

2025年12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12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(2025-12) • 英语四级

以下按录音篇目排印：每篇先给录音原文与逐段中译（考卷上没有，考试时录音只播一遍、卷面只印选项），再逐题给出卷面题目与解析。

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(25 minutes)

Section A

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

Questions 1 and 2 are based on the news report you have just heard.

1 Customs and Border Protection officials are seeing a rise in people illegally bringing eggs from Mexico into border states, such as Texas.

美国海关与边境保护局官员发现,从墨西哥非法携带鸡蛋进入得克萨斯州等边境州的人数正在增加。

2 The U.S. average price for a dozen large eggs last month hit \$4.25. That's more than double their \$1.78 price in December, 2023. Meanwhile, 30 eggs in Mexico sell for just \$3.4.

上个月美国一打大号鸡蛋的平均价格达到4.25美元。这是2023年12月1.78美元价格的两倍多。与此同时,墨西哥30个鸡蛋的售价仅为3.4美元。

3 Those bringing eggs into the U.S. risk fines of up to \$10,000. But officials say they usually seize and destroy the eggs. They also impose a \$300 penalty. The Department of Agriculture banned eggs from Mexico in 2012. This was due to the risk of bird flu. Officials said most people arriving at international

borders with eggs are truthful about their purchases. They simply don't know bringing eggs is not allowed.

将鸡蛋带入美国的人面临最高1万美元的罚款。但官员表示,他们通常会没收并销毁鸡蛋。他们还会处以300美元的罚金。农业部于2012年禁止从墨西哥进口鸡蛋。这是由于禽流感的风险。官员表示,大多数携带鸡蛋抵达国际边境的人对其购买行为如实申报。他们只是不知道携带鸡蛋是不被允许的。

4 "Generally, the items are declared during the first inspection. Then the person can abandon the eggs without consequence," a Customs and Border Protection spokesperson said.

美国海关与边境保护局发言人表示:"通常情况下,这些物品在首次检查时就会申报。然后当事人可以放弃这些鸡蛋而不会产生后果。"

5 Even so, there have been a very small number of cases recently when authorities discovered eggs during further inspections.

即便如此,最近仍有极少数情况是当局在进一步检查时发现了鸡蛋。

1. A) It has gone up sharply.
- B) It has been fluctuating.
- C) It has risen because of bird flu.
- D) It has been consumers' concern.

【题目】 What do we learn from the news report about the egg price in the U.S.?

【翻译】 从新闻报道中我们了解到美国鸡蛋价格的什么情况?

- A) 价格大幅上涨。 B) 价格一直在波动。 C) 价格因禽流感而上涨。
D) 价格一直是消费者关注的问题。

【答案】 A (细节题) It has gone up sharply.

【定位】 The U.S. average price for a dozen large eggs last month hit \$4.25. That's more than double their \$1.78 price in December, 2023.

上个月美国一打大号鸡蛋的平均价格达到了 4.25 美元, 这比 2023 年 12 月的 1.78 美元还高出一倍多。

【信号】 数字对比+more than double。答案句的信号是数字加比较: hit \$4.25 与 more than double their \$1.78 price——从 1.78 涨到 4.25、还『翻了不少一倍』, 是明确的大幅上涨。新闻里出现两个价格数字相比较, 往往就是答案句。

【替换】 more than double their \$1.78 price ↔ gone up sharply

倍数=大幅

【排除】 B) 未提及

It has been fluctuating. 说价格『来回波动』，但录音只给了从 1.78 到 4.25 的单向上涨，没有任何下跌或反复，方向不符。

C) 原词陷阱

It has risen because of bird flu. 把上涨原因归给禽流感。录音确实念到 bird flu，但那是解释 The Department of Agriculture banned eggs from Mexico（为何禁止从墨西哥带蛋）的原因，不是涨价的原因——盗用了原词却接错了因果。

借用原文：This was due to the risk of bird flu.

D) 未提及

It has been consumers' concern. 说蛋价成了消费者的担忧。录音通篇没提消费者的态度或担忧，只客观报了价格数字，属无中生有。

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2. A) They don't want to abandon their eggs.
B) They don't know they will be heavily fined.
C) They don't know they are forbidden to bring eggs.
D) They don't declare their eggs during the inspection.

【题目】 What does the news report say about most people arriving at American borders with eggs?

【翻译】 新闻报道关于携带鸡蛋抵达美国边境的大多数人说了什么？

- A) 他们不想放弃自己的鸡蛋。 B) 他们不知道会被处以重罚。
C) 他们不知道禁止携带鸡蛋。 D) 他们在检查时没有申报自己的鸡蛋。

【答案】 C（细节题） They don't know they are forbidden to bring eggs.

【定位】 Officials said most people arriving at international borders with eggs are truthful about their purchases. They simply don't know bringing eggs is not allowed.

官员说，多数带着鸡蛋到达国际边境的人对自己买的东西是如实交代的。他们只是不知道带鸡蛋是不被允许的。

【信号】 题干同词组+紧跟解释句。 答案句信号是题干原词组在录音里复现：most people arriving at international borders with eggs 几乎照搬了题干，它后面紧跟的 They simply don't know bringing eggs is not allowed 就是对这群人的正面交代，正是答案落点。

【替换】 They simply don't know bringing eggs is not allowed ↔

They don't know they are forbidden to bring eggs.

not allowed=forbidden

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

They don't want to abandon their eggs. 说他们不愿放弃鸡蛋。录音里确有 abandon the eggs 这个词，但原文是说『在第一次检查时申报、然后可以无后果地放弃鸡蛋』，根本没说他们『不愿放弃』——盗用 abandon 一词，意思却恰相反。

借用原文：Then the person can abandon the eggs without consequence

B) 偷换概念

They don't know they will be heavily fined. 说他们不知会被重罚。录音里 risk fines of up to \$10,000、a \$300 penalty 确实提到罚款，但原文说这群人不知道的是『带蛋被禁止』，不是『不知会被罚款』——把『不知禁令』偷换成了『不知罚款』。

借用原文：Those bringing eggs into the U.S. risk fines of up to \$10,000.

D) 与原文相反

They don't declare their eggs during the inspection. 说他们检查时不申报。录音里 declared during the first inspection 确实有 declare 和 inspection，但原文是说『物品一般会在第一次检查时被申报』，即多数人是申报的，与选项的『不申报』正好相反。

借用原文：Generally, the items are declared during the first inspection.

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

1 Nettie's House, a restaurant in America, has been hit with criticism after announcing on the website that children under the age of 10 are no longer welcome.

美国一家名为Nettie's House的餐厅在其网站上宣布不再欢迎10岁以下儿童后遭到批评。

2 Among the reasons given for the decision, the restaurant cited "noise levels, lack of space for high chairs, cleaning up crazy messes, and the liability of kids running around the restaurant". They decided that it was time to take control. The decision wasn't made lightly, but some recent events pushed them to implement this new policy.

餐厅给出的决定理由包括“噪音水平、高脚椅空间不足、清理混乱不堪的场面以及孩子在餐厅跑来跑去的责任问题”。他们决定是时候采取管控措施了。这个决定并非轻率做出，但最近发生的一些事件促使他们实施这项新政策。

3 Responding to the post, one person commented that "It is messed up beyond another level. Children are children. Mums are tired and don't have time to cook. Not welcoming children under 10 is a complete slap in the face to families." He felt so disappointed in the establishment.

针对这篇帖子，有人评论说“这简直乱得不成样子。孩子就是孩子。妈妈们很累，没有时间做饭。不欢迎10岁以下儿童完全是对家庭的一记耳光。”他对这家餐厅感到非常失望。

4 There are others, however, who showed support for the restaurant's decision. They said it has the right to implement any rules it wants.

然而，也有其他人对餐厅的决定表示支持。他们说餐厅有权实施任何它想要的规定。

3. A) It is no longer critical of younger customers.
B) It has banned kids under 10 from dining there.
C) It is no longer as noisy and crowded as before.
D) It has implemented a decision to expand business.

【题目】 What do we learn from the news report about the restaurant Nettie's House?

【翻译】 从新闻报道中我们了解到关于 Nettie's House 餐厅的什么信息?

- A) 它不再对年轻顾客持批评态度。 B) 它已禁止10岁以下儿童在那里就餐。
C) 它不再像以前那样嘈杂和拥挤。 D) 它已实施了一项扩大业务的决定。

【答案】 B (细节题) It has banned kids under 10 from dining there.

【定位】 Nettie's House, a restaurant in America, has been hit with criticism after announcing on the website that children under the age of 10 are no longer welcome.

美国一家名叫 Nettie's House 的餐厅在网站上宣布不再欢迎 10 岁以下儿童后，遭到了批评。

【信号】 新闻首句点题，机构名后紧跟核心事件。短篇新闻第一句通常就把核心事件说清。这里店名之后紧跟 announcing on the website that children under the age of 10 are no longer welcome，这正是“该餐厅做了什么”的答案句，顺着开头第一句就能抓到。

【替换】 children under the age of 10 are no longer welcome ↔ banned kids under 10 from dining there
“不再欢迎”=“禁止用餐”的同义改写

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

It is no longer critical of younger customers. 借了原文“针对低龄顾客”这层意思，却说餐厅“不再挑剔年轻顾客”——恰恰相反，餐厅是收紧了对儿童的限制；而且 no longer critical 的是公众对餐厅的批评，不是餐厅对顾客的态度，方向反了。

借用原文：children under the age of 10 are no longer welcome

C) 原词陷阱

It is no longer as noisy and crowded as before. 抓住了原文提到的 noise levels (吵闹) 来勾人，但原文只是把吵闹列为出台新规的“理由”，从没说餐厅现在已经变得不吵不挤了。听到 noise 就选 C 就中了原词陷阱。

借用原文：noise levels

D) 原词陷阱

It has implemented a decision to expand business. 蹭了原文里 implement this new policy 的 implement 一词，但原文实施的是“谢绝儿童”的新政策，根本没提扩张生意，expand business 是无中生有。

借用原文：implement this new policy

4. A) It is fully aware of frequent customers' feelings.
B) It caters to the tastes of different customers.
C) It is entitled to adopt any rules it wants.
D) It should announce its decisions online.

【题目】 What do supporters say in response to the restaurant's new policy?

【翻译】 支持者对餐厅的新政策作何回应?

- A) 它充分了解常客的感受。 B) 它迎合不同顾客的口味。
C) 它有权采用任何它想要的规则。 D) 它应该在网上公布其决定。

【答案】 C (态度观点题) It is entitled to adopt any rules it wants.

【定位】 There are others, however, who showed support for the restaurant's decision. They said it has the right to implement any rules it wants.

不过也有另一些人对餐厅的决定表示支持。他们说餐厅有权实施它想要的任何规定。

【信号】 转折 **however** 引出支持方，应答句紧随。第4段以 There are others, however, who showed support 用转折词 however 把镜头从前文反对者切到支持者，紧接着 They said it has the right to implement any rules it wants 就是支持者的原话——题问 supporters，落点正是这句应答。

【替换】 it has the right to implement any rules it wants ↔ **It is entitled to adopt any rules it wants**
has the right=is entitled, implement=adopt

【排除】 A) **未提及**

It is fully aware of frequent customers' feelings. 说餐厅"充分了解常客的感受"，但支持者原话只讲"餐厅有权定规矩"，从没提常客 (frequent customers) 也没说店家了解谁的感受，这层意思原文整个没出现。

B) **原词陷阱**

It caters to the tastes of different customers. 蹭了全篇反复出现的 customers 一词，但支持者说的是"店家有权定规矩"，不是说它"迎合不同顾客的口味"——caters to tastes 在原文没有依据，是借熟词编的好听话。

借用原文：Children are children

D) **原词陷阱**

It should announce its decisions online. 蹭了原文 announcing on the website 的"网上宣布"，但那只是叙述餐厅当初怎么发的公告，支持者根本没说"店家应该在网上公布决定"，且 should 是建议口吻、与本题问的支持表态不符。

借用原文：announcing on the website

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

- 1 Security officers were searching a suburb in Australia where an adult snake was believed to be

wandering after the discovery of a huge, "freshly shed" snake skin.

在澳大利亚一个郊区发现了一张巨大的"新脱落"蛇皮后,安全官员正在搜寻该地区,据信有一条成年蛇在游荡。

2 The skin was found at a construction site, and the government wrote to residents to warn them. They were told to observe and, if possible, photograph the animal. If it was moving, watch where it went. It was recommended not to make contact with the animal.

这张蛇皮是在一处建筑工地发现的,政府向居民发出书面警告。他们被告知要观察这条蛇,如有可能对其拍照。如果它在移动,要观察它去了哪里。建议不要与该动物接触。

3 The type of snake was determined to be one of the world's largest snake species. It is not poisonous, but can still attack and kill its victims. This type of snake is classified as a threat to humans, especially small children, as well as pets. They may carry viruses that are fatal to native snakes, which do not have resistance.

经确定,这种蛇是世界上最大的蛇类物种之一。它没有毒性,但仍然可以攻击并杀死猎物。这种蛇被归类为对人类构成威胁,特别是对幼儿以及宠物。它们可能携带对本地蛇类致命的病毒,而本地蛇类对这些病毒没有抵抗力。

4 If officers found the snake, they would employ a licensed snake catcher to catch it and transport it to a specialist animal doctor, the government said. If caught, the snake would be examined to determine where it came from, how long it had been in the area, what it had been eating, whether it was carrying any diseases of concern and whether it had produced babies.

政府表示,如果官员找到这条蛇,他们将雇用有执照的捕蛇人将其捕获并运送到专业动物医生处。如果被捕,将对这条蛇进行检查,以确定它来自哪里、在该地区待了多长时间、吃了什么、是否携带任何令人担忧的疾病以及是否产下了幼蛇。

5. A) A missing pet.

B) A grown-up snake.

C) A huge animal skin.

D) A snake specialist.

【题目】 What does the report say security officers were searching for?

【翻译】 报道称安全人员在搜寻什么?

A) 一只走失的宠物。 B) 一条成年蛇。 C) 一张巨大的动物皮。 D) 一位蛇类专家。

【答案】 B (细节题) A grown-up snake.

【定位】 Security officers were searching a suburb in Australia where an adult snake was believed to be wandering after the discovery of a huge, "freshly shed" snake skin.

安保人员正在搜查澳大利亚的一处郊区,据信有一条成年蛇在那里游荡,此前那里发现了一张巨大的、刚蜕下的蛇皮。

【信号】 搜寻主语句直接点对象。答案句是新闻第一句，把『谁在搜+搜什么』一并说清：an adult snake was believed to be wandering（一条成年蛇据信在游荡），这才是被搜寻的活物；蛇皮 snake skin 只是引出搜寻的线索，不是搜寻目标。

【替换】 an adult snake ↔ A grown-up snake.

adult=grown-up 同义改写

【排除】 c) 原词陷阱

选项盗用了录音里真实出现的 a huge, "freshly shed" snake skin（巨大的刚蜕的蛇皮），听到 huge 和 skin 很想选 A huge animal skin.。但蛇皮只是引发搜寻的线索，搜寻的对象是活蛇本身，故 C 答非所问。

借用原文：a huge, "freshly shed" snake skin

A) 未提及

录音通篇说的是一条野生大蛇，从未提到这是谁走失的宠物。A missing pet. 在原文中没有依据，属凭常识臆测（『蛇会不会是谁养的跑了』），录音没说就不能选。

D) 张冠李戴

A snake specialist.（捕蛇/治蛇专家）盗用了录音后文 a licensed snake catcher 与 a specialist animal doctor 的概念，但这些人抓到蛇之后才会请的，不是此刻搜寻的对象。把『搜寻蛇』偷换成『搜寻专家』，张冠李戴。

借用原文：a specialist animal doctor

6. A) In a government office.

B) In a deserted house.

C) At a local zoo.

D) At a construction site.

【题目】 Where does the report say the discovery was made?

【翻译】 报道称在哪里有了这一发现？

A) 在一个政府办公室。 B) 在一座废弃的房子里。 c) 在当地一家动物园。

D) 在一处建筑工地。

【答案】 D （细节题） At a construction site.

【定位】 The skin was found at a construction site, and the government wrote to residents to warn them.

那张蛇皮是在一处建筑工地发现的，政府随后致信居民提醒他们。

【信号】 地点状语 at 直接给地点。答案句里 The skin was found at a construction site 的 at a construction site 是典型的地点状语，正面回答了『发现在哪』。问 where 就抓这种 at/in + 场所的结构。

【替换】 found at a construction site ↔ At a construction site.

地点词原样对应

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

选项盗用了同句里的 the government 一词，听到 government 就想选 In a government office.。但录音里政府是『写信提醒居民』的施动方，并非发现蛇皮的地点，二者无关，属答非所问。

借用原文：the government wrote to residents

B) 未提及

In a deserted house. (废弃房屋) 录音从未提到，可能是考生凭『蛇出没=破旧荒地』的常识脑补出来的。原文只说工地，没说废屋，无依据。

C) 未提及

At a local zoo. (本地动物园) 也是常识联想 (『蛇=动物=动物园』)，录音里完全没有出现 zoo。原文发现地是工地，不是动物园，排除。

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7. A) Figuring out where it came from.
B) Curing it of any possible diseases.
C) Protecting its babies against harm.
D) Determining how to catch it safely.

【题目】 What did the government say would be done if security officers found what they were searching for?

【翻译】 政府表示如果安全人员找到了他们搜寻的目标，将会采取什么措施？

- A) 查明它来自哪里。 B) 治疗它可能患有的疾病。 C) 保护它的幼崽免受伤害。
D) 确定如何安全地捕捉它。

【答案】 A (细节题) Figuring out where it came from.

【定位】 If caught, the snake would be examined to determine where it came from, how long it had been in the area, what it had been eating, whether it was carrying any diseases of concern and whether it had produced babies.

一旦抓获，这条蛇将接受检查，以确定它从哪里来、在该区域待了多久、一直在吃什么、是否携带值得关注的疾病，以及是否已经产下幼蛇。

【信号】 If caught 引出后续措施。 答案句以 If caught (一旦抓获) 开头，正对题干的 if...found 假设条件，后面 would be examined to determine where it came from 列出抓到后要做的事，是本题答案落点。

【替换】 examined to determine where it came from ↔ **Figuring out where it came from.**
determine=figure out 同义

【排除】 B) 偷换概念

选项盗用了录音 whether it was carrying any diseases of concern 里的 diseases 一词，听到『病』就想选 Curing it of any possible diseases.。但原文只是『检查它是否携带疾病』，并非『治好它的病』，把『检查』偷换成『治疗』，故错。

借用原文：whether it was carrying any diseases of concern

C) 偷换概念

选项盗用了 whether it had produced babies 里的 babies，让人误选 Protecting its babies against harm.。但原文是『查清它是否产过幼蛇』，根本不是『保护幼蛇不受伤害』，方向完全不同，属偷换概念。

借用原文：whether it had produced babies

D) 原词陷阱

Determining how to catch it safely. 盗用了 catch (抓)。录音里抓蛇是 employ a licensed snake catcher to catch it (雇持证捕蛇人去抓)，是直接安排人去抓，并不是『研究怎样安全地抓』，故 D 答非所问。

借用原文：employ a licensed snake catcher to catch it

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: Poor Hannah!

W: 可怜的Hannah!

2 M: Why? What happened?

M: 怎么了?发生什么事了?

3 W: Didn't you hear? She won a TV competition and became a millionaire overnight.

W: 你没听说吗?她赢了一个电视竞赛,一夜之间成了百万富翁。

4 M: No way. That's incredible. Are you kidding?

M: 不会吧。太不可思议了。你在开玩笑吗?

5 W: No, I'm serious. I swear it. She went on a TV show where they quiz on general knowledge, and she won first prize.

W: 没有,我是认真的。我发誓。她参加了一个电视节目,那种考常识问答的,然后她赢得了头奖。

6 M: Wow. That's so lucky of her. How much did she win?

M: 哇。她太幸运了。她赢了多少钱?

7 W: I'm not sure of the exact figure, but it's a few million Euros, maybe five million Euros after tax.

W: 我不确定具体数字,但有几百万欧元,税后大概五百万欧元。

8 M: I can't believe it. You're really not joking, are you?

M: 我真不敢相信。你真的不是在开玩笑,对吧?

9 W: Honestly, look at my face. Our friend Hannah won a ton of money.

W: 真的,你看我的表情。咱们的朋友Hannah赢了一大笔钱。

10 M: Unbelievable. Then why were you saying "poor Hannah"?

M: 难以置信。那你为什么说"可怜的Hannah"?

11 W: Well, it turns out that she's spent it all already.

W: 嗯,结果她已经把钱全花光了。

12 M: Five million Euros? How is that even possible?

M: 五百万欧元?这怎么可能?

13 W: She bought a house for herself and her husband, a house for her parents, and then a house for each of her four brothers and sisters. And then she bought her husband a ridiculously expensive sports car.

W: 她给自己和丈夫买了一套房子,给她父母买了一套房子,然后又给她四个兄弟姐妹每人买了一套房子。之后她又给她丈夫买了一辆贵得离谱的跑车。

14 M: Wow. Are they all happy? Because that's what matters, isn't it?

M: 哇。他们都开心吗?因为这才是最重要的,不是吗?

15 W: I know for a fact Hannah isn't. You see, she was planning to quit the job she hates and retire early. But now that she ran out of money, she can't. Basically, she miscalculated how fast she was burning through the money, and she's now full of regret.

W: 我确定Hannah不开心。你看,她本来计划辞掉她讨厌的工作,提前退休。但现在她钱花光了,做不到了。基本上,她错误估计了花钱的速度,现在她满心懊悔。

16 M: Why don't they sell that flashy new car?

M: 他们为什么不把那辆炫酷的新车卖掉?

17 W: She wants to, but her husband refuses to get rid of it. He says the car is the best thing that has ever happened to him, and if she sells it, he will divorce her.

W: 她想卖,但她丈夫拒绝放弃那辆车。他说那辆车是他这辈子遇到的最好的东西,如果她把它卖了,他就跟她离婚。

8. A) The man doesn't agree Hannah is poor.

B) The man doesn't believe what she says.

C) The man doesn't think she can be a millionaire.

D) The man doesn't consider her to be trustworthy.

【题目】 Why does the woman say she swears it?

【翻译】为什么女人说她发誓？

- A) 男人不同意Hannah很穷。 B) 男人不相信她说的话。
C) 男人不认为她能成为百万富翁。 D) 男人不认为她值得信任。

【答案】B (推断题) The man doesn't believe what she says.

【定位】M: I can't believe it. You're really not joking, are you?

男：我真不敢相信。你真的不是在开玩笑吧？

【信号】发誓是对男士『不信』的回应。女士反复发誓的触发点，是男士这句 I can't believe it.

You're really not joking, are you?——男士先表态不信、追问是否开玩笑，女士才被迫发誓。这句男士的怀疑就是答案信号，前面 No way. That's incredible. Are you kidding? 也铺垫了同样的不信。

【替换】I can't believe it. ↔ doesn't believe what she says

I can't believe=doesn't believe

【排除】A) 原词陷阱

选项 The man doesn't agree Hannah is poor. 借了录音开头 Poor Hannah! 的 poor 来勾人，但男士从没就『Hannah 穷不穷』表过态，他不信的是『中了大奖』这件事，与穷不穷无关。

借用原文：Poor Hannah!

C) 偷换概念

选项 The man doesn't think she can be a millionaire. 抓了录音 became a millionaire overnight 里的 millionaire，但男士震惊的是『这事是不是真的』，并非质疑『她有没有能力成为富翁』——把『不信事实』偷换成了『不信她的能力』。

借用原文：became a millionaire overnight

D) 过度推断

选项 The man doesn't consider her to be trustworthy. 听着和『不信』近似，但 trustworthy 指『这个人不可信、人品有问题』，男士只是惊讶于消息太离奇、问对方是否开玩笑，并没有否定女士的人品，属过度引申。

9. A) She no longer has any money left.

B) She has been betrayed by her family.

C) She can no longer hold on to her job.

D) She has been robbed of 5 million Euros.

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

【翻译】从对话中我们了解到关于Hannah的什么情况？

- A) 她已经没有任何钱了。 B) 她被家人背叛了。 C) 她不能再保住她的工作了。
D) 她被抢劫了500万欧元。

【答案】A (细节题) She no longer has any money left.

【定位】 W: Well, it turns out that she's spent it all already.

女：嗯，原来她已经把钱全花光了。

【信号】 **转折后交代真实结局**。前文一直在讲 Hannah 中了大奖、好运连连，直到女士这句 it turns out that she's spent it all already 才点出真相——钱花光了。it turns out(原来)是语气转折信号，转折之后才是这道题要的事实。she ran out of money 再次确认了这一点。

【替换】 she's spent it all already ↔ **no longer has any money left**

全花光=不再有钱

【排除】 B) **未提及**

选项 She has been betrayed by her family. 在录音里找不到任何依据——对话提到她给家人买房，是付出而非被背叛，『被家人背叛』纯属编造。

C) **与原文相反**

选项 She can no longer hold on to her job. 抓了录音 quit the job she hates 里的 job，但录音是说她原想辞掉讨厌的工作却辞不成、只能继续干，恰恰是『保得住/必须保住』工作，选项却说成『保不住』，把意思反了。

借用原文：she was planning to quit the job she hates and retire early. But now that she ran out of money, she can't

D) **原词陷阱**

选项 She has been robbed of 5 million Euros. 用了录音里真念到的钱数 maybe five million Euros after tax 来制造熟悉感，但钱是她自己花光的(买房买车)，不是被人抢走，robbed 完全没有依据。

借用原文：maybe five million Euros after tax

10. A) Fortune.

B) Family.

C) Harmony.

D) Happiness.

【题目】 **What does the man think really matters to people?**

【翻译】 男人认为对人们来说真正重要的是什么？

A) 财富。 B) 家庭。 C) 和睦。 D) 幸福。

【答案】 **D** (细节题) Happiness.

【定位】 M: Wow. Are they all happy? Because that's what matters, isn't it?

男：哇，他们都开心吗？因为那才是最要紧的，不是吗？

【信号】 **matters 原词点名 + 反问强调**。男士直接说 that's what matters, isn't it?, 其中 matters 与题干 really matters 对得上；而 that 指的正是前半句的 Are they all happy?——所以他认为最要紧的是『开心/幸福』。反问句 isn't it 是加重语气的强调信号。

【替换】 Are they all happy? ↔ **Happiness.**

happy→Happiness 形转名

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

选项 Fortune. 和整段『中大奖、五百万』的话题最贴，最易顺手误选，但通篇没有任何人说『财富才是最要紧的』，男士点名的是开心，不是钱。

借用原文：maybe five million Euros after tax

B) **原词陷阱**

选项 Family. 借了录音里反复出现的家人(给 her parents、四个兄弟姐妹买房)，但男士说『要紧』时指的是大家开不开心，不是『家庭』这个概念本身。

借用原文：a house for her parents, and then a house for each of her four brothers and sisters

C) **未提及**

选项 Harmony.(和睦)看似和『家人开心』沾点边，但录音里既没念到 harmony 这个词，也没人表达『和睦才最重要』，纯属凭话题臆造。

11. A) Divorce her.

B) Leave home.

C) Buy her a more expensive model.

D) Let the best thing happen to them.

【题目】 What does Hannah's husband say he'll do if she sells the new car?

【翻译】 如果她卖掉新车,Hannah的丈夫说他会做什么?

A) 和她离婚。 B) 离开家。 C) 给她买一辆更贵的车。

D) 让最好的事情发生在他们身上。

【答案】 **A** (细节题) Divorce her.

【定位】 W: She wants to, but her husband refuses to get rid of it. He says the car is the best thing that has ever happened to him, and if she sells it, he will divorce her.

女：她想卖，但她丈夫拒绝处理掉它。他说这辆车是他这辈子遇到的最好的东西，如果她卖了，他就跟她离婚。

【信号】 **if...he will... 条件句直给答案。** 答案句就是 if she sells it, he will divorce her——题干的条件 if she sells 在这里原样出现，紧跟的主句 he will divorce her 就是丈夫扬言要做的事。if 引导的条件主句是这道题的答案信号。

【替换】 he will divorce her ↔ **Divorce her.**

原句动作直接照搬

【排除】 B) 偷换概念

选项 Leave home. 听着和『离婚』情绪相近，但录音里丈夫说的是 divorce(离婚)，从没提『离家出走』，属凭联想替换。

C) 原词陷阱

选项 Buy her a more expensive model. 抓了录音 a ridiculously expensive sports car 的 expensive，但录音里丈夫是『拒绝卖掉现有的车』，根本不是要再买更贵的，方向相反。

借用原文：a ridiculously expensive sports car

D) 原词陷阱

选项 Let the best thing happen to them. 改自录音 the car is the best thing that has ever happened to him，但那是丈夫形容车好、是已经发生的事，并非他在『卖车后要做』的动作，把一句描述硬塞成了答案。

借用原文：the car is the best thing that has ever happened to him

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

1 W: If you have time right now, I think we need to sit down and discuss what exactly we are going to do for Jake's education next year. I've been thinking it over, and I'd like to send him to Westwood Elementary.

W: 如果你现在有时间的话,我觉得我们需要坐下来讨论一下明年Jake的教育问题。我一直在考虑这件事,我想把他送到Westwood小学。

2 M: You mean that boarding school? I thought we agreed that we would not be sending him away at such a young age. I admit that their academic record is very strong with many outstanding awards for achievements in Science and Math, but he is just not mature enough to live on his own at this point. What about enrolling him in Lakeview School?

M: 你是说那所寄宿学校?我以为我们说好了不会在他这么小的年纪就把他送走。我承认他们的学术成绩非常优秀,在科学和数学方面获得了许多杰出的奖项,但他现在还不够成熟,不能独自生活。把他送到Lakeview学校怎么样?

3 W: They do have a great outdoor campus where he could finally learn all those outdoor sports you have been wanting him to try. With so much greenery and fresh air, I think his current breathing problems would probably disappear. They did just open, though, so I don't think I feel comfortable having our son in the first class of a brand-new school.

W: 他们确实有一个很棒的户外校园,在那里他终于可以学习你一直想让他尝试的那些户外运动了。有这么多的绿化和新鲜空气,我想他目前的呼吸问题可能会消失。不过他们刚开办,所以我不太放心让我们的儿子成为一所全新学校的第一届学生。

4 M: Yeah, the classrooms would probably smell like paint, making the air in the school all stuffy. What about our local school then? They have a wonderful arts program that would really challenge Jake in

terms of creativity and imagination. Being practically next door, one of us could take him to school every day before going to work.

M: 是啊,教室里可能还有油漆味,让学校里的空气都很闷。那我们本地的学校呢?他们有一个很棒的艺术课程,能真正在创造力和想象力方面挑战Jake。就在家门口,我们其中一个人每天上班前都可以送他去学校。

5 W: I don't know. They have a reputation of being overly strict with the students, not to mention the overwhelming amount of homework they assign, which would lead to a lot of pressure for Jake and me. What if we send him to the place near your mother's house?

W: 我不知道。他们以对学生过于严格而闻名,更不用说布置的作业量大得惊人,这会给Jake和我带来很大压力。要不我们把他送到你妈妈家附近的那所学校?

12. A) He is not outstanding in Science and Math.
B) He does not have a strong academic record.
C) He is not yet mature enough to live on his own.
D) He does not like Westwood Elementary School.

【题目】 What does the man say about Jake?

【翻译】 男士对Jake有什么评价?

- A) 他在科学和数学方面不突出。 B) 他没有优秀的学业成绩。
C) 他还不够成熟,无法独立生活。 D) 他不喜欢Westwood小学。

【答案】 C (细节题) He is not yet mature enough to live on his own.

【定位】 I admit that their academic record is very strong with many outstanding awards for achievements in Science and Math, but he is just not mature enough to live on his own at this point.

我承认他们的学术成绩很强,在科学和数学方面拿过很多杰出的奖项,但他现在还不够成熟,没法独立生活。

【信号】 转折 but 之后才是男方真意。这句前半是 I admit...让步夸学校,真正的态度落在 but he is just not mature enough to live on his own at this point 之后。听力里 but 之后才是落点,前半的赞扬是铺垫,不能当答案。

【替换】 he is just not mature enough to live on his own ↔

He is not yet mature enough to live on his own.

几乎原句, just→yet 同义

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

选项说 not outstanding in Science and Math, 而录音 outstanding awards for achievements in Science and Math 恰恰是说学校在科学数学上很突出。它盗用了原词 Science and Math, 却把"突出"反说成"不突出"。

借用原文: outstanding awards for achievements in Science and Math

B) 偷换概念

录音明说 their academic record is very strong, 指的还是学校的学术记录强; 选项 He does not have a strong academic record. 既把对象从学校换成 Jake, 又把"强"反成"不强"。

借用原文: their academic record is very strong

D) 未提及

Westwood 是女方想送的 boarding school, 男方的顾虑是孩子"不够成熟", 全程没说 Jake 喜不喜欢这所学校, He does not like Westwood Elementary School. 属凭空添加。

-
13. A) It is too far away.
B) It is newly opened.
C) It lacks outdoor sports facilities.
D) It has too few first-class teachers.

【题目】 Why does the woman feel uncomfortable about sending Jake to Lakeview School?

【翻译】 女士为什么对把Jake送到Lakeview学校感到不安?

A) 太远了。 B) 刚开办不久。 C) 缺少户外运动设施。 D) 一流教师太少。

【答案】 B (细节题) It is newly opened.

【定位】 They did just open, though, so I don't think I feel comfortable having our son in the first class of a brand-new school.

不过他们才刚开学, 所以我不太放心让我们的儿子去一所全新学校的第一届。

【信号】 though 转折 + 不安的直接陈述。前文女方先夸 Lakeview 校园好、空气好, though 一转才道出顾虑, 紧接 I don't think I feel comfortable having our son in the first class of a brand-new school, 与题干 feel uncomfortable 直接呼应, 是答案句。

【替换】 They did just open ↔ **It is newly opened.**

did just open = newly opened

the first class of a brand-new school ↔ **It is newly opened.**

brand-new school 印证"新开"

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

It is too far away. 谈的是距离，但女方对 Lakeview 的顾虑是"太新"，文中没说 Lakeview 远；"近"反而是后面本地学校的优点。距离话题被张冠李戴到了 Lakeview 头上。

借用原文：Being practically next door

C) 与原文相反

录音说 Lakeview a great outdoor campus where he could finally learn all those outdoor sports, 户外运动是它的优点；选项 It lacks outdoor sports facilities. 把"有大操场练户外运动"反说成"缺户外运动设施"。

借用原文：a great outdoor campus where he could finally learn all those outdoor sports

D) 未提及

It has too few first-class teachers. 谈师资，但整段讲 Lakeview 只提了校园、空气、刚开学，从没提教师数量或质量，属凭空添加。

14. A) It has a beautiful campus.

B) It is within walking distance.

C) It has a wonderful arts program.

D) It is helpful to Jake's breathing problems.

【题目】 What does the man say about their local school?

【翻译】 男士对他们当地学校有什么评价？

A) 它有美丽的校园。 B) 步行就能到。 C) 它有出色的艺术课程。

D) 它对Jake的呼吸问题有帮助。

【答案】 C (细节题) It has a wonderful arts program.

【定位】 What about our local school then? They have a wonderful arts program that would really challenge Jake in terms of creativity and imagination.

那我们本地的学校呢？他们有一个很棒的艺术项目，能在创造力和想象力方面真正挑战 Jake。

【信号】 男方主动提议本校时主推的卖点。 男方用 What about our local school then? 把话题转到本地学校，紧接给出的第一条理由 a wonderful arts program 就是他主推的卖点，是答案句。

【替换】 a wonderful arts program ↔ **It has a wonderful arts program.**

几乎原句复现

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

It has a beautiful campus. 谈校园，但漂亮校园说的是 Lakeview (a great outdoor campus、so much greenery and fresh air)，不是本地学校，属张冠李戴。

借用原文：a great outdoor campus

B) 原词陷阱

本地学校确实近，Being practically next door，但题干问 man 关于本校"说了什么"，他主推的是艺术项目；It is within walking distance. 虽是事实细节，却非他强调的卖点，且与正解只能取其一时，原文用 wonderful 着重的是 arts program。

借用原文：Being practically next door

D) 张冠李戴

It is helpful to Jake's breathing problems. 谈呼吸，但能改善呼吸的是 Lakeview 的清新空气 (his current breathing problems would probably disappear)，与本地学校无关，属张冠李戴。

借用原文：his current breathing problems would probably disappear

-
15. A) Asking Jake which school he himself prefers to enroll in.
B) Thinking twice about what is best for Jake's education next year.
C) Consulting her mother about which school Jake is to attend.
D) Sending Jake to the school near the home of the man's mother.

【题目】 What does the woman suggest at the end of the conversation?

【翻译】 女士在对话结尾建议什么？

- A) 询问Jake本人更愿意就读哪所学校。 B) 再三考虑什么对Jake明年的教育最有利。
C) 咨询她母亲关于Jake该上哪所学校。 D) 把Jake送到男士母亲家附近的学校。

【答案】 D (细节题) Sending Jake to the school near the home of the man's mother.

【定位】 What if we send him to the place near your mother's house?

要不我们把他送到你妈妈家附近的那所学校怎么样？

【信号】 建议句式 What if 在结尾出现。 对话最后一句 What if we send him to the place near your mother's house? 用 What if 提出新方案，是女方对男方说的，your mother 指男方的母亲，正是结尾建议，为答案句。

【替换】 the place near your mother's house ↔

Sending Jake to the school near the home of the man's mother.

your mother = the man's mother

send him to the place ↔ **Sending Jake to the school**

send him = sending Jake, place=school

【排除】 A) 未提及

Asking Jake which school he himself prefers to enroll in. 让 Jake 自己选, 但结尾女方提的是送到男方母亲家附近, 全程没说征求 Jake 意愿, 属凭空添加。

B) 答非所问

Thinking twice about what is best for Jake's education next year. 把 what exactly we are going to do for Jake's education next year 这句开头的话改写过来, 但那是对话开端女方提出讨论的引子, 不是结尾给出的具体建议。

借用原文: what exactly we are going to do for Jake's education next year

C) 张冠李戴

Consulting her mother about which school Jake is to attend. 盗用结尾的 mother, 却把人物彻底换了: 原文是"送到你(男方)妈妈家附近的学校", 选项变成"去咨询她(女方)自己的妈妈", 既改了是谁的母亲, 又把"送去就读"换成"征求意见"。

借用原文: the place near your mother's house

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 Analytical decision-making is a decision-making approach where a manager makes important business decisions only with solid data. This style contrasts with more instinctive leadership styles where managers make many decisions using instinct or opinion. While analytical decision-makers benefit from a deliberate, thoughtful approach, this style also has some shortcomings.

分析型决策是一种决策方法,管理者仅凭可靠数据做出重要商业决策。这种风格与更依赖直觉的领导风格形成对比,后者的管理者运用本能或观点做出许多决策。虽然分析型决策者受益于审慎、深思的方法,但这种风格也存在一些缺陷。

2 A key flaw with analytical decision-making is that it takes time. While this approach is beneficial when you have the time and the decision is important, it is problematic when time is crucial. Analytical decision-makers struggle with deadlines and a sense of urgency with decisions. In situations where you need more timely action, decisions based on some information and instinct may work better.

分析型决策的一个关键缺陷是耗费时间。虽然当你有时间且决策重要时这种方法是有益的,但当时间紧迫时就会产生问题。分析型决策者难以应对截止日期和决策的紧迫感。在需要更及时行动的情况下,基于部分信息和直觉的决策可能效果更好。

3 The desire to be right is a major driver of analytical decision-making. Leaders who use this style don't want to make mistakes. This commitment, one right way of thinking or doing things, hinders the

manager's flexibility. Inflexibility causes you to ignore or avoid listening to the thoughts and ideas of others. You only want to utilize hard data or facts.

追求正确是分析型决策的主要驱动力。采用这种风格的领导者不想犯错。这种对唯一正确思维或做事方式的执着,妨碍了管理者的灵活性。缺乏灵活性导致你忽视或避免倾听他人的想法和观点。你只想利用硬数据或事实。

4 Despite its restrictions, analytical decision-making does have several key strengths. By relying on facts and data, you minimize your potential for a wrong decision. You also get away from the habit of making guesses or following instincts. Database technology enables business leaders to look to hard evidence in analyzing target markets and promotional strategies, rather than making assumptions or guesses on what works.

尽管存在局限性,分析型决策确实具有几个关键优势。通过依赖事实和数据,你将做出错误决策的可能性降至最低。你也摆脱了猜测或遵循直觉的习惯。数据库技术使商业领导者能够依靠确凿证据来分析目标市场和促销策略,而不是对有效方法进行假设或猜测。

16. A) It is time consuming.
B) It is unfit for crucial issues.
C) It relies too much on solid data.
D) It dulls a leader's sense of urgency.

【题目】 What does the passage say is a major flaw of analytical decision-making?

【翻译】 文章认为分析式决策的一个主要缺陷是什么?

- A) 它耗费时间。 B) 它不适合关键问题。 C) 它过于依赖可靠数据。
D) 它削弱了领导者的紧迫感。

【答案】 A (细节题) It is time consuming.

【定位】 A key flaw with analytical decision-making is that it takes time.

分析型决策的一个关键缺陷是它很费时间。

【信号】 关键词 **key flaw** 直接亮出缺点。录音第 2 段开头 A key flaw with analytical decision-making is that it takes time 用 A key flaw 这个"明示缺点"信号词领出答案句——耳朵一抓到 flaw 就该锁定其后内容,这正是预读时守的信号。

【替换】 it takes time ↔ **It is time consuming**

takes time = time consuming 同义改写

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

录音说的是 it is problematic when time is crucial——"当时间紧迫时它才成问题", B 却把 crucial 搬来说成 It is unfit for crucial issues (不适合关键"问题"), 把"时间紧迫"偷换成"关键议题", 听到 crucial 就选会中招。

借用原文: it is problematic when time is crucial

C) 偷换概念

It relies too much on solid data 把"靠 solid data"说成缺点, 但录音里 makes important business decisions only with solid data 是在客观描述这种风格、第 4 段更把"靠数据"算作优点, C 把中性/优点歪曲成缺陷, 与题干问的 flaw 不符。

借用原文: makes important business decisions only with solid data

D) 过度推断

录音只说分析型决策者 struggle with deadlines and a sense of urgency (应付不来紧迫感), 并未说它"钝化/削弱"领导的紧迫感; D 的 dulls a leader's sense of urgency 是借 urgency 一词反向引申, 原文无此意。

借用原文: struggle with deadlines and a sense of urgency

-
17. A) Depend on digital technology.
B) Make assumptions and guesses.
C) Ignore others' thoughts and ideas.
D) Lay emphasis on thinking flexibly.

【题目】 What does a leader tend to do when they are committed to analytical decision-making?

【翻译】 当领导者致力于分析式决策时,他们往往会做什么?

- A) 依赖数字技术。 B) 做出假设和猜测。 C) 忽视他人的想法和意见。
D) 强调灵活思考。

【答案】 C (细节题) Ignore others' thoughts and ideas.

【定位】 Inflexibility causes you to ignore or avoid listening to the thoughts and ideas of others.

这种僵化会使你忽视或回避去倾听他人的想法和主意。

【信号】 因果信号 causes 引出结果行为。 录音第 3 段 Inflexibility causes you to ignore or avoid listening to the thoughts and ideas of others 用因果词 causes 把"僵化"导向具体行为"忽视他人想法"——因果信号后面的结果句往往就是"会去做什么"的答案。

【替换】 ignore or avoid listening to the thoughts and ideas of others ↔ **Ignore others' thoughts and ideas**
原句压缩成短语, 意思不变

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

Depend on digital technology 像是从第 4 段 Database technology enables business leaders 摘来的——那是讲"优点"的语境，与第 17 题问的"僵化导致的行为"不是一回事，且原文用的是 database technology 而非泛指 digital technology。

借用原文：Database technology enables business leaders

B) 与原文相反

录音里 get away from the habit of making guesses 说的是分析型决策者"摆脱猜测"，B 的 Make assumptions and guesses 恰恰相反——这类人不会去做假设猜测，B 取了原词 guesses 却把极性反了。

借用原文：get away from the habit of making guesses

D) 与原文相反

录音明说 hinders the manager's flexibility、Inflexibility——这类领导是"妨碍灵活、僵化"，D 的 Lay emphasis on thinking flexibly 把它说成"强调灵活思考"，与原文意思正好相反。

借用原文：hinders the manager's flexibility

18. A) Maximizing the advantage of available resources.

B) Minimizing the possibility of a wrong decision.

C) Discovering new potential markets.

D) Perfecting promotional strategies.

【题目】 What is a key strength of analytical decision-making?

【翻译】 分析式决策的一个关键优势是什么？

A) 最大化可用资源的优势。 B) 最小化错误决策的可能性。 C) 发现新的潜在市场。

D) 完善推广策略。

【答案】 B (细节题) Minimizing the possibility of a wrong decision.

【定位】 By relying on facts and data, you minimize your potential for a wrong decision.

通过依靠事实和数据，你把做出错误决策的可能性降到最低。

【信号】 段首 strengths 转好 + minimize 点优点。 第 4 段以 does have several key strengths 由弊转利，紧接 you minimize your potential for a wrong decision 给出具体优点——"转好"信号词 strengths 后面那句就是答案句。

【替换】 minimize your potential for a wrong decision ↔ Minimizing the possibility of a wrong decision
potential ≈ possibility 近义替换

【排除】 A) 未提及

Maximizing the advantage of available resources (最大化资源优势) 听来很像个优点, 但录音讲优点处只说 minimize your potential for a wrong decision 和摆脱猜测, 从未提"资源优势", 属凭常识硬安。

C) 原词陷阱

录音第 4 段确有 markets: analyzing target markets and promotional strategies, 但那是说"用数据分析现有目标市场", C 却说成 Discovering new potential markets (发现新市场), 听到 markets 就选会中招。

借用原文: analyzing target markets and promotional strategies

D) 原词陷阱

D 的 Perfecting promotional strategies 直接搬走录音里的 promotional strategies, 但原文是说"用数据去分析促销策略", 并非"完善促销策略"是它的优点, 词对了、意思却错了。

借用原文: analyzing target markets and promotional strategies

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

1 What is the secret to living past 100? Playing the piano is among the things the world's oldest person believes has contributed to her long life. Branyas Morera is now 115 years and 320 days old. That means she's been alive longer than any other living individual.

活过100岁的秘诀是什么?弹钢琴是世界上最长寿的人认为有助于她长寿的事情之一。Branyas Morera现在已经在115岁零320天了。这意味着她比任何其他在世的人活得都久。

2 Branyas was born in the United States on April 4th, 1907. But her family moved to Spain, where they were originally from, when she was a young child. She has lived there ever since.

Branyas于1907年4月4日出生在美国。但她的家人在她还是小孩时搬回了他们原来所在的西班牙。从那以后她就一直住在那里。

3 The 115-year-old is active on social media, regularly sharing aspects of her life. She also shares some of her secrets to living so long. These include playing the piano from a young age. Unfortunately, she had to give up the practice seven years ago at 108.

这位115岁的老人活跃在社交媒体上,经常分享她生活的方方面面。她还分享了一些长寿的秘诀。其中包括从小弹钢琴。不幸的是,她在七年前108岁时不得不放弃了这个练习。

4 Her other secrets for living a long life? She led an active lifestyle until her later years, but has never followed a specific diet. "Many people ask me what diet I follow to live so many years," Branyas wrote. "I have always eaten little, but everything, and I have never followed any plan." But she does eat yogurt every day, which she said has "an infinite number of positive properties" for the body. She has also said that the secret to a long life is "knowing how to choose" what to forget.

她长寿的其他秘诀?她在晚年之前保持着积极的生活方式,但从未遵循过特定的饮食。"很多人问我遵循什么饮食才能活这么多年,"Branyas写道。"我一直吃得很少,但什么都吃,从未遵循过任何计划。"但她确实每天吃酸奶,她说酸奶对身体有"无数积极的作用"。她还说过长寿的秘诀是"知道如何选择"要忘记什么。

5 "Life would be impossible if we remembered everything," she said.

"如果我们记住一切,生活将是不可能的,"她说。

19. A) She is one of the world's best-known pianists.

B) She celebrated her 110th birthday this April.

C) She moved to the U.S. at a young age.

D) She is the world's oldest individual.

【题目】 What do we learn about Branyas Morera?

【翻译】 我们对Branyas Morera有什么了解?

A) 她是世界上最著名的钢琴家之一。 B) 她在今年四月庆祝了她的110岁生日。

C) 她在年轻时移居美国。 D) 她是世界上最年长的个人。

【答案】 D (细节题) She is the world's oldest individual.

【定位】 Branyas Morera is now 115 years and 320 days old. That means she's been alive longer than any other living individual.

布兰亚斯·莫雷拉现在 115 岁零 320 天。这意味着她比任何其他在世的人都活得更久。

【信号】 longer than 任何人即最年长。 答案信号是比较结构 longer than any other living individual——“比任何其他在世者都活得久”就等于“世上最年长”，这种“er than any other”的极限表述是定位最高级类信息的标志。

【替换】 longer than any other living individual ↔ **the world's oldest individual**

比较级换最高级

【排除】 A) 过度推断

原文确实提到她弹钢琴，但只说弹琴是她长寿秘诀之一，从未说她是“世界知名钢琴家”；one of the world's best-known pianists把“会弹琴”拔高成“知名钢琴家”，是过度推断。

借用原文：playing the piano from a young age

B) 原词陷阱

原文说她现在 115 years and 320 days old，是 115 岁，本选项却说她四月庆祝“110 岁生日”；它盗用了原文真实存在的出生日期“April 4th”的月份与年龄数字来拼凑，数字被偷换，听到“April”就选会中招。

借用原文：115 years and 320 days old

C) 与原文相反

原文说她出生在美国，后来 her family moved to Spain——是搬去西班牙；本选项却说她“年幼时搬到美国”，把方向彻底说反了。它盗用“moved”“young child”等原词，只把目的地颠倒，专坑没听清方向的人。

借用原文：her family moved to Spain

20. A) Being always active on social media.
B) Doing regular and vigorous exercise.
C) Playing the piano from a young age.
D) Following a specific diet every day.

【题目】 What is one of Branyas Morera's secrets to living a long life?

【翻译】 Branyas Morera长寿的秘诀之一是什么？

- A) 在社交媒体上始终保持活跃。 B) 进行规律且高强度的运动。 C) 从小弹钢琴。
D) 每天遵循特定的饮食。

【答案】 C (细节题) Playing the piano from a young age.

【定位】 She also shares some of her secrets to living so long. These include playing the piano from a young age.

她还分享了一些自己长寿的秘诀。这些秘诀包括从小弹钢琴。

【信号】 These include 引出**秘诀清单**。答案信号是列举句 These include playing the piano from a young age——“These include”紧跟在“her secrets”之后，明确把弹琴列入秘诀清单，这种“include/such as”的列举信号是细节题的金标定位点。

【替换】 playing the piano from a young age ↔ **Playing the piano from a young age**

列举项原样对应

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

原文确实说她 active on social media，但这只是描述她的日常状态，紧接其后“These include”列举秘诀时并没有把“活跃于社交媒体”列进去；本选项盗用“active on social media”原词，却答非所问。

借用原文：active on social media

B) **偷换概念**

原文只说她 led an active lifestyle（生活方式活跃），并没说她做“regular and vigorous exercise（规律而剧烈的运动）”；本选项把“active lifestyle”偷换成程度更重的“vigorous exercise”，程度被拔高。

借用原文：led an active lifestyle

D) **与原文相反**

原文明确说她 has never followed a specific diet——从不遵循特定饮食；本选项却说她“每天遵循特定饮食”，与原文相反。它盗用“specific diet”原词，把否定听成肯定就会误选。

借用原文：never followed a specific diet

21. A) Eating as little as one can possibly manage.
B) Having the ability to forget things selectively.
C) Figuring out the positive properties of each food item.
D) Knowing how to remember major events in one's life.

【题目】 What does Branyas Morera think also contributes to a long life?

【翻译】 Branyas Morera认为还有什么有助于长寿?

- A) 尽可能少吃。 B) 有选择性地忘记事情的能力。 C) 弄清每种食物的有益特性。
D) 知道如何记住人生中的重大事件。

【答案】 **B** (态度观点题) Having the ability to forget things selectively.

【定位】 She has also said that the secret to a long life is "knowing how to choose" what to forget.
她还说过，长寿的秘诀是“懂得选择”要忘掉什么。

【信号】 **she has also said** 引出本人观点。答案信号是引述句 She has also said that the secret to a long life is——“she has also said”直接标记这是她本人的另一条观点，加上“also”正对应题干的“also contributes”，是态度观点题最可靠的定位信号。

【替换】 knowing how to choose what to forget ↔ **the ability to forget things selectively**
选择遗忘换选择性遗忘

【排除】 A) **过度推断**

原文说她 always eaten little, but everything——吃得少但什么都吃；本选项却说“尽可能少吃”，把“eaten little”拔高到极端，还丢了“但什么都吃”的另一半。它盗用“eaten little”原词，制造“听到 little 就选”的诱惑。

借用原文：always eaten little, but everything

C) **偷换概念**

原文说酸奶对身体有 an infinite number of positive properties，是夸酸奶本身；本选项却说“弄清每种食物的有益属性”，把“酸奶有有益属性”偷换成“她认为要研究每种食物的属性”。它盗用“positive properties”原词，所指对象被偷换。

借用原文：an infinite number of positive properties

D) **与原文相反**

原文强调的是“懂得选择忘掉什么”，还说 Life would be impossible if we remembered everything——记住一切反而不行；本选项却说“懂得记住人生大事”，方向与原文相反。它盗用 remember/forget 同一话题词，把遗忘说成记忆。

借用原文：Life would be impossible if we remembered everything

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

1 It's the first day of school, and your teacher tells you to find a seat in the classroom. Where do you sit? Does it matter? Yes. It does matter where you sit in your classroom, so choose and choose carefully.

Studies report that where you sit in the classroom can impact your ability to learn and the way your teacher perceives you. Guess what else? Your grade.

这是开学第一天,老师让你在教室里找个座位。你会坐在哪里?这重要吗?是的。你坐在教室的哪个位置确实很重要,所以要慎重选择。研究表明,你在教室里的座位会影响你的学习能力以及老师对你的看法。你猜还有什么?你的成绩。

2 Then what is the best seat in the classroom?

那么教室里最好的座位是哪里呢?

3 In one study, students who sat in the front and center of the classroom received a higher grade average and scored higher on tests than those sitting towards the back of the classroom. Get this. Students sitting in the middle of the classroom also outscored students sitting behind them. This study gathered that students had a clearer vision of the blackboard and were able to focus more attention on the instructor. By sitting front and center, students were able to hear better too.

在一项研究中,坐在教室前排和中间位置的学生比坐在教室后排的学生获得了更高的平均成绩,考试分数也更高。还有一点。坐在教室中间的学生的成绩也超过了坐在他们后面的学生。这项研究发现,学生们对黑板有更清晰的视野,能够将更多注意力集中在授课教师身上。坐在前排和中间位置,学生们也能听得更清楚。

4 The instructors said that they also formed a better connection with the students who sat in front. Perhaps the connection is made because of eye contact and visibility and more interaction. But when you sit in the front row, you may be called on more by your teacher, mainly due to the fact that you are easier to see. So for students who are not prepared and for those who are extremely shy, the attention could cause some unwanted stress.

授课教师表示,他们与坐在前排的学生建立了更好的联系。也许这种联系是由于眼神交流、可见度以及更多互动而形成的。但是当你坐在前排时,你可能会更多地被老师提问,主要是因为老师更容易看到你。所以对于没有准备好的学生以及极度害羞的学生来说,这种关注可能会带来一些不必要的压力。

22. A) The ability to learn.

B) The first day of school.

C) How teachers perceive them.

D) Where they sit in the classroom.

【题目】 What is of great importance to students according to the speaker?

【翻译】 根据讲话者的观点,什么对学生来说非常重要?

A) 学习能力。 B) 开学第一天。 C) 教师如何看待他们。 D) 他们在教室里坐在哪里。

【答案】 D (细节题) Where they sit in the classroom.

【定位】 It does matter where you sit in your classroom, so choose and choose carefully. Studies report that where you sit in the classroom can impact your ability to learn and the way your teacher perceives you.

你坐在教室的哪个位置,确实有影响,所以要慎重选座。研究表明,你在教室里的座位会影响你的学习能力以及老师对你的看法。

【信号】**加重强调 It does matter**。说话人先自问 Where do you sit? Does it matter? 紧接着用加重语气的 It does matter where you sit in your classroom 自答, does 的强调正是答案信号——被反复强调的"坐在哪"就是说话人认定的重点。

【替换】where you sit in your classroom ↔ **Where they sit in the classroom.**
人称转换, 意思不变

【排除】A) **原词陷阱**

原文确实念到 your ability to learn, 但那是"座位"带来的"影响之一", 并非说话人说的"对学生重要的东西"本身。把"被影响的结果"当成"重要的东西", 是典型的听到原词就想选。

借用原文: can impact your ability to learn

B) **原词陷阱**

原文开头说 It's the first day of school, 但那只是用来引出话题的场景背景, 说话人从没说"开学第一天"对学生重要, 属于借开头原词设的陷阱。

借用原文: It's the first day of school

C) **答非所问**

原文 the way your teacher perceives you 确被念到, 但它和"学习能力"一样, 是座位带来的"影响", 不是说话人认定"重要"的那样东西, 张冠李戴。

借用原文: the way your teacher perceives you

-
23. A) They often received close attention from the instructors.
B) They obtained the highest grade average in their class.
C) They actually wanted a clear vision of the blackboard.
D) They scored higher than students sitting behind them.

【题目】**What did one study find about students seated in the middle of the classroom?**

【翻译】一项研究发现坐在教室中间的学生有什么特点?

- A) 他们经常受到教师的密切关注。 B) 他们获得了班级中最高的平均成绩。
C) 他们实际上想要清楚地看到黑板。 D) 他们的分数高于坐在他们后面的学生。

【答案】**D** (细节题) They scored higher than students sitting behind them.

【定位】Get this. Students sitting in the middle of the classroom also outscored students sitting behind them.

注意了: 坐在教室中间的学生, 成绩也超过了坐在他们后面的学生。

【信号】**提示语 Get this 引出关键发现**。说话人用 Get this ("注意听这个") 专门提醒, 随后给出 Students sitting in the middle of the classroom also outscored students sitting behind them, 这种"提示语+发现"正是答案信号, 直接对准"中间座位学生"的结论。

【替换】outscored students sitting behind them ↔ **They scored higher than students sitting behind them.**
outscore = scored higher than

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

原文 formed a better connection with the students who sat in front 讲的是"前排"学生与老师的关系，受关注的是前排不是"中间"。把前排学生的待遇安到"中间座位学生"头上，是张冠李戴。

借用原文：formed a better connection with the students who sat in front

B) 偷换概念

原文只说前排/中间学生 received a higher grade average（比后排更高），选项却说成 obtained the highest grade average in their class（全班最高），把"比较高"偷换成"最高"，程度被夸大。

借用原文：received a higher grade average

C) 偷换概念

原文 students had a clearer vision of the blackboard 说的是前排中间学生"看黑板更清楚"这一既成事实（成绩高的原因），并非选项所谓"他们其实想要看清黑板（wanted）"，既改了意思又不是本题问的发现。

借用原文：students had a clearer vision of the blackboard

-
24. A) A higher grade average among all students of a class.
B) A better connection between instructors and students.
C) A stronger support for a student-centered teaching approach.
D) A more favorable atmosphere for effective classroom learning.

【题目】 What can eye contact, visibility and more interaction probably bring about?

【翻译】 眼神接触、可见度和更多互动可能会带来什么？

- A) 一个班级所有学生的平均成绩更高。 B) 教师与学生之间更好的联系。
C) 对以学生为中心的教学方法更有力的支持。 D) 更有利于有效课堂学习的氛围。

【答案】 B（细节题） A better connection between instructors and students.

【定位】 The instructors said that they also formed a better connection with the students who sat in front. Perhaps the connection is made because of eye contact and visibility and more interaction.

老师们说，他们和坐在前排的学生还建立了更好的联系。也许这种联系正是因为眼神交流、容易被看到以及更多的互动而形成的。

【信号】 因果倒装 because of 揭示因果。 原文先给结果 formed a better connection，再用 because of eye contact and visibility and more interaction 点出原因。题干把"因"列出来反问"带来什么果"，沿 because of 这条因果线，对应的"果"正是"更好的联系"。

【替换】 formed a better connection with the students who sat in front ↔

A better connection between instructors and students.

近乎原义概括，主体补全

【排除】 A) 答非所问

a higher grade average 是上一段讲座位与成绩的内容，与本题问的"眼神交流等带来什么"不是同一个因果；选项还把范围扩成 among all students of a class（全班所有人），既答非所问又以偏概全。

借用原文：received a higher grade average

C) 未提及

A stronger support for a student-centered teaching approach. 里"以学生为中心的教学法"原文从未提及，是凭"师生互动"硬联想出来的，属未提及。

D) 过度推断

A more favorable atmosphere for effective classroom learning. 听上去与"课堂学习"很搭，但原文讲的是"师生联系（connection）"，从没说"更有利的课堂学习氛围"，属未提及的合理推测项。

25. A) They may experience some unwanted stress.

B) They may try hard to show their preparedness.

C) They may receive extra attention from the instructor.

D) They may feel helpless when called on by the instructor.

【题目】 What do we learn about extremely shy students sitting in the front row of the classroom?

【翻译】 关于坐在教室前排的极度害羞的学生,我们了解到什么?

A) 他们可能会经历一些不必要的压力。 B) 他们可能会努力展示自己的准备情况。

C) 他们可能会受到教师的额外关注。 D) 他们在被教师点名时可能会感到无助。

【答案】 A（细节题） They may experience some unwanted stress.

【定位】 So for students who are not prepared and for those who are extremely shy, the attention could cause some unwanted stress.

所以，对于那些没准备好的学生以及那些极为害羞的学生来说，这种关注可能会带来一些不想要的压力。

【信号】 结尾 So 收束 + 转折隐含。 前句还在说前排"被老师叫到更多"，结尾用 So for...those who are extremely shy, the attention could cause some unwanted stress 笔锋一转点出负面后果。So 引出的收束句正是针对"害羞学生"的答案落点。

【替换】 the attention could cause some unwanted stress ↔ **They may experience some unwanted stress.**
cause→experience，因果换视角

【排除】 B) 与原文相反

They may try hard to show their preparedness. 原文未提；原文恰恰说的是"没准备好"的学生 students who are not prepared，与"努力表现自己准备好了"方向相反。

借用原文：students who are not prepared

C) 原词陷阱

the attention 确被念到，但原文说这关注对害羞学生造成的是"压力"；选项 They may receive extra attention from the instructor. 只截取"被额外关注"这个中性事实，回避了问的"后果"，是听到 attention 就想选的原词陷阱。

借用原文：you may be called on more by your teacher

D) 过度推断

原文说前排学生 may be called on more（更可能被点名），但只说会带来"压力"，并未说他们"被点到时感到无助（feel helpless）"，是顺着"被点名"多推了一步。

借用原文：you may be called on more by your teacher

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第2段，第2句

主系表结构加比较级是常见句式，"more than" 引导的比较表达在真题中频繁出现，具有一定代表性，但本句结构过于简单，缺少从句或复杂修饰，典型性中等

This was due to the risk of bird flu.

第3段，第5句

主系表结构 + 表原因的 "due to" 介词短语在考试中较常见，属于基础句式，但本句过于简短、无扩展成分，代表性一般。

Even so, there have been a very small number of cases recently when authorities discovered eggs during further inspections.

第5段，第1句

there be 句型结合定语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构，尤其是用关系副词 "when" 引导定语从句修饰表示时间或事件的名词（如 cases、situations）的句式非常典型。掌握这种结构对理解新闻报道、学术文章等文体有较强的迁移价值。

What do we learn from the news report about the egg price in the U.S.?

第1题题干

结构典型性较高。特殊疑问句"疑问词 + 助动词 + 主语 + 动词原形"是四六级听力和阅读理解题中的常见句式，掌握后可迁移至大量类似问句的理解和成分分析。

It has risen because of bird flu.

第1题，C

"主语 + 现在完成时谓语 + 原因状语" 是常见句式，在四六级和考研阅读中经常出现，具有一定代表性，但结构过于简单，不足以覆盖复杂句式的典型特征。

Among the reasons given for the decision, the restaurant cited "noise levels, lack of space for high chairs, cleaning up crazy messes, and the liability of kids running around the restaurant".

第2段，第1句

涵盖主语、谓语、宾语、状语四种核心成分；宾语为并列的名词性短语且包含动名词，状语为含过去分词后置定语的介词短语，成分种类较丰富；过去分词 "given" 作定语、动名词 "cleaning" 作宾语、现在分词 "running" 作定语的区分，以及并列宾语的识别，都是值得练习的点

There are others, however, who showed support for the restaurant's decision.

第4段，第1句

there be 句型搭配限制性定语从句修饰主语的结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现,是典型的长难句基础模式,掌握后可迁移到大量类似句式的理解中,代表性较强。

What do we learn from the news report about the restaurant Nettie's House?

第3题 题干

特殊疑问句在四六级听力和阅读理解题干中常见，"learn from" 搭配和介词短语后置定语也属高频句式，具有一定复用价值。

It has banned kids under 10 from dining there.

第3题，B

本句采用 "主语 + 现在完成时谓语 + 宾语 + 介词短语状语" 的结构，在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，且 "ban ... from doing" 是高频搭配，具备一定代表性，但简单句结构本身迁移价值有限。

What do supporters say in response to the restaurant's new policy?

第4题 题干

特殊疑问句在四六级和考研阅读、听力中属于常见句式，本句的 "疑问词 + do/does + 主语 + 动词原形" 结构是标准提问模式，具有一定代表性，但作为独立简单句，句式偏短，缺少从句等更复杂的典型考点。

They may carry viruses that are fatal to native snakes, which do not have resistance.

第3段，第4句

本句展示了定语从句修饰名词的典型用法，尤其是限制性和非限制性定语从句的区别，这是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。情态动词表可能性的用法也很常见，结构具有较强的代表性和迁移价值。

If officers found the snake, they would employ a licensed snake catcher to catch it and transport it to a specialist animal doctor, the government said.

第4段，第1句

间接引语 + 条件状语从句的组合是新闻报道和考试阅读中的高频句式，典型且实用性强

If caught, the snake would be examined to determine where it came from, how long it had been in the area, what it had been eating, whether it was carrying any diseases of concern and whether it had produced babies.

第4段，第2句

这种“主句 + 目的状语 + 多个并列宾语从句”的结构在学术报告和长难句真题中极其常见，具有很强的迁移价值。

What does the report say security officers were searching for?

第5题题干

特殊疑问句嵌套宾语从句、疑问词在从句中充当成分并提前到句首，这是四六级和考研英语阅读理解中的高频句式。掌握这种结构后，可以迁移到大量类似的复杂疑问句，具有很强的典型性和实用性。

What did the government say would be done if security officers found what they were searching for?

第7题题干

成分划分训练价值高。涵盖了多个易错点：疑问句中主谓宾的倒装识别、从句整体充当宾语的判定、条件状语从句的定位、关系代词what的双重成分归属（引导词+从句内宾语）、以及多层嵌套中各层主谓宾的准确划分。特别适合训练学生在复杂句中逐层剥离、准确定位成分的能力

W: Well, it turns out that she's spent it all already.

第11段，第1句

"it turns out that" 结构在四六级和考研真题中频繁出现，属于高度典型的主语从句句式。掌握本句结构后，学习者可以迁移到 "it happens that"、"it seems that" 等大量类似句型，实用性强。

You see, she was planning to quit the job she hates and retire early.

第15段，第2句

限制性定语从句省略关系代词、不定式并列作宾语、过去进行时表达过去计划，这些都是四六级和考研真题中高频出现的句式特征，典型性较强，掌握后可广泛迁移

But now that she ran out of money, she can't.

第15段，第3句

"now that" 引导原因状语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见,且主句谓语省略的现象也频繁出现,掌握后可复用到类似句式

W: She wants to, but her husband refuses to get rid of it.

第17段，第1句

"but" 连接的并列转折句是四六级和考研中的高频句式,两个对立观点的表达方式非常典型,掌握后可大量复用于理解类似对话和短文。

He says the car is the best thing that has ever happened to him, and if she sells it, he will divorce her.

第17段，第2句

全句结构在四六级和考研真题中高度典型：并列主句结构、宾语从句省略引导词、限制性定语从句修饰先行词、条件状语从句与主句搭配，都是考试中的常见句式。第一个主句"says"后接宾语从句且省略"that"，以及定语从句用"that"引导并充当从句主语，都是高频考点。掌握本句的结构分析方法可以直接应用于大量类似真题句子，迁移性很强。

What do we learn about Hannah from the conversation?

第9题 题干

特殊疑问句在四六级听力、阅读理解中频繁出现，尤其是询问 "从材料中了解到什么" 这类题型非常典型，掌握后可大量复用于理解类似题目。

She no longer has any money left.

第9题，A

本句涵盖主语、谓语、宾语、宾语补足语、时间状语五种成分，成分种类相对丰富。宾语补足语"left" 的识别是一个有价值的训练点，因为学习者容易将其误判为定语或与 "has" 构成完成时。时间状语 "no longer" 插入主谓之间也是值得练习的位置变化。但句子整体结构较简单，缺少从句等更复杂成分，训练价值中等偏上。

She can no longer hold on to her job.

第9题, C

本句体现 "情态动词 + 否定副词 + 动词短语 + 宾语" 的典型结构, 在四六级和考研英语阅读中频繁出现。短语动词 "hold on to" 和否定副词 "no longer" 的搭配是常考句式, 掌握后可复用于类似表达能力或状态变化的句子。

She has been robbed of 5 million Euros.

第9题, D

被动语态加介词短语状语的结构在四六级和考研英语阅读中较为常见, 尤其是涉及 "be + 过去分词 + of" 这类固定搭配的句型。学习者掌握后可以迁移到类似的被动句型中。但本句过于简短, 缺少更复杂的修饰或从句, 代表性不如那些包含多重修饰或从句的典型长难句。

What does Hannah's husband say he'll do if she sells the new car?

第11题 题干

疑问句 + 省略 that 的宾语从句 + 条件状语从句, 是四六级和考研英语阅读中常见的组合句式。宾语从句省略引导词、条件从句嵌套在宾语从句内, 都是高频考点。掌握这个结构可以迁移到大量类似句子, 典型性很高。

I thought we agreed that we would not be sending him away at such a young age.

第2段, 第2句

"think/believe/say等+宾语从句"以及"agree+宾语从句"都是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式; 两层宾语从句嵌套的结构也很典型, 学生掌握后可大量复用到其他认知动词和陈述动词的句子中, 迁移性强。

W: They do have a great outdoor campus where he could finally learn all those outdoor sports you have been wanting him to try.

第3段, 第1句

本句成分丰富, 涵盖主谓宾基本结构、定语从句的关系副词 where 和省略关系代词两种引导方式、宾语补足语 to try、程度状语 finally, 以及完整的双宾语从句嵌套。省略关系代词的定语从句和 try 的宾语前置是两个重要的易错点, 适合作为定语从句和成分划分的综合练习句, 训练价值较高

M: Yeah, the classrooms would probably smell like paint, making the air in the school all stuffy.

第4段，第1句

涵盖主语、谓语、方式状语和结果状语四种成分，特别是现在分词引导的结果状语是常见易错点，适合练习分词短语的识别和成分划分

They have a wonderful arts program that would really challenge Jake in terms of creativity and imagination.

第4段，第3句

主句+限制性定语从句是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式，that引导定语从句修饰宾语的结构极为常见，掌握后可大量复用到其他句子的分析中。

Being practically next door, one of us could take him to school every day before going to work.

第4段，第4句

本句体现了简单句中常见的句首状语（分词短语）+ 主谓宾 + 多个状语的典型结构，是四六级和考研英语阅读中高频出现的句式。情态动词的使用以及多个状语的排列也符合真题中的常见模式，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

They have a reputation of being overly strict with the students, not to mention the overwhelming amount of homework they assign, which would lead to a lot of pressure for Jake and me.

第5段，第2句

本句覆盖主谓宾、定语从句（限制性和非限制性）、介词短语作定语和状语、关系代词省略等多种成分和结构，涉及的语法点较为丰富，适合练习定语从句的识别和成分划分，训练价值较高

He is not yet mature enough to live on his own.

第12题，C

"主语 + be + 形容词 + enough + to do" 是考试中较常见的句型，用于表达某人或某物达到某种程度以至于能够做某事，这种结构在四六级和考研英语阅读中经常出现，具有较好的典型性和复用价值，掌握后可迁移到类似句型的理解。

Analytical decision-making is a decision-making approach where a manager makes important business decisions only with solid data.

第1段，第1句

主系表结构加 where 引导的定语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,常用于给专业术语下定义或描述事物特征,学习者掌握后可迁移至大量同类定义句和说明句,具有较强的代表性

While this approach is beneficial when you have the time and the decision is important, it is problematic when time is crucial.

第2段，第2句

本句涵盖主系表和主谓宾两种基本句型，包含让步状语从句、时间状语从句、并列结构等多种成分，且存在嵌套关系。对于练习状语从句的识别、嵌套结构的分析、并列与从属的区分，有较高价值。

This commitment, one right way of thinking or doing things, hinders the manager's flexibility.

第3段，第3句

本句覆盖主语、谓语、宾语、同位语四种成分,同位语的识别(依靠逗号隔离和语义解释关系)是一个有一定训练价值的考点,且同位语内部嵌套介词短语 "of thinking or doing things",可练习后置定语的识别。但缺少定语从句、状语从句等更复杂的成分类型,整体训练收益中等。

Despite its restrictions, analytical decision-making does have several key strengths.

第4段，第1句

"Despite + 名词短语" 作让步状语修饰主句是四六级和考研常见句式，具有一定代表性；助动词强调结构也偶有出现，掌握后可迁移到类似的对比或转折语境中。

By relying on facts and data, you minimize your potential for a wrong decision.

第4段，第2句

句首介词短语 + 主谓宾核心结构是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式，尤其是 by doing 引导方式状语的用法出现频率高，掌握后有较好的迁移性。

What does the passage say is a major flaw of analytical decision-making?

第16题 题干

特殊疑问句中嵌套宾语从句、疑问词在从句中充当成分,这是四六级和考研阅读理解题干的高频句式。掌握这种结构后,可以直接迁移到大量类似的题目中,实用性极强。

Lay emphasis on thinking flexibly.

第17题, D

祈使句是四六级和考研写作中常用句式,尤其在建议类、说明文中频繁出现,具有较好的迁移性,但本句结构过于简单,未涉及复杂修饰或从句,代表性中等。

Playing the piano is among the things the world's oldest person believes has contributed to her long life.

第1段, 第2句

本句涵盖了动名词短语作主语、系动词、介词短语作表语、省略关系代词的限制性定语从句、省略连接词的宾语从句、现在完成时作谓语等多种成分和结构。特别是定语从句省略关系代词、宾语从句省略that、以及从句嵌套这些点,都是学生容易混淆或忽略的地方,很适合用来训练对句子成分的精细划分和层级关系的理解能力。

That means she's been alive longer than any other living individual.

第1段, 第4句

"动词 + 省略 that 的宾语从句" 和 "现在完成时 + 比较状语" 都是四六级和考研常考结构。句式简洁且实用性强,学习者掌握后可大量迁移到类似 "研究表明、数据显示、这意味着" 等常见表达,典型性较高。

But her family moved to Spain, where they were originally from, when she was a young child.

第2段, 第2句

主句加非限制性定语从句加时间状语从句的组合是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式,非限制性定语从句补充背景信息、时间状语从句提供时间背景的用法非常典型,掌握后可广泛迁移到类似句子。

Unfortunately, she had to give up the practice seven years ago at 108.

第3段，第4句

简单句结构在真题中常见,"had to do" 情态表达和时间状语的配置也具有一定代表性,但因结构过于简单,作为典型句式的学习迁移价值有限。

But she does eat yogurt every day, which she said has "an infinite number of positive properties" for the body.

第4段，第5句

本句涵盖主谓宾、时间状语、非限制性定语从句、插入语等多种成分，且强调结构 does eat 和关系代词 which 在从句中充当主语都是值得练习的考点。适合训练学生识别复杂修饰关系和插入成分的能力。

"Life would be impossible if we remembered everything," she said.

第5段，第1句

结构高度典型。直接引语 + 引述动词是写作和考试中的常见句式,虚拟语气的 if 条件句(if + 过去式, 主句 would + 原形)是语法考点的经典结构。掌握后可大量迁移到类似的引述句和虚拟条件句中。

What does Branyas Morera think also contributes to a long life?

第21题题干

"特殊疑问句 + 宾语从句"的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见,尤其是间接疑问句作宾语的用法是高频考点;本句的疑问句语序和间接疑问句结构都是标准句式,掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似句子,典型性很高

It's the first day of school, and your teacher tells you to find a seat in the classroom.

第1段，第1句

并列句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见结构,"tell sb to do sth" 句型也很典型,但本句过于简单,缺少考试中常见的修饰成分或复杂从句,代表性中等。

It does matter where you sit in your classroom, so choose and choose carefully.

第1段，第5句

"It + 谓语 + 主语从句"的形式主语结构、主句并列用"so"表因果、祈使句省略主语，这三类结构在四六级和考研真题中均为高频句式；特别是形式主语结构和因果并列句是阅读和写作的常见考点，掌握后可大量复用。

Students sitting in the middle of the classroom also outscored students sitting behind them.

第3段，第3句

涵盖了主语、谓语、宾语、状语、定语五种成分，其中两个后置定语的识别是典型练习点——需要区分现在分词短语作定语和作谓语的区别，这对基础较弱的学生是有价值的易错点；但缺少补语、从句等更复杂成分，训练广度有限。

What can eye contact, visibility and more interaction probably bring about?

第24题 题干

本句为典型的特殊疑问句结构，疑问词 "What" 作宾语提前，主语为并列名词短语，谓语为情态动词加动词原形。这类疑问句在四六级和考研阅读理解、翻译中频繁出现，掌握后可直接迁移至大量类似句式，代表性较强。

What do we learn about extremely shy students sitting in the front row of the classroom?

第25题 题干

结构典型性较高。特殊疑问句是考试中的高频句式，"What do we learn about..." 这种询问信息或观点的表达在阅读理解和听力材料中经常出现。现在分词短语作后置定语修饰名词也是常考语法点。掌握本句结构可以迁移到大量类似疑问句的分析中。

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本卷出现的 196 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。

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会
本卷10次 · 真题 466 句

analytical C1

adj. 善于分析的
本卷9次 · 真题 18 句

instructor B1

n. 教练
本卷6次 · 真题 12 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)
本卷4次 · 真题 139 句

million A2

num. 一百万
本卷4次 · 真题 119 句

average A2

adj. 平均的
本卷4次 · 真题 89 句

approach B1

v. 靠近, 接近 (在空间或时间上)
本卷4次 · 真题 50 句

style A2

n. 方式
本卷4次 · 真题 31 句

border B1

n. 边界
本卷4次 · 真题 17 句

local A2

adj. 当地的
本卷3次 · 真题 150 句

customer A2

n. 顾客, 客户
本卷3次 · 真题 124 句

diet A2

n. 日常饮食
本卷3次 · 真题 113 句

major B1

adj. 主要的
本卷3次 · 真题 73 句

security B1

n. 安全
本卷3次 · 真题 62 句

connection B1

n. 联系
本卷3次 · 真题 61 句

determine B2

v. 决定
本卷3次 · 真题 51 句

official B1

adj. 官方的

本卷3次·真题47句

figure A2

n. 数字

本卷3次·真题44句

contact B1

n. 联系

本卷3次·真题43句

instinct B2

n. 本能

本卷3次·真题25句

skin A2

n. 皮肤

本卷3次·真题25句

implement B2

v. 实施

本卷3次·真题14句

outdoor A2

adj. 户外的, 室外的

本卷3次·真题11句

support A2

v. 支持

本卷2次·真题118句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本卷2次·真题115句

risk A2

n. 风险

本卷2次·真题108句

stress B1

n. 压力

本卷2次·真题102句

type A2

n. 类型

本卷2次·真题97句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本卷2次·真题79句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本卷2次·真题79句

contribute B1

v. 捐献

本卷2次·真题74句

data B1

n. 数据

本卷2次·真题73句

academic

B2

adj. 学术的

本卷2次·真题 69 句

event

A2

n. 事件

本卷2次·真题 66 句

potential

B2

adj. 潜在的

本卷2次·真题 63 句

due

B1

adj. 预期的

本卷2次·真题 62 句

positive

B1

adj. 积极的

本卷2次·真题 62 句

policy

B1

n. 政策

本卷2次·真题 61 句

wrong

A2

adj. 错误的

本卷2次·真题 54 句

specific

B2

adj. 具体的

本卷2次·真题 42 句

interaction

B2

n. 相互作用

本卷2次·真题 40 句

thinking

A2

n. 思考

本卷2次·真题 40 句

item

A2

n. 项目

本卷2次·真题 39 句

ban

B2

v. 禁止

本卷2次·真题 37 句

site

A2

n. 地点

本卷2次·真题 37 句

rely

B1

v. 依赖;依靠

本卷2次·真题 36 句

extremely

B1

adv. 极其

本卷2次·真题 34 句

protection

B1

n. 保护

本卷2次·真题 32 句

vision B2

n. 视力

本卷2次·真题 28 句

ignore B1

v. 忽视;不理睬

本卷2次·真题 26 句

announce B1

v. 宣布

本卷2次·真题 24 句

crucial B2

adj. 至关重要的

本卷2次·真题 22 句

construction B1

n. 建造

本卷2次·真题 21 句

perceive B2

v. 理解, 领悟 (某事的性质或意义)

本卷2次·真题 21 句

campus B1

n. (大学或学院的) 校园

本卷2次·真题 20 句

strength B1

n. 力量

本卷2次·真题 20 句

property B1

n. 财产

本卷2次·真题 19 句

datum C1

n. 数据 (单数形式, 复数为 data)

本卷2次·真题 18 句

abandon B2

v. 离弃

本卷2次·真题 16 句

assumption B2

n. 假定;假设(未经证实就认为是真的事)

本卷2次·真题 13 句

mess B1

n. 脏乱;杂乱

本卷2次·真题 11 句

outstanding B2

adj. 杰出的, 出色的

本卷2次·真题 9 句

enroll B2

v. 注册

本卷2次·真题 8 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本卷1次·真题 174 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本卷1次·真题 169 句

actually A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本卷1次·真题 148 句

online A2

adj. 在线的

本卷1次·真题 145 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本卷1次·真题 137 句

learning A1

n. 学习

本卷1次·真题 120 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本卷1次·真题 107 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本卷1次·真题 98 句

base A2

n. 基础

本卷1次·真题 95 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本卷1次·真题 90 句

case A2

n. 情况

本卷1次·真题 89 句

amount A2

n. 数量

本卷1次·真题 87 句

consumer B1

n. 消费者

本卷1次·真题 84 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本卷1次·真题 83 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本卷1次·真题 80 句

digital B1

adj. 数字的

本卷1次·真题 75 句

department A2

n. 部门

本卷1次·真题 66 句

current B1

adj. 现在的

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

pressure B1

n. 心理压力

本卷1次·真题 63 句

resident B2

n. 居民

本卷1次·真题 61 句

united B1

adj. 联合的

本卷1次·真题 60 句

enable B1

v. 使能够

本卷1次·真题 58 句

attack A2

v. 攻击

本卷1次·真题 55 句

medium B1

adj. 中等的

本卷1次·真题 55 句

resource B1

n. 资源

本卷1次·真题 54 句

struggle B1

v. 奋斗

本卷1次·真题 54 句

generally B1

adv. 通常, 一般地

本卷1次·真题 53 句

strategy B2

n. 策略

本卷1次·真题 53 句

desire B2

n. 愿望

本卷1次·真题 52 句

evidence B1

n. 证据

本卷1次·真题 52 句

species B2

n. 物种

本卷1次·真题 51 句

tax A2

n. 税

本卷1次·真题 49 句

available A2

adj. 可获得的

本卷1次·真题 48 句

extra A2

adj. 额外的

本卷1次·真题 48 句

recently A2

adv. 最近

本卷1次·真题 48 句

response B1

n. 回答

本卷1次·真题 47 句

mainly B1

adv. 主要地

本卷1次·真题 45 句

media B1

n. 大众传播媒介（报刊、电视、广播、互联...

本卷1次·真题 45 句

harm B1

n. 伤害

本卷1次·真题 44 句

attend A2

v. 出席，参加（会议、活动等）

本卷1次·真题 43 句

facility B2

n. 设施

本卷1次·真题 43 句

states A1

n. 国家

本卷1次·真题 43 句

adopt B1

v. 采纳

本卷1次·真题 41 句

further B1

adv. 更远地

本卷1次·真题 41 句

despite B1

prep. 尽管

本卷1次·真题 40 句

importance B1

n. 重要性

本卷1次·真题 40 句

purchase B1

v. 购买

本卷1次·真题 39 句

consequence B2

n. 结果

本卷1次·真题 38 句

regular B1

adj. 经常的

本卷1次·真题 38 句

teaching A2

n. 教学工作;教书

本卷1次·真题 38 句

exactly B1

adv. 精确地

本卷1次·真题 36 句

finally A2

adv. 终于, 最终

本卷1次·真题 36 句

respond B1

v. 回答, 答复

本卷1次·真题 35 句

creativity B2

n. 创造力

本卷1次·真题 34 句

expand B2

v. 扩大;扩展;增长

本卷1次·真题 34 句

recommend B1

v. 推荐

本卷1次·真题 34 句

achievement B1

n. 成就

本卷1次·真题 33 句

authority B2

n. 权力

本卷1次·真题 32 句

aware A2

adj. 知道的

本卷1次·真题 30 句

critical B2

adj. 批评的

本卷1次·真题 30 句

lifestyle B1

n. 生活方式

本卷1次·真题 29 句

opinion A2

n. 观点

本卷1次·真题 29 句

threat B1

n. 威胁

本卷1次·真题 28 句

distance A2

n. 距离

本卷1次·真题 27 句

regularly B1

adv. 经常地

本卷1次·真题 27 句

fully B1

adv. 完全地

本卷1次·真题 26 句

quit B1

v. 离开 (工作、学校等)

本卷1次·真题 26 句

yeah A1

intj. 是的

本卷1次·真题 25 句

carefully A2

adv. 仔细地

本卷1次·真题 24 句

possibility B1

n. 可能性

本卷1次·真题 24 句

target B1

n. 目标;靶子

本卷1次·真题 24 句

aspect B2

n. 方面

本卷1次·真题 22 句

contrast B2

n. 对比

本卷1次·真题 22 句

criticism B2

n. 批评

本卷1次·真题 22 句

gather B1

v. 聚集, 集合

本卷1次·真题 22 句

native B1

adj. 本国的

本卷1次·真题 22 句

retire B1

v. 退休

本卷1次·真题 22 句

comment B1

n. 评论

本卷1次·真题 21 句

disappear A2

v. 消失;不见

本卷1次·真题 21 句

observe B2

v. 观察;注意到

本卷1次·真题 21 句

admit B1

v. 承认 (事实、错误等)

本卷1次·真题 20 句

assign B1

v. 分配 (任务、工作)

本卷1次·真题 20 句

award B1

n. 奖

本卷1次·真题 20 句

transport B1

v. 运输, 运送

本卷1次·真题 20 句

unfortunately B1

adv. 不幸地

本卷1次·真题 20 句

emphasis B2

n. 强调

本卷1次·真题 19 句

hinder B2

v. 阻碍, 妨碍

本卷1次·真题 19 句

meanwhile B1

adv. 与此同时

本卷1次·真题 19 句

penalty B1

n. 处罚

本卷1次·真题 19 句

commitment B2

n. 承诺

本卷1次·真题 18 句

leadership B2

n. 领导地位;领导权

本卷1次·真题 18 句

poisonous B2

adj. 有毒的

本卷1次·真题 17 句

victim B1

n. 受害者

本卷1次·真题 17 句

frequent B1

adj. 频繁的

本卷1次·真题 16 句

rid B2

v. 使摆脱

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

beneficial B2

adj. 有益的

本卷1次·真题 15 句

divorce B2

n. 离婚

本卷1次·真题 15 句

possibly B1

adv. 可能, 也许

本卷1次·真题 15 句

atmosphere B2

n. 气氛

本卷1次·真题 14 句

newly B1

adv. 最近

本卷1次·真题 14 句

employ B1

v. 雇用

本卷1次·真题 13 句

flexibility B2

n. 灵活性

本卷1次·真题 13 句

imagination B1

n. 想象力

本卷1次·真题 13 句

reputation B2

n. 名声

本卷1次·真题 13 句

cite B2

v. 引用, 引证

本卷1次·真题 12 句

cure B1

v. 治愈 (疾病)

本卷1次·真题 12 句

exact B2

adj. 精确的

本卷1次·真题 12 句

spokesperson B2

n. 发言人

本卷1次·真题 12 句

walking A1

n. 步行

本卷1次·真题 12 句

agriculture B2

n. 农业

本卷1次·真题 11 句

heavily B1

adv. 大量地

本卷1次·真题 11 句

committed B2

adj. 尽心尽力的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

dining A2

n. 进餐

本卷1次·真题 10 句

impose B2

v. 强制实行

本卷1次·真题 10 句

timely B2

adj. 及时的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

uncomfortable B1

adj. 不舒服的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

classify B2

v. 将...分类,把...归类

本卷1次·真题 9 句

crowded A2

adj. 拥挤的, 挤满人的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

dull B1

adj. 无聊的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

maximize B2

v. 使最大化

本卷1次·真题 9 句

mum A1

n. 妈妈

本卷1次·真题 9 句

obtain B2

v. 获得

本卷1次·真题 9 句

overwhelming B2

adj. 压倒性的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

restriction B2

n. 限制

本卷1次·真题 9 句

specialist B2

n. 专家

本卷1次·真题 9 句

supporter B1

n. 支持者

本卷1次·真题 9 句

vigorous

B2

adj. 充满活力的

本卷1次·真题9句

virus

B1

n. 病毒 (引起疾病的微生物)

本卷1次·真题9句

honestly

B1

adv. 诚实地

本卷1次·真题8句

safely

A2

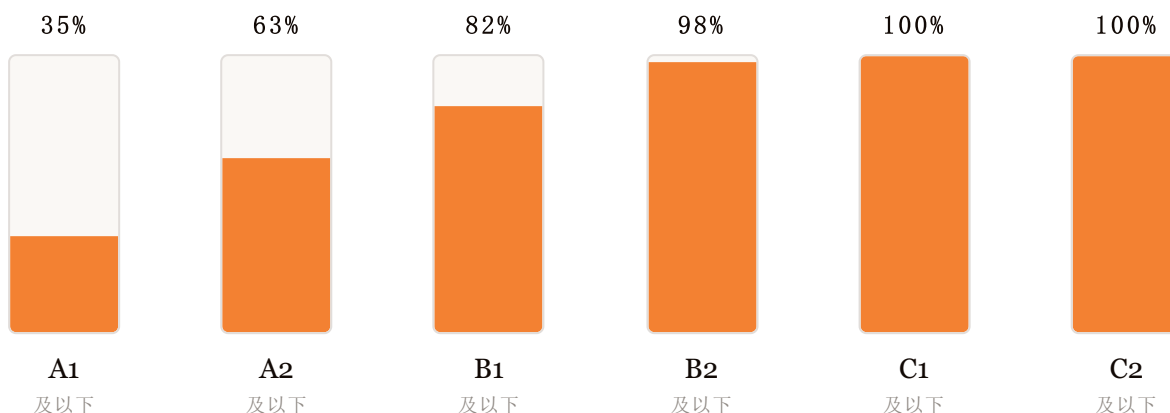
adv. 安全地

本卷1次·真题8句

VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全卷录音原文 639 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 **639** 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 11 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 639 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

639

B2 以上难词

2%

B1 及以下覆盖

82%

英语四级 2025年12月·第2套 · 全卷构成

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