

2016年6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2016年6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(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 W: So, Mike, you managed the innovation project at Cucin Tech.

W: 那么, Mike, 你负责管理 Cucin Tech 的创新项目。

2 M: I did, indeed.

M: 是的, 确实如此。

3 W: Well, then. First, congratulations! It seems to have been very successful.

W: 那好。首先, 恭喜你! 这个项目似乎非常成功。

4 M: Thanks. Yes. I really helped things turn around at Cucin Tech.

M: 谢谢。是的。我真的帮助 Cucin Tech 实现了转机。

5 W: Was the revival in their fortunes entirely due to strategic innovation?

W: 他们命运的复兴完全是因为战略创新吗?

6 M: Yes, yes. I think it was. Cucin Tech was a company who were very much following the pack, doing what everyone else was doing, and getting rapidly left behind. I could see there was a lot of

talent there, and some great potential, particularly in their product development. I just had to harness that somehow.

M: 是的,是的。我认为是这样。Cucin Tech 是一家非常跟风的公司,做着其他人都在做的事情,结果迅速被甩在后面。我能看出那里有很多人才,也有很大的潜力,特别是在他们的产品开发方面。我只是需要以某种方式把这些潜力激发出来。

7 W: Was innovation at the core of the project?

W: 创新是这个项目的核心吗?

8 M: Absolutely. If it doesn't sound like too much of a cliché, our world is constantly changing and it's changing quickly. We need to be innovating constantly to keep up with this. Stand still, and you're lost.

M: 绝对是。如果这听起来不太像陈词滥调的话,我们的世界在不断变化,而且变化得很快。我们需要不断创新才能跟上这个节奏。停滞不前,你就输了。

9 W: No stopping to sniff the roses?

W: 不停下来闻闻玫瑰花香吗?

10 M: Well, I'll do that in my personal life. Sure. But as a business strategy, I am afraid there is no stopping.

M: 嗯,我会在个人生活中这样做。当然。但作为一种商业战略,恐怕是不能停下来的。

11 W: What exactly is strategic innovation then?

W: 那么战略创新到底是什么呢?

12 M: Strategic innovation is the process of managing innovation, of making sure it takes place at all levels of the company and that it's related to the company's overall strategy.

M: 战略创新是管理创新的过程,确保创新在公司的各个层面发生,并且与公司的整体战略相关联。

13 W: I see.

W: 我明白了。

14 M: So, instead of innovation for innovation's sake and new products being created simply because the technology is there, the company culture must switch from these point-in-time innovations to a continuous pipeline of innovations from everywhere and everyone.

M: 所以,公司文化必须从为创新而创新、仅仅因为技术存在就创造新产品,转变为来自各处各人的持续创新管道,而不是这些时间点上的创新。

15 W: How did you align strategies throughout the company?

W: 你是如何在整个公司内统一战略的?

16 M: I soon became aware that campaigning is useless. People take no notice. Simply, it came about through good practice trickling down. This built consent. People could see it was the best way to work.

M: 我很快意识到宣传活动是没用的。人们不会注意。简单来说,这是通过良好实践向下渗透实现的。这建立了共识。人们能看到这是最好的工作方式。

17 W: Does innovation on this scale really give a competitive advantage?

W: 这种规模的创新真的能带来竞争优势吗?

18 M: I'm certain of it, absolutely, especially if it's difficult for a competitor to copy. The risk is of course that innovation may frequently lead to imitation.

M: 我完全确信,绝对能,特别是如果竞争对手难以复制的话。当然,风险是创新可能经常导致模仿。

19 W: But not if it's strategic?

W: 但如果是战略性的就不会?

20 M: Precisely.

M: 正是如此。

21 W: Thanks for talking to us.

W: 感谢你接受我们的采访。

22 M: Sure.

M: 不客气。

1. A) The project the man managed at Cucin Tech.

B) The updating of technology at Cucin Tech.

C) The man's switch to a new career.

D) The restructuring of her company.

【题目】 What seems to have been very successful according to the woman speaker?

【翻译】 根据女发言人的说法, 什么似乎非常成功?

A) 该男士在 Cucin Tech 管理的项目。 B) Cucin Tech 的技术更新。

C) 该男士转换到新职业。 D) 她公司的重组。

【答案】 A (细节题) The project the man managed at Cucin Tech.

【定位】 W: So, Mike, you managed the innovation project at Cucin Tech. W: It seems to have been very successful. M: Yes. I really helped things turn around at Cucin Tech.

女: Mike, 你负责了 Cucin Tech 的创新项目。女: 它看来非常成功。男: 是的, 我确实帮 Cucin Tech 扭转了局面。

【信号】 题干原话回指首句话题。女方先点出话题 you managed the innovation project at Cucin Tech, 随后说 It seems to have been very successful, 题干的 successful 正是直接回指这个"innovation project", 定位句就在开头。

【替换】 the innovation project at Cucin Tech ↔ The project the man managed at Cucin Tech
近乎原句对应

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

The updating of technology at Cucin Tech 借了公司名 Cucin Tech 和 technology 一词诱你"听到就选", 但录音说成功的是 innovation project, 不是"技术更新", 且后文 new products being created simply because the technology is there 反而是被否定的做法。

借用原文: the innovation project at Cucin Tech

C) 未提及

The man's switch to a new career 在录音里找不到对应, 男方只谈他在 Cucin Tech 做的项目, 从未提换职业; 这是凭"the man"这个共同主语硬凑的干扰。

D) 张冠李戴

The restructuring of her company 把对象换成女方的公司(her), 并加了录音没提的 restructuring(重组); 成功的是男方负责的项目, 主语张冠李戴。

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2. A) Talented personnel.
B) Strategic innovation.
C) Competitive products.
D) Effective promotion.

【题目】 What did the company lack before the man's scheme was implemented?

【翻译】 在该男士的方案实施之前, 公司缺少什么?

A) 有才能的人员。 B) 战略创新。 C) 有竞争力的产品。 D) 有效的推广。

【答案】 B (细节题) Strategic innovation.

【定位】 W: Was the revival in their fortunes entirely due to strategic innovation? M: Yes, yes. I think it was. Cucin Tech was a company who were very much following the pack, doing what everyone else was doing, and getting rapidly left behind.

女: 他们时来运转完全是靠策略性创新吗? 男: 是的, 是的, 我认为是。Cucin Tech 当初是一家一味随大流、跟着别人做、迅速被甩在后头的公司。

【信号】 被问者对"是不是靠创新"的应答。 女方问 Was the revival...entirely due to strategic innovation?, 男方答 Yes, yes. I think it was, 确认"扭转靠的正是策略性创新"——反推改变前公司缺的就是 strategic innovation; 信号是被问者的肯定应答。

【替换】 strategic innovation ↔ **Strategic innovation**

确认即原词对应

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

Talented personnel 利用录音 I could see there was a lot of talent there 里的 talent 诱选，但男方说公司"本来就有不少人才"，恰恰是"有"而非"缺"，极性正好相反。

借用原文：there was a lot of talent there

C) 原词陷阱

Competitive products 借了 particularly in their product development 里的 product 诱选，但录音说的是公司在产品开发上"有潜力"，并非缺有竞争力的产品。

借用原文：some great potential, particularly in their product development

D) 未提及

Effective promotion 在录音里没有任何对应，男方通篇谈创新与人才潜力，未提"推广/营销"，属凭常识硬补。

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3. A) Expand the market.
B) Recruit more talents.
C) Innovate constantly.
D) Watch out for his competitors.

【题目】 What does the man say he should do in his business?

【翻译】 该男士说他在业务中应该做什么？

A) 拓展市场。 B) 招募更多人才。 C) 不断创新。 D) 提防竞争对手。

【答案】 C (细节题) Innovate constantly.

【定位】 M: We need to be innovating constantly to keep up with this. Stand still, and you're lost.

男：我们需要不断创新以跟上变化。原地不动，你就会被淘汰了。

【信号】 we need to 表主张。 We need to be innovating constantly to keep up with this 用 we need to 直接表态"必须不断创新"，再加 Stand still, and you're lost 强化，这就是男方主张该做的事。

【替换】 We need to be innovating constantly ↔ **Innovate constantly**

动词形式微调

【排除】 A) 未提及

Expand the market 录音从未提及，男方谈的是创新而非市场扩张，属凭商业常识补的干扰。

B) 原词陷阱

Recruit more talents 借了前文 a lot of talent there 的 talent 一词诱选，但男方谈的是"用好现有人才(harness that)"，并未主张"再招更多人"。

借用原文：I could see there was a lot of talent there

D) 原词陷阱

Watch out for his competitors 借了后文 difficult for a competitor to copy 的 competitor 诱选，但男方主张的是"不断创新"，没说"提防对手"；competitor 出现在讲风险的另一处。

借用原文：difficult for a competitor to copy

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4. A) Possible bankruptcy.
B) Unforeseen difficulties.
C) Conflicts within the company.
D) Imitation by one's competitors.

【题目】 What does the man say is the risk of innovation?

【翻译】 该男士说创新的风险是什么？

A) 可能破产。 B) 不可预见的困难。 C) 公司内部的冲突。 D) 被竞争对手模仿。

【答案】 D (细节题) Imitation by one's competitors.

【定位】 M: The risk is of course that innovation may frequently lead to imitation.

男：当然，风险在于创新常常会招来模仿。

【信号】 The risk is 直接点风险。 The risk is of course that innovation may frequently lead to imitation 用 The risk is 明确点出风险，紧跟其后的 imitation 就是答案，信号词就是 risk 本身。

【替换】 innovation may frequently lead to imitation ↔ Imitation by one's competitors

imitation 同词+补出施动者

【排除】 A) 未提及

Possible bankruptcy 录音从未提及，是凭"风险=最坏结果"的常识硬推，男方只点了 imitation 一种风险。

B) 未提及

Unforeseen difficulties 太笼统，录音点的是具体的 imitation，没说"意外难题"，属无中生有。

C) 原词陷阱

Conflicts within the company 借了通篇出现的 company 诱选，但录音从没提"公司内部冲突"，风险明确是外部的 imitation。

借用原文：at all levels of the company

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

1 M: Today my guest is Dana Ivanovich, who has worked for the last 20 years as an interpreter. Dana, welcome.

M: 今天我的嘉宾是 Dana Ivanovich，她在过去20年里一直从事口译工作。Dana，欢迎你。

2 W: Thank you.

W: 谢谢。

3 M: Now, I'd like to begin by saying that I have on occasions used an interpreter myself as a foreign correspondent. So I'm full of admiration for what you do. But I think your profession is sometimes underrated and many people think anyone who speaks more than one language can do it.

M: 现在，我想先说，作为一名驻外记者，我自己有时也用过口译员。所以我对你们的工作非常钦佩。但我觉得你们这个职业有时被低估了，很多人认为任何会说一种以上语言的人都能做这个。

4 W: There aren't any interpreters I know who don't have professional qualifications and training. You only really get profession after many years in the job.

W: 我认识的口译员中，没有一个是没有专业资格和培训的。只有在这个行业工作多年后，你才能真正成为专业人士。

5 M: And am I right in saying you can divide what you do into two distinct methods: simultaneous and consecutive interpreting?

M: 我说得对吗，你们的工作可以分为两种不同的方法：同声传译和交替传译？

6 W: That's right. The techniques you use are different. And a lot of interpreters will say one is easier than the other, less stressful.

W: 没错。你使用的技巧是不同的。很多口译员会说其中一种比另一种更容易，压力更小。

7 M: Simultaneous interpreting, putting someone's words into another language more or less as they speak, sounds to me like the more difficult.

M: 同声传译，就是在别人说话的时候差不多同时把他的话翻译成另一种语言，在我看来这个更难。

8 W: Well, actually no. Most people in the business would agree that consecutive interpreting is the more stressful. You have to wait for the speaker to deliver quite a chunk of language before you then

put it into the second language, which puts your short-term memory under intense stress.

W: 嗯, 实际上不是。这个行业的大多数人都同意交替传译压力更大。你必须等说话者说完相当大一段话, 然后再把它翻译成第二种语言, 这会给你的短期记忆带来巨大压力。

9 M: You make notes, I presume?

M: 我想你会做笔记吧?

10 W: Absolutely. Anything like numbers, names, places have to be noted down, but the rest is never translated word for word. You have to find a way of summarizing it. So that the message is there, turning every single word into the target language would put too much strain on the interpreter and slow down the whole process too much.

W: 当然。像数字、名字、地点这类东西必须记下来, 但其余的从来不是逐字翻译的。你必须找到一种方法来总结它。这样信息就在那里了, 把每个词都翻译成目标语言会给口译员带来太大压力, 也会让整个过程慢得多。

11 M: But with simultaneous interpreting, you start translating almost as soon as the other person starts speaking. You must have some preparation beforehand.

M: 但是同声传译, 你几乎在对方开始说话的同时就开始翻译了。你肯定要事先做一些准备。

12 W: Well, hopefully, the speakers will let you have an outline of the topic a day or two in advance. You have a little time to do research, prepare technical expressions and so on.

W: 嗯, 希望说话者能提前一两天给你一份主题大纲。你有一点时间做研究, 准备专业术语之类的。

5. A) The job of an interpreter.

B) The stress felt by professionals.

C) The importance of language proficiency.

D) The best way to effective communication.

【题目】 What are the speakers mainly talking about?

【翻译】 说话者主要在谈论什么?

- A) 口译员的工作。 B) 专业人士感受到的压力。 C) 语言熟练程度的重要性。
D) 有效沟通的最佳方式。

【答案】 A (主旨题) The job of an interpreter.

【定位】 Today my guest is Dana Ivanovich, who has worked for the last 20 years as an interpreter.

今天我的嘉宾是 Dana Ivanovich, 过去 20 年她一直从事口译工作。

【信号】 开场介绍嘉宾身份即点题。主持人开场就用 who has worked for the last 20 years as an interpreter 点出嘉宾是口译员, 随后全程围绕口译展开, 这种"开头介绍身份+话题"的句子是访谈类对话的主旨信号。

【替换】 who has worked for the last 20 years as an interpreter ↔ The job of an interpreter.

身份引出职业话题

【排除】 B) 答非所问

原文确实谈到 puts your short-term memory under intense stress 的压力，但那只是聊口译时的一个分支，The stress felt by professionals. 把局部当主旨，以偏概全。

借用原文：puts your short-term memory under intense stress

C) 答非所问

原文借男士之口提到"会多种语言不等于能做口译"，反衬口译之专业，并未把"语言能力的重要性"当主题；The importance of language proficiency. 抓了个一闪而过的点冒充主旨。

借用原文：many people think anyone who speaks more than one language can do it

D) 未提及

对话谈的是口译这一职业本身，从头到尾没有讨论"怎样有效沟通"，The best way to effective communication. 在原文找不到落点，属无中生有。

6. A) Promising.

B) Admirable.

C) Rewarding.

D) Meaningful.

【题目】 What does the man think of Dana's profession?

【翻译】 男士如何看待Dana的职业？

A) 有前途的。 B) 令人钦佩的。 C) 有回报的。 D) 有意义的。

【答案】 B (态度观点题) Admirable.

【定位】 So I'm full of admiration for what you do.

所以我对你所做的工作满怀钦佩。

【信号】 直白的评价用词 admiration。 男士直接说 I'm full of admiration for what you do, admiration 是明确的褒义评价词，态度题就抓这种第一人称、带感情色彩的直陈句。

【替换】 I'm full of admiration for what you do ↔ **Admirable.**

名词 admiration 转形容词 admirable

【排除】 A) 未提及

Promising. (有前途的) 在男士的评价里没有依据，男士谈的是钦佩与这行被低估，未涉及前景，属无中生有。

C) 未提及

Rewarding. (有回报的) 原文男士并未提及，他强调的是"钦佩"与"职业被低估"，并没有说这份工作回报丰厚。

D) 未提及

Meaningful. (有意义的) 同样在原文找不到对应，男士的评价词是 admiration，不是"有意义"，属于近义褒义词凑数。

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7. A) They all have a strong interest in language.
B) They all have professional qualifications.
C) They have all passed language proficiency tests.
D) They have all studied cross-cultural differences.

【题目】 What does Dana say about the interpreters she knows?

【翻译】 Dana如何评价她认识的口译员?

- A) 他们都对语言有浓厚的兴趣。 B) 他们都有专业资格。
C) 他们都通过了语言水平测试。 D) 他们都学习过跨文化差异。

【答案】 B (细节题) They all have professional qualifications.

【定位】 There aren't any interpreters I know who don't have professional qualifications and training.
我认识的口译员里，没有一个是具备专业资格和培训的。

【信号】 双重否定即全称肯定。There aren't any interpreters I know who don't have professional qualifications 是"没有...不..."的双重否定，等于"我认识的口译员都有专业资格"，这种 no...without 结构是细节题常埋的全称信号。

【替换】 There aren't any interpreters I know who don't have professional qualifications and training ↔
They all have professional qualifications.

双重否定改写为 all have

【排除】 A) 未提及

They all have a strong interest in language. (都对语言有浓厚兴趣) 原文 Dana 没说，她强调的是 professional qualifications and training，不是兴趣，属无中生有。

C) 偷换概念

They have all passed language proficiency tests. 借用了第 5 题选项里 language proficiency 的字眼制造熟悉感，但原文说的是 professional qualifications and training (专业资格与培训)，不是"通过语言能力测试"，把"专业资格"偷换成"语言测试"。

借用原文：professional qualifications and training

D) 未提及

They have all studied cross-cultural differences. (都研究过跨文化差异) 原文完全没有出现，是凭"口译涉及文化"的联想编造，属无中生有。

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8. A) It requires a much larger vocabulary.
B) It attaches more importance to accuracy.
C) It is more stressful than simultaneous interpreting.
D) It puts one's long-term memory under more stress.

【题目】 What do most interpreters think of consecutive interpreting?

【翻译】大多数口译员如何看待交替传译？

- A) 它需要更大的词汇量。 B) 它更注重准确性。 C) 它比同声传译压力更大。
D) 它给人的长期记忆带来更大压力。

【答案】C (细节题) It is more stressful than simultaneous interpreting.

【定位】Well, actually no. Most people in the business would agree that consecutive interpreting is the more stressful.

其实不是。业内大多数人都会同意，交替传译压力更大。

【信号】actually no 转折后才是真意。男士先猜 simultaneous 更难，Dana 用 Well, actually no 转折否定，紧接 Most people in the business would agree that consecutive interpreting is the more stressful 才是结论；态度被纠正后的那句、配上 more stressful 比较结构，正是答案句。

【替换】consecutive interpreting is the more stressful ↔

It is more stressful than simultaneous interpreting.

比较对象补全

【排除】A) 张冠李戴

It requires a much larger vocabulary. 中"词汇"易让人联想原文 prepare technical expressions, 但那段讲的是 simultaneous 的事前准备，且原文并未说交替传译"需要更大词汇量"，属无中生有兼张冠李戴。

借用原文：prepare technical expressions

B) 原词陷阱

It attaches more importance to accuracy. 蹭了原文 never translated word for word 给人的"准确"印象，但原文恰恰说交替传译"不逐字译、要概括"，谈的是处理方式而非"更重准确度"，方向被改。

借用原文：never translated word for word

D) 原词陷阱

It puts one's long-term memory under more stress. 盗用了原文 puts your short-term memory under intense stress 里的 memory, 但原文压的是 short-term memory (短时记忆)，选项偷改成 long-term memory (长时记忆)，一字之差正好相反。

借用原文：puts your short-term memory under intense stress

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 Mothers have been warned for years that sleeping with their newborn infant is a bad idea, because it increases the risk that the baby might die unexpectedly during the night. But now Israeli researchers are reporting that even sleeping in the same room can have negative consequences, not for the child, but for the mother. Mothers who slept in the same room as their infants, whether in the same bed or just the same room, had poorer sleep than mothers whose baby slept elsewhere in the house. They woke up more frequently, were awake approximately 20 minutes longer per night, and had shorter periods of uninterrupted sleep. These results held true even taking into account that many of the women in the study were breast-feeding their babies. Infants, on the other hand, didn't appear to have worse sleep whether they slept in the same or different room from their mothers.

多年来，母亲们一直被警告，与新生儿同睡是个坏主意，因为这会增加婴儿在夜间意外死亡的风险。但现在在以色列研究人员报告称，即使只是睡在同一个房间也可能产生负面影响，不是对孩子，而是对母亲。与婴儿睡在同一房间的母亲，无论是同床还是只是同一房间，睡眠质量都比婴儿睡在房屋其他地方的母亲更差。她们醒来的频率更高，每晚醒着的时间大约多20分钟，不间断睡眠的时间也更短。即使考虑到研究中许多女性都在母乳喂养婴儿，这些结果仍然成立。另一方面，无论婴儿与母亲睡在同一房间还是不同房间，他们的睡眠似乎都没有变差。

2 The researchers acknowledge that since the families they studied were all middle-class Israelis, it's possible the results would be different in different cultures. Lead author Lyati Sotski wrote in an email that the research team also didn't measure fathers' sleep, so it's possible that their sleep patterns could also be causing the sleep disruptions for mums. Right now, to reduce the risk of sudden infant death syndrome, the American Academy of Pediatrics recommends that mothers not sleep in the same bed as their babies, but sleep in the same room. The Israeli study suggests that doing so may be best for the baby, but may take a toll on mum.

研究人员承认，由于他们研究的家庭都是以色列中产阶级，因此在不同文化中结果可能会有所不同。第一作者Lyati Sotski在一封电子邮件中写道，研究团队也没有测量父亲的睡眠，因此父亲的睡眠模式也有可能导致母亲的睡眠中断。目前，为了降低婴儿猝死综合征的风险，美国儿科学会建议母亲不要与婴儿同床睡觉，但要睡在同一房间。以色列的研究表明，这样做可能对婴儿最好，但可能会对母亲造成损害。

9. A) It might affect mothers' health.
B) It might disturb infants' sleep.
C) It might increase the risk of infants' death.
D) It might increase mothers' mental distress.

【题目】 What is the long-held view about mothers' sleeping with newborn babies?

【翻译】 关于母亲与新生儿同睡,长期以来持有的观点是什么?

- A) 这可能会影响母亲的健康。 B) 这可能会扰乱婴儿的睡眠。
C) 这可能会增加婴儿死亡的风险。 D) 这可能会加重母亲的精神压力。

【答案】 C (细节题) It might increase the risk of infants' death.

【定位】 Mothers have been warned for years that sleeping with their newborn infant is a bad idea, because it increases the risk that the baby might die unexpectedly during the night.

多年来一直有人警告母亲，和新生婴儿同睡是个坏主意，因为这会增加婴儿在夜间意外死亡的风险。

【信号】 **for years 对应题干 long-held**。句首 Mothers have been warned for years 里的 for years（多年来）正对题干的 long-held（长期持有的看法），这种『时间持续』信号标出了那条由来已久的旧观点，是答案句的定位标记。

【替换】 increases the risk that the baby might die unexpectedly during the night ↔

It might increase the risk of infants' death.

the baby might die = infants' death 名词化等值

【排除】 A) **张冠李戴**

It might affect mothers' health. 借用了通篇高频词 mothers 来诱选，但本题问的旧观点针对的是婴儿死亡风险，『影响妈妈健康』是后文以色列研究的新发现、不是 long-held view，受害对象张冠李戴。

借用原文：negative consequences, not for the child, but for the mother

B) **原词陷阱**

It might disturb infants' sleep. 套用了原文 sleep 这一核心词，但原文恰恰说婴儿睡眠没变差 (Infants...didn't appear to have worse sleep)，且旧观点讲的是死亡风险而非扰乱婴儿睡眠，答非所问且与原文相反。

借用原文：Infants, on the other hand, didn't appear to have worse sleep

D) **未提及**

It might increase mothers' mental distress. 同样借 mothers 诱选，但原文从未说同睡增加母亲的『心理压力』，只说母亲睡眠变差；mental distress 属无中生有，且对象与旧观点不符。

10. A) Mothers who breast-feed their babies have a harder time falling asleep.

B) Mothers who sleep with their babies need a little more sleep each night.

C) Sleeping patterns of mothers greatly affect their newborn babies' health.

D) Sleeping with infants in the same room has a negative impact on mothers.

【题目】 **What do Israeli researchers' findings show?**

【翻译】 以色列研究人员的发现表明了什么？

A) 母乳喂养婴儿的母亲更难入睡。 B) 与婴儿同睡的母亲每晚需要稍多一点的睡眠。

C) 母亲的睡眠模式极大地影响其新生儿的健康。

D) 与婴儿睡在同一房间对母亲有负面影响。

【答案】 **D** (细节题) Sleeping with infants in the same room has a negative impact on mothers.

【定位】 But now Israeli researchers are reporting that even sleeping in the same room can have negative consequences, not for the child, but for the mother.

但如今以色列研究者报告说，即使只是睡在同一个房间，也会带来负面影响——不是对孩子，而是对母亲。

【信号】 **But now 转折后才是新发现。** 句首 But now 是强转折信号，前半句的旧观点（害婴儿）被推翻，转折之后 negative consequences, not for the child, but for the mother 才是以色列研究的真正发现，转折后才是落点。

【替换】 negative consequences, not for the child, but for the mother ↔

Sleeping with infants in the same room has a negative impact on mothers.

negative consequences for the mother = negative impact on mothers

even sleeping in the same room ↔ **Sleeping with infants in the same room**

same room 两端原义保留

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

Mothers who breast-feed their babies have a harder time falling asleep. 套用原文出现过的 breast-feeding 一词，但原文说的是把哺乳因素排除后结论仍成立（even taking into account that many of the women...were breast-feeding），从未说哺乳的妈妈更难入睡，属答非所问。

借用原文：even taking into account that many of the women in the study were breast-feeding their babies

B) **与原文相反**

Mothers who sleep with their babies need a little more sleep each night. 盗用 sleep、each night 等词，但原文说同房母亲睡得更差、睡眠时间更短（were awake approximately 20 minutes longer per night），不是『需要更多睡眠』，方向与原文相反。

借用原文：had poorer sleep than mothers whose baby slept elsewhere

C) **张冠李戴**

Sleeping patterns of mothers greatly affect their newborn babies' health. 盗用 mothers、newborn 等词，但研究恰恰发现婴儿睡眠未受影响、受害的是母亲，把影响对象反向安到婴儿健康上，张冠李戴。

借用原文：not for the child, but for the mother

11. A) Change their sleep patterns to adapt to their newborn babies'.

B) Sleep in the same room but not in the same bed as their babies.

C) Sleep in the same house but not in the same room as their babies.

D) Take precautions to reduce the risk of sudden infant death syndrome.

【题目】 **What does the American Academy of Pediatrics recommend mothers do?**

【翻译】美国儿科学会建议母亲做什么？

- A) 改变自己的睡眠模式以适应新生儿的睡眠模式。
- B) 与婴儿睡在同一房间但不睡在同一张床上。
- C) 与婴儿睡在同一房屋但不睡在同一房间。
- D) 采取预防措施以降低婴儿猝死综合征的风险。

【答案】 **B** (细节题) Sleep in the same room but not in the same bed as their babies.

【定位】 Right now, to reduce the risk of sudden infant death syndrome, the American Academy of Pediatrics recommends that mothers not sleep in the same bed as their babies, but sleep in the same room.

目前，为降低婴儿猝死综合征的风险，美国儿科学会建议母亲不要和婴儿睡在同一张床上，但可以睡在同一个房间。

【信号】 **recommends** 建议信号直接领出对策。句中 the American Academy of Pediatrics recommends 与题干 recommend 同根对应，建议词后接的 not sleep in the same bed...but sleep in the same room 就是要找的具体做法，建议信号是定位灵魂。

【替换】 not sleep in the same bed as their babies, but sleep in the same room ↔

Sleep in the same room but not in the same bed as their babies.

not bed but room = same room but not same bed 仅语序对调

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

Change their sleep patterns to adapt to their newborn babies'. 套用了原文末尾出现的 sleep patterns 一词，但那是说『父亲的睡眠模式可能也是干扰源』(their sleep patterns could also be causing the sleep disruptions)，并非建议母亲去改作息迁就婴儿，答非所问。

借用原文：their sleep patterns could also be causing the sleep disruptions for mums

C) **与原文相反**

Sleep in the same house but not in the same room as their babies. 与正确项只差几个空间词，盗用了 same room 的句式却把建议改成『同屋不同房』，恰与原文 sleep in the same room (要同房) 相反，是相近选项里的空间词偷换。

借用原文：but sleep in the same room

D) **原词陷阱**

Take precautions to reduce the risk of sudden infant death syndrome. 把原文原样出现的 reduce the risk of sudden infant death syndrome 整条搬来诱选，但那是建议的『目的/原因』，不是建议母亲做的『具体动作』；题干问 do what，该项只是笼统说采取预防、答非所问。

借用原文：to reduce the risk of sudden infant death syndrome

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

1 The US has already lost more than a third of the native languages that existed before European colonization and the remaining 192 are classed by UNESCO as ranging between unsafe and extinct. "We need more funding and more effort to return these languages to everyday use," says Fred Nawusky of the National Museum of the American Indian. "We are making progress, but money needs to be spent on revitalizing languages, not just documenting them." Some 40 languages mainly in California and Oklahoma where thousands of Indians were forced to relocate in the 19th century have fewer than 10 native speakers.

在欧洲殖民之前存在的美洲原住民语言中,美国已经失去了超过三分之一,剩余的192种语言被联合国教科文组织归类为从不安全到濒临灭绝不等。"我们需要更多资金和更多努力将这些语言恢复到日常使用中,"美国印第安人国家博物馆的Fred Nawusky说。"我们正在取得进展,但资金需要花在振兴语言上,而不仅仅是记录它们。"大约40种语言,主要分布在加利福尼亚和俄克拉荷马——19世纪数千名印第安人被迫迁往这些地方——的母语使用者不足10人。

2 Part of the issue is that tribal groups themselves don't always believe their languages are endangered until they are down to the last handful of speakers. "But progress is being made through emerging schools, because if you teach children when they are young, it will stay with them as adults and that's the future," says Mr. Nawusky, a Comanche Indian. Such schools have become a model in Hawaii, but the islanders' local language is still classed by UNESCO as critically endangered because only 1,000 people speak it. The decline in American Indian languages has its historical roots. In the mid-19th century, the US government adopted a policy of Americanizing Indian children by removing them from their homes and culture. Within a few generations, most had forgotten their native tongues. Another challenge to language survival is television. It has brought English into homes, and pushed out traditional storytelling and family time together, accelerating the extinction of native languages.

问题的一部分在于,部落群体自身并不总是相信他们的语言正处于濒危状态,直到只剩下最后几位使用者。"但通过新兴学校正在取得进展,因为如果你在孩子们年幼时教授他们,这些知识会伴随他们成年,那就是未来,"Comanche印第安人Nawusky先生说。这类学校已经成为夏威夷的一个典范,但岛民的当地语言仍被联合国教科文组织归类为极度濒危,因为只有1000人使用它。美洲印第安语言的衰落有其历史根源。19世纪中叶,美国政府采取了将印第安儿童美国化的政策,将他们从家庭和文化中带走。在几代人之内,大多数人已经忘记了他们的母语。语言生存面临的另一个挑战是电视。它将英语带入家庭,排挤了传统的讲故事和家庭团聚时光,加速了原住民语言的消亡。

12. A) A lot of native languages have already died out in the US.
B) The US ranks first in the number of endangered languages.
C) The efforts to preserve Indian languages have proved fruitless.
D) More money is needed to record the native languages in the US.

【题目】 What do we learn from the report?

【翻译】 我们从这份报告中了解到什么?

- A) 美国已有很多本土语言消亡。 B) 美国濒危语言数量居世界首位。
C) 保护印第安语言的努力已被证明毫无成效。 D) 需要更多资金来记录美国的本土语言。

【答案】 A (细节题) A lot of native languages have already died out in the US.

【定位】 The US has already lost more than a third of the native languages that existed before European colonization and the remaining 192 are classed by UNESCO as ranging between unsafe and extinct.

美国已经失去了欧洲殖民之前存在的本土语言中三分之一以上，而剩下的 192 种被联合国教科文组织划为从不安全到濒临灭绝不等。

【信号】 开头既成事实句。录音第一句就用 has already lost more than a third 直陈既成事实，already 加完成态是定位答案句的信号——篇章独白常在开头点出核心事实，这一句正是承载本题答案的事实句。

【替换】 has already lost more than a third of the native languages ↔

A lot of native languages have already died out in the US

已失去等于已消亡

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

选项 The US ranks first in the number of endangered languages. 盗用录音里 the remaining 192 这个数字制造熟悉感，但录音只说剩 192 种被划为濒危，从未说美国濒危语言数量排名第一，ranks first 是凭空捏造的排名。

借用原文：the remaining 192 are classed by UNESCO

C) 与原文相反

选项 The efforts to preserve Indian languages have proved fruitless. 与录音相反：录音借发言人说 We are making progress（我们正在取得进展），明确肯定保护工作有成效，C 却说努力毫无成效，极性正好反了。

借用原文：We are making progress

D) 答非所问

选项 More money is needed to record the native languages in the US. 借用录音 money needs to be spent 制造熟悉感，但录音强调钱要花在复兴而非记录上，且这句是发言人呼吁经费的目的（对应第 13 题），并非本题问的从报道中得知的总体事实，答非所问。

借用原文：money needs to be spent on revitalizing languages, not just documenting them

13. A) To set up more language schools.

B) To document endangered languages.

C) To educate native American children.

D) To revitalise America's native languages.

【题目】 For what purpose does Fred Nawusky appeal for more funding?

【翻译】 Fred Nawusky 呼吁增加资金的目的是什么？

A) 建立更多语言学校。 B) 记录濒危语言。 C) 教育美洲原住民儿童。

D) 振兴美国本土语言。

【答案】 D (目的题) To revitalise America's native languages.

【定位】 We are making progress, but money needs to be spent on revitalizing languages, not just documenting them.

我们正在取得进展，但钱需要花在复兴语言上，而不只是记录它们。

【信号】 转折 but 加对比。 答案藏在转折 but 之后，且用 not just documenting them 把记录与复兴对比，强调钱要花在复兴上——转折后加 not just A but B 的对比，正是锁定真正目的的信号。

【替换】 money needs to be spent on revitalizing languages ↔ **To revitalise America's native languages**
动词同义直对

【排除】 A) 答非所问

选项 To set up more language schools. 借用第二段 emerging schools（新兴学校）制造关联，但学校是后文谈语言传承时提到的，并非发言人呼吁经费的目的，且原文没说要用钱多建学校，答非所问。

借用原文：progress is being made through emerging schools

B) 与原文相反

选项 To document endangered languages. 盗用录音 documenting them 这个原词，但录音用 not just 把记录明确排除为应优先的目的，钱不该只花在记录上，选 B 等于选了被否定的那一半。

借用原文：not just documenting them

C) 张冠李戴

选项 To educate native American children. 借第二段 if you teach children when they are young 制造熟悉感，但教孩子是发言人谈语言如何延续时说的，不是他呼吁经费的目的，张冠李戴到了经费用途上。

借用原文：if you teach children when they are young

14. A) The US government's policy of Americanising Indian children.

B) The failure of American Indian languages to gain an official status.

C) The US government's unwillingness to spend money educating Indians.

D) The long-time isolation of American Indians from the outside world.

【题目】 What is the historical cause of the decline in American Indian Languages?

【翻译】 美洲印第安语言衰落的历史原因是什么？

A) 美国政府将印第安儿童美国化的政策。 B) 美洲印第安语言未能获得官方地位。

C) 美国政府不愿意花钱教育印第安人。 D) 美洲印第安人长期与外界隔绝。

【答案】 A（细节题） The US government's policy of Americanising Indian children.

【定位】 The decline in American Indian languages has its historical roots. In the mid-19th century, the US government adopted a policy of Americanizing Indian children by removing them from their homes and culture.

美国印第安语言的衰落有其历史根源。19 世纪中期，美国政府采取了一项把印第安儿童从家庭和文化中带走、对其进行美国化的政策。

【信号】 **has its historical roots.** 录音用 has its historical roots 显式引出历史根源，紧接着的 the US government adopted a policy of Americanizing Indian children 就是原因句——roots 这一因果信号词后面跟的内容即答案所在。

【替换】 the US government adopted a policy of Americanizing Indian children ↔

The US government's policy of Americanising Indian children.

近乎原句对应

【排除】 B) **未提及**

选项 The failure of American Indian languages to gain an official status. 说语言未获官方地位，录音通篇未提官方地位一事，属凭空添加。

C) **原词陷阱**

选项 The US government's unwillingness to spend money educating Indians. 盗用录音前文 money needs to be spent 的花钱话题制造熟悉感，但录音说的是政府主动同化、带走儿童，从未说政府不愿花钱教育印第安人，且这与历史原因无关。

借用原文：money needs to be spent on revitalizing languages

D) **与原文相反**

选项 The long-time isolation of American Indians from the outside world. 与录音方向相反：录音说政府把儿童从家庭文化中带走、强行同化（让他们融入而非隔绝），D 却说长期与外界隔绝，正好反了。

借用原文：removing them from their homes and culture

-
15. A) It is being utilised to teach native languages.
B) It tells traditional stories during family time.
C) It speeds up the extinction of native languages.
D) It is widely used in language immersion schools.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about television?

【翻译】 说话者对电视有何看法？

- A) 它正被用于教授本土语言。 B) 它在家庭时间讲述传统故事。
C) 它加速了本土语言的消亡。 D) 它在语言沉浸式学校中被广泛使用。

【答案】 C (细节题) It speeds up the extinction of native languages.

【定位】 Another challenge to language survival is television. It has brought English into homes, and pushed out traditional storytelling and family time together, accelerating the extinction of native languages.

语言存续的另一项挑战是电视。它把英语带进家庭，挤掉了传统讲故事和家人相处的时间，加速了本土语言的灭绝。

【信号】 **challenge 加 accelerating**。录音先用 Another challenge to language survival is television 给电视定了负面基调，再以 accelerating the extinction 点出后果——challenge 与 accelerating 这两个负面词共同标定答案句。

【替换】 accelerating the extinction of native languages ↔ **It speeds up the extinction of native languages.**
加速同义改写

【排除】 A) **与原文相反**

选项 It is being utilised to teach native languages. 把电视说成教语言的正面工具，与录音相反：录音说电视把英语带进家庭、加速本土语言灭绝，是负面角色，并未说用它来教本土语言。

借用原文：Another challenge to language survival is television

B) **原词陷阱**

选项 It tells traditional stories during family time. 盗用录音 traditional storytelling and family time 的原词，但录音说电视挤掉了传统讲故事和家人相处时间，B 却说电视在讲传统故事，把被挤掉的对象说成电视的行为，意思反了。

借用原文：pushed out traditional storytelling and family time together

D) **张冠李戴**

选项 It is widely used in language immersion schools. 把第二段谈语言学校 (emerging schools) 的内容安到电视头上，录音从未说电视广泛用于沉浸式语言学校，张冠李戴。

借用原文：Such schools have become a model in Hawaii

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 I** with a single line through the centre.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the recording you have just heard.

1 Greg Rosen lost his job as a sales manager nearly three years ago and is still unemployed.

Greg Rosen在近三年前失去了销售经理的工作,至今仍处于失业状态。

2 "It literally is like something in a dream to remember what it's like to actually be able to go out and put in a day's work and receive a day's pay."

能够真正出去工作一天并获得一天报酬的感觉,简直就像梦中的记忆一样。

3 At first Rosen bought groceries and made house payments with the help from unemployment insurance. It pays laid-off workers up to half of their previous wages while they look for work. But now, that insurance has run out for him and he has to make tough choices. He's cut back on medications and he no longer helps support his disabled mother.

起初Rosen依靠失业保险金的帮助购买食品杂货和支付房屋贷款。失业保险向下岗工人支付其原工资的一半,供其在找工作期间使用。但现在,他的保险金已经用完,他不得不做出艰难的选择。他削减了药品开支,也不再资助他残疾的母亲。

4 It is a devastating experience. New research says the US recession is now over. But many people remain unemployed and unemployed workers face difficult odds. There is literally only one job opening for every five unemployed workers, so four out of five unemployed workers have actually no chance of finding a new job. Businesses have downsized or shut down across America, leading fewer job opportunities for those in search of work. Experts who monitor unemployment statistics here in Bucks County, Pennsylvania say about 28,000 people are unemployed and many of them are jobless due to no fault of their own. That's where the Bucks County Careerlink comes in.

这是一次毁灭性的经历。新的研究表明美国经济衰退现已结束。但许多人仍然失业,失业工人面临着艰难的困境。实际上每五个失业工人只有一个职位空缺,因此五分之四的失业工人实际上没有找到新工作的机会。全美各地的企业缩减规模或关闭,导致求职者的工作机会减少。在宾夕法尼亚州Bucks County监测失业统计数据的专家表示,约有28000人失业,其中许多人失业并非自身过错。这就是Bucks County Careerlink发挥作用的地方。

5 Local director Elizabeth Walsh says they provide training and guidance to help unemployed workers find local job opportunities. "So here's the job opening. Here's the job seeker. Match them together under one roof," she says. But the lack of work opportunities in Bucks County limits how much she can help. Rosen says he hopes Congress will take action. This month, he launched the Ninety-Niners Union, an umbrella organization of eighteen Internet-based grass roots groups of Ninety-Niners. Their goal is to convince lawmakers to extend unemployment benefits. But Pennsylvania State representative Scott Petri says governments simply do not have enough money to extend unemployment insurance. He thinks the best way to help the long-term unemployed is to allow private citizens to invest in local companies that can create more jobs. But the boost in investor confidence needed for the plan to work will take time—time that Rosen says still requires him to buy food and make monthly mortgage payments. Rosen says he'll use the last of his savings to try to hang onto the home he worked for more than twenty years to buy. But once that money is gone, he says he doesn't know what he'll do.

当地主任Elizabeth Walsh表示,他们提供培训和指导,帮助失业工人找到当地的工作机会。她说:"这里有职位空缺。这里有求职者。在一个屋檐下将他们匹配起来。"但Bucks County工作机会的缺乏限制了她能提供的帮助。Rosen表示他希望国会采取行动。本月,他发起了Ninety-Niners Union,这是一个由十八个基于互联网的Ninety-Niners草根团体组成的伞式组织。他们的目标是说服立法者延长失业救济金。但宾夕法尼亚州众议员Scott Petri表示,政府根本没有足够的资金来延长失业保险。他认为帮助长期失业者的最佳方式是允许私人公民投资能够创造更多就业机会的当地公司。但该计划所需的投资者信心提升需要时间——而Rosen说这段时间他仍然需要购买食物和支付每月的抵押贷款。Rosen表示他将用尽最后的积蓄,试图保住他工作了二十多年才买下的房子。但他说,一旦那笔钱用完,他不知道该怎么办。

16. A) It pays them up to half of their previous wages while they look for work.
B) It covers their mortgage payments and medical expenses for 99 weeks.
C) It pays their living expenses until they find employment again.
D) It provides them with the basic necessities of everyday life.

【题目】 How does unemployment insurance help the unemployed?

【翻译】 失业保险如何帮助失业者？

- A) 在他们找工作期间,失业保险向他们支付此前工资的一半。
B) 失业保险为他们支付99周的抵押贷款和医疗费用。
C) 失业保险支付他们的生活费用,直到他们再次找到工作。
D) 失业保险为他们提供日常生活的基本必需品。

【答案】 A (细节题) It pays them up to half of their previous wages while they look for work.

【定位】 It pays laid-off workers up to half of their previous wages while they look for work.

(失业保险) 在被裁员工找工作期间, 向他们支付最高达原先工资一半的钱。

【信号】 紧跟制度名后的“**It pays...**”界定句。答案句是制度被点名后立刻给出的定义句 It pays laid-off workers up to half of their previous wages while they look for work., 以 It pays... 直接说明它发什么、发多少, 这种“主语+pays+具体内容”的界定句就是细节题的落点。

【替换】 It pays laid-off workers up to half of their previous wages ↔

It pays them up to half of their previous wages

laid-off workers 概括为代词 them, 其余近乎原义

while they look for work ↔ **while they look for work**

限定条件原义对应

【排除】 B) **原词陷阱**

It covers their mortgage payments and medical expenses for 99 weeks. 里 mortgage payments、medical (药) 确在录音别处出现, 但那是 Rosen 个人的开销与困境, 并非失业保险的界定内容; 99 weeks 与“支付一半工资”更是无关, 属把分散原词拼成假信息。

借用原文: He's cut back on medications and he no longer helps support his disabled mother.

C) **偷换概念**

It pays their living expenses until they find employment again. 方向对, 但录音明确是 up to half of their previous wages (最高一半工资), 并非覆盖全部生活开销; C 抹掉了关键限额“一半”, 把精确条件偷换成笼统说法。

借用原文: up to half of their previous wages

D) **未提及**

It provides them with the basic necessities of everyday life. 听上去合情合理, 但录音从未说失业保险提供“基本生活必需品”, 它发的是按比例的现金 (一半工资), D 属凭常识脑补、原文未提。

17. A) Creating jobs for the huge army of unemployed workers.
B) Providing training and guidance for unemployed workers.
C) Convincing local lawmakers to extend unemployment benefits.
D) Raising funds to help those having no unemployment insurance.

【题目】 What is local director Elizabeth Walsh of the Bucks County Careerlink doing?

【翻译】 Bucks County Careerlink的当地主任Elizabeth Walsh正在做什么？

- A) 为庞大的失业工人大军创造就业机会。 B) 为失业工人提供培训和指导。
C) 说服当地立法者延长失业救济金。 D) 筹集资金帮助那些没有失业保险的人。

【答案】 B (细节题) Providing training and guidance for unemployed workers.

【定位】 Local director Elizabeth Walsh says they provide training and guidance to help unemployed workers find local job opportunities.

本地负责人 Elizabeth Walsh 说，他们提供培训与指导，帮失业工人找到本地的工作机会。

【信号】 人名 + says + 其动作的应答式落点。 答案句以人名直接领出 Elizabeth Walsh says they provide training and guidance, 人名后紧跟的“says + 做什么”就是该人物对应的答案信号，谁说的归谁。

【替换】 they provide training and guidance ↔ **Providing training and guidance**

动词 provide 转动名词 Providing, 核心词原词保留

help unemployed workers find local job opportunities ↔ **for unemployed workers**

服务对象原义对应

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

Creating jobs for the huge army of unemployed workers. 用了原文反复出现的 jobs、unemployed workers, 听上去顺耳；但 Walsh 做的是提供培训与指导、撮合岗位与求职者，“创造岗位”是后文 Scott Petri 的投资主张才能带来的，非她所为。

借用原文：provide training and guidance to help unemployed workers find local job opportunities

C) 张冠李戴

Convincing local lawmakers to extend unemployment benefits. 中 extend unemployment benefits 确在录音出现，但那是 Rosen 创立的 Ninety-Niners Union 的目标，不是 Walsh 在做的事，属把别人的事安到本题人物身上。

借用原文：Their goal is to convince lawmakers to extend unemployment benefits.

D) 未提及

Raising funds to help those having no unemployment insurance. 看似也是救助失业者，但录音里 Walsh 没有筹款之举，“为无保险者筹款”全篇未出现，属凭印象脑补。

-
18. A) To offer them loans they need to start their own businesses.
B) To allow them to postpone their monthly mortgage payments.
C) To create more jobs by encouraging private investments in local companies.
D) To encourage big businesses to hire back workers with government subsidies.

【题目】 What does Pennsylvania state representative Scott Petri say is the best way to help the long-term unemployed?

【翻译】 Pennsylvania州众议员Scott Petri认为帮助长期失业者的最佳方式是什么？

- A) 向他们提供创业所需的贷款。 B) 允许他们推迟每月的抵押贷款还款。
C) 通过鼓励对当地企业的私人投资来创造更多就业机会。
D) 鼓励大企业通过政府补贴重新雇用工人。

【答案】 C (细节题) To create more jobs by encouraging private investments in local companies.

【定位】 He thinks the best way to help the long-term unemployed is to allow private citizens to invest in local companies that can create more jobs.

他认为帮助长期失业者最好的办法，是允许私人公民投资本地公司，从而创造更多就业岗位。

【信号】 the best way ... is to ... 主张落点句。答案句以 He thinks the best way to help the long-term unemployed is to allow private citizens to invest in local companies that can create more jobs. 给出明确主张，the best way...is to... 这种带评价的句式正是“某人认为最佳办法”的答案信号。

【替换】 allow private citizens to invest in local companies ↔

encouraging private investments in local companies

动词 invest 名词化为 investments, allow≈encouraging

that can create more jobs ↔ To create more jobs

目的从句转不定式，原义对应

【排除】 A) 未提及

To offer them loans they need to start their own businesses. 中创业贷款听似帮扶失业者，但 Petri 主张的是吸引私人投资本地公司，从未提及给个人贷款创业，属凭常识脑补。

B) 原词陷阱

To allow them to postpone their monthly mortgage payments. 里 monthly mortgage payments 确在录音末尾出现，但那是讲 Rosen 仍要还房贷的处境，不是 Petri 提出的办法；“缓交房贷”是 Petri 的主张里没有的。

借用原文：time that Rosen says still requires him to buy food and make monthly mortgage payments

D) 与原文相反

To encourage big businesses to hire back workers with government subsidies. 也讲创造就业，但 Petri 明确说政府没钱 (governments simply do not have enough money)，主张靠私人投资而非政府补贴；D 把资金来源反过来，与原文相左。

借用原文：governments simply do not have enough money to extend unemployment insurance

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

1 Earlier this year, British explorer Pen Hadow and his team trekked for three months across the frozen Arctic Ocean, taking measurements and recording observations about the ice.

今年早些时候,英国探险家Pen Hadow和他的团队在冰冻的北冰洋上跋涉了三个月,进行测量并记录有关冰层的观测数据。

2 "Well, we've been led to believe that we would encounter a good proportion of this older, thicker, technically multi-year ice that's been around for a few years and just get thicker and thicker. We actually found there wasn't any multi-year ice at all."

我们原本被告知会遇到相当比例的较老、较厚的多年冰,也就是存在了几年并且越来越厚的冰层。但实际上我们发现根本没有任何多年冰。

3 Satellite observations and submarine service over the past few years have shown less ice in the polar region. But the recent measurements show the loss is more pronounced than previously thought.

过去几年的卫星观测和潜艇勘测显示极地区域的冰层有所减少。但最近的测量表明,冰层流失比之前认为的更加显著。

4 "We are looking at roughly 80 percent loss of ice cover on the Arctic Ocean in ten years, roughly ten years and 100 percent loss in nearly twenty years."

我们预计在大约十年内,北冰洋的冰盖将损失大约80%,在将近二十年内将损失100%。

5 Cambridge scientist Peter Wadhams, who's been measuring and monitoring the Arctic since 1971, says the decline is irreversible.

Cambridge科学家Peter Wadhams自1971年以来一直在测量和监测北极,他表示这种下降是不可逆转的。

6 "The more you lose, the more open water is created, the more warming goes on in that open water during the summer, the less ice forms in the winter, the more melt there is the following summer. It

becomes a breakdown process where everything ends up accelerating until it's all gone."

冰层损失越多,形成的开阔水域就越多,夏季开阔水域中的升温就越多,冬季形成的冰层就越少,接下来夏季的融化就越多。这变成了一个崩溃过程,其中一切都在加速,直到全部消失。

7 Martin Summercorn runs the Arctic program for the environmental charity the World Wildlife Fund.

Martin Summercorn负责环境慈善机构世界自然基金会的北极项目。

8 "The Arctic sea ice holds a central position in the earth's climate system and it's deteriorating faster than expected. Actually, it has to translate into more urgency to deal with the climate change problem and reduce emissions."

北极海冰在地球气候系统中占据核心位置,而它的恶化速度比预期更快。实际上,这必须转化为更紧迫地应对气候变化问题和减少排放。

9 Sommercorn says a plan to reduce greenhouse gas emissions blamed for global warming needs to come out of the Copenhagen Climate Change Summit in December.

Sommercorn表示,一项减少导致全球变暖的温室气体排放的计划需要在12月的Copenhagen气候变化峰会上出台。

10 "We have to basically achieve there—the commitment to deal with the problem now. That's the minimum. We have to do that equitably, and we have to find a commitment that is quick."

我们基本上必须在那里达成现在就应对这个问题的承诺。这是最低要求。我们必须公平地做到这一点,而且我们必须找到一个迅速的承诺。

11 Wadhams echoes the need for urgency.

Wadhams呼应了紧迫性的必要。

12 "The carbon that we've put into the atmosphere keeps having a warming effect for 100 years. So we have to cut back rapidly now. Because it would take a long time to work its way through into our response by the atmosphere. We can't switch off global warming just by being good in future. We have to start being good now."

我们排放到大气中的碳会持续产生100年的变暖效应。所以我们现在必须迅速削减。因为需要很长时间才能通过大气的反应发挥作用。我们不能仅仅通过未来表现良好就关闭全球变暖。我们必须从现在开始表现良好。

13 Wadhams says there is no easy technological fix to climate change. He and other scientists say there are basically two options to replacing fossil fuels, generating energy with renewables or embracing nuclear power.

Wadhams表示气候变化没有简单的技术修复方案。他和其他科学家表示,替代化石燃料基本上有两个选择:利用可再生能源发电或采用核能。

19. A) They measured the depths of sea water.

B) They analyzed the water content.

C) They explored the ocean floor.

D) They investigated the ice.

【题目】 What did Pen Hadow and his team do in the Arctic Ocean?

【翻译】 Pen Hadow 和他的团队在北冰洋做了什么？

- A) 他们测量了海水的深度。 B) 他们分析了水的成分。 C) 他们探索了海底。
D) 他们调查了冰层。

【答案】 **D** (细节题) They investigated the ice.

【定位】 Earlier this year, British explorer Pen Hadow and his team trekked for three months across the frozen Arctic Ocean, taking measurements and recording observations about the ice.

今年早些时候，英国探险家 Pen Hadow 和他的团队在结冰的北冰洋上跋涉了三个月，对冰进行测量并记录观察数据。

【信号】 **人名出现处即答案区**。录音开篇就点名 British explorer Pen Hadow and his team，和题干问的是同一拨人；紧跟其后的 taking measurements and recording observations about the ice 正是他们的动作。人名一出现、其后紧跟的动作就是答案句。

【替换】 taking measurements and recording observations about the ice ↔ **investigated the ice**

测量记录冰=研究冰（概括）

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

录音确有 taking measurements（测量）一词，A 的 measured 听上去就是它；但录音测的是“冰”，A 却说测 the depths of sea water（海水深度）。盗了 measure 这个原词，却把测量对象换成了海水深度，属答非所问。

借用原文：taking measurements and recording observations about the ice

B) **未提及**

录音通篇没提分析海水成分这回事，analyzed the water content 是看到“海洋”就联想的科研常见动作。属录音未提及的内容。

C) **答非所问**

C 说 explored the ocean floor（探索海底），但录音里这队人研究的是 the ice（冰），不是海床。explore 是常见科考动词，听感顺，但研究对象与录音相反方向、对不上。

20. A) Eighty percent of the ice disappears in summertime.

B) Most of the ice was accumulated over the past centuries.

C) The ice ensures the survival of many endangered species.

D) The ice decrease is more evident than previously thought.

【题目】 **What does the report say about the Arctic region?**

【翻译】 报告关于北极地区说了什么？

- A) 百分之八十的冰在夏季消失。 B) 大部分冰是在过去几个世纪累积的。
C) 冰层确保了许多濒危物种的生存。 D) 冰层减少比先前认为的更明显。

【答案】 **D** (细节题) The ice decrease is more evident than previously thought.

【定位】 But the recent measurements show the loss is more pronounced than previously thought.

但是最近的测量显示，（冰的）损失比先前认为的更显著。

【信号】转折 But 之后才是真意。本句以 But 起头，前半句 Satellite observations and submarine service over the past few years have shown less ice 是铺垫，转折 But 之后的 the loss is more pronounced than previously thought 才是报道真正强调的结论。转折词后即答案落点。

【替换】 the loss is more pronounced than previously thought ↔
The ice decrease is more evident than previously thought
pronounced=evident、loss=decrease 同义替换

【排除】A) 原词陷阱

录音第 4 段确有 roughly 80 percent loss of ice cover on the Arctic Ocean in ten years, A 的 Eighty percent 就是它；但录音说的是“十年内损失八成”，A 却说成“夏天消失八成” (disappears in summertime)。盗了 80% 这个数字，时间范围却被偷换。

借用原文：roughly 80 percent loss of ice cover on the Arctic Ocean in ten years

B) 未提及

录音通篇只讲冰在快速消失，从未说冰是“过去几个世纪累积”而来。B 是凭“厚冰应该是长年攒出来的”常识脑补，录音无对应。

C) 未提及

C 把话题引到 endangered species (濒危物种的存活)，但录音从头到尾没谈冰对物种的保护作用，整条是录音之外的延伸。

-
21. A) Arctic ice is a major source of the world's fresh water.
B) The melting Arctic ice has drowned many coastal cities.
C) The decline of Arctic ice is irreversible.
D) Arctic ice is essential to human survival.

【题目】What does Cambridge scientist Peter Wadhams say in his study?

【翻译】 Cambridge 科学家 Peter Wadhams 在他的研究中说了什么？

- A) 北极冰是世界淡水的主要来源。 B) 融化的北极冰已经淹没了许多沿海城市。
C) 北极冰的减少是不可逆转的。 D) 北极冰对人类生存至关重要。

【答案】C (细节题) The decline of Arctic ice is irreversible.

【定位】 Cambridge scientist Peter Wadhams, who's been measuring and monitoring the Arctic since 1971, says the decline is irreversible.

剑桥科学家 Peter Wadhams 自 1971 年以来一直在测量和监测北极，他说这种衰退是不可逆的。

【信号】姓名 + says 直接引出观点。录音用 Cambridge scientist Peter Wadhams... says 直接点名并引出他的判断 the decline is irreversible。题干问的就是这个人 say 什么，姓名加 says 之后的内容即答案句。

【替换】 the decline is irreversible ↔ **The decline of Arctic ice is irreversible**

近乎原句、仅补出 decline 指向

【排除】 A) **未提及**

录音没说北极冰是世界淡水的主要来源。a major source of... fresh water 是凭“冰=淡水”常识的推想，录音无对应。

B) **过度推断**

录音只讲冰在加速消失（第 6 段讲恶性循环），从未说已经 drowned many coastal cities（淹了很多沿海城市）。这是“冰化→海平面升→淹城”的常识链条脑补，录音没说已发生。

D) **张冠李戴**

“对人类至关重要”这层意思更接近第 8 段 Summercorn 说的 The Arctic sea ice holds a central position in the earth's climate system，而题干问的是 Wadhams 在他研究里说的。把别人对气候系统的话安到 Wadhams 头上，属张冠李戴。

借用原文：The Arctic sea ice holds a central position in the earth's climate system

22. A) It will do a lot of harm to mankind.

B) There is no easy way to understand it.

C) It will advance nuclear technology.

D) There is no easy technological solution to it.

【题目】 How does Peter Wadhams view climate change?

【翻译】 Peter Wadhams 如何看待气候变化？

A) 它将对人类造成很大伤害。 B) 没有简单的方法来理解它。 C) 它将推进核技术。

D) 没有简单的技术解决方案来应对它。

【答案】 D （态度观点题） There is no easy technological solution to it.

【定位】 Wadhams says there is no easy technological fix to climate change.

Wadhams 说，气候变化没有简单的技术解决办法。

【信号】 姓名 + says 引出表态。结尾段 Wadhams says there is no easy technological fix to climate change，再次以姓名 + says 引出他对气候变化的看法。题干问 Wadhams 的观点，这句即答案。

【替换】 no easy technological fix to climate change ↔ **There is no easy technological solution to it**

fix=solution 同义、it 指代 climate change

【排除】 A) 未提及

“气候变化对人类有大害”虽符合常识，但录音里 Wadhams 这段说的是“没有简单技术办法”，并未对气候变化下“有大害”这个判断。属凭常识脑补、录音未明说。

B) 原词陷阱

B 与正确项 D 都以 no easy 开头，录音确有 no easy technological fix；但 B 后接 way to understand it（难以理解），录音说的是难以“技术解决”，不是难“理解”。盗了 no easy 的句式，把 fix 偷换成 understand。

借用原文：there is no easy technological fix to climate change

C) 原词陷阱

录音末句确实念到 embracing nuclear power（拥抱核能），C 的 nuclear technology 就是勾这个词；但录音是把核能列为“替代化石燃料的选项之一”，绝非说“气候变化会推进核技术”。盗了 nuclear 原词，硬安了一个不存在的因果。

借用原文：embracing nuclear power

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

1 From a very early age, some children exhibit better self-control than others. Now, a new study that began with about 1,000 children in New Zealand has tracked how a child's low self-control can predict poor health, money troubles and even a criminal record in their adult years. Researchers have been studying this group of children for decades now. Some of their earliest observations have to do with the level of self-control the youngsters displayed. Parents, teachers, even the kids themselves, scored the youngsters on measures like "acting before thinking" and "persistence in reaching goals". The children of the study are now adults in their thirties. Terrie Moffitt of Duke University and her research colleagues found that kids with self-control issues tended to grow up to become adults with a far more troubling set of issues to deal with.

从很小的时候起,有些孩子就表现出比其他孩子更好的自制力。现在,一项始于新西兰约1000名儿童的新研究追踪了儿童时期的低自制力如何预测他们成年后的健康不良、金钱困扰甚至犯罪记录。研究人员已经对这组儿童进行了数十年的研究。他们最早的一些观察与这些孩子表现出的自制力水平有关。父母、教师,甚至孩子们自己,都在“行动前思考”和“实现目标的坚持性”等指标上为这些孩子打分。研究中的儿童现在已是三十多岁的成年人。杜克大学的Terrie Moffitt和她的研究同事发现,有自制力问题的孩子长大后往往会成为面临更多麻烦问题的成年人。

2 "The children who had the lowest self-control when they were age 3 to 10, later on had the most health problems in their thirties, and they had the worst financial situation. And they were more likely to have a criminal record and to be raising a child as a single parent on a very low income."

“那些在3到10岁时自制力最低的孩子,后来在三十多岁时健康问题最多,财务状况最糟糕。而且他们更可能有犯罪记录,更有可能作为单亲父母靠极低的收入抚养孩子。”

3 Speaking from New Zealand via Skype, Moffitt explained that self-control problems were widely observed and weren't just a feature of a small group of misbehaving kids.

Moffitt通过Skype从新西兰解释说,自制力问题被广泛观察到,而不仅仅是一小群行为不端的孩子的特征。

4 "Even the children who had above-average self-control as pre-schoolers, could have benefited from more self-control training. They could have improved their financial situation and their physical and mental health situation 30 years later."

"即使是那些学龄前自制力高于平均水平的孩子,也能从更多的自制力训练中受益。他们本可以在30年后改善自己的财务状况以及身心健康状况。"

5 So, children with minor self-control problems were likely as adults to have minor health problems, and so on. Moffitt said it's still unclear why some children have better self-control than others, though she says other researchers have found that it's mostly a learned behavior, with relatively little genetic influence. But good self-control can be set to run in families in that children who have good self-control are more likely to grow up to be healthy and prosperous parents.

因此,有轻微自制力问题的儿童成年后很可能有轻微的健康问题,以此类推。Moffitt说目前仍不清楚为什么有些孩子的自制力比其他孩子更好,尽管她说其他研究人员发现这主要是一种习得行为,遗传影响相对较小。但良好的自制力可以在家庭中代代相传,因为拥有良好自制力的孩子更有可能成长为健康而富足的父母。

6 "Whereas some of the low self-control study members are more likely to be single parents with a very low income and the parent is in poor health and likely to be a heavy substance abuser. So that's not a good atmosphere for a child. So it looks as though self-control is something that in one generation can disadvantage the next generation."

"而一些低自制力研究成员更有可能成为收入极低的单亲父母,父母健康状况不佳,很可能是严重的药物滥用者。所以这对孩子来说不是一个好的环境。因此看起来自制力是一代人可以使下一代处于不利地位的东西。"

7 But the good news is that Moffitt says self-control can be taught by parents, and through school curricula that have proved to be effective. Terry Moffitt's paper "On the Link Between Childhood Self-control and Adults' Status Decades Later" is published in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences.

但好消息是Moffitt说自制力可以由父母教授,也可以通过已被证明有效的学校课程来教授。Terry Moffitt的论文《儿童自制力与数十年后成人地位的关联》发表在《美国国家科学院院刊》上。

23. A) The reason why New Zealand children seem to have better self-control.

B) The relation between children's self-control and their future success.

C) The health problems of children raised by a single parent.

D) The deciding factor in children's academic performance.

【题目】 What is the new study about?

【翻译】 这项新研究是关于什么的?

A) 新西兰儿童似乎拥有更好自控力的原因。 B) 儿童自控力与其未来成功之间的关系。

C) 由单亲父母抚养的儿童的健康问题。 D) 儿童学业表现的决定性因素。

【答案】 B (主旨题) The relation between children's self-control and their future success.

【定位】 Now, a new study that began with about 1,000 children in New Zealand has tracked how a child's low self-control can predict poor health, money troubles and even a criminal record in their adult years.

如今，一项以新西兰约 1000 名儿童为起点的新研究，追踪了儿童的低自控力如何能预示其成年后的健康不佳、经济困难乃至犯罪记录。

【信号】 开头点题句 a new study...has tracked how, 直接交代研究干什么。篇章独白的主旨多在开头点出。这里 a new study that began with about 1,000 children in New Zealand has tracked how a child's low self-control can predict poor health, money troubles and even a criminal record in their adult years 用 has tracked how 明说研究在追踪"自控力如何预测成年后果"，正是全篇主题句。

【替换】 how a child's low self-control can predict poor health, money troubles and even a criminal record in their adult years

↔ **The relation between children's self-control and their future success.**

"自控力预测成年后果"被概括成"自控力与未来的关系"

【排除】 C) **原词陷阱**

录音确实念到 had the most health problems 和单亲 (raising a child as a single parent)，C 把这两个原词拼成 The health problems of children raised by a single parent.，但这只是研究中的一个结果片段，不是研究主题；用真实出现过的词诱你"听到就选"。

借用原文：health problems in their thirties

D) **未提及**

The deciding factor in children's academic performance. 把话题缩到"学业表现的决定性因素"，但全篇讲的是健康、经济、犯罪等成年结果，根本没说自控力是学业的"决定性因素"，既偷换了话题面又把程度说满。

A) **原词陷阱**

The reason why New Zealand children seem to have better self-control. 借了原文的 New Zealand、self-control 原词，但录音从没说"新西兰孩子自控更好"，更没解释其原因；研究只是恰好在新西兰做，A 是把地名细节硬编成一个不存在的主题。

借用原文：about 1,000 children in New Zealand

24. A) Children raised by single parents will have a hard time in their thirties.

B) Those with a criminal record mostly come from single parent families.

C) Parents must learn to exercise self-control in front of their children.

D) Lack of self-control in parents is a disadvantage for their children.

【题目】 What does the study seem to show?

【翻译】 这项研究似乎表明了什么？

- A) 由单亲父母抚养的儿童在三十多岁时会过得艰难。
- B) 有犯罪记录的人大多来自单亲家庭。 c) 父母必须学会在孩子面前练习自我控制。
- D) 父母缺乏自控力对他们的孩子来说是一个劣势。

【答案】 **D** (细节题) Lack of self-control in parents is a disadvantage for their children.

【定位】 So it looks as though self-control is something that in one generation can disadvantage the next generation.

所以看起来，自我控制力是一种会让上一代殃及下一代的东西。

【信号】 **结论信号 So it looks as though，研究者收束式的总判断。** So it looks as though self-control is something that in one generation can disadvantage the next generation
由 So it looks as though 引出，是研究者对前文一连串现象的总结性判断，这种"所以看来....."句正是研究"显示出"的核心结论。

【替换】 self-control is something that in one generation can disadvantage the next generation ↔

Lack of self-control in parents is a disadvantage for their children.

"上一代殃及下一代"换成"父母缺自控不利于孩子"

【排除】 B) **原词陷阱**

录音里 more likely to have a criminal record 和单亲都出现过，B 借这两个词拼成 Those with a criminal record mostly come from single parent families.，但原文说的是"低自控者更可能有犯罪记录"，方向是"自控差→可能犯罪"，B 反过来说"有犯罪记录的大多来自单亲"，既倒置因果又用 mostly 夸大。

借用原文：more likely to have a criminal record

A) **张冠李戴**

Children raised by single parents will have a hard time in their thirties. 借了 in their thirties 和单亲两个原词，但录音说的是"低自控的孩子三十多岁时问题最多"，主语是低自控者、不是"单亲养大的孩子"，A 张冠李戴换了主体。

借用原文：had the most health problems in their thirties

C) **未提及**

Parents must learn to exercise self-control in front of their children. 借了 self-control、parents、children 原词，但研究只是"显示"自控会跨代影响，从没说父母"必须当着孩子练自控"这种 must 式的行为要求，属凭空添加的建议。

-
25. A) Self-control can be improved through education.
B) Self-control can improve one's financial situation.
C) Self-control problems may be detected early in children.
D) Self-control problems will diminish as one grows up.

【题目】 **What does Moffitt say is the good news from their study?**

【翻译】Moffitt说他们研究中的好消息是什么？

- A) 自控力可以通过教育得到改善。 B) 自控力可以改善一个人的经济状况。
C) 自控力问题可以在儿童早期被发现。 D) 自控力问题会随着年龄增长而减少。

【答案】A (细节题) Self-control can be improved through education.

【定位】But the good news is that Moffitt says self-control can be taught by parents, and through school curricula that have proved to be effective.

但好消息是，Moffitt 说自我控制力可以由父母传授，也能通过已被证明有效的学校课程来培养。

【信号】转折 + 原词信号 But the good news is, 直接对上题干 good news。But the good news is that Moffitt says self-control can be taught by parents, and through school curricula 既有转折词 But，又把题干的 the good news is 原样念出，双重信号锁定这句就是答案句。

【替换】self-control can be taught by parents, and through school curricula ↔

Self-control can be improved through education.

"可被父母教、靠学校课程"概括成"可经教育改善"

【排除】B) 原词陷阱

financial 在录音里反复出现 (improved their financial situation)，B 用 Self-control can improve one's financial situation. 勾你"听到 financial 就选"。但题目问的是 good news，录音 good news 那句讲的是"能被教育培养"，没说"改善经济"是好消息；财务改善是别处的内容，答非所问。

借用原文：improved their financial situation

D) 与原文相反

Self-control problems will diminish as one grows up. 借了 self-control 原词，但好消息句的意思是要靠 taught by parents, and through school curricula 后天培养，恰恰说明它不会自动变好；D 的"随长大自然减弱"与原文方向相反。

借用原文：self-control can be taught by parents

C) 答非所问

Self-control problems may be detected early in children. 看似呼应录音里"从很小年龄就观察自控" (From a very early age)，但题目问的是 good news，good news 那句讲的是"能被教育培养"，不是"能早发现"；C 把别处细节移花接木到本题。

借用原文：From a very early age, some children exhibit better self-control than others

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

12 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: I did, indeed.

第2段，第1句

简短回应句在口语和对话体中常见,但作为考试句式的代表性较低,典型性一般。

We need to be innovating constantly to keep up with this.

第8段，第3句

"need to do" 结构在考试中常见，目的状语的使用也是典型考点。但句子整体较简单，不涉及从句或复杂修饰，作为真题句式的代表性中等。

But now Israeli researchers are reporting that even sleeping in the same room can have negative consequences, not for the child, but for the mother.

第1段，第2句

"主句 + that 宾语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,从句内 "动名词短语作主语 + 情态动词谓语" 的搭配也较典型。句首转折连词和从句内对比结构进一步增强了代表性,掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

Mothers who slept in the same room as their infants, whether in the same bed or just the same room, had poorer sleep than mothers whose baby slept elsewhere in the house.

第1段，第3句

句子结构非常典型：主句 + 限制性定语从句修饰主语 + 比较结构 + 限制性定语从句修饰比较对象，这是四六级和考研阅读中极为常见的句式。定语从句修饰比较双方的模式、插入补充说明的用法、以及通过关系代词区分人和物的修饰关系，都是高频考查点。掌握这个句式后可以迁移到大量类似结构的句子，实用性很强。

Infants, on the other hand, didn't appear to have worse sleep whether they slept in the same or different room from their mothers.

第1段，第6句

主句 + whether 引导的状语从句是四六级和考研阅读中常见的结构，用于表达条件无关或对比的语义。appear to 结构和插入状语也是典型用法。掌握本句后可迁移到大量类似句式。

The researchers acknowledge that since the families they studied were all middle-class Israelis, it's possible the results would be different in different cultures.

第2段，第1句

覆盖宾语从句、状语从句、定语从句（关系代词省略）、主语从句（形式主语结构）四种从句类型，且包含多处易错点：定语从句关系代词省略、形式主语与真正主语的识别、状语从句前置对主语的遮挡。成分丰富且坑点密集，适合综合训练。

Sleep in the same house but not in the same room as their babies.

第11题，C

结构具有一定典型性。祈使句在英语表达建议、指导时常见，"but" 连接并列状语形成转折也是常用句式。这种结构在应用文、说明文中出现频率较高，掌握后有一定迁移价值，但在四六级、考研阅读的长难句中不算特别典型。

Part of the issue is that tribal groups themselves don't always believe their languages are endangered until they are down to the last handful of speakers.

第2段，第1句

本句的主干结构"主语 + be + that 表语从句"是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，表语从句内嵌套宾语从句和时间状语从句的模式也十分常见。这种"总述 + 展开说明 + 时间/条件限定"的逻辑链在学术和议论文体中反复出现。掌握本句的分析方法后，读者可以迁移到大量同类长句。结构典型性很高。

"But progress is being made through emerging schools, because if you teach children when they are young, it will stay with them as adults and that's the future," says Mr. Nawusky, a Comanche Indian.

第2段，第2句

这句结构有代表性，层级清楚但不算过难，又同时覆盖被动、将来和条件时间从句中的时态选择，适合优先拿来作结构与时态联动训练。

There is literally only one job opening for every five unemployed workers, so four out of five unemployed workers have actually no chance of finding a new job.

第4段，第4句

因果关系的双分句结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，so 连接结果状语从句是典型句式。存在句 There is 和主谓宾结构也是高频基础句型。掌握本句的分析方法可以迁移到类似的因果逻辑句和存在句，具有一定的代表性。

Moffitt said it's still unclear why some children have better self-control than others, though she says other researchers have found that it's mostly a learned behavior, with relatively little genetic influence.

第5段，第2句

涵盖了形式主语、主语从句、多重宾语从句、比较状语、伴随状语等多种核心成分，是练习划分成分的极佳素材。

So it looks as though self-control is something that in one generation can disadvantage the next generation.

第6段，第3句

"It looks as though ..." 结构在学术写作和考试中较为常见，表示一种推测或判断。表语从句和定语从句的嵌套也是典型的复杂句式。掌握这种结构有助于理解类似的推断性句子，具有较高的迁移价值。

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本卷出现的 269 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。

innovation

B2

n. 创新;革新(指行为或过程)

本卷14次 · 真题 53 句

unemployed

B1

adj. 失业的

本卷12次 · 真题 15 句

native B1

adj. 本国的

本卷10次·真题 45 句

infant B2

n. 婴儿

本卷8次·真题 31 句

interpreter B2

n. 口译员

本卷8次·真题 9 句

local A2

adj. 当地的

本卷7次·真题 143 句

base A2

n. 基础

本卷7次·真题 126 句

unemployment B2

n. 失业 (状态)

本卷7次·真题 38 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本卷6次·真题 568 句

risk A2

n. 风险

本卷6次·真题 167 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本卷5次·真题 363 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本卷5次·真题 228 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

climate B1

n. 气候

本卷5次·真题 160 句

tech B1

n. 技术

本卷5次·真题 73 句

insurance B1

n. 保险

本卷5次·真题 50 句

strategic B2

adj. 战略 (性) 的

本卷5次·真题 13 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本卷4次·真题 273 句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本卷4次·真题 138 句

measure B1

v. 测量

本卷4次·真题 100 句

decline B2

v. 下降

本卷4次·真题 88 句

payment B1

n. 支付

本卷4次·真题 24 句

warming B1

n. 变暖;加温

本卷4次·真题 24 句

newborn B1

adj. 新生的

本卷4次·真题 9 句

product A2

n. 产品

本卷3次·真题 271 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本卷3次·真题 244 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本卷3次·真题 158 句

process B1

n. 过程

本卷3次·真题 126 句

stress B1

n. 压力

本卷3次·真题 126 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本卷3次·真题 119 句

project A2

n. 项目

本卷3次·真题 116 句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本卷3次·真题 115 句

effective B1

adj. 有效的, 起作用的

本卷3次·真题 94 句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本卷3次·真题 89 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本卷3次·真题 87 句

professional B1

adj. 专业的

本卷3次·真题 82 句

financial B2

adj. 财政的

本卷3次·真题 79 句

strategy B2

n. 策略

本卷3次·真题 63 句

generation B2

n. 一代人

本卷3次·真题 60 句

loss B1

n. 丧失

本卷3次·真题 56 句

pattern B1

n. 模式

本卷3次·真题 46 句

constantly B1

adv. 不断地, 持续地

本卷3次·真题 31 句

switch A2

v. 转换

本卷3次·真题 31 句

extend B1

v. 延伸, 延长

本卷3次·真题 28 句

survival B2

n. 幸存

本卷3次·真题 27 句

observation B2

n. 观察

本卷3次·真题 24 句

profession B2

n. 职业 (尤指需要专门技能和培训的)

本卷3次·真题 20 句

atmosphere B2

n. 气氛

本卷3次·真题 16 句

academy B2

n. 学院

本卷3次·真题 15 句

competitor B1

n. 竞争者

本卷3次·真题 15 句

absolutely B1

adv. 完全地

本卷3次·真题13句

stressful B1

adj. 压力大的

本卷3次·真题13句

criminal B1

n. 罪犯

本卷3次·真题9句

endangered B2

adj. 濒危的

本卷3次·真题9句

mortgage B2

n. 抵押贷款

本卷3次·真题9句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本卷2次·真题205句

global B2

adj. 全球的

本卷2次·真题140句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本卷2次·真题134句

negative B1

adj. 否定的

本卷2次·真题132句

decade B1

n. 十年

本卷2次·真题120句

mental B1

adj. 精神的

本卷2次·真题120句

affect B1

v. 影响

本卷2次·真题116句

policy B1

n. 政策

本卷2次·真题103句

income B1

n. 收入

本卷2次·真题94句

traditional B1

adj. 传统的

本卷2次·真题84句

region B1

n. 地区

本卷2次·真题78句

due B1

adj. 预期的

本卷2次·真题 70 句

emission B2

n. 排放物

本卷2次·真题 69 句

wage B1

n. 工资

本卷2次·真题 63 句

importance B1

n. 重要性

本卷2次·真题 60 句

mostly B1

adv. 主要地

本卷2次·真题 59 句

mainly B1

adv. 主要地

本卷2次·真题 53 句

advance B1

v. 前进

本卷2次·真题 48 句

status B2

n. 地位

本卷2次·真题 48 句

recommend B1

v. 推荐

本卷2次·真题 47 句

expense B1

n. 花费

本卷2次·真题 46 句

technological B2

adj. 技术的

本卷2次·真题 45 句

previous B1

adj. 先前的

本卷2次·真题 44 句

extinction B2

n. 灭绝

本卷2次·真题 41 句

talent B1

n. 天赋

本卷2次·真题 35 句

funding B2

n. 资金

本卷2次·真题 32 句

historical B2

adj. 历史的

本卷2次·真题 32 句

frequently B1

adv. 频繁地

本卷2次·真题31句

previously B1

adv. 以前, 先前 (指过去某个时间)

本卷2次·真题31句

fund B2

n. 资金

本卷2次·真题30句

widely B1

adv. 广泛地

本卷2次·真题29句

competitive B2

adj. 竞争的

本卷2次·真题28句

rapidly B1

adv. 迅速地

本卷2次·真题28句

accelerate B2

v. 加速

本卷2次·真题25句

root A2

n. 根

本卷2次·真题25句

thanks A1

intj. 谢谢

本卷2次·真题24句

commitment B2

n. 承诺

本卷2次·真题23句

basically B1

adv. 基本上

本卷2次·真题20句

convince B1

v. 说服, 使相信

本卷2次·真题19句

nuclear B2

adj. 核能的

本卷2次·真题19句

literally B2

adv. 真正地

本卷2次·真题18句

document B1

n. 文件

本卷2次·真题14句

syndrome C1

n. 综合征

本卷2次·真题14句

educate B2

v. 教育

本卷2次·真题 13 句

roughly B1

adv. 大约, 大概

本卷2次·真题 13 句

disadvantage B2

n. 不利条件

本卷2次·真题 12 句

guidance B2

n. 指导

本卷2次·真题 11 句

innovate C1

v. 创新

本卷2次·真题 11 句

opening B1

n. 开口;洞;缺口

本卷2次·真题 11 句

sleeping A1

v. 睡觉 (sleep 的现在分词)

本卷2次·真题 11 句

monthly A2

adj. 每月的

本卷2次·真题 10 句

representative B2

n. 代表

本卷2次·真题 9 句

youngster B1

n. 年轻人

本卷2次·真题 9 句

measurement B1

n. 测量

本卷2次·真题 8 句

author A2

n. 作者

本卷1次·真题 264 句

effect A2

n. 影响

本卷1次·真题 191 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本卷1次·真题 185 句

system A2

n. 系统

本卷1次·真题 176 句

behavior B1

n. 行为

本卷1次·真题 171 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本卷1次·真题 170 句

species B2

n. 物种

本卷1次·真题 136 句

power A2

n. 权力

本卷1次·真题 128 句

finding B2

n. 调查结果

本卷1次·真题 121 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本卷1次·真题 119 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本卷1次·真题 114 句

environmental B1

adj. 环境的

本卷1次·真题 112 句

factor B1

n. 因素

本卷1次·真题 108 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本卷1次·真题 108 句

career B1

n. 职业

本卷1次·真题 106 句

academic B2

adj. 学术的

本卷1次·真题 104 句

support A2

v. 支持

本卷1次·真题 103 句

performance B1

n. 表演

本卷1次·真题 98 句

according B1

prep. 根据

本卷1次·真题 96 句

gain B1

v. 获得;赢得

本卷1次·真题 96 句

publish B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本卷1次·真题 94 句

account A2

n. 账户

本卷1次·真题 93 句

potential B2

adj. 潜在的

本卷1次·真题 92 句

physical B1

adj. 身体的

本卷1次·真题 91 句

colleague B1

n. 同事

本卷1次·真题 84 句

exist A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本卷1次·真题 77 句

gas A2

n. 气体

本卷1次·真题 77 句

solution B1

n. 解决办法

本卷1次·真题 76 句

source B1

n. 来源

本卷1次·真题 75 句

organization B1

n. 组织

本卷1次·真题 73 句

conflict B2

n. 冲突

本卷1次·真题 66 句

consequence B2

n. 结果

本卷1次·真题 66 句

quickly A2

adv. 快速地

本卷1次·真题 63 句

fuel B1

n. 燃料

本卷1次·真题 60 句

overall B1

adj. 总体的

本卷1次·真题 58 句

ensure B2

v. 确保

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

greenhouse

B1

n. 温室

本卷1次·真题 56 句

launch

B1

v. 推出

本卷1次·真题 56 句

boost

B2

v. 提高

本卷1次·真题 55 句

essential

B1

adj. 必不可少的

本卷1次·真题 55 句

feature

B1

n. 特征

本卷1次·真题 55 句

email

A2

n. 电子邮件

本卷1次·真题 53 句

link

A2

n. 联系

本卷1次·真题 53 句

per

B1

prep. 每

本卷1次·真题 53 句

explore

B1

v. 探索

本卷1次·真题 52 句

response

B1

n. 回答

本卷1次·真题 52 句

limit

B1

n. 限度

本卷1次·真题 51 句

range

B1

n. 范围

本卷1次·真题 50 句

appeal

B2

v. 呼吁

本卷1次·真题 48 句

observe

B2

v. 观察;注意到

本卷1次·真题 48 句

option

B1

n. 选择

本卷1次·真题 48 句

track

A2

n. 小路

本卷1次·真题 48 句

failure

B1

n. 失败

本卷1次·真题 47 句

adopt

B1

v. 采纳

本卷1次·真题 46 句

exactly

B1

adv. 精确地

本卷1次·真题 46 句

harm

B1

n. 伤害

本卷1次·真题 46 句

invest

B2

v. 投资（金钱、时间等以期获得回报）

本卷1次·真题 45 句

satellite

B2

n. 人造卫星

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

carbon

B2

n. 碳（化学元素）

本卷1次·真题 43 句

replace

A2

v. 替换，更换（用新的代替旧的）

本卷1次·真题 42 句

citizen

B1

n. 公民

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

fossil

B2

n. 化石

本卷1次·真题 39 句

generate

B2

v. 产生，引起（结果、反应等）

本卷1次·真题 39 句

investment

B1

n. 投资

本卷1次·真题 39 句

related

B1

adj. 相关的

本卷1次·真题 39 句

genetic

B2

adj. 遗传的

本卷1次·真题 38 句

deliver B1

v. 递送, 运送 (货物、信件等)

本卷1次 · 真题 37 句

indeed B1

adv. 确实, 的确 (强调肯定)

本卷1次 · 真题 37 句

loan B1

n. 贷款

本卷1次 · 真题 37 句

official B1

adj. 官方的

本卷1次 · 真题 37 句

relatively B2

adv. 相对地

本卷1次 · 真题 37 句

central B1

adj. 主要的

本卷1次 · 真题 36 句

aware A2

adj. 知道的

本卷1次 · 真题 34 句

preserve B2

v. 保护

本卷1次 · 真题 34 句

remove A2

v. 移开

本卷1次 · 真题 34 句

emerge B2

v. 出现;浮现

本卷1次 · 真题 32 句

scale B1

n. 规模

本卷1次 · 真题 32 句

content B1

n. 内容

本卷1次 · 真题 31 句

embrace B2

v. 拥抱

本卷1次 · 真题 30 句

proportion B2

n. 部分

本卷1次 · 真题 30 句

entirely B1

adv. 完全地

本卷1次 · 真题 29 句

hire A2

v. 雇用

本卷1次 · 真题 29 句

promotion B2

n. 晋升, 升职

本卷1次·真题 29 句

childhood A2

n. 童年

本卷1次·真题 28 句

confidence B1

n. 信心

本卷1次·真题 28 句

decrease B1

v. 减少, 降低

本卷1次·真题 28 句

implement B2

v. 实施

本卷1次·真题 28 句

analyze B2

v. 分析

本卷1次·真题 27 句

curriculum B2

n. 课程

本卷1次·真题 27 句

employment B1

n. 工作

本卷1次·真题 27 句

expression B1

n. 表达

本卷1次·真题 27 句

greatly B1

adv. 非常

本卷1次·真题 27 句

fault B1

n. 过错

本卷1次·真题 26 句

renewable B2

adj. 可再生的

本卷1次·真题 26 句

target B1

n. 目标, 靶子

本卷1次·真题 26 句

statistic B2

n. 统计数字

本卷1次·真题 25 句

union B2

n. 工会

本卷1次·真题 25 句

technique B1

n. 技术

本卷1次·真题 24 句

tough B1

adj. 困难的

本卷1次·真题 24 句

attach B1

v. 贴上;系上;附上

本卷1次·真题 23 句

disappear A2

v. 消失;不见

本卷1次·真题 23 句

technical B2

adj. 技术的

本卷1次·真题 23 句

blame B1

v. 责备

本卷1次·真题 22 句

display B1

v. 展示

本卷1次·真题 22 句

wildlife B1

n. 野生动植物

本卷1次·真题 22 句

core B1

n. 核心

本卷1次·真题 21 句

detect B2

v. 发现, 察觉 (难以察觉的事物)

本卷1次·真题 21 句

diminish C1

v. 减少

本卷1次·真题 21 句

encounter B2

v. 遇到

本卷1次·真题 21 句

preparation B1

n. 准备

本卷1次·真题 21 句

acknowledge B2

v. 承认 (事实、错误等)

本卷1次·真题 20 句

grocery B1

n. 食品杂货

本卷1次·真题 19 句

rank B2

n. 等级

本卷1次·真题 19 句

intense B2

adj. 强烈的

本卷1次·真题 18 句

interpret B2

v. 解释

本卷1次·真题 18句

investigate B2

v. 调查

本卷1次·真题 18句

congress B2

n. 国会

本卷1次·真题 17句

exhibit B2

v. 展览

本卷1次·真题 17句

deteriorate C1

v. 恶化, 变坏

本卷1次·真题 16句

investor B2

n. 投资者

本卷1次·真题 16句

occasion B1

n. 场合

本卷1次·真题 16句

recruit B2

v. 招募

本卷1次·真题 16句

saving B1

n. 节省

本卷1次·真题 16句

distinct B2

adj. 清晰的

本卷1次·真题 15句

following B1

adj. 接下来的

本卷1次·真题 15句

promising B2

adj. 有希望的

本卷1次·真题 15句

whereas B2

sc. 然而

本卷1次·真题 15句

accumulate B2

v. 积累

本卷1次·真题 14句

elsewhere B1

adv. 在别处

本卷1次·真题 14句

precisely B2

adv. 精确地, 准确地

本卷1次·真题 14句

recession C1

n. 经济衰退

本卷1次·真题 14 句

substance B2

n. 物质

本卷1次·真题 14 句

charity B1

n. 慈善机构

本卷1次·真题 13 句

meaningful B2

adj. 有意义的

本卷1次·真题 13 句

odd B1

adj. 奇怪的

本卷1次·真题 13 句

roof A2

n. 屋顶

本卷1次·真题 13 句

scheme B2

n. 计划

本卷1次·真题 13 句

approximately B1

adv. 大约, 近似地

本卷1次·真题 12 句

fortune B2

n. 财富

本卷1次·真题 12 句

accuracy B2

n. 准确 (性)

本卷1次·真题 11 句

align B2

v. 使排列成一条直线

本卷1次·真题 11 句

handful B1

n. 一把;少量

本卷1次·真题 11 句

medication B2

n. 药物;药品

本卷1次·真题 11 句

seeker B2

n. 寻求者

本卷1次·真题 11 句

devastating C1

adj. 毁灭性的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

isolation B2

n. 隔离

本卷1次·真题 9 句

minimum B2

n. 最小值

本卷1次 · 真题 9 句

strain B2

n. 压力

本卷1次 · 真题 9 句

islander B2

n. 岛民

本卷1次 · 真题 8 句

necessity B2

n. 必需品

本卷1次 · 真题 8 句

outline B2

n. 概要

本卷1次 · 真题 8 句

pack A2

v. 打包

本卷1次 · 真题 8 句

persistence C1

n. 坚持不懈

本卷1次 · 真题 8 句

personnel B2

n. 全体员工

本卷1次 · 真题 8 句

presume C1

v. 假定, 推测 (某事属实)

本卷1次 · 真题 8 句

subsidy C1

n. 补贴

本卷1次 · 真题 8 句

vocabulary B1

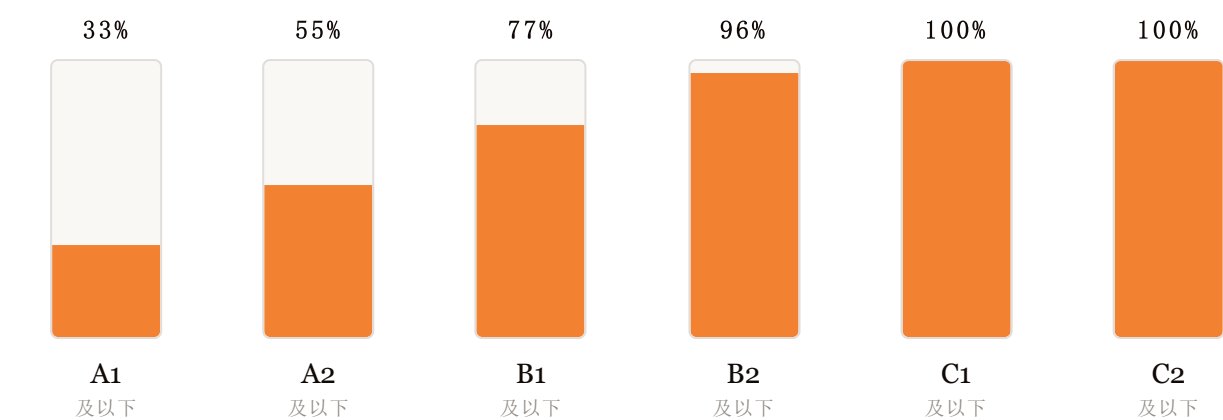
n. 词汇量

本卷1次 · 真题 8 句

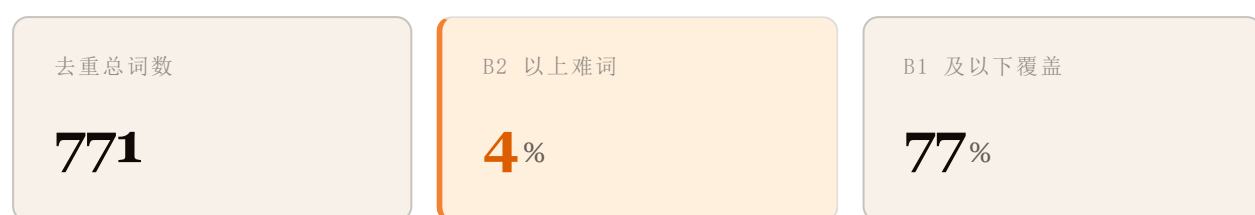
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全卷录音原文 771 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 **771** 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 30 个 · 约 4%。



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 771 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2016年6月·第2套 · 全卷构成

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