

2024年12月·第1套 英语四级听力真题原文与答案解析

PAPER & KEY • 听力题和解析

听力题和解析

本卷全部 25 题的标准答案与完整录音文字稿由懒笔记基于2024年12月·第1套 英语四级听力原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面层级：Part/Section 标题与各节 Directions 照原卷排印——真实听力考卷只印选项，题干由录音念出。其下按录音篇目逐篇排印：每篇先给完整录音文字稿（逐段中译），再逐题给出卷面题目与该题解析（题目、翻译、答案、定位、信号、替换与排除）。

真题卷第1套(2024-12) • 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 The City of Fayetteville is making a special effort to recognize its bus drivers ahead of the newly proclaimed Transit Driver Appreciation Day happening Saturday. As part of the event, the city is celebrating its longest-serving driver on the force.

Fayetteville市正在特别努力表彰其公交车司机，以迎接新设立的公交司机感谢日，该日定于周六举行。作为活动的一部分，该市正在庆祝其服务时间最长的在职司机。

2 That driver is Sherry Christian. Christian has been a driver for 25 years. The Fayetteville native believes driving a school bus allows her to give back to her community. She says that the best part of the job is watching the children who ride her bus grow up.

这位司机是Sherry Christian。Christian已经担任司机25年。这位Fayetteville本地人认为驾驶校车让她能够回馈社区。她说这份工作最好的部分是看着乘坐她的校车的孩子们长大。

3 Transit Driver Appreciation Day has been celebrated across the country as far back as 2009. However, this week, the City of Fayetteville issued a proclamation for the day to take place March 18th. Officials

said they want bus drivers to know how important they are to Fayetteville, serving almost 1.6 million riders a year.

公交司机感谢日早在2009年就在全国内庆祝。然而,本周Fayetteville市发布公告将这一日期定为3月18日。官员们表示,他们希望公交车司机知道他们对Fayetteville有多么重要,每年为近160万名乘客提供服务。

1. A) She is making a special effort to be recognized.
B) She has been living in Fayetteville for 25 years.
C) She has been driving a school bus ever since 2009.
D) She is the longest-serving bus driver in Fayetteville.

【题目】 What do we learn about Sherry Christian?

【翻译】 关于Sherry Christian我们了解到什么?

- A) 她正在特别努力以获得认可。 B) 她已在Fayetteville生活了25年。
C) 她自2009年以来一直驾驶校车。 D) 她是Fayetteville服务时间最长的公交车司机。

【答案】 D (细节题) She is the longest-serving bus driver in Fayetteville.

【定位】 As part of the event, the city is celebrating its longest-serving driver on the force.

作为活动的一部分, 该市正在表彰其在职时间最长的司机。

【信号】 最高级 longest-serving 强调。 答案句的信号是最高级 longest-serving driver on the force——『在职最久的司机』。最高级是新闻强调『独一份身份』的标志, 一旦听到 the longest / the most, 往往就是出题点, 要立刻锁定。

【替换】 the city is celebrating its longest-serving driver on the force ↔

She is the longest-serving bus driver in Fayetteville.

同身份的换说法

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

录音里 The City of Fayetteville is making a special effort to recognize its bus drivers 的主语是『城市』在努力表彰司机；选项 A 把它偷换成 She is making a special effort to be recognized.——变成『她自己在努力争取被认可』。努力的人从城市换成了她本人，主语张冠李戴。

借用原文：The City of Fayetteville is making a special effort to recognize its bus drivers

B) 原词陷阱

录音第 2 段说 Christian has been a driver for 25 years.——她当『司机』25 年；选项 B 把这个 25 年的数字盗来，安到 living in Fayetteville for 25 years『在 Fayetteville 住了 25 年』上。录音说的是开车 25 年、不是住了 25 年，听到 25 years 就选正中陷阱。

借用原文：Christian has been a driver for 25 years.

C) 原词陷阱

录音第 3 段 Transit Driver Appreciation Day has been celebrated across the country as far back as 2009. 里的 2009，说的是『这个表彰日全国早在 2009 年就有了』，与她本人无关；选项 C 把 2009 盗来，说成 driving a school bus ever since 2009『她从 2009 年起开校车』。年份对象被偷换，听到 2009 就选即中招。

借用原文：Transit Driver Appreciation Day has been celebrated across the country as far back as 2009.

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2. A) The importance of their service to the city.
B) The number of riders they serve in the city.
C) The new proclamation issued early this week.
D) The significance of the event to take place March 18.

【题目】 What did city officials of Fayetteville want bus drivers to be aware of?

【翻译】 Fayetteville 市政府官员希望公交车司机意识到什么？

- A) 他们为这座城市提供的服务的重要性。 B) 他们在这座城市服务的乘客数量。
C) 本周早些时候发布的新公告。 D) 将于 3 月 18 日举行的活动的重要意义。

【答案】 A (细节题) The importance of their service to the city.

【定位】 Officials said they want bus drivers to know how important they are to Fayetteville, serving almost 1.6 million riders a year.

官员们说，他们想让公交司机知道，他们对 Fayetteville 有多么重要，每年服务近 160 万名乘客。

【信号】 官方表态 said they want...to know. 答案句的信号是官方直接表态 Officials said they want bus drivers to know how important they are——『官员说想让司机知道他们有多重要』。said...want...to know 直接抛出他们要传达的内容，是答案句的明确路标。

【替换】 how important they are to Fayetteville ↔ The importance of their service to the city.

形容词改名词

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

录音句尾 serving almost 1.6 million riders a year 确实念到了乘客数量，但它只是补充说明司机为何重要的背景；选项 B 把这个数字盗来当成官方想让司机知道的内容 The number of riders they serve in the city. 官方强调的是『重要性』，不是『乘客数量』这个数字本身，听到 riders 就选即中招。

借用原文：serving almost 1.6 million riders a year

C) 答非所问

录音第 3 段 this week, the City of Fayetteville issued a proclamation 提到本周发了公告，选项 C 把它说成 The new proclamation issued early this week.。公告是事件背景，题目问的是『官方想让司机知道什么』，公告本身不是答案，属答非所问。

借用原文：this week, the City of Fayetteville issued a proclamation for the day

D) 原词陷阱

录音 for the day to take place March 18th 念到了活动日期 3 月 18 日，选项 D 把它说成 The significance of the event to take place March 18.。日期只是活动安排的细节，官方想让司机知道的是『他们的重要性』而非『这个活动的意义』，听到 March 18 就选即被日期带偏。

借用原文：for the day to take place March 18th

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

1 The Wilton School Board has proposed a 5.99% spending increase. If approved, it would be the largest jump in at least eight budget cycles. The 5.99% request more than doubles the highest previous year-over-year increase in the last eight years, which was 2.99% for the 2021-2022 school year. The biggest driver of the \$91.8 million proposed budget remains teacher salaries. These account for 64% of the total request at \$59 million. The \$59 million is up from the \$56.7 million budgeted for the current school year.

Wilton学区委员会提议增加5.99%的支出。如果获得批准,这将是至少八个预算周期中最大的增幅。5.99%的增幅请求是过去八年中最高年度增幅的两倍多,而此前最高增幅是2021-2022学年的2.99%。这份9180万美元预算提案的最大驱动因素仍然是教师工资。教师工资占总请求金额的64%,为5900万美元。5900万美元高于本学年预算的5670万美元。

2 There are some factors that could affect the budget moving forward. One of those is total enrollment. The district will have a total enrollment of 3,742 students. Almost all of these students will be in kindergarten through high school, but 66 will be in prekindergarten and other programs. This represents 47 fewer students than the current year. Fewer students mean less federal and state funding.

有一些因素可能会影响未来的预算。其中之一是总入学人数。该学区将有3742名学生入学。几乎所有这些学生都将在幼儿园到高中阶段就读,但有66名学生将在学前班和其他项目中。这比本学年减少了47名学生。学生人数减少意味着联邦和州拨款减少。

3. A) Budgeted \$56.7 million for the coming school year.
B) Requested to raise teachers' salaries by 3 percent.
C) Proposed a spending increase by 5.99 percent.
D) Kept raising funds for at least 8 budget cycles.

【题目】 What does the news report say the Wilton School Board has done?

【翻译】 新闻报道称 Wilton 学区委员会做了什么？

- A) 为即将到来的学年预算了 5670 万美元。 B) 要求将教师工资提高 3%。
C) 提议将开支增加 5.99%。 D) 在至少 8 个预算周期内持续筹集资金。

【答案】 C (细节题) Proposed a spending increase by 5.99 percent.

【定位】 The Wilton School Board has proposed a 5.99% spending increase.

威尔顿学区校董会提出了一项 5.99% 的支出增长。

【信号】 开篇首句直陈主体动作。新闻把核心事实放在开篇，第一句 The Wilton School Board has proposed a 5.99% spending increase. 直接交代了校董会做的事，主体+动作+数字俱全，正是答案句。

【替换】 has proposed a 5.99% spending increase ↔ **Proposed a spending increase by 5.99 percent.**
原句几乎平移到选项

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

Budgeted \$56.7 million for the coming school year. 借用了录音真实念到的数字 56.7 million，可录音说的是 up from the \$56.7 million budgeted for the current school year——这是『本学年』已编的旧预算、是被比较的基数，并非为『下一学年』新编的，听到 56.7 million 就选会掉坑。

借用原文：up from the \$56.7 million budgeted for the current school year

B) **原词陷阱**

Requested to raise teachers' salaries by 3 percent. 看似与教师薪资相关，但录音只说薪资占比 64% of the total request 与金额升至 59 million，从未说按 3% 加薪；3 percent 与录音里的 2.99% 近似，是用近似数字加上『加薪』这个貌似合理的动作拼出来的干扰。

借用原文：2.99% for the 2021-2022 school year

D) **原词陷阱**

Kept raising funds for at least 8 budget cycles. 抓住了录音里的 at least eight budget cycles，但录音原意是『这是至少八个预算周期以来最大的一次涨幅』，eight budget cycles 是个时间比较范围，并非校董会『持续筹款八个周期』这个动作，属于把时间状语硬读成动作。

借用原文：the largest jump in at least eight budget cycles

4. A) Decrease in salaries for school administrators.
B) Reduction in federal and state funding.
C) Firing of less qualified faculty members.
D) Closing down of some less competitive schools.

【题目】 What will a decline in the total enrollment lead to?

【翻译】 总入学人数下降会导致什么？

- A) 学校管理人员工资减少。 B) 联邦和州资助减少。 C) 解雇资质较低的教职员工。
D) 关闭一些竞争力较弱的学校。

【答案】 B (细节题) Reduction in federal and state funding.

【定位】 This represents 47 fewer students than the current year. Fewer students mean less federal and state funding.

这意味着比本学年少了 47 名学生。学生减少意味着联邦和州的拨款减少。

【信号】 因果词 mean 点出后果。录音用 Fewer students mean less federal and state funding 中的 mean 直接把『学生减少』和『拨款减少』连起来，mean 后面那一截就是题目要的后果，是标准的因果信号句。

【替换】 less federal and state funding ↔ Reduction in federal and state funding.

less 换成名词 Reduction

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

Decrease in salaries for school administrators. 里 salaries 一词录音确实出现过（教师薪资升至 59 million），但录音只说薪资是上涨的、且针对的是教师而非行政人员，更没说招生下降会让薪资下降，是把听过的 salaries 拿来嫁接的无中生有后果。

借用原文：teacher salaries. These account for 64% of the total request at \$59 million

C) 未提及

Firing of less qualified faculty members. 听上去『钱少了就裁人』很合逻辑，但录音对学生减少给出的唯一后果是拨款减少，从未提到裁教师，这是用常识脑补、原文未提。

D) 未提及

Closing down of some less competitive schools. 同样是凭常识想象的后果，录音谈的是同一个学区内部的预算与拨款，根本没提到关停任何学校，属未提及。

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

¹ A rare thundersnow event has taken place in Scotland. And alarmed locals contacted police, thinking they had heard bombs going off. The phenomenon happens when thunder and lightning mix with a heavy snowstorm—sometimes causing loud claps that can be confused with explosions.

苏格兰发生了一次罕见的雷雪事件。惊慌失措的当地居民联系了警方，以为他们听到了炸弹爆炸的声音。这种现象发生在雷电与暴雪混合时，有时会产生巨大的爆裂声，容易被误认为是爆炸。

2 One person described it as a loud boom, similar to a plane crash. Another person was woken up in the middle of the night by what he thought was early construction work starting. The noise was powerful enough to shake buildings and set off car alarms. The police were flooded with many calls from the public. And they sent out a message asking people to remain calm. The police assured everyone that it was just thunder and lightning rather than some military exercise. The weather was the coldest it had been for the season, so people were warned to be careful when traveling outside. In particular, dangerous conditions such as icy roads or wet ground could cause difficulty for drivers. The rail service also announced potential disruptions to trains due to the deep snow. Some roads were also closed because of the severe weather.

一个人将其描述为一声巨响,类似于飞机坠毁。另一个人在半夜被他以为是早期施工开始的声音吵醒。这种噪音强大到足以震动建筑物并触发汽车警报器。警方接到了大量公众来电。他们发出信息要求人们保持冷静。警方向所有人保证这只是雷电,而不是什么军事演习。天气是本季最冷的,因此人们被警告在外出时要小心。特别是结冰的道路或湿滑的地面等危险状况可能会给司机造成困难。铁路部门也宣布由于积雪深厚,列车可能会受到干扰。一些道路也因恶劣天气而关闭。

5. A) They often take place in the Scottish highlands.
B) They usually happen in the middle of the night.
C) Their damage can be as serious as that of bombs.
D) Their loud claps can be confused with explosions.

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

【翻译】 我们从报道中了解到关于雷暴雪的什么信息?

- A) 它们经常发生在苏格兰高地。 B) 它们通常发生在午夜时分。
C) 它们造成的破坏可能与炸弹一样严重。 D) 它们的巨大响声可能会与爆炸声混淆。

【答案】 D (细节题) Their loud claps can be confused with explosions.

【定位】 The phenomenon happens when thunder and lightning mix with a heavy snowstorm—sometimes causing loud claps that can be confused with explosions.

这一现象发生在雷电与强暴风雪交织之时——有时会造成响亮的轰鸣声,让人误以为是爆炸。

【信号】 定义句"The phenomenon happens when..."。信号是这句对现象下定义的结构 The phenomenon happens when (这一现象发生在.....之时), 新闻在介绍一个陌生概念后, 紧跟的这种"定义/解释句"就是该现象特征的承载句, 听到"The phenomenon..."就锁定它后面的内容。

【替换】 loud claps that can be confused with explosions ↔

Their loud claps can be confused with explosions.

原句换主语几乎平移

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音开头只说这次事件发生在苏格兰这一具体地点，并没说雷雪"往往发生在苏格兰高地"。A 借"Scotland/highlands"这个地名营造熟悉感，把"这一次在苏格兰"偷换成"通常在高地"，是个频率/范围被夸大的陷阱。

借用原文：A rare thundersnow event has taken place in Scotland.

B) 原词陷阱

录音里 woken up in the middle of the night 说的是"某个人这一次在半夜被吵醒"，并非"雷雪通常发生在半夜"。B 把这个时间状语原词搬过来，又加上"usually"夸成惯例，听到"middle of the night"就选 B 正中陷阱。

借用原文：Another person was woken up in the middle of the night

C) 偷换概念

录音说的是雷雪的"巨响"可被误当爆炸（声音层面），并没说它的"破坏力"和炸弹一样大。C 借用"bombs"这个原词，把"声音像炸弹"偷换成"破坏力像炸弹"，听到 bombs 就选会掉进去。

借用原文：loud claps that can be confused with explosions

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6. A) They sent out a message to calm them down.
B) They promised to stop the construction work.
C) They told them the military exercise was over.
D) They set off to inspect the site of the plane crash.

【题目】 What did the police do when they received the local residents' phone calls?

【翻译】 警方在接到当地居民的电话后做了什么？

- A) 他们发出了一条消息让居民冷静下来。 B) 他们承诺停止施工作业。
C) 他们告诉居民军事演习已经结束。 D) 他们出发前往检查飞机坠毁现场。

【答案】 A (细节题) They sent out a message to calm them down.

【定位】 The police were flooded with many calls from the public. And they sent out a message asking people to remain calm.

警方接到了公众打来的大量电话。随后他们发出一条消息，请大家保持冷静。

【信号】 主语 the police 紧跟的动作句。信号是以警方为主语、紧接"接到大量电话"之后的那个动作 they sent out a message asking people to remain calm。题目问"接到电话后做了什么"，录音里"接到电话"这句的下一句就是答案落点，顺着叙事次序就能接住。

【替换】 sent out a message asking people to remain calm ↔ **They sent out a message to calm them down.**
"请人保持冷静" = "使其平静"

【排除】 B) 未提及

录音只提到有人"以为是施工开工", 从没说警方"承诺停止施工"。B 借"construction"这个画面把不存在的承诺安到警方头上, 属凭空捏造的动作。

借用原文: what he thought was early construction work starting

C) 原词陷阱

录音是警方"向大家保证这只是雷电、不是军事演习", 并非"告诉大家军演结束了"。C 偷来"military exercise"原词, 把"不是军演"改成"军演已结束"——录音根本没有军演, 何来结束, 听到 military exercise 就选 C 正中陷阱。

借用原文: it was just thunder and lightning rather than some military exercise

D) 原词陷阱

录音里"plane crash"只是某人形容声音"像飞机失事"的比喻, 根本没有真飞机失事, 警方更没"前往勘查失事现场"。D 把这个比喻里的原词搬来, 编出一个不存在的警方动作, 听到 plane crash 就选会掉坑。

借用原文: described it as a loud boom, similar to a plane crash

7. A) Keep warm.

B) Take caution.

C) Avoid driving.

D) Use rail service.

【题目】 What were people advised to do when traveling outside?

【翻译】 人们被建议在外出时做什么?

A) 保持温暖。 B) 小心谨慎。 C) 避免驾车。 D) 使用铁路服务。

【答案】 B (细节题) Take caution.

【定位】 The weather was the coldest it had been for the season, so people were warned to be careful when traveling outside.

天气是本季最冷的, 因此人们被提醒外出时要小心。

【信号】 提醒信号"were warned to be careful"。信号是 people were warned to be careful when traveling outside 里的"were warned" (被提醒) 这一提醒标志词, 它后面紧跟的 be careful 就是"被建议做什么"的直接答案, 听到 warned/advised 就锁后面的动作。

【替换】 people were warned to be careful ↔ Take caution

"be careful"="take caution"

【排除】A) 过度推断

录音虽说"本季最冷",但提醒的内容是"小心",并没说让大家"保暖"。A借"最冷天气"的语境顺势推出"keep warm",是录音没明说的过度延伸,听到 coldest 就联想到保暖会被带偏。

借用原文: The weather was the coldest it had been for the season

C) 原词陷阱

录音说"结冰湿滑路面会给司机带来困难",是提醒司机小心,并没说"别开车"。C借"drivers"原词把"开车要当心"偷换成"避免开车",比录音说得更绝对,听到 drivers 就选C会掉坑。

借用原文: dangerous conditions such as icy roads or wet ground could cause difficulty for drivers

D) 与原文相反

录音说"铁路服务也宣布列车可能因大雪受扰",是说火车也受影响、不可靠,绝非建议大家"改坐火车"。D偷来"rail service"原词,把"火车受影响"反着说成"用火车出行",听到 rail service 就选D正中反向陷阱。

借用原文: The rail service also announced potential disruptions to trains due to the deep snow.

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: I'm going to the city centre to buy a new phone today.

M: 我今天要去市中心买一部新手机。

2 W: Didn't you buy a new phone just two months ago?

W: 你不是两个月前才买了一部新手机吗?

3 M: It was three months ago, and I already know what you're going to say. You're thinking I shouldn't replace my phone this soon.

M: 是三个月前,而且我已经知道你要说什么了。你觉得我不该这么快就换手机。

4 W: No, actually, I was wondering how you could possibly afford a new phone. But now that you mention it, I do think getting another phone so soon is wasteful, regardless of the cost.

W: 不,其实我是在想你怎么可能负担得起一部新手机。但既然你提到了,我确实认为这么快又买一部手机很浪费,不管多少钱。

5 M: Maybe you're right, but the thing is, everyone at the office has a nice, expensive phone, and I'm a little embarrassed by mine. I just got a credit card, so I thought I might as well buy a new phone.

M: 也许你说得对,但问题是,办公室里每个人都有一部很好很贵的手机,我对我的手机有点难为情。我刚办了一张信用卡,所以我想不如买部新手机。

6 W: I don't think buying a phone on credit is a good idea. Look, you've only been working for five months now. People understand that you are a recent graduate, and I doubt anyone cares about your phone other than yourself.

W: 我觉得用信用卡买手机不是个好主意。你看,你才工作了五个月。大家都理解你是刚毕业的,我觉得除了你自己,没人在意你的手机。

7 M: Maybe you're right, but the credit card has a very good special offer, where I don't pay any interest for six months. I'll be able to pay for the phone well before that period is over.

M: 也许你说得对,但这张信用卡有一个很好的特别优惠,六个月内不用付利息。在那之前我肯定能把手机款付清。

8 W: I still think it's a bad idea to use a credit card for something you don't need. One of my colleagues bought a lot of things on credit during her first year of work, and it became a bad habit, and she accumulated a lot of debt.

W: 我还是觉得用信用卡买你不需要的东西是个坏主意。我有个同事在工作第一年用信用卡买了很多东西,这变成了一个坏习惯,她积累了很多债务。

9 M: Well, I can see how that might happen to someone, and I'm sure she regrets it, but I know it won't happen to me.

M: 嗯,我能理解这种事可能发生在某些人身上,我相信她很后悔,但我知道这不会发生在我身上。

8. A) Why the man is so anxious to buy a new phone.

B) How the man could possibly afford a new phone.

C) How the man got into the habit of being wasteful.

D) Why the man is so fond of using his credit card.

【题目】 What does the woman say she was actually wondering about?

【翻译】 女士说她实际上想知道的是什么?

- A) 为什么男士如此急于购买新手机。 B) 男士怎么可能负担得起新手机。
C) 男士是如何养成浪费习惯的。 D) 为什么男士如此喜欢使用信用卡。

【答案】 B (细节题) How the man could possibly afford a new phone.

【定位】 No, actually, I was wondering how you could possibly afford a new phone.

不, 其实我是在想, 你到底怎么买得起一部新手机。

【信号】 actually 纠偏后的真意。 女方先用 No 否定男方的猜测, 再用 actually 引出自己真正在想的事——"actually"后面才是她的本意, 这正是答案信号: 纠正/转折之后的内容才是落点。

【替换】 how you could possibly afford a new phone ↔ **How the man could possibly afford a new phone.**

几乎原句搬运, 仅换人称

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音确有男方 I'm going to the city centre to buy a new phone today. 这种"今天就去买"的急切感, A 借此造"为何这么急"的诱惑; 但女方明说在想的是"怎么买得起", 不是"为何急"。

借用原文: I'm going to the city centre to buy a new phone today.

C) 原词陷阱

女方确实说了 getting another phone so soon is wasteful, C 盗这个 wasteful 来骗; 但这是她在 But now that you mention it 之后补的评价, 题干问的是她"actually was wondering"的那件事, 那件事是"如何负担", 不是"如何变浪费"。

借用原文: getting another phone so soon is wasteful

D) 张冠李戴

录音后文男方说 I just got a credit card, D 借"信用卡"造"为何爱用卡"的问题; 但这是男方的话、且在女方发问之后, 女方"在想"的内容里根本没有它。

借用原文: I just got a credit card

-
9. A) It is not in fashion any more.
B) It goes out of order frequently.
C) It is not as fancy as his colleagues'.
D) It lacks functions office work requires.

【题目】 Why is the man a little embarrassed by the phone he's using now?

【翻译】 为什么男士对他现在使用的手机感到有点尴尬?

- A) 它已经不再流行了。 B) 它经常出现故障。 C) 它不如他同事的手机高级。
D) 它缺少办公工作所需的功能。

【答案】 C (细节题) It is not as fancy as his colleagues'.

【定位】 Maybe you're right, but the thing is, everyone at the office has a nice, expensive phone, and I'm a little embarrassed by mine.

也许你说得对, 但问题是, 办公室里每个人都有一部又好又贵的手机, 我对自己这部有点难为情。

【信号】 the thing is 引出真正缘由。 男方用 but the thing is 转入正题, 紧接着给出难为情的原因——"大家都有又好又贵的手机"。"the thing is"是"我接下来说的才是要点"的提示, 正是答案信号。

【替换】 everyone at the office has a nice, expensive phone ↔ It is not as fancy as his colleagues'.

正话反说 + 同义改写

I'm a little embarrassed by mine ↔ It is not as fancy as his colleagues'.

难为情对应的正是"比不上"

【排除】 A) 未提及

男方只说自己手机比不上同事、并非"不再时髦"。in fashion 这层意思录音从未出现，是凭"旧手机"常识硬加的。

B) 未提及

男方难为情是因为手机不够气派，不是因为它老出故障。"goes out of order"录音里完全没有对应。

D) 原词陷阱

录音确有 everyone at the office 出现"office", D 用 functions office work requires 把"office"接到"工作功能缺失"上；但男方难为情是"不如别人气派"，从没说手机缺工作所需功能。

借用原文：everyone at the office has a nice, expensive phone

-
10. A) It enables him to buy a new phone at a more favorable price.
B) It is a special offer to recent college graduates working in offices.
C) It is available to office workers who have a good enough credit score.
D) It allows him to borrow money without paying interest for six months.

【题目】 What does the man say about the credit card he just got?

【翻译】 关于男士刚办的信用卡,他说了什么?

- A) 它使他能够以更优惠的价格购买新手机。
B) 这是为刚毕业在办公室工作的大学生提供的特别优惠。
C) 信用评分足够好的办公室职员可以办理。 D) 它允许他借款六个月不用支付利息。

【答案】 D (细节题) It allows him to borrow money without paying interest for six months.

【定位】 Maybe you're right, but the credit card has a very good special offer, where I don't pay any interest for six months.

也许你说得对，但这张信用卡有个很不错的特别优惠，六个月内我不用付任何利息。

【信号】 数字/期限信息点。 男方介绍卡时给出 I don't pay any interest for six months——"不付利息"加"六个月"是一处明确的数字/条件信息，正是该题的答案信号，听到数字就该锁定。

【替换】 I don't pay any interest for six months ↔

It allows him to borrow money without paying interest for six months.

同义改写 + 补出隐含的"借钱"

【排除】 A) 未提及

卡的好处是"免息"而非"以更优价格买手机"。a more favorable price 录音里没有对应，免息不等于降价。

B) 张冠李戴

录音里女方说 you are a recent graduate, B 借此编出"专给应届办公族的特别优惠"; 但这是女方议论男方身份的话，与卡的优惠对象无关，男方介绍卡时根本没提面向谁。

借用原文: you are a recent graduate

C) 原词陷阱

录音反复出现 credit card 的 credit, C 借此造 a good enough credit score 的门槛; 但男方说的是"免息", 从没提任何信用分要求, credit score 是凭 credit 一词联想出来的。

借用原文: the credit card has a very good special offer

-
11. A) She borrowed money to pay her debt.
B) She developed a habit of overspending.
C) She enjoys buying a lot of fancy things.
D) She regrets ignoring the woman's advice.

【题目】 What do we learn about one of the woman's colleagues?

【翻译】 关于女士的一位同事,我们了解到什么?

- A) 她借钱来偿还债务。 B) 她养成了过度消费的习惯。 C) 她喜欢购买很多高级物品。
D) 她后悔没有听从女士的建议。

【答案】 B (细节题) She developed a habit of overspending.

【定位】 One of my colleagues bought a lot of things on credit during her first year of work, and it became a bad habit, and she accumulated a lot of debt.

我的一个同事在工作第一年用信用卡买了一大堆东西，后来变成了一个坏习惯，她还欠下了一大笔债。

【信号】 举例 + "became a bad habit"落点。 女方用 One of my colleagues 引出例子，关键落在 it became a bad habit——"变成一个坏习惯"是这句话的结论，正是答案信号：举例句里那个"演变成..."的结果才是要点。

【替换】 bought a lot of things on credit ... it became a bad habit ↔

She developed a habit of overspending.

"乱买成习惯"概括为 overspending habit

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音确有 she accumulated a lot of debt 出现 debt, A 借此编出"借钱去还债"; 但原文只说她"欠了债", 从没说她"再借钱来还", 多绕了一步。

借用原文: she accumulated a lot of debt

C) 原词陷阱

录音说她 bought a lot of things on credit, C 改成"enjoys buying a lot of fancy things"; "fancy (华而不实/高档)"与"enjoys (乐在其中)"录音都没有, 原文重点是"成了坏习惯"而非"她爱买好东西"。

借用原文: bought a lot of things on credit

D) 张冠李戴

后文男方说 I'm sure she regrets it, D 借此说"她后悔没听劝"; 但这是男方的推测、且"没听 the woman 的劝"录音根本没有, 属把男方的话安到同事头上。

借用原文: I'm sure she regrets it

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

1 W: Welcome to The Morning Show. Our guest today is a popular blog writer and a major figure in the tiny home community. Welcome, Bob Jones.

W: 欢迎来到《早间秀》。我们今天的嘉宾是一位人气博主,也是迷你住宅社区的重要人物。欢迎你,Bob Jones。

2 M: Hi, Mary.

M: 你好,Mary。

3 W: Hi, Bob. You're an advocate of the tiny home movement. A lot of people don't know about this movement. Can you tell our audience what it's about?

W: 你好,Bob。你是迷你住宅运动的倡导者。很多人不了解这个运动。你能给我们的观众介绍一下它是怎么回事吗?

4 M: Well, it's mainly about increasing home ownership and protecting the environment.

M: 嗯,它主要是关于提高住房拥有率和保护环境。

5 W: Of course, those are great goals. But I've seen your blog, and you write about houses that are as small as 20 square meters. That's not a realistic size for families.

W: 当然,这些都是很好的目标。但我看过你的博客,你写的房子小到只有20平方米。这对家庭来说不是一个现实的面积。

6 M: I do talk about very small homes, but there's no set definition of a tiny home. And other people include homes that are much larger, say, 60 square meters. And you'd be surprised many families of four are happy living in houses that are under 30 square meters.

M: 我确实谈论过非常小的房子,但迷你住宅没有固定的定义。其他人也包括大得多的房子,比如说60平方米。你会惊讶地发现,许多四口之家很乐意住在不到30平方米房子里。

7 W: But I think most of us want spacious homes. The average new house in this area is 150 square meters. And that's what people dream of owning.

W: 但我认为我们大多数人都想要宽敞的房子。这个地区新房的平均面积是150平方米。这就是人们梦想拥有的。

8 M: Yes, but I think that dream needs to change, considering the cost of housing.

M: 是的,但考虑到住房成本,我认为这个梦想需要改变。

9 W: Housing costs are high, but do people really save that much by having a smaller home?

W: 住房成本很高,但人们通过拥有更小的房子真的能省那么多钱吗?

10 M: Absolutely. Many people who can only afford to rent a large home are able to buy a tiny home.

In this city, the average home costs \$200,000, and a tiny home costs just \$50,000.

M: 当然。许多只能租得起大房子的人能够买得起迷你住宅。在这个城市,普通住宅的平均价格是20万美元,而迷你住宅只需5万美元。

11 W: Those are huge savings.

W: 这可是巨大的节省。

12 M: So, tiny homes might not be for everyone, but they're a good option for many.

M: 所以,迷你住宅可能不适合所有人,但对许多人来说是个不错的选择。

13 W: You mentioned the environment earlier. How does this benefit the planet?

W: 你之前提到了环境。这如何造福地球呢?

14 M: Well, if people have smaller homes, they use less land and fewer resources to build them.

M: 嗯,如果人们住更小的房子,他们就会使用更少的土地和更少的资源来建造它们。

12. A) Blog writing and natural resources saving.

B) Joint efforts to improve the local community.

C) Audience participation in The Morning Show.

D) Home ownership and environmental protection.

【题目】 What does the tiny home movement mainly advocate?

【翻译】 小型住宅运动主要倡导什么?

- A) 博客写作和节约自然资源。 B) 共同努力改善当地社区。 C) 观众参与《早间节目》。
D) 拥有住房和环境保护。

【答案】 D (主旨题) Home ownership and environmental protection.

【定位】 Well, it's mainly about increasing home ownership and protecting the environment.

嗯,它主要就是关于提高住房拥有率和保护环境。

【信号】 被问者应答 + mainly 点题。前一段主持人直接发问"can you tell our audience what it's about",紧接着这段是被问者 Bob 的正面应答,且自带点题词 it's mainly about——对话题里"提问后被问者的第一句正面回答"加上 mainly 这种总括词,正是答案句的双重信号。

【替换】 increasing home ownership ↔ **Home ownership**

动名词短语压缩成名词

protecting the environment ↔ **environmental protection**

动词短语名词化

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

录音开头确实说嘉宾是 a popular blog writer, 后文也提到省 fewer resources, 本项 Blog writing and natural resources saving 把这两个零散原词拼到一起冒充主旨, 但"写博客"只是嘉宾身份、不是这个运动主张的内容, 答非所问。

借用原文: a popular blog writer

B) **未提及**

Joint efforts to improve the local community 说"合力改善本地社区", 但录音通篇只讲购房与环保, 从未提到"社区"或"共同努力", 属凭空添加。

C) **原词陷阱**

录音里 The Morning Show 只是这档节目的名字, 本项 Audience participation in The Morning Show 借这个耳熟的专有名词, 硬说运动主张是"观众参与节目", 与运动内容毫不相干。

借用原文: The Morning Show

13. A) Not a realistic size for families.

B) Not welcomed by most Americans.

C) Only fit for families of four or less.

D) Only suitable for renting to the poor.

【题目】 What does the woman say about houses as small as 20 square meters?

【翻译】 这位女士对面积小至20平方米的住宅有何看法?

A) 对家庭来说不是现实的面积。 B) 不受大多数美国人欢迎。

C) 只适合四口或四口以下的家庭。 D) 只适合出租给穷人。

【答案】 **A** (细节题) Not a realistic size for families.

【定位】 But I've seen your blog, and you write about houses that are as small as 20 square meters. That's not a realistic size for families.

但是我看过你的博客, 你写的是小到只有 20 平方米的房子。对家庭来说那可不是一个现实的尺寸。

【信号】 **转折 But + 直接否定评价**。这句以 But 转折开头, 女方先承认目标好、随即话锋一转给出否定评价 That's not a realistic size for families——转折后那句才是她的真实立场, 正是答案句信号。题干问"the woman 说了什么", 定位到女方说话的这一段即可。

【替换】 That's not a realistic size for families ↔ **Not a realistic size for families**

去掉主系结构后近乎原意

【排除】 B) 未提及

Not welcomed by most Americans 说"不受多数美国人欢迎", 但女方只说尺寸"不现实", 从没提"美国人"或"受不受欢迎", 是凭空替换成另一种否定理由。

C) 张冠李戴

录音后面男方才提到 many families of four are happy living (四口之家也住得开), 本项 Only fit for families of four or less 盗用"four"这个数字, 还用 Only 把范围限死成"仅四口以下"。这既张冠李戴(那是男方后说的、且态度相反), 又把话说绝了。

借用原文: many families of four are happy living in houses that are under 30 square meters

D) 未提及

Only suitable for renting to the poor 说"只适合租给穷人", 录音里女方对小房子只评价了"尺寸不现实", 从未谈到"出租"或"穷人", 纯属添加。

14. A) It should be changed.

B) It isn't easy to realize.

C) It will come true sooner or later.

D) It doesn't appeal to average families.

【题目】 What does the man think about the dream of owning a 150-square-meter house?

【翻译】 这位男士对拥有150平方米住宅的梦想有何看法?

A) 应该改变。 B) 不容易实现。 C) 迟早会实现。 D) 不吸引普通家庭。

【答案】 A (态度观点题) It should be changed.

【定位】 Yes, but I think that dream needs to change, considering the cost of housing.

是的, 但我认为考虑到住房成本, 那个梦想需要改变。

【信号】 but + I think + needs to change 表态。前一段女方说大房子"是人们梦想拥有的", 男方先 Yes 让步、随即用 but I think that dream needs to change 转折表态。but + I think 是态度信号, needs to change (需要改变) 直接亮明他的立场, 正是答案句。

【替换】 that dream needs to change ↔ **It should be changed**

主动 needs to 改成被动 should be

【排除】 B) 偷换概念

录音男方提到 considering the cost of housing (考虑住房成本), 本项 It isn't easy to realize 借"成本高"联想成"梦想不易实现", 但男方的原话是"梦想该改", 不是"难实现", 偷换了概念。

借用原文: considering the cost of housing

C) 与原文相反

It will come true sooner or later 说"迟早会实现", 方向与男方"该改变"完全相反。男方否定的是这个大房梦本身, 绝会说它迟早成真。

借用原文: that dream needs to change

D) 未提及

It doesn't appeal to average families 说"对普通家庭没吸引力", 但男方对这个 150 平米梦想只说了"该改", 从没说"对谁没吸引力", 是另造一个评价。

15. A) They help to lower housing prices.

B) They help to save up for larger houses.

C) They are a good choice for many people.

D) They are vital to reducing waste worldwide.

【题目】 What does the man say about tiny homes?

【翻译】 这位男士对小型住宅有何看法?

A) 它们有助于降低住房价格。 B) 它们有助于为更大的住宅攒钱。

C) 它们对许多人来说是一个好选择。 D) 它们对于减少全球浪费至关重要。

【答案】 C (态度观点题) They are a good choice for many people.

【定位】 So, tiny homes might not be for everyone, but they're a good option for many.

所以呢, 微型住宅可能不适合所有人, 但对很多人来说是个好选择。

【信号】 So 收束 + but 后的总评。这句以 So 收束前面关于省钱的讨论, 男方先让步"未必适合所有人"、再用 but 给出总评 they're a good option for many。So 后的总结句加 but 后的真态度, 是这道总评题的双重信号。

【替换】 they're a good option for many ↔ **They are a good choice for many people**

option=choice、many=many people

【排除】 A) 偷换概念

录音谈到小房子便宜、能省钱 a tiny home costs just \ \$50,000, 本项 They help to lower housing prices 借"价格"话题, 偷换成"帮助拉低房价"。男方说的是"个人买得起、省钱", 不是"压低市场房价", 概念被偷换。

借用原文: Many people who can only afford to rent a large home are able to buy a tiny home

B) 与原文相反

录音说省下的钱让人能"买下小房子", 本项 They help to save up for larger houses 把方向拧反成"攒钱去买更大的房子"。这与男方"买小房子、改掉大房梦"的主张正相反。

借用原文: are able to buy a tiny home

D) 过度推断

录音只在结尾说小房子"用更少土地与资源" they use less land and fewer resources, 本项 They are vital to reducing waste worldwide 用 vital (至关重要)、worldwide (全世界) 夸大成"对全球减废至关重要", 程度和范围都远超原话。

借用原文: they use less land and fewer resources to build them

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 Kids need time every day to run, jump, stretch and play. These experiences have been shown to build children's confidence and pleasure in physical activities, develop their motor skills, and even improve emotional well-being.

孩子们每天都需要时间来跑步、跳跃、伸展和玩耍。这些经历已被证明能够建立儿童对体育活动的信心和乐趣,发展他们的运动技能,甚至改善情绪健康。

2 To begin with, children seem to have a natural desire to overcome challenges and take risks. Taking healthy risks through physical movement builds children's confidence and ability to solve problems and persist through frustration. Secondly, movement activities build children's big body skills such as coordination and balance, as well as the fine motor skills they need for tasks like writing, tying their shoes, or throwing and catching a ball. Thirdly, according to the American Psychological Association, regular physical activity (and especially outdoor activity) reduces children's stress and depression, and improves their ability to focus and learn. Regular exercise can significantly improve self-regulation and decrease disciplinary consequences for negative behavior. Physical activity provides a positive outlet for frustration, anxiety, or anger and can become a healthy coping skill throughout life. Finally, we know that physical activity is important for our physical and mental health, and cultivating the habit of physical activity starts early. Children are more likely to develop a lifelong love of physical activity from frequent positive early experiences. Not every child enjoys competitive sports or playing with balls and

that's OK. There are plenty of other options such as imaginative play, non-competitive games, and gardening or nature experiences.

首先,儿童似乎天生就有克服挑战和冒险的欲望。通过身体运动进行健康的冒险可以建立儿童的信心和解决问题的能力,并在挫折中坚持下去。其次,运动活动可以培养儿童的大肌肉运动技能,如协调性和平衡性,以及他们完成写字、系鞋带或投掷接球等任务所需的精细运动技能。第三,根据美国心理学会的研究,定期的体育活动(尤其是户外活动)可以减轻儿童的压力和抑郁,并提高他们的专注力和学习能力。定期锻炼可以显著改善自我调节能力,并减少因不良行为而受到的纪律处分。体育活动为挫折、焦虑或愤怒提供了一个积极的出口,并可以成为贯穿一生的健康应对技能。最后,我们知道体育活动对我们的身心健康很重要,而培养体育活动的习惯要从小开始。儿童更有可能从频繁的积极早期经历中培养出对体育活动的终身热爱。并非每个孩子都喜欢竞技体育或玩球类运动,这没关系。还有很多其他选择,如想象性游戏、非竞争性游戏以及园艺或自然体验。

16. A) Play outdoors and enjoy themselves.

B) Beat challenges and take risks.

C) Take care of their well-being.

D) Grow up strong and healthy.

【题目】 What do children seem to have a natural desire to do?

【翻译】 孩子们似乎天生渴望做什么?

- A) 在户外玩耍并享受乐趣。 B) 战胜挑战并承担风险。 C) 照顾自己的健康。
D) 健康强壮地成长。

【答案】 B (细节题) Beat challenges and take risks.

【定位】 To begin with, children seem to have a natural desire to overcome challenges and take risks.

首先,孩子们似乎天生就有克服挑战、承担风险的渴望。

【信号】 序数词 To begin with 领出第一个要点。 To begin with 是篇章列举的第一个序数词,它后面紧跟的就是本段第一个论点句,也是题干里 natural desire 原话的落点,听到序数词起头就要立刻锁定其后这句。

【替换】 overcome challenges and take risks ↔ **Beat challenges and take risks**

overcome 同义替换为 Beat

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

原文开头确有 run, jump, stretch and play, 又多处讲 pleasure, 选项 Play outdoors and enjoy themselves. 拼出 play 与 enjoy 听着耳熟, 但这些不是孩子天生渴望要做的那件事, 与题干 natural desire 错位。

借用原文: run, jump, stretch and play

C) 张冠李戴

原文有 improve emotional well-being, 选项 Take care of their well-being. 借了 well-being 这个原词, 但提升幸福感是运动带来的好处, 不是孩子天生的渴望, 把别处的内容安到本题上。

借用原文: improve emotional well-being

D) 未提及

Grow up strong and healthy. 是人人认同的常识, 听着最顺, 但原文说孩子天生渴望的是克服挑战、承担风险, 并未说他们天生渴望健康成长, 凭印象选它就中了陷阱。

17. A) Enable them to develop their motor skills.

B) Help them to conceal their frustration.

C) Reduce their stress and depression.

D) Prevent them from feeling lonely.

【题目】 According to the American Psychological Association, what does regular physical activity do to children?

【翻译】 根据美国心理学会的说法,经常进行体育活动对孩子们有什么作用?

- A) 使他们能够发展运动技能。 B) 帮助他们掩饰挫败感。 C) 减轻他们的压力和抑郁。
D) 防止他们感到孤独。

【答案】 C (细节题) Reduce their stress and depression.

【定位】 Thirdly, according to the American Psychological Association, regular physical activity (and especially outdoor activity) reduces children's stress and depression, and improves their ability to focus and learn.

第三, 根据美国心理学会的说法, 规律的身体活动 (尤其是户外活动) 能减轻孩子的压力和抑郁, 并提升他们专注和学习的能力。

【信号】 出处词 according to 与题干同源对接。原文 according to the American Psychological Association 与题干出处一字不差, 听到这个机构名就知道答案句到了, 其后 reduces children's stress and depression 即为落点。

【替换】 reduces children's stress and depression ↔ Reduce their stress and depression

近乎同表述、仅人称代词改写

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

原文 develop their motor skills 确有这个搭配，选项 Enable them to develop their motor skills. 原词照搬，听着最像，但这是第一段讲运动总体好处时说的，不属于美国心理学学会出处句，被题干的出处限定排除。

借用原文：develop their motor skills

B) 偷换概念

原文出现 persist through frustration 与 positive outlet for frustration，选项 Help them to conceal their frustration. 借 frustration 一词，却把原文的疏导挫折偷换成隐藏挫折，方向相反。

借用原文：positive outlet for frustration

D) 未提及

Prevent them from feeling lonely. 听起来合理，但原文讲的是减压、抗抑郁、助专注，从未提到防止孤独，属于无中生有。

18. A) It begins early.

B) It proves demanding.

C) It calls for lifelong efforts.

D) It lies in nature experiences.

【题目】 What does the passage say about cultivating the habit of physical activity?

【翻译】 文章关于培养体育活动习惯说了什么？

A) 它从早期开始。 B) 它证明很费力。 C) 它需要终身努力。 D) 它在于自然体验。

【答案】 A (细节题) It begins early.

【定位】 Finally, we know that physical activity is important for our physical and mental health, and cultivating the habit of physical activity starts early.

最后，我们知道身体活动对我们的身心健康很重要，而养成身体活动的习惯要从早开始。

【信号】 序数词 **Finally** 领出末点、**starts early** 是定性词。Finally 标出最后一个要点，紧接着 cultivating the habit of physical activity starts early 直接对养成习惯下定性，starts early 就是答案的核心信息。

【替换】 cultivating the habit of physical activity starts early ↔ **It begins early**

starts 同义替换为 begins、习惯被代词 It 概括

【排除】 B) 未提及

It proves demanding. 说养成习惯很费劲，但原文只说它 starts early，并未评价它吃力，属于无中生有。

C) 原词陷阱

原文确有 a healthy coping skill throughout life 和 a lifelong love of physical activity，选项 It calls for lifelong efforts. 借 lifelong 这个原词，但原文是说会终身热爱、终身受用，绝不是说养成习惯需要终身努力，把听到的 lifelong 安错了对象，也与本题定性句 starts early 矛盾。

借用原文：a lifelong love of physical activity

D) 原词陷阱

原文结尾确有 gardening or nature experiences，选项 It lies in nature experiences. 搬了 nature experiences 这个原词，但那是在举可替代的活动选项，不是在说养成习惯这件事的特点，答非所问。

借用原文：gardening or nature experiences

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

1 A new study finds that job seekers are even willing to explore jobs with lower salaries when companies are more diverse. It finds that sharing information about diversity makes job postings more attractive to job seekers, even when pay is lower.

一项新研究发现，当公司更具多样性时，求职者甚至愿意探索薪资较低的工作。研究发现，分享关于多样性的信息使得招聘信息对求职者更具吸引力，即使薪酬较低。

2 To conduct the study, the team partnered with an online job listings platform which emails postings relevant to individuals and their job search criteria. For the course of the 11-week study, the platform emailed job listings to some 180,000 users placed in one of two conditions. In the baseline condition, participants saw emails in the normal format, with no information on diversity; in the diversity condition, participants saw a diversity score for each listing: information about the race, gender, education, and language skills of a company's workforce compared to others in the same sector and location. Information was then gathered on whether the email was opened, and which job listings were clicked on by each user.

为了进行这项研究，研究团队与一个在线招聘信息平台合作，该平台会向个人发送与其求职标准相关的职位信息邮件。在为期11周的研究过程中，该平台向约18万名用户发送招聘信息邮件，这些用户被分为两种情况之一。在基线情况下，参与者看到的是正常格式的邮件，没有关于多样性的信息；在多样性情况下，参与者看到每个招聘信息的多样性评分：关于公司员工的种族、性别、教育程度和语言技能与同一行业和地区其他公司相比的信息。然后收集关于邮件是否被打开以及每个用户点击了哪些招聘信息的数据。

3 Participants in the diversity condition tended to click on job listings from companies with slightly higher diversity scores than those in the baseline condition: that is, participants seemed to be paying attention to information about diversity, and using this when deciding whether to click on the listing.

And the team also found that participants were willing to look at listings with lower salaries if they came from companies with a higher diversity score.

多样性情况下的参与者倾向于点击多样性评分略高于基线情况下公司的招聘信息:也就是说,参与者似乎关注关于多样性的信息,并在决定是否点击该招聘信息时使用这些信息。研究团队还发现,如果招聘信息来自多样性评分较高的公司,参与者愿意查看薪资较低的招聘信息。

19. A) When companies share their information online.
B) When their job search criteria are met fully.
C) When companies embrace greater diversity
D) When they find job postings visually attractive.

【题目】 When are job seekers willing to explore jobs with lower salaries, according to a new study?

【翻译】 根据一项新研究,求职者在什么情况下愿意考虑薪资较低的工作?

- A) 当公司在网上分享其信息时。 B) 当他们的求职标准得到充分满足时。
C) 当公司拥抱更大的多样性时。 D) 当他们发现招聘信息在视觉上有吸引力时。

【答案】 C (细节题) When companies embrace greater diversity

【定位】 A new study finds that job seekers are even willing to explore jobs with lower salaries when companies are more diverse.

一项新研究发现,当企业更具多样性时,求职者甚至愿意去考虑薪资更低的工作。

【信号】 when 条件状语点出触发条件。这句用 when companies are more diverse 这个条件状语,直接把『愿接受低薪』的触发条件说出来,正是题干 When 所问。开篇第一句即点题,是篇章独白的典型落点。

【替换】 when companies are more diverse ↔ When companies embrace greater diversity
形容词转动词的同义改写

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音后文确有 sharing information about diversity 和提到在线平台，A 项 share their information online 盗用了 information、online 这些原词，但它说的是公司在网上分享信息，并非求职者接受低薪的触发条件，听到原词就选会落入陷阱。

借用原文：sharing information about diversity

B) 原词陷阱

录音提到平台按 their job search criteria 推送邮件，B 项 When their job search criteria are met fully 借用了 job search criteria 这个原词，但录音从没说『求职标准被完全满足』才接受低薪，这是用原词拼出的无中生有条件。

借用原文：their job search criteria

D) 偷换概念

录音说多样性让 job postings more attractive，D 项 When they find job postings visually attractive. 盗用了 job postings、attractive，却加了 visually（视觉上）这层录音没有的意思，把『内容上更有吸引力』偷换成『看起来好看』。

借用原文：more attractive to job seekers

-
20. A) Emails in the normal format.
B) Major companies in one location.
C) All companies in the same sector.
D) Various aspects of a company's workforce.

【题目】 What did participants see in the baseline condition of the study?

【翻译】 在研究的基线条件下,参与者看到了什么?

- A) 正常格式的电子邮件。 B) 一个地点的主要公司。 C) 同一行业的所有公司。
D) 公司员工队伍的各个方面。

【答案】 A (细节题) Emails in the normal format.

【定位】 In the baseline condition, participants saw emails in the normal format, with no information on diversity; in the diversity condition, participants saw a diversity score for each listing.

在基线组，参与者看到的是普通格式的邮件，不含任何多样性信息；在多样性组，参与者则看到每条招聘的多样性评分。

【信号】 限定词 baseline condition 直接领出答案。 录音用 In the baseline condition, participants saw emails in the normal format 直接点名基线组及其所见，与题干限定词完全对上，是顺听即可锁定的答案句；分号后是另一组，须切开别混。

【替换】 participants saw emails in the normal format ↔ **Emails in the normal format.**

近乎原句的概括

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

录音末尾提到 others in the same sector and location, B 项 Major companies in one location. 盗用了 location 这个原词, 但录音从未说基线组看到『同一地点的大公司』, 是借词造出的无中生有内容。

借用原文: others in the same sector and location

C) 原词陷阱

录音里 others in the same sector and location 出现过 same sector, C 项 All companies in the same sector. 直接搬来这个短语, 但它说的是比较的参照系, 不是基线组所见, 听到 same sector 就选会中招。

借用原文: compared to others in the same sector and location

D) 张冠李戴

Various aspects of a company's workforce. 描述的是多样性组看到的 information about the race, gender, education, and language skills of a company's workforce, 录音明确说基线组 with no information on diversity, D 把另一组的内容安到基线组头上。

借用原文: information about the race, gender, education, and language skills of a company's workforce

21. A) Job security.

B) Potential pay raises.

C) Minimum base salary.

D) Information about diversity.

【题目】 What does the passage say participants seem to be paying attention to?

【翻译】 文章说参与者似乎在关注什么?

A) 工作保障。 B) 潜在的加薪。 C) 最低基本工资。 D) 关于多样性的信息。

【答案】 D (细节题) Information about diversity.

【定位】 Participants seemed to be paying attention to information about diversity, and using this when deciding whether to click on the listing.

参与者似乎在关注多样性方面的信息, 并在决定是否点击招聘时用上了这些信息。

【信号】 that is 收束句点明关注对象。 这句由 that is 引出对前文的小结, 并直接用 paying attention to information about diversity 说出参与者关注的对象, 与题干表态短语完全对应, 是篇章的结论落点。

【替换】 paying attention to information about diversity ↔ **Information about diversity.**

提取宾语成名词短语

【排除】 A) 未提及

A 项 Job security. 在录音里从未出现，整篇只谈多样性信息与薪资，没有任何关于工作稳定性的内容，属凭印象添加的未提及项。

B) 过度推断

录音多次提到 lower salaries, B 项 Potential pay raises. 借薪资话题推出『可能的加薪』，但录音只说参与者愿接受低薪、并未说他们关注加薪，是顺着薪资词过度推断。

借用原文：listings with lower salaries

C) 原词陷阱

C 项 Minimum base salary. 借用了录音反复出现的薪资话题，但录音从未提『最低底薪』这一概念，更没说参与者关注它，是用薪资原词拼出的偷换项。

借用原文：listings with lower salaries

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

1 A new study from Oregon State University found that dogs tend to match their behavior with the children in their family. The findings are important because there is a growing body of evidence that dogs can help children in many ways. These include helping with social development, increasing physical activity, managing anxiety or serving as a source of attachment in the face of changing family structures. 俄勒冈州立大学的一项新研究发现，狗往往会使自己的行为与家庭中的儿童相匹配。这些发现很重要，因为越来越多的证据表明狗可以在许多方面帮助儿童。这些方面包括帮助社交发展、增加身体活动、管理焦虑或在家庭结构变化时充当依恋来源。

2 Yet, very little research has focused on how dogs perceive and socially engage with children. "The great news is that this study suggests dogs are paying a lot of attention to the kids that they live with," said Monique Udell, the lead author of the study. "One interesting thing we have observed is that dogs are matching children's behavior, but less frequently than what we have seen between dogs and adults. This suggests that while dogs may view children as social companions, there are also some differences that we need to understand better."

然而，很少有研究关注狗如何感知儿童并与儿童进行社交互动。该研究的主要作者 Monique Udell 说："好消息是，这项研究表明狗非常关注与它们一起生活的孩子。我们观察到的一个有趣现象是，狗会匹配儿童的行为，但频率低于我们在狗和成人之间观察到的情况。这表明虽然狗可能将儿童视为社交伙伴，但也存在一些我们需要更好理解的差异。"

3 While research has found dogs can have a lot of positive impacts on a child's life, there are also risks associated with the dog-child relationship. For example, other studies have found dogs are more likely to bite children versus adults. "We still have a lot to learn about the dog-child relationship," Udell said. "But research does show that kids are very capable of training dogs."

虽然研究发现狗可以对儿童的生活产生许多积极影响，但狗与儿童的关系也存在风险。例如，其他研究发现狗咬儿童的可能性高于咬成人。Udell 说："关于狗与儿童的关系，我们还有很多需要了解的。但研究确实表明，孩子们非常有能力训练狗。"

22. A) Positive.
B) Original.
C) Important.
D) Surprising.

【题目】 What does the passage say about the findings of a new study from Oregon State University?

【翻译】 文章对俄勒冈州立大学一项新研究的发现有何评价?

A) 积极的 B) 原创的 C) 重要的 D) 令人惊讶的

【答案】 C (细节题) Important.

【定位】 The findings are important because there is a growing body of evidence that dogs can help children in many ways.

这些发现很重要，因为越来越多的证据表明狗能在许多方面帮助孩子。

【信号】 对 findings 的直接定性。录音紧跟着研究结果给出定性 The findings are important, 主语正是题干问的 findings, 是一句直接的"X 是怎样的"判断句, 这种直接定性句就是评价类细节题的答案落点。

【替换】 The findings are important ↔ Important.

原词直接对应

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音第三段确实出现 positive impacts, 但那是形容狗对孩子生活的影响, 不是形容这项研究的 findings, 把 Positive. 安到 findings 上属答非所问。

借用原文: dogs can have a lot of positive impacts on a child's life

B) 未提及

Original. 表示"首创、原创的", 录音通篇没有对 findings 作此评价, 属于无中生有。

D) 未提及

Surprising. 是"出人意料的", 录音只说 findings 重要, 没有任何"惊讶/意外"的措辞, 属无中生有。

-
23. A) Dogs match their behavior with kids as much as with adults.
B) Kids and adults alike find in dogs a source of attachment.
C) Kids' attitude to dogs is influenced by adults.
D) Dogs can help kids in many ways.

【题目】 What does a growing body of evidence show according to the passage?

【翻译】 根据文章,越来越多的证据表明了什么?

A) 狗对儿童的行为表现与对成年人的一样多

B) 儿童和成年人都在狗身上找到了依恋的来源 C) 儿童对狗的态度受到成年人的影响

D) 狗可以在许多方面帮助儿童

【答案】 **D** (细节题) Dogs can help kids in many ways.

【定位】 there is a growing body of evidence that dogs can help children in many ways.
越来越多的证据表明狗能在许多方面帮助孩子。

【信号】 **evidence that 引出结论**。录音 a growing body of evidence that dogs can help children in many ways 中的 that 直接引出证据的内容，这种"evidence that + 句子"结构里 that 后面就是答案落点。

【替换】 dogs can help children in many ways ↔ **Dogs can help kids in many ways.**
children 与 kids 同义替换

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

Dogs match their behavior with kids as much as with adults. 借用了录音里 match...behavior 的说法，但本题问的是 evidence 表明什么（帮孩子），而且原文后文恰恰说狗匹配孩子行为"少于"成人，并非 as much as，与原文相反。

借用原文：dogs are matching children's behavior, but less frequently than what we have seen between dogs and adults

B) **原词陷阱**

Kids and adults alike find in dogs a source of attachment. 套用了录音里 source of attachment 一词，但原文是说狗"作为依恋来源"帮助孩子，并没有说"孩子和成人都把狗当依恋来源"，多加了 adults，属偷换概念。

借用原文：serving as a source of attachment in the face of changing family structures

C) **未提及**

Kids' attitude to dogs is influenced by adults. 谈的是"成人影响孩子对狗的态度"，录音通篇没有这层意思，属无中生有。

24. A) Dogs pay much attention to the kids they live with.

B) Dogs view both adults and kids as social companions.

C) Kids differ from adults in their behavior towards dogs.

D) Kids need to be aware of the risks in playing with dogs.

【题目】 **What did Monique Udell say their study suggests?**

【翻译】 Monique Udell说他们的研究表明了什么？

A) 狗对与它们一起生活的儿童十分关注 B) 狗将成年人和儿童都视为社交伙伴

C) 儿童对狗的行为不同于成年人 D) 儿童需要意识到与狗玩耍的风险

【答案】 **A** (细节题) Dogs pay much attention to the kids they live with.

【定位】 This suggests that while dogs may view children as social companions, there are also some differences that we need to understand better.

这表明，尽管狗可能把孩子视为社交伙伴，但也存在一些我们需要进一步了解的差异。

【信号】 **suggests that 引出研究暗示。** 录音中 This suggests that while dogs may view children as social companions 用 suggests that 直接对应题干的 study suggests, 这正是 Udell 讲话里点明"研究暗示什么"的句子。

【替换】 dogs may view children as social companions ↔
Dogs pay much attention to the kids they live with.
概括上位替换

【排除】 B) **原词陷阱**

Dogs view both adults and kids as social companions. 套用了原文 social companions 一词, 但 Udell 强调的是狗把"孩子"当伙伴、且和成人有差异, 并非"成人和孩子都"一视同仁, 加了 both...and 反而违背她说的 differences, 与原文相反。

借用原文: while dogs may view children as social companions, there are also some differences

C) **张冠李戴**

Kids differ from adults in their behavior towards dogs. 借用原文 differences 一词, 但原文说的是"狗匹配孩子行为少于成人", 差异在于"狗对孩子和对成人"的行为, 而非"孩子和成人对狗"的行为, 主体被调换, 属张冠李戴。

借用原文: dogs are matching children's behavior, but less frequently than what we have seen between dogs and adults

D) **原词陷阱**

Kids need to be aware of the risks in playing with dogs. 套用了第三段提到的 risks, 但本题问 Udell 说研究"暗示"什么, 而风险是后文另一处内容, 且原文未说"孩子需提防风险", 答非所问。

借用原文: there are also risks associated with the dog-child relationship

25. A) Understanding dogs.

B) Training dogs.

C) Taking care of dogs.

D) Associating with dogs.

【题目】 **What does research show kids are very capable of doing?**

【翻译】 研究表明儿童非常有能力做什么?

A) 理解狗 B) 训练狗 C) 照顾狗 D) 与狗交往

【答案】 **B** (细节题) Training dogs.

【定位】 But research does show that kids are very capable of training dogs.

但研究确实表明, 孩子非常擅长训练狗。

【信号】 **capable of 直接点能力。** 录音末句 research does show that kids are very capable of training dogs 与题干几乎逐词重合, capable of 后面的 training dogs 就是答案动作, 是直接的能力陈述句。

【替换】 kids are very capable of training dogs ↔ **Training dogs.**

动作短语直接对应

【排除】 A) **张冠李戴**

Understanding dogs. 借用了原文 understand 一词，但原文说的是"我们（研究者）还有很多要去了解"，understand 的主体是研究者而非孩子，把它套到"孩子擅长理解狗"属张冠李戴。

借用原文：there are also some differences that we need to understand better

C) **未提及** Taking care of dogs. 的"照料狗"录音通篇没有提到，属无中生有。

D) **未提及**

Associating with dogs. 的"与狗交往"虽与全文话题相关，但原文明说孩子擅长的是 training (训练)，没有说 associating，属未提及。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

47 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。

What did city officials of Fayetteville want bus drivers to be aware of?

第2题题干

疑问句 + "want somebody to do" 结构 + 疑问词作介词宾语前置，这三者的组合在四六级和考研英语阅读理解题干中非常常见。掌握这种结构可以帮助理解大量类似的问句，迁移性强。

These account for 64% of the total request at \$59 million.

第1段，第5句

简单句结构在考试中常见，但本句的短语动词 "account for" 和百分比表达具有一定实用性，可作为基础句式的代表，但不属于高频难点句型。

A rare thundersnow event has taken place in Scotland.

第1段，第1句

简单句 + 现在完成时是常见基础句式，具有一定代表性，但结构过于简单，无法体现四六级或考研真题中常见的复杂修饰、从句嵌套等典型特征。

And alarmed locals contacted police, thinking they had heard bombs going off.

第1段，第2句

本句成分覆盖较为丰富:主句包含主语(带定语)、谓语、宾语、状语(现在分词短语),从句包含主语、谓语(过去完成时)、宾语、宾语补足语。特别是现在分词短语作状语、过去分词作定语、感官动词的复合宾语结构("bombs going off"),都是学习者容易混淆或漏判的点。通过这句话可以训练学生识别非谓语动词的不同用法(过去分词定语 vs 现在分词状语 vs 现在分词宾补),以及理解复合结构的层次关系,训练价值较高。

One person described it as a loud boom, similar to a plane crash.

第2段，第1句

"describe...as"是常见表达，简单句主谓宾补结构在四六级阅读和写作中频繁出现，具有一定代表性，但不如含从句的复合句那样高频考查

The noise was powerful enough to shake buildings and set off car alarms.

第2段，第3句

主系表结构配合 "形容词 + enough to do" 是四六级、考研阅读中常见的句式，用于描述程度和结果，具有一定代表性，掌握后可迁移到类似句子，但不属于最高频的复杂句式。

The police assured everyone that it was just thunder and lightning rather than some military exercise.

第2段，第6句

宾语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构，且本句使用的 "及物动词 + 间接宾语 + that 从句" 句式 (如 assure/tell/inform sb that...) 非常典型。从句内部的 "rather than" 对比表达也是常考点。学习者掌握本句后，可以迁移到大量类似的 "告知/保证/通知" 类句式。

The weather was the coldest it had been for the season, so people were warned to be careful when traveling outside.

第2段，第7句

因果并列句配合定语从句和状语从句的嵌套，是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的复合句模式；被动语态 + 不定式补足语 ("were warned to be") 和状语从句省略结构 ("when traveling") 都是常考句式，掌握后可大量复用于类似句子的分析。

The rail service also announced potential disruptions to trains due to the deep snow.

第2段，第9句

这种"机构名+announced+潜在影响的名词短语+due to+原因"的句式在新闻类阅读材料中反复出现，属于值得掌握并迁移的典型表达结构。

Some roads were also closed because of the severe weather.

第2段，第10句

被动语态 + 原因状语是英语中的常见句式，在四六级和考研真题中频繁出现，尤其在新闻报道和说明文中。本句作为简单被动句的典型代表，具有一定的学习迁移价值，但结构过于简单，不涉及从句或复杂修饰，代表性中等。

Their damage can be as serious as that of bombs.

第5题，C

主系表结构加情态动词 "can" 是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，"as...as" 比较结构也是高频考点，本句结构具有一定代表性，掌握后可迁移到类似的比较句和情态表达中，但整体结构过于简单，缺少从句嵌套、非谓语动词等更典型的复杂考点。

They set off to inspect the site of the plane crash.

第6题，D

"主语 + 不及物动词短语 + 不定式目的状语" 是常见句式，在阅读中经常出现。短语动词和不定式状语都是需要掌握的典型结构，具有一定代表性。

But now that you mention it, I do think getting another phone so soon is wasteful, regardless of the cost.

第4段，第2句

本句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见：主句 + 状语从句 + 宾语从句的组合，宾语从句使用动名词短语作主语，主句使用强调助动词 "do"。这种结构在真题中频繁出现，掌握后可以迁移到大量类似句子。状语从句 "now that" 也是常考的引导词。

M: Maybe you're right, but the thing is, everyone at the office has a nice, expensive phone, and I'm a little embarrassed by mine.

第5段，第1句

本句涵盖了主系表结构、主谓宾结构、表语从句、定语(介词短语作定语)、状语等多种成分,并且表语从句内部含并列结构,成分种类较为丰富。表语从句省略引导词 "that" 这一点对学习者有一定辨识价值,但整体句式不算特别复杂,没有宾补、双宾语、复杂修饰等更具挑战性的成分,训练价值中等偏上。

I just got a credit card, so I thought I might as well buy a new phone.

第5段，第2句

并列句加宾语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,so 引导因果并列、thought 后接省略 that 的宾语从句都是典型搭配,掌握后可大量复用,代表性强。

M: Maybe you're right, but the credit card has a very good special offer, where I don't pay any interest for six months.

第7段，第1句

"让步一下，再用 but 转入重点"是很常见的书面和口语结构；名词后接由关系词引出的补充说明也很常见。掌握这种识别顺序，对处理考试中的并列加修饰结构很有帮助。

It is not as fancy as his colleagues'.

第9题，C

否定比较结构 "not as ... as" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，比较状语从句的省略也是常考语法点。本句结构简洁且典型，学习后可直接迁移到大量类似句子。唯一不足是句式相对简单，未涉及更复杂的嵌套或倒装变体。

It allows him to borrow money without paying interest for six months.

第10题，D

主谓宾加宾语补足语 (allow sb to do sth) 是四六级和考研阅读中常见句型，掌握后可迁移到 permit、enable、encourage 等动词，实用性强。

She regrets ignoring the woman's advice.

第11题，D

这是典型的“主语 + 及物动词 + 动名词短语作宾语”的句式，在各类英语考试中极度常见。

M: I do talk about very small homes, but there's no set definition of a tiny home.

第6段，第1句

并列复合句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，“but”引出转折也是高频考点，“do”强调用法和“there be”存在句都是典型基础结构，但本句整体复杂度不高，作为进阶练习的代表性有限

Many people who can only afford to rent a large home are able to buy a tiny home.

第10段，第2句

“名词 + who 引出的限制性修饰结构 + 主句谓语”是非常常见、可大量迁移的英文句式。掌握这种读法后，很多考试句子的主干定位都会更稳。

In this city, the average home costs \$200,000, and a tiny home costs just \$50,000.

第10段，第3句

这种“地点状语 + 主谓宾，并列连词连接第二个主句”的写法很常见，信息表达清楚，适合迁移到说明、比较类句子中。尤其是用并列句并排给出两项事实，是很有代表性的基础句式。

M: So, tiny homes might not be for everyone, but they're a good option for many.

第12段，第1句

“让步式限制加转折补充”的表达非常常见，像“A might not be... but B is...”这种句式具有很强的可迁移性。掌握后可用于大量说明文和口语句子。

It isn't easy to realize.

第14题，B

“It is + 形容词 + to do”结构在四六级和考研真题中出现频率很高，是典型的形式主语句型，也是学生容易混淆的考点。掌握这一结构后可以迁移到大量类似句型如“It is important/necessary/difficult to do”等，具有较强的代表性和实用性。

They are vital to reducing waste worldwide.

第15题，D

主系表结构在考试中常见，但本句过于简短且无复杂修饰或从句嵌套，代表性处于中等水平，学习后可部分迁移到类似简单句，但对应对长难句帮助不大。

To begin with, children seem to have a natural desire to overcome challenges and take risks.

第2段，第1句

简单句配合插入语和不定式定语是四六级阅读中的常见句式。seem to do 结构和不定式修饰名词的用法频繁出现，掌握后可复用到大量类似句子。

Secondly, movement activities build children's big body skills such as coordination and balance, as well as the fine motor skills they need for tasks like writing, tying their shoes, or throwing and catching a ball.

第2段，第3句

这句结构不算过难，但训练收益高：既能练主干定位，也能练长宾语和后置修饰的拆解；时态又足够基础，适合优先作为结构入门材料。

Thirdly, according to the American Psychological Association, regular physical activity (and especially outdoor activity) reduces children's stress and depression, and improves their ability to focus and learn.

第2段，第4句

本句的核心结构（主语 + 并列谓语 + 各自的宾语）以及句首状语、后置定语等成分组合，在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见。特别是学术性文本中引用权威来源（"according to ..."）并陈述研究结论的句式，是典型的议论文表达。并列谓语和并列宾语的使用频率也很高，掌握后可在大量真题句中复用。唯一不算特别典型的是句首的序数副词 "Thirdly"，但这也是列举论点时的常见用法。

Finally, we know that physical activity is important for our physical and mental health, and cultivating the habit of physical activity starts early.

第2段，第7句

本句的 "主句 + that 引导的宾语从句 + and 并列主句" 结构在四六级和考研真题中非常常见，尤其是 "know/believe/think + that 从句" 的搭配以及动名词短语作主语的用法都是高频考点。掌握本句结构后，可以迁移到大量类似句型，具有较高的典型性和复用价值。

Not every child enjoys competitive sports or playing with balls and that's OK.

第2段，第9句

并列句 "Sentence A + and + Sentence B" 以及包含动名词作宾语的结构在基础英语中极其常见。

Take care of their well-being.

第16题，C

祈使句在考试中偶有出现,但通常作为简单指令或口语表达,不是四六级或考研阅读理解典型句式。本句结构过于简单,难以代表考试中常见的复杂长难句,迁移价值一般。

According to the American Psychological Association, what does regular physical activity do to children?

第17题 题干

特殊疑问句在四六级和考研阅读理解中频繁出现,掌握疑问词在句中充当宾语、主语或表语的用法对理解长难句中的嵌入式疑问结构有迁移价值;介词短语作状语的用法也极为常见,具有较高典型性

Help them to conceal their frustration.

第17题，B

「help + 宾语 + to do」是四六级和考研中的高频句型,祈使句也是常见表达方式,非常典型且实用。掌握本句结构后,可以直接迁移到 ask/tell/want sb to do、enable/allow sb to do 等一大类动词的使用,迁移价值高。

Prevent them from feeling lonely.

第17题，D

祈使句在四六级和考研真题中较为常见,尤其在建议类、说明类文章中。"prevent sb from doing sth" 是高频固定搭配,在阅读理解和写作中反复出现。掌握这一结构后可大量复用,迁移性强,因此典型性较高。

It calls for lifelong efforts.

第18题，C

简单的主谓宾结构在四六级和考研真题中较为常见,但本句过于简短且无修饰成分,作为典型句式的代表性一般,学习后的迁移价值有限。

A new study finds that job seekers are even willing to explore jobs with lower salaries when companies are more diverse.

第1段，第1句

"主句 + that 宾语从句 + when 状语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式结构。这种嵌套模式在学术类和新闻类文本中反复出现，掌握后可以迁移到大量类似句子的理解中。

To conduct the study, the team partnered with an online job listings platform which emails postings relevant to individuals and their job search criteria.

第2段，第1句

主句带定语从句修饰宾语,且定语从句中关系代词作主语,这是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式。句首目的状语也是常见结构,整体句式具有较强的代表性和迁移价值。

In the baseline condition, participants saw emails in the normal format, with no information on diversity; in the diversity condition, participants saw a diversity score for each listing: information about the race, gender, education, and language skills of a company's workforce compared to others in the same sector and location.

第2段，第3句

并列句在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见,且本句通过分号连接、结构对称的写法具有一定代表性,学习者掌握后可迁移到其他对比描述的并列句,但句子本身不涉及更高频的从句结构(如定语从句、状语从句),典型性中等偏上。

Participants in the diversity condition tended to click on job listings from companies with slightly higher diversity scores than those in the baseline condition: that is, participants seemed to be paying attention to information about diversity, and using this when deciding whether to click on the listing.

第3段，第1句

本句结构有一定挑战，但难度仍在可训练范围内，既能练主干提取，也能练比较、省略和非谓语嵌套。时态不至于压倒性困难，适合作为结构与时态综合训练材料优先讲解。

These include helping with social development, increasing physical activity, managing anxiety or serving as a source of attachment in the face of changing family structures.

第1段，第3句

本句是练习“动词后接并列动名词作宾语”这一结构的好例子，能让学生练习区分动名词与现在分词、辨认由逗号和“or”组织的并列宾语边界，还包含“in the face of”这类介词短语和“changing family structures”中现在分词作定语用法，覆盖面较丰富。

"One interesting thing we have observed is that dogs are matching children's behavior, but less frequently than what we have seen between dogs and adults. This suggests that while dogs may view children as social companions, there are also some differences that we need to understand better."

第2段，第3句

这种‘发现+推论’（Observation + Suggestion）的结构是学术论文和四六级、考研英语阅读文章中极其典型的论述模式。

"But research does show that kids are very capable of training dogs."

第3段，第4句

宾语从句跟在及物动词后是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式，主句使用“does”强调也是常见表达手法。整体结构具有较强代表性，学生掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

Dogs pay much attention to the kids they live with.

第24题，A

包含省略关系代词的限制性定语从句是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式，主句后接介词短语再嵌套定语从句的结构也很常见。掌握此类句型的分析方法具有较强的迁移价值。

Dogs view both adults and kids as social companions.

第24题，B

“view...as...”是四六级和考研英语阅读中高频出现的动词搭配句式，宾语+宾补结构也是常考重点，掌握后可迁移至大量类似表达，具有较好的代表性。

Kids differ from adults in their behavior towards dogs.

第24题，C

本句为典型的“主语 + 不及物动词 + 介词短语状语”结构，在英语中较为常见，但考试中更常考查复杂句式。作为简单句的代表有一定价值，但迁移性和代表性相对有限。

Kids need to be aware of the risks in playing with dogs.

第24题，D

情态性动词加不定式的复合谓语（need to do）和介词短语作后置定语的结构在四六级及考研阅读中频繁出现，具有较高的典型性；掌握本句结构后可迁移至大量类似句型（如 want to、have to、the way to 等）；但因本身为简单句，无从句嵌套，代表性略低于复合句。

What does research show kids are very capable of doing?

第25题题干

疑问句 + 宾语从句（省略 that）+ 疑问词前置是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，具有较强的代表性和复用价值

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本卷出现的 184 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。

physical B1

adj. 身体的

本卷11次 · 真题 98 句

diversity B2

n. 多样性

本卷9次 · 真题 32 句

credit B1

n. 赊购，赊账

本卷8次 · 真题 36 句

participant B2

n. 参与者

本卷7次 · 真题 117 句

million A2

num. 一百万
本卷6次·真题 119句

budget B1

n. 预算
本卷6次·真题 45句

salary B1

n. 薪水, 工资 (通常指按月发放的固定报酬)
本卷6次·真题 21句

risk A2

n. 风险
本卷5次·真题 108句

behavior B1

n. 行为
本卷5次·真题 92句

email A2

n. 电子邮件
本卷5次·真题 50句

movement B1

n. 移动
本卷5次·真题 28句

according B1

prep. 根据
本卷4次·真题 88句

local A2

adj. 当地的
本卷3次·真题 150句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)
本卷3次·真题 118句

average A2

adj. 平均的
本卷3次·真题 89句

community B1

n. 社区
本卷3次·真题 81句

event A2

n. 事件
本卷3次·真题 66句

positive B1

adj. 积极的
本卷3次·真题 62句

colleague B1

n. 同事
本卷3次·真题 48句

regular B1

adj. 经常的
本卷3次·真题 38句

housing B1

n. 住房

本卷3次·真题 30 句

request B1

n. 请求

本卷3次·真题 26 句

willing B1

adj. 愿意的, 乐意的

本卷3次·真题 22 句

propose B1

v. 提议

本卷3次·真题 20 句

motor B1

n. 发动机

本卷3次·真题 11 句

blog B1

n. 博客, 网络日志

本卷3次·真题 10 句

frustration B2

n. 挫败感

本卷3次·真题 8 句

seeker B2

n. 寻求者

本卷3次·真题 8 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本卷2次·真题 224 句

actually A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本卷2次·真题 148 句

online A2

adj. 在线的

本卷2次·真题 145 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本卷2次·真题 137 句

relationship B1

n. 关系

本卷2次·真题 109 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本卷2次·真题 107 句

stress B1

n. 压力

本卷2次·真题 102 句

finding B2

n. 调查结果

本卷2次·真题 99 句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本卷2次·真题 85 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本卷2次·真题 84 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本卷2次·真题 83 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本卷2次·真题 80 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本卷2次·真题 73 句

current B1

adj. 现在的

本卷2次·真题 64 句

option B1

n. 选择

本卷2次·真题 60 句

enable B1

v. 使能够

本卷2次·真题 58 句

resource B1

n. 资源

本卷2次·真题 54 句

desire B2

n. 愿望

本卷2次·真题 52 句

evidence B1

n. 证据

本卷2次·真题 52 句

source B1

n. 来源

本卷2次·真题 50 句

official B1

adj. 官方的

本卷2次·真题 47 句

mainly B1

adv. 主要地

本卷2次·真题 45 句

anxiety B2

n. 焦虑

本卷2次·真题 41 句

explore B1

v. 探索

本卷2次·真题 40 句

user A2

n. 使用者

本卷2次·真题 37 句

graduate B1

n. 毕业生

本卷2次·真题 34 句

recognize B1

v. 认出

本卷2次·真题 34 句

cultivate B2

v. 培养，发展（技能、态度、关系等）

本卷2次·真题 31 句

depression B2

n. 抑郁症

本卷2次·真题 31 句

saving B1

n. 节省

本卷2次·真题 31 句

aware A2

adj. 知道的

本卷2次·真题 30 句

association B2

n. 协会

本卷2次·真题 28 句

decrease B1

v. 减少，降低

本卷2次·真题 28 句

audience A2

n. 观众

本卷2次·真题 26 句

competitive B2

adj. 竞争的

本卷2次·真题 26 句

psychological B2

adj. 心理的

本卷2次·真题 25 句

federal B2

adj. 联邦（制）的

本卷2次·真题 24 句

platform B1

n. 平台

本卷2次·真题 24 句

rent A2

v. 租用

本卷2次·真题 24 句

workforce B2

n. （一国或一地区的）劳动力，劳动人口

本卷2次·真题 24 句

confidence B1

n. 信心

本卷2次·真题 23 句

cycle B1

n. 循环

本卷2次·真题 23 句

location B1

n. 地点, 位置

本卷2次·真题 22 句

construction B1

n. 建造

本卷2次·真题 21 句

frequently B1

adv. 频繁地

本卷2次·真题 21 句

advocate B2

v. 拥护

本卷2次·真题 20 句

capable B1

adj. 有能力的

本卷2次·真题 20 句

military B2

adj. 军事的

本卷2次·真题 20 句

funding B2

n. 资金

本卷2次·真题 19 句

crash B1

v. (车辆) 猛撞, 碰撞

本卷2次·真题 17 句

attractive B1

adj. 有吸引力的

本卷2次·真题 15 句

debt B1

n. 欠款

本卷2次·真题 15 句

fancy B1

v. 想要

本卷2次·真题 15 句

possibly B1

adv. 可能, 也许

本卷2次·真题 15 句

sector B2

n. (经济或商业的) 部门, 行业

本卷2次·真题 15 句

spending A2

n. 开支

本卷2次·真题 15 句

calm B1

adj. 平静的

本卷2次·真题 14 句

attachment B2

n. 附件（邮件或文档的）

本卷2次·真题 11 句

lightning A2

n. 闪电

本卷2次·真题 11 句

rider A2

n. 骑马者;骑车者;骑手

本卷2次·真题 10 句

realistic B2

adj. 现实的

本卷2次·真题 9 句

confuse B1

v. 使困惑

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

less A1

det. 较少的

本卷1次·真题 224 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本卷1次·真题 169 句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本卷1次·真题 115 句

affect B1

v. 影响

本卷1次·真题 113 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本卷1次·真题 98 句

mental B1

adj. 精神的

本卷1次·真题 86 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本卷1次·真题 79 句

factor B1

n. 因素

本卷1次·真题 77 句

decline B2

v. 下降

本卷1次·真题 73 句

gender B1

n. 性别 (社会文化意义上的)

本卷1次·真题 71 句

potential B2

adj. 潜在的

本卷1次·真题 63 句

due B1

adj. 预期的

本卷1次·真题 62 句

account A2

n. 账户

本卷1次·真题 61 句

resident B2

n. 居民

本卷1次·真题 61 句

solve A2

v. 解决 (问题、困难)

本卷1次·真题 58 句

engage B2

v. 参与;从事

本卷1次·真题 57 句

negative B1

adj. 否定的

本卷1次·真题 57 句

balance B1

n. 平衡

本卷1次·真题 55 句

damage B1

n. 损害

本卷1次·真题 55 句

various B1

adj. 各种各样的

本卷1次·真题 52 句

emotional B1

adj. 情绪的

本卷1次·真题 50 句

realize B1

v. 意识到, 认识到

本卷1次·真题 50 句

available A2

adj. 可获得的

本卷1次·真题 48 句

replace A2

v. 替换, 更换 (用新的代替旧的)

本卷1次·真题 47 句

function B1

n. 功能

本卷1次·真题 46 句

associate B2

v. 联系

本卷1次·真题 45 句

conduct B2

v. 组织并实施

本卷1次·真题 45 句

fashion B1

n. 时尚;流行款式

本卷1次·真题 45 句

figure A2

n. 数字

本卷1次·真题 44 句

partner B1

n. 伴侣

本卷1次·真题 44 句

contact B1

n. 联系

本卷1次·真题 43 句

fund B2

n. 资金

本卷1次·真题 40 句

importance B1

n. 重要性

本卷1次·真题 40 句

writing A2

n. 写作

本卷1次·真题 40 句

consequence B2

n. 结果

本卷1次·真题 38 句

district B1

n. 地区

本卷1次·真题 38 句

particular B2

adj. 特定的

本卷1次·真题 37 句

previous B1

adj. 先前的

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

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

ahead A2

adv. 在前面

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

differ B1

v. 不同, 有区别

本卷1次·真题 30 句

powerful B1

adj. 强大的

本卷1次·真题 30 句

growing A2

adj. 增长的

本卷1次·真题 29 句

represent B1

v. 代表

本卷1次·真题 28 句

fully B1

adv. 完全地

本卷1次·真题 26 句

ignore B1

v. 忽视;不理睬

本卷1次·真题 26 句

lower A2

adj. 较低的;下方的

本卷1次·真题 25 句

announce B1

v. 宣布

本卷1次·真题 24 句

aspect B2

n. 方面

本卷1次·真题 22 句

gather B1

v. 聚集, 集合

本卷1次·真题 22 句

native B1

adj. 本国的

本卷1次·真题 22 句

relevant B2

adj. 相关的

本卷1次·真题 22 句

cope B2

v. 应对

本卷1次·真题 21 句

observe B2

v. 观察;注意到

本卷1次·真题 21 句

perceive B2

v. 理解, 领悟 (某事的性质或意义)

本卷1次·真题 21 句

slightly B1

adv. 稍微, 略微, 轻微地

本卷1次·真题 21 句

worldwide B1

adj. 全世界的

本卷1次·真题 21 句

structure B1

n. 结构

本卷1次·真题 20 句

vital B2

adj. 极其重要的, 必不可少的

本卷1次·真题 19 句

severe B2

adj. 严重的

本卷1次·真题 18 句

regardless B2

adv. 不管

本卷1次·真题 17 句

definition B2

n. 定义

本卷1次·真题 16 句

frequent B1

adj. 频繁的

本卷1次·真题 16 句

reduction B2

n. 减少

本卷1次·真题 15 句

significantly B2

adv. 显著地

本卷1次·真题 15 句

anxious B1

adj. 焦虑的

本卷1次·真题 14 句

diverse B2

adj. 多种多样的

本卷1次·真题 14 句

newly B1

adv. 最近

本卷1次·真题 14 句

mix A2

v. 混合

本卷1次·真题 13 句

phenomenon B2

n. 现象

本卷1次·真题 13 句

accumulate B2

v. 积累

本卷1次·真题 12 句

approve B1

v. 批准, 认可 (正式同意)

本卷1次·真题 12 句

bite A2

v. 咬

本卷1次·真题 12 句

boom B1

n. 繁荣

本卷1次·真题 12 句

flood B1

n. 洪水

本卷1次·真题 12 句

kindergarten A2

n. 幼儿园

本卷1次·真题 12 句

overcome B2

v. 克服

本卷1次·真题 12 句

stretch B1

v. 伸展

本卷1次·真题 12 句

surprised A2

adj. 感到惊讶的

本卷1次·真题 12 句

alarm A2

n. 警报器

本卷1次·真题 11 句

embrace B2

v. 拥抱

本卷1次·真题 11 句

outdoor A2

adj. 户外的, 室外的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

qualified B2

adj. 有资格的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

alike B1

adj. 相似的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

outlet

B2

n. 商店

本卷1次·真题 10 句

administrator

B2

n. 管理者

本卷1次·真题 8 句

anger

B1

n. 愤怒

本卷1次·真题 8 句

faculty

B2

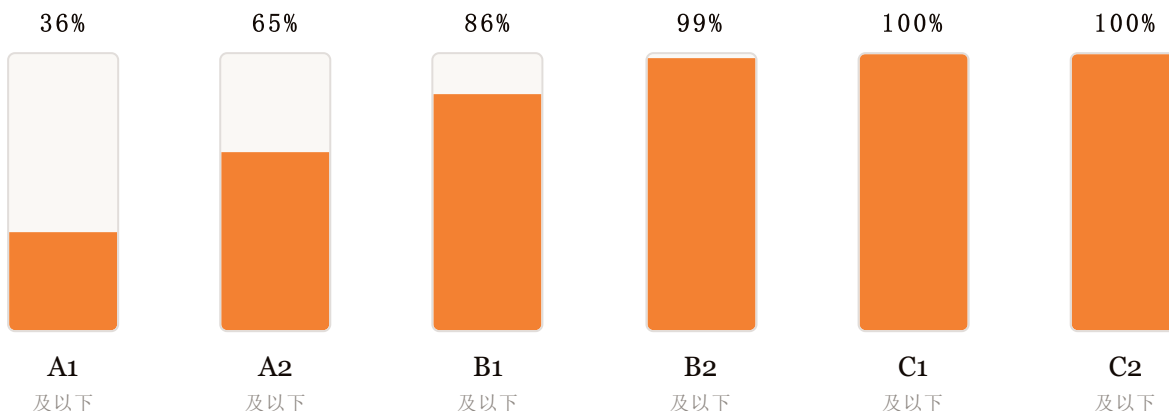
n. (大学的) 系, 院

本卷1次·真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全卷录音原文 598 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 **598** 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 5 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 598 个·末柱为 100%

去重总词数

598

B2 以上难词

1%

B1 及以下覆盖

86%

英语四级 2024年12月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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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 →