

2023年12月·第1套 英语四级听力真题原文与答案解析

PAPER & KEY · 听力题和解析

听力题和解析

本卷全部 25 题的标准答案与完整录音文字稿由懒笔记基于2023年12月·第1套 英语四级听力原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面层级：Part/Section 标题与各节 Directions 照原卷排印——真实听力考卷只印选项，题干由录音念出。其下按录音篇目逐篇排印：每篇先给完整录音文字稿（逐段中译），再逐题给出卷面题目与该题解析（题目、翻译、答案、定位、信号、替换与排除）。

真题卷第1套(2023-12) · 四级

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

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(25 minutes)

Section A

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

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

1 Have you noticed how similar you are to your friends? It may be because your brains operate in harmony with each other. We know that friends are more likely to be the same age, gender and ethnic background as each other. Now it seems their brains are alike, too.

你有没有注意到你和朋友有多相似?这可能是因为你们的大脑彼此协调运作。我们知道朋友之间更有可能拥有相同的年龄、性别和种族背景。现在看来他们的大脑也很相似。

2 Researchers at the University of California scanned the brains of 42 classmates while they watched videos intended to provoke varying responses. Some people might find a romantic scene touching, for instance, while others would feel it was embarrassing. The activity of friends' brains was more similar than that of people who didn't know each other, particularly in regions involved in attention, emotion and language. This similarity was strong enough that it could be used to predict whether two people were already friends or not. The relationship probably goes two ways. We are drawn to people who think like

us; we then influence their thoughts over time, which may push their brain activity into more closely resembling our own.

加利福尼亚大学的研究人员扫描了42名同学的大脑,同时让他们观看旨在引发不同反应的视频。例如,有些人可能会觉得浪漫场景令人感动,而另一些人则会觉得尴尬。朋友大脑的活动比不认识的人更相似,特别是在涉及注意力、情绪和语言的区域。这种相似性强到足以用来预测两个人是否已经是朋友。这种关系可能是双向的。我们会被那些思维方式与我们相似的人所吸引;随着时间的推移,我们会影响他们的想法,这可能会促使他们的大脑活动更接近我们自己的。

1. A) Their brains work in harmony.
B) They are generally the same age.
C) Their interests are quite similar.
D) They have the same ethnic background.

【题目】 What may be the reason that friends are similar to each other according to the recent research?

【翻译】 根据最近的研究,朋友之间相似的原因可能是什么?

- A) 他们的大脑协调运作。 B) 他们通常年龄相同。 C) 他们的兴趣非常相似。
D) 他们有相同的族裔背景。

【答案】 A (细节题) Their brains work in harmony.

【定位】 It may be because your brains operate in harmony with each other.

这可能是因为你们的大脑彼此协同运作。

【信号】 因果信号 **because**。录音开头先抛问句“有没有发现你和朋友很像”,紧接 It may be because your brains operate in harmony with each other —— because 就是把答案点亮的因果信号词, because 后面那句正是“相似的原因”,直接命中题干所问。

【替换】 your brains operate in harmony with each other ↔ **Their brains work in harmony.**
operate 换说成 work

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

录音确实念到 friends are more likely to be the same age, They are generally the same age. 正盗用了这个 same age。但这句前面有 We know that, 是“早已知道的旧结论”，并非题干所问的“近期研究发现的相似原因”——原因落在大脑那句，不在同龄这句。

借用原文：friends are more likely to be the same age, gender and ethnic background

C) 未提及

Their interests are quite similar. 听起来很合常识，但录音通篇没提“兴趣 (interests)”相似，只说了年龄、性别、族裔背景与大脑。它靠的是考生“朋友兴趣相投”的生活常识，而非录音内容，属未提及。

D) 原词陷阱

They have the same ethnic background. 盗用了录音的 ethnic background。和 B 一样，这句出自 We know that friends are more likely to be the same age, gender and ethnic background, 是“已知的旧情况”，不是近期研究新发现的相似原因，答非所问。

借用原文：the same age, gender and ethnic background

2. A) It can be touching.

B) It is hard to predict.

C) It can work both ways.

D) It resembles family ties.

【题目】 What does the news report say about the relationship between friends?

【翻译】 新闻报道关于朋友之间的关系说了什么？

A) 它可能令人感动。 B) 它难以预测。 C) 它可以双向作用。 D) 它类似于家庭纽带。

【答案】 C (细节题) It can work both ways.

【定位】 The relationship probably goes two ways. We are drawn to people who think like us; we then influence their thoughts over time, which may push their brain activity into more closely resembling our own.

这种关系很可能是双向的。我们被与自己想法相近的人吸引；随后我们又会逐渐影响他们的想法，这可能促使他们的大脑活动变得更接近我们自己的。

【信号】 定性句 goes two ways. 录音第二段结尾用 The relationship probably goes two ways 直接给“关系”下定性，后面 We are drawn to people...; we then influence their thoughts 一来一回正是对“双向”的解释。这句“主语就是题干 relationship + 紧跟一个性质判断”的结构，就是答案句信号。

【替换】 The relationship probably goes two ways ↔ **It can work both ways.**

two ways 换成 both ways

We are drawn to people who think like us; we then influence their thoughts ↔

It can work both ways.

一来一回印证双向

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

It can be touching. 盗用了录音的 touching, 可那个 touching 出现在 Some people might find a romantic scene touching——是在举例说明“不同人对同一画面反应不同”, 说的是“浪漫场景”感人, 根本不是在评价“朋友关系”。张冠李戴, 答非所问。

借用原文: Some people might find a romantic scene touching, for instance

B) 与原文相反

It is hard to predict. 借了录音的 predict。但录音说的是 it could be used to predict whether two people were already friends or not——意思是“大脑相似度高到能用来预测两人是不是朋友”, 是说“能预测”, 根本没说“关系难预测”。选项把“能预测”反着说成了“难预测”, 与原文相反。

借用原文: it could be used to predict whether two people were already friends or not

D) 未提及

It resembles family ties. 听着像那么回事, 但录音全程没把朋友关系比作“家庭纽带 (family ties)”, 只说了关系“双向”。它纯靠考生自行联想, 录音无任何对应, 属未提及。

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

1 Two men who have been best friends for 60 years have just realized they are actually brothers. It's reported that Alan Robinson and Walter MacDonald met in the 6th grade at a school in Hawaii. They have been best friends ever since. Alan was given away for adoption soon after he was born, and Walter never knew his father. So recently, they made separate attempts on DNA matching websites to discover more about their ancestry. Walter was astonished to find that he matched with website user Robi 737. He knew immediately that this was his best friend Alan, whose friends call him Robi and flew 737 airplanes when he was a pilot. The pair were born to the same mother 15 months apart.

两名保持了60年最佳友谊的男子刚刚意识到他们实际上是兄弟。据报道, Alan Robinson和Walter MacDonald在夏威夷的一所学校读六年级时相识。从那时起他们就一直是最好的朋友。Alan出生后不久就被送去领养, 而Walter从未见过自己的父亲。因此最近, 他们分别在DNA匹配网站上尝试了解更多关于自己祖先的信息。Walter惊讶地发现他与网站用户Robi 737匹配。他立即知道这就是他最好的朋友Alan, Alan的朋友们都叫他Robi, 而且他当飞行员时驾驶737飞机。这对朋友出生于同一位母亲, 相隔15个月。

3. A) Search for their half-brothers.
B) Identify their biological fathers.
C) Find out more about their ancestry.
D) See whether they are actually related.

【题目】 What did both Alan Robinson and Walter MacDonald attempt to do on DNA matching websites?

【翻译】 Alan Robinson 和 Walter MacDonald 在 DNA 匹配网站上都试图做什么?

- A) 寻找他们同父异母的兄弟。 B) 确认他们的生父身份。
C) 了解更多关于他们祖先的信息。 D) 查看他们是否真的有血缘关系。

【答案】 C (细节题) Find out more about their ancestry.

【定位】 So recently, they made separate attempts on DNA matching websites to discover more about their ancestry.

所以最近，他们俩各自在DNA配对网站上做了尝试，想多了解一些自己的家世血统。

【信号】 题干原词attempt复现+目的句。题干问 attempt to do，录音里恰好出现 made separate attempts on DNA matching websites，attempt 和 DNA matching websites 原词对上，紧跟其后的 to discover more about their ancestry 用 to do 带出目的——这个‘题干关键词复现 + to do 目的句’就是答案信号。

【替换】 to discover more about their ancestry ↔ Find out more about their ancestry.

discover换成find out，ancestry原样

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A 说去 Search for their half-brothers.(寻找同父异母的兄弟)。录音确实出现 they are actually brothers‘他们其实是兄弟’，A 盗用了 brothers 这个词，但录音里这是新闻最后揭晓的真相，不是他俩上网时‘想去找的目标’——而且他们是同母兄弟、不是 half-brothers，张冠李戴。

借用原文：they are actually brothers

B) 原词陷阱

B 说去 Identify their biological fathers.(确认亲生父亲)。录音有 Walter never knew his father，B 盗用了 father 一词，但这只是介绍背景，两人上网的目的写得很清楚是 discover more about their ancestry(查家世)，不是专门去认父亲。

借用原文：Walter never knew his father

D) 原词陷阱

D 说去 See whether they are actually related.(看看俩人是否真有亲属关系)。录音里 they are actually brothers 用了 actually 一词，D 盗用了 actually 并改写成 related，可他们上网时压根不知道彼此有血缘、不是‘去验证是否有关系’，验出是兄弟是意外结果，不是上网动机。

借用原文：they are actually brothers

4. A) They were both given up for adoption.

B) They were born to the same mother.

C) They flew 737 airplanes as pilots.

D) They were both 60 years of age.

【题目】 What did the news report say about Alan Robinson and Walter MacDonald?

【翻译】 新闻报道关于 Alan Robinson 和 Walter MacDonald 说了什么？

A) 他们都被送去领养了。 B) 他们是同一个母亲所生。

C) 他们作为飞行员驾驶 737 飞机。 D) 他们都是 60 岁。

【答案】 B (细节题) They were born to the same mother.

【定位】 The pair were born to the same mother 15 months apart.

这两个人是同一个母亲所生，出生时间相差15个月。

【信号】 结尾收束句给出血缘真相。 新闻把最关键的血缘结论放在末句 The pair were born to the same mother 15 months apart——新闻报道常把核心事实或结局压在结尾，这个‘篇末收束’位置就是答案信号，born to the same mother 与选项 B 直接对应。

【替换】 born to the same mother ↔ **They were born to the same mother.**

原句几乎照搬主语换成They

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

A 说两人 They were both given up for adoption.(都被送养)。录音里确有 Alan was given away for adoption, A 盗用了 adoption, 但录音只说 Alan 一个人被送养, A 却说成 both(两个人都), 把范围从一人扩大到两人, 与原文不符。

借用原文: Alan was given away for adoption

C) 张冠李戴

C 说两人 They flew 737 airplanes as pilots.(都当飞行员开737)。录音念到了 flew 737 airplanes when he was a pilot, C 盗用了 737 和 pilot 这两个醒目词, 但 he 指的只是 Alan 一人, C 说成 They(两人都飞), 把一人之事安到两人头上。

借用原文: flew 737 airplanes when he was a pilot

D) 偷换概念

D 说两人 They were both 60 years of age.(都60岁)。录音开头有 best friends for 60 years, D 盗用了数字 60, 但这60是‘做了60年好朋友’, 是友谊的年数, 不是两人的年龄; 偷换了60所修饰的对象。

借用原文: best friends for 60 years

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

1 Amid all the election drama, air pollution problems and disease outbreaks, five tourists' good work is being spread online. Yesterday two male and three female tourists were spotted walking the kilometer-long beach, picking up trash. One of the male tourists from Australia commented that although there was a lot of trash, nobody was doing anything. The beach was not as nice or beautiful as it should be. He felt so sad to see such a gorgeous place littered with so much trash. Thus, he and his friends decided to grab a few trash bags and clean it all up.

在所有选举闹剧、空气污染问题和疾病爆发之中,五名游客的善举正在网上传播。昨天,两名男性游客和三名女性游客被发现在长达一公里的海滩上行走,捡拾垃圾。其中一名来自澳大利亚的男性游客评论说,尽管有很多垃圾,却没有人在做任何事情。海滩并不像它本应该的那样美好或美丽。看到如此gorgeous的地方被这么多垃圾弄得一片狼藉,他感到非常难过。因此,他和他的朋友们决定拿几个垃圾袋把这些都清理干净。

2 A man passing by decided to video their good deed and put it on the internet. It was unclear where the rest of the group was from, but they were most likely traveling together. One local woman

commented on being embarrassed that tourists were cleaning up their beach. Another mentioned that it was actually the natives who brought food and drinks then left trash all along the island.

一名路过的男子决定录下他们的善举并放到网上。目前还不清楚这个团队其余成员来自哪里,但他们很可能是一起旅行的。一位当地女性评论说,游客在清理他们的海滩让她感到尴尬。另一个人提到,实际上是本地人带来食物和饮料,然后把垃圾留在整个岛上。

5. A) One of his friends was caught littering.
B) Other tourists refused to join in the cleanup.
C) The beautiful beach was spoiled with lots of trash.
D) The kilometer-long beach was practically deserted.

【题目】 Why did one of the male tourists feel sad?

【翻译】 为什么其中一位男性游客感到难过?

- A) 他的一位朋友因乱扔垃圾被抓到。 B) 其他游客拒绝参加清理活动。
C) 美丽的海滩被大量垃圾破坏了。 D) 这片长达一公里的海滩几乎荒无一人。

【答案】 C (细节题) The beautiful beach was spoiled with lots of trash.

【定位】 He felt so sad to see such a gorgeous place littered with so much trash.

他看到如此美丽的地方却被这么多垃圾弄得脏乱不堪,感到非常难过。

【信号】 feel sad 与题干同词直接命中。答案句直接出现题干里的 He felt so sad, 紧跟其后的 to see such a gorgeous place littered with so much trash 就是难过的原因; 听到与题干情绪词同样的'sad', 那一句就是答案句。

【替换】 such a gorgeous place littered with so much trash ↔

The beautiful beach was spoiled with lots of trash

同义改写: 美景被垃圾糟蹋

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A 项借用录音里的 his friends 一词, 但原文只说他和朋友一起去捡垃圾, 从没说'朋友被抓乱扔垃圾', 是把出现过的原词拼成一个录音根本没说的情节。

借用原文: he and his friends decided to grab a few trash bags

B) 未提及

录音说的是'nobody was doing anything' (没人去管这些垃圾), 并非'其他游客拒绝加入清理'; 'refused to join in'这一情节录音从未出现, 属凭空捏造。

D) 与原文相反

D 项盗用录音里的 kilometer-long beach, 却说海滩'practically deserted (几乎空无一人)'; 而录音强调的是海滩满是垃圾、不够美, 与'空无一人'语义不符, 方向反了。

借用原文: Yesterday two male and three female tourists were spotted walking the kilometer-long beach

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6. A) A passerby.
B) A local woman.
C) The beach authorities.
D) One of the five tourists.

【题目】 Who put the good deed video on the internet?

【翻译】 谁把这段善举视频上传到了网上？

A) 一位路人。 B) 一位当地妇女。 C) 海滩管理部门。 D) 五位游客中的一位。

【答案】 A (细节题) A passerby.

【定位】 A man passing by decided to video their good deed and put it on the internet.

一名路过的男子决定把他们的善举拍下来并发布到网上。

【信号】 动作 put it on the internet 与题干同动作。 答案句出现与题干同样的动作 put it on the internet, 前面的主语 A man passing by 就是施动者; 听到题干里的关键动作时, 紧抓它的主语即可锁定答案。

【替换】 A man passing by ↔ A passerby

短语压缩成单词

【排除】 B) 张冠李戴

B 项盗用录音里的 One local woman, 但这位本地女子做的是‘评论说自己很尴尬’, 并非上传视频; 把别人做的事安到她头上, 属人物错位。

借用原文: One local woman commented on being embarrassed that tourists were cleaning up their beach

C) 未提及

录音通篇没出现‘beach authorities (海滩管理方)’这个角色, 上传视频的也不是任何官方机构, 属凭空捏造的身份。

D) 张冠李戴

D 项盗用录音里的‘游客’, 游客确实是事件主角、在捡垃圾, 但发视频到网上的是路过男子而非游客中的某人; 把上传动作错记到游客身上。

借用原文: they were most likely traveling together

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7. A) The tourists' good deed was not noticed by the locals.
B) Some natives were selling poor-quality food to tourists.
C) The number of tourists to the beach is on a steady decline.
D) It was tourists not natives who were cleaning up the beach.

【题目】 Why did one local woman say she was embarrassed?

【翻译】 为什么一位当地妇女说她感到尴尬？

A) 游客的善举没有被当地人注意到。 B) 一些本地人向游客出售劣质食品。
C) 前往海滩的游客数量持续下降。 D) 清理海滩的是游客而不是本地人。

【答案】 **D** (细节题) It was tourists not natives who were cleaning up the beach.

【定位】 One local woman commented on being embarrassed that tourists were cleaning up their beach.

一名本地女子评论说，她为游客在清理他们本地的海滩这件事感到尴尬。

【信号】 **embarrassed that 直接引出原因**。答案句出现题干同词 embarrassed，紧跟的 that tourists were cleaning up their beach 由 that 直接引出尴尬的原因；听到 embarrassed 后那句 that 从句就是答案句。

【替换】 that tourists were cleaning up their beach ↔

It was tourists not natives who were cleaning up the beach

补出隐含对照：游客而非本地人

【排除】 A) **与原文相反**

A 项说‘游客善举没被本地人注意到’，但录音里本地女子明明注意到了才会尴尬，路人还拍了视频，恰恰说明被注意到了；‘not noticed’与录音事实相反。

借用原文：One local woman commented on being embarrassed

B) **偷换概念**

B 项盗用录音里的 food and drinks，但原文是说本地人‘带来食物饮料后留下垃圾’，绝非‘卖劣质食物给游客’；把‘带来食物乱丢垃圾’偷换成‘卖劣质食物’。

借用原文：it was actually the natives who brought food and drinks then left trash all along the island

C) **未提及**

录音通篇没提‘游客数量在持续下降’这一信息，本题谈的是清理海滩与尴尬，与游客增减无关，属凭空捏造的全新话题。

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: Hello Benjamin, Dan and I will be going for a run along the canal Saturday morning. Would you like to join us?

W: 你好 Benjamin,我和 Dan 周六早上要沿着运河跑步。你想一起来吗?

2 M: I'd love to, but I hurt my ankle last weekend playing football with work colleagues.

M: 我很想去,但我上周末和同事踢足球时伤了脚踝。

3 W: Oh dear, is it serious?

W: 哎呀,严重吗?

4 M: No, not at all. I landed badly during a fall and twisted it a little, but it's no big deal. It's just a little swollen and I should be fine for next Saturday if you still want to go for a jog then.

M: 不,一点也不严重。我摔倒的时候落地不太好,扭了一下,但不是什么大事。只是有点肿,下周六应该就没事了,如果你那时候还想去慢跑的话。

5 W: I won't be here next Saturday. I'm going to the zoo.

W: 我下周六不在这儿。我要去动物园。

6 M: The zoo?

M: 动物园?

7 W: Yeah. My little nephew turns six, and he loves the zoo, so the whole family is going.

W: 对。我小侄子要过六岁生日了,他很喜欢动物园,所以全家人都要去。

8 M: Oh, okay then. I haven't been to a zoo since I was a kid.

M: 哦,好吧。我从小时候起就没去过动物园了。

9 W: They are nowhere near as popular as they used to be when we were children. I personally feel sorry for the poor animals stuck in cages, but there's no denying they are fun and educational for children.

W: 动物园远不像我们小时候那么受欢迎了。我个人觉得那些被关在笼子里的可怜动物很可怜,但不可否认的是,它们对孩子们来说既有趣又有教育意义。

10 M: Do you know if Dan will be around next Saturday?

M: 你知道 Dan 下周六有空吗?

11 W: Yeah, I think he will. Just send him a text message. He's always keen on physical activities.

W: 嗯,我觉得他应该有空。给他发个短信吧。他总是很热衷于体育活动。

12 M: That's true. Dan is extremely fit and healthy. He goes to the gym most days, plus tennis two or three times a week.

M: 没错。Dan 身体特别好。他几乎每天都去健身房,再加上每周打两三次网球。

13 W: So, what have you been doing to stay busy while you've had that swollen ankle?

W: 那么,你脚踝肿的这段时间都在忙些什么呢?

14 M: I've been catching up on some reading. I was given three books over Christmas, and I'm only now getting around to reading them.

M: 我一直在补看一些书。圣诞节的时候收到了三本书,现在才开始读。

8. A) He has to play football with workmates.

B) He has got some books to read.

C) He is going to visit a friend.

D) He is physically unfit for it.

【题目】 Why can't the man go for a run Saturday morning?

【翻译】为什么男士周六早上不能去跑步？

- A) 他必须和同事踢足球。 B) 他有一些书要读。 C) 他要去拜访一位朋友。
D) 他的身体状况不适合跑步。

【答案】D (细节题) He is physically unfit for it.

【定位】I'd love to, but I hurt my ankle last weekend playing football with work colleagues.

我很想去，但我上周末和同事踢足球时弄伤了脚踝。

【信号】转折 but 后才是真理由。男士先说 I'd love to (很想去) 是客套，紧跟的 but 才转出真正原因——I hurt my ankle，所以答案句落在 but 之后。

【替换】I hurt my ankle ↔ He is physically unfit for it.

具体伤情概括成"身体不适合"

【排除】A) 原词陷阱

选项 He has to play football with workmates. 把原文里的 playing football with work colleagues 原词搬来，但原文是说"踢球时受了伤"、不是"周六要去踢球"，听到 football 就选会落进陷阱。

借用原文：playing football with work colleagues

B) 张冠李戴

选项 He has got some books to read. 说的是他后面提到的读书 I've been catching up on some reading，那是第11题的内容，与"为何不能去跑步"无关，属张冠李戴。

借用原文：I've been catching up on some reading

C) 未提及

选项 He is going to visit a friend. 在对话里根本没出现，男士不能去跑步的理由是脚伤，不是去看朋友，纯属编造。

9. A) To teach kids about animal protection.

B) To learn how popular zoos could be.

C) To see some rare animals in cages.

D) To give her little nephew a treat.

【题目】Why is the woman's whole family going to the zoo next Saturday?

【翻译】为什么女士全家下周六要去动物园？

- A) 教孩子们动物保护知识。 B) 了解动物园能有多受欢迎。
C) 看一些关在笼子里的稀有动物。 D) 给她的小侄子一个惊喜。

【答案】D (细节题) To give her little nephew a treat.

【定位】My little nephew turns six, and he loves the zoo, so the whole family is going.

我的小侄子要满六岁了，他很喜欢动物园，所以全家一起去。

【信号】因果 so 引出去的原因。so the whole family is going 里的 so 把前因"小侄子过六岁生日、又喜欢动物园"和后果"全家去"连起来，so 之前就是"为什么去"的答案。

【替换】My little nephew turns six, and he loves the zoo ↔ To give her little nephew a treat.
为侄子庆生=给侄子一份开心

【排除】A) 原词陷阱

选项 To teach kids about animal protection. 借了女士后面说的 they are fun and educational for children 里的 educational，但原文只说动物园对孩子有趣又有教育意义，从没说全家去是为了"教孩子动物保护"，是把原词拔高到原文没说的目的。

借用原文：they are fun and educational for children

B) 原词陷阱

选项 To learn how popular zoos could be. 套用了 They are nowhere near as popular as they used to be 里的 popular，但那只是女士顺口评论动物园不如从前受欢迎，绝不是全家去的目的。

借用原文：They are nowhere near as popular as they used to be

C) 原词陷阱

选项 To see some rare animals in cages. 借了 the poor animals stuck in cages 里的 cages，但原文是女士同情笼中动物，没说去看"珍稀"动物，rare 更是凭空添加。

借用原文：the poor animals stuck in cages

-
10. A) He enjoys excellent health.
B) He is keen on extreme sports.
C) He coaches tennis players every week.
D) He spends most of his time in the gym.

【题目】What do we learn about Dan from the man's description?

【翻译】从男士的描述中我们了解到Dan的什么情况？

- A) 他身体非常健康。 B) 他热衷于极限运动。 C) 他每周指导网球运动员。
D) 他大部分时间都在健身房度过。

【答案】A (细节题) He enjoys excellent health.

【定位】Dan is extremely fit and healthy. He goes to the gym most days, plus tennis two or three times a week.

Dan 非常健壮、健康。他几乎每天去健身房，外加每周打两三次网球。

【信号】直接给出对 Dan 的总评。男士 Dan is extremely fit and healthy 是对 Dan 的直接定性评价，后面 gym、tennis 都是佐证，这句总评就是答案句。

【替换】Dan is extremely fit and healthy ↔ He enjoys excellent health.
extremely fit and healthy = excellent health

【排除】 B) 未提及

选项 He is keen on extreme sports. 把 Dan 的运动夸大为"极限运动", 原文只说他常去健身房、打网球, 从没提 extreme sports, 属无中生有。

C) 偷换概念

选项 He coaches tennis players every week. 搬来原文的 tennis 和 a week, 但原文是 Dan 自己"打"网球 plus tennis two or three times a week, 不是"教"网球选手, 把"打"偷换成"教"。

借用原文: plus tennis two or three times a week

D) 原词陷阱

选项 He spends most of his time in the gym. 借了 He goes to the gym most days 里的 gym 和 most, 但原文是"多数日子去健身房", 选项偷偷改成"把大部分时间花在健身房", 频率被夸大成长。

借用原文: He goes to the gym most days

11. A) Tending to his swollen ankle.

B) Concentrating on reading.

C) Writing three book reports.

D) Planning Christmas celebrations.

【题目】 What has the man been doing since last weekend?

【翻译】 男士从上周末以来一直在做什么?

A) 照料他肿胀的脚踝。 B) 专心阅读。 C) 写三篇读书报告。

D) 计划圣诞节庆祝活动。

【答案】 B (细节题) Concentrating on reading.

【定位】 I've been catching up on some reading. I was given three books over Christmas, and I'm only now getting around to reading them.

我一直在补读一些书。圣诞节别人送了我三本书, 我现在才腾出空来读它们。

【信号】 I've been doing 直接应答。 女士问他脚伤期间在干嘛, 男士直接以 I've been catching up on some reading 应答, 被问者的这句应答就是答案句, 与题干时态对应。

【替换】 I've been catching up on some reading ↔ **Concentrating on reading.**

catching up on reading = concentrating on reading

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

选项 Tending to his swollen ankle. 借了女士问句里的 that swollen ankle, 但脚踝肿只是他读书的背景, 他并没说"一直在护理脚踝", 把背景说成正在做的活动。

借用原文: that swollen ankle

C) 原词陷阱

选项 Writing three book reports. 搬来原文的 I was given three books 里的 three 和 books, 但原文是别人送他三本书"读", 不是他"写三份读书报告", 把"读书"偷换成"写报告"。

借用原文: I was given three books over Christmas

D) 原词陷阱

选项 Planning Christmas celebrations. 借了 over Christmas 里的 Christmas, 但原文 Christmas 只是"圣诞期间收到书"的时间状语, 他并没在"筹备圣诞庆祝", 纯属对原词的曲解。

借用原文: over Christmas

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

1 W: Our guest on today's Book Talk is John Black, the author of the new bestseller, Retire Early.

W: 我们今天《书谈》节目的嘉宾是 John Black, 新晋畅销书《提前退休》的作者。

2 M: Thanks for having me on the show, Lisa.

M: 谢谢邀请我来节目, Lisa。

3 W: John, your book is getting a lot of attention, partly because you write that most people can retire by 40. Is that realistic?

W: John, 你的书正受到很多关注, 部分原因是你在书中写到大多数人可以在 40 岁退休。这现实吗?

4 M: Definitely. When researching this book, I interviewed hundreds of people who retired by 40.

M: 绝对现实。在研究这本书时, 我采访了数百位在 40 岁前退休的人。

5 W: Okay, but how much money does a person need to retire? I've read articles recommending one million dollars as a good figure for retirement.

W: 好吧, 但是一个人需要多少钱才能退休? 我读过一些文章推荐一百万美元作为退休的合适数字。

6 M: While most financial planners do give numbers, I don't think that's useful, as people are living in different areas with different costs of living, and have different needs and wants, which is why I suggest that people aim for financial independence.

M: 虽然大多数理财规划师确实会给出具体数字, 但我认为那没什么用, 因为人们生活在不同地区, 生活成本不同, 需求和期望也不同, 所以我建议人们以财务独立为目标。

7 W: What do you mean by financial independence?

W: 你说的财务独立是什么意思?

8 M: Having investment income that's greater than monthly expenses.

M: 就是投资收入大于月度开销。

9 W: That sounds risky to me. What if an accident happens or you get ill and need medical treatment? Shouldn't people have extra cash for emergencies?

W: 这在我看来有点冒险。如果发生意外或者生病需要医疗怎么办? 人们不应该留些额外现金以备不时之需吗?

10 M: Too many people spend their lives working on jobs they hate because they're afraid, so I counsel people to take risks. Retirement doesn't have to be permanent, and if people need to, they can go back to work.

M: 太多人因为恐惧而一辈子做着自己讨厌的工作, 所以我建议人们去冒险。退休不一定是永久的, 如果需要, 人们可以重返工作。

11 W: But it's not always easy to get back into the workforce after an extended absence.

W: 但是长时间离开职场后再回去并不总是那么容易。

12 M: True, but if you keep current with your skills, you will be attracted to employers.

M: 确实, 但如果你保持技能更新, 你会对雇主有吸引力的。

13 W: Maybe, but how can anyone save enough to retire by 40 when most people can't retire at 60?

W: 也许吧, 但大多数人 60 岁都退不了休, 怎么可能有人能存够钱在 40 岁退休呢?

14 M: Simple, by cutting housing, food, and transport expenses, and investing half your monthly income.

M: 很简单, 削减住房、食物和交通开支, 然后把月收入的一半用于投资。

15 W: That sounds impossible.

W: 这听起来不可能。

16 M: I admit it's difficult, but it has worked for thousands.

M: 我承认很难, 但对成千上万的人确实有效。

12. A) It is being debated by hundreds of retirees.

B) It is attracting many people's attention.

C) It partly records his own experience.

D) It argues for postponing retirement.

【题目】 What do we learn about the man's book published recently?

【翻译】 关于这位男士最近出版的书, 我们了解到什么?

- A) 数百名退休人员正在对它进行讨论。 B) 它正在吸引许多人的关注。
C) 它部分记录了他自己的经历。 D) 它主张推迟退休。

【答案】 B (细节题) It is attracting many people's attention.

【定位】 John, your book is getting a lot of attention, partly because you write that most people can retire by 40.

约翰, 你的书正受到很多关注, 部分原因是你在书里写道大多数人能在 40 岁退休。

【信号】主持人开场对书的正面定性句。主持人介绍书时直接给出定性：your book is getting a lot of attention。这种"主持人开场对作品的概括"就是介绍类细节题的答案信号——它把书的核心特点一句点明。

【替换】getting a lot of attention ↔ attracting many people's attention

"获得关注"换说成"吸引关注"

【排除】C) 偷换概念

录音里作者说 I interviewed hundreds of people who retired by 40, 是"采访了几百人", 并没说书"记录他自己的经历"; C 把"研究别人"偷换成"写他自己", 答非所问。

借用原文: I interviewed hundreds of people who retired by 40

D) 与原文相反

录音说书主张 most people can retire by 40, 是"提前到 40 岁退休", 而 D 说书主张"推迟退休"(postponing retirement), 正好反了。这是把"提前"听成"推迟"的反向陷阱。

借用原文: most people can retire by 40

A) 原词陷阱

录音里 hundreds 来自 I interviewed hundreds of people, 指作者"采访了几百人", A 却说书"正被几百名退休者讨论"(debated by hundreds of retirees), 把"被采访的人"偷换成"在讨论书的人", 是听到 hundreds 就想选的原词陷阱。

借用原文: I interviewed hundreds of people who retired by 40

13. A) One should foresee a financial crisis.

B) One should trust financial planners, figures.

C) One should have one million dollars to retire.

D) One should start saving as early as possible.

【题目】What do the articles the woman read recommend?

【翻译】这位女士读到的文章建议什么?

A) 人们应该预见金融危机。 B) 人们应该相信理财规划师的数据。

C) 人们应该有一百万美元才能退休。 D) 人们应该尽早开始储蓄。

【答案】C (细节题) One should have one million dollars to retire.

【定位】I've read articles recommending one million dollars as a good figure for retirement.

我读过一些文章, 推荐一百万美元作为退休的合适数额。

【信号】女士转述文章的 recommend 句。女士说 I've read articles recommending one million dollars, 动词 recommend 与题干 recommend 完全对应, 这句"女士转述文章推荐什么"就是答案信号——题目问的正是这个来源。

【替换】one million dollars as a good figure for retirement ↔ have one million dollars to retire

"一百万作合适数额"="应有一百万才退休"

【排除】 B) 张冠李戴

financial planners 确实在录音出现 most financial planners do give numbers, 但那是嘉宾说"规划师爱给数字、我觉得没用", 文章并没"推荐相信规划师"。B 把原词搬来、又把内容安错了人(文章 vs 规划师)。

借用原文: most financial planners do give numbers, I don't think that's useful

D) 答非所问

"尽早储蓄"听着像理财常识, 但录音里文章推荐的是"一百万这个数额", 并没说"尽早储蓄"; 至于储蓄、投资是嘉宾在后面(P14)讲的做法, 不是"女士读的文章"推荐的。D 答非所问。

借用原文: investing half your monthly income

A) 未提及

选项 A 的 financial crisis 借了话题里"financial"的语感, 但文章推荐的是具体金额, 从没人"预见金融危机"; 录音通篇也没出现"危机"的意思。A 是听到 financial 就联想出来的干扰。

-
14. A) It doesn't need to be permanent.
B) It shouldn't be considered risky.
C) It helps to reduce travel expenses.
D) It is the way to quit a job one hates.

【题目】 What does the man say about retirement?

【翻译】 这位男士对退休有何看法?

- A) 它不必是永久性的。 B) 它不应该被认为有风险。 C) 它有助于减少旅行开支。
D) 它是辞去自己讨厌的工作的方式。

【答案】 A (细节题) It doesn't need to be permanent.

【定位】 Retirement doesn't have to be permanent, and if people need to, they can go back to work.

退休不一定是永久的, 如果有需要, 人们可以重新回去工作。

【信号】 男士对退休下的直接定性句。 男士直接断言 Retirement doesn't have to be permanent, 这是他对"退休"本身的一句正面定义, 又用 they can go back to work 加以说明, 是"他怎么说退休"的直接答案信号。

【替换】 Retirement doesn't have to be permanent ↔ It doesn't need to be permanent

doesn't have to=doesn't need to

they can go back to work ↔ doesn't need to be permanent

"能回去工作"佐证"不必永久"

【排除】 B) 与原文相反

risky 来自女士 That sounds risky to me 和男士 I counsel people to take risks——男士是"劝人去冒险", 承认有风险; B 却说退休"不该被视为有风险", 意思反了, 是听到 risk 就想选的原词陷阱。

借用原文: I counsel people to take risks

D) 原词陷阱

a job they hate 确实出现在 spend their lives working on jobs they hate, 但那是男士解释"很多人因恐惧而困在烂工作里"的背景, 不是给退休下定义; D 把这句背景说成"退休就是辞掉烂工作的途径", 答非所问。

借用原文: spend their lives working on jobs they hate

C) 未提及

C 说退休"有助减少差旅开支"(reduce travel expenses), 录音里 transport 出现在 cutting housing, food, and transport expenses, 那是"怎样攒钱"的省钱办法, 与"退休本身是什么"无关, 更没说退休能省路费。C 属嫁接他处原词的无中生有。

借用原文: cutting housing, food, and transport expenses

15. A) By keeping close contact with one's employers.

B) By retiring when one reaches sixty years old.

C) By investing half of one's monthly income.

D) By following the counsel of financial planners.

【题目】 How does the man say his proposal about retirement can be carried out?

【翻译】 这位男士说他关于退休的提议可以如何实施?

A) 通过与雇主保持密切联系。 B) 通过在年满六十岁时退休。

C) 通过投资月收入的一半。 D) 通过遵循理财规划师的建议。

【答案】 C (细节题) By investing half of one's monthly income.

【定位】 Simple, by cutting housing, food, and transport expenses, and investing half your monthly income.

很简单, 靠削减住房、饮食和交通开支, 并拿出月收入的一半去投资。

【信号】 男士回答"怎么做到"的 by 操作句。面对女士"怎么可能 40 岁退休"的追问, 男士直接答 by cutting housing, food, and transport expenses, and investing half your monthly income, 这句"by + 一串具体动作"就是 How 类题的答案信号。

【替换】 investing half your monthly income ↔ investing half of one's monthly income

几乎原句对应的"投月收入一半"

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

employers 出现在 you will be attracted to employers, 那是男士讲"保持技能就能被雇主青睐、好重返职场", 回应的是"能否回去工作", 不是"怎么攒钱提前退休"; A 把它说成"靠和雇主保持密切联系来实现退休", 答非所问。

借用原文: if you keep current with your skills, you will be attracted to employers

B) 与原文相反

sixty 来自女士的反问 most people can't retire at 60, 意在质疑"连 60 都退不了, 怎么 40 退"; B 却说"靠 60 岁退休来实现", 方向反了——男士主张的是 40 岁提前退, 不是等到 60。

借用原文: how can anyone save enough to retire by 40 when most people can't retire at 60

D) 与原文相反

financial planners 和 counsel 都在录音里——但男士对规划师是 I don't think that's useful, 并不让人"听规划师的"; counsel 是他"劝人冒险"(I counsel people to take risks), 不是"听规划师劝告"。D 把原词拼到一起, 方向与男士立场相反。

借用原文: While most financial planners do give numbers, I don't think that's useful

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 New research from America studies the role that the presence of individuals from different social or racial groups has in influencing consumers' food choices. This research found college students were more likely to choose healthy food in the presence of an observer of a different race, as opposed to an observer from their own race. The same was true when they were with someone from a different university, compared to someone from their own. Researchers say this was because participants anticipated more negative judgment from an outsider group. In contrast, they felt less judged by members of their own group.

来自美国的新研究探讨了来自不同社会或种族群体的个体的存在对消费者食物选择的影响作用。该研究发现,与同种族观察者在场相比,大学生在不同种族观察者在场时更有可能选择健康食品。当他们与来自不同大学的人在一起时,情况也是如此,而不是与来自自己大学的人在一起时。研究人员表示,这是因为参与者预期会受到外部群体更多的负面评判。相比之下,他们感到受到自己群体成员的评判较少。

2 In one experiment, participants were offered the choice between candy and fruit as a snack. When in the presence of an unknown student from their own university, only 12 percent of students selected the

healthier option. However, this number was 31 percent when in the presence of an unknown student from another university. Other experiments showed similar results based on racial group.

在一项实验中,参与者可以选择糖果或水果作为零食。当与一名来自自己大学的陌生学生在一起时,只有12%的学生选择了更健康的选项。然而,当与一名来自另一所大学的陌生学生在一起时,这一数字为31%。其他基于种族群体的实验显示了类似的结果。

3 What's the reason for this pattern? The study found that people feel judged to a larger extent by members of other groups. Because of this, they strategically use healthy food choices to make a positive impression. There have been many attempts to help consumers make healthier choices, but consumers often struggle to maintain a healthy diet. This research finds that one way to promote a healthy diet could be to advertise the social benefits of healthy choices.

这种模式的原因是什么?该研究发现,人们感到在更大程度上受到其他群体成员的评判。因此,他们策略性地使用健康食品选择来留下积极印象。已经有许多尝试帮助消费者做出更健康的选择,但消费者往往难以保持健康饮食。该研究发现,促进健康饮食的一种方法可能是宣传健康选择的社会益处。

16. A) They tended to be easily anticipated by those belonging to their own race.
B) They tended to be arbitrarily judged by individuals of opposing groups.
C) They were readily shared among members of the same social or racial group.
D) They were influenced by the presence of someone from an outsider group.

【题目】 What was the finding of the new research from America about consumers' food choices?

【翻译】 来自美国的新研究关于消费者食物选择的发现是什么?

- A) 它们往往容易被属于同一种族的人预测。 B) 它们往往被对立群体的个体任意评判。
C) 它们在同一社会或种族群体的成员之间容易共享。
D) 它们受到来自外部群体的某人在场的影响。

【答案】 D (细节题) They were influenced by the presence of someone from an outsider group.

【定位】 This research found college students were more likely to choose healthy food in the presence of an observer of a different race, as opposed to an observer from their own race.

这项研究发现,与本族观察者在场相比,大学生在不同种族的观察者在场时更可能选择健康食物。

【信号】 结论标志词 **found**。录音 This research found 直接亮出研究结论, found 后面跟的就是研究发现,这是篇章交代核心结论的标志,听到 found/showed 这类词就知道答案句来了。

【替换】 in the presence of an observer of a different race ↔

influenced by the presence of someone from an outsider group

下位换上位

were more likely to choose healthy food ↔ **were influenced**

详述换概括

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A 用了录音后文 participants anticipated more negative judgment 里的 anticipated 一词，但把它扭成易被同族人预料，与研究发现毫无关系，是听到原词就想选的陷阱。

借用原文：participants anticipated more negative judgment

B) 偷换概念

B 说食物选择被对立群体的个人任意评判，借了录音 they felt less judged by members of their own group 的 judge 概念，但研究发现的是选择被在场者影响，不是选择本身被评判，偷换了概念。

借用原文：they felt less judged by members of their own group

C) 与原文相反

C 说食物选择在同族群体内易被共享，但录音 they felt less judged by members of their own group 讲的是同族在场时人感觉评判更少、影响更小，根本没说共享选择，且方向与研究重点（外群体才带来改变）相反。

借用原文：they felt less judged by members of their own group

17. A) When they tried to make a positive impression on the researchers.

B) When an unknown student from another university was present.

C) When an experimenter from the research team took notice.

D) When they were offered both candy and fruit as a snack.

【题目】 When did 31 percent of students in the experiment select the healthier option?

【翻译】 实验中百分之三十一的学生在什么时候选择了更健康的选项？

A) 当他们试图给研究人员留下积极印象时。

B) 当一名来自另一所大学的陌生学生在场时。 c) 当研究团队的一名实验人员注意到时。

D) 当他们被提供糖果和水果作为零食时。

【答案】 B (细节题) When an unknown student from another university was present.

【定位】 However, this number was 31 percent when in the presence of an unknown student from another university.

然而，当一名来自另一所大学的陌生学生在场时，这个数字是 31%。

【信号】 数字与 when 条件绑定。 录音 this number was 31 percent when in the presence of an unknown student from another university 把 31 percent 与 when 引导的在场条件直接绑在一起，听到目标数字就顺势抓它后面的 when 从句，即答案条件。

【替换】 an unknown student from another university ↔ **an unknown student from another university**

条件原句对应

in the presence of ↔ **was present**

名词短语换动词

【排除】 A) 未提及

A 说学生想给研究者留好印象，录音只说他们 use healthy food choices to make a positive impression，但针对的是外群体在场者，不是 researchers，录音从未提对研究者留好印象这个条件，属无中生有。

C) 原词陷阱

C 借了录音多次出现的 research/experimenter 概念，编出研究团队的实验员注意到时，但 31 percent 绑定的是外校学生在场，与实验员留意无关，是听到 research 就想选的原词陷阱。

借用原文：Other experiments showed similar results

D) 张冠李戴

D 说同时提供糖果和水果作零食时，candy 和 fruit 确是录音 participants were offered the choice between candy and fruit as a snack 的原词，但这是整个实验的设置，对应 12% 与 31% 两种情境，不专属 31%，把背景条件错安成 31% 的专属触发，张冠李戴。

借用原文：participants were offered the choice between candy and fruit as a snack

18. A) By advertising its social benefits.

B) By teaching consumers diet strategies.

C) By supporting struggling consumers.

D) By maintaining its positive image.

【题目】 How could a healthy diet be promoted according to the findings of the new research?

【翻译】 根据新研究的发现,如何促进健康饮食?

A) 通过宣传其社会益处。 B) 通过向消费者传授饮食策略。

C) 通过支持处境艰难的消费。 D) 通过维持其正面形象。

【答案】 A (细节题) By advertising its social benefits.

【定位】 This research finds that one way to promote a healthy diet could be to advertise the social benefits of healthy choices.

这项研究发现，推动健康饮食的一种方式可能是宣传健康选择的社会益处。

【信号】 建议句 one way to...could be to. 录音 one way to promote a healthy diet could be to advertise the social benefits 用 one way to...could be to 这一建议句式给出对策，这是篇章结尾提对策的信号，听到就锁定后面的方法。

【替换】 advertise the social benefits of healthy choices ↔ **advertising its social benefits**

动词变动名词

【排除】 B) 未提及

B 说教消费者饮食策略，录音虽提到 many attempts to help consumers make healthier choices，但从未说具体方法是教饮食策略，这个手段是凭空添加的，属未提及。

C) 原词陷阱

C 说支持苦苦挣扎的消费者，借了录音 consumers often struggle to maintain a healthy diet 的 struggle 一词，但那只是描述现状，不是研究给出的对策，是听到原词就想选的陷阱。

借用原文：consumers often struggle to maintain a healthy diet

D) 张冠李戴

D 说维持其正面形象，借了录音 make a positive impression 里的 positive 概念，但那讲的是个人用健康选择给自己留好印象，不是推动健康饮食的对策，张冠李戴。

借用原文：they strategically use healthy food choices to make a positive impression

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

1 For college students under pressure, a dog may be the best stress fighter around, according to the finding of a recent study. "It's a really powerful finding," said Patricia Pendry, who led the study. "Universities are doing a lot of great work trying to help students succeed academically, especially those who may be at risk due to a history of mental health issues or academic and learning issues. This study shows that traditional stress management approaches aren't as effective for this population compared with programs that focus on providing opportunities to interact with therapy dogs."

根据最近一项研究的发现，对于压力之下的大学生来说，狗可能是最好的压力克星。领导这项研究的 Patricia Pendry 说："这是一个非常有力的发现。大学正在做大量出色的工作来帮助学生在学业上取得成功，尤其是那些可能因心理健康问题或学业和学习问题而处于风险中的学生。这项研究表明，传统的压力管理方法对这一群体的效果不如那些专注于提供与治疗犬互动机会的项目。"

2 The researchers measured executive functioning in the students involved in the study. Executive function is a term for the skills one needs to plan, organize, motivate, concentrate and memorize. These are skills students need to succeed in college. The researchers found that students who were most at risk had the most improvements in executive functioning after interacting with therapy dogs. These results remained when researchers followed up six weeks later.

研究人员测量了参与研究的学生的执行功能。执行功能是指一个人计划、组织、激励、集中注意力和记忆所需的技能。这些是学生在大学取得成功所需要的技能。研究人员发现，风险最高的学生在与治疗犬互动后，执行功能改善最大。当研究人员在六周后进行随访时，这些结果仍然保持。

3 Many universities provide academic stress management programs and workshops. These are traditionally very similar to college classes. They often talk about ways to get more sleep, set goals, or manage stress or anxiety. Pendry acknowledges that these are really important topics and these

workshops help typical students succeed. But they're less helpful for struggling students. Pendry believes those students may experience the programs as another lecture and feel even more stressed.

许多大学提供学业压力管理项目和研讨会。这些传统上与大学课程非常相似。它们通常讨论如何获得更多睡眠、设定目标或管理压力或焦虑的方法。Pendry承认这些是非常重要的话题,这些研讨会帮助典型学生取得成功。但它们对挣扎中的学生帮助较小。Pendry认为,那些学生可能会将这些项目体验为又一次讲座,并感到更加紧张。

19. A) The academic and learning issues struggling students encounter.
B) The risk students face due to a history of mental health problems.
C) The effect of interacting with therapy dogs on students under pressure.
D) The work universities are doing to help students succeed academically

【题目】 What does the recent study led by Patricia Pendry aim to examine?

【翻译】 Patricia Pendry领导的最新研究旨在考察什么?

- A) 处境困难的学生遇到的学业和学习问题。 B) 学生因心理健康问题史而面临的风险。
C) 与治疗犬互动对压力下学生的影响。
D) 大学为帮助学生在学业上取得成功所做的工作。

【答案】 C (主旨题) The effect of interacting with therapy dogs on students under pressure.

【定位】 This study shows that traditional stress management approaches aren't as effective for this population compared with programs that focus on providing opportunities to interact with therapy dogs.

这项研究表明,对这一人群而言,传统的压力管理方法不如那些专注于提供与治疗犬互动机会的项目有效。

【信号】 总结句 This study shows。This study shows that 是篇章里的"结论/点题"信号——一旦听到"这项研究表明.....",后面紧跟的就是研究的核心发现/目的,这正是主旨题的答案落点。

【替换】 programs that focus on providing opportunities to interact with therapy dogs ↔

The effect of interacting with therapy dogs on students under pressure

动作短语→名词化概括

For college students under pressure ↔ **students under pressure**

几乎原词对应的对象

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

选项盗用了录音里的 academic and learning issues 原词，但那只是描述"哪类学生处于风险"的背景信息，不是研究要考察的内容。听到原词就选会中招。

借用原文：academic and learning issues

B) 原词陷阱

选项搬用了录音的 a history of mental health issues，但那同样是在说明"哪些学生有风险"的铺垫，不是研究目的。把背景当主旨就错了。

借用原文：a history of mental health issues

D) 原词陷阱

选项几乎照搬录音 Universities are doing a lot of great work trying to help students succeed academically，但那是 Pendry 在铺垫"大学在做很多帮扶工作"的大背景，不是"这项研究"本身要考察的内容；研究聚焦的是治疗犬，不是泛泛的大学帮扶工作。

借用原文：Universities are doing a lot of great work trying to help students succeed academically

-
20. A) Their communicative skills.
B) Their executive functioning.
C) Their academic networking.
D) Their leadership capacities.

【题目】 What did the new study measure in the participants?

【翻译】 这项新研究测量了参与者的什么？

- A) 他们的沟通技能。 B) 他们的执行功能。 C) 他们的学术人际网络。
D) 他们的领导能力。

【答案】 B (细节题) Their executive functioning.

【定位】 The researchers measured executive functioning in the students involved in the study.

研究人员测量了参与研究的学生的执行功能。

【信号】 原词 measured 直接领出宾语。 录音用 The researchers measured executive functioning，measured 这个动词与题干 measure 完全对应，紧跟其后的宾语就是答案，是最直接的细节定位信号。

【替换】 measured executive functioning ↔ **Their executive functioning**

原词直接对应

【排除】 A) 未提及

communicative skills (沟通能力) 录音从头到尾没提, 是凭"听起来像学生该有的能力"硬编的干扰项, 没有原文支撑。

C) 原词陷阱

academic networking 把录音里多次出现的 academic (学业的) 这个原词抓来拼了个新词, 但录音讲的是 academic stress/success, 从没说测"学业人脉", 是借原词 academic 制造的假象。

借用原文: academic stress management programs

D) 未提及

leadership capacities (领导力) 录音里完全没出现, 是又一个"听上去像能力词"的硬凑干扰, 无原文依据。

21. A) Rid students of their anxiety.

B) Add to some students' stress.

C) Contribute little to typical students' success.

D) Help students with mental issues pull through.

【题目】 What does Patricia Pendry think traditional stress management programs may do?

【翻译】 Patricia Pendry认为传统压力管理项目可能会做什么?

- A) 消除学生的焦虑。 B) 增加一些学生的压力。 C) 对普通学生的成功贡献甚微。
D) 帮助有心理问题的学生渡过难关。

【答案】 B (态度观点题) Add to some students' stress.

【定位】 But they're less helpful for struggling students. Pendry believes those students may experience the programs as another lecture and feel even more stressed.

但对学习困难的学生而言, 这些项目帮助不大。Pendry 认为这些学生可能会把这些项目当成又一堂讲座, 从而感到压力更大。

【信号】 转折 But 后才是真实态度。 But they're less helpful for struggling students 里的 But 是关键信号——前半句先肯定"传统项目对普通学生有帮助", But 一转才说出 Pendry 真正的判断: 对困难学生反而"更有压力"。态度题的答案几乎都在转折后。

【替换】 feel even more stressed ↔ Add to some students' stress

感受描述→施动概括

for struggling students ↔ some students

下位→上位概括

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

选项里的 anxiety 盗用了录音 manage stress or anxiety 的原词，且 Rid\.\.of (彻底消除) 把"帮助管理焦虑"夸大成"消除焦虑"，原文从没说传统项目能"根除"焦虑，程度被拔高了。

借用原文：manage stress or anxiety

C) 与原文相反

录音明说传统项目 help typical students succeed——对普通学生是有帮助的；选项却说"对普通学生的成功几乎没贡献"，把"有帮助"反成了"没帮助"，正话反说，且对象 (typical students) 正是录音说有用的那群人。

借用原文：these workshops help typical students succeed

D) 与原文相反

录音说传统项目对"有困难的学生" less helpful for struggling students——是帮不上忙；选项却说能"帮有心理问题的学生渡过难关"，把"帮不上"说成"帮得上"，方向反了，对象也被偷换成"有心理问题的学生"。

借用原文：But they're less helpful for struggling students

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

1 Taking risks in business does not mean going into business blindly and then expecting great results. On the contrary, taking risks in entrepreneurship involves careful planning and hard work. Nobody can really be sure if risks will be met with success, no matter how calculated they may be. But this should not stop you from taking risks, as risks are necessary if you want your business to succeed.

在商业中冒险并不意味着盲目创业然后期待巨大的成果。相反,创业中的冒险涉及周密的计划和艰苦的工作。无论风险计算得多么仔细,没有人能真正确定风险是否会获得成功。但这不应该阻止你冒险,因为如果你想让企业成功,冒险是必要的。

2 Some risks may not work out, but an optimistic risk-taker will always look at failure as an opportunity to learn. The willingness to experiment with new ideas is key to business growth. As the old saying goes, "Nothing ventured, nothing gained." Failure will teach you how to think and plan strategically. But just remember that not all risks are good ones, and when you fail, learn from it and move forward.

有些风险可能不会成功,但乐观的冒险者总是将失败视为学习的机会。愿意尝试新想法是企业成长的关键。正如老话所说,"不入虎穴,焉得虎子。"失败会教你如何如何进行战略思考和规划。但要记住,并非所有风险都是好的,当你失败时,要从中吸取教训并继续前进。

3 Since most people tend to avoid risk, businesses that are brave enough to take risks already have a competitive advantage. They are the ones setting the standard with new ideas, fresh offers and bold inventions. Risk-takers are best at adapting in difficult times. Simply put, when most individuals stay away from risk, it means less competition for risk-takers. We don't know if you'll achieve what these

risk-takers have achieved. But for as long as you want to stay safe, and for as long as you are content with where your business is right now, you will never find out.

由于大多数人倾向于规避风险,那些勇于冒险的企业已经拥有了竞争优势。他们用新想法、新颖的产品和大胆的发明树立标准。冒险者最善于在困难时期适应。简单地说,当大多数人远离风险时,这意味着冒险者面临的竞争更少。我们不知道你是否能取得这些冒险者所取得的成就。但只要你想保持安全,只要你满足于企业目前的状况,你就永远不会知道答案。

22. A) Work hard and plan carefully.
B) Attempt to succeed at any cost.
C) Aim high and expect great results.
D) Remain optimistic even in difficulty.

【题目】 What do entrepreneurs have to do when taking risks according to the passage?

【翻译】 根据文章, 企业家在承担风险时必须做什么?

- A) 努力工作并仔细计划。 B) 不惜任何代价争取成功。 C) 目标远大并期待卓越成果。
D) 即使在困难中也保持乐观。

【答案】 A (细节题) Work hard and plan carefully.

【定位】 On the contrary, taking risks in entrepreneurship involves careful planning and hard work.
恰恰相反, 创业中的冒险需要的是周密的规划和辛勤的努力。

【信号】 转折 On the contrary 后是真意。录音先说冒险“不是盲目去做、坐等大成果”, 紧接着用 On the contrary 转折, 转折之后那句 involves careful planning and hard work 才是正面答案; 听到 On the contrary 就该锁定后半句。

【替换】 careful planning and hard work ↔ Work hard and plan carefully
名词短语换成动词短语

【排除】 C) 原词陷阱

Aim high and expect great results 几乎照搬了录音被否定那半句的 expecting great results, 但录音是说“冒险”不等于“盲目坐等大成果”, 这是被批评的做法, 不是创业者“该做”的; 听到 expect great results 就选, 正好踩进陷阱。

借用原文: expecting great results

B) 未提及

Attempt to succeed at any cost“不惜一切代价求成功”, 录音通篇没说要“不计代价”, 反而强调冒险要靠规划和努力、还提醒“并非所有风险都是好风险”, 这种太满的说法是命题人添加的。

D) 答非所问

Remain optimistic even in difficulty 式的“乐观”确实在录音里出现过, an optimistic risk-taker 也提到 optimistic, adapting in difficult times 也讲困境中应变, 但那是讲“失败时的心态”, 不是回答“冒险时必须做什么”这道题, 把别处的内容搬来作答即错位。

借用原文: an optimistic risk-taker

-
23. A) Regarding failure as something inevitable.
B) Trying out innovative marketing strategies.
C) Venturing into sectors never explored before.
D) Being willing to experiment with novel ideas.

【题目】 What does the passage say is key to business growth?

【翻译】 文章认为什么是业务增长的关键？

- A) 将失败视为不可避免的事情。 B) 尝试创新的营销策略。
C) 冒险进入从未探索过的领域。 D) 愿意尝试新颖的想法。

【答案】 D (细节题) Being willing to experiment with novel ideas.

【定位】 The willingness to experiment with new ideas is key to business growth.

愿意去尝试新点子，是企业成长的关键。

【信号】 原文 key 与题干同词对应。录音 is key to business growth 和题干 key to business growth 用词几乎一模一样，这句话主语 The willingness to experiment with new ideas 就是答案；标志词 key 一响，定位即成。

【替换】 The willingness to experiment with new ideas ↔ Being willing to experiment with novel ideas
近义改写 new=novel

【排除】 B) 未提及

Trying out innovative marketing strategies 听起来很像“创新”，录音确有“new ideas”的意思，但根本没提“marketing strategies (营销策略)”；它用“创新”诱你，却塞了原文没有的“营销”。

C) 过度推断

Venturing into sectors never explored before“进入从未有人涉足的领域”比录音的“尝试新点子”程度重得多，录音只说 experiment with new ideas，并没说要闯入“全新行业”，这是把原意拔高了。

借用原文：experiment with new ideas

A) 原词陷阱

Regarding failure as something inevitable 里 failure 是录音高频词，look at failure as an opportunity to learn 也讲了对失败的看法，但录音说的是“把失败当学习机会”，不是“把失败当不可避免”，更不是回答“增长关键”；它用熟悉的 failure 制造错觉。

借用原文：look at failure as an opportunity to learn

-
24. A) Expect future success so as to move forward.
B) Learn from our failure and forge ahead.
C) Distinguish between good and bad risks.
D) Examine our strategies and find out weaknesses.

【题目】 What are we advised to do when we fail?

【翻译】当我们失败时，建议我们做什么？

- A) 期待未来成功以便继续前进。 B) 从失败中学习并勇往直前。
C) 区分好的风险和坏的风险。 D) 检查我们的策略并找出弱点。

【答案】 **B** (细节题) Learn from our failure and forge ahead.

【定位】 But just remember that not all risks are good ones, and when you fail, learn from it and move forward.

但要记住，并非所有风险都是好风险；当你失败时，要从中吸取教训，然后继续前进。

【信号】 **条件句 when you fail 直接应题。** 题干问 when we fail, 录音正好有 when you fail, learn from it and move forward 这句条件句，措辞与题干对应；听到 when you fail 后面紧跟的 learn from it and move forward 就是答案。

【替换】 learn from it and move forward ↔ Learn from our failure and forge ahead

代词还原 + 近义短语

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

Expect future success so as to move forward 借用了录音的 move forward，但把前提偷换成“指望未来成功”——录音让你“前进”的前提是“从失败中学”，不是“指望成功”；听到 move forward 就选，正中陷阱。

借用原文：move forward

C) **答非所问**

Distinguish between good and bad risks 用了录音 not all risks are good ones 的意思，录音确实提醒“并非所有风险都好”，但那是另一层提醒，不是“失败时”被建议做的事，答非所问。

借用原文：not all risks are good ones

D) **未提及**

Examine our strategies and find out weaknesses“检查策略、找出弱点”录音没有对应说法，录音只讲“失败教你如何战略性思考”think and plan strategically，并没有让你去“查弱点”，是凭 strategically 一词联想出来的。

借用原文：think and plan strategically

25. A) Fresher offers.

B) Safer operation.

C) More challenges.

D) Less competition.

【题目】 What does it mean to risk-taking businesses when most people tend to avoid risk?

【翻译】 当大多数人倾向于规避风险时，对承担风险的企业意味着什么？

- A) 更新鲜的机会。 B) 更安全的运营。 C) 更多挑战。 D) 更少竞争。

【答案】 **D** (细节题) Less competition.

【定位】 Simply put, when most individuals stay away from risk, it means less competition for risk-takers.

简单地说，当大多数人远离风险时，对冒险者而言就意味着更少的竞争。

【信号】 **Simply put 总结句给结论**。录音用 Simply put（简而言之）领出一句总结，it means less competition for risk-takers 直接给出结论，与题干“what does it mean”正好对接；听到 Simply put 这类收束词就知道结论要来了。

【替换】 less competition for risk-takers ↔ **Less competition**

几乎原词截取

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

Fresher offers 借了录音 fresh offers 这个原词，但那句讲的是冒险者“用新点子、新供给、大胆发明在立标准”，是描述冒险者的做法，不是回答“别人避险意味着什么”，张冠李戴。

借用原文：fresh offers

C) **与原文相反**

More challenges“更多挑战”与录音结论方向相反：录音说别人避险对冒险者是“更少竞争”这种好事，而 challenge 是偏负面的负担，录音的 adapting in difficult times 谈的是冒险者善应变，并没说“更多挑战”。

借用原文：adapting in difficult times

B) **未提及**

Safer operation 像是从录音 stay safe 联想来的，但 as long as you want to stay safe 是说“你若一味求稳就永远不会知道结果”，是对“守成者”的提醒，并不是说冒险企业能“更安全地运营”，原文没有这层意思。

借用原文：stay safe

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

46 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。

Some people might find a romantic scene touching, for instance, while others would feel it was embarrassing.

第2段，第2句

"while" 引导的对比状语从句和 "feel" 后接宾语从句都是四六级和考研常考句式，"find + 宾语 + 宾补" 结构也是典型考点。句子兼顾并列对比和从句嵌套，高度代表考试中常见的复杂句结构

The activity of friends' brains was more similar than that of people who didn't know each other, particularly in regions involved in attention, emotion and language.

第2段，第3句

比较结构叠加定语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，用于呈现研究对比结果。本句结构清晰且完整，既有典型的 "more...than" 比较框架，又有定语从句修饰比较对象，代表性很强，学习后可广泛迁移。

We are drawn to people who think like us; we then influence their thoughts over time, which may push their brain activity into more closely resembling our own.

第2段，第6句

本句结构高度典型:分号连接并列句、限制性定语从句修饰名词、非限制性定语从句补充说明整句、被动语态、情态动词表推测、动词push带复杂宾补结构等,都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。掌握本句的分析方法可直接迁移到大量真题长难句,代表性强。

It is hard to predict.

第2题，B

"It is + 形容词 + to do" 是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句型，掌握后可迁移到大量类似结构（如 It is important to...、It is necessary to... 等），典型性较高。

It's reported that Alan Robinson and Walter MacDonald met in the 6th grade at a school in Hawaii.

第1段，第2句

"It is reported that ..." 属于英语里非常典型的报道类句式，考试阅读和写作中都很常见。掌握这种外壳结构后，迁移到 "It is said that"、"It is believed that" 等句型会很直接。

So recently, they made separate attempts on DNA matching websites to discover more about their ancestry.

第1段，第5句

本句覆盖了主语、谓语、宾语、时间状语、普通状语、定语、目的状语等多种成分，且包含介词短语作定语、不定式短语作目的状语两个常见易错点，作为划分成分的练习句有一定价值。

He knew immediately that this was his best friend Alan, whose friends call him Robi and flew 737 airplanes when he was a pilot.

第1段，第7句

覆盖主谓宾、主系表、宾语补足语、时间状语从句、非限制性定语从句等多种成分和结构。并列谓语、双宾语动词 "call"、"whose" 引导的所有格定语从句都是值得练习的考点。

They were both given up for adoption.

第4题，A

"主语 + 一般过去时被动 + 状语"是英语阅读里非常常见的基础结构。掌握这种识别路径后，迁移到大量类似句子都有效。

Yesterday two male and three female tourists were spotted walking the kilometer-long beach, picking up trash.

第1段，第2句

"主句被动谓语 + 分词短语补充动作"的写法在新闻报道、说明性文字和考试阅读里都很常见。掌握这种识别方法后，迁移到类似句子会很直接。

One of the male tourists from Australia commented that although there was a lot of trash, nobody was doing anything.

第1段，第3句

这句结构层次清楚但不简单，既有主干可抓，又有一层嵌套和两种常见时态，适合作为结构与时态的综合训练材料。对需要练习主从层次和持续状态表达的学习者，优先度较高。

The beach was not as nice or beautiful as it should be.

第1段，第4句

"not as ... as ..." 和 "as ... as ..." 都是很常见的考试句式，后半段再带一个情态结构也很有代表性。掌握这种切法后，迁移到很多比较句都有效。

Thus, he and his friends decided to grab a few trash bags and clean it all up.

第1段，第6句

"主语 + decided + to do ... and do ..."是英语里非常常见的叙述句式，考试阅读中也常见这种"谓语后接不定式说明决定内容"的结构。掌握后可迁移到许多相似句子。

Another mentioned that it was actually the natives who brought food and drinks then left trash all along the island.

第2段，第4句

强调句 "it is/was... that/who..." 和限制性定语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，本句结构典型且实用性强，掌握后可广泛迁移到其他真题句式。

Other tourists refused to join in the cleanup.

第5题，B

"主语 + 一般过去时谓语 + 不定式补足内容"是非常常见的基础句式，如"refuse to do"这类搭配也很有代表性。掌握这种识别方法后，迁移性较强。

It was tourists not natives who were cleaning up the beach.

第7题，D

强调句 "It is/was ... that/who ..." 是四六级和考研阅读、翻译中的高频句型，用于突出句子某一成分（主语、宾语或状语）。本句强调主语，结构完整、用法标准，且主语内部的 "not" 对比 ("tourists not natives") 也是常见的强调手法。掌握这种句型后，学生可以快速识别和理解大量类似结构的句子。结构代表性强，迁移价值高。

M: I'd love to, but I hurt my ankle last weekend playing football with work colleagues.

第2段，第1句

并列复合句是四六级和考研中的常见句式，"but" 连接的转折结构也是高频考点。情态动词 "would" 和现在分词作状语的用法在真题中较为典型。但本句整体结构偏简单，代表性中等。

My little nephew turns six, and he loves the zoo, so the whole family is going.

第7段，第2句

并列复合句是四六级和考研真题中的常见句式，通过 and 和 so 连接的因果逻辑链也是典型的表达方式，掌握后可迁移到其他并列结构的理解和写作中，但本句结构相对简单，缺少从句或复杂修饰，代表性中等。

I personally feel sorry for the poor animals stuck in cages, but there's no denying they are fun and educational for children.

第9段，第2句

句子覆盖主语、谓语、宾语、表语、状语、定语多种成分，且包含三个易混淆点：过去分词 "stuck" 作后置定语而非谓语；"there be" 句型的主语识别；动名词短语带宾语从句作主语。这些都是学习者常见的划分难点，训练价值较高。

He is keen on extreme sports.

第10题，B

主系表结构是英语基本句型之一，但 "be keen on" 这种固定搭配在考试中出现频率较高，具有一定代表性，可作为形容词短语作表语的典型例句

When researching this book, I interviewed hundreds of people who retired by 40.

第4段，第2句

"时间状语从句 + 主句 + 定语从句修饰宾语"是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式组合。关系代词 who 引导定语从句修饰 people、时间状语从句用 When 引导并采用省略形式，这些都是真题中反复出现的典型结构。掌握这个句子的分析方法后，学生可以直接应用到大量类似句子的理解中，具有较强的迁移性和代表性。

M: While most financial planners do give numbers, I don't think that's useful, as people are living in different areas with different costs of living, and have different needs and wants, which is why I suggest that people aim for financial independence.

第6段，第1句

覆盖了极其丰富的从句类型和修饰成分，是练习分句拆解和主从关系识别的绝佳案例。

What if an accident happens or you get ill and need medical treatment?

第9段，第2句

"What if" 引导假设疑问和 "or" 连接并列条件是考试中常见的句式，具有较强的代表性。掌握这种结构后可以应用于大量类似的假设性疑问句，迁移价值较高。

Retirement doesn't have to be permanent, and if people need to, they can go back to work.

第10段，第2句

本句的并列主句结构和条件状语从句都是四六级、考研常见句式，特别是 if 引导的条件从句与主句搭配，属于高频考点。情态动词 can 和 have to 的用法也很典型。但整体结构较简单，缺少定语从句、名词性从句等更复杂的常考结构，典型性中等偏上。

W: Maybe, but how can anyone save enough to retire by 40 when most people can't retire at 60?

第13段，第1句

疑问句 + 时间状语从句的组合在考试阅读和听力中频繁出现；情态动词谓语和不定式目的状语都是高频结构；学会分析本句的方法可以直接迁移到大量类似句式。

It helps to reduce travel expenses.

第14题，C

形式主语 + 不定式后置是四六级常见句式,实用性强可迁移,但句子过于简短缺少修饰成分,典型性中等

It is the way to quit a job one hates.

第14题，D

主系表结构加后置定语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式,省略关系代词的定语从句也是高频考点,句子结构具有较强的代表性和复用性

Researchers say this was because participants anticipated more negative judgment from an outsider group.

第1段，第4句

“主句报告动词 + 内容部分 + because原因从句”是阅读中非常常见的解释型句式。掌握这种顺序后，处理学术说明句、因果说明句都会很有帮助。

In contrast, they felt less judged by members of their own group.

第1段，第5句

主系表结构是英语基本句型之一，"feel + 形容词/过去分词" 这一搭配在考试阅读中较为常见，具有一定代表性；但本句整体过于简单，缺少从句或复杂修饰，不如带定语从句或状语从句的长句更能代表考试中的典型难句。

However, this number was 31 percent when in the presence of an unknown student from another university.

第2段，第3句

"主句 + when 引导的时间状语从句" 是英语中非常常见的句式，在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现。状语从句中的省略结构也是典型的书面语特征，具有一定代表性和迁移价值。

Other experiments showed similar results based on racial group.

第2段，第4句

简单句加后置定语的结构在学术文本中常见，但句式本身过于简单，不具备考试中常考的复杂从句或特殊句式特征，代表性中等。

For college students under pressure, a dog may be the best stress fighter around, according to the finding of a recent study.

第1段，第1句

本句包含主语、情态谓语、表语和两个状语，成分种类较为丰富。适合练习识别系表结构、情态动词谓语以及介词短语作状语的位置和作用，有一定训练价值，但缺少宾语、定语从句等更复杂的成分。

Rid students of their anxiety.

第21题，A

本句包含谓语、宾语、宾语补足语三个核心成分，且涉及 "rid ... of ..." 这一固定搭配的成分划分。对于训练学生识别宾语补足语（特别是介词短语作补足语）有一定价值，但成分种类相对单一，缺少定语、状语等更丰富的修饰成分练习机会。

Taking risks in business does not mean going into business blindly and then expecting great results.

第1段，第1句

覆盖了动名词短语作主语、动名词短语作宾语、并列动名词结构三个常见易错点；主语和宾语都较长，学生需准确划定短语边界并识别其句法功能，训练价值较高；虽无从句，但动名词的多重运用使成分划分具有练习意义。

On the contrary, taking risks in entrepreneurship involves careful planning and hard work.

第1段，第2句

结构典型性较高。动名词短语作主语 + 及物动词 + 名词短语作宾语，是四六级和考研阅读中常见句式，尤其在议论文和学术文本中频繁出现。掌握此结构对理解大量真题句子有直接帮助，迁移价值明显。

Nobody can really be sure if risks will be met with success, no matter how calculated they may be.

第1段，第3句

这句话主干不算过分隐蔽，但从属关系和时态语态组合都很有训练价值，难度也适中。对结构识别和时态辨认都能起到较好的综合练习作用。

But this should not stop you from taking risks, as risks are necessary if you want your business to succeed.

第1段，第4句

覆盖主谓宾、系表、宾补、原因状语从句、条件状语从句等多种成分，且 "want + 宾语 + 不定式" 结构和嵌套状语从句都是常考易错点，训练价值较高。

Some risks may not work out, but an optimistic risk-taker will always look at failure as an opportunity to learn.

第2段，第1句

but 连接的并列转折句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，且第二分句的 look at...as... 结构也是典型搭配，具有一定代表性，但缺少复杂从句等更高频的考点结构

The willingness to experiment with new ideas is key to business growth.

第2段，第2句

主系表结构是考试常见句式，主语带不定式后置定语的用法也较为典型，在四六级和考研英语阅读中经常出现类似 "The ability/opportunity/necessity to do sth is..." 的表达，具有较好的迁移性；但因为是简单句，缺少从句等更高频的复杂结构，典型性中等偏上。

As the old saying goes, "Nothing ventured, nothing gained." Failure will teach you how to think and plan strategically.

第2段，第3句

典型的考试句式：「状语从句 + 主句」结构常见于四六级和考研英语阅读；主句的 teach somebody how to do 句型是高频表达；俗语引用加观点论述的组合也是写作和翻译中的常用模式，学习后迁移性强

But just remember that not all risks are good ones, and when you fail, learn from it and move forward.

第2段，第4句

“动词后接内容从句”以及“时间从句加主句建议”都是非常常见的英语结构。再加上并列命令的写法，这种句式具有较强迁移性，掌握后能反复套用。

Since most people tend to avoid risk, businesses that are brave enough to take risks already have a competitive advantage.

第3段，第1句

“原因状语从句 + 主句（主语带定语从句）”是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式，定语从句修饰主语、状语从句前置说明原因的组合极为典型，掌握后可直接迁移到大量真题句。

They are the ones setting the standard with new ideas, fresh offers and bold inventions.

第3段，第2句

本句覆盖主语、系动词谓语、表语、后置定语四种成分，且表语由名词短语加分词短语构成，能练习分词作后置定语的识别。表语部分较长，适合训练学生区分核心名词与修饰成分。但缺少宾语、状语等其他常见成分，成分种类不够丰富。

Simply put, when most individuals stay away from risk, it means less competition for risk-takers.

第3段，第4句

"when" 引导的条件状语从句 + 主句陈述结果，是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。结构简洁典型，学习后可迁移到大量类似语境。不过缺少定语从句等更高频的复杂结构，代表性中等偏上。

We don't know if you'll achieve what these risk-takers have achieved.

第3段，第5句

涵盖主谓宾结构、双层宾语从句、引导词在从句内充当成分等多个考点。特别是 "what" 既作引导词又作宾语的双重身份，以及宾语从句的嵌套关系，都是学生容易混淆的点，作为划成分练习句具有较高训练价值。

But for as long as you want to stay safe, and for as long as you are content with where your business is right now, you will never find out.

第3段，第6句

句子涵盖了丰富的成分类型:主句包含主语、谓语和两个并列的状语,状语从句包含主语、谓语、宾语(不定式和宾语从句),宾语从句内部还有系表结构和时间状语。并列状语从句、嵌套宾语从句、介词宾语从句等结构都是常见易错点,适合作为成分划分练习。

What does the passage say is key to business growth?

第23题 题干

特殊疑问句嵌套宾语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读理解题干中极为常见，且疑问词提前、宾语从句引导词省略的用法是标准句式，掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似题目中，具有很高的实用性和代表性。

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本卷出现的 193 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。

risk A2

n. 风险

本卷17次·真题 108 句

retire B1

v. 退休

本卷8次·真题 22 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本卷6次·真题 239 句

stress B1

n. 压力

本卷6次·真题 102 句

financial B2

adj. 财政的

本卷6次·真题 101 句

consumer B1

n. 消费者

本卷6次·真题 84 句

trash A2

n. 垃圾

本卷6次·真题 18 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本卷5次·真题 137 句

retirement B2

n. 退休

本卷5次·真题 30 句

presence B2

n. 在场

本卷5次·真题 11 句

diet A2

n. 日常饮食

本卷4次·真题 113 句

finding B2

n. 调查结果

本卷4次·真题 99 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本卷4次·真题 83 句

failure B1

n. 失败

本卷4次·真题 41 句

attempt B1

v. 试图

本卷4次·真题 24 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本卷3次·真题 466 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本卷3次·真题 224 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本卷3次·真题 224 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本卷3次·真题 174 句

local A2

adj. 当地的

本卷3次·真题 150 句

actually A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本卷3次·真题 148 句

participant B2

n. 参与者

本卷3次·真题 117 句

mental B1

adj. 精神的

本卷3次·真题 86 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本卷3次·真题 79 句

academic B2

adj. 学术的

本卷3次·真题 69 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本卷3次·真题 65 句

positive B1

adj. 积极的

本卷3次·真题 62 句

male A2

adj. 男性的

本卷3次·真题 54 句

strategy B2

n. 策略

本卷3次·真题 53 句

management B1

n. 管理

本卷3次·真题 41 句

income B1

n. 收入

本卷3次·真题 39 句

aim B1

v. 瞄准

本卷3次·真题 38 句

interact B2

v. 相互作用

本卷3次·真题 35 句

executive B2

n. 主管/经理/管理人员

本卷3次·真题 30 句

expense B1

n. 花费

本卷3次·真题 28 句

native B1

adj. 本国的

本卷3次·真题 22 句

judge B1

v. 判断, 评判

本卷3次·真题 19 句

therapy B2

n. 治疗

本卷3次·真题 16 句

unknown B1

adj. 未知的

本卷3次·真题 14 句

monthly A2

adj. 每月的

本卷3次·真题 10 句

deed B2

n. 行为

本卷3次·真题 8 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本卷2次·真题 169 句

learning A1

n. 学习

本卷2次·真题 120 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本卷2次·真题 119 句

relationship B1

n. 关系

本卷2次·真题 109 句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本卷2次·真题 89 句

traditional B1

adj. 传统的

本卷2次·真题 79 句

growth B1

n. 增长

本卷2次·真题 77 句

measure B1

v. 测量

本卷2次·真题 68 句

pressure B1

n. 心理压力

本卷2次·真题 63 句

due B1

adj. 预期的

本卷2次·真题 62 句

option B1

n. 选择

本卷2次·真题 60 句

internet A2

n. 互联网

本卷2次·真题 55 句

struggle B1

v. 奋斗

本卷2次·真题 54 句

employer B1

n. 雇主

本卷2次·真题 52 句

recently A2

adv. 最近

本卷2次·真题 48 句

promote B2

v. 促进

本卷2次·真题 47 句

figure A2

n. 数字

本卷2次·真题 44 句

maintain B1

v. 维持

本卷2次·真题 44 句

anxiety B2

n. 焦虑

本卷2次·真题 41 句

attract B1

v. 吸引 (注意力、兴趣)

本卷2次·真题 41 句

snack A2

n. 零食

本卷2次·真题 37 句

recommend B1

v. 推荐

本卷2次·真题 34 句

invest B2

v. 投资 (金钱、时间等以期获得回报)

本卷2次·真题 22 句

comment B1

n. 评论

本卷2次·真题 21 句

venture B2

n. 冒险事业

本卷2次·真题 17 句

select B1

v. 选择, 挑选

本卷2次·真题 15 句

typical B1

adj. 典型的

本卷2次·真题 15 句

partly B1

adv. 部分地

本卷2次·真题 14 句

keen B2

adj. 热衷的

本卷2次·真题 13 句

oppose B2

v. 反对

本卷2次·真题 13 句

optimistic B2

adj. 乐观的;抱乐观态度的

本卷2次·真题 13 句

cage B1

n. 笼子

本卷2次·真题 12 句

impression B1

n. 印象

本卷2次·真题 12 句

permanent B2

adj. 永久的

本卷2次·真题 11 句

ethnic C1

adj. 种族的

本卷2次·真题 10 句

harmony B2

n. 和谐

本卷2次·真题 10 句

independence B2

n. 独立;自主

本卷2次·真题 9 句

resemble B1

v. 像

本卷2次·真题 9 句

advertise B1

v. 为...做广告

本卷2次·真题 8 句

anticipate B2

v. 预料, 预期 (某事将发生)

本卷2次·真题8句

risky B2

adj. 有风险的

本卷2次·真题8句

author A2

n. 作者

本卷1次·真题244句

effect A2

n. 影响

本卷1次·真题156句

online A2

adj. 在线的

本卷1次·真题145句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本卷1次·真题118句

support A2

v. 支持

本卷1次·真题118句

focus B1

n. 重点

本卷1次·真题107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

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本卷1次·真题90句

according B1

prep. 根据

本卷1次·真题88句

contribute B1

v. 捐献

本卷1次·真题74句

decline B2

v. 下降

本卷1次·真题73句

gender B1

n. 性别 (社会文化意义上的)

本卷1次·真题71句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本卷1次·真题70句

current B1

adj. 现在的

本卷1次·真题 64 句

gain B1

v. 获得;赢得

本卷1次·真题 64 句

effective B1

adj. 有效的, 起作用的

本卷1次·真题 63 句

argue B1

v. 争论

本卷1次·真题 58 句

negative B1

adj. 否定的

本卷1次·真题 57 句

identify B1

v. 识别

本卷1次·真题 54 句

generally B1

adv. 通常, 一般地

本卷1次·真题 53 句

image A2

n. 形象, 印象

本卷1次·真题 52 句

approach B1

v. 靠近, 接近 (在空间或时间上)

本卷1次·真题 50 句

publish B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

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

colleague B1

n. 同事

本卷1次·真题 48 句

debate B2

n. 辩论

本卷1次·真题 48 句

extra A2

adj. 额外的

本卷1次·真题 48 句

easily A2

adv. 容易地

本卷1次·真题 47 句

response B1

n. 回答

本卷1次·真题 47 句

function B1

n. 功能

本卷1次·真题 46 句

educational B1

adj. 教育的

本卷1次·真题 45 句

region B1

n. 地区

本卷1次·真题 45 句

contact B1

n. 联系

本卷1次·真题 43 句

adapt B2

v. 适应, 适合 (新环境、新情况)

本卷1次·真题 42 句

spot A2

n. 地点

本卷1次·真题 42 句

explore B1

v. 探索

本卷1次·真题 40 句

extreme B2

adj. 极度的

本卷1次·真题 39 句

particularly B2

adv. 尤其, 特别 (强调某事物)

本卷1次·真题 39 句

pollution B1

n. 污染

本卷1次·真题 38 句

cash A2

n. 现金

本卷1次·真题 37 句

female A2

adj. 女性的

本卷1次·真题 37 句

pattern B1

n. 模式

本卷1次·真题 37 句

user A2

n. 使用者

本卷1次·真题 37 句

extremely B1

adv. 极其

本卷1次·真题 34 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

rare B1

adj. 稀有的

本卷1次·真题 33 句

reading A1

n. 阅读

本卷1次·真题 33 句

ahead A2

adv. 在前面

本卷1次·真题 32 句

crisis B2

n. 危机

本卷1次·真题 32 句

protection B1

n. 保护

本卷1次·真题 32 句

entrepreneur C1

n. 企业家;创业者

本卷1次·真题 31 句

oh A1

intj. 哦 (表示惊讶、理解或反应)

本卷1次·真题 31 句

saving B1

n. 节省

本卷1次·真题 31 句

housing B1

n. 住房

本卷1次·真题 30 句

powerful B1

adj. 强大的

本卷1次·真题 30 句

improvement B1

n. 改进

本卷1次·真题 29 句

related B1

adj. 相关的

本卷1次·真题 28 句

competitive B2

adj. 竞争的

本卷1次·真题 26 句

innovative B2

adj. 创新的

本卷1次·真题 26 句

quit B1

v. 离开 (工作、学校等)

本卷1次·真题 26 句

thus B2

adv. 因此, 所以

本卷1次·真题 26 句

content B1

n. 内容

本卷1次·真题 25 句

yeah A1

intj. 是的

本卷1次·真题 25 句

carefully A2

adv. 仔细地

本卷1次·真题 24 句

workforce B2

n. (一国或一地区的) 劳动力, 劳动人口

本卷1次·真题 24 句

contrast B2

n. 对比

本卷1次·真题 22 句

willing B1

adj. 愿意的, 乐意的

本卷1次·真题 22 句

closely B1

adv. 紧密地

本卷1次·真题 21 句

admit B1

v. 承认 (事实、错误等)

本卷1次·真题 20 句

investment B1

n. 投资

本卷1次·真题 20 句

transport B1

v. 运输, 运送

本卷1次·真题 20 句

apart B1

adv. 分开地

本卷1次·真题 19 句

novel B1

n. 小说

本卷1次·真题 19 句

romantic B1

adj. 浪漫的

本卷1次·真题 19 句

okay A2

adj. 可以的

本卷1次·真题 18 句

acknowledge B2

v. 承认 (事实、错误等)

本卷1次·真题 17 句

concentrate B1

v. 集中注意力

本卷1次·真题 17 句

emergency B1

n. 紧急情况, 突发事件

本卷1次·真题 17 句

player A2

n. 运动员

本卷1次·真题 17 句

marketing B1

n. 营销

本卷1次·真题 16 句

organize B1

v. 组织, 安排 (活动、会议等)

本卷1次·真题 16 句

rid B2

v. 使摆脱

本卷1次·真题 16 句

absence B1

n. 缺席

本卷1次·真题 15 句

distinguish B2

v. 区分

本卷1次·真题 15 句

intend B1

v. 打算, 计划

本卷1次·真题 15 句

operate B1

v. 运转

本卷1次·真题 15 句

scene A2

n. 场景

本卷1次·真题 15 句

sector B2

n. (经济或商业的) 部门, 行业

本卷1次·真题 15 句

thanks A1

intj. 谢谢

本卷1次·真题 15 句

encounter B2

v. 遇到

本卷1次·真题 14 句

lecture B1

n. 讲座

本卷1次·真题 14 句

planning B1

n. 规划

本卷1次·真题 13 句

plus A2

prep. 加, 加上

本卷1次·真题 13 句

proposal B2

n. 提议

本卷1次·真题 13 句

badly A2

adv. 严重地

本卷1次·真题 12 句

deny B1

v. 否认

本卷1次·真题 11 句

description B1

n. 描述

本卷1次·真题 11 句

alike B1

adj. 相似的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

contrary B2

adj. 相反的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

saying B1

n. 谚语

本卷1次·真题 10 句

extent B2

n. 程度

本卷1次·真题 9 句

physically B1

adv. 身体上

本卷1次·真题 9 句

stressed B1

adj. 焦虑不安的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

traditionally B2

adv. 传统上;按照传统

本卷1次·真题 9 句

unclear B1

adj. 不清楚的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

belong A2

v. 属于 (某人)

本卷1次·真题 8 句

bold B1

adj. 勇敢的, 大胆的

本卷1次·真题 8 句

grab B1

v. 抓住

本卷1次·真题 8 句

readily

B2

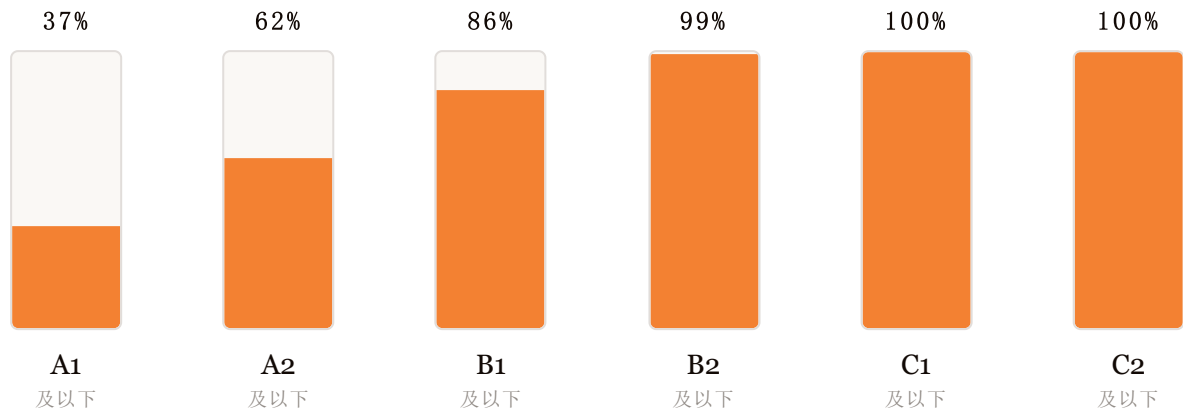
adv. 乐意地

本卷1次·真题8句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全卷录音原文 626 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 **626** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本卷共 8 个·约 1%。



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

去重总词数

626

B2 以上难词

1%

B1 及以下覆盖

86%

英语四级 2023年12月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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