

2026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2026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(2026-06) · 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 104-year-old woman is selling the house she has lived in since she was two years old. Nancy Gifford was born months after the end of the First World War, and spent 102 years living in her three-bedroom house in the Somerset Village of Street. She is now putting it on the market, having lived in it through the Second World War and the invention of television.

一名104岁的女子正在出售她从两岁起就一直居住的房子。南希·吉福德出生于第一次世界大战结束几个月后，在萨默塞特郡斯特里特村的这栋三居室房屋中生活了102年。如今，她准备将房子挂牌出售；她曾在这里度过第二次世界大战时期，也见证了电视的发明。

2 Her family bought the house for £200 in 1921. And it is now priced at some £170,000. According to the Bank of England's inflation calculator, £200 in 1921 would be worth £7,750 today. According to the estate agent, the house was built in 1882 and originally featured a well for the entire road. Except for some changes in the toilet and wash area, much of the house remains the same. Mrs. Gifford is selling the house and moving to a nursing home in nearby Glastonbury because of her health.

她的家人于1921年以200英镑买下了这栋房子，而如今房子的售价约为17万英镑。根据英格兰银行的通货膨胀计算器，1921年的200英镑相当于如今的7750英镑。据房地产经纪人介绍，这栋房子建于1882年，

最初设有一口供整条街使用的水井。除厕所和盥洗区有所改动外，房屋的大部分仍保持原样。由于健康原因，吉福德夫人正在出售房子，并搬到附近格拉斯顿伯里的养老院。

1. A) She was born months after the end of World War I.
B) She has been living in her house throughout her life.
C) She suffered a great deal during the Second World War.
D) She is a 102-year-old woman living in Somerset Village.

【题目】 What does the news report say about Nancy Gifford?

【翻译】 新闻报道对南希·吉福德作了什么说明？

- A) 她出生于第一次世界大战结束几个月后。 B) 她一生都住在自己的房子里。
C) 第二次世界大战期间，她遭受了巨大的痛苦。
D) 她是一名居住在萨默塞特村的102岁女性。

【答案】 A (细节题) She was born months after the end of World War I.

【定位】 Nancy Gifford was born months after the end of the First World War, and spent 102 years living in her three-bedroom house in the Somerset Village of Street.

南希·吉福德出生于第一次世界大战结束数月后，并在萨默塞特郡斯特里特村的一栋三居室房屋里住了102年。

【信号】 首段人物定义句。 新闻首段在抛出事件（104岁老妇卖房）后，用 Nancy Gifford was born months after the end of the First World War 给出人物关键身份信息，直接回应题干所问。

【替换】 Nancy Gifford was born months after the end of the First World War ↔

She was born months after the end of World War I.

同义替换：the First World War = World War I

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

原文说 the house she has lived in since she was two years old, 并非一生都在此居住; She has been living in her house throughout her life. 把起点从两岁偷换为'一生'。

借用原文: the house she has lived in since she was two years old

C) 过度推断

原文仅说 having lived in it through the Second World War, 表示她经历了二战, 但并未说她 suffered a great deal; She suffered a great deal during the Second World War. 把'经历'强改为'遭受巨大痛苦'。

借用原文: having lived in it through the Second World War

D) 偷换概念

原文说 Nancy Gifford 是 A 104-year-old woman, 且 spent 102 years living in her three-bedroom house in the Somerset Village of Street; She is a 102-year-old woman living in Somerset Village. 把居住时长误植为年龄, 同时把 Somerset Village of Street 简化为 Somerset Village。

借用原文: A 104-year-old woman

2. A) She has been persuaded by the estate agent.

B) She needs the money badly for her health.

C) She is leaving Glastonbury Village.

D) She is moving to a nursing home.

【题目】 Why is Mrs. Gifford selling the house?

【翻译】 吉福德夫人为什么要出售这所房子?

A) 她被房地产经纪人说服了。 B) 她因健康问题急需这笔钱。

C) 她要离开格拉斯顿伯里村。 D) 她要搬到养老院去。

【答案】 D (细节题) She is moving to a nursing home.

【定位】 Mrs. Gifford is selling the house and moving to a nursing home in nearby Glastonbury because of her health.

吉福德夫人因为健康原因, 正在出售房屋并搬到附近格拉斯顿伯里的一家养老院。

【信号】 because of 因果信号。答案句以 because of her health 结尾, 直接回答 Why; 卖房与搬去养老院是并列结果, 健康才是原因。

【替换】 Mrs. Gifford is selling the house and moving to a nursing home in nearby Glastonbury because of her health

↔ **She is moving to a nursing home.**

因果同构: 卖房是为搬去养老院

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

原文 According to the estate agent, the house was built in 1882... 只说明中介提供了房屋信息，并未说 Mrs. Gifford 是被中介说服卖房；She has been persuaded by the estate agent. 把'中介存在'曲解为'被中介说服'。

借用原文：According to the estate agent

B) 偷换概念

原文 because of her health 说明健康是原因，但并未说她 needs the money badly；She needs the money badly for her health. 把'因健康搬家'偷换成'因健康急需钱'。

借用原文：because of her health

C) 与原文相反

原文说 moving to a nursing home in nearby Glastonbury，即她要搬去格拉斯顿伯里；She is leaving Glastonbury Village. 把'搬入附近格拉斯顿伯里'说成'离开格拉斯顿伯里'，方向相反。

借用原文：moving to a nursing home in nearby Glastonbury

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

1 The navy rescued a man who survived 24 days floating in the sea on a boat by eating tomato sauce and vegetable powder. The man, 47, wrote the word "HELP" in English on the boat, which was key to his rescue.

海军救起了一名男子，他靠食用番茄酱和蔬菜粉，在一艘船上漂浮海上生存了24天。这名47岁的男子在船上用英语写下了“HELP”一词，这对他的获救起到了关键作用。

2 The man told authorities that his experience began in December when currents swept the sailboat out to sea while he was making repairs. To survive, the man collected rainwater with a cloth. He had to constantly remove water from the boat to prevent it from sinking. He also tried to light a fire to send a distress signal without success. Finally, a plane passed by and he signaled with a mirror. He said the navy told him that he was spotted when the plane passed again. The sailboat was abandoned at sea when the man was picked up by a nearby merchant ship. He was found in good health but had lost weight.

这名男子告诉当局，他的遭遇始于12月，当时他正在维修帆船，洋流将帆船冲向了大海。为了生存，他用一块布收集雨水。他不得不不断将船里的水排出去，以防船只沉没。他还试图生火发出求救信号，但没有成功。最后，一架飞机经过时，他用镜子发出了信号。他说，海军告诉他，飞机再次经过时发现了。这名男子被附近的一艘商船救起时，帆船已被遗弃在海上。他被发现时身体状况良好，但体重有所下降。

3. A) The navy's timely arrival.

B) His rich sailing experience.

C) The word HELP written on the boat.

D) His use of a mirror to send a signal.

【题目】 What does the news report say was key to the man's rescue?

【翻译】新闻报道说，什么是救出那名男子的关键？

- A) 海军及时赶到。 B) 他丰富的航海经验。 C) 船上写着“救命”二字。
D) 他用镜子发出信号。

【答案】C (细节题) The word HELP written on the boat.

【定位】The man, 47, wrote the word "HELP" in English on the boat, which was key to his rescue.

这名47岁的男子在船身上用英文写下了"HELP"（救命）一词，而这正是他获救的关键。

【信号】非限制性定语从句 'which was key to his rescue' 直接点题。which was key to his rescue 把前文的 'wrote the word "HELP" in English on the boat' 明确标注为获救关键，是新闻中少见的显性答案标记。

【替换】wrote the word "HELP" in English on the boat ↔ The word HELP written on the boat

动作名词化 + 核心信息保留

【排除】A) 原词陷阱

The navy's timely arrival 中的 navy 确实出现在录音中，但原文只说 The navy rescued a man，海军是执行救援的一方，而非 'key to his rescue' 所指的原因。

借用原文：The navy rescued a man

B) 未提及

His rich sailing experience 中的 sailing experience 在整段录音中没有任何对应信息，属于无中生有。

D) 原词陷阱

His use of a mirror to send a signal 中的 mirror 确实在 he signaled with a mirror 中出现，但这是男子在飞机经过时的求救尝试；原文明确说 key 是 HELP，镜子只是另一条求生手段。

借用原文：he signaled with a mirror

4. A) He lost all consciousness.

B) He was in good condition.

C) He was too distressed to pick himself up.

D) He entirely abandoned himself to despair.

【题目】What do we learn about the man when he was rescued?

【翻译】关于那名男子获救时的情况，我们了解到什么？

- A) 他完全失去了意识。 B) 他的状况良好。 C) 他因过度悲痛而无法站起身来。
D) 他完全陷入了绝望。

【答案】B (细节题) He was in good condition.

【定位】He was found in good health but had lost weight.

他被发现时身体状况良好，但体重减轻了。

【信号】新闻结尾总结人物状态的收束句。 He was found in good health 中的 was found 是被救后的总结性动词，in good health 直接回应题干 'when he was rescued' 的状态询问。

【替换】 in good health ↔ **He was in good condition**
近义形容词替换

【排除】A) 偷换概念

He lost all consciousness 中的 lost 可能让考生联想到 had lost weight，但 weight 与 consciousness 是完全不同的概念，属于偷换概念。

借用原文：had lost weight

C) 未提及

He was too distressed to pick himself up 中的 distressed 与 pick himself up 在录音中均未出现，且与 'in good health' 的正面评价相反。

D) 原词陷阱

He entirely abandoned himself to despair 中的 abandoned 可能让考生联想到 The sailboat was abandoned at sea，但原文主语是 sailboat（船被遗弃），选项却把它改成 He abandoned himself（自暴自弃），且 despair 在录音中从未出现。

借用原文：The sailboat was abandoned at sea

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

1 The board of Denver public schools is set to close several elementary and middle schools to make up for a decreased budget caused by declining enrollment. The specific schools will be announced in the coming days, a district spokesperson said.

丹佛公立学校董事会将关闭数所小学和初中，以弥补因入学人数下降而减少的预算。学区发言人表示，具体关闭的学校将在未来几天内公布。

2 The school board approved criteria to close schools with fewer than 215 students, as well as schools with fewer than 275 students and a projected decline in enrollment. In the next three years, the district expects to enroll 3,000 fewer elementary and middle school students, it said. "3,000 students may not seem like that many students, but to a budget where you're receiving per-pupil funding, that's about 36 million dollars," district spokesperson Scott Pribble said. "We know that there are impacts and it's heartbreaking and difficult work. But in order for the district to stay out of debt, it's a step that needs to be taken," he said. The district said the decreased budget means it cannot provide the same mental health supports, social and emotional services or specialized programming to schools with lower enrollment.

学校董事会批准了关闭学校的标准：学生人数少于215人的学校，以及学生人数少于275人且预计入学人数还会下降的学校。学区表示，未来三年，预计小学和初中的学生人数将减少3,000人。学区发言人斯科特·普里布尔说：“3,000名学生可能看起来并不算多，但对于一个按照学生人数获得拨款的预算来说，这大约意味着3,600万美元。”他说：“我们知道这会带来影响，这项工作令人心碎，也十分艰难。但为了让学区避免陷入债务，这是必须采取的一步。”学区表示，预算减少意味着无法再为入学人数较少的学校提供同等水平的心理健康支持、社会与情感服务或专业课程。

5. A) Their efforts to provide social services have been ignored.
B) They have been criticized by the Denver school board.
C) They have taken various steps to get more funding.
D) Their enrollment has been on a noticeable decline.

【题目】 What do we learn about the elementary and middle schools to be closed in Denver?

【翻译】 关于丹佛将要关闭的小学和初中，我们了解到什么？

- A) 它们为提供社会服务所作的努力一直被忽视。
B) 它们一直受到丹佛教育委员会的批评。 c) 它们采取了各种措施来获得更多资金。
D) 它们的入学人数一直在明显减少。

【答案】 D (细节题) Their enrollment has been on a noticeable decline.

【定位】 The board of Denver public schools is set to close several elementary and middle schools to make up for a decreased budget caused by declining enrollment.

丹佛公立学校董事会准备关闭几所中小学，以弥补因入学人数下降而造成的预算减少。

【信号】 因果信号 **caused by**。答案句中 caused by declining enrollment 直接给出关闭学校的 causal chain: 预算减少 ← 入学下降 ← 学校关闭。

【替换】 declining enrollment ↔ **Their enrollment has been on a noticeable decline.**

同义替换 declining = on a noticeable decline

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

选项 A 说‘提供社会服务的努力被忽视’，但录音末句只说 cannot provide the same mental health supports, social and emotional services, 是预算不足导致无法提供，并非努力被忽视；social services 这个词录音确实念到了，但语义与选项不符。

借用原文：social and emotional services

B) **未提及**

选项 B 说学校被校董会批评，但录音中校董会是作出关闭决定的主体，并未出现 criticized 的语义，属于无中生有。

C)

选项 C 说学校采取各种措施争取资金，但录音讲的是‘因预算减少而关校’，没有提到学校主动 steps to get more funding, 属于无中生有。

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6. A) Approve criteria for closing schools with decreased funding.
B) Enroll 3,000 fewer elementary and middle school students.
C) Decide which elementary and middle schools to close.
D) Alter its per-pupil funding policy on a rational basis.

【题目】 What does the Denver district expect to do in the next three years?

【翻译】丹佛学区预计在未来三年内会做什么？

- A) 批准在资金减少的情况下关闭学校的标准。 B) 小学和初中的入学人数减少三千名。
C) 决定关闭哪些小学和初中。 D) 根据合理原则调整其按学生人数拨款的政策。

【答案】B (细节题) Enroll 3,000 fewer elementary and middle school students.

【定位】In the next three years, the district expects to enroll 3,000 fewer elementary and middle school students, it said.

该地区表示，在未来三年内，预计中小学入学人数将减少3000人。

【信号】时间信号 + 数字信号。答案句中 In the next three years 与 expects to enroll 3,000 fewer 形成时间与数字的双重信号，直接对应题干。

【替换】enroll 3,000 fewer elementary and middle school students ↔

Enroll 3,000 fewer elementary and middle school students.

原词复现

【排除】A)

选项 A 说‘批准关闭标准’，但录音中 The school board approved criteria 用一般过去时，表示已经批准，不是 expect to do 的未来动作。

借用原文：The school board approved criteria

C) 答非所问

选项 C 说‘决定关闭哪些中小学’，但录音中 The specific schools will be announced in the coming days 指近期宣布，不是 in the next three years 的预期动作；属于答非所问。

借用原文：The specific schools will be announced in the coming days

D) 偷换概念

选项 D 说‘改变 per-pupil funding 政策’，但录音只是用 per-pupil funding 解释预算计算方式，并未说要 alter policy，属于偷换概念。

借用原文：per-pupil funding

7. A) To enable the district to remain competitive.

B) To avoid a negative impact on its economy.

C) To keep the district free of debt.

D) To obtain the expected funding.

【题目】Why are some schools in Denver to be closed according to the district spokesperson?

【翻译】据学区发言人称，丹佛的一些学校为什么将被关闭？

- A) 使该学区能够保持竞争力。 B) 避免对其经济造成负面影响。 C) 使该学区不负债。
D) 获得预期的资金。

【答案】C (细节题) To keep the district free of debt.

【定位】 "We know that there are impacts and it's heartbreaking and difficult work. But in order for the district to stay out of debt, it's a step that needs to be taken," he said.

‘我们知道这会带来影响，这是令人心碎且艰难的工作。但为了让学区不负债，这是必须采取的一步，’他说。

【信号】 目的信号 in order for... to stay out of debt. 发言人先用 But 转折，再用 in order for the district to stay out of debt 点明关闭学校的根本目的，答案落点在 stay out of debt。

【替换】 stay out of debt ↔ **To keep the district free of debt.**

同义替换 stay out of = keep... free of

【排除】 A) 未提及

选项 A 说‘让学区保持竞争力’，但录音全文未出现 competitive / competition 等词，属于无中生有。

B) 原词陷阱

选项 B 说‘避免对经济造成负面影响’，但录音中 there are impacts 是承认影响存在，并未说 avoid negative impact on its economy; impact 原词出现，但语义被扭曲。

借用原文：there are impacts

D) 原词陷阱

选项 D 说‘为了获得预期资金’，但录音讲的是预算减少、按 per-pupil funding 计算缺口，关闭学校是为了 stay out of debt（减少支出/避免负债），而不是 obtain funding（获得资金）；funding 原词出现，但目的被替换。

借用原文：decreased budget

Section B

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

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

1 M: Good afternoon, Theatre Bookings International. My name's Philip. How may I help you today?

M: 下午好，这里是国际剧院订票中心。我叫菲利普。今天有什么可以帮您的吗？

2 W: Oh, good afternoon. My name's Helen. I've been trying to book tickets for the musical Cats in London on the evening of May the 28th, but I can't get the computer to accept my card payment. I've tried three times, but it just doesn't want to take it.

W: 哦，下午好。我叫海伦。我一直想预订5月28日晚上在伦敦观看音乐剧《猫》的票，但电脑就是不接受我的信用卡付款。我已经试了三次，可它就是不肯接受。

3 M: That's OK, madam. I can book it and take the payment over the phone if that's not a problem for you.

M: 没关系, 女士。如果您不介意的话, 我可以帮您预订, 并通过电话收取票款。

4 W: That would be wonderful. I'm not very good with computers. My husband usually does all of these things, but he is in Italy on a business trip until next Thursday, and I know how quickly these things can sell out.

W: 那太好了。我不太会用电脑。这些事情通常都是我丈夫处理的, 但他要到下周四才结束在意大利的出差, 而我知道这些票很快就会售罄。

5 M: They do indeed, madam. Firstly, can you confirm that it's the performance of Cats on May the 28th at the Lion Theatre in London at 7:30 pm?

M: 确实如此, 女士。首先, 您能确认一下, 是5月28日晚上7点30分在伦敦狮子剧院上演的《猫》吗?

6 W: Yes, that's the one, and I will need two tickets please, not too close to the front.

W: 是的, 就是那场。我需要两张票, 谢谢, 位置不要离前排太近。

7 M: Actually, all the tickets at the front are already sold out anyway. But I can offer you two upstairs near the middle. I assume that you don't want to be too high up.

M: 实际上, 前排的票已经全部售罄了。不过我可以给您安排楼上的两张票, 位置靠近中间。我想您应该不想坐得太高吧。

8 W: Oh, my goodness, no. I'm scared of heights, and you can never see anything if you are too high up anyway.

W: 哦, 天哪, 当然不想。我恐高, 而且坐得太高的话, 反正什么也看不清。

9 M: No problem, madam. I'll reserve those for you now, and all we need after that is the details of your card number and your full name, and then we are done.

M: 没问题, 女士。我现在就为您预留那两个座位, 之后我们只需要您的卡号和全名, 办完这些就可以了。

8. A) To book tickets for a musical.

B) To enquire about the price of cats.

C) To pay for her afternoon flight to London.

D) To have her personal computer repaired.

【题目】 Why does the woman call the man?

【翻译】 这位女士为什么给这位男士打电话?

A) 预订音乐剧的票。 B) 询问猫的价格。 C) 支付她下午飞往伦敦的航班费用。

D) 维修她的个人电脑。

【答案】 A (细节题) To book tickets for a musical.

【定位】 I've been trying to book tickets for the musical Cats in London on the evening of May the 28th, but I can't get the computer to accept my card payment.

我一直在尝试预订5月28日晚上伦敦音乐剧《猫》的门票，但电脑不接受我的银行卡支付。

【信号】 被问者直接说明来电目的。女士在第二段直接说 I've been trying to book tickets for the musical Cats，这是对话开头最典型的“说明来意”句型，答案落在此处。

【替换】 book tickets for the musical Cats ↔ **To book tickets for a musical.**

同义替换：具体剧名概括为 musical

【排除】 B) **原词陷阱**

选项 B 的 cats 盗用了录音原词 Cats，但录音中 Cats 是音乐剧名，不是宠物猫，更不存在“询问猫的价格”。

借用原文：the musical Cats

C) **张冠李戴**

选项 C 的 London 和 afternoon 都是录音里出现的词（in London 与问候语 good afternoon），但录音说的是伦敦的演出，不是下午的航班，属于把地点词和时间词张冠李戴。

借用原文：in London

D) **原词陷阱**

选项 D 的 computer 盗用了 the computer to accept my card payment，但女士说电脑只是不接受支付，并没有说要修电脑，核心目的仍是订票。

借用原文：I can't get the computer to accept my card payment

9. A) He frequents the Lion Theatre.

B) He knows how to sell things well.

C) He is a computer science expert.

D) He is away on a business trip.

【题目】 What do we learn about the woman's husband?

【翻译】 关于这位女士的丈夫，我们了解到什么？

A) 他经常去狮子剧院。 B) 他知道如何很好地销售东西。 C) 他是计算机科学专家。

D) 他出差了。

【答案】 D (细节题) He is away on a business trip.

【定位】 My husband usually does all of these things, but he is in Italy on a business trip until next Thursday, and I know how quickly these things can sell out.

我丈夫通常做这些事，但他现在在意大利出差，要到下周四才回来，而且我知道这些票卖得很快。

【信号】转折 but 后出关键信息。女士说 My husband usually does all of these things, but..., 转折词 but 之后 usually 所暗示的“常规情况”被颠覆，真正要考的丈夫当前状态落在 but 后面。

【替换】he is in Italy on a business trip ↔ He is away on a business trip.

同义替换：具体地点概括为 away

【排除】A) 原词陷阱

选项 A 的 Lion Theatre 盗用了 the Lion Theatre in London，但那是 Cats 演出的剧院，与丈夫是否常去无关。

借用原文：the Lion Theatre in London

B) 未提及 选项 B 的 sell things well 在录音中没有对应表述，属于无中生有。

C) 张冠李戴

选项 C 的 computer 盗用了 the computer 与 I'm not very good with computers，但录音只说女士自己不擅长电脑，并未说丈夫是电脑专家。

借用原文：I'm not very good with computers

10. A) They are sold at a discount.

B) They are in low demand.

C) They are no longer available.

D) They are not too expensive.

【题目】What does the man say about the tickets at the front?

【翻译】这位男士对前排的票说了什么？

A) 这些票打折出售。 B) 这些票需求量很低。 C) 这些票已经没有了。

D) 这些票并不太贵。

【答案】C (细节题) They are no longer available.

【定位】Actually, all the tickets at the front are already sold out anyway.

其实，前排的票反正都已经卖完了。

【信号】Actually 引出事实修正。男士先用 But I can offer you two upstairs near the middle 给出替代方案，随后用 actually 进一步说明原因——前排票已售罄，答案句就在 actually 之后。

【替换】all the tickets at the front are already sold out ↔ They are no longer available.

同义替换：sold out = no longer available

【排除】A) 未提及 选项 A 的 discount 在录音中没有对应信息，属于无中生有。

B) 与原文相反

选项 B 说“需求低”，但录音说 all the tickets at the front are already sold out，说明需求很高，选项与原文相反。

借用原文：all the tickets at the front are already sold out anyway

D) 未提及

选项 D 的 not too expensive 涉及价格评价，但录音中完全没有讨论票价高低。

11. A) Heights.

B) Circus.

C) Wild animals.

D) Dark nights.

【题目】 What does the woman say she is scared of?

【翻译】 这位女士说她害怕什么？

A) 高处。 B) 马戏团。 C) 野生动物。 D) 漆黑的夜晚。

【答案】 A (细节题) Heights.

【定位】 I'm scared of heights, and you can never see anything if you are too high up anyway.

我恐高，而且坐得太高的话根本什么都看不见。

【信号】 直接陈述 scared of。女士说 I'm scared of heights, scared of 是题目关键词的直接复现，答案紧随其后。

【替换】 I'm scared of heights ↔ Heights.

原词复现

【排除】 B) 未提及

选项 B 的 Circus 与音乐剧主题相近，但录音中没有提到马戏团，属于利用话题场制造的无中生有干扰。

C) 偷换概念

选项 C 的 Wild animals 盗用了音乐剧名 Cats 给人的动物联想，但录音根本没有提到野生动物。

借用原文：the musical Cats

D) 未提及

选项 D 的 Dark nights 在录音中没有对应内容，属于常见恐惧意象的凭空设置。

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

1 W: Hi, John, why haven't you answered my text messages lately?

W: 嗨，约翰，你最近怎么一直没回复我的短信？

2 M: Oh, I didn't know you had sent any. I turned off my phone almost a week ago and haven't turned it back on since then.

M: 哦，我不知道你发过短信。我差不多一周前就把手机关了，之后一直没再开机。

3 W: Why would you do something like that, when our phones make our lives so much more convenient?

W: 手机让我们的生活方便了这么多，你为什么要做这种事呢？

4 M: Well, I downloaded an APP that recorded how much time I spent on my phone. And I was shocked to realize I was using my phone an average of 8 hours a day, and on my worst day, I used it for 12 hours.

M: 嗯，我下载了一个应用程序，可以记录我花在手机上的时间。得知自己平均每天用手机8个小时，我感到很震惊；最严重的一天，我用了12个小时。

5 W: Were you addicted to mobile phone games? I had a friend who was, and he sometimes played them all day and into the night.

W: 你是不是沉迷于手机游戏？我有个朋友就是这样，他有时会从白天一直玩到深夜。

6 M: No, my problem was I was spending too much time on social media, messaging friends and commenting on other people's posts.

M: 不，我的问题是花太多时间在社交媒体上，给朋友发消息，还评论别人的帖子。

7 W: I do all of that too, as well as shopping online and paying for everything with my phone. That is really why I don't see how anyone could live without a mobile phone. How do you buy things or communicate with your friends?

W: 我也做这些事，还会网上购物，用手机支付所有东西。这正是我无法想象没有手机人们要怎么生活的原因。你怎么购物，怎么和朋友联系呢？

8 M: Since I stopped using my phone, I go to physical stores and pay in cash. I've actually met friends for meals at cafés and restaurants.

M: 自从我不再使用手机后，我会去实体店购物，用现金付款。实际上，我还和朋友在咖啡馆和餐馆见面吃饭。

9 W: That's great for you, but my friends and family don't live in this city, so we can't see each other often, and I don't have any choice but to chat with them online.

W: 这对你来说很好，但我的朋友和家人都不住在这座城市，所以我们不能经常见面，我只能和他们在网上聊天。

12. A) He finds it bothersome to reply.

B) He has switched off his phone.

C) He hasn't got the time to text back.

D) He doesn't know how to respond.

【题目】 Why hasn't the man answered the woman's text messages lately?

【翻译】男士最近为什么没有回复女士发来的短信？

- A) 他觉得回复短信很麻烦。 B) 他已经关掉了手机。 C) 他没有时间回复短信。
D) 他不知道该如何回应。

【答案】 **B** (细节题) He has switched off his phone.

【定位】 Oh, I didn't know you had sent any. I turned off my phone almost a week ago and haven't turned it back on since then.

哦，我不知道你发了短信。我大概一周前关掉了手机，之后就没再打开过。

【信号】 **直接应答 + 关键动作**。女人一开口就问为何没回短信，男人用 I turned off my phone almost a week ago and haven't turned it back on since then. 直接给出原因，这是对话中被问者的核心应答句。

【替换】 I turned off my phone almost a week ago and haven't turned it back on since then. ↔

He has switched off his phone.

同义词替换 (turn off = switch off)

【排除】 A) **未提及** 男人从未表达回复短信令他厌烦，属于无中生有。

C) **未提及**

录音中男人说的是『我不知道你发了短信』和『关机』，没有提到没时间回短信。

D) **原词陷阱**

录音说 I didn't know you had sent any., 是『不知道你发了短信』，选项 He doesn't know how to respond. 把不知对象偷换成『不知如何回应』。

借用原文：I didn't know you had sent any.

13. A) His lack of sufficient sleep at night.

B) His addiction to mobile phone games.

C) His excessive use of the mobile phone.

D) His high frequency of surfing the net.

【题目】 **What was the man shocked to realize after he downloaded the APP?**

【翻译】男士下载应用程序后震惊地意识到了什么？

- A) 自己夜间睡眠不足。 B) 自己沉迷于手机游戏。 C) 自己过度使用手机。
D) 自己上网的频率很高。

【答案】 **C** (细节题) His excessive use of the mobile phone.

【定位】 Well, I downloaded an APP that recorded how much time I spent on my phone. And I was shocked to realize I was using my phone an average of 8 hours a day, and on my worst day, I used it for 12 hours.

嗯，我下载了一个记录手机使用时长的APP。我震惊地发现我平均每天用手机8小时，最多的一天用了12小时。

【信号】 题干关键词原词复现 + 数据强调。男人的话里出现 shocked to realize, 与题干 shocked to realize 原词呼应, 后面 8 hours a day、12 hours 用具体数字凸显『使用过度』。

【替换】 I was using my phone an average of 8 hours a day, and on my worst day, I used it for 12 hours. ↔
His excessive use of the mobile phone.

数字概括为『过度使用』

recorded how much time I spent on my phone ↔ **His excessive use of the mobile phone.**

时间记录映射到使用强度

【排除】 A) **张冠李戴**

女人提到自己的朋友玩手机游戏『all day and into the night』, 这说的是朋友, 不是男人的情况。

借用原文: he sometimes played them all day and into the night.

B) **原词陷阱**

女人问 Were you addicted to mobile phone games?, 男人回答 No, my problem was I was spending too much time on social media..., 选项 His addiction to mobile phone games. 直接盗用问句原词, 却被明确否定。

借用原文: Were you addicted to mobile phone games?

D) **未提及**

录音只提到 social media / messaging / commenting, 没有说 surfing the net, 属于用近义概念捏造。

14. A) Shopping online and paying for his purchases.

B) Communicating with friends on social media.

C) Exploring whatever content to his liking.

D) Sharing and posting pictures and videos.

【题目】 **What did the man spend much time doing with his phone?**

【翻译】 男士花了很多时间用手机做什么?

A) 网上购物并为所购商品付款。 B) 在社交媒体上与朋友交流。

C) 浏览自己喜欢的各种内容。 D) 分享和发布图片及视频。

【答案】 **B** (细节题) Communicating with friends on social media.

【定位】 No, my problem was I was spending too much time on social media, messaging friends and commenting on other people's posts.

不, 我的问题是我花了太多时间在社交媒体上, 给朋友发消息、评论别人的帖子。

【信号】 否定后的真正落点。女人先猜测是游戏, 男人用 No, my problem was I was spending too much time on social media, messaging friends and commenting on other people's posts. 纠正并给出真实答案, 否定词 No 后面才是考点。

【替换】 spending too much time on social media, messaging friends ↔

Communicating with friends on social media.

动名词短语同义替换

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

选项 Shopping online and paying for his purchases. 来自女人说的 shopping online and paying for everything with my phone, 不是男人的行为。

借用原文: shopping online and paying for everything with my phone.

c) 未提及 录音没有提到 exploring content / whatever to his liking.

D) 偷换概念

录音说 commenting on other people's posts, 选项 Sharing and posting pictures and videos. 添加了 pictures and videos, 并把 commenting 换成 sharing, 属于偷换概念。

借用原文: commenting on other people's posts.

15. A) She prefers chatting with others online to meeting them.

B) There are few physical stores near where she lives.

C) Ordering meals online is a great convenience to her.

D) She needs to talk with her friends and family far away.

【题目】 Why does the woman say she has to use her mobile phone?

【翻译】 女士为什么说自己不得不使用手机?

A) 比起与他人见面, 她更喜欢在网上与他人聊天。 B) 她居住地附近几乎没有实体店。

C) 网上订餐给她带来了极大的便利。 D) 她需要和远方的朋友及家人交谈。

【答案】 D (细节题) She needs to talk with her friends and family far away.

【定位】 That's great for you, but my friends and family don't live in this city, so we can't see each other often, and I don't have any choice but to chat with them online.

这对你很好, 但我的朋友和家人不住在这个城市, 所以我们不能经常见面, 我别无选择, 只能和他们在线聊天。

【信号】 but 后的不得已理由。女人先肯定男人的做法, 随即用 but my friends and family don't live in this city... I don't have any choice but to chat with them online 给出自己的难处, but 与 have no choice but to 共同标出答案落点。

【替换】 my friends and family don't live in this city, so we can't see each other often ↔

She needs to talk with her friends and family far away.

『不住同城』替换为『far away』

I don't have any choice but to chat with them online ↔

She needs to talk with her friends and family far away.

『不得不聊』对应『需要聊』

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音说 I don't have any choice but to chat with them online, 是客观无奈; 选项 She prefers chatting with others online to meeting them. 却说她更喜欢线上聊天, 改变了语义极性。

借用原文: I don't have any choice but to chat with them online.

B) 张冠李戴

选项 There are few physical stores near where she lives. 借用了男人说的 I go to physical stores and pay in cash., 但说话人与话题都不属于女人。

借用原文: I go to physical stores and pay in cash.

C) 答非所问

录音中女人提到的是 shopping online / paying for everything, 没有提到 ordering meals online, 且这也不是她必须使用手机的核心理由。

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 If U.S. workers want to switch jobs, they'd better do it now. Last year, job switchers earned far higher wage increases than those staying in their jobs. But the gap is now closing. A three-month moving average of annual wage increases from the Atlanta Federal Reserve Bank's Wage Tracker shows that U.S. job switchers got the highest wage increase last July, when the measure touched 8.5%. Since then, it has gone up and down, and has been going steadily down since November. The gap in wage gains between people who switched jobs and those who stayed in their jobs is now closing. On average, people who changed jobs have almost always gotten better pay raises than those who stayed. But in the past, the difference was usually around one percentage point. In July though, the gap widened to 2.6 percentage points.

如果美国工人想换工作, 最好现在就行动。去年, 跳槽者的工资涨幅远高于留在原岗位的人。但如今这一差距正在缩小。亚特兰大联邦储备银行工资追踪器显示, 美国跳槽者年度工资涨幅的三个月移动平均值在去年7月达到最高, 当时触及8.5%。此后, 该指标有所起伏, 并自11月以来持续下降。跳槽者与留在原岗位者之间的工资涨幅差距如今正在缩小。平均而言, 换过工作的人几乎总是比留在原岗位的人获得更高的加薪幅度。但过去两者之间的差距通常约为一个百分点, 而在7月, 这一差距扩大到了2.6个百分点。

2 But now wage growth is slowing down for everyone, and job switchers are getting smaller wage bumps in their new jobs. At the moment, those who change jobs get an average 7.3% raise every year, while those who stay get a 5.4% raise. That suggests the demand for workers has reached, or is at least nearing, its peak. The labor market is likely cooling, because even a shortage of workers isn't

overcoming the historic imbalance between employers and employees in the U.S. The volume of income that workers take home as a proportion of what the U.S. economy produces is still falling.

但现在每个人的工资增速都在放缓，跳槽者在新工作中获得的加薪幅度也越来越小。目前，换工作的人平均每年加薪7.3%，而留在原岗位的人加薪5.4%。这表明，对工人的需求已经达到或至少接近峰值。劳动力市场可能正在降温，因为即使存在工人短缺，也无法克服美国雇主与雇员之间历史性的失衡。工人带回家的收入总额占美国经济产出的比例仍在下降。

16. A) It is now narrowing.
B) It keeps increasing.
C) It has remained huge.
D) It will soon disappear.

【题目】 What does the passage say about the gap in wage gains between job switchers and those who stay in their jobs?

【翻译】 这篇文章对换工作者与留在原岗位者工资涨幅之间的差距作何说明？

A) 如今正在缩小。 B) 一直在扩大。 C) 一直非常悬殊。 D) 很快就会消失。

【答案】 A (细节题) It is now narrowing.

【定位】 But the gap is now closing.

但这个差距现在正在缩小。

【信号】 转折 but 后直接给出结论。But the gap is now closing. 中 But 承接前一句“跳槽者去年工资涨幅更高”，转折后才是当前真实趋势；后文又重复 The gap in wage gains between people who switched jobs and those who stayed in their jobs is now closing., 形成强调。

【替换】 the gap is now closing ↔ It is now narrowing.

同义替换 closing = narrowing

【排除】 B) 与原文相反 录音说差距在 closing，而 It keeps increasing. 说持续扩大，正好相反。

C) 张冠李戴

录音提到过去差距通常约 one percentage point，七月扩大到 2.6 percentage points，但这些都是铺垫；It has remained huge. 把过去某一时刻的较大差距偷换成“一直很大”，与 now closing 矛盾。

借用原文：In July though, the gap widened to 2.6 percentage points.

D) 过度推断

closing 只表示“缩小”，不等于“完全消失”；It will soon disappear. 把趋势推向极端，录音未提。

17. A) It is fluctuating between 5-7%.
B) It is slowing down for everyone.
C) It is faster for those who stay in their jobs.
D) It is inadequate for dealing with inflation.

【题目】 What do we learn about wage growth now?

【翻译】 关于目前的工资增长，我们了解到什么？

- A) 在5%至7%之间波动。 B) 对所有人来说都在放缓。
C) 留在原岗位的人工资增长更快。 D) 不足以应对通货膨胀。

【答案】 B (细节题) It is slowing down for everyone.

【定位】 But now wage growth is slowing down for everyone, and job switchers are getting smaller wage bumps in their new jobs.

但现在所有人的工资增长都在放缓，跳槽者在新工作中获得的工资涨幅也变小了。

【信号】 But now 时间转折 + for everyone 绝对化表述。 But now wage growth is slowing down for everyone 中 But now 把话题拉回当下，for everyone 给出全称范围，是细节题中最直接的答案信号。

【替换】 wage growth is slowing down for everyone ↔ **It is slowing down for everyone.**

原句复现

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音提到 7.3% 和 5.4%，而 It is fluctuating between 5-7%. 把这两个数字捏成一个“5%-7% 之间波动”的说法，但录音说的是两类人各自的平均涨幅，并非整体在 5-7% 之间波动。

借用原文：those who change jobs get an average 7.3% raise every year, while those who stay get a 5.4% raise.

C) 与原文相反

录音说跳槽者 7.3%、留任者 5.4%，即跳槽者更快；It is faster for those who stay in their jobs. 把比较对象的关系说反了。

借用原文：those who change jobs get an average 7.3% raise every year, while those who stay get a 5.4% raise.

D) 未提及

录音全文未出现 inflation 一词，It is inadequate for dealing with inflation. 是利用考生常识（工资增长跑不赢通胀）编造的无中生有选项。

18. A) Booming.
B) Stabilizing.
C) Struggling.
D) Cooling.

【题目】 What is the labor market likely doing according to the passage?

【翻译】 根据文章，劳动力市场可能正在发生什么？

A) 蓬勃发展。 B) 趋于稳定。 C) 举步维艰。 D) 降温。

【答案】 D (细节题) Cooling.

【定位】 The labor market is likely cooling, because even a shortage of workers isn't overcoming the historic imbalance between employers and employees in the U.S.

劳动力市场可能在降温，因为即使工人短缺也无法扭转美国雇主与雇员之间长期存在的平衡。

【信号】 结论句 + because 因果解释。The labor market is likely cooling 位于段落中部，是作者给出的判断；后接 because 解释原因，进一步确认该句为结论落点。

【替换】 The labor market is likely cooling ↔ **Cooling.**

原词复现

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

录音说市场 likely cooling, Booming. 表示繁荣火热，方向完全相反；且录音提到 demand for workers has reached or is nearing its peak, 暗示上升空间已尽。

借用原文：The labor market is likely cooling

B) 偷换概念

录音说 cooling (降温), Stabilizing. 说稳定，是两个不同的状态；降温意味着从高点回落，稳定则意味着保持不变。

C) 未提及

录音没有提到 labor market 在 struggling；文中说的是工资增长放缓、市场降温，这是周期性描述，并非“struggling (挣扎)”这种带有困难色彩的评价。

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

1 Highly processed foods—the kinds made with lots of sugar, fat and salt—make up as much as 60% of the average American diet. But a new study shows that their low price and convenience come at a cost to health. The study found that when people ate a highly processed diet, they consumed about 500 more calories per day than they did when they ate a less processed diet. They also gained two pounds over two weeks, even though both diets had the same amounts of nutrients, like sugar, fat, fiber and salt.

高度加工食品，即含有大量糖、脂肪和盐的食品，占美国人平均饮食的比例高达60%。但一项新的研究表明，这类食品低廉的价格和便利性是以健康为代价的。研究发现，人们食用高度加工的饮食时，每天摄入

的热量比食用加工程度较低的饮食时多约500卡路里。尽管两种饮食所含的营养成分，如糖、脂肪、纤维和盐，数量相同，他们在两周内仍增重了两磅。

2 It wasn't a shock to find highly processed foods weren't healthy; other research has linked them to a higher risk of cancer and obesity. What was unexpected was that sugar, fat and salt didn't seem to be what caused people to overeat. This is the first trial that demonstrates that there is something about highly processed foods—independent of those nutrients—that causes people to overeat. The study also found that, when eating a highly processed diet, people ate faster. This could be one reason why they gained more weight. Highly processed food tends to be softer, which makes it easier to chew and swallow. One theory is that if you're eating more quickly, you're not giving your guts enough time to signal to your brain that you've had enough calories and that you're full. By the time the brain gets that signal, you've already overeaten.

研究发现高度加工食品不健康并不令人震惊；其他研究已将这类食品与更高的癌症和肥胖风险联系起来。出乎意料的是，糖、脂肪和盐似乎并不是导致人们过量进食的原因。这是首项证明高度加工食品中存在某种与这些营养成分无关、会导致人们过量进食的因素的试验。研究还发现，人们食用高度加工的饮食时，进食速度更快。这可能是他们体重增加更多的一个原因。高度加工食品往往质地更软，因此更容易咀嚼和吞咽。一种理论认为，如果进食速度更快，肠道就没有足够的时间向大脑发出信号，告诉大脑你已经摄入了足够的热量并且已经吃饱。等大脑收到这个信号时，你已经吃得过量了。

19. A) They have smaller amounts of nutrients than unprocessed diets.
B) Their contribution to calorie consumption is hard to determine.
C) They account for nearly half of the average American diet.
D) Their low price and convenience negatively impact health.

【题目】 What does a new study show about highly processed foods?

【翻译】 关于高度加工食品，一项新研究表明了什么？

- A) 与未加工饮食相比，其中的营养成分含量更低。 B) 它们对热量摄入的贡献难以确定。
C) 它们约占美国人平均饮食的一半。 D) 它们价格低廉且方便，这对健康有负面影响。

【答案】 D (细节题) Their low price and convenience negatively impact health.

【定位】 But a new study shows that their low price and convenience come at a cost to health.

但一项新研究表明，它们低廉的价格和便利是以健康为代价的。

【信号】 研究结论信号句。录音用 a new study shows that 引出结论，其后 their low price and convenience come at a cost to health 直接对应选项 D 的核心语义。

【替换】 their low price and convenience come at a cost to health ↔

Their low price and convenience negatively impact health.

同义替换：以健康为代价=对健康有负面影响

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

录音明确说 both diets had the same amounts of nutrients, 即两种饮食营养成分相同; 选项 A 却说 smaller amounts of nutrients, 与原文相反。

借用原文: both diets had the same amounts of nutrients

B) 未提及

录音只提到 they consumed about 500 more calories per day, 给出了具体数字, 从未说 contribution to calorie consumption is hard to determine.

C) 偷换概念

录音说 make up as much as 60% of the average American diet, 而 nearly half 约等于 50%, 数字被偷换; 同时它用了 average American diet 这一原词来增强诱惑力。

借用原文: make up as much as 60% of the average American diet

-
20. A) A strong desire to overeat.
B) A lack of nutrients like fiber.
C) A higher risk of cancer and obesity.
D) A greater intake of sugar and salt.

【题目】 What are highly processed foods linked to, according to other research?

【翻译】 根据其他研究, 高度加工食品与什么有关?

- A) 强烈的过量进食欲望。 B) 缺乏纤维等营养素。 C) 较高的癌症和肥胖风险。
D) 摄入更多的糖和盐。

【答案】 C (细节题) A higher risk of cancer and obesity.

【定位】 It wasn't a shock to find highly processed foods weren't healthy; other research has linked them to a higher risk of cancer and obesity.

发现加工食品不健康并不令人惊讶; 其他研究已把它们与更高的癌症和肥胖风险联系起来。

【信号】 其他研究关联句。 录音中 other research has linked them to 是明显的考点信号, 后面的 a higher risk of cancer and obesity 即为问题所问的关联内容。

【替换】 a higher risk of cancer and obesity ↔ **A higher risk of cancer and obesity.**

关键短语直接复现

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

录音先说 other research has linked them to a higher risk of cancer and obesity, 随后才讲新试验发现 'causes people to overeat'; 选项 A 把 'overeating' 这个结果张冠李戴到 other research 上。

借用原文: causes people to overeat

B) 与原文相反

录音 both diets had the same amounts of nutrients, like sugar, fat, fiber and salt 说明营养成分含量相同, 选项 B 却说 A lack of nutrients like fiber, 与原文相反。

借用原文: both diets had the same amounts of nutrients, like sugar, fat, fiber and salt

D) 偷换概念

录音 sugar, fat and salt didn't seem to be what caused people to overeat 表明糖、脂肪、盐并非导致暴食的原因; 选项 D 却说 'A greater intake of sugar and salt', 把原文的否定/排除偷换成了肯定的健康风险关联。

借用原文: sugar, fat and salt didn't seem to be what caused people to overeat

21. A) Eat more quickly.

B) Feel full sooner.

C) Chew thoroughly.

D) Swallow bit by bit.

【题目】 What do people tend to do when eating highly processed foods?

【翻译】 人们食用高度加工食品时往往会怎么做?

A) 吃得更快。 B) 更快产生饱腹感。 C) 充分咀嚼。 D) 一小口一小口地吞咽。

【答案】 A (细节题) Eat more quickly.

【定位】 The study also found that, when eating a highly processed diet, people ate faster.

研究还发现, 当人们吃高度加工的饮食时, 他们吃得更快。

【信号】 研究发现的行​​为结果。 录音用 The study also found that 引出另一项发现, 其后 people ate faster 直接回答题干所问的行为。

【替换】 people ate faster ↔ Eat more quickly.

同义替换: ate faster = eat more quickly

【排除】 B) 与原文相反

录音 you're not giving your guts enough time to signal to your brain that you've had enough calories and that you're full 说明大脑更晚收到饱腹信号；选项 B 说 Feel full sooner，与原文相反。

借用原文：you're not giving your guts enough time to signal to your brain that you've had enough calories and that you're full

C) 偷换概念

录音 Highly processed food tends to be softer, which makes it easier to chew and swallow 只说更容易咀嚼吞咽，并未说人们会 chew thoroughly；恰恰相反，软食更可能减少咀嚼。

借用原文：Highly processed food tends to be softer, which makes it easier to chew and swallow

D) 偷换概念

录音 easier to chew and swallow 表示吞咽更容易、更快，而选项 D 'Swallow bit by bit' 暗示慢、分小口吞，语义相反。

借用原文：easier to chew and swallow

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

1 Women continue to spend more time than men taking care of children and doing chores around the house. This is generally attributed to backward thinking and conservative values. But new research shows that such differences could be linked to differences in the preferences of males and females.

女性照顾孩子和做家务的时间仍然多于男性。这通常被归因于落后的思想和保守的价值观。但新的研究表明，这种差异可能与男性和女性偏好的不同有关。

2 The new study looked at how men and women were dividing work at home and why they divided it that way. In general, both men and women took more responsibility for tasks they liked. For example, men liked yard care and home maintenance more than women. They leaned toward wanting primary responsibility for such tasks. The researchers stated that differences in enjoyment of household and childcare tasks matched how men and women chose to split tasks. The researchers added that there was not a single childcare task that men liked more than women. Keep in mind, however, that, as with any research on group differences, there were large within-group differences. The study's authors concluded that differences in men's and women's time spent on childcare and household tasks do not mean dissatisfaction. The authors noted that previous research revealed gender differences in attitudes towards family and career. These differences appear as early as six years old. Girls that age already show more interest in helping and caring for others than boys do, and they already exhibit a greater orientation toward family versus career.

这项新研究考察了男性和女性如何分配家务，以及他们为何以这种方式分配。总的来说，男性和女性都会对自己喜欢的任务承担更多责任。例如，男性比女性更喜欢庭院维护和房屋维修。他们更倾向于希望主要负责此类任务。研究人员指出，男性和女性对家务及照顾孩子等任务的享受程度差异，与他们选择如何分配任务相吻合。研究人员还补充说，没有一项照顾孩子的任务是男性比女性更喜欢的。不过需要注意的是，与所有关于群体差异的研究一样，群体内部也存在很大的个体差异。该研究的作者得出结论，男性和

女性在照顾孩子及处理家务上所花时间的差异，并不意味着他们对此感到不满。作者指出，先前的研究揭示了男性和女性在家庭与事业态度方面存在差异。这些差异最早在六岁时就会出现。这个年龄的女孩已经比男孩表现出更浓厚的帮助和照顾他人的兴趣，并且已经表现出相较于事业更偏向家庭的倾向。

22. A) By attributing them to current cultural influences.

B) By attributing them to conservative thinking.

C) In terms of new genetic findings.

D) In terms of personal preferences.

【题目】 How do people generally account for differences between men and women in the amount of time spent on housework?

【翻译】 人们通常如何解释男女在花费于家务上的时间方面存在的差异？

A) 将其归因于当今的文化影响。 B) 将其归因于保守思想。

C) 从新的遗传学发现的角度解释。 D) 从个人偏好的角度解释。

【答案】 B (细节题) By attributing them to conservative thinking.

【定位】 Women continue to spend more time than men taking care of children and doing chores around the house. This is generally attributed to backward thinking and conservative values. But new research shows that such differences could be linked to differences in the preferences of males and females.

女性仍然比男性花更多时间照顾孩子和做家务。这通常被归因于落后思想和保守价值观。但新研究表明，这种差异可能与男性和女性的偏好差异有关。

【信号】 观点对比结构。答案句藏在转折之前：前一句 This is generally attributed to backward thinking and conservative values. 给出'通常看法'，But new research shows that such differences could be linked to differences in the preferences of males and females. 引出转折后的新研究。题干问 generally，所以取 but 前的内容。

【替换】 backward thinking and conservative values ↔ conservative thinking.

同义概括

This is generally attributed to ↔ By attributing them to conservative thinking.

结构改写

【排除】 A) 偷换概念

A 项 By attributing them to current cultural influences. 把录音里的 conservative values 改头换面成'当代文化影响', 原文说的是'保守'而非'当代文化', 方向相反。

C) 未提及

C 项 In terms of new genetic findings. 中的 genetic 在原文完全没有出现, 录音只提到 preferences, 属于凭空捏造。

D) 原词陷阱

D 项 In terms of personal preferences. 确实是录音原词 preferences of males and females, 但它属于 but 之后的新研究发现, 不是题干问的'人们通常'的看法。看到原词就想选是第一大陷阱。

借用原文: preferences of males and females

23. A) Sharing with women the chores they see necessary.

B) Dividing housework that is demanding for women.

C) Performing household tasks that they enjoy.

D) Doing tasks that are physically challenging.

【题目】 What did men lean toward doing according to the new study?

【翻译】 根据这项新研究, 男性倾向于做什么?

- A) 与女性分担他们认为必要的家务。 B) 分担对女性来说要求较高的家务。
C) 做他们喜欢的家务。 D) 做体力上具有挑战性的家务。

【答案】 C (细节题) Performing household tasks that they enjoy.

【定位】 In general, both men and women took more responsibility for tasks they liked. For example, men liked yard care and home maintenance more than women. They leaned toward wanting primary responsibility for such tasks.

总体而言, 男性和女性都会对自己喜欢的任务承担更多责任。例如, 男性比女性更喜欢庭院护理和房屋维修。他们倾向于想要主要负责这类任务。

【信号】 研究结论+例证。 答案信号是 In general, both men and women took more responsibility for tasks they liked. 这一研究总括句, 随后用 men liked yard care and home maintenance more than women 举例支撑。

【替换】 tasks they liked ↔ **Performing household tasks that they enjoy.**

同义词替换

took more responsibility for ↔ **Performing household tasks that they enjoy.**

动作概括

【排除】 A) 未提及

A 项 Sharing with women the chores they see necessary. 中的 see necessary 在原文中没有对应表述，属于无中生有。

B) 偷换概念

B 项 Dividing housework that is demanding for women. 把录音里'男女共同选择自己喜欢的任务'改成了'对女性来说繁重的家务'，demanding 在原文没有依据。

D) 未提及

D 项 Doing tasks that are physically challenging. 看似能解释 yard care / home maintenance，但原文从未用 physically challenging 描述这些任务，考生若凭常识推断就会掉坑。

24. A) The large within-group differences.

B) The great similarities across groups.

C) The researchers' subjective biases.

D) The noticeable overgeneralizations.

【题目】 What should we keep in mind as regards any research on group differences?

【翻译】 关于任何有关群体差异的研究，我们应牢记什么？

A) 群体内部存在的巨大差异。 B) 不同群体之间存在的巨大相似性。

C) 研究人员的主观偏见。 D) 明显的过度概括。

【答案】 A (细节题) The large within-group differences.

【定位】 Keep in mind, however, that, as with any research on group differences, there were large within-group differences.

然而，请记住，正如任何关于群体差异的研究一样，群体内部也存在很大的差异。

【信号】 提醒信号词 keep in mind。 答案句以 Keep in mind, however, 开头，直接对应题干 keep in mind，后面跟的就是注意事项。

【替换】 large within-group differences ↔ The large within-group differences.

原词复现

as with any research on group differences ↔ The large within-group differences.

题干同义对应

【排除】 B) 与原文相反

B 项 The great similarities across groups. 说'群体间高度相似', 而原文 large within-group differences 强调的是'群体内差异大', 方向相反。

借用原文: large within-group differences

C) 未提及

C 项 The researchers' subjective biases. 中的 subjective biases 在原文没有提到, 原文强调的是群体内部差异, 不是研究者偏见。

D) 过度推断

D 项 The noticeable overgeneralizations. 是对群体差异研究可能存在的问题的推断, 但原文只说 within-group differences 大, 并未说这是 overgeneralization。

25. A) They seem to be universal.

B) They impact people's whole life.

C) They shape one's role in society.

D) They appear at an early age.

【题目】 What did previous research reveal about gender differences in attitudes toward family and career?

【翻译】 以往的研究揭示了人们对家庭和职业的态度存在怎样的性别差异?

A) 这种差异似乎是普遍存在的。 B) 这种差异影响人们的一生。

C) 这种差异塑造了一个人在社会中的角色。 D) 这种差异在很小的年龄就会出现。

【答案】 D (细节题) They appear at an early age.

【定位】 The authors noted that previous research revealed gender differences in attitudes towards family and career. These differences appear as early as six years old.

作者指出, 先前的研究揭示了人们在家庭和职业态度上的性别差异。这些差异早在六岁时就出现。

【信号】 研究结论句。 答案信号是 previous research revealed, 直接对应题干 previous research reveal; 后一句 These differences appear as early as six years old. 给出具体特征。

【替换】 appear as early as six years old ↔ **They appear at an early age.**

概括改写

【排除】A) 过度推断

A 项 They seem to be universal. 把原文的性别差异推断为'普遍存在', 但原文只提到 six years old 就出现, 并未说 universal。

B) 未提及

B 项 They impact people's whole life. 中的 whole life 在原文没有对应表述, 原文只提到六岁出现, 未说影响一生。

C) 偷换概念

C 项 They shape one's role in society. 把 attitudes towards family and career 偷换成 role in society, 扩大了概念范围。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

60 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。

Nancy Gifford was born months after the end of the First World War, and spent 102 years living in her three-bedroom house in the Somerset Village of Street.

第1段, 第2句

句式采用了考研与四六级阅读中非常常见的“主语 + 过去时谓语 + 时间状语 + and + 动词 + 时间 + v-ing”结构, 高度典型且易于复用。

According to the Bank of England's inflation calculator, £200 in 1921 would be worth £7,750 today.

第2段, 第3句

“According to... + 主语 + would be worth...” 是阅读理解与写作中极常见的引用数据及跨时代价值对比的高频典型句式。

According to the estate agent, the house was built in 1882 and originally featured a well for the entire road.

第2段, 第4句

“介词短语插入语 + 主语 + 被动谓语 + 连词并列主动谓语” 是阅读理解中非常典型的描述性句式。

Except for some changes in the toilet and wash area, much of the house remains the same.

第2段，第5句

句首介词短语表例外/范围 + 主系表主干是英语中极为常见的说明性句式，复用性很高。

The man told authorities that his experience began in December when currents swept the sailboat out to sea while he was making repairs.

第2段，第1句

主句带宾语从句且宾语从句中嵌套状语从句的结构，在四六级和考研阅读的叙事/新闻类长难句中极其常见，具有很高的复用价值。

He said the navy told him that he was spotted when the plane passed again.

第2段，第6句

主句 + 转述宾语从句 + 被动 + 时间状语从句的组合属于高考与四六级阅读理解中极其高频出现的经典嵌套句型。

The sailboat was abandoned at sea when the man was picked up by a nearby merchant ship.

第2段，第7句

“主句 + when引导的时间状语从句”且结合双被动结构，属于英语阅读与考试中极具代表性的基础叙事句型。

What does the news report say was key to the man's rescue?

第3题 题干

该句型属于非常典型的插入疑问句式（疑问词 + 助动词 + 主语 + 谓语动词 + 从句其余部分），在四六级与考研真题阅读听力中高频出现，迁移价值极高。

He was too distressed to pick himself up.

第4题，C

"too... to..." 是中学及四级考试中极为高频的常考句式，具有很高的迁移与复用价值。

The board of Denver public schools is set to close several elementary and middle schools to make up for a decreased budget caused by declining enrollment.

第1段，第1句

采用 "be set to do sth" 句型结合后置目的状语与分词修饰，属于阅读理解和新闻报道中极为高频且规范的典型句式。

"We know that there are impacts and it's heartbreaking and difficult work. But in order for the district to stay out of debt, it's a step that needs to be taken," he said.

第2段，第4句

本句涵盖了 "there be" 存在句、主系表结构、目的状语短语、宾语从句及定语从句，成分丰富，非常适合用于练习识别形式主语、复杂表语及非谓语修饰。

The district said the decreased budget means it cannot provide the same mental health supports, social and emotional services or specialized programming to schools with lower enrollment.

第2段，第5句

主句动词引出多层省略引导词的宾语从句是英语新闻报导和学术阅读中极高频出现的典型句式，方法迁移价值极高。

They have taken various steps to get more funding.

第5题，C

"主谓宾 + 不定式短语作目的状语"是英语写作与阅读中最基础、最频繁出现的典型句型之一，掌握后迁移复用价值极高。

Why are some schools in Denver to be closed according to the district spokesperson?

第7题题干

特殊疑问句叠加 "be to be done" 计划被动结构是各类英语考试中高频出现的典型句式，掌握其主干提取方法具有极高的可迁移性。

I've been trying to book tickets for the musical Cats in London on the evening of May the 28th, but I can't get the computer to accept my card payment.

第2段，第3句

句中的 "have been doing" 完成进行时表达以及 "get sth. to do sth." 复合宾语搭配均为四六级及各类考试的高频常考句式，具备很强的迁移价值。

M: They do indeed, madam.

第5段，第1句

这是日常交际和对白中非常典型的简短强调回应句型。

Firstly, can you confirm that it's the performance of Cats on May the 28th at the Lion Theatre in London at 7:30 pm?

第5段，第2句

该句是日常沟通、信息确认及听力考试场景中极具代表性的高频句式，可复用性强。

M: Actually, all the tickets at the front are already sold out anyway.

第7段，第1句

句中“名词 + 介词短语作后置定语”以及“be + 过去分词”被动表达均属于各类英语考试听力与阅读中最基础、高频的典型句式，迁移价值高。

I'm scared of heights, and you can never see anything if you are too high up anyway.

第8段，第2句

使用 and 连接并列句并在后句跟 if 条件从句是日常与考试中极常见的经典句式，高度典型且易于复用。

I'll reserve those for you now, and all we need after that is the details of your card number and your full name, and then we are done.

第9段，第2句

“主句 + and + 主语（带定语从句）+ is + 表语 + and + 结果分句”是日常沟通与考试听说中高频出现的典型复合表达。

I turned off my phone almost a week ago and haven't turned it back on since then.

第2段，第2句

“一般过去时交代动作 + 现在完成时交代影响/延续”是四六级与日常表达中极其常见的高频经典句式，极具迁移价值。

W: Why would you do something like that, when our phones make our lives so much more convenient?

第3段，第1句

句子涵盖了疑问倒装、介词短语作后置定语以及使役动词 make 带宾语和宾语补足语等典型语法点，非常适合句子成分划分练习。

M: Well, I downloaded an APP that recorded how much time I spent on my phone.

第4段，第1句

“主句 + 定语从句 + 宾语从句”的层层修饰结构在四六级听力和阅读中极为常见，属于掌握后可高度复用的经典句式。

M: No, my problem was I was spending too much time on social media, messaging friends and commenting on other people's posts.

第6段，第1句

“My problem was + 从句”是英语口语与真题写作、阅读中极其常见的句型，后接分词短语补充说明的表达方式高度典型。

That is really why I don't see how anyone could live without a mobile phone.

第7段，第2句

“That is why...” 加疑问词引导从句的嵌套组合在各类英语考试中极其常见，具有很高的学习迁移价值。

M: Since I stopped using my phone, I go to physical stores and pay in cash.

第8段，第1句

“状语从句 + 主句并列谓语”是英语写作与考试中高频出现的典型句式，掌握其连词切分与并列成分分析方法具有很高的迁移价值。

W: That's great for you, but my friends and family don't live in this city, so we can't see each other often, and I don't have any choice but to chat with them online.

第9段，第1句

多重并列句结合 "have choice but to do" 表达现实转折与无奈逻辑，是日常交流与考试写作中高频出现的典型句式，迁移复用价值高。

He finds it bothersome to reply.

第12题，A

"主语 + 谓语 + 形式宾语 + 补足语 + 不定式"是各类英语考试中高频考查的典型句型，具有极强的可迁移性。

What did the man spend much time doing with his phone?

第14题 题干

"What did + 主语 + spend + 时间 + doing ..."为日常英语学习及各类考试中极具代表性的特殊疑问句型，掌握其分析方法具有很高的迁移价值。

She prefers chatting with others online to meeting them.

第15题，A

"prefer ... to ..." 是各大英语考试中极为高频且标准的对比句型，对于掌握非谓语动词及介词搭配具有很强的代表性和迁移价值。

A three-month moving average of annual wage increases from the Atlanta Federal Reserve Bank's Wage Tracker shows that U.S. job switchers got the highest wage increase last July, when the measure touched 8.5%.

第1段，第4句

主句 + that 宾语从句 + 逗号 when 定语从句是四六级与考研阅读中极其常见的数据报道类典型句式，可迁移性强。

Since then, it has gone up and down, and has been going steadily down since November.

第1段，第5句

"since" 短语搭配完成时态的结构在阅读理解中极其常见，具有很强的结构代表性与迁移价值。

On average, people who changed jobs have almost always gotten better pay raises than those who stayed.

第1段，第7句

句中“名词 + 后置定语从句 + 比较级 + than对比项（含定语从句）”的结构在各类英语阅读与写作中频繁出现，属于高度典型的常考句式。

At the moment, those who change jobs get an average 7.3% raise every year, while those who stay get a 5.4% raise.

第2段，第2句

“those who ... while those who ...”是各类英语考试及阅读文献中极其高频出现的对比句型，极具代表性和复用迁移价值。

That suggests the demand for workers has reached, or is at least nearing, its peak.

第2段，第3句

在四六级与考研英语阅读中，“That suggests + 宾语从句”是极具代表性的数据与观点引出句式，且并列谓语结构具有很高的复用价值。

The labor market is likely cooling, because even a shortage of workers isn't overcoming the historic imbalance between employers and employees in the U.S.

第2段，第4句

“主句 + because 原因状语从句”是外刊与各类英语考试中极其高频的典型因果句式，掌握其结构对于阅读理解与写作表达均有极高的迁移价值。

The volume of income that workers take home as a proportion of what the U.S. economy produces is still falling.

第2段，第5句

“核心名词 + 定语从句 + 复杂介词短语 + 谓语”是四六级与考研真题阅读中最典型的修饰分隔结构，掌握后迁移价值极高。

What is the labor market likely doing according to the passage?

第18题 题干

本句结构属于各类英语阅读理解题干中极为高频、标准的提问句式，掌握其倒装与成分拆解具有极高的迁移复用价值。

Highly processed foods—the kinds made with lots of sugar, fat and salt—make up as much as 60% of the average American diet.

第1段，第1句

采用典型的“主语 + 一同位语/插入语 + 谓语 + 数量宾语”结构，属于四六级与考研阅读中非常高频的科普及社会类文章句式。

The study found that when people ate a highly processed diet, they consumed about 500 more calories per day than they did when they ate a less processed diet.

第1段，第3句

“研究发现 + 宾语从句（内含实验组与对照组条件对比）”是四六级与考研阅读中科普、学术类文章极其高频的典型真题句式。

They also gained two pounds over two weeks, even though both diets had the same amounts of nutrients, like sugar, fat, fiber and salt.

第1段，第4句

“主句 + even though让步状语从句 + 介词短语举例”是英语四六级及考研阅读中阐述科学实验与反常数据的常考句式，具有较高的迁移复用价值。

What was unexpected was that sugar, fat and salt didn't seem to be what caused people to overeat.

第2段，第2句

"What was... was that..." 为四六级与考研阅读中极常见的强调与观点转折引导句型，高度典型且具有很强的迁移价值。

This is the first trial that demonstrates that there is something about highly processed foods—independent of those nutrients—that causes people to overeat.

第2段，第3句

虽然时态非常简单，但其多重嵌套从句结构与“that”的多重语法功能识别极具训练价值，整体非常推荐作为结构拆解的重点练习句。

This could be one reason why they gained more weight.

第2段，第5句

"This could be one reason why..." 属于阅读与写作中的高频典型句式，掌握其主系表与定语从句的结合具有很高的复用价值。

Highly processed food tends to be softer, which makes it easier to chew and swallow.

第2段，第6句

"which" 引导非限定性定语从句修饰全句、以及 "make + it + 形容词 + 不定式" 形式宾语结构均属于四六级与考研英语中高频出现的典型常考句式，迁移复用价值极高。

One theory is that if you're eating more quickly, you're not giving your guts enough time to signal to your brain that you've had enough calories and that you're full.

第2段，第7句

本句覆盖了双宾语结构 ("giving your guts time")、不定式作后置定语 ("to signal...") 以及并列宾语从句等丰富成分，是练习长难句成分划分与层级拆解的高价值例句。

By the time the brain gets that signal, you've already overeaten.

第2段，第8句

"By the time + 从句（一般现在时），主句（完成时）" 是四六级及考研英语中高频考查的经典时态搭配句式。

They account for nearly half of the average American diet.

第19题，C

'主语 + 短语动词 + 数量短语 + of 后置定语' 属于阅读理解和写作中高频出现的典型数据描述句式，具备较强迁移价值。

What are highly processed foods linked to, according to other research?

第20题题干

特殊疑问句中疑问词充当后置介词宾语的结构在阅读与听力中非常普遍，掌握 "be linked to" 搭配与 "according to" 状语具有很高的复用与迁移价值。

What do people tend to do when eating highly processed foods?

第21题题干

"特殊疑问句 + when doing... 状语从句省略"是四六级与考研阅读及写作中高频出现的典型句式，迁移复用价值高。

Women continue to spend more time than men taking care of children and doing chores around the house.

第1段，第1句

句中 "主语 + continue to do + 比较级 + 方式/范围状语" 的结构在四六级与考研阅读真题中高度高频，具有极强的迁移复用价值。

This is generally attributed to backward thinking and conservative values.

第1段，第2句

"This is attributed to ..." 是各类英语考试阅读与写作中极高频出现的归因表达典型句式，复用价值极高。

The new study looked at how men and women were dividing work at home and why they divided it that way.

第2段，第1句

句式 "研究 + 关注 + how 从句 + and why 从句" 是四六级与考研阅读中介绍学术研究背景极高频出现的典型表达模式，迁移复用性极强。

In general, both men and women took more responsibility for tasks they liked.

第2段，第2句

句首介词短语作状语、并列连词短语作主语以及定语从句省略关系词均属于阅读理解中极具代表性的高频典型句式。

For example, men liked yard care and home maintenance more than women.

第2段，第3句

"For example + 主谓宾 + more than..." 是英语说明文与议论文中极为高频的举例论证与对比典型句式。

The researchers added that there was not a single childcare task that men liked more than women.

第2段，第6句

"主句动词 + that 宾语从句 + 名词 + that 定语从句" 是四六级与考研真题阅读中高频出现的典型复合句结构，迁移复用价值极高。

Girls that age already show more interest in helping and caring for others than boys do, and they already exhibit a greater orientation toward family versus career.

第2段，第11句

"主句 + 比较从句 + and + 并列主句" 属于高频考查句型，其中 "more ... than ..." 比较结构及助动词代指前文动词的用法在阅读理解与写作中极具代表性。

How do people generally account for differences between men and women in the amount of time spent on housework?

第22题 题干

"How do people account for..." 是四六级与考研阅读中极其高频的疑问表达模式，其后接多重介词与非谓语动词修饰的结构极具代表性。

What did men lean toward doing according to the new study?

第23题 题干

特殊疑问句叠加 "lean toward doing" 和 "according to..." 是阅读理解与听力题干中极高频出现的典型句式，掌握后复用迁移价值高。

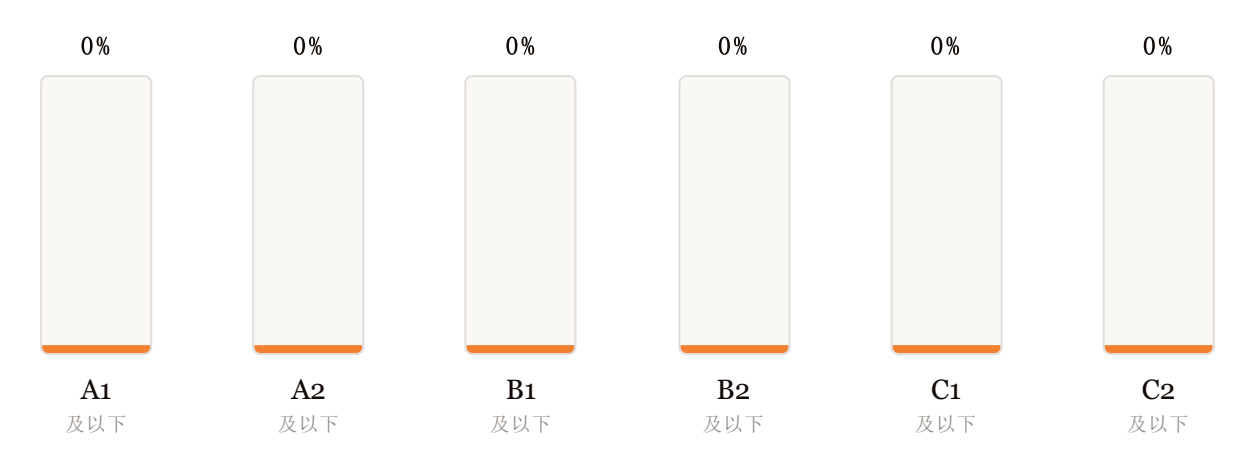
They seem to be universal.

第25题，A

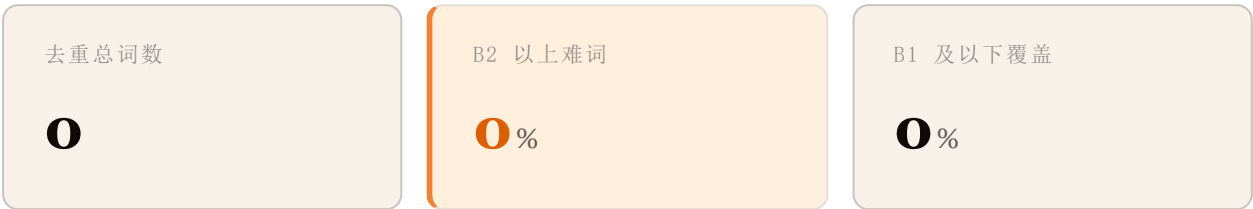
"主语 + seem to be + 形容词" 是极为高频且典型的系表结构表达，具有很高的复用和迁移价值。

全卷录音原文 0 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 0 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 0 个·约 0%。



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 0 个·末柱为 100%



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