

2015年6月·第1套 英语六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2015年6月·第1套 英语六级听力原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面层级：Part/Section 标题与各节 Directions 照原卷排印——真实听力考卷只印选项，题干由录音念出。其下按录音篇目逐篇排印：每篇先给完整录音文字稿（逐段中译），再逐题给出卷面题目与该题解析（题目、翻译、答案、定位、信号、替换与排除）。

真题卷第1套(2015-06) · 六级

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

(30 minutes)

Section A

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 1 to 4 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

1 W: Jack, sit down and listen. This is important. We'll have to tackle the problems of exporting step by step. And the first move is to get an up-to-date picture of where we stand now.

W: Jack, 坐下听我说。这很重要。我们得一步步解决出口的问题。第一步是弄清楚我们现在的处境。

2 M: Why don't we just concentrate on expanding here at home?

M: 我们为什么不集中精力在国内扩张呢?

3 W: Of course, we should hold on to our position here. But you must admit the market here is limited.

W: 当然, 我们应该守住国内的地位。但你必须承认国内市场是有限的。

4 M: Yes, but it's safe. The government keeps out foreigners with import controls, though I must admit I feel sure we could hold our own against foreign bikes.

M: 是的, 但国内安全。政府用进口管制把外国人挡在外面, 虽然我得承认, 我确信我们能跟外国自行车竞争。

5 W: I agree. That's why I'm suggesting exporting, because I feel we can compete with the best of them.

W: 我同意。所以我才建议出口，因为我觉得我们能跟最好的竞争对手较量。

6 M: What you are really saying is that we'd make more profit by selling bikes abroad, where we have a cost advantage and can charge higher prices.

M: 你真正想说的是，我们在国外卖自行车会赚更多利润，因为我们有成本优势，可以要更高的价格。

7 W: Exactly.

W: 没错。

8 M: But, wait a minute. Packaging, shipping, financing, etc. will push up our costs and we could end up no better off, maybe worse off.

M: 但是，等等。包装、运输、融资等等会推高我们的成本，我们最后可能好不到哪去，甚至更糟。

9 W: OK. Now there are extra costs involved. But if we do it right, they can be built into the price of the bike and we can still be competitive.

W: 好的。现在确实会有额外成本。但如果我们做得对，这些成本可以算进自行车的价格里，我们仍然有竞争力。

10 M: How sure are you about our chances of success in the foreign market?

M: 你对我们在国外市场成功的机会有多大把握？

11 W: Well, that's the sticky one. It's going to need a lot of research. I'm hoping to get your help. Well, come on, Jack. Is it worth it, or not?

W: 嗯，这是个棘手的问题。需要做大量研究。我希望得到你的帮助。来吧，Jack。值不值得做？

12 M: There'll be a lot of problems.

M: 会有很多问题。

13 W: Nothing we can't handle.

W: 没有什么是我们解决不了的。

14 M: Um... I'm not that hopeful. But, yes, I think we should go ahead with a feasibility study.

M: 嗯.....我没那么乐观。但是，对，我觉得我们应该进行可行性研究。

15 W: Marvelous, Jack. I was hoping you'd be on my side.

W: 太好了，Jack。我就希望你能站在我这边。

1. A) Persuade the man to join her company.

B) Employ the most up-to-date technology.

C) Export bikes to foreign markets.

D) Expand their domestic business.

【题目】 What does the woman intend to do?

【翻译】女士打算做什么？

- A) 说服男士加入她的公司。 B) 采用最新的技术。 C) 将自行车出口到国外市场。
D) 拓展他们的国内业务。

【答案】C (细节题) Export bikes to foreign markets.

【定位】I agree. That's why I'm suggesting exporting, because I feel we can compete with the best of them.

我同意。这正是我提议出口的原因，因为我觉得我们能跟最好的厂商一较高下。

【信号】本人 I'm suggesting 直接表态。女方用 I'm suggesting exporting 第一人称直陈自己的主张，这种说话人本人 I'm suggesting / I want 的直接表态句，就是意图题的答案信号。

【替换】I'm suggesting exporting ↔ Export bikes to foreign markets

exporting = 出口到海外市场

【排除】B) 原词陷阱

录音开头女方说 get an up-to-date picture of where we stand now，是要先摸清现状这个最新的全貌；选项把 up-to-date 偷接到 technology 上变成采用最新技术，纯属盗词错配，女方从没说要上新技术。

借用原文：get an up-to-date picture of where we stand now

D) 张冠李戴

Expand their domestic business 对应的是男方那句 Why don't we just concentrate on expanding here at home?，是男方的提议、也是女方要劝离的方向；女方虽承认要 hold on to our position here，但她的意图是往外出口，不是扩张国内。

借用原文：Why don't we just concentrate on expanding here at home?

A) 未提及

整段对话女方没有任何劝男方加入她公司的内容，Persuade the man to join her company 是凭空添加的情节，录音里两人本就是同事在商量公司决策。

2. A) The state subsidizes small and medium enterprises.

B) The government has control over bicycle imports.

C) They can compete with the best domestic manufacturers.

D) They have a cost advantage and can charge higher prices.

【题目】Why does the man think it's safe to focus on the home market?

【翻译】为什么男士认为专注于国内市场是安全的？

- A) 国家为中小企业提供补贴。 B) 政府对自行车进口进行管控。
C) 他们可以与国内最好的制造商竞争。 D) 他们拥有成本优势并能够收取更高的价格。

【答案】B (细节题) The government has control over bicycle imports.

【定位】 Yes, but it's safe. The government keeps out foreigners with import controls, though I must admit I feel sure we could hold our own against foreign bikes.

是的，但这样安全。政府用进口管制把外国人挡在外面，不过我得承认，我确信我们也能跟外国自行车一较高下。

【信号】 **safe 后紧跟的因果解释。** 男方先说 it's safe, 紧接着 The government keeps out foreigners with import controls 就是对 safe 的因果解释，安全的原因正落在这句对 safe 的说明上。

【替换】 The government keeps out foreigners with import controls ↔

The government has control over bicycle imports

挡外人=管控进口

【排除】 C) **原词陷阱**

录音确有 compete with the best 一类说法（女方 we can compete with the best of them、男方 hold our own against foreign bikes），但那是讲出口也有竞争力，不是守国内安全的原因；选项 They can compete with the best domestic manufacturers 还把对象偷换成 domestic 国内厂商。

借用原文：I feel sure we could hold our own against foreign bikes

D) **原词陷阱**

They have a cost advantage and can charge higher prices 几乎照搬男方第6段原话 we have a cost advantage and can charge higher prices，但那是男方在说卖到海外更赚钱的理由，跟守国内安全无关，是把别处的原话搬来骗你。

借用原文：we have a cost advantage and can charge higher prices

A) **未提及**

The state subsidizes small and medium enterprises 提到的国家补贴中小企业，全段对话从未出现，是凭空添加的内容。

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3. A) Extra costs might eat up their profits abroad.
B) More workers will be needed to do packaging.
C) They might lose to foreign bike manufacturers.
D) It is very difficult to find suitable local agents.

【题目】 **What is the man's concern about selling bikes abroad?**

【翻译】 男士对在国外销售自行车有什么顾虑？

- A) 额外成本可能会吃掉他们在国外的利润。 B) 需要更多工人来做包装工作。
C) 他们可能会输给国外的自行车制造商。 D) 很难找到合适的当地代理商。

【答案】 **A** （细节题） Extra costs might eat up their profits abroad.

【定位】 But, wait a minute. Packaging, shipping, financing, etc. will push up our costs and we could end up no better off, maybe worse off.

不过，等一下。包装、运输、融资等等会推高我们的成本，我们最后可能没好到哪去，甚至更糟。

【信号】 **but wait a minute 后的转折顾虑**。男方用 But, wait a minute 强转折提醒注意，后面 push up our costs and we could end up no better off, maybe worse off 就是他的担忧落点——转折信号后才是真正的顾虑。

【替换】 push up our costs and we could end up no better off, maybe worse off ↔

Extra costs might eat up their profits abroad

成本推高致更糟=吃掉利润

【排除】 C) **原词陷阱**

录音多处出现 foreign bikes (如 hold our own against foreign bikes)，选项 They might lose to foreign bike manufacturers 借这个熟悉对象编出竞争失败的担忧；可男方第8段的顾虑是成本，而且双方都觉得能跟外商竞争，并不担心竞争输掉。

借用原文：I feel sure we could hold our own against foreign bikes

B) **原词陷阱**

男方确实念到 Packaging 这个词，但他说的是包装会推高成本，不是 More workers will be needed to do packaging 需要更多工人；选项盗用 packaging 一词、嫁接了录音没说的加人手结论。

借用原文：Packaging, shipping, financing, etc. will push up our costs

D) **未提及**

It is very difficult to find suitable local agents 说的找本地代理难，全段对话从未涉及代理一事，是凭空添加。

4. A) Report to the management.

B) Attract foreign investments.

C) Conduct a feasibility study.

D) Consult financial experts.

【题目】 **What do the speakers agree to do?**

【翻译】 说话双方同意做什么？

A) 向管理层汇报。 B) 吸引外国投资。 C) 进行可行性研究。 D) 咨询金融专家。

【答案】 **C** (细节题) Conduct a feasibility study.

【定位】 Um... I'm not that hopeful. But, yes, I think we should go ahead with a feasibility study.

嗯，我没那么乐观。不过，好吧，我觉得我们应该推进一项可行性研究。

【信号】 **but yes 后的拍板句**。男方先说 I'm not that hopeful, 再用 But, yes, I think we should go ahead with a feasibility study 转折后给出肯定结论——but yes 之后才是双方最终一致同意要做的事。

【替换】 I think we should go ahead with a feasibility study ↔ **Conduct a feasibility study**
go ahead with=conduct

【排除】 A) **未提及**

Report to the management 说的向管理层汇报, 对话里两人自行拍板, 从未提到上报管理层, 是凭空添加。

B) **原词陷阱**

Attract foreign investments 借了对话里 foreign、financing 的氛围, 但吸引外国投资这件事录音从未提, financing 指的是出口环节的融资成本, 不是引资。

借用原文: Packaging, shipping, financing, etc. will push up our costs

D) **原词陷阱**

女方说过 It's going to need a lot of research, 选项 Consult financial experts 蹭了要做研究的氛围编成咨询财务专家, 但录音从没说要找专家, 且双方一致同意的是 feasibility study, 不是咨询专家。

借用原文: It's going to need a lot of research

Questions 5 to 8 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

1 W: What does the term "alternative energy source" mean?

W: "替代能源"这个术语是什么意思?

2 M: When we think of energy or fuel for our homes and cars, we think of petroleum—a fossil fuel processed from oil removed from the ground, of which there is a limited supply. But alternative fuels can be many things—wind, sun and water can all be used to create fuel.

M: 当我们想到家庭和汽车的能源或燃料时,我们会想到石油——一种从地下开采的石油加工而成的化石燃料,其储量是有限的。但替代燃料可以有很多种——风能、太阳能和水能都可以用来制造燃料。

3 W: Is the threat of running out of petroleum real?

W: 石油耗尽的威胁是真实存在的吗?

4 M: It has taken thousands of years to create the natural stores of petroleum we have now. We are using what is available at a much faster rate than it has been produced over time. The real controversy surrounding the amounts of petroleum we have is how much we need to keep in reserve for future use. Most experts agree that by around 2025, the amount of petroleum we use will reach a peak. Then production and availability will begin to seriously decline. This is not to say there will be no petroleum at this point. But it'll become very difficult and therefore expensive to extract.

M: 形成我们现在拥有的天然石油储备花了数千年的时间。我们使用现有石油的速度远远快于它随时间产生的速度。围绕我们拥有多少石油的真正争议在于我们需要为未来使用保留多少储备。大多数专家认为,到2025年左右,我们使用的石油量将达到峰值。然后产量和可获得性将开始严重下降。这并不是说到那时就没有石油了。但开采石油将变得非常困难,因此成本也会很高。

5 W: Is that the most important reason to develop alternative fuel and energy sources?

W: 这是开发替代燃料和能源的最重要原因吗?

6 M: There're two very clear reasons to do so. One is that whether we have 60 or 600 years of fossil fuels left, we have to find other fuel sources eventually. So the sooner we start, the better off we will be. The other big argument is that when you burn fossil fuels, you release substances trapped in the ground for a long time, which leads to some long-term negative effects, like global warming and the greenhouse effect.

M: 有两个非常明确的理由这样做。一个是,无论我们还剩60年还是600年的化石燃料,我们最终都必须找到其他燃料来源。所以我们越早开始,对我们就越有利。另一个重要论据是,当你燃烧化石燃料时,你会释放出长期封存在地下的物质,这会导致一些长期的负面影响,比如全球变暖和温室效应。

5. A) Coal burnt daily for the comfort of our homes.

B) Anything that can be used to produce power.

C) Fuel refined from oil extracted from underground.

D) Electricity that keeps all kinds of machines running.

【题目】 What do we usually refer to when we talk about energy according to the man?

【翻译】 根据男士所说,我们谈论能源时通常指的是什么?

A) 每天为我们家庭的舒适而燃烧的煤炭。 B) 任何可以用来产生动力的东西。

C) 从地下开采的石油中提炼出的燃料。 D) 使各种机器运转的电力。

【答案】 C (细节题) Fuel refined from oil extracted from underground.

【定位】 When we think of energy or fuel for our homes and cars, we think of petroleum—a fossil fuel processed from oil removed from the ground, of which there is a limited supply.

当我们想到给家庭和汽车用的能源或燃料时,我们想到的是石油——一种由从地下开采出来的油加工而成的化石燃料,而它的储量是有限的。

【信号】 we think of 引出界定。答案信号是男士用 we think of petroleum 把"谈能源时通常指什么"直接答出来:紧跟其后的 a fossil fuel processed from oil removed from the ground 就是对"能源通常指什么"的具体界定,这句就是答案句。

【替换】 processed from oil removed from the ground ↔ refined from oil extracted from underground

同义改写:加工=精炼、地下=地下

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A Coal burnt daily for the comfort of our homes. 借了原文 for our homes 的 homes 一词来制造耳熟，但原文说的是 petroleum（石油），不是 coal（煤），答非所问。

借用原文：energy or fuel for our homes and cars

B) 张冠李戴

B Anything that can be used to produce power. 听起来像"能源"的泛指定义，但原文里能产生动力的"风、太阳、水"指的是 alternative fuels（替代燃料），不是题干问的"谈能源时通常指什么"。把替代能源的范围安到了普通能源头上。

借用原文：alternative fuels can be many things—wind, sun and water

D) 未提及

D Electricity that keeps all kinds of machines running. 把能源说成"驱动机器的电"，但原文男士界定能源时指的是石油，全程未把它界定为电，属未提及。

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6. A) Oil will soon be replaced by alternative energy sources.
B) Oil reserves in the world will be exhausted in a decade.
C) Oil consumption has given rise to many global problems.
D) Oil production will begin to decline worldwide by 2025.

【题目】 What do most experts agree on according to the man?

【翻译】 根据男士所说,大多数专家在什么问题上达成共识?

- A) 石油将很快被替代能源所取代。 B) 世界上的石油储备将在十年内耗尽。
C) 石油消费已经引发了许多全球性问题。 D) 到2025年,全球石油产量将开始下降。

【答案】 D (细节题) Oil production will begin to decline worldwide by 2025.

【定位】 Most experts agree that by around 2025, the amount of petroleum we use will reach a peak. Then production and availability will begin to seriously decline.

多数专家一致认为，到 2025 年前后，我们使用的石油量将达到峰值。此后，石油的产量和供应量将开始严重下降。

【信号】 Most experts agree 直接领出答案。 答案信号是原词 Most experts agree that——题干问的正是"专家同意什么"，这句开头就是。紧接的 by around 2025 给出年份、production and availability will begin to seriously decline 给出走势，构成完整结论。

【替换】 by around 2025 ↔ by 2025

年份原样保留

production and availability will begin to seriously decline ↔

Oil production will begin to decline worldwide

decline 同词、走势一致

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A Oil will soon be replaced by alternative energy sources. 借了对话反复出现的 alternative (替代) 一词, 但原文专家结论说的是石油"减产", 从没说石油"很快被替代", 是听到耳熟词就想选的原词陷阱。

借用原文: alternative fuels can be many things

B) 与原文相反

B Oil reserves in the world will be exhausted in a decade. 说"十年内耗尽", 但原文明说 This is not to say there will be no petroleum at this point. (并不是说那时就没石油了), 程度被夸大, 与原文相反。

借用原文: This is not to say there will be no petroleum at this point.

C) 张冠李戴

C Oil consumption has given rise to many global problems. 像在概括"全球变暖"等危害, 但那是男士回答第8题方向时讲的, 不是"专家同意"的内容, 张冠李戴。

借用原文: long-term negative effects, like global warming and the greenhouse effect

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7. A) Minimize the use of fossil fuels.
B) Start developing alternative fuels.
C) Find the real cause for global warming.
D) Take steps to reduce the greenhouse effect.

【题目】 What does the man think we should do now?

【翻译】 男士认为我们现在应该做什么?

- A) 尽量减少化石燃料的使用。 B) 开始开发替代燃料。 C) 找出全球变暖的真正原因。
D) 采取措施减少温室效应。

【答案】 B (细节题) Start developing alternative fuels.

【定位】 One is that whether we have 60 or 600 years of fossil fuels left, we have to find other fuel sources eventually. So the sooner we start, the better off we will be.

其一是, 不管我们还剩 60 年还是 600 年的化石燃料, 我们终究得找到别的燃料来源。所以越早动手, 我们的处境就越好。

【信号】 have to + the sooner the better 双重建议。 答案信号是必要性词 we have to find other fuel sources eventually 加上 the sooner we start, the better off we will be——have to 与"越早越好"叠在一起, 明确主张"现在就该开始找替代燃料", 这就是答案句。

【替换】 find other fuel sources ↔ **developing alternative fuels**

other fuel sources = alternative fuels

the sooner we start, the better off we will be ↔ **Start developing alternative fuels.**

the sooner we start = 现在就 Start

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A Minimize the use of fossil fuels. 借了原文反复出现的 fossil fuels, 但男士主张的是"去找别的燃料", 并没说要"减少使用化石燃料", 听到耳熟词就误选的原词陷阱。

借用原文: whether we have 60 or 600 years of fossil fuels left

C) 原词陷阱

C Find the real cause for global warming. 借了原文末尾的 global warming, 但原文只把全球变暖列为危害, 从没主张"去找它的真正原因", 张冠李戴 / 未提及。

借用原文: like global warming and the greenhouse effect

D) 原词陷阱

D Take steps to reduce the greenhouse effect. 借了原文 greenhouse effect, 但那是被列举的危害, 男士主张的是开发替代燃料, 不是"采取措施减温室效应", 原词陷阱。

借用原文: global warming and the greenhouse effect

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8. A) They release harmful substances when they are burned.
B) They dissolve in the water and cause a waste of water.
C) They release poisonous gas and lead to pollution.
D) They are burned inefficiently resulting in a waste of resources.

【题目】 How do fossil fuels affect the environment?

【翻译】 化石燃料如何影响环境?

- A) 它们在燃烧时释放有害物质。 B) 它们溶解在水中并造成水资源的浪费。
C) 它们释放有毒气体并导致污染。 D) 它们燃烧效率低下, 导致资源浪费。

【答案】 A (细节题) They release harmful substances when they are burned.

【定位】 The other big argument is that when you burn fossil fuels, you release substances trapped in the ground for a long time, which leads to some long-term negative effects, like global warming and the greenhouse effect.

另一个重要论点是, 当你燃烧化石燃料时, 你会释放出被长期封存在地下的物质, 这会导致一些长期的负面影响, 比如全球变暖和温室效应。

【信号】 when you burn...you release 讲影响机制。 答案信号是描述影响过程的句式 when you burn fossil fuels, you release substances——题干问"如何影响环境", 这句正给出"燃烧→释放被封存的物质→负面影响"的机制, 是答案句。

【替换】 when you burn fossil fuels ↔ **when they are burned**

主动改被动, 意思不变

you release substances trapped in the ground ↔ **They release harmful substances**
substances 同词, harmful 概括其负面

【排除】 B) 未提及

B They dissolve in the water and cause a waste of water. 说化石燃料溶于水、浪费水, 原文只讲"释放被封存的物质", 从没提溶于水或浪费水, 属未提及。

C) 过度推断

C They release poisonous gas and lead to pollution. 用了原文同款 release, 但原文只笼统说 release substances (释放物质), 并没说是"有毒气体"、也没说"污染", C 把范围悄悄缩小、属过度推断。

借用原文: you release substances trapped in the ground for a long time

D) 原词陷阱

D They are burned inefficiently resulting in a waste of resources. 借了原文的 burn, 但原文谈的是燃烧释放物质造成的环境危害, 从没说"燃烧低效、浪费资源", 原词陷阱。

借用原文: when you burn fossil fuels

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear two 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 9 to 11 are based on the passage you have just heard.

¹ Karen Smith is a buyer for a department store in New York. Department store buyers purchase the goods that their stores sell. They not only have to know what is fashionable at the moment, but also have to guess what will become fashionable next season or next year. Most buyers work for just one department in a store. But the goods that Karen finds may be displayed and sold in several different sections of the store. Her job involves buying handicrafts from all over the world. Last year, she made a trip to Morocco and returned with rugs, pots, dishes and pans. The year before, she visited Mexico, and bought back handmade table cloths, mirrors with frames of tin, and paper flowers. The paper flowers are bright and colorful, so they were used to decorate the whole store. This year Karen is travelling in Malaysia, Thailand and Indonesia. Many of the countries that Karen visits have government offices that promote handicrafts. The officials are glad to cooperate with her by showing her the products that are available. Karen especially likes to visit markets in small towns and villages whenever she can arrange for it. She is always looking for interesting and unusual items. Karen thinks she has the best job she could have found. She loves all the travelling that she has to do, because she often visits markets and small out-of-the-way places. She sees much more of the country she visits than an ordinary tourist would. As soon as she gets back to New York from one trip, Karen begins to plan another.

Karen Smith是纽约一家百货公司的采购员。百货公司采购员负责采购他们店铺销售的商品。他们不仅要了解当下流行什么,还要预测下一季或明年会流行什么。大多数采购员只负责店铺中的一个部门。但Karen找到的商品可能会在店铺的几个不同区域展示和销售。她的工作涉及从世界各地采购手工艺品。去年,她去了摩洛哥,带回了地毯、罐子、盘子和平底锅。前年,她访问了墨西哥,买回了手工桌布、锡框镜子和纸花。

这些纸花色彩鲜艳,因此被用来装饰整个店铺。今年Karen正在马来西亚、泰国和印度尼西亚旅行。Karen访问的许多国家都有推广手工艺品的政府机构。官员们很乐意与她合作,向她展示可供选择的产品。Karen特别喜欢在条件允许的情况下访问小城镇和村庄的市场。她总是在寻找有趣和不寻常的物品。Karen认为她找到了最理想的工作。她热爱工作中必须进行的所有旅行,因为她经常访问市场和偏僻的小地方。她比普通游客能看到更多她所访问国家的风貌。Karen每次从一次旅行回到纽约后,就立即开始计划下一次旅行。

9. A) The ability to predict fashion trends.

B) A refined taste for artistic works.

C) Years of practical experience.

D) Strict professional training.

【题目】 What is said to make a good department store buyer?

【翻译】 据说什么使人成为一名优秀的百货商店采购员?

- A) 预测时尚趋势的能力。 B) 对艺术作品的高雅品味。 C) 多年的实践经验。
D) 严格的专业培训。

【答案】 A (细节题) The ability to predict fashion trends.

【定位】 They not only have to know what is fashionable at the moment, but also have to guess what will become fashionable next season or next year.

他们不仅要知道当下什么是流行的, 还得猜测下一季或明年什么会变得流行。

【信号】 have to + not only...but also 点明硬性要求。这句用 have to 反复强调 "必须", 又用 not only...but also 把两项要求并列, 是录音里唯一正面交代 "做这行必须具备什么" 的句子, 这种 "必须/才能" 的语气就是答案信号。

【替换】 have to guess what will become fashionable next season or next year ↔

The ability to predict fashion trends

"猜测将来流行什么" = "预测流行趋势"

【排除】 B) 未提及

A refined taste for artistic works. 看似与 "采购、商品" 沾边, 但录音通篇只说要懂流行、会猜趋势, 从没说需要 "对艺术品的高雅品味", 属凭话题硬凑的未提及项。

C) 未提及

Years of practical experience. 是考生凭常识 (干这行当然要经验) 容易脑补的, 但录音强调的是 "要懂流行、会预测", 从未提 "多年实践经验", 属未提及。

D) 未提及

Strict professional training. 同样是常识联想, 录音只讲从业者得知道并预测流行, 没有任何 "严格专业训练" 的表述, 属未提及。

-
10. A) Promoting all kinds of American hand-made specialties.
B) Strengthening cooperation with foreign governments.
C) Conducting trade in art works with dealers overseas.
D) Purchasing handicrafts from all over the world.

【题目】 What does Karen's job involve?

【翻译】 Karen的工作涉及什么？

- A) 推广各种美国手工制品特产。 B) 加强与外国政府的合作。
C) 与海外经销商进行艺术品贸易。 D) 从世界各地采购手工艺品。

【答案】 D (细节题) Purchasing handicrafts from all over the world.

【定位】 Her job involves buying handicrafts from all over the world.

她的工作涉及从世界各地采购手工艺品。

【信号】 job involves 直接点题。 录音 Her job involves 与题干 What does Karen's job involve? 几乎逐词照应，是原文直接交代职责的标志句，听到 involve 这个词即可锁定本句为答案句。

【替换】 buying handicrafts from all over the world ↔ **Purchasing handicrafts from all over the world**
buying=Purchasing 的近义替换

【排除】 A) 偷换概念

Promoting all kinds of American hand-made specialties. 盗用了录音里 hand-made/handicrafts 的话题词，却把动作 buying (采购) 换成 Promoting (推广)、把范围 from all over the world 换成 American，方向和范围全反了，是偷换概念。

借用原文：buying handicrafts from all over the world

B) 原词陷阱

Strengthening cooperation with foreign governments. 盗用了录音 government offices that promote handicrafts 里的 government，但录音说的是各国政府办事处 "乐于配合她"，并非她的工作内容是 "加强与外国政府合作"，属答非所问的原词陷阱。

借用原文：government offices that promote handicrafts

C) 未提及

Conducting trade in art works with dealers overseas. 用 art works、overseas、dealers 制造 "海外艺术品交易" 的画面，但录音只说她去各国采购手工艺品，从没提 "与海外商人做艺术品贸易"，属未提及。

-
11. A) She has access to fashionable things.
B) She is doing what she enjoys doing.
C) She can enjoy life on a modest salary.
D) She is free to do whatever she wants.

【题目】 Why does Karen think she has got the best job?

【翻译】为什么Karen认为她得到了最好的工作？

- A) 她能接触到时尚的东西。 B) 她正在做她喜欢做的事情。
C) 她可以靠微薄的薪水享受生活。 D) 她可以自由地做任何她想做的事。

【答案】 **B** (细节题) She is doing what she enjoys doing.

【定位】 Karen thinks she has the best job she could have found. She loves all the travelling that she has to do, because she often visits markets and small out-of-the-way places.

凯伦认为这是她能找到的最好的工作。她热爱自己必须做的所有旅行，因为她常常去逛集市和偏僻的小地方。

【信号】 **结论句 + 紧随的 loves 与 because**。录音先给结论 thinks she has the best job, 紧跟着用 She loves all the travelling 和 because 给出理由，结论句加感情动词 loves 加因果连词 because，三重信号叠加锁定这就是答案句。

【替换】 She loves all the travelling that she has to do ↔ **She is doing what she enjoys doing**

"热爱要做的旅行" = "在做自己喜欢的事"

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

She has access to fashionable things. 盗用了录音前文 what is fashionable 的 fashionable, 但那是讲 "采购员要懂流行", 不是她觉得工作好的理由; 她给的理由是热爱旅行, A 答非所问, 属原词陷阱。

借用原文: what is fashionable at the moment

C) **未提及**

She can enjoy life on a modest salary. 把 "快乐" 嫁接到 "不高的薪水" 上, 但录音通篇没出现任何关于工资、收入的内容, 是凭常识脑补的未提及项。

D) **过度推断**

She is free to do whatever she wants. 用 free、whatever 把意思夸大成 "想做什么就做什么", 但录音只说她热爱必须做的旅行、能去偏僻地方, 并没有说她在工作上 "自由到为所欲为", 属过度推断。

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

1 Mark felt that it was time for him to take part in his community, so he went to the neighborhood meeting after work. The area city council woman was leading a discussion about how the quality of life was on the decline. The neighborhood faced many problems. Mark looked at the charts taped to the walls. There were charts for parking problems, crime, and for problems in vacant buildings. Mark read from the charts, "Police patrols cut back, illegal parking up 20%." People were supposed to suggest solutions to the council woman. It was too much for Mark. "The problems are too big," he thought. He turned to the man next to him and said, "I think this is a waste of my time. Nothing I could do would make a difference here."

Mark觉得是时候参与到社区事务中了,于是下班后去参加了社区会议。该地区的市议会女议员正在主持一场关于生活质量下降问题的讨论。这个社区面临许多问题。Mark看着贴在墙上的图表。有关于停车问

题、犯罪问题以及空置建筑问题的图表。Mark从图表上读到:"警察巡逻减少,违章停车上升20%。"人们应向市议会女议员提出解决方案。这对Mark来说太难了。"问题太大了,"他想。他转向旁边的人说:"我觉得这是在浪费我的时间。我做什么都不会有什么改变。"

2 As he neared the bus stop on his way home, Mark saw a woman carrying a grocery bag and a baby. As Mark got closer, her other child, a little boy, suddenly darted into the street. The woman tried to reach for him, but as she moved, her bag shifted, and groceries started to fall out. Mark ran to take the boy's arm and led him back to his mother. "You gotta stay with mom," he said. Then he picked up the stray groceries while the woman smiled in relief. "Thanks," she said, "You've got great timing." "Just being neighborly," Mark said. As he rode home, he glanced at the poster near his seat in the bus: Small acts of kindness add up. Mark smiled and thought, "Maybe that's a good place to start."

在回家路上快到公交车站时,Mark看到一位女士提着购物袋抱着婴儿。当Mark走近时,她的另一个孩子,一个小男孩,突然冲到了街上。那位女士试图去够他,但她一动,袋子就移位了,杂货开始掉出来。Mark跑过去抓住男孩的胳膊,把他领回到母亲身边。"你得跟妈妈待在一起,"他说。然后他捡起掉落的杂货,那位女士如释重负地笑了。"谢谢,"她说,"你来得真及时。""只是做个好邻居而已,"Mark说。在回家的车上,他瞥了一眼座位旁边的海报:小小的善举积少成多。Mark笑了,心想:"也许这就是一个好的开始。"

12. A) Join in neighborhood patrols.
B) Get involved in his community.
C) Voice his complaints to the city council.
D) Make suggestions to the local authorities.

【题目】 What did Mark think he should start doing?

【翻译】 马克认为他应该开始做什么?

- A) 加入社区巡逻。 B) 参与到他的社区中去。 C) 向市议会表达他的抱怨。
D) 向地方当局提出建议。

【答案】 B (细节题) Get involved in his community.

【定位】 Mark smiled and thought, "Maybe that's a good place to start."

马克笑了,心想:也许这是个不错的起点。

【信号】 结尾点题句 a good place to start。篇章结尾 that's a good place to start 是全文的落点——前面铺垫他帮陌生人、读到公交上小小善举会积累起来的海报,这句把这些收束成该从这儿开始行动,正是答他要开始做什么的信号句。

【替换】 take part in his community ↔ Get involved in his community

take part in 等于 get involved in, 同义替换

that's a good place to start ↔ Get involved in his community

结尾该开始呼应开头参与社区

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音里 neighborhood meeting、Just being neighborly 反复出现 neighbor 一类词，选项 Join in neighborhood patrols. 借 neighborhood 这个原词诱选，但 patrols 即巡逻只在墙上图表里作为问题之一被提及，他从没说要去参加巡逻。

借用原文：Police patrols cut back

C) 原词陷阱

city council woman 在录音里出现过，选项 Voice his complaints to the city council. 借 city council 原词诱选；但 Mark 结尾是积极地想参与，不是去抱怨即 complaints，方向正好相反。

借用原文：The area city council woman was leading a discussion

D) 原词陷阱

录音里 People were supposed to suggest solutions to the council woman，选项 Make suggestions to the local authorities. 把向当局提建议这个原文动作搬来诱选；但这是会上别人该做的事，Mark 当时反而觉得 this is a waste of my time，结尾他决定的是参与社区、不是去提建议。

借用原文：People were supposed to suggest solutions to the council woman

13. A) Deterioration in the quality of life.

B) Increase of police patrols at night.

C) Renovation of the vacant buildings.

D) Violation of community regulations.

【题目】 What was being discussed when Mark arrived at the neighborhood meeting?

【翻译】 当马克到达社区会议时正在讨论什么？

A) 生活质量的恶化。 B) 增加夜间警察巡逻。 C) 翻修空置建筑。 D) 违反社区规定。

【答案】 A (细节题) Deterioration in the quality of life.

【定位】 The area city council woman was leading a discussion about how the quality of life was on the decline.

片区的市议会女议员正在主持一场讨论，讨论生活质量如何在不断下滑。

【信号】 话题引出句 a discussion about. leading a discussion about how the quality of life was on the decline 里 discussion about 直接点出讨论的主题就是生活质量在下滑，是回答在讨论什么的信号句。

【替换】 the quality of life was on the decline ↔ **Deterioration in the quality of life**
on the decline 等于 Deterioration，名词化替换

【排除】 B) 与原文相反

录音图表里念到 Police patrols cut back 即巡逻被削减，选项 Increase of police patrols at night. 借 police patrols 原词诱选，却把 cut back 即削减反成 Increase 即增加，极性正好相反，而且 patrols 只是墙上诸多问题之一，不是讨论主题。

借用原文：Police patrols cut back

C) 原词陷阱

录音 problems in vacant buildings 出现过 vacant buildings，选项 Renovation of the vacant buildings. 借这个原词诱选；但录音只说空楼有问题，从没提 Renovation 即翻修，且它只是图表上的一项，不是会议讨论主题。

借用原文：problems in vacant buildings

D) 未提及

选项 Violation of community regulations. 说的违反社区规定，录音通篇没出现 regulations 或违规一说，属凭空捏造，与讨论主题无关。

-
14. A) They may take a long time to solve.
B) They need assistance from the city.
C) They have to be dealt with one by one.
D) They are too big for individual efforts.

【题目】 What did Mark think of the community's problems?

【翻译】 马克如何看待社区的问题？

- A) 它们可能需要很长时间才能解决。 B) 它们需要市里的援助。 C) 它们必须逐一处理。
D) 它们对于个人的努力来说太大了。

【答案】 D (态度观点题) They are too big for individual efforts.

【定位】 It was too much for Mark. "The problems are too big," he thought.

这对马克来说太难承受了。这些问题太大了，他心想。

【信号】 主观评价句 too much 与 too big. The problems are too big 是 Mark 直接说出的判断，紧接着 Nothing I could do would make a difference here 即我做什么都会改变不了，补足了太大、个人无能为力的态度，是答他看法的信号句。

【替换】 The problems are too big ↔ **They are too big for individual efforts**

too big 原意保留，补出个人办不了

Nothing I could do would make a difference here ↔ **for individual efforts**

我个人改变不了等于超出个人之力

【排除】 A) 未提及

选项 They may take a long time to solve. 即要花很久才能解决听上去合理，但 Mark 的原话只说问题太大、个人无力，从没提及耗时长，是顺着常识推过头、录音无据。

B) 原词陷阱

录音里 city council woman 出现过 city，选项 They need assistance from the city. 借 city 原词诱选；但 Mark 的态度是太大、自己没用，从没说需要市里援助，把熟词拼了个录音没有的看法。

借用原文：The area city council woman

C) 未提及

选项 They have to be dealt with one by one. 即得一个个处理，录音里既无 one by one 之意、Mark 也没表达过这种看法，纯属无中生有。

15. A) He had got some groceries at a big discount.

B) He had read a funny poster near his seat.

C) He had done a small deed of kindness.

D) He had caught the bus just in time.

【题目】 Why did Mark smile on his ride home?

【翻译】 马克在回家的路上为什么微笑？

A) 他以很大的折扣买到了一些杂货。 B) 他在座位附近看到了一张有趣的海报。

C) 他做了一件小小的善事。 D) 他及时赶上了公共汽车。

【答案】 C (细节题) He had done a small deed of kindness.

【定位】 Then he picked up the stray groceries while the woman smiled in relief. "Just being neighborly," Mark said. As he rode home, he glanced at the poster near his seat in the bus: Small acts of kindness add up.

然后他捡起散落的杂货，那位女士如释重负地笑了。只是做个好邻居罢了，马克说。回家路上，他瞥见座位旁的海报：小小的善举会积累起来。

【信号】 微笑前的善举情节加点睛海报。他笑之前刚做了好事：picked up the stray groceries 并说 Just being neighborly，又读到海报 Small acts of kindness add up；正是这件善举加上海报让他释然微笑，这段情节就是答原因的信号。

【替换】 Just being neighborly ↔ **He had done a small deed of kindness**

做个好邻居等于做了件善事，详述到概括

Small acts of kindness add up ↔ **a small deed of kindness**

acts of kindness 与 deed of kindness 同义

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音 groceries started to fall out、picked up the stray groceries 反复出现 groceries, 选项 He had got some groceries at a big discount. 借这个高频原词诱选; 但那是别人即那位女士的杂货、是 Mark 帮忙捡的, 根本不是他打折买到的, big discount 纯属捏造。

借用原文: he picked up the stray groceries

B) 原词陷阱

录音确有 glanced at the poster near his seat, 选项 He had read a funny poster near his seat. 借 poster near his seat 原词诱选; 但海报内容是 Small acts of kindness add up 即小善举会积累, 是发人深省、不是 funny 即搞笑, 把性质偷换了。

借用原文: he glanced at the poster near his seat in the bus

D) 偷换概念

录音里那位女士夸他 You've got great timing 即你来得真及时, 选项 He had caught the bus just in time. 借 timing 这层意思诱选; 但 great timing 指他及时救了孩子, 不是刚好赶上公交, 他微笑是为善举, 不是赶上车。

借用原文: You've got great timing

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear three recordings of lectures or talks followed by three or four questions. The recordings will be played 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 19 are based on the recording you have just heard.

1 Industrialization came to the United States after 1790 as North American entrepreneurs increased productivity by reorganizing work and building factories. These innovations in manufacturing boosted output and living standards to an unprecedented extent; the average per capita wealth increased by nearly 1 percent per year—30 percent over the course of a generation. Goods that had once been luxury items became part of everyday life.

1790年后, 工业化进入美国, 北美企业家通过重组工作和建造工厂提高了生产力。这些制造业创新将产出和生活水平提升到前所未有的程度; 人均财富平均每年增长近1%——一代人时间内增长了30%。曾经是奢侈品的商品成为日常生活的一部分。

2 The impressive gain in output stemmed primarily from the change of the way in which workers made goods. Since the 1790's, North American entrepreneurs—even without technological improvements—had broadened the scope of the work system that made manufacturing more efficient by distributing materials to a succession of workers who each performed a single step of the production process. For example, during the 1820's and 1830's the shoe industry greatly expanded the scale and extent of the work system. Tens of thousands of rural women, paid according to the amount they produced, fabricated the uppers of shoes, which were bound to the soles by skilled shoemakers in dozens of Massachusetts towns, whereas previously skilled shoemakers would have made the entire shoe. This system of production made the

employer a powerful shoe boss and eroded workers' control over the pace and conditions of labor. However, it also dramatically increased the output of shoes while cutting the price.

产出的显著增长主要源于工人制造商品方式的改变。自1790年代起,北美企业家——即使没有技术改进——也通过将材料分配给一系列工人来扩大工作系统的范围,每个工人执行生产过程中的单一步骤,从而使制造更加高效。例如,在1820年代和1830年代,制鞋业大幅扩展了工作系统的规模和范围。数以万计的农村妇女按产量获得报酬,制作鞋面,然后由马萨诸塞州数十个城镇的熟练鞋匠将鞋面与鞋底缝合,而此前熟练鞋匠会制作整只鞋。这种生产系统使雇主成为强大的制鞋老板,削弱了工人对劳动节奏和条件的控制。然而,它也极大地增加了鞋的产量,同时降低了价格。

3 Entrepreneurs created an even more important new organization, the modern factory, which used power-driven machines and assembly-line techniques to turn out large quantities of well-made goods. As early as 1782 the creative inventor Oliver Evans had built a highly automated, laborsaving flour mill driven by water power. His machinery lifted the grain to the top of the mill, cleaned it as it fell into containers known as hoppers, ground the grain into flour, and then conveyed the flour back to the top of the mill to allow it to cool as it descended into barrels. Subsequently, manufacturers made use of new improved stationary steam engines to power their mills. This new technology enabled them to build factories in the nation's largest cities, taking advantage of urban inexpensive labor, good transportation networks, and eager customers.

企业家创造了一种更为重要的新组织形式,即现代工厂,它使用动力驱动的机器和流水线技术生产大量制作精良的商品。早在1782年,富有创造力的发明家Oliver Evans就建造了一座高度自动化、节省劳力的水力驱动面粉厂。他的机械将谷物提升到磨坊顶部,在谷物落入称为料斗的容器时对其进行清洁,将谷物磨成面粉,然后将面粉输送回磨坊顶部,使其在下降到桶中时冷却。随后,制造商利用新改良的固定式蒸汽机为磨坊提供动力。这项新技术使他们能够在国内最大的城市建造工厂,利用城市廉价劳动力、良好的运输网络和热切的顾客。

16. A) The difficulties of industrialization in North America.
B) The influence of industrialization on people's life.
C) The negative effect of industrialization in North America.
D) Improved ways of organizing the manufacturing of goods.

【题目】 What is the talk mainly about?

【翻译】 这段话主要讲的是什么?

- A) 北美工业化的困难。 B) 工业化对人们生活的影响。 C) 工业化在北美的负面影响。
D) 改进商品制造组织方式的方法。

【答案】 D (主旨题) Improved ways of organizing the manufacturing of goods.

【定位】 Industrialization came to the United States after 1790 as North American entrepreneurs increased productivity by reorganizing work and building factories. These innovations in manufacturing boosted output and living standards to an unprecedented extent.

1790年后工业化来到美国,北美的企业家通过重组工作、建立工厂提高了生产率。制造业的这些革新把产量和生活水平提升到了前所未有的程度。

【信号】 开头点题句。篇章独白的主旨往往落在开头：首句 increased productivity by reorganizing work and building factories 就点出全篇主线——靠"重组工作、建工厂"这种更好的生产组织方式来提产量，后面两段（鞋业工作体系、工厂机器）都在展开这条主线。

【替换】 reorganizing work and building factories ↔
Improved ways of organizing the manufacturing of goods
概括式同义替换

【排除】 A) 未提及

The difficulties of industrialization in North America. 说工业化的"困难", 但全篇只讲工业化带来的成就（产量、生活水平上升），从未讲它有多难，difficulties 是凭 North America 这个原词制造的话题陷阱，内容未提及。

借用原文：Industrialization came to the United States

B) 偷换概念

The influence of industrialization on people's life. 抓的是 boosted output and living standards 里"生活水平"那半句，但"对生活的影响"只是结果之一，全篇主线是"如何改进生产方式"，把一个支线结果当主旨，范围偏小。

借用原文：boosted output and living standards

C) 与原文相反

The negative effect of industrialization in North America. 强调"负面影响", 但全篇基调是正面的（产量提升、生活变好）；唯一沾点负面的 eroded workers' control 只是鞋业一段里的一句，远不足以成为主旨，方向与全篇相反。

借用原文：eroded workers' control over the pace and conditions of labor

-
17. A) To provide an example of how entrepreneurs increased output by using an extended work system.
B) To provide an example of how entrepreneurs used technological improvements to increase output.
C) To provide an example of how rural workers responded to shoe bosses.
D) To provide an example of how changes in the work system improved the quality of shoes.

【题目】 Why does the speaker mention the shoe industry?

【翻译】 为什么演讲者提到制鞋业？

- A) 为了举例说明企业家如何通过使用扩展工作系统来增加产量。
B) 为了举例说明企业家如何利用技术改进来增加产量。
C) 为了举例说明农村工人如何回应制鞋业老板。
D) 为了举例说明工作系统的变革如何提高鞋子的质量。

【答案】 A （细节题）

To provide an example of how entrepreneurs increased output by using an extended work system.

【定位】 Since the 1790's, North American entrepreneurs—even without technological improvements—had broadened the scope of the work system that made manufacturing more efficient by distributing materials to a succession of workers who each performed a single step of the production process. For example, during the 1820's and 1830's the shoe industry greatly expanded the scale and extent of the work system.

自 1790 年代起，北美企业家——即便没有技术改进——也扩展了工作体系的范围，这种体系把材料分发给一连串各自只完成生产过程中某一步的工人，从而让制造更有效率。例如，在 1820、1830 年代，鞋业大大扩大了工作体系的规模和范围。

【信号】 **For example 前的论点句。** 举例信号 For example 紧跟在论点句 had broadened the scope of the work system 之后——鞋业这个例子正是为了印证“企业家在没有技术改进的情况下、靠扩展工作体系提高产量”这个论点，论点句才是答案落点。

【替换】 had broadened the scope of the work system ↔ **using an extended work system**

同义改写

even without technological improvements ↔

increased output by using an extended work system

排除技术、坐实工作体系

【排除】 B) **与原文相反**

used technological improvements to increase output 盗用了原文 technological improvements 这个原词，但录音原话是 even without technological improvements——恰恰是“没有技术改进”，B 把“没有技术”偷换成“靠技术”，正好说反。

借用原文：even without technological improvements

C) **原词陷阱**

how rural workers responded to shoe bosses 拼接了原文的 rural women、shoe boss 等原词，但原文只说这套体系 made the employer a powerful shoe boss、工人被动失去控制，从没讲工人如何“回应”老板；这是借原词制造的答非所问。

借用原文：made the employer a powerful shoe boss

D) **偷换概念**

improved the quality of shoes 借了原文 shoes，但原文讲的是工作体系 increased the output of shoes while cutting the price（增产、降价），是“数量与价格”，从未说提高了“质量”，质量是无中生有。

借用原文：increased the output of shoes while cutting the price

18. A) They were located away from large cities.

B) They used new technology to produce power.

C) They did not allow flour to cool before it was placed in barrels.

D) They combined technology with the work system.

【题目】 According to the talk, how did later mills differ from the mill built by Oliver Evans?

【翻译】根据这段话,后来的工厂与Oliver Evans建造的工厂有何不同?

- A) 它们位于远离大城市的地方。 B) 它们使用新技术来产生动力。
C) 它们不让面粉在装桶前冷却。 D) 它们将技术与工作系统相结合。

【答案】B (细节题) They used new technology to produce power.

【定位】As early as 1782 the creative inventor Oliver Evans had built a highly automated, laborsaving flour mill driven by water power. Subsequently, manufacturers made use of new improved stationary steam engines to power their mills.

早在 1782 年,富有创造力的发明家 Oliver Evans 就建了一座高度自动化、省力的面粉厂,由水力驱动。后来,制造商们利用新改良的固定式蒸汽机来为他们的工厂提供动力。

【信号】Subsequently 引出的对比。转折/递进信号 Subsequently (后来)把两个对象的动力来源摆出对比: Evans 那座 driven by water power (水力), 后来的工厂 new improved stationary steam engines (蒸汽机), 差异点就在"动力来源"。

【替换】new improved stationary steam engines to power their mills ↔

used new technology to produce power

具体到概括的同义替换

【排除】A) 与原文相反

They were located away from large cities. 说后来工厂"远离大城市", 但原文恰说蒸汽机让他们 build factories in the nation's largest cities (建在最大城市), away from cities 与原文正相反。

借用原文: build factories in the nation's largest cities

C) 张冠李戴

They did not allow flour to cool before it was placed in barrels. 拼了原文 flour、barrels、cool 等原词, 但原文讲的是 Evans 的机器 allow it to cool as it descended into barrels (让面粉冷却后入桶), 这是 Evans 那座厂的特征、且是"让其冷却", C 既张冠李戴又把"让冷却"说成"不让冷却"。

借用原文: conveyed the flour back to the top of the mill to allow it to cool as it descended into barrels

D) 偷换概念

They combined technology with the work system. 把第3段的 technology 与第2段的 work system 两个原词拼到一起, 但原文从未说后来工厂"把技术与工作体系结合", 第3段只讲蒸汽机供能, 结合之说属无中生有。

借用原文: broadened the scope of the work system

19. A) It became easier for factory owners to find workers and customers.
B) Manufacturers had to employ more highly skilled workers.
C) The amount of power required for factories' operation was reduced.
D) Factories could operate more than one engine at a time.

【题目】 Which of the following is mentioned as a result of improvements in factory machinery?

【翻译】 以下哪项被提及为工厂机械改进的结果？

- A) 工厂主更容易找到工人和顾客。 B) 制造商不得不雇用更多高技能工人。
C) 工厂运营所需的动力量减少了。 D) 工厂可以同时操作多台发动机。

【答案】 A (细节题) It became easier for factory owners to find workers and customers.

【定位】 This new technology enabled them to build factories in the nation's largest cities, taking advantage of urban inexpensive labor, good transportation networks, and eager customers.

这项新技术使他们得以在全国最大的城市建厂，从而利用城市里廉价的劳动力、良好的交通网络和热切的顾客。

【信号】 因果词 enabled。 因果信号 This new technology enabled them (这项新技术使他们得以.....) 直接把"机器改进"与其结果挂上：结果是进城建厂，进而 taking advantage of urban inexpensive labor...and eager customers——更易得到廉价劳力（工人）与顾客。

【替换】 urban inexpensive labor ↔ **to find workers**

下位到上位的替换

eager customers ↔ **and customers**

原义同指

【排除】 B) 与原文相反

Manufacturers had to employ more highly skilled workers. 说要雇"更熟练的工人"，但原文是工厂进城利用 inexpensive labor (廉价劳力)，且工作体系本就在削减对 skilled shoemakers 的依赖，方向与"更熟练工人"相反。

借用原文：urban inexpensive labor

C) 原词陷阱

The amount of power required for factories' operation was reduced. 借了原文反复出现的 power，但原文只说蒸汽机 to power their mills (供能)，从没说运转所需动力"减少了"，reduced 是无中生有。

借用原文：steam engines to power their mills

D) 未提及

Factories could operate more than one engine at a time. 借了原文 steam engines 的 engine，但原文从未提"同时开多台引擎"，more than one engine 是凭原词臆造的细节。

借用原文：new improved stationary steam engines

Questions 20 to 22 are based on the recording you have just heard.

1 The economic depression in the late-nineteenth-century United States contributed significantly to a growing movement in literature toward realism and naturalism. After the 1870's, a number of important authors began to reject the romanticism that had prevailed immediately following the Civil War of 1861-1865 and turned instead to realism. Determined to portray life as it was, with loyalty to real life and accurate representation without any idealization, they studied local dialects, wrote stories which focused on life in specific regions of the country, and emphasized the true relationships between people. In doing so, they reflected broader trends in the society, such as industrialization, evolutionary theory which emphasized the effect of the environment on humans, and the influence of science.

十九世纪晚期美国的经济萧条对文学界日益兴起的现实主义和自然主义运动产生了重大影响。1870年代之后,许多重要作家开始摒弃1861-1865年南北战争后立即盛行的浪漫主义,转而投向现实主义。他们决心如实描绘生活,忠实于真实生活并进行准确再现而不加任何理想化,研究地方方言,撰写聚焦于国内特定地区生活的故事,并强调人与人之间的真实关系。在这样做的过程中,他们反映了社会中更广泛的趋势,如工业化、强调环境对人类影响的进化论以及科学的影响。

2 Realists such as Joel Chandler Harris and Ellen Glasgow depicted life in the South, Hamlin Garland described life on the Great Plains, and Sarah Orne Jewett wrote about everyday life in rural New England. Another realist, Bret Harte, achieved fame with stories that portrayed local life in the California mining camps.

像Joel Chandler Harris和Ellen Glasgow这样的现实主义作家描绘了南方的生活,Hamlin Garland描述了大平原上的生活,Sarah Orne Jewett书写了新英格兰乡村的日常生活。另一位现实主义作家Bret Harte凭借描绘加利福尼亚矿区当地生活的故事获得了声誉。

3 Samuel Clemens, who adopted the pen name Mark Twain, became the country's most outstanding realist author, observing life around him with a humorous and skeptical eye. In his stories and novels, Twain drew on his own experiences and used dialect and common speech instead of literary language, touching off a major change in American prose style.

采用笔名Mark Twain的Samuel Clemens成为美国最杰出的现实主义作家,以幽默而怀疑的眼光观察周围的生活。在他的短篇小说和长篇小说中,Twain取材于自己的经历,使用方言和日常口语而非文学语言,引发了美国散文风格的重大变革。

4 Other writers became impatient even with realism. Pushing evolutionary theory to its limits, they wrote of a world in which a cruel and merciless environment determined human fate. These writers, called naturalists, often focused on economic hardship, studying people struggling with poverty, and other aspects of urban and industrial life. Naturalists brought to their writing a passion for direct and honest experience.

另一些作家甚至对现实主义也失去了耐心。他们将进化论推向极致,书写了一个残酷无情的环境决定人类命运的世界。这些被称为自然主义者的作家常常聚焦于经济困境,研究与贫困作斗争的人们以及城市和工业生活的其他方面。自然主义者对他们的写作带来了直接和真实经历的热情。

5 Theodore Dreiser, the foremost naturalist writer, in novels such as *Sister Carrie*, grimly portrayed a dark world in which human beings were tossed about by forces beyond their understanding or control.

Dreiser thought that writers should tell the truth about human affairs, not fabricate romance, and Sister Carrie, he said, was not intended as a piece of literary craftsmanship, but was a picture of conditions.

最杰出的自然主义作家Theodore Dreiser在《嘉莉妹妹》等小说中严峻地描绘了一个黑暗的世界,在这个世界中人类被超出他们理解或控制范围的力量摆弄。Dreiser认为作家应该讲述关于人类事务的真相,而非编造浪漫故事,他说《嘉莉妹妹》并非意图成为一部文学技巧作品,而是一幅现状的图景。

20. A) The Civil War.

B) An economic depression.

C) A recognition that romanticism was unpopular.

D) An increased interest in the study of common speech.

【题目】 According to the talk, what was a highly significant factor in the development of realist and naturalist literature?

【翻译】 根据讲座,现实主义和自然主义文学发展中一个非常重要的因素是什么?

A) 内战。 B) 经济萧条。 C) 认识到浪漫主义不受欢迎。

D) 对日常口语研究的兴趣增加。

【答案】 B (细节题) An economic depression.

【定位】 The economic depression in the late-nineteenth-century United States contributed significantly to a growing movement in literature toward realism and naturalism.

十九世纪后期美国的经济萧条,对文学中走向现实主义和自然主义的日益壮大的潮流起了重大的推动作用。

【信号】 因果信号 **contributed to**。答案句靠因果动词锁定: contributed significantly to a growing movement in literature toward realism and naturalism, contributed to 直接点出谁推动了现实主义与自然主义,前面的 The economic depression 就是那个因素。

【替换】 The economic depression ↔ **An economic depression.**

近乎同形的概括

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音确实念了 the Civil War of 1861-1865, 但它只是用来标记浪漫主义流行的时间段, 并非推动现实主义的因素, 选项盗这个原词诱你 听到就选。

借用原文: the Civil War of 1861-1865

C) 未提及

录音说作家们 began to reject the romanticism (主动拒绝浪漫主义), 并未说 浪漫主义不受欢迎被公认; A recognition that romanticism was unpopular. 把 作家主动拒绝 偷换成 大众公认其不流行, 原文未提。

借用原文: began to reject the romanticism

D) 张冠李戴

An increased interest in the study of common speech. 里 common speech 是后文讲马克·吐温时才出现的 common speech, 被挪来当现实主义的成因, 既张冠又李戴, 并非第 20 题答案。

借用原文: used dialect and common speech

-
21. A) Because he wrote humorous stories and novels.
B) Because he rejected romanticism as a literary approach.
C) Because he was the first realist writer in the United States.
D) Because he influenced American prose style through his use of common speech.

【题目】 Why is Mark Twain considered as a very important literary figure?

【翻译】 为什么Mark Twain被认为是一位非常重要的文学人物?

- A) 因为他写了幽默的故事和小说。 B) 因为他拒绝浪漫主义作为一种文学手法。
C) 因为他是美国第一位现实主义作家。
D) 因为他通过使用日常口语影响了美国散文风格。

【答案】 D (细节题)

Because he influenced American prose style through his use of common speech.

【定位】 In his stories and novels, Twain drew on his own experiences and used dialect and common speech instead of literary language, touching off a major change in American prose style.

在他的故事和小说里, 吐温取材于自己的亲身经历, 用方言和日常口语而非文学化语言, 由此引发了美国散文文体的一场重大变革。

【信号】 结果信号 touching off a major change. 答案句靠 引发重大变革 这一结果短语锁定: used dialect and common speech instead of literary language, touching off a major change in American prose style 直接点出吐温的历史贡献——用口语改变了散文文体。

【替换】 used dialect and common speech instead of literary language ↔

through his use of common speech

原文细节被概括

touching off a major change in American prose style ↔ influenced American prose style

引发变革=施加影响

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音确说吐温 observing life around him with a humorous and skeptical eye, humorous 是真念过的词，但它形容观察眼光，不是他 重要 的理由；he wrote humorous stories and novels 借这个原词诱选。

借用原文：a humorous and skeptical eye

B) 张冠李戴

拒绝浪漫主义说的是第 1 段那批作家 began to reject the romanticism，录音并未说吐温本人 rejected romanticism；he rejected romanticism as a literary approach 把前文群体的行为安到吐温头上。

借用原文：began to reject the romanticism

C) 偷换概念

录音说吐温是 the country's most outstanding realist author（最杰出的现实主义作家），并未说他是 第一个现实主义作家；he was the first realist writer in the United States 把 最杰出 偷换成 第一个，原文无据。

借用原文：the country's most outstanding realist author

22. A) He mainly wrote about historical subjects such as the Civil War.

B) His novels often contained elements of humor.

C) He viewed himself more as a social observer than as a literary artist.

D) He believed writers should emphasize the positive aspects of life.

【题目】 What can we learn about Theodore Dreiser, according to the talk?

【翻译】 根据讲座，关于Theodore Dreiser我们能了解到什么？

A) 他主要写关于内战等历史题材的作品。 B) 他的小说常常包含幽默元素。

C) 他认为自己更像是一个社会观察者而非文学艺术家。

D) 他认为作家应该强调生活的积极方面。

【答案】 C （细节题） He viewed himself more as a social observer than as a literary artist.

【定位】 Dreiser thought that writers should tell the truth about human affairs, not fabricate romance, and Sister Carrie, he said, was not intended as a piece of literary craftsmanship, but was a picture of conditions.

德莱塞认为作家应当如实讲述人间世事，而不是编造浪漫故事；他说，《嘉莉妹妹》并非要作为一件文学技艺的作品，而是一幅对（社会）现状的写照。

【信号】对比信号 not A but B。答案句靠两处 not...but... 对比锁定：not intended as a piece of literary craftsmanship, but was a picture of conditions, 否定 文学技艺、肯定 反映现状，正是德莱塞的自我定位落点。

【替换】a picture of conditions ↔ as a social observer

社会写照=社会观察者

not intended as a piece of literary craftsmanship ↔ than as a literary artist

非文学技艺=非文学艺术家

【排除】A) 原词陷阱

Civil War 是第 1 段交代年代时念的 the Civil War of 1861-1865，与德莱塞无关；He mainly wrote about historical subjects such as the Civil War. 搬这个醒目原词硬编德莱塞的题材，原文从未这样说。

借用原文：the Civil War of 1861-1865

B) 张冠李戴

幽默说的是吐温 a humorous and skeptical eye，录音对德莱塞用的是 grimly portrayed a dark world（冷峻地描绘黑暗世界）；His novels often contained elements of humor. 把吐温的幽默错安到德莱塞身上，方向还相反。

借用原文：a humorous and skeptical eye

D) 与原文相反

录音说德莱塞 grimly portrayed a dark world 并主张 tell the truth about human affairs, not fabricate romance, 强调如实写阴暗现实，恰与 writers should emphasize the positive aspects of life（强调生活积极面）相反。

借用原文：grimly portrayed a dark world

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the recording you have just heard.

1 Moderator:

主持人：

2 Welcome to "Science World". Today we have Dr. Michael Hudson, Chief of the Department of Life Science in Boston University. It is estimated that over 99 percent of all species that ever existed have become extinct. What causes extinction?

欢迎收听《科学世界》。今天我们请到了波士顿大学生命科学系主任Michael Hudson博士。据估计，地球上曾经存在的所有物种中，超过99%已经灭绝。是什么导致了物种灭绝？

3 Dr. Hudson:

Hudson博士：

4 Well, when a species is no longer adapted to a changed environment, it may perish. The exact causes of a species' death vary from situation to situation. Rapid ecological change may render an environment hostile to a species. For example, temperatures may change and a species may not be able to adapt. Food resources may be affected by environmental changes, which will then cause problems for a species

requiring these resources. Other species may become better adapted to an environment, resulting in competition and, ultimately, in the death of a species.

当一个物种无法适应变化的环境时，它可能会灭亡。物种灭绝的确切原因因情况而异。快速的生态变化可能使环境对某个物种变得不利。例如，温度可能发生变化，而物种可能无法适应。环境变化可能影响食物资源，这将给依赖这些资源的物种带来问题。其他物种可能更好地适应环境，导致竞争，最终导致某个物种的灭亡。

5 The fossil record reveals that extinction has occurred throughout the history of Earth. Recent analyses have also revealed that on some occasions many species become extinct at the same time—a mass extinction. One of the best-known examples of mass extinction occurred 65 million years ago with the demise of dinosaurs and many other forms of life. Perhaps the largest mass extinction was the one that occurred 225 million years ago, when approximately 95 percent of all species died. Mass extinctions can be caused by a relatively rapid change in the environment and can be worsened by the close interrelationship of many species.

化石记录表明，灭绝在整个地球历史中一直在发生。最近的分析还表明，在某些时期，许多物种同时灭绝——即大规模灭绝。最著名的大规模灭绝例子之一发生在6500万年前，恐龙和许多其他生命形式消亡。也许最大规模的灭绝发生在2.25亿年前，当时大约95%的物种死亡。大规模灭绝可能由环境相对快速的变化引起，并可能因许多物种之间的密切相互关系而恶化。

6 One interesting and controversial finding is that extinctions during the past 250 million years have tended to be more intense every 26 million years. This periodic extinction might be due to intersection of the Earth's orbit with a cloud of comets, but this theory is purely speculative. Some researchers have also speculated that extinction may be random. That is, certain species may be eliminated and others may survive for no particular reason. A species' survival may have nothing to do with its ability or inability to adapt. If so, some of evolutionary history may reflect a sequence of essentially random events.

一个有趣且有争议的发现是，在过去2.5亿年中，灭绝往往每隔2600万年就会变得更加剧烈。这种周期性灭绝可能是由于地球轨道与彗星云交汇，但这一理论纯属推测。一些研究人员还推测灭绝可能是随机的。也就是说，某些物种可能被淘汰，而其他物种可能毫无特定原因地存活下来。一个物种的存活可能与其适应或无法适应的能力无关。如果是这样，进化史的某些部分可能反映了一系列本质上随机的事件。

23. A) They have remained basically unchanged from their original forms.

B) They have been able to adapt to ecological changes.

C) They have caused rapid change in the environment.

D) They are no longer in existence.

【题目】 What does Dr. Hudson say regarding the vast majority of species in Earth's history at the beginning of the lecture?

【翻译】 Hudson博士在讲座开始时关于地球历史上绝大多数物种说了什么？

A) 它们基本保持着原始形态没有改变。 B) 它们能够适应生态变化。

C) 它们导致了环境的快速变化。 D) 它们已不复存在。

【答案】 **D** (细节题) They are no longer in existence.

【定位】 It is estimated that over 99 percent of all species that ever existed have become extinct.
据估计, 曾经存在过的所有物种中, 超过 99% 已经灭绝。

【信号】 **开头比例数字 = 定调句**。信号是开头的高比例数字 over 99 percent of all species that ever existed have become extinct——讲座一上来就用 99% 这个数字给"绝大多数物种"定性, 正对题干 the vast majority 与 at the beginning。

【替换】 over 99 percent of all species that ever existed have become extinct ↔
They are no longer in existence.
已灭绝 = 不复存在

【排除】 A) **与原文相反**

remained basically unchanged from their original forms 说物种"基本没变", 与原文 have become extinct (已灭绝) 正好相反; 绝大多数物种是消失了, 不是原样没变。
借用原文: have become extinct

B) **原词陷阱**

adapt to ecological changes 盗用了讲座反复出现的 adapt (适应) 一词, 听到"适应"就想选; 但原文说"绝大多数物种已灭绝", 恰恰是"未能适应", 且 adapt 是后文讲灭绝成因时才提, 答非"绝大多数物种现状"之问。
借用原文: adapted

C) **偷换概念**

caused rapid change in the environment 把因果说反了: 原文是"环境的剧变"导致物种灭绝 (Rapid ecological change may render an environment hostile to a species), 而非物种造成了环境剧变。
借用原文: Rapid ecological change may render an environment hostile to a species

24. A) Extinction of species has occurred from time to time throughout Earth's history.

B) Extinctions on Earth have generally been massive.

C) There has been only one mass extinction in Earth's history.

D) Dinosaurs became extinct much earlier than scientists originally believed.

【题目】 **What does the evidence from fossils suggest?**

【翻译】 化石证据表明了什么?

- A) 物种灭绝在地球历史上不时发生。 B) 地球上的物种灭绝通常是大规模的。
C) 地球历史上只发生过一次大灭绝。 D) 恐龙灭绝的时间比科学家最初认为的要早得多。

【答案】 **A** (细节题)

Extinction of species has occurred from time to time throughout Earth's history.

【定位】 The fossil record reveals that extinction has occurred throughout the history of Earth.
化石记录揭示, 灭绝在地球的整个历史中一直发生着。

【信号】信息源词fossil领出答案句。信号是题干点名的信息源词在原文现身：The fossil record reveals that extinction has occurred throughout the history of Earth——fossil record 一出现，紧跟的 reveals that... 就是它"显示了什么"的答案句。

【替换】extinction has occurred throughout the history of Earth ↔

Extinction of species has occurred from time to time throughout Earth's history

贯穿历史 = 时有发生

【排除】B) 过度推断

generally been massive 用 generally (普遍) 把灭绝一概说成大规模，盗用了下文 a mass extinction 的 mass 一词；但原文只说"某些时候"出现大灭绝 (on some occasions many species become extinct at the same time)，并非"普遍都是"，属以偏概全。

借用原文：on some occasions many species become extinct at the same time

C) 与原文相反

only one mass extinction 说"只有一次"大灭绝，盗用了原文 mass extinction 原词；但原文明确举了多次 (65 million years ago 恐龙、225 million years ago 95%物种)，One of the best-known examples 的 one of (之一) 已表明不止一次，与 only one 相反。

借用原文：One of the best-known examples of mass extinction

D) 原词陷阱

Dinosaurs became extinct much earlier than scientists originally believed 盗用了原文念到的 dinosaurs (恐龙)，听到"恐龙"就想选；但原文只说恐龙灭绝发生在 65 million years ago，是举例说明大灭绝，根本没说"比科学家原先认为的更早"，属无中生有。

借用原文：65 million years ago with the demise of dinosaurs

-
25. A) Extinctions during the past 25 million years have tended to be more intense every 2.6 million years.
- B) The theory that the periodic extinction had something to do with the Earth's movement is only a speculation.
- C) This finding was already confirmed by the most prestigious scientists in the world.
- D) A species' survival totally depends on its ability or inability to adapt.

【题目】What can we learn about the "interesting and controversial" finding?

【翻译】关于这个"有趣且有争议的"发现我们能了解到什么？

- A) 过去2500万年间的物种灭绝往往每隔260万年就会更加剧烈。
- B) 周期性灭绝与地球运动有关的理论只是一种推测。
- C) 这一发现已经得到世界上最权威科学家的证实。
- D) 物种的存亡完全取决于其适应或不适应的能力。

【答案】B (细节题)

The theory that the periodic extinction had something to do with the Earth's movement is only a speculation.

【定位】 This periodic extinction might be due to intersection of the Earth's orbit with a cloud of comets, but this theory is purely speculative.

这种周期性灭绝可能源于地球轨道与一团彗星的交汇，但这一理论纯属推测。

【信号】 转折but后才是定性落点。信号是转折词 but：前半 This periodic extinction might be due to intersection of the Earth's orbit with a cloud of comets 只是抛出一个可能解释，but this theory is purely speculative 的转折之后才给出真正定性——这理论纯属推测。篇章题的结论常落在 but 之后。

【替换】 but this theory is purely speculative ↔

The theory that the periodic extinction had something to do with the Earth's movement is only a speculation.

纯属推测 = 只是猜测

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

more intense every 2.6 million years 盗用了原文"周期"这一说法和"more intense"的措辞，但把数字偷改了：原文是 more intense every 26 million years（每2600万年），选项写成 every 2.6 million years（每260万年），小数点位置不符，是数字陷阱。

借用原文：more intense every 26 million years

C) 与原文相反

already confirmed by the most prestigious scientists 说该发现"已被最权威科学家证实"，与原文 purely speculative（纯属推测）正好相反，且 most prestigious 是原文完全没有的拔高，属凭空加码。

借用原文：this theory is purely speculative

D) 与原文相反

A species' survival totally depends on its ability or inability to adapt. 盗用了原文 ability or inability to adapt 的措辞，但原文恰恰说 A species' survival may have nothing to do with its ability or inability to adapt（可能毫无关系），选项的 totally depends（完全取决于）与之极性相反。

借用原文：A species' survival may have nothing to do with its ability or inability to adapt

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

21 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。

W: Of course, we should hold on to our position here.

第3段，第1句

情态动词加动词原形的主谓宾结构是四六级常见句式,具有一定代表性,但本句过于简单,缺少定语从句、状语从句等真题高频复杂结构,典型性中等。

The government keeps out foreigners with import controls, though I must admit I feel sure we could hold our own against foreign bikes.

第4段，第2句

覆盖主谓宾、主系表、方式状语、让步状语从句、多层宾语从句等多种成分和结构。特别是"feel sure"后省略"that"的宾语从句、"our own"省略中心词的宾语用法,以及"hold our own"这类固定搭配,都是值得练习的易错点和地道表达

That's why I'm suggesting exporting, because I feel we can compete with the best of them.

第5段，第2句

"That's why" 结构在口语和书面语中高频出现，表示因果关系；because 引导原因状语从句是标准句式；感官动词 feel 后接省略 that 的宾语从句、情态动词 can 表能力都是考试常考点；本句结构具有较强的代表性和迁移价值

M: What you are really saying is that we'd make more profit by selling bikes abroad, where we have a cost advantage and can charge higher prices.

第6段，第1句

句子覆盖主语从句、表语从句、定语从句三种从句充当不同成分,包含并列谓语、方式状语、地点状语等多种成分,且主语从句中 What 既是引导词又作宾语,定语从句中 where 作地点状语,这些都是典型易混淆点,训练价值高

W: Is the threat of running out of petroleum real?

第3段，第1句

一般疑问句是四六级与考研听力、口语场景的常见句式，主系表结构配合后置定语也是阅读中的典型模式，具有一定代表性，掌握后可迁移到类似疑问与判断句型

But it'll become very difficult and therefore expensive to extract.

第4段，第7句

本句虽然结构简单，但涵盖了主语、谓语、表语和状语四种基本成分，且表语部分包含并列形容词 "difficult and expensive"，可以练习并列结构的识别。不定式 "to extract" 作状语修饰形容词，是一个值得练习的语法点。但由于整体难度较低，缺少更多易错或进阶的成分类型，训练价值中等。

One is that whether we have 60 or 600 years of fossil fuels left, we have to find other fuel sources eventually.

第6段，第2句

主系表结构 + that表语从句是四六级和考研英语中的常见句式,whether引导让步或条件从句的用法也频繁出现,句式具有较强的代表性和迁移价值

So the sooner we start, the better off we will be.

第6段，第3句

"the + 比较级..., the + 比较级..." 句型在四六级和考研英语中是高频考点,属于必须掌握的经典句式。这个句型在阅读理解、翻译和写作中都会反复出现,具有很强的代表性。学生掌握这个句型后,可以直接迁移到大量类似的句子上,实用性很高。本句作为这一句型的标准示例,典型性很强。

Oil consumption has given rise to many global problems.

第6题，C

简单句的主谓宾结构配合现在完成时是四六级和考研英语中的常见句式，"give rise to" 这一固定搭配也是学术写作的高频表达，结构具有一定代表性和实用价值，掌握后可应用于理解和写作类似因果关系句。

They not only have to know what is fashionable at the moment, but also have to guess what will become fashionable next season or next year.

第1段，第3句

not only...but also并列结构和名词性从句(尤其宾语从句)都是四六级和考研常考句式,本句同时展示了并列谓语和宾语从句的典型用法,具有较高的代表性和复用价值

Then he picked up the stray groceries while the woman smiled in relief.

第2段，第6句

while 引导的时间状语从句是考试常见句式，表达同时发生的两个动作，这种主句加状语从句的结构在四六级阅读和写作中频繁出现，具有较强的迁移价值。

The impressive gain in output stemmed primarily from the change of the way in which workers made goods.

第2段，第1句

本句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常典型：主句 + 定语从句的组合，定语从句用 in which 引导并修饰抽象名词（the way）。这种“主句陈述结果或现象 + 定语从句补充细节”的句式在学术文本和历史叙述中大量出现。掌握这种结构后，可以迁移到类似句子的理解和写作中，实用性较高。

Tens of thousands of rural women, paid according to the amount they produced, fabricated the uppers of shoes, which were bound to the soles by skilled shoemakers in dozens of Massachusetts towns, whereas previously skilled shoemakers would have made the entire shoe.

第2段，第4句

综合来看，本句具有中等偏高的主干识别难度、较高的嵌套复杂度、较高的时态语态难度、很高的成分训练价值和结构典型性。它既有足够的挑战性让学生练习定位主干、划分嵌套从句、识别时态组合，又是真题中的典型句式，学习后可大量复用。推荐作为优先训练材料。

Entrepreneurs created an even more important new organization, the modern factory, which used power-driven machines and assembly-line techniques to turn out large quantities of well-made goods.

第3段，第1句

“名词 + 同位语 + 非限制性定语从句”这一组合是四六级及考研长句的高频句式，“which”引出非限制性定语从句补充说明先行词更是阅读理解和翻译中反复出现的结构，掌握后可在大量真题句子中直接复用。

Subsequently, manufacturers made use of new improved stationary steam engines to power their mills.

第3段，第4句

简单句主谓宾结构加目的状语是常见句式；"make use of" 固定搭配、不定式作目的状语、多定语修饰名词均为四六级和考研常考点，具有一定代表性，但缺乏从句等更复杂典型结构。

In his stories and novels, Twain drew on his own experiences and used dialect and common speech instead of literary language, touching off a major change in American prose style.

第3段，第2句

本句涵盖并列谓语、双宾语（两个谓语各带一个宾语）、地点状语、结果状语等多种成分，且现在分词短语作结果状语是常见易错点，适合练习成分划分和非谓语动词辨析。

Pushing evolutionary theory to its limits, they wrote of a world in which a cruel and merciless environment determined human fate.

第4段，第2句

本句结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常典型：主句带一个限制性定语从句修饰宾语，句首附加现在分词短语作状语。这种“状语 + 主句 + 定语从句”的组合是学术文本和新闻报道的常见句式，掌握后可以迁移到大量类似长句的理解中，代表性很强。

Other species may become better adapted to an environment, resulting in competition and, ultimately, in the death of a species.

第4段，第6句

"情态动词 + 系动词 + 形容词短语作表语" 以及 "现在分词短语作结果状语" 都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式；该句展示了物种适应与竞争的科普表达方式，句式结构在学术文本和科普说明文中反复出现，掌握后可迁移到大量同类句子

Perhaps the largest mass extinction was the one that occurred 225 million years ago, when approximately 95 percent of all species died.

第5段，第4句

本句的结构（主系表 + 限制性定语从句修饰表语 + 时间状语从句补充说明）是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。定语从句用 "that" 引导并在从句中作主语，时间状语从句用 "when" 引导，都是高频考点。掌握本句的分析方法后，可以迁移到大量类似结构的句子。

That is, certain species may be eliminated and others may survive for no particular reason.

第6段，第4句

本句成分配置较为丰富：包含两个主语（名词短语和代词）、两个谓语（情态 + 被动和情态 + 不及物动词）、一个状语（介词短语作原因状语）。特别是并列主谓结构的识别、被动语态的判定、状语的归属判断，都是值得练习的点，有一定训练价值。

If so, some of evolutionary history may reflect a sequence of essentially random events.

第6段，第6句

条件状语从句加主句是学术写作和考试中的高频句式，情态动词表达推测也是常见用法。"If so" 这种省略形式在正式文体中经常出现，"some of + 名词" 作主语的结构也很典型。学生掌握本句结构后，可以迁移到大量类似的假设推理句型中。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本卷出现的 314 个英语六级真题高频词

下列单词既在本卷录音原文中出现，又是 **英语六级** 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。

species B2

n. 物种

本卷16次 · 真题 136 句

extinction B2

n. 灭绝

本卷13次 · 真题 41 句

fuel B1

n. 燃料

本卷12次 · 真题 60 句

fossil B2

n. 化石

本卷7次 · 真题 39 句

system A2

n. 系统

本卷6次 · 真题 176 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本卷6次 · 真题 126 句

petroleum

B2

n. 石油

本卷6次·真题9句

would

A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本卷5次·真题568句

effect

A2

n. 影响

本卷5次·真题191句

power

A2

n. 权力

本卷5次·真题128句

mass

B1

n. 大量

本卷5次·真题44句

alternative

B2

n. 可供选择的事物

本卷5次·真题41句

department

A2

n. 部门

本卷5次·真题41句

entrepreneur

C1

n. 企业家;创业者

本卷5次·真题27句

output

B1

n. 产量

本卷5次·真题14句

literary

B2

adj. 文学的

本卷5次·真题8句

accord

C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本卷4次·真题167句

community

B1

n. 社区

本卷4次·真题163句

local

A2

adj. 当地的

本卷4次·真题143句

amount

A2

n. 数量

本卷4次·真题84句

involve

B1

v. 包含

本卷4次·真题82句

source

B1

n. 来源

本卷4次·真题75句

occur B1

v. 发生, 出现

本卷4次·真题 62 句

production B1

n. 生产

本卷4次·真题 58 句

theory B1

n. 理论

本卷4次·真题 55 句

adapt B2

v. 适应, 适合 (新环境、新情况)

本卷4次·真题 44 句

novel B1

n. 小说

本卷4次·真题 43 句

manufacturer B2

n. 制造商

本卷4次·真题 33 句

grocery B1

n. 食品杂货

本卷4次·真题 19 句

neighborhood B1

n. 街区

本卷4次·真题 19 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本卷3次·真题 200 句

global B2

adj. 全球的

本卷3次·真题 140 句

finding B2

n. 调查结果

本卷3次·真题 121 句

resource B1

n. 资源

本卷3次·真题 119 句

quality A2

n. 质量

本卷3次·真题 112 句

united B1

adj. 联合的

本卷3次·真题 97 句

decline B2

v. 下降

本卷3次·真题 88 句

states A1

n. 国家

本卷3次·真题 80 句

expand B2

v. 扩大;扩展;增长

本卷3次·真题40句

release B1

v. 释放

本卷3次·真题38句

improvement B1

n. 改进

本卷3次·真题36句

rural B1

adj. 乡村的, 农村的

本卷3次·真题35句

highly B1

adv. 非常

本卷3次·真题34句

export B1

v. 出口, 输出 (商品到国外)

本卷3次·真题22句

emphasize B2

v. 强调

本卷3次·真题21句

portray B2

v. 描绘

本卷3次·真题20句

evolutionary C1

adj. 进化的

本卷3次·真题15句

council B1

n. 委员会

本卷3次·真题12句

fashionable B1

adj. 时髦的

本卷3次·真题11句

skilled B1

adj. 熟练的

本卷3次·真题10句

manufacturing B2

n. 制造业;生产

本卷3次·真题9句

chart B1

n. 图表

本卷3次·真题8句

author A2

n. 作者

本卷2次·真题264句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本卷2次·真题205句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本卷2次·真题 170 句

economic B2

adj. 经济的

本卷2次·真题 167 句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本卷2次·真题 138 句

negative B1

adj. 否定的

本卷2次·真题 132 句

process B1

n. 过程

本卷2次·真题 126 句

affect B1

v. 影响

本卷2次·真题 116 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本卷2次·真题 114 句

according B1

prep. 根据

本卷2次·真题 96 句

customer A2

n. 顾客, 客户

本卷2次·真题 87 句

promote B2

v. 促进

本卷2次·真题 82 句

reflect B1

v. 反映, 显示

本卷2次·真题 71 句

available A2

adj. 可获得的

本卷2次·真题 63 句

trend B1

n. 趋势

本卷2次·真题 63 句

conduct B2

v. 组织并实施

本卷2次·真题 59 句

greenhouse B1

n. 温室

本卷2次·真题 56 句

purchase B1

v. 购买

本卷2次·真题 55 句

reveal B2

v. 揭示

本卷2次·真题 54 句

mainly B1

adv. 主要地

本卷2次·真题 53 句

per B1

prep. 每

本卷2次·真题 53 句

aspect B2

n. 方面

本卷2次·真题 50 句

technological B2

adj. 技术的

本卷2次·真题 45 句

charge B1

v. 收费

本卷2次·真题 44 句

style A2

n. 方式

本卷2次·真题 44 句

labor B1

n. 劳动

本卷2次·真题 42 句

reserve B1

v. 预订

本卷2次·真题 37 句

compete B1

v. 竞争

本卷2次·真题 36 句

ecological B2

adj. 生态的

本卷2次·真题 33 句

extra A2

adj. 额外的

本卷2次·真题 33 句

profit B1

n. 利润, 盈利

本卷2次·真题 33 句

movement B1

n. 移动

本卷2次·真题 32 句

item A2

n. 项目

本卷2次·真题 31 句

urban B2

adj. 城市的, 都市的

本卷2次·真题 31 句

employ B1

v. 雇用

本卷2次·真题 30 句

limited B1

adj. 有限的

本卷2次·真题 29 句

extent B2

n. 程度

本卷2次·真题 28 句

survival B2

n. 幸存

本卷2次·真题 27 句

domestic B2

adj. 国内的

本卷2次·真题 25 句

intend B1

v. 打算, 计划

本卷2次·真题 25 句

warming B1

n. 变暖;加温

本卷2次·真题 24 句

admit B1

v. 承认 (事实、错误等)

本卷2次·真题 22 句

packaging B1

n. 包装;包装材料

本卷2次·真题 22 句

import B1

v. 进口

本卷2次·真题 21 句

reject B2

v. 拒绝接受

本卷2次·真题 20 句

literature B2

n. 文学

本卷2次·真题 19 句

intense B2

adj. 强烈的

本卷2次·真题 18 句

dinosaur A2

n. 恐龙

本卷2次·真题 15 句

following B1

adj. 接下来的

本卷2次·真题 15 句

civil B2

adj. 公民的

本卷2次·真题 14 句

grain B1

n. 谷物, 粮食

本卷2次 · 真题 14 句

substance B2

n. 物质

本卷2次 · 真题 14 句

random B2

adj. 随机的

本卷2次 · 真题 12 句

controversial B2

adj. 有争议的

本卷2次 · 真题 11 句

engine A2

n. 发动机, 引擎

本卷2次 · 真题 11 句

extract B2

v. 提取

本卷2次 · 真题 11 句

kindness B1

n. 善良, 仁慈(品质)

本卷2次 · 真题 10 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本卷1次 · 真题 363 句

product A2

n. 产品

本卷1次 · 真题 271 句

relationship B1

n. 关系

本卷1次 · 真题 168 句

positive B1

adj. 积极的

本卷1次 · 真题 144 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本卷1次 · 真题 142 句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本卷1次 · 真题 134 句

rate A2

n. 速度

本卷1次 · 真题 121 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本卷1次 · 真题 120 句

average A2

adj. 平均的

本卷1次 · 真题 112 句

environmental B1

adj. 环境的
本卷1次·真题 112 句

factor B1

n. 因素
本卷1次·真题 108 句

major B1

adj. 主要的
本卷1次·真题 108 句

access B1

n. 进入
本卷1次·真题 101 句

event A2

n. 事件
本卷1次·真题 99 句

medium B1

adj. 中等的
本卷1次·真题 98 句

gain B1

v. 获得;赢得
本卷1次·真题 96 句

concern B1

v. 涉及
本卷1次·真题 88 句

evidence B1

n. 证据
本卷1次·真题 87 句

understanding B1

n. 理解;领悟
本卷1次·真题 84 句

contribute B1

v. 捐献
本卷1次·真题 79 句

region B1

n. 地区
本卷1次·真题 78 句

exist A2

v. 存在;实际上有
本卷1次·真题 77 句

gas A2

n. 气体
本卷1次·真题 77 句

nation B1

n. 国家
本卷1次·真题 76 句

solution B1

n. 解决办法
本卷1次·真题 76 句

organization

B1

n. 组织

本卷1次·真题 73 句

due

B1

adj. 预期的

本卷1次·真题 70 句

enable

B1

v. 使能够

本卷1次·真题 68 句

material

B1

n. 材料

本卷1次·真题 66 句

creative

B1

adj. 有创造力的

本卷1次·真题 65 句

shift

B1

v. 移动

本卷1次·真题 65 句

significant

B2

adj. 重要的

本卷1次·真题 65 句

management

B1

n. 管理

本卷1次·真题 63 句

determine

B2

v. 决定

本卷1次·真题 62 句

perform

B1

v. 执行

本卷1次·真题 61 句

generally

B1

adv. 通常，一般地

本卷1次·真题 60 句

generation

B2

n. 一代人

本卷1次·真题 60 句

approach

B1

v. 靠近，接近（在空间或时间上）

本卷1次·真题 59 句

specific

B2

adj. 具体的

本卷1次·真题 59 句

figure

A2

n. 数字

本卷1次·真题 58 句

productivity

B2

n. 生产率

本卷1次·真题 58 句

consumption

B2

n. 消费

本卷1次·真题 56 句

employer

B1

n. 雇主

本卷1次·真题 56 句

boost

B2

v. 提高

本卷1次·真题 55 句

solve

A2

v. 解决 (问题、困难)

本卷1次·真题 54 句

struggle

B1

v. 奋斗

本卷1次·真题 54 句

innovation

B2

n. 创新;革新(指行为或过程)

本卷1次·真题 53 句

network

B1

n. 网络

本卷1次·真题 53 句

contain

B1

v. 包含, 含有

本卷1次·真题 52 句

operate

B1

v. 运转

本卷1次·真题 52 句

particular

B2

adj. 特定的

本卷1次·真题 52 句

respond

B1

v. 回答, 答复

本卷1次·真题 52 句

argument

B1

n. 争论

本卷1次·真题 51 句

fashion

B1

n. 时尚;流行款式

本卷1次·真题 51 句

limit

B1

n. 限度

本卷1次·真题 51 句

majority

B2

n. 大多数, 大部分

本卷1次·真题 51 句

threat

B1

n. 威胁

本卷1次·真题 51 句

powerful B1

adj. 强大的

本卷1次·真题 50 句

analysis B2

n. 分析

本卷1次·真题 49 句

observe B2

v. 观察;注意到

本卷1次·真题 48 句

growing A2

adj. 增长的

本卷1次·真题 47 句

adopt B1

v. 采纳

本卷1次·真题 46 句

being B1

n. 存在

本卷1次·真题 46 句

poverty B2

n. 贫穷

本卷1次·真题 44 句

passion B2

n. 强烈的情感

本卷1次·真题 43 句

practical B1

adj. 实际的

本卷1次·真题 42 句

replace A2

v. 替换, 更换 (用新的代替旧的)

本卷1次·真题 42 句

survive B1

v. 幸存

本卷1次·真题 42 句

official B1

adj. 官方的

本卷1次·真题 37 句

relatively B2

adv. 相对地

本卷1次·真题 37 句

estimate B2

v. 估计

本卷1次·真题 36 句

lecture B1

n. 讲座

本卷1次·真题 35 句

worldwide B1

adj. 全世界的

本卷1次·真题 35 句

entire B1

adj. 整个的

本卷1次·真题 34 句

pollution B1

n. 污染

本卷1次·真题 34 句

remove A2

v. 移开

本卷1次·真题 34 句

ultimately B2

adv. 最终/终归

本卷1次·真题 34 句

combine B1

v. (使) 结合、组合

本卷1次·真题 33 句

original B1

adj. 最初的, 原始的

本卷1次·真题 33 句

eventually B1

adv. 最终

本卷1次·真题 32 句

handle A2

v. 处理

本卷1次·真题 32 句

harmful B1

adj. 有害的

本卷1次·真题 32 句

historical B2

adj. 历史的

本卷1次·真题 32 句

scale B1

n. 规模

本卷1次·真题 32 句

depression B2

n. 抑郁症

本卷1次·真题 31 句

massive B2

adj. 巨大的, 大量的

本卷1次·真题 31 句

previously B1

adv. 以前, 先前 (指过去某个时间)

本卷1次·真题 31 句

recognition B2

n. 认可

本卷1次·真题 31 句

eliminate B2

v. 消除

本卷1次·真题 30 句

vary B1

v. 不同

本卷1次·真题 30 句

ahead A2

adv. 在前面

本卷1次·真题 29 句

broad B1

adj. 宽阔的

本卷1次·真题 29 句

competitive B2

adj. 竞争的

本卷1次·真题 28 句

regulation B2

n. 规则, 条例

本卷1次·真题 28 句

therefore B1

adv. 因此, 所以

本卷1次·真题 28 句

transportation B1

n. 交通运输 (系统)

本卷1次·真题 28 句

greatly B1

adv. 非常

本卷1次·真题 27 句

salary B1

n. 薪水, 工资 (通常指按月发放的固定报酬)

本卷1次·真题 27 句

strengthen B2

v. 加强

本卷1次·真题 27 句

cooperation B2

n. 合作

本卷1次·真题 26 句

persuade B1

v. 说服

本卷1次·真题 26 句

vast B2

adj. 巨大的

本卷1次·真题 26 句

beginning A1

n. 开始

本卷1次·真题 25 句

differ B1

v. 不同, 有区别

本卷1次·真题 24 句

element B1

n. 要素

本卷1次·真题 24 句

ordinary B1

adj. 普通的

本卷1次·真题 24 句

technique B1

n. 技术

本卷1次·真题 24 句

thanks A1

intj. 谢谢

本卷1次·真题 24 句

chief B1

n. 首领

本卷1次·真题 23 句

complaint B1

n. 抱怨

本卷1次·真题 23 句

pace B1

n. 速度

本卷1次·真题 23 句

display B1

v. 展示

本卷1次·真题 22 句

accurate B2

adj. 准确的

本卷1次·真题 21 句

authority B2

n. 权力

本卷1次·真题 21 句

primarily B2

adv. 主要地

本卷1次·真题 21 句

basically B1

adv. 基本上

本卷1次·真题 20 句

efficient B2

adj. 效率高的

本卷1次·真题 20 句

electricity A2

n. 电

本卷1次·真题 20 句

stem B2

n. 茎

本卷1次·真题 20 句

trap B1

n. 陷阱

本卷1次·真题 20 句

luxury B2

n. 奢侈品

本卷1次·真题 19 句

organize B1

v. 组织, 安排 (活动、会议等)

本卷1次 · 真题 19 句

stray B2

v. 走失

本卷1次 · 真题 19 句

mom A1

n. 妈妈

本卷1次 · 真题 18 句

seriously B1

adv. 严肃地

本卷1次 · 真题 18 句

tackle B2

v. 处理

本卷1次 · 真题 18 句

cooperate B2

v. 合作

本卷1次 · 真题 17 句

depict B2

v. 描绘

本卷1次 · 真题 17 句

essentially B2

adv. 本质上

本卷1次 · 真题 17 句

orbit B2

n. 轨道

本卷1次 · 真题 17 句

unusual B1

adj. 不寻常的

本卷1次 · 真题 17 句

writing A2

n. 写作

本卷1次 · 真题 17 句

assistance B1

n. 帮助

本卷1次 · 真题 16 句

dramatically B2

adv. 显著地

本卷1次 · 真题 16 句

locate B1

v. 找到;找出...的位置

本卷1次 · 真题 16 句

mining B1

n. 采矿业

本卷1次 · 真题 16 句

occasion B1

n. 场合

本卷1次 · 真题 16 句

originally B1

adv. 起初

本卷1次·真题 16句

render B2

v. 使成为

本卷1次·真题 16句

significantly B2

adv. 显著地

本卷1次·真题 16句

surround B1

v. 围绕

本卷1次·真题 16句

convey B2

v. 传达、表达 (信息、思想、感情等)

本卷1次·真题 15句

existence B2

n. 存在;生存

本卷1次·真题 15句

minimize B2

v. 使减少到最低限度

本卷1次·真题 15句

peak B1

n. 山峰

本卷1次·真题 15句

suitable B1

adj. 合适的

本卷1次·真题 15句

totally B1

adv. 完全地

本卷1次·真题 15句

unprecedented C1

adj. 史无前例的

本卷1次·真题 15句

whereas B2

sc. 然而

本卷1次·真题 15句

artistic B2

adj. 艺术的

本卷1次·真题 14句

concentrate B1

v. 集中注意力

本卷1次·真题 14句

confirm B1

v. 证实

本卷1次·真题 14句

deed B2

n. 行为

本卷1次·真题 14句

exact B2

adj. 精确的

本卷1次·真题 14句

overseas B1

adv. 在海外

本卷1次·真题 14句

prestigious C1

adj. 有声望的

本卷1次·真题 14句

regarding B2

prep. 关于

本卷1次·真题 14句

section B1

n. 部分

本卷1次·真题 14句

worsen B2

v. (使)恶化;(使)变得更糟

本卷1次·真题 14句

improved A2

adj. 改进的

本卷1次·真题 13句

industrial B2

adj. 工业的

本卷1次·真题 13句

modest B2

adj. 谦虚的, 谦逊的

本卷1次·真题 13句

affair B2

n. 事务

本卷1次·真题 12句

agent B2

n. 代理人

本卷1次·真题 12句

approximately B1

adv. 大约, 近似地

本卷1次·真题 12句

comfort B1

n. 舒适

本卷1次·真题 12句

determined B1

adj. 坚决的

本卷1次·真题 12句

discount B1

n. 折扣;减价

本卷1次·真题 12句

eager B1

adj. 热切的

本卷1次·真题 12句

erode C1

v. 侵蚀, 腐蚀 (土壤、岩石等)

本卷1次·真题 12 句

romance B1

n. 浪漫关系

本卷1次·真题 12 句

suddenly A2

adv. 突然地

本卷1次·真题 12 句

worse A2

adj. 更糟的

本卷1次·真题 12 句

automated B2

adj. 自动化的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

enterprise B2

n. 公司

本卷1次·真题 11 句

fate B2

n. 命运

本卷1次·真题 11 句

frame B1

n. 框架

本卷1次·真题 11 句

humor B1

n. 幽默

本卷1次·真题 11 句

outstanding B2

adj. 杰出的, 出色的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

quantity B1

n. 数量

本卷1次·真题 11 句

steam B1

n. 蒸汽

本卷1次·真题 11 句

exhaust B2

v. 使筋疲力尽

本卷1次·真题 10 句

fame B2

n. 名声

本卷1次·真题 10 句

impressive B2

adj. 令人印象深刻的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

loyalty B2

n. 忠诚

本卷1次·真题 10 句

observer B2

n. 观察者

本卷1次·真题 10句

purely B2

adv. 纯粹地

本卷1次·真题 10句

relief B1

n. 宽慰

本卷1次·真题 10句

sequence B2

n. 顺序

本卷1次·真题 10句

arrange B1

v. 安排, 筹备 (活动、会议等)

本卷1次·真题 9句

broaden B2

v. 扩大

本卷1次·真题 9句

deterioration C1

n. 恶化

本卷1次·真题 9句

distribute B2

v. 分发

本卷1次·真题 9句

inexpensive B1

adj. 不昂贵的

本卷1次·真题 9句

intersection B2

n. 十字路口, 交叉路口

本卷1次·真题 9句

skeptical B2

adj. 怀疑的

本卷1次·真题 9句

specialty B2

n. 专业

本卷1次·真题 9句

upper A2

adj. 上面的, 上层的

本卷1次·真题 9句

comet B2

n. 彗星

本卷1次·真题 8句

container B1

n. 容器

本卷1次·真题 8句

glance B2

v. 瞥

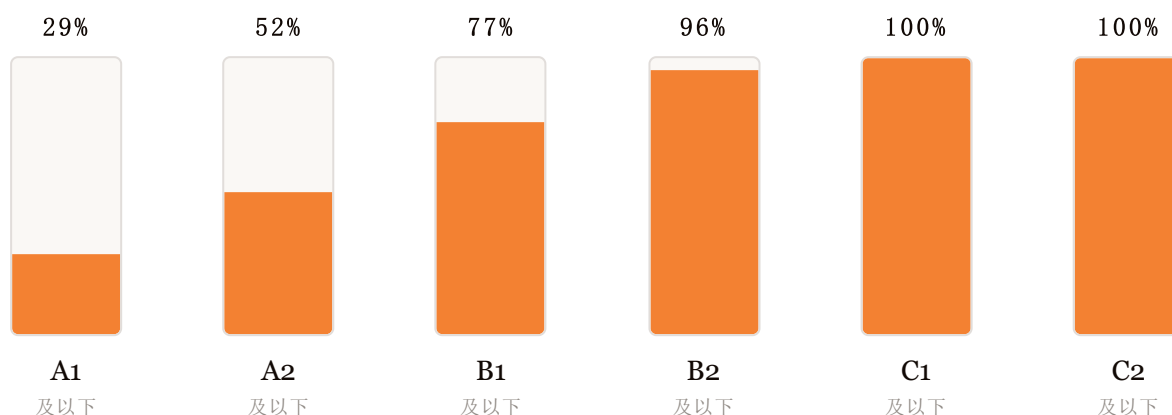
本卷1次·真题 8句

<u>inventor</u> B1 n. 发明家 本卷1次·真题8句	<u>prevail</u> C1 v. 占上风 本卷1次·真题8句
<u>refine</u> B2 v. 改进 本卷1次·真题8句	<u>speculate</u> C1 v. 推测, 猜测 本卷1次·真题8句

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