

2024年6月·第1套 英语四级听力真题原文与答案解析

PAPER & KEY · 听力题和解析

听力题和解析

本卷全部 25 题的标准答案与完整录音文字稿由懒笔记基于2024年6月·第1套 英语四级听力原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面层级：Part/Section 标题与各节 Directions 照原卷排印——真实听力考卷只印选项，题干由录音念出。其下按录音篇目逐篇排印：每篇先给完整录音文字稿（逐段中译），再逐题给出卷面题目与该题解析（题目、翻译、答案、定位、信号、替换与排除）。

真题卷第1套(2024-06) · 英语四级

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 Six people had to move away from their home to another place after a fire broke out in a building on Main Street Saturday, officials said. Firefighters responded to the three-story building shortly after 1 p.m. for a reported structure fire, according to Norwalk Deputy Fire Chief Adam Markowitz.

官员称,周六Main Street一栋建筑发生火灾后,六人不得不从家中搬到另一个地方。据Norwalk消防副局长Adam Markowitz称,消防员在下午1点刚过就接到建筑物火灾报告后赶到了这栋三层建筑。

2 Markowitz said crews encountered heavy smoke coming from the second floor when they arrived. A team of about 25 firefighters then spent about 25 minutes extinguishing the flames. Officials described the structure as a mixed-use building that features commercial businesses on the first floor and residential on the second and third floors.

Markowitz说,消防人员到达时遇到从二楼冒出的浓烟。随后约25名消防员组成的队伍花了大约25分钟扑灭了火焰。官员将该建筑描述为一栋混合用途建筑,一楼为商业店铺,二楼和三楼为住宅。

3 Town records list four apartments in the building. Due to smoke and heat damage, the four apartments were declared uninhabitable, and the six residents had to move to another place, officials said. No

injuries were reported in connection with the fire. The Norwalk Fire Marshal is investigating the cause and origin of the fire.

城镇记录显示该建筑内有四套公寓。官员称,由于烟雾和高温破坏,这四套公寓被宣布不适宜居住,六名居民不得不搬到另一个地方。没有关于火灾造成人员伤亡的报告。Norwalk消防局长正在调查火灾的原因和起源。

1. A) Due to a fire alarm in their apartments.
B) Because of the smoke and heat damage.
C) Due to the water used to extinguish the flames.
D) Because of the collapse of the three-story building.

【题目】 Why did the six residents have to find another place to stay?

【翻译】 为什么六名居民不得不另寻住处?

- A) 由于他们公寓里的火警警报。 B) 因为烟雾和高温造成的损坏。
C) 由于用来灭火的水。 D) 因为这栋三层建筑的倒塌。

【答案】 B (细节题) Because of the smoke and heat damage.

【定位】 Due to smoke and heat damage, the four apartments were declared uninhabitable, and the six residents had to move to another place, officials said.

由于烟雾和高温造成的损坏,这四套公寓被判定为不适宜居住,六位居民因此不得不搬到别处,官方表示。

【信号】 因果信号 Due to 引出原因。答案句以 Due to smoke and heat damage 开头, Due to 是明确的因果信号,紧接着就是结果 the six residents had to move to another place ——「原因 + 结果」同句出现,这一句就是答案句。

【替换】 Due to smoke and heat damage ↔ Because of the smoke and heat damage

Due to 与 Because of 同义替换

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A 说因 a fire alarm in their apartments (公寓里的火警铃)。录音确实通篇讲 fire (火灾)，但从没说居民因为「火警铃响」才搬走，搬离的真正原因是烟热损坏。它借你对 fire 的耳熟来骗选。

借用原文：a fire broke out in a building

C) 原词陷阱

C 说因 the water used to extinguish the flames (灭火用的水)。录音里确有 extinguishing the flames (扑灭火焰) 这个动作，但只讲了灭火过程，从没说「水渍」让公寓不能住。它盗用 extinguish the flames 制造熟悉感。

借用原文：extinguishing the flames

D) 原词陷阱

D 说因 the collapse of the three-story building (三层楼坍塌)。录音确有 the three-story building (三层楼) 这个词，但全文只字未提坍塌，反而说 No injuries were reported (无人受伤)。它盗用 three-story building，再编一个没发生的「坍塌」。

借用原文：the three-story building

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2. A) Investigating the cause of the incident.
B) Helping search for the suspect of the crime.
C) Rescuing the businessmen trapped in the building.
D) Checking town records for the property developer.

【题目】 What does the news report say the Norwalk Fire Marshal is doing?

【翻译】 新闻报道称Norwalk消防局长正在做什么？

- A) 调查事件的原因。 B) 协助搜寻犯罪嫌疑人。 C) 营救被困在建筑物内的商人。
D) 查阅该房产开发商的城镇记录。

【答案】 A (细节题) Investigating the cause of the incident.

【定位】 The Norwalk Fire Marshal is investigating the cause and origin of the fire.

诺沃克消防局长正在调查这场火灾的起因和源头。

【信号】 主体名 Fire Marshal 后的动作。 录音末句直接出现题目要找的主体 The Norwalk Fire Marshal，紧跟其后的动词 is investigating the cause and origin of the fire 就是它正在做的事——主体名 + 进行时动作，这句即答案句。

【替换】 investigating the cause and origin of the fire ↔ Investigating the cause of the incident
the fire 概括为 the incident

【排除】 B) 未提及

B 说在 Helping search for the suspect of the crime (帮忙搜捕嫌犯)。录音通篇是火灾事故, 没有任何「嫌犯 / 犯罪」字眼, 消防局长做的是调查起因, 不是抓人。

C) 原词陷阱

C 说在 Rescuing the businessmen trapped in the building (营救被困商人)。录音确实提到一楼有 commercial businesses (商铺), 但明说 No injuries were reported (无人受伤), 根本没人被困需救。它借 businesses 谐音想出 businessmen 来诱选。

借用原文: commercial businesses

D) 张冠李戴

D 说在 Checking town records for the property developer (为开发商查市镇记录)。录音确有 Town records list four apartments (市镇记录列有四套公寓) 这一句, 但 town records 只是新闻引用的信息来源, 消防局长做的是调查起因, 没人「为开发商查记录」。

借用原文: Town records list four apartments in the building

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

1 A new study has cast doubt on historic research suggesting that the season or month of someone's birth is associated with an increased risk of certain mental health conditions. The study looks at symptoms of anxiety and depression among more than 70,000 older adults in Europe.

一项新研究对历史研究提出了质疑, 这些历史研究认为某人的出生季节或月份与某些心理健康状况的风险增加有关。该研究调查了欧洲超过7万名老年人的焦虑和抑郁症状。

2 A number of past studies have found the link between season of birth and mental health diagnoses. Researchers have suggested that such links could arise from various things. These include nutrient intake, sun exposure, climate, and disease exposure varying across the course of the year. However, evidence has been mixed. More recent studies have suggested that factors such as social class or economic background have more to do with these diagnoses than month of birth.

过去的许多研究发现了出生季节与心理健康诊断之间的联系。研究人员认为, 这种联系可能源于各种因素。这些因素包括全年不同时期的营养摄入、阳光照射、气候和疾病暴露的变化。然而, 证据一直是混杂的。最近的研究表明, 社会阶层或经济背景等因素与这些诊断的关系比出生月份更大。

3 Overall, the new study found no significant relationship between participants' month of birth and symptoms of depression or anxiety. There was some variability in some countries. In Poland, depressive symptoms fluctuated a little depending on birth month. In the Czech Republic, the same was true of anxiety symptoms. But on the whole, there was no systematic pattern.

总体而言, 这项新研究发现参与者的出生月份与抑郁或焦虑症状之间没有显著关系。在一些国家存在一些变化。在波兰, 抑郁症状根据出生月份有轻微波动。在捷克共和国, 焦虑症状也是如此。但总的来说, 没有系统性模式。

3. A) It plays a less important role in one's health than nutrient intake.
B) It impacts people's health to a lesser degree than sun exposure.
C) It is associated with people's mental health conditions.
D) It is linked with older adults' symptoms of depression.

【题目】 What have a number of past studies found about season of birth?

【翻译】 过去的许多研究发现出生季节有什么影响？

- A) 它对健康的作用不如营养摄入重要。 B) 它对人们健康的影响程度低于阳光照射。
C) 它与人们的心理健康状况相关。 D) 它与老年人的抑郁症状相关。

【答案】 C (细节题) It is associated with people's mental health conditions.

【定位】 A number of past studies have found the link between season of birth and mental health diagnoses.

若干过往研究已发现出生季节与心理健康诊断之间存在关联。

【信号】 主语原样复现作信号。题干主语 a number of past studies 在录音第 2 段以 A number of past studies have found 几乎原样出现，这一「问谁就听谁」的主体复现就是定位信号：被问主体一出现，紧跟其后的 found the link... 即为答案句。

【替换】 the link between season of birth and mental health diagnoses ↔

associated with people's mental health conditions

link=associated、diagnoses≈conditions

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A 用了录音第 2 段确实念到的 nutrient intake 一词，但录音只是把它列为「关联可能的成因之一」，从没说出生季节「在健康中作用不及营养摄入」。A 把它编成一句子虚乌有的轻重比较，是听到原词就想选的陷阱。

借用原文：These include nutrient intake, sun exposure, climate, and disease exposure

B) 原词陷阱

B 借用录音里同样念到的 sun exposure，谎称出生季节「对健康的影响不及日晒」。录音把 sun exposure 与 nutrient intake 并列为可能成因，并未拿它和出生季节比影响大小，属偷换概念式的原词陷阱。

借用原文：These include nutrient intake, sun exposure, climate, and disease exposure

D) 张冠李戴

D 说关联的是 older adults' symptoms of depression。录音中「老年人」与「抑郁/焦虑症状」出现在介绍新研究样本 (more than 70,000 older adults) 与总结处，并非「过往研究就出生季节发现的关联对象」；过往研究发现的是更宽的 mental health diagnoses。

D 把答案的范围从「心理健康」窄化到「老年人的抑郁症状」，张冠李戴。

借用原文：symptoms of anxiety and depression among more than 70,000 older adults

4. A) It was indefinite.
B) It was systematic.
C) It was straightforward.
D) It was insignificant.

【题目】 What did the new study find about the relationship between participants' month of birth and symptoms of depression?

【翻译】 这项新研究发现参与者的出生月份与抑郁症状之间存在什么关系？

A) 关系不确定。 B) 关系系统性。 C) 关系直接明了。 D) 关系不显著。

【答案】 **D** (细节题) It was insignificant.

【定位】 Overall, the new study found no significant relationship between participants' month of birth and symptoms of depression or anxiety.

总体而言，这项新研究发现参与者的出生月份与抑郁或焦虑症状之间没有显著关联。

【信号】 **总结词 Overall + 否定 no significant**。段首的 Overall 是结论信号，提示这句是新研究的总判断；其后的 no significant relationship 用「否定 + 程度词」给出定性——这种「Overall/否定句」往往就是答案落点，前面铺垫的别国小波动都是干扰。

【替换】 no significant relationship ↔ **It was insignificant.**

no significant=insignificant

【排除】 A) **过度推断**

A 说 It was indefinite. (不确定的)。录音其实给出了明确结论——「没有显著关联」「没有系统性规律」，态度是确定的「无」，并非含糊不定。把「确定地没有」错听成「不确定」，是对结论性质的误判。

B) **与原文相反**

B 用了录音末句确实念到的 systematic，可原文是 no systematic pattern (没有系统性规律)，带否定。B 抹掉 no，单取 systematic 说成「它是系统性的」，正好与原文意思相反，是典型听到原词就选、却漏听否定词的陷阱。

借用原文：there was no systematic pattern

C) **未提及**

C 说 It was straightforward. (直接明了的)。录音从未用「直接/明了」评价这关系，只说「无显著关联、无系统规律，部分国家有些小波动」。这个定性原文根本没出现，属凭空臆造。

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

1 Genetic researchers in China have made a clone of a star police dog. The clone was born in a laboratory in Beijing in December. Tests show that the clone and her mother are almost identical

genetically. The mother dog helped solve multiple murders and many other crimes. The clone has already performed better than traditionally bred dogs on several tests.

中国的遗传研究人员克隆了一只明星警犬。该克隆犬于12月在北京的一个实验室出生。测试显示,克隆犬与其母犬在基因上几乎完全相同。母犬曾协助侦破多起谋杀案和许多其他犯罪案件。克隆犬已经在多项测试中表现得优于传统繁育的犬只。

2 If the clone continues to perform as well as expected, it could mean a huge reduction in the training time for police dogs, which usually takes about five years. The ultimate goal of scientists is to produce clones of talented police dogs that can be trained in months instead of years. However, this goal is not yet possible due to the current costs of the technology.

如果克隆犬继续按预期表现良好,这可能意味着警犬训练时间的大幅缩减,而警犬训练通常需要约五年时间。科学家的最终目标是培育出优秀警犬的克隆体,使其能够在数月而非数年内完成训练。然而,由于目前该技术的成本,这一目标尚无法实现。

3 This is not the first time a clone has been made of a star police dog. In South Korea, six clones began working with the police in 2008.

这并非首次克隆明星警犬。在韩国,六只克隆犬于2008年开始与警方合作。

5. A) It has helped solve several murder cases.
B) It has become a star office dog in Beijing.
C) It has surpassed its mother in performance.
D) It has done better than naturally born dogs.

【题目】 What do the researchers' tests show about the cloned dog?

【翻译】 研究人员的测试表明克隆犬有什么特点?

- A) 它已帮助侦破了数起谋杀案。 B) 它已成为北京的明星办公室犬。
C) 它的表现已超过其母犬。 D) 它的表现优于自然出生的犬。

【答案】 D (细节题) It has done better than naturally born dogs.

【定位】 The clone has already performed better than traditionally bred dogs on several tests.

这只克隆犬在几项测试中已经表现得比传统繁育的狗更好。

【信号】 tests一词复现即落点。 题干问的是 tests 显示什么, 录音第一段末句 performed better than traditionally bred dogs on several tests 正好出现 tests, 又给出明确比较结果, 这种'题干关键词在原文复现+给出结论'的句子就是答案句。

【替换】 traditionally bred dogs ↔ naturally born dogs

传统繁育=自然出生

performed better ↔ done better

performed=done同义

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

It has helped solve several murder cases. 偷用了录音里 helped solve multiple murders 的'破案'信息, 但原文说破案的是 The mother dog (母亲), 不是这只克隆犬, 把母亲的功劳安到了克隆犬头上。

借用原文: The mother dog helped solve multiple murders and many other crimes.

B) 原词陷阱

It has become a star office dog in Beijing. 拼接了录音里的 star (明星) 和 Beijing (北京) 两个原词, 但原文只说克隆犬生于北京实验室、母亲是明星警犬, 从没说克隆犬变成了'办公室明星狗', 属拼凑+无中生有。

借用原文: The clone was born in a laboratory in Beijing in December.

C) 偷换概念

It has surpassed its mother in performance. 利用了原文反复提到的 mother (母亲), 但录音说克隆犬与母亲 almost identical genetically (基因几乎相同), 并没说它在表现上'超过'了母亲; 它超过的是普通狗, 不是母亲。

借用原文: the clone and her mother are almost identical genetically

6. A) To speed up investigation into criminal cases.

B) To test the feasibility of cloning technology.

C) To cut down training expenses.

D) To reduce their training time.

【题目】 What is the scientists' purpose in cloning police dogs?

【翻译】 科学家克隆警犬的目的是什么?

A) 加快刑事案件的侦查速度。 B) 测试克隆技术的可行性。 C) 削减训练费用。

D) 缩短它们的训练时间。

【答案】 D (目的题) To reduce their training time.

【定位】 The ultimate goal of scientists is to produce clones of talented police dogs that can be trained in months instead of years.

科学家的最终目标是培育出有天赋的警犬克隆体, 使它们能在几个月内、而不是几年内完成训练。

【信号】 ultimate goal点出目的句。录音第二段 The ultimate goal of scientists is to produce clones 用 goal (目标) 直接亮明目的, 这正是目的题要等的那句话; 其中 in months instead of years (几个月而非几年) 点出意图是缩短时间。

【替换】 trained in months instead of years ↔ reduce their training time

几月而非几年=缩短时间

【排除】 A) 未提及

To speed up investigation into criminal cases. 借了第一段 crimes (犯罪) 的余味, 但录音讲的目的是缩短训练时间, 从没说克隆是为了'加快案件调查', 属无中生有。

B) 未提及

To test the feasibility of cloning technology. 听起来很像科研口吻, 但录音里克隆的目的是缩短训练时间, 并没说'是为了测试克隆技术是否可行', 是凭常识想当然添上的目的。

C) 偷换概念

To cut down training expenses. 与正解只差一个词: 录音说的是省'时间' (months instead of years), 不是省'费用'。原文里 costs (成本) 出现在最后一句、说的是'技术成本高导致目标暂不可行', 是障碍、不是目的, 被挪来当目的了。

借用原文: this goal is not yet possible due to the current costs of the technology

7. A) Cloning is too complicated a process.

B) The technology is yet to be accepted.

C) Cloning is ethically controversial.

D) The technology is too expensive.

【题目】 Why does the news report say the scientists' goal is not yet possible?

【翻译】 为什么新闻报道称科学家的目标尚不可能实现?

- A) 克隆过程过于复杂。 B) 该技术尚未被接受。 C) 克隆在伦理上存在争议。
D) 该技术成本过高。

【答案】 D (细节题) The technology is too expensive.

【定位】 However, this goal is not yet possible due to the current costs of the technology.

然而, 由于目前这项技术的成本问题, 这个目标还无法实现。

【信号】 However转折加due to因果。 录音第二段末句先用 However 转折 (前面说目标美好、这里说还做不到), 再用 due to the current costs of the technology 给出原因, 转折+因果双信号叠在一句, 正是 Why 题的标准答案句。

【替换】 the current costs of the technology ↔ **The technology is too expensive.**

成本高=太贵

【排除】 A) 未提及

Cloning is too complicated a process. 听上去像个合理障碍，但录音明确把原因归到'成本' (costs)，从没说过程'太复杂'，是凭常识猜的障碍。

B) 偷换概念

The technology is yet to be accepted. 借用了录音 not yet possible (还不可行) 里 yet 的语感，但原文说做不到是因为贵，不是因为'还没被接受'，属偷换原因。

借用原文：this goal is not yet possible due to the current costs of the technology

C) 未提及

Cloning is ethically controversial. 是一般人一提'克隆'就联想到的伦理争议，但本则新闻只说障碍是成本，完全没提伦理，是被话题带偏的想当然选项。

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: Tom, did you see the article online about the new TV series based on the book *The Three Body Problem*?

W: Tom, 你看到网上关于根据《三体》这本书改编的新电视剧的文章了吗?

2 M: A colleague mentioned the book, but I've been so busy writing my thesis that I haven't been able to read for pleasure in months.

M: 有同事提到过这本书，但我一直忙着写论文，已经好几个月没能读闲书了。

3 W: Well, sounds like if you're going to read anything for fun, this is the book. It's written by a Chinese science fiction writer. I can't remember his name, but he's written three books in all, and *The Three Body Problem* is the first in the series. I don't want to say too much and spoil it for you, but it's definitely got some amazing technological and sociological concepts in it.

W: 听起来如果你要读点消遣的东西，就该读这本书。它是一位中国科幻作家写的。我记不得他的名字了，但他一共写了三本书，《三体》是系列的第一部。我不想说太多剧透，但里面确实有一些很棒的技术和社会学概念。

4 M: It does sound like it would suit my taste, but if they are making a TV series based on it now, I don't know if I should read the book or watch the show first.

M: 听起来确实符合我的口味，但如果他们现在要根据它拍电视剧，我不知道该先读书还是先看剧。

5 W: I think it's better to read the book first. It's rare for the show or movie to be better than the book. And then, you just end up ruining the book for yourself, if the show isn't very good.

W: 我觉得最好先读书。电视剧或电影比书好的情况很少见。而且如果剧拍得不好，你就把书给毁了。

6 M: When is the show supposed to start? I'm a bit overwhelmed with the amount of data I still need to collect to finish my thesis. But I still need to relax sometimes.

M: 这个剧什么时候开播? 我现在还有大量数据要收集才能完成论文, 有点应接不暇。但我还是需要偶尔放松一下。

7 W: I can't remember exactly. It's pretty soon, and it's going to be quite long. There are 24 episodes. Well, maybe you could download an electronic copy of the book and try to read it before the show starts.

W: 我记不太清了。挺快的, 而且会很长。有24集。也许你可以下载电子版的书, 在剧开播前试着读完。

8 M: That's a good idea. And then, maybe we can watch the series together. Thanks for the tip, Alice.

M: 这主意不错。然后也许我们可以一起看这部剧。谢谢你的建议, Alice。

9 W: No problem.

W: 不客气。

8. A) He read it somewhere online.

B) He heard about it from a coworker.

C) He read an article reviewing it.

D) He watched a TV series based on it.

【题目】 How did the man get to know about the book *The Three Body Problem*?

【翻译】 这位男士是如何了解到《三体》这本书的?

A) 他在网上某处读到过它。 B) 他从一位同事那里听说的。

C) 他读了一篇评论它的文章。 D) 他看了根据它改编的电视剧。

【答案】 B (细节题) He heard about it from a coworker.

【定位】 A colleague mentioned the book, but I've been so busy writing my thesis that I haven't been able to read for pleasure in months.

一个同事提到过这本书, 但我一直忙着写论文, 好几个月都没能读点闲书了。

【信号】 被问者的直接应答。上一句女士问起这书, 男士开口第一句就是 A colleague mentioned the book——对话题里答案就落在被问者的应答上, 这句正面回答了「怎么知道的」, 是答案句。

【替换】 A colleague mentioned the book ↔ He heard about it from a coworker
colleague 等于 coworker

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

女士开场说 did you see the article online, 选项 He read it somewhere online. 把这个 online 搬过来, 但「网上看到」的主语是女士的提问、说的是那篇文章, 不是男士得知书的途径, 属答非所问。

借用原文: did you see the article online

C) 偷换概念

录音里的 the article online about the new TV series 是讲改编剧的报道, 选项 He read an article reviewing it. 偷换成「读了一篇评论这本书的文章」, 且读文章的是女士不是男士, 既偷换内容又张冠李戴。

借用原文: the article online about the new TV series

D) 与原文相反

录音通篇说剧还没看、甚至还没开播 (When is the show supposed to start?), 选项 He watched a TV series based on it. 说他「看了改编剧」与事实相反, 男士并没看过剧。

借用原文: the new TV series based on the book

9. A) His publications.

B) His first book.

C) His address.

D) His name.

【题目】 What does the woman say she can't remember about the book's author?

【翻译】 这位女士说她记不得这本书作者的什么?

A) 他的出版物。 B) 他的第一本书。 C) 他的地址。 D) 他的名字。

【答案】 D (细节题) His name.

【定位】 It's written by a Chinese science fiction writer. I can't remember his name, but he's written three books in all, and The Three Body Problem is the first in the series.

它是一位中国科幻作家写的。我记不清他的名字了, 不过他一共写了三本书, 《三体》是这个系列的第一本。

【信号】 题干原词 can't remember 直接命中。 题干问 can't remember, 录音里女士原话就有 I can't remember his name——can't remember 这个词组是直接信号, 它后面紧跟的 his name 就是答案。

【替换】 I can't remember his name ↔ **His name.**

原句直接点名 name

【排除】 A) 答非所问

选项 His publications. 对应录音 he's written three books in all——但作者的著作女士记得清清楚楚（连写了三本、《三体》是第一本都说得出），她记不清的不是这个。

借用原文：he's written three books in all

B) 答非所问

选项 His first book. 对应录音 The Three Body Problem is the first in the series, 女士明确说得出第一本是《三体》，可见她记得，并非记不清的那一项。

借用原文：The Three Body Problem is the first in the series

C) 未提及

选项 His address. 的 address 听起来像录音里某个词，但全篇女士只字未提作者的「住址」或「演讲」，这是无中生有。

10. A) Collect a lot more data.

B) Relax a bit less often.

C) Clarify many new concepts.

D) Read more reference books.

【题目】 What does the man have to do to finish his thesis?

【翻译】 这位男士需要做什么来完成他的论文？

A) 收集更多的数据。 B) 少放松一些。 C) 阐明许多新概念。 D) 阅读更多参考书。

【答案】 A （细节题） Collect a lot more data.

【定位】 I'm a bit overwhelmed with the amount of data I still need to collect to finish my thesis.

为了完成论文，我还有大量数据要收集，这让我有点应付不过来。

【信号】 still need to + 题干同词 finish thesis. 男士说 the amount of data I still need to collect to finish my thesis, still need to (还得) 是「不得不做」的信号词，且 finish my thesis 与题干 finish his thesis 撞词，这句正面回答了「为完成论文要做什么」。

【替换】 the amount of data I still need to collect ↔ **Collect a lot more data.**

still collect 等于 collect more

【排除】 B) 与原文相反

录音里男士说 But I still need to relax sometimes.——他强调「仍然需要放松」，选项 Relax a bit less often. 却说「少放松一点」，把 relax 这个原词拿走后反着说，与原意相反。

借用原文：I still need to relax sometimes

C) 原词陷阱

选项 Clarify many new concepts. 的 concepts 来自女士说书里有 some amazing technological and sociological concepts，那是夸书内容精彩，跟男士完成论文要做的事毫无关系。

借用原文：some amazing technological and sociological concepts

D) 未提及

选项 Read more reference books. 蹭录音里反复出现的 read/book，但全篇说的「读」是读《三体》这本闲书，没有任何「读参考书做论文」的内容，属无中生有。

借用原文：read the book first

11. A) Find out the show's most interesting episodes.

B) Watch the series together with the woman.

C) Get an e-copy of the book to read.

D) Check to see when the show starts.

【题目】 What will the man most probably do first after the conversation?

【翻译】 对话结束后这位男士最有可能先做什么？

A) 找出这部剧最有趣的几集。 B) 和这位女士一起看这部剧。

C) 获取这本书的电子版来阅读。 D) 查看这部剧什么时候开始播出。

【答案】 C (推断题) Get an e-copy of the book to read.

【定位】 Well, maybe you could download an electronic copy of the book and try to read it before the show starts.

嗯，也许你可以下载一本电子版的书，试着在剧开播之前把它读了。

【信号】 建议句 + before the show starts 定先后。 女士给出建议 maybe you could download an electronic copy of the book and try to read it before the show starts，建议句是落点；before the show starts (在开播前) 明确点出「先读书」的次序，男士随即 That's a good idea. 接受，故「先弄电子书读」被敲定。

【替换】 download an electronic copy of the book and try to read it ↔ **Get an e-copy of the book to read**
download e-copy 等于 get e-copy

before the show starts ↔ **Get an e-copy of the book to read**

开播前读定下了先后

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

选项 Find out the show's most interesting episodes. 蹭了录音里 There are 24 episodes. 的 episodes, 但女士只说有 24 集, 从没提「找最精彩的几集」, 属无中生有。

借用原文: There are 24 episodes

B) 答非所问

男士确实说 maybe we can watch the series together, 但那是「然后(and then)」 「也许」之后的安排, 要等读完书、剧开播。题目问 first (最先), 先做的是读书不是看剧。

借用原文: maybe we can watch the series together

D) 原词陷阱

选项 Check to see when the show starts. 来自男士问 When is the show supposed to start?, 但女士回 I can't remember exactly, 且最终敲定的下一步是「先读书」, 并没有让他去查开播时间。

借用原文: When is the show supposed to start?

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

1 W: Hello, good afternoon. I have an inquiry to make. It's about the vegetarian food festival you are holding on the 19th of August at the Newcastle City Hall.

W: 你好, 下午好。我有个问题想咨询一下。是关于你们8月19日在纽卡斯尔市政厅举办的素食美食节的。

2 M: Yes, of course. My name's Philip. How can I help you?

M: 好的, 当然可以。我叫Philip。有什么可以帮您的吗?

3 W: It says on your website that you are still looking for vendors, and I grow organic vegetables on my farm, as well as doing my own home baking. Would I be able to sell both the vegetables and items baked from them at the festival?

W: 你们网站上说还在招募摊主, 我在自己的农场种植有机蔬菜, 同时也自己在家烘焙。我能在美食节上同时售卖蔬菜和用这些蔬菜烘焙的食品吗?

4 M: That's exactly the type of thing we are looking for. We're getting close to the deadline, however. Do you prefer to fill out an application on the web, or to print it out and fill it in by hand and then post it back to us? Remember that you will have to have all your certificates to hand when you are filling out the forms, as the standards are high and they'll be carefully checked before anyone will be able to sell their produce at the event.

M: 这正是我们在寻找的。不过我们快到截止日期了。您是想在网上填写申请表, 还是打印出来手工填写然后邮寄给我们? 请注意, 填表时您需要准备好所有的证书, 因为标准很高, 在任何人能够在活动上售卖产品之前, 这些证书都会被仔细审核。

5 W: I should be fine with doing it on your website, and I already have all my certificates, as we run a small farm shop too. But can you give me your details anyway?

W: 我在你们网站上填应该没问题, 而且我已经有所有证书了, 因为我们也经营一家小型农场商店。不过你还是能把邮寄地址给我吗?

6 M: Sure. Please address it to the Organic Organization, Vendor Applications, 112 Queens Road, Newcastle, Northumbria. The postcode is NU 29 3LJ. Remember that the closing date is next Tuesday, the 28th of June.

M: 当然。请寄到Organic Organization, Vendor Applications, 112 Queens Road, Newcastle, Northumbria。邮编是NU 29 3LJ。请记住截止日期是下周二, 6月28日。

7 W: That's absolutely wonderful. Thank you so much for your help. Goodbye.

W: 太好了。非常感谢你的帮助。再见。

12. A) To check the prices of his farm produce.

B) To ask the way to the Newcastle City Hall.

C) To inquire about the vegetarian food festival.

D) To seek the man's help with her work on the farm.

【题目】 Why does the woman call the man?

【翻译】 女士为什么给男士打电话?

A) 查看他农场产品的价格。 B) 询问去Newcastle市政厅的路。

C) 询问素食美食节的相关情况。 D) 寻求男士在农场工作方面的帮助。

【答案】 C (目的题) To inquire about the vegetarian food festival.

【定位】 I have an inquiry to make. It's about the vegetarian food festival you are holding on the 19th of August at the Newcastle City Hall.

我有件事想咨询。是关于你们将在8月19日于纽卡斯尔市政厅举办的素食美食节的。

【信号】 开场自报来意。 女方一上来就说 I have an inquiry to make (我要咨询一件事), 紧接着点明 It's about the vegetarian food festival——开场"我打电话是为了....."的自述就是目的题的答案句信号。

【替换】 an inquiry to make ↔ **inquire about**

名词换动词同义

the vegetarian food festival ↔ **the vegetarian food festival**

话题对象一致

【排除】 A) 未提及

录音里女方说自己 I grow organic vegetables on my farm, A借"农产品"做文章编出 To check the prices of his farm produce."查菜价", 但全程没人提价格, 属凭印象的臆造。

B) 原词陷阱

录音确实念到 the Newcastle City Hall, B便顺势编成 To ask the way to the Newcastle City Hall."问去市政厅的路"。但市政厅只是节日地点, 女方从没问路, 这是"听到地名就选"的原词陷阱。

借用原文: the Newcastle City Hall

D) 偷换概念

录音里 I grow organic vegetables on my farm 提到了农场, D便编成 To seek the man's help with her work on the farm."求男方帮她干农活"。实际是她想在节上卖货, 不是求人帮农活, 方向反了。

借用原文: I grow organic vegetables on my farm

13. A) Bakers.

B) Vendors.

C) Vegetarians.

D) Organisers.

【题目】 What is the man still looking for?

【翻译】 男士还在寻找什么?

A) 面包师。 B) 摊主。 C) 素食者。 D) 组织者。

【答案】 B (细节题) Vendors.

【定位】 It says on your website that you are still looking for vendors, and I grow organic vegetables on my farm, as well as doing my own home baking.

你们网站上说你们还在找摊主, 而我在自家农场种有机蔬菜, 也自己在家做烘焙。

【信号】 still looking for直接给出招募对象。 女方转述网站内容 you are still looking for vendors, still looking for 正是"还在招"的信号, 紧跟其后的 vendors 就是答案对象。

【替换】 vendors ↔ Vendors.

原词对应

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

女方说自己 doing my own home baking (在家做烘焙), A便顺手把她说成 Bakers."面包师"。但她只是会烘焙的摊主之一, 男方招的是"摊主"不是"面包师", 属听到 baking 就联想的误选。

借用原文: doing my own home baking

C) 原词陷阱

节日叫 vegetarian food festival, C便取 Vegetarians."素食者"充数。但"素食"是节日主题, 不是男方招募的人群, 男方招的是卖货的摊主。

借用原文: vegetarian food festival

D) 张冠李戴

男方一方正是办活动的组织者, D取 Organisers."组织者"反而是他们自己的身份, 不是"还在找"的对象, 角色装反了。

-
14. A) The issuing of certificates to vendors.
B) The completion of the baking task.
C) The festival they are organising.
D) The deadline for application.

【题目】 What does the man say they are getting close to?

【翻译】 男士说他们正在接近什么?

- A) 向摊主颁发证书。 B) 完成烘焙任务。 C) 他们正在组织的美食节。
D) 申请截止日期。

【答案】 D (细节题) The deadline for application.

【定位】 That's exactly the type of thing we are looking for. We're getting close to the deadline, however.

这正是我们想要的那种摊位。不过, 我们快到截止日期了。

【信号】 getting close to紧跟落点。 男方说 We're getting close to the deadline, getting close to 这一"临近"信号后面紧跟 the deadline, 即他们正逼近的那件事。

【替换】 the deadline ↔ **The deadline for application.**

概括补全为完整短语

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音确有 all your certificates 和 certificates will be checked 之说，A拼成 The issuing of certificates to vendors."给摊主发证书"。但证书是报名时要备齐、会被审核，录音并没说"快到发证书"，且"发证"也非原文之意，是借证书原词的拼凑。

借用原文：all your certificates

B) 原词陷阱

女方提过 home baking，B据此编成 The completion of the baking task."烘焙任务完成"。但录音从没说"快完成烘焙"，且"close to"接的是 deadline 不是 baking。

借用原文：home baking

C) 答非所问

The festival they are organising. 取了贯穿全程的话题 the vegetarian food festival，但"快到美食节"并不是男方所说，他说的是快到截止日。话题对、答非所问。

借用原文：the vegetarian food festival

15. A) The closing date of submission.

B) The website of his company.

C) The details of the ceremony.

D) The organiser's address.

【题目】 What does the man finally ask the woman to remember?

【翻译】 男士最后要求女士记住什么？

A) 提交的截止日期。 B) 他公司的网站。 C) 仪式的细节。 D) 组织者的地址。

【答案】 A (细节题) The closing date of submission.

【定位】 Remember that the closing date is next Tuesday, the 28th of June.

记住，截止日期是下周二，也就是6月28日。

【信号】 结尾Remember领出叮嘱。男方在对话末尾说 Remember that the closing date is next Tuesday, Remember that 是"特意叮嘱"的信号，其后的 the closing date 即他要她记住的事。

【替换】 the closing date ↔ The closing date of submission.

补出提交语境

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

录音前面女方提过 It says on your website, B便取 The website of his company."他公司的网址"。但网址出现在对话前段、且不是男方让她记住的事, Remember 点的是截止日不是网址。

借用原文: It says on your website

C) 未提及

The details of the ceremony."典礼细节"录音里压根没出现过 ceremony 这个事, 是凭空捏造的干扰。

D) 原词陷阱

男方确实在同段报了地址 Please address it to the Organic Organization, D据此取 The organiser's address.。但地址是应女方"give me your details"的请求顺带给的, 被 Remember 单独叮嘱的是"截止日", 不是地址, 属"听到地址就选"的原词陷阱。

借用原文: Please address it to the Organic Organization

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 Supporters call it "wild camping"; opponents call it "illegal camping". What both sides accept is that there has been a boom in the past few months, with increasing numbers of visitors pitching their tents on any bit of land they fancy in the UK. In part, this reflects the fact that official campsites have been wholly or partially closed, or are overflowing in a summer when fewer people are going abroad. It is also cheap, at a time when many are worried about what the economic future holds. But it may also be an expression of a desire for going outdoors—a response to the months of lockdown.

支持者称之为"野外露营"; 反对者称之为"非法露营"。双方都承认的是, 过去几个月出现了激增现象, 越来越多的游客在英国任何他们看中的土地上搭起帐篷。这在一定程度上反映了一个事实, 即官方露营地已经全部或部分关闭, 或者在这个出国人数较少的夏天已经人满为患。在许多人担心未来经济前景的时候, 这也很便宜。但这也可能是一种对户外活动渴望的表达——一种对数月封锁的回应。

2 Most of the coverage of the boom in wild camping has been negative. Camping in public parks has now been banned for August and the early part of September because campers dump litter, human waste, and even their tents on the grassland. Similar action has been taken even in Scotland, where camping is usually permitted on most of its open land.

关于野外露营热潮的大部分报道都是负面的。由于露营者在草地上倾倒垃圾、人类排泄物甚至他们的帐篷, 公共公园现已禁止在8月和9月初进行露营。即使在苏格兰也采取了类似的行动, 而那里通常允许在其大部分开放土地上露营。

3 Clearly there have to be rules. It would make sense that wild campers need to ask for permission to camp from landowners, especially outside Scotland, where the law is far more restrictive. It would be common sense for people to use small tents and leave no trace of their visit. They have been attracted by a patch of land this close to wilderness, and it is their responsibility to keep it that way.

显然必须有规则。野外露营者需要向土地所有者征求露营许可是合理的,特别是在苏格兰以外的地区,那里的法律要严格得多。人们使用小帐篷并不留下任何访问痕迹是常识。他们被这片如此接近荒野的土地所吸引,保持其原貌是他们的责任。

16. A) Most scenic sites have been closed.
B) Access to official campsites is limited.
C) Health experts advise going outdoors.
D) People have more time during the summer.

【题目】 Why has wild camping become popular in the UK?

【翻译】 为什么野外露营在英国变得流行了?

- A) 大多数风景名胜已经关闭。 B) 官方露营地的使用受到限制。
C) 健康专家建议去户外活动。 D) 人们在夏季有更多时间。

【答案】 B (细节题) Access to official campsites is limited.

【定位】 In part, this reflects the fact that official campsites have been wholly or partially closed, or are overflowing in a summer when fewer people are going abroad.

在一定程度上,这反映出一个事实:正规营地已经全部或部分关闭,或者在出国人数减少的这个夏天人满为患。

【信号】 原因信号 **this reflects the fact that**. this reflects the fact that 是典型的解释原因句式,后面紧跟的 official campsites have been wholly or partially closed, or are overflowing 就是"野营为何流行"的直接答案。这种"反映出/源于"的句子,正是原因题该锁定的答案句。

【替换】 official campsites have been wholly or partially closed, or are overflowing ↔

Access to official campsites is limited.

"关闭/人满"概括为"使用受限"

【排除】 A) 偷换概念

录音关闭的是 official campsites (正规露营地), 不是 scenic sites (风景景点)。A 把"营地"偷换成"景点", 听着相似却不是同一回事。

借用原文: official campsites have been wholly or partially closed

C) 原词陷阱

录音确实提到 a desire for going outdoors (向往户外), C 也写 going outdoors, 原词重合很诱人。但录音说的是"普通人的一种向往", 从没说是 Health experts (健康专家) 建议的; 且这只是次要补充原因 (it may also be), 不是题干所问的主因。听到 going outdoors 就选 C, 正中原词陷阱。

借用原文: an expression of a desire for going outdoors

D) 原词陷阱

录音里 in a summer (夏天) 确实出现, 让 D 的 during the summer 显得耳熟。但录音从未说人们"有更多时间 (more time)", 这是凭空添加的原因。盗了"夏天"一个词, 就编出一个录音没讲的理由。

借用原文: in a summer when fewer people are going abroad

17. A) It is strongly opposed by nearby residents.

B) It leads to much waste of public money.

C) It has caused environmental concerns.

D) It has created conflicts among campers.

【题目】 Why is camping banned for part of the summer in public parks?

【翻译】 为什么公共公园在夏季部分时间禁止露营?

A) 遭到附近居民的强烈反对。 B) 导致大量公共资金浪费。 C) 引发了环境方面的担忧。

D) 在露营者之间制造了冲突。

【答案】 C (细节题) It has caused environmental concerns.

【定位】 Camping in public parks has now been banned for August and the early part of September because campers dump litter, human waste, and even their tents on the grassland.

公园露营如今已在八月和九月上旬被禁, 因为露营者把垃圾、人体排泄物、甚至帐篷都丢弃在草地上。

【信号】 因果信号 because. because 直接引出禁露营的原因: campers dump litter, human waste, and even their tents on the grassland. because 后面的内容就是答案句的核心, 因果题听到 because 就该锁定。

【替换】 campers dump litter, human waste, and even their tents on the grassland ↔

It has caused environmental concerns.

乱丢垃圾的具体行为概括为环境问题

【排除】 A) 未提及

录音只说禁露营是因乱丢垃圾，全程没提 nearby residents（附近居民）反对。这是录音根本没说的内容，凭常识"居民会嫌吵"补上去就错了。

B) 未提及

录音讲的是垃圾污染草地，从没提 waste of public money（浪费公共资金）。这是凭空添加的后果，与禁露营的真实原因无关。

D) 原词陷阱

录音反复出现 campers（露营者），D 也写 campers，原词重合很诱人。但录音说的是露营者"破坏环境"，从没说他们"彼此起冲突（conflicts among campers）"。听到 campers 就选 D，正中原词陷阱。

借用原文：campers dump litter, human waste, and even their tents on the grassland

-
18. A) Look for open land in Scotland.
B) Leave no trace of their camping.
C) Avoid getting close to wilderness.
D) Ask for permission from authorities.

【题目】 What does the speaker suggest campers do?

【翻译】 说话者建议露营者做什么？

- A) 在Scotland寻找开阔地带。 B) 不留下任何露营痕迹。 C) 避免靠近荒野地区。
D) 向有关部门征求许可。

【答案】 B（细节题） Leave no trace of their camping.

【定位】 It would be common sense for people to use small tents and leave no trace of their visit.

人们使用小帐篷、不留下到访的任何痕迹，是合乎常理的做法。

【信号】 建议信号 It would be common sense for...to. It would be common sense for people to 是劝告做法的句式，后面 leave no trace of their visit 就是说话人给露营者的核心建议。建议题该锁定这类"应当/合乎常理去做"的句子。

【替换】 leave no trace of their visit ↔ **Leave no trace of their camping.**

visit换成camping，近乎同义改写

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音提到 especially outside Scotland (尤其在苏格兰以外), A 也写 Scotland, 原词重合很诱人。但录音是说"在苏格兰以外法律更严、要请求许可", 根本没建议人们"去苏格兰找开放土地"。听到 Scotland 就选 A, 正中原词陷阱。

借用原文: to camp from landowners, especially outside Scotland, where the law is far more restrictive

C) 与原文相反

录音出现 close to wilderness (靠近荒野), C 也写 wilderness, 但录音是说人们"被这块靠近荒野的土地吸引、有责任维护它", 绝不是叫人 Avoid getting close to wilderness (避开荒野)。意思被反着说了, 盗了原词却背道而驰。

借用原文: They have been attracted by a patch of land this close to wilderness

D) 原词陷阱

录音确说要 ask for permission to camp from landowners (向地主请求许可), D 写 Ask for permission 原词重合很像。但录音的对象是 landowners (土地所有者), D 却换成了 authorities (官方当局), 把请求对象偷换了。听到 ask for permission 就选 D, 正中原词陷阱。

借用原文: wild campers need to ask for permission to camp from landowners

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

1 Imagine boating down the Amazon River, minding your own business—calmly keeping an eye out for alarmingly large snakes—and a curious pink dolphin appears to swim alongside. While this may seem like a mythical creature, pink dolphins do exist in the Amazon region.

想象一下, 你正在亚马逊河上划船, 专心做着自己的事——平静地留意着那些大得惊人的蛇——这时一只好奇的粉红色海豚出现在你身边游动。虽然这看起来像是神话中的生物, 但粉红色海豚确实存在于亚马逊地区。

2 The Amazon river dolphin is a giant among its species. It can measure up to 2 meters long and weigh around 204 kilograms. Size isn't the only thing that sets the Amazon river dolphin apart. Thriving in South American rivers and temporary lakes caused by seasonal flooding, this freshwater dolphin is sometimes shockingly pink.

亚马逊河豚是其物种中的巨型成员。它的体长可达2米, 体重约204千克。体型并不是亚马逊河豚与众不同的唯一特征。这种淡水豚栖息在南美洲的河流和季节性洪水形成的临时湖泊中, 有时会呈现出令人震惊的粉红色。

3 Although born gray, males of the species are easily identified as they enter adulthood by a decisive pink shade. Their unusual coloring is believed to be the result of scar tissue from dolphin fights—whether playful fighting or a serious bid for a mate. The deeper the pink, the more attractive the males are believed to be, and the older the male, the more pink it will have.

虽然出生时是灰色的, 但该物种的雄性在进入成年期后很容易通过明显的粉红色阴影来识别。它们不寻常的颜色被认为是海豚打斗留下的疤痕组织的结果——无论是嬉戏打闹还是为争夺配偶的激烈竞争。粉红色越深, 雄性被认为越有吸引力, 而雄性年龄越大, 粉红色就越多。

4 There's also a theory that this color helps the dolphins more readily blend in with their surroundings. During heavy rains, rivers along the Amazon rainforest turn a pink shade, and with it male dolphins are harder to detect. The Amazon wetland system, fed by the Amazon River, is a crucial place for pink dolphins to breed, and since 2018 has been granted internationally protected status.

还有一种理论认为，这种颜色有助于海豚更容易地与周围环境融为一体。在大雨期间，亚马逊雨林沿岸的河流会呈现粉红色，雄性海豚也因此更难被发现。由亚马逊河滋养的亚马逊湿地系统是粉红色海豚繁殖的关键场所，自2018年以来已被授予国际保护地位。

19. A) They outcompete mythical creatures.
B) They usually mind their own business.
C) They truly exist in the Amazon region.
D) They resemble alarmingly large snakes.

【题目】 What does the passage say about pink dolphins?

【翻译】 文章关于粉红海豚说了什么？

- A) 它们在竞争中胜过神话生物。 B) 它们通常不管闲事。
C) 它们确实存在于亚马逊地区。 D) 它们看起来像大得惊人的蛇。

【答案】 C (细节题) They truly exist in the Amazon region.

【定位】 While this may seem like a mythical creature, pink dolphins do exist in the Amazon region.

虽然这看上去像是神话中的生物，但粉色海豚确实存在于亚马逊地区。

【信号】 转折 while + 强调 do。信号有两层：让步转折 While this may seem like a mythical creature 先抑（看似神话），转折后才是真意；再加强调助动词 pink dolphins do exist 中的 do，把存在性钉死。转折之后、带强调语气的那句正是答案句。

【替换】 pink dolphins do exist in the Amazon region ↔ They truly exist in the Amazon region.
do exist 同义改写为 truly exist

【排除】 D) 原词陷阱

录音里 alarmingly large snakes 说的是船客在河上提防的大蛇，是另一种动物，根本不是在说海豚像蛇。选项 They resemble alarmingly large snakes. 原封盗用 alarmingly large snakes 这个词组，把蛇安到海豚头上，听到原词就想选正中下怀。

借用原文：calmly keeping an eye out for alarmingly large snakes

B)

录音 minding your own business 描述的是划船的你在专心赶路，不是海豚的习性。选项 They usually mind their own business. 把这句原话改成海豚不爱招惹别人，主语偷换成海豚，且原文从未说海豚的脾性，属答非所问。

借用原文：minding your own business

A)

录音只说海豚 may seem like a mythical creature（看似神话生物），并未把海豚和神话生物放在一起比高下。选项 They outcompete mythical creatures. 凭一个 mythical creature 编出胜过神话生物的说法，原文无此意，属过度推断。

借用原文：While this may seem like a mythical creature

-
20. A) Scar tissue from dolphins' fighting.
B) Skin infection from water pollution.
C) Unhealed wounds from snake bites.
D) Swimming along in seasonal floods.

【题目】 What is the unusual coloring of pink dolphins believed to originate in?

【翻译】 粉红海豚不寻常的颜色被认为源于什么？

- A) 海豚打斗留下的疤痕组织。 B) 水污染导致的皮肤感染。 C) 蛇咬伤后未愈合的伤口。
D) 在季节性洪水中游动。

【答案】 A（细节题） Scar tissue from dolphins' fighting.

【定位】 Their unusual coloring is believed to be the result of scar tissue from dolphin fights—whether playful fighting or a serious bid for a mate.

它们这种奇特的颜色，被认为是海豚打斗留下的疤痕组织造成的——无论是嬉戏打闹还是为争夺配偶的认真争斗。

【信号】 因果 the result of. 答案信号是因果短语 is believed to be the result of，它后面接的正是颜色的来源。题干问 originate in，原文用 result of 应答，听到 result of 立刻锁定其后内容。

【替换】 scar tissue from dolphin fights ↔ Scar tissue from dolphins' fighting.
fights 改写为 fighting

【排除】 D) 原词陷阱

选项 Swimming along in seasonal floods. 里的 seasonal floods 来自第 2 段讲栖息地的 temporary lakes caused by seasonal flooding, 与颜色来源无关。它盗用了原文出现过的 seasonal flood 制造耳熟, 但答的不是本题问的成因。

借用原文: temporary lakes caused by seasonal flooding

B) 未提及

选项 Skin infection from water pollution. 说颜色来自水污染引起的皮肤感染, 可原文讲来源时只字未提 pollution 或 infection, 是凭空捏造的成因, 属未提及。

C)

选项 Unhealed wounds from snake bites. 把成因说成蛇咬的未愈伤口, 借第 1 段的 snakes 联想造势, 但原文讲颜色来源从未说被蛇咬, 属未提及加错接。

21. A) It has been shrinking at an astonishing pace.

B) It has been placed under international protection.

C) It has been appealing to both freshwater and sea dolphins.

D) It has been abandoned as a battleground for male dolphins.

【题目】 What has become of the Amazon wetland system since 2018?

【翻译】 自2018年以来亚马逊湿地系统发生了什么变化?

A) 它一直在以惊人的速度缩小。 B) 它已被置于国际保护之下。

C) 它一直吸引着淡水海豚和海洋海豚。 D) 它已被雄性海豚放弃作为争斗场所。

【答案】 B (细节题) It has been placed under international protection.

【定位】 The Amazon wetland system, fed by the Amazon River, is a crucial place for pink dolphins to breed, and since 2018 has been granted internationally protected status.

由亚马逊河滋养的亚马逊湿地系统, 是粉色海豚繁殖的关键之地, 并自 2018 年起被授予国际保护地位。

【信号】 时间锚 since 2018. 答案信号是时间状语 since 2018, 它与题干的 since 2018 完全对应, 后面紧跟的 has been granted internationally protected status 就是答案。听到年份与题干同步, 立即抓其后内容。

【替换】 has been granted internationally protected status ↔

It has been placed under international protection.

granted protected status 改写为 placed under protection

【排除】 C) 原词陷阱

选项 It has been appealing to both freshwater and sea dolphins. 里的 freshwater 取自第 2 段 this freshwater dolphin, 且原文只有淡水海豚、根本没提海水海豚或湿地吸引两类海豚, 属盗用原词加未提及。

借用原文: this freshwater dolphin is sometimes shockingly pink

A)

选项 It has been shrinking at an astonishing pace. 说湿地在惊人缩小, 方向与原文相反——原文说它自 2018 年起 granted internationally protected status, 是受到保护、向好, 绝非缩小。这正是预读时提醒过的正反对立陷阱。

借用原文: since 2018 has been granted internationally protected status

D)

选项 It has been abandoned as a battleground for male dolphins. 借第 3 段 dolphin fights 与雄性海豚的字眼, 编出湿地被弃为雄海豚战场的说法, 可原文恰说湿地是繁殖关键地、被保护, 从未说被弃用, 属张冠李戴加相反。

借用原文: scar tissue from dolphin fights

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

1 In a new Merrill Lynch/Age Wave survey, a full 70% of the early adults said they received financial support from their parents in the past year and 58% said they couldn't afford their current lifestyles without it. The most common types of financial support include cell phone plans, food, school costs and car expenses. Parental financial support of early adults, said Ken Dychtwald, CEO of Age Wave, is "the new normal".

在 Merrill Lynch/Age Wave 的一项新调查中, 70% 的年轻成年人表示他们在过去一年中得到了父母的经济支持, 58% 的人表示如果没有这些支持, 他们无法负担目前的生活方式。最常见的经济支持类型包括手机套餐、食物、学费和汽车开支。Age Wave 首席执行官 Ken Dychtwald 表示, 父母对年轻成年人的经济支持是"新常态"。

2 But 64% of the young adults surveyed said parents' financial support to children age 25 to 34 is "a bad thing", because it makes those kids dependent. By contrast, only 29% thought supporting men and women age 18 to 24 is bad; the remaining 71% think that assistance "helps the adult children get ahead".

但 64% 接受调查的年轻成年人表示, 父母对 25 至 34 岁子女的经济支持是"坏事", 因为这会让这些孩子产生依赖性。相比之下, 只有 29% 的人认为支持 18 至 24 岁的男性和女性是坏事; 其余 71% 的人认为这种援助"帮助成年子女取得进步"。

3 Dychtwald believes the young women and men surveyed were saying that by 25, younger adults ought to be financially independent. In fact, the respondents said, financial independence defines adulthood. "Financial independence is something they were struggling with and challenged by. And it scared them a bit," Dychtwald said. One big reason they're struggling is attributed to college loans, of which the average amounts to \$37,000. Many of the parents have taken on college loans for the kids, too,

sometimes at the expense of their own finances. In the survey, 60% of early adults define financial success as being debt-free. Whether that's likely, or even possible, anytime soon is anyone's guess.

Dychtwald 认为,接受调查的年轻女性和男性表达的意思是,到 25 岁时,年轻成年人应该在经济上独立。事实上,受访者表示,经济独立定义了成年。"经济独立是他们正在努力应对和面临挑战的事情。这让他们有点害怕," Dychtwald 说。他们面临困难的一个重要原因归结于大学贷款,平均金额为 37,000 美元。许多父母也为孩子承担了大学贷款,有时以牺牲自己的财务状况为代价。在调查中,60% 的年轻成年人将经济成功定义为无债务。这是否可能,甚至是否有可能在短期内实现,谁也说不准。

22. A) About 58% of young adults call parental support the new normal.
B) Most adult children enjoy increasing sources of financial support.
C) A full 70% of the young adults cannot afford to buy a car by themselves.
D) Most early adults cannot sustain their lifestyles without parental support.

【题目】 What do we learn from a new survey by Merrill Lynch/Age Wave?

【翻译】 从美林证券/Age Wave 的一项新调查中我们了解到什么?

- A) 大约58%的年轻成年人称父母支持是新常态。
B) 大多数成年子女享有越来越多的经济支持来源。
C) 整整70%的年轻成年人无法独自负担购车费用。
D) 大多数初成年人如果没有父母支持就无法维持其生活方式。

【答案】 D (细节题) Most early adults cannot sustain their lifestyles without parental support.

【定位】 In a new Merrill Lynch/Age Wave survey, a full 70% of the early adults said they received financial support from their parents in the past year and 58% said they couldn't afford their current lifestyles without it.

在美林/年龄浪潮的一项新调查中,整整 70% 的年轻成年人表示,过去一年里他们得到了父母的经济资助,而 58% 的人表示,没有这份资助他们就负担不起当前的生活方式。

【信号】 开篇报数据即调查发现落点。录音一开篇就给出 a full 70% of the early adults said they received financial support 与 58% said they couldn't afford their current lifestyles without it 两组数据,篇章独白"开头点题报核心发现",这两句就是承载答案的句子,关键在把每个数字拴到它说明的那件事。

【替换】 58% said they couldn't afford their current lifestyles without it ↔

Most early adults cannot sustain their lifestyles without parental support

同义改写且 58% 即"多数"

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

选项把 58% 与 the new normal 拼在一起, 但原文里 58% 对应的是"撑不起生活", 而 the new normal 是 CEO 个人的评价、根本没说"58% 的人这么叫它", 属盗用真实数字后乱配对象。

借用原文: 58% said they couldn't afford their current lifestyles without it

B) 未提及

enjoy increasing sources of financial support 凭空加了"资助来源在增加"且带正面色彩 enjoy, 原文只列了 cell phone plans, food, school costs and car expenses 几类资助、从未说它们在"增多", 更没说年轻人"乐享", 是无中生有式改写。

C) 原词陷阱

选项把真实的 70% 接到 cannot afford to buy a car by themselves 上, 但原文 70% 说的是 received financial support from their parents, "车"只是 car expenses 作为资助类别被顺带提到, 并没有"70% 的人买不起车"这回事, 是典型的数字配错对象。

借用原文: a full 70% of the early adults said they received financial support from their parents

-
23. A) It renders them dependent.
B) It causes them to lose dignity.
C) It makes them mentally immature.
D) It hinders them from getting ahead.

【题目】 Why did most young adults in the survey say financial support to children aged 25 to 34 is a bad thing?

【翻译】 为什么调查中大多数年轻成年人说对25至34岁子女的经济支持是件坏事?

- A) 这使他们产生依赖性。 B) 这导致他们失去尊严。 C) 这使他们在心理上不成熟。
D) 这妨碍他们取得进步。

【答案】 A (细节题) It renders them dependent.

【定位】 But 64% of the young adults surveyed said parents' financial support to children age 25 to 34 is "a bad thing", because it makes those kids dependent.

但是, 64% 的受访年轻人表示, 父母对 25 至 34 岁子女的经济资助是"一件坏事", 因为它让这些孩子变得依赖。

【信号】 因果词 because 后即答案。 本句用 because it makes those kids dependent 直接给出理由, because 是最硬的因果信号, 紧跟其后的 makes those kids dependent 就是答案落点, 前半句只是在陈述"是坏事"这一立场。

【替换】 it makes those kids dependent ↔ **It renders them dependent**

make 与 render 同义、them 回指 kids

【排除】 B) 未提及

It causes them to lose dignity. 听上去也像"坏处", 但原文给的理由只有"变依赖", 从未提到 dignity (尊严), 是顺着"坏事"语境编出的合理化干扰。

C) 过度推断

It makes them mentally immature. 把"依赖"过度引申成"心智不成熟", 原文只说 dependent、没说 mentally immature, 属于在原意上加码的推断, 超出文本。

D) 与原文相反

It hinders them from getting ahead. 盗用了原文的 get ahead, 但原文 helps the adult children get ahead 是讲资助 18-24 岁"好处"时说的、且是"helps (帮助) 出人头地", 选项却反成"hinders (阻碍)"并安到"坏事"这边, 既偷原词又正话反说、还把对象张冠李戴。

借用原文: the remaining 71% think that assistance "helps the adult children get ahead"

24. A) It challenges one's willpower.

B) It results from education.

C) It calls for due assistance.

D) It defines adulthood.

【题目】 What did the respondents in the survey say regarding financial independence?

【翻译】 调查中的受访者对经济独立有何看法?

A) 它挑战一个人的意志力。 B) 它源于教育。 C) 它需要适当的帮助。

D) 它界定了成年状态。

【答案】 D (细节题) It defines adulthood.

【定位】 In fact, the respondents said, financial independence defines adulthood.

事实上, 受访者表示, 经济独立定义了成年。

【信号】 the respondents said 后的直接定性。 题干问受访者说了什么, 原文 the respondents said, financial independence defines adulthood 用"受访者表示"直接引出他们的定性, 主语应答方明确、又含"下定义"的 defines, 正是承载答案的句子。

【替换】 financial independence defines adulthood ↔ **It defines adulthood**

It 回指经济独立、defines 原词保留

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

It challenges one's willpower. 借了原文 challenged by 的影子，但原文 challenged 出现在 CEO 转述"经济独立让年轻人感到挣扎、受挑战"处，谈的是"被它难住"而非"它考验意志力"，且这不是题干要的"受访者对经济独立的定性"。

借用原文：Financial independence is something they were struggling with and challenged by

B) 未提及

It results from education. 把"经济独立"归因于教育，原文从未谈两者的来源关系；education 一词在原文压根没出现，是凭空捏造的因果。

C) 与原文相反

It calls for due assistance. (需要适当帮助) 与受访者的态度正好相反——他们认为 by 25, younger adults ought to be financially independent, 强调的是"应当独立"，而非"需要援助"，方向反了。

借用原文：by 25, younger adults ought to be financially independent

25. A) Current lifestyles.

B) Poor budgeting.

C) College loans.

D) Emergency expenses.

【题目】 What is one big reason young adults are struggling?

【翻译】 年轻成年人陷入困境的一个重要原因是什么？

A) 当前的生活方式。 B) 预算能力差。 C) 大学贷款。 D) 紧急开支。

【答案】 C (细节题) College loans.

【定位】 One big reason they're struggling is attributed to college loans, of which the average amounts to \$37,000.

他们之所以挣扎，一个大原因被归结为助学贷款，其平均金额高达 37000 美元。

【信号】 one big reason... attributed to 双因果信号。 本句 One big reason they're struggling is attributed to college loans 与题干几乎同形，one big reason 与 attributed to 是叠加的因果信号，attributed to 后点出的 college loans 就是答案落点。

【替换】 attributed to college loans ↔ College loans

答案原词直现、近乎照搬

【排除】A) 原词陷阱

Current lifestyles 盗用了第 1 段 current lifestyles, 但那是讲"没资助就撑不起当前生活"时说的, 与本题问的"挣扎的原因"无关, 纯粹靠耳熟设饵。

借用原文: 58% said they couldn't afford their current lifestyles without it

B) 未提及

Poor budgeting (不善理财) 像是一个合情合理的"挣扎原因", 但原文归因明确指向 college loans, 从未提及预算或理财问题, 是凭常识脑补的干扰。

D) 未提及

Emergency expenses (应急开销) 与正确项 college loans 同属"花钱"类、极易混淆, 但原文归因只点了助学贷款, 根本没提 emergency expenses, 是同类干扰。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

39 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。

Six people had to move away from their home to another place after a fire broke out in a building on Main Street Saturday, officials said.

第1段, 第1句

"officials said + 宾语从句" 是新闻报道和四六级阅读中的高频句式; 时间状语从句修饰主要动作也是常考结构; "have to" 表示被迫义务的用法和 "break out" 这类动词短语在真题中反复出现, 整体句式具有较强的典型性和迁移价值

Due to smoke and heat damage, the four apartments were declared uninhabitable, and the six residents had to move to another place, officials said.

第3段, 第2句

句子涵盖主语、谓语、宾语从句、宾语补足语、原因状语、地点状语多种成分, 宾语从句内部还有并列结构, 成分种类丰富; 被动语态的宾语补足语和情态动词结构是常见易错点, 训练价值较高。

A new study has cast doubt on historic research suggesting that the season or month of someone's birth is associated with an increased risk of certain mental health conditions.

第1段，第1句

本句结构在学术类阅读中极为常见：主句陈述研究结论，宾语从句说明研究内容，后置定语增加信息密度。这种 主句 + 分词后置定语 + 宾语从句 的组合是四六级和考研英语阅读的高频句式，学习后可广泛迁移。

The study looks at symptoms of anxiety and depression among more than 70,000 older adults in Europe.

第1段，第2句

简单句主谓宾加状语的结构在学术英语和真题中很常见，特别是描述研究对象和范围时。虽然结构简单，但这种表达方式具有一定代表性，学生掌握后可迁移到类似句式。

However, evidence has been mixed.

第2段，第4句

主系表结构加现在完成时是四六级和考研英语阅读中的常见句式，However 作句首转折副词也频繁出现，句式有一定代表性；但由于过于简短、无从句修饰，复杂度不及真题中常考的多层修饰或嵌套结构，典型性中等。

Overall, the new study found no significant relationship between participants' month of birth and symptoms of depression or anxiety.

第3段，第1句

主谓宾结构在四六级和考研英语阅读中极为常见，且科研类文章中「研究发现某结果」这一表达非常典型。但本句过于简单，缺少真题中常见的从句嵌套或复杂修饰，作为结构范例的代表性处于中等水平。

But on the whole, there was no systematic pattern.

第3段，第5句

there be 存在句是四六级和考研英语阅读中频繁出现的句式，本句还包含了句首状语 on the whole 和转折连词 But 的用法，这些都是真题中的常见结构。但本句没有从句或复杂修饰，与真题中常考的"there be + 定语从句"或"there be + 并列结构"等变体相比，典型性相对一般。仍有一定代表性，但不属于最典型的复杂句式。

If the clone continues to perform as well as expected, it could mean a huge reduction in the training time for police dogs, which usually takes about five years.

第2段，第1句

句首条件状语从句加主句加非限制性定语从句,是四六级和考研英语阅读中极为常见的复合句模式;情态动词表推测、定语从句补充说明、条件句使用一般现在时表将来,都是高频考点句式,掌握后可大量复用

Cloning is too complicated a process.

第7题，A

虽为简单句，但表语部分 "too complicated a process" 采用了 "too + 形容词 + a + 名词" 的特殊语序，这是初学者容易混淆的固定结构，具有一定的成分划分练习价值。

M: A colleague mentioned the book, but I've been so busy writing my thesis that I haven't been able to read for pleasure in months.

第2段，第1句

覆盖主谓宾、主系表两种基本句型,包含表语、现在分词短语作状语、结果状语从句等多种成分,尤其 so that 结构和 have been able to 的成分划分有较好练习价值,适合训练复杂表语和状语从句的识别。

I don't want to say too much and spoil it for you, but it's definitely got some amazing technological and sociological concepts in it.

第3段，第4句

两个主句并列、用 but 转折是常见句式，现在完成时和不定式作宾语在考试中频繁出现。整体结构具有一定代表性，但不属于高频长难句类型。

M: It does sound like it would suit my taste, but if they are making a TV series based on it now, I don't know if I should read the book or watch the show first.

第4段，第1句

but连接的并列转折主句、if引导的条件状语从句、宾语从句嵌套,都是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式。特别是"主句 + but + 条件从句 + 主句(含宾语从句)"这种结构在真题对话和阅读中反复出现。整体结构具有很强的代表性和复用价值。

M: When is the show supposed to start?

第6段，第1句

"be supposed to" 结构在口语和考试阅读中出现频率较高，疑问句形式也是常见句式。掌握该结构对理解安排、计划类表达有较好的迁移性，具有一定典型性。

Well, maybe you could download an electronic copy of the book and try to read it before the show starts.

第7段，第4句

情态动词 + 并列谓语 + 时间状语从句的结构在四六级和考研中非常常见,是典型的口语化建议句式,学习后可迁移到大量类似表达中,代表性较强。

Thanks for the tip, Alice.

第8段，第3句

虽为常见口语表达，但结构过于简单，不具备考试真题中常见的复杂句式特征，迁移价值有限。

Do you prefer to fill out an application on the web, or to print it out and fill it in by hand and then post it back to us?

第4段，第3句

宾语部分由 or 连接两个不定式短语,且第二个短语内部又包含 and 连接的多个动词(print, fill, post),对于练习识别并列宾语、理解省略 to 的不定式并列有一定价值。但整体成分种类有限,缺少定语、状语等其他典型成分。

Remember that you will have to have all your certificates to hand when you are filling out the forms, as the standards are high and they'll be carefully checked before anyone will be able to sell their produce at the event.

第4段，第4句

覆盖祈使句、宾语从句、多层状语从句、系表结构、被动语态、情态动词结构等丰富成分，并列谓语和多重嵌套都是高频考点，适合训练分句归属和成分识别

But can you give me your details anyway?

第5段，第2句

情态动词疑问句在四六级和考研真题中较为常见，双宾语结构也是典型考点。但本句结构过于简单，缺少从句或复杂修饰，代表性中等。

Thank you so much for your help.

第7段，第2句

祈使句在日常口语和应用文（如说明书、请求信）中常见，但在四六级、考研阅读理解的长难句中出现频率较低。本句结构虽典型，但代表性偏向口语化表达，对攻克考试长难句的迁移价值不高。

What both sides accept is that there has been a boom in the past few months, with increasing numbers of visitors pitching their tents on any bit of land they fancy in the UK.

第1段，第2句

本句涵盖丰富的成分类型：主语从句、表语从句、定语从句、with 复合结构作状语、介词短语作时间和地点状语。特别是主系表结构中主语和表语都是从句，以及定语从句省略关系代词的用法，都是考试常考且易错的点。there be 存在句、现在完成时、with 伴随结构也是重要的练习素材，训练价值高。

It is also cheap, at a time when many are worried about what the economic future holds.

第1段，第4句

本句体现的「主句 + 介词短语引出定语从句修饰时间名词 + 从句内嵌套宾语从句」是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。时间背景的定语从句修饰、宾语从句表达抽象内容，都是真题常考结构，典型性很强，掌握后可广泛迁移。

Similar action has been taken even in Scotland, where camping is usually permitted on most of its open land.

第2段，第3句

非限制性定语从句 + 被动语态是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，本句结构清晰典型，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子，代表性较强。

It would make sense that wild campers need to ask for permission to camp from landowners, especially outside Scotland, where the law is far more restrictive.

第3段，第2句

句子涵盖了形式主语、主语从句、定语从句、不定式作宾语、地点状语等多种成分，且形式主语结构是易错点。学生需要区分形式主语与真正主语，识别 "that" 引导的从句充当主语，以及理解 "where" 引导的非限制性定语从句的修饰对象，这些都是高价值的训练内容。

Health experts advise going outdoors.

第16题，C

主谓加动名词宾语是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式（如 suggest doing、enjoy doing 等），掌握后可迁移到大量类似结构。

Imagine boating down the Amazon River, minding your own business—calmly keeping an eye out for alarmingly large snakes—and a curious pink dolphin appears to swim alongside.

第1段，第1句

本句包含祈使句主谓宾结构、宾语从句、动名词作宾语、现在分词作状语、不定式作表语等多种成分，且 and 的连接作用容易被误判（易误认为并列主句），适合训练成分识别和结构层次分析。

While this may seem like a mythical creature, pink dolphins do exist in the Amazon region.

第1段，第2句

"While" 引导让步状语从句 + 主句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，是表达转折对比的典型句式。主句使用 "do" 强调也是书面语中常见的语气手段。掌握这种结构后可广泛应用于理解类似的让步转折句

Although born gray, males of the species are easily identified as they enter adulthood by a decisive pink shade.

第3段，第1句

本句结合了让步状语从句、时间状语从句、被动语态和状语从句主语省略等多个四六级和考研真题中的高频句式特征；让步转折 + 被动语态的组合在科技说明文和议论文中常见，掌握后可大量复用。

The deeper the pink, the more attractive the males are believed to be, and the older the male, the more pink it will have.

第3段，第3句

该句是成分划分的优质练习材料。涵盖了主谓宾、主系表两种基本句型，包含被动语态、不定式、倒装语序、代词回指等多种成分识别难点。尤其 "the 比较级 ..., the 比较级 ..." 结构中的倒装和省略，以及 "are believed to be" 中被动加不定式的嵌套，都是考试常见易错点，训练价值高。

In a new Merrill Lynch/Age Wave survey, a full 70% of the early adults said they received financial support from their parents in the past year and 58% said they couldn't afford their current lifestyles without it.

第1段，第1句

并列句结构和 "said" 引导的宾语从句（省略 that）是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，情态动词表达能力或可能性的用法也很常见。句子结构具有较强的代表性和可迁移性，掌握后可应用于大量类似句型。

By contrast, only 29% thought supporting men and women age 18 to 24 is bad; the remaining 71% think that assistance "helps the adult children get ahead".

第2段，第2句

并列主句各带宾语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，尤其是用于呈现对比观点或调查数据；掌握后可大量复用，具有较高的典型性

In fact, the respondents said, financial independence defines adulthood.

第3段，第2句

"主语 + said + 宾语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中非常常见的引述结构，宾语从句省略 "that" 也是高频现象，掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似句型。

"Financial independence is something they were struggling with and challenged by. And it scared them a bit," Dychtwald said.

第3段，第3句

句中涵盖主谓宾、主系表、定语从句、并列谓语、程度状语、引述句宾语前置等多种成分和结构。定语从句省略关系代词且谓语为并列结构，是易错点；引述句的倒装结构也需专门练习。成分种类丰富且包含实用难点，作为划分练习句价值较高

One big reason they're struggling is attributed to college loans, of which the average amounts to \$37,000.

第3段，第4句

本句展示了四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构：主句使用被动语态，主语内嵌限制性定语从句，状语后附非限制性定语从句补充信息，且定语从句使用 "of which" 引导。这种 "核心陈述 + 定语从句层层修饰" 的句式在学术写作和考试真题中极为常见，掌握后可大量复用。

Many of the parents have taken on college loans for the kids, too, sometimes at the expense of their own finances.

第3段，第5句

本句涵盖主语、谓语（短语动词）、宾语、目的状语、方式状语等多种成分，成分种类较为丰富。短语动词 take on 与介词 on 的搭配、以及句末长状语的划分，对基础学习者有一定练习价值。但整体结构仍较简单，未涉及宾补、双宾语、复杂定语等易错点。

In the survey, 60% of early adults define financial success as being debt-free.

第3段，第6句

"数字% of 名词 + 动词"作主语，以及"define A as B"这种带宾语补足语的动词搭配，都是四六级、考研阅读中围绕调查数据展开论述时非常常见的句式，学会后可以直接迁移到大量同类统计类句子。

Whether that's likely, or even possible, anytime soon is anyone's guess.

第3段，第7句

本句覆盖的成分种类丰富：主语从句作主语、系动词作谓语、名词短语作表语、并列表语、时间状语。特别是主语从句作主语这一结构，是名词性从句的常见考点，且容易被学生误判为其他从句类型。本句可以很好地训练学生识别名词性从句在句中的位置和功能，以及理解并列表语的结构。

A full 70% of the young adults cannot afford to buy a car by themselves.

第22题，C

简单句结构常见，情态动词 cannot afford 和不定式宾语 to buy 都是考试中高频出现的搭配，百分比作主语也时常出现在数据类阅读文章中，具有较好的代表性和可迁移性。

Most early adults cannot sustain their lifestyles without parental support.

第22题, D

简单句配合情态动词和介词短语状语是四六级阅读中常见的基础句式, 体现否定情态的表达方式, 有一定代表性, 但结构过于简单, 不涉及从句或复杂修饰, 典型性中等。

It calls for due assistance.

第24题, C

"calls for"表示"需要、要求"是四六级、考研阅读中很常见的表达方式, 这种主语加短语动词加宾语的句式在类似语境里反复出现, 学生掌握这类识别方法后可以直接迁移到大量同类句子上。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本卷出现的 198 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。

dolphin

A2

n. 海豚

本卷14次 · 真题 23 句

financial

B2

adj. 财政的

本卷10次 · 真题 101 句

support

A2

v. 支持

本卷9次 · 真题 118 句

camping

A2

n. 野营

本卷8次 · 真题 9 句

series

B1

n. 系列

本卷6次 · 真题 31 句

symptom

B2

n. 症状

本卷6次 · 真题 25 句

due

B1

adj. 预期的

本卷5次 · 真题 62 句

male

A2

adj. 男性的

本卷5次 · 真题 54 句

official B1

adj. 官方的

本卷5次·真题 47 句

mental B1

adj. 精神的

本卷4次·真题 86 句

wild A2

adj. 野生的

本卷4次·真题 42 句

depression B2

n. 抑郁症

本卷4次·真题 31 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本卷3次·真题 239 句

base A2

n. 基础

本卷3次·真题 95 句

resident B2

n. 居民

本卷3次·真题 61 句

struggle B1

v. 奋斗

本卷3次·真题 54 句

link A2

n. 联系

本卷3次·真题 52 句

anxiety B2

n. 焦虑

本卷3次·真题 41 句

expense B1

n. 花费

本卷3次·真题 28 句

parental B2

adj. 父母的

本卷3次·真题 21 句

apartment A2

n. 公寓

本卷3次·真题 13 句

wave A2

n. 波浪

本卷3次·真题 13 句

exposure B2

n. 暴露

本卷3次·真题 12 句

certificate B1

n. 证书

本卷3次·真题 10 句

independence B2

n. 独立;自主

本卷3次·真题9句

system A2

n. 系统

本卷2次·真题162句

online A2

adj. 在线的

本卷2次·真题145句

participant B2

n. 参与者

本卷2次·真题117句

relationship B1

n. 关系

本卷2次·真题109句

type A2

n. 类型

本卷2次·真题97句

case A2

n. 情况

本卷2次·真题89句

amount A2

n. 数量

本卷2次·真题87句

data B1

n. 数据

本卷2次·真题73句

current B1

adj. 现在的

本卷2次·真题64句

economic B2

adj. 经济的

本卷2次·真题62句

solve A2

v. 解决(问题、困难)

本卷2次·真题58句

damage B1

n. 损害

本卷2次·真题55句

perform B1

v. 执行

本卷2次·真题52句

species B2

n. 物种

本卷2次·真题51句

exist A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本卷2次·真题46句

associate B2

v. 联系

本卷2次·真题 45 句

detail B1

n. 细节

本卷2次·真题 45 句

region B1

n. 地区

本卷2次·真题 45 句

ban B2

v. 禁止

本卷2次·真题 37 句

exactly B1

adv. 精确地

本卷2次·真题 36 句

ahead A2

adv. 在前面

本卷2次·真题 32 句

genetic B2

adj. 遗传的

本卷2次·真题 32 句

unusual B1

adj. 不寻常的

本卷2次·真题 30 句

lifestyle B1

n. 生活方式

本卷2次·真题 29 句

define B1

v. 给.....下定义

本卷2次·真题 24 句

crime A2

n. 犯罪行为

本卷2次·真题 22 句

intake B2

n. 摄入量

本卷2次·真题 21 句

investigate B2

v. 调查

本卷2次·真题 21 句

structure B1

n. 结构

本卷2次·真题 20 句

loan B1

n. 贷款

本卷2次·真题 16 句

respondent C1

n. 被告

本卷2次·真题 16 句

assistance B1

n. 帮助

本卷2次·真题 14 句

adulthood B2

n. 成年期

本卷2次·真题 13 句

nutrient B2

n. 营养物质

本卷2次·真题 13 句

trace B2

v. 追踪,查找

本卷2次·真题 13 句

vegetarian B1

n. 素食者

本卷2次·真题 13 句

boom B1

n. 繁荣

本卷2次·真题 12 句

firefighter A2

n. 消防员

本卷2次·真题 12 句

flood B1

n. 洪水

本卷2次·真题 12 句

shade B1

n. 阴凉处

本卷2次·真题 11 句

scar B2

n. 伤疤

本卷2次·真题 10 句

tissue B1

n. 纸巾

本卷2次·真题 10 句

freshwater B1

adj. 淡水的

本卷2次·真题 8 句

author A2

n. 作者

本卷1次·真题 244 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本卷1次·真题 224 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本卷1次·真题 224 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本卷1次·真题 174 句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本卷1次 · 真题 118 句

process B1

n. 过程

本卷1次 · 真题 108 句

risk A2

n. 风险

本卷1次 · 真题 108 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本卷1次 · 真题 98 句

average A2

adj. 平均的

本卷1次 · 真题 89 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本卷1次 · 真题 89 句

access B1

n. 进入

本卷1次 · 真题 83 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本卷1次 · 真题 80 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本卷1次 · 真题 79 句

factor B1

n. 因素

本卷1次 · 真题 77 句

organization B1

n. 组织

本卷1次 · 真题 76 句

measure B1

v. 测量

本卷1次 · 真题 68 句

event A2

n. 事件

本卷1次 · 真题 66 句

performance B1

n. 表演

本卷1次 · 真题 66 句

connection B1

n. 联系

本卷1次 · 真题 61 句

climate B1

n. 气候

本卷1次 · 真题 60 句

negative B1

adj. 否定的

本卷1次·真题 57 句

seek B1

v. 寻找

本卷1次·真题 56 句

responsibility B1

n. 责任

本卷1次·真题 55 句

identify B1

v. 识别

本卷1次·真题 54 句

desire B2

n. 愿望

本卷1次·真题 52 句

evidence B1

n. 证据

本卷1次·真题 52 句

various B1

adj. 各种各样的

本卷1次·真题 52 句

source B1

n. 来源

本卷1次·真题 50 句

colleague B1

n. 同事

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

attract B1

v. 吸引 (注意力、兴趣)

本卷1次·真题 41 句

item A2

n. 项目

本卷1次·真题 39 句

overall B1

adj. 总体的

本卷1次·真题 39 句

reflect B1

v. 反映, 显示

本卷1次·真题 39 句

status B2

n. 地位

本卷1次·真题 39 句

concept B2

n. 概念

本卷1次·真题 38 句

conflict B2

n. 冲突

本卷1次·真题 38 句

pollution B1

n. 污染

本卷1次·真题 38 句

feature B1

n. 特征

本卷1次·真题 37 句

pattern B1

n. 模式

本卷1次·真题 37 句

site A2

n. 地点

本卷1次·真题 37 句

finally A2

adv. 终于, 最终

本卷1次·真题 36 句

significant B2

adj. 重要的

本卷1次·真题 36 句

respond B1

v. 回答, 答复

本卷1次·真题 35 句

environmental B1

adj. 环境的

本卷1次·真题 34 句

rare B1

adj. 稀有的

本卷1次·真题 33 句

authority B2

n. 权力

本卷1次·真题 32 句

protection B1

n. 保护

本卷1次·真题 32 句

appeal B2

v. 呼吁

本卷1次·真题 31 句

theory B1

n. 理论

本卷1次·真题 31 句

vary B1

v. 不同

本卷1次·真题 31 句

application

B1

n. 申请

本卷1次·真题 30 句

electronic

B1

adj. 电子的

本卷1次·真题 30 句

chief

B1

n. 首领

本卷1次·真题 29 句

increasing

B1

adj. 越来越多的

本卷1次·真题 26 句

definitely

B1

adv. 肯定地

本卷1次·真题 25 句

skin

A2

n. 皮肤

本卷1次·真题 25 句

tip

A2

n. 小费

本卷1次·真题 25 句

carefully

A2

adv. 仔细地

本卷1次·真题 24 句

technological

B2

adj. 技术的

本卷1次·真题 24 句

trap

B1

n. 陷阱

本卷1次·真题 24 句

cell

B1

n. 细胞

本卷1次·真题 23 句

commercial

B2

adj. 商业的

本卷1次·真题 23 句

limited

B1

adj. 有限的

本卷1次·真题 23 句

rescue

B1

v. 营救, 救援

本卷1次·真题 23 句

collapse

B2

v. 倒塌, 坍塌

本卷1次·真题 22 句

contrast

B2

n. 对比

本卷1次·真题 22 句

crucial B2

adj. 至关重要的

本卷1次·真题 22 句

curious B1

adj. 好奇的

本卷1次·真题 22 句

multiple B2

adj. 多个的

本卷1次·真题 21 句

complicated B2

adj. 复杂的

本卷1次·真题 20 句

criminal B1

n. 罪犯

本卷1次·真题 20 句

grant B2

v. 授予

本卷1次·真题 20 句

amazing A2

adj. 令人惊奇的

本卷1次·真题 19 句

apart B1

adv. 分开地

本卷1次·真题 19 句

clearly A2

adv. 清楚地, 明白地

本卷1次·真题 19 句

hinder B2

v. 阻碍, 妨碍

本卷1次·真题 19 句

property B1

n. 财产

本卷1次·真题 19 句

truly B1

adv. 真正地

本卷1次·真题 19 句

incident B2

n. (尤指不寻常或令人不快的) 事件, 事情

本卷1次·真题 18 句

injury B1

n. (身体) 伤害, 损伤

本卷1次·真题 18 句

worried A2

adj. 担心的

本卷1次·真题 18 句

suit A2

n. 套装

本卷1次·真题 17 句

abandon

B2

v. 离弃

本卷1次·真题 16 句

increased

A2

v. 增加了

本卷1次·真题 16 句

attractive

B1

adj. 有吸引力的

本卷1次·真题 15 句

attribute

B2

n. 属性

本卷1次·真题 15 句

fancy

B1

v. 想要

本卷1次·真题 15 句

pace

B1

n. 速度

本卷1次·真题 15 句

reduction

B2

n. 减少

本卷1次·真题 15 句

regarding

B2

prep. 关于

本卷1次·真题 15 句

creature

B1

n. 生物

本卷1次·真题 14 句

detect

B2

v. 发现, 察觉 (难以察觉的事物)

本卷1次·真题 14 句

encounter

B2

v. 遇到

本卷1次·真题 14 句

investigation

B2

n. 调查; 侦查

本卷1次·真题 14 句

naturally

B1

adv. 自然地

本卷1次·真题 14 句

shrink

B2

v. 缩小

本卷1次·真题 14 句

crew

B1

n. 全体船员

本卷1次·真题 13 句

expression

B1

n. 表达

本卷1次·真题 13 句

infection B2

n. 传染

本卷1次·真题 13 句

oppose B2

v. 反对

本卷1次·真题 13 句

suspect B1

v. 怀疑

本卷1次·真题 13 句

thrive B2

v. 茁壮成长

本卷1次·真题 13 句

web A2

n. 网站

本卷1次·真题 13 句

bite A2

v. 咬

本卷1次·真题 12 句

mixed A2

adj. 混合的

本卷1次·真题 12 句

alarm A2

n. 警报器

本卷1次·真题 11 句

dependent B2

adj. 依靠的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

finance B2

n. 财政

本卷1次·真题 11 句

giant B1

adj. 巨大的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

opponent B2

n. 对手

本卷1次·真题 11 句

strongly B1

adv. 强烈地

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

breed B2

v. 繁殖

本卷1次·真题 10 句

ceremony B2

n. 典礼

本卷1次·真题 10 句

coworker

B1

n. 同事

本卷1次·真题 10 句

sustain

B2

v. 维持

本卷1次·真题 10 句

systematic

C1

adj. 系统的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

resemble

B1

v. 像

本卷1次·真题 9 句

ruin

B2

v. 毁坏

本卷1次·真题 9 句

supporter

B1

n. 支持者

本卷1次·真题 9 句

temporary

B1

adj. 暂时的

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

aged

B1

adj. 年老的;上了年纪的

本卷1次·真题 8 句

episode

B2

n. (电视剧、广播剧等的) 一集

本卷1次·真题 8 句

kilogram

A2

n. 千克, 公斤 (重量单位, 等于1000克)

本卷1次·真题 8 句

origin

B2

n. 起源

本卷1次·真题 8 句

readily

B2

adv. 乐意地

本卷1次·真题 8 句

surrounding

B1

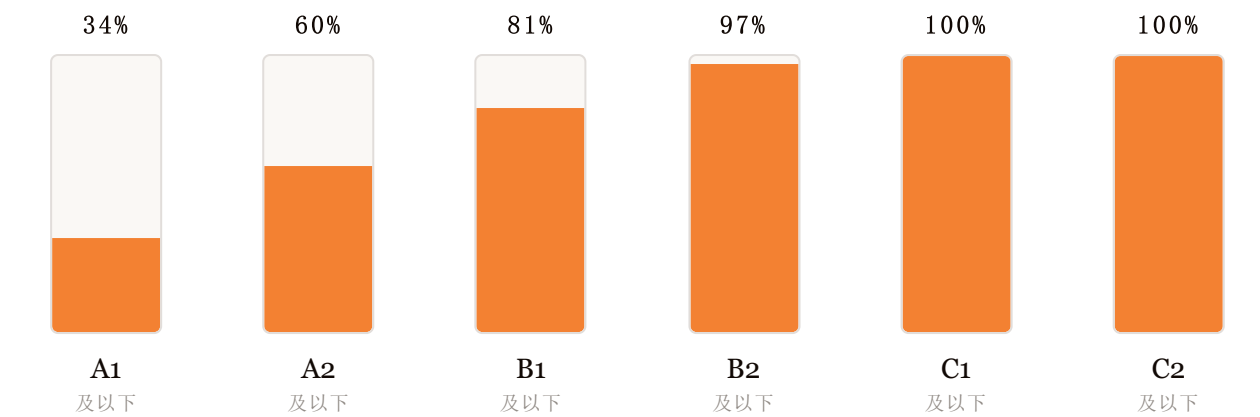
adj. 周围的, 附近的

本卷1次·真题 8 句

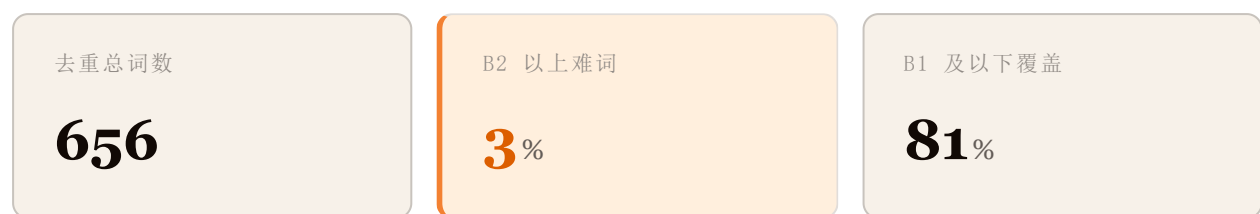
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全卷录音原文 656 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 656 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 18 个·约 3%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全卷录音原文去重词 656 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语四级 2024年6月·第1套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	本页
Part III Section A	完形填空（选词填空）	题目解析 →
Part III Section B	长篇阅读（信息匹配）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
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 →