

2016年6月·第1套 英语六级听力真题原文与答案解析

PAPER & KEY • 听力题和解析

听力题和解析

本卷全部 25 题的标准答案与完整录音文字稿由懒笔记基于2016年6月·第1套 英语六级听力原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面层级：Part/Section 标题与各节 Directions 照原卷排印——真实听力考卷只印选项，题干由录音念出。其下按录音篇目逐篇排印：每篇先给完整录音文字稿（逐段中译），再逐题给出卷面题目与该题解析（题目、翻译、答案、定位、信号、替换与排除）。

真题卷第1套(2016-06) • 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: So, how long have you been a market research consultant?

M: 那么，你做市场研究顾问多久了？

2 W: Well, I started straight after finishing university.

W: 嗯，我大学一毕业就开始做了。

3 M: Did you study market research?

M: 你学的是市场研究吗？

4 W: Yeah, and it really helped me to get into the industry, but I have to say that it's more important to get experience in different types of market research to find out exactly what you're interested in.

W: 是的，这确实帮我进入了这个行业，但我必须说，更重要的是在不同类型的市场研究中积累经验，以便找出你到底对什么感兴趣。

5 M: So what are you interested in?

M: 那你对什么感兴趣呢？

6 W: Well, at the moment, I specialize in quantitative advertising research, which means that I do two types of projects. Trackers, which are ongoing projects that look at trends or customer satisfaction over a long period of time. The only problem with trackers is that it takes up a lot of your time. But you do build up a good relationship with the client. I also do a couple of ad-hoc jobs which are much shorter projects.

W: 嗯，目前我专门做定量广告研究，也就是说我做两类项目。一类是追踪项目，这是长期进行的项目，用来观察长时间内的趋势或客户满意度。追踪项目唯一的问题是占用你很多时间。但你确实能和客户建立良好的关系。我还做一些临时项目，这些项目时间要短得多。

7 M: What exactly do you mean by ad-hoc jobs?

M: 你说的临时项目具体是什么意思？

8 W: It's basically when companies need quick answers to their questions about their consumers' habits. They just ask for one questionnaire to be sent out, for example, so the time you spend on an ad-hoc project tends to be fairly short.

W: 基本上就是当公司需要快速了解消费者习惯的问题时，他们只是要求发送一份问卷，比如说，所以你在临时项目上花的时间往往相当短。

9 M: Which do you prefer, trackers or ad-hoc?

M: 你更喜欢哪种，追踪项目还是临时项目？

10 W: I like doing both and in fact I need to do both at the same time to keep me from going crazy. I need the variety.

W: 我两种都喜欢做，实际上我需要同时做这两种才能保持不发疯。我需要多样性。

11 M: Can you just explain what process you go through with a new client?

M: 你能解释一下和新客户合作的流程吗？

12 W: Well, together we decide on the methodology and the objectives of the research. I then design a questionnaire. Once the interviewers have been briefed, I send the client a schedule and then they get back to me with deadlines. Once the final charts and tables are ready, I have to check them and organize a presentation.

W: 嗯，我们一起决定研究的方法和目标。然后我设计一份问卷。在访问员得到指示后，我给客户发送一份时间表，然后他们给我反馈截止日期。一旦最终的图表准备好了，我必须检查它们并组织一次演示。

13 M: Hmm, one last question, what do you like and dislike about your job?

M: 嗯，最后一个问题，你喜欢和不喜欢工作的哪些方面？

14 W: As I said, variety is important and as for what I don't like, it has to be the checking of charts and tables.

W: 就像我说的，多样性很重要，至于我不喜欢的，那一定是检查图表了。

1. A) Project organizer.
B) Public relations officer.
C) Marketing manager.
D) Market research consultant.

【题目】 What position does the woman hold in the company?

【翻译】 这位女士在公司担任什么职位？

A) 项目组织者。 B) 公共关系专员。 C) 营销经理。 D) 市场研究顾问。

【答案】 D (细节题) Market research consultant.

【定位】 M: So, how long have you been a market research consultant?

男：那么，你做市场调研顾问多久了？

【信号】 提问者把身份直接说破。答案不在女方应答里，而藏在男方开场提问 how long have you been a market research consultant 里——他张口就点明了对方的职位。对话题的答案句不一定是「回答」，提问方代为说出身份时，那句就是答案句。

【替换】 market research consultant ↔ Market research consultant.

原词原义照搬

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

Project organizer. 录音里只在流程描述时出现过 organize a presentation 的「组织」动作，听到 organize 就联想成「项目组织者」是被动词牵着走，原文并无此头衔。

借用原文：I have to check them and organize a presentation

B) 未提及

Public relations officer. 录音通篇没有出现公关相关说法，纯属凭「市场」联想到「公关」的想当然。

C) 偷换概念

Marketing manager. 与原文 market research consultant 仅一字之差 (marketing manager vs market research consultant)，最易混。但原文白纸黑字是 consultant，不是 manager，属近义头衔偷换。

借用原文：market research consultant

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2. A) Quantitative advertising research.
B) Questionnaire design.
C) Research methodology.
D) Interviewer training.

【题目】 What does the woman specialize in at the moment?

【翻译】 这位女士目前专门从事什么工作？

A) 定量广告研究。 B) 问卷设计。 C) 研究方法论。 D) 访谈员培训。

【答案】 A (细节题) Quantitative advertising research.

【定位】 W: Well, at the moment, I specialize in quantitative advertising research, which means that I do two types of projects.

女：嗯，目前我专攻定量广告调研，也就是说我做两类项目。

【信号】 专长信号词 **specialize in**。at the moment, I specialize in quantitative advertising research 里 specialize in 是明晃晃的专长信号，它后面紧跟的方向词就是答案句核心。题干的 at the moment 也与此句原词照应，定位极稳。

【替换】 quantitative advertising research ↔ **Quantitative advertising research.**

原短语整体照搬

【排除】 B) **原词陷阱**

Questionnaire design. 录音确有 I then design a questionnaire，但那是「与新客户合作流程」里的一个步骤，不是她「专攻」的方向。听到 questionnaire / design 就选，正中陷阱。

借用原文：I then design a questionnaire

C) **原词陷阱**

Research methodology. 源自 we decide on the methodology，也是合作流程的一环，非她的专长方向，属典型听到 methodology 就选。

借用原文：we decide on the methodology

D) **原词陷阱**

Interviewer training. 录音 Once the interviewers have been briefed 提到 interviewers，但说的是「访员被简要交代任务」，并非她的专长，也非 training。

借用原文：Once the interviewers have been briefed

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3. A) They are intensive studies of people's spending habits.
B) They examine relations between producers and customers.
C) They look for new and effective ways to promote products.
D) They study trends or customer satisfaction over a long period.

【题目】 What does the woman say about trackers?

【翻译】 这位女士关于追踪器说了什么？

- A) 它们是对人们消费习惯的深入研究。 B) 它们考察生产者与消费者之间的关系。
C) 它们寻找推广产品的新颖有效的方式。 D) 它们长期研究趋势或客户满意度。

【答案】 **D** (细节题) They study trends or customer satisfaction over a long period.

【定位】 Trackers, which are ongoing projects that look at trends or customer satisfaction over a long period of time.

追踪式项目，是持续进行的项目，长期考察趋势或顾客满意度。

【信号】定义信号 **which are**。Trackers, which are ongoing projects that look at trends or customer satisfaction over a long period of time 用 which are 直接给 trackers 下定义，定义从句就是答案句。抓 ongoing、over a long period 这些定性词。

【替换】ongoing projects ↔ **over a long period**.

持续=长期

look at trends or customer satisfaction over a long period of time ↔

They study trends or customer satisfaction over a long period.

look at=study, 且 long period 原词照应

【排除】A) **与原文相反**

They are intensive studies of people's spending habits. 里 intensive (密集/短期高强度) 恰与原文 over a long period of time (长期) 唱反调; spending habits (消费习惯) 原文也未就 trackers 这么说。这是把「长期」反说成「密集」的对立陷阱，正是预读时预警的那一处。

借用原文：over a long period of time

B) **张冠李戴**

They examine relations between producers and customers. 录音 you do build up a good relationship with the client 确有 relationship，但那是说「她与客户建立好关系」，被偷换成「研究生产者与顾客的关系」，主体和含义全错。

借用原文：you do build up a good relationship with the client

C) **未提及**

They look for new and effective ways to promote products. 「寻找推广产品的新办法」录音中关于 trackers 的描述里完全没有，属凭「市场调研~促销」的想当然。

4. A) The lack of promotion opportunity.

B) Checking charts and tables.

C) Designing questionnaires.

D) The persistent intensity.

【题目】What does the woman dislike about her job?

【翻译】这位女士不喜欢她工作的哪方面？

A) 缺乏晋升机会。 B) 检查图表。 C) 设计问卷。 D) 持续的高强度。

【答案】**B** (态度观点题) Checking charts and tables.

【定位】W: As I said, variety is important and as for what I don't like, it has to be the checking of charts and tables.

女：像我说过的，多样性很重要；至于我不喜欢的，那一定是核对图表。

【信号】好恶信号 **what I don't like**。as for what I don't like, it has to be the checking of charts and tables 里 what I don't like 是明确的「讨厌」信号，其后 it has to be 引出的那件事就是答案。这句还在全对话最末，是压轴好恶。

【替换】 the checking of charts and tables ↔ **Checking charts and tables.**

名词化↔动词化，同义照应

【排除】 A) **未提及**

The lack of promotion opportunity. 「缺乏晋升机会」录音从未提及，靠「上班族总抱怨升不上去」的常识填进来。

C) **原词陷阱**

Designing questionnaires. 录音 I then design a questionnaire 确有，但那是中性的流程描述，并非她「讨厌」的事——她明确讨厌的是核对图表。听到 design questionnaire 就选，落入原词陷阱。

借用原文：I then design a questionnaire

D) **张冠李戴**

The persistent intensity. 暗指原文 it takes up a lot of your time (trackers 很费时) 那层「持续费力」，但那是 trackers 的「缺点」，不是她整体「讨厌」工作的那一点；她讨厌的明确是核对图表，故移花接木。

借用原文：it takes up a lot of your time

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

1 W: Hello, I'm here with Frederick. Now Fred, you went to university in Canada?

W: 你好,我现在和Frederick在一起。Fred,你是在加拿大上的大学?

2 M: Yeah, that's right.

M: 是的,没错。

3 W: OK, and you have very strong views about universities in Canada. Could you please explain?

W: 好的,你对加拿大的大学有很强烈的看法。能请你解释一下吗?

4 M: Well, we don't have private universities in Canada. They're all public. All the universities are owned by the government, so there is the Ministry of Education in charge of creating the curriculum for the universities and so there's not much room for flexibility. Since it's a government-operated institution, things don't move very fast. If you want something to be done, then their staff do not have so much incentive to help you because they are workers for the government. So I don't think it's very efficient. However, there are certain advantages of public universities, such as the fees being free. You don't have to pay for your education. But the system isn't efficient, and it does not work that well.

M: 嗯,我们加拿大没有私立大学。全都是公立的。所有大学都归政府所有,所以有教育部负责制定大学的课程,灵活性不大。因为是政府运营的机构,办事速度不是很快。如果你想办什么事,工作人员没有那么大的动力帮你,因为他们是给政府打工的。所以我觉得效率不高。不过,公立大学也有一些优势,比如学费是免费的。你不用为教育付费。但这个系统效率不高,运作得不是很好。

5 W: Yeah, I can see your point, but in the United States we have many private universities, and I think they're large bureaucracies also. Maybe people don't act that much differently, because it's the same thing working for a private university. They get paid for their job. I don't know if they're that much more

motivated to help people. Also, we have a problem in the United States that usually only wealthy kids go to the best schools and it's kind of a problem actually.

W: 是的,我明白你的意思,但在美国我们有很多私立大学,我觉得它们也是庞大的官僚机构。可能人们的表现也没有太大不同,因为在私立大学工作也是一样的。他们拿工资干活。我不知道他们帮助别人的积极性是不是高多少。而且,美国还有个问题,通常只有富裕家庭的孩子才能上最好的学校,这其实是个问题。

6 M: I agree with you. I think it's a problem because you're not giving equal access to education to everybody. It's not easy, but having only public universities also might not be the best solution. Perhaps we can learn from Japan where they have a system of private and public universities. Now, in Japan, public universities are considered to be the best.

M: 我同意你的看法。我觉得这是个问题,因为这样就没有给每个人提供平等的受教育机会。这不容易解决,但只有公立大学可能也不是最好的方案。也许我们可以向日本学习,他们有公立和私立大学并存的体系。在日本,公立大学被认为是最好的。

7 W: Right. It's the exact opposite in the United States.

W: 对。这在美国正好相反。

8 M: So, as you see, it's very hard to say which one is better.

M: 所以你看,很难说哪种更好。

9 W: Right, a good point.

W: 对,说得好。

5. A) His view on Canadian universities.
B) His understanding of higher education.
C) His suggestions for improvements in higher education.
D) His complaint about bureaucracy in American universities.

【题目】 What does the woman want Frederick to talk about?

【翻译】 女士想让Frederick谈论什么?

- A) 他对加拿大大学的看法。 B) 他对高等教育的理解。 C) 他对改进高等教育的建议。
D) 他对美国大学官僚主义的抱怨。

【答案】 A (细节题) His view on Canadian universities.

【定位】 OK, and you have very strong views about universities in Canada. Could you please explain?
好的,你对加拿大的大学有很强烈的看法。能请你解释一下吗?

【信号】 女方的发问句即定位点。这题问"女方想让他谈什么",答案就在女方提问那一句 Could you please explain? 里——她紧接着点了 very strong views about universities in Canada, 这就是她请他展开的对象。

【替换】 very strong views about universities in Canada ↔ His view on Canadian universities.
views=view、in Canada=Canadian

【排除】 B) 偷换概念

B 的 His understanding of higher education. 把话题扩成笼统的"高等教育", 但女方明确限定在 universities in Canada (加拿大的大学), 范围被偷偷放大, 答非所问。

C) 未提及

C 的 His suggestions for improvements in higher education. 说成"改进建议", 但女方只请他 explain 看法, 没说让他提改进方案, 属无中生有。

D) 原词陷阱

D 的 His complaint about bureaucracy in American universities. 里 bureaucracy、American 确实在后文出现过 (女方谈美国时提到), 但那不是女方开头请他谈的对象, 对象被偷换成"美国"且时间也错位, 属张冠李戴的原词陷阱。

借用原文: we have many private universities, and I think they're large bureaucracies

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6. A) It is well designed.
B) It is rather inflexible.
C) It varies among universities.
D) It has undergone great changes.

【题目】 What does the man say about the curriculum in Canadian universities?

【翻译】 男士对加拿大大学的课程设置有何看法?

A) 设计得很好。 B) 相当不灵活。 C) 各大学之间有所不同。 D) 已经历了巨大变化。

【答案】 B (细节题) It is rather inflexible.

【定位】 All the universities are owned by the government, so there is the Ministry of Education in charge of creating the curriculum for the universities and so there's not much room for flexibility.

所有大学都归政府所有, 所以是教育部负责制定大学的课程, 因此没有太多灵活的余地。

【信号】 curriculum 后紧跟评价句。 答案信号是"提到 curriculum 后紧接着给的判断"——男方说教育部制定课程, 随即下结论 there's not much room for flexibility (没什么灵活空间), 这句判断就是答案落点。

【替换】 there's not much room for flexibility ↔ **It is rather inflexible.**

no flexibility=inflexible 否定转形容词

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

A 的 It is well designed. (设计得好) 是正面评价, 而男方整体否定加拿大课程体系 (not much room for flexibility 还说 I don't think it's very efficient), 褒贬正相反。

借用原文: there's not much room for flexibility

C) 原词陷阱

C 的 It varies among universities. 借了原文反复出现的 universities, 编出"各校之间有差异", 但原文说课程是教育部统一制定 (Ministry of Education in charge of creating the curriculum), 恰恰是统一而非各异, 答非所问。

借用原文: Ministry of Education in charge of creating the curriculum for the universities

D) 未提及

D 的 It has undergone great changes. (经历了巨大变化) 原文从未提及, 男方只谈课程死板、低效, 没说课程变化大, 属凭空捏造。

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7. A) The United States and Canada can learn from each other.
B) Public universities are often superior to private universities.
C) Everyone should be given equal access to higher education.
D) Private schools work more efficiently than public institutions.

【题目】 On what point do the speakers agree?

【翻译】 说话者在哪一点上意见一致?

- A) 美国和加拿大可以相互学习。 B) 公立大学通常优于私立大学。
C) 每个人都应该获得平等的高等教育机会。 D) 私立学校比公立机构运作效率更高。

【答案】 C (细节题) Everyone should be given equal access to higher education.

【定位】 I agree with you. I think it's a problem because you're not giving equal access to education to everybody.

我同意你的看法。我认为这是个问题, 因为你没有给每个人平等接受教育的机会。

【信号】 I agree 后即共识内容。 答案信号是男方的认同标志 I agree with you——它后面紧跟的 you're not giving equal access to education to everybody 就是两人共同认可的那一点。

【替换】 you're not giving equal access to education to everybody ↔

Everyone should be given equal access to higher education.

否定现状=应然主张 肯否转换

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A 的 The United States and Canada can learn from each other. 借了男方 we can learn from Japan 的 learn from, 但原文是"向日本学习"而非"美加互相学习", 且这是男方单方的设想、不是双方明确共同认同的那一点, 张冠李戴。

借用原文: Perhaps we can learn from Japan

B) 原词陷阱

B 的 Public universities are often superior to private universities. 借了原文 public universities are considered to be the best, 但那句仅限"在日本", 并非两人普遍同意的共识; 且女方明说美国相反 (It's the exact opposite in the United States.), 故"公立普遍优于私立"不是共识。

借用原文: in Japan, public universities are considered to be the best

D) 与原文相反

D 的 Private schools work more efficiently than public institutions. 原文没有任何人这么说; 女方反而认为私立也是大官僚机构 (they're large bureaucracies also)、不见得更 有动力, 与 D 不符。

借用原文: they're large bureaucracies also

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8. A) University systems vary from country to country.
B) Efficiency is essential to university management.
C) It is hard to say which is better, a public university or a private one.
D) Many private universities in the U.S. are actually large bureaucracies.

【题目】 What point does the man make at the end of the conversation?

【翻译】 男士在对话结束时提出了什么观点?

- A) 大学体系因国家而异。 B) 效率对大学管理至关重要。
C) 很难说公立大学和私立大学哪个更好。 D) 美国许多私立大学实际上是大型官僚机构。

【答案】 C (细节题) It is hard to say which is better, a public university or a private one.

【定位】 So, as you see, it's very hard to say which one is better.

所以, 如你所见, 很难说哪一个更好。

【信号】 So, as you see 收束信号。 答案信号是结尾的收束词 So, as you see——它之后那句 it's very hard to say which one is better 是男方对全场讨论的总结落点。

【替换】 it's very hard to say which one is better ↔

It is hard to say which is better, a public university or a private one.

which one=which 公立私立 指代补全

【排除】 A) 偷换概念

A 的 University systems vary from country to country. 听上去呼应对话涉及的加、美、日多国, 但男方结尾说的是"难说哪个更好", 不是"各国制度不同", 把结论换了方向。

B) 原词陷阱

B 的 Efficiency is essential to university management. 借了原文多次出现的 efficient/efficiency, 但男方谈效率是在评价加拿大体制 (I don't think it's very efficient), 并非结尾的总结观点, 原词陷阱。

借用原文: I don't think it's very efficient

D) 张冠李戴

D 的 Many private universities in the U.S. are actually large bureaucracies. 几乎照搬了原文, 但说这话的是女方 (in the United States we have many private universities, and I think they're large bureaucracies), 本题问的是男方结尾观点, 说话人对错了。

借用原文: we have many private universities, and I think they're large bureaucracies also

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 A recent International Labor Organization report says the deterioration of real wages around the world calls into question the true extent of an economic recovery, especially if government rescue packages are phased out too early. The report warns the picture on wages is likely to get worse this year, despite indications of an economic rebound.

国际劳工组织最近的一份报告指出,全球实际工资的恶化令人质疑经济复苏的真实程度,特别是如果政府救助计划过早取消的话。该报告警告称,尽管有经济反弹的迹象,但今年的工资状况可能会变得更糟。

2 Patrick Belser, an International Labor Organization specialist, says declining wage rates are linked to the levels of unemployment. "The quite dramatic unemployment figures, which we now see in some of the countries, strongly suggest that there will be greater pressure on wages in the future as more people will be unemployed, more people will be looking for jobs and the pressure on employers to raise wages to attract workers will decline. So, we expect that the second part of the year will not be very good in terms of wage growth."

国际劳工组织专家Patrick Belser表示,工资率下降与失业水平相关。"我们现在在一些国家看到的相当戏剧性的失业数字强烈表明,未来工资将面临更大压力,因为会有更多人失业,更多人将寻找工作,而雇主提高工资以吸引工人的压力将会下降。因此,我们预计今年下半年在工资增长方面不会很乐观。"

3 The report finds more than a quarter of the countries experienced flat or falling monthly wages in real terms. They include the United States, Austria, Costa Rica, South Africa and Germany. International

Labor Organization economists say some nations have come up with policies to lessen the impact of lower wages during the economic crisis. An example of these is work sharing with government subsidies. Under this scheme, the number of individual working hours is reduced in an effort to avoid layoffs.

报告发现,超过四分之一的国家经历了实际月工资持平或下降。这些国家包括美国、奥地利、哥斯达黎加、南非和德国。国际劳工组织经济学家表示,一些国家已经制定政策来减轻经济危机期间低工资的影响。其中一个例子是由政府补贴的工作分享计划。根据这一计划,个人工作时间被缩短,以避免裁员。

4 For this scheme to work, the government must provide wage subsidies to compensate for lost pay due to the shorter hours.

为使这一计划发挥作用,政府必须提供工资补贴,以弥补因工时缩短而造成的收入损失。

9. A) Government's role in resolving an economic crisis.
B) The worsening real wage situation around the world.
C) Indications of economic recovery in the United States.
D) The impact of the current economic crisis on people's life.

【题目】 What is the International Labor Organization's report mainly about?

【翻译】 国际劳工组织的报告主要是关于什么的?

- A) 政府在解决经济危机中的作用。 B) 全球实际工资状况的恶化。
C) 美国经济复苏的迹象。 D) 当前经济危机对人们生活的影响。

【答案】 B (主旨题) The worsening real wage situation around the world.

【定位】 A recent International Labor Organization report says the deterioration of real wages around the world calls into question the true extent of an economic recovery. The report warns the picture on wages is likely to get worse this year, despite indications of an economic rebound. 国际劳工组织最近一份报告称,全球实际工资的恶化使人们对经济复苏的真实程度产生质疑。该报告警告说,尽管有经济回升的迹象,今年的工资状况仍可能进一步恶化。

【信号】 开头点题 + 让步转折后的落点。答案信号有两处叠加:一是 A recent International Labor Organization report says 开篇即点出报告主题;二是让步转折结构 the picture on wages is likely to get worse this year, despite indications of an economic rebound——despite (尽管) 这个让步词把重心压在"工资会更糟"上,而非"经济回升"上。

【替换】 the deterioration of real wages around the world ↔

The worsening real wage situation around the world

deterioration 换成 worsening, 同义

【排除】 A) 偷换概念

选项 Government's role in resolving an economic crisis. 把焦点放在"政府的角色"。原文确实提到政府 policies 和 the government must provide wage subsidies, 但那只是第三、四段举的一个应对例子, 不是全篇主旨; 报告通篇讲的是"工资恶化"。这是用"经济危机"的氛围词诱你误选。

借用原文: the government must provide wage subsidies

C) 原词陷阱

选项 Indications of economic recovery in the United States. 里的 the United States 原文 They include the United States, Austria, Costa Rica, South Africa and Germany 确实念到了, 但它只是"工资停滞/下降"国家清单里的一员, 且选项说的是 economic recovery (经济复苏), 方向恰与全文"工资恶化"相反。听到 United States 就选正中圈套。

借用原文: They include the United States, Austria, Costa Rica, South Africa and Germany

D) 未提及

选项 The impact of the current economic crisis on people's life. 借了 economic crisis 这个原文氛围词, 但 impact on people's life (对人们生活的影响) 全文从未展开——报告只讲工资数据与应对方案, 没讲对个人生活的具体影响。属于无中生有。

-
10. A) They will feel less pressure to raise employees' wages.
B) They will feel free to choose the most suitable employees.
C) They will feel inclined to expand their business operations.
D) They will feel more confident in competing with their rivals.

【题目】 According to an International Labor Organization's specialist, how will employers feel if there are more people looking for jobs?

【翻译】 根据国际劳工组织专家的说法,如果有更多人找工作,雇主会有什么感受?

- A) 他们提高员工工资的压力会减小。 B) 他们可以自由选择最合适的员工。
C) 他们会倾向于扩大业务运营。 D) 他们在与竞争对手竞争时会更有信心。

【答案】 A (细节题) They will feel less pressure to raise employees' wages.

【定位】 more people will be unemployed, more people will be looking for jobs and the pressure on employers to raise wages to attract workers will decline.

会有更多人失业、更多人找工作, 于是雇主为吸引劳动力而涨薪的压力将会下降。

【信号】 条件路标 looking for jobs 后紧跟因果落点 decline。 题干路标 more people looking for jobs 在原文以 more people will be looking for jobs 原样出现, 紧随其后的 and 引出结果 the pressure on employers to raise wages to attract workers will decline——decline (下降) 就是雇主的反应所在, 是这句的答案落点。

【替换】 the pressure on employers to raise wages to attract workers will decline ↔

They will feel less pressure to raise employees' wages

pressure...will decline 等于 feel less pressure

【排除】 B) **过度推断**

选项 They will feel free to choose the most suitable employees. 看似顺理成章——人多了当然挑得动——但原文只说雇主"涨薪压力下降"the pressure...will decline, 从没说雇主"可以自由挑选最合适的人"。这是从原文真说过的"求职者增多"硬推出的额外结论。

借用原文: more people will be looking for jobs

C) **未提及**

选项 They will feel inclined to expand their business operations. 讲"想扩张业务", 原文围绕的是"工资压力", 从未提及雇主因求职者增多就要扩张经营。属无中生有。

D) **未提及**

选项 They will feel more confident in competing with their rivals. 谈"和对手竞争更有信心", 原文谈的是雇主对"涨薪"的压力, 与"竞争对手"毫无关系。属无中生有。

-
11. A) Employees and companies cooperate to pull through the economic crisis.
B) Government and companies join hands to create jobs for the unemployed.
C) Employees work shorter hours to avoid layoffs.
D) Team work will be encouraged in companies.

【题目】 **What does the speaker mean by the Work Sharing scheme?**

【翻译】 说话者所说的工作分担计划是什么意思?

- A) 员工和公司合作共渡经济危机。 B) 政府和公司携手为失业者创造就业机会。
C) 员工缩短工作时间以避免裁员。 D) 公司将鼓励团队合作。

【答案】 **C** (细节题) Employees work shorter hours to avoid layoffs.

【定位】 An example of these is work sharing with government subsidies. Under this scheme, the number of individual working hours is reduced in an effort to avoid layoffs.

其中一个例子是配有政府补贴的"工作分担"。在这一方案下, 个人工作时数被削减, 以努力避免裁员。

【信号】 **方案名后紧跟 Under this scheme 的解释句。** 听到方案名 work sharing 后, 紧接的 Under this scheme, the number of individual working hours is reduced in an effort to avoid layoffs 就是对它的正式解释——Under this scheme (在此方案下) 是典型的释义引导, 后面的内容即答案。

【替换】 the number of individual working hours is reduced ↔ **Employees work shorter hours**

工时被削减 = 员工上更短的班

in an effort to avoid layoffs ↔ **to avoid layoffs**

avoid layoffs 原词对应, 目的一致

【排除】 A) 答非所问

选项 Employees and companies cooperate to pull through the economic crisis. 方向上不算错（整篇确在讲应对危机），但它只说“员工与公司合作渡过危机”，完全没提 Work Sharing 的具体做法（缩工时、避裁员）。问“方案指什么”，要的是机制，不是空泛的好话。

B) 偷换概念

选项 Government and companies join hands to create jobs for the unemployed. 借了原文真有的 government (government subsidies) 和 jobs 概念，但方案核心是 avoid layoffs (保住现有岗位)，选项却说 create jobs (为失业者创造新岗位) ——“保旧岗”被偷换成“造新岗”，与原文不符。

借用原文：work sharing with government subsidies

D) 原词陷阱

选项 Team work will be encouraged in companies. 利用 work sharing 里 sharing (分担) 一词容易让人联想到“团队协作”，但原文的 work sharing 指“分担工作时数（缩短工时）”，与 team work (团队合作) 毫无关系。原文从未提鼓励团队合作。

借用原文：work sharing with government subsidies

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

1 Is there really a magic memory pill or a herbal recall remedy? I have been frequently asked if these memory supplements work. You know, one of these first things I like to tell people when they ask me about the supplements, is that a lot of them are promoted as a cure for your memory. But your memory doesn't need a cure.

真的存在神奇的记忆药丸或草药回忆疗法吗？我经常被问到这些记忆补充剂是否有效。你知道，当人们问我关于补充剂的问题时，我首先想告诉他们的是，很多补充剂被宣传为治愈你记忆力的良药。但你的记忆力不需要治愈。

2 What your memory needs is a good work-out. So really, those supplements aren't going to give you that perfect memory in the way that they promise. The other thing is that a lot of these supplements aren't necessarily what they claim to be, and you really have to be wary when you take any of them. The science isn't there behind most of them. They're not really well-regulated unless they adhere to some industry standard.

你的记忆力需要的是良好的锻炼。所以实际上，那些补充剂不会像它们承诺的那样给你完美的记忆力。另一件事是，很多这些补充剂不一定如它们所声称的那样，当你服用任何一种时都必须非常警惕。大多数补充剂背后都没有科学依据。它们并没有真正受到良好监管，除非它们遵守某些行业标准。

3 You don't really know that what they say is in there isn't there. What you must understand is that those supplements, especially in some eastern cultures, are part of a medical practice tradition. People don't just go in a local grocery store and buy these supplements.

你并不真正知道它们所说的成分是否真的在里面。你必须明白的是，这些补充剂，尤其是在一些东方文化中，是医疗实践传统的一部分。人们不会只是走进当地杂货店购买这些补充剂。

4 In fact, they are prescribed and they're given at a certain level, a dosage that is understood by a practitioner who's been trained. And that's not really the way they're used in this country. The other thing that people do forget is that these are medicines, so they do have an impact. A lot of times people are not really aware of the impact they have, or the fact that taking them in combination with other medications might put you at increased risk for something that you wouldn't otherwise be countering or be at risk for.

事实上,它们是被处方开具的,并且在经过培训的从业者所理解的特定水平和剂量下给予。而这并不是它们在这个国家的真正使用方式。人们忘记的另一件事是,这些都是药物,所以它们确实有影响。很多时候人们并没有真正意识到它们的影响,或者将它们与其他药物结合服用可能会使你面临原本不会遇到或面临的风险增加这一事实。

12. A) Whether memory supplements work.
B) Whether herbal medicine works wonders.
C) Whether exercise enhances one's memory.
D) Whether a magic memory promises success.

【题目】 What question is frequently put to the speaker?

【翻译】 经常有人向说话者提出什么问题?

- A) 记忆补充剂是否有效。 B) 草药是否有神奇功效。 C) 运动是否能增强记忆力。
D) 神奇的记忆力是否能带来成功。

【答案】 A (细节题) Whether memory supplements work.

【定位】 I have been frequently asked if these memory supplements work.

我经常被问到这些记忆补剂到底管不管用。

【信号】 frequently asked原句直陈。录音用 I have been frequently asked if these memory supplements work 直接陈述"被频繁问到的问题", frequently asked 与题干 frequently put 对应, 是答案句的明确信号。

【替换】 asked if these memory supplements work ↔ Whether memory supplements work
if=whether同义

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

录音确实提到 a herbal recall remedy, B 借这个 herbal 设饵, 但说话人被频繁问的是 supplements 是否有效, 不是 herbal medicine works wonders (草药是否有神效), 盗了原词却偷换了问题对象。

借用原文: a herbal recall remedy

C) 未提及

C 说被问的是 Whether exercise enhances one's memory (锻炼能否增强记忆), 但开头被频繁问的问题里没有 exercise; 锻炼是后文 work-out 才引出的另一层意思, 不是这题问的设问内容。

D) 原词陷阱

录音开头有 a magic memory pill, D 借 magic 设饵, 但说话人被问的是补剂是否有效, 不是 Whether a magic memory promises success (神奇记忆能否带来成功), promises success 是原文没有的夸大延伸。

借用原文: a magic memory pill

13. A) They help the elderly more than the young.

B) They are beneficial in one way or another.

C) They generally do not have side effects.

D) They are not based on real science.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about most memory supplements?

【翻译】 说话者对大多数记忆补充剂有何看法?

A) 它们对老年人比对年轻人更有帮助。 B) 它们在某种程度上是有益的。

C) 它们通常没有副作用。 D) 它们不是基于真正的科学。

【答案】 D (态度观点题) They are not based on real science.

【定位】 The science isn't there behind most of them. They're not really well-regulated unless they adhere to some industry standard.

它们大多数背后并没有科学支撑。它们也没有受到很好的监管, 除非遵循某种行业标准。

【信号】 否定句 science isn't there. 录音用否定句 The science isn't there behind most of them 直接给出评判——大多数补剂背后没有科学, 否定语气是态度题的答案信号。

【替换】 The science isn't there behind most of them ↔ **They are not based on real science**

同义否定改写

【排除】 A) 未提及

A 说补剂 help the elderly more than the young (对老人比年轻人更有用)，录音通篇没把人群分成老人/年轻人比较，是凭空安上的对比。

B) 与原文相反

B 说补剂 beneficial in one way or another (多少有益)，方向与录音相反——说话人强调 those supplements aren't going to give you that perfect memory 且 the science isn't there，是怀疑而非肯定。

借用原文：those supplements aren't going to give you that perfect memory in the way that they promise

C) 与原文相反

C 说补剂 do not have side effects (没有副作用)，但录音后文强调 these are medicines, so they do have an impact，明说有影响/风险，C 与原文相反。

借用原文：these are medicines, so they do have an impact

-
14. A) They are available at most country fairs.
B) They are taken in relatively high dosage.
C) They are collected or grown by farmers.
D) They are prescribed by trained practitioners.

【题目】 What do we learn about memory supplements in eastern cultures?

【翻译】 关于东方文化中的记忆补充剂,我们了解到什么?

- A) 它们在大多数乡村集市上都能买到。 B) 它们的服用剂量相对较高。
C) 它们由农民采集或种植。 D) 它们由受过训练的从业者开具处方。

【答案】 D (细节题) They are prescribed by trained practitioners.

【定位】 In fact, they are prescribed and they're given at a certain level, a dosage that is understood by a practitioner who's been trained.

事实上，它们是由受过训练的医师按其掌握的某一剂量水平开方给出的。

【信号】 eastern定位+prescribed应答。 题干限定词 eastern cultures 把定位指向 especially in some eastern cultures 一带，紧接的 they are prescribed... by a practitioner who's been trained 正面回答该情境下补剂怎么给，是答案句。

【替换】 they are prescribed ↔ **They are prescribed**

prescribed原意对应

a practitioner who's been trained ↔ **trained practitioners**

语序改写同义

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

A 说补剂 available at most country fairs (多在乡村集市可买到)，但录音明说 People don't just go in a local grocery store and buy these supplements, 即并非随便买到, 方向相反。

借用原文: People don't just go in a local grocery store and buy these supplements

B) 原词陷阱

录音确有 a dosage that is understood by a practitioner, B 借 dosage 设饵, 但原文说的是"医师掌握的某一剂量水平", 不是 taken in relatively high dosage (服用高剂量), 盗了原词却换成"高剂量"这一原文没有的说法。

借用原文: a dosage that is understood by a practitioner who's been trained

C) 未提及

C 说补剂 collected or grown by farmers (由农民采集种植), 录音谈的是开方与剂量, 从未提及由农民种植采集, 属凭空添加。

-
15. A) They have often proved to be as helpful as doing mental exercise.
B) Taking them with other medications might entail unnecessary risks.
C) Their effect lasts only a short time.
D) Many have benefited from them.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about memory supplements at the end?

【翻译】 说话者最后对记忆补充剂说了什么?

- A) 它们经常被证明与做脑力锻炼一样有帮助。
B) 将它们与其他药物一起服用可能带来不必要的风险。
C) 它们的效果只能持续很短时间。 D) 许多人从中受益。

【答案】 B (细节题) Taking them with other medications might entail unnecessary risks.

【定位】 Taking them in combination with other medications might put you at increased risk for something that you wouldn't otherwise be countering or be at risk for.

把它们和其他药物一起服用, 可能会让你面临某种本来不会遇到、不会有的额外风险。

【信号】 结尾风险句 might put at risk. 录音结尾用 taking them in combination with other medications might put you at increased risk 给出最后的警示, might put... at increased risk 是结尾结论性风险句, 正对 at the end 的提问。

【替换】 taking them in combination with other medications ↔ **Taking them with other medications**
in combination=with同义

might put you at increased risk ↔ **might entail unnecessary risks**

增加风险同义改写

【排除】 A) 未提及

A 说补剂 as helpful as doing mental exercise (和做脑力锻炼一样有用), 录音虽提过 work-out/mental exercise 的概念, 但从未说补剂"和锻炼一样有效", 这个对等比较是原文没有的。

C) 未提及

C 说 Their effect lasts only a short time (效果只持续很短时间), 录音结尾谈的是合用风险, 从未涉及效果的持续时长, 属无中生有。

D) 与原文相反

D 说 Many have benefited from them (许多人从中获益), 与全篇怀疑、结尾警示风险的基调相反, 说话人结尾强调的是风险而非获益。

借用原文: might put you at increased risk for something that you wouldn't otherwise be countering or be at risk for

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 18 are based on the recording you have just heard.

1 The negative impacts of natural disasters can be seen everywhere. In just the past few weeks, the world has witnessed the destructive power of earthquakes in Indonesia, typhoons in the Philippines, and the destructive sea waves that struck Samoa and neighboring islands.

自然灾害的负面影响随处可见。就在过去几周,全世界目睹了印度尼西亚地震、菲律宾台风以及袭击萨摩亚和邻近岛屿的破坏性海浪的摧毁力量。

2 A study by the Center for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters finds that, between 1980 and 2007, nearly 8,400 natural disasters killed more than two-million people. These catastrophic events caused more than \$1.5 trillion in economic losses.

灾害流行病学研究中心的一项研究发现,在1980年至2007年间,近8400起自然灾害造成超过200万人死亡。这些灾难性事件造成了超过1.5万亿美元的经济损失。

3 U.N. weather expert Geoffrey Love says that is the bad news. "Over the last 50 years, economic losses have increased by a factor of 50. That sounds pretty terrible, but the loss of life has decreased by a factor of 10 simply because we are getting better at warning people. We are making a difference. Extreme events, however, will continue to occur. But the message is that they need not be disasters."

联合国气象专家Geoffrey Love表示这是坏消息。"在过去50年里,经济损失增加了50倍。这听起来相当可怕,但死亡人数减少了10倍,仅仅是因为我们在预警人们方面做得更好了。我们正在产生影响。然而,极端事件将继续发生。但重要的是它们不一定会成为灾难。"

4 Love, who is director of Weather and Disaster Risk Reduction at the World Meteorological Organization, says most of the deaths and economic losses were caused by weather, climate, or water-related extremes. These include droughts, floods, windstorms, strong tropical winds and wildfires.

Love是世界气象组织天气与减灾风险司司长,他表示大部分死亡和经济损失是由天气、气候或水相关的极端事件造成的。这些包括干旱、洪水、风暴、强热带风和野火。

5 He says extreme events will continue. But, he says extreme events become disasters only when people fail to prepare for them.

他说极端事件将继续发生。但他表示,只有当人们未能为极端事件做好准备时,极端事件才会成为灾难。

6 "Many of the remedies are well-known. From a planning perspective, it's pretty simple. Build better buildings. Don't build where the hazards will destroy them. From an early-warning perspective, make sure the warnings go right down to the community level. Build community action plans."

"许多补救措施是众所周知的。从规划角度来看,这很简单。建造更好的建筑物。不要在危险会摧毁它们的地方建造。从预警角度来看,确保预警直达社区层面。制定社区行动计划。"

7 The World Meteorological Organization points to Cuba and Bangladesh as examples of countries that have successfully reduced the loss of life caused by natural disasters by taking preventive action.

世界气象组织指出古巴和孟加拉国是通过采取预防行动成功减少自然灾害造成的生命损失的国家范例。

8 It says tropical storms formerly claimed dozens, if not hundreds of lives, each year in Cuba. But the development of an early-warning system has reversed that trend. In 2008, Cuba was hit by five successive hurricanes, but only seven people were killed.

该组织表示,热带风暴过去每年在古巴夺去数十甚至数百人的生命。但预警系统的发展扭转了这一趋势。2008年,古巴连续遭受五次飓风袭击,但只有七人死亡。

9 Bangladesh also has achieved substantial results. Major storm surges in 1970 and 1991 caused the deaths of about 440,000 people. Through careful preparation, the death toll from a super tropical storm in November 2007 was less than 3,500.

孟加拉国也取得了重大成果。1970年和1991年的大规模风暴潮造成约44万人死亡。通过周密准备,2007年11月一场超强热带风暴的死亡人数不到3500人。

16. A) How catastrophic natural disasters turn out to be to developing nations.

B) How the World Meteorological Organization studies natural disasters.

C) How powerless humans appear to be in face of natural disasters.

D) How the negative impacts of natural disasters can be reduced.

【题目】 What is the talk mainly about?

【翻译】这段话主要讲述什么?

- A) 灾难性自然灾害对发展中国家造成多么严重的后果。
- B) 世界气象组织如何研究自然灾害。 c) 人类在自然灾害面前显得多么无能为力。
- D) 如何减少自然灾害的负面影响。

【答案】 D (主旨题) How the negative impacts of natural disasters can be reduced.

【定位】 He says extreme events will continue. But, he says extreme events become disasters only when people fail to prepare for them.

他说极端事件还会继续发生。但是，他说极端事件只有在人们没能为之做好准备时才会变成灾难。

【信号】 转折But后是真意。全文开头铺陈灾害多可怕，到 But, he says extreme events become disasters only when people fail to prepare for them. 用转折词 But 把调子扭向人若准备好就不会成灾，配合第 3 段 they need not be disasters，主线落在损失可以被减少。转折后才是讲者真正想说的主旨。

【替换】 extreme events become disasters only when people fail to prepare for them ↔

the negative impacts of natural disasters can be reduced

反面说=正面减损

the loss of life has decreased by a factor of 10 simply because we are getting better at warning people

↔ **can be reduced**

decreased=reduced

【排除】 A) 未提及

录音确实念了 nearly 8,400 natural disasters killed more than two-million people 等灾害数据，A 借此暗示灾害对发展中国家多严重；但全文从未把焦点限定在 developing nations，举的古巴、孟加拉是减灾成功例，不是发展中国家受害有多惨。属缩小并跑偏的范围。

B) 原词陷阱

录音念到 World Meteorological Organization，B 把它说成全文在讲该组织怎样研究灾害；但录音只是借这个机构引出观点，全篇主线是怎样减少损失，不是介绍某机构的研究方法。听到机构名就选，正中原词陷阱。

借用原文：director of Weather and Disaster Risk Reduction at the World Meteorological Organization

C) 与原文相反

开头 The negative impacts of natural disasters can be seen everywhere. 确给人类很无力之感，C 顺势说全文讲人类多无力；但这只是 But 转折前的铺垫，讲者随即用 We are making a difference 推翻它。C 取了转折前被否定的旧基调，与全文真实落点相反。

借用原文：The negative impacts of natural disasters can be seen everywhere.

17. A) By training rescue teams for emergencies.

B) By taking steps to prepare people for them.

C) By changing people's views of nature.

D) By relocating people to safer places.

【题目】 How can we stop extreme events from turning into disasters?

【翻译】我们如何能阻止极端事件演变成灾难？

- A) 通过培训应急救援队伍。 B) 通过采取措施让人们为极端事件做好准备。
C) 通过改变人们对自然的看法。 D) 通过将人们迁移到更安全的地方。

【答案】 **B** (细节题) By taking steps to prepare people for them.

【定位】 But, he says extreme events become disasters only when people fail to prepare for them.

但是，他说极端事件只有在人们没能为之做好准备时才会变成灾难。

【信号】 **only when**条件即答案。录音用 extreme events become disasters only when people fail to prepare for them 点出成灾的唯一条件是没准备好，反过来说就是做好准备就能阻止成灾。only when 这个限定条件句正是讲对策的落点，与第 7 段 taking preventive action 互相印证。

【替换】 people fail to prepare for them ↔ taking steps to prepare people for them

否定前提反推做法

taking preventive action ↔ taking steps to prepare people for them

preventive=prepare

【排除】 A) **未提及**

录音讲的对策是 Build better buildings、make sure the warnings go right down to the community level 这类事前防范，从没说训练救援队应急。A 的 training rescue teams 是录音未提的另一种办法，听起来合理但无据。

C) **原词陷阱**

录音多次提到 nature 相关的灾害，C 顺势说办法是改变人们对自然的看法；但全文给的对策是盖好房子、做好预警、提前准备，从没说要改变观念。借话题词 nature 制造的答非所问。

借用原文：caused by weather, climate, or water-related extremes

D) **偷换概念**

录音 Don't build where the hazards will destroy them. 说的是别在危险地带盖房，D 把它歪成把人迁到安全地 (relocating people)。原文讲的是建房选址，不是迁移人口，意思被偷换。

借用原文：Don't build where the hazards will destroy them.

18. A) How preventive action can reduce the loss of life.

B) How courageous Cubans are in face of disasters.

C) How Cubans suffer from tropical storms.

D) How destructive tropical storms can be.

【题目】 What does the example of Cuba serve to show?

【翻译】 古巴的例子用来说明什么？

- A) 预防性行动如何能够减少生命损失。 B) 古巴人在灾难面前多么勇敢。
C) 古巴人如何遭受热带风暴的侵袭。 D) 热带风暴的破坏性有多大。

【答案】 **A** (细节题) How preventive action can reduce the loss of life.

【定位】 It says tropical storms formerly claimed dozens, if not hundreds of lives, each year in Cuba. But the development of an early-warning system has reversed that trend. In 2008, Cuba was hit by five successive hurricanes, but only seven people were killed.

据该组织称，热带风暴过去在古巴每年夺去数十乃至上百条生命。但预警系统的建立扭转了这一趋势。2008 年古巴接连遭受五场飓风，却只有七人遇难。

【信号】 **But后死亡数骤降**。古巴段用 But the development of an early-warning system has reversed that trend. 的转折点明预警系统扭转了局面，再用 only seven people were killed 这个对比数字证明效果。配合第 7 段 reduced the loss of life caused by natural disasters by taking preventive action，这个例子是为预防能救命这一论点服务。

【替换】 the development of an early-warning system has reversed that trend ↔

preventive action can reduce the loss of life

预警=预防行动

only seven people were killed ↔ **reduce the loss of life**

只死七人=减损

【排除】 **B) 未提及**

录音只讲古巴靠预警系统把死亡降到很低，从未评价古巴人勇敢。B 的 courageous 是凭灾害情境臆想出来的褒义评价，原文毫无依据。

C) 与原文相反

录音 tropical storms formerly claimed dozens, if not hundreds of lives 确说古巴过去深受风暴之害，C 据此说例子讲古巴人多惨；但这是 But 转折前的旧情况，例子重点是其后被扭转的好结果，C 取错了重心。

借用原文：tropical storms formerly claimed dozens, if not hundreds of lives, each year in Cuba

D) 原词陷阱

录音念到 five successive hurricanes 等风暴字眼，D 借此说例子在讲热带风暴多有破坏力；但古巴例子恰恰是为证明预防能救命，不是渲染风暴威力。听到 hurricanes/storms 就选，落入原词陷阱。

借用原文：Cuba was hit by five successive hurricanes

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the recording you have just heard.

1 As U.S. banks recovered with the help of the American government and the American taxpayers, President Obama held meetings with top bank executives, telling them it's time to return the favor.

随着美国银行在美国政府和美国纳税人的帮助下恢复元气，奥巴马总统与顶级银行高管举行会议，告诉他们现在是回报的时候了。

2 "The way I see it is banks now having greater obligation to the goal of a wider recovery," he said. But the president may be giving the financial sector too much credit. "It was in a free fall, and it was a very scary period," Economist Martin Neil Baily said.

他说:"在我看来,银行现在对更广泛的经济复苏目标负有更大的义务。"但总统可能给予了金融业过高的评价。经济学家Martin Neil Baily说:"当时正处于自由落体状态,那是一个非常可怕的时期。"

3 After the failure of Lehman Brothers, many of the world's largest banks feared the worst as the collapse of the housing bubble exposed investments in risky loans.

Lehman Brothers倒闭后,随着房地产泡沫破裂暴露出高风险贷款投资,世界上许多最大的银行都担心出现最坏的情况。

4 Although he says the worst is over, Baily says the banking crisis is not. More than 130 U.S. banks failed in 2009. He predicts high failure rates for smaller, regional banks in 2010 as commercial real estate loans come due.

尽管他表示最糟糕的时期已经过去,但Baily说银行业危机尚未结束。2009年有130多家美国银行倒闭。他预测,随着商业房地产贷款到期,2010年规模较小的地区性银行将出现高倒闭率。

5 "So there may actually be a worsening of credit availability to small and medium sized businesses in the next year or so."

因此,在未来一年左右的时间里,中小企业获得信贷的情况实际上可能会恶化。

6 Analysts say the biggest problem is high unemployment, which weakens demand and makes banks reluctant to lend. But U.S. Bancorp chief Richard Davis sees the situation differently.

分析人士表示,最大的问题是高失业率,这削弱了需求并使银行不愿放贷。但U.S. Bancorp首席执行官Richard Davis对形势有不同的看法。

7 "We're probably more optimistic than the experts might be. With that in mind, we're putting in everything we can, lending is the coal to our engine, so we want to make more loans. We have to find a way to qualify more people and not put ourselves at risk."

他说:"我们可能比专家们更乐观。考虑到这一点,我们正在尽一切努力,贷款是我们引擎的燃料,所以我们想发放更多贷款。我们必须找到一种方法来让更多人符合条件,同时不让自己陷入风险。"

8 While some economists predict continued recovery in the future, Baily says the only certainty is that banks are unlikely to make the same mistakes twice. "You know, forecasting has become a very hazardous business so I don't want to commit myself too much. I don't think we know exactly what's going to happen but it's certainly possible that we could get very slow growth over the next year or two."

虽然一些经济学家预测未来将持续复苏,但Baily说唯一确定的是银行不太可能重复同样的错误。"你知道,预测已经成为一项非常危险的工作,所以我不想过多地下定论。我认为我们并不确切知道将会发生什么,但在未来一两年内我们完全有可能出现非常缓慢的增长。"

9 If the economy starts to shrink again, Bailly says it would make a strong case for a second stimulus—something the Obama administration hopes will not be necessary.

Bailly说,如果经济再次开始萎缩,这将为第二次刺激计划提供有力的理由——而这是奥巴马政府希望不必采取的措施。

19. A) Pay back their loans to the American government.

B) Provide loans to those in severe financial difficulty.

C) Contribute more to the goal of a wider recovery.

D) Speed up their recovery from the housing bubble.

【题目】 What does President Obama hope the banks will do?

【翻译】 奥巴马总统希望银行做什么?

A) 偿还它们欠美国政府的贷款。 B) 向那些处于严重财务困境中的人提供贷款。

C) 为实现更广泛的经济复苏目标作出更多贡献。 D) 加快它们从房地产泡沫中的复苏。

【答案】 C (细节题) Contribute more to the goal of a wider recovery.

【定位】 "The way I see it is banks now having greater obligation to the goal of a wider recovery," he said.

「在我看来, 银行如今对实现更广泛复苏负有更大的责任,」他说。

【信号】 说话人直接表态句。答案落在奥巴马本人的引语 banks now having greater obligation to the goal of a wider recovery——题问『奥巴马希望银行做什么』, 答案就在他亲口说出的那句表态里。

【替换】 greater obligation to the goal of a wider recovery ↔

Contribute more to the goal of a wider recovery.

负有更大责任=应多出力

【排除】 A) 偷换概念

录音开头说 telling them it's time to return the favor (该回报了), 『return the favor』听着像『还钱给政府』, 但奥巴马随后明确的期望是为更广复苏出力, 不是字面还贷, A 把模糊的『回报』坐实成『还 loans 给政府』, 属偷换。

借用原文: telling them it's time to return the favor

B) 原词陷阱

录音通篇出现 loans、financial、difficulty 这类词 (如 credit availability to small and medium sized businesses), B 用 Provide loans to those in severe financial difficulty. 把这些原词拼起来, 但奥巴马希望银行做的是为整体复苏出力, 并未要求向困难者放贷, 属原词陷阱。

借用原文: credit availability to small and medium sized businesses

D) 偷换概念

录音提到 the collapse of the housing bubble, D 用 Speed up their recovery from the housing bubble. 盗用 housing bubble 一词, 且把 recovery 的落点从『更广泛的复苏 (整体)』偷换成『银行自身从泡沫中恢复』, 方向变了。

借用原文: the collapse of the housing bubble

-
20. A) Some banks may have to merge with others.
B) Many smaller regional banks are going to fail.
C) It will be hard for banks to provide more loans.
D) Many banks will have to lay off some employees.

【题目】 What is Martin Neil Baily's prediction about the financial situation in the future?

【翻译】 Martin Neil Baily 对未来金融形势的预测是什么?

- A) 一些银行可能不得不与其他银行合并。 B) 许多规模较小的地区性银行将会倒闭。
C) 银行将难以提供更多贷款。 D) 许多银行将不得不裁减一些员工。

【答案】 B (细节题) Many smaller regional banks are going to fail.

【定位】 He predicts high failure rates for smaller, regional banks in 2010 as commercial real estate loans come due.

他预测, 随着商业地产贷款到期, 2010 年小型地区银行的倒闭率会很高。

【信号】 预测信号词 predicts。答案句由 He predicts 这个明确的预测信号引出——题问 Baily 的 prediction, 听到 predicts 就锁定其后内容。

【替换】 high failure rates for smaller, regional banks ↔ **Many smaller regional banks are going to fail.**
高倒闭率=很多银行将倒闭

【排除】 A) 未提及

录音只预测小型地区银行倒闭率高，从未提到银行『合并 (merge)』。A 的 Some banks may have to merge with others. 是录音未提及的内容。

C) 原词陷阱

录音确实说过 there may actually be a worsening of credit availability (放贷会更难)，C 的 It will be hard for banks to provide more loans. 正盗用这句，但那是承接 Baily 倒闭预测后的延伸说法，本题问的是他的『预测』核心，正解是倒闭率高；C 偷换成放贷难这一旁支。

借用原文：there may actually be a worsening of credit availability

D) 未提及

录音谈倒闭、放贷难、失业 (unemployment)，但失业指的是整体经济的高失业率，并非银行『裁员』。D 的 Many banks will have to lay off some employees. 是录音未提到的银行行为。

-
21. A) It will work closely with the government.
B) It will endeavor to write off bad loans.
C) It will try to lower the interest rate.
D) It will try to provide more loans.

【题目】 What does U.S. Bancorp chief Richard Davis say about its future operation?

【翻译】 U.S. Bancorp 首席执行官 Richard Davis 对其未来运营有何看法？

- A) 它将与政府密切合作。 B) 它将努力核销不良贷款。 C) 它将努力降低利率。
D) 它将努力提供更多贷款。

【答案】 D (细节题) It will try to provide more loans.

【定位】 "...lending is the coal to our engine, so we want to make more loans. We have to find a way to qualify more people and not put ourselves at risk."

「.....放贷是我们引擎的燃料，所以我们想发放更多贷款。我们得想办法让更多人符合贷款资格，同时又不让自己陷入风险。」

【信号】 本人引语+意愿句 we want to。 答案落在 Davis 本人引语中的意愿表态 we want to make more loans——题问他对未来经营怎么说，盯住他『we want to...』的直接陈述即可。

【替换】 we want to make more loans ↔ **It will try to provide more loans.**

想多放贷=将设法多放贷

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音前文反复出现 government (如 the help of the American government) , A 的 It will work closely with the government. 盗用这个高频词, 但 Davis 本人引语谈的是多放贷、让更多人合格, 从没说要与政府密切合作, 属原词陷阱。

借用原文: the help of the American government

B) 原词陷阱

Davis 谈的是想多放贷、防自身风险, 从未说要『核销坏账 (write off bad loans) 』。B 的 It will endeavor to write off bad loans. 借用 loans 一词, 却讲了录音未提的动作。

借用原文: we want to make more loans

C) 未提及

Davis 引语只字未提『降低利率 (lower the interest rate) 』。C 的 It will try to lower the interest rate. 是录音未出现的内容, 属未提及。

-
22. A) It won't help the American economy to turn around.
B) It won't do any good to the major commercial banks.
C) It will win the approval of the Obama administration.
D) It will be necessary if the economy starts to shrink again.

【题目】 What does Martin Neil Baily think of a second stimulus to the economy?

【翻译】 Martin Neil Baily 如何看待对经济的第二轮刺激?

- A) 它不会帮助美国经济扭转局面。 B) 它对主要商业银行不会有任何好处。
C) 它将赢得奥巴马政府的批准。 D) 如果经济再次开始萎缩, 它将是必要的。

【答案】 D (态度观点题) It will be necessary if the economy starts to shrink again.

【定位】 If the economy starts to shrink again, Baily says it would make a strong case for a second stimulus—something the Obama administration hopes will not be necessary.

Baily 说, 如果经济再度萎缩, 那将为第二次刺激提供有力理由——而这正是奥巴马政府希望不会成为必要的事。

【信号】 条件句 If...+ Baily says. 答案落在 Baily 的条件性判断 If the economy starts to shrink again, Baily says it would make a strong case for a second stimulus——态度题盯住带 if 的条件句, 它讲清了『在什么前提下第二次刺激才有必要』。

【替换】 If the economy starts to shrink again, Baily says it would make a strong case for a second stimulus
↔ **It will be necessary if the economy starts to shrink again.**

提供有力理由=有必要

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

Baily 是说经济再萎缩时第二次刺激有必要（有助经济），A 的 It won't help the American economy to turn around. 却给出否定评价，与他的看法极性相反。

借用原文：it would make a strong case for a second stimulus

B) 原词陷阱

Baily 谈的是第二次刺激对整体经济在特定条件下有必要，从没说它对『主要商业银行（major commercial banks）』有没有好处。B 的 It won't do any good to the major commercial banks. 借用录音里的 commercial（来自 commercial real estate loans）一词，却讲了 Baily 未表达的判断。

借用原文：commercial real estate loans

C) 与原文相反

录音说第二次刺激是 something the Obama administration hopes will not be necessary（奥巴马政府希望它不必要），C 的 It will win the approval of the Obama administration. 盗用 Obama administration，却把『政府希望不需要』说成『将获政府认可』，恰好反了，且这本身就不是 Baily 的看法。

借用原文：something the Obama administration hopes will not be necessary

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

1 A new study has failed to find any conclusive evidence that lifestyle changes can prevent cognitive decline in older adults. Still, there are good reasons to make positive changes in how we live and what we eat as we age.

一项新研究未能找到任何确凿证据表明生活方式的改变可以预防老年人的认知能力下降。尽管如此,随着年龄的增长,我们仍有充分的理由在生活方式和饮食方面做出积极的改变。

2 Cognitive decline is the loss of ability to learn new skills, or recall words, names, and faces that is most common as we age. To reduce or avoid it, researchers have examined the effect of smoking, diet, brain-challenging games, exercise and other strategies.

认知能力下降是指学习新技能或回忆单词、姓名和面孔的能力丧失,这种情况在我们衰老时最为常见。为了减少或避免这种情况,研究人员已经检验了吸烟、饮食、大脑挑战游戏、锻炼和其他策略的影响。

3 Researchers at Duke University scrutinized more than 160 published studies and found an absence of strong evidence that any of these approaches can make a big difference. Co-author James Burke helped design the study.

Duke University的研究人员仔细审查了160多项已发表的研究,发现缺乏有力证据表明这些方法中的任何一种能够产生重大影响。合著者James Burke帮助设计了这项研究。

4 "In the observational studies we found that some of the B vitamins were beneficial. Exercise, diet, cognitive stimulation showed some positive effects, although the evidence was not so strong that we could actually consider these firmly established."

在我们发现的观察性研究中,一些B族维生素是有益的。锻炼、饮食、认知刺激显示出一些积极作用,尽管证据还不够充分,我们无法真正认为这些已被确切证实。

5 Some previous studies have suggested that challenging your brain with mentally stimulating activities might help. And Burke says that actually does seem to help, based on randomized studies—the researcher's gold standard.

之前的一些研究表明,用智力刺激活动挑战你的大脑可能有所帮助。Burke说,根据随机研究——研究人员的黄金标准,这实际上确实似乎有帮助。

6 "Cognitive stimulation is one of the areas where we did find some benefit. The exact type of stimulation that an individual uses is not as important as being intellectually engaged."

认知刺激是我们确实发现有一些益处的领域之一。个人使用的刺激的确切类型并不像保持智力参与那样重要。

7 The expert review also found insufficient evidence to recommend any drugs or dietary supplements that could prevent or slow cognitive decline. However, given that there is at least some evidence for positive effects from some of these lifestyle changes, plus other benefits apparently unrelated to cognitive decline, Burke was willing to offer some recommendations.

专家评审还发现,没有足够的证据推荐任何可以预防或减缓认知能力下降的药物或膳食补充剂。然而,鉴于至少有一些证据表明其中一些生活方式改变会产生积极影响,加上其他明显与认知能力下降无关的益处,Burke愿意提供一些建议。

8 "I think that by having people adopt a healthy lifestyle, both from a medical standpoint as well as nutritional and cognitive stimulation standpoint, we can reduce the incidence of cognitive decline, which will be proof that these factors are, in fact, important."

我认为,通过让人们采用健康的生活方式,无论是从医学角度还是从营养和认知刺激角度,我们都可以减少认知能力下降的发生率,这将证明这些因素实际上是重要的。

9 James Burke of Duke University is one of the authors of a study reviewing previous research on cognitive decline. The paper is published online by the Annals of Internal Medicine.

Duke University的James Burke是一项评审以往认知能力下降研究的论文作者之一。该论文在线发表于Annals of Internal Medicine。

23. A) Being unable to learn new things.
B) Being rather slow to make changes.
C) Losing temper more and more often.
D) Losing the ability to get on with others.

【题目】 According to the speaker, what might be a symptom of cognitive decline in older adults?

【翻译】 根据说话者的观点,老年人认知能力下降的症状可能是什么?

- A) 无法学习新事物。 B) 做出改变相当缓慢。 C) 越来越频繁地发脾气。
D) 失去与他人相处的能力。

【答案】 A (细节题) Being unable to learn new things.

【定位】 Cognitive decline is the loss of ability to learn new skills, or recall words, names, and faces that is most common as we age.

认知衰退是指学习新技能，或回忆词语、姓名和面孔的能力丧失，这在我们变老时最为常见。

【信号】 下定义句即答案句。 录音用 Cognitive decline is the loss of ability to learn new skills 给认知衰退"下定义"，is 这个判断系动词后面就是它的具体表现，定义句正是本题答案句所在。

【替换】 loss of ability to learn new skills ↔ **Being unable to learn new things**

丧失能力=无法做

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

B 的 Being rather slow to make changes 借了录音反复出现的 lifestyle changes 里的 "changes" 一词来诱选，但录音说的是"改变生活方式"，从没说衰退表现为"做改变变慢"，属听到原词就想选的陷阱。

借用原文：lifestyle changes

C) 未提及

C 的 Losing temper more and more often (越来越爱发脾气) 属情绪维度，录音定义衰退只谈"学习/记忆能力"，从未提及脾气情绪，是凭日常对"老人"的刻板印象想当然的未提及项。

D) 偷换概念

D 的 Losing the ability to get on with others 借了定义句里 "loss of ability" 的句式来仿冒，但录音 recall words, names, and faces 说的是记忆能力，从没说丧失"与人相处的能力"，是套用原文句式却偷换内容。

借用原文：recall words, names, and faces

24. A) Cognitive stimulation.

B) Community activity.

C) Balanced diet.

D) Fresh air.

【题目】 According to James Burke, what does seem to help reduce cognitive decline?

【翻译】 根据James Burke的说法,什么似乎有助于减少认知能力下降?

A) 认知刺激。 B) 社区活动。 C) 均衡饮食。 D) 新鲜空气。

【答案】 A (细节题) Cognitive stimulation.

【定位】 And Burke says that actually does seem to help, based on randomized studies—the researcher's gold standard.

Burke 说，基于随机对照研究（研究者的黄金标准），这一点确实似乎有帮助。

【信号】 **actually does help 强调有效**。第 5 段 that actually does seem to help 与题干 "does seem to help" 几乎同词，且 actually 一词把它从前文"证据不强"中拎出来重点强调，是答案落点；它指的正是上句的 challenging your brain with mentally stimulating activities。

【替换】 challenging your brain with mentally stimulating activities ↔ **Cognitive stimulation**
脑力刺激活动=认知刺激

【排除】 B) **未提及**

B 的 Community activity 听起来与"参与活动"沾边，但录音通篇说的是 being intellectually engaged (智力上投入)，从没提社区活动，是借"活动"概念想当然的未提及项。

C) **原词陷阱**

C 的 Balanced diet 盗用了录音多次出现的 diet，极易"听到 diet 就选"；但 Burke 对 diet 的原话是 the evidence was not so strong that we could actually consider these firmly established (证据不够强、不能确认)，它被归到"证据不足"一类，不是"确实有帮助"。

借用原文：the evidence was not so strong that we could actually consider these firmly established

D) **未提及**

D 的 Fresh air 最迎合"多呼吸新鲜空气有益"的日常常识，但录音研究的因素是 smoking, diet, brain-challenging games, exercise 等，从未出现"新鲜空气"，是纯常识杜撰的未提及项。

-
25. A) Ignoring the signs and symptoms of aging.
B) Adopting an optimistic attitude towards life.
C) Endeavoring to give up unhealthy lifestyles.
D) Seeking advice from doctors from time to time.

【题目】 **What did James Burke recommend to reduce the incidence of cognitive decline?**

【翻译】 James Burke 建议采取什么措施来减少认知能力下降的发生率？

- A) 忽视衰老的迹象和症状。 B) 对生活采取乐观态度。 C) 努力放弃不健康的生活方式。
D) 不时向医生寻求建议。

【答案】 **C** (细节题) Endeavoring to give up unhealthy lifestyles.

【定位】 I think that by having people adopt a healthy lifestyle, both from a medical standpoint as well as nutritional and cognitive stimulation standpoint, we can reduce the incidence of cognitive decline.

我认为，通过让人们采取健康的生活方式——既包括医学角度，也包括营养和认知刺激角度——我们可以降低认知衰退的发生率。

【信号】 I think+adopt 即建议句。第 8 段 I think that by having people adopt a healthy lifestyle 以 "I think" 领起、用 adopt 给出做法，正是 Burke 发出建议的句子；上一段 Burke was willing to offer some recommendations 也预告了这里要出建议，答案就锁在此句。

【替换】 adopt a healthy lifestyle ↔ Endeavoring to give up unhealthy lifestyles
采取健康=改掉不健康

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

A 的 Ignoring the signs and symptoms of aging 借了第 2 段定义衰退 "as we age" 的衰老话题，但 Burke 是叫人积极改变生活方式，而非 "无视衰老迹象"，方向恰好相反。

借用原文：most common as we age

B) 原词陷阱

B 的 Adopting an optimistic attitude towards life 借了 make positive changes 里 positive 的 "积极" 味道来诱选，但 positive 在录音里指 "积极的改变/有益效果"，不是 "乐观心态"；Burke 从没建议保持乐观态度。

借用原文：make positive changes

D) 原词陷阱

D 的 Seeking advice from doctors from time to time 借了第 8 段 from a medical standpoint 的 "medical" 来制造 "提到医生" 的错觉，但录音说的是 "从医学角度采取健康生活方式"，并没有建议 "常去找医生咨询"。

借用原文：from a medical standpoint

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

27 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。

The only problem with trackers is that it takes up a lot of your time.

第6段，第3句

主系表结构 + that 引导的表语从句是四六级和考研中非常典型的句式，problem is that 这类表达在真题中频繁出现，掌握后可大量复用于同类句型

M: Can you just explain what process you go through with a new client?

第11段，第1句

句子结构高度典型：疑问句 + 情态动词 + 宾语从句，是四六级和考研听力、阅读中的常见句式。宾语从句由疑问词引导且采用陈述语序，这是考试中的高频考点。掌握此句式后，可迁移到大量类似结构（如 "Can you tell me where..."、"Do you know what..." 等）。

All the universities are owned by the government, so there is the Ministry of Education in charge of creating the curriculum for the universities and so there's not much room for flexibility.

第4段，第3句

因果并列句、被动语态、there be 句型都是四六级和考研阅读中的常见结构，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。并列连词 so 的因果逻辑也是典型考点。

However, there are certain advantages of public universities, such as the fees being free.

第4段，第7句

there be 句型 + 介词短语定语 + such as 举例，是四六级和考研写作、阅读中的高频句式。掌握此句型后，学生可直接迁移到表达存在、列举实例的场景中，实用性和代表性较强。

I don't know if they're that much more motivated to help people.

第5段，第4句

"主句 + if 引导的宾语从句" 是常见句式，宾语从句在四六级和考研中频繁出现，主系表结构加不定式状语也是典型搭配，具有一定代表性

I think it's a problem because you're not giving equal access to education to everybody.

第6段，第2句

"I think + 宾语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的观点表达句式；宾语从句内嵌套原因状语从句也是常见的复杂句结构；整体结构具有较强的代表性，掌握后可大量复用于类似的观点陈述和原因解释场景。

Public universities are often superior to private universities.

第7题，B

主系表结构 + 形容词比较是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，用于陈述观点或对比事物；虽然本句本身过于简洁，但其核心框架（主语 + be + 形容词 + 介词短语）在真题中频繁以更复杂的形式出现，掌握后可迁移到带定语从句或状语从句的同类句型

Everyone should be given equal access to higher education.

第7题，C

情态动词加被动语态的结构在四六级和考研真题中频繁出现，尤其是涉及建议、义务、可能性的表达时，这种句式非常常见。本句结构简洁典型，掌握后可以迁移到大量类似句子的理解和翻译中，具有较高的代表性。

Efficiency is essential to university management.

第8题，B

主系表结构是英语基础句型之一，在真题中常见，但本句过于简短、无任何复杂修饰或从句嵌套，不能代表考试中常考的复杂主系表句式，典型性一般。

It is hard to say which is better, a public university or a private one.

第8题，C

"It is + 形容词 + to do"句式和宾语从句都是四六级和考研英语中的高频结构。形式主语用法、疑问词引导的宾语从句以及同位语补充说明，都是常考句式，掌握本句结构后可以迁移到大量类似句子的理解和分析中，典型性很高。

The quite dramatic unemployment figures, which we now see in some of the countries, strongly suggest that there will be greater pressure on wages in the future as more people will be unemployed, more people will be looking for jobs and the pressure on employers to raise wages to attract workers will decline.

第2段，第2句

这句结构复杂但仍有清晰抓手，既能训练先找主干、再处理插入和从句，也能顺带复习将来时表达。对句子结构与时态训练都很有代表性，值得优先练。

So, we expect that the second part of the year will not be very good in terms of wage growth.

第2段，第3句

主句 + 宾语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,尤其 "expect that" 结构在观点表达和预测类文本中极为常见。从句内部的系表结构和状语修饰也符合真题常见模式,具有较强的复用性。

International Labor Organization economists say some nations have come up with policies to lessen the impact of lower wages during the economic crisis.

第3段，第3句

say 引导宾语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构,现在完成时表示过去行动对现在的影响也是常考时态,不定式作后置定语修饰抽象名词 policies 符合学术英语特征。整体句式在考试真题中代表性很强,掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

I have been frequently asked if these memory supplements work.

第1段，第2句

现在完成时被动语态在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，宾语从句由 "if" 引导的疑问内容也是典型句式之一。这种"及物动词 + 宾语从句"的结构在真题中频繁出现。掌握该句式后，学习者可以迁移到其他含有宾语从句或完成时被动语态的句子中，具有较高的复用价值。

What your memory needs is a good work-out.

第2段，第1句

结构非常典型。"What + 从句" 作主语是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，这种主语从句结构在说明文、议论文中大量出现。掌握这一句式后，学生可以迁移到大量类似的 "What... is..." 结构句子中，实用性很强。

They're not really well-regulated unless they adhere to some industry standard.

第2段，第5句

主句 + unless 条件状语从句是四六级和考研中的高频句式，被动语态结合条件从句的组合也很常见，学会本句结构后可迁移到大量类似句型，典型性较高。

You don't really know that what they say is in there isn't there.

第3段，第1句

本句成分丰富且坑点密集:主句包含主谓宾和程度状语,宾语从句包含主系表结构且主语是完整从句,主语从句内部又包含主系表结构。特别是宾语从句的主语由完整从句充当这一点,是学习者容易误判的高价值训练点,非常适合作为成分划分练习句。

What you must understand is that those supplements, especially in some eastern cultures, are part of a medical practice tradition.

第3段，第2句

主系表结构配合主语从句和表语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，What 引导主语从句、that 引导表语从句都是典型用法。句子结构清晰、具有代表性，掌握后可复用于大量类似句式的理解。

A lot of times people are not really aware of the impact they have, or the fact that taking them in combination with other medications might put you at increased risk for something that you wouldn't otherwise be countering or be at risk for.

第4段，第4句

本句结合了高嵌套复杂度、丰富的成分种类、典型的考试句式和中等偏上的时态难度，是一道综合训练价值很高的长难句。虽然主干识别有一定难度，但各层从句边界相对清晰，适合作为进阶练习帮助学生突破多层嵌套和复杂成分的理解瓶颈

They are taken in relatively high dosage.

第14题，B

被动语态的简单句在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，结构本身具有一定代表性，但句子过于简短且成分单一，不如含有从句或复杂修饰的被动句典型。

Although he says the worst is over, Baily says the banking crisis is not.

第4段，第1句

本句结构不算过难，但非常适合训练主干识别和从属层级判断，尤其适合练习让步结构与内容结构的区分。时态负担较轻，能把注意力集中在句子结构上，因此推荐优先练习。

More than 130 U.S. banks failed in 2009.

第4段，第2句

这种“主语 + 一般过去时谓语 + 时间状语”的新闻事实陈述句非常常见，考试和阅读里都经常出现。掌握后可直接迁移到大量同类句子。

With that in mind, we're putting in everything we can, lending is the coal to our engine, so we want to make more loans.

第7段，第2句

句中出现的结构在四六级和考研真题中非常常见：并列句（用逗号和 so 连接）、省略关系代词的定语从句（"everything we can"）、不定式作宾语（"want to make"）、主系表结构（"lending is the coal"）都是高频句式；掌握这些结构后可以大量迁移到其他句子的理解和写作中，具有较高的典型性。

If the economy starts to shrink again, Bailly says it would make a strong case for a second stimulus—something the Obama administration hopes will not be necessary.

第9段，第1句

本句成分丰富且包含多个易错点：宾语从句的that省略、定语从句的关系代词省略、同位语的识别、内层宾语从句主语的承前省略、破折号的作用判断。这些都是考试中的高频考点，训练价值较高。

Many banks will have to lay off some employees.

第20题，D

简单的主谓宾结构加将来时态是英语句子中的常见句式，在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，具有一定的代表性；"will have to" 这种表达必然趋势的结构也较为典型。但由于句子过于简洁，缺乏从句或复杂修饰，无法代表真题中更常见的长难句类型，典型性为中等水平。

Still, there are good reasons to make positive changes in how we live and what we eat as we age.

第1段，第2句

本句结合"There be"句型、不定式后置定语、介词后接宾语从句、并列连词连接两个从句、时间状语从句等结构，都是四六级和考研真题中高频出现的句式。尤其是"make changes in how/what..."这类"动词 + 抽象名词 + 介词 + 宾语从句"的搭配，以及"as we age"这种简洁时间状语从句，都是典型且常考的表达方式，掌握后迁移性强。

However, given that there is at least some evidence for positive effects from some of these lifestyle changes, plus other benefits apparently unrelated to cognitive decline, Burke was willing to offer some recommendations.

第7段，第2句

"given that" 引导的条件或原因状语从句 + 主句，是四六级和考研阅读中常见的复合句式。系表结构搭配不定式 ("be willing to do") 也是高频表达。状语从句中并列名词短语加多层修饰的结构，符合学术或正式文体的典型特征，掌握后可在同类句型中复用

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本卷出现的 272 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。

cognitive C1

adj. 认知的

本卷12次 · 真题 85 句

disaster B1

n. 灾难

本卷12次 · 真题 35 句

decline B2

v. 下降

本卷11次 · 真题 88 句

wage B1

n. 工资

本卷11次 · 真题 63 句

supplement B2

n. 补充物

本卷11次 · 真题 28 句

economic B2

adj. 经济的

本卷10次 · 真题 167 句

reduce B1

v. 减少，降低（数量、大小、程度等）

本卷8次 · 真题 138 句

organization B1

n. 组织

本卷8次 · 真题 73 句

loan B1

n. 贷款

本卷8次·真题 37 句

loss B1

n. 丧失

本卷7次·真题 56 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本卷6次·真题 185 句

united B1

adj. 联合的

本卷6次·真题 97 句

states A1

n. 国家

本卷6次·真题 80 句

recovery B2

n. 恢复

本卷6次·真题 35 句

effect A2

n. 影响

本卷5次·真题 191 句

employee A2

n. 雇员, 员工

本卷5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5次·真题 182 句

risk A2

n. 风险

本卷5次·真题 167 句

event A2

n. 事件

本卷5次·真题 99 句

evidence B1

n. 证据

本卷5次·真题 87 句

crisis B2

n. 危机

本卷5次·真题 62 句

extreme B2

adj. 极度的

本卷5次·真题 60 句

labor B1

n. 劳动

本卷5次·真题 42 句

tropical B1

adj. 热带的

本卷5次·真题 14 句

system A2

n. 系统

本卷4次·真题 176 句

project A2

n. 项目

本卷4次·真题 116 句

economy B1

n. 经济

本卷4次·真题 102 句

lifestyle B1

n. 生活方式

本卷4次·真题 43 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本卷3次·真题 363 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本卷3次·真题 244 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本卷3次·真题 205 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本卷3次·真题 167 句

positive B1

adj. 积极的

本卷3次·真题 144 句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本卷3次·真题 134 句

rate A2

n. 速度

本卷3次·真题 121 句

design B1

n. 设计

本卷3次·真题 119 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本卷3次·真题 114 句

factor B1

n. 因素

本卷3次·真题 108 句

customer A2

n. 顾客, 客户

本卷3次·真题 87 句

type A2

n. 类型

本卷3次·真题 84 句

financial

B2

adj. 财政的

本卷3次·真题 79 句

trend

B1

n. 趋势

本卷3次·真题 63 句

pressure

B1

n. 心理压力

本卷3次·真题 57 句

exactly

B1

adv. 精确地

本卷3次·真题 46 句

unemployment

B2

n. 失业 (状态)

本卷3次·真题 38 句

client

B1

n. 客户

本卷3次·真题 36 句

economist

B2

n. 经济学家

本卷3次·真题 27 句

scheme

B2

n. 计划

本卷3次·真题 13 句

chart

B1

n. 图表

本卷3次·真题 8 句

less

A1

det. 较少的

本卷2次·真题 273 句

community

B1

n. 社区

本卷2次·真题 163 句

individual

B2

adj. 单独的

本卷2次·真题 142 句

negative

B1

adj. 否定的

本卷2次·真题 132 句

base

A2

n. 基础

本卷2次·真题 126 句

claim

B1

v. 声称

本卷2次·真题 111 句

major

B1

adj. 主要的

本卷2次·真题 108 句

growth B1

n. 增长

本卷2次·真题 104 句

access B1

n. 进入

本卷2次·真题 101 句

publish B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本卷2次·真题 94 句

diet A2

n. 日常饮食

本卷2次·真题 82 句

promote B2

v. 促进

本卷2次·真题 82 句

nation B1

n. 国家

本卷2次·真题 76 句

due B1

adj. 预期的

本卷2次·真题 70 句

variety B1

n. 多样化

本卷2次·真题 66 句

employer B1

n. 雇主

本卷2次·真题 56 句

credit B1

n. 赊购, 赊账

本卷2次·真题 54 句

mainly B1

adv. 主要地

本卷2次·真题 53 句

institution B2

n. 机构

本卷2次·真题 52 句

failure B1

n. 失败

本卷2次·真题 47 句

recommend B1

v. 推荐

本卷2次·真题 47 句

adopt B1

v. 采纳

本卷2次·真题 46 句

previous B1

adj. 先前的

本卷2次·真题 44 句

commercial B2

adj. 商业的

本卷2次·真题 43 句

interested A1

adj. 感兴趣的

本卷2次·真题 41 句

perspective B2

n. 观点

本卷2次·真题 38 句

housing B1

n. 住房

本卷2次·真题 34 句

frequently B1

adv. 频繁地

本卷2次·真题 31 句

vary B1

v. 不同

本卷2次·真题 30 句

satisfaction B2

n. 满意

本卷2次·真题 28 句

sharing A2

n. 分享

本卷2次·真题 28 句

curriculum B2

n. 课程

本卷2次·真题 27 句

beneficial B2

adj. 有益的

本卷2次·真题 24 句

chief B1

n. 首领

本卷2次·真题 23 句

differently A2

adv. 不同地

本卷2次·真题 23 句

equal A2

adj. 相等的

本卷2次·真题 23 句

shrink B2

v. 缩小

本卷2次·真题 23 句

efficient B2

adj. 效率高的

本卷2次·真题 20 句

recall B2

v. 回忆起, 记起

本卷2次·真题 18 句

endeavor

C1

v. 努力

本卷2次·真题 16 句

remedy

B2

n. 治疗方法

本卷2次·真题 15 句

symptom

B2

n. 症状

本卷2次·真题 15 句

unemployed

B1

adj. 失业的

本卷2次·真题 15 句

worst

A2

adj. 最坏的

本卷2次·真题 15 句

dislike

A2

v. 不喜欢

本卷2次·真题 14 句

exact

B2

adj. 精确的

本卷2次·真题 14 句

cure

B1

v. 治愈 (疾病)

本卷2次·真题 13 句

prescribe

B2

v. 开 (药)

本卷2次·真题 13 句

yeah

A1

intj. 是的

本卷2次·真题 13 句

administration

B2

n. 管理

本卷2次·真题 12 句

optimistic

B2

adj. 乐观的;抱乐观态度的

本卷2次·真题 12 句

stimulus

C1

n. 刺激物

本卷2次·真题 12 句

catastrophic

C1

adj. 灾难性的

本卷2次·真题 11 句

medication

B2

n. 药物;药品

本卷2次·真题 11 句

specialist

B2

n. 专家

本卷2次·真题 11 句

questionnaire

B2

n. 调查问卷

本卷2次·真题 10 句

rescue

B1

v. 营救, 救援

本卷2次·真题 10 句

specialize

B2

v. 专门从事

本卷2次·真题 10 句

indication

B2

n. 迹象

本卷2次·真题 9 句

regional

B2

adj. 地区的

本卷2次·真题 9 句

incidence

C1

n. (不良事件的) 发生率

本卷2次·真题 8 句

subsidy

C1

n. 补贴

本卷2次·真题 8 句

would

A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本卷1次·真题 568 句

product

A2

n. 产品

本卷1次·真题 271 句

author

A2

n. 作者

本卷1次·真题 264 句

likely

A2

adj. 很可能的

本卷1次·真题 228 句

tend

B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本卷1次·真题 170 句

relationship

B1

n. 关系

本卷1次·真题 168 句

consumer

B1

n. 消费者

本卷1次·真题 165 句

climate

B1

n. 气候

本卷1次·真题 160 句

local

A2

adj. 当地的

本卷1次·真题 143 句

online A2

adj. 在线的

本卷1次·真题 139 句

power A2

n. 权力

本卷1次·真题 128 句

process B1

n. 过程

本卷1次·真题 126 句

mental B1

adj. 精神的

本卷1次·真题 120 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本卷1次·真题 119 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本卷1次·真题 119 句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本卷1次·真题 115 句

policy B1

n. 政策

本卷1次·真题 103 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本卷1次·真题 98 句

medium B1

adj. 中等的

本卷1次·真题 98 句

case A2

n. 情况

本卷1次·真题 97 句

effective B1

adj. 有效的, 起作用的

本卷1次·真题 94 句

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

本卷1次·真题 92 句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本卷1次·真题 89 句

understanding B1

n. 理解, 领悟

本卷1次·真题 84 句

contribute B1

v. 捐献

本卷1次·真题 79 句

despite B1

prep. 尽管

本卷1次·真题 77 句

solution B1

n. 解决办法

本卷1次·真题 76 句

advertising B1

n. 广告业

本卷1次·真题 72 句

current B1

adj. 现在的

本卷1次·真题 72 句

seek B1

v. 寻找

本卷1次·真题 70 句

attract B1

v. 吸引 (注意力、兴趣)

本卷1次·真题 67 句

available A2

adj. 可获得的

本卷1次·真题 63 句

management B1

n. 管理

本卷1次·真题 63 句

strategy B2

n. 策略

本卷1次·真题 63 句

occur B1

v. 发生, 出现

本卷1次·真题 62 句

generally B1

adv. 通常, 一般地

本卷1次·真题 60 句

approach B1

v. 靠近, 接近 (在空间或时间上)

本卷1次·真题 59 句

suffer B1

v. 遭受 (痛苦、疾病、损失等)

本卷1次·真题 59 句

figure A2

n. 数字

本卷1次·真题 58 句

essential B1

adj. 必不可少的

本卷1次·真题 55 句

link A2

n. 联系

本卷1次·真题 53 句

sign A1

n. 标志

本卷1次·真题 49 句

ignore B1

v. 忽视;不理睬

本卷1次·真题 46 句

charge B1

v. 收费

本卷1次·真题 44 句

flood B1

n. 洪水

本卷1次·真题 44 句

staff B1

n. 全体员工

本卷1次·真题 44 句

certainly A2

adv. 当然

本卷1次·真题 43 句

absence B1

n. 缺席

本卷1次·真题 42 句

establish B2

v. 建立, 创立 (组织、机构、关系等)

本卷1次·真题 42 句

schedule A2

n. 时间表

本卷1次·真题 41 句

spending A2

n. 开支

本卷1次·真题 41 句

expand B2

v. 扩大;扩展;增长

本卷1次·真题 40 句

dietary B2

adj. 饮食的

本卷1次·真题 39 句

investment B1

n. 投资

本卷1次·真题 39 句

wealthy B2

adj. 富有的

本卷1次·真题 39 句

relatively B2

adv. 相对地

本卷1次·真题 37 句

compete B1

v. 竞争

本卷1次·真题 36 句

improvement B1

n. 改进

本卷1次·真题 36 句

recover B1

v. 恢复健康

本卷1次·真题 35 句

aware A2

adj. 知道的

本卷1次·真题 34 句

efficiency B2

n. 效率

本卷1次·真题 33 句

incentive B2

n. 激励

本卷1次·真题 33 句

motivate B2

v. 激励

本卷1次·真题 33 句

otherwise B2

adv. 否则, 不然

本卷1次·真题 33 句

sector B2

n. (经济或商业的) 部门, 行业

本卷1次·真题 33 句

enhance B2

v. 提高

本卷1次·真题 32 句

executive B2

n. 主管;经理;管理人员

本卷1次·真题 32 句

expose B2

v. 使暴露

本卷1次·真题 30 句

necessarily B2

adv. 必然地

本卷1次·真题 30 句

tradition B1

n. 传统

本卷1次·真题 30 句

promotion B2

n. 晋升, 升职

本卷1次·真题 29 句

working A2

adj. 有工作的

本卷1次·真题 29 句

closely B1

adv. 紧密地

本卷1次·真题 28 句

decrease B1

v. 减少, 降低

本卷1次·真题 28 句

extent B2

n. 程度

本卷1次·真题 28 句

unnecessary B1

adj. 不必要的;多余的

本卷1次·真题 28 句

lower A2

adj. 较低的;下方的

本卷1次·真题 26 句

willing B1

adj. 愿意的, 乐意的

本卷1次·真题 26 句

favor B1

n. 帮忙

本卷1次·真题 25 句

recommendation B2

n. 推荐

本卷1次·真题 25 句

strike B1

v. 打击

本卷1次·真题 25 句

fee B1

n. 费用

本卷1次·真题 24 句

successfully B1

adv. 成功地

本卷1次·真题 24 句

unable A2

adj. 不能的

本卷1次·真题 24 句

complaint B1

n. 抱怨

本卷1次·真题 23 句

strongly B1

adv. 强烈地

本卷1次·真题 23 句

vitamin B1

n. 维生素

本卷1次·真题 22 句

planning B1

n. 规划

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

unhealthy B1

adj. 有害健康的;不健康的

本卷1次·真题 21 句

basically B1

adv. 基本上

本卷1次·真题 20 句

elderly B2

adj. 年老的

本卷1次·真题 20 句

fairly B1

adv. 相当

本卷1次·真题 20 句

grocery B1

n. 食品杂货

本卷1次·真题 19 句

objective B2

n. 目标

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

superior B2

adj. 更好的

本卷1次·真题 19 句

witness B2

n. 目击者

本卷1次·真题 19 句

apparently B2

adv. 显然, 看来 (根据外表或所见所闻判断)

本卷1次·真题 18 句

reduction B2

n. 减少

本卷1次·真题 18 句

aging B2

n. 变老;老化

本卷1次·真题 17 句

combination B1

n. 结合

本卷1次·真题 17 句

cooperate B2

v. 合作

本卷1次·真题 17 句

emergency B1

n. 紧急情况, 突发事件

本卷1次·真题 17 句

internal B2

adj. 内部的

本卷1次·真题 17句

nutritional B2

adj. 营养的

本卷1次·真题 17句

producer B2

n. 生产者

本卷1次·真题 17句

reverse B2

v. 颠倒

本卷1次·真题 17句

brief B1

adj. 简短的;短暂的

本卷1次·真题 16句

phase B2

n. 阶段

本卷1次·真题 16句

earthquake B1

n. 地震

本卷1次·真题 15句

reluctant B2

adj. 不情愿的

本卷1次·真题 15句

severe B2

adj. 严重的

本卷1次·真题 15句

suitable B1

adj. 合适的

本卷1次·真题 15句

super B1

adj. 极好的, 超级棒的

本卷1次·真题 15句

taxpayer B2

n. 纳税人

本卷1次·真题 15句

dramatic B2

adj. 巨大的

本卷1次·真题 14句

engaged B1

adj. 忙碌的

本卷1次·真题 14句

ongoing B2

adj. 持续进行的

本卷1次·真题 14句

plus A2

prep. 加, 加上

本卷1次·真题 14句

risky B2

adj. 有风险的

本卷1次·真题 14 句

warning A2

n. 警告

本卷1次·真题 14 句

wave A2

n. 波浪

本卷1次·真题 14 句

worsen B2

v. (使)恶化;(使)变得更糟

本卷1次·真题 14 句

efficiently B2

adv. 高效地

本卷1次·真题 13 句

substantial B2

adj. 大量的

本卷1次·真题 13 句

unrelated B2

adj. 无关的

本卷1次·真题 13 句

approval B2

n. 赞成

本卷1次·真题 12 句

collapse B2

v. 倒塌, 坍塌

本卷1次·真题 12 句

commit B2

v. 承诺、保证做某事

本卷1次·真题 12 句

developing B1

adj. 发展中的 (指国家或地区)

本卷1次·真题 12 句

estate B2

n. 地产

本卷1次·真题 12 句

prediction B2

n. 预测

本卷1次·真题 12 句

surge B2

n. 激增

本卷1次·真题 12 句

unlikely B1

adj. 不太可能的

本卷1次·真题 12 句

adhere C1

v. 遵守, 坚持 (规则、信念等)

本卷1次·真题 11 句

drought B2

n. 干旱

本卷1次·真题 11 句

engine A2

n. 发动机, 引擎

本卷1次·真题 11 句

rival B2

n. 竞争对手

本卷1次·真题 11 句

scary A2

adj. 令人害怕的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

undergo B2

v. 经历, 经受 (尤指艰难、痛苦或变化的过...

本卷1次·真题 11 句

analyst B2

n. 分析师

本卷1次·真题 10 句

counter B1

n. 柜台

本卷1次·真题 10 句

hazard B2

n. 危险

本卷1次·真题 10 句

interviewer B1

n. 面试官

本卷1次·真题 10 句

mentally B2

adv. 精神上

本卷1次·真题 10 句

monthly A2

adj. 每月的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

pill B1

n. 药丸

本卷1次·真题 10 句

compensate C1

v. 补偿; 赔偿

本卷1次·真题 9 句

deterioration C1

n. 恶化

本卷1次·真题 9 句

flexibility B2

n. 灵活性

本卷1次·真题 9 句

intensive B2

adj. 密集的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

obligation

B2

n. 义务

本卷1次·真题9句

smoking

A2

n. 吸烟, 抽烟

本卷1次·真题9句

entail

C1

v. 使必然发生

本卷1次·真题8句

insufficient

B2

adj. 不足的

本卷1次·真题8句

lending

B1

n. 借出

本卷1次·真题8句

ok

A1

adj. 可以的

本卷1次·真题8句

presentation

B1

n. 演示;报告;陈述

本卷1次·真题8句

proof

B2

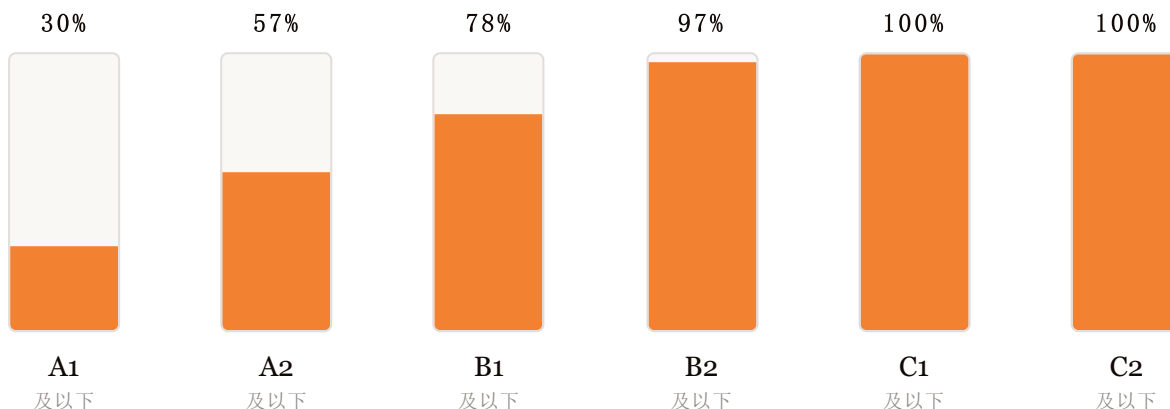
n. 证据

本卷1次·真题8句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全卷录音原文 693 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 **693** 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 23 个·约 3%。



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 693 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

693

B2 以上难词

3%

B1 及以下覆盖

78%



英语六级 2016年6月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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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 →