

2024年6月·第2套 英语四级听力真题原文与答案解析

PAPER & KEY • 听力题和解析

听力题和解析

本卷全部 25 题的标准答案与完整录音文字稿由懒笔记基于2024年6月·第2套 英语四级听力原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面层级：Part/Section 标题与各节 Directions 照原卷排印——真实听力考卷只印选项，题干由录音念出。其下按录音篇目逐篇排印：每篇先给完整录音文字稿（逐段中译），再逐题给出卷面题目与该题解析（题目、翻译、答案、定位、信号、替换与排除）。

真题卷第2套(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 A JetBlue Airlines flight from West Palm Beach to New York City was forced to turn around and land Sunday morning after the plane struck a bird. The flight from Palm Beach International Airport to LaGuardia Airport turned around just minutes after takeoff following the strike.

JetBlue航空公司一架从西棕榈滩飞往纽约市的航班周日上午在飞机撞鸟后被迫掉头降落。这架从棕榈滩国际机场飞往LaGuardia机场的航班在起飞仅几分钟后因撞击事件而掉头返航。

2 No injuries were reported on the plane, and the flight took off once again 7.5 hours after the first attempt. "It was like a split second of panic...that resulted in this nervous reaction on the plane," said passenger Brian Healy. "There was total quiet, and then there was relief when the plane came to a stop." An email from JetBlue read, "Our team is working to accommodate customers on later flights."

机上未报告有人员受伤,该航班在首次尝试起飞7.5小时后再次起飞。乘客Brian Healy说:"那就像一瞬间的恐慌.....导致机上出现紧张反应。机舱内一片寂静,当飞机停下来时大家才松了口气。"JetBlue发送的一封电子邮件写道:"我们的团队正在努力为乘客安排后续航班。"

1. A) It hit a bird shortly after takeoff.
B) Its crew members went on strike.
C) It narrowly escaped a plane crash when turning around.
D) Its captain got slightly injured during the forced landing.

【题目】 What do we learn about the JetBlue Airlines flight from the news report?

【翻译】 从新闻报道中我们了解到关于捷蓝航空公司航班的什么信息？

- A) 起飞后不久撞上了一只鸟。 B) 机组人员举行了罢工。 C) 掉头时险些发生坠机事故。
D) 机长在迫降过程中受了轻伤。

【答案】 A (细节题) It hit a bird shortly after takeoff.

【定位】 A JetBlue Airlines flight from West Palm Beach to New York City was forced to turn around and land Sunday morning after the plane struck a bird.

周日上午，一架从西棕榈滩飞往纽约市的捷蓝航空航班在撞上一只鸟之后，被迫调头返航降落。

【信号】 新闻首句即事件核心。答案就在录音第一句 was forced to turn around and land Sunday morning after the plane struck a bird：新闻报道往往开篇一句话就把“谁、发生了什么、为什么”交代清楚，这句的 after 引出原因（撞鸟），正是承载答案的核心句。

【替换】 after the plane struck a bird ↔ **It hit a bird**

struck 换成 hit

was forced to turn around and land Sunday morning ↔ **shortly after takeoff**

返航即起飞后不久

【排除】 B) **未提及**

Its crew members went on strike 说机组罢工，录音通篇只字未提任何罢工，返航原因明确是撞鸟，属于无中生有。

C) **过度推断**

It narrowly escaped a plane crash when turning around 盗用了录音里真出现的 turn around（返航）来制造熟悉感，但录音只说返航降落、明说 No injuries were reported，根本没提“险些坠机”，是把普通返航夸大成濒临坠机。

借用原文：turned around just minutes after takeoff

D) **与原文相反**

Its captain got slightly injured during the forced landing 借用了录音真有的 forced to turn around and land（被迫降落）来骗耳朵，但录音紧接着明说 No injuries were reported on the plane——没有任何人受伤，更没说机长受伤，与原文正好相反。

借用原文：No injuries were reported on the plane

2. A) Panic.
B) Nervous.
C) Relieved.
D) Contented.

【题目】 How did the passengers feel when the plane came to a stop, according to Brian Healy?

【翻译】 根据Brian Healy所说,当飞机停下来时乘客们感觉如何?

A) 恐慌。 B) 紧张。 C) 如释重负。 D) 满意。

【答案】 C (态度观点题) Relieved.

【定位】 "There was total quiet, and then there was relief when the plane came to a stop."

"当时一片寂静,随后在飞机停稳的那一刻,大家都松了一口气。"

【信号】 题干时间词对准原文。录音里 there was relief when the plane came to a stop 这句的时间状语 when the plane came to a stop 与题干一字不差,时间点对上,这句就是答案句;情绪词是 relief (松了口气)。

【替换】 there was relief ↔ Relieved

名词relief转形容词Relieved

【排除】 A) 答非所问

Panic 盗用了录音真说过的 a split second of panic, 但那是描述事发瞬间 (split second) 的情绪,不是题干问的 "飞机停稳时", 时间点错位。

借用原文: a split second of panic

B) 答非所问

Nervous 盗用了录音的 this nervous reaction on the plane, 但那形容的是事件过程中的紧张反应,同样不是 "飞机停稳时" 的感受,时间点不符。

借用原文: this nervous reaction on the plane

D) 未提及

Contented (满足) 和正确项 relief 意思相近,是赌你分不清两个正面情绪词,但录音从头到尾只说了 relief, 从没出现 "满足" 这层意思,属于无中生有。

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

1 A deadly snake, which had finally been tracked down after escaping a zoo, has slipped away for the second time. The poisonous snake forced the closure of the attraction last week when staff noticed the disappearance.

一条致命的毒蛇在从动物园逃脱后终于被追踪到,却第二次溜走了。上周当工作人员注意到这条毒蛇失踪时,它迫使该景点关闭。

2 After six days of desperate searching, he was eventually found and placed in a supposedly secure area. But it seems the animal is no fan of the zoo, because yet again he is out on the loose. The snake is a relative newcomer to the zoo but has already been frustrating its staff. The staff believe he squeezed

himself out of a gap located around new energy-saving bulbs installed inside the snake house. He was only found the first time around because staff brought in a special machine to trace him inside a wall opening.

经过六天的拼命搜寻,它最终被找到并被安置在一个据称安全的区域。但这只动物似乎并不喜欢这家动物园,因为它再次逃脱了。这条蛇是动物园相对较新的成员,但已经让工作人员感到沮丧。工作人员认为它是从蛇舍内安装的新型节能灯泡周围的缝隙中挤出去的。它第一次被找到是因为工作人员带来了一台特殊的机器,在墙壁开口内追踪到了它。

3 This kind of snake is one of the most deadly and poisonous in the wild, and they can range from 3 to 5 meters in length.

这种蛇是野外最致命、毒性最强的蛇类之一,体长可达3至5米。

3. A) He is now kept in a secure area.
B) He has escaped the zoo once again.
C) He has been caught a second time.
D) He finally disappeared six days ago.

【题目】 What do we learn about the deadly snake from the news report?

【翻译】 从新闻报道中我们对这条致命的蛇了解到什么?

- A) 它现在被关在一个安全区域。 B) 它再次从动物园逃脱了。
C) 它已经第二次被抓住了。 D) 它最终在六天前消失了。

【答案】 B (细节题) He has escaped the zoo once again.

【定位】 A deadly snake, which had finally been tracked down after escaping a zoo, has slipped away for the second time.

一条致命的蛇,在逃出动物园后终于被找回,如今又第二次溜走了。

【信号】 开篇首句即落点。新闻的核心事实常压在第一句。这里 has slipped away for the second time (第二次溜走了) 就是承载答案的信号句——它点明这条蛇"再次逃跑"这一最新状态。

【替换】 has slipped away for the second time ↔ has escaped the zoo once again
slip away=escape, second time=once again

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音确实念到 placed in a supposedly secure area (被放进所谓安全区域), 但紧接着就是 yet again he is out on the loose——它早跑出来了。A 盗用 secure area 这个原词, 描述的却是已被推翻的"上一个阶段"状态, 不是它"现在"的状况。

借用原文: placed in a supposedly secure area

C) 与原文相反

录音里确有 tracked down 和 found (被找到/被抓) 以及 second time 的字眼, C 用 caught a second time 把这些原词拼起来。但 second time 在录音里是修饰"逃跑"的 (slipped away for the second time), 抓只发生过一次。C 把动作方向从"逃"偷换成"抓", 与原文相反。

借用原文: tracked down after escaping a zoo, has slipped away for the second time

D) 原词陷阱

录音的 After six days of desperate searching (搜寻了六天) 里确有 six days, D 便拿 six days ago 来骗。但六天指的是"工作人员搜寻它花的时长", 不是它"六天前消失"; 而且它现在是又跑了、不是"finally disappeared (终于消失)"。数字对得上、事却对不上。

借用原文: After six days of desperate searching

-
4. A) Squeezed.
B) Threatened.
C) Disappointed.
D) Frustrated.

【题目】 How have the zoo staff been feeling about the snake?

【翻译】 动物园工作人员对这条蛇一直有何感受?

A) 受挤压的。 B) 受威胁的。 C) 失望的。 D) 沮丧的。

【答案】 D (态度观点题) Frustrated.

【定位】 The snake is a relative newcomer to the zoo but has already been frustrating its staff.

这条蛇到动物园不算久, 却已经让它的工作人员伤透了脑筋 (备受挫败)。

【信号】 情绪动词 frustrating。 答案信号就是那个直接表达感受的词 frustrating its staff (让工作人员受挫/懊恼)。态度题的落点往往就是这样一个带感情色彩的形容词或动词, 听到它就锁定。

【替换】 has already been frustrating its staff ↔ **Frustrated**

主动 frustrating→被动 frustrated

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音里 he squeezed himself out of a gap (蛇把自己挤出缝隙) 确有 squeezed, A 就拿这个原词来骗。但 squeezed 讲的是蛇"怎么逃出去的"动作, 根本不是工作人员的"感受", 与题目问的 feeling 完全是两码事。

借用原文: he squeezed himself out of a gap

B) 未提及

这条蛇虽 deadly (致命), 但录音从没说工作人员"感到受威胁"。Threatened 是顺着"毒蛇危险"自行脑补出来的情绪, 录音里并无对应的词, 属无中生有。

C) 偷换概念

Disappointed (失望) 与正确的 Frustrated (受挫/懊恼) 都是负面情绪、含义相邻, 最难切开。但录音明明白白念的是 frustrating, 不是 disappointing。C 用一个意思相近却并非原文的情绪词来顶替, 差在"不是录音说的那个词"。

借用原文: has already been frustrating its staff

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

1 Electric bikes have been the craze in downtown Jacksonville since they were first introduced earlier this month as a one-year pilot program. But they're leading to safety concerns, mainly at night when some riders don't follow the rules of the road.

自本月早些时候作为为期一年的试点项目首次引入以来,电动自行车在杰克逊维尔市中心引发了热潮。但它们引发了安全担忧,主要是在夜间,一些骑行者不遵守交通规则。

2 As the night goes on, groups of riders are often seen traveling in just about every direction in the streets and on pedestrian paths. That is increasing the probability of dangerous accidents.

随着夜幕降临,经常可以看到成群的骑行者在街道和人行道上几乎朝着各个方向行驶。这增加了发生危险事故的可能性。

3 Electric bike riders have to follow all the same rules as you would if you were in an automobile. That means no running red lights or traveling in the opposite direction of traffic on one-way streets.

电动自行车骑行者必须遵守与驾驶汽车时相同的所有规则。这意味着不能闯红灯,也不能在单行道上逆向行驶。

4 City Council Member Anna Cumber was instrumental in introducing the electric bikes to Jacksonville as a way to bring new life into downtown. And she's aware of the concerns. Cumber said, "People can have fun, but both drivers and riders are responsible for paying attention while on the road. And never assume the driver is going to stop or see you."

市议会成员Anna Cumber在将电动自行车引入杰克逊维尔以为市中心注入新活力方面发挥了重要作用。她也意识到了这些担忧。Cumber说:"人们可以享受乐趣,但驾驶员和骑行者都有责任在路上保持注意力。永远不要假设驾驶员会停车或看到你。"

5. A) It is condemned as a crazy idea.
B) It is enriching the city's night life.
C) It is questioned by local residents.
D) It is giving rise to safety concerns.

【题目】 What do we learn from the news report about the introduction of electric bikes into Jacksonville?

【翻译】 从新闻报道中我们了解到关于Jacksonville引入电动自行车的哪些信息？

- A) 它被谴责为一个疯狂的想法。 B) 它正在丰富这座城市的夜生活。
C) 它受到当地居民的质疑。 D) 它正在引发安全担忧。

【答案】 D (细节题) It is giving rise to safety concerns.

【定位】 But they're leading to safety concerns, mainly at night when some riders don't follow the rules of the road.

但它们正在引发安全担忧，主要发生在夜里，一些骑车人不遵守交通规则的时候。

【信号】 转折 But 之后才是真意。答案藏在转折词后面：第 1 段先说电动车很火 Electric bikes have been the craze，紧接一个 But they're leading to safety concerns。新闻里 But 一转，前面的火爆是铺垫，转折后的安全担忧才是报道真正要讲的落点。

【替换】 they're leading to safety concerns ↔ It is giving rise to safety concerns.
lead to = give rise to

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音说电动车 have been the craze (很火爆、风靡)，A 项 condemned as a crazy idea 把 craze 这个原词联想成「crazy / 疯狂主意被谴责」。craze (风靡) 和 crazy (疯狂) 发音相近但意思相反，录音根本没有谴责之意，是听音近词就选的陷阱。

借用原文：Electric bikes have been the craze

B) 张冠李戴

enriching the city's night life 听着像呼应录音里夜里、城市等词，但录音第 4 段说的是引进电动车是为了 bring new life into downtown (带来新活力，那是目的 / 初衷)，并没说它正在丰富夜生活。把第 4 段的目的安到第 5 题的现状评价上，张冠李戴。

借用原文：bring new life into downtown

C) 未提及

questioned by local residents 里的「被本地居民质疑」在录音里找不到落点：报道讲的是 safety concerns (安全担忧)，并没有出现 local residents 质疑这一方。属于无中生有。

-
6. A) Avoid entering one-way streets.
B) Ensure the safety of pedestrians.
C) Follow all the traffic rules drivers do.
D) Give way to automobiles at all times.

【题目】 What are electric bike riders supposed to do?

【翻译】电动自行车骑行者应该做什么？

- A) 避免进入单行道。 B) 确保行人的安全。 C) 遵守驾驶员遵守的所有交通规则。
D) 任何时候都给机动车让行。

【答案】 C (细节题) Follow all the traffic rules drivers do.

【定位】 Electric bike riders have to follow all the same rules as you would if you were in an automobile.

电动车骑车人必须遵守和你开汽车时一样的全部规则。

【信号】 义务句 **have to** 即落点。第 3 段 have to follow all the same rules 里的 have to (必须) 是明确的义务标志。预读时就定了「听 have to / must」, 这句一出现就是答案句。

【替换】 follow all the same rules as you would if you were in an automobile ↔

Follow all the traffic rules drivers do.

in an automobile = drivers do

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

Avoid entering one-way streets 盗用了录音 one-way streets 这个原词, 但录音说的是「不要在单行道上逆行 (traveling in the opposite direction)」, 不是「避免进入单行道」。它只截取了规则里的一个例子并改了意思, 答非所问——题目问的是总要求, 不是某一条细则。

借用原文: traveling in the opposite direction of traffic on one-way streets

B) **张冠李戴**

Ensure the safety of pedestrians 里的 pedestrians 借自第 2 段 pedestrian paths。但录音从没要求骑车人「保证行人安全」; 第 4 段只说骑车人和司机都要 paying attention (注意安全)。把注意夸成保证行人安全, 且 pedestrian 一词出处也不对, 张冠李戴。

借用原文: on pedestrian paths

D) **原词陷阱**

Give way to automobiles at all times 借了录音的 automobile 一词, 但录音说骑车人要遵守「和开汽车一样的规则」, 是平等守规, 绝没有「随时给汽车让路」的意思。at all times (任何时候) 是绝对化的无中生有。

借用原文: as you would if you were in an automobile

-
7. A) To ease the city's busy traffic.
B) To bring new life into the city.
C) To add a new means of transport.
D) To reduce the city's air pollution.

【题目】 **Why did City Council member Anna Cumber advocate the introduction of electric bikes into Jacksonville?**

【翻译】为什么市议会成员Anna Cumber倡导在Jacksonville引入电动自行车？

- A) 为了缓解城市的繁忙交通。 B) 为了给城市带来新的活力。
C) 为了增加一种新的交通方式。 D) 为了减少城市的空气污染。

【答案】 **B** (目的题) To bring new life into the city.

【定位】 City Council Member Anna Cumber was instrumental in introducing the electric bikes to Jacksonville as a way to bring new life into downtown.

市议会议员 Anna Cumber 在把电动车引进杰克逊维尔一事上起了关键作用，目的是给市中心带来新的活力。

【信号】 **目的状语 as a way to**。第 4 段 as a way to bring new life into downtown 里的 as a way to (作为.....的一种方式) 就是明确的目的标志，它后面接的就是 Anna Cumber 引进电动车的初衷。预读已锁定听目的结构，这句正中。

【替换】 as a way to bring new life into downtown ↔ **To bring new life into the city.**

downtown = the city

【排除】 A) **未提及**

To ease the city's busy traffic 听着合理，但录音里 Anna Cumber 引进电动车的目的只说了 bring new life into downtown，从没提缓解繁忙交通。属无中生有的合理化推断。

C) **过度推断**

To add a new means of transport 看似没错——电动车确实是新交通工具，但录音点明的目的是带来新活力，不是增加一种交通方式。这是顺着常识多推一步、偏离原文所说目的。

D) **未提及**

To reduce the city's air pollution 引入「空气污染」这个全新概念，录音通篇没出现 pollution 或环保相关内容。属彻底的无中生有。

Section B

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

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

1 M: What's the best way to teach children how to save and spend their money?

M: 教孩子如何存钱和花钱,最好的方法是什么?

2 W: You should make money a regular topic of discussion. It's best to start young, so it's instinctive rather than a scary subject.

W: 你应该把钱的话题作为日常讨论的内容。最好从小开始,这样就会成为本能反应,而不是一个可怕的话题。

3 M: In our family, we talk openly about things like the budget for holidays, how taxes reduce your income, and how to shop around for the best deals.

M: 在我们家,我们公开讨论像假期预算、税收如何减少你的收入,以及如何货比三家找到最优惠的价格这类事情。

4 W: Indeed. It's also essential to make money real for children through practical examples. Working out how much we save using discount pizza coupons, for example, is much more relevant than abstract sums.

W: 确实如此。通过实际例子让孩子对金钱有真实感受也很重要。比如算出使用披萨折扣券能省多少钱,这比抽象的数字计算要实用得多。

5 M: We also give our kids pocket money, and the amount they get is linked to chores, such as putting the bins out and emptying the dishwasher.

M: 我们还给孩子零花钱,金额多少跟家务挂钩,比如倒垃圾和清空洗碗机。

6 W: We do that too, and it's paid according to their age. Two pounds for each year so they can see some progression.

W: 我们也这样做,而且是按年龄支付。每岁两英镑,这样他们能看到一些进步。

7 M: Teaching them to save is important. We opened a savings account when they were young. After birthdays and Christmas, they would go to the branch and deposit their gift money.

M: 教他们存钱很重要。我们在他们小时候就开了储蓄账户。生日和圣诞节过后,他们会去银行网点存入收到的礼金。

8 W: Oh, I hadn't considered doing that. In our house, we have transparent money boxes for them to put small change in, so they can see their savings grow.

W: 哦,我还没考虑过这样做。在我们家,我们有透明的存钱罐让他们放零钱,这样他们能看到自己的储蓄增长。

9 M: When the time is right, I'll start talking to our children about investing and show them how the money saved for their further education has grown.

M: 时机成熟时,我会开始跟孩子们谈投资,让他们看看为他们继续教育存的钱是如何增长的。

10 W: I am always talking to my elder daughter about the importance of saving into a pension. She's just started a part-time job and was thinking of not contributing to her pension. Luckily, I managed to persuade her otherwise.

W: 我一直跟大女儿强调存养老金的重要性。她刚开始做兼职,本来想着不缴纳养老金。幸好我说服了她。

11 M: Yes, it's such an important lesson to learn.

M: 是的,这是非常重要的一课。

8. A) Take it seriously.
B) Discuss it regularly.
C) Make it sound scary.
D) Talk about it openly.

【题目】 What should we do with the topic of money, according to the woman?

【翻译】 根据这位女士的说法,我们应该如何对待金钱这个话题?

A) 认真对待它。 B) 定期讨论它。 C) 让它听起来很可怕。 D) 公开谈论它。

【答案】 **B** (细节题) Discuss it regularly.

【定位】 You should make money a regular topic of discussion.

你应该让钱成为一个经常讨论的话题。

【信号】 应答方的 **should** 建议句。男士问"最好怎么教孩子理财", 女士开口第一句就是 You should make money a regular topic of discussion, should 是明确的建议信号, 被问者的应答正是答案落点。

【替换】 a regular topic of discussion ↔ Discuss it regularly

名词短语改写成动词

【排除】 A) **未提及**

Take it seriously. (认真对待) 听起来很顺理成章, 但女士没说要"认真严肃对待", 反而强调要让它不吓人、变本能, 属凭常识脑补、原文未提。

C) **与原文相反**

录音里女士说要让钱"不是个吓人的话题" rather than a scary subject, Make it sound scary. 盗用了原词 scary 却把意思反了过来, 正是"听到原词就想选"的陷阱。

借用原文: rather than a scary subject

D) **张冠李戴**

Talk about it openly. 对应的 openly 来自男士的话 we talk openly about things, 是男士说的, 而题目问的是 according to the woman (女士), 把男士的话安到女士头上, 属张冠李戴。

借用原文: we talk openly about things

-
9. A) By shopping around for the best deals.
B) By making abstract sums relevant.
C) By citing concrete examples.
D) By visiting discount stores.

【题目】 How does the woman say money can be made real for children?

【翻译】 这位女士说如何能让金钱对孩子们变得真实?

A) 通过货比三家寻找最优惠的价格。 B) 通过让抽象的金额变得相关。
C) 通过引用具体的例子。 D) 通过参观折扣商店。

【答案】 C (细节题) By citing concrete examples.

【定位】 It's also essential to make money real for children through practical examples. Working out how much we save using discount pizza coupons, for example, is much more relevant than abstract sums.

通过实际的例子让钱对孩子变得真实也很重要。比如算一算我们用披萨折扣券省了多少钱，这比抽象的算数有意义得多。

【信号】 for example 引出具体做法。女士说要 through practical examples 并紧接 for example 举出披萨折扣券的例子，practical examples 加 for example 正是"用具体例子"的方式信号，承载 How 的答案。

【替换】 through practical examples ↔ By citing concrete examples
同义词替换

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

By shopping around for the best deals. 里 shopping around for the best deals 是男士在 how to shop around for the best deals 里说的别的话题，且非"让钱变真实"的方法，原词照搬却答非所问。

借用原文：how to shop around for the best deals

B) 与原文相反

录音说具体例子"比抽象算数有意义得多" much more relevant than abstract sums, abstract sums 是被否定、被比下去的一方；By making abstract sums relevant. 盗用这两个词反过来说"让抽象算数变得相关"，与原文相反。

借用原文：much more relevant than abstract sums

D) 偷换概念

By visiting discount stores. 里 discount 来自录音的 discount pizza coupons (折扣券)，但原文是"用折扣券"不是"逛折扣店"，盗一个 discount 把概念偷换了。

借用原文：discount pizza coupons

10. A) Paying their kids to help with housework.

B) Setting kids a good example by sharing chores.

C) Giving kids pocket money according to their needs.

D) Urging kids to deposit some of their gift money.

【题目】 What is the common practice between the man and the woman?

【翻译】 这位男士和这位女士之间的共同做法是什么？

A) 付钱给孩子们帮忙做家务。 B) 通过分担家务给孩子们树立好榜样。

c) 根据孩子们的需要给他们零花钱。 d) 督促孩子们存一些压岁钱。

【答案】 A (细节题) Paying their kids to help with housework.

【定位】 M: We also give our kids pocket money, and the amount they get is linked to chores, such as putting the bins out and emptying the dishwasher. W: We do that too, and it's paid according to their age.

男：我们也给孩子零花钱，金额跟做家务挂钩，比如倒垃圾、清空洗碗机。女：我们也这么做，而且是按年龄发的。

【信号】 **We do that too 的附和。** 男士说零花钱"跟做家务挂钩" the amount they get is linked to chores, 女士紧接 We do that too (我们也这么做)，这句附和正是"共同做法"的信号，把男士那件事确认为两人共有。

【替换】 pocket money, and the amount they get is linked to chores ↔

Paying their kids to help with housework

挂钩家务即按家务付钱

We do that too ↔ **10A**

附和坐实共同点

【排除】 B) **未提及**

Setting kids a good example by sharing chores. (以分担家务给孩子做榜样) 听着合理，但录音说的是"让孩子做家务换零花钱"，不是大人分担家务做榜样，原文并无此意。

C) **原词陷阱**

Giving kids pocket money according to their needs. 照搬原词 pocket money，但加的条件是 according to their needs (按需要)，录音里是"按家务"和"按年龄" it's paid according to their age，条件被偷换。

借用原文：it's paid according to their age

D) **张冠李戴**

Urging kids to deposit some of their gift money. 里 deposit、gift money 出自男士单方面的 they would go to the branch and deposit their gift money，女士回应说"我没考虑过这么做"，并非两人共同做法。

借用原文：they would go to the branch and deposit their gift money

11. A) The importance of cutting down family expenses.

B) The need to learn important lessons from her elders.

C) The delight in seeing their savings grow.

D) The necessity of saving into a pension.

【题目】 What is the woman always talking about to her elder daughter?

【翻译】 这位女士总是和她的大女儿谈论什么？

A) 削减家庭开支的重要性。 B) 需要向长辈学习重要的经验教训。

C) 看到他们的储蓄增长的喜悦。 D) 向养老金储蓄的必要性。

【答案】 D (细节题) The necessity of saving into a pension.

【定位】 W: I am always talking to my elder daughter about the importance of saving into a pension.
女: 我总是跟我大女儿讲存钱进养老金的重要性。

【信号】 **always + importance 强调**。女士说 I am always talking to my elder daughter about the importance of saving into a pension, always 与 importance 双重强调, 且对象 elder daughter 与题干完全一致, 这句即答案落点。

【替换】 the importance of saving into a pension ↔ **The necessity of saving into a pension**
importance 换成 necessity

【排除】 A) **未提及**

The importance of cutting down family expenses. (削减家庭开支的重要性) 虽与省钱沾边, 但录音里女士对女儿谈的是"存养老金", 从未谈"削减家庭开支", 属无中生有。

B) **原词陷阱**

The need to learn important lessons from her elders. 盗用了男士末句的 it's such an important lesson to learn 与选项 11 里 elder daughter 的 elder, 但 from her elders (向长辈学) 方向反了, 女士是"对女儿讲"不是"向长辈学"。

借用原文: it's such an important lesson to learn

C) **张冠李戴**

The delight in seeing their savings grow. 里 see savings grow 来自女士前面讲存钱罐的 so they can see their savings grow, 那是对小孩子说的, 不是对大女儿谈的内容, 被错接到本题。

借用原文: so they can see their savings grow

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

1 W: Welcome to Books in Review. Our guest today is John Banks, the author of the best selling new book, Rewarding Success.

W: 欢迎收看《书评》。今天的嘉宾是畅销新书《奖励成功》的作者约翰·班克斯。

2 M: Glad to be here, Jane.

M: 很高兴来到这里, 简。

3 W: Your book has sold 2 million copies, but before we discuss why it's getting so much attention, let's talk about your background. You're an economist and spent two decades teaching at universities?

W: 您的书已经售出200万册,但在我们讨论它为什么受到如此多关注之前,让我们先聊聊您的背景。您是一位经济学家,在大学教了二十年书?

4 M: I spent 25 years as a professor, actually. And then, for the last 10 years, I've worked as a political consultant, advising politicians at the national level about problems in our country.

M: 实际上我当了25年教授。然后,在过去10年里,我一直担任政治顾问,就我们国家的问题向国家层面的政治家们提供建议。

5 W: You discuss three of those problems in the book, improving public education, reducing our nation's healthcare burden, and increasing personal savings. But your ideas about education are the

most controversial.

W: 您在书中讨论了其中三个问题,改善公共教育、减轻我们国家的医疗负担以及增加个人储蓄。但您关于教育的观点是最具争议的。

6 M: Absolutely. A lot of people think I'm trying to punish students who aren't doing well, when actually my goal is to give all students more incentive to succeed.

M: 没错。很多人认为我是在惩罚那些表现不好的学生,而实际上我的目标是给所有学生更多成功的动力。

7 W: I'm not sure I agree with you. Your proposal to pay cash rewards to students who get good grades is a particular problem. What about students who don't get good grades? It seems like you're blaming them for not succeeding, when poor performance in school isn't a child's fault.

W: 我不确定我是否同意您的观点。您提议向成绩好的学生支付现金奖励,这是个特别的问题。那成绩不好的学生怎么办?看起来您是在责怪他们不成功,而在学校表现不佳并不是孩子的错。

8 M: But my proposal is not just to reward students with good grades, but also students who show improvements.

M: 但我的提议不仅是奖励成绩好的学生,也奖励那些有进步的学生。

9 W: Okay, another criticism of the plan is the cash rewards themselves. Where will the money come from?

W: 好吧,这个计划的另一个批评是现金奖励本身。钱从哪里来?

10 M: If students do better, we'll spend less on schooling. So, in the end, the rewards will pay for themselves.

M: 如果学生们表现更好,我们在教育上的花费就会减少。所以,最终这些奖励会自己收回成本。

11 W: What about now? How will we fund the rewards in the meantime?

W: 那现在呢?在此期间我们如何资助这些奖励?

12 M: Well, by increasing taxes or moving money from other areas of the budget into education.

M: 嗯,通过增加税收或者从预算的其他领域把钱转移到教育上。

12. A) He is a successful businessman.

B) He reviews books on political affairs.

C) He has published a new bestseller.

D) He has worked in several banks.

【题目】 What do we learn about the man?

【翻译】 关于这位男士我们了解到什么?

A) 他是一位成功的商人。 B) 他评论政治事务方面的书籍。

C) 他出版了一本新的畅销书。 D) 他曾在几家银行工作过。

【答案】 C (细节题) He has published a new bestseller.

【定位】 Our guest today is John Banks, the author of the best selling new book, Rewarding Success.

今天的嘉宾是约翰·班克斯, 畅销新书《奖励成功》的作者。

【信号】主持人开场介绍嘉宾。信号是访谈开场的身份介绍句 Our guest today is John Banks, the author of the best selling new book——主持人介绍嘉宾时点出的身份，正是人物题答案最常藏身处。

【替换】the author of the best selling new book ↔ He has published a new bestseller.
"畅销书作者"="出版了畅销书"

【排除】A) 未提及

录音说他是作者、教授、政治顾问，从没说他是商人；He is a successful businessman. 属凭"成功"二字（书名 Rewarding Success）联想出来的误判，文中无据。

B) 张冠李戴

He reviews books on political affairs. 盗用了开场 Books in Review（节目名"书评"）和 author of the book 里的 book 字样，骗"听到 book/review 就选"。但评书的是主持人，他是被采访的作者，身份张冠李戴。

借用原文：Welcome to Books in Review

D) 原词陷阱

He has worked in several banks. 借的是嘉宾姓 John Banks 里的 Banks（人名）和后文谈经济、税收的氛围，骗人误以为他在银行工作过。实际他干的是 worked as a political consultant，与银行无关。

借用原文：John Banks

-
13. A) The man's ideas about education.
B) The man's academic background.
C) The man's attempts at drawing public attention.
D) The man's proposals to solve economic problems.

【题目】What does the woman say is the most controversial?

【翻译】女士说最具争议的是什么？

- A) 这位男士关于教育的观点。 B) 这位男士的学术背景。
C) 这位男士吸引公众关注的尝试。 D) 这位男士解决经济问题的提案。

【答案】A（细节题） The man's ideas about education.

【定位】You discuss three of those problems in the book, improving public education, reducing our nation's healthcare burden, and increasing personal savings. But your ideas about education are the most controversial.

你在书里谈了其中三个问题：改善公共教育、减轻国家医疗负担、增加个人储蓄。但你关于教育的主张最具争议。

【信号】转折 But + 最高级 the most controversial。信号是女方话里的转折加最高级 But your ideas about education are the most controversial。——But 之后才是她真正想强调的落点，the most controversial 直接点名争议所在。

【替换】 your ideas about education are the most controversial ↔ **The man's ideas about education.**

近乎原句，只换 your→The man's

【排除】 B) **原词陷阱**

The man's academic background. 盗用了前文 let's talk about your background 里的 background。但谈背景是 But 之前的铺垫闲聊，女方明确说"最有争议"的是教育主张，不是背景。

借用原文：let's talk about your background

C) **偷换概念**

The man's attempts at drawing public attention. 借了前文 why it's getting so much attention 里的 attention。原文 attention 指的是"书为何受关注"，并非说他"刻意博关注"，是把客观受关注偷换成主观博眼球。

借用原文：why it's getting so much attention

D) **偷换概念**

The man's proposals to solve economic problems. 沾了全书谈经济问题的大背景。但女方点名最具争议的是 education（教育）这一具体领域，不是笼统的"经济提案"，范围对不上。

借用原文：problems in our country

14. A) To reduce students' financial burden.

B) To motivate all students to be successful.

C) To give students incentive to excel in economics.

D) To provide remedies for students' poor performance.

【题目】 **What does the man say is his real goal?**

【翻译】 男士说他的真正目标是什么？

A) 减轻学生的经济负担。 B) 激励所有学生取得成功。

C) 给予学生在经济学方面出类拔萃的动力。 D) 为学生的不良表现提供补救措施。

【答案】 **B** (细节题) To motivate all students to be successful.

【定位】 A lot of people think I'm trying to punish students who aren't doing well, when actually my goal is to give all students more incentive to succeed.

很多人以为我想惩罚成绩不好的学生，其实我的目标是给所有学生更多动力去取得成功。

【信号】 **actually + my goal is 的澄清句**。信号是他亲口纠正误解的句子 when actually my goal is to give all students more incentive to succeed——actually 推翻前面"人们以为"的误解，my goal is 直接交代真实目的，正是 real goal 题的答案落点。

【替换】 to give all students more incentive to succeed ↔ **To motivate all students to be successful.**

give incentive=motivate, succeed=be successful

【排除】 A) 未提及

To reduce students' financial burden. 谈减轻经济负担，但他在第 6 段说的目的是“给学生动力”，与减负无关；减负是另一个层面的话题，文中没把它当作他的目标。

C) 原词陷阱

To give students incentive to excel in economics. 几乎照搬原话 give ... incentive，却把 all students to succeed 偷偷缩成 excel in economics（在经济学上拔尖）。他要激励的是所有学生取得成功，不限于经济这一科。

借用原文：to give all students more incentive to succeed

D) 与原文相反

To provide remedies for students' poor performance. 借了女方后文 poor performance in school 的原词，听着像“针对差生补救”。但他的目的恰恰不是只盯差生——这正是他要澄清反对的“惩罚差生”那层误解的变体。

借用原文：poor performance in school isn't a child's fault

15. A) Improving school budgeting.

B) Increasing tuition fees.

C) Seeking donations.

D) Raising taxes.

【题目】 What will be one option for funding the proposed rewards according to the man?

【翻译】 根据男士所说,为拟议的奖励提供资金的一个选择是什么?

A) 改善学校预算。 B) 提高学费。 C) 寻求捐赠。 D) 提高税收。

【答案】 D (细节题) Raising taxes.

【定位】 Well, by increasing taxes or moving money from other areas of the budget into education.

嗯，靠加税，或者把预算中其他领域的钱挪到教育上来。

【信号】 对被问者“钱怎么出”的直接应答。 信号是被问方对女方提问 How will we fund the rewards in the meantime? 的直接应答 by increasing taxes or moving money from other areas——对话题里问题落在哪、答案就在被问者那句应答里。

【替换】 by increasing taxes ↔ **Raising taxes.**

increase taxes=raise taxes

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

Improving school budgeting. 盗用了原话 moving money from other areas of the budget 里的 budget。但他说的是"把预算里别处的钱挪进教育", 不是"改善学校的预算编制", 做法被偷换。

借用原文: moving money from other areas of the budget into education

B) 未提及

Increasing tuition fees. 与正确项 Raising taxes. 共用 increase/raise 结构、都谈"加钱", 极易混。但他全程没提涨学费, 只说加税和挪预算, tuition 是凭"学校、学生"话题脑补的。

C) 未提及

Seeking donations. 即募集捐款, 录音里他只给了加税和挪预算两条路, 从没提过募捐, 属凭"筹钱"话题硬补的选项。

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 I met three different people today, and each time, when I asked, "How are you?" The reply was exactly the same. "I'm busy". Honestly, I hear the same answer from the vast majority of people I meet. So I started to think: "Guess what? Everybody's busy!" I'm busy, you're busy, everybody's busy. So you being busy doesn't make me sympathetic at all. Because "busy" is the state of the world.

我今天遇到了三个不同的人,每次当我问"你好吗?"时,得到的回答都一模一样。"我很忙"。老实说,我遇到的绝大多数人都给我同样的答案。所以我开始思考:"你猜怎么着?每个人都很忙!"我很忙,你很忙,每个人都忙。所以你忙根本不会让我感到同情。因为"忙"就是这个世界的常态。

2 So I'm launching a campaign to stop people complaining about being "busy." It may sound harsh, but the truth is, nobody cares. In a busy world, "being busy" doesn't stand out, nor does it mean productive, creative, accomplished, or professional.

所以我正在发起一项运动,呼吁人们停止抱怨自己"很忙"。这听起来可能有点刺耳,但事实是,没有人在乎。在一个忙碌的世界里,"忙碌"并不突出,也不意味着高效、有创造力、有成就或专业。

3 Steve Maraboli once said, "When someone tells you they are too 'busy', it's not a reflection of their schedule; it's a reflection of YOUR spot on their schedule." Donna Lynn Hope has also remarked, "Busy doesn't mean better. I've never envied a busy person—the one who likes to point out their busy lives to others."

Steve Maraboli曾经说过:"当有人告诉你他们太'忙'时,这不是反映他们的日程安排;而是反映了你在他们日程安排中的位置。"Donna Lynn Hope也评论道:"忙碌并不意味着更好。我从不羡慕忙碌的人——那种喜欢向别人强调自己生活有多忙的人。"

4 The reality is, nobody is too busy—it's just about priorities. So the next time someone asks you how you are, maybe respond differently. In my experience, the "I'm busy" response is really covering up the fact that they're not actually accomplishing their real purpose. And "being busy" is the lie they tell themselves about why they can't achieve it.

现实是,没有人真的太忙——这只是关乎优先级的问题。所以下次有人问你过得怎么样时,也许可以换一种回答方式。根据我的经验,"我很忙"这个回答实际上是在掩盖他们并没有真正完成自己真正目标的事实。而"忙碌"是他们对自己无法实现目标所撒的谎。

16. A) To show his sympathy towards people always being busy.
B) To prevent people from complaining about being "busy".
C) To call on busy people to take care of themselves.
D) To help busy people to sort out their priorities.

【题目】 Why is the speaker launching a campaign?

【翻译】 说话者为什么发起一项运动?

- A) 表达他对总是忙碌的人们的同情。 B) 阻止人们抱怨自己很"忙"。
C) 呼吁忙碌的人们照顾好自己。 D) 帮助忙碌的人们理清他们的优先事项。

【答案】 B (目的题) To prevent people from complaining about being "busy".

【定位】 So I'm launching a campaign to stop people complaining about being "busy."

所以我要发起一场运动,让大家别再抱怨『忙』了。

【信号】 to 引出意图,紧跟在 campaign 后。答案句里 campaign 后面紧跟一个 to stop people complaining,这个不定式直接交代了发起运动的目的——听到 launching a campaign to... 时, to 后面那一截就是答案落点,这是目的题最典型的信号。

【替换】 to stop people complaining about being "busy." ↔

To prevent people from complaining about being "busy".

stop = prevent, 近义替换

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A 项 To show his sympathy towards people always being busy. 利用了原文 you being busy doesn't make me sympathetic at all 里的 sympathetic 一词，但原话是『一点也不让我同情』，说话人恰恰是不同情，A 把否定听成了肯定、方向反了。

借用原文：you being busy doesn't make me sympathetic at all

C) 未提及

C 项 To call on busy people to take care of themselves. 说发起运动是为了呼吁忙人照顾好自己，但全文从未提到 take care of themselves，说话人发起运动是为了让人别再抱怨忙，而非关心忙人的健康，属凭常识臆造。

D) 原词陷阱

D 项 To help busy people to sort out their priorities. 借了原文 it's just about priorities 里的 priorities 一词，但那句是在第四段解释『没人真的太忙、只是优先级问题』，并不是发起运动的目的；D 把后文一个无关概念词搬来充当发起动机，张冠李戴。

借用原文：nobody is too busy—it's just about priorities

17. A) Avoid saying we are busy.

B) Reflect on their true purpose.

C) Describe our schedule in detail.

D) Respond as most busy people do.

【题目】 What does the speaker advise us to do next time someone asks how we are?

【翻译】 当下次有人问我们怎么样时，说话者建议我们做什么？

- A) 避免说我们很忙。 B) 反思他们的真实目的。 C) 详细描述我们的日程安排。
D) 像大多数忙碌的人那样回应。

【答案】 A (细节题) Avoid saying we are busy.

【定位】 So the next time someone asks you how you are, maybe respond differently.

所以下次有人问你『最近怎么样』，也许可以换个方式回答。

【信号】 next time + maybe, 建议信号。 答案句以 So the next time someone asks you how you are 起头、接 maybe respond differently, next time 与建议词 maybe 连用，正是说话人给建议的标志句——听到 maybe / you should / next time 一类软建议词，后面那句就是建议内容。

【替换】 respond differently ↔ **Avoid saying we are busy.**

differently 的具体所指 = 别再说忙

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

B 项 Reflect on their true purpose. 借了原文反复出现的 purpose (their real purpose) 一词，但说话人在第四段讲 real purpose 是在解释『忙是借口』，并没有建议我们『去反思真正目的』；B 把别处的概念词搬来当本题建议，答非所问。

借用原文：they're not actually accomplishing their real purpose

C) 原词陷阱

C 项 Describe our schedule in detail. 用了原文出现过的 schedule (YOUR spot on their schedule)，但说话人从没建议我们详细描述自己的日程，反而是在反对把『忙』挂嘴边；

C 借 schedule 一词编了个原文没给的建议。

借用原文：it's a reflection of YOUR spot on their schedule

D) 与原文相反

D 项 Respond as most busy people do. 说『像多数忙人那样回答』，但原文恰恰让你 respond differently (换个方式、不要照旧)，D 取了与建议完全相反的方向，正话反说。

借用原文：maybe respond differently

18. A) To show their achievements resulted from great efforts.

B) To prove they stand out as accomplished professionals.

C) To cover up their failure to achieve some purpose.

D) To tell others a complete lie about their inability.

【题目】 Why do many people make the "I'm busy" response according to the speaker?

【翻译】 根据说话者的说法，为什么许多人会做出“我很忙”的回应？

A) 展示他们通过巨大努力取得的成就。 B) 证明他们作为有成就的专业人士脱颖而出。

C) 掩盖他们未能实现某个目标的事实。 D) 向他人彻底撒谎说自己没有能力。

【答案】 C (细节题) To cover up their failure to achieve some purpose.

【定位】 In my experience, the "I'm busy" response is really covering up the fact that they're not actually accomplishing their real purpose.

以我的经验，『我很忙』这种回答其实是在掩盖一个事实——他们并没有真正完成自己真正的目标。

【信号】 really + covering up, 点出真实原因。 答案句里 is really covering up the fact 的 really (其实/真正) 是揭示真相的强调信号，covering up (掩盖) 直接说出动机——听到 really / actually / the truth is 这类点真相的词，后面就是说话人要你听到的真实原因。

【替换】 covering up the fact that they're not actually accomplishing their real purpose ↔

To cover up their failure to achieve some purpose.

没做成 = failure, 概念升级

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A 项 To show their achievements resulted from great efforts. 用了与原文 accomplished 同根的 achievements, 但原文 "being busy" doesn't...mean... accomplished 明说忙并不等于有成就, 说话人是在否定『忙=有成就』, A 却说人们这么答是为了炫耀成就, 方向反了。

借用原文: "being busy" doesn't stand out, nor does it mean productive, creative, accomplished, or professional

B) 原词陷阱

B 项 To prove they stand out as accomplished professionals. 同时搬了原文 stand out、accomplished、professional 三个原词, 迷惑性很强, 但原文那句是说『忙并不让人显得突出、也不代表专业』, 是否定; B 反过来说人们答忙是为了证明自己是杰出专业人士, 与原意相反、也不是题目问的真实动机。

借用原文: "being busy" doesn't stand out, nor does it mean productive, creative, accomplished, or professional

D) 原词陷阱

D 项 To tell others a complete lie about their inability. 借了原文 the lie they tell themselves 的 lie, 但原文说的是『他们对自己撒的谎』、且没有 complete (彻底) 这种程度, D 改成『对别人说彻底的谎、关于自己的无能』, 对象(自己→别人)和程度(a lie→a complete lie)都被篡改、过度夸大。

借用原文: "being busy" is the lie they tell themselves about why they can't achieve it

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

1 More and more people are taking up extreme sports, like snowboarding, skateboarding, mountain biking, and many more. Why are these sports becoming so popular?

越来越多的人开始从事极限运动,如滑雪板、滑板、山地自行车等等。为什么这些运动变得如此流行?

2 One thing that extreme sports do better than perhaps anything else is to help you stop being afraid. It may sound strange to say that their main function is to reduce fear. But after a time, your fear response to other things in life will be dramatically reduced. After all, if you can jump out of a plane or off a bridge, then you can face anything else easily.

极限运动比其他任何事物都更能帮助你克服恐惧。说它们的主要功能是减少恐惧可能听起来很奇怪。但一段时间后,你对生活中其他事物的恐惧反应将会大幅减少。毕竟,如果你能从飞机上或桥上跳下来,那么你就能轻松面对其他任何事情。

3 When doing extreme sports, you have to become more focused. You'll be pushed to your limits, and if you aren't focused you'll make dangerous mistakes. Learning to be this focused when enjoying extreme sports will help you to be focused at work, keeping you more productive and ultimately more successful. 在进行极限运动时,你必须变得更加专注。你会被推向极限,如果不够专注就会犯下危险的错误。在享受极限运动时学会如此专注将帮助你在工作中保持专注,使你更高效,最终更成功。

4 It's great to stay fit and healthy, but standard exercise routines and sports only work the same muscles repeatedly. With extreme sports, you'll be working entirely different muscles, and that means you get an

all-over workout. Extreme sports also burn a lot more calories than other sports. Skateboarding, for example, can burn as many as 500 calories per hour. Basketball burns around 300 in the same time.

保持健康很重要,但标准的锻炼程序和运动只会反复锻炼相同的肌肉。通过极限运动,你会锻炼到完全不同的肌肉,这意味着你能得到全身锻炼。极限运动消耗的卡路里也比其他运动多得多。例如,滑板每小时可以消耗多达500卡路里,而篮球在同样时间内消耗约300卡路里。

5 When you find that you can overcome the physical or mental challenges involved in extreme sports, you'll feel superhuman and your self-confidence will be at an all-time high.

当你发现自己能够克服极限运动中的身体或心理挑战时,你会感觉自己无所不能,自信心将达到前所未有的高度。

19. A) They will help one reduce fear
B) They should become so popular.
C) They will be less challenging after a time.
D) They should cover so many different types.

【题目】 What may sound strange to say about extreme sports?

【翻译】 关于极限运动,说什么可能听起来很奇怪?

- A) 它们会帮助人减少恐惧 B) 它们应该变得如此流行。
C) 一段时间后它们的挑战性会降低。 D) 它们应该涵盖如此多不同的类型。

【答案】 A (细节题) They will help one reduce fear

【定位】 It may sound strange to say that their main function is to reduce fear.

要说极限运动的主要作用是减少恐惧,这听起来也许有点奇怪。

【信号】 题干原话 **sound strange** 在原文回响。原文 It may sound strange to say that their main function is to reduce fear 把题干里的 may sound strange to say 几乎原样念出,这种"题干措辞在原文重现"是最强定位信号,紧跟其后的 to reduce fear 即答案内容。

【替换】 their main function is to reduce fear ↔ **They will help one reduce fear**
main function = will help, reduce fear 原义保留

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

第1段确实念到 Why are these sports becoming so popular?, They should become so popular 把 popular 原词搬来; 但"流行"是全文引子, 并非那句"听起来奇怪"的说法, 属听到原词就想选的原词陷阱。

借用原文: Why are these sports becoming so popular?

C) 未提及

They will be less challenging after a time 听起来"奇怪"但录音从未说极限运动会"变得不那么有挑战"; 它蹭了第2段 after a time 这个时间词, 却把内容编造成"难度下降", 属未提及。

借用原文: after a time, your fear response to other things in life will be dramatically reduced

D) 张冠李戴

第1段列举 snowboarding, skateboarding, mountain biking, and many more, They should cover so many different types 借此说"涵盖很多类型"; 但这是开篇举例, 不是题干所指那句"听起来奇怪"的话, 张冠李戴。

借用原文: snowboarding, skateboarding, mountain biking, and many more

20. A) To break one's ultimate limits.

B) To stop being extremely afraid.

C) To avoid dangerous mistakes.

D) To enjoy the sports to the full.

【题目】 Why should one be highly focused when doing extreme sports?

【翻译】 为什么在做极限运动时应该高度专注?

A) 为了突破个人的极限 B) 为了停止极度恐惧 C) 为了避免危险的错误

D) 为了充分享受这些运动

【答案】 C (细节题) To avoid dangerous mistakes.

【定位】 You'll be pushed to your limits, and if you aren't focused you'll make dangerous mistakes.

你会被逼到极限, 如果不专注, 就会犯危险的错误。

【信号】 if 引出的因果条件句。if you aren't focused you'll make dangerous mistakes 是个 if 条件句: "不专注→犯危险错误", 反过来即"专注是为了避免危险错误"。if...you'll... 的因果结构就是原因题的答案信号。

【替换】 if you aren't focused you'll make dangerous mistakes ↔ To avoid dangerous mistakes

肯否转换: 不专注就犯错 = 专注为避免犯错

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

原文 You'll be pushed to your limits 念到 limits, To break one's ultimate limits 抢用 limits 制造"听到就选"; 但原文是"你会被逼到极限", 并非"专注是为了突破极限", 属原词陷阱。

借用原文: You'll be pushed to your limits

B) 张冠李戴

To stop being extremely afraid 对应的是第2段"减少恐惧"的内容, 与第3段"为什么要专注"无关; 把别段的好处安到本题, 张冠李戴。

借用原文: their main function is to reduce fear

D) 未提及

To enjoy the sports to the full 听着合理, 但录音从没说"专注是为了把运动玩到尽兴"; 它无原文出处, 是凭常识编出来的, 属未提及。

-
21. A) By allowing our motivation to be at an all-time high.
B) By stopping us hurting the same muscles repeatedly.
C) By burning as many as 300 calories per hour.
D) By enabling us to get an all-over workout.

【题目】 How can extreme sports benefit us more than standard exercise routines and sports?

【翻译】 极限运动如何比标准锻炼常规和运动更有益?

- A) 通过让我们的动力达到空前的高度 B) 通过阻止我们反复伤害相同的肌肉
C) 通过每小时燃烧多达300卡路里 D) 通过使我们能够得到全身锻炼

【答案】 D (细节题) By enabling us to get an all-over workout.

【定位】 With extreme sports, you'll be working entirely different muscles, and that means you get an all-over workout.

做极限运动时, 你会动用到完全不同的肌肉, 这意味着你能得到全身锻炼。

【信号】 对比 + that means 引出结论。 前句 standard exercise routines and sports only work the same muscles repeatedly 与本句"动用完全不同肌肉"形成对比, that means you get an all-over workout 用 that means 把结论点出——"对比 + that means 的结论"就是答案信号。

【替换】 that means you get an all-over workout ↔ **By enabling us to get an all-over workout**
that means = By enabling us to, all-over workout 原义保留

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

By allowing our motivation to be at an all-time high 盗用第5段 your self-confidence will be at an all-time high 的 all-time high; 但原文说的是"自信"达到最高、且与"比常规运动好在哪"无关, 且把 self-confidence 偷换成 motivation, 原词陷阱兼偷换概念。

借用原文: your self-confidence will be at an all-time high

B) 与原文相反

原文说常规运动 only work the same muscles repeatedly (反复练同一块肌肉, 是它的不足); By stopping us hurting the same muscles repeatedly 盗用 same muscles repeatedly, 却把它说成极限运动的益处方式, 与原文指向相反。

借用原文: only work the same muscles repeatedly

C) 原词陷阱

原文 Basketball burns around 300 in the same time, 300 是篮球的消耗; 极限运动 (滑板) 是 can burn as many as 500 calories per hour。By burning as many as 300 calories per hour 故意配错数字, 是典型数字陷阱。

借用原文: Basketball burns around 300 in the same time

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

1 Most of us have been in teams or organizations where we've had conflict with the people that we're working with around the ideas or decisions that we're discussing. Conflict is natural. We all bring different life and work experiences to the table. We all have different personality preferences and tendencies. We're not all going to have the same ideas on how to approach policies, programs or problems.

我们大多数人都曾身处这样的团队或组织: 在讨论想法或决策时, 与合作者产生冲突。冲突是自然的。我们每个人都带来不同的生活和工作经验。我们都有不同的性格偏好和倾向。我们不可能在如何处理政策、项目或问题上都有相同的想法。

2 But too often we get caught in this place where conflict is perceived to be negative—something we want to avoid so that we can maintain the harmony of our workplace. This could be because some people want to avoid conflict at all costs, after all they still have to work together. But this kind of artificial harmony isn't the answer.

但我们经常陷入这样一种境地: 冲突被视为负面的——我们想要避免的东西, 以便维持工作场所的和谐。这可能是因为有些人想不惜一切代价避免冲突, 毕竟他们还要继续共事。但这种人为的和谐并不是答案。

3 Productive conflict is a vital part of teams and organizations that want to push forward and do more. Without conflict, we're often stuck in this artificial harmony where people don't express potentially innovative ideas for fear that they may start conflict with others.

建设性冲突是想要向前推进并做得更多的团队和组织的重要组成部分。没有冲突, 我们往往会陷入这种人为的和谐, 人们不敢表达可能具有创新性的想法, 因为担心可能会与他人产生冲突。

4 But if you're in a place where you have a basis of trust, conflict can be extremely productive. It can lead to increased innovation and greater trust on teams. It may be an uncomfortable process, but good

leaders and healthy teams recognize that productive and healthy conflict is an important part of how they function.

但如果你所在的地方有信任的基础,冲突可以极具建设性。它可以带来更多创新和团队间更大的信任。这可能是一个令人不适的过程,但优秀的领导者和健康的团队认识到,建设性和健康的冲突是他们运作方式的重要组成部分。

22. A) It is natural.
B) It is instrumental.
C) It is personal.
D) It is vital.

【题目】 What does the passage say about conflict in organizations?

【翻译】 文章关于组织中的冲突说了什么?

A) 这是自然的。 B) 这是有益的。 C) 这是针对个人的。 D) 这是至关重要的。

【答案】 A (细节题) It is natural.

【定位】 Conflict is natural. We all bring different life and work experiences to the table.

冲突是自然的。我们每个人都把各自不同的生活和工作经历带到一起来。

【信号】 is + 形容词的直接定性。答案信号是一句最直白的判断句 Conflict is natural.——主语正是题干的 conflict, 紧跟 is + 形容词给它定性, 这种'X is + 形容词'的下定义句就是定性题的落点。

【替换】 Conflict is natural. ↔ It is natural.

代词替换+原词保留

【排除】 B) 未提及

It is instrumental. (起工具/促进作用的) 原文从未用来形容冲突, 是凭空安上的形容词, 与定性句 Conflict is natural. 不符。

C) 原词陷阱

原文后文确实提到 We all have different personality preferences and tendencies., It is personal. 盗用了 personality 这个原词, 让人觉得'听到了'。但那句是在解释冲突为何自然, 并非给冲突定性为'个人的', 属答非所问。

借用原文: We all have different personality preferences and tendencies.

D) 原词陷阱

It is vital. 盗用的是第 3 段 Productive conflict is a vital part of teams and organizations 里的 vital, 但那是形容'有益的冲突 productive conflict', 而本题问的是冲突本身的性质, 原文这里给的定性是 natural, 不是 vital。

借用原文: Productive conflict is a vital part of teams and organizations

23. A) To guard against being perceived negatively.
B) To prevent themselves from being isolated.
C) To conceal personality preferences.
D) To maintain workplace harmony.

【题目】 **Why do some people want to avoid conflict at all costs?**

【翻译】 为什么有些人想不惜一切代价避免冲突？

- A) 防止被负面看待。 B) 防止自己被孤立。 C) 隐藏个性偏好。
D) 维护工作场所和谐。

【答案】 **D** (细节题) To maintain workplace harmony.

【定位】 But too often we get caught in this place where conflict is perceived to be negative—something we want to avoid so that we can maintain the harmony of our workplace.

但我们常常陷入这样一种境地：冲突被视为负面的东西——一种我们想要回避的东西，以便能维持工作场所的和谐。

【信号】 **so that 引出目的**。答案信号是表目的的连接词 so that: something we want to avoid so that we can maintain the harmony of our workplace, so that 之后正是'回避冲突'的目的，这就是 Why 题要的落点。

【替换】 so that we can maintain the harmony of our workplace ↔ **To maintain workplace harmony.**
语序压缩+同词复现

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

To guard against being perceived negatively. 盗用了原文 conflict is perceived to be negative 里的 perceived/negative，听起来很耳熟。但原文那句是说'冲突被视为负面'，是回避的背景，不是人们回避冲突所追求的目的，属答非所问。

借用原文：conflict is perceived to be negative

B) **未提及**

To prevent themselves from being isolated. (防止自己被孤立) 原文从未提到'被孤立'，是凭空添加的目的，与 so that 后的'维持和谐'无关。

C) **原词陷阱**

To conceal personality preferences. 盗用第 1 段 We all have different personality preferences and tendencies. 里的 personality preferences，但那是讲冲突为何自然，跟'回避冲突的目的'毫不相干，且原文没有'隐藏 conceal'之意。

借用原文：We all have different personality preferences and tendencies.

24. A) It helps to enhance team spirit.
B) It stimulates innovative ideas.
C) It helps to resolve problems.
D) It facilitates policy-making.

【题目】 Why is productive conflict important for teams and organizations?

【翻译】 为什么建设性冲突对团队和组织很重要？

- A) 它有助于增强团队精神。 B) 它激发创新想法。 C) 它有助于解决问题。
D) 它促进政策制定。

【答案】 B (细节题) It stimulates innovative ideas.

【定位】 Without conflict, we're often stuck in this artificial harmony where people don't express potentially innovative ideas for fear that they may start conflict with others.

没有冲突，我们往往困在这种虚假的和谐里，人们由于害怕会与他人引发冲突，而不去表达那些可能很有创新性的想法。

【信号】 Without...反面论证。答案信号是 Without conflict 引出的反面假设：没有冲突，人们就不敢说出 potentially innovative ideas。反过来即说明'有益的冲突'的价值就在于能让创新想法被表达出来，这是从反面点出作用的落点。

【替换】 people don't express potentially innovative ideas ↔ It stimulates innovative ideas.

否定反推+同词保留

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

It helps to enhance team spirit. 借了原文反复出现的 team(s)，让人一听 team 就想选。但原文说冲突带来的是 innovation 与 trust，从未说它增强'团队精神 team spirit'，属答非所问。

借用原文：greater trust on teams

C) 原词陷阱

It helps to resolve problems. 利用第 1 段 how to approach policies, programs or problems 里的 problems 一词，但那是说大家对如何处理问题有分歧（冲突的来源），并非说冲突能'解决问题'，是偷换概念。

借用原文：how to approach policies, programs or problems

D) 原词陷阱

It facilitates policy-making. 把第 1 段 approach policies, programs or problems 中的 policies 改头换面成 policy-making，但原文从未说冲突有助于'制定政策'，是无中生有的作用。

借用原文：how to approach policies, programs or problems

25. A) An innovative mind.
B) Corporate culture.
C) Mutual trust.
D) A healthy mentality.

【题目】 What does productive conflict need as a basis?

【翻译】 建设性冲突需要什么作为基础？

A) 创新思维。 B) 企业文化。 C) 相互信任。 D) 健康的心态。

【答案】 C (细节题) Mutual trust.

【定位】 But if you're in a place where you have a basis of trust, conflict can be extremely productive.
但如果你处在一个有信任基础的环境里，冲突可以变得极富成效。

【信号】 a basis of 直接点前提。答案信号就是题干同款词 basis: if you're in a place where you have a basis of trust, a basis of 后面紧跟的 trust 正是冲突变得有益所需的基础，与设问的 as a basis 直接对上。

【替换】 a basis of trust ↔ Mutual trust.

核心词同+补足限定

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

An innovative mind. 盗用原文多次出现的 innovative/innovation，但创新在原文里是冲突带来的'结果' (lead to increased innovation)，不是它需要的'基础'，前提与结果被颠倒。

借用原文：It can lead to increased innovation

B) 未提及

Corporate culture. (企业文化) 原文从未提及，是借'谈职场就该有企业文化'的常识硬塞的，与 basis of trust 无关。

D) 原词陷阱

A healthy mentality. 盗用原文 good leaders and healthy teams 里的 healthy，但那是形容'健康的团队'，而非冲突所需的'健康心态 mentality'，原文也没说前提是某种心态，是张冠李戴。

借用原文：good leaders and healthy teams

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

36 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。

No injuries were reported on the plane, and the flight took off once again 7.5 hours after the first attempt.

第2段，第1句

并列句是四六级和考研中常见的句式，本句结构清晰、长度适中，且包含被动语态这一常考点，具有一定代表性，但缺少从句等更复杂的典型考点。

"It was like a split second of panic...that resulted in this nervous reaction on the plane," said passenger Brian Healy.

第2段，第2句

引语框架倒装和限制性定语从句都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，主系表加定语从句的组合也是典型的书面表达结构，掌握后可大量复用

After six days of desperate searching, he was eventually found and placed in a supposedly secure area.

第2段，第1句

简单句加时间状语前置是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式；被动语态"was found and placed"的并列结构也是典型用法，学习后可迁移到其他类似句子。虽无从句嵌套，但作为基础句式具有较高的代表性和实用性。

Electric bikes have been the craze in downtown Jacksonville since they were first introduced earlier this month as a one-year pilot program.

第1段，第1句

现在完成时配合 since 引导的时间状语从句是四六级和考研常考句式，用于表达从过去某时间点开始持续到现在状态或动作。被动语态和主系表结构也是高频考点。句子结构具有较高的代表性和复用价值。

But they're leading to safety concerns, mainly at night when some riders don't follow the rules of the road.

第1段，第2句

主句 + 定语从句的结构在四六级和考研真题中较为常见，when 引导的定语从句修饰时间名词是典型用法。现在进行时搭配一般现在时也是常见的时态组合。本句结构具有较高的代表性和可迁移性。

Electric bike riders have to follow all the same rules as you would if you were in an automobile.

第3段，第1句

句子涵盖主谓宾、主系表、比较状语从句、条件状语从句、谓语省略等多种成分和结构,且比较从句的谓语省略是易错点,适合作为划分成分的综合练习句。

And she's aware of the concerns.

第4段，第2句

主系表结构是英语基本句型之一,在真题中常见,但本句结构过于简单,缺少修饰成分或从句,作为典型例句代表性一般

Cumber said, "People can have fun, but both drivers and riders are responsible for paying attention while on the road. And never assume the driver is going to stop or see you."

第4段，第3句

句中覆盖主语、谓语、宾语、表语、状语等多种成分,包含系动词主系表结构、情态动词结构、宾语从句、祈使句省略主语、while 引导的省略状语等多个练习点,成分划分训练价值较高。

It is giving rise to safety concerns.

第5题，D

简单句中使用现在进行时和固定短语动词"give rise to", 在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，具有一定代表性，但结构过于简单，无从句或复杂修饰，典型性中等。

What are electric bike riders supposed to do?

第6题 题干

疑问句和 "be supposed to" 结构在四六级和考研阅读理解中频繁出现，属于典型的考点句式。掌握后可迁移到大量类似表达中。

Give way to automobiles at all times.

第6题，D

本句虽为简单句，但涵盖了谓语、宾语、方式状语和时间状语四种成分，成分种类相对丰富。"give way to" 是固定搭配，可帮助学生理解动词短语的宾语识别。两个介词短语状语的辨析（一个说明对象、一个说明时间）也有一定练习价值。但整体结构过于简单，缺少定语、表语、从句等其他重要成分，训练广度有限。

It's best to start young, so it's instinctive rather than a scary subject.

第2段，第2句

"It is + 形容词 + to do" 的形式主语结构和 "so" 引导的结果状语从句都是四六级和考研常见句式，具有一定代表性。但句子较短、结构相对简单，不如多重从句嵌套或复杂修饰的句子典型。

It's also essential to make money real for children through practical examples.

第4段，第2句

"It is + 形容词 + to do sth" 是四六级和考研阅读写作中的高频句式，形式主语结构非常典型且常考。掌握这一结构后可大量复用到类似句子的理解和写作中，迁移性强。

Working out how much we save using discount pizza coupons, for example, is much more relevant than abstract sums.

第4段，第3句

本句覆盖主语（动名词短语）、谓语（系动词）、表语（比较级结构）、宾语从句、方式状语等多种成分，且动名词短语作主语、宾语从句嵌套、插入语的使用都是常见易错点，适合作为成分划分练习句。

W: Your book has sold 2 million copies, but before we discuss why it's getting so much attention, let's talk about your background.

第3段，第1句

覆盖主谓宾、状语从句、宾语从句等多种成分；第二主句的祈使结构和before从句前置是易错点；宾语从句嵌套在状语从句中也值得练习；成分种类较丰富

A lot of people think I'm trying to punish students who aren't doing well, when actually my goal is to give all students more incentive to succeed.

第6段，第2句

本句结构高度典型：宾语从句 + 定语从句 + 状语从句的组合是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，when 引导的转折状语从句和 think 后接宾语从句都是高频考点，掌握后可广泛应用于理解类似长难句。

It seems like you're blaming them for not succeeding, when poor performance in school isn't a child's fault.

第7段，第4句

本句涵盖形式主语It、系动词seems、表语从句like引导的从句、状语从句when引导的从句、现在进行时谓语are blaming、介词短语作原因状语for not succeeding等多种成分。尤其形式主语It和like作连接词引导表语从句是容易混淆的知识点，when在此处表转折而非时间也是易错点，训练价值较高。

M: But my proposal is not just to reward students with good grades, but also students who show improvements.

第8段，第1句

主系表结构结合 "not just... but also..." 并列、不定式短语作表语、限制性定语从句修饰名词，都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。句子结构典型，掌握后可以迁移到大量类似句子的分析中。

M: If students do better, we'll spend less on schooling.

第10段，第1句

条件状语从句前置是四六级阅读和写作中的高频句式，本句展示了 If 条件句与一般将来时主句的标准搭配，具有较强的典型性和迁移价值。

I met three different people today, and each time, when I asked, "How are you?"

第1段，第1句

并列主干加时间从属结构，再夹带直接引语，这是阅读和叙述中都很常见的句型。掌握这种“外层叙述 + 内层引用”的看法，迁移性较强。

Donna Lynn Hope has also remarked, "Busy doesn't mean better. I've never envied a busy person—the one who likes to point out their busy lives to others."

第3段，第2句

句中涵盖主谓宾基本结构、直接引语作宾语、同位语、限制性定语从句、不定式短语作宾语等多种成分类型。破折号引出的同位语和关系代词 "who" 在从句中充当主语，都是值得练习的典型结构和易错点，训练价值较高。

So the next time someone asks you how you are, maybe respond differently.

第4段，第2句

句子覆盖了时间状语从句、宾语从句、双宾语结构 (ask sb sth)、方式状语等多种成分，且有一定嵌套层次，适合练习从句识别和成分划分；但成分类型相对常规，缺少定语从句、宾补等其他高频易错点。

And "being busy" is the lie they tell themselves about why they can't achieve it.

第4段，第4句

本句主干识别难度适中，嵌套层级有一定挑战但不过分复杂，时态语态相对简单，成分类型丰富且包含高频易错点，结构在真题中高度典型。综合来看，这是一个适合中等偏上水平学习者进行句子结构和成分划分训练的优质材料，值得优先学习以掌握省略引导词的定语从句和同位语从句的识别方法。

Avoid saying we are busy.

第17题，A

祈使句 + 动名词作宾语 + 宾语从句的组合是英文建议类表达的常见句式，在口语写作和考试中频繁出现，掌握后可迁移至类似结构

Reflect on their true purpose.

第17题，B

祈使句在真题中偶有出现（如作文指令、阅读中的建议句），具有一定代表性，但频率远低于陈述句和疑问句，迁移价值中等。

More and more people are taking up extreme sports, like snowboarding, skateboarding, mountain biking, and many more.

第1段，第1句

主谓宾加举例补充的简单句在四六级和考研阅读中较常见，但本句结构过于基础，不涉及从句或复杂修饰，代表性中等。作为入门句型有一定价值，但难以体现考试中常考的长难句特征。

One thing that extreme sports do better than perhaps anything else is to help you stop being afraid.

第2段，第1句

本句结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常典型:主语中嵌套限制性定语从句是常考句式,系表结构配合不定式作表语也是高频搭配,定语从句中的比较结构better than在真题中反复出现。掌握本句结构后,学生可以迁移到大量类似句型,如It is the ability that humans possess better than machines、The key factor that determines success is to maintain consistency等,具有很强的复用价值。

After all, if you can jump out of a plane or off a bridge, then you can face anything else easily.

第2段，第4句

条件状语从句配合主句推论是四六级和考研阅读写作中的高频句式,具有很强的代表性和实用性。"if...then"逻辑在议论文中常见,学生掌握后可广泛迁移到类似场景。结构典型,训练价值高。

Learning to be this focused when enjoying extreme sports will help you to be focused at work, keeping you more productive and ultimately more successful.

第3段，第3句

本句成分丰富且有典型训练价值。主语是动名词短语,其中包含不定式作宾语、嵌套的时间状语从句;谓语后有宾语、宾语补足语、现在分词作伴随状语。涵盖了动名词作主语、不定式作宾补、分词作状语、时间状语从句省略等多个常考点,且主语结构复杂,适合练习长主语的识别和成分拆解

Skateboarding, for example, can burn as many as 500 calories per hour.

第4段，第4句

简单句的主谓宾加状语结构在考试中常见，情态动词 "can" 也是高频考点。但本句过于简洁，缺少从句或复杂修饰，作为真题句式的代表性中等，掌握后迁移价值有限。

Most of us have been in teams or organizations where we've had conflict with the people that we're working with around the ideas or decisions that we're discussing.

第1段，第1句

本句涵盖主谓宾、主系表、定语从句、状语（介词短语）、关系代词在从句中作宾语等多种成分，尤其是关系代词 that 在两个从句中分别作介词宾语和及物动词宾语，需要学生理解宾语前置现象，是很好的成分划分练习材料。

We're not all going to have the same ideas on how to approach policies, programs or problems.

第1段，第5句

句子使用 be going to 表示将来，以及 how to 不定式结构作宾语从句，这两种结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见。宾语后接介词短语和从句进行修饰的模式也是典型的书面语句式。掌握此类结构后可以迁移应用到大量类似句子的理解和写作中，代表性较强。

But too often we get caught in this place where conflict is perceived to be negative—something we want to avoid so that we can maintain the harmony of our workplace.

第2段，第1句

句中涵盖主谓、系表、被动、宾补、定语从句、状语从句、同位语等多种成分，且定语从句省略关系代词、破折号后同位语的识别、目的状语从句的嵌套都是常见易错点，作为成分划分练习句收益较高。

This could be because some people want to avoid conflict at all costs, after all they still have to work together.

第2段，第2句

主句使用情态动词加系动词、后接表语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，是表达推测或解释的典型句式。表语从句由 because 引导也是高频用法。学生掌握后可迁移到大量类似表达场景。

Without conflict, we're often stuck in this artificial harmony where people don't express potentially innovative ideas for fear that they may start conflict with others.

第3段，第2句

该句主干相对清晰但带有两层从句嵌套，时态语态组合适中，成分种类丰富且结构典型。对于需要提升从句嵌套理解和成分划分能力的学习者，是一个收益较高的练习句，值得优先训练。

But if you're in a place where you have a basis of trust, conflict can be extremely productive.

第4段，第1句

本句结构在考试真题中极为常见:条件状语从句 + 主句的组合是高频句式,且条件从句内嵌套定语从句修饰地点名词也是典型模式。主句使用情态动词表示可能性,符合学术和议论文的常见表达。掌握本句结构后,学生可轻松迁移到大量类似句式,如 "If you are in a situation where..., then..." 或 "When you reach a point where..., you can..." 等,代表性很强。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本卷出现的 183 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。

conflict B2

n. 冲突

本卷12次 · 真题 38 句

extreme B2

adj. 极度的

本卷10次 · 真题 39 句

reduce B1

v. 减少，降低（数量、大小、程度等）

本卷7次 · 真题 118 句

reward B1

n. 报酬

本卷7次 · 真题 56 句

productive B2

adj. 富有成效的

本卷7次 · 真题 32 句

saving B1

n. 节省

本卷6次 · 真题 31 句

staff B1

n. 全体员工

本卷5次·真题 43 句

flight A2

n. 航班

本卷5次·真题 36 句

focused B1

adj. 集中注意力的

本卷5次·真题 15 句

rider A2

n. 骑马者;骑车者;骑手

本卷5次·真题 10 句

according B1

prep. 根据

本卷4次·真题 88 句

organization B1

n. 组织

本卷4次·真题 76 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

concern B1

v. 涉及

本卷3次·真题 79 句

calorie B1

n. 卡路里, 热量单位

本卷3次·真题 57 句

response B1

n. 回答

本卷3次·真题 47 句

muscle A2

n. 肌肉

本卷3次·真题 34 句

schedule A2

n. 时间表

本卷3次·真题 21 句

escape A2

v. 逃跑;逃脱

本卷3次·真题 13 句

proposal B2

n. 提议

本卷3次·真题 13 句

strike B1

v. 打击

本卷3次·真题 12 句

deadly B2

adj. 致命的

本卷3次·真题 10 句

harmony B2

n. 和谐

本卷3次·真题10句

pension B2

n. 养老金

本卷3次·真题8句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本卷2次·真题174句

professional B1

adj. 专业的

本卷2次·真题67句

performance B1

n. 表演

本卷2次·真题66句

negative B1

adj. 否定的

本卷2次·真题57句

per B1

prep. 每

本卷2次·真题49句

tax A2

n. 税

本卷2次·真题49句

function B1

n. 功能

本卷2次·真题46句

budget B1

n. 预算

本卷2次·真题45句

limit B1

n. 限度

本卷2次·真题45句

fund B2

n. 资金

本卷2次·真题40句

importance B1

n. 重要性

本卷2次·真题40句

launch B1

v. 推出

本卷2次·真题39句

cash A2

n. 现金

本卷2次·真题37句

finally A2

adv. 终于, 最终

本卷2次·真题36句

respond B1

v. 回答, 答复

本卷2次·真题 35 句

extremely B1

adv. 极其

本卷2次·真题 34 句

campaign B2

n. 运动

本卷2次·真题 29 句

artificial B2

adj. 人造的

本卷2次·真题 28 句

council B1

n. 委员会

本卷2次·真题 27 句

attempt B1

v. 试图

本卷2次·真题 24 句

priority B2

n. 优先事项

本卷2次·真题 23 句

routine B1

n. 常规

本卷2次·真题 23 句

political B1

adj. 政治的

本卷2次·真题 22 句

relevant B2

adj. 相关的

本卷2次·真题 22 句

basis B2

n. 基础;根据

本卷2次·真题 21 句

perceive B2

v. 理解, 领悟 (某事的性质或意义)

本卷2次·真题 21 句

complain A2

v. 抱怨

本卷2次·真题 19 句

burden B2

n. 负担

本卷2次·真题 18 句

poisonous B2

adj. 有毒的

本卷2次·真题 17 句

abstract B2

adj. 抽象的

本卷2次·真题 15 句

secure B2

adj. 安全的

本卷2次·真题 15 句

chore B1

n. 家务活;日常杂务

本卷2次·真题 13 句

incentive B2

n. 激励

本卷2次·真题 12 句

sum B1

n. 总数

本卷2次·真题 10 句

repeatedly B1

adv. 反复地

本卷2次·真题 8 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本卷1次·真题 466 句

author A2

n. 作者

本卷1次·真题 244 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本卷1次·真题 169 句

local A2

adj. 当地的

本卷1次·真题 150 句

customer A2

n. 顾客, 客户

本卷1次·真题 124 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本卷1次·真题 119 句

process B1

n. 过程

本卷1次·真题 108 句

professor B1

n. 教授 (大学教师的最高职称)

本卷1次·真题 105 句

financial B2

adj. 财政的

本卷1次·真题 101 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本卷1次·真题 99 句

physical B1

adj. 身体的

本卷1次·真题 98 句

type A2

n. 类型

本卷1次·真题 97 句

amount A2

n. 数量

本卷1次·真题 87 句

mental B1

adj. 精神的

本卷1次·真题 86 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本卷1次·真题 80 句

contribute B1

v. 捐献

本卷1次·真题 74 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本卷1次·真题 65 句

economic B2

adj. 经济的

本卷1次·真题 62 句

account A2

n. 账户

本卷1次·真题 61 句

policy B1

n. 政策

本卷1次·真题 61 句

resident B2

n. 居民

本卷1次·真题 61 句

option B1

n. 选择

本卷1次·真题 60 句

enable B1

v. 使能够

本卷1次·真题 58 句

solve A2

v. 解决 (问题、困难)

本卷1次·真题 58 句

creative B1

adj. 有创造力的

本卷1次·真题 55 句

ensure B2

v. 确保

本卷1次·真题 54 句

link A2

n. 联系

本卷1次·真题 52 句

nation B1

n. 国家

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

email A2

n. 电子邮件

本卷1次·真题 50 句

innovation B2

n. 创新;革新(指行为或过程)

本卷1次·真题 50 句

publish B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本卷1次·真题 50 句

workplace B1

n. 工作场所

本卷1次·真题 48 句

easily A2

adv. 容易地

本卷1次·真题 47 句

detail B1

n. 细节

本卷1次·真题 45 句

mainly B1

adv. 主要地

本卷1次·真题 45 句

maintain B1

v. 维持

本卷1次·真题 44 句

spot A2

n. 地点

本卷1次·真题 42 句

wild A2

adj. 野生的

本卷1次·真题 42 句

failure B1

n. 失败

本卷1次·真题 41 句

further B1

adv. 更远地

本卷1次·真题 41 句

range B1

n. 范围

本卷1次·真题 41 句

majority B2

n. 大多数, 大部分

本卷1次·真题 40 句

income B1

n. 收入

本卷1次·真题 39 句

reflect B1

v. 反映, 显示

本卷1次·真题 39 句

pollution B1

n. 污染

本卷1次·真题 38 句

reality B1

n. 现实

本卷1次·真题 38 句

regular B1

adj. 经常的

本卷1次·真题 38 句

enhance B2

v. 提高

本卷1次·真题 37 句

particular B2

adj. 特定的

本卷1次·真题 37 句

exactly B1

adv. 精确地

本卷1次·真题 36 句

personality B1

n. 个性

本卷1次·真题 35 句

assume B2

v. 假定

本卷1次·真题 34 句

recognize B1

v. 认出

本卷1次·真题 34 句

achievement B1

n. 成就

本卷1次·真题 33 句

motivate B2

v. 激励

本卷1次·真题 33 句

track A2

n. 小路

本卷1次·真题 33 句

oh A1

intj. 哦 (表示惊讶、理解或反应)

本卷1次·真题 31 句

aware A2

adj. 知道的

本卷1次·真题 30 句

essential B1

adj. 必不可少的

本卷1次·真题 30 句

means A2

n. 方法

本卷1次·真题 30 句

eventually B1

adv. 最终

本卷1次·真题 29 句

improvement B1

n. 改进

本卷1次·真题 29 句

expense B1

n. 花费

本卷1次·真题 28 句

gap B1

n. 间隙

本卷1次·真题 28 句

highly B1

adv. 非常

本卷1次·真题 28 句

innovative B2

adj. 创新的

本卷1次·真题 26 句

responsible B1

adj. 负责的

本卷1次·真题 25 句

economist B2

n. 经济学家

本卷1次·真题 24 句

install B1

v. 安装 (设备、软件)

本卷1次·真题 23 句

relative B1

n. 亲戚, 亲属

本卷1次·真题 23 句

ultimately B2

adv. 最终; 终归

本卷1次·真题 23 句

criticism B2

n. 批评

本卷1次·真题 22 句

entirely B1

adv. 完全地

本卷1次·真题 22 句

invest B2

v. 投资 (金钱、时间等以期获得回报)

本卷1次·真题 22 句

disappear A2

v. 消失; 不见

本卷1次 · 真题 21 句

discount B1

n. 折扣; 减价

本卷1次 · 真题 21 句

slightly B1

adv. 稍微, 略微, 轻微地

本卷1次 · 真题 21 句

advocate B2

v. 拥护

本卷1次 · 真题 20 句

locate B1

v. 找到; 找出...的位置

本卷1次 · 真题 20 句

transport B1

v. 运输, 运送

本卷1次 · 真题 20 句

vast B2

adj. 巨大的

本卷1次 · 真题 20 句

motivation B2

n. 动力

本卷1次 · 真题 19 句

vital B2

adj. 极其重要的, 必不可少的

本卷1次 · 真题 19 句

ease B1

n. 容易

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

okay A2

adj. 可以的

本卷1次 · 真题 18 句

crash B1

v. (车辆) 猛撞, 碰撞

本卷1次 · 真题 17 句

differently A2

adv. 不同地

本卷1次 · 真题 17 句

challenging B2

adj. 有挑战性的

本卷1次 · 真题 16 句

increased A2

v. 增加了

本卷1次 · 真题 16 句

tendency B2

n. 倾向

本卷1次·真题 16 句

attraction B1

n. 吸引力

本卷1次·真题 15 句

persuade B1

v. 说服

本卷1次·真题 15 句

accomplish B2

v. 完成, 实现 (任务、目标)

本卷1次·真题 14 句

blame B1

v. 责备

本卷1次·真题 14 句

schooling B2

n. 学校教育

本卷1次·真题 14 句

urge B2

v. 敦促

本卷1次·真题 14 句

crew B1

n. 全体船员

本卷1次·真题 13 句

economics B2

n. 经济学

本卷1次·真题 13 句

preference B2

n. 偏爱

本卷1次·真题 13 句

trace B2

v. 追踪, 查找

本卷1次·真题 13 句

overcome B2

v. 克服

本卷1次·真题 12 句

consultant B2

n. 顾问

本卷1次·真题 11 句

opening B1

n. 开口; 洞; 缺口

本卷1次·真题 11 句

otherwise B2

adv. 否则, 不然

本卷1次·真题 11 句

reaction B1

n. 反应

本卷1次·真题 11 句

resolve B2

v. 解决 (问题、困难)

本卷1次·真题 11句

length A2

n. 长度

本卷1次·真题 10句

necessity B2

n. 必需品

本卷1次·真题 10句

panic B1

n. 恐慌

本卷1次·真题 10句

politician B2

n. 政治家

本卷1次·真题 10句

practical B1

adj. 实际的

本卷1次·真题 10句

relief B1

n. 宽慰

本卷1次·真题 10句

uncomfortable B1

adj. 不舒服的

本卷1次·真题 10句

slip B1

v. 滑倒

本卷1次·真题 9句

split B1

v. 分开

本卷1次·真题 9句

affair B2

n. 事务

本卷1次·真题 8句

branch A2

n. 树枝

本卷1次·真题 8句

closure B2

n. 关闭

本卷1次·真题 8句

honestly B1

adv. 诚实地

本卷1次·真题 8句

inability B2

n. 无能力;不能

本卷1次·真题 8句

potentially B2

adv. 可能地

本卷1次·真题 8句

remedy

B2

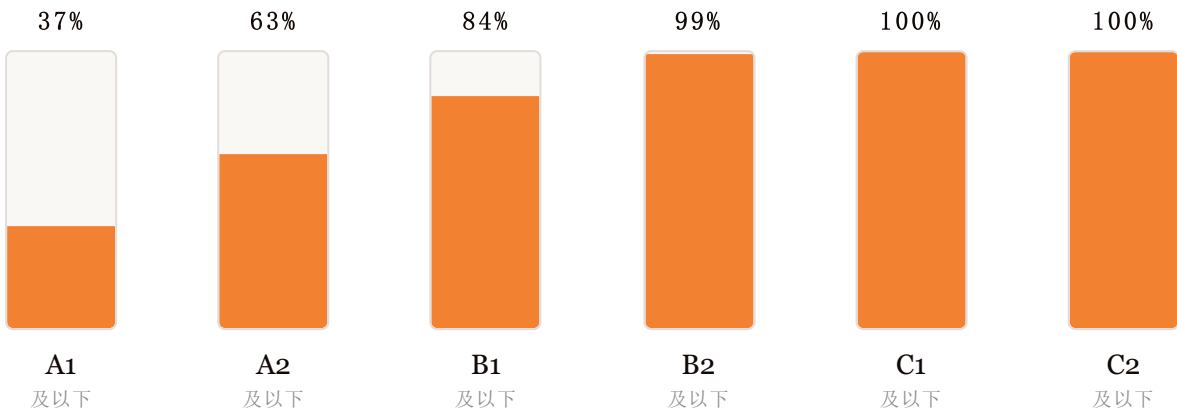
n. 治疗方法

本卷1次·真题8句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全卷录音原文 593 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 **593** 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 4 个·约 1%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）·数据为全卷录音原文去重词 593 个·末柱为 100%

去重总词数

593

B2 以上难词

1%

B1 及以下覆盖

84%

英语四级 2024年6月·第2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 →