

2015年12月·第2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12月·第2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2套(2015-12) • 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: Hello, Jane.

M: 你好, Jane。

2 W: Hello, Paul.

W: 你好, Paul。

3 M: Please come in. I'm just getting ready to go home. Susan is expecting me for dinner. I want it to be on time for a change.

M: 请进。我正准备回家呢。Susan在等我吃晚饭。我想这次能准时到。

4 W: Look, I'm terribly sorry to drop in at this time on Friday, Paul. But it is rather important.

W: 听着，非常抱歉在周五这个时候来打扰你，Paul。但这事儿相当重要。

5 M: That's OK. What's the problem?

M: 没关系。什么问题？

6 W: Well, Paul, I won't keep you long. You see there is a problem with the exchange rates. The Indian rupee has taken a fall on the foreign exchange market. You see there has been a sharp increase in India's balance of payment deficit.

W: 是这样的, Paul, 我不会耽误你太久。你看, 汇率出了点问题。印度卢比在外汇市场上贬值了。印度的国际收支逆差大幅增加。

7 M: I see. That's serious, isn't it?

M: 我明白了。这很严重, 对吧?

8 W: Well, as you know, there have been reports of unrest in India, and the prospects for the rupee look pretty gloomy.

W: 是的, 你知道, 有报道说印度局势不稳, 卢比的前景看起来相当暗淡。

9 M: And that's going to affect us, as if we didn't have enough problems on our hands.

M: 这会影响到我们, 好像我们手头的麻烦还不够多似的。

10 W: So I thought it would be wise to take out forward exchange cover to protect our position on the outstanding contracts.

W: 所以我觉得明智的做法是做远期外汇套期保值, 以保护我们在未完成合同上的头寸。

11 M: Just a minute. Forward exchange cover now what does that mean exactly?

M: 等一下。远期外汇套期保值, 这具体是什么意思?

12 W: Well, it means that JL Motors enters into a commitment to sell Indian rupees at the present rate.

W: 就是说JL Motors承诺按现行汇率卖出印度卢比。

13 M: I see. And how would that benefit us?

M: 我明白了。这对我们有什么好处?

14 W: Well, JL Motors won't lose out if the Indian rupee falls further.

W: 这样的话, 如果印度卢比进一步贬值, JL Motors就不会遭受损失。

15 M: What will it cost, Jane?

M: 这要花多少钱, Jane?

16 W: A small percentage, about 1%. And that can be built into the price of the bike.

W: 很小的百分比, 大约1%。而且这可以计入摩托车的价格里。

17 M: Well, I don't suppose there's much choice. All right, Jane. Let's put it into action.

M: 好吧, 我想也没什么选择余地。行, Jane。我们就这么办。

1. A) He cooks dinner for the family occasionally.

B) He dines out from time to time with friends.

C) He shares some of the household duties.

D) He often goes back home late for dinner.

【题目】 What do we learn about the man's daily life?

【翻译】关于这位男士的日常生活我们了解到什么？

- A) 他偶尔为家人做晚餐。 B) 他不时和朋友外出就餐。 C) 他分担一些家务。
D) 他经常很晚回家吃晚餐。

【答案】D (细节题) He often goes back home late for dinner.

【定位】Susan is expecting me for dinner. I want it to be on time for a change.

苏珊在等我回去吃晚饭。我想这次能难得准时一回。

【信号】for a change 暗示平时相反。答案信号是 for a change (难得换个样、破例一次)。说『想这次准时』并加上 for a change, 等于反向透露『平时往往不准时、常晚归』, 这层言下之意正是答案落点。

【替换】I want it to be on time for a change ↔ He often goes back home late for dinner.

反差词反推常态

【排除】A) 原词陷阱

选项借用了原文反复出现的 dinner 制造熟悉感, 但原文只说苏珊等他回去吃饭, 从没说他给家里做饭, 属听到 dinner 就想选的原词陷阱。

借用原文: Susan is expecting me for dinner

B) 未提及

dines out from time to time with friends 说他常和朋友在外吃饭, 原文通篇没有任何与朋友外出聚餐的内容, 属凭常识想象的未提及项。

C) 未提及

shares some of the household duties 把『准时回家吃饭』偷换成『分担家务』, 原文只字未提他做家务, 是无中生有的概念。

2. A) To take him to dinner.

B) To discuss an urgent problem.

C) To talk about a budget plan.

D) To pass on an important message.

【题目】Why did the woman come to see the man?

【翻译】这位女士为什么来见这位男士？

- A) 带他去吃晚餐。 B) 讨论一个紧急问题。 C) 谈论一项预算计划。
D) 传达一条重要信息。

【答案】B (目的题) To discuss an urgent problem.

【定位】Look, I'm terribly sorry to drop in at this time on Friday, Paul. But it is rather important.

听着, 非常抱歉周五这个时间贸然来访, 保罗。但这事相当重要。

【信号】But 转折后点出重要性。答案信号是转折词 But: 前半是致歉的客套, 转折之后的 it is rather important 才是她说明来意的真意——有要紧事要谈, 这才是答案落点。

【替换】 it is rather important ↔ To discuss an urgent problem.

rather important 概括为 urgent

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

选项借原文里 dinner 一词，把男方『正要回家吃饭』错接成女方『来带他吃饭』，原文女方从未提请客吃饭，属听到 dinner 就选的原词陷阱兼张冠李戴。

借用原文：Susan is expecting me for dinner

C) 偷换概念

To talk about a budget plan. 用『预算计划』偷换女方真正要谈的汇率风险话题，原文谈的是 exchange rates 与对冲，不是预算，属偷换概念。

D) 答非所问

To pass on an important message. 把『有要紧事要当面商量』曲解为『来转交一条重要口信』，原文女方是来与男方商讨对策、不是替别人传话，属答非所问。

借用原文：it is rather important

-
3. A) Foreign investors are losing confidence in India's economy.
B) Many multinational enterprises are withdrawing from India.
C) There is a sharp increase in India's balance of payment deficit.
D) There are wild fluctuations in the international money market.

【题目】 What makes the woman worry about the Indian rupee?

【翻译】 是什么让这位女士担心印度卢比？

- A) 外国投资者正在失去对印度经济的信心。 B) 许多跨国企业正在从印度撤出。
C) 印度的国际收支逆差急剧增加。 D) 国际货币市场出现剧烈波动。

【答案】 C (细节题) There is a sharp increase in India's balance of payment deficit.

【定位】 The Indian rupee has taken a fall on the foreign exchange market. You see there has been a sharp increase in India's balance of payment deficit.

印度卢比在外汇市场上下跌了。你看，印度的国际收支逆差大幅上升了。

【信号】 there has been 引出根本原因。答案信号是 there has been a sharp increase: 女方先说卢比下跌这一现象，紧接着用 there has been 引出造成下跌、令她担忧的根本原因——国际收支逆差大幅上升，这一句就是答案落点。

【替换】 there has been a sharp increase in India's balance of payment deficit ↔

There is a sharp increase in India's balance of payment deficit.

near-原句近乎照搬

【排除】 A) 过度推断

Foreign investors are losing confidence in India's economy. 听上去合理，但原文只提到 reports of unrest (动乱报道) 使前景看淡，并未说『外国投资者正失去信心』，是由动乱一步跨到『投资者信心』的过度推断。

借用原文：the prospects for the rupee look pretty gloomy

B) 未提及

Many multinational enterprises are withdrawing from India. 说跨国企业纷纷撤离印度，原文全程没有任何企业撤资的内容，属凭常识想象的未提及项。

D) 原词陷阱

There are wild fluctuations in the international money market. 借用原文 foreign exchange market 中 market 一词，把『卢比单向下跌』偷换成『国际货币市场剧烈波动』，原文说的是卢比走低、不是整个市场大幅震荡，属原词陷阱兼偷换概念。

借用原文：The Indian rupee has taken a fall on the foreign exchange market

-
4. A) JL Motors is a company with the business of bicycle sales.
B) The Indian rupee has been steady on the foreign exchange market.
C) JL Motors is an Indian company with a promising prospect.
D) The man doesn't agree to the woman's proposal.

【题目】 What can we infer from the conversation?

【翻译】 我们能从对话中推断出什么？

- A) JL Motors是一家经营自行车销售业务的公司。
B) 印度卢比在外汇市场上一直保持稳定。 c) JL Motors是一家前景看好的印度公司。
D) 这位男士不同意这位女士的提议。

【答案】 A (推断题) JL Motors is a company with the business of bicycle sales.

【定位】 A small percentage, about 1%. And that can be built into the price of the bike.

一个很小的比例，大约百分之一。而这部分可以算进自行车的价格里。

【信号】 顺带说出的 **the price of the bike**。答案信号是女方顺口说出的 built into the price of the bike：她在解释成本时提到这笔费用可算进『自行车(bike)的价格』，由此可一步推出 JL Motors 经营的是自行车 (bicycle) 业务，这是隐藏在细节里的推断证据。

【替换】 built into the price of the bike ↔ **JL Motors is a company with the business of bicycle sales.**
bike 同义于 bicycle

【排除】 B) 与原文相反

The Indian rupee has been steady on the foreign exchange market. 说卢比稳定，恰与原文 The Indian rupee has taken a fall 相反，原文明说卢比下跌，故此项极性反了。

借用原文：The Indian rupee has taken a fall on the foreign exchange market

C) 与原文相反

JL Motors is an Indian company with a promising prospect. 既无依据说 JL Motors 是印度公司，又把原文 the prospects for the rupee look pretty gloomy (前景黯淡) 说成 promising (看好)，属与原文相反兼无依据拔高。

借用原文：the prospects for the rupee look pretty gloomy

D) 与原文相反

The man doesn't agree to the woman's proposal. 说男方不同意，但结尾男方明确表态 All right, Jane. Let's put it into action. (好的，付诸行动)，其实是同意了，故此项与原文相反。

借用原文：Let's put it into action

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

1 W: Charles, among other things, you're regarded as one of America's great masters of the blues, a musical idiom—that's essentially about loss, particularly the loss of romantic love. Why does love die?

W: Charles,除了其他身份之外,你被认为是美国最伟大的蓝调大师之一,而蓝调这种音乐形式本质上是关于失去的,特别是失去浪漫的爱情。为什么爱情会消逝呢?

2 M: People often get into love affairs because they have unrealistic expectations about somebody. Then when the person doesn't turn out to be who they thought he or she was, they start thinking maybe I can change him or her. That kind of thinking is a mistake. Because when the dust settles, people are going to be pretty much what they are. It's a rare thing for anybody to be able to change who they really are. This creates a lot of problems.

M: 人们开始恋爱往往是因为他们对某个人抱有不切实际的期望。然后当那个人并不是他们以为的那样时,他们就开始想也许我可以改变他或她。这种想法是个错误。因为当尘埃落定,人们还是会基本保持他们原来的样子。一个人能够真正改变自己是很罕见的。这就造成了很多问题。

3 W: At 62, you continue to spend a large percentage of your life touring. What appeals to you about life on the road?

W: 在62岁的时候,你仍然把人生中很大一部分时间花在巡演上。巡演生活有什么吸引你的地方?

4 M: Music. I don't especially love life on the road, but I figure if you are lucky enough to be able to do what you truly love doing, you've got the ultimate in life.

M: 音乐。我并不是特别热爱巡演生活,但我觉得如果你足够幸运能够做自己真正热爱的事情,那你就得到了人生的终极意义。

5 W: What's the most widely-held misconception about the life of a famous musician?

W: 关于著名音乐家的生活,人们最普遍持有的误解是什么?

6 M: People think it's all glamour. Actually we have the same troubles they do. Playing music doesn't mean life treats you any better.

M: 人们以为全是光鲜亮丽。实际上我们跟他们有一样的烦恼。演奏音乐并不意味着生活会对你更好。

7 W: How do you feel about being recognized everywhere you go?

W: 走到哪儿都被人认出来,你感觉怎么样?

8 M: You'd think I'd be used to it by now. But I still find it fascinating. You go to a little town in Japan, where nobody speaks English, yet they know you on sight and know all your music. I'm still amazed by the love people express for me and my music.

M: 你会觉得我现在应该习惯了。但我仍然觉得很神奇。你去日本的一个小镇,那里没人说英语,但他们一眼就认出你,知道你所有的音乐。人们对我与我的音乐表达的爱意仍然让我惊讶。

5. A) They try to adapt to their changing roles.
B) They form a more realistic picture of life.
C) They may not be prepared for a lifelong relationship.
D) They have unrealistic expectations about the other half.

【题目】 What does the man say about most people when they get into love affairs?

【翻译】 男士说大多数人在陷入恋爱关系时会怎样?

- A) 他们试图适应不断变化的角色。 B) 他们对生活形成更现实的认识。
C) 他们可能没有为终身关系做好准备。 D) 他们对另一半抱有不切实际的期望。

【答案】 D (细节题) They have unrealistic expectations about the other half.

【定位】 People often get into love affairs because they have unrealistic expectations about somebody.
人们常常陷入恋情,是因为他们对某个人抱有不切实际的期望。

【信号】 被问者开口第一句直给原因。女士问“爱为何消亡”,男士应答的第一句 People often get into love affairs because they have unrealistic expectations about somebody. 用 because 直接给出原因,这种“被问者应答 + because 因果”正是答案句的强信号,开口就是落点。

【替换】 unrealistic expectations about somebody ↔ unrealistic expectations about the other half
somebody 即恋爱里的另一半

【排除】 A) 未提及

They try to adapt to their changing roles. 谈“适应角色转变”，男士整段只讲“想改变对方是错的”，从没提“适应自己变化的角色”，属凭常识脑补、原文未提。

B) 与原文相反

They form a more realistic picture of life. 说人们形成“更现实”的人生图景，可男士原话是 unrealistic expectations（不切实际），B 把 unrealistic 偷偷反成 realistic，极性正相反。

借用原文：they have unrealistic expectations about somebody

C) 未提及

They may not be prepared for a lifelong relationship. 谈“对终身关系没准备好”，男士讲的是“期望不切实际、想改变对方”，从未提“对长期关系的准备”，是另起话头、原文未提。

-
6. A) He is lucky to be able to do what he loves.
B) He is able to meet many interesting people.
C) He is able to forget all the troubles in his life.
D) He is lucky to have visited many exotic places.

【题目】 What does the man say about himself as a singer on the road most of his life?

【翻译】 男士如何评价自己作为一名大部分时间在路上奔波的歌手的生活？

- A) 他很幸运能够做自己热爱的事情。 B) 他能够结识许多有趣的人。
C) 他能够忘记生活中的所有烦恼。 D) 他很幸运游览过许多异国他乡。

【答案】 A （态度观点题） He is lucky to be able to do what he loves.

【定位】 I don't especially love life on the road, but I figure if you are lucky enough to be able to do what you truly love doing, you've got the ultimate in life.

我并不特别喜欢这种四处奔波的生活，但我觉得，如果你足够幸运能做自己真正热爱的事，你就拥有了人生中最美好的东西。

【信号】 转折 but 之后才是真意。 男士先说 I don't especially love life on the road，紧跟一个 but 转折，转折后的 if you are lucky enough to be able to do what you truly love doing 才是他真正想说的重心。听到 but，落点就在 but 后面。

【替换】 lucky enough to be able to do what you truly love doing ↔ **lucky to be able to do what he loves**
几乎原句保留，仅人称转换

【排除】 B) 未提及

He is able to meet many interesting people. 说他能遇见许多有趣的人，可男士谈的是“能做所爱”，全程没提“遇见有趣的人”，是凭“名人到处跑应该认识很多人”的常识脑补、原文未提。

C) 与原文相反

He is able to forget all the troubles in his life. 说他能忘掉生活中所有烦恼，但后文男士明说 we have the same troubles they do（我们和普通人一样有烦恼），C 与原文意思相反，属正话反说。

借用原文：Actually we have the same troubles they do.

D) 原词陷阱

He is lucky to have visited many exotic places. 抄了原文的 lucky，把幸运点偷换成“去过很多异国地方”；但男士说的幸运是 lucky enough to be able to do what you truly love doing（能做所爱），与“异域”无关。听到 lucky 就选 D，正中圈套。

借用原文：lucky enough to be able to do what you truly love doing

-
7. A) It is stressful.
B) It is all glamour.
C) It is full of fun.
D) It is challenging.

【题目】 What do most people think of the life of a famous musician?

【翻译】 大多数人如何看待著名音乐家的生活？

A) 充满压力。 B) 全是光鲜亮丽。 C) 充满乐趣。 D) 富有挑战性。

【答案】 B （态度观点题） It is all glamour.

【定位】 People think it's all glamour. Actually we have the same troubles they do.

人们以为这一切都是光鲜亮丽的。可实际上，我们和他们有着一样的烦恼。

【信号】 People think 直接标明这是谁的看法。 男士开口就说 People think it's all glamour., People think 三个字明确告诉你“这是大众的看法”，正对题干问的 most people; 其后 Actually 一转才是他本人的反驳。题目问大众，落点就在 People think 这句。

【替换】 it's all glamour ↔ **It is all glamour.**

原句原义，几乎一字不差

【排除】 A) 答非所问

It is stressful.“有压力”接近男士本人揭示的真相 (we have the same troubles) , 但题干问的是 most people 怎么想, 大众想的是光鲜、不是压力。A 把“真相”错当成“大众看法”, 答非所问。

借用原文: Actually we have the same troubles they do.

C) 未提及

It is full of fun.“充满乐趣”, 录音谈的是“光鲜”和“同样有烦恼”, 从没说大众觉得它“好玩有趣”, 属凭印象添加、原文未提。

D) 未提及

It is challenging.“有挑战”, 录音里既没说大众这么想、男士也没用过“挑战”描述, 纯属凭“名人生活想必不易”的常识脑补、原文未提。

8. A) Amazed.

B) Bothered.

C) Puzzled.

D) Excited.

【题目】 How does the man feel whenever he is recognized by his fans?

【翻译】 每当被歌迷认出时,男士感觉如何?

A) 惊讶。 B) 困扰。 C) 困惑。 D) 兴奋。

【答案】 A (态度观点题) Amazed.

【定位】 But I still find it fascinating. ... I'm still amazed by the love people express for me and my music.

但我至今仍觉得这件事很奇妙。.....我至今仍为人们对我 and 我的音乐所表达的喜爱而感到惊叹。

【信号】 他亲口用的情绪词 **amazed**。男士说 But I still find it fascinating., 结尾又直说 I'm still amazed by the love people express for me and my music., amazed 是他亲口给出的情绪词, 态度题就抓这个本人用词。

【替换】 I'm still amazed by the love people express ↔ **Amazed**.

原词直接对应

【排除】 B) 与原文相反

Bothered.“被困扰”是负面情绪，可男士说他 fascinating、amazed，明显是欣喜而非厌烦，B 与他的真实感受方向相反。

借用原文：I'm still amazed by the love people express for me and my music.

C) 与原文相反

Puzzled.“困惑”是负面/中性的迷惑情绪，男士表达的是 amazed（惊叹、欣赏），并非“想不通”，方向不符。

借用原文：I'm still amazed by the love people express for me and my music.

D) 答非所问

Excited.“兴奋”也偏正面，和他的好心情同向，最容易和 A 混；但男士原话用的是 amazed/fascinating（惊叹、觉得奇妙），并没说 excited（兴奋），态度题要按他亲口用的词来，不能用一个意思接近的词替换。

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 Changing technology and markets have stimulated the team approach to management. Inflation, resource scarcity, reduced personnel levels and budget cuts have all underscored the need for better coordination in organizations. Team management provides for this coordination. Team management calls for new skills if personnel potential is to be fully realized. Although a team may be composed of knowledgeable people, they must learn new ways of relating and working together to solve cross-functional problems. When teams consist of experienced employees from hierarchical organizations who have been conditioned to traditional organizational culture, cooperation may not occur naturally. It may need to be created. Furthermore, the issue is not just how the team can function more effectively, but how it integrates with the overall organization, or society that it supposes it serves. A group of individuals is not automatically a team. Therefore, team building may be necessary in order to improve the group's performance. Casey, an expert in this field, suggests that the cooperation process within teams must be organized, promoted and managed. He believes that team cooperation results when members go beyond their individual capabilities, beyond what each is used to being and doing. Together, the team may then produce something new, unique and superior to that of any one member. For this to happen, he suggests the multi-cultural managers exhibit understanding of their own and others' cultural influences and limitations. They should also cultivate such skills as toleration of ambiguity, persistence

and patience, as well as assertiveness. If a team manager exemplifies such qualities, then the team as a whole would be better able to realize their potential and achieve their objectives.

技术和市场的变化促进了团队管理方法的发展。通货膨胀、资源稀缺、人员配置减少和预算削减都凸显了组织中更好协调的必要性。团队管理提供了这种协调。如果要充分发挥人员潜力,团队管理需要新的技能。尽管一个团队可能由知识渊博的人组成,但他们必须学习新的相处和合作方式来解决跨职能问题。当团队由来自等级制组织的经验丰富的员工组成,而这些员工已经习惯了传统的组织文化时,合作可能不会自然发生。它可能需要被创造出来。此外,问题不仅在于团队如何更有效地运作,还在于它如何与其所服务的整体组织或社会整合。一群个体并不会自动成为一个团队。因此,为了提高团队的表现,可能需要进行团队建设。该领域的专家Casey建议,团队内部的合作过程必须被组织、促进和管理。他认为,当成员超越其个人能力、超越每个人习惯的存在方式和行为方式时,团队合作就会产生。这样,团队就可能创造出新的、独特的、优于任何单个成员的成果。为了实现这一点,他建议多元文化管理者要表现出对自己和他人文化影响及局限性的理解。他们还应培养诸如容忍模糊性、坚韧和耐心以及自信等技能。如果团队管理者体现出这些品质,那么整个团队就能更好地发挥其潜力并实现其目标。

9. A) Learn to be respectful in a hierarchical organization.
B) Follow closely the fast development of technology.
C) Learn new ways of relating and working together.
D) Maintain the traditional organizational culture.

【题目】 What should team members do to fully realize their potential?

【翻译】 团队成员应该做什么来充分发挥他们的潜力?

- A) 学会在等级制组织中尊重他人。 B) 密切跟随技术的快速发展。
C) 学习新的相处和协作方式。 D) 维持传统的组织文化。

【答案】 C (细节题) Learn new ways of relating and working together.

【定位】 Team management calls for new skills if personnel potential is to be fully realized. Although a team may be composed of knowledgeable people, they must learn new ways of relating and working together to solve cross-functional problems.

若要充分实现人员潜能,团队管理需要新的技能。尽管团队可能由有知识的人组成,他们也必须学会新的相处与协作方式,以解决跨职能的问题。

【信号】 题干关键词 **potential 与 must 后接的动作**。题干里的 fully realize their potential 在原文 if personnel potential is to be fully realized 处复现,紧接着的 they must learn new ways of relating and working together 用 must 抬出"必须做的动作",这个"must+动作"就是答案信号。

【替换】 learn new ways of relating and working together ↔
Learn new ways of relating and working together.
近乎原句的概括复述

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

原文确有 experienced employees from hierarchical organizations, 但那是说"等级制组织出来的人合作未必自然发生", 并没让成员去"learn to be respectful (学会恭敬)"; 选项盗了 hierarchical 这个声音熟的词, 做的却不是录音让成员做的事。

借用原文: experienced employees from hierarchical organizations

B) 偷换概念

录音开头说 Changing technology and markets have stimulated the team approach, technology 只是"催生团队管理"的大背景, 录音从没让团队成员去"紧跟技术发展"; 选项偷换了概念。

借用原文: Changing technology and markets have stimulated the team approach to management.

D) 与原文相反

原文说守着 traditional organizational culture 的人"cooperation may not occur naturally (合作未必自然发生)", 是把"守传统"当障碍; 选项却让成员"Maintain the traditional organizational culture (维持传统文化)", 方向正好反了。

借用原文: conditioned to traditional organizational culture, cooperation may not occur naturally

-
10. A) How the team is built to keep improving its performance.
B) What type of personnel the team should be composed of.
C) How the team integrates with what it is supposed to serve.
D) What qualifications team members should be equipped with.

【题目】 What needs to be considered for effective team management?

【翻译】 有效的团队管理需要考虑什么?

- A) 如何建设团队以持续提升其绩效。 B) 团队应该由什么类型的人员组成。
C) 团队如何与其服务对象相整合。 D) 团队成员应该具备什么资质。

【答案】 C (细节题) How the team integrates with what it is supposed to serve.

【定位】 Furthermore, the issue is not just how the team can function more effectively, but how it integrates with the overall organization, or society that it supposes it serves.

此外, 问题不只是团队如何能更有效地运作, 而是它如何与整个组织、或它声称所服务的社会相融合。

【信号】 not just...but... 把真意压在 but 之后。原文 the issue is not just how the team can function more effectively, but how it integrates with... 用 not just...but... 句式, 把"运作更有效"放在 not just 一侧作铺垫, 真正强调的"如何融合"放在 but 之后, but 后才是答案落点。

【替换】 how it integrates with the overall organization, or society that it supposes it serves ↔

How the team integrates with what it is supposed to serve.

把"组织/社会"概括为"所服务对象"

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音确有 improve the group's performance 和 "function more effectively", 但 "运作更有效" 被 not just 压成铺垫、不是强调点; 选项 keep improving its performance 盗了 performance 这个原词, 落点恰是录音不强调的那一侧。

借用原文: not just how the team can function more effectively

B) 答非所问

原文 a team may be composed of knowledgeable people 谈的是成员 "有没有知识", 不是 "该由什么类型人员组成" 这条 "要考虑的事"; 选项 What type of personnel the team should be composed of. 借 composed of 制造熟悉感, 却不是题目所问的 "要考虑什么"。

借用原文: a team may be composed of knowledgeable people

D) 未提及

录音只说团队 "可能由 knowledgeable people 组成", 从没谈 "成员该具备什么资质 (qualifications) " 这一 "要考虑的事"; 选项 What qualifications team members should be equipped with. 把 knowledgeable 这点偷换放大成 "资质条件", 原文无此意。

借用原文: a team may be composed of knowledgeable people

-
11. A) A team manager must set very clear and high objectives.
B) Teams must consist of members from different cultures.
C) Team members should be knowledgeable and creative.
D) A team manager should develop a certain set of skills.

【题目】 What conclusion can we draw from what Casey says?

【翻译】 我们可以从Casey所说的话中得出什么结论?

- A) 团队管理者必须设定非常明确和高的目标。 B) 团队必须由来自不同文化的成员组成。
C) 团队成员应该知识渊博且富有创造力。 D) 团队管理者应该培养一套特定的技能。

【答案】 D (推断题) A team manager should develop a certain set of skills.

【定位】 They should also cultivate such skills as toleration of ambiguity, persistence and patience, as well as assertiveness. If a team manager exemplifies such qualities, then the team as a whole would be better able to realize their potential and achieve their objectives.

他们还应培养诸如容忍不确定性、坚持与耐心以及果断这样的技能。如果团队经理体现出这些品质, 那么整个团队就能更好地实现潜能、达成目标。

【信号】 结尾 if...then... 收束 + 列出一组技能。 原文先列 cultivate such skills as toleration of ambiguity, persistence and patience, as well as assertiveness (一组技能), 再用 If a team manager exemplifies such qualities, then the team...would be better able to... 这个 if...then 句收口; 结尾的条件—结果句就是 "得出结论" 的落点。

【替换】 cultivate such skills as toleration of ambiguity, persistence and patience, as well as assertiveness ↔
A team manager should develop a certain set of skills.

把具体技能清单概括成"一套技能"

If a team manager exemplifies such qualities ↔ **A team manager**

结论主体同为 team manager

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

原文结尾只说经理体现品质后团队能 achieve their objectives (达成目标), 从没说经理要"set very clear and high objectives (设定清晰而高的目标)"; 选项 must set very clear and high objectives 盗了 objectives 这个原词, 把"达成目标"偷换成"设定高目标"。

借用原文: achieve their objectives

B) 过度推断

原文说经理 multi-cultural managers exhibit understanding of their own and others' cultural influences, 谈的是经理要理解文化差异, 并没要求"团队必须由不同文化的成员组成"; 选项 Teams must consist of members from different cultures. 借 cultural 这个词, 又用 must consist of 绝对化, 原文无此结论。

借用原文: multi-cultural managers exhibit understanding of their own and others' cultural influences and limitations

C) 张冠李戴

原文 a team may be composed of knowledgeable people 的"有知识"说的是普通成员的现有状态, 而 Casey 这段结论强调的主体是 team manager 该练技能; 选项 Team members should be knowledgeable and creative. 把焦点错安到"成员"身上, 且 creative 原文未提。

借用原文: a team may be composed of knowledgeable people

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

1 Advertising informs consumers about the existence and benefits of products and services, and attempts to persuade them to buy them. The best form of advertising is probably word-of-mouth advertising which occurs when people tell their friends about the benefits of products or services that they have purchased. Yet virtually no providers of goods or services rely on this alone, but use paid advertising instead. Indeed, many organizations also use institutional or prestige advertising which is designed to build up their reputation rather than to sell particular products. Although large companies could easily set up their own advertising departments, write their own advertisements and buy media space themselves, they tend to use the services of large advertising agencies. These are likely to have more resources and more knowledge about all aspects of advertising and advertising media than a single company. It is also easier for a dissatisfied company to give its account to another agency than it would be to fire its own advertising staff. The client company generally gives the advertising agency an agreed budget, a statement of the objectives of the advertising campaign known as a brief and an overall advertising strategy concerning the message to be communicated to the target customers. The agency creates advertisements and develops a media plan, specifying which media will be used and in which

proportions. Agencies often produce alternative ads or commercials that are pre-tested in newspapers, television stations etc., in different parts of the country before a final choice is made prior to a national campaign.

广告向消费者告知产品和服务的存在及其益处，并试图说服他们购买。最好的广告形式可能是口碑广告，即人们向朋友讲述他们所购买的产品或服务的好处。然而，几乎没有商品或服务提供商仅仅依赖这种方式，而是使用付费广告。事实上，许多组织还使用机构广告或声誉广告，旨在建立其声誉而非销售特定产品。尽管大公司可以轻松建立自己的广告部门、撰写自己的广告并自行购买媒体版面，但它们倾向于使用大型广告代理公司的服务。这些代理公司在广告及广告媒体的各个方面可能拥有比单个公司更多的资源和知识。对于不满意的公司来说，将其业务转交给另一家代理公司也比解雇自己的广告员工更容易。客户公司通常向广告代理公司提供商定的预算、称为简报的广告活动目标说明以及关于向目标客户传达信息的整体广告策略。代理公司创作广告并制定媒体计划，明确将使用哪些媒体以及各自的比例。代理公司经常制作多个备选广告或商业广告，在全国性活动最终确定之前，先在全国不同地区的报纸、电视台等进行预先测试。

12. A) Word-of-mouth advertising.
B) Distributing free trial products.
C) Prestige advertising.
D) Institutional advertising.

【题目】 What is probably the best form of advertising according to the speaker?

【翻译】 根据说话者的观点,什么可能是最好的广告形式?

A) 口碑广告。 B) 分发免费试用产品。 C) 声望广告。 D) 机构广告。

【答案】 A (细节题) Word-of-mouth advertising.

【定位】 The best form of advertising is probably word-of-mouth advertising which occurs when people tell their friends about the benefits of products or services that they have purchased.

最好的广告形式很可能是口碑广告，它发生在人们把自己买过的产品或服务的好处告诉朋友的时候。

【信号】 最高级 the best 直接标出答案。The best form of advertising is probably word-of-mouth advertising 中 the best 这个最高级就是答案信号——录音用最高级把某一项单独拎出来评价，最高级后面紧跟的对象 (word-of-mouth advertising) 就是答案。

【替换】 The best form of advertising is probably word-of-mouth advertising ↔
Word-of-mouth advertising.

原词整体照搬为选项

【排除】 B) 未提及

Distributing free trial products. (派发免费试用品) 在整段录音里从未出现, 属凭常识臆造的干扰项, 与最好的广告形式无关。

C) 原词陷阱

Prestige advertising. 确实是录音念到的原词 (institutional or prestige advertising), 但录音说它是用来建立声望、并不是说它最好, 盗用原词来骗听到就选。

借用原文: institutional or prestige advertising

D) 原词陷阱

Institutional advertising. 也是录音原词 (institutional or prestige advertising), 录音只是把它和 prestige 并列、说其作用是建声望, 从未说它是最好的, 同属原词陷阱。

借用原文: institutional or prestige advertising

-
13. A) To sell a particular product.
B) To attract high-end consumers.
C) To promote a specific service.
D) To build up their reputation.

【题目】 What does the speaker say is the purpose of many organizations using prestige advertising?

【翻译】 说话者认为许多组织使用声望广告的目的是什么?

- A) 销售某一特定产品。 B) 吸引高端消费者。 C) 推广某一特定服务。
D) 树立自身声誉。

【答案】 D (目的题) To build up their reputation.

【定位】 Indeed, many organizations also use institutional or prestige advertising which is designed to build up their reputation rather than to sell particular products.

事实上, 许多机构还会使用机构广告或声望广告, 其目的是建立自己的声誉, 而不是销售具体产品。

【信号】 designed to 加 rather than 点目的。 which is designed to build up their reputation rather than to sell particular products 中 designed to 直接给出目的, rather than 又把真目的 (建声望) 与假目的 (卖货) 摆在对立两端, 肯定的一端就是答案。

【替换】 designed to build up their reputation ↔ **To build up their reputation.**

designed to 改写为 To do

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

To sell a particular product. 对应录音 rather than to sell particular products, 但这恰恰是 rather than 后面被否定的那一端, 录音说声望广告的目的不是卖货, 选它就反了。

借用原文: rather than to sell particular products

B) 过度推断

To attract high-end consumers. (吸引高端客户) 在录音中从未出现, 是把 prestige (声望) 一词联想成高档客户的过度推断。

C) 偷换概念

To promote a specific service. (推广某项具体服务) 借用了录音里 products or services 的 service 字眼, 但录音说声望广告的目的不是推销具体产品或服务, 方向不符。

借用原文: to sell particular products

-
14. A) By creating their own ads and commercials.
B) By buying media space in leading newspapers.
C) By hiring their own professional advertising staff.
D) By using the services of large advertising agencies.

【题目】 How do large companies generally handle their advertising?

【翻译】 大公司通常如何处理其广告业务?

- A) 自行创作广告和商业广告片。 B) 在主流报纸购买媒体版面。
C) 聘用自己的专业广告人员。 D) 使用大型广告代理公司的服务。

【答案】 D (细节题) By using the services of large advertising agencies.

【定位】 Although large companies could easily set up their own advertising departments, write their own advertisements and buy media space themselves, they tend to use the services of large advertising agencies.

尽管大公司完全可以轻松地建立自己的广告部门、自己撰写广告并自己购买媒体版面, 但它们往往会使用大型广告代理公司的服务。

【信号】 Although 让步后 tend to 才是常规。 Although large companies could easily set up their own advertising departments..., they tend to use the services of large advertising agencies 中 Although 引出让步 (自办是能做但不是常规), 转折后的 tend to (往往) 才是大公司真正惯常的做法。

【替换】 they tend to use the services of large advertising agencies ↔

By using the services of large advertising agencies.

tend to 改写为 By doing

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

By creating their own ads and commercials. 对应录音 write their own advertisements, 但这是 Although 让步从句里描述大公司能做却不常做的事, 不是真正的常规做法。

借用原文: write their own advertisements

B) 原词陷阱

By buying media space in leading newspapers. 借用录音 buy media space themselves 的原词, 但同样属于让步从句里大公司自办的内容, 且 in leading newspapers 是录音没说的添加。

借用原文: buy media space themselves

C) 与原文相反

By hiring their own professional advertising staff. (自雇广告人员) 呼应录音 set up their own advertising departments 的自办思路, 但这正是录音用 tend to 否定掉的方向, 与最终常规做法相反。

借用原文: set up their own advertising departments

-
15. A) Conduct a large-scale survey on customer needs.
B) Specify the objectives of the campaign in detail.
C) Pre-test alternative ads or commercials in certain regions.
D) Decide on what specific means of communication to employ.

【题目】 What will advertising agencies often do before a national campaign?

【翻译】 广告代理公司在全国性宣传活动之前通常会做什么?

- A) 就顾客需求进行大规模调查。 B) 详细说明宣传活动的目标。
C) 在特定地区预先测试备选广告或商业广告片。 D) 决定采用何种具体的传播手段。

【答案】 C (细节题) Pre-test alternative ads or commercials in certain regions.

【定位】 Agencies often produce alternative ads or commercials that are pre-tested in newspapers, television stations etc., in different parts of the country before a final choice is made prior to a national campaign.

代理公司常常制作多个备选广告, 先在全国不同地区的报纸、电视台等媒体上进行预先测试, 然后才做出最终选择, 再进行全国性的投放。

【信号】 prior to a national campaign 对上题干 before. pre-tested ... in different parts of the country before a final choice is made prior to a national campaign 中 prior to a national campaign 与题干 before a national campaign 直接对应, 全国投放之前发生的动作就是 pre-test.

【替换】 alternative ads or commercials that are pre-tested ... in different parts of the country ↔

Pre-test alternative ads or commercials in certain regions.

in different parts of the country 概括为 in certain regions

【排除】 A) 未提及

Conduct a large-scale survey on customer needs. (做大规模客户需求调查) 录音从未提及，是凭广告业常识臆造的内容。

B) 张冠李戴

Specify the objectives of the campaign in detail. 盗用录音 a statement of the objectives of the advertising campaign 的原词，但定目标是客户公司给代理公司的 brief，不是代理公司在全国投放前做的，做的人和地点都不对。

借用原文：a statement of the objectives of the advertising campaign

D) 原词陷阱

Decide on what specific means of communication to employ. 呼应录音 develops a media plan, specifying which media will be used，定媒介确实是代理公司做的，但那是制定媒体计划阶段的事，不是题干问的全局投放前的预测试动作，时间点不符。

借用原文：develops a media plan, specifying which media will be used

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 Hello, everybody. It is my honour to introduce our respectable speaker for today's lecture, Dr. Thomas Wood. Dr. Wood has written numerous articles and books on the topic of communication and how to communicate effectively. Welcome, Dr. Wood.

大家好。我很荣幸为今天的讲座介绍我们尊敬的演讲者，Thomas Wood博士。Wood博士在沟通及如何有效沟通这一主题上撰写了大量文章和著作。欢迎Wood博士。

3 Dr. Wood:

Wood博士：

4 Good morning, everyone. I'm very glad to have a lecture with you. Today, I'd like to talk about how to communicate effectively. Effective communication is an essential component of human relationships, whether in the workplace, at school, among friends, between couples or within a household. Highly functional successful family groups tend to be those that communicate effectively, while the lack of such communication is frequently found in troubled families, according to a research company. Learning and

practicing effective communication techniques is well worth the time and effort, resulting in stronger interpersonal ties and greater familial satisfaction. My tips are as follows:

大家早上好。我很高兴能与各位进行讲座。今天，我想谈谈如何有效沟通。有效沟通是人际关系的重要组成部分，无论是在工作场所、学校、朋友之间、情侣之间还是家庭内部。根据一家研究公司的调查，功能高效的成功家庭群体往往是那些有效沟通的家庭，而缺乏这种沟通在问题家庭中经常出现。学习和实践有效的沟通技巧非常值得投入时间和精力，可以带来更牢固的人际关系和更高的家庭满意度。我的建议如下：

5 Think First, Speak Later. Few people would stand before an audience or class and present a speech without advance preparation. Gathering thoughts, ideas and information are critical for communicating in an organized and effective way. Setting priorities can be helpful, especially when preparing to discuss a complex issue. Furthermore, stepping away from a problem before discussing it allows time to gain objectivity, as well as empathy for the other person or persons involved.

先思考，后说话。很少有人会在没有事先准备的情况下站在观众或班级面前发表演讲。整理思想、想法和信息对于以有条理和有效的方式进行沟通至关重要。设定优先事项会很有帮助，尤其是在准备讨论复杂问题时。此外，在讨论问题之前暂时放下它，可以留出时间获得客观性，以及对相关的其他人或他人的同理心。

6 Be Fully Present. Effective communication is possible only in the present moment. Bringing past conflicts into the current discussion serves only to heighten negative emotions and be bad for a productive conversation. A sharp focus on the topic at hand is essential for clear and effective communication, and it is also helpful to keep outside distractions to a minimum. Text messages, phone calls and emails can all wait until a later time, and worries about work, school or other issues can be put on hold as well.

全神贯注于当下。有效沟通只有在当下时刻才可能实现。将过去的冲突带入当前的讨论只会加剧负面情绪，不利于建设性对话。对手头话题的高度专注对于清晰有效的沟通至关重要，将外部干扰降至最低也很有帮助。短信、电话和电子邮件都可以等到以后再处理，对工作、学校或其他问题的担忧也可以暂时搁置。

7 Use Nonverbal Cues. Nonverbal cues such as facial expressions, body language and hand gestures play an important role in effective communication. Just as a badly chosen word or a raised voice can upset a listener and close the door to further dialogue, so too can an unintentionally aggressive nonverbal cue. One way to ensure that nonverbal signals don't undermine verbal communication is to remain calm and avoid becoming overly stressed during a discussion. Staying calm and maintaining a comfortable amount of eye contact while respecting personal space can increase receptivity.

使用非语言暗示。面部表情、肢体语言和手势等非语言暗示在有效沟通中发挥着重要作用。正如一个选择不当的词语或提高的声调可能会让听者不安并关闭进一步对话的大门一样，无意中表现出的攻击性非语言暗示也会产生同样的效果。确保非语言信号不会破坏语言沟通的一个方法是在讨论过程中保持冷静，避免过度紧张。保持冷静，保持适度的眼神交流，同时尊重个人空间，可以提高接受度。

8 Listen Actively. Effective communication includes the ability to listen well. In addition to avoiding obvious distractions such as cell phones and using body language to demonstrate attentiveness, it is also

important to allow the other person to finish speaking before formulating our own response. Paraphrasing what the other person has said to make sure we have understood correctly and refraining from offering advice unless asked to do so are two more ways to listen effectively.

积极倾听。有效沟通包括良好的倾听能力。除了避免手机等明显的干扰因素，并使用肢体语言表现出专注之外，在形成自己的回应之前让对方说完也很重要。复述对方所说的话以确保我们理解正确，以及除非被要求否则不主动提供建议，这是有效倾听的另外两种方式。

9 Thank you for listening. Hope this lecture will be helpful and you will be a better communicator.

感谢大家的聆听。希望这次讲座对各位有所帮助，让你们成为更好的沟通者。

16. A) The effective communication among family members.

B) The principle of "avoid adding trouble to others".

C) The mutual love and caring between parents and children.

D) Everyone's commitment to support each other.

【题目】 According to Dr. Wood, what is essential to forming a good family atmosphere?

【翻译】 根据 Wood 博士的观点,形成良好家庭氛围的关键是什么?

A) 家庭成员之间的有效沟通。 B) "避免给他人添麻烦"的原则。

C) 父母与子女之间的相互关爱和关心。 D) 每个人相互支持的承诺。

【答案】 A (细节题) The effective communication among family members.

【定位】 Highly functional successful family groups tend to be those that communicate effectively, while the lack of such communication is frequently found in troubled families, according to a research company.

高效成功的家庭往往是那些能有效沟通的家庭，而缺乏这种沟通则常见于问题家庭，据一家研究机构所言。

【信号】 对比句点出关键变量。这句用 while 把"成功家庭"与"问题家庭"对照，两边唯一差的变量就是 communicate effectively——这种"有它则成功、缺它则出问题"的对比，正是把某要素定为"关键"的信号。

【替换】 successful family groups tend to be those that communicate effectively ↔

The effective communication among family members

动词短语改写成名词短语

【排除】 B) 未提及

The principle of "avoid adding trouble to others" 这条原则原文从未出现，属凭常识臆造的善良准则，听上去顺耳但无依据。

C) 原词陷阱

The mutual love and caring between parents and children 里 parents and children 很像原文家庭话题，但原文定为关键的是"有效沟通"不是"父母子女间的爱与关怀"，它换了对象、答非所问。

借用原文：within a household

D) 未提及

Everyone's commitment to support each other 把家庭关系归因于"彼此支持的承诺"，原文谈的关键是沟通，从未提到"承诺支持"，属另造一个合理但无据的要素。

17. A) Thinking before speaking.

B) Adopting empathy during communication.

C) Focusing on the present.

D) Listening attentively.

【题目】 Which of the following is helpful for minimizing outside distractions during communication?

【翻译】 以下哪项有助于在沟通过程中最大限度地减少外界干扰？

A) 说话前先思考。 B) 在沟通中采用共情。 C) 专注于当下。 D) 专心倾听。

【答案】 C (细节题) Focusing on the present.

【定位】 A sharp focus on the topic at hand is essential for clear and effective communication, and it is also helpful to keep outside distractions to a minimum.

对眼前话题的高度专注，对清晰有效的沟通至关重要，它也有助于把外界干扰降到最低。

【信号】 题干原词在原文出现并被绑定做法。 原文这句几乎照搬题干的 keep outside distractions to a minimum，并把它和 A sharp focus on the topic at hand (专注眼前话题) 绑在一起——题干的信号词在原文出现、且紧挨着给出做法，这就是答案句信号。

【替换】 A sharp focus on the topic at hand ↔ **Focusing on the present**

同义改写：当下的话题=present

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

Thinking before speaking 对应的是 Think First, Speak Later 那条建议，讲的是"说前先组织思路"，与本题问的"减少外界干扰"不是一回事，被挪到了别的分论点上。

借用原文：Think First, Speak Later

B) 原词陷阱

Adopting empathy during communication 里 empathy 确在原文出现，但是在 empathy for the other person 那段讲"先想后说"时提到的，与减少外界干扰无关，是听到原词就想选的陷阱。

借用原文：empathy for the other person or persons involved

D) 答非所问

Listening attentively 对应 Listen Actively 那条"积极倾听"建议，是另一个分论点，跟"减少外界干扰"不搭，属把别条建议错配到本题。

借用原文：Listen Actively

18. A) Adopting nonverbal signals.

B) Being aggressive or overly stressed.

C) Maintaining eye contact to show attentiveness.

D) Keeping a suitable distance and respecting personal space.

【题目】 Which of the following should be avoided in order to make a conversation smooth?

【翻译】 为了使对话顺畅,应该避免以下哪项?

A) 采用非语言信号。 B) 表现得咄咄逼人或过度紧张。 C) 保持眼神接触以表现专注。

D) 保持适当距离并尊重个人空间。

【答案】 B (细节题) Being aggressive or overly stressed.

【定位】 One way to ensure that nonverbal signals don't undermine verbal communication is to remain calm and avoid becoming overly stressed during a discussion.

确保非语言信号不破坏言语沟通的一个办法，是在讨论中保持冷静、避免变得过度紧张。

【信号】 avoid 直接点名要躲开的行为。这句里 avoid becoming overly stressed 用 avoid 明确点出"要避开"的对象，正对题干的 should be avoided；前文 an unintentionally aggressive nonverbal cue 也把 aggressive 列为坏信号，两处都指向"咄咄逼人/过度紧张"。

【替换】 an unintentionally aggressive nonverbal cue ↔ **Being aggressive or overly stressed**

两个原词原样合进选项

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

Adopting nonverbal signals 盗用本段 Use Nonverbal Cues 的话题，但原文是叫人"用好"非语言信号，不是叫人避免；本题问该避免什么，方向反了。

借用原文：Use Nonverbal Cues

C) 与原文相反

Maintaining eye contact to show attentiveness 直接挪用原文 maintaining a comfortable amount of eye contact，但原文把它当"该做"的好习惯，本题问该避免什么，选它就是把好做法误当坏事。

借用原文：maintaining a comfortable amount of eye contact

D) 与原文相反

Keeping a suitable distance and respecting personal space 对应原文 respecting personal space，同样是原文提倡的好做法，与"该避免"相反。

借用原文：respecting personal space

-
19. A) To make sure you turn off your cell phones.
B) To respect people involved in the conversation.
C) To show you are an easy-going person.
D) To offer suggestions actively.

【题目】 What is essential to be a good listener?

【翻译】 成为一个好的倾听者的关键是什么？

- A) 确保关闭手机。 B) 尊重参与对话的人。 C) 表现出你是一个随和的人。
D) 积极提供建议。

【答案】 B (细节题) To respect people involved in the conversation.

【定位】 In addition to avoiding obvious distractions such as cell phones and using body language to demonstrate attentiveness, it is also important to allow the other person to finish speaking before formulating our own response.

除了避免手机这类明显的干扰、用肢体语言表现专注之外，更重要的是让对方把话说完，再组织我们自己的回应。

【信号】 important to 标出关键倾听行为。 原文用 it is also important to allow the other person to finish speaking，把"让对方把话讲完"标为重要的倾听行为；前面 cell phones 等只是顺带提的"次要事"，真正强调的关键在 important to 之后。

【替换】 allow the other person to finish speaking before formulating our own response ↔

To respect people involved in the conversation

具体行为升华为其本质"尊重"

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

To make sure you turn off your cell phones 里 cell phones 确在原文出现，但原文只把它列为要 avoiding obvious distractions such as cell phones 的次要事，且说的是"避免干扰"不是"关掉手机"，并非本题问的"关键"，是听到手机就想选的陷阱。

借用原文：avoiding obvious distractions such as cell phones

C) 未提及

To show you are an easy-going person 把倾听目的说成"显得自己随和"，原文谈倾听是为了尊重对方、听懂对方，从没提"显得随和"，属凭印象臆造的目的。

D) 与原文相反

To offer suggestions actively (主动提建议) 恰与原文 refraining from offering advice unless asked to do so (除非被请教，否则别给建议) 相反，把原文叫你"别做"的事说成了该做，极性反了。

借用原文：refraining from offering advice unless asked to do so

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

1 Mental health is our birthright. We don't have to learn how to be mentally healthy; it is built into us in the same way that our bodies know how to heal a cut or mend a broken bone. Mental health can't be learned, only reawakened. It is like an immune system of the body, which under stress or through lack of nutrition or exercise can be weakened, but which never leaves us. When we don't understand the value of mental health and we don't know how to gain access to it, mental health will remain hidden from us. Our mental health doesn't go anywhere; like the sun behind a cloud, it can be temporarily hidden from view, but it is fully capable of being restored in an instant.

心理健康是我们与生俱来的权利。我们不必学习如何保持心理健康；它内置于我们体内，就像我们的身体知道如何愈合伤口或修复断骨一样。心理健康无法习得，只能被唤醒。它就像身体的免疫系统，在压力下或因缺乏营养或锻炼而被削弱，但它永远不会离开我们。当我们不理解心理健康的价值，也不知道如何获得它时，心理健康就会对我们隐而不见。我们的心理健康并没有消失，就像云层后面的太阳，它可能暂时被遮挡，但完全能够在瞬间恢复。

2 Mental health is the seed that contains self-esteem—confidence in ourselves and an ability to trust in our common sense. It allows us to have perspective on our lives—the ability to not take ourselves too seriously, to laugh at ourselves, to see the bigger picture, and to see that things will work out. It's a form of innate or unlearned optimism. Mental health allows us to view others with sympathy if they are having troubles, with kindness if they are in pain, and with unconditional love no matter who they are. Mental health is the source of creativity for solving problems, resolving conflict, making our surroundings more beautiful, managing our home life, or coming up with a creative business idea or invention to make our lives easier. It gives us patience for ourselves and toward others as well as patience while driving, catching a fish, working on our car, or raising a child. It allows us to see the beauty that surrounds us each moment in nature, in culture, in the flow of our daily lives.

心理健康是包含自尊的种子——对自己的信心以及信任我们常识的能力。它让我们能够审视自己的生活——不过分看重自己的能力，能够自嘲，看到更大的格局，并看到事情终会解决。这是一种天生的或无需学习

的乐观主义。心理健康让我们能够以同情看待遇到困难的人,以善意对待痛苦中的人,并无条件地爱每一个人。心理健康是创造力的源泉,用于解决问题、化解冲突、美化我们的周围环境、管理家庭生活,或想出创造性的商业点子或发明来让我们生活更轻松。它赋予我们对自己和他人的耐心,以及在开车、钓鱼、修车或养育孩子时的耐心。它让我们看到每时每刻围绕着我们的美——自然之美、文化之美、日常生活流动之美。

3 Although mental health is the cure-all for living our lives, it is perfectly ordinary as you will see that it has been there to direct you through all your difficult decisions. Mental health has commonly been called conscience, instinct, wisdom, common sense, or the inner voice. We think of it simply as a healthy and helpful flow of intelligent thought. As you will come to see, knowing that mental health is always available and knowing to trust it allows us to slow down to the moment and live life happily.

尽管心理健康是我们生活的万能良药,但它完全是平常之物,你会看到它一直在那里指引你度过所有艰难的决定。心理健康通常被称为良知、直觉、智慧、常识或内心的声音。我们简单地将其视为健康而有益的智慧思想流动。正如你将看到的,知道心理健康始终可用并知道要信任它,能让我们放慢到当下这一刻,幸福地生活。

20. A) The ability of speaking a certain kind of language.
B) The ability of mending things.
C) The ability of building a good relationship.
D) The ability of healing physical wounds.

【题目】 Among human's various abilities, which one has the same mechanism as mental health?

【翻译】 在人类的各项能力中,哪一种与心理健康具有相同的机制?

- A) 说某种语言的能力。 B) 修理东西的能力。 C) 建立良好关系的能力。
D) 愈合身体伤口的能力。

【答案】 D (细节题) The ability of healing physical wounds.

【定位】 We don't have to learn how to be mentally healthy; it is built into us in the same way that our bodies know how to heal a cut or mend a broken bone.

我们不必学习如何保持心理健康;它天生就内建于我们体内,就像我们的身体本能地知道如何愈合伤口、接合断骨一样。

【信号】 明喻信号 in the same way that. 答案句靠明喻信号 in the same way that ("就像.....一样") 锁定——它后面紧跟的 our bodies know how to heal a cut or mend a broken bone 就是与心理健康机制相同的那种能力,正是题干要的对应。

【替换】 our bodies know how to heal a cut or mend a broken bone ↔ healing physical wounds
愈合伤口=身体疗愈

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A 的 speaking a certain kind of language 看似呼应原文，其实原文末段 Mental health has commonly been called conscience, instinct, wisdom, common sense, or the inner voice. 谈的是它被叫作 "内在声音"，并未说它像 "说某种语言的能力"，属答非所问的诱选。

借用原文：the inner voice

B) 原词陷阱

原文 mend a broken bone 里的 mend 是 "接合断骨"（仍属身体自愈），B 却把它偷换成 mending things "修理东西"，张冠李戴，机制并不相同。

借用原文：mend a broken bone

C) 未提及

C 的 building a good relationship 虽与第2段 "sympathy、kindness" 等氛围沾边，但原文从未说 mental health 的 "机制" 与 "建立良好关系的能力" 相同，是无中生有的拔高。

21. A) Always feeling miserable when encountering difficulties.

B) Keeping calm though the child has made the house a mess.

C) Unwilling to offer a hand to those in troubles.

D) Feeling superior to everybody else.

【题目】 Among the following mental statuses, which can be the indication of possessing mental health?

【翻译】 在以下心理状态中,哪一种可以作为拥有心理健康的标志?

A) 遇到困难时总是感到痛苦。 B) 尽管孩子把房子弄得一团糟仍保持冷静。

C) 不愿意向处于困境中的人伸出援手。 D) 感觉自己优越于其他所有人。

【答案】 B (细节题) Keeping calm though the child has made the house a mess.

【定位】 It gives us patience for ourselves and toward others as well as patience while driving, catching a fish, working on our car, or raising a child.

它(心理健康)赋予我们对自己、对他人的耐心,也让我们在开车、钓鱼、修车或养育孩子时都保有耐心。

【信号】 列举信号 patience while ...raising a child. 答案句靠 "心理健康赋予什么" 的列举落点定位: patience while driving, catching a fish, working on our car, or raising a child 把 "养孩子时仍有耐心" 列为心理健康的表现,正对应 B 的 "孩子把家弄乱仍冷静"。

【替换】 patience while ... raising a child ↔ **Keeping calm though the child has made the house a mess**
养孩子有耐心=乱中保持冷静

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

原文谈 view others with sympathy if they are having troubles 是说 "别人有难时报以同情", A 却说 "自己遇难总是痛苦"——盗用 troubles 一词却把方向反成消极心态, 与心理健康相悖。

借用原文: if they are having troubles

C) 与原文相反

原文是 view others with sympathy if they are having troubles, with kindness if they are in pain, 即愿意关怀帮助他人; C 的 Unwilling to offer a hand to those in troubles "不愿帮处于困境的人" 恰好相反, 是把原意反着说。

借用原文: with kindness if they are in pain

D) 与原文相反

原文说心理健康让人 not take ourselves too seriously, to laugh at ourselves (不把自己太当回事、能自嘲), D 的 Feeling superior to everybody else "觉得高人一等" 与这种谦和态度正相反, 原文也根本没说傲慢是其标志。

借用原文: not take ourselves too seriously

22. A) Mental Health: Tool Case of the Mind

B) How to Gain Mental Health

C) Mental Health: The Key to Success

D) Be Careful of Mental Problems

【题目】 Which of the following is the best title for this passage?

【翻译】 以下哪项是这篇文章的最佳标题?

A) 心理健康:心智的工具箱 B) 如何获得心理健康 C) 心理健康:成功的关键

D) 小心心理问题

【答案】 A (主旨题) Mental Health: Tool Case of the Mind

【定位】 Mental health is the seed that contains self-esteem—confidence in ourselves and an ability to trust in our common sense. Mental health is the source of creativity for solving problems, resolving conflict... It gives us patience... It allows us to see the beauty that surrounds us each moment.

心理健康是蕴含自尊的种子——是对自己的信心、对常识的信任;它是解决问题、化解冲突的创造力之源.....它赋予我们耐心.....它让我们看见每一刻环绕我们的美。

【信号】 全段排比 Mental health is / It gives / It allows. 全文 (尤其第2段) 用 Mental health is the source of creativity、It gives us patience、It allows us to see the beauty 等排比, 反复罗列心理健康 "能装下/能产出" 的种种好处——这种 "一物之内盛着诸多功用" 的结构, 正是 "工具箱" 标题的依据。

【替换】 Mental health is the source of creativity for solving problems, resolving conflict ↔

Mental Health: Tool Case of the Mind

诸多功用之源=心智工具箱

【排除】 B) **原词陷阱**

B 的 How to Gain Mental Health 盗用了第1段 we don't know how to gain access to it 里的 gain, 但全文重心是讲心理健康 "是什么、有什么用", 几乎没教 "如何获得" 的方法, B 以局部当全篇。

借用原文: we don't know how to gain access to it

C) **未提及**

C 的 Mental Health: The Key to Success 把心理健康说成 "成功之钥", 但全文谈的是耐心、看得开、内在平和、快乐生活, 从未把它与 "success (成功)" 挂钩, 属无中生有。

D) **与原文相反**

D 的 Be Careful of Mental Problems 谈 "警惕心理问题", 是负面警示口吻; 而全文自始至终在正面赞美心理健康的种种好处 (Mental health is our birthright), 基调相反, 标题跑偏。

借用原文: Mental health is our birthright

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

1 As career planning is very essential in your career, I would like to offer some tips about how to do career planning.

由于职业规划在你的职业生涯中至关重要,我想就如何进行职业规划提供一些建议。

2 Study yourself. This is the key to career planning. Understanding what you are like, what you value, and what kind of person you want to become is the foundation for all career planning. In studying yourself, you examine your strengths and weaknesses, your goals, and the trends in your personal development. The self-understanding that you gain enables you to imagine how certain occupations may best fit your personality, interests, abilities, and goals. All career decisions require us to learn both about ourselves and about work, and to integrate these two kinds of knowledge.

研究自己。这是职业规划的关键。了解自己是什么样的人、重视什么以及想成为什么样的人,是所有职业规划的基础。在研究自己时,你要审视自己的优势和劣势、目标以及个人发展的趋势。你获得的自我理解使你能够想象某些职业如何最适合你的性格、兴趣、能力和目标。所有职业决策都要求我们既了解自己又了解工作,并整合这两种知识。

3 Make a list of short and long term career goals. Consider your individual skills, talents, interests and hobbies. You may realize that your daily struggle with new technologies is a source of frustration that you would like to eliminate. List all the goals you have for your work life.

列出短期和长期职业目标清单。考虑你个人的技能、才能、兴趣和爱好。你可能会意识到,日常与新技术的斗争是你想要消除的挫折来源。列出你对工作生活的所有目标。

4 Assign a time frame to each goal. Some may be achievable in the near future. Others may require years of efforts. Many will probably lead to a series of goals that you must accomplish over time to

reach your desired end result. If your ultimate goal is to have a managerial role, you may need to become a trainer first, then a supervisor.

为每个目标分配时间框架。有些目标可能在不久的将来就能实现。其他目标可能需要多年努力。许多目标可能会导致一系列目标,你必须随着时间推移逐步完成这些目标才能达到期望的最终结果。如果你的最终目标是担任管理角色,你可能需要先成为培训师,然后成为主管。

5 Add specific action steps to your plan that will help you to achieve each goal. Research classes that may help you become more familiar with new technologies. Make a list of classes that you want to take, and then schedule a time to meet with your manager to discuss opportunities for pursuing this type of education.

在计划中添加具体行动步骤,这些步骤将帮助你实现每个目标。研究可能帮助你更熟悉新技术的课程。列出你想上的课程清单,然后安排时间与你的管理者会面,讨论追求这类教育的机会。

6 Write a detailed description of your end goals for each year over the next five years. By the end of the first year, you may want to have a few successful projects under your belt. As the second year comes to a close, you might want to be promoted to a higher position, and so on. Be clear about the changes that you want to see happen, when they should take place, and what steps you will take to get where you want to be.

为未来五年中的每一年写出最终目标的详细描述。到第一年年底,你可能想要完成几个成功的项目。到第二年结束时,你可能想要晋升到更高的职位,依此类推。明确你希望看到的变化、这些变化应该在何时发生以及你将采取什么步骤到达你想要的位置。

7 Career planning does not guarantee that all the problems, difficulties, or decision-making situations that you face in the future will be solved. Nor can any formula be given to do that. But career planning should help you to approach and cope better with new problems, such as deciding whether or not to enter educational or training programs, deciding whether or not to change jobs, and analyzing the difficulties you are having with a situation or a person.

职业规划不能保证你在未来面临的所有问题、困难或决策情况都能得到解决。任何公式也无法做到这一点。但职业规划应该帮助你更好地处理和应对新问题,例如决定是否参加教育或培训项目、决定是否换工作以及分析你在某种情况或与某个人相处时遇到的困难。

23. A) Studying hard for a relatively high degree.

B) Having enough knowledge about different careers.

C) Understanding the new trend of career planning.

D) Knowing more about yourself.

【题目】 What is the fundamental step of career planning?

【翻译】 职业规划的基本步骤是什么?

A) 努力学习以获得相对较高的学位。 B) 对不同职业有足够的了解。

C) 理解职业规划的新趋势。 D) 更多地了解你自己。

【答案】 D (细节题) Knowing more about yourself.

【定位】 Study yourself. This is the key to career planning. Understanding what you are like, what you value, and what kind of person you want to become is the foundation for all career planning.
研究你自己。这是职业规划的关键。理解你是怎样的人、你看重什么、你想成为什么样的人，是一切职业规划的基础。

【信号】 key+foundation 双重'最根本'信号。这句连用了两个排序信号：This is the key to career planning 的 key（关键）和 is the foundation for all career planning 的 foundation（基础），都在说'Study yourself 是最根本的一步'，正好对应题干的 fundamental step，是典型的'信号词锁答案句'。

【替换】 Study yourself ↔ **Knowing more about yourself**

study yourself=know yourself 同义改写

Understanding what you are like, what you value, and what kind of person you want to become ↔

Knowing more about yourself

把一长串自我认识概括成 know yourself

【排除】 A) 未提及

Studying hard for a relatively high degree 把'努力考高学历'当成最根本一步，这是考生最容易凭常识填的答案，但录音从头到尾在讲'研究自己、定目标、排时间表'，根本没说要先考高学历，属于用常识代替原文的典型坑。

B) 原词陷阱

Having enough knowledge about different careers 借了录音反复出现的 career 一词制造耳熟。原文确实说要 learn both about ourselves and about work，但强调的是先'了解自己'这一根本，'了解工作/职业'是与之并列的另一半，不是被抬到 key/foundation 位置的那一项，故答非所问。

借用原文：learn both about ourselves and about work

C) 原词陷阱

Understanding the new trend of career planning 借了 career planning 这个贯穿全文的词组充耳熟，但录音只讲怎么做规划的步骤，从未提'新趋势 new trend'，是把原词拼上一个原文没有的概念。

借用原文：how to do career planning

24. A) Ask for professional advice from experienced people.

B) Bring it down to a practical level.

C) Divide it into smaller and achievable goals.

D) Find an objective standard to reevaluate your ability.

【题目】 According to the speaker, what should you do if your ultimate aim is rather ambitious?

【翻译】 根据说话者的观点,如果你的最终目标相当宏大,你应该做什么?

A) 向有经验的人寻求专业建议。 B) 将它降到一个切实可行的水平。

C) 将它分解成更小的、可实现的目标。 D) 找到一个客观标准来重新评估你的能力。

【答案】 C (细节题) Divide it into smaller and achievable goals.

【定位】 Many will probably lead to a series of goals that you must accomplish over time to reach your desired end result. If your ultimate goal is to have a managerial role, you may need to become a trainer first, then a supervisor.

很多目标很可能会引出一连串你必须逐步完成的目标，才能达到你想要的最终结果。如果你的终极目标是当上管理者，你可能需要先成为一名培训员，再成为一名主管。

【信号】 举例信号：用 **managerial role 拆成 trainer→supervisor**。原文用 If your ultimate goal is to have a managerial role 直接呼应题干的 ultimate aim，并用一个例子演示把大目标拆成小步骤——a series of goals that you must accomplish over time 和 become a trainer first, then a supervisor，这个'大目标→一连串小目标'的举例就是答案信号。

【替换】 a series of goals that you must accomplish over time ↔

Divide it into smaller and achievable goals

'一连串需逐步完成的目标' = 拆成小而可实现的目标

become a trainer first, then a supervisor ↔ **smaller and achievable goals**

trainer→supervisor 的台阶 = smaller goals

【排除】 A) **未提及**

Ask for professional advice from experienced people 是生活里应对难题最顺的反应，但录音针对'大目标'给的是'自己拆成小目标'，从未让你去请教有经验的人，属于用常识补原文的坑。

B) **偷换概念**

Bring it down to a practical level (让它落到可操作层面) 和正确项意思相近、最易混，但原文针对大目标讲的具体动作是'分解成一连串小目标' (divide)，不是泛泛的'落实到可操作'；B 把具体的'拆分'换成了模糊的'落实'，方向虽近却不是原文那个动作。

借用原文：lead to a series of goals that you must accomplish over time

D) **未提及**

Find an objective standard to reevaluate your ability 听着像在谈能力评估，但录音针对大目标讲的是'分解目标'，从未提到要'找客观标准重新评估你的能力 reevaluate your ability'，是凭'宏大目标→评估能力'的联想编出来的。

25. A) To help you to deal with new problems you may meet with in your career better.

B) To ensure that you achieve something big sometime in the future.

C) To shorten the time you are tangled up with tricky situations.

D) To accelerate the process of climbing up the social ladder.

【题目】 What is the meaning of making career plans?

【翻译】制定职业规划的意义是什么？

- A) 帮助你更好地处理职业生涯中可能遇到的新问题。
- B) 确保你在未来某个时候取得重大成就。 c) 缩短你被棘手情况困扰的时间。
- D) 加快攀登社会阶梯的进程。

【答案】A (细节题)

To help you to deal with new problems you may meet with in your career better.

【定位】Career planning does not guarantee that all the problems, difficulties, or decision-making situations that you face in the future will be solved. But career planning should help you to approach and cope better with new problems, such as deciding whether or not to enter educational or training programs, deciding whether or not to change jobs.

职业规划并不能保证你将来面对的所有问题、困难或需要决策的情形都会被解决。但职业规划应该能帮助你更好地应对处理你遇到的新问题，比如决定是否进入教育或培训项目、决定是否换工作。

【信号】转折 But 之后才是真意。原文先用 does not guarantee that all the problems... will be solved 否定一种夸大说法，紧接 But career planning should help you to approach and cope better with new problems 用 But 转折，转折后的这句才是讲者对'规划意义'的真正落点——典型的'转折后才是答案'信号。

【替换】help you to approach and cope better with new problems ↔

help you to deal with new problems you may meet with in your career better

cope better with=deal with...better 同义替换

should help you ↔ To help you

should help=help, 留余地的语气一致

【排除】B) 与原文相反

To ensure that you achieve something big 的 ensure 与原文 does not guarantee 的 guarantee 撞车，但原文是'并不保证'，B 却说成'保证你成就大事'，极性正好反了——原文否定的夸大说法被它当成了答案。

借用原文：does not guarantee that all the problems... will be solved

C) 原词陷阱

To shorten the time you are tangled up with tricky situations 借了原文反复出现的 problems、situations 充耳熟，但原文只说帮你'更好地应对'新问题，从没说能'缩短你陷在棘手处境里的时间 shorten the time'，shorten 这个量化承诺是凭空加的。

借用原文：cope better with new problems, such as... analyzing the difficulties you are having with a situation or a person

D) 过度推断

To accelerate the process of climbing up the social ladder 听着励志，但录音讲的意义是'更好应对新问题'，并未承诺职业规划能'加速向上爬社会阶梯 climbing up the social ladder'，是把规划的作用夸张引申。

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。

M: And that's going to affect us, as if we didn't have enough problems on our hands.

第9段，第1句

"as if" 引导的方式状语从句配合虚拟语气是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，"be going to" 将来时也是高频结构。本句结构具有较高的典型性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

Then when the person doesn't turn out to be who they thought he or she was, they start thinking maybe I can change him or her.

第2段，第2句

覆盖主谓宾、系表、状语、宾语从句、表语从句、时间状语从句等多种成分和从句类型；表语从句中插入语 they thought 和关系代词 who 的双重功能是典型易错点，训练价值高。

I don't especially love life on the road, but I figure if you are lucky enough to be able to do what you truly love doing, you've got the ultimate in life.

第4段，第2句

句子成分丰富：包含主语、谓语、宾语、表语、状语（程度、条件、方式），且宾语从句、条件状语从句、嵌套宾语从句等多种从句类型并存。特别是 figure 后直接接 if 引导的宾语从句、条件从句内嵌套 what 引导的宾语从句，以及 enough to do 结构，都是值得练习的易错点。

M: You'd think I'd be used to it by now.

第8段，第1句

think 接省略 that 的宾语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构，would 表推测也是常考用法，be used to 固定搭配也经常出现。整体句式非常典型，掌握后可以广泛迁移到类似的 think/believe/suppose 等接从句的句型。

You go to a little town in Japan, where nobody speaks English, yet they know you on sight and know all your music.

第8段，第3句

本句涵盖主语、谓语、宾语、状语、定语从句等多种成分,且包含并列谓语和非限制性定语从句的区分,成分种类较丰富,适合练习从句识别和成分划分,有一定训练价值。

Team management calls for new skills if personnel potential is to be fully realized.

第1段，第4句

主句加条件状语从句的结构是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，“if”引导的条件从句也是高频考点。“be + to do”结构虽不算最核心的必考点，但在正式书面语中常见。整体结构具有较好的代表性和可迁移性，学习后可应用于类似句式的理解。

Furthermore, the issue is not just how the team can function more effectively, but how it integrates with the overall organization, or society that it supposes it serves.

第1段，第8句

本句涵盖主系表结构、表语从句、定语从句、并列表语、方式状语、介词短语作状语等多种成分，成分种类较丰富。not just...but 并列结构和 how 引导的表语从句是常见易错点，定语从句中关系代词 that 同时作引导词和宾语也值得练习。作为划成分练习句，收益较高。

Therefore, team building may be necessary in order to improve the group's performance.

第1段，第10句

主系表加目的状语是常见句式，情态动词表推测也是考试常考点，但简单句在真题中占比较小，典型性中等，学习后可迁移到类似推测或结论性表达的场景。

Casey, an expert in this field, suggests that the cooperation process within teams must be organized, promoted and managed.

第1段，第11句

主句 + that 引导宾语从句的结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,suggest 等引导宾语从句的动词也是常考点。被动语态在从句中的使用也符合学术和正式文本的典型特征,学习后可迁移到大量类似句子。

Together, the team may then produce something new, unique and superior to that of any one member.

第1段，第13句

简单句中使用情态动词加宾语带定语的结构较为常见,句首状语和谓语中插入副词也是四六级常考句式,有一定代表性和复用价值

Although large companies could easily set up their own advertising departments, write their own advertisements and buy media space themselves, they tend to use the services of large advertising agencies.

第1段，第5句

让步状语从句（Although 引导）+ 主句的结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，且本句展示了从句内部并列谓语和主句对比的典型用法。掌握这种结构后，可以迁移到大量类似的让步逻辑表达中

Furthermore, stepping away from a problem before discussing it allows time to gain objectivity, as well as empathy for the other person or persons involved.

第5段，第5句

结构典型性很高。动名词短语作主语、及物动词带宾语、宾语带不定式后置定语、"as well as"并列结构，这些都是四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现的句式；掌握本句的分析方法后，可直接迁移到大量类似结构的句子上，实用性强。

Paraphrasing what the other person has said to make sure we have understood correctly and refraining from offering advice unless asked to do so are two more ways to listen effectively.

第8段，第4句

涵盖动名词短语作主语、宾语从句、状语从句、不定式短语、省略结构、被动语态等多种成分类型，特别是两个并列的超长动名词短语作主语这一易错点，以及从句嵌套在非谓语结构中的复杂归属关系，训练价值高。

Thank you for listening.

第9段，第1句

祈使句在口语和应用文中常见，但在四六级和考研阅读真题中出现频率较低，不属于重点考查句式。作为基础句型有一定代表性，但迁移价值不如复合句。

We don't have to learn how to be mentally healthy; it is built into us in the same way that our bodies know how to heal a cut or mend a broken bone.

第1段，第2句

并列句+定语从句+宾语从句的组合是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,尤其是 "in the same way that..." 引导类比论证的结构非常典型。掌握此句后,学生可迁移到大量类似的长难句分析中,实用性强。

It allows us to have perspective on our lives—the ability to not take ourselves too seriously, to laugh at ourselves, to see the bigger picture, and to see that things will work out.

第2段，第2句

句子覆盖主谓宾补结构和宾语从句,宾补部分包含同位语和多个并列不定式,成分种类较丰富。特别是破折号引出同位语、并列不定式的识别、以及宾语从句的定位,都是值得练习的考点,具有一定训练价值。

Mental health allows us to view others with sympathy if they are having troubles, with kindness if they are in pain, and with unconditional love no matter who they are.

第2段，第4句

"allow somebody to do" 结构、并列的介词短语、条件状语从句、让步状语从句 ("no matter" 结构) 都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。整句展示了如何用并列和从句表达复杂条件关系,具有很强的代表性和迁移价值。

Mental health is the source of creativity for solving problems, resolving conflict, making our surroundings more beautiful, managing our home life, or coming up with a creative business idea or invention to make our lives easier.

第2段，第5句

本句成分丰富且具有典型训练价值:主系表结构清晰,表语中包含多层定语修饰(介词短语"of creativity"+介词短语"for..." +并列动名词+不定式目的状语),可以训练学习者识别定语的范围和层次。五个并列动名词短语的识别、"to make"作目的状语修饰invention而非整个表语等,都是容易出错的考点,适合作为成分划分的练习材料。

Among human's various abilities, which one has the same mechanism as mental health?

第20题 题干

句式具有一定典型性。疑问句 + 句首介词短语状语 + 比较结构 ("the same ... as") 是四六级阅读和写作中的常见组合，学生掌握后可应用于类似的比较或询问场景，迁移性较好。

If your ultimate goal is to have a managerial role, you may need to become a trainer first, then a supervisor.

第4段，第5句

条件状语从句 + 主句的结构是四六级和考研真题中的常见句式，情态动词表推测也是高频考点。句中 "first, then" 的时间顺序并列在阅读理解和写作中经常出现，学习本句的结构模式可以在多种语境中复用。

Nor can any formula be given to do that.

第7段，第2句

本句包含倒装结构、情态动词、被动语态和不定式状语，成分种类丰富。倒装是四六级和考研常考的易错点，被动语态和情态动词的组合也是重点，作为划分成分的练习句收益高。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本卷出现的 304 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。

mental

B1

adj. 精神的

本卷18次 · 真题 120 句

advertising

B1

n. 广告业

本卷18次 · 真题 72 句

career

B1

n. 职业

本卷14次 · 真题 106 句

effective

B1

adj. 有效的，起作用的

本卷9次 · 真题 94 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本卷8次 · 真题 568 句

planning B1

n. 规划

本卷8次 · 真题 21 句

agency B2

n. 代理机构

本卷7次 · 真题 42 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本卷6次 · 真题 205 句

organization B1

n. 组织

本卷6次 · 真题 73 句

product A2

n. 产品

本卷5次 · 真题 271 句

essential B1

adj. 必不可少的

本卷5次 · 真题 55 句

effectively B2

adv. 有效地

本卷5次 · 真题 43 句

exchange B1

n. 交换

本卷5次 · 真题 21 句

objective B2

n. 目标

本卷5次 · 真题 19 句

medium B1

adj. 中等的

本卷4次 · 真题 98 句

gain B1

v. 获得; 赢得

本卷4次 · 真题 96 句

realize B1

v. 意识到, 认识到

本卷4次 · 真题 64 句

management B1

n. 管理

本卷4次 · 真题 63 句

campaign B2

n. 运动

本卷4次 · 真题 57 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本卷3次 · 真题 244 句

relationship

B1

n. 关系

本卷3次·真题 168 句

accord

C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本卷3次·真题 167 句

issue

B1

n. 问题

本卷3次·真题 158 句

individual

B2

adj. 单独的

本卷3次·真题 142 句

potential

B2

adj. 潜在的

本卷3次·真题 92 句

promote

B2

v. 促进

本卷3次·真题 82 句

maintain

B1

v. 维持

本卷3次·真题 64 句

specific

B2

adj. 具体的

本卷3次·真题 59 句

solve

A2

v. 解决 (问题、困难)

本卷3次·真题 54 句

commercial

B2

adj. 商业的

本卷3次·真题 43 句

fully

B1

adv. 完全地

本卷3次·真题 43 句

budget

B1

n. 预算

本卷3次·真题 37 句

lecture

B1

n. 讲座

本卷3次·真题 35 句

cooperation

B2

n. 合作

本卷3次·真题 26 句

calm

B1

adj. 平静的

本卷3次·真题 21 句

distraction

B2

n. 分心

本卷3次·真题 21 句

ad

A2

n. 广告

本卷3次·真题 20 句

ultimate

B2

adj. 最终的

本卷3次·真题 19 句

following

B1

adj. 接下来的

本卷3次·真题 15 句

integrate

C1

v. 使融入

本卷3次·真题 14 句

sharp

A2

adj. 锋利的, 尖锐的

本卷3次·真题 11 句

patience

B1

n. 耐心

本卷3次·真题 10 句

personnel

B2

n. 全体员工

本卷3次·真题 8 句

focus

B1

n. 重点

本卷2次·真题 200 句

tend

B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本卷2次·真题 170 句

consumer

B1

n. 消费者

本卷2次·真题 165 句

view

A2

n. 观点, 看法

本卷2次·真题 134 句

process

B1

n. 过程

本卷2次·真题 126 句

rate

A2

n. 速度

本卷2次·真题 121 句

resource

B1

n. 资源

本卷2次·真题 119 句

performance

B1

n. 表演

本卷2次·真题 98 句

lack

B1

v. 缺少

本卷2次·真题 89 句

customer A2

n. 顾客, 客户

本卷2次·真题 87 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本卷2次·真题 87 句

traditional B1

adj. 传统的

本卷2次·真题 84 句

type A2

n. 类型

本卷2次·真题 84 句

professional B1

adj. 专业的

本卷2次·真题 82 句

further B1

adv. 更远地

本卷2次·真题 79 句

source B1

n. 来源

本卷2次·真题 75 句

conflict B2

n. 冲突

本卷2次·真题 66 句

creative B1

adj. 有创造力的

本卷2次·真题 65 句

trend B1

n. 趋势

本卷2次·真题 63 句

occur B1

v. 发生, 出现

本卷2次·真题 62 句

generally B1

adv. 通常, 一般地

本卷2次·真题 60 句

approach B1

v. 靠近, 接近 (在空间或时间上)

本卷2次·真题 59 句

overall B1

adj. 总体的

本卷2次·真题 58 句

ensure B2

v. 确保

本卷2次·真题 57 句

loss B1

n. 丧失

本卷2次·真题 56 句

particular B2

adj. 特定的

本卷2次·真题 52 句

balance B1

n. 平衡

本卷2次·真题 49 句

cell B1

n. 细胞

本卷2次·真题 47 句

staff B1

n. 全体员工

本卷2次·真题 44 句

recognize B1

v. 认出

本卷2次·真题 42 句

alternative B2

n. 可供选择的事物

本卷2次·真题 41 句

contact B1

n. 联系

本卷2次·真题 34 句

expectation B2

n. 期待;预期

本卷2次·真题 32 句

household B1

n. 家庭

本卷2次·真题 30 句

reputation B2

n. 名声

本卷2次·真题 30 句

confidence B1

n. 信心

本卷2次·真题 28 句

payment B1

n. 支付

本卷2次·真题 24 句

commitment B2

n. 承诺

本卷2次·真题 23 句

relate B1

v. 使有联系, 把...联系起来

本卷2次·真题 23 句

musician A2

n. 音乐家;演奏者

本卷2次·真题 21 句

percentage B1

n. 百分比, 百分率

本卷2次·真题 21 句

involved B1

adj. 参与的

本卷2次·真题 20 句

prospect B2

n. 可能性

本卷2次·真题 19 句

superior B2

adj. 更好的

本卷2次·真题 19 句

flow B1

v. 流动

本卷2次·真题 18 句

consist B2

v. 由...组成

本卷2次·真题 16 句

tip A2

n. 小费

本卷2次·真题 16 句

stressed B1

adj. 焦虑不安的

本卷2次·真题 13 句

affair B2

n. 事务

本卷2次·真题 12 句

aggressive B2

adj. 好斗的

本卷2次·真题 12 句

cue B2

n. 提示

本卷2次·真题 12 句

deficit C1

n. 赤字

本卷2次·真题 12 句

overly B2

adv. 过度地

本卷2次·真题 9 句

prestige C1

n. 威望

本卷2次·真题 9 句

furthermore B2

adv. 此外

本卷2次·真题 8 句

listener B1

n. 听者

本卷2次·真题 8 句

unrealistic B2

adj. 不切实际的

本卷2次·真题 8 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本卷1次·真题 228 句

employee A2

n. 雇员, 员工

本卷1次·真题 190 句

actually A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本卷1次·真题 182 句

system A2

n. 系统

本卷1次·真题 176 句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本卷1次·真题 138 句

negative B1

adj. 否定的

本卷1次·真题 132 句

stress B1

n. 压力

本卷1次·真题 126 句

design B1

n. 设计

本卷1次·真题 119 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本卷1次·真题 119 句

affect B1

v. 影响

本卷1次·真题 116 句

project A2

n. 项目

本卷1次·真题 116 句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本卷1次·真题 115 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本卷1次·真题 114 句

quality A2

n. 质量

本卷1次·真题 112 句

support A2

v. 支持

本卷1次·真题 103 句

economy B1

n. 经济

本卷1次·真题 102 句

access B1

n. 进入

本卷1次·真题 101 句

case A2

n. 情况

本卷1次·真题 97 句

according B1

prep. 根据

本卷1次·真题 96 句

account A2

n. 账户

本卷1次·真题 93 句

physical B1

adj. 身体的

本卷1次·真题 91 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本卷1次·真题 88 句

amount A2

n. 数量

本卷1次·真题 84 句

understanding B1

n. 理解;领悟

本卷1次·真题 84 句

region B1

n. 地区

本卷1次·真题 78 句

current B1

adj. 现在的

本卷1次·真题 72 句

workplace B1

n. 工作场所

本卷1次·真题 70 句

cultural B1

adj. 文化的

本卷1次·真题 68 句

enable B1

v. 使能够

本卷1次·真题 68 句

thinking A2

n. 思考

本卷1次·真题 68 句

attract B1

v. 吸引 (注意力、兴趣)

本卷1次·真题 67 句

easily A2

adv. 容易地

本卷1次·真题 65 句

available A2

adj. 可获得的

本卷1次·真题 63 句

strategy B2

n. 策略

本卷1次·真题 63 句

various B1

adj. 各种各样的

本卷1次·真题 63 句

complex B2

adj. 复杂的, 难懂的

本卷1次·真题 61 句

conduct B2

v. 组织并实施

本卷1次·真题 59 句

figure A2

n. 数字

本卷1次·真题 58 句

media B1

n. 大众传播媒介 (报刊、电视、广播、互联...

本卷1次·真题 58 句

aim B1

v. 瞄准

本卷1次·真题 57 句

particularly B2

adv. 尤其, 特别 (强调某事物)

本卷1次·真题 57 句

purchase B1

v. 购买

本卷1次·真题 55 句

principle B2

n. 原则, 准则

本卷1次·真题 54 句

struggle B1

v. 奋斗

本卷1次·真题 54 句

unique B2

adj. 独特的

本卷1次·真题 54 句

beauty A2

n. 美

本卷1次·真题 53 句

email A2

n. 电子邮件

本卷1次·真题 53 句

audience A2

n. 观众

本卷1次·真题 52 句

contain B1

v. 包含, 含有

本卷1次·真题 52 句

response B1

n. 回答

本卷1次·真题 52 句

rely B1

v. 依赖;依靠

本卷1次·真题 51 句

aspect B2

n. 方面

本卷1次·真题 50 句

advance B1

v. 前进

本卷1次·真题 48 句

appeal B2

v. 呼吁

本卷1次·真题 48 句

status B2

n. 地位

本卷1次·真题 48 句

adopt B1

v. 采纳

本卷1次·真题 46 句

detail B1

n. 细节

本卷1次·真题 46 句

exactly B1

adv. 精确地

本卷1次·真题 46 句

personality B1

n. 个性

本卷1次·真题 46 句

creativity B2

n. 创造力

本卷1次·真题 45 句

demonstrate B2

v. 证明

本卷1次·真题 45 句

adapt B2

v. 适应, 适合 (新环境、新情况)

本卷1次·真题 44 句

educational B1

adj. 教育的

本卷1次·真题 44 句

pursue B2

v. 追求

本卷1次·真题 43 句

critical B2

adj. 批评的

本卷1次·真题 42 句

practical B1

adj. 实际的

本卷1次·真题 42 句

signal B1

n. 信号

本卷1次·真题 42 句

addition A2

n. 增加

本卷1次·真题 41 句

department A2

n. 部门

本卷1次·真题 41 句

schedule A2

n. 时间表

本卷1次·真题 41 句

function B1

n. 功能

本卷1次·真题 40 句

attempt B1

v. 试图

本卷1次·真题 39 句

priority B2

n. 优先事项

本卷1次·真题 39 句

perspective B2

n. 观点

本卷1次·真题 38 句

indeed B1

adv. 确实, 的确 (强调肯定)

本卷1次·真题 37 句

relatively B2

adv. 相对地

本卷1次·真题 37 句

client B1

n. 客户

本卷1次·真题 36 句

nutrition B2

n. 营养

本卷1次·真题 36 句

means A2

n. 方法

本卷1次·真题 35 句

talent B1

n. 天赋

本卷1次·真题 35 句

highly B1

adv. 非常

本卷1次·真题 34 句

proposal B2

n. 提议

本卷1次·真题 34 句

series B1

n. 系列

本卷1次·真题 33 句

handle A2

v. 处理

本卷1次·真题 32 句

cultivate B2

v. 培养，发展（技能、态度、关系等）

本卷1次·真题 31 句

frequently B1

adv. 频繁地

本卷1次·真题 31 句

gather B1

v. 聚集，集合

本卷1次·真题 31 句

obvious B1

adj. 明显的

本卷1次·真题 31 句

wild A2

adj. 野生的

本卷1次·真题 31 句

contract B2

n. 合同

本卷1次·真题 30 句

eliminate B2

v. 消除

本卷1次·真题 30 句

employ B1

v. 雇用

本卷1次·真题 30 句

proportion B2

n. 部分

本卷1次·真题 30 句

statement B1

n. 声明

本卷1次·真题 30 句

hire A2

v. 雇用

本卷1次·真题 29 句

closely B1

adv. 紧密地

本卷1次·真题 28 句

familiar B1

adj. 熟悉的

本卷1次·真题 28 句

satisfaction B2

n. 满意

本卷1次·真题 28 句

therefore B1

adv. 因此, 所以

本卷1次·真题 28 句

truly B1

adv. 真正地

本卷1次·真题 28 句

analyze B2

v. 分析

本卷1次·真题 27 句

expression B1

n. 表达

本卷1次·真题 27 句

description B1

n. 描述

本卷1次·真题 26 句

distance A2

n. 距离

本卷1次·真题 26 句

persuade B1

v. 说服

本卷1次·真题 26 句

target B1

n. 目标, 靶子

本卷1次·真题 26 句

accelerate B2

v. 加速

本卷1次·真题 25 句

component B2

n. 组成部分

本卷1次·真题 25 句

foundation B2

n. 基础, 根基

本卷1次·真题 25 句

numerous B2

adj. 众多的, 许多的

本卷1次·真题 25 句

rare B1

adj. 稀有的

本卷1次·真题 25 句

intelligent B1

adj. 聪明的

本卷1次·真题 24 句

leading B1

adj. 最重要的

本卷1次·真题 24 句

ordinary B1

adj. 普通的

本卷1次·真题 24 句

provider B2

n. 供应者

本卷1次·真题 24 句

technique B1

n. 技术

本卷1次·真题 24 句

prepared A2

adj. 准备好的

本卷1次·真题 23 句

productive B2

adj. 富有成效的

本卷1次·真题 23 句

strength B1

n. 力量

本卷1次·真题 23 句

assign B1

v. 分配 (任务、工作)

本卷1次·真题 22 句

naturally B1

adv. 自然地

本卷1次·真题 22 句

prior B2

adj. 先前的, 之前的

本卷1次·真题 22 句

capable B1

adj. 有能力的

本卷1次·真题 21 句

encounter B2

v. 遇到

本卷1次·真题 21 句

lifelong B2

adj. 终身的

本卷1次·真题 21 句

preparation B1

n. 准备

本卷1次·真题 21 句

resolve B2

v. 解决 (问题、困难)

本卷1次·真题 21 句

trial B2

n. 审判, 审讯

本卷1次·真题 21 句

capability B2

n. 能力

本卷1次·真题 20 句

exotic B2

adj. 异国情调的;外来的

本卷1次·真题 20 句

steady B1

adj. 稳定的

本卷1次·真题 20 句

wisdom B2

n. 智慧

本卷1次·真题 20 句

immune B2

adj. 有免疫力的

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

accomplish B2

v. 完成, 实现 (任务、目标)

本卷1次·真题 18 句

bone A2

n. 骨

本卷1次·真题 18 句

cope B2

v. 应对

本卷1次·真题 18 句

mutual B2

adj. 相互的

本卷1次·真题 18 句

perfectly B1

adv. 完美地

本卷1次·真题 18 句

seriously B1

adv. 严肃地

本卷1次·真题 18 句

essentially B2

adv. 本质上

本卷1次·真题 17 句

exhibit B2

v. 展览

本卷1次·真题 17 句

guarantee B2

n. 保证

本卷1次·真题 17 句

urgent B2

adj. 紧急的, 急迫的

本卷1次·真题 17 句

atmosphere

B2

n. 气氛

本卷1次·真题 16句

brief

B1

adj. 简短的;短暂的

本卷1次·真题 16句

hidden

B1

adj. 隐藏的

本卷1次·真题 16句

investor

B2

n. 投资者

本卷1次·真题 16句

possess

B2

v. 拥有, 持有 (财产、特质等)

本卷1次·真题 16句

refrain

C1

v. 克制

本卷1次·真题 16句

stimulate

B2

v. 刺激

本卷1次·真题 16句

surround

B1

v. 围绕

本卷1次·真题 16句

existence

B2

n. 存在;生存

本卷1次·真题 15句

facial

B2

adj. 面部的

本卷1次·真题 15句

fundamental

B2

adj. 基本的

本卷1次·真题 15句

interpersonal

B2

adj. 人际的

本卷1次·真题 15句

ladder

A2

n. 梯子

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

occasionally

B1

adv. 偶尔

本卷1次·真题 15句

promising

B2

adj. 有希望的

本卷1次·真题 15句

suitable B1

adj. 合适的

本卷1次·真题 15句

supposed B1

adj. 应该的

本卷1次·真题 15句

virtually B2

adv. 几乎,差不多

本卷1次·真题 15句

actively B1

adv. 积极主动地

本卷1次·真题 14句

inform B1

v. 告知, 通知 (正式地告诉某人某事)

本卷1次·真题 14句

limitation B2

n. 限制

本卷1次·真题 14句

pain A2

n. 疼痛

本卷1次·真题 14句

equip B1

v. 装备

本卷1次·真题 13句

formula B2

n. 公式

本卷1次·真题 13句

inner B1

adj. 内部的, 里面的

本卷1次·真题 13句

instant B1

n. 瞬间, 刹那

本卷1次·真题 13句

occupation B1

n. 职业

本卷1次·真题 13句

supervisor B2

n. 监督者

本卷1次·真题 13句

ambitious B2

adj. 有雄心的

本卷1次·真题 12句

frustration B2

n. 挫败感

本卷1次·真题 12句

mechanism B2

n. 机制

本卷1次·真题 12句

optimism B2

n. 乐观;乐观主义

本卷1次·真题 12 句

realistic B2

adj. 现实的

本卷1次·真题 12 句

restore B2

v. 恢复, 使复原

本卷1次·真题 12 句

automatically B1

adv. 自动地

本卷1次·真题 11 句

changing A2

v. 改变

本卷1次·真题 11 句

commonly B1

adv. 通常, 常常

本卷1次·真题 11 句

enterprise B2

n. 公司

本卷1次·真题 11 句

frame B1

n. 框架

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

advertise B1

v. 为...做广告

本卷1次·真题 10 句

detailed B2

adj. 详细的, 细致的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

kindness B1

n. 善良;仁慈(品质)

本卷1次·真题 10 句

mentally B2

adv. 精神上

本卷1次·真题 10 句

misconception C1

n. 错误的看法

本卷1次·真题 10 句

upset B1

adj. 难过的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

verbal B2

adj. 口头的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

desired

B1

adj. 期望的

本卷1次·真题9句

distribute

B2

v. 分发

本卷1次·真题9句

fascinating

B2

adj. 迷人的

本卷1次·真题9句

functional

B2

adj. 实用的

本卷1次·真题9句

indication

B2

n. 迹象

本卷1次·真题9句

minimum

B2

n. 最小值

本卷1次·真题9句

musical

B1

adj. 音乐的

本卷1次·真题9句

correctly

A2

adv. 正确地

本卷1次·真题8句

formulate

C1

v. 制定

本卷1次·真题8句

persistence

C1

n. 坚持不懈

本卷1次·真题8句

scarcity

C1

n. 缺乏

本卷1次·真题8句

weakness

B1

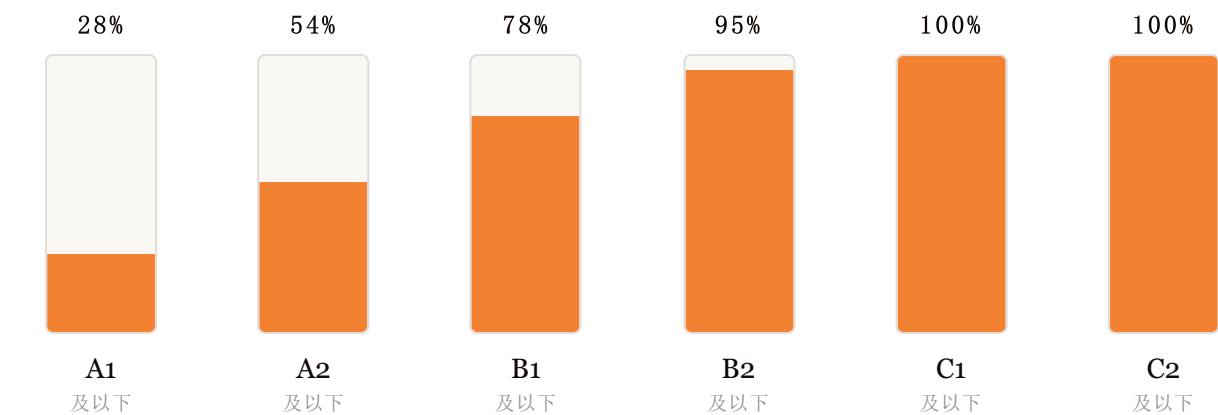
n. 缺点

本卷1次·真题8句

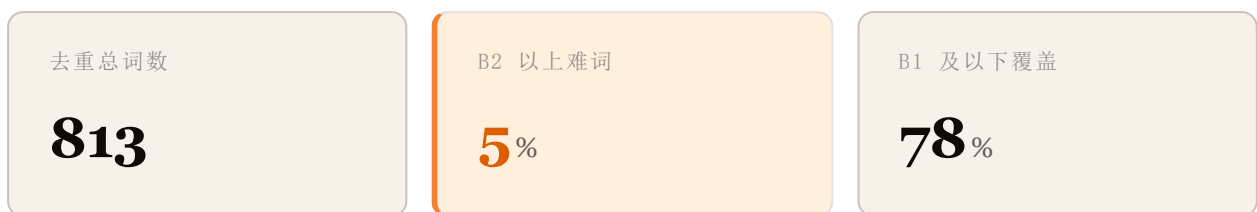
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全卷录音原文 813 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 813 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 37 个·约 5%。



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 813 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2015年12月·第2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 →