

2025年6月·第2套 英语四级听力真题原文与答案解析

PAPER & KEY · 听力题和解析

听力题和解析

本卷全部 25 题的标准答案与完整录音文字稿由懒笔记基于2025年6月·第2套 英语四级听力原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面层级：Part/Section 标题与各节 Directions 照原卷排印——真实听力考卷只印选项，题干由录音念出。其下按录音篇目逐篇排印：每篇先给完整录音文字稿（逐段中译），再逐题给出卷面题目与该题解析（题目、翻译、答案、定位、信号、替换与排除）。

真题卷第2套(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 A Florida teenager and an Atlanta woman won the overall men's and women's divisions Saturday at the annual 7 Mile Bridge Run. Vaclav Bursa, 15, of Big Pine Key, Florida, finished first overall. He completed the race in 41 minutes and 1 second and claimed the top spot in the men's division. Bursa won third place in the 2022 race. He is a student at Marathon High School. Joanna Stephens, 28, of Atlanta, completed the course in 41 minutes and 12 seconds. She won the women's division title and placed second overall. The race drew competitors from 41 US states. There were also runners from other countries, including Canada, the UK and Switzerland. The run closed the span between the Middle and Lower Keys to traffic for 3 hours Saturday. The April contest is one of the most popular running events in the southeastern United States. The race field filled within minutes after online registration opened in January.

佛罗里达州一名青少年和亚特兰大一名女性在周六的年度七英里大桥跑比赛中分别赢得男子组和女子组总冠军。来自佛罗里达州Big Pine Key的15岁选手Vaclav Bursa获得总成绩第一名。他以41分1秒的成绩完成比赛,夺得男子组冠军。Bursa在2022年的比赛中获得第三名。他是Marathon High School的学生。28岁的Joanna Stephens来自亚特兰大,以41分12秒的成绩完成赛程。她赢得女子组冠军,总成绩排名第二。

本次比赛吸引了来自美国41个州的参赛者。还有来自其他国家的选手,包括加拿大、英国和瑞士。比赛于周六封闭了连接Middle Keys和Lower Keys之间的桥梁路段3小时。这项4月举办的赛事是美国东南部最受欢迎的跑步活动之一。1月份网上报名开放后,参赛名额在几分钟内就被抢光。

1. A) They are young teenagers from Atlanta.
B) They won this year's 7 Mile Bridge Run.
C) They completed the race in less than 40 minutes.
D) They are both students at Marathon High School.

【题目】 What does the news report say about Vaclav Bursa and Joanna Stephens?

【翻译】 新闻报道中关于Vaclav Bursa和Joanna Stephens说了什么?

- A) 他们是来自亚特兰大的青少年。 B) 他们赢得了今年的7英里桥梁跑比赛。
C) 他们在不到40分钟内完成了比赛。 D) 他们都是Marathon高中的学生。

【答案】 B (细节题) They won this year's 7 Mile Bridge Run.

【定位】 Vaclav Bursa, 15, of Big Pine Key, Florida, finished first overall. ... Joanna Stephens, 28, of Atlanta, completed the course in 41 minutes and 12 seconds. She won the women's division title and placed second overall.

来自佛罗里达州大派恩礁的 15 岁的瓦茨拉夫·布尔萨获得总排名第一。.....来自亚特兰大的 28 岁的乔安娜·斯蒂芬斯以 41 分 12 秒完成赛程。她赢得女子组冠军, 总排名第二。

【信号】 两人各自的名次陈述。答案句不靠转折词, 而靠「人物+成绩」的并列陈述定位: finished first overall 和 won the women's division title 分别说明两人都拿了各自组别第一——他们都是「这场 7 Mile Bridge Run 的获胜者」, 这正是选项 B 的概括。

【替换】 finished first overall ↔ won this year's 7 Mile Bridge Run

「总排名第一」=「赢了这场比赛」

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

选项盗了原文真实出现的地名「Atlanta」诱你听到就选, 但 Atlanta 只属于 28 岁的 Stephens; 15 岁的 Bursa 来自 Florida。说两人「都是来自亚特兰大的青少年」既错配了城市, 又把 28 岁的人也算成 teenager, 双重不符。

借用原文: Joanna Stephens, 28, of Atlanta

C) 与原文相反

原文用时是 41 minutes and 1 second 与 41 minutes and 12 seconds, 都是 41 分多, 明明大于 40 分钟; 选项偏说「less than 40 minutes (少于 40 分钟)」。它盗用了「分钟数」这个耳熟数字, 却把实际 41 多分钟篡改成「不到 40 分」, 方向正好相反。

借用原文: 41 minutes and 1 second

D) 原词陷阱

「Marathon High School」原文确实出现, 极易让人听到就选; 但原文只说 He is a student at Marathon High School, 这个「He」指 Bursa 一人。选项说两人「都是 (both)」该校学生, 把只属于 Bursa 的身份硬扣给了 Stephens。

借用原文: He is a student at Marathon High School

2. A) It drew competitors from more than 40 countries.
B) It is watched live online by fans all over the world.
C) It closed the city of Big Pine Key to traffic for three hours.
D) It is one of the most popular running events in the southeastern U.S.

【题目】 What do we learn about the April contest?

【翻译】 关于四月的比赛我们了解到什么？

- A) 它吸引了来自40多个国家的参赛者。 B) 它被全世界的粉丝在线观看直播。
C) 它使Big Pine Key市封闭交通三小时。 D) 它是美国东南部最受欢迎的跑步赛事之一。

【答案】 D (细节题) It is one of the most popular running events in the southeastern U.S.

【定位】 The April contest is one of the most popular running events in the southeastern United States.
这场四月的赛事是美国东南部最受欢迎的跑步活动之一。

【信号】 最高级定性句即结论。答案句靠最高级信号锁定：one of the most popular running events in the southeastern United States 是对赛事地位的定性总结，几乎与选项 D 逐字对应。听到「one of the most...」这种最高级评价句，要立刻意识到它往往就是某道题的答案落点。

【替换】 one of the most popular running events in the southeastern United States ↔

It is one of the most popular running events in the southeastern U.S.

几乎逐字对应，仅缩写化

【排除】 A) **偷换概念**

原文说 drew competitors from 41 US states——来自 41 个「州」，另有 Canada, the UK and Switzerland 等少数几国选手。选项盗用「40 多」这个数量级，却把「states (州)」偷换成「countries (国家)」，参赛国其实只有零星几个，远到不了 40 个。

借用原文：The race drew competitors from 41 US states.

B) **未提及**

原文涉及「online」的只有 online registration opened in January——指线上「报名」，全文从未说有人「在线观看直播 (watched live online)」。选项把「线上报名」悄悄换成「全球粉丝线上观看」，是没有原文支撑的编造。

借用原文：after online registration opened in January

C) **原词陷阱**

原文是 closed the span between the Middle and Lower Keys to traffic for 3 hours——封的是中、下礁岛之间的那段「桥/路」三小时；选项把「3 hours」和「closed」原样搬来，却说封的是「the city of Big Pine Key (整座大派恩礁城)」，封闭对象被偷换了。

借用原文：The run closed the span between the Middle and Lower Keys to traffic for 3 hours

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

1 British astronaut Tim Peake is stepping down permanently from his role as a European astronaut. He's going to take up a full-time position as ambassador for science and space instead—work he's been doing since 2019. The former British Army Air Corps helicopter pilot was selected as a European Space Agency astronaut in 2009. He flew to the space station for a 6-month tour in 2015. The tour saw him control a robot on earth remotely from orbit. He also helped dock two spacecraft. Tim said, "Being an astronaut has been the most extraordinary experience. I've had the privilege of working with an exceptional team of individuals during the past 13 years with the agency. It has been incredibly exciting and rewarding. By assuming the role of an ambassador for human flights to space, I'll continue to support the European and the UK space agencies."

英国宇航员Tim Peake将永久卸任欧洲宇航员职位。他将转而担任科学与太空大使的全职职务——这是他自2019年以来一直从事的工作。这位前英国陆军航空兵直升机飞行员于2009年被选为欧洲航天局宇航员。2015年,他飞往空间站执行为期6个月的任务。在此次任务中,他从轨道上远程控制了地球上的机器人,还协助完成了两艘航天器的对接。Tim说:"担任宇航员是最非凡的经历。在过去13年里,我有幸与该机构一支杰出的团队共事。这段经历令人无比兴奋且收获颇丰。通过担任载人航天大使一职,我将继续支持欧洲和英国航天局。"

3. A) He was once a full-time ambassador.
B) He was soon to retire from the army.
C) He became an astronaut in 2015.
D) He used to be a helicopter pilot.

【题目】 What do we learn from the news report about Tim Peake?

【翻译】 从新闻报道中我们了解到关于Tim Peake的什么信息?

- A) 他曾经是一名全职大使。 B) 他即将从军队退役。 C) 他在2015年成为一名宇航员。
D) 他曾经是一名直升机飞行员。

【答案】 D (细节题) He used to be a helicopter pilot.

【定位】 The former British Army Air Corps helicopter pilot was selected as a European Space Agency astronaut in 2009.

这位前英国陆军航空兵的直升机飞行员于 2009 年被选为欧洲航天局的宇航员。

【信号】 former 点出'过去身份'。答案句开头的 The former British Army Air Corps helicopter pilot 里 former(过去的)就是信号词: 它直接交代了 Tim Peake 过去的身份是直升机飞行员, 正对 Q3 '关于他我们了解到什么'。

【替换】 The former British Army Air Corps helicopter pilot ↔ He used to be a helicopter pilot.

former 名词 = used to be 动词

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音确实念到 ambassador, 但说的是他将去 take up a full-time position as ambassador——这是接下来要担任的新职, 不是过去就当过; A 把'即将担任'说成 was once(曾经是), 时间方向错了。

借用原文: He's going to take up a full-time position as ambassador for science and space

B) 偷换概念

录音说的是他从'欧洲宇航员'岗位上 stepping down permanently from his role as a European astronaut(永久卸任宇航员角色), 并非从军队退役; B 把'卸任宇航员'偷换成'即将从军队退役', army 一词也只在他过去身份里出现, 并未说他要退役。

借用原文: Tim Peake is stepping down permanently from his role as a European astronaut

C) 张冠李戴

录音里 2015 对应的是 He flew to the space station for a 6-month tour in 2015.(2015 年飞往空间站), 而'被选为宇航员'是 selected as a European Space Agency astronaut in 2009(2009 年); C 把 astronaut 与 2015 错配, 年份张冠李戴。

借用原文: He flew to the space station for a 6-month tour in 2015.

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4. A) It has been unbelievably exciting and rewarding.
B) It has been extraordinarily tough and demanding.
C) It has contributed a great deal to human flights to space.
D) It has given him exceptional privilege as an ambassador.

【题目】 What does Tim Peake say about his work with the European Space Agency?

【翻译】 Tim Peake 如何评价他在欧洲航天局的工作?

- A) 令人难以置信地激动人心且有意义。 B) 异常艰苦且要求严格。
C) 对人类太空飞行做出了巨大贡献。 D) 作为大使赋予了他特殊的荣誉。

【答案】 A (态度观点题) It has been unbelievably exciting and rewarding.

【定位】 It has been incredibly exciting and rewarding.

这(段经历)一直非常激动人心、收获满满。

【信号】 引语里的评价形容词即落点。态度题的落点在当事人自述的评价词。录音引语里 It has been incredibly exciting and rewarding. 用 exciting、rewarding 两个褒义形容词直接给出他对工作的评价, 正是答案句。

【替换】 incredibly exciting and rewarding ↔ unbelievably exciting and rewarding
incredibly = unbelievably 同义替换

【排除】 B) 与原文相反

extraordinarily tough and demanding 是负面评价，但他原话是 incredibly exciting and rewarding(激动、有收获)这类褒义；B 把好评偷换成差评，极性正相反。录音里确有 extraordinary 一词(说 the most extraordinary experience)，B 借这个原词制造迷惑。

借用原文：Being an astronaut has been the most extraordinary experience.

C) 原词陷阱

录音确有 an ambassador for human flights to space 这串词，但那是讲他将担任的新角色，不是评价这份工作‘对航天贡献巨大’；题干问他怎么评价工作，C 答成‘贡献’，是听到原词就选的答非所问。

借用原文：By assuming the role of an ambassador for human flights to space

D) 张冠李戴

录音里 privilege 出现在 I've had the privilege of working with an exceptional team(有幸与优秀团队共事)，讲的是与团队合作的荣幸，不是‘作为 ambassador 的特殊荣誉’；D 把 privilege 和 ambassador 硬凑到一起，张冠李戴。

借用原文：I've had the privilege of working with an exceptional team of individuals

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

1 An Asda store in Wales is now home to five cats after they wandered in and made themselves comfortable. The supermarket is known for its loyal customers, but now has a different kind of visitor that has appeared over the last year. Regular shoppers at the supermarket are familiar with the sight of several cats settling down in the shop aisles. The unusual situation started about 12 months ago, when one cat routinely started visiting the store. Local newspapers reported that puzzled customers posted on Facebook groups to try to find out if the cat was lost. But its owner assured the concerned customers it was very much loved and fed at home. It just enjoyed visiting the shop. Staff did their best to discourage the pet from hanging around. But instead of leaving and never coming back, it invited its friends round. There are now at least five different cats who come almost on a daily basis. They visit the store so much that staff have been forced to put up signs, asking their customers not to feed them.

威尔士的一家Asda超市现在成了五只猫的家，它们闲逛进来后就舒适地住了下来。这家超市以忠实顾客而闻名，但现在有了一种不同类型的访客，它们在过去一年里出现了。超市的常客们对几只猫在店内过道安顿下来的景象已经很熟悉。这种不寻常的情况始于大约12个月前，当时一只猫开始例行光顾这家店。当地报纸报道称，困惑的顾客在Facebook群组上发帖，试图查明这只猫是否走失。但它的主人向关心的顾客们保证，这只猫在家里非常受宠爱且喂养充足，它只是喜欢光顾这家店。工作人员尽力阻止这只宠物在附近逗留，但它非但没有离开且再也不回来，反而邀请了它的朋友们过来。现在至少有五只不同的猫几乎每天都来。它们光顾超市的次数如此之多，以至于工作人员不得不张贴告示，要求顾客不要喂它们。

5. A) They are known for their loyalty to their owners.

B) They are brought in by the store's customers.

C) They are regular visitors to the store.

D) They are pets kept by the store staff.

【题目】 What do we learn about the five cats seen in the Asda store?

【翻译】关于在Asda商店看到的五只猫，我们了解到什么？

- A) 它们以对主人的忠诚而闻名。 B) 它们是由商店的顾客带进来的。
C) 它们是商店的常客。 D) 它们是商店员工饲养的宠物。

【答案】C (细节题) They are regular visitors to the store.

【定位】Regular shoppers at the supermarket are familiar with the sight of several cats settling down in the shop aisles. There are now at least five different cats who come almost on a daily basis.
超市的常客们对几只猫在店内过道里安顿下来的景象已经习以为常。如今至少有五只不同的猫几乎天天都来。

【信号】客观陈述句直接交代猫的常态。新闻里没有转折，答案就藏在平铺直叙交代事实的句子中：several cats settling down in the shop aisles 配上 five different cats who come almost on a daily basis，直接说明这几只猫是几乎天天来店里的常客。听到 "come almost on a daily basis" (几乎每天都来) 就该锁定这是答案句。

【替换】five different cats who come almost on a daily basis ↔ regular visitors to the store
"几乎每天来" = "常客"

【排除】A) 原词陷阱

loyalty to their owners 抓住了录音里的 loyal 这个原词，可录音 The supermarket is known for its loyal customers 说的是超市以"忠实顾客"闻名，忠诚指的是人、不是猫，更没说猫忠于主人。听到 loyal 就选 A，正中原词陷阱。

借用原文：The supermarket is known for its loyal customers

B) 未提及

brought in by the store's customers 听起来合理，但录音明说猫是 wandered in and made themselves comfortable (自己晃进来安顿下来)，第一只是 one cat routinely started visiting the store，没有任何"顾客带进来"的内容，属凭常识硬安、原文未提及。

借用原文：wandered in and made themselves comfortable

D) 原词陷阱

pets kept by the store staff 借了录音里的 staff 和 pet 两个原词，可录音里 Staff did their best to discourage the pet from hanging around 说的是店员想方设法"赶"猫、不让他逗留，恰恰说明猫不归店员所有。听到 staff、pet 就选 D，又是原词陷阱。

借用原文：Staff did their best to discourage the pet from hanging around

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6. A) It might be a nuisance to the loyal shoppers.
B) It might have been abandoned by its owner.
C) It might be 12 months old.
D) It might have got lost.

【题目】What did some customers think when they saw the first cat routinely appear in the store?

【翻译】当一些顾客看到第一只猫经常出现在商店时，他们是怎么想的？

- A) 它可能会给忠实顾客带来麻烦。 B) 它可能被主人遗弃了。 C) 它可能有12个月大。
D) 它可能迷路了。

【答案】D (细节题) It might have got lost.

【定位】Local newspapers reported that puzzled customers posted on Facebook groups to try to find out if the cat was lost.

当地报纸报道说，困惑的顾客在脸书群组里发帖，想弄清楚这只猫是不是走丢了。

【信号】顾客行为句直接道出“以为它丢了”。描述顾客当时反应的句子就是答案句：puzzled customers posted on Facebook groups to try to find out if the cat was lost——困惑的顾客发帖打听“猫是不是走丢了”。其中 if the cat was lost 直接点出顾客脑中的念头。听到 puzzled (困惑的) 和 lost 就该锁定。

【替换】to try to find out if the cat was lost ↔ It might have got lost.

"想弄清是否走丢" = "它可能走丢了"

【排除】A) 答非所问

nuisance to the loyal shoppers 借了 loyal/shoppers 的影子，但录音里顾客看到第一只猫时是 puzzled (困惑)，去打听它是否走丢，并没有觉得它“惹人嫌”。猫多到要贴告示是后文的事，且也没说它惹忠实顾客嫌，时间和内容都对不上。

借用原文：puzzled customers

B) 偷换概念

abandoned by its owner 与正解贴得最近，都是“它出事了”，但录音里顾客打听的是 if the cat was lost (是否走丢)，是“丢”不是“主人不要了”。况且下文 its owner assured the concerned customers it was very much loved 说主人很爱它，根本没被遗弃。错在偷换了“走丢”与“被弃”这两个相近却不同的概念。

借用原文：if the cat was lost

C) 原词陷阱

It might be 12 months old. 抓住录音真念过的 12 个月，但录音 The unusual situation started about 12 months ago 说的是“这桩怪事大约始于 12 个月前”，12 个月是“猫开始来店多久”，根本不是“猫 12 个月大”。听到 12 months 就选 C，是典型的数字原词陷阱。

借用原文：The unusual situation started about 12 months ago

7. A) Feed the cats.

B) Remove any store signs.

C) Sit in the shop aisles.

D) Bring in pets with them.

【题目】What are customers asked not to do?

【翻译】顾客被要求不要做什么？

- A) 喂猫。 B) 移除任何商店标识。 C) 坐在商店过道里。 D) 随身带宠物进来。

【答案】 **A** (细节题) Feed the cats.

【定位】 They visit the store so much that staff have been forced to put up signs, asking their customers not to feed them.

这些猫太常来店里，以至于店员不得不张贴告示，要求顾客不要喂它们。

【信号】 请求句 **asking...not to** 直接给出禁止内容。答案句末尾的请求结构就是定位信号：asking their customers not to feed them（要求顾客不要喂它们）。听到 not to + 动词，紧跟的 feed 就是被禁止的那件事。这是"听要求句、抓 not to 后面的动作"的标准落点。

【替换】 not to feed them ↔ **Feed the cats.**

"不要喂它们"对应被禁动作"喂猫"

【排除】 **B) 原词陷阱**

Remove any store signs. 抓住录音真念过的 signs，可录音 staff have been forced to put up signs 说的是店员"贴"告示，从没要求顾客"撤"告示。听到 signs 就选 B，正中原词陷阱，且把"贴"反成了"撤"。

借用原文：staff have been forced to put up signs

C) 张冠李戴

Sit in the shop aisles. 借了录音原词 aisles，可录音 several cats settling down in the shop aisles 说的是猫在过道里安顿，不是顾客坐过道，更没人要求顾客别坐。听到 aisles 就选 C，是原词陷阱加张冠李戴。

借用原文：several cats settling down in the shop aisles

D) 未提及

Bring in pets with them. 蹭了录音里的 pet 一词，但录音里店员唯一对顾客提的要求是 not to feed them（别喂猫），从没说过"别带宠物进店"。带宠物进店是凭常识联想出来的，原文并未提及。

借用原文：asking their customers not to feed them

Section B

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

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

1 W: I've been thinking about moving off campus next semester.

W: 我一直在考虑下学期搬出学校住。

2 M: Hmm... I don't know if that's a good idea as your mother and I would worry about you living all by yourself in an apartment so far from home. And then there's the expense, too. I'm not sure we can afford it.

M: 嗯.....我不知道这是不是个好主意, 你妈妈和我会担心你一个人住在离家这么远的公寓里。还有费用问题。我不确定我们负担得起。

3 W: Well, I wouldn't be alone, actually. Three of my friends from the dormitory would share the place with me. And with four of us, it wouldn't cost any more than living in the dorm.

W: 其实我不会一个人住。宿舍里的三个朋友会和我一起合租。我们四个人的话, 花费不会比住宿舍多。

4 M: Are you sure about that? Rents in big cities are high, and then there's the cost of electricity and gas. Have you factored those in?

M: 你确定吗?大城市的房租很高, 还有电费和燃气费。你把这些都算进去了吗?

5 W: We've budgeted for those, and for Internet and transportation. And if we move far enough from the city center, the rent is low enough for us to afford all of it.

W: 我们已经把这些都做了预算, 还有网费和交通费。如果我们搬得离市中心远一点, 房租就足够低, 我们能负担得起所有这些。

6 M: What's about the commute to and from campus? It sounds like you'll be wasting several hours every day on the road instead of studying.

M: 那往返学校怎么办?听起来你每天要在路上浪费好几个小时, 而不是用来学习。

7 W: It's about an hour to campus, but there's no reason I can't study on the bus. After all, I did that during high school and my commute was even longer then.

W: 到学校大约一小时, 但我完全可以在公交车上学习。毕竟我高中时就是这么做的, 那时候通勤时间还更长呢。

8 M: That's true. But I'm not sure why you want to leave campus and go through all that trouble when the cost is the same.

M: 这倒是真的。但我不明白既然费用一样, 你为什么要离开学校, 费这么大劲儿。

9 W: For a lot of reasons. We'd have a kitchen, so we could cook ourselves. And we'd each have our own bedroom, where we could study instead of going to the library. We just have more space and privacy.

W: 原因有很多。我们会有厨房, 可以自己做饭。而且我们每个人都有自己的卧室, 可以在那里学习, 不用去图书馆。我们就是有更多空间和隐私。

10 M: I'm not convinced that the benefits are greater than the disadvantages, but I'll discuss this with your mother.

M: 我还不确定好处是否大于坏处, 但我会和你妈妈商量一下。

8. A) Sharing her room with friends.
B) Cutting down her living expenses.
C) Living off campus.
D) Moving to the city center.

【题目】 What has the woman been thinking of doing next semester?

【翻译】 这位女士一直在考虑下学期做什么？

A) 与朋友合住一个房间。 B) 削减她的生活开支。 C) 住在校外。 D) 搬到市中心。

【答案】 C (细节题) Living off campus.

【定位】 W: I've been thinking about moving off campus next semester.

女：我一直在考虑下学期搬到校外去住。

【信号】 开场首句直陈打算。信号是女方对话开场第一句的直接陈述 I've been thinking about moving off campus next semester., 与题干 thinking of doing 完全对应——这就是承载答案的那句。

【替换】 moving off campus ↔ Living off campus

moving=living 同指搬离校园住

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

Sharing her room with friends. 借了后文女方说的 Three of my friends from the dormitory would share the place with me, 但那是『四人合租整套房子』, 不是『与朋友合住一个房间』, 且非她最初的打算, 是把后文细节错安到本题。

借用原文: Three of my friends from the dormitory would share the place with me

B) 原词陷阱

Cutting down her living expenses. 盗用了原文反复出现的 the expense 一词, 但女方的打算是搬出校外, 省钱只是搬出后讨论的一个方面, 不是她『在考虑做的事』本身, 听到 expense 就选会落坑。

借用原文: And then there's the expense, too.

D) 与原文相反

Moving to the city center. 与原文正相反: 女方说的是 if we move far enough from the city center (搬到离市中心足够远的地方), 选项却说搬向市中心, 极性反了。

借用原文: if we move far enough from the city center

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9. A) The facilities available.
B) Various costs involved.
C) Changes in living conditions.
D) The distance to her home.

【题目】 What does the man suggest the woman take into consideration?

【翻译】这位男士建议这位女士考虑什么？

A) 可用的设施。 B) 涉及的各种费用。 C) 生活条件的变化。 D) 到她家的距离。

【答案】B (细节题) Various costs involved.

【定位】M: Are you sure about that? Rents in big cities are high, and then there's the cost of electricity and gas. Have you factored those in?

男：你确定吗？大城市的房租很高，还有电费和燃气费。这些你都算进去了吗？

【信号】连列费用项+反问提醒。信号是男方一口气列出 Rents in big cities are high, and then there's the cost of electricity and gas 并反问 Have you factored those in?——他反复强调、要女方算进去的正是各项费用，这就是答案句。

【替换】Rents in big cities are high, and then there's the cost of electricity and gas ↔
Various costs involved

罗列各项费用=概括为各种费用

【排除】A) 张冠李戴

The facilities available. 看似贴居住话题，但原文男方提醒的是费用，厨房、卧室等设施是后文女方自己列搬出去的好处 We'd have a kitchen, 并非男方让她『考虑』的事，张冠李戴。

借用原文：We'd have a kitchen, so we could cook ourselves.

C) 偷换概念

Changes in living conditions. 借用了贯穿全程的 living 一词，但男方让考虑的是『费用』这一具体方面，不是笼统的『生活条件变化』，把具体范畴偷换成宽泛说法。

借用原文：if we move far enough from the city center, the rent is low enough

D) 原词陷阱

The distance to her home. 盗用了男方开头 so far from home 里的 home 一词，但那是男方表达担忧的话，并非他要女方『纳入考虑』的方面，且真正反复提醒的是费用，听到 home 就选会落坑。

借用原文：living all by yourself in an apartment so far from home

10. A) Went through much trouble.

B) Commuted to save money.

C) Studied on the bus.

D) Lived on campus.

【题目】What does the woman say she did during high school?

【翻译】这位女士说她在高中期间做了什么？

A) 经历了很多麻烦。 B) 通勤以省钱。 C) 在公交车上学习。 D) 住在校园里。

【答案】C (细节题) Studied on the bus.

【定位】 W: It's about an hour to campus, but there's no reason I can't study on the bus. After all, I did that during high school and my commute was even longer then.

女：到学校大约一小时，但我没理由不能在公交车上学习啊。毕竟我高中时就是这么做的，那时候我通勤路上的时间还更长呢。

【信号】 时间词 **during high school** 处的回指。信号是题干时间词在原文的复现 I did that during high school, 而 that 回指紧挨着的 study on the bus——这句就是答案句。

【替换】 I did that during high school ↔ **Studied on the bus**
that 回指 study on the bus

【排除】 A) **张冠李戴**

Went through much trouble. 借了男方的话 go through all that trouble, 但那是男方对『搬出去折腾』的评价，不是女方说她高中做过的事，把男方的话安到女方头上。

借用原文：go through all that trouble

B) **原词陷阱**

Commuted to save money. 把原文出现的 commute (my commute was even longer) 和前文省钱话题拼在一起，但女方说高中时做的是在车上学习，并非『为省钱而通勤』，且省钱是合租话题、不是高中经历。

借用原文：my commute was even longer then

D) **与原文相反**

Lived on campus. 借用了贯穿全程的 campus、live 等词，但女方高中时是通勤 (commute 路上更长)，恰恰说明她当时没住校，选项与原意相反。

借用原文：my commute was even longer then

11. A) Discuss the matter with the woman's mother.

B) Make a decision within a few days.

C) Try his best to persuade his wife.

D) Weigh the benefits against the disadvantages.

【题目】 What does the man say he'll do at the end of the conversation?

【翻译】 这位男士说他在对话结束时会有什么？

A) 与这位女士的母亲讨论这件事。 B) 在几天内做出决定。 C) 尽力说服他的妻子。

D) 权衡利弊。

【答案】 A (细节题) Discuss the matter with the woman's mother.

【定位】 M: I'm not convinced that the benefits are greater than the disadvantages, but I'll discuss this with your mother.

男：我还不相信好处大过坏处，不过我会和你妈妈商量一下这件事。

【信号】 转折 **but** 后的 **I'll** 表态。信号是结尾男方转折词 but 之后的 I'll discuss this with your mother——but 之后才是他真正要做的事，这就是答案句。

【替换】 I'll discuss this with your mother ↔ **Discuss the matter with the woman's mother**
this=the matter、your mother=woman's mother

【排除】 B) **未提及**

Make a decision within a few days. 里 within a few days 录音从头到尾没出现，是凭『商量后该尽快决定』的常识脑补出来的时限，原文未提。

C) **偷换概念**

Try his best to persuade his wife. 把男方要找 mother（即他妻子）这层关系拿来，却说成『努力说服妻子』，可原文是 discuss this with your mother——是平等商量，不是单方说服，把『商量』偷换成『说服』。

借用原文：I'll discuss this with your mother

D) **原词陷阱**

Weigh the benefits against the disadvantages. 盗用了同句 the benefits are greater than the disadvantages 的原词，但那是男方表达『还没被说服』的态度（but 之前），不是他说接下来要做的事；他要做的是商量，听到 benefits/disadvantages 就选会落坑。

借用原文：I'm not convinced that the benefits are greater than the disadvantages

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

1 W: Good morning. I'm looking for a present for my nephew, Lawrence.

W: 早上好。我想给我侄子Lawrence买个礼物。

2 M: Hi. Do you have anything in mind?

M: 您好。您有什么想法吗？

3 W: I'm not sure. No. Do you know what boys aged around ten typically like?

W: 我不太确定。没有。您知道十岁左右的男孩一般喜欢什么吗？

4 M: For that age group, our biggest seller this year has been this action figure. It's called Bobo Man, and it's incredibly popular.

M: 对于这个年龄段,我们今年卖得最好的是这个动作人偶。它叫Bobo Man,非常受欢迎。

5 W: Does it do anything?

W: 它能做什么吗？

6 M: Not by itself. It has no batteries, if that's what you mean. There's a Bobo Man cartoon popular amongst young children, you see. And this toy is the lead character from the show.

M: 它本身不会动。如果您是问它有没有电池的话,是没有的。您看,有一部叫Bobo Man的动画片在小孩子中很受欢迎。这个玩具就是剧中的主角。

7 W: Oh, I understand now. I've never heard of it, but I do know little Lawrence loves cartoons. Do you have any other popular toys? Perhaps something educational.

W: 哦,我现在明白了。我从来没听说过,但我知道小Lawrence很喜欢看动画片。您还有其他受欢迎的玩具吗?也许是有教育意义的。

8 M: Yes, of course. Right over here, we have dozens of puzzles for children of all ages. They are fun, great for exercising the mind and can be played either alone or in groups.

M: 有的,当然有。就在这边,我们有几十种适合各个年龄段儿童的拼图。它们很有趣,非常适合锻炼思维,而且可以单独玩也可以多人一起玩。

9 W: I like this sort of idea. Lawrence has a sister who is slightly older, so maybe a game that they can play together would be good.

W: 我喜欢这种想法。Lawrence有个姐姐年龄稍大一点,所以也许买个他们可以一起玩的游戏会不错。

10 M: What do you think of Battleships, then? It's a total classic. It has been around since the 1930s.

M: 那您觉得海战棋怎么样?这是个绝对的经典游戏。从1930年代就有了。

11 W: Oh, yeah. We had one of those when growing up.

W: 哦,对。我们小时候就有一套。

12 M: Of course you did. Everyone did. And kids enjoy it just as much today as you and I did when we were young. Some games just never get old.

M: 当然了。每个人都有。而且孩子们现在玩它和我们小时候一样喜欢。有些游戏就是永远不会过时。

13 W: I suppose you are right. I have fond memories playing Battleships when it was raining outside and we had to stay indoors. That's decided then. How much?

W: 我想您说得对。我对在外面下雨不得不待在室内时玩海战棋有着美好的回忆。那就这么定了。多少钱?

14 M: 19 pounds and 90 pence, please.

M: 19英镑90便士。

15 W: There you are. Have a nice day.

W: 给您。祝您愉快。

16 M: Thank you. You too.

M: 谢谢。您也是。

12. A) Interviewing the man.

B) Looking for Lawrence.

C) Choosing a present for her nephew.

D) Helping the man with his shopping.

【题目】 What is the woman doing?

【翻译】 这位女士在做什么?

- A) 正在面试这位男士。 B) 正在寻找Lawrence。 C) 正在为她的侄子挑选礼物。
D) 正在帮这位男士购物。

【答案】 C (细节题) Choosing a present for her nephew.

【定位】 W: Good morning. I'm looking for a present for my nephew, Lawrence.

女: 早上好。我在给我侄子劳伦斯找一份礼物。

【信号】**开场自报来意**。女士一开口就用 I'm looking for a present for my nephew 交代了来店目的，这种"开场自述要做什么"的句子就是 What doing 题的答案句。

【替换】looking for a present for my nephew ↔ **Choosing a present for her nephew**
looking for=Choosing 同义改写

【排除】A) **张冠李戴**

全程是女士向店员咨询、店员介绍商品，没有任何采访行为；Interviewing the man. 把"咨询"误当"采访"，且弄反了谁主导对话。

B) **原词陷阱**

录音确实念到了 Lawrence，但 Lawrence 是要送礼的侄子，女士并不是在"找劳伦斯本人"；Looking for Lawrence. 偷了这个人名字来骗"听到就选"。

借用原文：I'm looking for a present for my nephew, Lawrence

D) **与原文相反**

是店员（男士）在帮女士选礼物，不是女士帮男士购物；Helping the man with his shopping. 把帮忙的方向反了过来。

13. A) Quite educational.

B) Incredibly popular.

C) Driven by batteries.

D) Obviously childish.

【题目】**How does the man describe Bobo Man, the action figure?**

【翻译】这位男士如何描述Bobo Man这个动作人偶？

A) 相当有教育意义。 B) 非常受欢迎。 C) 由电池驱动。 D) 明显很幼稚。

【答案】**B**（细节题） Incredibly popular.

【定位】M: For that age group, our biggest seller this year has been this action figure. It's called Bobo Man, and it's incredibly popular.

男：对这个年龄段，我们今年卖得最好的就是这个人偶。它叫 Bobo Man，非常受欢迎。

【信号】**店员正面推介的形容**。男士介绍这件玩具时直接说 it's incredibly popular，这句正面评价就是"他如何描述它"的答案句。

【替换】it's incredibly popular ↔ **Incredibly popular.**

原句直取，几乎零改写

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

educational 确实在录音出现，但那是女士后来问 something educational、指向拼图，并非男士对 Bobo Man 的描述；Quite educational. 把后文别处的词搬来安到 Bobo Man 头上。

借用原文：Perhaps something educational

C) 与原文相反

batteries 在录音里出现，但男士明确说 It has no batteries——它"没有"电池；Driven by batteries. 取了原词却反了意思。

借用原文：It has no batteries

D) 未提及

录音从未把 Bobo Man 说成幼稚；男士只说它受欢迎、是动画主角。Obviously childish. 属于凭印象编的负面评价，原文无据。

14. A) One he loves for helping exercise his mind.

B) One he can play together with his sister.

C) One he finds interesting and challenging.

D) One he can play either alone or in a group.

【题目】 What kind of game does the woman think would be good for Lawrence?

【翻译】 这位女士认为什么样的游戏适合Lawrence?

A) 一个他喜欢的有助于锻炼思维的游戏。 B) 一个 he 可以和妹妹一起玩的游戏。

C) 一个他觉得有趣且有挑战性的游戏。 D) 一个 he 可以单独玩或集体玩的游戏。

【答案】 B (细节题) One he can play together with his sister.

【定位】 W: I like this sort of idea. Lawrence has a sister who is slightly older, so maybe a game that they can play together would be good.

女：我喜欢这个主意。劳伦斯有个稍大一点的姐姐，所以也许一款他们能一起玩的游戏会不错。

【信号】 女士本人 so...would be good 的结论。 女士先说有姐姐，再用 so maybe a game that they can play together would be good 给出她看重的条件——"两人一起玩"，这正是 think...good 的答案句。

【替换】 a game that they can play together ↔ **One he can play together with his sister**

they=他和姐姐，指代还原

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

exercising the mind 出现在录音，但那是男士介绍拼图时说 great for exercising the mind，不是女士看重的理由；题干问的是女士的想法，故 One he loves for helping exercise his mind. 张冠李戴。

借用原文：great for exercising the mind

C) 未提及

女士没有说看重"有趣又有挑战"；challenging 一词录音根本没出现。One he finds interesting and challenging. 是凭印象编的卖点。

D) 张冠李戴

play either alone or in groups 确在录音，但那是男士介绍拼图的卖点 can be played either alone or in groups，不是女士对劳伦斯看重的点；女士看重的是"和姐姐一起"。One he can play either alone or in a group. 把店员的话当成女士的判断。

借用原文：can be played either alone or in groups

-
15. A) It has been enjoyed by kids for decades.
B) It always reminds people of times of war.
C) It has been played both indoors and outdoors.
D) It distinguishes itself as one of the oldest games.

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

【翻译】 从对话中我们了解到关于Battleships这个游戏的什么信息？

- A) 几十年来一直深受孩子们喜爱。 B) 总是让人想起战争时期。
C) 既可以在室内玩也可以在室外玩。 D) 作为最古老的游戏之一而与众不同。

【答案】 A (细节题) It has been enjoyed by kids for decades.

【定位】 M: Of course you did. Everyone did. And kids enjoy it just as much today as you and I did when we were young. Some games just never get old.

男：你当然玩过。人人都玩过。而且如今的孩子玩它玩得和当年的你我一样开心。有些游戏就是永不过时。

【信号】 多年仍受孩子喜爱的信息点。 男士说 kids enjoy it just as much today as you and I did when we were young，加上前文 It has been around since the 1930s，合起来支持"几十年来一直被孩子喜爱"。

【替换】 It has been around since the 1930s ↔ **It has been enjoyed by kids for decades**
since the 1930s=for decades

kids enjoy it just as much today as you and I did when we were young ↔

It has been enjoyed by kids for decades

孩子持续喜爱=enjoyed by kids

【排除】 B) 过度推断

录音只说这游戏经典、不过时，从没说它"让人想起战争"。It always reminds people of times of war. 是看 Battleships (战舰) 这名字凭空联想，原文无据，且 always 太绝对。

C) 原词陷阱

女士提到 we had to stay indoors (下雨只能待室内玩)，录音只说室内，从没说室外也玩；It has been played both indoors and outdoors. 偷了 indoors 一词，却擅自加上 outdoors。

借用原文：we had to stay indoors

D) 过度推断

男士只说它是 a total classic、自 1930 年代就有，并没说它"是最古老的游戏之一"；It distinguishes itself as one of the oldest games. 把"经典"拔高成"最古老之一"，程度过头。

借用原文：It's a total classic

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 We assume that if we offer our customers more choices, then they'll be more likely to buy our products. But here's the paradox of choice: if a person is presented with too many choices, they are actually less likely to buy. In 2012, psychologists published a study about jams. On a regular day at a local food market, people would find a display table with 24 different kinds of jams. Then on another day, at that same food market, people were given only 6 different types of jam choices. Guess which display table led to more sales?

我们假设如果给顾客提供更多选择，他们就更有可能会购买我们的产品。但这里存在选择悖论：如果一个人面对太多选择，他们实际上购买的可能性反而更低。2012年，心理学家发表了一项关于果酱的研究。在当地食品市场的普通日子里，人们会看到一张陈列桌上摆放着24种不同的果酱。然后在另一天，在同一个食品市场，人们只被提供6种不同类型的果酱选择。猜猜哪张陈列桌带来了更多销售？

² The study found that while the bigger display table created more interest, people were almost 10 times less likely to purchase a jar of jam than in the case of the smaller display. Customer satisfaction takes a hit as well. In the study, the bigger display of jams leads to lower customer satisfaction than the smaller display. In an extensive study published in 2015, researchers analyzed a total of 99 choice studies and specifically looked at those cases in which reducing choices helped to boost sales. They found four rules that motivate consumers to buy: when people want to make a quick and easy choice, when the product

is complex, when it's difficult to compare alternatives, and when consumers don't have clear preferences. So as you can see, when it comes to choices, less is more.

研究发现，虽然更大的陈列桌引起了更多兴趣，但与较小陈列桌的情况相比，人们购买一罐果酱的可能性几乎低了10倍。顾客满意度也受到了影响。在该研究中，更大的果酱陈列带来的顾客满意度低于较小的陈列。在2015年发表的一项广泛研究中，研究人员分析了总共99项选择研究，并专门关注那些减少选择有助于促进销售的案例。他们发现了四条激励消费者购买的规则：当人们想要做出快速简单的选择时，当产品复杂时，当难以比较替代品时，以及当消费者没有明确偏好时。所以你可以看到，在选择方面，少即是多。

16. A) A display of a variety of products increases consumers' interest.
B) Too many choices decrease one's desire to buy.
C) Fewer choices lead to lower customer satisfaction.
D) Customers given more choices are more likely to get confused.

【题目】 What do we learn from the passage about the paradox of choice?

【翻译】 从文章中我们对选择悖论了解到什么？

- A) 多种产品的陈列会增加消费者的兴趣。 B) 过多的选择会降低购买欲望。
C) 较少的选择会导致较低的顾客满意度。 D) 给予顾客更多选择更有可能使其感到困惑。

【答案】 B (细节题) Too many choices decrease one's desire to buy.

【定位】 But here's the paradox of choice: if a person is presented with too many choices, they are actually less likely to buy.

但这就是“选择悖论”：如果一个人面对太多选择，他实际上反而更不可能购买。

【信号】 转折 But 加冒号点题，后半才是真意。前一句 We assume that if we offer our customers more choices, then they'll be more likely to buy 是“我们以为”的错误假设，紧跟 But here's the paradox of choice 用转折加冒号正式抛出概念，转折后的内容才是答案句。

【替换】 too many choices ↔ Too many choices

原词同形保留

less likely to buy ↔ decrease one's desire to buy

“更不可能买”=“降低购买欲”，同义改写

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A 说陈列多样“增加兴趣”，借的是后文 created more interest 里的 interest，但本题问的是 paradox of choice 的核心结论，原文用 But 推翻的正是“选项多就更想买”这种正向假设，A 站在被推翻的一边。

借用原文：created more interest

C) 与原文相反

C 说“更少选择导致更低满意度”，盗用了原文 customer satisfaction 一词，但原文 the bigger display of jams leads to lower customer satisfaction than the smaller display 说的是“更多”选择才满意度更低，C 把多少接反了，属与原文相反。

借用原文：lower customer satisfaction

D) 未提及

D 说顾客“get confused”（困惑），听上去像“选择多”的合理后果，但原文从头到尾只说更不可能买、满意度更低，从未提到“困惑”，属凭常识脑补的未提及项。

17. A) What kind of display results in more sales.

B) What kind of display creates more interest.

C) What kind of display attracts a greater crowd of customers.

D) What kind of display leads to greater customer satisfaction.

【题目】 What did the psychologists want to find out in their 2012 study about jams?

【翻译】 心理学家在2012年关于果酱的研究中想要弄清楚什么？

A) 什么样的陈列方式会带来更多销售额。 B) 什么样的陈列方式会产生更多兴趣。

C) 什么样的陈列方式会吸引更多顾客。 D) 什么样的陈列方式会带来更高的顾客满意度。

【答案】 A （目的题） What kind of display results in more sales.

【定位】 Guess which display table led to more sales?

猜猜哪张陈列桌带来了更多销量？

【信号】 设问句直接点出研究要回答的问题。 原文以反问 Guess which display table led to more sales? 把整段研究的核心问题挑明——研究就是要看“哪种展示带来更多销量”，这个设问句即研究目的的答案句。

【替换】 which display table led to more sales ↔ **What kind of display results in more sales.**

“哪张桌带来更多销量”=“哪种陈列带来更多销量”

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

B 说研究想找“哪种展示引起更多兴趣”，借了原文 created more interest 里的 interest，但“更多兴趣”是研究顺带得出的结果，研究真正要找的是销量；B 把结果当成了研究目的。

借用原文：created more interest

C) 未提及

C 说研究想找哪种展示“吸引更大客流”，crowd of customers 原文压根没出现，是凭“大展台显眼”的常识脑补出来的，属未提及。

D) 原词陷阱

D 说研究想找哪种展示带来“更高满意度”，借了原文 customer satisfaction 一词，但满意度同样是研究附带得出的结论，不是 2012 研究设问要找的目标；与 B 同病，混淆结果与目的。

借用原文：lower customer satisfaction

18. A) There are situations where customers buy nothing.

B) There are tricks to increase customer satisfaction.

C) There are ways to predict customer preferences.

D) There are rules that motivate customers to buy.

【题目】 What is the finding of an extensive study published in 2015?

【翻译】 2015年发表的一项广泛研究有什么发现？

A) 存在顾客什么都不买的情况。 B) 存在提高顾客满意度的技巧。

C) 存在预测顾客偏好的方法。 D) 存在激励顾客购买的规律。

【答案】 D (细节题) There are rules that motivate customers to buy.

【定位】 They found four rules that motivate consumers to buy: when people want to make a quick and easy choice, when the product is complex, when it's difficult to compare alternatives, and when consumers don't have clear preferences.

他们发现了促使消费者购买的四条规则：当人们想做一个又快又省事的选择时、当产品很复杂时、当难以比较各个备选项时、以及当消费者没有明确偏好时。

【信号】 found 加冒号列举，结论句标志。原文 They found four rules that motivate consumers to buy 以 found 引出、冒号后接四条列举，是这项 2015 研究的总结论句，正是“finding”所在。

【替换】 four rules that motivate consumers to buy ↔ **There are rules that motivate customers to buy.**

“motivate consumers to buy”=“motivate customers to buy”，近乎同形

【排除】 A) 未提及

A 说研究发现“存在顾客什么都不买的情形”，听似贴合“选择多就不买”的主题，但 2015 研究的发现明确是“four rules”，原文没说“buy nothing”，属把前文主题硬套到本题、未提及。

B) 张冠李戴

B 说研究发现“提升满意度的技巧”，借了前文 customer satisfaction 一词，但满意度是前一项果酱研究的内容，2015 研究找的是“促买规则”不是“提升满意度的技巧”，张冠李戴且偷换概念。

借用原文：lower customer satisfaction

C) 偷换概念

C 说研究发现“预测顾客偏好的方法”，盗用了原文 consumers don't have clear preferences 里的 preferences，但原文说的是“消费者没有明确偏好”是促买的条件之一，绝非“能预测偏好”，属偷换概念。

借用原文：consumers don't have clear preferences

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

1 The New Year has come and gone, and many may have already forgotten what they had resolved to do on January 1st. But if that resolution was to volunteer more, now is the best time to start. Volunteering can drop after the holiday season, and by February, some organizations lack the volunteers they had in surplus just a month ago. According to one survey, only 26% of Americans volunteered, despite reports that many Americans view volunteering as worthwhile.

新年已经来了又过去了,许多人可能已经忘记了他们在1月1日下定的决心。但如果那个决心是多做志愿服务,现在正是开始的最佳时机。志愿服务在假期季节后会减少,到2月份,一些组织缺少他们在一个月前还富余的志愿者。根据一项调查,尽管有报告显示许多美国人认为志愿服务是有价值的,但只有26%的美国人参与了志愿服务。

2 Why such a disconnect? Most people cite time and conflicting work schedules as major barriers, but employees and employers would actually benefit if companies made employee volunteering part of the job. Researchers have found donating our time and talent to others can lower blood pressure, boost happiness and improve mental and physical health. Studies have also linked employee volunteer programs with more productive employees. With so much emphasis on employee wellness these days, company volunteer programs could be the perfect 2025 resolution. But for volunteering to benefit employees and the workplace, the entire organization needs to be involved. By allowing employees to donate their time during work hours, the workplace becomes an outlet for personal fulfillment without affecting personal time. In one survey, 89% of employees perceived companies that sponsored volunteer activities as creating a better working environment, and 75% said volunteering was critical to their well-being.

为什么会有如此大的脱节?大多数人将时间和工作时间冲突列为主要障碍,但如果公司将员工志愿服务纳入工作的一部分,员工和雇主实际上都会受益。研究人员发现,向他人奉献我们的时间和才能可以降低血压、提升幸福感并改善身心健康。研究还将员工志愿者项目与更高效的员工联系起来。如今如此强调员工健康,公司志愿者项目可能是完美的2025年决心。但要让志愿服务使员工和工作场所受益,整个组织都需要参与

其中。通过允许员工在工作时间内奉献他们的时间,工作场所成为个人实现的出口而不影响个人时间。在一项调查中,89%的员工认为赞助志愿活动的公司创造了更好的工作环境,75%的人表示志愿服务对他们的福祉至关重要。

19. A) Stressful.

B) Burdensome.

C) Worthwhile.

D) Energy-boosting.

【题目】 What do many Americans think of volunteering?

【翻译】 许多美国人如何看待志愿服务?

A) 有压力的。 B) 繁重的。 C) 值得的。 D) 提升精力的。

【答案】 C (态度观点题) Worthwhile.

【定位】 According to one survey, only 26% of Americans volunteered, despite reports that many Americans view volunteering as worthwhile.

据一项调查,只有 26% 的美国人做过志愿服务,尽管有报道称许多美国人认为志愿服务是值得做的。

【信号】 题干同词 many Americans 在 despite 让步从句里现身。答案句里 many Americans view volunteering as worthwhile 与题干 many Americans 完全对上,且 despite (尽管) 这个让步信号后面跟的正是‘大家的看法’,听到 despite + many Americans 就该锁定这句。

【替换】 view volunteering as worthwhile ↔ Worthwhile.

原句形容词被直接抽出做选项

【排除】 A) 未提及

很多人想当然觉得志愿‘让人有压力’,但录音对态度只给了 worthwhile 一个正面评价,从没说 stressful,属于用常识代替文本的硬伤。

B) 与原文相反

录音明确是 worthwhile (值得、正面),Burdensome (负担重的) 是负面,方向相反;预读时已把它和 worthwhile 分到对立两组,听出正面语气即可排除。

D) 答非所问

录音后文确实讲志愿能 boost happiness、提升健康,本项把这些好处浓缩成‘提神’来诱选,但题干问的是 many Americans think of it 的评价,答案句只给了 worthwhile,本项答非所问。

借用原文: boost happiness

20. A) By linking it with employees' salary.
B) By taking it as the New Year resolution.
C) By improving work schedules.
D) By making it part of the job.

【题目】 How could companies ensure both employees and employers benefit from volunteering?

【翻译】 公司如何确保员工和雇主都能从志愿服务中受益？

- A) 将其与员工的薪水挂钩。 B) 将其作为新年决心。 C) 改善工作日程安排。
D) 使其成为工作的一部分。

【答案】 D (细节题) By making it part of the job.

【定位】 Most people cite time and conflicting work schedules as major barriers, but employees and employers would actually benefit if companies made employee volunteering part of the job.
大多数人把时间和工作排期冲突列为主要障碍，但如果公司把员工志愿服务变成工作的一部分，员工和雇主其实都会受益。

【信号】 转折 but 之后才是真正答案，且 benefit 与题干呼应。but employees and employers would actually benefit if companies made employee volunteering part of the job 里，转折词 but 后面才是作者的真意，且 benefit、employees and employers 与题干 both...benefit 直接对上，听到 but 紧跟 benefit 就锁定这句。

【替换】 made employee volunteering part of the job ↔ By making it part of the job.
过去式陈述改写成 By doing, it 指代志愿

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

选项 By linking it with employees' salary. 借 employees 这个录音高频词显得耳熟，但录音从未说把志愿与‘薪水’挂钩，salary 是凭常识脑补的合理做法。

借用原文：employees and employers would actually benefit

B) 原词陷阱

录音确有 company volunteer programs could be the perfect 2025 resolution，本项 By taking it as the New Year resolution. 抠走 resolution 一词，但那只是把项目比作‘新年愿望’的修辞，不是‘如何让双方受益’的办法，答非所问。

借用原文：company volunteer programs could be the perfect 2025 resolution

C) 原词陷阱

录音 Most people cite time and conflicting work schedules as major barriers 把 work schedules 说成‘障碍’，本项 By improving work schedules. 把它翻成‘改善作息’当对策，正是 but 转折前的干扰内容，与录音给的真正办法不符。

借用原文：conflicting work schedules as major barriers

21. A) It was very important to their well-being.
B) It had taken little of their spare time.
C) It was an outlet for their personal fulfillment.
D) It helped improve their working environment.

【题目】 What did 75% of employees say about volunteering in a survey?

【翻译】 在一项调查中,75%的员工对志愿服务有何评价?

- A) 它对他们的幸福感非常重要。 B) 它几乎没有占用他们的业余时间。
C) 它是他们实现个人价值的途径。 D) 它有助于改善他们的工作环境。

【答案】 A (细节题) It was very important to their well-being.

【定位】 In one survey, 89% of employees perceived companies that sponsored volunteer activities as creating a better working environment, and 75% said volunteering was critical to their well-being.

在一项调查中, 89% 的员工认为赞助志愿活动的公司营造了更好的工作环境, 75% 的员工则表示志愿服务对他们的幸福感至关重要。

【信号】 数字 75% 直接领出答案, 须与相邻 89% 切开。录音连说两个数字, 75% said volunteering was critical to their well-being 才是题干要的 75%; 听到 75% said 就锁定它后半句, 切勿被前面 89% 那句串台。

【替换】 critical to their well-being ↔ It was very important to their well-being.
critical 同义替换为 very important

【排除】 B) 未提及

本项 It had taken little of their spare time. 说志愿‘几乎没占业余时间’, 录音 75% 的人说的是它‘至关重要’, 方向不符; 录音只在前文把 time 说成‘障碍’, 从没说它‘占用很少’。

C) 张冠李戴

录音确有 the workplace becomes an outlet for personal fulfillment, 本项 It was an outlet for their personal fulfillment. 几乎照搬这句, 但那是作者自己的论述, 不是 75% 员工‘在调查中说’的内容, 张冠李戴。

借用原文: the workplace becomes an outlet for personal fulfillment

D) 张冠李戴

It helped improve their working environment. 取自 89% of employees perceived companies...as creating a better working environment, 是相邻的 89% 那句的内容; 题干问 75%, 本项把另一个数字的说法搬过来, 是典型数字串台。

借用原文: 89% of employees perceived companies that sponsored volunteer activities as creating a better working environment

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

1 The vast majority of the UK's 200,000 tonnes of retail sector's annual food waste comes from supermarkets. But it's a problem that impacts independent luxury food suppliers too. The scale is small. It's estimated at less than one per cent of the UK's food waste total. But the quality from these suppliers is high. Everything from specialist cheeses to sought-after coffee beans gets thrown away every day in the current food system.

英国零售行业每年20万吨食品浪费中，绝大多数来自超市。但这也是影响独立高端食品供应商的问题。规模虽小，估计不到英国食品浪费总量的百分之一，但这些供应商的产品质量很高。从特色奶酪到抢手的咖啡豆，在当前的食品系统中，各种食品每天都被丢弃。

2 This is where French entrepreneur Sophie André comes in. In 2016 she moved to London and began by setting up a business delivering luxury hand-made food across the city. "Food delivery seems to be a big thing here," she says. "So I started delivering products by bicycle. Talking with local producers I learned that a small part of the production is sometimes wasted due to problems with size or shape, but the quality of the products remains unchanged." Unlike many food waste projects that have sprung up in recent years, the idea is not simply to redistribute waste food, but to provide a high-quality product. André's company Elysia offers breakfasts and snacks specifically aimed at business meetings and events. Once sourced, Elysia uses waste products to create "simple, natural, straightforward" meals and snacks. Perhaps unlike other waste food, the supply is regular. Suppliers will always have a certain amount of surplus. So the menus remain regular too. André believes this benefits both her business and her customers.

这就是法国企业家Sophie André的切入点。2016年她搬到伦敦，开始建立一家在全市配送手工高端食品的企业。"食品配送在这里似乎很流行，"她说。"所以我开始骑自行车配送产品。在与当地生产商交流时，我了解到有时会因为尺寸或形状问题而浪费一小部分产品，但产品质量保持不变。"与近年来涌现的许多食品浪费项目不同，这个想法不仅仅是重新分配浪费的食品，而是提供高质量的产品。André的公司Elysia提供专门针对商务会议和活动的早餐和小吃。采购后，Elysia利用废弃产品制作"简单、天然、直接"的餐食和小吃。与其他废弃食品可能不同的是，供应是有规律的。供应商总会有一定数量的剩余。因此菜单也保持固定。André认为这对她的企业和客户都有益。

22. A) It amounts to 2,000 tons daily.

B) It mostly comes from supermarkets.

C) It is estimated at 11% of the UK's total food supply.

D) It has a lot to do with independent luxury food suppliers.

【题目】 What do we learn about the UK's retail sector food waste?

【翻译】 关于英国零售业食品浪费,我们了解到什么?

A) 它每天达到2000吨。 B) 它主要来自超市。 C) 它估计占英国食品供应总量的11%。

D) 它与独立的奢侈食品供应商有很大关系。

【答案】 B (细节题) It mostly comes from supermarkets.

【定位】 The vast majority of the UK's 200,000 tonnes of retail sector's annual food waste comes from supermarkets.

英国零售业每年 20 万吨的食物浪费，绝大部分来自超市。

【信号】 首句正面定性 the vast majority。 这是段落开篇的总起句，用 The vast majority（绝大部分）直接给“来源”下定性结论——细节题的答案常落在这种正面交代主体的句子上，而不是后面的补充。

【替换】 The vast majority of the UK's 200,000 tonnes of retail sector's annual food waste comes from supermarkets

↔ **It mostly comes from supermarkets.**

the vast majority = mostly

【排除】 A) 未提及

录音只说全年总量是 200,000 tonnes (20 万吨/年)，选项 It amounts to 2,000 tons daily. 把数字改成“2,000 吨/天”，数额和“每日”的口径都是录音没说的，属于拿一个貌似听过的数字来骗。

借用原文：200,000 tonnes

C) 原词陷阱

录音说的是 It's estimated at less than one per cent of the UK's food waste total——“不到 1%，且是占食物浪费总量”。选项 It is estimated at 11% of the UK's total food supply. 盗用了“estimated”这个原词，却把“less than one per cent”改成“11%”、把“food waste total”改成“food supply”，数字与口径全反了。

借用原文：It's estimated at less than one per cent of the UK's food waste total

D) 张冠李戴

录音说浪费主要来自超市，只是 it's a problem that impacts independent luxury food suppliers too——高端供应商只是“也受影响”的次要对象。选项 It has a lot to do with independent luxury food suppliers. 盗用“independent luxury food suppliers”这串原词，把次要对象说成主因，张冠李戴。

借用原文：it's a problem that impacts independent luxury food suppliers too

-
23. A) It rents bicycles to deliver food.
B) It sells sought-after coffee beans.
C) It delivers luxury hand-made food.
D) It recycles waste food from the city.

【题目】 What does Sophie André's business do in London?

【翻译】 Sophie André的企业在伦敦做什么？

- A) 它出租自行车来配送食品。 B) 它销售抢手的咖啡豆。
C) 它配送奢侈的手工制作食品。 D) 它回收利用来自城市的废弃食品。

【答案】 C (细节题) It delivers luxury hand-made food.

【定位】 In 2016 she moved to London and began by setting up a business delivering luxury hand-made food across the city.

2016 年她搬到伦敦，先创办了一家在全城配送高端手工食品的公司。

【信号】 creating/setting up 引出业务定义。 began by setting up a business delivering luxury hand-made food 用 "setting up a business doing..." 的句式直接给这家公司的主营下定义——这种 "创办一家做.....的公司" 句就是业务题的答案句。

【替换】 setting up a business delivering luxury hand-made food across the city ↔
It delivers luxury hand-made food.

几近原词的定性概括

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音里 "自行车" 出现在 I started delivering products by bicycle——自行车只是配送 "工具"。选项 It rents bicycles to deliver food. 盗用 "bicycle" 原词，却把 "用自行车送货" 偷换成 "出租自行车"，业务定位完全错了。

借用原文：I started delivering products by bicycle

B) 原词陷阱

"coffee beans" 出现在第一段 sought-after coffee beans gets thrown away，说的是 "被浪费的高端食材举例"，根本不是这家公司在卖的东西。选项 It sells sought-after coffee beans. 盗用这串原词，安到公司业务上，答非所问。

借用原文：sought-after coffee beans gets thrown away every day

D) 与原文相反

录音明确说这家公司 the idea is not simply to redistribute waste food, but to provide a high-quality product——明确否定了 "只是重新分配废弃食物"。选项 It recycles waste food from the city. 盗用 "waste" 原词，恰好把录音否定掉的那层意思当成业务，与原文相反。

借用原文：the idea is not simply to redistribute waste food, but to provide a high-quality product

24. A) It pays special attention to the size and shape of its products.

B) It tries to escape the constraints of the current food system.

C) It cooperates closely with local producers.

D) It aims to provide high-quality products.

【题目】 In what way does Sophie André's business differ from many food waste projects?

【翻译】 Sophie André的企业在哪些方面不同于许多食品废弃物项目？

A) 它特别关注其产品的大小和形状。 B) 它试图摆脱当前食品系统的限制。

C) 它与当地生产商密切合作。 D) 它旨在提供高质量的产品。

【答案】 D (细节题) It aims to provide high-quality products.

【定位】 Unlike many food waste projects that have sprung up in recent years, the idea is not simply to redistribute waste food, but to provide a high-quality product.

与近年涌现的许多食物浪费项目不同，这个想法不只是重新分配废弃食物，而是提供高品质产品。

【信号】 Unlike + not...but 双重对比。 这句同时挂着两个信号：开头 Unlike many food waste projects 是明示对比，中间 not simply...but... 把真正不同之处推到 but 之后——答案句就是这种 "对比词 + 转折落点" 叠加的句子。

【替换】 to provide a high-quality product ↔ **It aims to provide high-quality products.**

but 后落点的同义保留

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

"size or shape" 出现在 a small part of the production is sometimes wasted due to problems with size or shape——是在解释 "为何会有剩余"，不是公司的产品特点。选项 It pays special attention to the size and shape of its products. 盗用这两个词，编出 "特别关注尺寸形状" 这个录音没说的差异。

借用原文：wasted due to problems with size or shape

B) 过度推断

录音只说它 "不只是再分配废弃食物，而是提供高品质产品"，并没说它要 "摆脱现有食物体系的束缚"。选项 It tries to escape the constraints of the current food system. 把朴素的 "提供高品质" 拔高成宏大的体制叙事，是录音支撑不了的引申。

C) 原词陷阱

录音只说她 Talking with local producers I learned that...——只是 "和本地生产者交谈" 从而得知信息，并未说 "紧密合作"。选项 It cooperates closely with local producers. 盗用 "local producers" 原词，把 "交谈" 夸大成 "closely cooperate"，且这也不是题问的差异点。

借用原文：Talking with local producers I learned that...

25. A) To ensure a regular supply.

B) To maintain a unique menu.

C) To make up for the waste products.

D) To meet customers' urgent demand.

【题目】 Why will suppliers always have a certain amount of surplus?

【翻译】 为什么供应商总会有一定数量的剩余？

A) 为了确保有规律的供应。 B) 为了保持独特的菜单。 C) 为了弥补废弃产品。

D) 为了满足顾客的紧急需求。

【答案】 A (细节题) To ensure a regular supply.

【定位】 Perhaps unlike other waste food, the supply is regular. Suppliers will always have a certain amount of surplus. So the menus remain regular too.

也许与其他剩余食物不同，这里的供应是稳定的。供应商总会有一定量的剩余。所以菜单也保持稳定。

【信号】 **the supply is regular 的因果链**。这题的因果不在 "surplus" 那句本身，而在它前面的 the supply is regular——正因要保证 "稳定供应"，所以供应商总会留出一定剩余；"surplus" 那句与 "so the menus remain regular" 共同把 "regular (稳定)" 这条逻辑钉死。

【替换】 the supply is regular ↔ **To ensure a regular supply.**
regular supply 几乎原词对应

【排除】 B) **原词陷阱**

录音说的是 So the menus remain regular too——菜单 "保持稳定 (regular)"。选项 To maintain a unique menu. 盗用 "menu" 原词，却把 "regular (稳定)" 偷换成 "unique (独特)"，把听过的词配上录音没说的形容词。

借用原文：So the menus remain regular too

C) **原词陷阱**

"waste products" 出现在 Elysia uses waste products to create...meals——是说公司 "用剩余食材做餐"，并非 "供应商留剩余是为弥补废弃"。选项 To make up for the waste products. 盗用 "waste products" 这个主题原词，编出一个录音没有的因果，答非所问。

借用原文：Elysia uses waste products to create "simple, natural, straightforward" meals and snacks

D) **未提及**

录音通篇没说 "满足顾客的紧急需求"，只讲了供应稳定、菜单稳定。选项 To meet customers' urgent demand. 里的 "urgent demand" 是录音完全没出现的内容，属凭空捏造。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

37 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。

It drew competitors from more than 40 countries.

第2题，A

主谓宾加介词短语状语是英语中最常见的句式之一，具有一定的代表性，但因过于基础、不涉及从句或复杂结构，在四六级或考研真题中通常只作为背景句或过渡句出现，不属于核心考查句型。

He's going to take up a full-time position as ambassador for science and space instead—work he's been doing since 2019.

第1段，第2句

本句涵盖主谓宾结构、后置定语(介词短语)、状语、同位语、限制性定语从句(含关系代词省略)等多种成分,且破折号的使用方式和定语从句的省略现象都是常见易错点,作为成分划分练习具有较高价值。

What do we learn from the news report about Tim Peake?

第3题 题干

特殊疑问句的倒装结构(疑问词 + 助动词 + 主语 + 动词)是四六级听力和阅读中的高频句式,且"learn from"搭配、介词短语作状语的用法也非常典型。掌握此结构后可大量复用于各类疑问句分析,代表性较强。

He used to be a helicopter pilot.

第3题, D

主系表结构是基础句式, "used to" 表达过去习惯也是常见考点, 具有一定代表性。但句子过于简短, 无复杂修饰或从句, 作为典型例句略显单薄, 迁移价值中等。

Local newspapers reported that puzzled customers posted on Facebook groups to try to find out if the cat was lost.

第1段, 第5句

主句 + that 宾语从句 + 目的状语中嵌套 if 宾语从句, 这是典型的书面英语多层嵌套结构, 在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现。宾语从句和目的状语的组合、if 从句作动词宾语, 都是需要反复练习的常考句式。掌握本句的分析方法后, 可以直接迁移到大量类似真题句中, 代表性较强。

It just enjoyed visiting the shop.

第1段, 第7句

"主语 + 谓语 + 动名词短语作宾语"是常见句式, 动名词作宾语在考试中频繁出现, 有一定代表性, 但本句过于简单, 缺少修饰成分和从句, 典型性中等

Staff did their best to discourage the pet from hanging around.

第1段，第8句

简单句 + 不定式目的状语是四六级阅读中的常见句式，do one's best to do sth 也是高频表达；但因结构过于简单、无从句或特殊句式，作为考研长难句的代表性不足。

But instead of leaving and never coming back, it invited its friends round.

第1段，第9句

句子涵盖主语、谓语、宾语、方式状语（介词短语和副词）等多种成分；介词短语作状语且内部包含并列结构，可以训练学生识别非谓语动词与谓语动词的区别、介词短语的作用、以及副词状语的位置；成分种类较丰富

They visit the store so much that staff have been forced to put up signs, asking their customers not to feed them.

第1段，第11句

本句的"so ... that ..."结果状语从句结构是四六级和考研英语中的高频句式，被动语态、现在完成时、不定式和分词短语的组合也是真题中常见的语法点叠加模式。掌握本句的分析方法可以直接迁移到大量类似的考试句子，典型性很高。

They are known for their loyalty to their owners.

第5题，A

"主语 + be known for + 名词短语" 是四六级和考研阅读中常见的被动语态句式，用于描述事物的特征或声誉，具有一定的典型性和复用价值。

They are pets kept by the store staff.

第5题，D

主系表结构 + 过去分词短语作后置定语是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，尤其在描述事物性质或状态时常见。此句型简洁且实用，学生掌握后可迁移至大量类似句子（如 "The book written by him is popular"）。虽然本句本身较简单，但其结构模式具有较强的代表性。

It might have been abandoned by its owner.

第6题，B

这种表示“对过去可能性推测”的被动句式在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，具有很强的复用性。

It might have got lost.

第6题，D

情态动词+完成式结构(表示对过去的推测)是四六级和考研英语阅读、完形填空中的常见句式,尤其在推理判断类题目中频繁出现。'get+形容词/过去分词'作系动词用法也是高频考点。掌握本句结构后,学生可迁移至大量类似表达,如'must have done' 'could have been'等,具有较强的典型性。

M: Hmm... I don't know if that's a good idea as your mother and I would worry about you living all by yourself in an apartment so far from home.

第2段，第1句

本句覆盖了主语、谓语、宾语（包括宾语从句）、表语、状语从句等多种成分，且包含动名词复合结构作宾语的特殊用法，适合练习复杂宾语和从句识别。

Have you factored those in?

第4段，第3句

涵盖主谓宾基本成分,且包含短语动词的拆分识别(factor in被宾语隔开),以及疑问句语序下的成分定位,对掌握动词短语和特殊语序有一定练习价值

It sounds like you'll be wasting several hours every day on the road instead of studying.

第6段，第2句

It sounds like 结构在口语和书面语中都很常见，表语从句是考试高频考点。将来进行时虽不如一般将来时常见，但也属于标准时态用法。整体句式具有较强的代表性，学生掌握后可迁移到类似的 It seems/appears/looks like 等结构。

After all, I did that during high school and my commute was even longer then.

第7段，第2句

并列句是常考句式,but/and 连接两个主句的结构在四六级和考研英语阅读中频繁出现。本句可以作为识别并列连词、区分并列主句与简单并列成分的入门例句。但句子本身过于简单,缺少并列结构常见的省略、倒装等变化,代表性中等。

But I'm not sure why you want to leave campus and go through all that trouble when the cost is the same.

第8段，第2句

句子结构高度典型：主句 + 宾语从句 + 状语从句的嵌套是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，"why you want to..." 的疑问词引导宾语从句和 "when..." 时间状语从句都是高频结构，掌握后可大量复用于理解类似复合句。

We'd have a kitchen, so we could cook ourselves.

第9段，第2句

"so" 引导结果或目的状语从句是常见句式，虚拟语气也是考试常考点。句子结构具有一定代表性，学习后可迁移到类似的因果或目的表达中。

What does the man suggest the woman take into consideration?

第9题 题干

本句涵盖主谓宾基本成分，同时包含宾语从句的完整结构（从句主语、谓语、宾语、状语），且疑问词在句中充当从句宾语并前置，展示了疑问句中的特殊语序。虚拟语气的使用为时态语气判断提供了练习点。此外，take into consideration这一固定搭配中的状语划分也有训练价值。这些特点使本句成为较好的成分划分练习材料。

I've never heard of it, but I do know little Lawrence loves cartoons.

第7段，第2句

句子展示了but连接的并列转折结构和宾语从句嵌套，这两种都是四六级和考研真题中高频出现的句式。并列转折用于对比观点或信息，宾语从句用于表达认知、陈述、相信等内容，都是考试阅读和写作中的典型结构。掌握这类句式后可以迁移到大量类似句子的理解和构造中，代表性强

It has been around since the 1930s.

第10段，第3句

主系表结构配合现在完成时和 since 引导的时间状语，是四六级和考研阅读中常见的基础句式，具有一定代表性，但过于简单、不涉及从句或并列，典型性中等。

It always reminds people of times of war.

第15题，B

涵盖主谓宾和两个状语（频率状语 "always" 与介词短语状语 "of times of war"），成分种类较为基础但有一定练习价值，尤其是 "remind sb of sth" 的固定搭配结构值得初学者熟悉。

We assume that if we offer our customers more choices, then they'll be more likely to buy our products.

第1段，第1句

本句是典型的“认为/假设类动词+宾语从句，宾语从句内含条件状语从句”结构，在四六级和考研英语阅读中极为常见。assume/think/believe等动词后接that从句，且从句内部再嵌套if/when等状语从句的句式，是议论文和说明文的高频结构，掌握后可大量复用到类似句型的理解中。

In an extensive study published in 2015, researchers analyzed a total of 99 choice studies and specifically looked at those cases in which reducing choices helped to boost sales.

第2段，第4句

本句结构在学术英语和考试真题中高度典型：主句采用并列谓语，嵌套限制性定语从句修饰宾语，句首使用介词短语作状语。这种「状语 + 主语 + 并列谓语 + 宾语（含定语从句）」的框架是四六级和考研英语阅读的常见句式，掌握后可大量复用。

They found four rules that motivate consumers to buy: when people want to make a quick and easy choice, when the product is complex, when it's difficult to compare alternatives, and when consumers don't have clear preferences.

第2段，第5句

定语从句修饰中心名词、同位语从句解释抽象名词这两种结构在四六级和考研英语阅读中极为常见；尤其是冒号后用多个从句平行列举的写法，是学术和说明文的典型句式；掌握本句结构后可大量复用到类似语境。

So as you can see, when it comes to choices, less is more.

第2段，第6句

状语从句前置修饰主句的结构在四六级和考研英语阅读中非常常见，"as you can see" 和 "when it comes to" 都是高频表达。掌握这种“状语从句 + 主句”的识别方法，可以迁移到大量类似句子，典型性较高。

Volunteering can drop after the holiday season, and by February, some organizations lack the volunteers they had in surplus just a month ago.

第1段，第3句

并列句加限制性定语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。情态动词表达可能性、定语从句修饰名词、时间状语说明动作发生时间等都是高频考点。句子结构具有较强的代表性和可复用性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句式的理解中。

According to one survey, only 26% of Americans volunteered, despite reports that many Americans view volunteering as worthwhile.

第1段，第4句

despite 引导的让步状语和同位语从句都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构，view...as 搭配也是常考词组。整句呈现出典型的对比转折逻辑（认知与行为的差距），这种句式在真题中反复出现，掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似句子。

With so much emphasis on employee wellness these days, company volunteer programs could be the perfect 2025 resolution.

第2段，第5句

句首介词短语作状语加主系表结构是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式，情态动词表推测或建议也是高频考点，但本句无从句嵌套或复杂修饰，典型性中等偏上，掌握后可迁移到类似的“背景状语 + 主系表”句式

By allowing employees to donate their time during work hours, the workplace becomes an outlet for personal fulfillment without affecting personal time.

第2段，第7句

成分种类较丰富，有一定训练价值。句中包含主系表结构、表语（含后置定语）、两处方式状语（句首介词短语和句尾介词短语），介词短语内部还涉及动名词、不定式、宾语补足语等非谓语结构，可供学生练习识别状语位置、区分谓语与非谓语、分析介词短语的修饰对象。

In 2016 she moved to London and began by setting up a business delivering luxury hand-made food across the city.

第2段，第2句

并列谓语结构和承前省略主语是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式；介词 by 引导方式状语、现在分词作后置定语修饰名词也是典型的书面语结构，掌握后可在大量真题句中复用。

"Food delivery seems to be a big thing here," she says.

第2段，第3句

直接引语作宾语是新闻报道和口语转述的常见句式，主系表结构也是高频基础句型，具有一定典型性，但整体结构过于简单，不属于考试常考的复杂长难句

Talking with local producers I learned that a small part of the production is sometimes wasted due to problems with size or shape, but the quality of the products remains unchanged.

第2段，第5句

本句的结构非常典型:现在分词短语作伴随状语 + 主句 + that 引导的宾语从句 + 从句内部的并列转折结构,这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。特别是动词后接 that 宾语从句以及被动语态的使用,在真题中反复出现,掌握这类结构后可以大量复用到其他句子的理解中

It amounts to 2,000 tons daily.

第22题，A

简单句虽然在考试中出现，但本句结构过于基础，缺乏四六级或考研真题中常考的复杂句式特征（如从句、分隔、倒装等），迁移价值有限。

It has a lot to do with independent luxury food suppliers.

第22题，D

"have a lot to do with" 是四六级和考研阅读中常见的固定搭配，表示 "与.....有很大关系"，具有一定代表性；但整句结构过于简单，缺少从句或复杂修饰，作为典型考试句式的代表性一般。

In what way does Sophie André's business differ from many food waste projects?

第24题题干

疑问句 + 不及物动词 + 介词短语搭配的结构在阅读中常见，具有一定代表性，但非高频难句式，迁移价值中等。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本卷出现的 175 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。

customer A2

n. 顾客, 客户

本卷20次·真题 124 句

employee A2

n. 雇员, 员工

本卷11次·真题 194 句

display B1

v. 展示

本卷11次·真题 38 句

product A2

n. 产品

本卷10次·真题 128 句

volunteering B1

n. 志愿服务

本卷8次·真题 8 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本卷6次·真题 169 句

jam A2

n. 果酱

本卷6次·真题 50 句

regular B1

adj. 经常的

本卷6次·真题 38 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本卷5次·真题 466 句

satisfaction B2

n. 满意

本卷5次·真题 27 句

astronaut B1

n. 宇航员

本卷5次·真题 14 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本卷4次·真题 224 句

local A2

adj. 当地的

本卷4次·真题 150 句

deliver B1

v. 递送, 运送 (货物、信件等)

本卷4次·真题 41 句

agency B2

n. 代理机构

本卷4次·真题 29 句

luxury B2

n. 奢侈品

本卷4次·真题 22 句

campus B1

n. (大学或学院的) 校园

本卷4次·真题 20句

actually A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本卷3次·真题 148句

amount A2

n. 数量

本卷3次·真题 87句

consumer B1

n. 消费者

本卷3次·真题 84句

event A2

n. 事件

本卷3次·真题 66句

publish B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本卷3次·真题 50句

staff B1

n. 全体员工

本卷3次·真题 43句

overall B1

adj. 总体的

本卷3次·真题 39句

rent A2

v. 租用

本卷3次·真题 24句

division B1

n. 分开

本卷3次·真题 16句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本卷2次·真题 239句

system A2

n. 系统

本卷2次·真题 162句

online A2

adj. 在线的

本卷2次·真题 145句

quality A2

n. 质量

本卷2次·真题 100句

project A2

n. 项目

本卷2次·真题 90句

case A2

n. 情况

本卷2次·真题 89句

organization

B1

n. 组织

本卷2次 · 真题 76 句

current

B1

adj. 现在的

本卷2次 · 真题 64 句

ensure

B2

v. 确保

本卷2次 · 真题 54 句

employer

B1

n. 雇主

本卷2次 · 真题 52 句

link

A2

n. 联系

本卷2次 · 真题 52 句

workplace

B1

n. 工作场所

本卷2次 · 真题 48 句

boost

B2

v. 提高

本卷2次 · 真题 46 句

figure

A2

n. 数字

本卷2次 · 真题 44 句

aim

B1

v. 瞄准

本卷2次 · 真题 38 句

snack

A2

n. 零食

本卷2次 · 真题 37 句

flight

A2

n. 航班

本卷2次 · 真题 36 句

assume

B2

v. 假定

本卷2次 · 真题 34 句

motivate

B2

v. 激励

本卷2次 · 真题 33 句

psychologist

B2

n. 心理学家

本卷2次 · 真题 30 句

expense

B1

n. 花费

本卷2次 · 真题 28 句

estimate

B2

v. 估计

本卷2次 · 真题 27 句

lower A2

adj. 较低的;下方的

本卷2次·真题 25 句

bean A2

n. 豆, 豆子

本卷2次·真题 21 句

annual B1

adj. 每年的, 年度的

本卷2次·真题 19 句

helicopter B1

n. 直升机

本卷2次·真题 17 句

producer B2

n. 生产者

本卷2次·真题 16 句

sector B2

n. (经济或商业的) 部门, 行业

本卷2次·真题 15 句

unlike B1

prep. 不像

本卷2次·真题 15 句

disadvantage B2

n. 不利条件

本卷2次·真题 14 句

donate B2

v. 捐赠, 捐献 (金钱、物品等)

本卷2次·真题 14 句

exciting A2

adj. 令人兴奋的

本卷2次·真题 14 句

specifically B2

adv. 明确地

本卷2次·真题 14 句

competitor B1

n. 竞争者

本卷2次·真题 13 句

preference B2

n. 偏爱

本卷2次·真题 13 句

semester B1

n. 学期 (尤指大学的半学年)

本卷2次·真题 12 句

contest B1

n. 比赛

本卷2次·真题 10 句

incredibly B2

adv. 极其, 非常 (表示程度)

本卷2次·真题 10 句

outlet B2

n. 商店

本卷2次·真题 10 句

aisle B2

n. (建筑物内的) 过道, 通道

本卷2次·真题 9 句

retail B2

n. 零售

本卷2次·真题 9 句

shopper A2

n. 购物者

本卷2次·真题 9 句

routinely B2

adv. 例行地

本卷2次·真题 8 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本卷1次·真题 224 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本卷1次·真题 174 句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本卷1次·真题 118 句

support A2

v. 支持

本卷1次·真题 118 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

decade B1

n. 十年

本卷1次·真题 99 句

finding B2

n. 调查结果

本卷1次·真题 99 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本卷1次·真题 98 句

physical B1

adj. 身体的

本卷1次·真题 98 句

type A2

n. 类型

本卷1次·真题 97 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本卷1次·真题 90 句

mental B1

adj. 精神的

本卷1次·真题 86 句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本卷1次·真题 85 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本卷1次·真题 84 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本卷1次·真题 79 句

sign A1

n. 标志

本卷1次·真题 78 句

factor B1

n. 因素

本卷1次·真题 77 句

contribute B1

v. 捐献

本卷1次·真题 74 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本卷1次·真题 73 句

pressure B1

n. 心理压力

本卷1次·真题 63 句

due B1

adj. 预期的

本卷1次·真题 62 句

united B1

adj. 联合的

本卷1次·真题 60 句

claim B1

v. 声称

本卷1次·真题 56 句

internet A2

n. 互联网

本卷1次·真题 55 句

desire B2

n. 愿望

本卷1次·真题 52 句

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

本卷1次·真题 50 句

source B1

n. 来源

本卷1次·真题 50 句

per B1

prep. 每

本卷1次·真题 49 句

variety B1

n. 多样化

本卷1次·真题 47 句

budget B1

n. 预算

本卷1次·真题 45 句

maintain B1

v. 维持

本卷1次·真题 44 句

states A1

n. 国家

本卷1次·真题 43 句

spot A2

n. 地点

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

despite B1

prep. 尽管

本卷1次·真题 40 句

majority B2

n. 大多数, 大部分

本卷1次·真题 40 句

purchase B1

v. 购买

本卷1次·真题 39 句

talent B1

n. 天赋

本卷1次·真题 39 句

working A2

adj. 有工作的

本卷1次·真题 39 句

mostly B1

adv. 主要地

本卷1次·真题 35 句

unique B2

adj. 独特的

本卷1次·真题 35 句

productive B2

adj. 富有成效的

本卷1次·真题 32 句

entrepreneur C1

n. 企业家;创业者

本卷1次·真题 31 句

oh A1

intj. 哦 (表示惊讶、理解或反应)

本卷1次·真题 31 句

critical B2

adj. 批评的

本卷1次·真题 30 句

differ B1

v. 不同, 有区别

本卷1次·真题 30 句

unusual B1

adj. 不寻常的

本卷1次·真题 30 句

production B1

n. 生产

本卷1次·真题 29 句

decrease B1

v. 减少, 降低

本卷1次·真题 28 句

familiar B1

adj. 熟悉的

本卷1次·真题 28 句

gas A2

n. 气体

本卷1次·真题 28 句

distance A2

n. 距离

本卷1次·真题 27 句

complex B2

adj. 复杂的, 难懂的

本卷1次·真题 26 句

former B1

adj. 以前的, 从前的

本卷1次·真题 24 句

character B1

n. 性格

本卷1次·真题 23 句

concerned B1

adj. 担心的

本卷1次·真题 23 句

delivery B1

n. 递送

本卷1次·真题 23 句

happiness A2

n. 幸福

本卷1次·真题 23 句

crowd A2

n. 人群

本卷1次·真题 22 句

retire B1

v. 退休

本卷1次·真题 22 句

typically B1

adv. 通常, 一般

本卷1次·真题 22 句

basis B2

n. 基础;根据

本卷1次·真题 21 句

closely B1

adv. 紧密地

本卷1次·真题 21 句

perceive B2

v. 理解, 领悟 (某事的性质或意义)

本卷1次·真题 21 句

salary B1

n. 薪水, 工资 (通常指按月发放的固定报酬)

本卷1次·真题 21 句

schedule A2

n. 时间表

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

tough B1

adj. 困难的

本卷1次·真题 20 句

vast B2

adj. 巨大的

本卷1次·真题 20 句

alternative B2

n. 可供选择的事物

本卷1次·真题 19 句

emphasis B2

n. 强调

本卷1次·真题 19 句

entire B1

adj. 整个的

本卷1次·真题 19 句

remind A2

v. 提醒

本卷1次·真题 18 句

transportation B1

n. 交通运输 (系统)

本卷1次·真题 18 句

settle B1

v. 解决 (争端、问题)

本卷1次·真题 17 句

abandon B2

v. 离弃

本卷1次·真题 16 句

challenging B2

adj. 有挑战性的

本卷1次·真题 16 句

involved B1

adj. 参与的

本卷1次·真题 16 句

wander B1

v. 漫步

本卷1次·真题 16 句

analyze B2

v. 分析

本卷1次·真题 15 句

distinguish B2

v. 区分

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

select B1

v. 选择, 挑选

本卷1次·真题 15 句

consideration B2

n. 考虑

本卷1次·真题 14 句

urgent B2

adj. 紧急的, 急迫的

本卷1次·真题 14 句

apartment A2

n. 公寓

本卷1次·真题 13 句

escape A2

v. 逃跑; 逃脱

本卷1次·真题 13 句

extraordinary B2

adj. 非凡的

本卷1次·真题 13 句

recycle B1

v. 回收利用 (废品)

本卷1次·真题 13 句

cite B2

v. 引用, 引证

本卷1次·真题 12 句

battery A2

n. 电池

本卷1次·真题 11 句

discourage B2

v. 使泄气

本卷1次·真题 11 句

resolve B2

v. 解决 (问题、困难)

本卷1次·真题 11 句

sponsor B2

n. 赞助商

本卷1次·真题 11 句

trick B1

n. 诡计

本卷1次·真题 11 句

span B2

n. 时间段

本卷1次·真题 10 句

permanently B2

adv. 永久地

本卷1次·真题 9 句

privacy B2

n. 隐私

本卷1次·真题 9 句

specialist B2

n. 专家

本卷1次·真题 9 句

barrier B2

n. 障碍物

本卷1次·真题 8 句

confuse B1

v. 使困惑

本卷1次·真题 8 句

cooperate B2

v. 合作

本卷1次·真题 8 句

hmm A2

intj. 嗯 (表示思考、犹豫或轻微怀疑)

本卷1次·真题 8 句

spacecraft B2

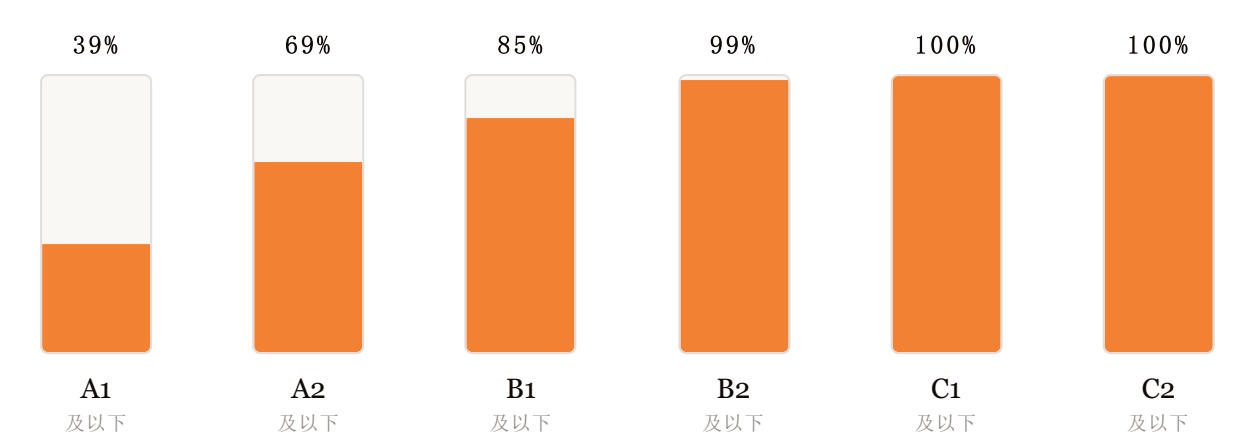
n. 航天器

本卷1次·真题 8 句

VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全卷录音原文 **584** 词按 **CEFR** 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 **584** 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 7 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 584 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

584

B2 以上难词

1%

B1 及以下覆盖

85%

英语四级 2025年6月·第2套 · 全卷构成

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