

第9段，第2句

本句涵盖形式主语、宾语从句、多层定语（介词短语和分词短语）、不定式作目的状语等多种成分，且定语嵌套层次清晰，适合练习识别修饰关系和从句划分。形式主语结构也是易错点，具有较好的训练价值。

Bear in mind, they will last me several years and they're very fashionable too.

第13段，第3句

覆盖祈使句、双宾语结构（last me several years）、主系表结构、并列宾语从句等多种成分，且双宾语结构容易与单宾语或状语混淆，适合作为成分划分练习句。

Every time I walk out of a superhero movie, I feel the same way.

第1段，第1句

"Every time + 从句,主句" 是典型的时间状语从句结构,在四六级和考研真题中频繁出现,学习这个句式可以迁移到大量类似表达

Even though we basically know what will happen, we keep coming back for more.

第2段，第3句

让步状语从句（Even though引导）是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构，宾语从句（what引导）也是常考句式；主句使用keep doing表示持续动作，也是典型用法；整体结构具有较强的代表性和可迁移性。

They say the films lack any form of artistry.

第3段，第2句

"主语 + say + 宾语从句 (省略 that) " 是四六级和考研阅读中非常常见的句式，用于转述观点或陈述事实。掌握这一结构后可广泛迁移到类似的动词 (think、believe、claim 等) 。

No matter the form in which they reveal themselves, hero stories will always be present in life.

第4段，第1句

本句的结构非常典型，是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式。让步状语从句 + 主句的组合是常考结构，且让步从句内部嵌套定语从句修饰名词，这种"从句内嵌套从句"的模式在真题中频繁出现。"No matter" 引导让步从句、"in which" 引导定语从句、系动词 "be" 加形容词作表语，这些都是标准句式。掌握本句的结构拆解方法后，可以直接迁移到大量类似的复杂句中，因此典型性很高。

It's not just about being entertained, but also being inspired.

第4段，第2句

not just ... but also 并列结构与 be about doing 搭配在四六级及考研阅读中频繁出现，用于强调事物的多面性或递进关系，是典型的论述句式。掌握后可大量迁移至议论文写作与长难句理解，代表性较强。

One author has mentioned that women desire to play an irreplaceable role in a great adventure.

第4段，第3句

主句 + that 引导的宾语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。从句内部的动词 + 不定式结构 (desire to do) 也是常考搭配。句式简洁规范，具有较强的可迁移性，掌握后可应用于大量类似句型。

It seems clear that this principle applies to men, as well.

第4段，第5句

"It + 系动词 + 形容词 + that 从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，常用于表达观点、判断或结论，本句结构典型且易于迁移，掌握后可广泛应用于类似句型的理解和写作。

So next time you see your favorite superhero film, be entertained, but also be inspired.

第5段，第1句

“时间分句 + 主句建议”和“并列祈使结构”都很常见，可迁移性强。像 “next time...” 这样的时间触发框架，在考试和日常表达中都非常典型。

Let that small longing you feel motivate you to make a difference.

第5段，第2句

本句涵盖祈使句的宾语、宾语补足语,以及省略关系代词的定语从句,成分种类较丰富。定语从句的省略形式是常见易错点,值得练习识别和还原,具有一定训练价值。

How does the speaker feel every time he walks out of a superhero movie?

第16题 题干

“疑问词 + 一般现在时问句 + every time 引导时间关系”是很常见、很能迁移的基础句式。掌握这种识别顺序后，处理大量阅读和听力里的类似问句都会更顺手。

He feels as inspired as other audience members.

第16题，C

“as ... as” 同级比较结构是四六级和考研常考句式，比较状语从句的省略也是高频语法点。掌握这种结构可以迁移到大量类似句子，典型性较强。

Telling stories is one of the most powerful means leaders have to influence, teach and inspire.

第1段，第1句

主系表结构、动名词作主语、限制性定语从句（关系代词省略）、不定式作后置修饰，这些都是四六级和考研真题中高频出现的句式。特别是“one of + 最高级 + 名词 + 定语从句”这一表达模式，在说明文和议论文中极为常见。句子整体结构既体现了书面语特征，又不至于复杂，是典型的学术或正式文体用句。掌握本句的分析方法后，学生可直接迁移到大量类似真题句。

Storytelling forges connections among people.

第1段，第2句

简单句的主谓宾状结构在真题中常见，动名词作主语也是常考点，但本句过于简洁、缺少修饰成分或从句嵌套，不如带定语从句或状语从句的复合句更能代表真题的典型复杂度，因此典型性中等偏下。

When it comes to our countries, our communities, and our families, we understand instinctively that the stories we hold in common are an important part of the ties that bind.

第1段，第3句

这句在结构上典型、可迁移，时态又不过分分散注意力，适合作为“抓主干与拆从句”的训练材料。对于练习主句、宾语从句和定语从句的联动识别，优先度较高。

This understanding also holds true in the business world, where an organization's stories, and the stories its leaders tell, help solidify relationships in a way that factual statements don't.

第2段，第1句

非限制性定语从句修饰抽象名词、限制性定语从句多层嵌套、关系代词省略、并列结构中插入定语从句，这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。句子展现了定语从句的多种用法和嵌套模式，以及并列与从属的混合，是非常典型的学术写作和标准化考试长难句结构，迁移价值很高。

Good stories do more than create a sense of connection.

第3段，第1句

"do more than" 比较结构在考试阅读中较为常见，是表达程度比较的典型句式，具有一定代表性。但句子整体较简单，不是复杂长难句，迁移价值中等。

They allow the listener to enter the story, making them more open to learning.

第3段，第3句

"allow sb to do" 句型和现在分词作伴随状语都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构，具有较强的代表性和复用性。

Good stories can contain multiple meanings, so they're surprisingly economical in conveying complex ideas in graspable ways.

第3段，第4句

so 连接因果关系的并列句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，情态动词表达能力或可能性、主系表结构配介词短语状语也是典型考点。掌握本句结构后，可迁移到大量类似的因果陈述句中。

Because people identify so closely with stories, they can imagine how they would have acted in similar circumstances.

第4段，第2句

本句成分丰富:主句包含主语、情态动词谓语、宾语从句,还有前置的原因状语从句;宾语从句内部有主语、谓语、方式状语how、地点或条件状语in similar circumstances。覆盖了状语从句、宾语从句、情态动词、虚拟语气等多个考点,且结构层次清晰,适合作为划分成分的练习句,有较高训练价值。

They can offer insight into the evolution of their own experience and knowledge, presenting themselves as more approachable and then they are more likely to inspire others to want to know more.

第4段，第5句

本句涵盖了主语、谓语、宾语、表语、状语等多种成分，且第一个主句中宾语带有较长的后置定语，还有现在分词短语作伴随状语；第二个主句中表语后接不定式短语作补足成分。成分种类较为丰富，适合练习识别宾语的定语修饰、非谓语动词状语和不定式的补足作用。

What does the passage say about storytelling?

第19题 题干

疑问句在四六级阅读理解题干中高频出现，且 "What does ... say about ..." 是标准提问句式，掌握后可大量复用，典型性较强

Allow them to recite data points.

第20题，A

祈使句在考试中常见，且 "动词 + 宾语 + to do" 结构（如 ask/tell/allow/enable sb to do）是高频句式。掌握本句的成分划分方法可迁移到大量类似结构，具有一定代表性。

First, they are more likely to be entrepreneurs.

第3段，第1句

主系表结构搭配形容词比较级和不定式，是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式，用于表达可能性、倾向性或特征比较。句首状语的位置也是典型用法。虽然本句较简单，但其结构模式（be likely to do）在真题中反复出现，具有一定代表性。

From 1996 to 2016, the pace at which immigrants started businesses was double that of U.S.-born individuals.

第3段，第2句

结构具有较高典型性。主系表结构配合定语从句修饰主语是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。介词 + 关系代词引导定语从句（at which）是标准语法考点，表语部分的比较结构（double that of）也是常见表达。掌握本句的结构拆解方法后，可以迁移到大量类似的考试真题句型中。

Over 40% of Fortune 500 companies had a founder who was either an immigrant or the child of one.

第3段，第5句

主句 + 限制性定语从句的组合是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，尤其是定语从句修饰宾语、用 who 引导并在从句中作主语这一模式非常典型。主句的主语带百分比修饰（Over 40% of...）也是统计类阅读常见的表达。掌握本句结构后，学习者可以迁移到大量类似的句子（如 A percentage of X have/has Y who/that...）。但本句缺少状语从句、多层嵌套或并列复句等更复杂的常考结构，典型性中等偏上。

Immigrants do better in this area too.

第4段，第2句

简单句结构在四六级和考研阅读中虽然常见，但本句的具体句式（主语 + 不及物动词 + 副词 + 介词短语状语 + 副词）并非高频考点句型。比较级副词 "better" 和 "too" 的用法虽然典型，但整体结构的代表性一般，学习后迁移价值中等。

This results in significantly lower levels of debt than native-born Americans.

第4段，第4句

"result in + 复杂宾语" 结构在学术写作和考试阅读中较常见，比较结构 "lower ... than" 也是典型句式，具有一定代表性，但简单句本身在真题中占比不高，典型性中等。

For example, 34% of Americans born in Latin America report no credit card or installment loan debt.

第4段，第5句

主语带后置定语、宾语含并列结构的简单句在考试阅读中较常见，掌握此类结构有助于理解统计数据类表述，具有一定迁移性

This can be compared to just 19% of the general population.

第4段，第6句

"情态动词 + be + 过去分词" 的被动结构在学术写作和考试中较为常见，句式具有一定的代表性，掌握后可在多种语境中应用。

Unemployment tends to be higher in developing countries.

第6段，第1句

"tend to be + 形容词" 结构在学术文本和考试阅读中较常见，用于表达趋势或规律，具有一定代表性；但简单句整体结构过于基础，不及复合句典型。

This means individuals must save more in order to achieve their goals, or they borrow money from friends and family rather than a bank.

第6段，第4句

"主句 + 宾语从句" 的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，省略引导词 that 的宾语从句也是高频考点。从句内的并列结构（or 连接两个动作选择）以及目的状语 "in order to" 都是典型句式。句子整体结构具有较强的代表性和可迁移性，掌握后可以应用于大量类似句子的分析。

Immigrants have been contributing to the U.S.

第22题，B

使用现在完成进行时 "have been contributing"，需要理解完成体（have + 过去分词）与进行体（be + 现在分词）的叠加，对基础较弱的学习者有一定门槛，但仅此一个时态、无被动或情态叠加。

What do we learn about immigrants in the U.S., compared with native-born Americans?

第23题 题干

特殊疑问句结构（疑问词提前 + 助动词倒装）是四六级和考研真题中的高频句式；句中包含的介词短语状语和过去分词短语状语也是常考的修饰结构；掌握本句的分析方法可直接迁移到大量类似疑问句和修饰结构的处理上，典型性较高。

More of them expect their children to succeed in business.

第23题，A

"expect sb to do sth" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，动词 + 宾语 + 不定式作宾补的结构（类似 want、ask、allow 等）反复出现，掌握此句可迁移到大量同类结构，具有较强代表性。

What does the passage say about immigrants in the U.S., in terms of financial strength?

第24题 题干

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"What does...say about...in terms of..."的结构在真题中频繁出现。掌握这种宾语前置和助动词倒装的疑问句式，以及"in terms of"等学术表达，有较高的迁移价值。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本卷出现的 179 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。

immigrant B2

n. 移民（从外国移入的人）

本卷16次 · 真题 33 句

relationship B1

n. 关系

本卷9次 · 真题 109 句

attachment B2

n. 附件（邮件或文档的）

本卷9次 · 真题 11 句

superhero B1

n. 超级英雄（拥有超能力的虚构人物）

本卷8次 · 真题 10 句

style A2

n. 方式

本卷7次·真题 31 句

inspire B2

v. 激励

本卷6次·真题 20 句

trash A2

n. 垃圾

本卷6次·真题 18 句

debt B1

n. 欠款

本卷6次·真题 15 句

customer A2

n. 顾客, 客户

本卷5次·真题 124 句

credit B1

n. 赊购, 赊账

本卷5次·真题 36 句

financial B2

adj. 财政的

本卷4次·真题 101 句

desire B2

n. 愿望

本卷4次·真题 52 句

learning A1

n. 学习

本卷3次·真题 120 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本卷3次·真题 90 句

staff B1

n. 全体员工

本卷3次·真题 43 句

entrepreneur C1

n. 企业家;创业者

本卷3次·真题 31 句

capture B1

v. 捕获

本卷3次·真题 26 句

disappear A2

v. 消失;不见

本卷3次·真题 21 句

anxious B1

adj. 焦虑的

本卷3次·真题 14 句

attach B1

v. 贴上;系上;附上

本卷3次·真题 13 句

kindness B1

n. 善良;仁慈(品质)

本卷3次·真题9句

unclear B1

adj. 不清楚的

本卷3次·真题9句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本卷2次·真题466句

less A1

det. 较少的

本卷2次·真题224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

local A2

adj. 当地的

本卷2次·真题150句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本卷2次·真题139句

stress B1

n. 压力

本卷2次·真题102句

community B1

n. 社区

本卷2次·真题81句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本卷2次·真题79句

traditional B1

adj. 传统的

本卷2次·真题79句

contribute B1

v. 捐献

本卷2次·真题74句

measure B1

v. 测量

本卷2次·真题68句

account A2

n. 账户

本卷2次·真题61句

connection B1

n. 联系

本卷2次·真题61句

engage B2

v. 参与;从事

本卷2次·真题 57 句

medium B1

adj. 中等的

本卷2次·真题 55 句

email A2

n. 电子邮件

本卷2次·真题 50 句

media B1

n. 大众传播媒介（报刊、电视、广播、互联...

本卷2次·真题 45 句

purchase B1

v. 购买

本卷2次·真题 39 句

respond B1

v. 回答，答复

本卷2次·真题 35 句

means A2

n. 方法

本卷2次·真题 30 句

psychologist B2

n. 心理学家

本卷2次·真题 30 句

ignore B1

v. 忽视;不理睬

本卷2次·真题 26 句

relatively B2

adv. 相对地

本卷2次·真题 24 句

strength B1

n. 力量

本卷2次·真题 20 句

romantic B1

adj. 浪漫的

本卷2次·真题 19 句

effectively B2

adv. 有效地

本卷2次·真题 17 句

host B1

n. 主人

本卷2次·真题 17 句

listener B1

n. 听者

本卷2次·真题 17 句

donation B2

n. 捐赠

本卷2次·真题 16 句

loan B1

n. 贷款

本卷2次·真题 16 句

fancy B1

v. 想要

本卷2次·真题 15 句

typical B1

adj. 典型的

本卷2次·真题 15 句

statistic B2

n. 统计数字

本卷2次·真题 14 句

suddenly A2

adv. 突然地

本卷2次·真题 13 句

trace B2

v. 追踪, 查找

本卷2次·真题 13 句

wave A2

n. 波浪

本卷2次·真题 13 句

bite A2

v. 咬

本卷2次·真题 12 句

convey B2

v. 传达、表达 (信息、思想、感情等)

本卷2次·真题 12 句

found A1

v. find 的过去式和过去分词

本卷2次·真题 12 句

casual B1

adj. 随意的

本卷2次·真题 11 句

fortune B2

n. 财富

本卷2次·真题 11 句

adventure B1

n. 冒险经历

本卷2次·真题 9 句

author A2

n. 作者

本卷1次·真题 244 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本卷1次·真题 169 句

actually A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本卷1次·真题 148 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会
本卷1次·真题 137 句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)
本卷1次·真题 118 句

lack B1

v. 缺少
本卷1次·真题 115 句

affect B1

v. 影响
本卷1次·真题 113 句

process B1

n. 过程
本卷1次·真题 108 句

quality A2

n. 质量
本卷1次·真题 100 句

organization B1

n. 组织
本卷1次·真题 76 句

data B1

n. 数据
本卷1次·真题 73 句

decline B2

v. 下降
本卷1次·真题 73 句

professional B1

adj. 专业的
本卷1次·真题 67 句

performance B1

n. 表演
本卷1次·真题 66 句

potential B2

adj. 潜在的
本卷1次·真题 63 句

apply A2

v. 申请
本卷1次·真题 58 句

enable B1

v. 使能够
本卷1次·真题 58 句

attack A2

v. 攻击
本卷1次·真题 55 句

creative B1

adj. 有创造力的
本卷1次·真题 55 句

identify B1

v. 识别

本卷1次·真题 54 句

wrong A2

adj. 错误的

本卷1次·真题 54 句

contain B1

v. 包含, 含有

本卷1次·真题 50 句

realize B1

v. 意识到, 认识到

本卷1次·真题 50 句

available A2

adj. 可获得的

本卷1次·真题 48 句

extra A2

adj. 额外的

本卷1次·真题 48 句

variety B1

n. 多样化

本卷1次·真题 47 句

mainly B1

adv. 主要地

本卷1次·真题 45 句

partner B1

n. 伴侣

本卷1次·真题 44 句

contact B1

n. 联系

本卷1次·真题 43 句

reveal B2

v. 揭示

本卷1次·真题 43 句

thinking A2

n. 思考

本卷1次·真题 40 句

conflict B2

n. 冲突

本卷1次·真题 38 句

hire A2

v. 雇用

本卷1次·真题 35 句

unique B2

adj. 独特的

本卷1次·真题 35 句

assume B2

v. 假定

本卷1次·真题 34 句

extremely B1

adv. 极其

本卷1次·真题 34 句

achievement B1

n. 成就

本卷1次·真题 33 句

instance B2

n. 例子

本卷1次·真题 33 句

motivate B2

v. 激励

本卷1次·真题 33 句

outcome B2

n. 结果

本卷1次·真题 31 句

childhood A2

n. 童年

本卷1次·真题 30 句

powerful B1

adj. 强大的

本卷1次·真题 30 句

unusual B1

adj. 不寻常的

本卷1次·真题 30 句

eventually B1

adv. 最终

本卷1次·真题 29 句

related B1

adj. 相关的

本卷1次·真题 28 句

understanding B1

n. 理解;领悟

本卷1次·真题 28 句

brand B1

n. 品牌, 商标

本卷1次·真题 27 句

audience A2

n. 观众

本卷1次·真题 26 句

competitive B2

adj. 竞争的

本卷1次·真题 26 句

complex B2

adj. 复杂的, 难懂的

本卷1次·真题 26 句

principle B2

n. 原则, 准则

本卷1次·真题 26 句

request B1

n. 请求

本卷1次·真题 26 句

skin A2

n. 皮肤

本卷1次·真题 25 句

yeah A1

intj. 是的

本卷1次·真题 25 句

attempt B1

v. 试图

本卷1次·真题 24 句

block A2

n. 街区

本卷1次·真题 24 句

character B1

n. 性格

本卷1次·真题 23 句

grand B1

adj. 宏伟的

本卷1次·真题 23 句

institution B2

n. 机构

本卷1次·真题 22 句

typically B1

adv. 通常, 一般

本卷1次·真题 22 句

closely B1

adv. 紧密地

本卷1次·真题 21 句

frequently B1

adv. 频繁地

本卷1次·真题 21 句

multiple B2

adj. 多个的

本卷1次·真题 21 句

slightly B1

adv. 稍微, 略微, 轻微地

本卷1次·真题 21 句

complicated B2

adj. 复杂的

本卷1次·真题 20 句

signal B1

n. 信号

本卷1次·真题 20 句

favor B1

n. 帮忙

本卷1次·真题 19 句

datum C1

n. 数据 (单数形式, 复数为 data)

本卷1次·真题 18句

leadership B2

n. 领导地位;领导权

本卷1次·真题 18句

numerous B2

adj. 众多的, 许多的

本卷1次·真题 18句

remind A2

v. 提醒

本卷1次·真题 18句

clothing A2

n. 衣服

本卷1次·真题 17句

mood A2

n. 心情

本卷1次·真题 17句

poisonous B2

adj. 有毒的

本卷1次·真题 17句

circumstance B2

n. 情况

本卷1次·真题 16句

employment B1

n. 工作

本卷1次·真题 16句

following B1

adj. 接下来的

本卷1次·真题 16句

mom A1

n. 妈妈

本卷1次·真题 16句

abstract B2

adj. 抽象的

本卷1次·真题 15句

attractive B1

adj. 有吸引力的

本卷1次·真题 15句

pace B1

n. 速度

本卷1次·真题 15句

scene A2

n. 场景

本卷1次·真题 15句

significantly B2

adv. 显著地

本卷1次·真题 15句

statement B1

n. 声明

本卷1次·真题 15 句

creature B1

n. 生物

本卷1次·真题 14 句

stimulate B2

v. 刺激

本卷1次·真题 14 句

superior B2

adj. 更好的

本卷1次·真题 14 句

adulthood B2

n. 成年期

本卷1次·真题 13 句

apartment A2

n. 公寓

本卷1次·真题 13 句

criticize B2

v. 批评

本卷1次·真题 13 句

infection B2

n. 传染

本卷1次·真题 13 句

surely B1

adv. 肯定地

本卷1次·真题 13 句

totally B1

adv. 完全地

本卷1次·真题 13 句

highlight B2

n. 最精彩的部分

本卷1次·真题 12 句

insight B2

n. 洞察力

本卷1次·真题 12 句

react B1

v. 作出反应

本卷1次·真题 12 句

artistic B2

adj. 艺术的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

collaborate B2

v. 合作

本卷1次·真题 11 句

resolve B2

v. 解决 (问题、困难)

本卷1次·真题 11 句

unemployment B2

n. 失业 (状态)

本卷1次·真题 11 句

entertainment B1

n. 娱乐活动

本卷1次·真题 10 句

fundamental B2

adj. 基本的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

length A2

n. 长度

本卷1次·真题 10 句

outer B1

adj. 外部的, 外面的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

panic B1

n. 恐慌

本卷1次·真题 10 句

reject B2

v. 拒绝接受

本卷1次·真题 10 句

surprisingly B1

adv. 令人惊讶地

本卷1次·真题 10 句

original B1

adj. 最初的, 原始的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

relate B1

v. 使有联系, 把...联系起来

本卷1次·真题 9 句

somewhat B2

adv. 有点

本卷1次·真题 9 句

belong A2

v. 属于 (某人)

本卷1次·真题 8 句

fabric B1

n. 织物

本卷1次·真题 8 句

founder B2

n. 创始人

本卷1次·真题 8 句

potentially B2

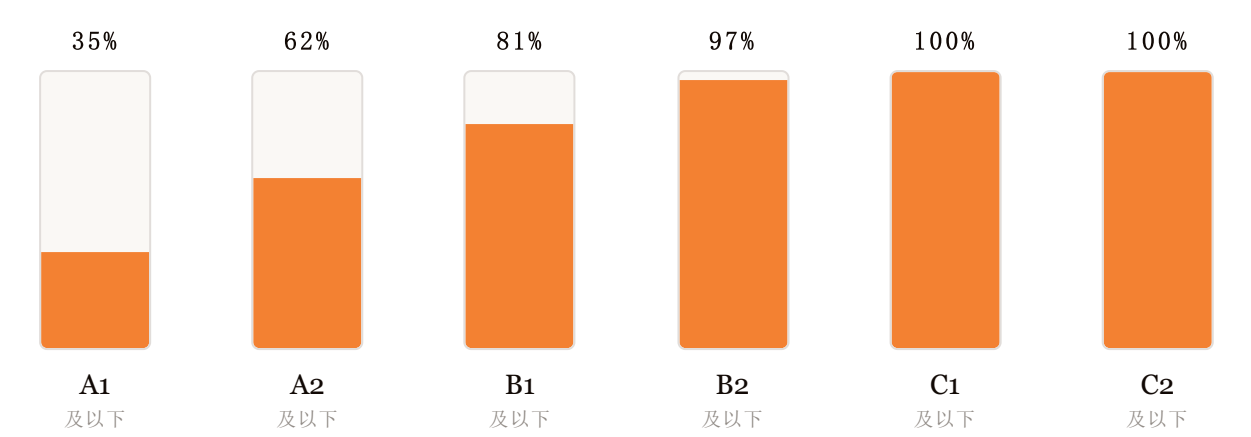
adv. 可能地

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 17 个·约 3%。



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

3%

B1 及以下覆盖

81%

英语四级 2023年6月·第2套 · 全卷构成

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