

2025年6月·第1套 英语四级听力真题原文与答案解析

PAPER & KEY • 听力题和解析

听力题和解析

本卷全部 25 题的标准答案与完整录音文字稿由懒笔记基于2025年6月·第1套 英语四级听力原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面层级：Part/Section 标题与各节 Directions 照原卷排印——真实听力考卷只印选项，题干由录音念出。其下按录音篇目逐篇排印：每篇先给完整录音文字稿（逐段中译），再逐题给出卷面题目与该题解析（题目、翻译、答案、定位、信号、替换与排除）。

真题卷第1套(2025-06) • 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 Everything changed for 7-year-old Tariq when he slapped some butter on an ear of corn. He knew it tasted good, but butter made it better. His passion for produce got him a position as South Dakota's official Corn Ambassador.

当7岁的Tariq在一根玉米上抹了些黄油时，一切都改变了。他知道玉米本来就好吃，但黄油让它变得更美味。他对农产品的热情为他赢得了南达科他州官方玉米大使的职位。

2 Tariq's profession of love for his favorite vegetable earned him the name "the Corn Kid". This was after his online interview attracted millions of views and was made into a song. South Dakota is one of the top corn producers in America. The corn provides nourishment across the globe. Tariq said, "Not everyone has to like corn, but everyone should definitely try it, especially with butter." Tariq and his family were invited to South Dakota to attend the honorary ceremony at the state's Corn Palace. Officials wanted to highlight South Dakota's two largest industries: tourism and agriculture. Tariq couldn't believe his eyes when he saw the palace made of corn.

Tariq对他最喜爱的蔬菜表白的热情为他赢得了"玉米小子"的称号。这是在他的网络访谈吸引了数百万次观看并被制作成一首歌曲之后。南达科他州是美国顶级玉米生产州之一。这些玉米为全球提供营养。Tariq

说:"不是每个人都必须喜欢玉米,但每个人都绝对应该尝试一下,尤其是配上黄油。"Tariq和他的家人受邀前往南达科他州参加在该州玉米宫举行的荣誉仪式。官员们希望突出南达科他州最大的两个产业:旅游业和农业。当Tariq看到用玉米建造的宫殿时,简直不敢相信自己的眼睛。

1. A) By slapping some butter on it.
B) By enhancing its nourishment.
C) By growing it in South Dakota.
D) By cooking it in vegetable oil.

【题目】 How did Tariq make corn taste better?

【翻译】 Tariq 是如何让玉米味道更好的?

- A) 在玉米上涂一些黄油。 B) 通过增强其营养价值。 C) 通过在 South Dakota 种植它。
D) 通过用植物油烹饪它。

【答案】 A (细节题) By slapping some butter on it.

【定位】 Everything changed for 7-year-old Tariq when he slapped some butter on an ear of corn. He knew it tasted good, but butter made it better.

对 7 岁的塔里克来说,当他往一根玉米上抹了点黄油时,一切都变了。他本就知道玉米好吃,但黄油让它更好吃了。

【信号】 but 后点出"黄油让它更好吃"。答案句的信号是转折词 but: but butter made it better 直接把 butter 和 made it better 挂钩,正好回答"怎么让玉米更好吃",转折之后的这半句才是落点。

【替换】 he slapped some butter on an ear of corn ↔ By slapping some butter on it.
an ear of corn 被代词 it 概括

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

录音第2段确实提到玉米能 provides nourishment across the globe, B 项 By enhancing its nourishment. 盗用了 nourishment 这个原词,但那是讲玉米向全球提供营养,跟"塔里克怎么让玉米更好吃"无关,听到 nourishment 就选就中陷阱。

借用原文: The corn provides nourishment across the globe.

C) 原词陷阱

C 项 By growing it in South Dakota. 盗用了录音里的 South Dakota 这个高频地名, South Dakota is one of the top corn producers in America 说的是它是产玉米大州,与"让玉米更好吃"是两码事,属听到地名就想选的原词陷阱。

借用原文: South Dakota is one of the top corn producers in America.

D) 未提及

D 项 By cooking it in vegetable oil. 听起来也是个合理做法,且和正确项 A 的"加黄油"形成对立诱惑,但录音从头到尾只提了抹黄油,没说用植物油烹饪,属凭常识硬造、原文未提及。

2. A) To introduce their corn to tourists.
B) To attend an honorary ceremony.
C) To share experience with other corn growers.
D) To exhibit their corn at the state's Corn Palace.

【题目】 Why were Tariq and his family invited to South Dakota?

【翻译】 为什么 Tariq 和他的家人被邀请到 South Dakota?

- A) 向游客介绍他们的玉米。 B) 参加一个荣誉典礼。 C) 与其他玉米种植者分享经验。
D) 在该州的玉米宫展示他们的玉米。

【答案】 B (目的题) To attend an honorary ceremony.

【定位】 Tariq and his family were invited to South Dakota to attend the honorary ceremony at the state's Corn Palace.

塔里克和他的家人受邀前往南达科他，去参加该州玉米宫举行的荣誉典礼。

【信号】 invited to... to attend... 把人和目的连起来。 答案信号是 invited 后接的目的不定式：were invited to South Dakota to attend the honorary ceremony, to attend 直接说明受邀目的就是参加荣誉典礼，这句一字对上题干所问。

【替换】 to attend the honorary ceremony ↔ **To attend an honorary ceremony.**

the→an, 去掉地点状语, 核心动作不变

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

录音确实提到官方想突出 tourism and agriculture, A 项 To introduce their corn to tourists. 盗用了 tourism 引申出的 tourists, 但那是官方的产业意图, 不是塔里克一家"被邀请"的目的, 二者主体不同, 听到游客相关词就选会被带偏。

借用原文: Officials wanted to highlight South Dakota's two largest industries: tourism and agriculture.

C) 未提及

C 项 To share experience with other corn growers. 借 corn 这个全篇高频词造出"和其他玉米种植者交流经验"的合理场景, 但录音通篇没说塔里克要去交流经验, 属凭话题臆造、未提及。

D) 原词陷阱

D 项 To exhibit their corn at the state's Corn Palace. 盗用了答案句里真实出现的地名 at the state's Corn Palace, 极具迷惑性; 但录音说的是去玉米宫"参加典礼", 不是去那里"展出他们的玉米", 偷换了在玉米宫做的事, 听到 Corn Palace 就选会中招。

借用原文: to attend the honorary ceremony at the state's Corn Palace

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

1 Two arrests were announced Thursday. The arrests were in connection with a string of mail thefts from U.S. Postal Service's collection boxes in Marion County and for the possession of a stolen postal

key, according to the Department of Justice.

周四宣布了两起逮捕行动。据司法部称,这些逮捕与Marion County美国邮政管理局收集箱的一系列邮件盗窃案以及持有被盗邮政钥匙有关。

2 Jordan Jax and Tarod Goodman, both 23, were arrested after evidence gathered in an investigation showed the pair stole mail on multiple occasions using a postal key, according to a news release.

据新闻稿称,23岁的Jordan Jax和Tarod Goodman在调查中收集的证据显示两人多次使用邮政钥匙盗窃邮件后被逮捕。

3 Jax and Goodman stole mail for around four months. Investigators reviewed videos of the collection boxes; the video showed the two men loading the stolen mail into Jax's vehicle. Investigators were also able to recover the key that was used to open the collection boxes.

Jax和Goodman盗窃邮件约四个月。调查人员查看了收集箱的监控视频;视频显示两名男子将被盗邮件装入Jax的车辆。调查人员还找回了用于打开收集箱的钥匙。

4 Jax and Goodman each face up to five years in federal prison in the mail thefts and up to ten years for possession of the postal key.

Jax和Goodman各自面临邮件盗窃罪最高五年联邦监禁,以及持有邮政钥匙罪最高十年监禁。

3. A) Stole mail several times.

B) Forged postal keys illegally.

C) Attacked postmen on multiple occasions.

D) Broke a number of postal collection boxes.

【题目】 What did Jordan Jax and Tarod Goodman do according to a news release?

【翻译】 根据一则新闻稿, Jordan Jax 和 Tarod Goodman 做了什么?

- A) 多次盗窃邮件。 B) 非法伪造邮政钥匙。 C) 多次袭击邮递员。
D) 破坏了多个邮政收集箱。

【答案】 A (细节题) Stole mail several times.

【定位】 Jordan Jax and Tarod Goodman, both 23, were arrested after evidence gathered in an investigation showed the pair stole mail on multiple occasions using a postal key, according to a news release.

据一份新闻稿, 乔丹·贾克斯和塔罗德·古德曼, 两人均为 23 岁, 在一项调查所收集的证据显示二人多次盗窃邮件、并使用了一把邮政钥匙后, 被逮捕。

【信号】 题干来源词回扣定位。 题干里的 according to a news release 与录音 according to a news release 逐字对应, 此处来源短语就是定位信号: 它出现的那一句正是承载答案的句子, 紧接的 stole mail on multiple occasions 即两人所做之事。

【替换】 stole mail on multiple occasions ↔ **Stole mail several times.**

多次的同义改写

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

录音说两人 using a postal key, 是使用一把邮政钥匙作案, 并非 Forged postal keys illegally. 所说的非法伪造钥匙; 选项盗用了 postal key 这一原词, 却把使用偷换成伪造, 答非所问。

借用原文: using a postal key

C) 张冠李戴

录音里的 on multiple occasions 修饰的是盗窃邮件, Attacked postmen on multiple occasions. 却把这个多次短语套到攻击邮递员上; 录音通篇没有任何袭击邮差的内容, 属盗用频次短语的张冠李戴。

借用原文: stole mail on multiple occasions

D) 原词陷阱

录音多处提到 collection boxes, 如 collection boxes, 但说的是两人用钥匙打开邮筒取信, 从无砸坏之意; Broke a number of postal collection boxes. 盗用 collection boxes 原词, 硬加上 Broke 这一录音没有的动作。

借用原文: collection boxes

4. A) A sentence for life.

B) Loss of all their possessions.

C) Twenty-three years' hard labor.

D) Up to fifteen years in prison.

【题目】 What do Jordan Jax and Tarod Goodman face?

【翻译】 Jordan Jax 和 Tarod Goodman 面临什么?

A) 终身监禁。 B) 失去所有财产。 C) 二十三年苦役。 D) 最高十五年监禁。

【答案】 D (细节题) Up to fifteen years in prison.

【定位】 Jax and Goodman each face up to five years in federal prison in the mail thefts and up to ten years for possession of the postal key.

贾克斯和古德曼二人因盗窃邮件各面临最高五年的联邦监禁, 并因持有邮政钥匙各面临最高十年监禁。

【信号】 题干动词 face 原句重现。题干的 face 在录音 each face up to five years 里原样念出, 此处动词回扣即定位信号; 该句把两项刑期 up to five years 与 up to ten years 一并给出, 正是答案所在。

【替换】 up to five years in federal prison ↔ **Up to fifteen years in prison.**

两项刑期相加得十五年

up to ten years for possession of the postal key ↔ **Up to fifteen years in prison.**

另一项刑期并入总数

【排除】 A) 未提及

录音只说面临有期的 five years 与 ten years, 从未提无期; A sentence for life. 是夸大到终身监禁的后果, 录音并无对应内容。

B) 未提及

录音谈的全是坐牢的年限, 未提任何财产损失; Loss of all their possessions. 所说丧失全部财产在录音里毫无依据。

C) 原词陷阱

录音里的 23 出自两人年龄 both 23, 并非刑期; Twenty-three years' hard labor. 盗用 23 这个数字, 硬安成二十三年苦役, 且 hard labor 录音也从未提及, 把年龄数偷换成刑期。

借用原文: both 23

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

1 Can fast-fashion be sustainable? Researchers think yes. Identifying why the fast-fashion business model creates waste and determining whether regulators can establish incentives for consumers and manufacturers are steps to reduce waste.

快时尚能否实现可持续发展? 研究人员认为可以。确定快时尚商业模式为何会造成浪费, 以及判断监管机构能否建立激励机制来引导消费者和制造商, 是减少浪费的关键步骤。

2 Recently, the clothing industry has come under attack for creating a waste problem with serious environmental consequences. In the absence of environmentally and economically feasible recycling options, fast-fashion manufacturers pump out low-quality clothes produced in high volumes that are worn only a few times and then discarded.

近年来, 服装行业因制造严重的环境后果的废物问题而受到抨击。在缺乏环境和经济上可行的回收选择的情况下, 快时尚制造商大量生产低质量的服装, 这些服装只穿几次就被丢弃。

3 The researchers put forth policy contributions, ranging from sustainable disposal of leftover stock to production tax to incentivize both manufacturers and consumers to be more waste conscious.

研究人员提出了一系列政策建议, 从可持续处置剩余库存到征收生产税, 以激励制造商和消费者更加注重减少浪费。

4 In order to devise effective policies to curb the environmental impact of the clothing industry, it is important to identify the source of the problem in the supply chain. Manufacturers, consumers, and regulatory bodies can then take an informed approach to recognize the environmental impact of fast-fashion and to design an ecosystem to reduce waste, incentivize innovation, and create new business models to manage waste.

为了制定有效的政策来遏制服装行业对环境的影响, 确定供应链中问题的根源至关重要。然后, 制造商、消费者和监管机构可以采取知情的方法来认识快时尚的环境影响, 并设计一个生态系统来减少浪费、激励创新以及创建新的商业模式来管理废物。

5. A) It escapes regulation and misleads consumers.
B) It ignores economically feasible recycling options.
C) It creates waste and severely impacts the environment.
D) It produces clothes affordable only to a tiny minority.

【题目】 Why has the clothing industry come under attack?

【翻译】 为什么服装行业受到抨击？

- A) 它逃避监管并误导消费者。 B) 它忽视经济上可行的回收选择。
C) 它制造废物并严重影响环境。 D) 它生产的服装只有极少数人能够负担得起。

【答案】 C (细节题) It creates waste and severely impacts the environment.

【定位】 Recently, the clothing industry has come under attack for creating a waste problem with serious environmental consequences.

最近，服装业因制造废物问题、带来严重环境后果而受到抨击。

【信号】 题干原词 come under attack 复现处。 录音中 has come under attack for 与题干 come under attack 几乎一字不差，听到这个短语就锁定这句；紧跟 for 后面的内容正是被抨击的原因，即答案所在。

【替换】 creating a waste problem ↔ **It creates waste**

动名词转一般现在时

serious environmental consequences ↔ **severely impacts the environment**

名词短语改写成动词短语

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A 说 misleads consumers (误导消费者)，其中 consumers 是录音后文反复出现的原词，听到就想选；但录音说行业被抨击的原因是制造废物、害环境，从没说它误导消费者，A 借原词制造错觉。

借用原文：incentivize both manufacturers and consumers

B) 偷换概念

B 说 ignores economically feasible recycling options (忽视经济可行的回收方案)，其中 recycling、economically feasible 直接来自录音 environmentally and economically feasible recycling options；但录音说的是这类回收方案本就缺失 (in the absence of)，不是行业故意忽视，B 把客观缺失偷换成主观无视。

借用原文：In the absence of environmentally and economically feasible recycling options

D) 与原文相反

D 说 produces clothes affordable only to a tiny minority (生产只有极少数人买得起的衣服)，clothes、produces 是录音原词，但录音明说快时尚是 low-quality clothes produced in high volumes (低质、量产)，价格便宜、人人能买，与 D 说的只有极少数人买得起恰好相反，录音也没提价格门槛。

借用原文：low-quality clothes produced in high volumes

6. A) To cut consumers' expenses in buying quality clothes.
B) To enable the whole fast-fashion industry to be sustainable.
C) To incentivize manufacturers to be more consumer-friendly.
D) To urge manufacturers and consumers to reduce waste.

【题目】 Why did the researchers put forth such policies as production tax?

【翻译】 为什么研究人员提出诸如生产税之类的政策？

- A) 为了削减消费者购买优质服装的开支。 B) 为了使整个快时尚行业能够可持续发展。
C) 为了激励制造商更加关注消费者利益。 D) 为了敦促制造商和消费者减少废物。

【答案】 D (目的题) To urge manufacturers and consumers to reduce waste.

【定位】 The researchers put forth policy contributions, ranging from sustainable disposal of leftover stock to production tax to incentivize both manufacturers and consumers to be more waste conscious.

研究者提出了一系列政策建议，从对剩余库存的可持续处理到征收生产税，目的是激励生产商和消费者都更有减废意识。

【信号】 目的状语 to incentivize. 录音里 to incentivize both manufacturers and consumers to be more waste conscious 是 production tax 后面的目的状语，to incentivize 就是表目的的信号，它后面的内容正是这些政策要达成的目标。

【替换】 incentivize both manufacturers and consumers ↔ **urge manufacturers and consumers**

同义动词替换

to be more waste conscious ↔ **to reduce waste**

概括式改写

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A 说 cut consumers' expenses in buying quality clothes (替消费者省下买好衣服的钱)，consumers 是录音原词，但录音讲政策目的是减废，从没说为消费者省钱，A 把减废目的偷换成省钱目的。

借用原文：incentivize both manufacturers and consumers

B) 过度推断

B 说 To enable the whole fast-fashion industry to be sustainable (让整个快时尚业可持续)，sustainable 是录音开头出现的原词，但生产税这类政策的直接目的录音说得很具体——是激励双方减废，而非让整个行业可持续，B 把目的范围夸大了。

借用原文：Can fast-fashion be sustainable?

C) 偷换概念

C 说 incentivize manufacturers to be more consumer-friendly (激励生产商更体贴消费者)，incentivize、manufacturers 是录音原词，但录音说的是激励双方更有减废意识，不是让生产商对消费者更友好，C 把减废目的偷换成讨好消费者。

借用原文：incentivize both manufacturers and consumers to be more waste conscious

7. A) Recognizing the impact on consumers.
B) Identifying the source of the problem.
C) Abandoning the current business model.
D) Establishing powerful regulatory bodies.

【题目】 What should be done first to eliminate the harm caused by the clothing industry?

【翻译】 要消除服装行业造成的危害,首先应该做什么?

- A) 认识到对消费者的影响。 B) 找出问题的根源。 C) 放弃当前的商业模式。
D) 建立强有力的监管机构。

【答案】 B (细节题) Identifying the source of the problem.

【定位】 In order to devise effective policies to curb the environmental impact of the clothing industry, it is important to identify the source of the problem in the supply chain.

为了制定有效政策来遏制服装业对环境的影响,关键是先找出供应链中问题的根源。

【信号】 强调句 **it is important to**。录音 it is important to identify the source of the problem 用 it is important to 强调首要之事,这就是表先后、表首要的信号词;它后面的动作 identify the source 即题目问的第一步。

【替换】 identify the source of the problem ↔ **Identifying the source of the problem**

动词原形转动名词,近乎原句

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

A 说 Recognizing the impact on consumers, 其中 recognize、impact 来自录音 recognize the environmental impact of fast-fashion, 听到就想选;但录音把这一步放在找出根源之后,而且说的是认识环境影响、不是对消费者的影响,既不是第一步、对象也被改了。

借用原文: recognize the environmental impact of fast-fashion

C) **过度推断**

C 说 Abandoning the current business model (放弃现有商业模式), business model 取自录音 create new business models, 但录音说的是创造新商业模式,从没说要放弃现有模式, C 把创造夸张成放弃。

借用原文: create new business models to manage waste

D) **原词陷阱**

D 说 Establishing powerful regulatory bodies (建立强有力的监管机构), regulatory bodies 出现在录音 Manufacturers, consumers, and regulatory bodies 中,但录音只是提到监管机构是参与方之一,从没说要先建立强有力的监管机构, D 是凭原词编出来的。

借用原文: Manufacturers, consumers, and regulatory bodies can then take an informed approach

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: Hey Mary, you seem to be very much annoyed. What happened?

M: 嘿, Mary, 你看起来很烦恼。怎么了?

2 W: Rush hour in this city is killing me.

W: 这个城市的高峰期快把我逼疯了。

3 M: Ah, yes. Rush hour is terrible, especially in the morning between 8 and 9. But what else can you expect in a city this big?

M: 啊, 是的。高峰期确实很糟糕, 尤其是早上8点到9点之间。但在这么大的城市里你还能指望什么呢?

4 W: Well, I think the local government could help improve things. I mean, getting rid of rush hour may be impossible, but it could be made more tolerable, don't you think?

W: 嗯, 我觉得当地政府可以帮忙改善一下。我的意思是, 消除高峰期可能不太可能, 但可以让它变得更能忍受一些, 你不觉得吗?

5 M: Um... but I'm not sure how.

M: 嗯.....但我不太确定怎么做。

6 W: Well, for example, the subway system could have air conditioning. I know many cities in the world have air conditioning in their subway, so why can't we? It gets so hot in the summer. I can hardly breathe down there. And add to that the rush-hour crowds with strangers packed close together in the subway carriages, the whole thing is just horrible.

W: 嗯, 比如说, 地铁系统可以装空调。我知道世界上很多城市的地铁都有空调, 那我们为什么不能有呢? 夏天的时候太热了。我在下面几乎喘不过气来。再加上高峰期的人群, 陌生人在地铁车厢里挤在一起, 整个事情简直太可怕了。

7 M: Ah, yes, you are completely right. The trains here are too old. The government should definitely invest in new ones with air conditioning. I guess I'm fortunate I take the bus instead.

M: 啊, 是的, 你说得完全对。这里的列车太旧了。政府绝对应该投资购买带空调的新列车。我想我很幸运, 我坐公交车。

8 W: Oh, that's much better.

W: 哦, 那好多了。

9 M: Yeah, it's more convenient. Bus No. 36 goes straight from my house to the office. It's a 30-minute ride and I don't have to make any changes.

M: 是啊, 更方便。36路公交车从我家直达办公室。30分钟的车程, 而且不用换乘。

10 W: That sounds nice. I tell you, my current commute is killing me. Maybe I should move closer to the office.

W: 听起来不错。告诉你, 我现在的通勤快把我逼疯了。也许我应该搬到离办公室近一点的地方。

11 M: Well, I know a great housing agent. I found the flat I'm living in now through him. And I love it.

M: 嗯, 我认识一个很棒的房产中介。我现在住的公寓就是通过他找到的。我很喜欢。

12 W: Hmm, could you send me his number, please?

W: 嗯, 你能把他的号码发给我吗?

13 M: Sure thing. Just tell him exactly what you are looking for and I'm sure he will find something good.

M: 当然可以。只要告诉他你具体在找什么, 我相信他会找到好房子的。

8. A) The city's rush-hour traffic is intolerable.
B) She cannot avoid rush-hour traffic.
C) The local government is inefficient.
D) The city is too big to move around easily.

【题目】 Why is the woman complaining?

【翻译】 女士为什么在抱怨?

- A) 这座城市的高峰时段交通令人无法忍受。 B) 她无法避开高峰时段的交通。
C) 当地政府效率低下。 D) 这座城市太大了, 出行不便。

【答案】 A (细节题) The city's rush-hour traffic is intolerable.

【定位】 Rush hour in this city is killing me.

这座城市的高峰期真要把我折腾死了。

【信号】 她开口的第一句直接吐槽。 男方问"你怎么这么烦/出什么事了"之后, 女方应答的第一句 Rush hour in this city is killing me. 就是直接吐槽, is killing me 这种强烈情绪用语正是抱怨的落点信号——被问者的第一反应往往就是答案句。

【替换】 Rush hour in this city is killing me. ↔ **The city's rush-hour traffic is intolerable.**
is killing me 改写成 intolerable

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

B 盗用了录音里反复出现的 Rush hour 来勾人，但她抱怨的是高峰期"让人受不了"，从没说她"躲不开高峰"。She cannot avoid rush-hour traffic. 是凭空加上的内容，属听到原词就想选的陷阱。

借用原文：Rush hour is terrible

C) 原词陷阱

录音后面女方确实提到 the local government could help improve things, C 盗用"政府"这个原词，却编成"政府效率低"。她说的是"政府本可以帮忙改善"，并没说政府无能，C 答非所问。

借用原文：the local government could help improve things

D) 原词陷阱

男方说过 a city this big, D 盗用"城市大"这个原词，编成"城市太大不好出行"。但那是男方的话，且女方抱怨的对象是高峰期本身，不是城市大小，D 既张冠李戴又答非所问。

借用原文：a city this big

-
9. A) Upgrading subway carriages.
B) Increasing the number of bus routes.
C) Air conditioning the city's subway.
D) Learning from other big cities.

【题目】 What does the woman suggest doing?

【翻译】 女士建议做什么？

- A) 升级地铁车厢。 B) 增加公交线路数量。 C) 为城市地铁安装空调。
D) 向其他大城市学习。

【答案】 C (细节题) Air conditioning the city's subway.

【定位】 Well, for example, the subway system could have air conditioning. I know many cities in the world have air conditioning in their subway, so why can't we?

比如说，地铁系统可以装空调嘛。我知道世界上很多城市的地铁都有空调，咱们为什么不能有呢？

【信号】 建议信号 could 与 why can't we. the subway system could have air conditioning 里的 could (可以...) 就是建议信号，紧接着 why can't we (咱为什么不能) 用反问加重了这条提议——could + 反问，正是"我建议这么做"的落点。

【替换】 the subway system could have air conditioning ↔ **Air conditioning the city's subway.**

句子改写成动名词短语

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A 盗用录音里的 subway carriages (地铁车厢) 来勾人。"车厢"确实念到了, 但女方的建议是"装空调", 不是"升级车厢"。况且后面 The trains here are too old 是男方说的, 不是女方的建议, A 答非所问。

借用原文: strangers packed close together in the subway carriages

B) 未提及

增开公交线路这件事女方从没提过。录音只在男方那段提到 Bus No. 36, 与"增加线路"无关, B 属凭空捏造的措施。

D) 原词陷阱

D 盗用了 many cities in the world 里的"别的城市"来勾人, 但女方提"很多城市有空调"是为论证"应给地铁装空调", 并非建议"向别的大城市学习"。D 把具体建议偷换成空泛口号, 答非所问。

借用原文: I know many cities in the world have air conditioning in their subway

-
10. A) He suffers from rush-hour crowding too.
B) He is fortunate to live very near to work.
C) He takes a half-hour bus ride to work.
D) He is going to move closer to his office.

【题目】 What do we learn about the man from the conversation?

【翻译】 从对话中我们了解到男士的什么情况?

- A) 他也深受高峰时段拥挤之苦。 B) 他很幸运住得离工作地点非常近。
C) 他乘坐半小时公交车上班。 D) 他打算搬到离办公室更近的地方。

【答案】 C (细节题) He takes a half-hour bus ride to work.

【定位】 Yeah, it's more convenient. Bus No. 36 goes straight from my house to the office. It's a 30-minute ride and I don't have to make any changes.

对, 公交更方便。36 路车从我家直达办公室, 车程 30 分钟, 中途不用换乘。

【信号】 男方自述上班方式 + 数字 30-minute。Bus No. 36 goes straight from my house to the office 是男方在讲自己怎么上班, 紧跟的 It's a 30-minute ride 给出具体时长——"自述 + 数字"是细节题最硬的落点信号, 听到数字就要立刻记下。

【替换】 It's a 30-minute ride ↔ He takes a half-hour bus ride to work.

30-minute 换说成 half-hour

Bus No. 36 goes straight from my house to the office ↔ bus ride to work

坐公交去办公室=坐公交上班

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

A 盗用录音里 rush-hour crowds 这个"高峰拥挤"原词来勾人，但受高峰挤之苦的是女方（坐地铁），男方说自己坐公交、还自称 fortunate。把女方的处境安到男方身上，是张冠李戴。

借用原文：the rush-hour crowds with strangers packed close together

B) 原词陷阱

B 盗用男方说的 I'm fortunate（我算幸运）来勾人。他幸运是因为"坐公交方便、不用挤地铁"，而不是"住得离公司很近"——通勤还要 30 分钟，谈不上很近。B 把"幸运的原因"偷换了。

借用原文：I guess I'm fortunate I take the bus instead

D) 张冠李戴

D 盗用了 move closer to the office 这个原词，但说"也许我该搬得离公司近点"的是女方，不是男方。把女方的打算记到男方头上，张冠李戴。

借用原文：Maybe I should move closer to the office

-
11. A) Recommend to her a good house near his office.
B) Send her his housing agent's telephone number.
C) Tell her exactly what kind of property to look for.
D) Make sure the agent finds something good for her.

【题目】 What does the woman ask the man to do at the end of the conversation?

【翻译】 对话结束时女士要求男士做什么？

- A) 向她推荐他办公室附近的好房子。 B) 把他的房产中介的电话号码发给她。
C) 准确告诉她应该寻找什么类型的房产。 D) 确保中介为她找到好房子。

【答案】 B (细节题) Send her his housing agent's telephone number.

【定位】 Hmm, could you send me his number, please?

嗯，你能把他的电话号码发给我吗？

【信号】 请求句 could you...please. could you send me his number, please? 用 could you...please 提出请求，正是"请对方做某事"的标准信号，且出现在对话末尾，与题干"at the end"对得上——这就是答案句。

【替换】 could you send me his number, please? ↔ **Send her his housing agent's telephone number.**
his number 补全为中介的电话号码

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A 盗用了对话里 move closer to the office、flat 这一带"房子"话题来勾人，但她请的是"发中介电话"，不是"请他直接推荐一套好房子"。把"给电话"偷换成"荐房"，答非所问。

借用原文：I found the flat I'm living in now through him

C) 张冠李戴

C 盗用了男方那句 tell him exactly what you are looking for，但那是男方让"她去告诉中介"要什么，不是她请男方做的事，也不是"由男方告诉她该找什么样的房"。既张冠李戴又把方向弄反。

借用原文：Just tell him exactly what you are looking for

D) 原词陷阱

D 盗用男方那句 he will find something good 来勾人，但那是男方对中介能办好的预期，不是女方请男方"确保中介给她找到好的"。把一句预期偷换成她的请求，答非所问。

借用原文：I'm sure he will find something good

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

1 M: Did you hear about Johnny?

M: 你听说Johnny的事了吗?

2 W: No. Why? Is he okay?

W: 没有。怎么了? 他还好吗?

3 M: He had some plastic surgery done.

M: 他做了整形手术。

4 W: What? Why?

W: 什么? 为什么?

5 M: Do you remember he had a scar on his face?

M: 你还记得他脸上有道疤吗?

6 W: Yes, of course. He always had that. I've known him since primary school, and I always remember him having that on his cheek.

W: 记得，当然记得。他一直都有那道疤。我从小学就认识他了，一直记得他脸颊上有那道疤。

7 M: Well, he had it fixed.

M: 嗯，他把它修复了。

8 W: Fixed? What do you mean? You can't fix a scar.

W: 修复? 什么意思? 疤痕是修复不了的。

9 M: You know what I mean? He had an operation done on it, plastic surgery, in order to cover it and make it less noticeable.

M: 你懂我的意思吧? 他做了个手术，整形手术，用来遮盖疤痕，让它不那么明显。

10 W: Oh, well, that's ridiculous, isn't it? It was noticeable, sure. But it wasn't an ugly scar. It never occurred to me that he should have it taken care of like that.

W: 哦，这太荒唐了，不是吗？那道疤确实挺明显的。但它并不丑。我从来没想到他应该那样处理它。

11 M: I agree. I can understand some scars and physical defects can be ugly and distracting, but not Johnny's. In fact, I thought it added character... like it gave him a certain uniqueness.

M: 我同意。我能理解有些疤痕和身体缺陷可能很丑、很扎眼，但Johnny的不是。事实上，我觉得那道疤为他增添了个性.....让他有了某种独特性。

12 W: He must have felt differently though. He must have felt self-conscious and insecure, perhaps.

W: 但他肯定想法不一样。他可能觉得难为情、不自信吧。

13 M: No, no, that's not the reason. He was totally fine with his scar. As you said, he had had it for most of his life.

M: 不，不，不是那个原因。他对自己的疤完全没问题。就像你说的，他大半辈子都带着那道疤。

14 W: Then why did he have the operation?

W: 那他为什么要做手术？

15 M: Because his girlfriend wanted him to.

M: 因为他女朋友想让他做。

16 W: What? That's so superficial and selfish of her. If Johnny's girlfriend doesn't like him for who he is, then she does not deserve to be his girlfriend.

W: 什么？她也太肤浅、太自私了。如果Johnny的女朋友不喜欢真实的他，那她就不配做他女朋友。

17 M: You are right. So he is insane to give in to her like that. But when I told him, he said he loves her and would just do what she wants him to.

M: 你说得对。所以他那样向她妥协简直疯了。但当我跟他说的时候，他说他爱她，愿意做她想让他做的事。

18 W: What a fool he is.

W: 他真是个傻瓜。

12. A) He was remembered for the scar on his cheek.

B) He received a heart operation a few days ago.

C) He used to wear a sad face in school.

D) He had some plastic surgery done.

【题目】 What does the man say about Johnny?

【翻译】 男士对Johnny说了什么？

A) 他因脸颊上的疤痕而被人记住。 B) 他几天前接受了心脏手术。

C) 他在学校时常常一副悲伤的表情。 D) 他做了一些整形手术。

【答案】 D (细节题) He had some plastic surgery done.

【定位】 He had some plastic surgery done.

他做了整形手术。

【信号】 对方一开口的核心信息。男生在被问『他还好吗』之后，第一句给出的实质消息就是 He had some plastic surgery done.，这是整段对话的引子和核心事件，承载本题答案。

【替换】 He had some plastic surgery done. ↔ He had some plastic surgery done.

几乎原句照搬

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

选项 He was remembered for the scar on his cheek. 借了录音里真出现过的 scar 和 cheek (女生说 I always remember him having that on his cheek)，但那是女生说『记得他脸上有疤』，并非男生关于 Johnny 所说的核心事件；题问 the man 说了什么，答非所问。

借用原文：I always remember him having that on his cheek

B) 偷换概念

选项 He received a heart operation a few days ago. 蹭了录音里的 operation 一词 (He had an operation done on it, plastic surgery)，却擅自改成 heart operation (心脏手术)；录音说的是脸上的整形手术，不是心脏，属偷换。

借用原文：He had an operation done on it, plastic surgery

C) 未提及

选项 He used to wear a sad face in school. 里的 sad face (哭丧脸) 录音根本没说，只是借了 school 一词 (女生提到 I've known him since primary school) 凑出来的；属无中生有。

借用原文：I've known him since primary school

-
13. A) The man's deep sympathy for Johnny.
B) The man's use of the expression 'fixed'.
C) The man's covering up of what happened.
D) The man's good memory of his childhood.

【题目】 What does the woman find puzzling?

【翻译】 女士觉得什么令人困惑？

- A) 男士对Johnny的深切同情。 B) 男士使用"fixed"这个表达。
C) 男士对所发生事情的掩饰。 D) 男士对童年时光的良好记忆。

【答案】 B (细节题) The man's use of the expression 'fixed'.

【定位】 Fixed? What do you mean? You can't fix a scar.

修好？你什么意思？疤是没法『修好』的。

【信号】对某个用词的反问。女生紧接男生说的 he had it fixed，立刻反问 Fixed? What do you mean? You can't fix a scar.——她重复并质疑了 fixed 这个词，反问语气正是『困惑』的信号，答案句就在此。

【替换】 Fixed? What do you mean? You can't fix a scar. ↔ The man's use of the expression 'fixed'.
把疑问句概括为『对用词不解』

【排除】 A) 未提及

选项 The man's deep sympathy for Johnny. 说男生对 Johnny 深表同情，录音里男生从头到尾没有表达同情，更不是女生困惑的点；属未提及。

C) 原词陷阱

选项 The man's covering up of what happened. 蹭了录音里 in order to cover it and make it less noticeable 的 cover，但原文 cover 是『遮盖那道疤』，选项偷换成『掩盖发生的事（隐瞒）』，且女生并不为此困惑。

借用原文：in order to cover it and make it less noticeable

D) 张冠李戴

选项 The man's good memory of his childhood. 里『好记性』其实是女生自己说的 (I always remember him having that on his cheek)，却被安到 the man 头上，且与『困惑』无关；属张冠李戴。

借用原文：I always remember him having that on his cheek

-
14. A) It gave him a noticeable smartness.
B) It made him appear even more manly.
C) It seemed to give him a certain uniqueness.
D) It seemed to make up for his physical defects.

【题目】 What did the man think of Johnny's scar?

【翻译】 男士对Johnny的疤痕有何看法？

- A) 它赋予了他明显的精明。 B) 它使他显得更加阳刚。 C) 它似乎赋予了他某种独特性。
D) 它似乎弥补了他的身体缺陷。

【答案】 C (态度观点题) It seemed to give him a certain uniqueness.

【定位】 In fact, I thought it added character... like it gave him a certain uniqueness.

其实我觉得那道疤还添了几分个性.....好像让他有种独特感。

【信号】 I thought 引出的主观评价。男生用 In fact, I thought it added character... like it gave him a certain uniqueness, I thought 直接亮出他对疤的看法，且 In fact 加重了肯定语气，是承载态度的答案句。

【替换】 it gave him a certain uniqueness ↔ It seemed to give him a certain uniqueness.
近乎同句，只换了语气词

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

选项 It gave him a noticeable smartness. 蹭了录音里多次出现的 noticeable (make it less noticeable) , 但 smartness (精明/帅气) 男生从没说过; 属用熟词拼凑的原词陷阱。

借用原文: make it less noticeable

B) 未提及

选项 It made him appear even more manly. 说疤让他更有男子气概, 录音里男生评价用的是 character、uniqueness, 从未说 manly; 属未提及。

D) 与原文相反

选项 It seemed to make up for his physical defects. 蹭了录音 physical defects 一词, 但男生说的是『有些缺陷确实丑、可 Johnny 的疤不是』, 并不认为疤在弥补缺陷; 这是反着用了原文, 张冠李戴加曲解。

借用原文: I can understand some scars and physical defects can be ugly and distracting, but not Johnny's

15. A) Liberal.

B) Hostile.

C) Indifferent.

D) Critical.

【题目】 How could we describe the speakers' attitude towards Johnny's girlfriend?

【翻译】 我们可以如何描述说话者对 Johnny 女友的态度?

A) 宽容的。 B) 敌对的。 C) 漠不关心的。 D) 批评的。

【答案】 D (态度观点题) Critical.

【定位】 What? That's so superficial and selfish of her. If Johnny's girlfriend doesn't like him for who he is, then she does not deserve to be his girlfriend.

什么? 她这么做也太肤浅、太自私了。如果 Johnny 的女友不能接受真实的他, 那她就不配做他女友。

【信号】 连串贬义评价词。 女生对女友连用 so superficial and selfish (肤浅、自私) 和 does not deserve (不配), 都是强烈负面用词; 加上男生附和 You are right, 两人态度一致偏负面, 这几句是态度答案句。

【替换】 That's so superficial and selfish of her ↔ **Critical.**

贬义评价归为『批评』

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

选项 Liberal. (开明、宽容) 方向与录音相反——两人对女友是 superficial and selfish 的指责, 毫无宽容之意; 属与原文相反。

借用原文: That's so superficial and selfish of her

B) 过度推断

选项 Hostile. (充满敌意) 程度太重, 录音是批评女友的做法(肤浅、自私), 并未到仇视、敌对的地步; 属程度过度推断。

C) 与原文相反

选项 Indifferent. (漠不关心) 与录音情绪冲突——女生说到激动处骂女友、还评 What a fool he is, 明显在意、不是无所谓; 属与原文相反。

借用原文: What a fool he is

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 Talking is unique to humans. An animal might make 10 different sounds, but an adult human knows more than 20,000 words. Additionally, we're the only animal that expresses thoughts in full sentences. Researchers don't think language was invented; instead, they think it evolved. How did talking evolve? There are two main theories.

说话是人类独有的能力。动物可能会发出10种不同的声音,但成年人掌握的词汇超过20,000个。此外,我们是唯一能用完整句子表达思想的动物。研究人员认为语言不是被发明出来的,而是进化而来的。说话是如何进化的?有两种主要理论。

2 The first theory is that language started with people making different sounds, mostly imitating the things around them, like animal calls, nature sounds, and the sounds of tools. Perhaps they made the sound of wind to comment on the weather or imitated the sound of a bird to tell a friend that there was a bird nearby. Then over hundreds of thousands of years, those sounds turned into words that people began to learn as part of their language. At some point, people started stringing the words together to form sentences.

第一种理论认为,语言起源于人们发出不同的声音,主要是模仿周围的事物,比如动物叫声、自然界的声音以及工具的声音。也许他们发出风的声音来评论天气,或者模仿鸟叫声来告诉朋友附近有一只鸟。然后在数十万年的时间里,这些声音演变成了词汇,人们开始将其作为语言的一部分来学习。在某个时刻,人们开始将词汇串联起来形成句子。

3 The other main theory, which is more recent, is that people started off by gesturing—pointing at things with their hands and imitating actions using their bodies. Eventually these gestures turned into a

full sign language. This theory guesses that after developing sign languages, people eventually started making sounds along with their gestures. At some point, they switched to mostly making sounds that became words instead of just using their bodies. The reason they switched to making sounds, the theory goes, is that talking out loud lets you communicate with someone even when you can't see them.

另一种主要理论更为近期,认为人们最初是通过手势——用手指向事物并用身体模仿动作来交流的。最终这些手势演变成了完整的手语。这个理论推测,在发展出手语之后,人们最终开始在做手势的同时发出声音。在某个时刻,他们转变为主要发出声音形成词汇,而不仅仅是使用身体。该理论认为,他们转向发出声音的原因是,出声说话可以让你即使在看不见对方的情况下也能进行交流。

16. A) Through deliberation.

B) Through evolution.

C) Through invention.

D) Through collaboration.

【题目】 How did language come into being according to researchers?

【翻译】 根据研究人员的说法,语言是如何产生的?

A) 通过深思熟虑。 B) 通过进化。 C) 通过发明。 D) 通过协作。

【答案】 B (细节题) Through evolution.

【定位】 Researchers don't think language was invented; instead, they think it evolved.

研究者不认为语言是被发明出来的;相反,他们认为它是进化(演变)而来的。

【信号】 否定+instead 的对比落点。这句靠 don't think 先否掉一个说法、再用 instead 引出真正的答案——『否定 + instead/but』之后才是真意。前半 language was invented (被发明)是要被排除的,后半 they think it evolved (进化而来)才是研究者的真实立场。

【替换】 they think it evolved ↔ **Through evolution.**

动词 evolved 名词化为 evolution

【排除】 C) **原词陷阱**

Through invention. 直接套用了录音里的 invented 一词,听到 invent 就想选正中陷阱——但原文是 don't think language was invented,明确否定了『发明』这个说法,所以它恰恰是错的。

借用原文: Researchers don't think language was invented

A) **未提及**

Through deliberation. (通过深思熟虑/商议) 在录音里根本没出现,研究者只在 invented 和 evolved 之间表态,从未说语言是『商量出来的』。

D) **未提及**

Through collaboration. (通过协作) 听上去合理,但录音只谈『进化还是发明』,从没说语言是靠人们协作产生的,属于自己脑补、原文未给的内容。

17. A) With people imitating sounds around them.
B) With people interacting with animals close by.
C) With people showing each other things nearby.
D) With people trying to string sounds together.

【题目】 How did language start according to the first theory?

【翻译】 根据第一种理论,语言是如何起源的?

- A) 人们模仿周围的声音。 B) 人们与附近的动物互动。 C) 人们相互展示附近的事物。
D) 人们试图将声音串联起来。

【答案】 A (细节题) With people imitating sounds around them.

【定位】 The first theory is that language started with people making different sounds, mostly imitating the things around them, like animal calls, nature sounds, and the sounds of tools.

第一个理论是: 语言始于人们发出各种不同的声音, 主要是模仿周围的事物, 比如动物的叫声、自然的声响和工具发出的声音。

【信号】 started with 直接点出起点。这句用 language started with (语言始于.....) 这种明确的『起点』标志词, 正面回答题干问的『怎么开始』; 其后的 imitating the things around them (模仿周围事物) 就是起步的具体动作。

【替换】 making different sounds, mostly imitating the things around them ↔

With people imitating sounds around them.

imitating things around→imitating sounds around

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

With people interacting with animals close by. 抓住了录音里的 animal calls (动物叫声) 做诱饵, 但原文说的是『模仿动物的叫声』, 不是『和身边的动物互动』——听到 animal 就选就掉进陷阱, 模仿声音 ≠ 与动物互动。

借用原文: like animal calls, nature sounds, and the sounds of tools

D) 答非所问

With people trying to string sounds together. 套用了原文 stringing the words together, 但那是录音明说『At some point』(在某个时间点) 才出现的后期步骤, 不是『怎么开始』; 它答的是后来的事, 与题干问的『起点』错位。

借用原文: people started stringing the words together to form sentences

C) 张冠李戴

With people showing each other things nearby. 的『互相展示身边的东西』其实更接近第三段第二个理论里的『比划、用手指东西』, 而本题限定 the first theory, 张冠李戴把另一个理论的内容搬了过来。

借用原文: pointing at things with their hands and imitating actions using their bodies

18. A) Making sounds can free one's hands for doing other things.
B) Making sounds proves markedly easier than sign languages.
C) Making sounds enables one to express their ideas more explicitly.
D) Making sounds helps one communicate with people they can't see.

【题目】 Why did people switch from gesturing to making sounds according to the more recent theory?

【翻译】 根据较新的理论,人们为什么从做手势转向发出声音?

- A) 发出声音可以解放双手去做其他事情。 B) 发出声音明显比手语更容易。
C) 发出声音使人能够更明确地表达自己的想法。
D) 发出声音有助于人们与看不见的人交流。

【答案】 D (细节题) Making sounds helps one communicate with people they can't see.

【定位】 The reason they switched to making sounds, the theory goes, is that talking out loud lets you communicate with someone even when you can't see them.

按这个理论的说法,人们之所以改用发声,原因是大声说话能让你即使在看不见对方的时候也能与之交流。

【信号】 The reason...is that 直给原因。这句以 The reason they switched to making sounds 开头、用 is that 直接引出理由,是最明确的因果信号; is that 后面的 even when you can't see them 就是『为什么改成出声』的答案。

【替换】 communicate with someone even when you can't see them ↔

Making sounds helps one communicate with people they can't see.

几乎逐词对应的同义改写

【排除】 A) 过度推断

Making sounds can free one's hands for doing other things. 『腾出双手做别的事』听上去很合理,但录音从手语切到发声时只给了『看不见也能交流』这一个理由,从没提过『腾出手』,这是凭常识自己补出来的,原文未给。

B) 原词陷阱

Making sounds proves markedly easier than sign languages. 借用了录音里的 sign language,但原文只说手语后来发展出发声,从没比较『出声比手语更容易』,这个 easier 的比较是凭空加上去的。

借用原文: after developing sign languages, people eventually started making sounds

C) 未提及

Making sounds enables one to express their ideas more explicitly. 『能更清楚地表达想法』是个看似合理的好处,但录音给出的唯一理由是『看不见对方也能交流』,从没说出声能表达得『更明确』,属于无中生有。

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

1 Is it a good idea to display luxury brands and other signals of status? It depends on the situation. Studies have shown that people who appear to be wealthy tend to be considered more intelligent, disciplined, and competent than those who do not. But new research found that people believe someone who shows off their social status cares more about benefiting themselves than helping others. This means people are less willing to collaborate with them. Modesty may be key when cooperation is essential, but the researchers also found that in some cases, status signaling has advantages.

展示奢侈品牌和其他地位象征是个好主意吗？这取决于具体情况。研究表明,看起来富有的人往往被认为比那些看起来不富有的人更聪明、更自律、更有能力。但新研究发现,人们认为炫耀社会地位的人更关心自身利益而非帮助他人。这意味着人们不太愿意与他们合作。当合作至关重要时,谦逊可能是关键,但研究人员也发现,在某些情况下,地位信号具有优势。

2 Experiments showed that participants were less likely to choose someone who signals their wealth or status to join a group seeking cooperative members. But participants were more likely to choose that person when they're looking for a competitive team member. These findings suggest that people should change how they present themselves depending on their social goal.

实验表明,当参与者寻找合作型成员加入团队时,他们不太可能选择那些展示财富或地位的人。但当他们寻找竞争型团队成员时,参与者更有可能选择那个人。这些发现表明,人们应该根据自己的社交目标来改变展示自己的方式。

3 This is the era of social media. People can easily share their wealth and status to large audiences, but they need to consider the consequences. Posting about luxury purchases and expensive vacations online may help you to persuade others and frighten competitors, but it could also signal to potential friends or future employers that you are unlikely to think about the needs of others. This makes things tricky for people who may want to impress others while also demonstrating that they are a team player.

这是社交媒体的时代。人们可以轻松地向广大受众分享自己的财富和地位,但他们需要考虑后果。在网上发布关于奢侈品购买和昂贵假期的内容可能有助于你说服他人并威慑竞争对手,但它也可能向潜在朋友或未来雇主发出信号,表明你不太可能考虑他人的需求。这使得那些既想给他人留下深刻印象又想表明自己是团队合作者的人处境尴尬。

19. A) Well disciplined.

B) Quite confident.

C) Somewhat selfish.

D) Highly intelligent.

【题目】 How would people describe someone who shows off their social status according to new research?

【翻译】 根据新研究,人们会如何描述炫耀自己社会地位的人?

A) 纪律严明的 B) 相当自信的 C) 有些自私的 D) 高度聪明的

【答案】 C (态度观点题) Somewhat selfish.

【定位】 But new research found that people believe someone who shows off their social status cares more about benefiting themselves than helping others.

但新研究发现，人们认为炫耀自己社会地位的人更在意让自己得益，而非帮助他人。

【信号】 转折 But + new research。答案句以 But new research found 起头，转折词 But 加上题干点名的『new research』双重信号——前一句讲『显得有钱被认为更聪明自律』是铺垫，But 之后才是新研究的真正结论，这正是答案落点。

【替换】 cares more about benefiting themselves than helping others ↔ Somewhat selfish.

整句释义→一词概括

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

Well disciplined. 盗用了答案句前那句铺垫里的 disciplined，但那句说的是『显得有钱的人被认为更自律』，是 But 之前的对比信息，不是新研究对炫耀者的评价，听到 disciplined 就选正中陷阱。

借用原文：people who appear to be wealthy tend to be considered more intelligent, disciplined, and competent

B) 未提及

Quite confident. 『相当自信』录音通篇没有提到，是凭『炫耀的人大概很自信』的常识硬推出来的，没有原文依据。

D) 原词陷阱

Highly intelligent. 盗用了铺垫句里的 intelligent，同样出自 But 之前『显得有钱者被认为更聪明』的对比信息，不是新研究对炫耀者的真正评价，与 A 是同一类陷阱。

借用原文：people who appear to be wealthy tend to be considered more intelligent

20. A) When they wanted to have a competitive team member.

B) When they were looking for a cooperative workmate.

C) When they found collaboration essential to them.

D) When they were seeking someone to help them.

【题目】 When were participants more likely to choose someone who signaled their wealth or status?

【翻译】 参与者在什么情况下更可能选择那些展示自己财富或地位的人？

A) 当他们想要一个有竞争力的团队成员时 B) 当他们在寻找一个合作的工作伙伴时

C) 当他们发现合作对自己至关重要时 D) 当他们在寻找能帮助自己的人时

【答案】 A (细节题) When they wanted to have a competitive team member.

【定位】 But participants were more likely to choose that person when they're looking for a competitive team member.

但当参与者在寻找一名有竞争力的团队成员时，他们更倾向于选这个人。

【信号】转折 But + more likely。本段先说『seeking cooperative members 时不太会选』，But participants were more likely to choose 用 But 转折并出现题干同款的 more likely to choose，这句把『更愿意选』明确配给了后面那种情形，正是答案句。

【替换】looking for a competitive team member ↔

When they wanted to have a competitive team member.

近义动词替换

【排除】B) 与原文相反

When they were looking for a cooperative workmate. 盗用了 looking for 的句式和『合作』概念，但录音说『找 cooperative members 时反而 less likely 选』，正好与题干的 more likely 相反，是把『不选』的情形错当成『选』的情形。

借用原文：participants were less likely to choose someone who signals their wealth or status to join a group seeking cooperative members

C) 原词陷阱

When they found collaboration essential to them. 搬来第一段的 cooperation is essential 那层意思 (collaboration、essential)，听着很耳熟，但那是讲『需要合作时该谦逊』，与本题『更愿意选炫耀者』的情形无关，是典型听到熟词就想选的陷阱。

借用原文：Modesty may be key when cooperation is essential

D) 未提及

When they were seeking someone to help them. 『想找人帮忙时』录音从未把『更愿意选炫耀者』绑到这种情形上，是凭常识臆造的条件，无原文依据。

21. A) Avoid frightening competitors.

B) Make clear their social goal.

C) Adopt persuasive strategies.

D) Consider the consequences.

【题目】What should people do when sharing their wealth and status online?

【翻译】人们在网上分享自己的财富和地位时应该做什么？

A) 避免吓到竞争对手 B) 明确自己的社交目标 C) 采用有说服力的策略 D) 考虑后果

【答案】D (细节题) Consider the consequences.

【定位】People can easily share their wealth and status to large audiences, but they need to consider the consequences.

人们可以轻松地向广大受众展示自己的财富和地位，但他们需要考虑后果。

【信号】建议信号 need to + 转折 but。末段先说『社媒能轻易把财富地位分享给大众』，but they need to consider the consequences 用 but 转折并带 need to (需要做某事) 这一建议信号，把『该怎么做』直接点出，是答案句。

【替换】need to consider the consequences ↔ Consider the consequences.

建议句去主语即选项

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

Avoid frightening competitors. 搬来末段的 frighten competitors, 但录音说炫耀『可以帮助你吓退竞争者』, 那是分享地位的好处之一, 并非『应该做什么』的建议; 而且选项加了 Avoid (避免) 把意思反成『避免吓退』, 与原文方向不符。

借用原文: Posting about luxury purchases and expensive vacations online may help you to persuade others and frighten competitors

B) 张冠李戴

Make clear their social goal. 借了第二段的 depending on their social goal, 但那句讲的是『按社交目标调整自我展示』, 不是末段『网上分享该怎么做』的建议, 是把别段内容安到本题头上。

借用原文: people should change how they present themselves depending on their social goal

C) 原词陷阱

Adopt persuasive strategies. 盗用末段 persuade others 的词根 (persuasive), 但录音说炫耀『可以帮助你说服别人』也是好处之一, 不是建议人去『采取说服策略』, 属听到 persuade 就想选的陷阱。

借用原文: may help you to persuade others

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

1 Human fascination with animals goes back as far as humans do. Of the oldest cave paintings discovered, some are up to 40,000 years old, and there are more images of animals than humans. At some point, humans began to capture and hold animals.

人类对动物的迷恋可以追溯到人类诞生之初。在已发现的最古老洞穴壁画中,有些距今已有4万年之久,其中动物图像多于人类图像。在某个时期,人类开始捕获和饲养动物。

2 The first-known collections were held by royalty and were not open to the public. In Egypt, researchers have found buildings from around 3500 B.C., containing the remains of animals, including elephants, which were not native to Egypt. But life wasn't easy for these animals. They probably had short lives, and their remains show evidence of severe injuries.

已知最早的动物收藏由王室持有,不对公众开放。在埃及,研究人员发现了约公元前3500年的建筑,其中存有动物遗骸,包括并非埃及本土物种的大象。但这些动物的生活并不轻松。它们的寿命可能很短,其遗骸显示出严重受伤的痕迹。

3 The first public exhibit of animals may have been created by Egypt's Queen Hatshepsut around 1480 B.C. Researchers think the zoo was started with animals brought home from a far-off land known as Punt. It's unclear why the Queen built the zoo, but it might have been to show off her wealth and power.

首个向公众展出的动物园可能由埃及女王Hatshepsut于公元前1480年左右建造。研究人员认为该动物园始于从一个名为Punt的遥远之地带回的动物。女王建造动物园的原因尚不清楚,但可能是为了炫耀她的财富和权力。

4 Early zoos are found all over the world. In China, Emperor Wenwang is said to have built a "Garden of Intelligence" around 1060 B.C. It included deer, birds, and many fish. In England, King Henry I set up a collection of animals in about 1110 as part of the royal estate. His collection included tigers and lions. This collection eventually moved to the Tower of London in 1235. The collection stayed at that location for 600 years.

早期动物园遍布世界各地。在中国,据说周文王于公元前1060年左右建造了一座"灵囿",其中包括鹿、鸟类和许多鱼类。在英国,亨利一世国王于1110年左右在皇家庄园内设立了动物收藏。他的收藏包括老虎和狮子。这个收藏最终于1235年迁至伦敦塔。该收藏在那里保留了600年。

22. A) Much evidence of humans capturing animals.
B) More images of animals than humans.
C) Fewer images of buildings than animals.
D) Little proof of human fascination with animals.

【题目】 What can we see in the oldest cave paintings?

【翻译】 我们能在最古老的洞穴壁画中看到什么?

- A) 人类捕捉动物的大量证据。 B) 动物的图像多于人类的图像。
C) 建筑物的图像少于动物的图像。 D) 人类对动物着迷的证据很少。

【答案】 B (细节题) More images of animals than humans.

【定位】 Of the oldest cave paintings discovered, some are up to 40,000 years old, and there are more images of animals than humans.

在已发现的最古老的洞穴壁画中,有些距今多达四万年,而且其中动物的图像比人类的图像更多。

【信号】 题干原词 oldest cave paintings 复现处。 原文 Of the oldest cave paintings discovered 与题干 the oldest cave paintings 是同一处,紧跟其后的 there are more images of animals than humans 就是承载答案的关键句,靠题干主题词在原文复现来定位。

【替换】 more images of animals than humans ↔ **More images of animals than humans.**

几乎原句照搬

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

Much evidence of humans capturing animals. 盗用了下一句 humans began to capture and hold animals 的 capture 一词，但那讲的是后来人类开始圈养动物，不是壁画内容；题问壁画里能看到什么，答非所问。

借用原文：humans began to capture and hold animals

C) 未提及

Fewer images of buildings than animals. 里的 buildings 在第一段壁画的描述中根本没提（buildings 出现在第二段讲埃及建筑处），壁画只比较了 animals 与 humans，没说 buildings 的图像，属凭空捏造。

D) 与原文相反

Little proof of human fascination with animals. 用了开头句 Human fascination with animals 的原词，却说成 Little proof（很少证据）；而原文开头明说人类对动物的迷恋自古就有、壁画里动物图像还更多，恰恰是证据充分，极性完全相反。

借用原文：Human fascination with animals goes back as far as humans do

23. A) They were open to the public.

B) They were primarily native.

C) They were kept by royalty.

D) They were hardly injured.

【题目】 What do we learn about the first-known collections of animals?

【翻译】 关于最早已知的动物收藏,我们了解到什么?

- A) 它们向公众开放。 B) 它们主要是本地的。 C) 它们由皇室饲养。
D) 它们几乎没有受伤。

【答案】 C (细节题) They were kept by royalty.

【定位】 The first-known collections were held by royalty and were not open to the public.

已知最早的（动物）收藏由王室持有，并且不对公众开放。

【信号】 题干主语 first-known collections 在原文复现处。 原文 The first-known collections were held by royalty 与题干 the first-known collections of animals 是同一主语，紧跟其后对「归谁所有、是否开放」的正面陈述就是答案句，靠题干主语在原文复现来定位。

【替换】 were held by royalty ↔ **They were kept by royalty.**

held 同义替换为 kept

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

They were open to the public. 借用了原文 not open to the public 里的 open to the public 短语，却把否定的 not 去掉，说成对公众开放；原文恰恰说这些最早的收藏不对公众开放，极性相反。

借用原文：were not open to the public

B) 与原文相反

They were primarily native. 盗用了原文 native 一词，却把意思整个说反：原文是 not native to Egypt（大象不是埃及本土的），选项却说 primarily native（主要是本土的），方向相反。

借用原文：which were not native to Egypt

D) 与原文相反

They were hardly injured. 借用了原文 injuries 一词，却说几乎没受伤；原文明说 their remains show evidence of severe injuries（遗骸显示有严重伤害），是伤得很重，与选项正好相反。

借用原文：their remains show evidence of severe injuries

24. A) To enable the public to watch animals close by.

B) To introduce to Egyptians animals from Punt.

C) To protect the endangered animals.

D) To show off her riches and power.

【题目】 What might be the reason the Egyptian Queen created the zoo?

【翻译】 埃及女王创建动物园的原因可能是什么？

- A) 使公众能够近距离观看动物。 B) 向埃及人介绍来自Punt的动物。 C) 保护濒危动物。
D) 炫耀她的财富和权力。

【答案】 D （目的题） To show off her riches and power.

【定位】 It's unclear why the Queen built the zoo, but it might have been to show off her wealth and power.

女王为何建这座动物园尚不清楚，但可能是为了炫耀她的财富与权力。

【信号】 转折 but 之后的目的句。答案句的信号是转折加目的：It's unclear why 先说原因不明，转折词 but 之后 it might have been to show off her wealth and power 才给出真正的原因，but 后 + to do 处即答案。

【替换】 to show off her wealth and power ↔ To show off her riches and power.
wealth 同义替换为 riches

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

To enable the public to watch animals close by. 把第三段开头 The first public exhibit of animals 里的 public 拿来当动机，但 public exhibit 只是给这座动物园定性，原文说的建园原因是炫耀财富权力，不是为让公众近距离看动物。

借用原文：The first public exhibit of animals

B) 张冠李戴

To introduce to Egyptians animals from Punt. 盗用了原文 a far-off land known as Punt 的地名 Punt，但原文说 Punt 只是动物的来源地（从那带回动物），不是建园是为了向埃及人介绍这些动物，张冠李戴。

借用原文：animals brought home from a far-off land known as Punt

C) 未提及

To protect the endangered animals. 说为保护濒危动物，但全文从未提到 protect 或 endangered，建园原因原文只给了炫耀财富权力一种，属凭空添加。

-
25. A) It was part of the royal estate.
B) It was a shelter for wild animals.
C) It was the kingdom's best-equipped zoo.
D) It was the first public exhibit of animals.

【题目】 What do we learn about King Henry I's collection of animals in England?

【翻译】 关于英格兰国王亨利一世的动物收藏,我们了解到什么?

- A) 它是皇家庄园的一部分。 B) 它是野生动物的庇护所。
C) 它是王国中设备最齐全的动物园。 D) 它是第一个公开展出动物的地方。

【答案】 A (细节题) It was part of the royal estate.

【定位】 In England, King Henry I set up a collection of animals in about 1110 as part of the royal estate.

在英格兰，亨利一世国王约在 1110 年建立了一处动物收藏，作为王室领地的一部分。

【信号】 人名 King Henry I 后紧跟的定性。 定位靠人名复现：题干问 King Henry I，原文 In England, King Henry I set up a collection of animals 一出现这个名字，紧跟的 as part of the royal estate 就是对这处收藏的定性，即答案句。

【替换】 as part of the royal estate ↔ **It was part of the royal estate.**

近乎原句对应

【排除】B) 未提及

It was a shelter for wild animals. 借用了全篇反复出现的 animals，但原文从没把亨利一世这处收藏说成野生动物的庇护所 (shelter)，这是凭空添加的定性。

C) 过度推断

It was the kingdom's best-equipped zoo. 用 best-equipped (装备最好的) 拔高，但原文只说它是 part of the royal estate 并养有老虎狮子，从未评价它是王国里设施最好的动物园，属过度拔高。

借用原文：His collection included tigers and lions

D) 张冠李戴

It was the first public exhibit of animals. 盗用了第三段 The first public exhibit of animals 的原话，但那说的是埃及女王 Hatshepsut 的动物园，不是英格兰亨利一世这处，把别处的定性安到了这处头上。

借用原文：The first public exhibit of animals may have been created by Egypt's Queen Hatshepsut

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

41 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。

Tariq said, "Not everyone has to like corn, but everyone should definitely try it, especially with butter."

第2段，第5句

直接引语加并列句的结构在真题中较为常见，情态动词的使用也是高频考点，具有一定典型性，掌握后可迁移到类似句式。

Jordan Jax and Tarod Goodman, both 23, were arrested after evidence gathered in an investigation showed the pair stole mail on multiple occasions using a postal key, according to a news release.

第2段，第1句

包含状语从句 (after 引导) 和宾语从句 (作 showed 的宾语)，以及被动语态和后置定语修饰，这些都是四六级和考研真题中常见的句式结构。句子结构具有较强的代表性，掌握后可迁移到类似句型。

Identifying why the fast-fashion business model creates waste and determining whether regulators can establish incentives for consumers and manufacturers are steps to reduce waste.

第1段，第3句

涵盖并列主语（动名词短语）、宾语从句（why 和 whether 引导）、系表结构、后置定语（介词短语 for consumers and manufacturers）等多种成分，且并列主语各自嵌套从句是常见易错点。适合训练学生识别复杂主语、区分动名词与谓语、以及定位从句边界的能力。

In the absence of environmentally and economically feasible recycling options, fast-fashion manufacturers pump out low-quality clothes produced in high volumes that are worn only a few times and then discarded.

第2段，第2句

定语从句修饰宾语、过去分词作后置定语、介词短语作状语、并列谓语结构，这些都是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式。句子整体结构代表了学术写作和新闻报道的常见模式，学习后可广泛迁移。

I mean, getting rid of rush hour may be impossible, but it could be made more tolerable, don't you think?

第4段，第2句

本句覆盖了动名词短语作主语（getting rid of rush hour）、系表结构（may be impossible）、被动语态中的宾语补足语（more tolerable），以及否定疑问句的主谓识别。这些成分组合在基础训练中较有代表性，尤其动名词主语和被动结构是常见易错点，训练价值中等偏上。

W: Well, for example, the subway system could have air conditioning.

第6段，第1句

情态动词 + 动词原形 + 宾语的结构在四六级和考研真题中较为常见，属于常规句式。但本句过于简单，没有展现从句嵌套、复杂修饰或其他高频难点结构，代表性中等。掌握本句结构对理解类似简单陈述句有帮助，但迁移价值不如包含从句或复杂修饰成分的句子。

I know many cities in the world have air conditioning in their subway, so why can't we?

第6段，第2句

包含宾语从句（省略 that）和并列主句（so 连接因果关系），这两种结构在四六级和考研真题中高频出现，具有较强的代表性和迁移价值。

And add to that the rush-hour crowds with strangers packed close together in the subway carriages, the whole thing is just horrible.

第6段，第5句

本句覆盖了祈使句谓语、及物动词宾语（含较长的后置修饰）、介词短语状语、主系表结构、程度状语等多种成分，且第一个主句的宾语部分较长，包含独立主格结构作后置定语，适合练习如何在复杂修饰中识别宾语边界。第二个主句虽简单但典型。整体成分种类较丰富，有一定训练价值，但难度不高，不算“坑点密集”的高难练习句。

I guess I'm fortunate I take the bus instead.

第7段，第4句

I guess 引导宾语从句、形容词后接从句(fortunate 后省略 that)都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,双层宾语从句嵌套也较为典型。掌握本句结构后,可迁移至大量类似表达(I think/believe/feel + 从句、glad/sure/afraid + 从句等),实用性强。

The city is too big to move around easily.

第8题，D

"too ... to ..." 句型在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，是表达程度与结果关系的典型结构，学生掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似句子。

What does the woman suggest doing?

第9题 题干

"特殊疑问词 + 助动词 + 主语 + 动词原形"是非常常见的基础问句框架，考试和日常阅读里都高频出现。掌握这种识别路径后，可直接迁移到大量同类句子。

What do we learn about the man from the conversation?

第10题 题干

本句为典型的特殊疑问句结构（疑问词 + 助动词 + 主语 + 动词原形 + 状语），是四六级听力和阅读中常见的提问方式，掌握后可迁移至大量类似疑问句的理解和构造，代表性较强。

M: He had some plastic surgery done.

第3段，第1句

have something done 使役结构在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现,掌握后可迁移至大量类似句式,如 get something done、have something repaired 等,具有很强的代表性。

M: Well, he had it fixed.

第7段，第1句

have something done 使役结构在口语和考试中频繁出现，属于高频实用句式，掌握后可迁移至大量类似表达（如 get something done, have something repaired 等）。

He had an operation done on it, plastic surgery, in order to cover it and make it less noticeable.

第9段，第2句

使役结构 "have something done" 和目的状语 "in order to" 都是四六级和考研常考句式，同位语补充说明也是典型用法，整体结构在真题中出现频率高，学习迁移价值大

It never occurred to me that he should have it taken care of like that.

第10段，第4句

本句覆盖了形式主语与真正主语的区分、主语从句、使役动词后接宾语和宾语补足语、方式状语等多种成分，且涉及易错点（如 It 的性质判断、taken care of 是补语而非谓语）。作为划分成分的练习句，训练价值较高。

In fact, I thought it added character... like it gave him a certain uniqueness.

第11段，第3句

主句 + 宾语从句(省略 that) + 状语从句的三层嵌套是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式;双宾语结构和 "like" 引导方式状语从句也是常考点;整体结构具有较强代表性;掌握后可应用于大量类似长难句的理解。

W: He must have felt differently though.

第12段，第1句

"情态动词 + have + 过去分词" 表示对过去的推测，是四六级和考研阅读、听力中的常见句式，尤其在对话和议论文中频繁出现。主系表结构本身也非常典型。句末 "though" 作副词表转折的用法同样常见。掌握本句结构后可以迁移到大量类似句子的理解和生成中。

He must have felt self-conscious and insecure, perhaps.

第12段，第2句

情态动词加完成式表推测是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式,尤其在描述对过去事件的推断或假设时频繁出现。主系表结构配合情态动词的组合也是典型的考点结构。掌握本句的分析方法后,可迁移至大量类似句型,具有较强的代表性和实用性。

As you said, he had had it for most of his life.

第13段，第3句

"As you said" 引导方式状语从句置于句首的结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，主句使用过去完成时表示"在过去某时间点之前持续的状态"也是高频考点；"had had" 的双 "had" 结构属于典型易混淆句式，掌握后可迁移至大量类似句子的识别。

If Johnny's girlfriend doesn't like him for who he is, then she does not deserve to be his girlfriend.

第16段，第3句

条件状语从句搭配主句是四六级和考研高频句式,宾语从句嵌套在状语从句中也是真题常见结构。"for+宾语从句"作状语、"who"在从句中作表语等都是典型考点。掌握后可在阅读和写作中大量迁移,代表性较强。

So he is insane to give in to her like that.

第17段，第2句

本句涵盖主语、谓语（系动词）、表语、状语四种基本成分，适合练习主系表结构和不定式状语的识别；但成分种类相对单一，无宾语、无定语从句、无复杂修饰，缺少易错的成分辨析点（如宾补与表语的区分、多层定语的归属等），训练价值中等偏下。

He used to wear a sad face in school.

第12题，C

"used to" 结构是英语考试中常见的考点，表示过去习惯的用法在四六级和考研阅读中经常出现，学生需要掌握。主谓宾加地点状语的基本句型也具有一定代表性。但作为简单句，它不涉及从句、复杂修饰或长难句的典型结构特征，因此典型性属于中等水平。

He had some plastic surgery done.

第12题，D

虽然句子不长、没有从句，但它在主干识别和补足语判断上有明确训练价值，适合用来夯实基础结构分析。对结构和时态入门训练来说，值得优先掌握。

It seemed to make up for his physical defects.

第14题，D

形式主语结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，是常考句式之一。"It seems/appears/happens + 不定式/that 从句" 这类模式具有较高的迁移价值。但本句结构相对简单，没有更复杂的嵌套或修饰成分，因此典型性中等偏上，但不算高度典型的复杂真题句式。

An animal might make 10 different sounds, but an adult human knows more than 20,000 words.

第1段，第2句

并列转折句（"but" 连接）是四六级和考研中的高频句式，情态动词加动词原形的谓语结构也很常见。掌握本句后，学生可将并列转折的分析方法迁移到大量类似句子中。

Additionally, we're the only animal that expresses thoughts in full sentences.

第1段，第3句

“主句 + 名词后置限定修饰”是阅读里非常常见的基本句式，尤其适合练习识别“that”引出的修饰结构。掌握这种看法后，可迁移到大量类似句子。

Researchers don't think language was invented; instead, they think it evolved.

第1段，第4句

并列句加宾语从句的组合在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，尤其是表达对比观点的转折并列结构，以及think等动词后跟省略that的宾语从句，都是高频句式，典型性较强，值得掌握。

Eventually these gestures turned into a full sign language.

第3段，第2句

简单的主谓宾结构在考试中常见，句首状语修饰全句也是典型用法；但本句过于基础，缺少从句、并列、特殊句式等高频考点结构，代表性处于中等水平。

This theory guesses that after developing sign languages, people eventually started making sounds along with their gestures.

第3段，第3句

"及物动词 + that 宾语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中极为常见的句式，如 "研究表明 that..."、"专家认为 that..." 等。掌握这种结构后可以快速识别大量类似句子，迁移价值高。

The reason they switched to making sounds, the theory goes, is that talking out loud lets you communicate with someone even when you can't see them.

第3段，第5句

覆盖成分丰富：主语含同位语从句、系动词、表语从句、宾语补足语、时间状语从句；同时涉及动名词作主语 "talking out loud"、"let sb do sth" 结构、情态动词谓语等多个易错点；特别是同位语从句与表语从句的区分、宾语补足语的识别、情态动词与时态的关系，都是典型练习素材。

It depends on the situation.

第1段，第2句

虽然是简单句的典型代表，但过于简单，难以体现四六级或考研真题中常见的复杂句式特征（如从句嵌套、长难句结构等），迁移价值较低。

But new research found that people believe someone who shows off their social status cares more about benefiting themselves than helping others.

第1段，第4句

多层宾语从句嵌套、限制性定语从句修饰主语、比较状语从句形成对比，是四六级和考研阅读中极为常见的复杂句式组合，掌握后可广泛迁移到类似长难句的分析中。

These findings suggest that people should change how they present themselves depending on their social goal.

第2段，第3句

suggest that 引导宾语从句、宾语从句内部再嵌套疑问词引导的宾语从句(如 change how),是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式,掌握后可大量迁移到类似结构。

This makes things tricky for people who may want to impress others while also demonstrating that they are a team player.

第3段，第4句

覆盖主谓宾补、主系表、双重宾语(不定式作宾语且含并列状语从句)、定语从句中关系词作主语、状语从句省略、宾语从句等多种成分,且包含形式较隐蔽的省略和嵌套,是练习成分划分的优质材料

How would people describe someone who shows off their social status according to new research?

第19题题干

疑问句结合定语从句修饰宾语是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。情态动词 "would" 表推测、"according to" 引出依据、"who" 引导限制性定语从句都是高频结构,典型性强,掌握后可广泛应用于理解类似句式。

When were participants more likely to choose someone who signaled their wealth or status?

第20题题干

本句是典型的疑问句加定语从句结构,这种句式在考试阅读和听力材料中频繁出现。疑问句考查对语序的理解,定语从句考查对修饰关系的把握,两者结合是常考题型。掌握这种结构后可以迁移到大量类似句子的分析中。

The first public exhibit of animals may have been created by Egypt's Queen Hatshepsut around 1480 B.C.

第3段，第1句

被动语态在四六级和考研阅读中极为常见，尤其是历史、科学类文本中用于客观陈述；情态动词表推测的用法也是高频考点；该句结构简洁典型，掌握后可直接迁移到大量同类句式

Researchers think the zoo was started with animals brought home from a far-off land known as Punt.

第3段，第2句

主句 + 宾语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见,think 后省略 that 也是典型用法,从句内的被动语态和过去分词作定语同样高频,掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

It's unclear why the Queen built the zoo, but it might have been to show off her wealth and power.

第3段，第3句

本句涵盖形式主语与真正主语、主语从句、系表结构、情态动词加完成式、不定式短语作表语等多种成分和结构，种类较丰富。形式主语与主语从句的对应是常见易错点，情态加完成式的谓语也值得练习。整体作为成分划分练习句收益较高。

In England, King Henry I set up a collection of animals in about 1110 as part of the royal estate.

第4段，第4句

简单句加多个状语的结构在考试阅读中较为常见，掌握后有一定迁移价值。但本句缺少从句等高频考点，作为典型句式的代表性不算突出。

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本卷出现的 177 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。

corn A2

n. 玉米

本卷13次 · 真题 25 句

collection B1

n. 收集物

本卷11次 · 真题 21 句

status B2

n. 地位

本卷8次 · 真题 39 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本卷7次 · 真题 239 句

consumer B1

n. 消费者

本卷7次 · 真题 84 句

theory B1

n. 理论

本卷7次 · 真题 31 句

scar B2

n. 伤疤

本卷7次·真题 10 句

manufacturer B2

n. 制造商

本卷6次·真题 34 句

according B1

prep. 根据

本卷5次·真题 88 句

postal B1

adj. 邮政的

本卷5次·真题 12 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本卷4次·真题 98 句

signal B1

n. 信号

本卷4次·真题 20 句

clothing A2

n. 衣服

本卷4次·真题 17 句

imitate B2

v. 模仿;仿效(行为、声音、方式等)

本卷4次·真题 15 句

girlfriend A2

n. 女朋友

本卷4次·真题 10 句

subway A2

n. 地铁

本卷4次·真题 8 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本卷3次·真题 224 句

online A2

adj. 在线的

本卷3次·真题 145 句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本卷3次·真题 118 句

participant B2

n. 参与者

本卷3次·真题 117 句

sign A1

n. 标志

本卷3次·真题 78 句

policy B1

n. 政策

本卷3次·真题 61 句

enable B1

v. 使能够

本卷3次·真题 58 句

attack A2

v. 攻击

本卷3次·真题 55 句

identify B1

v. 识别

本卷3次·真题 54 句

evidence B1

n. 证据

本卷3次·真题 52 句

image A2

n. 形象, 印象

本卷3次·真题 52 句

environmental B1

adj. 环境的

本卷3次·真题 34 句

agent B2

n. 代理人

本卷3次·真题 32 句

eventually B1

adv. 最终

本卷3次·真题 29 句

switch A2

v. 转换

本卷3次·真题 16 句

surgery B1

n. 外科手术

本卷3次·真题 11 句

exhibit B2

v. 展览

本卷3次·真题 9 句

string A2

n. 线, 细绳

本卷3次·真题 9 句

possession B2

n. 拥有

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

local A2

adj. 当地的

本卷2次·真题 150 句

physical B1

adj. 身体的

本卷2次·真题 98 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

power A2

n. 权力

本卷2次·真题 59 句

seek B1

v. 寻找

本卷2次·真题 56 句

source B1

n. 来源

本卷2次·真题 50 句

tax A2

n. 税

本卷2次·真题 49 句

easily A2

adv. 容易地

本卷2次·真题 47 句

official B1

adj. 官方的

本卷2次·真题 47 句

attend A2

v. 出席，参加（会议、活动等）

本卷2次·真题 43 句

consequence B2

n. 结果

本卷2次·真题 38 句

exactly B1

adv. 精确地

本卷2次·真题 36 句

mostly B1

adv. 主要地

本卷2次·真题 35 句

recognize B1

v. 认出

本卷2次·真题 34 句

oh A1

intj. 哦（表示惊讶、理解或反应）

本卷2次·真题 31 句

release B1

v. 释放

本卷2次·真题 31 句

essential B1

adj. 必不可少的

本卷2次·真题 30 句

housing B1

n. 住房

本卷2次·真题 30 句

production B1

n. 生产

本卷2次·真题 29 句

capture B1

v. 捕获

本卷2次·真题 26 句

competitive B2

adj. 竞争的

本卷2次·真题 26 句

definitely B1

adv. 肯定地

本卷2次·真题 25 句

luxury B2

n. 奢侈品

本卷2次·真题 22 句

multiple B2

adj. 多个的

本卷2次·真题 21 句

sustainable B2

adj. 可持续的

本卷2次·真题 16 句

recycling B1

n. 回收利用

本卷2次·真题 15 句

royal B1

adj. 王室的

本卷2次·真题 14 句

estate B2

n. 地产

本卷2次·真题 13 句

ceremony B2

n. 典礼

本卷2次·真题 10 句

cloth A2

n. 布料

本卷2次·真题 8 句

feasible C1

adj. 可行的

本卷2次·真题 8 句

occasion B1

n. 场合

本卷2次·真题 8 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本卷1次·真题 169 句

system A2

n. 系统

本卷1次·真题 162 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本卷1次·真题 137 句

design B1

n. 设计

本卷1次·真题 132 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本卷1次·真题 119 句

quality A2

n. 质量

本卷1次·真题 100 句

finding B2

n. 调查结果

本卷1次·真题 99 句

case A2

n. 情况

本卷1次·真题 89 句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本卷1次·真题 85 句

department A2

n. 部门

本卷1次·真题 66 句

suffer B1

v. 遭受 (痛苦、疾病、损失等)

本卷1次·真题 64 句

effective B1

adj. 有效的, 起作用的

本卷1次·真题 63 句

potential B2

adj. 潜在的

本卷1次·真题 63 句

connection B1

n. 联系

本卷1次·真题 61 句

medium B1

adj. 中等的

本卷1次·真题 55 句

employer B1

n. 雇主

本卷1次·真题 52 句

determine B2

v. 决定

本卷1次·真题 51 句

approach B1

v. 靠近, 接近 (在空间或时间上)

本卷1次·真题 50 句

contain B1

v. 包含, 含有

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

intelligence B2

n. 智力

本卷1次·真题 48 句

recently A2

adv. 最近

本卷1次·真题 48 句

loss B1

n. 丧失

本卷1次·真题 46 句

harm B1

n. 伤害

本卷1次·真题 44 句

wild A2

adj. 野生的

本卷1次·真题 42 句

attract B1

v. 吸引 (注意力、兴趣)

本卷1次·真题 41 句

range B1

n. 范围

本卷1次·真题 41 句

vehicle B1

n. 交通工具

本卷1次·真题 40 句

purchase B1

v. 购买

本卷1次·真题 39 句

display B1

v. 展示

本卷1次·真题 38 句

occur B1

v. 发生, 出现

本卷1次·真题 36 句

interact B2

v. 相互作用

本卷1次·真题 35 句

unique B2

adj. 独特的

本卷1次·真题 35 句

completely B1

adv. 完全地

本卷1次·真题 34 句

recommend B1

v. 推荐

本卷1次·真题 34 句

childhood A2

n. 童年

本卷1次·真题 30 句

being B1

n. 存在

本卷1次·真题 29 句

earn A2

v. 赚得, 挣得 (金钱)

本卷1次·真题 28 句

expense B1

n. 花费

本卷1次·真题 28 句

brand B1

n. 品牌, 商标

本卷1次·真题 27 句

audience A2

n. 观众

本卷1次·真题 26 句

ignore B1

v. 忽视; 不理睬

本卷1次·真题 26 句

establish B2

v. 建立, 创立 (组织、机构、关系等)

本卷1次·真题 25 句

yeah A1

intj. 是的

本卷1次·真题 25 句

announce B1

v. 宣布

本卷1次·真题 24 句

federal B2

adj. 联邦 (制) 的

本卷1次·真题 24 句

chain B1

n. 链条

本卷1次·真题 23 句

character B1

n. 性格

本卷1次·真题 23 句

crowd A2

n. 人群

本卷1次·真题 22 句

gather B1

v. 聚集, 集合

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

location B1

n. 地点, 位置

本卷1次·真题 22 句

native B1

adj. 本国的

本卷1次·真题 22 句

willing B1

adj. 愿意的, 乐意的

本卷1次·真题 22 句

affordable B1

adj. 买得起的

本卷1次·真题 21 句

comment B1

n. 评论

本卷1次·真题 21 句

county B1

n. 郡

本卷1次·真题 21 句

fixed B1

adj. 固定的

本卷1次·真题 21 句

contribution B2

n. 贡献

本卷1次·真题 20 句

complain A2

v. 抱怨

本卷1次·真题 19 句

property B1

n. 财产

本卷1次·真题 19 句

injury B1

n. (身体) 伤害, 损伤

本卷1次·真题 18 句

intelligent B1

adj. 聪明的

本卷1次·真题 18 句

severe B2

adj. 严重的

本卷1次·真题 18 句

differently A2

adv. 不同地

本卷1次·真题 17 句

evolve B2

v. 逐渐发展;进化

本卷1次·真题 17 句

player A2

n. 运动员

本卷1次·真题 17 句

abandon B2

v. 离弃

本卷1次·真题 16 句

demonstrate B2

v. 证明

本卷1次·真题 16 句

eliminate B2

v. 消除

本卷1次·真题 16 句

era B2

n. 时代

本卷1次·真题 16 句

passion B2

n. 强烈的情感

本卷1次·真题 16 句

producer B2

n. 生产者

本卷1次·真题 16 句

pump B1

n. 泵

本卷1次·真题 16 句

regulation B2

n. 规则, 条例

本卷1次·真题 16 句

rid B2

v. 使摆脱

本卷1次·真题 16 句

tourism B1

n. 旅游业

本卷1次·真题 16 句

absence B1

n. 缺席

本卷1次·真题 15 句

persuade B1

v. 说服

本卷1次·真题 15 句

puzzle B1

n. 谜

本卷1次·真题 15 句

stock B1

n. 库存

本卷1次·真题 15 句

deserve B1

v. 应得

本卷1次·真题 14句

investigation B2

n. 调查; 侦查

本卷1次·真题 14句

load B1

n. 负载

本卷1次·真题 14句

urge B2

v. 敦促

本卷1次·真题 14句

competitor B1

n. 竞争者

本卷1次·真题 13句

endangered B2

adj. 濒危的

本卷1次·真题 13句

escape A2

v. 逃跑; 逃脱

本卷1次·真题 13句

expression B1

n. 表达

本卷1次·真题 13句

recover B1

v. 恢复健康

本卷1次·真题 13句

route B1

n. 路线

本卷1次·真题 13句

totally B1

adv. 完全地

本卷1次·真题 13句

highlight B2

n. 最精彩的部分

本卷1次·真题 12句

incentive B2

n. 激励

本卷1次·真题 12句

agriculture B2

n. 农业

本卷1次·真题 11句

collaborate B2

v. 合作

本卷1次·真题 11句

environmentally B2

adv. 从环境角度

本卷1次·真题 11句

justice B2

n. 公正;正义

本卷1次·真题 11 句

shelter B1

n. 遮蔽处

本卷1次·真题 11 句

wealthy B2

adj. 富有的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

convenient B1

adj. 方便的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

profession B2

n. 职业 (尤指需要专门技能和培训的)

本卷1次·真题 10 句

collaboration B2

n. 合作

本卷1次·真题 9 句

unclear B1

adj. 不清楚的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

unlikely B1

adj. 不太可能的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

hmm A2

intj. 嗯 (表示思考、犹豫或轻微怀疑)

本卷1次·真题 8 句

minority B2

n. 少数

本卷1次·真题 8 句

volume B1

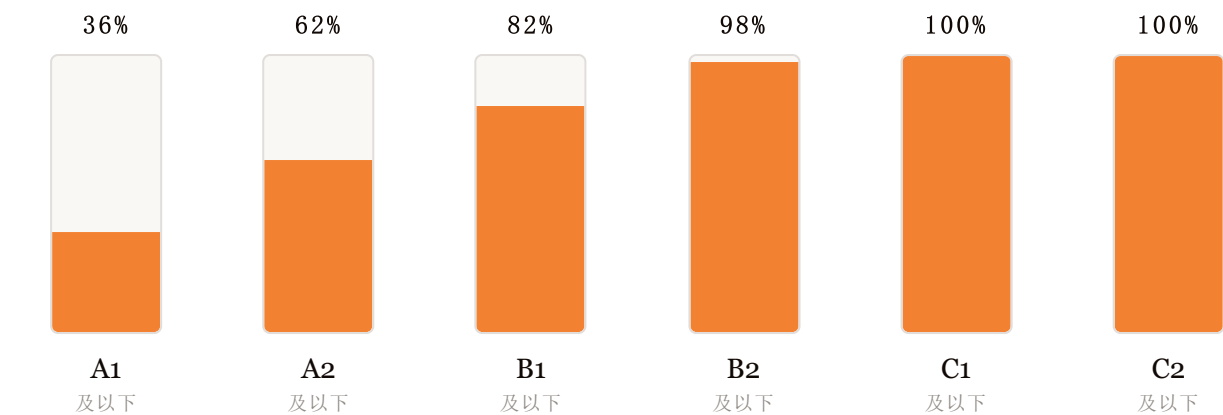
n. 音量

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 12 个·约 2%。



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

去重总词数	B2 以上难词	B1 及以下覆盖
593	2%	82%

英语四级 2025年6月·第1套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
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