

2015年6月·第3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3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3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 M: I'd like to go to the States, but if I took the job there, I wouldn't get a very good salary.

M: 我想去美国，但如果我接受那边的工作，薪水不会很高。

2 W: Really? I thought salaries were high there, but there would be some fringe benefits presumably.

W: 真的吗？我以为那边薪水挺高的，不过应该会有一些附加福利吧。

3 M: Oh, yes. It'd be stimulating and it has some advantages.

M: 哦，是的。会很有挑战性，而且有一些优势。

4 W: What else do you have in mind?

W: 你还考虑什么其他的吗？

5 M: Well, there's a position in Portugal.

M: 嗯，葡萄牙有个职位。

6 W: How does it compare?

W: 和美国那个相比怎么样？

7 M: It'd offer greater security, because it'd be on a homebase contract.

M: 会更有保障, 因为是本土合同。

8 W: And salary?

W: 薪水呢?

9 M: Much better, I'll get an overseas allowance plus free accommodation from the firm.

M: 好多了, 我会拿到海外津贴, 公司还提供免费住宿。

10 W: Presumably you'd be given moving expenses for the Portugal job?

W: 葡萄牙那个工作应该会给你报销搬家费吧?

11 M: Yes, but just to complicate matters, there's a possibility of a post in Sao Paulo.

M: 是的, 但更复杂的是, 圣保罗还有个职位可能性。

12 W: That's Brazil, isn't it?

W: 那是巴西, 对吧?

13 M: Yes. I'd get a promotion if I took a post there.

M: 对。如果我去那边的话会升职。

14 W: I'd love to go to Brazil.

W: 我很想去巴西。

15 M: But there are some disadvantages. I'd have to do a five-year term there.

M: 但有些缺点。我得在那边干满五年。

16 W: Personal problem surely?

W: 当然是个人问题吧?

17 M: Well, not at the moment. But if there were a change in family circumstances, I'd be a long way from home.

M: 嗯, 目前还不是。但如果家庭情况有变化, 我离家就太远了。

18 W: But if you're worried about distance, isn't that the same problem with the States?

W: 但如果你担心距离, 美国不也是同样的问题吗?

19 M: Yes, but in the States I'd be on an annual contract, so I could leave fairly quickly if I needed to.

M: 是的, 但在美国我签的是年度合同, 所以如果需要的话我可以比较快地离开。

20 W: In Portugal?

W: 葡萄牙呢?

21 M: Well, that's almost next door, isn't it? I could visit home every few months if necessary.

M: 嗯, 那几乎就在隔壁, 不是吗? 必要的话我可以每隔几个月就回家看看。

22 W: I can see you've got a difficult choice to make.

W: 我看得出你得做个艰难的选择。

23 M: Well, fortunately I don't have to make up my mind about any of them yet. In fact, I haven't even been called for an interview.

M: 嗯，幸好我还不用对其中任何一个做决定。实际上，我连面试通知都还没收到。

1. A) It is well paid.
- B) It is stimulating.
- C) It is demanding.
- D) It is fairly secure.

【题目】 What does the man say about the job in the States?

【翻译】 男士对美国的这份工作是怎么说的？

A) 薪酬很高。 B) 很有挑战性。 C) 要求很高。 D) 相当稳定。

【答案】 B (细节题) It is stimulating.

【定位】 Oh, yes. It'd be stimulating and it has some advantages.

哦，是的。这份工作会很有干劲、令人兴奋，而且有一些好处。

【信号】 被问者对美国工作的直接应答。女方刚提到这份工作的待遇，男方紧接着应答 It'd be stimulating and it has some advantages，这是他对‘美国工作如何’的直接表态，正是答案落点；stimulating 一词即评价核心。

【替换】 stimulating ↔ stimulating

评价词原义直接对应

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

对话开头男方说 I wouldn't get a very good salary——美国工作薪水并不好，It is well paid. 借了 salary 这个被反复念到的话题，却把意思说反了。

借用原文：I wouldn't get a very good salary

C) 未提及

It is demanding. 与正确项 It is stimulating. 词形相近、读音也容易在一遍过中混淆，但原文只说 stimulating，从没说这份工作 demanding(要求高、累人)，是凭相近词形设的陷阱。

D) 张冠李戴

secure(稳定)是男方说葡萄牙工作时的话——It'd offer greater security，而 It is fairly secure. 把这份稳定挪到了问的美国工作上；恰恰相反，美国工作是 on an annual contract 年度合同，并不稳。

借用原文：It'd offer greater security

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2. A) A quick promotion.
B) Free accommodation.
C) Moving expenses.
D) A lighter workload.

【题目】 What benefit would the man get if he took the post in Sao Paulo?

【翻译】 如果男士接受圣保罗的职位,他会获得什么好处?

A) 快速晋升。 B) 免费住宿。 C) 搬迁费用。 D) 更轻松的工作量。

【答案】 A (细节题) A quick promotion.

【定位】 Yes. I'd get a promotion if I took a post there.

是的。如果我接受那边的职位,我会得到晋升。

【信号】 被问者对圣保罗职位好处的直接应答。女方确认 Sao Paulo 在巴西后,男方紧接着回 I'd get a promotion if I took a post there, there 即指圣保罗,这句直接说出这份工作给的好处——promotion,是答案落点。

【替换】 a promotion ↔ A quick promotion.
promotion 原词对应、选项加了修饰

【排除】 B) 张冠李戴

Free accommodation. 直接盗用原文 free accommodation,但那是男方谈葡萄牙工作时说的薪资福利,不是圣保罗(巴西)的,听到原词就选会落入配对错位。

借用原文: free accommodation from the firm

C) 张冠李戴

Moving expenses. 取自 moving expenses,但原文那句是女方推测葡萄牙工作会给搬家费,与圣保罗无关,是又一处把别份工作的福利移花接木。

借用原文: you'd be given moving expenses for the Portugal job

D) 未提及

A lighter workload. 听上去像福利,但整段对话没有任何一处说哪份工作活儿更少,是凭空添的干扰,原文无据。

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3. A) He has difficulty communicating with local people.
B) He has to spend a lot more traveling back and forth.
C) He has trouble adapting to the local weather.
D) He has to sign a long-term contract.

【题目】 What does the man say is the disadvantage of working in Brazil?

【翻译】 男士说在巴西工作的缺点是什么?

A) 他与当地人交流有困难。 B) 他不得不花费更多时间往返奔波。
C) 他难以适应当地的天气。 D) 他必须签订长期合同。

【答案】 **D** (细节题) He has to sign a long-term contract.

【定位】 But there are some disadvantages. I'd have to do a five-year term there.

但是也有一些缺点。我得在那里干满五年。

【信号】 **转折 But 之后引出真正的缺点。** 男方先说升职是好处，随即用 But there are some disadvantages 转折，转折后的 I'd have to do a five-year term there 才是答案句；But 与 disadvantages 是双重信号。

【替换】 do a five-year term ↔ **sign a long-term contract**

五年期=长期合约的概括

【排除】 A) **未提及**

He has difficulty communicating with local people. 听着像海外工作常见难题，但对话从没提语言或沟通问题，是凭印象编的干扰。

B) **偷换概念**

原文确谈了距离——I'd be a long way from home, He has to spend a lot more traveling back and forth 蹭了这个距离话题，却偷换成‘往返花费更多’，原文说的是离家远、家里有事难回，并未说要花更多钱来回奔波。

借用原文：I'd be a long way from home

C) **未提及**

He has trouble adapting to the local weather. 把缺点归到天气上，可整段对话没有一个字谈气候，是和原文完全无关的捏造。

4. A) The woman will help the man make a choice.

B) The man is going to attend a job interview.

C) The man is in the process of job hunting.

D) The woman sympathizes with the man.

【题目】 **What do we learn from the end of the conversation?**

【翻译】 从对话的结尾我们可以了解到什么？

A) 女士会帮助男士做出选择。 B) 男士将要参加一场工作面试。 C) 男士正在找工作。

D) 女士同情男士。

【答案】 **C** (推断题) The man is in the process of job hunting.

【定位】 Well, fortunately I don't have to make up my mind about any of them yet. In fact, I haven't even been called for an interview.

嗯，幸好我现在还不必对这些职位中的任何一个做决定。事实上，我连面试通知都还没接到。

【信号】 **对话收尾处男方的处境自陈。** 结尾男方说 I don't have to make up my mind about any of them yet 又补 I haven't even been called for an interview，这两句自陈点明他还远没到拍板阶段——正处在求职途中，是推断的依据。

【替换】 I haven't even been called for an interview ↔ **in the process of job hunting**

连面试都没到=仍在求职途中

【排除】 A) **过度推断**

The woman will help the man make a choice. 蹭了女方那句 you've got a difficult choice to make, 但女方只是评论'你有个难选择', 并没说要帮他选, 选择是男方自己的事。

借用原文: I can see you've got a difficult choice to make

B) **原词陷阱**

The man is going to attend a job interview. 借了结尾 interview 这个词, 但原文是 I haven't even been called for an interview——连面试都还没被叫去, 选项却说'即将去面试', 恰好相反。

借用原文: I haven't even been called for an interview

D) **未提及**

The woman sympathizes with the man. 说女方同情他, 但女方结尾只说 I can see you've got a difficult choice to make, 更多是中性评论, 加上她还说过 I'd love to go to Brazil 透着羡慕, 谈不上同情。

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

1 W: Good morning, High Mountain Savings and Loan. How may we help you?

W: 早上好, High Mountain储蓄贷款公司。有什么可以帮您的吗?

2 M: Well, I'm looking for the highest rate possible on a short-term certificate to deposit account.

M: 嗯, 我在找一个短期存款证账户, 利率越高越好。

3 W: Well, let's see what we can do for you. High Mountain is currently offering a rate of 6.496 on a thirteen-week account for the minimum deposit of only 12,000 dollars, 6.55% on a minimum deposit of 25,000 dollars and 6.7% on a deposit of 50,000 dollars. Those will have yields of 6.55%, 6.71% and 6.87% respectively.

W: 好的, 让我看看能为您做些什么。High Mountain目前为十三周账户提供6.496%的利率, 最低存款额只需12,000美元, 最低存款25,000美元的利率是6.55%, 存款50,000美元的利率是6.7%。这些账户的收益率分别是6.55%、6.71%和6.87%。

4 M: Rate and yield? I'm afraid I don't understand the difference.

M: 利率和收益率? 我恐怕不太明白两者的区别。

5 W: Well, sir. The rate is the percentage of simple interest paid on your money, and the yield is the total percentage you will receive on your account if you leave your money with us, for at least a year, at the same interest rate.

W: 好的, 先生。利率是您的资金所获得的单利百分比, 而收益率是如果您把钱存在我们这里至少一年, 按照相同的利率计算, 您账户上将获得的总百分比。

6 M: Oh, well... Um... But I'm not interested in long-term investing and three months sounds just fine.
M: 哦, 好吧.....嗯.....但我对长期投资不感兴趣, 三个月听起来正合适。

7 W: Then perhaps you'd like to open one of our high finance money market checking accounts. With the minimum balance of only 50,000 dollars, you'll get interest of 6.1% on any amount over that, for a yearly yield of 6.27%. Of course, there's no penalty for early withdrawal.

W: 那也许您想开设我们的高级理财货币市场支票账户之一。只需最低余额50,000美元, 超过该金额的任何部分都能获得6.1%的利息, 年收益率为6.27%。当然, 提前取款没有罚金。

8 M: Er... No, thank you, I...

M: 呃.....不, 谢谢, 我.....

9 W: Or, could we persuade you to save with us if we offered you a dining coupon book that will get you a 25% discount at many of the area's leading restaurants and cost you only 12 dollars and 95 cents?

W: 或者, 如果我们给您一本餐饮优惠券手册, 能让您在本地许多顶级餐厅享受25%的折扣, 只需12美元95美分, 这样能说服您在我们这里存款吗?

10 M: Look, I... I think I'll just call around for more information. Thank you for your time.

M: 听着, 我.....我想我还是再打电话咨询一下更多信息吧。谢谢您的时间。

5. A) To inquire about the interest rates at the woman's bank.

B) To inquire about the current financial market situation.

C) To see if he can find a job in the woman's company.

D) To see if he can get a loan from the woman's bank.

【题目】 What is the man's purpose in making the phone call?

【翻译】 这位男士打电话的目的是什么?

A) 询问这位女士所在银行的利率。 B) 询问当前的金融市场状况。

C) 看看他能否在这位女士的公司找到工作。

D) 看看他能否从这位女士所在的银行获得贷款。

【答案】 A (目的题) To inquire about the interest rates at the woman's bank.

【定位】 M: Well, I'm looking for the highest rate possible on a short-term certificate to deposit account.

男: 嗯, 我想找一个短期存单账户上尽可能高的利率。

【信号】 提问方诉求句 I'm looking for...。 男士开口第一句 I'm looking for the highest rate possible 就是"我想要....."的诉求句, 目的题的答案信号正是这种主动表达需求的句式, 听到即定位。

【替换】 looking for the highest rate possible ↔ inquire about the interest rates

"想要高利率" = "咨询利率"

【排除】 B) 偷换概念

录音男士要的是 the highest rate possible on a short-term certificate (某个存款的利率), 不是 the current financial market situation (整体金融市场行情); 选项把"问某存款利率"偷换成"问大市行情", 范围放大了。

借用原文: the highest rate possible on a short-term certificate to deposit account

C) 未提及

find a job in the woman's company 在录音里毫无踪影, 男士从头到尾谈的是存钱、利率, 找工作纯属虚构, 属未提及。

D) 原词陷阱

get a loan from the woman's bank 借用了银行名 Savings and Loan 里的 loan 一词, 但男士是来"存钱" (deposit) 的, 不是来"借钱" (loan) 的, 听到 loan 就选正中陷阱。

借用原文: High Mountain Savings and Loan

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6. A) There is no difference between rate and yield.
B) The man has a good understanding of rate and yield.
C) The rate is the percentage of simple interest paid on the money.
D) The yield is only influenced by the amount of money.

【题目】 What can we know about rate and yield?

【翻译】 关于利率和收益率我们能了解到什么?

- A) 利率和收益率之间没有区别。 B) 这位男士对利率和收益率有很好的理解。
C) 利率是资金所支付的单利百分比。 D) 收益率只受资金数额的影响。

【答案】 C (细节题) The rate is the percentage of simple interest paid on the money.

【定位】 W: Well, sir. The rate is the percentage of simple interest paid on your money, and the yield is the total percentage you will receive on your account if you leave your money with us, for at least a year, at the same interest rate.

女: 嗯, 先生。利率 (rate) 是按单利付给您本金的那个百分比; 而收益率 (yield) 是您若把钱在我们这里存满至少一年、按同样利率算, 您账户上能拿到的总百分比。

【信号】 下定义句 The rate is... and the yield is... 在男士问 I don't understand the difference 之后, 女方用 The rate is the percentage of simple interest 这种"A is... and B is..."的下定义句作答, 正是细节题该锁定的解释句。

【替换】 The rate is the percentage of simple interest paid on your money ↔

The rate is the percentage of simple interest paid on the money

近乎原句, 仅 your→the

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

男士专门问 I don't understand the difference, 女方随即分别定义二者, 说明 rate 与 yield 确有差别; There is no difference between rate and yield. 与录音意思正好相反。

借用原文: I'm afraid I don't understand the difference.

B) 张冠李戴

录音里是男士说 I don't understand the difference (不懂区别), The man has a good understanding of rate and yield. 却说他"很懂", 把"不懂"说成"懂", 张冠李戴且反了向。

借用原文: I don't understand the difference

D)

女方说 yield 是 if you leave your money with us, for at least a year, 即收益率还跟"存满一年"这个时间条件有关; The yield is only influenced by the amount of money. 用 only 把影响因素缩到只剩金额, 遗漏了时间, 以偏概全。

借用原文: if you leave your money with us, for at least a year

7. A) Long-term investment.

B) A three-month deposit.

C) Any high-interest deposit.

D) Any high-yield investment.

【题目】 What is the man most interested in?

【翻译】 这位男士最感兴趣的是什么?

A) 长期投资。 B) 三个月的存款。 C) 任何高利率的存款。 D) 任何高收益的投资。

【答案】 B (细节题) A three-month deposit.

【定位】 M: Oh, well... Um... But I'm not interested in long-term investing and three months sounds just fine.

男: 哦, 嗯.....可我对长期投资不感兴趣, 三个月就挺好。

【信号】 否定加偏好 not interested in... ...sounds fine. 男士先用否定 I'm not interested in long-term investing 排掉长期, 紧接 three months sounds just fine 正面表态三个月, "先否后肯"的落点在肯定那头, 正是答案信号。

【替换】 three months sounds just fine ↔ A three-month deposit

"三个月就好" = "三个月存款"

not interested in long-term investing ↔ A three-month deposit

排掉长期反衬出短期

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

Long-term investment 直接搬了录音 long-term investing 的原词，可男士前面正是 not interested in 它，听到 long-term 就选恰好踩中"否定后还选"的坑。

借用原文：I'm not interested in long-term investing

C)

Any high-interest deposit 借了开头 the highest rate 的"高利率"概念，但他明确要的是"短期 / 三个月"，而非"任何高息存款"；any 一字把范围放到无限，与他具体的"三个月"诉求不符。

借用原文：I'm looking for the highest rate possible

D) 原词陷阱

Any high-yield investment 拼了录音里出现过的 yield 和 investing 两个词，可男士要的是短期的三个月存款，且他刚否掉 long-term investing；any high-yield 既范围过大又方向不符。

借用原文：not interested in long-term investing

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8. A) She treated him to a meal.
B) She gave him loans at low rates.
C) She offered him dining coupons.
D) She raised interest rates for him.

【题目】 What did the woman do to persuade the man to deposit in her bank?

【翻译】 这位女士做了什么来说服这位男士在她的银行存款？

- A) 她请他吃饭。 B) 她以低利率给他提供贷款。 C) 她给他提供了餐饮优惠券。
D) 她为他提高了利率。

【答案】 C (细节题) She offered him dining coupons.

【定位】 W: Or, could we persuade you to save with us if we offered you a dining coupon book that will get you a 25% discount at many of the area's leading restaurants and cost you only 12 dollars and 95 cents?

女：或者，如果我们送您一本餐饮优惠券册，能让您在本地许多一流餐厅打七五折、且只花您 12.95 美元，能不能说动您在我们这儿存钱呢？

【信号】 劝说动词 **persuade + offered 的具体物**。题干的 persuade 在录音 could we persuade you to save 里原词出现，紧跟的 offered you a dining coupon book 就是她做的那个具体动作，定位即此句。

【替换】 offered you a dining coupon book ↔ **She offered him dining coupons**

"给餐券册" = "给餐券"

【排除】 A)

She treated him to a meal. 听感和"餐"有关, 但录音是 offered you a dining coupon book (给打折餐券), 不是她亲自请吃饭; treat to a meal (请客) 和给券是两码事。

借用原文: a dining coupon book

B) 原词陷阱

She gave him loans at low rates. 拼了银行名里的 loan 和全篇的 rate, 可女方给的是餐券, 全程没提给他低息贷款; 这是把听过的金融词拼成一个没发生的动作。

借用原文: High Mountain Savings and Loan

D) 原词陷阱

She raised interest rates for him. 借了通篇的 interest / rate, 但女方报的利率是固定档、并未"为他提高", 她最后的挽留手段是给餐券而非加息。

借用原文: a rate of 6,496 on a thirteen-week account

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 12 are based on the passage you have just heard.

1 Vaukin de Silva is a Brazilian who lives and works in New York. Brazil's most important product is coffee and coffee is Vaukin's business. He works for an international coffee institute. It represents Brazil and several other countries that export coffee. The institute wants more people to drink more coffee. That hasn't been easy to do for the last few months.

Vaukin de Silva是一位生活和工作在纽约的巴西人。巴西最重要的产品是咖啡,而咖啡正是Vaukin的事业。他为一家国际咖啡协会工作。该协会代表巴西和其他几个出口咖啡的国家。该协会希望更多的人喝更多的咖啡。在过去几个月里,这并不容易做到。

2 A period of freezing weather destroyed a large part of Brazil's coffee crop. As a result, there has been a shortage of coffee throughout the world. The shortage has caused prices to go very high. Many people are talking about giving up coffee until the prices come down again. All the countries that are represented in the institute want people to continue drinking coffee. They spend a lot of time explaining the recent rise in price to newspaper reporters. They want the public to understand the reason for the shortage. A month ago, Vaukin was put in charge of an advertising campaign. The campaign will try to encourage people to keep on drinking coffee.

一段冰冻天气摧毁了巴西咖啡作物的很大一部分。结果,全世界范围内出现了咖啡短缺。这种短缺导致价格大幅上涨。许多人谈论要放弃喝咖啡,直到价格再次下降。该协会所代表的所有国家都希望人们继续喝咖啡。他们花费大量时间向新闻记者解释最近的价格上涨。他们希望公众理解短缺的原因。一个月前,Vaukin被任命负责一项广告宣传活动。该宣传活动将试图鼓励人们继续喝咖啡。

3 Sometimes, Vaukin misses the beaches and tropical weather in Rio de Janeiro, but he likes life in New York. He's young, only 27 years old, and he's a good-looking bachelor. There are a lot of women to meet in New York and a lot of places to go with them. When he misses home, there are several Brazilian restaurants where he can go and speak Portuguese, his native language. The last few weeks, however, he's been too busy to think about anything except coffee prices and his advertising campaign.

有时,Vaukin会怀念Rio de Janeiro的海滩和热带气候,但他喜欢纽约的生活。他很年轻,只有27岁,而且是一位英俊的单身汉。在纽约有很多女性可以认识,也有很多地方可以和她们一起去。当他想家时,有几家巴西餐厅可以去,在那里他能说葡萄牙语,他的母语。然而,最近几周,他一直忙得顾不上思考除了咖啡价格和他的广告宣传活动之外的任何事情。

9. A) It is a Portuguese company selling coffee in New York.
B) Its most important task is to conduct coffee studies.
C) It represents several countries that export coffee.
D) Its role is to regulate international coffee prices.

【题目】 What does the passage say about the international coffee institute?

【翻译】 文章中关于国际咖啡研究所说了什么?

- A) 它是一家在纽约销售咖啡的葡萄牙公司。 B) 它最重要的任务是开展咖啡研究。
C) 它代表几个出口咖啡的国家。 D) 它的职责是调控国际咖啡价格。

【答案】 C (细节题) It represents several countries that export coffee.

【定位】 He works for an international coffee institute. It represents Brazil and several other countries that export coffee.

他在一家国际咖啡机构工作。该机构代表巴西以及其他几个出口咖啡的国家。

【信号】 对机构的直接定义句。录音用 It represents Brazil and several other countries that export coffee. 直接给机构下定义, 这种 "It + 表职能的动词" 的定性句就是答案信号, 听到对题中对象的定义句即可锁定。

【替换】 It represents Brazil and several other countries that export coffee. ↔

It represents several countries that export coffee.

近乎原句的同义压缩

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音确实提到主人公 lives and works in New York 且其业务与咖啡有关，A 便把 "在纽约" "咖啡" 拼成 a Portuguese company selling coffee in New York，但机构是国际咖啡机构、不是 "葡萄牙公司卖咖啡"，葡萄牙只是后文人物的母语来源，张冠李戴。

借用原文：Vaukin de Silva is a Brazilian who lives and works in New York.

B) 未提及

录音说机构想让更多人喝咖啡、后来搞广告宣传，B 却说其首要任务是 conduct coffee studies (做咖啡研究)，录音通篇没提研究，属无中生有。

D) 原词陷阱

录音后文大量谈到价格上涨 The shortage has caused prices to go very high., D 便把 "价格" 接到机构身上说它 regulate international coffee prices (调控价格)，但录音只说机构代表出口国、想推动消费，从没说它调控价格，盗用 prices 一词答非所问。

借用原文：The shortage has caused prices to go very high.

-
10. A) The freezing weather in Brazil.
B) The impact of global warming.
C) The increased coffee consumption.
D) The fluctuation of coffee prices.

【题目】 What caused the recent shortage of coffee throughout the world?

【翻译】 是什么导致了最近全球范围内的咖啡短缺？

- A) 巴西的冰冻天气。 B) 全球变暖的影响。 C) 咖啡消费量的增加。
D) 咖啡价格的波动。

【答案】 A (细节题) The freezing weather in Brazil.

【定位】 A period of freezing weather destroyed a large part of Brazil's coffee crop. As a result, there has been a shortage of coffee throughout the world.

一段时间的严寒天气毁掉了巴西大部分咖啡作物。结果，全世界都出现了咖啡短缺。

【信号】 as a result 锁定因果。 录音用 As a result, there has been a shortage of coffee throughout the world. 中的 as a result 把前句 freezing weather destroyed a large part of Brazil's coffee crop 标成原因、后句标成结果，这个因果信号词就是答案定位点。

【替换】 A period of freezing weather destroyed a large part of Brazil's coffee crop. ↔

The freezing weather in Brazil.

把完整因果句概括成名词短语

【排除】 B) 与原文相反

录音说的是 freezing weather (严寒), B 却说 The impact of global warming. (全球变暖), 方向正好相反; 考生若只听到 "天气" 没听清是冷是暖, 就可能被它带跑, 与原文相反。

借用原文: A period of freezing weather destroyed a large part of Brazil's coffee crop.

C) 原词陷阱

录音确实希望 more people to drink more coffee, C 便顺势说短缺是因 The increased coffee consumption. (消费增加), 但录音明说短缺源于天气毁了收成, 消费多是机构的愿望、不是短缺的原因, 张冠李戴。

借用原文: The institute wants more people to drink more coffee.

D) 原词陷阱

录音里价格高是短缺造成的结果 The shortage has caused prices to go very high., D 却说 The fluctuation of coffee prices. (价格波动) 是短缺的原因, 因果颠倒。

借用原文: The shortage has caused prices to go very high.

-
11. A) He is doing a bachelor's degree.
B) He is young, handsome and single.
C) He is a heavy coffee drinker.
D) He is tall, rich and intelligent.

【题目】 What do we learn about Vaukin de Silva?

【翻译】 关于Vaukin de Silva我们了解到什么?

- A) 他正在攻读学士学位。 B) 他年轻、英俊且单身。 C) 他是一个重度咖啡饮用者。
D) 他高大、富有且聪明。

【答案】 B (细节题) He is young, handsome and single.

【定位】 He's young, only 27 years old, and he's a good-looking bachelor.

他很年轻, 才 27 岁, 是个相貌出众的单身汉。

【信号】 集中描人的并列特征句。 录音用 He's young, only 27 years old, and he's a good-looking bachelor. 一口气并列给出年龄、外貌、婚姻三项特征, 这种集中描人的句子就是人物细节题的答案句。

【替换】 young ↔ young

原词对应

good-looking ↔ handsome

同义词替换

bachelor ↔ single

名词转形容词的同义

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音只说他 27 岁、年轻，A 却推断他 doing a bachelor's degree（在读学士学位），录音中的 bachelor 是 "单身汉"、不是 "学士"，A 把这个一词多义的词理解错了，过度推断。

借用原文：he's a good-looking bachelor

C) 原词陷阱

全篇都在讲咖啡，C 便说他是 a heavy coffee drinker（重度咖啡爱好者），但录音只说咖啡是他的业务、从没说他本人嗜咖啡，张冠李戴。

借用原文：coffee is Vaukin's business

D) 未提及

D 用 tall, rich and intelligent 三个形容词模仿 B 的三连结构，但录音说的是 young、good-looking、bachelor, tall、rich、intelligent 三词录音一个都没提，靠句式眼熟蒙人，未提及。

-
12. A) A visit to several coffee-growing plantations.
B) Coffee prices and his advertising campaign.
C) A vacation on some beautiful tropical beach.
D) A quick promotion and a handsome income.

【题目】 What has occupied Vaukin's mind for the last few weeks?

【翻译】 过去几周什么事情一直占据着Vaukin的思绪？

- A) 对几个咖啡种植园的访问。 B) 咖啡价格和他的广告宣传活动。
C) 在某个美丽的热带海滩度假。 D) 快速晋升和丰厚的收入。

【答案】 B（细节题） Coffee prices and his advertising campaign.

【定位】 The last few weeks, however, he's been too busy to think about anything except coffee prices and his advertising campaign.

然而最近这几周，他忙得除了咖啡价格和他的广告宣传活动之外，别的什么都顾不上想。

【信号】 时间状语加 however 转折锁定。 录音以 The last few weeks, however, he's been too busy to think about anything except coffee prices and his advertising campaign. 用时间状语 The last few weeks 加转折词 however，把话题从前面怀念海滩的旧情绪拉回 "现在只顾两件事"，这句才是答案落点。

【替换】 coffee prices and his advertising campaign ↔ **Coffee prices and his advertising campaign.**

近乎原句照搬

he's been too busy to think about anything except ↔ **B**

排他句锁定唯一在意之事

【排除】 A) 未提及

A 说 A visit to several coffee-growing plantations (参观咖啡种植园), 借了全篇的 coffee 话题造势, 但录音从没提他去参观种植园, 无中生有。

C) 原词陷阱

录音确说他有时 misses the beaches and tropical weather in Rio de Janeiro, C 便据此选 A vacation on some beautiful tropical beach, 但那是 sometimes 的怀念、且被 however 转折掉了, 不是最近占据心思的事, 张冠李戴又错配时间。

借用原文: Vaukin misses the beaches and tropical weather in Rio de Janeiro

D) 过度推断

录音说他被派去负责广告宣传 Vaukin was put in charge of an advertising campaign, D 顺势推断他得到 A quick promotion and a handsome income (快速升职和丰厚收入), 但录音从没提升职或收入, 过度推断。

借用原文: Vaukin was put in charge of an advertising campaign.

Questions 13 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.

1 Last summer, my wife and I had saved for a year to be able to take a romantic cruise to several Caribbean islands. Because the train was scheduled to arrive in Miami, Florida several hours before the sailing, we didn't think we'd have any reason to worry about getting to the dock on time. We should've known that long distance trains are often many hours late. We should've taken an earlier one to allow extra time. We should have, but we didn't and we missed the boat. Because there wouldn't be a refund of our cruise fare if we returned home, we had to pay for a hotel room and meals in the city and an air fare to fly to the first island on the shipped route two days later. We missed half the cruise.

去年夏天,我和妻子攒了一年的钱,想去加勒比海的几个岛屿进行一次浪漫的邮轮之旅。因为火车预计在航行前几个小时抵达佛罗里达州迈阿密,我们认为没有理由担心无法按时到达码头。我们本该知道长途火车经常晚点好几个小时。我们本该乘坐更早的一班火车以留出额外时间。我们本应该这样做,但我们没有,结果我们错过了船。由于如果我们回家就无法退还邮轮费用,我们不得不支付城里的酒店房间和餐费,以及两天后飞往航线上第一个岛屿的机票费用。我们错过了一半的邮轮旅程。

2 This year, we decided to let an experienced travel agent do our vacation planning for us. We had to pay the full price in advance for an escorted tour. We should be joining that relaxing well-planned trip right now. How could we have known there would be a strike against our airline? And why hasn't anyone advised us that the travel agency can't refund your money unless the tour operator can get the passengers' fees back from the reserved hotels, the tour boat's company and so on?

今年,我们决定让一位经验丰富的旅行社为我们做假期规划。我们不得不提前支付全款参加一个有导游陪同的旅行团。我们现在本应该正在享受那趟轻松且计划周详的旅行。我们怎么会知道我们乘坐的航空公司会发生罢工呢?为什么没有人告诉我们,除非旅行社运营商能从预订的酒店、游船公司等处拿回乘客的费用,否则旅行社无法退款?

3 To avoid trouble like this, we ought to get more travel experience. But to tell you the truth, we don't want to go anywhere. We're planning to spend our vacations at home for a long time to come.

为了避免这样的麻烦,我们应该获得更多的旅行经验。但说实话,我们哪儿也不想去了。我们打算在很长一段时期里都在家度假。

13. A) They were held up in a traffic jam.
B) They boarded a wrong coach in a hurry.
C) They were late for the first morning bus.
D) They were delayed by the train for hours.

【题目】 Why did the couple fail to get to the cruise in time?

【翻译】 这对夫妇为什么没能及时赶上游轮?

- A) 他们被堵在交通拥堵中。 B) 他们匆忙中上错了长途汽车。
C) 他们错过了早上第一班公共汽车。 D) 他们被火车耽搁了几个小时。

【答案】 D (细节题) They were delayed by the train for hours.

【定位】 Because the train was scheduled to arrive in Miami, Florida several hours before the sailing, we didn't think we'd have any reason to worry about getting to the dock on time. We should've known that long distance trains are often many hours late.

因为火车原定在开船前几个小时就到达佛罗里达州的迈阿密, 我们觉得没理由担心赶不上到码头的时间。我们本该想到, 长途火车常常会晚点好几个小时。

【信号】 转折式悔悟句 We should've...才是真因。前半句 we didn't think we'd have any reason to worry 是当时的乐观预期, 真正的原因藏在后面悔悟的 We should've known that long distance trains are often many hours late——火车晚点好几个小时才是没赶上船的根子。

【替换】 long distance trains are often many hours late ↔ **delayed by the train for hours**

“火车晚点好几个小时”同义改写成“被火车耽误数小时”

【排除】 A) 未提及

They were held up in a traffic jam. 说的是堵车, 但录音从头到尾只讲火车晚点, 没有任何提到开车遇堵的内容, 属凭常识臆造的原因。

B) 未提及

They boarded a wrong coach in a hurry. 说匆忙上错了车, 录音只说火车晚点害他们误了船, 从没说他们上错车, 是无中生有。

C) 偷换概念

They were late for the first morning bus. 借了录音“该早点出发”的影子 (We should've taken an earlier one 指早一班火车), 却偷换成赶不上头班巴士, 录音里压根没有 bus, 是把交通工具张冠李戴的迷惑项。

借用原文: We should've taken an earlier one to allow extra time

14. A) It was canceled because of an unexpected strike.
B) It was spoiled by poor accommodations.
C) It was the most exciting trip they ever had.
D) It was postponed due to terrible weather.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about their trip this year?

【翻译】 说话者对他们今年的旅行说了什么？

- A) 由于意外罢工而被取消了。 B) 因住宿条件差而被破坏了。
C) 这是他们经历过的最激动人心的旅行。 D) 由于恶劣天气而被推迟了。

【答案】 A (细节题) It was canceled because of an unexpected strike.

【定位】 We should be joining that relaxing well-planned trip right now. How could we have known there would be a strike against our airline?

我们现在本该正在享受那趟轻松又安排周到的旅行才对。我们怎么会料到航空公司会发生罢工呢？

【信号】 反问句 **How could we have known...道出意外是罢工。** We should be joining that relaxing well-planned trip right now 用“本该正在……（却没有）”暗示行程泡汤，紧跟的反问 How could we have known there would be a strike against our airline 点出搅黄行程的意外正是航空公司罢工。

【替换】 there would be a strike against our airline ↔ **canceled because of an unexpected strike**
“航空公司罢工” = “因意外罢工被取消”

【排除】 B) **张冠李戴**

It was spoiled by poor accommodations. 说被糟糕住宿毁了，录音里和住宿沾边的是去年误船后 we had to pay for a hotel room (被迫掏钱住酒店)，那是去年的事、也并非“住宿差”，本题问的是今年，时间和事由都对不上。

借用原文：we had to pay for a hotel room and meals in the city

C) **与原文相反**

It was the most exciting trip they ever had. 说是最精彩的一次旅行，但今年行程因罢工压根没成行 (We should be joining that relaxing well-planned trip right now 是“本该却没”的遗憾语气)，整段是抱怨，不可能是“最棒”，与原文相反。

借用原文：We should be joining that relaxing well-planned trip right now

D) **偷换概念**

It was postponed due to terrible weather. 也讲行程被某原因耽搁，方向蹭对了，但把原因偷换成 terrible weather (坏天气)；录音明说今年的祸首是罢工，从未提天气，原因张冠李戴。

借用原文：there would be a strike against our airline

15. A) Go overseas.
B) Stay at home.
C) Take romantic cruises.
D) Take escorted trips.

【题目】 What will the speaker do in the future for a vacation?

【翻译】 说话者未来度假时会做什么？

A) 去海外。 B) 待在家里。 C) 乘坐浪漫游轮。 D) 参加陪同旅行团。

【答案】 B (细节题) Stay at home.

【定位】 But to tell you the truth, we don't want to go anywhere. We're planning to spend our vacations at home for a long time to come.

但说实话，我们哪儿也不想去了。我们打算今后很长一段时间都在家里过假期。

【信号】 转折 But + 未来时间状语，落在“在家过假期”。前一句 we ought to get more travel experience 是个虚晃的应该，紧跟 But to tell you the truth, we don't want to go anywhere 用 But 转折道出真实想法，再以 spend our vacations at home for a long time to come (今后很长一段时间在家过假期) 落定将来的打算。

【替换】 spend our vacations at home for a long time to come ↔ Stay at home

“在家过假期”概括为“待在家”

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

Go overseas. 是出国玩，但录音结尾明说 we don't want to go anywhere (哪儿也不想去了)，方向正好相反。

借用原文：we don't want to go anywhere

C) 原词陷阱

Take romantic cruises. 直接搬了录音第一段 a romantic cruise 这个抢眼原词，但那是去年想去（且没去成）的旅行，不是今后的打算；本题问的是 future，录音结尾说要在家，并不会再去坐邮轮。

借用原文：a romantic cruise to several Caribbean islands

D) 原词陷阱

Take escorted trips. 搬了录音今年那次 an escorted tour 的原词，但那是今年已经尝试（且因罢工泡汤）的方式，不是今后的打算；录音结尾明说今后要待在家，不再去跟团。

借用原文：an escorted tour

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 Moderator:

主持人:

2 Good evening, ladies and gentleman. Today we are honored to have Professor Barnett who is an expert in dolphin study. And he will introduce to us the unique characteristics and living conditions of dolphins. Professor Barnett, please.

女士们先生们，晚上好。今天我们很荣幸地请到了海豚研究专家Barnett教授。他将向我们介绍海豚的独特特征和生活状况。Barnett教授，请。

3 Professor Barnett:

Barnett教授:

4 Thank you for your introduction, Lisa. Well, one of the most intelligent animals on the planet is the dolphin. These unique animals have been regarded highly by humans for many centuries. In ancient Greece, if sailors saw dolphins swim by their ships when they were starting out on a voyage, they believed they would have good luck.

谢谢你的介绍，Lisa。海豚是地球上最聪明的动物之一。几个世纪以来，这些独特的动物一直受到人类的高度重视。在古希腊，如果水手们在出航时看到海豚在他们的船边游过，他们相信自己会有好运。

5 One unique characteristic that makes them different from other sea animals is the way that they communicate. Dolphins use sound, touch and taste in order to learn about their world; however, unlike dogs, dolphins cannot smell. They use a whistle or sound waves to see and feel their way around their environment. This makes them different from many other sea animals and also helps them communicate with people.

使它们区别于其他海洋动物的一个独特特征是它们的交流方式。海豚使用声音、触觉和味觉来了解它们的世界；然而，与狗不同，海豚不能闻气味。它们使用哨声或声波来观察和感知周围的环境。这使它们区别于许多其他海洋动物，也帮助它们与人类交流。

6 Another unique thing about dolphins is that the bones in their fins are similar to those in human arms and hands. However, the connective tissue that surrounds the bones forms a flipper instead of a hand with individual fingers. Even though dolphins live in the oceans, they do not drink the salt water around them. Their bodies absorb water from the wide variety of creatures they eat.

海豚的另一个独特之处是它们鳍上的骨骼与人类手臂和手部的骨骼相似。然而，包围骨骼的结缔组织形成了鳍状肢而不是带有独立手指的手。尽管海豚生活在海洋中，它们并不饮用周围的盐水。它们的身体从它们吃的各种各样的生物中吸收水分。

7 Loving a dolphin is an easy thing to do but, unlike a dog or a cat, the dolphin cannot come home with you from the ocean. That is why many people like collecting dolphin souvenirs. One can find many such things in almost every shop around the world. Even the ancient people painted the images of dolphins on their vases.

喜爱海豚是一件容易的事，但与狗或猫不同，海豚不能从海洋跟你回家。这就是为什么许多人喜欢收集海豚纪念品。几乎在世界各地的每家商店都能找到许多这样的东西。甚至古代人也在他们的花瓶上绘制海豚

的图像。

8 However, dolphins are sometimes hunted in places like Japan, in an activity known as dolphin drive hunting. Besides drive hunting, they also face threats from habitat loss and marine pollution. Dolphins have been depicted in various cultures worldwide. Dolphins occasionally feature in literature and film. Dolphins are sometimes kept in captivity and trained to perform tricks, but breeding success has been poor and the animals often die within a few months of capture. The most common dolphins kept are the killer whales and bottlenose dolphins.

然而，海豚有时会在日本等地被猎杀，这种活动被称为海豚驱赶猎杀。除了驱赶猎杀，它们还面临栖息地丧失和海洋污染的威胁。海豚在世界各地的各种文化中都有描绘。海豚偶尔出现在文学和电影中。海豚有时被圈养并训练表演杂技，但繁殖成功率很低，这些动物通常在被捕获后几个月内死亡。最常被圈养的海豚是虎鲸和宽吻海豚。

16. A) Their extraordinary intelligence.

B) The special bones in their fins.

C) The way they communicate.

D) The way they get water.

【题目】 What makes dolphins different from other sea animals?

【翻译】 是什么使海豚不同于其他海洋动物？

- A) 它们非凡的智力。 B) 它们鳍中的特殊骨骼。 C) 它们交流的方式。
D) 它们获取水分的方式。

【答案】 C (细节题) The way they communicate.

【定位】 One unique characteristic that makes them different from other sea animals is the way that they communicate.

让它们区别于其他海洋动物的一个独有特征，就是它们沟通交流的方式。

【信号】 unique characteristic...different 是与众不同的强调信号。 One unique characteristic that makes them different from other sea animals 直接照搬了题干里 different from other sea animals 的措辞，又用 unique characteristic 强调独有，这种点名与众不同的句子就是答案句信号，紧跟其后的 the way that they communicate 即答案落点。

【替换】 the way that they communicate ↔ **The way they communicate.**

近乎原句、仅省去关系词

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音开头确说过 one of the most intelligent animals on the planet is the dolphin, Their extraordinary intelligence. 借了 intelligent 这个原词诱你选, 但智力是引入语、并非本题问的让它与其他海洋动物区别的那项特征, 属答非所问。

借用原文: one of the most intelligent animals on the planet is the dolphin

B) 张冠李戴

The special bones in their fins. 取自后文 the bones in their fins are similar to those in human arms and hands, 鳍骨确是录音讲的一项特征, 但录音明确用 unique characteristic...different 点中的是沟通方式, 鳍骨那段并未被冠以与其他海洋动物相区别的标签, 属张冠李戴。

借用原文: the bones in their fins are similar to those in human arms and hands

D) 张冠李戴

The way they get water. 对应 they do not drink the salt water around them. Their bodies absorb water from the wide variety of creatures they eat, 取水方式录音确有, 但同样不是那句 unique...different 点中的项, 被挪来当本题答案属张冠李戴。

借用原文: they do not drink the salt water around them

17. A) They love to keep them as pets just like cats and dogs.

B) They love them but cannot live with them.

C) They can find many stores selling such souvenirs.

D) They believe such souvenirs can bring good luck.

【题目】 Why do many people enjoy collecting dolphin souvenirs?

【翻译】 为什么许多人喜欢收集海豚纪念品?

A) 他们喜欢像养猫养狗一样把它们当作宠物饲养。

B) 他们喜爱它们但无法与它们生活在一起。 c) 他们能找到许多出售此类纪念品的商店。

D) 他们相信此类纪念品能带来好运。

【答案】 B (细节题) They love them but cannot live with them.

【定位】 Loving a dolphin is an easy thing to do but, unlike a dog or a cat, the dolphin cannot come home with you from the ocean. That is why many people like collecting dolphin souvenirs.

爱上海豚很容易, 但与狗或猫不同, 海豚没法像它们那样跟你从海里回家。正因如此, 许多人才喜欢收藏海豚纪念品。

【信号】 but 转折加 That is why 双重因果信号。but, unlike a dog or a cat, the dolphin cannot come home with you 先用 but 转折点出爱却不能共同生活的矛盾, 再用 That is why many people like collecting dolphin souvenirs 的 That is why 把前因直接接到收藏纪念品上, 转折加显性因果两个信号叠在一起, 锁定前半句即原因。

【替换】 Loving a dolphin is an easy thing to do ↔ **They love them**

动名词转人称、同义

the dolphin cannot come home with you from the ocean ↔ **cannot live with them**

不能带回家=不能共同生活，概括改写

【排除】 A) **与原文相反**

They love to keep them as pets just like cats and dogs. 借了录音里 unlike a dog or a cat 的猫狗原词诱选，但录音原意是与猫狗不同、海豚不能带回家养，选项却说像猫狗一样当宠物养，恰好说反。

借用原文：unlike a dog or a cat, the dolphin cannot come home with you from the ocean

C) **答非所问**

They can find many stores selling such souvenirs. 借了 One can find many such things in almost every shop around the world 的原词，但那句讲的是纪念品到处买得到，是收藏带来的现象、不是人们想收藏的原因，答非所问。

借用原文：One can find many such things in almost every shop around the world

D) **原词陷阱**

They believe such souvenirs can bring good luck. 里的 good luck 取自前文古希腊水手见海豚 they believed they would have good luck，但那讲的是航海好运，录音从没说收藏纪念品能带来好运，本题范围内属未提及。

借用原文：they believed they would have good luck

-
18. A) They made them swim around their ships.
B) They painted their images on some items.
C) They hunted them in great numbers.
D) They trained them to perform tricks.

【题目】 **What did ancient people do with dolphins?**

【翻译】 古人是如何对待海豚的？

- A) 他们让海豚在他们的船只周围游动。 B) 他们将海豚的形象绘制在一些物品上。
C) 他们大量捕猎海豚。 D) 他们训练海豚表演技巧。

【答案】 **B** (细节题) They painted their images on some items.

【定位】 Even the ancient people painted the images of dolphins on their vases.

甚至连古人都在自己的花瓶上画上了海豚的图像。

【信号】 **主语 ancient people 与题干主体直接对应。** Even the ancient people painted the images of dolphins on their vases 这句主语就是 the ancient people，与题干 ancient people 直接对上，Even 又起强调，定位极清晰，其谓语 painted the images 就是答案动作。

【替换】 painted the images of dolphins on their vases ↔ **painted their images on some items**

vases 概括为 items、其余近原词

【排除】A) 原词陷阱

They made them swim around their ships. 借了开头 if sailors saw dolphins swim by their ships 里 swim 与 ships 的原词，但录音是水手看见海豚自己游过船边，并非古人让海豚绕船游，既是动作主体错位也属过度引申。

借用原文：if sailors saw dolphins swim by their ships when they were starting out on a voyage

C) 张冠李戴

They hunted them in great numbers. 借了 dolphins are sometimes hunted in places like Japan 的 hunted，但捕猎讲的是当今日本之事、主语不是 ancient people，把今人之事安到古人头上属张冠李戴。

借用原文：dolphins are sometimes hunted in places like Japan

D) 张冠李戴

They trained them to perform tricks. 借了 trained to perform tricks 的原词，但那讲的是如今把海豚圈养起来训练表演，与古人无关，仍是把当代行为错配给古人的张冠李戴。

借用原文：trained to perform tricks

19. A) They are hunted in many places except Japan.

B) They have been protected thanks to literature and film.

C) They have adapted to the life in captivity.

D) They are losing their habitat and clean sea.

【题目】What's happening to the dolphins?

【翻译】海豚正在遭遇什么？

A) 除日本外，它们在许多地方被捕猎。 B) 由于文学和电影的作用，它们已经得到保护。

C) 它们已经适应了圈养生活。 D) 它们正在失去栖息地和清洁的海洋。

【答案】D (细节题) They are losing their habitat and clean sea.

【定位】However, dolphins are sometimes hunted in places like Japan, in an activity known as dolphin drive hunting. Besides drive hunting, they also face threats from habitat loss and marine pollution.

然而，海豚有时会在日本等地遭到捕猎，这种行为被称为驱赶式捕猎。除了驱赶式捕猎，它们还面临着栖息地丧失和海洋污染的威胁。

【信号】However 转折加 face threats 收尾的现状信号。末段开头 However, dolphins are sometimes hunted in places like Japan 用 However 把语气从前文的受喜爱转到当下困境，再以 they also face threats from habitat loss and marine pollution 列出现实威胁，转折加 face threats 正是现状题答案句的信号。

【替换】face threats from habitat loss ↔ losing their habitat

habitat loss 名词化还原为动词、同义

marine pollution ↔ clean sea

海洋污染=失去洁净海域，正反对调

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

They are hunted in many places except Japan. 借了 hunted in places like Japan 的 hunted 与 Japan, 但录音是在日本等地被捕猎, 选项却说除日本外的许多地方, 把 like Japan (包括日本) 改成 except Japan (排除日本), 范围正好相反。

借用原文: dolphins are sometimes hunted in places like Japan

B) 过度推断

They have been protected thanks to literature and film. 借了 Dolphins occasionally feature in literature and film 的原词, 但录音只说海豚偶尔出现在文学影视中, 从未说因此受到保护, protected 与 thanks to 的因果是凭空加上去的。

借用原文: Dolphins occasionally feature in literature and film

C) 与原文相反

They have adapted to the life in captivity. 借了 kept in captivity 的原词, 但录音说圈养下繁殖不佳、常在被捕数月内死亡, 恰恰是没能适应, 选项说已适应与原文相反。

借用原文: the animals often die within a few months of capture

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

1 British scientists are preparing to launch trials of a radical new way to fight cancer, which kills tumours by infecting them with viruses like the common cold. If successful, virus therapy could eventually form a third pillar alongside radiotherapy and chemotherapy in the standard arsenal against cancer, while avoiding some of the side-effects.

英国科学家正准备开展一项激进的抗癌新方法的试验, 该方法通过用类似普通感冒的病毒感染肿瘤来杀死肿瘤。如果成功, 病毒疗法最终可能与放疗和化疗一起, 成为抗癌标准武器库中的第三大支柱, 同时避免一些副作用。

2 Leonard Seymour, a professor of gene therapy at Oxford University, will lead the trials later this year. One of the country's leading geneticists, Prof. Seymour has been working with viruses that kill cancer cells directly, while avoiding harm to healthy tissue. "In principle, you've got something which could be many times more effective than regular chemotherapy," he said.

Oxford University基因治疗教授Leonard Seymour将于今年晚些时候领导这些试验。作为该国领先的遗传学家之一, Seymour教授一直在研究能直接杀死癌细胞、同时避免伤害健康组织的病毒。他说: "原则上, 你得到的东西可能比常规化疗有效许多倍。"

3 Preliminary research on mice shows that the viruses work well on tumours resistant to standard cancer drugs. "It's an interesting possibility that they may have an advantage in killing drug-resistant tumours, which could be quite different to anything we've had before."

对小鼠的初步研究表明, 这些病毒对耐受标准抗癌药物的肿瘤效果良好。"它们在杀死耐药肿瘤方面可能具有优势, 这是一个有趣的可能性, 这可能与以前拥有的任何东西都大不相同。"

4 Researchers have known for some time that viruses can kill tumour cells and some aspects of the work have already been published in scientific journals. American scientists have previously injected

viruses directly into tumours but this technique will not work if the cancer is inaccessible or has spread throughout the body.

研究人员早已知道病毒可以杀死肿瘤细胞,这项工作的某些方面已经在科学期刊上发表。美国科学家此前曾将病毒直接注射到肿瘤中,但如果癌症难以到达或已扩散到全身,这种技术将不起作用。

5 Prof. Seymour's innovative solution is to mask the virus from the body's immune system, effectively allowing the viruses to do what chemotherapy drugs do—spread through the blood and reach tumours wherever they are. The big hurdle has always been to find a way to deliver viruses to tumours via the bloodstream without the body's immune system destroying them on the way.

Seymour教授的创新解决方案是将病毒从身体免疫系统中隐藏起来,有效地让病毒做化疗药物所做的事情——通过血液传播并到达肿瘤所在的任何位置。最大的障碍一直是找到一种通过血液将病毒输送到肿瘤的方法,而不会在途中被身体免疫系统破坏。

6 The therapy would be especially useful for secondary cancers, which sometimes spread around the body after the first tumour appears. "There's an awful statistic of patients in the west...with malignant cancers; 75% of them go on to die from secondary cancers." said Prof. Seymour.

这种疗法对继发性癌症尤其有用,继发性癌症有时会在首次出现肿瘤后扩散到全身。Seymour教授说:"西方恶性癌症患者有一个可怕的统计数据;其中75%的人最终死于继发性癌症。"

7 Several more years of trials will be needed, before the therapy can be considered for use in the NHS. Though the approach will be examined at first for cancers that do not respond to conventional treatments, Prof. Seymour hopes that one day it will be applied to all cancers.

在NHS考虑使用该疗法之前,还需要进行数年的试验。尽管这种方法最初将针对对常规治疗无效的癌症进行检验,但Seymour教授希望有一天它能应用于所有癌症。

20. A) It won't have any side-effect.

B) It can kill drug-resistant tumours.

C) It can be as effective as conventional treatments.

D) It can stop cancer cells from spreading in the body.

【题目】 What's the possible advantage of virus therapy according to Prof. Seymour?

【翻译】 根据Seymour教授的说法,病毒疗法可能具有什么优势?

A) 它不会产生任何副作用。 B) 它可以杀死耐药肿瘤。

C) 它可以像常规治疗方法一样有效。 D) 它可以阻止癌细胞在体内扩散。

【答案】 B (细节题) It can kill drug-resistant tumours.

【定位】 Preliminary research on mice shows that the viruses work well on tumours resistant to standard cancer drugs. "It's an interesting possibility that they may have an advantage in killing drug-resistant tumours, which could be quite different to anything we've had before."
在小鼠身上的初步研究表明,这些病毒对那些抵抗标准抗癌药物的肿瘤很有效。「一个有趣的可能是,它们在杀死耐药肿瘤方面或许具有优势,这可能和我们以往拥有的任何手段都大不相同。」

【信号】原文直接出现 **advantage** 这个题眼词。原文 they may have an advantage in killing drug-resistant tumours 里的 advantage 与题干 advantage 是同一个词，教授亲口说出的这句优势论断就是答案句，听到 advantage 就该锁定此处。

【替换】an advantage in killing drug-resistant tumours ↔ **It can kill drug-resistant tumours**
名词短语 killing 改写成动词 kill

【排除】A) **原词陷阱**

原文首段确实念到 while avoiding some of the side-effects（避免一些副作用），听到 side-effect 就想选 A；但原文只说避免一些副作用，绝不等于 It won't have any side-effect. 的毫无任何副作用，程度被夸大，且这不是教授讲的那个 advantage。

借用原文：while avoiding some of the side-effects

C) **偷换概念**

原文教授说 something which could be many times more effective than regular chemotherapy（比常规化疗有效许多倍），选项 It can be as effective as conventional treatments. 却说成和常规疗法一样有效；more effective（更有效）被偷改成 as effective as（同等有效），程度被压低，与原文相反。

借用原文：something which could be many times more effective than regular chemotherapy

D) **原词陷阱**

原文多处念到 spread（has spread throughout the body、spread through the blood），听到 spread 容易选 It can stop cancer cells from spreading in the body.；但原文的 spread 说的是病毒在血液里扩散、或癌症已扩散，从没说这疗法能阻止癌细胞扩散，属盗词又答非所问。

借用原文：spread through the blood and reach tumours wherever they are

-
21. A) How to find a way to deliver viruses to tumours effectively.
B) How to inject viruses directly into tumours.
C) How to allow viruses to do what chemotherapy drugs do.
D) How to strengthen the body's immune system.

【题目】What's the big challenge facing virus therapy?

【翻译】病毒疗法面临的最大挑战是什么？

- A) 如何找到一种有效地将病毒输送到肿瘤的方法。 B) 如何将病毒直接注射到肿瘤中。
C) 如何让病毒发挥化疗药物的作用。 D) 如何增强人体免疫系统。

【答案】**A**（细节题）How to find a way to deliver viruses to tumours effectively.

【定位】The big hurdle has always been to find a way to deliver viruses to tumours via the bloodstream without the body's immune system destroying them on the way.

一直以来最大的障碍是：找到一种办法，让病毒经由血液被送到肿瘤处，同时又不被身体的免疫系统在半路上摧毁。

【信号】 **big hurdle** 这个表障碍的强调信号。原文 The big hurdle has always been 里的 big hurdle (最大障碍) 正是 challenge 的同义信号词, has always been 又加重了它一贯是难题的语气, 听到这种讲难处的措辞就锁定其后内容为答案句。

【替换】 to find a way to deliver viruses to tumours via the bloodstream without the body's immune system destroying them

↔ **How to find a way to deliver viruses to tumours effectively**

把不被免疫系统摧毁概括成 effectively

【排除】 B) **原词陷阱**

原文第四段念到 American scientists have previously injected viruses directly into tumours, 听到 inject directly 就想选 How to inject viruses directly into tumours.; 但原文说直接注射是已有做法、且在癌症扩散时行不通, 它不是要解决的难题, 而是被替代的旧法, 盗词又答非所问。

借用原文: American scientists have previously injected viruses directly into tumours

C) **原词陷阱**

原文第五段念到 allowing the viruses to do what chemotherapy drugs do, 听到 do what chemotherapy drugs do 就想选 How to allow viruses to do what chemotherapy drugs do.; 但这是教授的解决办法 (让病毒像化疗药一样随血流到处走), 是难题被攻克后的结果, 不是 challenge 本身。

借用原文: effectively allowing the viruses to do what chemotherapy drugs do

D) **与原文相反**

原文反复念到 immune system (without the body's immune system destroying them), 听到 immune system 就想选 How to strengthen the body's immune system.; 但原文说的是要躲开/瞒过免疫系统、别让它毁掉病毒, 绝不是增强免疫系统, 方向恰好相反。

借用原文: to mask the virus from the body's immune system

22. A) To use it to cure 75% of the patients with malignant cancers.

B) To make it accepted by the patients with incurable cancers.

C) To apply it to those with secondary cancers.

D) To apply it to treat all kinds of cancers.

【题目】 **What does Prof. Seymour want to do with virus therapy?**

【翻译】 Seymour教授想用病毒疗法做什么?

A) 用它来治愈75%的恶性癌症患者。 B) 使其被无法治愈的癌症患者接受。

C) 将其应用于继发性癌症患者。 D) 将其应用于治疗所有种类的癌症。

【答案】 **D** (目的题) To apply it to treat all kinds of cancers.

【定位】 Though the approach will be examined at first for cancers that do not respond to conventional treatments, Prof. Seymour hopes that one day it will be applied to all cancers.

尽管这种方法起初只会用于那些对常规疗法无反应的癌症，但西摩教授希望有朝一日它将被用于所有癌症。

【信号】 hopes that 这个表愿望的信号 + Though 让步转折。原文 Prof. Seymour hopes that one day it will be applied to all cancers 里的 hopes 直接对应题干 want to do；前半 Though the approach will be examined at first for cancers that do not respond to conventional treatments 是让步，真正的打算落在 Though 之后的 hopes 这句，转折后才是教授真意。

【替换】 it will be applied to all cancers ↔ **To apply it to treat all kinds of cancers**
applied to all cancers 与 apply to all kinds 同义

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

原文第六段念到 75% of them go on to die from secondary cancers 和 malignant cancers，听到 75%、malignant 就想选 To use it to cure 75% of the patients with malignant cancers.；但原文这个 75% 说的是恶性癌病人有 75% 会死于继发癌，是个统计惨况，根本不是教授要治愈 75% 病人的打算，盗数字又答非所问。

借用原文：75% of them go on to die from secondary cancers

B) 未提及

选项 To make it accepted by the patients with incurable cancers. 说要让无法治愈的癌症病人接受它，原文虽提到 cancers that do not respond to conventional treatments（对常规疗法无反应的癌），但从没说教授的目标是让病人接受它（accepted by the patients），accepted 这层意思原文未提及。

C) 原词陷阱

原文第六段念到 especially useful for secondary cancers，听到 secondary cancers 就想选 To apply it to those with secondary cancers.；但原文只说对继发癌特别有用，教授的最终打算却是用于 all cancers（所有癌），C 把范围偷缩成只用于继发癌，与教授真意不符。

借用原文：The therapy would be especially useful for secondary cancers

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

¹ Amazon.com launched its Kindle library-lending service in the United States. Millions of users of the Kindle reader and app can now borrow Kindle books from their local public library. The service will be available through the websites of more than eleven thousand local libraries across the country.

Amazon.com在美国推出了Kindle图书馆借阅服务。数百万Kindle阅读器和应用程序的用户现在可以从当地公共图书馆借阅Kindle电子书。该服务将通过全国一万一千多个地方图书馆的网站提供。

2 Users of other devices have already been able to borrow library books. Experts say Amazon's entry is likely to reopen a debate between publishers and libraries over e-book lending.

其他设备的用户已经能够借阅图书馆书籍。专家表示,Amazon的加入可能会重新引发出版商与图书馆之间关于电子书借阅的争论。

3 Bill Rosenblatt is president of Giant Steps Media Technology Strategies, a consulting company. He says, "Publishers and libraries are enemies that occur in nature like snakes and monkeys. Libraries would like to be able to make books available to everyone, all the time, with no limitations. And publishers, of course, would like to sell more books to the public."

Bill Rosenblatt是咨询公司Giant Steps Media Technology Strategies的总裁。他说:"出版商和图书馆是天敌,就像蛇和猴子一样。图书馆希望能够让所有人随时借阅书籍,没有任何限制。而出版商当然希望向公众销售更多书籍。"

4 Mr. Rosenblatt says the debate in the United States centers on what is known as the law of first sale. Once you buy any kind of media product such as a book or a CD or a DVD or anything like that, you can do whatever you want with it. You can read it, you can give it away, you can lend it, you can resell it, you can burn it—whatever you want. This law is referred to as 'first sale'.

Rosenblatt先生说,美国的争论集中在所谓的首次销售法则上。一旦你购买了任何类型的媒体产品,比如书籍、CD、DVD或类似的东西,你可以对它做任何事情。你可以阅读它,可以赠送它,可以出借它,可以转售它,可以烧掉它——你想做什么都可以。这一法律被称为"首次销售"。

5 This law is what permits libraries to lend books over and over again without having to pay publishers each time. But Bill Rosenblatt points out that it does not include digital products. Technology known as digital rights management can make e-books unreadable once they have reached a certain time or user limit.

这一法律使图书馆能够反复出借书籍而无需每次都向出版商付费。但Bill Rosenblatt指出,它不包括数字产品。被称为数字版权管理的技术可以使电子书在达到一定时间或用户限制后变得无法阅读。

6 Mr. Rosenblatt says, "Several months ago, one of the major publishers, HarperCollins, which is a division of News Corp, announced that they were only going to allow e-books to be lent out twenty-six times, and then they would have to be purchased by the libraries again. Apart from HarperCollins, publishers are allowing libraries to purchase e-books for lending in perpetuity, meaning as many times as anyone wants to borrow them."

Rosenblatt先生说:"几个月前,主要出版商之一HarperCollins,它是新闻集团的一个部门,宣布他们只允许电子书被借出二十六次,然后图书馆必须再次购买。除HarperCollins外,出版商允许图书馆购买电子书以供永久借阅,也就是说任何人想借多少次都可以。"

7 HarperCollins says it took the action to protect the growing e-book industry and its own book sales. But Bill Rosenblatt says critics did not see it that way. They believe a digital book should be lendable forever.

HarperCollins表示,它采取这一行动是为了保护不断增长的电子书行业和自己的图书销售。但Bill Rosenblatt说,批评者并不这样认为。他们认为数字书籍应该能够永久借阅。

23. A) It allows users of some Kindle devices to borrow books from local libraries.
B) It has benefited more than eleven thousand local libraries in the US.
C) It has led to a debate between publishers and libraries over e-book lending.
D) It aims at allowing everyone to read books anytime they like.

【题目】 What can be learnt about Amazon.com's Kindle library-lending service?

【翻译】 关于亚马逊网站的Kindle图书馆借阅服务可以了解到什么？

- A) 它允许某些Kindle设备的用户从当地图书馆借阅图书。
B) 它使美国一万一千多家当地图书馆受益。
C) 它引发了出版商与图书馆之间关于电子书借阅的争论。
D) 它旨在让每个人随时都能阅读图书。

【答案】 A (细节题) It allows users of some Kindle devices to borrow books from local libraries.

【定位】 Millions of users of the Kindle reader and app can now borrow Kindle books from their local public library.

数百万 Kindle 阅读器和应用的用户，现在可以从他们当地的公共图书馆借阅 Kindle 电子书了。

【信号】 开篇介绍对象的功能定义句。 篇章独白开头紧接服务名 launched its Kindle library-lending service 之后，就用一句话说清这服务让用户做什么——can now borrow Kindle books from their local public library，这种对象功能定义句正是细节题答案最常落脚处。

【替换】 can now borrow Kindle books from their local public library ↔

borrow books from local libraries

近乎同义、仅作概括化改写

Millions of users of the Kindle reader and app ↔ **users of some Kindle devices**

下位概括为上位

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

录音说服务将通过 more than eleven thousand local libraries 的网站提供, eleven thousand 修饰的是覆盖的图书馆数量; 选项 It has benefited more than eleven thousand local libraries 把这同一个数字偷换成已经使超过一万一千家图书馆受益, benefited 的结果是录音没说的。

借用原文: more than eleven thousand local libraries across the country

C) 答非所问

录音确实说亚马逊入局 likely to reopen a debate between publishers and libraries, 但这是该服务可能引发的后续争论, 而非问的这项服务本身是什么; It has led to a debate... 把衍生后果错当对服务本身的描述, 且 likely to reopen 只是可能、并非已经导致。

借用原文: Amazon's entry is likely to reopen a debate between publishers and libraries over e-book lending

D) 过度推断

It aims at allowing everyone to read books anytime they like. 听上去像图书馆的理想, 但 everyone... anytime 这种无限制说法是录音里图书馆方的愿望 (make books available to everyone, all the time), 并非这项服务的宗旨, 把别人的愿景安到服务目标上属拔高与张冠李戴。

借用原文: make books available to everyone, all the time, with no limitations

-
24. A) They can purchase any kind of media product.
B) They can lend books to readers repeatedly.
C) They can deal with digital products as they like.
D) They can limit the time the readers keep a certain book.

【题目】 What can libraries do according to the "first sale" law?

【翻译】 根据"首次销售"法,图书馆可以做什么?

- A) 它们可以购买任何类型的媒体产品。 B) 它们可以反复向读者出借图书。
C) 它们可以随意处理数字产品。 D) 它们可以限制读者保留某本书的时间。

【答案】 B (细节题) They can lend books to readers repeatedly.

【定位】 This law is what permits libraries to lend books over and over again without having to pay publishers each time.

正是这条法律允许图书馆一次又一次地出借书籍, 而无需每次都向出版商付费。

【信号】 permits 直接点明规则赋予的权利。 答案句用 permits libraries to lend books over and over again, permits (允许) 是规则赋权的明确信号词, 题干问 what can libraries do, 落点就在 permits 后面的那个动作上。

【替换】 lend books over and over again ↔ **lend books to readers repeatedly**
over and over again = repeatedly 同义替换

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

录音里 buy any kind of media product 讲的是任何买了媒介产品的人 (you) 在 first sale 法下能随意处置它，主体是买家个人；选项 They can purchase any kind of media product. 把这话安到图书馆头上、还把重点从买后处置偷换成能购买任何产品，主体与重点双错。

借用原文：Once you buy any kind of media product such as a book or a CD or a DVD

C) 与原文相反

选项 They can deal with digital products as they like. 借用了录音里的 digital products；但录音恰恰强调 first sale 法 does not include digital products——对数字产品并不适用，所以图书馆并不能随意处置数字产品，选项把否定说成了肯定。

借用原文：it does not include digital products

D) 答非所问

They can limit the time the readers keep a certain book. 描述的限制读者持有时长，对应的是录音里 digital rights management 技术能在到期后让电子书不可读，那是数字版权管理的效果、且是限制图书馆的做法，与 first sale 法允许图书馆做什么无关，答非所问。

借用原文：Technology known as digital rights management can make e-books unreadable once they have reached a certain time or user limit

25. A) By allowing libraries to purchase e-books for lending in perpetuity.

B) By adopting the technology known as digital rights management.

C) By requiring libraries to purchase more of its e-book.

D) By persuading the critics to support the publishers.

【题目】 How did HarperCollins protect the e-book industry and its own book sales?

【翻译】 HarperCollins如何保护电子书行业和自身的图书销售？

A) 通过允许图书馆购买电子书以永久出借。 B) 通过采用被称为数字版权管理的技术。

C) 通过要求图书馆购买更多它的电子书。 D) 通过说服批评者支持出版商。

【答案】 C (细节题) By requiring libraries to purchase more of its e-book.

【定位】 HarperCollins announced that they were only going to allow e-books to be lent out twenty-six times, and then they would have to be purchased by the libraries again.

HarperCollins 宣布，他们只允许电子书被外借二十六次，之后图书馆就必须重新购买这些电子书。

【信号】 主体名 + only...then 限定句即做法落点。 答案句紧跟主体名 HarperCollins，用 only... twenty-six times... then...purchased... again 这种限定加后续要求的句式说清其具体做法，正是问 How 时的落点；后一句 Apart from HarperCollins 把它与其他出版商区隔开，更确认这做法专属 HarperCollins。

【替换】 then they would have to be purchased by the libraries again ↔

requiring libraries to purchase more of its e-book

被动转主动 + again 概括为 more

only going to allow e-books to be lent out twenty-six times ↔

requiring libraries to purchase more

借满次数即触发重购，因果对应

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

By allowing libraries to purchase e-books for lending in perpetuity. 几乎照抄录音

allowing libraries to purchase e-books for lending in perpetuity, 但录音明说这是

Apart from HarperCollins 其他出版商的做法，恰恰与 HarperCollins 相反；把别家的永久出借做法安到 HarperCollins 头上，正是张冠李戴。

借用原文：Apart from HarperCollins, publishers are allowing libraries to purchase e-books for lending in perpetuity

B) 原词陷阱

By adopting the technology known as digital rights management. 搬来录音里的专有术语；但录音 Technology known as digital rights management 只是背景介绍这类技术能限制电子书，并未说 HarperCollins 采用它来保护销售，把背景技术冒充成本题主体的具体手段。

借用原文：Technology known as digital rights management can make e-books unreadable

D) 与原文相反

By persuading the critics to support the publishers. 与录音相反：录音说 critics did not see it that way, 批评者并不认同，HarperCollins 并未去说服批评者支持，更没把它作为保护手段，属与原文相反加未提及。

借用原文：Bill Rosenblatt says critics did not see it that way

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

20 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: But if you're worried about distance, isn't that the same problem with the States?

第18段，第1句

条件状语从句加否定疑问句的组合在口语和书面语中都很常见,尤其是在论辩、质疑或反驳的语境中。该句式结构("if + 条件从句, isn't/doesn't + 主句")是典型的反问句型,在考试阅读和听力材料中频繁出现,掌握后可广泛应用于理解类似反问和条件假设的句子。

He has difficulty communicating with local people.

第3题，A

have difficulty (in) doing sth 是四六级和考研常考句型，动名词作后置定语修饰抽象名词的用法也很典型，学生掌握后可迁移到大量类似结构。

He has trouble adapting to the local weather.

第3题，C

"have trouble (in) doing sth" 是四六级和考研阅读中极为常见的固定搭配句式，表达困难或问题时频繁出现。掌握这一结构后，学生能够快速识别和理解大量类似表达，迁移性很强，属于高频典型句式。

Thank you for your time.

第10段，第2句

祈使句是日常交际和写作中的常见句式，"Thank you for..." 更是固定表达，具有较高的实用性和典型性，掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似场景。

What is the man most interested in?

第7题 题干

特殊疑问句（尤其是 "What + be 动词 + 主语 + 形容词 + 介词" 的提问格式）在四六级听力和阅读中极为常见，掌握这类结构的倒装规则和成分还原方法可以直接迁移到大量类似题目，典型性较高。

As a result, there has been a shortage of coffee throughout the world.

第2段，第2句

there be 句型加现在完成时是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构,常用于描述客观存在的现象或问题,具有较强的代表性和迁移价值

Many people are talking about giving up coffee until the prices come down again.

第2段，第4句

"主句 + until 时间状语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式,且 "talk about + 动名词" 结构也是典型搭配,学习后可迁移到同类句型,具有较好的代表性。

Because the train was scheduled to arrive in Miami, Florida several hours before the sailing, we didn't think we'd have any reason to worry about getting to the dock on time.

第1段，第2句

本句结构在四六级和考研阅读中高度典型。"Because" 引导原因状语从句修饰主句,"think" 后接省略 "that" 的宾语从句,宾语从句中使用 "would" 表达过去对未来的看法,状语从句使用被动语态,这些都是真题中反复出现的常考句式。掌握本句的分析方法可以大量复用到类似结构的句子中。

This year, we decided to let an experienced travel agent do our vacation planning for us.

第2段，第1句

"decide to do" 和 "let sb do" 都是四六级、考研高频句式。简单句 + 不定式宾语 + 使役动词的组合在真题中常见,掌握后可迁移到大量类似结构。虽不及复合句复杂,但作为基础句型代表性强。

And why hasn't anyone advised us that the travel agency can't refund your money unless the tour operator can get the passengers' fees back from the reserved hotels, the tour boat's company and so on?

第2段，第5句

句子涵盖双宾语结构 (advised us that...)、宾语从句、条件状语从句、地点状语等多种成分,且宾语从句作为直接宾语是易错点。条件状语从句嵌套在宾语从句中的结构也值得练习,能帮助学生掌握复杂句的成分层级划分。

They were held up in a traffic jam.

第13题，A

被动语态的简单句在四六级和考研真题中较为常见,本句的 "主语 + be + 过去分词 + 介词短语" 结构具有一定代表性,掌握后可迁移到其他被动句的分析,但缺少从句等更复杂的典型考点。

It was the most exciting trip they ever had.

第14题，C

主系表结构配合定语从句是英语考试中的常见句式，省略关系代词的定语从句也是高频考点。最高级形容词作定语的用法同样典型。整体结构具有较强的代表性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

It was postponed due to terrible weather.

第14题，D

被动语态 + 原因状语是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子，具有一定代表性。

Even though dolphins live in the oceans, they do not drink the salt water around them.

第6段，第3句

句首让步状语加主句，是英语阅读里非常常见的典型结构。掌握这种“先看连接标志，再分清主从”的方法，迁移性很强。

Besides drive hunting, they also face threats from habitat loss and marine pollution.

第8段，第2句

覆盖了主语、谓语、宾语、状语、定语五种基本成分，适合初学者识别核心成分和修饰成分的区别。句首介词短语作状语、宾语后介词短语作定语的位置安排较为典型，但因句式过于简单，缺少易错点（如形式主语、双宾语、宾补等），练习收益有限。

"In principle, you've got something which could be many times more effective than regular chemotherapy," he said.

第2段，第3句

涵盖主句的主谓宾、宾语从句、定语从句主系表、比较结构中的省略等多种成分，尤其比较结构中的承前省略和程度状语 "many times" 是易错点，训练价值较高。

It can stop cancer cells from spreading in the body.

第20题，D

"情态动词 + 动词原形" 和 "stop sb from doing" 都是四六级、考研中的高频结构，宾语补足语也是常考点。句式具有一定代表性，掌握后可迁移到类似结构。但因是简单句，缺少从句等更复杂的典型考点。

You can read it, you can give it away, you can lend it, you can resell it, you can burn it—whatever you want.

第4段，第3句

并列主句的结构在真题中较为常见，情态动词谓语也是高频考点。但本句的并列数量(五个)较多，且结构过于规整重复，实际真题中更常见的是二到三个分句的并列，且各分句结构有所变化，因此本句的典型性中等偏上。

But Bill Rosenblatt points out that it does not include digital products.

第5段，第2句

主句 + 宾语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，points out that 也是典型的观点引述结构，有一定代表性。但句子过于简短平直，缺少修饰和变化，作为范例略显单薄。

It aims at allowing everyone to read books anytime they like.

第23题，D

本句涵盖主谓宾基本结构，且宾语部分包含动名词短语、逻辑宾语、宾语补足语（不定式）以及时间状语从句等多种成分类型；特别是动名词作宾语、不定式作宾语补足语、anytime 引导时间状语从句这些点都是常见易错或易混淆的考点，适合作为成分划分的综合练习题。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本卷出现的 195 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。

dolphin A2

n. 海豚

本卷23次·真题 41 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本卷19次·真题 568 句

virus B1

n. 病毒 (引起疾病的微生物)

本卷15次·真题 21 句

rate A2

n. 速度

本卷11次·真题 121 句

tumour C1

n. 肿瘤

本卷11次·真题 12 句

publisher B2

n. 出版商

本卷8次·真题 10 句

yield B2

v. 产生

本卷7次·真题 45 句

therapy B2

n. 治疗

本卷7次·真题 30 句

local A2

adj. 当地的

本卷6次·真题 143 句

states A1

n. 国家

本卷6次·真题 80 句

product A2

n. 产品

本卷5次·真题 271 句

professor B1

n. 教授 (大学教师的最高职称)

本卷5次·真题 112 句

digital B1

adj. 数字的

本卷5次·真题 72 句

purchase B1

v. 购买

本卷5次·真题 55 句

deposit B2

n. 存款

本卷5次·真题 18 句

account A2

n. 账户

本卷4次·真题 93 句

campaign B2

n. 运动

本卷4次·真题 57 句

unique B2

adj. 独特的

本卷4次·真题 54 句

user A2

n. 使用者

本卷4次·真题 42 句

institute B2

n. 学院

本卷4次·真题 35 句

shortage B2

n. 短缺

本卷4次·真题 24 句

cruise B1

v. 乘船游览

本卷4次·真题 9 句

lending B1

n. 借出

本卷4次·真题 8 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本卷3次·真题 244 句

system A2

n. 系统

本卷3次·真题 176 句

advertising B1

n. 广告业

本卷3次·真题 72 句

apply A2

v. 申请

本卷3次·真题 63 句

media B1

n. 大众传播媒介（报刊、电视、广播、互联...

本卷3次·真题 58 句

debate B2

n. 辩论

本卷3次·真题 52 句

cell B1

n. 细胞

本卷3次·真题 47 句

represent B1

v. 代表

本卷3次·真题 45 句

loan B1

n. 贷款

本卷3次·真题 37 句

contract B2

n. 合同

本卷3次·真题 30 句

reader A2

n. 读者

本卷3次·真题 30 句

directly B1

adv. 直接地

本卷3次·真题 29 句

persuade B1

v. 说服

本卷3次·真题 26 句

hunting B1

n. 打猎

本卷3次·真题 25 句

percentage B1

n. 百分比, 百分率

本卷3次·真题 21 句

trial B2

n. 审判, 审讯

本卷3次·真题 21 句

immune B2

adj. 有免疫力的

本卷3次·真题 19 句

bone A2

n. 骨

本卷3次·真题 18 句

hunt B1

v. 搜寻

本卷3次·真题 15 句

secondary B2

adj. 次要的

本卷3次·真题 11 句

minimum B2

n. 最小值

本卷3次·真题 9 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本卷2次·真题 167 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本卷2次·真题 114 句

united B1

adj. 联合的

本卷2次·真题 97 句

effective B1

adj. 有效的, 起作用的

本卷2次·真题 94 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本卷2次·真题 87 句

amount A2

n. 数量

本卷2次·真题 84 句

available A2

adj. 可获得的

本卷2次·真题 63 句

management B1

n. 管理

本卷2次·真题 63 句

perform B1

v. 执行

本卷2次·真题 61 句

image A2

n. 形象, 印象

本卷2次·真题 57 句

launch B1

v. 推出

本卷2次·真题 56 句

device B1

n. 设备

本卷2次·真题 54 句

limit B1

n. 限度

本卷2次·真题 51 句

adapt B2

v. 适应, 适合 (新环境、新情况)

本卷2次·真题 44 句

effectively B2

adv. 有效地

本卷2次·真题 43 句

interested A1

adj. 感兴趣的

本卷2次·真题 41 句

conventional B2

adj. 传统的

本卷2次·真题 39 句

deliver B1

v. 递送, 运送 (货物、信件等)

本卷2次·真题 37 句

characteristic B2

n. 特征

本卷2次·真题 36 句

possibility B1

n. 可能性

本卷2次·真题 35 句

critic B2

n. 批评家

本卷2次·真题 34 句

habitat B2

n. (动植物的) 栖息地, 生长环境

本卷2次·真题 34 句

unlike B1

prep. 不像

本卷2次·真题 31 句

promotion B2

n. 晋升, 升职

本卷2次·真题 29 句

salary B1

n. 薪水, 工资 (通常指按月发放的固定报酬)

本卷2次·真题 27 句

distance A2

n. 距离

本卷2次·真题 26 句

strike B1

v. 打击

本卷2次·真题 25 句

intelligent B1

adj. 聪明的

本卷2次·真题 24 句

leading B1

adj. 最重要的

本卷2次·真题 24 句

export B1

v. 出口, 输出 (商品到国外)

本卷2次·真题 22 句

fairly B1

adv. 相当

本卷2次·真题 20 句

literature B2

n. 文学

本卷2次·真题 19 句

trick B1

n. 诡计

本卷2次·真题 18 句

tropical B1

adj. 热带的

本卷2次·真题 14 句

disadvantage B2

n. 不利条件

本卷2次·真题 12 句

presumably B2

adv. 大概

本卷2次·真题 10 句

tissue B1

n. 纸巾

本卷2次 · 真题 9 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本卷1次 · 真题 363 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本卷1次 · 真题 228 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本卷1次 · 真题 205 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本卷1次 · 真题 185 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本卷1次 · 真题 142 句

global B2

adj. 全球的

本卷1次 · 真题 140 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本卷1次 · 真题 126 句

process B1

n. 过程

本卷1次 · 真题 126 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本卷1次 · 真题 119 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本卷1次 · 真题 108 句

scientific B1

adj. 科学的

本卷1次 · 真题 103 句

support A2

v. 支持

本卷1次 · 真题 103 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本卷1次 · 真题 98 句

crop B1

n. 农作物

本卷1次 · 真题 95 句

income B1

n. 收入

本卷1次 · 真题 94 句

publish B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本卷1次·真题 94 句

understanding B1

n. 理解; 领悟

本卷1次·真题 84 句

financial B2

adj. 财政的

本卷1次·真题 79 句

solution B1

n. 解决办法

本卷1次·真题 76 句

current B1

adj. 现在的

本卷1次·真题 72 句

due B1

adj. 预期的

本卷1次·真题 70 句

journal B1

n. 杂志

本卷1次·真题 66 句

variety B1

n. 多样化

本卷1次·真题 66 句

wrong A2

adj. 错误的

本卷1次·真题 66 句

quickly A2

adv. 快速地

本卷1次·真题 63 句

various B1

adj. 各种各样的

本卷1次·真题 63 句

occur B1

v. 发生, 出现

本卷1次·真题 62 句

approach B1

v. 靠近, 接近 (在空间或时间上)

本卷1次·真题 59 句

conduct B2

v. 组织并实施

本卷1次·真题 59 句

aim B1

v. 瞄准

本卷1次·真题 57 句

consumption B2

n. 消费

本卷1次·真题 56 句

loss B1

n. 丧失

本卷1次·真题 56 句

feature B1

n. 特征

本卷1次·真题 55 句

principle B2

n. 原则, 准则

本卷1次·真题 54 句

respond B1

v. 回答, 答复

本卷1次·真题 52 句

threat B1

n. 威胁

本卷1次·真题 51 句

aspect B2

n. 方面

本卷1次·真题 50 句

balance B1

n. 平衡

本卷1次·真题 49 句

sign A1

n. 标志

本卷1次·真题 49 句

advance B1

v. 前进

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

attend A2

v. 出席, 参加 (会议、活动等)

本卷1次·真题 46 句

expense B1

n. 花费

本卷1次·真题 46 句

harm B1

n. 伤害

本卷1次·真题 46 句

native B1

adj. 本国的

本卷1次·真题 45 句

charge B1

v. 收费

本卷1次·真题 44 句

gene B2

n. 基因

本卷1次·真题 43 句

agency B2

n. 代理机构

本卷1次·真题 42 句

currently B1

adv. 目前, 当前

本卷1次·真题 42 句

marine B2

adj. 海洋的

本卷1次·真题 41 句

schedule A2

n. 时间表

本卷1次·真题 41 句

reserve B1

v. 预订

本卷1次·真题 37 句

app B1

n. 应用程序

本卷1次·真题 36 句

worldwide B1

adj. 全世界的

本卷1次·真题 35 句

giant B1

adj. 巨大的

本卷1次·真题 34 句

highly B1

adv. 非常

本卷1次·真题 34 句

pollution B1

n. 污染

本卷1次·真题 34 句

extra A2

adj. 额外的

本卷1次·真题 33 句

regular B1

adj. 经常的

本卷1次·真题 33 句

eventually B1

adv. 最终

本卷1次·真题 32 句

firm B1

adj. 坚固的

本卷1次·真题 32 句

item A2

n. 项目

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

security B1

n. 安全

本卷1次·真题 31 句

radical B2

adj. 根本的

本卷1次·真题 29 句

increased A2

v. 增加了

本卷1次·真题 28 句

cannot A1

aux. 不能

本卷1次·真题 27 句

delay B1

n. 延迟

本卷1次·真题 27 句

strengthen B2

v. 加强

本卷1次·真题 27 句

annual B1

adj. 每年的, 年度的

本卷1次·真题 25 句

statistic B2

n. 统计数字

本卷1次·真题 25 句

fee B1

n. 费用

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

warming B1

n. 变暖;加温

本卷1次·真题 24 句

finance B2

n. 财政

本卷1次·真题 23 句

route B1

n. 路线

本卷1次·真题 23 句

apart B1

adv. 分开地

本卷1次·真题 22 句

exciting A2

adj. 令人兴奋的

本卷1次·真题 22 句

planning B1

n. 规划

本卷1次·真题 21 句

regulate B2

v. 管理

本卷1次·真题 21 句

worried A2

adj. 担心的

本卷1次·真题 21 句

secure B2

adj. 安全的

本卷1次·真题 20 句

capture B1

v. 捕获

本卷1次·真题 19 句

unexpected B1

adj. 意外的

本卷1次·真题 18 句

depict B2

v. 描绘

本卷1次·真题 17 句

announce B1

v. 宣布

本卷1次·真题 16 句

breeding B2

n. 繁殖

本卷1次·真题 16 句

division B1

n. 分开

本卷1次·真题 16 句

surround B1

v. 围绕

本卷1次·真题 16 句

absorb B2

v. 吸收 (液体、气体等)

本卷1次·真题 15 句

innovative B2

adj. 创新的

本卷1次·真题 15 句

occasionally B1

adv. 偶尔

本卷1次·真题 15 句

circumstance B2

n. 情况

本卷1次·真题 14 句

honor B2

n. 荣誉

本卷1次·真题 14 句

limitation B2

n. 限制

本卷1次·真题 14 句

overseas B1

adv. 在海外

本卷1次·真题 14 句

plus A2

prep. 加, 加上

本卷1次·真题 14 句

wave A2

n. 波浪

本卷1次·真题 14 句

creature B1

n. 生物

本卷1次·真题 13 句

cure B1

v. 治愈 (疾病)

本卷1次·真题 13 句

oh A1

intj. 哦 (表示惊讶、理解或反应)

本卷1次·真题 13 句

agent B2

n. 代理人

本卷1次·真题 12 句

discount B1

n. 折扣; 减价

本卷1次·真题 12 句

forever A2

adv. 永远

本卷1次·真题 12 句

jam A2

n. 果酱

本卷1次·真题 11 句

operator B1

n. 操作员

本卷1次·真题 11 句

repeatedly B1

adv. 反复地

本卷1次·真题 11 句

ought B1

aux. 应该

本卷1次·真题 10 句

alongside B1

prep. 在...旁边

本卷1次·真题 9 句

occupy B2

v. 占据, 占用 (空间、时间)

本卷1次·真题9句

penalty B1

n. 处罚

本卷1次·真题9句

anytime A2

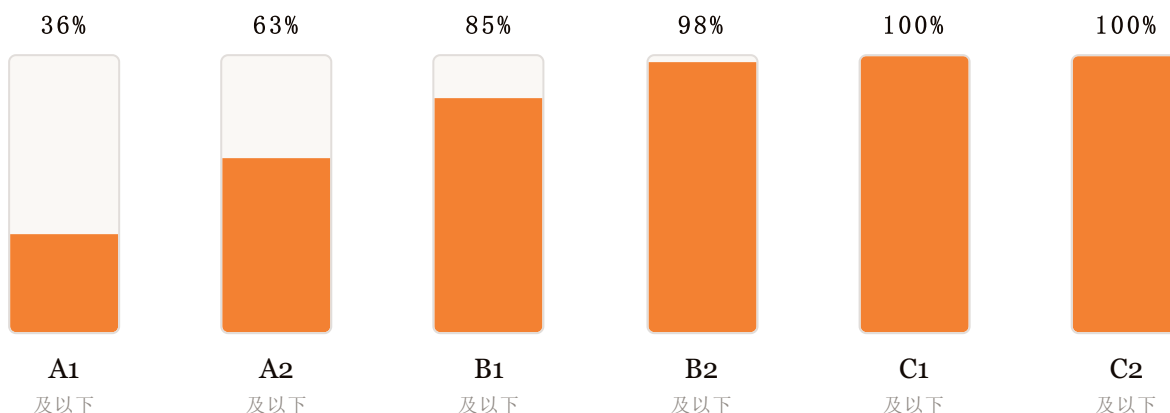
adv. 在任何时候

本卷1次·真题8句

VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全卷录音原文 680 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 **680** 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 13 个·约 2%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全卷录音原文去重词 680 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

680

B2 以上难词

2%

B1 及以下覆盖

85%

英语六级 2015年6月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	本页
Part III Section A	完形填空（选词填空）	题目解析 →
Part III Section B	长篇阅读（信息匹配）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part IV	汉译英（段落翻译）	题目解析 →