

2023年12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12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(2023-12) · 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 A police officer in the U.S. stopped a large SUV car that was going very slowly and drifting across lanes on a highway. He expected to find a driver who was either very drunk or having a medical emergency. Instead, the officer discovered a five-year-old boy sat on the edge of the driver's seat. His feet could barely reach the brake, and his head was only just high enough to see out of the windows. The child had taken the keys to the family car while his teenage sister was napping. He then drove three kilometers across town before getting on the highway. The boy later told confused officers that he was planning to travel to California and buy a Lamborghini sports car. Although he only had three dollars in his wallet, at least he was driving in the right direction.

美国一名警察拦下了一辆在高速公路上行驶缓慢并跨车道漂移的大型SUV。他原以为会发现一个醉酒严重或突发疾病的司机。然而，警察却发现一个五岁男孩坐在驾驶座边缘。他的脚几乎够不到刹车，头部也刚好高到能看出车窗外。这个孩子趁十几岁的姐姐午睡时拿走了家里的车钥匙。然后他开车穿过城镇行驶了三公里后上了高速公路。男孩后来告诉困惑的警察，他计划去加利福尼亚州买一辆Lamborghini跑车。尽管他钱包里只有三美元，但至少他开车的方向是对的。

1. A) He noticed the driver was too young to drive. C) He thought something must be wrong with the driver.
B) He found there was no one sitting at the wheel. D) He saw the driver changing lanes much too frequently.

【题目】 Why did the police officer stop the SUV car?

【翻译】 警察为什么拦停那辆SUV?

- A) 他注意到驾驶员太年轻,不能开车。 B) 他发现驾驶座上没有人。
C) 他认为驾驶员一定出了什么问题。 D) 他看到驾驶员变换车道过于频繁。

【答案】 C (细节题) He thought something must be wrong with the driver.

【定位】 A police officer in the U.S. stopped a large SUV car that was going very slowly and drifting across lanes on a highway. He expected to find a driver who was either very drunk or having a medical emergency.

美国一名警察拦下了一辆在高速公路上行驶得非常缓慢、还在车道间飘忽乱晃的大型 SUV。他原以为会发现一个要么烂醉、要么突发疾病的司机。

【信号】 开篇即点题、紧跟一句"原以为"的推断。新闻把核心事件放在第一句: 车 going very slowly and drifting across lanes (开得很慢、车道间乱飘)。紧接着 He expected to find a driver who was either very drunk or having a medical emergency 这句"警察原以为", 直接道出他判断"司机一定出了问题"——这正是拦车的真实理由。

【替换】 a driver who was either very drunk or having a medical emergency ↔
something must be wrong with the driver

具体病况概括成"司机有问题"

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音后面确实揭晓司机是 a five-year-old boy (五岁男孩)，A 项 He noticed the driver was too young to drive. (发现司机太小不能开车) 就盗用了这个"年龄小"的事实。但那是警察拦车"之后"才发现的真相，并非拦车的原因——拦车时他根本看不清开车的是谁。听到"小孩"就选 A，正中原词陷阱。

借用原文：a five-year-old boy sat on the edge of the driver's seat

B) 与原文相反

B 项 He found there was no one sitting at the wheel. (发现没人坐在方向盘后) 听起来很像那个离奇画面，但录音说的是男孩 sat on the edge of the driver's seat——其实有人坐在驾驶位，只是个小孩。而且"座位上情况"是拦车后才看清的，拦车当下警察只看到车乱晃。B 既与原文不符、又答非所问。

借用原文：a five-year-old boy sat on the edge of the driver's seat

D) 偷换概念

D 项 He saw the driver changing lanes much too frequently. (看到司机频繁变道) 盗用了原文 drifting across lanes 里的 lanes。但 drifting across lanes 是"车失控地在车道间飘移乱晃" (因为开车的是够不着踏板的小孩)，不是司机主动、频繁地变换车道。D 把"失控飘移"偷换成"频繁变道"，看似沾边实则两回事。

借用原文：drifting across lanes on a highway

2. A) Buy a sports car.

C) Leave California.

B) Drive across town.

D) Visit his sister.

【题目】 What did the boy tell the police officers he was planning to do?

【翻译】 男孩告诉警察他打算做什么？

A) 买一辆跑车。 B) 开车穿过城镇。 C) 离开California。 D) 看望他的姐姐。

【答案】 A (细节题) Buy a sports car.

【定位】 The boy later told confused officers that he was planning to travel to California and buy a Lamborghini sports car.

男孩后来告诉一脸困惑的警察，他打算开去加利福尼亚，买一辆兰博基尼跑车。

【信号】 planning to 直接引出打算做的事。 信号词 he was planning to travel to California and buy a Lamborghini sports car 里的 planning to 正是"表打算"的标志，其后跟着的两个动作 (去加州、买跑车) 就是男孩的计划，是题目要的答案落点。

【替换】 buy a Lamborghini sports car ↔ **Buy a sports car.**

去掉品牌名后即同一动作

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

B 项 Drive across town. (开车穿过城镇) 盗用了原文 drove three kilometers across town 里的 across town。但"开车穿城"是男孩已经做过的事(他已经开了三公里穿过城镇上高速), 不是他"打算"做的事。题目问的是 planning to 之后的计划, B 把"已发生"偷换成"打算做", 答非所问。

借用原文: He then drove three kilometers across town before getting on the highway.

C) 与原文相反

C 项 Leave California. (离开加州) 盗用了地名 California, 但录音说的是 travel to California (去往加州), 方向恰好相反——是去、不是离开。地名一念到极易被耳朵抓住, 但方向词 (to / leave) 被悄悄反转, 最易让人误选。

借用原文: he was planning to travel to California

D) 原词陷阱

D 项 Visit his sister. (看望他姐姐) 盗用了原文出现的 sister。但 sister 在录音里只是"趁姐姐午睡时拿了车钥匙"的背景人物 (while his teenage sister was napping), 男孩的计划是去加州买跑车, 从没说过要去看望姐姐。这是把一个出现过的人名硬塞进"计划"里。

借用原文: while his teenage sister was napping

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

1 Mobile phones have changed the way we live, how we read, work, communicate, and shop. But we already know this. What we have not yet understood is the way the tiny machines in front of us are changing our skeletons, possibly altering not just the way we behave but even the very shape of our bodies.

手机已经改变了我们的生活方式, 改变了我们阅读、工作、交流和购物的方式。但我们已经知道这一点。我们尚未理解的是, 我们面前的这些小型机器正在改变我们的骨骼, 可能不仅改变我们的行为方式, 甚至改变我们身体的形状。

2 New scientific research at the University of the Sunshine Coast in Queensland, Australia, suggests that young people are developing extra pieces of bone at the backs of their heads. These pieces of bone are caused by the way people bend their heads when they use the phone. This shifts weight onto the muscles at the back of the head and causes the bone to grow in a way that is not normal. This process can be compared to the way the skin hardens in response to constant rubbing or pressure. The result is a piece of bone like a horn that sticks out from the head by the neck.

澳大利亚昆士兰阳光海岸大学的最新科学研究表明, 年轻人的后脑勺正在长出额外的骨块。这些骨块是由人们使用手机时低头的方式造成的。这会将重量转移到后脑勺的肌肉上, 并导致骨骼以不正常的方式生长。这一过程可以与皮肤因持续摩擦或压力而变硬的方式相比较。其结果是在颈部附近从头部突出的一块类似角的骨头。

3. A) How they change the way we shop.

C) How they cause increased headaches.

B) How they alter human skeletons.

D) How they affect our communication.

【题目】 What does the report say we have not yet understood about mobile phones?

【翻译】报告称我们尚未了解手机的哪个方面？

- A) 手机如何改变我们的购物方式。 B) 手机如何改变人类骨骼。
C) 手机如何导致头痛增加。 D) 手机如何影响我们的沟通。

【答案】B (细节题) How they alter human skeletons.

【定位】What we have not yet understood is the way the tiny machines in front of us are changing our skeletons, possibly altering not just the way we behave but even the very shape of our bodies.
我们还没有理解的，是眼前这些小小的机器正在改变我们的骨骼这件事——它们或许不仅改变我们的行为方式，甚至会改变我们身体的形状。

【信号】题干原话 **we have not yet understood** 直接复现。录音里 What we have not yet understood is the way the tiny machines in front of us are changing our skeletons 把题干的核⼼短语 "we have not yet understood" 原样念出，这种 "题干关键词在原文出现" 就是答案句的定位信号，紧跟其后的 changing our skeletons 即所求。

【替换】changing our skeletons ↔ **How they alter human skeletons.**

changing 同义替换为 alter

【排除】A) **原词陷阱**

录音开头 how we read, work, communicate, and shop 确实念到 shop 购物，但紧接着说 But we already know this——购物属于 "我们已经知道" 的部分，而题目问的是 "还没理解" 的，正好相反，选它就掉进了原词陷阱。

借用原文：how we read, work, communicate, and shop

C) **未提及**

选项 How they cause increased headaches. 说手机导致头痛增多，但整段录音从未提到 headaches 头痛，是凭 "手机看多了会头疼" 的生活常识硬加的，属无中生有。

D) **原词陷阱**

录音里 how we read, work, communicate, and shop 念到 communicate 沟通，How they affect our communication. 借此设套；但沟通和购物一样属于 But we already know this 已知的部分，不是题问的 "还没理解" 的，故错。

借用原文：how we read, work, communicate, and shop

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4. A) It loosens. C) It hardens.
B) It brightens. D) It softens.

【题目】What happens to the skin when rubbed or pressed constantly?

【翻译】当皮肤持续受到摩擦或按压时会发生什么？

- A) 它变松弛。 B) 它变亮。 C) 它变硬。 D) 它变软。

【答案】C (细节题) It hardens.

【定位】 This process can be compared to the way the skin hardens in response to constant rubbing or pressure.

这个过程可以类比皮肤在持续摩擦或受压之下变硬的方式。

【信号】 题干关键词 **skin、rubbing、pressure 同句聚齐**。录音 the skin hardens in response to constant rubbing or pressure 把题干的 skin、rubbed / pressed (原文作 rubbing / pressure) 几个词凑在同一句, 关键词集中出现即答案句信号, 紧跟的动词 hardens 就是结果。

【替换】 the skin hardens ↔ **It hardens.**

the skin 由 It 指代、hardens 原词承接

【排除】 A) **未提及**

It loosens. 说变松, 但录音讲皮肤是 hardens 变硬, 没有任何 "变松" 的说法, 纯属无中生有。

B) **未提及**

It brightens. 说变亮, 录音谈的是皮肤受摩擦后 hardens 变硬的物理硬化, 与 "变亮" 毫不相干, 录音也未提及。

D) **与原文相反**

It softens. 变软, 恰与录音 the skin hardens 变硬相反。这是预读时就标好的反义诱选——一字方向之差, 听不清硬 / 软就会反选。

借用原文: the skin hardens

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

1 A village is going to throw a birthday party for an orange cat named Wilbur, who has become famous for making a regular appearance at local shops.

一个村庄将为一只名叫Wilbur的橘猫举办生日派对,这只猫因定期光顾当地商店而出名。

2 Wilbur has his own Internet pages as he approaches his 10th birthday on July 7. Wilbur is both bold and friendly. He spends most of his time in shops and businesses around the village. He'll just take himself into any shop, anywhere. There was one time when the doctor's receptionist came back and he was sitting on her chair. Among his favorite haunts are a local hairdresser, two pubs, and the Nottingham Primary School.

Wilbur即将在7月7日迎来10岁生日,它有自己的网页。Wilbur既大胆又友好,它大部分时间都在村里的商店和企业中度过。它会自己走进任何商店、任何地方。有一次医生的接待员回来时,发现它正坐在她的椅子上。它最喜欢去的地方包括一家当地理发店、两家酒吧和Nottingham小学。

3 Lesley Harper, who runs one of the pubs, said the cat has been a big hit with their customers. "He's been a regular visitor for most of this year," she told the Press Association. "He's a very relaxed cat,

happy for customers and villagers young and old to come in and say hello." She also said he is a cat of expensive tastes who likes his high priced cat food.

经营其中一家酒吧的Lesley Harper说这只猫深受顾客喜爱。她告诉Press Association:"今年大部分时间它都是常客。它是一只非常放松的猫,乐意让顾客和村民不论老少进来打招呼。"她还说它是一只品味昂贵的猫,喜欢吃高价猫粮。

4 Sarah Godfrey, who is organizing Wilbur's party, told the local newspaper, "Wilbur is part of our lives, as he is for everyone who lives in the village."

正在组织Wilbur派对的Sarah Godfrey告诉当地报纸:"Wilbur是我们生活的一部分,对村里每个人来说都是如此。

5. A) Create Internet pages for him. C) Name an orange tree after him.
B) Ask a local pet shop to adopt him. D) Hold a birthday party for him.

【题目】 What does the report say the village is going to do for the cat Wilbur?

【翻译】 报道中说村子将为猫Wilbur做什么?

- A) 为它创建网页。 B) 请当地宠物店收养它。 C) 用它的名字命名一棵橙树。
D) 为它举办生日派对。

【答案】 D (细节题) Hold a birthday party for him.

【定位】 A village is going to throw a birthday party for an orange cat named Wilbur, who has become famous for making a regular appearance at local shops.

一座村庄即将为一只名叫 Wilbur 的橘猫举办生日派对, 这只猫因为经常出现在当地店铺而声名鹊起。

【信号】 开篇 going to 句式即新闻核心事件。新闻第一句 A village is going to throw a birthday party for an orange cat named Wilbur 用 going to 直接给出整条新闻的核心事件, 符合短篇新闻「开门见山报导何事」的体例, 是本题的答案句无疑。

【替换】 is going to throw a birthday party ↔ Hold a birthday party for him.

throw=hold 的同义词替换

for an orange cat named Wilbur ↔ for him

具体名词到人称代词的概括

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

选项 Create Internet pages for him. 借用了第二段 Wilbur has his own Internet pages 这一原词，但原文说的是 Wilbur 已经拥有自己的网页（既成事实），而非村庄「将要为他创建」网页，且这件事不是「村庄为他做的事」，属于答非所问加时态错位的双重陷阱。

借用原文：Wilbur has his own Internet pages

B) 未提及

选项 Ask a local pet shop to adopt him. 抓住了录音里反复出现的 local shops 这一概念，但录音从未提及 pet shop 或 adopt——Wilbur 是已经有人照看的明星猫，「让宠物店领养他」是凭借 cat/shops 自行联想的过度推断。

C) 原词陷阱

选项 Name an orange tree after him. 同时盗用了 an orange cat 中的 orange 和 named Wilbur 中的 name，制造「以橘猫之名命名橘树」的错觉，但原文里 orange 修饰的是 cat、name 是给猫命名，与「橘树」毫无关系。

借用原文：an orange cat named Wilbur

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6. A) He is a bold and aggressive pet. C) He once bit a doctor's receptionist.
B) He pays regular visits to village shops. D) He likes to sit on the hairdresser's chair.

【题目】 What do we learn from the report about the cat?

【翻译】从报道中我们了解到关于这只猫的什么信息？

- A) 它是一只大胆好斗的宠物。 B) 它定期光顾村里的商店。
C) 它曾咬过一位医生的接待员。 D) 它喜欢坐在理发师的椅子上。

【答案】 B (细节题) He pays regular visits to village shops.

【定位】 He spends most of his time in shops and businesses around the village. He'll just take himself into any shop, anywhere.

他的大部分时间都泡在村里的店铺和商家里，他会自顾自地走进任何一家店，到处都是。

【信号】 频次副词 **most of his time** 与范围词 **any/anywhere** 强调常态。He spends most of his time in shops and businesses around the village 里的 most of his time 与紧接着的 He'll just take himself into any shop, anywhere 中的 any/anywhere，都是高强度的频次与范围信号，明确告诉考生「经常去店铺」是这只猫的常态行为——这正是 B 项 regular visits 的答案信号。

【替换】 spends most of his time in shops and businesses around the village ↔
pays regular visits to village shops.

频次副词 most of his time 与 regular 等值

shops and businesses around the village ↔ **village shops**

村庄里的店铺这一对象一致

making a regular appearance at local shops ↔ **pays regular visits to village shops.**

regular appearance 与 regular visits 直接对应

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

选项 He is a bold and aggressive pet. 盗用了录音里 Wilbur is both bold and friendly 中的 bold, 但把后半句的 friendly 偷偷换成了 aggressive。bold 在 friendly 与 aggressive 两种语境下意思走向完全相反, 原文明确说他是 bold and friendly (大胆又友好), 与 aggressive 截然相反。

借用原文: Wilbur is both bold and friendly

C) 原词陷阱

选项 He once bit a doctor's receptionist. 借用了录音里 the doctor's receptionist came back and he was sitting on her chair 中 receptionist 这一原词, 但原文说的是「前台回来时发现他坐在自己椅子上」, 根本没有「咬人」这一情节。bite 是凭「猫与人接触」自行加戏的虚构事件。

借用原文: the doctor's receptionist came back and he was sitting on her chair

D) 张冠李戴

选项 He likes to sit on the hairdresser's chair. 把「坐在椅子上」这一情节 (原文里发生在 the doctor's receptionist came back and he was sitting on her chair 即医生前台的椅子上) 安到了理发店的椅子上。原文只在 Among his favorite haunts are a local hairdresser 里提及理发店是他常去的地方之一, 但并未说他喜欢坐理发店椅子。

借用原文: Among his favorite haunts are a local hairdresser

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7. A) He is fond of luxury cat food. C) He knows everybody in the village.
B) He likes to stay in villagers' houses. D) He often seeks food around her pub.

【题目】 What does the pub owner, Lesley Harper, say about the cat?

【翻译】 酒吧老板 Lesley Harper 关于这只猫说了什么?

- A) 它喜欢高档猫粮。 B) 它喜欢待在村民家里。 c) 它认识村里的每个人。
D) 它经常在她的酒吧周围寻找食物。

【答案】 A (细节题) He is fond of luxury cat food.

【定位】 She also said he is a cat of expensive tastes who likes his high priced cat food.

她还说他是一只品味奢侈的猫, 喜欢吃高价猫粮。

【信号】 She also said 引出直接信息源加 expensive/high priced 同向强化。 She also said he is a cat of expensive tastes who likes his high priced cat food 用 She also said 直接把信息归到 Lesley Harper 名下, 且 expensive tastes 与 high priced 在「奢侈高档」这一语义维度上同向强化, 正是 A 项 luxury 的答案信号。

【替换】 a cat of expensive tastes ↔ **He is fond of luxury cat food.**

expensive tastes 与 fond of luxury 同义概括

likes his high priced cat food ↔ **fond of luxury cat food**

high priced=luxury 的近义替换

【排除】 B) 偷换概念

选项 He likes to stay in villagers' houses. 借了录音中 happy for customers and villagers young and old to come in and say hello 里的 villagers 一词，但原文说的是「乐于让村民和顾客进店打招呼」——他待的是酒馆，村民是进店打招呼的人，「待在村民家里」这一情节子虚乌有。

借用原文：happy for customers and villagers young and old to come in and say hello

C) 过度推断

选项 He knows everybody in the village. 把录音里 happy for customers and villagers young and old to come in and say hello 这种「乐于和顾客与村民打招呼」的描述夸大成「认识村里每个人」。原文从未说他「认识」任何人，更没说 everybody，是典型的范围极大化推断。

借用原文：happy for customers and villagers young and old to come in and say hello

D) 原词陷阱

选项 He often seeks food around her pub. 借了酒馆这一场景设定，但 Lesley Harper 从未说他「在酒馆附近觅食」。原文里关于「食物」的唯一说法是 high priced cat food，重点在「高档」而非「在酒馆附近找」。seeks food around her pub 是把场景与食物两个真实元素硬拼出的虚构动作。

借用原文：high priced cat food

Section B

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

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

1 M: So, where do you want to go for lunch?

M: 那么，你想去哪儿吃午饭？

2 W: I don't know. Do you have anything in mind?

W: 我不知道。你有什么想法吗？

3 M: What about the Sandwich Place on Camden Street?

M: Camden Street 上的三明治店怎么样？

4 W: Hmm... No, sorry. I don't feel like sandwiches today. It's a great place, but I think we go there too often.

W: 嗯.....不好意思。我今天不想吃三明治。那地方很不错，但我觉得我们去得太频繁了。

5 M: That's true. Remember that's where we saw Brigitte Clark, the famous movie star.

M: 确实。还记得我们就是在那儿看到电影明星 Brigitte Clark 的。

6 W: Of course. How could I ever forget? There were crowds of people around her asking for a photo with her.

W: 当然记得。我怎么可能忘记? 当时一群人围着她要跟她合影。

7 M: What about hamburgers, then? There's that American style diner on the way to the mall.

M: 那汉堡怎么样? 去购物中心路上有家美式餐厅。

8 W: I like that place. Their chips are great, but their service takes a long time. And I need to get back by 2:30 for a conference call. How about trying something new? We could try Mario's, the new Italian restaurant on the corner. It looks all right. Have you been there?

W: 我喜欢那家店。他们的薯条很棒, 但是上菜要等很久。而且我需要在两点半之前回去开电话会议。要不试试新地方? 我们可以去 Mario's, 拐角处那家新开的意大利餐厅。看起来不错。你去过吗?

9 M: No, I haven't, but I've noticed that it has great reviews on the Internet. It's supposed to be one of the best Italians in town. I think Jeremy has been there and said it was amazing. I'm up for that.

M: 没有, 我没去过, 但我注意到它在网上评价很好。据说是城里最好的意大利餐厅之一。我想 Jeremy 去过, 说那里很棒。我没意见。

10 W: Cool. Have you asked Jeremy if he would like to come with us?

W: 好啊。你问过 Jeremy 想不想跟我们一起去吗?

11 M: I already have. He says he can't. He has brought his own lunch today, so he will stay in. I think his wife made him soup.

M: 我问过了。他说不行。他今天自己带了午饭, 所以要待在办公室。我想是他妻子给他做的汤。

12 W: Poor Jeremy. His wife is a terrible cook. He should throw that soup in the bin and join us.

W: 可怜的 Jeremy。他妻子厨艺太差了。他应该把那汤扔进垃圾桶, 然后跟我们一起去。

8. A) Who to order the food.

C) When to go for their meal.

B) Whether to have sandwiches.

D) Where to have their lunch.

【题目】 What are the speakers talking about in this conversation?

【翻译】 说话者在这段对话中谈论什么?

A) 由谁来订餐。 B) 是否吃三明治。 C) 何时去用餐。 D) 在哪里吃午餐。

【答案】 D (主旨题) Where to have their lunch.

【定位】 M: So, where do you want to go for lunch?

男: 那你想去哪儿吃午饭?

【信号】 开门见山的话题问句。where do you want to go for lunch? 是对话的第一句, 用 So 起头直接抛话题, 正是听力主旨题最常用的开头点题信号。后续整段所有讨论(三明治店、汉堡店、意大利餐厅)都是围绕这句话在选地方吃午饭。

【替换】 where do you want to go for lunch? ↔ **Where to have their lunch.**

where to go 与 where to have 同义

【排除】 A) 未提及

全篇对话围绕选餐厅展开，从头到尾没有任何一句提到由谁来点食物，纯属 Who to order the food. 制造的无中生有。

B)

录音里 What about the Sandwich Place on Camden Street? 与 I don't feel like sandwiches today. 确实念到了 sandwiches, Whether to have sandwiches. 就盗用了这个原词，让「听到原词就想选」的考生中招。但实际上三明治只是男方第一个提议的备选之一，被否决后整段对话又讨论了汉堡、意大利餐厅，三明治远不足以代表主旨。

借用原文：I don't feel like sandwiches today.

C)

录音里 I need to get back by 2:30 for a conference call. 出现了具体时间，但那是女方解释自己时间紧、不要选服务慢的店的附带理由，整段对话从未围绕「几点去吃」展开讨论，When to go for their meal. 把次要约束当主线。

借用原文：I need to get back by 2:30 for a conference call.

9. A) In the shopping center nearby.

C) At the Sandwich Place on Camden Street.

B) In the expensive Italian style diner.

D) At the American restaurant they frequent.

【题目】 Where did the speakers see Brigitte Clark, the famous movie star?

【翻译】 说话者在哪里看到著名电影明星Brigitte Clark?

A) 在附近的购物中心。 B) 在昂贵的意大利风格餐厅。

C) 在Camden Street的三明治店。 D) 在他们常去的美式餐厅。

【答案】 C (细节题) At the Sandwich Place on Camden Street.

【定位】 M: That's true. Remember that's where we saw Brigitte Clark, the famous movie star.

男：确实。记得吗？我们就是在那儿见过 Brigitte Clark，那个有名的电影明星。

【信号】 that's where + 回指。 that's where we saw Brigitte Clark 用 that's where 把「那个地方」指回上一句男声提到的 the Sandwich Place on Camden Street，回指词 that 是细节定位的关键信号——它不是新地点，而是回指刚出现过的那个地点。

【替换】 the Sandwich Place on Camden Street ↔ **At the Sandwich Place on Camden Street.**

原句锁回指对象

that's where we saw Brigitte Clark, the famous movie star ↔

At the Sandwich Place on Camden Street.

回指 that = 三明治店

【排除】 A)

录音里只在第 7 段提到 on the way to the mall (去商场路上) 作为美式餐厅的位置描述, 但商场本身从未作为见明星的地点出现, In the shopping center nearby. 属于无中生有。

借用原文: on the way to the mall

B) 原词陷阱

录音里 We could try Mario's, the new Italian restaurant on the corner. 与 I haven't, but I've noticed that it has great reviews 都明确说 Mario's 是他们还没去过的新意餐厅, 与「在那儿见过明星」在逻辑上完全冲突, In the expensive Italian style diner. 盗用了 Italian 这个原词制造干扰。

借用原文: Mario's, the new Italian restaurant on the corner

D)

录音里 There's that American style diner on the way to the mall. 出现了 American 这个原词, At the American restaurant they frequent. 就盗用它制造干扰; 但原文从未说他们常去那家美式餐厅, 而且这家餐厅是男方拿来作为今天午饭的备选, 与见明星这件已发生事毫无关联。

借用原文: There's that American style diner on the way to the mall.

-
10. A) There is to be a conference call. C) There will be crowds of people waiting for her.
B) She has to meet with her boss then. D) She will have a photo taken with Brigitte Clark.

【题目】 Why does the woman say she needs to get back by 2:30?

【翻译】 女士为什么说她需要在2点半之前回去?

- A) 将有一个电话会议。 B) 她那时必须与老板会面。 C) 将有许多人等着她。
D) 她将与Brigitte Clark合影。

【答案】 A (细节题) There is to be a conference call.

【定位】 W: I like that place. Their chips are great, but their service takes a long time. And I need to get back by 2:30 for a conference call.

女: 我喜欢那家。他们的薯条很棒, 但上菜慢。而且我得在 2:30 之前赶回去开电话会议。

【信号】 for + 原因短语。 I need to get back by 2:30 for a conference call. 中的 for 是原因介词, 直接把 2:30 这个时间点和「开电话会议」这个理由焊死。Why 类题听到 for/because/so that 就要立刻锁定, 理由就在它后面。

【替换】 for a conference call ↔ **There is to be a conference call.**

for + 名词转 there is to be

【排除】 B)

录音从头到尾没有任何 boss、manager、meet with 之类的词，She has to meet with her boss then. 完全是无中生有。

C) 原词陷阱

录音 There were crowds of people around her asking for a photo with her. 里确实出现了 crowds of people, There will be crowds of people waiting for her. 就盗用了这个原词；但原文里那群人围的是 Brigitte Clark, 不是女方，C 把围观对象张冠李戴到她身上，且时态从过去 were 偷换成将来 will be。

借用原文：There were crowds of people around her asking for a photo with her.

D) 原词陷阱

录音 asking for a photo with her 出现 photo, Brigitte Clark 出现人名，She will have a photo taken with Brigitte Clark. 把这两个原词拼成「女方将与 Brigitte Clark 合影」的新事件——这件事原文从未发生，是典型的原词拼接陷阱。

借用原文：asking for a photo with her

-
11. A) She doesn't deem homemade soup tasty. C) She feels Jeremy would rather dine out.
B) She doesn't think his wife cooks well. D) She has found the soup smells terrible.

【题目】 Why does the woman say Jeremy should throw his soup in the bin?

【翻译】 女士为什么说Jeremy应该把他的汤扔进垃圾桶？

- A) 她认为自制汤不好吃。 B) 她认为他妻子厨艺不好。
C) 她觉得Jeremy宁愿在外面吃饭。 D) 她发现这汤闻起来很难闻。

【答案】 B (推断题) She doesn't think his wife cooks well.

【定位】 W: Poor Jeremy. His wife is a terrible cook. He should throw that soup in the bin and join us.
女：可怜的 Jeremy。他妻子是个糟糕的厨师。他真该把那碗汤扔了，跟我们一起去。

【信号】 终判式因果链。 His wife is a terrible cook. He should throw that soup in the bin 是一个语义上的因果链：先下评判 His wife is a terrible cook，再据此建议 He should throw...。前一句就是建议的真正原因，是答案句中最关键的承载句。

【替换】 His wife is a terrible cook. ↔ **She doesn't think his wife cooks well.**

贬义形容词转含蓄否定

【排除】 A) 偷换概念

录音里女方的批评对象是 His wife (人 - 妻子的厨艺)，不是汤本身。She doesn't deem homemade soup tasty. 把矛头从「妻子厨艺差」偷换成「她觉得家常汤本身不好吃」，是范围偏移。她没有否定家常汤这个品类，只是否定他妻子做的这一碗。

借用原文：His wife is a terrible cook.

C)

录音 He should throw that soup in the bin and join us. 出现了 join us, She feels Jeremy would rather dine out. 就据此过度推断成「她觉得 Jeremy 更愿意出去吃」。但女方建议他出来吃是她的提议，不是 Jeremy 自己的偏好；原文里 Jeremy 自己说的是 He has brought his own lunch today, so he will stay in., 恰恰是要留下不出去。C 把女方的建议错认成 Jeremy 的意愿，过度推断且方向反了。

借用原文：He should throw that soup in the bin and join us.

D) 原词陷阱

录音里女方说的是 His wife is a terrible cook.——评价做菜人的水平，从未提到汤闻起来怎么样。She has found the soup smells terrible. 盗用了 terrible 这个原词，但把它从修饰 cook 偷换为修饰 smells，是经典的「原词换搭配」陷阱。

借用原文：His wife is a terrible cook.

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

1 W: Hi, there. How are you today? Do you have a reservation with us already?

W: 你好，今天怎么样？您已经在我们这里预订了吗？

2 M: Good afternoon. Yes, we reserved our rooms yesterday morning on your website for three nights. The name's Patterson.

M: 下午好。是的，我们昨天早上在你们的网站上预订了三晚的房间。名字是Patterson。

3 W: Okay. Let me have a look. Yes, we have it here. You brought the whole family with you, I see.

W: 好的，让我看看。是的，在这里找到了。我看您带着全家人一起来。

4 M: Yes, the two kids, my wife and I, and her parents too.

M: 是的，两个孩子，我妻子和我，还有她的父母。

5 W: Great. So we have a family room for you and your wife and the kids, and another double room for your parents-in-law. They are right next to each other on the ground floor, since you mentioned in your message that they have trouble with stairs.

W: 很好。我们为您和您的妻子以及孩子们准备了一间家庭房，还有另一间双人房给您的岳父岳母。两间房紧挨着，在一楼，因为您在留言中提到他们上下楼梯有困难。

6 M: That's wonderful. My father-in-law has had terrible problems getting up and down stairs since his knee operation last April.

M: 太好了。我岳父自从去年四月做了膝盖手术后，上下楼梯就一直很困难。

7 W: I'm sorry to hear that. And if you need any help to find transportation for the whole family, we can definitely recommend someone for you.

W: 听到这个我很遗憾。如果您需要任何帮助为全家人找交通工具, 我们绝对可以为您推荐。

8 M: We were thinking of renting a car, but we will explore all the options available for sure. So, yes, that would be very helpful in comparing prices. We're also wondering what tours and day trips are available.

M: 我们本来在考虑租车, 但我们肯定会了解所有可选的方案。所以, 是的, 这对比较价格会很有帮助。我们还想知道有哪些旅游团和一日游可以参加。

9 W: We have bunches of brochures here. I would recommend getting out on a boat trip. The kids will love it and there are so many islands nearby to explore. There's also a great night market further into town that has all kinds of food and cool little shops selling souvenirs and local jewelry and clothing made by hand.

W: 我们这里有很多宣传册。我建议你去坐船游览。孩子们会喜欢的, 附近有很多岛屿可以探索。镇里还有一个很棒的夜市, 有各种各样的食物和很酷的小店, 卖纪念品、当地的珠宝和手工制作的服装。

10 M: That all sounds marvelous.

M: 听起来都很棒。

11 W: Now, all I need is to photocopy your passports and then I can get you all checked in and show you to your rooms.

W: 现在, 我只需要复印一下您的护照, 然后就可以为您办理入住手续, 带您去房间了。

12. A) A landlady.

C) A receptionist.

B) A waitress.

D) A saleswoman.

【题目】 Who is the man talking to in the conversation?

【翻译】 对话中男士在和谁说话?

A) 女房东。 B) 女服务员。 C) 接待员。 D) 女销售员。

【答案】 C (细节题) A receptionist.

【定位】 Hi, there. How are you today? Do you have a reservation with us already?

你好, 今天感觉如何? 您已经在我们这里预订了吗?

【信号】 开场专属话术。 Do you have a reservation with us already? 是酒店前台接待客人时最典型的开场询问——问『是否有预订』。这种『询问预订』的话术是接待员的专属标记, 是定身份的信号句。

【替换】 Do you have a reservation with us already? ↔ **A receptionist.**

话术 → 身份的同义替换

I can get you all checked in and show you to your rooms. ↔ **A receptionist.**

结尾办理入住二次确认

【排除】 A) 未提及

A landlady. 是出租房屋的房东，话术应是 rent/deposit/lease，不会用 reservation 这类酒店术语；录音里也没有出现任何与租房相关的词。

B) 原词陷阱

A waitress. 是餐厅服务员。录音 has all kinds of food and cool little shops 确实提到了 food，但讲的是夜市，不是接待方提供餐饮服务，属于典型原词陷阱——听到 food 就误以为对方是 waitress。

借用原文：has all kinds of food and cool little shops selling souvenirs and local jewelry and clothing made by hand

D) 原词陷阱

A saleswoman. 是售货员。录音 cool little shops selling souvenirs and local jewelry and clothing made by hand 确实提到了『卖纪念品和手工衣物的小店』，但卖东西的是夜市的小店，不是这位接待者，属于典型原词陷阱。

借用原文：cool little shops selling souvenirs and local jewelry and clothing made by hand

-
13. A) He was involved in a terrible car accident last April. C) He is expected to undergo a knee operation.
B) He has much difficulty getting up and down stairs. D) He prefers to stay next door to the children.

【题目】 What do we learn about the man's father-in-law from the conversation?

【翻译】 从对话中我们了解到男士的岳父有什么情况？

- A) 他去年四月遭遇了一场严重的车祸。 B) 他上下楼梯非常困难。
C) 他预计要接受膝关节手术。 D) 他更愿意住在孩子们隔壁。

【答案】 B (细节题) He has much difficulty getting up and down stairs.

【定位】 My father-in-law has had terrible problems getting up and down stairs since his knee operation last April.

我岳父自从去年四月做了膝关节手术以来，上下楼梯一直有很大困难。

【信号】 现在完成时 + since 圈定当前状态。 has had terrible problems getting up and down stairs since his knee operation last April 中 has had 是现在完成时，配合 since...，明确这是『从手术之后一直延续到现在的状况』。手术 (knee operation) 是过去事件、上下楼梯困难 (getting up and down stairs) 才是当前状态——也就是题目要问的『现在我们了解到他怎么样』。

【替换】 has had terrible problems getting up and down stairs ↔

He has much difficulty getting up and down stairs.

terrible problems = much difficulty

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

He was involved in a terrible car accident last April. 盗用了录音里的 terrible 与 last April 这两个高辨识度词，制造『我好像听见 terrible 和 last April』的错觉，但录音里 last April 修饰的是 knee operation（膝关节手术），不是 car accident（车祸）；车祸录音里根本没提。

借用原文：has had terrible problems getting up and down stairs since his knee operation last April

C) 与原文相反

He is expected to undergo a knee operation. 用 is expected to undergo（将要）描述膝关节手术，但录音里 since his knee operation last April 说的是『自从去年四月做了手术之后』——手术已经做完。时态从过去/完成偷换成将来，与原文相反。

借用原文：since his knee operation last April

D) 张冠李戴

He prefers to stay next door to the children. 借用了录音 right next to each other on the ground floor 里 next to 的安排关系，但录音说的是『前台把两间房安排在彼此隔壁』，并不是岳父 prefers（更愿意）住孩子隔壁，主语与动机都被替换。

借用原文：right next to each other on the ground floor, since you mentioned in your message that they have trouble with stairs

14. A) To please his parents-in-law.

C) To satisfy his curiosity.

B) To find the best trip for his kids.

D) To compare prices.

【题目】 Why does the man say they will explore all the options available?

【翻译】 男士为什么说他们会探索所有可行的选择？

A) 为了取悦他的岳父母。 B) 为了给他的孩子们找到最好的旅行。

C) 为了满足他的好奇心。 D) 为了比较价格。

【答案】 D（细节题） To compare prices.

【定位】 We were thinking of renting a car, but we will explore all the options available for sure. So, yes, that would be very helpful in comparing prices.

我们本来打算租辆车，但我们一定会把所有可选方案都看一遍。所以，是的，这对比价会很有帮助。

【信号】 So + that would be very helpful in.... So, yes, that would be very helpful in comparing prices. 中 So 是结果连词，紧跟前一句『会把所有方案都看一遍』，that would be very helpful in 直接说明这样做的好处/目的——comparing prices（比价）。这就是男方自报动机的关键句。

【替换】 that would be very helpful in comparing prices ↔ **To compare prices.**

be helpful in V-ing → To do

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

To please his parents-in-law. 利用了录音 another double room for your parents-in-law 里 parents-in-law 这个原词，让人误以为『探索所有方案是为了照顾岳父母』，但录音里只说他们『住一楼』，从未把『探索方案』的动机归到讨好岳父母上。

借用原文：another double room for your parents-in-law

B) 原词陷阱

To find the best trip for his kids. 利用了录音 The kids will love it 里出现的 kids 与 trip 两个原词，制造『是为了给孩子找最佳旅程』的错觉。但 The kids will love it 是女方推荐 boat trip 时说的，男方说『探索所有方案』的动机不是这件事。

借用原文：The kids will love it and there are so many islands nearby to explore

C) 未提及

To satisfy his curiosity. 录音里完全没有出现 curiosity 或与好奇心相关的表达；选项是凭空加的目的，属于未提及型干扰。

15. A) Visit a local art gallery.

C) Take some photos of the islands.

B) Go on a boat trip.

D) Try her hand-made clothing.

【题目】 What does the woman suggest the man and his family do close to the end of the conversation?

【翻译】 在对话接近尾声时,女士建议男士和他的家人做什么?

- A) 参观当地的美术馆。 B) 进行一次乘船游览。 C) 拍摄一些岛屿的照片。
D) 试穿她手工制作的衣服。

【答案】 B (细节题) Go on a boat trip.

【定位】 I would recommend getting out on a boat trip. The kids will love it and there are so many islands nearby to explore.

我会推荐你们去坐船出游一趟。孩子们会很喜欢，附近还有很多岛屿可以探索。

【信号】 I would recommend... 建议句。 I would recommend getting out on a boat trip. 中 I would recommend 是最显性的建议信号词，紧跟的动作 getting out on a boat trip 就是被建议的事。

【替换】 getting out on a boat trip ↔ **Go on a boat trip.**

getting out on = Go on

【排除】 A) 未提及

Visit a local art gallery. 录音里完全没有提到 art gallery (艺术画廊)；女方推荐的是 boat trip 和 night market, 画廊纯属选项添加的迷惑活动。

C) 原词陷阱

Take some photos of the islands. 利用了录音 there are so many islands nearby to explore 里出现的 islands 一词, 让人以为『建议去拍岛屿照片』。但原文里 islands 是 boat trip 时『可以探索』的对象, 女方从未建议『拍照』; take photos 这个动作录音里没有出现。

借用原文: there are so many islands nearby to explore

D) 张冠李戴

Try her hand-made clothing. 利用了录音 clothing made by hand 这个原词组, 但录音里 clothing made by hand 是『夜市小店在卖』的东西, 不是『她』(前台接待员)自己手工做的, 也不是被建议的核心动作; 同时 try (试穿/尝试) 这个动作录音里也没有。

借用原文: clothing made by hand

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 Artificial intelligence agents play ever more influential roles in our lives. They do everything from suggesting new friends to recommending purchases. They're even beginning to drive our cars. Another role that they are expected to take over is negotiating on our behalf in commercial transactions or legal disputes. So, it's important to know whether using an artificial intelligence agent might affect how we negotiate. Research indicates that it does. In a new study, participants were told to imagine that they were negotiating for something important to them, like a house. Next they were told either that they would negotiate for themselves, or they would program an artificial intelligence agent to negotiate for them. Participants then completed a survey indicating how tough, deceptive and pleasant or otherwise they wanted to be, or wanted their agent to be, in the negotiations. For example, participants could choose to be tough by making an opening demand far greater than what they'd be willing to accept. They could also choose to express sympathy with their opponent to appear pleasant. But they could also indicate that they—or their agent—would strategically express anger toward the opponent to gain advantage, or they could opt to convey dissatisfaction with the encounter so that the other party would think they were losing interest. These are both examples of deceptive strategies. Participants were more willing to employ deceptive strategies when assigned an agent to negotiate on their behalf.

人工智能代理在我们的生活中扮演着越来越有影响力的角色。它们做各种事情, 从推荐新朋友到推荐购物。它们甚至开始驾驶我们的汽车。它们预计将接管的另一个角色是在商业交易或法律纠纷中代表我们进

行谈判。因此，了解使用人工智能代理是否会影响我们的谈判方式很重要。研究表明确实会。在一项新研究中，参与者被告知想象他们正在为对自己重要的东西进行谈判，比如一套房子。接下来他们被告知要么自己谈判，要么编程一个人工智能代理代表他们谈判。然后参与者完成了一项调查，表明他们希望在谈判中表现得多么强硬、多么具有欺骗性和多么令人愉快，或者希望他们的代理表现得如何。例如，参与者可以选择通过提出远高于他们愿意接受的开价来表现强硬。他们也可以选择对对手表示同情以显得令人愉快。但他们也可以表示他们或他们的代理会策略性地向对手表达愤怒以获得优势，或者他们可以选择表达对这次接触的不满，这样对方就会认为他们正在失去兴趣。这些都是欺骗性策略的例子。当被分配一个代理代表他们进行谈判时，参与者更愿意使用欺骗性策略。

16. A) They are more intelligent than many of us.
B) They have already become our new friends.
C) They have begun to affect our social behavior.
D) They play increasingly more important roles.

【题目】 What does the passage say about artificial intelligence agents?

【翻译】 文章关于人工智能代理说了什么？

- A) 它们比我们许多人更聪明。 B) 它们已经成为我们的新朋友。
C) 它们已经开始影响我们的社会行为。 D) 它们发挥着越来越重要的作用。

【答案】 D (细节题) They play increasingly more important roles.

【定位】 Artificial intelligence agents play ever more influential roles in our lives.

人工智能代理在我们的生活中扮演着越来越具有影响力的角色。

【信号】 篇章首句即点题句。答案句正是录音的第一句 Artificial intelligence agents play ever more influential roles in our lives.: 篇章独白的开头第一句几乎一定是点题句，直接给出对象 + 总体评价，这是篇章听力定位最强的信号——比任何转折词都更稳。

【替换】 play ever more influential roles ↔ play increasingly more important roles
ever more 与 increasingly 同义改写

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

They are more intelligent than many of us. 利用了录音里 Artificial intelligence agents 中 intelligence 这个词，把 "人工智能" 偷换成 "它们比我们许多人更聪明"。录音从未把 AI 与人做智力比较，主体考生一听到 intelligence 就反射性挑 intelligent 是典型的原词陷阱。

借用原文：Artificial intelligence agents

B) 与原文相反

They have already become our new friends. 利用了录音里 suggesting new friends (替我们推荐新朋友)，把 "推荐朋友" 偷换成 "它们自己已经成为我们的新朋友"。这是 already + 完成时把功能性服务夸大为既成事实，方向已经反了。

借用原文：suggesting new friends

C) 偷换概念

They have begun to affect our social behavior. 利用了录音里 play ever more influential roles in our lives (在生活中起越来越重要的作用)，把宽泛的 "生活" 偷换成专指的 social behavior (社交行为)。录音从未提及 social behavior 这一具体范畴，属于把宽口径收窄到一个录音没说过的窄范畴。

借用原文：play ever more influential roles in our lives

17. A) Whether it might have any effect on the way we negotiate.

B) Whether it might actually outperform human negotiators.

C) Whether it can facilitate business transactions.

D) Whether it can speed up legal procedures.

【题目】 What does the new study want to find out about using an artificial intelligence agent?

【翻译】 这项新研究想要了解关于使用人工智能代理的什么问题？

A) 它是否可能对我们谈判的方式产生影响。 B) 它是否可能实际上超越人类谈判者。

C) 它能否促进商业交易。 D) 它能否加快法律程序。

【答案】 A (细节题) Whether it might have any effect on the way we negotiate.

【定位】 So, it's important to know whether using an artificial intelligence agent might affect how we negotiate.

因此，弄清楚使用人工智能代理是否会影响我们谈判的方式，是很重要的。

【信号】 So 引出结论 + know whether 引出研究问题。 答案句以 So, it's important to know whether using an artificial intelligence agent might affect how we negotiate. 出现：So 是结论信号，it's important to know whether... 是研究问题的固定起手式——这是篇章里 "研究想搞清什么" 最强的语言信号，几乎不会与别的句子搞混。

【替换】 might affect how we negotiate ↔ **might have any effect on the way we negotiate**

动词 affect 与名词 effect 同根改写

it's important to know whether ↔ **Whether it might have any effect on the way we negotiate.**

Whether 从句被独立保留

【排除】 B) **过度推断**

Whether it might actually outperform human negotiators. 把研究问题从 "是否影响我们的谈判方式" 强行升级为 "是否真的胜过人类谈判者"。录音里只问 affect, 没有任何 outperform / beat / better than 的提法, 是典型把 "有影响" 推到 "胜过" 的两步跳跃。

C) **原词陷阱**

Whether it can facilitate business transactions. 直接搬用了录音里 commercial transactions (商业交易) 这个场景词。录音只是把 commercial transactions 列为 AI 代理可能介入的应用场景之一, 并没有把它定为研究问题; 选项把 "场景" 偷换成 "研究问题", 是典型听到原词就想选的陷阱。

借用原文: commercial transactions

D) **原词陷阱**

Whether it can speed up legal procedures. 同样借用了录音里 legal disputes (法律纠纷) 这个场景词, 再把名词改成 legal procedures (法律程序)。录音没有提加快速度 (speed up) 这一研究目标, 是 "原词靠近 + 概念替换" 的双重陷阱。

借用原文: legal disputes

18. A) Choose to be tough.

B) Sympathize with their opponent.

C) Use deceptive strategies.

D) Appear to be pleasant.

【题目】 **What did participants tend to do when assigned an AI agent to negotiate on their behalf?**

【翻译】 当被分配一个人工智能代理代表他们进行谈判时, 参与者倾向于做什么?

A) 选择表现强硬。 B) 同情他们的对手。 C) 使用欺骗性策略。 D) 表现得令人愉快。

【答案】 **C** (细节题) Use deceptive strategies.

【定位】 Participants were more willing to employ deceptive strategies when assigned an agent to negotiate on their behalf.

当被安排一个代理替自己谈判时, 参与者更愿意采用欺骗性策略。

【信号】 段末 **were more willing to** 是结论信号。答案句出现在录音末尾 Participants were more willing to employ deceptive strategies when assigned an agent to negotiate on their behalf.: 段末 + were more willing to 是研究类篇章给出实验结论最稳的双重信号——前面 tough / sympathy / anger / dissatisfaction 都是为它做铺垫的策略列举, 真正的结论压到最后一句。

【替换】 were more willing to employ deceptive strategies ↔ **Use deceptive strategies.**

employ 与 Use 同义替换

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

Choose to be tough. 直接借用录音 participants could choose to be tough by making an opening demand far greater than what they'd be willing to accept 中 "choose to be tough" 几个原词。但这一句只是研究方法里 "参与者可以做出哪些选择" 的举例之一，不是研究结论里 "被安排代理时实际倾向做" 的事。听到 tough 就选是典型原词陷阱。

借用原文：participants could choose to be tough

B) **原词陷阱**

Sympathize with their opponent. 借用了录音 choose to express sympathy with their opponent to appear pleasant 里 sympathy with their opponent。这句同样是研究方法的举例选项之一，是受试者 "可以选" 的策略，不是结论性倾向；选项把 sympathy 改成 sympathize 听起来更顺耳，但只是原词陷阱。

借用原文：express sympathy with their opponent

D) **原词陷阱**

Appear to be pleasant. 借用了录音 to appear pleasant 的几个字。但 to appear pleasant 在录音里只是说明 "表达同情" 这种策略的目的（让自己看起来友好），仍属于研究方法的举例铺垫，并不是结论。把目的状语当作结论行为是典型 "听到 pleasant 就选" 的原词陷阱。

借用原文：to appear pleasant

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

1 New research has studied the effects of a seven-week healthy cooking course. Academics measured the program's effect on cooking confidence and self-perceived mental health. Researchers also measured participants' overall satisfaction around cooking and diet-related behaviors.

新研究考察了为期七周的健康烹饪课程的效果。学者们测量了该项目对烹饪信心和自我感知心理健康的影响。研究人员还测量了参与者对烹饪的总体满意度以及与饮食相关的行为。

2 What were the findings? Course participants saw significant improvements in general health. They also reported improved mental health and subjective vitality immediately after the program. These benefits remained six months after the completion of the course.

研究发现了什么？课程参与者的总体健康状况有了显著改善。他们还报告称，在项目结束后心理健康和主观活力立即得到改善。这些益处课程完成六个月后仍然保持。

3 What caused these improvements? Researchers have previously found a link between eating more fruits and vegetables, and improved longer term mental health. This would imply that the participants in the current study may have felt better due to improved diet.

是什么导致了这些改善？研究人员此前发现，摄入更多水果和蔬菜与长期心理健康改善之间存在联系。这意味着当前研究中的参与者可能因饮食改善而感觉更好。

4 However, the study showed participants' mental health improved even if their reported diet did not change after completing the program. Also, the mental health benefits were equal among participants who were overweight or obese and those in a healthy weight range. This suggests a link between cooking confidence and satisfaction around cooking, and mental health benefits.

然而,研究显示,即使参与者报告的饮食在完成项目后没有改变,他们的心理健康也有所改善。此外,超重或肥胖参与者与体重正常参与者获得的心理健康益处相当。这表明烹饪信心和对烹饪的满意度与心理健康益处之间存在联系。

5 Who benefits most from learning to cook? Gender plays a part. At the start of the program, 77 per cent of female participants were confident about cooking, but just 23 per cent of males were confident. At the end of the program, cooking confidence and skills were equal across both counterparts. This change in confidence could lead to a gender balance in home cooking. This in turn could reduce consumption of unhealthy, high-calorie processed meals.

谁从学习烹饪中受益最多?性别起到一定作用。在项目开始时,77%的女性参与者对烹饪有信心,但只有23%的男性有信心。项目结束时,双方的烹饪信心和技能达到了平衡。这种信心的变化可能导致家庭烹饪中的性别平衡。这反过来又可以减少不健康、高热量加工食品的消费。

19. A) They were perceived differently by some academics.
B) They still existed six months after the course ended.
C) They varied greatly among the course participants.
D) They were only measurable within seven weeks.

【题目】 What do we learn about the benefits the participants gained from the healthy cooking course?

【翻译】 关于参与者从健康烹饪课程中获得的益处,我们了解到什么?

- A) 它们被一些学者以不同方式看待。 B) 它们在课程结束六个月后仍然存在。
C) 它们在课程参与者之间差异很大。 D) 它们只能在七周内测量。

【答案】 B (细节题) They still existed six months after the course ended.

【定位】 These benefits remained six months after the completion of the course.

这些益处在课程结束六个月之后依然存在。

【信号】 段落收束句 + 时间锚点 **six months**. These benefits remained six months after the completion of the course. 是第二段最后一句,承担收束作用:前两句 Course participants saw significant improvements in general health. 与 They also reported improved mental health and subjective vitality immediately after the program. 先讲了课程结束后“立即”的好处,最后一句一个 remained + six months 把时间窗拉长——这正是预读时圈出的时间锚点。

【替换】 These benefits remained six months after the completion of the course. ↔

They still existed six months after the course ended.

remained = still existed; completion of the course = course ended

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

选项里 perceived differently by some academics 听起来像在说“被某些学者看法不一”，它盗用了第一段里 Academics measured the program's effect on cooking confidence and self-perceived mental health. 出现过的 Academics 与 self-perceived，但录音从没说 academics 之间对这些好处有不同看法，是把原文里出现过的词重新拼装成一个新意思。

借用原文：Academics measured the program's effect on cooking confidence and self-perceived mental health.

C) 与原文相反

选项 They varied greatly among the course participants. 说好处在参与者之间差异巨大，但第四段 Also, the mental health benefits were equal among participants who were overweight or obese and those in a healthy weight range. 反而说好处在不同体重人群之间是相等的，方向恰好与本选项相反。

借用原文：the mental health benefits were equal among participants who were overweight or obese and those in a healthy weight range

D) 原词陷阱

选项 They were only measurable within seven weeks. 表面有 seven weeks 这个录音里念到的数字 (a seven-week healthy cooking course)，听起来像是“原话”。但 seven-week 在录音中只是课程的时长，不是好处的可测时间窗；而且加了 only 限定，与第二段的 six months 直接矛盾。

借用原文：a seven-week healthy cooking course

20. A) They can be easily seen among participants in a healthy weight range.

B) They should be attributed to participants' change in diet behaviors.

C) They are linked to cooking confidence and cooking satisfaction.

D) They actually result from eating more fruits and vegetables.

【题目】 What do the new research findings suggest about mental health benefits?

【翻译】 关于心理健康益处，新的研究发现表明了什么？

A) 它们可以在体重处于健康范围的参与者中轻易观察到。

B) 它们应归因于参与者饮食行为的改变。 C) 它们与烹饪信心和烹饪满意度相关。

D) 它们实际上源于摄入更多水果和蔬菜。

【答案】 C (细节题) They are linked to cooking confidence and cooking satisfaction.

【定位】 This suggests a link between cooking confidence and satisfaction around cooking, and mental health benefits.

这一点表明，烹饪信心与对烹饪的满足感和心理健康益处之间存在关联。

【信号】转折 **However** 之后的 **This suggests** 结论句。第四段首句 However, the study showed participants' mental health improved even if their reported diet did not change after completing the program. 用 however 翻盘——把第三段“也许是因为多吃果蔬”的猜测推翻；段尾 This suggests a link between cooking confidence and satisfaction around cooking, and mental health benefits. 用 This suggests 直接给出研究真正归因。这两个信号 (however + This suggests) 是听力定位结论句的金标准。

【替换】 This suggests a link between cooking confidence and satisfaction around cooking, and mental health benefits.

↔ **They are linked to cooking confidence and cooking satisfaction.**

a link between A and B = A are linked to B

satisfaction around cooking ↔ **cooking satisfaction**

of/around 短语 ↔ 复合名词

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

选项 They can be easily seen among participants in a healthy weight range. 把录音里 the mental health benefits were equal among participants who were overweight or obese and those in a healthy weight range 中的 healthy weight range 摘出来，但录音强调的是“无论超重还是健康体重，效果都相等”——选项却暗示“只在健康体重组里更容易看到”，把“相等”偷换成“在某一组更明显”。

借用原文：the mental health benefits were equal among participants who were overweight or obese and those in a healthy weight range

B) **与原文相反**

选项 They should be attributed to participants' change in diet behaviors. 把心理健康益处归给“饮食行为的改变”，但 participants' mental health improved even if their reported diet did not change after completing the program. 直接说“即便饮食没变，心理健康也改善了”——选项与原文方向恰好相反。

借用原文：participants' mental health improved even if their reported diet did not change after completing the program

D) **原词陷阱**

选项 They actually result from eating more fruits and vegetables. 几乎逐字盗用 Researchers have previously found a link between eating more fruits and vegetables, and improved longer term mental health., 听感非常“对”。但录音明确指出这只是“之前的研究”和“可能的解释”，被第四段 however 推翻；本研究真正的结论是烹饪信心与满足感，而不是多吃果蔬。

借用原文：Researchers have previously found a link between eating more fruits and vegetables, and improved longer term mental health.

21. A) Gender.
B) Confidence.
C) Health.
D) Practice.

【题目】 What plays a role in determining who benefits most from learning to cook?

【翻译】 什么因素在决定谁从学习烹饪中获益最多方面发挥作用？

A) 性别。 B) 信心。 C) 健康。 D) 实践。

【答案】 A (细节题) Gender.

【定位】 Who benefits most from learning to cook? Gender plays a part.

谁从学做饭中获益最多？性别在其中起了作用。

【信号】 段首设问 + 直接应答。Who benefits most from learning to cook? 是段首设问，几乎是把题干 What plays a role in determining who benefits most from learning to cook? 原样念了一遍——这种设问句之后的第一句 Gender plays a part. 就是答案句。设问+应答是篇章独白里最强的答案信号。

【替换】 Gender plays a part. ↔ Gender.

原词直出，无需改写

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

选项 Confidence. 与录音 77 per cent of female participants were confident about cooking, but just 23 per cent of males were confident. 中反复出现的 confident/confidence 同根——录音确实在大量谈“信心”，但 confidence 是“差异表现的指标”而非“决定谁受益最多”的那个变量；真正决定的是性别（女生先有信心、男生后追上）。

借用原文：cooking confidence and skills were equal across both counterparts

C) 原词陷阱

选项 Health. 利用了全文反复出现的 health/mental health/general health 主题词的熟悉感，但录音从未把 health 作为“决定谁受益最多”的变量；恰恰相反，the mental health benefits were equal among participants who were overweight or obese and those in a healthy weight range 还说健康状态不同的人受益是相等的。

借用原文：Course participants saw significant improvements in general health.

D) 未提及

选项 Practice. 的 practice (练习/实践) 在录音中没有任何对应：第五段讨论性别差异和家庭烹饪平衡，从未把“练习多少”列为决定受益的变量。

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

1 What is personal space? We often think of it as an invisible bubble of space surrounding us that others can't enter, without causing discomfort. Research shows, however, that we actually have bubbles

of different sizes. Each of these bubbles applies to a different set of people.

什么是个人空间？我们常常认为它是环绕我们周围的一个无形气泡，他人不能进入，否则会引起不适。然而，研究表明，我们实际上拥有不同大小的气泡。这些气泡中的每一个都适用于不同的人群。

2 The smallest zone, called "intimate space", extends outward from our bodies 18 inches in every direction. Only family, pets and one's closest friends may enter it. A mere acquaintance entering our intimate space makes us uncomfortable. Next is the bubble called "personal space", extending from 1.5 feet to 4 feet away. Friends and acquaintances can comfortably occupy this zone, especially during informal conversations, but strangers are forbidden. Extending from 4 to 12 feet away from us is "social space". Here people feel comfortable conducting routine social interactions with new acquaintances or total strangers.

最小的区域称为“亲密空间”，从我们身体向外延伸18英寸的各个方向。只有家人、宠物和最亲密的朋友可以进入。仅仅是熟人进入我们的亲密空间就会让我们感到不舒服。接下来是称为“个人空间”的气泡，从1.5英尺延伸到4英尺之外。朋友和熟人可以舒适地占据这个区域，尤其是在非正式交谈期间，但陌生人是被禁止的。从我们4到12英尺之外延伸的是“社交空间”。在这里，人们可以舒适地与新认识的人或完全陌生的人进行日常社交互动。

3 Those are the average sizes of American's personal bubbles, anyway. It is important to keep in mind that personal space varies depending on culture and context. Furthermore, there are significant individual differences. As we all know, cultural or individual differences in personal bubble diameters are all too often the cause of discomfort. How did these personal bubbles arise? According to research, we begin to develop our individual sense of personal space around age 3 or 4. The sizes of our bubbles are fixed by our teens. These bubbles are constructed and monitored by the brain region involved in fear.

无论如何，这些是美国人个人气泡的平均大小。重要的是要记住，个人空间因文化和环境而异。此外，还存在显著的个体差异。众所周知，个人气泡直径的文化或个体差异往往是造成不适的原因。这些个人气泡是如何产生的？根据研究，我们在3岁或4岁左右开始发展我们个人的个人空间意识。我们气泡的大小在青少年时期就固定下来了。这些气泡是由与恐惧有关的大脑区域构建和监控的。

22. A) It keeps others away.

B) It causes discomfort.

C) It remains visible.

D) It varies in size.

【题目】 What does research show about our personal space?

【翻译】 研究表明我们的个人空间有什么特点？

A) 它使他人保持距离。 B) 它会引起不适。 C) 它保持可见。 D) 它的大小会变化。

【答案】 D (细节题) It varies in size.

【定位】 Research shows, however, that we actually have bubbles of different sizes.

然而，研究表明，我们实际上拥有不同大小的（个人空间）气泡。

【信号】 **Research shows + however 转折**。答案句一头连了两个强信号：Research shows 是题干 What does research show 的原句对应，however 是转折信号，转折之后才是真意——前半『以为是同一个气泡』被推翻，后半『其实大小不同』才是结论。

【替换】 bubbles of different sizes ↔ **It varies in size.**
bubbles of different sizes = varies in size

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

选项 It keeps others away. 借用了原文 others can't enter 里的 others 来制造『听到 others 就想选』的诱惑；但原文说的是『别人进不来（指气泡的功能描述）』，并不是『研究发现』那条结论。研究发现的真意在转折 however 之后，不在转折之前。

借用原文：others can't enter

B) **原词陷阱**

选项 It causes discomfort. 抓住了原文 without causing discomfort 里的 discomfort 来制造原词陷阱；但原文是说『别人进入气泡会带来不适』，描述的是『进入气泡的后果』，不是研究本身的结论。这条信息在 23 题才用得上，放到 22 题就是张冠李戴。

借用原文：without causing discomfort

C) **与原文相反**

选项 It remains visible. 说气泡『一直可见』，而原文 an invisible bubble of space 明确说 invisible（看不见）。选项盗用了气泡这个话题，却把极性反过来了，是典型的极性反转陷阱。

借用原文：an invisible bubble of space

23. A) It makes us feel uncomfortable.

B) It renders the acquaintance a stranger.

C) It brings the acquaintance closer to us.

D) It causes the bubble around us to vanish.

【题目】 **What happens if a mere acquaintance enters our intimate space?**

【翻译】 如果一个泛泛之交进入我们的亲密空间会发生什么？

A) 它使我们感到不舒服。 B) 它使这个熟人变成陌生人。

C) 它使这个熟人与我们更亲近。 D) 它导致我们周围的气泡消失。

【答案】 **A** (细节题) It makes us feel uncomfortable.

【定位】 A mere acquaintance entering our intimate space makes us uncomfortable.

一个仅仅是熟人的人进入我们的亲密空间，会让我们感到不舒服。

【信号】 **题干定位词原句重现**。录音里 A mere acquaintance entering our intimate space 几乎是题干 a mere acquaintance enters our intimate space 的原句搬运，定位词全中；其后紧跟的 makes us uncomfortable 就是直白结果，是典型的『触发条件 + 紧跟结果』结构。

【替换】 makes us uncomfortable ↔ **It makes us feel uncomfortable.**

几乎逐词对应

【排除】 B) 过度推断

选项 It renders the acquaintance a stranger. 借用录音里反复出现的 acquaintance 和 strangers 来制造『听到原词就选』的诱惑；但原文从未说『熟人会变成陌生人』，只是分别为不同人群分配了不同空间。从『让人不适』推到『熟人变陌生人』属于过度推断。

借用原文：Friends and acquaintances can comfortably occupy this zone

C) 与原文相反

选项 It brings the acquaintance closer to us. 说『把熟人拉近』，但原文 makes us uncomfortable 明确说会让我们不适，属于结果方向反了。同时它盗用了 acquaintance 这个原词来骗你选。

借用原文：makes us uncomfortable

D) 未提及

选项 It causes the bubble around us to vanish. 借用整组核心词 bubble 来吸引点击，但录音从未说过『熟人进入亲密空间会让气泡消失』，只是说会让我们不舒服。bubble vanish 这一结果属于原文未提及。

24. A) In personal space.

B) In social space.

C) Within a distance of 18 inches.

D) Over 2 feet away from one another.

【题目】 Where do people feel comfortable interacting with new acquaintances or strangers?

【翻译】 人们在哪里与新相识者或陌生人互动时感到舒适？

A) 在个人空间。 B) 在社交空间。 C) 在18英寸距离内。

D) 在相互距离超过2英尺的地方。

【答案】 B (细节题) In social space.

【定位】 Extending from 4 to 12 feet away from us is "social space". Here people feel comfortable conducting routine social interactions with new acquaintances or total strangers.

从距离我们 4 到 12 英尺的范围被称为『社交空间』。在这里，人们与新熟人或完全陌生的人进行日常社交互动时感到舒适。

【信号】 题干关键词原句重现 + 空间命名句。 录音里 new acquaintances or total strangers 几乎与题干 new acquaintances or strangers 一字不差对应；这句又紧跟在 "social space" 的定义之后，定位极其稳。

【替换】 "social space" ↔ In social space.

专有概念名直接对应

routine social interactions with new acquaintances or total strangers ↔

interacting with new acquaintances or strangers

行为限定原句对应

【排除】A) 张冠李戴

选项 In personal space. 借用了原文中的 personal space 这个原词，但录音里 personal space 是给『朋友和熟人』用的 (friends and acquaintances 在『informal conversations』里使用)，并不是给陌生人用的。配的人群对不上。

借用原文：Friends and acquaintances can comfortably occupy this zone, especially during informal conversations, but strangers are forbidden.

C) 原词陷阱

选项 Within a distance of 18 inches. 盗用了录音 18 inches 这个原词数字，但原文里 18 inches 是给 intimate space 的尺寸 (只允许家人、宠物和最亲密的朋友进入)，与题干问的『陌生人交往的距离』完全不是一回事。

借用原文：18 inches in every direction

D) 原词陷阱

选项 Over 2 feet away from one another. 里的 2 feet 看起来很像录音里反复出现的几个距离数字，但录音里给陌生人/新熟人互动的距离是 4 to 12 feet，不是 2 feet。选项偷偷把数字换小了，是典型的数字偷换。

借用原文：Extending from 4 to 12 feet away from us is "social space"

25. A) When we begin to feel fear.

B) When we develop a sense of space.

C) When we are 3 or 4 years old.

D) When we enter our teens.

【题目】 When are the sizes of our bubbles fixed?

【翻译】 我们的气泡大小在什么时候固定下来?

- A) 当我们开始感到恐惧时。 B) 当我们形成空间意识时。 C) 当我们3岁或4岁时。
D) 当我们进入青少年时期时。

【答案】 D (细节题) When we enter our teens.

【定位】 The sizes of our bubbles are fixed by our teens.

我们 (个人空间) 气泡的大小在我们进入青少年时期时就被定型了。

【信号】 题干原句重现 + 关键介词 by。录音 The sizes of our bubbles are fixed by our teens 几乎逐词复述题干 the sizes of our bubbles fixed，再加上时间介词 by our teens，定位与时间一并锁定。这是题干原句重现 + 时间限定词紧跟的双信号。

【替换】 by our teens ↔ When we enter our teens.

介词短语 ↔ 时间状语从句

are fixed ↔ fixed

动作原词重现

【排除】A) 原词陷阱

选项 When we begin to feel fear. 盗用了录音 the brain region involved in fear 里的 fear 来吸引点击，但原文从未把 fear 当作一个时间节点，只是顺带提到大脑里负责恐惧的区域参与构建气泡。这是把『脑区话题』偷换成『时间节点』。

借用原文：These bubbles are constructed and monitored by the brain region involved in fear.

B) 答非所问

选项 When we develop a sense of space. 盗用了录音 we begin to develop our individual sense of personal space 里的 develop 和 sense of space，但这一句对应的动作是 develop（开始发展），不是题干问的 fixed（被定型）。同一段里两个动作各配一个时间，选项把动作和时间故意错配。

借用原文：we begin to develop our individual sense of personal space around age 3 or 4

C) 张冠李戴

选项 When we are 3 or 4 years old. 直接盗用了录音里的数字 around age 3 or 4，但这个年龄绑的是『开始发展空间感』(develop)，不是『定型』(fixed)。题干问的是 fixed 的时间，故 3 or 4 岁是错配。

借用原文：around age 3 or 4

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

42 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。

Instead, the officer discovered a five-year-old boy sat on the edge of the driver's seat.

第1段，第3句

本句涉及主语、谓语、宾语、宾语补足语、状语五种成分，特别是宾语补足语 "sat on the edge of the driver's seat" 是一个易错点：学生可能误判 "sat" 为独立谓语，需要练习识别感官动词后接过去分词作宾补的结构。

His feet could barely reach the brake, and his head was only just high enough to see out of the windows.

第1段，第4句

并列句是常见句式，情态动词和“形容词 + enough + to do”结构也是四六级常考点，具有一定代表性，但整体结构偏简单，不如含从句的复合句典型。

He then drove three kilometers across town before getting on the highway.

第1段，第6句

覆盖了主语、谓语、宾语和三个状语（时间状语两个、地点状语一个），成分种类较为丰富。介词短语作状语是常见考点，动名词短语位于介词后也是需要识别的结构，有一定练习价值。但整体结构简单，易错点不多。

Although he only had three dollars in his wallet, at least he was driving in the right direction.

第1段，第8句

"Although" 引导的让步状语从句 + 主句是四六级和考研常见句式，具有一定代表性。过去进行时在真题中也频繁出现。掌握本句结构可以迁移到类似让步复合句的分析，典型性中等偏上。

He noticed the driver was too young to drive.

第1题，A

感知动词（notice、see、find 等）后接省略 that 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 too...to 结构也常见。掌握此句型可直接迁移到大量类似真题句子。

He found there was no one sitting at the wheel.

第1题，B

感官动词接宾语从句、省略 that、there be 句型搭配分词定语，这些都是四六级和考研常考句式，结构典型且实用性强。

What we have not yet understood is the way the tiny machines in front of us are changing our skeletons, possibly altering not just the way we behave but even the very shape of our bodies.

第1段，第3句

主系表结构 + 主语从句 + 省略关系词的定语从句,这是考研和四六级阅读中的高频句式组合,典型性强,掌握后可广泛迁移到其他长难句分析中。

New scientific research at the University of the Sunshine Coast in Queensland, Australia, suggests that young people are developing extra pieces of bone at the backs of their heads.

第2段，第1句

"主句 + that 引导的宾语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中极为常见的句式,尤其在科学研究、观点陈述类文本中频繁出现。掌握这一结构对理解学术文章和新闻报道有很强的迁移性。

A village is going to throw a birthday party for an orange cat named Wilbur, who has become famous for making a regular appearance at local shops.

第1段，第1句

这句主干不算难，但兼具常见从句结构和两种实用时间表达，训练收益高。对句子结构和时态的基础巩固都很合适，值得优先练习。

Wilbur is both bold and friendly.

第2段，第2句

主系表结构是常见基础句型，but both...and 并列形容词在真题中偶有出现，但本句过于简单，缺乏真题常考的复杂修饰或从句嵌套，代表性一般。

There was one time when the doctor's receptionist came back and he was sitting on her chair.

第2段，第5句

"There was a time when..." 是英语中极为常见的叙事开头句式，在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现。掌握这种 "存在句 + 定语/状语从句" 的组合结构，可以大量复用到类似句型的理解中，典型性较高。

He is fond of luxury cat food.

第7题，A

涵盖主系表结构和介词短语作定语的基本成分，但成分单一，缺少宾语、状语等其他常见成分，练习收益有限。

There were crowds of people around her asking for a photo with her.

第6段，第3句

there be 句型搭配后置定语修饰主语，是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式，尤其在描述场景或引入话题时频繁出现。本句展现的 "there be + 名词 + 介词短语 + 分词短语" 结构具有较高的典型性和迁移价值。

It's supposed to be one of the best Italians in town.

第9段，第2句

"It is supposed to be ..." 是四六级和考研阅读中较常见的表达方式，用于陈述普遍看法或预期状态。这种被动语态加不定式补足语的搭配具有一定代表性，学生掌握后可迁移到类似结构（如 "is expected to"、"is believed to"）。结构较为典型，但并非高频核心句式，代表性中等偏上。

He has brought his own lunch today, so he will stay in.

第11段，第3句

"so" 连接的因果并列句是考试中常见的句式，逻辑关系明确。现在完成时与一般将来时的组合也符合真题中 "陈述已完成事实并推导结果" 的典型表达模式。学生掌握本句的分析方法后，可以迁移到大量类似的因果逻辑句中。

She will have a photo taken with Brigitte Clark.

第10题，D

本句覆盖主语、谓语、宾语、宾语补足语、状语五种成分，且宾语补足语 taken 是过去分词形式，能有效训练学生识别使役结构和复合宾语，属于成分种类丰富、有典型易错点的练习句

She doesn't think his wife cooks well.

第11题，B

"主语 + think + 宾语从句" 是四六级和考研真题中的高频句式，且省略 that 的宾语从句也是常考结构。掌握本句的分析方法可以迁移到大量类似句子（believe、suppose、hope 等动词），典型性较高。

She feels Jeremy would rather dine out.

第11题，C

感官动词加宾语从句是四六级和考研常见句式，省略 that 的宾语从句也是高频考点，结构典型，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

Let me have a look.

第3段，第2句

祈使句和使役动词 let 的用法在日常交际和考试中常见，属于基础必考句型，掌握后可迁移至其他使役动词（make、have 等）和祈使句变体，具备较好的典型性和复用价值。

They are right next to each other on the ground floor, since you mentioned in your message that they have trouble with stairs.

第5段，第3句

since引导的原因状语从句和that引导的宾语从句都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，宾语从句嵌套在状语从句中的结构也常见。掌握本句的分析方法可以迁移到大量类似句子

My father-in-law has had terrible problems getting up and down stairs since his knee operation last April.

第6段，第2句

本句体现了现在完成时加时间状语从句的经典搭配，这是四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现的句式。主句使用完成时强调持续性，since 从句标明起始时间点，这种时态呼应是考试常考点。句子结构具有较高的代表性和可迁移性。

W: Now, all I need is to photocopy your passports and then I can get you all checked in and show you to your rooms.

第11段，第1句

成分种类较为丰富，具有一定练习价值。第一个主句涵盖主系表结构、不定式作表语、定语从句修饰主语等成分；第二个主句涵盖情态动词谓语、并列谓语、宾语、宾语补足语、地点状语等成分。其中，省略关系代词的定语从句、宾语补足语的识别、并列谓语中的省略，都是值得练习的易错点。适合巩固基本成分划分和识别定语从句、宾补结构。

He has much difficulty getting up and down stairs.

第13题，B

"have difficulty (in) doing sth" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,后置动名词定语修饰抽象名词的用法也十分典型,掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似表达 (如 have trouble doing、spend time doing) 。

Another role that they are expected to take over is negotiating on our behalf in commercial transactions or legal disputes.

第1段，第4句

主系表结构加定语从句修饰主语，是四六级和考研阅读中的典型句式。被动语态加不定式的结构 "be expected to do" 也是高频表达。这种嵌套方式在学术文本和正式语境中常见，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子的理解中。

So, it's important to know whether using an artificial intelligence agent might affect how we negotiate.

第1段，第5句

形式主语结构 it is important to do 和 whether 引导的宾语从句都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,宾语从句的嵌套也是常考结构。掌握本句的切分和成分识别方法后,学生可以直接迁移到大量类似长难句的分析中,典型性很高。

Participants then completed a survey indicating how tough, deceptive and pleasant or otherwise they wanted to be, or wanted their agent to be, in the negotiations.

第1段，第9句

句子覆盖了主谓宾结构、时间状语、定语（现在分词短语）、宾语从句、表语（疑问词引导的形容词短语）、地点状语等多种成分。从句中的 "how + 形容词" 前置结构、"want somebody to be" 双重结构、并列谓语等都是值得练习的考点。成分丰富且包含若干易混淆点，适合作为划分成分的训练材料。

But they could also indicate that they—or their agent—would strategically express anger toward the opponent to gain advantage, or they could opt to convey dissatisfaction with the encounter so that the other party would think they were losing interest.

第1段，第12句

本句的并列谓语结构、宾语从句、目的状语从句以及从句嵌套都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。尤其是 "indicate that" 引导宾语从句、"so that" 引导目的状语从句、以及 "think" 后省略 "that" 的宾语从句，都是真题中反复出现的典型模式。掌握本句的分析方法可以直接迁移到大量类似结构的句子。

This would imply that the participants in the current study may have felt better due to improved diet.

第3段，第3句

主句加宾语从句是学术写作和考试中的高频结构,特别是 imply/suggest/indicate 等动词后接 that 从句表达推测或结论,在四六级和考研阅读中极为常见。从句内使用情态动词表推测、系表结构描述状态、due to 引出原因,都是典型的学术表达句式,掌握后可在理解和写作中大量复用。

However, the study showed participants' mental health improved even if their reported diet did not change after completing the program.

第4段，第1句

本句的结构在四六级和考研真题中较为常见:主句 + 宾语从句 + 状语从句的三层嵌套是典型的长难句模式。宾语从句省略 that 也是真题中的高频现象。让步状语从句用 "even if" 引导,表达 "即使...也..." 的让步逻辑,这种结构在议论文和科研报告中经常出现。句子的主题(研究发现、心理健康、饮食)也符合真题常考的健康、科研类话题。掌握这种结构后,学生可以迁移到类似的 "研究表明..." 或 "结果显示..." 句型中。因此典型性较高。

This in turn could reduce consumption of unhealthy, high-calorie processed meals.

第5段，第6句

简单句结构本身很常见，但"情态动词 + 动词原形 + 抽象名词宾语 + of介词短语定语"这一组合在四六级阅读和写作中频繁出现，尤其适合练习识别情态动词表推测的用法和后置定语的归属，具有一定代表性。

They should be attributed to participants' change in diet behaviors.

第20题，B

情态被动语态 (should be done) 在学术写作和考试阅读中较为常见，尤其用于表达建议、推断或结论。本句结构具有一定代表性，学习者掌握后可迁移到类似句式，但不属于高频复现的顶级典型句式。

They actually result from eating more fruits and vegetables.

第20题，D

简单句中"主语 + 谓语短语 + 介词短语状语"的结构在真题中较常见，result from 这类动词短语也是常考搭配，具备一定代表性，但缺乏从句等更复杂的典型考点。

We often think of it as an invisible bubble of space surrounding us that others can't enter, without causing discomfort.

第1段，第2句

涵盖主语、谓语、宾语、宾语补足语、状语等核心成分，宾语补足语部分结构复杂，包含多层后置定语（介词短语、分词短语、定语从句）。对训练学生识别宾语补足语、区分谓语与非谓语动词、分析定语从句的能力很有价值

Each of these bubbles applies to a different set of people.

第1段，第4句

本句属于"主语 + 不及物动词 + 介词短语状语"的常见简单句型，在阅读材料中较为常见，但结构过于简单，不能代表四六级或考研中更复杂的典型句式，迁移价值一般。

The smallest zone, called "intimate space", extends outward from our bodies 18 inches in every direction.

第2段，第1句

"主语 + 插入式定语 + 谓语 + 复合状语"这种结构在学术和科技类文本中非常常见，尤其是用过去分词短语作后置定语说明术语或概念的表达方式（如"the area called X"），以及用多个介词短语构成复合状语的表达方式，都是考试阅读中的高频句式。掌握后可大量迁移到类似句型。

A mere acquaintance entering our intimate space makes us uncomfortable.

第2段，第3句

本句覆盖主语、谓语、宾语、宾语补足语、后置定语五种成分，且主语结构较复杂（中心词 + 分词短语后置定语），适合练习识别后置定语与谓语的区别，以及 make sb + adj 的宾补结构，成分种类丰富且有一定辨析价值。

Next is the bubble called "personal space", extending from 1.5 feet to 4 feet away.

第2段，第4句

本句涵盖倒装结构、主系表结构、两个后置定语（过去分词短语和现在分词短语），成分种类较为丰富。倒装是常见易错点，后置定语的识别也有练习价值，适合用于训练学生识别非谓语动词修饰成分和还原倒装语序的能力。

Those are the average sizes of American's personal bubbles, anyway.

第3段，第1句

主系表结构是常见句式，但本句较短、成分单一，不涉及从句或复杂修饰，作为考试常考句式的代表性一般。

It is important to keep in mind that personal space varies depending on culture and context.

第3段，第2句

It is important to... 这一结构在四六级和考研真题中出现频率极高，是典型的形式主语句式。宾语从句 that... 也是常考点。这类句式在说明文、议论文中大量使用，学会分析后可以迁移到很多类似句子。句子的整体结构（形式主语 + 系表 + 不定式 + 宾语从句）具有很强的代表性，掌握后收益明显。

Furthermore, there are significant individual differences.

第3段，第3句

there be 句型 + 连接副词的组合在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，属于典型的学术表达结构，用于陈述客观现象或引出论据。虽然句式本身简单，但其在语篇衔接中的作用（用 "Furthermore" 等副词承上启下）具有代表性，掌握后可迁移到类似句式。

According to research, we begin to develop our individual sense of personal space around age 3 or 4.

第3段，第6句

简单句结构在考试阅读中常见,句首介词短语作状语也是典型用法;"begin to do" 是高频动词搭配;宾语中的多层定语修饰(our individual + sense + of personal space)也是常考的名词短语扩展模式,有较好的迁移价值

It makes us feel uncomfortable.

第23题，A

make sb do sth 结构是四六级、考研常考句式，使役动词 + 宾补的模式在阅读和写作中高频出现，掌握后迁移性强。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本卷出现的 168 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。

participant B2

n. 参与者

本卷15次 · 真题 117 句

cooking A1

n. 烹饪

本卷11次 · 真题 59 句

bubble A2

n. 泡;气泡

本卷11次 · 真题 12 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本卷10次 · 真题 466 句

agent B2

n. 代理人

本卷9次 · 真题 32 句

negotiate B2

v. 谈判

本卷8次 · 真题 11 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本卷7次·真题 169 句

mental B1

adj. 精神的

本卷7次·真题 86 句

acquaintance B2

n. 相识的人, 熟人

本卷7次·真题 8 句

local A2

adj. 当地的

本卷6次·真题 150 句

intelligence B2

n. 智力

本卷5次·真题 48 句

artificial B2

adj. 人造的

本卷5次·真题 28 句

confidence B1

n. 信心

本卷5次·真题 23 句

bone A2

n. 骨

本卷4次·真题 20 句

pub A2

n. 酒吧

本卷4次·真题 18 句

effect A2

n. 影响

本卷3次·真题 156 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

affect B1

v. 影响

本卷3次·真题 113 句

diet A2

n. 日常饮食

本卷3次·真题 113 句

behavior B1

n. 行为

本卷3次·真题 92 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本卷3次·真题 79 句

internet A2

n. 互联网

本卷3次·真题 55 句

link A2

n. 联系

本卷3次·真题 52 句

available A2

adj. 可获得的

本卷3次·真题 48 句

explore B1

v. 探索

本卷3次·真题 40 句

regular B1

adj. 经常的

本卷3次·真题 38 句

indicate B2

v. 表明

本卷3次·真题 35 句

recommend B1

v. 推荐

本卷3次·真题 34 句

vary B1

v. 不同

本卷3次·真题 31 句

satisfaction B2

n. 满意

本卷3次·真题 27 句

extend B1

v. 延伸, 延长

本卷3次·真题 20 句

tough B1

adj. 困难的

本卷3次·真题 20 句

opponent B2

n. 对手

本卷3次·真题 11 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本卷2次·真题 239 句

customer A2

n. 顾客, 客户

本卷2次·真题 124 句

process B1

n. 过程

本卷2次·真题 108 句

finding B2

n. 调查结果

本卷2次·真题 99 句

gender B1

n. 性别 (社会文化意义上的)

本卷2次·真题 71 句

academic

B2

adj. 学术的

本卷2次·真题 69 句

measure

B1

v. 测量

本卷2次·真题 68 句

involve

B1

v. 包含

本卷2次·真题 65 句

gain

B1

v. 获得;赢得

本卷2次·真题 64 句

option

B1

n. 选择

本卷2次·真题 60 句

strategy

B2

n. 策略

本卷2次·真题 53 句

per

B1

prep. 每

本卷2次·真题 49 句

teen

A2

n. 青少年

本卷2次·真题 42 句

range

B1

n. 范围

本卷2次·真题 41 句

significant

B2

adj. 重要的

本卷2次·真题 36 句

lane

B1

n. 车道

本卷2次·真题 34 句

style

A2

n. 方式

本卷2次·真题 31 句

improvement

B1

n. 改进

本卷2次·真题 29 句

mobile

B1

adj. 可移动的

本卷2次·真题 28 句

skin

A2

n. 皮肤

本卷2次·真题 25 句

equal

A2

adj. 相等的

本卷2次·真题 23 句

highway B1

n. 公路

本卷2次·真题 23 句

legal B1

adj. 法律的

本卷2次·真题 23 句

crowd A2

n. 人群

本卷2次·真题 22 句

willing B1

adj. 愿意的, 乐意的

本卷2次·真题 22 句

assign B1

v. 分配 (任务、工作)

本卷2次·真题 20 句

clothing A2

n. 衣服

本卷2次·真题 17 句

press A2

v. 按, 压

本卷2次·真题 16 句

zone B1

n. 区域

本卷2次·真题 12 句

alter B2

v. 改变, 更改 (使某物与之前不同)

本卷2次·真题 11 句

mere B2

adj. 仅仅的

本卷2次·真题 10 句

uncomfortable B1

adj. 不舒服的

本卷2次·真题 10 句

bold B1

adj. 勇敢的, 大胆的

本卷2次·真题 8 句

improved A2

adj. 改进的

本卷2次·真题 8 句

villager B1

n. 村民

本卷2次·真题 8 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本卷1次·真题 174 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本卷1次·真题 139 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

average A2

adj. 平均的
本卷1次·真题 89 句

least A2

det. 最少的
本卷1次·真题 84 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

pressure B1

n. 心理压力
本卷1次·真题 63 句

due B1

adj. 预期的
本卷1次·真题 62 句

apply A2

v. 申请
本卷1次·真题 58 句

seek B1

v. 寻找
本卷1次·真题 56 句

balance B1

n. 平衡
本卷1次·真题 55 句

male A2

adj. 男性的
本卷1次·真题 54 句

wrong A2

adj. 错误的
本卷1次·真题 54 句

increasingly B2

adv. 越来越;日益;不断增加地
本卷1次·真题 53 句

determine B2

v. 决定
本卷1次·真题 51 句

approach B1

v. 靠近, 接近 (在空间或时间上)
本卷1次·真题 50 句

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

本卷1次·真题 50 句

shift B1

v. 移动

本卷1次·真题 49 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

scientific B1

adj. 科学的

本卷1次·真题 47 句

exist A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本卷1次·真题 46 句

conduct B2

v. 组织并实施

本卷1次·真题 45 句

region B1

n. 地区

本卷1次·真题 45 句

consumption B2

n. 消费

本卷1次·真题 44 句

curiosity B2

n. 好奇心

本卷1次·真题 44 句

adopt B1

v. 采纳

本卷1次·真题 41 句

further B1

adv. 更远地

本卷1次·真题 41 句

interaction B2

n. 相互作用

本卷1次·真题 40 句

overall B1

adj. 总体的

本卷1次·真题 39 句

purchase B1

v. 购买

本卷1次·真题 39 句

female A2

adj. 女性的

本卷1次·真题 37 句

interact B2

v. 相互作用

本卷1次·真题 35 句

muscle A2

n. 肌肉

本卷1次·真题 34 句

cultural B1

adj. 文化的

本卷1次·真题 30 句

association B2

n. 协会

本卷1次·真题 28 句

distance A2

n. 距离

本卷1次·真题 27 句

definitely B1

adv. 肯定地

本卷1次·真题 25 句

rent A2

v. 租用

本卷1次·真题 24 句

commercial B2

adj. 商业的

本卷1次·真题 23 句

routine B1

n. 常规

本卷1次·真题 23 句

luxury B2

n. 奢侈品

本卷1次·真题 22 句

behave B1

v. 表现, 举止

本卷1次·真题 21 句

fixed B1

adj. 固定的

本卷1次·真题 21 句

frequently B1

adv. 频繁地

本卷1次·真题 21 句

perceive B2

v. 理解, 领悟 (某事的性质或意义)

本卷1次·真题 21 句

wallet A2

n. 钱包

本卷1次·真题 21 句

greatly B1

adv. 非常

本卷1次·真题 20 句

reserve B1

v. 预订

本卷1次·真题 20 句

amazing A2

adj. 令人惊奇的

本卷1次·真题 19 句

constantly B1

adv. 不断地, 持续地

本卷1次·真题 19 句

appearance B1

n. 外貌

本卷1次·真题 18 句

imply B2

v. 暗示, 暗指

本卷1次·真题 18 句

intelligent B1

adj. 聪明的

本卷1次·真题 18 句

nap B1

n. 小睡, 打盹

本卷1次·真题 18 句

transportation B1

n. 交通运输 (系统)

本卷1次·真题 18 句

context B2

n. (事情发生的) 背景、环境

本卷1次·真题 17 句

counterpart C1

n. 对应的人或物

本卷1次·真题 17 句

differently A2

adv. 不同地

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

frequent B1

adj. 频繁的

本卷1次·真题 16 句

increased A2

v. 增加了

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

attribute B2

n. 属性

本卷1次·真题 15 句

possibly B1

adv. 可能, 也许

本卷1次·真题 15 句

previously B1

adv. 以前, 先前 (指过去某个时间)

本卷1次·真题 15 句

encounter B2

v. 遇到

本卷1次·真题 14 句

barely B1

adv. 几乎不

本卷1次·真题 13 句

employ B1

v. 雇用

本卷1次·真题 13 句

facilitate C1

v. 促进

本卷1次·真题 13 句

slowly A1

adv. 缓慢地

本卷1次·真题 13 句

bite A2

v. 咬

本卷1次·真题 12 句

constant B2

adj. 持续不断的

本卷1次·真题 12 句

convey B2

v. 传达、表达 (信息、思想、感情等)

本卷1次·真题 12 句

obese C1

adj. 肥胖的

本卷1次·真题 12 句

procedure B2

n. 程序

本卷1次·真题 12 句

kilometer A2

n. 千米, 公里

本卷1次·真题 11 句

negotiation B2

n. 谈判

本卷1次·真题 11 句

opening B1

n. 开口; 洞; 缺口

本卷1次·真题 11 句

opt

B2

v. 选择

本卷1次·真题 11 句

otherwise

B2

adv. 否则, 不然

本卷1次·真题 11 句

surround

B1

v. 围绕

本卷1次·真题 11 句

arise

B2

v. 出现;产生;发生

本卷1次·真题 10 句

furthermore

B2

adv. 此外

本卷1次·真题 10 句

negotiator

B2

n. 谈判者

本卷1次·真题 10 句

overweight

B1

adj. 超重的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

undergo

B2

v. 经历, 经受 (尤指艰难、痛苦或变化的过...

本卷1次·真题 10 句

unhealthy

B1

adj. 有害健康的;不健康的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

dispute

B2

n. 争论

本卷1次·真题 9 句

mall

B1

n. 购物中心

本卷1次·真题 9 句

occupy

B2

v. 占据, 占用 (空间、时间)

本卷1次·真题 9 句

tasty

A2

adj. 美味的, 可口的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

teenage

A2

adj. 十几岁的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

aggressive

B2

adj. 好斗的

本卷1次·真题 8 句

anger

B1

n. 愤怒

本卷1次·真题 8 句

informal

B1

adj. 非正式的, 随意的

本卷1次·真题8句

sunshine

A2

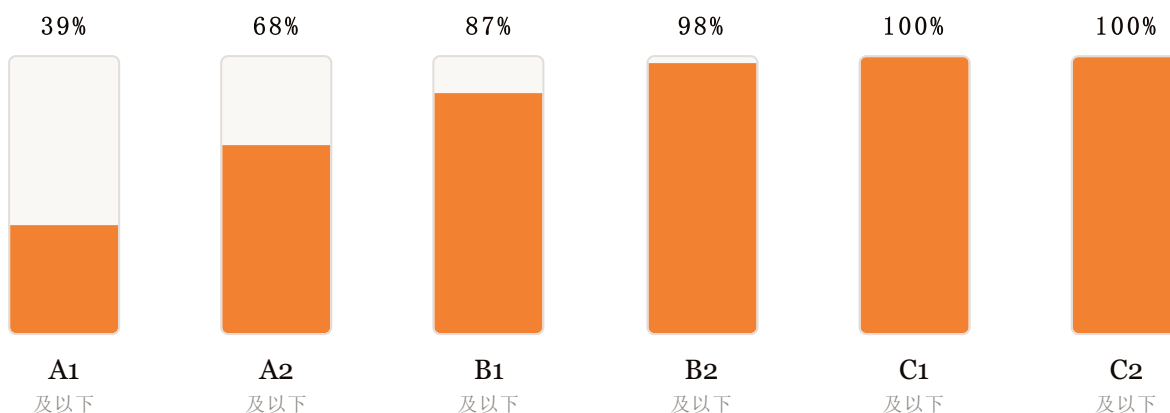
n. 阳光, 日光

本卷1次·真题8句

VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全卷录音原文 597 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 **597** 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 11 个·约 2%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全卷录音原文去重词 597 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

597

B2 以上难词

2%

B1 及以下覆盖

87%

英语四级 2023年12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 →