

2016年12月·第2套 英语六级听力真题原文与答案解析

PAPER & KEY • 听力题和解析

听力题和解析

本卷全部 25 题的标准答案与完整录音文字稿由懒笔记基于2016年12月·第2套 英语六级听力原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面层级：Part/Section 标题与各节 Directions 照原卷排印——真实听力考卷只印选项，题干由录音念出。其下按录音篇目逐篇排印：每篇先给完整录音文字稿（逐段中译），再逐题给出卷面题目与该题解析（题目、翻译、答案、定位、信号、替换与排除）。

真题卷第2套(2016-12) • 六级

以下按录音篇目排印：每篇先给录音原文与逐段中译（考卷上没有，考试时录音只播一遍、卷面只印选项），再逐题给出卷面题目与解析。

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will hear four questions. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

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

1 M: Guess what? The worst food I've ever had was in France.

M: 你猜怎么着?我吃过的最难吃的食物是在法国。

2 W: Really? That's odd. I thought the French were all good cooks.

W: 真的吗?这太奇怪了。我还以为法国人都是好厨师呢。

3 M: Yes. That's right. I suppose it's really like anywhere else, though. You know, some places are good. Some bad. But it's really all our own fault.

M: 是的。没错。不过我觉得其实哪儿都一样。你知道的,有些地方好,有些地方差。但这其实都是我们自己的错。

4 W: What do you mean?

W: 你什么意思?

5 M: Well, it was the first time I'd been to France. This was years ago when I was at school, I went there with my parents' friends, from my father's school. They'd hired a coach to take them to Switzerland.

M: 嗯,那是我第一次去法国。好多年前了,我还在上学的时候,我跟我爸爸学校的朋友一起去的。他们租了辆大巴去瑞士。

6 W: A school trip?

W: 学校组织的旅行?

7 M: Right. Most of them had never been abroad before. We'd crossed the English Channel at night, and we set off through France, and breakfast time arrived, and the coach driver had arranged for us to stop at this little cafe. There we all were, tired and hungry, and then we made the great discovery.

M: 对。他们大多数人以前都没出过国。我们是晚上穿过英吉利海峡的,然后就穿过法国出发了,到了早餐时间,大巴司机安排我们在一家小咖啡馆停下来。我们所有人都在那儿,又累又饿,然后我们就有了这个重大发现。

8 W: What was that?

W: 什么发现?

9 M: Bacon and eggs.

M: 培根加鸡蛋。

10 W: Fantastic! The real English breakfast.

W: 太棒了!地道的英式早餐。

11 M: Yes. Anyway, we didn't know any better—so we had it, and ugh...!

M: 是啊。反正我们也不懂——所以就吃了,然后,呃.....!

12 W: What was it like? Disgusting?

W: 什么样的?恶心吗?

13 M: Oh, it was incredible! They just got a bowl and put some fat in it. And then they put some bacon in the fat, broke an egg over the top and put the whole lot in the oven for about ten minutes.

M: 哦,简直难以置信!他们就拿个碗,放点儿油进去。然后把培根放进油里,在上面打个鸡蛋,把整个东西放进烤箱烤了大概十分钟。

14 W: In the oven! You're joking. You can't cook bacon and eggs in the oven!

W: 放烤箱里!你在开玩笑吧。培根加鸡蛋怎么能用烤箱做!

15 M: Well, they must have done it that way. It was hot, but it wasn't cooked. There was just this egg floating about in gallons of fat and raw bacon.

M: 嗯,他们肯定是那么做的。是热的,但没熟。就是鸡蛋在大量的油里漂着,还有生培根。

16 W: Did you actually eat it?

W: 你真的吃了吗?

17 M: No! Nobody did. They all wanted to turn round and go home. You know, back to teabags and fish and chips. You can't blame them really. Anyway, the next night we were all given another

foreign speciality.

M: 没有!谁都没吃。他们都想掉头回家。你知道的,回去喝袋泡茶、吃炸鱼薯条。也真不能怪他们。反正第二天晚上我们又吃到了另一道外国特色菜。

18 W: What was that?

W: 是什么?

19 M: Snails. That really finished them off. Lovely holiday that was!

M: 蜗牛。那真是彻底把他们击垮了。多美好的假期啊!

1. A) They were all good at cooking.
B) They were particular about food.
C) They were proud of their cuisine.
D) They were fond of bacon and eggs.

【题目】 What did the woman think of the French?

【翻译】 这位女士对法国人有什么看法?

- A) 他们都擅长烹饪。 B) 他们对食物很讲究。 C) 他们为自己的菜肴感到自豪。
D) 他们喜欢培根和鸡蛋。

【答案】 A (态度观点题) They were all good at cooking.

【定位】 Really? That's odd. I thought the French were all good cooks.

真的吗?那可奇怪了。我一直以为法国人个个都是好厨子。

【信号】 女士本人「I thought...」的直接表态。答案句是女士自己说的 I thought the French were all good cooks., 题目问女士的看法, 信号就是她用第一人称 I thought 直接说出的判断——对话题里谁的看法就听谁开口说的那句。

【替换】 the French were all good cooks ↔ They were all good at cooking.
good cooks = good at cooking 同义换说法

【排除】 B) 未提及

They were particular about food. 说法国人「对食物挑剔」, 女士全程只说了 good cooks, 从未提他们挑不挑嘴, 属凭「法国人讲究吃」的常识硬套, 原文未提。

C) 过度推断

They were proud of their cuisine. 把「会做菜」拔高成「为自家菜系自豪」, 是一种心理状态的过度推断, 女士只评价了厨艺水平, 没说他们自豪, 原文未提。

D) 原词陷阱

They were fond of bacon and eggs. 里的 bacon and eggs 确实在录音后段被念到, 但那是男士讲的那顿难吃早餐, 与女士对法国人的看法毫不相干, 是把原词搬来骗「听到就选」。

借用原文: Bacon and eggs.

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2. A) His parents.
B) His friends.
C) His schoolmates.
D) His parents' friends.

【题目】 Who did the man travel with on his first trip to Switzerland?

【翻译】 这位男士第一次去瑞士旅行时和谁一起去的？

A) 他的父母。 B) 他的朋友。 C) 他的同学。 D) 他父母的朋友。

【答案】 D (细节题) His parents' friends.

【定位】 Well, it was the first time I'd been to France. This was years ago when I was at school, I went there with my parents' friends, from my father's school.

嗯，那是我第一次去法国。好多年前了，我还在上学，我是跟我父母的朋友一起去的，是我父亲学校的人。

【信号】 「I went there with...」 直接交代同行者。 信号是男士用 I went there with my parents' friends 直接把「和谁去」说了出来，with 后面跟的就是答案所在；细节题要抓住这种把问题点一句答清的句子。

【替换】 my parents' friends ↔ **His parents' friends.**

my → His 仅人称转换，其余照搬

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

His parents. 抓住了原话里的 parents，但原话是 my parents' friends (父母的「朋友」)，不是父母本人。只听到 parents 就选，正中陷阱。

借用原文：my parents' friends

B) 偷换概念

His friends. 听上去也沾 friends，但原话是「父母的朋友」，不是他自己的朋友；少了 parents' 这层限定，对象就完全变了。

借用原文：my parents' friends

C) 原词陷阱

His schoolmates. 来自原文反复出现的 school (when I was at school、my father's school)，但那是说他当时在上学、以及是父亲学校组织的，并非和同学同行，属听到 school 就联想成「同学」。

借用原文：my father's school

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3. A) No tea was served with the meal.
B) It was the real English breakfast.
C) No one of the group ate it.
D) It was a little overcooked.

【题目】 What does the man say about the breakfast at the little French café?

【翻译】这位男士对那家法国小咖啡馆的早餐有什么看法？

- A) 餐食没有配茶。 B) 那是真正的英式早餐。 C) 这群人中没有人吃它。
D) 它有点煮过头了。

【答案】C (细节题) No one of the group ate it.

【定位】No! Nobody did. They all wanted to turn round and go home.

没有！没人吃。他们都想掉头回家。

【信号】对女士「有没有吃」之问的直接应答。上一段女士问 Did you actually eat it?, 男士回答 No! Nobody did.——这是被问者对关键问题的直接应答，信号是这个加重的否定 No 和 Nobody did，正好回答了「这顿早餐怎么了」。

【替换】Nobody did ↔ No one of the group ate it.

Nobody did = No one ... ate it 同义还原

【排除】A) 原词陷阱

No tea was served with the meal. 说这顿没配茶，但男士描述早餐时只讲了油、培根、鸡蛋怎么做，全程没提茶；tea 一词虽在 back to teabags 出现，却是讲「想回家喝茶」，与这顿早餐配不配茶无关，原文未提。

借用原文：back to teabags and fish and chips

B) 张冠李戴

It was the real English breakfast. 几乎照搬女士那句 The real English breakfast., 但那是女士看到 bacon and eggs 时的期待，紧接着就被男士的实际遭遇推翻（没熟、没人吃），并非男士对这顿早餐的定性。

借用原文：The real English breakfast.

D) 与原文相反

It was a little overcooked. 说「有点煮过头」，但男士明说 It was hot, but it wasn't cooked.——热是热，却没熟，蛋还泡在油里、培根是生的。实际是欠火，选项说成过火，方向正相反。

借用原文：It was hot, but it wasn't cooked.

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4. A) It was full of excitement.
B) It was really extraordinary.
C) It was a risky experience.
D) It was rather disappointing.

【题目】What did the man think of his holiday in France?

【翻译】这位男士对他在法国的假期有什么看法？

- A) 它充满了兴奋感。 B) 它真的很不同寻常。 C) 它是一次冒险的经历。
D) 它相当令人失望。

【答案】D (态度观点题) It was rather disappointing.

【定位】 Snails. That really finished them off. Lovely holiday that was!

蜗牛。那简直把他们彻底整崩溃了。真是「美好」的假期啊！

【信号】 结尾反语「Lovely holiday」加全篇负面基调。答案信号是结尾那句 Lovely holiday that was!——表面夸 lovely，但前文一路是「最难吃」「没熟」「没人吃」「把他们整崩溃」，结合这股基调可知 lovely 是反话，真意是这假期糟透了。态度题要靠语气加上下文判反话。

【替换】 Lovely holiday that was! ↔ It was rather disappointing.

反语 Lovely 实指失望

The worst food I've ever had was in France. ↔ It was rather disappointing.

全篇基调「最难吃」佐证失望

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

It was full of excitement. 说假期「充满兴奋」，恰是被结尾 Lovely holiday that was! 字面骗了；那句是反讽，全篇都在吐槽食物，并无兴奋之意。

借用原文：Lovely holiday that was!

B) 偷换概念

It was really extraordinary. 看似呼应男士那句 it was incredible!，但 incredible 在这里是「难以置信地糟」，而 extraordinary 偏中性甚至褒义，把负面情绪洗成了「了不起」，没答出「失望」这个态度。

借用原文：it was incredible!

C) 过度推断

It was a risky experience. 把「吃到难吃的食物」联想成「有风险的经历」，但男士说的是失望、难吃，从未表达「危险/有风险」，属顺着情节脑补出的态度，原文未提。

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

1 M: You say your shop has been doing well. Could you give me some idea of what "doing well" means in facts and figures?

M: 你说你的店经营得不错。能不能用一些实际的数据和数字来说明一下"经营得不错"是什么意思？

2 W: Well, "doing well" means averaging £1,200 or more a week for about 7 years, making almost a quarter of a million pounds. And "doing well" means your earnings are rising. Last year, we did slightly over 50,000 and this year, we hope to do more than 60,000. So, that's good if we continue to rise.

W: 嗯，"经营得不错"的意思是大约7年来平均每周收入1200英镑或更多，总共赚了差不多25万英镑。而且"经营得不错"意味着你的收入在增长。去年我们的营业额略高于5万英镑，今年我们希望能超过6万英镑。所以，如果我们能继续增长的话，这很好。

3 M: Now, that's gross earnings, I assume. What about your expenses?

M: 现在，我想那是毛收入吧。那你们的开支呢？

4 W: Yes, that's gross. The expenses, of course, go up steadily. And since we've moved to this new shop, the expenses have increased greatly, because it's a much bigger shop. So I couldn't say exactly

what our expenses are. They are something in the region of six or seven thousand pounds a year, which is not high. Commercially speaking, it's fairly low, and we try to keep our expenses as low as we can.

W: 是的，那是毛收入。开支当然在稳步上升。而且自从我们搬到这个新店以来，开支大幅增加了，因为这是一个大得多的店面。所以我说不准我们的开支到底是多少。大概在每年六七千英镑左右，这不算高。从商业角度来说，这是相当低的，我们尽量把开支控制得越低越好。

5 M: And your prices are much lower than the same goods in shops round about. How do the local shopkeepers feel about having a shop doing so well in their midst?

M: 而且你们的价格比周围店铺的同类商品低得多。当地的店主们对于在他们中间有这样一家生意这么好的店是什么感受？

6 W: Perhaps a lot of them don't realize how well we are doing, because we don't make a point of publicizing. That was a lesson we learned very early on. We were very friendly with all local shopkeepers and we happened to mention to a local shopkeeper how much we had made that week. He was very unhappy and never as friendly again. So we make a point of never publicizing the amount of money we make. But we are on very good terms with all the shops. None of them have ever complained that we are putting them out of business or anything like that. I think it's a nice friendly relationship. Maybe if they did know what we made, perhaps they wouldn't be so friendly.

W: 也许他们中的很多人并不知道我们做得有多好，因为我们不会刻意去宣传。这是我们很早就学到的教训。我们和所有当地店主都很友好，有一次我们碰巧向一个当地店主提到我们那周赚了多少钱。他非常不高兴，之后就再也没那么友好了。所以我们特意不去宣传我们赚了多少钱。但我们和所有店铺的关系都很好。他们中没有人抱怨过我们抢了他们的生意或类似的事情。我觉得这是一种友好的关系。也许如果他们真的知道我们赚了多少钱，可能就不会那么友好了。

5. A) The woman's relationship with other shops.

B) The business success of the woman's shop.

C) The key to running a shop at a low cost.

D) The woman's earnings over the years.

【题目】 What are the speakers mainly talking about?

【翻译】 说话者主要在谈论什么？

A) 这位女士的店铺与其他店铺的关系。 B) 这位女士店铺的经营成功。

C) 以低成本经营店铺的关键。 D) 这位女士这些年的收入。

【答案】 B (主旨题) The business success of the woman's shop.

【定位】 Well, "doing well" means averaging £1,200 or more a week for about 7 years, making almost a quarter of a million pounds. And "doing well" means your earnings are rising.

嗯，“生意做得好”是指七年来平均每周一千两百英镑或更多，差不多挣了二十五万英镑。“生意做得好”还意味着你的收入在不断上升。

【信号】 全程回扣"doing well"这条主线。男方开场就问 Could you give me some idea of what "doing well" means, 女方随后反复用 "doing well" means 解释, 整段(收入、开支、价格、同行)都挂在"这家店做得好"这条线上——主旨题靠的是这种"反复回到的同一话头", 不是某个单句。

【替换】 making almost a quarter of a million pounds ↔ **The business success of the woman's shop.**

用'具体数字'概括为'经营成功'

your earnings are rising ↔ **The business success of the woman's shop.**

'收入上升'是'成功'的下位证据

【排除】 C) **原词陷阱**

录音确实说了 we try to keep our expenses as low as we can, C 盗用这个真实片段, 但"低成本"只是"做得好"之下的一个侧面, 远罩不住全段, 是以局部冒充主旨。

借用原文: we try to keep our expenses as low as we can

D) **原词陷阱**

录音 your earnings are rising 确有谈收入, D 据此设坑, 但"收入"只是衡量"做得好"的一个指标, 不能代表整段主旨。

借用原文: And "doing well" means your earnings are rising.

A) **原词陷阱**

与同行的关系只在结尾 we are on very good terms with all the shops 一处出现, 是收尾的次要话题, A 把这个末尾才提的点拨成主旨, 覆盖不了前面大段的收入、成本、价格内容。

借用原文: we are on very good terms with all the shops

6. A) Improve its customer service.

B) Expand its business scale.

C) Keep down its expenses.

D) Upgrade the goods it sells.

【题目】 What does the woman say her shop tries to do?

【翻译】 这位女士说她的店铺试图做什么?

A) 改善其客户服务。 B) 扩大其经营规模。 C) 控制其开支。

D) 提升其销售的商品档次。

【答案】 C (细节题) Keep down its expenses.

【定位】 Commercially speaking, it's fairly low, and we try to keep our expenses as low as we can.

从商业角度说, (开支)相当低, 我们尽量把开支压到最低。

【信号】 女方亲口的'we try to...'主动表态。答案落在被问者自报的 we try to keep our expenses as low as we can 这句"we try to + 动作"上——细节题问"努力做什么", 就锁定说话人用 try to/make a point of 主动声明的那句, 这正是答案信号。

【替换】 keep our expenses as low as we can ↔ **Keep down its expenses.**

'keep...as low as'同义于'keep down'

【排除】 B) **原词陷阱**

录音说 since we've moved to this new shop, the expenses have increased greatly, because it's a much bigger shop, 只是叙述"搬到更大的店导致开支上升"这个事实, 并非说店"努力去扩大规模", B 把一个背景事实错当成她追求的目标。

借用原文: because it's a much bigger shop

A) **未提及**

全段没有任何一句谈 customer service, A 所说的"改善客户服务"在原文里没有落点, 属凭生意常识补出来的内容。

D) **未提及**

原文谈的是商品价格低 (见第6段男方 your prices are much lower) , 从未提到要"提升/升级商品", D 的内容原文未出现。

7. A) They are sold at lower prices than in other shops.

B) They are very popular with the local residents.

C) They are delivered free of charge.

D) They are in great demand.

【题目】 **What do we learn about the goods sold at the woman's shop?**

【翻译】 关于这位女士店铺销售的商品,我们了解到什么?

A) 它们的售价比其他店铺更低。 B) 它们很受当地居民欢迎。 C) 它们免费配送。

D) 它们需求量很大。

【答案】 **A** (细节题) They are sold at lower prices than in other shops.

【定位】 And your prices are much lower than the same goods in shops round about.

而且你们的价格比周围店里同样的商品低得多。

【信号】 **比较结构 lower...than 直接给出对比。** 答案句由男方道出 your prices are much lower than the same goods in shops round about, 一个清楚的 lower...than 比较——细节题里只要出现"A 比 B 更....."的明确比较, 往往就是出题点, 听到 much lower than 就该锁定。

【替换】 your prices are much lower than the same goods in shops round about ↔

They are sold at lower prices than in other shops.

比较关系逐项对等

【排除】 C) 未提及

全段没有任何关于 delivery 或送货免费的内容，C 的"免费送货"是凭"小店常做送货"的常识补出来的，原文无据。

B) 过度推断

原文只说生意好、价格低，并未直接讲商品"很受当地居民欢迎"；B 把"生意好"过度推到"商品受欢迎"，缺一句直接依据。

D) 过度推断

录音没有任何"需求旺盛/供不应求"的表述，D 与 B 类似，是从"生意好"硬推出来的属性，没有对应原句。

-
8. A) To follow the custom of the local shopkeepers.
B) To attract more customers in the neighborhood.
C) To avoid being put out of business in competition.
D) To maintain friendly relationships with other shops.

【题目】 Why doesn't the woman want to make known their earnings anymore?

【翻译】 为什么这位女士不想再公开他们的收入？

- A) 为了遵循当地店主的惯例。 B) 为了吸引附近更多的顾客。
C) 为了避免在竞争中被迫停业。 D) 为了与其他店铺保持友好关系。

【答案】 D (目的题) To maintain friendly relationships with other shops.

【定位】 We were very friendly with all local shopkeepers and we happened to mention to a local shopkeeper how much we had made that week. He was very unhappy and never as friendly again. So we make a point of never publicizing the amount of money we make.

我们和所有本地店主关系都很好，有一次无意间跟一位本地店主提到我们那周赚了多少钱，他很不高兴，从此再没那么友好了。所以我们特意从不张扬自己赚多少钱。

【信号】 因果信号 So 引出做法、缘由在它前面。 关键在 He was very unhappy and never as friendly again. So we make a point of never publicizing: 一个 So 把"同行不高兴、关系变差"这个缘由和"从此不公开收入"这个做法连起来——目的题就抓这种 because/so 因果信号，理由就在信号词前后这段。

【替换】 We were very friendly with all local shopkeepers ↔
To maintain friendly relationships with other shops.
'保住已有的友好'即 maintain friendly relationships
But we are on very good terms with all the shops ↔
To maintain friendly relationships with other shops.
'on good terms'同义于'friendly relationships'

【排除】 C) 原词陷阱

录音里 put out of business 出现在 None of them have ever complained that we are putting them out of business——是说"没有同行抱怨被我们挤垮", 主体是同行、还带否定, 与"她为避免自己被挤垮"完全不沾边, C 既张冠李戴又反了语境。

借用原文: None of them have ever complained that we are putting them out of business

B) 答非所问

不公开收入是为了别刺激同行, 与"吸引更多顾客"没有因果关系; 录音也没说不公开收入能招来顾客, B 是凭"做生意都想拉客"的常识硬套。

A) 未提及

录音说不公开收入是自家从教训里学来的做法 (That was a lesson we learned very early on), 并非"遵循当地店主的某种习俗", 原文从未提到这是一种行业习俗。

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear two passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear three or four questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

Questions 9 to 12 are based on the passage you have just heard.

1 Birds are famous for carrying things around. Some, like homing pigeons, can be trained to deliver messages and packages. Other birds unknowingly carry seeds that cling to them for the ride.

鸟类以携带物品而闻名。有些鸟类, 如信鸽, 可以被训练来传递信息和包裹。其他鸟类则会在不知情的情况下携带附着在它们身上搭便车的种子。

2 Canadian scientists have found a worrisome, new example of the power that birds have to spread stuff around. Way up north in the Canadian Arctic, seabirds are picking up dangerous chemicals in the ocean and delivering them to ponds near where the birds live.

加拿大科学家发现了一个令人担忧的新例子, 说明鸟类在传播物质方面具有强大的力量。在遥远的加拿大北极地区, 海鸟正在海洋中捡拾危险化学物质, 并将它们带到鸟类栖息地附近的池塘中。

3 Some 10,000 pairs of the birds, called fulmars, a kind of Arctic seabird, make their nests on Devon Island, north of the Arctic Circle. The fulmars travel some 400 kilometers over the sea to find food. When they return home, their droppings end up all around their nesting sites, including in nearby ponds. 约10,000对被成为管鼻鹱的鸟类(一种北极海鸟)在北极圈以北的Devon Island筑巢。管鼻鹱会飞越约400公里的海域寻找食物。当它们返回家园时, 它们的粪便最终散落在筑巢地点周围, 包括附近的池塘中。

4 Previously, scientists noticed pollutants arriving in the Arctic with the wind. Salmon also carry dangerous chemicals as the fish migrate between rivers and the sea. The bodies of fish and other meat-eaters can build up high levels of the chemicals.

此前, 科学家注意到污染物随风到达北极地区。鲑鱼在河流和海洋之间洄游时也会携带危险化学物质。鱼类和其他肉食动物的体内可能会积累高浓度的化学物质。

5 To test the polluting power of fulmars, researchers collected samples of deposit from 11 ponds on Devon Island. In ponds closest to the colony, the results showed there were far more pollutants than in ponds less affected by the birds. The pollutants in the ponds appear to come from fish that fulmars eat when they're out on the ocean.

为了测试管鼻鹱的污染能力,研究人员从Devon Island的11个池塘中采集了沉积物样本。结果显示,在距离鸟群最近的池塘中,污染物的含量远高于受鸟类影响较小的池塘。池塘中的污染物似乎来自管鼻鹱在海上觅食时吃的鱼类。

6 People who live, hunt, or fish near bird colonies need to be careful, the researchers say. The birds don't mean to cause harm, but the chemicals they carry can cause major problems.

研究人员表示,在鸟类聚居地附近生活、狩猎或捕鱼的人需要小心。鸟类无意造成伤害,但它们携带的化学物质可能会造成重大问题。

9. A) They can be used to deliver messages in times of emergency.

B) They deliver pollutants from the ocean to their nesting sites.

C) They carry plant seeds and spread them to faraway places.

D) They are on the verge of extinction because of pollution.

【题目】 What have Canadian scientists found about some seabirds?

【翻译】 加拿大科学家关于某些海鸟有何发现?

- A) 它们可以在紧急情况下被用来传递信息。 B) 它们将污染物从海洋运送到其筑巢地点。
C) 它们携带植物种子并将其传播到遥远的地方。 D) 它们因污染而濒临灭绝。

【答案】 B (细节题) They deliver pollutants from the ocean to their nesting sites.

【定位】 Canadian scientists have found a worrisome, new example of the power that birds have to spread stuff around. Way up north in the Canadian Arctic, seabirds are picking up dangerous chemicals in the ocean and delivering them to ponds near where the birds live.

加拿大科学家发现了一个令人担忧的新例子,显示了鸟类四处散播东西的能力。在加拿大北极地区的最北端,海鸟正从海洋中沾取危险的化学物质,并把它们带到鸟类居住地附近的池塘里。

【信号】 have found 后紧跟的应答句。 题干问 found, 录音 Canadian scientists have found 原样出现, 紧跟其后的 seabirds are picking up dangerous chemicals in the ocean and delivering them to ponds 就是这个发现的具体内容, 是承载答案的句子。

【替换】 dangerous chemicals in the ocean ↔ pollutants from the ocean

危险化学物=污染物

delivering them to ponds near where the birds live ↔ to their nesting sites

鸟居住地附近=筑巢地

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

选项 deliver messages 盗用了录音开头 can be trained to deliver messages and packages 的原词，但那只是引出话题的旧例子，不是加拿大科学家的新发现，答非所问。

借用原文：can be trained to deliver messages and packages

C) 原词陷阱

选项 carry plant seeds 盗用了 carry seeds that cling to them 的原词，同样是开头列举鸟会搬运的旧现象，不是本段讲的新发现，答非所问。

借用原文：carry seeds that cling to them for the ride

D) 未提及

选项说鸟因污染濒临灭绝，录音通篇只讲鸟搬运污染物，从没说鸟自身濒危或灭绝，属无中生有；预读时已警惕的极端词果然落空。

-
10. A) They migrate to the Arctic Circle during the summer.
B) They originate from Devon Island in the Arctic area.
C) They travel as far as 400 kilometers in search of food.
D) They have the ability to survive in extreme weathers.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about the seabirds called fulmars?

【翻译】 说话者关于被称为暴雪鸬的海鸟说了什么？

- A) 它们在夏季迁徙到北极圈。 B) 它们起源于北极地区的Devon Island。
C) 它们为寻找食物飞行远达400公里。 D) 它们具有在极端天气中生存的能力。

【答案】 C (细节题) They travel as far as 400 kilometers in search of food.

【定位】 The fulmars travel some 400 kilometers over the sea to find food.

这种暴风鸬要飞越大约 400 公里的海面去寻找食物。

【信号】 预读标记的数字出现。 预读时圈定的数字在录音中以 travel some 400 kilometers over the sea to find food 出现，数字一响即锁定为答案句，这正是数字题靠耳朵抓的信号。

【替换】 travel some 400 kilometers over the sea to find food ↔

travel as far as 400 kilometers in search of food

找食=in search of food

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

选项 migrate to the Arctic Circle 借用了录音 north of the Arctic Circle 的 Arctic Circle, 但录音说鸟在德文岛筑巢、那里在北极圈以北, 从没说鸟夏天迁徙到北极圈, 属偷换。

借用原文: make their nests on Devon Island, north of the Arctic Circle

B) 偷换概念

选项 originate from Devon Island 借用 make their nests on Devon Island 的地名, 但录音说的是在德文岛筑巢, 不是起源于该岛, 把筑巢偷换成起源。

借用原文: make their nests on Devon Island

D) 未提及

选项说能在极端天气存活, 录音对 fulmars 只讲了筑巢地、觅食距离、粪便去向, 从没提抗寒或极端天气能力, 属无中生有。

-
11. A) They were carried by the wind.
B) They had become more poisonous.
C) They were less than on the continent.
D) They poisoned some of the fulmars.

【题目】 What did scientists previously notice about pollutants in the Arctic?

【翻译】 科学家此前关于北极地区的污染物注意到了什么?

- A) 它们是由风携带的。 B) 它们变得更有毒了。 C) 它们比大陆上的少。
D) 它们毒害了一些暴雪鸕。

【答案】 A (细节题) They were carried by the wind.

【定位】 Previously, scientists noticed pollutants arriving in the Arctic with the wind.

在此之前, 科学家就注意到污染物会随风来到北极。

【信号】 Previously 与题干时间词对接。 录音 Previously, scientists noticed 与题干的 previously, scientists notice 几乎逐词对应, 这个先前的时间标记一响就是答案句。

【替换】 pollutants arriving in the Arctic with the wind ↔ carried by the wind

随风而来=被风携带

【排除】 B) 未提及

选项说污染物变得更毒，录音 carry dangerous chemicals 只说化学物危险，从没说先前注意到它们变得更毒，属无中生有的程度夸张。

C) 与原文相反

选项说比大陆上少，录音第 5 段说的是离鸟群近的池塘污染物远多于受影响小的池塘，既是当前研究而非先前，比较对象与方向也都不对。

借用原文：there were far more pollutants than in ponds less affected

D) 未提及

选项说污染物毒倒了一些 fulmars，录音从没说鸟自己中毒，只说鸟把化学物带到池塘、化学物会对人造成问题，属无中生有并张冠李戴到鸟身上。

-
12. A) The threats humans pose to Arctic seabirds.
B) The diminishing colonies for Arctic seabirds.
C) The harm Arctic seabirds may cause to humans.
D) The effects of the changing climate on Arctic seabirds.

【题目】 What does the speaker warn about at the end of the talk?

【翻译】 说话者在讲话结尾就什么发出警告？

- A) 人类对北极海鸟构成的威胁。 B) 北极海鸟栖息地的减少。
C) 北极海鸟可能对人类造成的危害。 D) 气候变化对北极海鸟的影响。

【答案】 C (推断题) The harm Arctic seabirds may cause to humans.

【定位】 People who live, hunt, or fish near bird colonies need to be careful, the researchers say. The birds don't mean to cause harm, but the chemicals they carry can cause major problems.

研究者说，在鸟群附近居住、打猎或捕鱼的人需要当心。鸟类并非有意造成伤害，但它们携带的化学物质会引发严重问题。

【信号】 转折 but 后落出真正告诫。 结尾 The birds don't mean to cause harm, but the chemicals they carry can cause major problems 中，转折词 but 之后才是真意：鸟带的化学物会给附近的人惹大麻烦，这是答案信号所在。

【替换】 the chemicals they carry can cause major problems ↔

The harm Arctic seabirds may cause to humans.

化学物惹大麻烦=鸟对人的伤害

People who live, hunt, or fish near bird colonies need to be careful ↔ **to humans**

附近的人=humans

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

选项说人对北极海鸟的威胁，方向是人害鸟，而结尾 the chemicals they carry can cause major problems 说的是鸟（携带的化学物）害人，方向正好相反。

借用原文：The birds don't mean to cause harm, but the chemicals they carry can cause major problems

B) 未提及

选项说海鸟栖息地在减少，录音只讲鸟在德文岛筑巢及污染问题，从没说栖息地或鸟群数量减少，属无中生有。

D) 未提及

选项说气候变化对海鸟的影响，录音通篇讲化学污染物的搬运，从未提到气候变化，属无中生有；预读时已警惕这个新引入的气候因素，果然没出现。

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

1 In recent years, the death rate among American centenarians—people who have lived to age 100 or older—has decreased, dropping 14 percent for women and 20 percent for men from 2008 to 2014. The leading causes of death in this age group are also changing.

近年来,美国百岁老人——年龄达到或超过100岁的人——的死亡率有所下降,从2008年到2014年,女性下降了14%,男性下降了20%。这个年龄组的主要死因也在发生变化。

2 In 2000, the top five causes of death for centenarians were heart disease, stroke, flu, cancer and Alzheimer's disease. But by 2014, the death rate from Alzheimer's disease for this age group had more than doubled—increasing from 3.8 percent to 8.5 percent—making the progressive brain disease the second leading cause of death for centenarians.

2000年,百岁老人的前五大死因是心脏病、中风、流感、癌症和阿尔茨海默病。但到2014年,这个年龄组因阿尔茨海默病导致的死亡率增加了一倍多——从3.8%上升到8.5%——使这种进行性脑部疾病成为百岁老人的第二大死因。

3 One reason for the rise in deaths from Alzheimer's disease in this group may be that developing this condition remains possible even after people beat the odds of dying from other diseases such as cancer. People physically fit enough to survive over 100 years ultimately give in to diseases such as Alzheimer's which affect the mind and cognitive function. In other words, it appears that their minds give out before their bodies do.

这个群体中阿尔茨海默病死亡人数上升的一个原因可能是,即使人们战胜了死于癌症等其他疾病的可能性,患上这种疾病的风险仍然存在。身体足够强健能够存活超过100年的人,最终还是会屈服于阿尔茨海默病等影响思维和认知功能的疾病。换句话说,他们的大脑似乎比身体更早衰竭。

4 On the other hand, the death rate from flu dropped from 7.4 percent in 2000 to 4.1 percent in 2014. That pushed flu from the third leading cause of death to the fifth.

另一方面,流感的死亡率从2000年的7.4%下降到2014年的4.1%。这使流感从第三大死因降至第五位。

5 Overall, the total number of centenarians is going up. In 2014, there were 72,197 centenarians, compared to 50,281 in 2000. But because this population is getting larger, the number of deaths in this

group is also increasing—18,434 centenarians died in 2000, whereas 25,914 died in 2014.

总体而言,百岁老人的总数在增加。2014年有72197名百岁老人,而2000年为50281名。但由于这一人口群体在扩大,该群体的死亡人数也在增加——2000年有18434名百岁老人死亡,而2014年有25914名死亡。

13. A) It has decreased.
B) It has been exaggerated.
C) It has become better understood.
D) It has remained basically the same.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about the risk of dying for American centenarians in recent years?

【翻译】 说话者关于近年来美国百岁老人的死亡风险说了什么?

- A) 它已经下降了。 B) 它被夸大了。 C) 它已经被更好地理解。 D) 它基本保持不变。

【答案】 A (细节题) It has decreased.

【定位】 In recent years, the death rate among American centenarians—people who have lived to age 100 or older—has decreased, dropping 14 percent for women and 20 percent for men from 2008 to 2014.

近年来,美国百岁老人——即活到100岁或以上的人——的死亡率已经下降,2008到2014年间女性下降了14%、男性下降了20%。

【信号】 时间状语 in recent years 顺听对上题干。题干问的 in recent years 与原文开头 In recent years 完全同框,紧跟其后的 has decreased 就是答案落点;篇章题目多与播报同序,开头第一句正对第一题。

【替换】 the death rate among American centenarians...has decreased ↔ It has decreased
It 回指 death rate, decreased 原义保留

【排除】 B) 未提及

It has been exaggerated 说死亡风险"被夸大",原文通篇只讲数字升降,从未说任何风险被夸大,属凭空添加。

C) 偷换概念

It has become better understood 谈的是"被更好地理解",原文谈的是死亡率的量在变,没说人们对它的理解程度变了,话题被悄悄换掉。

D) 与原文相反

It has remained basically the same 说基本没变,而原文明说 has decreased 并给出两位数降幅,方向正好相反。

借用原文: has decreased, dropping 14 percent for women and 20 percent for men

14. A) It develops more easily in centenarians not actively engaged.
B) It is now the second leading cause of death for centenarians.
C) It has had no effective cure so far.
D) It calls for more intensive research.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about Alzheimer's disease?

【翻译】 说话者关于阿尔茨海默病说了什么？

- A) 在不积极参与活动的百岁老人中更容易发展。 B) 它现在是百岁老人的第二大死因。
C) 它至今没有有效的治愈方法。 D) 它需要更深入的研究。

【答案】 B (细节题) It is now the second leading cause of death for centenarians.

【定位】 But by 2014, the death rate from Alzheimer's disease for this age group had more than doubled—increasing from 3.8 percent to 8.5 percent—making the progressive brain disease the second leading cause of death for centenarians.

但到2014年，该年龄段死于阿尔茨海默病的死亡率已经翻了一倍多——从3.8%升到8.5%——使这种进行性脑病成为百岁老人的第二大死因。

【信号】 转折 But + 数据翻倍 + 结果状语。 But by 2014 的转折把视线从2000年的排名拉到2014年的变化，紧接 had more than doubled 给出翻倍数据，再由 making the progressive brain disease the second leading cause of death 点出新排名——转折后才是真意所在。

【替换】 the second leading cause of death for centenarians ↔

It is now the second leading cause of death for centenarians

几乎原句，加 now 对应 by 2014

had more than doubled ↔ **It is now the second leading cause of death**

翻倍导致升至第二，因果归并

【排除】 A) 未提及

It develops more easily in centenarians not actively engaged 里的 not actively engaged (不活跃) 原文根本没提；原文只说百岁老人是 physically fit enough to survive over 100 years (身体硬朗)，与“不活跃”恰相反，是把别处概念安到此处。

C) 未提及

It has had no effective cure so far 说至今无有效疗法，原文只讲它的死亡率和排名变化，从未谈及有没有疗法，是绝对化的凭空添加。

D) 未提及

It calls for more intensive research 说该病需更多深入研究，原文给的是死亡率数据和原因推测，没有任何“呼吁研究”的表述。

15. A) They care more about their physical health.
B) Their quality of life deteriorates rapidly.
C) Their minds fall before their bodies do.
D) They cherish their life more than ever.

【题目】 What is characteristic of people who live up to 100 years and beyond?

【翻译】 活到100岁及以上的人有什么特点?

- A) 他们更关心自己的身体健康。 B) 他们的生活质量迅速恶化。
C) 他们的思维先于身体衰退。 D) 他们比以往任何时候都更珍惜生命。

【答案】 C (细节题) Their minds fall before their bodies do.

【定位】 People physically fit enough to survive over 100 years ultimately give in to diseases such as Alzheimer's which affect the mind and cognitive function. In other words, it appears that their minds give out before their bodies do.

身体硬朗到能活过100岁的人，最终还是会败给阿尔茨海默病这类影响心智和认知功能的疾病。换句话说，看起来他们的心智先于身体垮掉。

【信号】 总结提示语 In other words 引出点题句。In other words 是典型的换言归纳信号，它后面那句 their minds give out before their bodies do 是对前文的提炼，正是文章对百岁老人特征的结论。

【替换】 their minds give out before their bodies do ↔ **Their minds fall before their bodies do**
give out = fall, 结构完全平行

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

They care more about their physical health 借了原文 physically fit 的 physical 来诱选，但原文说的是他们身体硬朗这一客观事实，从没说他们“更在意身体健康”，主观态度是凭空加的。

借用原文：People physically fit enough to survive over 100 years

B) **过度推断**

Their quality of life deteriorates rapidly 里的 rapidly (迅速恶化) 原文并未说；原文只说他们最终会败给影响心智的疾病，没量化恶化速度，是把结论推过了头。

D) **未提及**

They cherish their life more than ever 说他们比以往更珍惜生命，原文谈的是心智与身体的衰退先后，完全没涉及他们对生命的态度。

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 Okay. So let's get started. And to start things off I think what we need to do is consider a definition. I'm going to define what love is but then most of the experiments I'm going to talk about are really focused more on attraction than love. And I'm going to pick a definition from a former colleague, Robert Sternberg, who is now the dean at Tufts University but was here on our faculty at Yale for nearly thirty years. And he has a theory of love that argues that it's made up of three components: intimacy, passion, and commitment, or what is sometimes called decision-commitment. And these are relatively straightforward. He argued that you don't have love if you don't have all three of these elements.

好的。那么让我们开始吧。首先我认为我们需要考虑一个定义。我将定义什么是爱,但我要讲的大多数实验实际上更多地关注吸引而非爱。我将采用前同事Robert Sternberg的一个定义,他现在是Tufts University的院长,但曾在Yale任职近三十年。他有一个关于爱的理论,认为爱由三个组成部分构成:亲密、激情和承诺,或者有时称为决定-承诺。这些都相对直截了当。他认为如果没有这三个要素,就没有爱。

2 Intimacy is the feeling of closeness, of connectedness with someone, of bonding. Operationally, you could think of intimacy as you share secrets, you share information with this person that you don't share with anybody else. Okay. That's really what intimacy is, the bond that comes from sharing information that isn't shared with other people. The second element is passion. Passion is the drive that leads to romance. You can think of it as physical attraction. And Sternberg argues that this is a required component of a love relationship. The third element of love in Sternberg's theory is what he calls decision/commitment, the decision that one is in a love relationship, the willingness to label it as such, and a commitment to maintain that relationship at least for some period of time. Sternberg would argue it's not love if you don't call it love and if you don't have some desire to maintain the relationship. So if you have all three of these, intimacy, passion and commitment, in Sternberg's theory, you have love.

亲密是亲近感,是与某人联结的感觉,是一种纽带。从操作层面讲,你可以把亲密理解为你分享秘密,你与这个人分享你不会与其他任何人分享的信息。好的。这就是亲密的真正含义,即来自分享不与他人分享的信息而产生的纽带。第二个要素是激情。激情是导向浪漫的驱动力。你可以把它看作身体上的吸引。Sternberg认为这是爱情关系的必要组成部分。Sternberg理论中爱的第三个要素是他所说的决定/承诺,即认定自己处于一段爱情关系中的决定,愿意将其标记为这样一段关系,以及至少在一段时间内维持这段关系的承诺。Sternberg会认为,如果你不称之为爱,如果你没有某种维持这段关系的愿望,那就不是爱。所以如果你拥有所有这三者,亲密、激情和承诺,在Sternberg的理论中,你就拥有了爱。

3 Now what's interesting about the theory is what do you have if you only have one out of three or two out of three? What do you have and how is it different if you have a different two out of three? What's interesting about this kind of theorizing is it gives rise to many different combinations that can be quite interesting when you break them down and start to look them carefully. So what I've done is I've taken Sternberg's three elements of love, intimacy, passion and commitment, and I've listed out the different kinds of relationships you would have if you had zero, one, two or three out of the three elements.

现在这个理论有趣的地方在于,如果你只拥有三者中的一个或三者中的两个,你会拥有什么?你拥有什么,如果你拥有三者中不同的两个,又有什么不同?这种理论化的有趣之处在于,当你将它们分解并开始仔细观察时,它

会产生许多可能相当有趣的组合。所以我所做的是,我采用了Sternberg关于爱的三个要素,亲密、激情和承诺,我列出了如果你在三个要素中拥有零个、一个、两个或三个时你会拥有的不同类型的关系。

16. A) They are focused more on attraction than love.

B) They were done by his former colleague at Yale.

C) They were carried out over a period of some thirty years.

D) They form the basis on which he builds his theory of love.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about most of the experiments mentioned in his talk?

【翻译】 说话者对他讲座中提到的大多数实验有何评价?

A) 这些实验更关注吸引力而非爱情。 B) 这些实验是由他在Yale的前同事完成的。

C) 这些实验是在大约三十年的时间里进行的。

D) 这些实验构成了他建立爱情理论的基础。

【答案】 A (细节题) They are focused more on attraction than love.

【定位】 I'm going to define what love is but then most of the experiments I'm going to talk about are really focused more on attraction than love.

我要给爱下个定义,但接下来我要讲的大多数实验,其实更多聚焦于吸引,而不是爱。

【信号】 题干原词 most of the experiments 现身处即答案句。讲者亲口说出 most of the experiments I'm going to talk about, 与题干 the experiments 直接对应,这句正是承载答案的句子;其后 focused more on attraction than love 就是对实验特点的正面交代。

【替换】 most of the experiments I'm going to talk about are really focused more on attraction than love ↔
They are focused more on attraction than love.

原句压缩, 主语换代词

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

录音确有 a former colleague, Robert Sternberg 和 here on our faculty at Yale, 但这是介绍提出理论的那位学者的背景, 不是说 "实验是他在 Yale 做的"; 选项把 "学者在 Yale" 偷换成 "实验由 Yale 同事做", 听到 Yale 就选会中招。

借用原文: a former colleague, Robert Sternberg, who is now the dean at Tufts University but was here on our faculty at Yale

C) 原词陷阱

nearly thirty years 在原文修饰 Sternberg "在 Yale 任教近三十年", 与实验进行了多久毫无关系; 选项把这个时长扣到 the experiments "做了三十年" 头上, 是典型听到数字就误选。

借用原文: was here on our faculty at Yale for nearly thirty years

D) 张冠李戴

录音中 a theory of love 是 Sternberg 提出的爱情理论, 讲者并未说那些实验 "构成其理论的基础"; 选项盗用 theory of love 字样, 却让实验充当理论根基, 与原文不符。

借用原文: he has a theory of love that argues that it's made up of three components

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17. A) The relationship cannot last long if no passion is involved.
B) Intimacy is essential but not absolutely indispensable to love.
C) It is not love if you don't wish to maintain the relationship.
D) Romance is just impossible without mutual understanding.

【题目】 What does Robert Sternberg argue about love?

【翻译】 Robert Sternberg对爱情持何观点?

- A) 如果没有激情,这段关系就不能持久。
B) 亲密关系是必要的,但对爱情而言并非绝对不可或缺。
C) 如果你不希望维持这段关系,那就不是爱。 D) 没有相互理解就不可能有浪漫。

【答案】 C (细节题) It is not love if you don't wish to maintain the relationship.

【定位】 Sternberg would argue it's not love if you don't call it love and if you don't have some desire to maintain the relationship.

Sternberg 会主张: 如果你不把它称为爱、并且没有某种维持这段关系的意愿, 那它就不是爱。

【信号】 主张标记 argue + 否定条件强判断句。句首 Sternberg would argue 是明确的 "主张" 信号, 正对题干 argue; 其后 it's not love if you don't have some desire to maintain the relationship 是 "否定+条件" 的强判断, 正是他的核心论点所在。

【替换】 it's not love if you don't have some desire to maintain the relationship ↔

It is not love if you don't wish to maintain the relationship.

wish=have some desire, 句式同构

【排除】 A) 偷换概念

录音说 Sternberg argues that this is a required component (passion 是爱的必需成分)，并没说 "没有 passion 关系就不能持久"；选项 cannot last long if no passion 把 "是构成要素之一" 偷换成 "决定关系能否长久"，听到 passion 就选会错。

借用原文：Sternberg argues that this is a required component of a love relationship

B) 与原文相反

原文讲三要素 you don't have love if you don't have all three, intimacy 是缺一不可的成分；选项 essential but not absolutely indispensable 给 intimacy 留了 "可有可无" 的口子，与 "三者缺一不可" 直接矛盾。

借用原文：He argued that you don't have love if you don't have all three of these elements

D) 未提及

录音确说 Passion is the drive that leads to romance，选项借了 romance 一词；但 "romance 离不开 mutual understanding" 在原文中根本没有讲过，是凭空添加的断言。

借用原文：Passion is the drive that leads to romance

-
18. A) Which of them is considered most important.
B) Whether it is true love without commitment.
C) When the absence of any one doesn't affect the relationship.
D) How the relationship is to be defined if any one is missing.

【题目】 What question does the speaker think is interesting about Sternberg's three elements of love?

【翻译】 关于Sternberg的爱情三要素,说话者认为什么问题很有趣?

- A) 其中哪一个被认为是最重要的。 B) 没有承诺是否算真爱。
C) 缺少任何一个要素何时不会影响这段关系。
D) 如果缺少任何一个要素,这段关系该如何定义。

【答案】 D (细节题) How the relationship is to be defined if any one is missing.

【定位】 Now what's interesting about the theory is what do you have if you only have one out of three or two out of three?

那么这个理论有意思的地方在于：如果你只拥有三个里的一个、或三个里的两个，你拥有的是什么？

【信号】 态度标记 what's interesting 引出的追问。 what's interesting about the theory is 是讲者亲口给出的 "有意思" 信号，正对题干 interesting；其后 what do you have if you only have one out of three or two out of three 就是他认为有意思的那个问题——缺了部分要素时还剩下什么。

【替换】 what do you have if you only have one out of three or two out of three ↔

How the relationship is to be defined if any one is missing.

"只有一个/两个"="缺了某个"，"剩下什么"="如何定义"

【排除】 A) 未提及

讲者只说三要素 "缺一就不是爱", 三者地位并列, 从未讨论 most important (哪个最重要); 最高级是凭空添加的比较, 原文没有这层意思。

B) 原词陷阱

录音三要素含 decision/commitment, commitment 是真念过的词; 但讲者觉得有意思的是 "缺其一或其二 (泛指)" 时关系算什么, 并非单问 "缺 commitment 算不算真爱"。选项把泛指的缺失窄化成只缺 commitment 一项, 范围偏了。

借用原文: The third element of love in Sternberg's theory is what he calls decision/commitment

C) 答非所问

讲者的追问是缺项后 "你拥有的是什么、它有何不同", 关注的是 "变成哪种关系", 并非 When the absence... doesn't affect the relationship (什么时候缺一个也不影响关系); 原文从未说缺要素 "不影响", 反而强调缺了就不是爱。

借用原文: What do you have and how is it different if you have a different two out of three?

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

1 Hi! I am Elizabeth Hoffer, Master of Social Work. I am a social worker, a lobbyist, and a special assistant to the executive director at the National Association of Social Workers. Today we are going to be talking about becoming a social worker. Social work is the helping profession. Its primary mission is to enhance human well-being and help meet the basic needs of all people, with a particular focus on those who are vulnerable, oppressed, and living in poverty. We often deal with complex human needs. Social work is different from other professions, because we focus on the person and environment. We deal with the external factors that impact a person's situation and outlook. And we create opportunity for assessment and intervention, to help clients and communities cope effectively with their reality and change that reality when necessary.

你好!我是Elizabeth Hoffer,社会工作硕士。我是一名社会工作者、一名游说者,也是全国社会工作者协会执行主任的特别助理。今天我们将要讨论成为一名社会工作者。社会工作是助人的职业。其首要使命是提升人类福祉,帮助满足所有人的基本需求,尤其关注那些弱势群体、受压迫者以及生活在贫困中的人们。我们常常处理复杂的人类需求。社会工作不同于其他职业,因为我们关注人与环境。我们处理影响个人处境和前景的外部因素。我们创造评估和干预的机会,帮助服务对象和社区有效应对他们的现实,并在必要时改变这一现实。

2 In thousands of ways social workers help other people, people from every age, every background, across the country. Wherever needed, social workers come to help. The most well-known aspect of the profession is that of a social safety net. We help guide people to critical resources and counsel them on life-changing decisions. There are more than 600,000 professional social workers in the country, and we all either have a bachelor's degree, a master's degree, or a PhD in Social Work. There are more clinically trained social workers than clinically trained psychiatrists, psychologists, and psychiatric nurses combined. 社会工作者以成千上万种方式帮助他人,帮助来自各个年龄段、各种背景、全国各地的人们。无论何处有需要,社会工作者都会前来帮助。这一职业最为人所知的方面是社会安全网。我们帮助引导人们获取关键资源,并就改变人生的决定向他们提供咨询。全国有超过60万名专业社会工作者,我们都拥有社会工作学士学位。

位、硕士学位或博士学位。受过临床训练的社会工作者比受过临床训练的精神科医生、心理学家和精神科护士的总和还要多。

3 Throughout this series you will learn more about the profession, the necessary steps to get a social work degree, the rich history of social work, and the many ways that social workers help others. Later in this series, you will hear from Stacy Collins and Mel Wilson, fellow social workers at the National Association of Social Workers. Stacy is going to walk you through the step-by-step process of becoming a social worker, and Mel will tell you about the range of options you have once you get your social work degree, as well as the high standards of responsibility that social workers must adhere to.

在本系列中,您将更多地了解这一职业、获得社会工作学位的必要步骤、社会工作的丰富历史,以及社会工作者帮助他人的多种方式。在本系列的后续内容中,您将听到Stacy Collins和Mel Wilson的讲述,他们是全国社会工作者协会的社会工作者同仁。Stacy将逐步引导您了解成为社会工作者的过程,Mel将告诉您获得社会工作学位后拥有的各种选择,以及社会工作者必须遵守的高标准责任。

4 The National Association of Social Workers represents nearly 145,000 social workers across the country. Our mission is to promote, protect, and advance the social work profession. We hope you enjoy this series about how you can make a difference by becoming a social worker. Next, we are going to talk about choosing social work.

全国社会工作者协会代表全国近14.5万名社会工作者。我们的使命是促进、保护和推进社会工作职业。我们希望您喜欢这个关于如何通过成为社会工作者来产生影响的系列。接下来,我们将讨论选择社会工作。

19. A) Social work as a profession.

B) The history of social work.

C) Academic degrees required of social work applicants.

D) The aim of the National Association of Social Workers.

【题目】 What does the speaker mainly talk about?

【翻译】 说话者主要讨论什么?

- A) 社会工作作为一种职业。 B) 社会工作的历史。 C) 社会工作申请者所需的学术学位。
D) 全国社会工作者协会的目标。

【答案】 A (主旨题) Social work as a profession.

【定位】 Today we are going to be talking about becoming a social worker. Social work is the helping profession.

今天我们要谈的是如何成为一名社会工作者。社会工作是一种助人的职业。

【信号】 开头点题句 talking about. 答案句的信号是开头的点题宣告 Today we are going to be talking about becoming a social worker., 紧接 Social work is the helping profession. 给社工下定义——讲座开篇的"今天要讲X" + "X 是..."正是主旨所在。

【替换】 Social work is the helping profession. ↔ **Social work as a profession.**
the helping profession 概括为 a profession

【排除】 B) 未提及

原文确实念到 the rich history of social work, 但那是 throughout this series you will learn 里"系列后续会涉及"的诸多内容之一, 不是本段主旨; 选项 The history of social work. 盗用 history 这个原词以偏概全。

借用原文: the rich history of social work

C) 原词陷阱

原文提到社工 have a bachelor's degree, a master's degree, or a PhD in Social Work, 选项 Academic degrees required of social work applicants. 借"degree"原词把这一处细节拔高成主旨, 属以偏概全。

借用原文: a bachelor's degree, a master's degree, or a PhD in Social Work

D) 原词陷阱

原文结尾才说 Our mission is to promote, protect, and advance the social work profession., 选项 The aim of the National Association of Social Workers. 盗用 National Association 这个高频专名, 把结尾一句话的协会宗旨当成整篇主旨, 仍是以偏概全。

借用原文: The National Association of Social Workers

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20. A) They try to change people's social behavior.
B) They help enhance the well-being of the underprivileged.
C) They raise people's awareness of the environment.
D) They create a lot of opportunities for the unemployed.

【题目】 What do social workers mainly do?

【翻译】 社会工作者主要做什么?

- A) 他们试图改变人们的社会行为。 B) 他们帮助提升弱势群体的福祉。
C) 他们提高人们的环境意识。 D) 他们为失业者创造大量机会。

【答案】 B (细节题) They help enhance the well-being of the underprivileged.

【定位】 Its primary mission is to enhance human well-being and help meet the basic needs of all people, with a particular focus on those who are vulnerable, oppressed, and living in poverty. 它的首要使命是提升人类福祉、帮助满足所有人的基本需求, 并尤其关注那些脆弱、受压迫和生活贫困的人群。

【信号】 使命定义句 primary mission. 答案句的信号是 Its primary mission is to enhance human well-being 里的 primary mission (首要使命) ——"主要做什么"的正面定义句, 正落在这种"使命是..."的判断句上。

【替换】 enhance human well-being ↔ **help enhance the well-being**

well-being 近乎原词对应

those who are vulnerable, oppressed, and living in poverty ↔ **the underprivileged**

三类弱势人群上提为 underprivileged

【排除】 A) 偷换概念

原文说社工 focus on the person and environment、应对影响处境的外部因素，选项 They try to change people's social behavior. 借"person""environment"的语境编出"改变人的社会行为"，原文从未说改变 behavior，是偷换概念。

借用原文：we focus on the person and environment

C) 原词陷阱

原文 focus on the person and environment 里的 environment 指"人所处的（社会）环境"，选项 They raise people's awareness of the environment. 盗用 environment 把它曲解成"自然环境/环保意识"，是熟词僻义被反向利用的偷换。

借用原文：the person and environment

D) 原词陷阱

原文确说 we create opportunity for assessment and intervention（为评估与干预创造机会），选项 They create a lot of opportunities for the unemployed. 盗用 create opportunity 这个原词，却把受益对象偷换成 the unemployed（失业者），原文从没提失业者。

借用原文：we create opportunity for assessment and intervention

-
21. A) They have all received strict clinical training.
B) They all have an academic degree in social work.
C) They are all members of the National Association.
D) They have all made a difference through their work.

【题目】 What do professional social workers have in common, according to the speaker?

【翻译】 根据说话者所述,专业社会工作者有什么共同点?

- A) 他们都接受过严格的临床培训。 B) 他们都拥有社会工作学术学位。
C) 他们都是全国协会的成员。 D) 他们都通过自己的工作产生了影响。

【答案】 B（细节题） They all have an academic degree in social work.

【定位】 There are more than 600,000 professional social workers in the country, and we all either have a bachelor's degree, a master's degree, or a PhD in Social Work.

全国有超过六十万名职业社会工作者，我们全都拥有社会工作的学士、硕士或博士学位。

【信号】 全称句 we all either...。答案句的信号是 we all either have a bachelor's degree, a master's degree, or a PhD in Social Work 里的 we all——这正是预读盯住的全称表述，"全都拥有社工学位"就是共同点。

【替换】 we all either have a bachelor's degree, a master's degree, or a PhD in Social Work ↔

They all have an academic degree in social work

三种学位概括为 an academic degree

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

原文只说 There are more clinically trained social workers than clinically trained psychiatrists, psychologists, and psychiatric nurses combined.——讲的是"临床训练的社工"人数多,并未说"所有社工都受过临床训练";选项 They have all received strict clinical training. 盗用 clinical training 原词,再硬加一个 all,与原文不符。

借用原文: There are more clinically trained social workers than clinically trained psychiatrists, psychologists, and psychiatric nurses combined.

C) 原词陷阱

原文 The National Association of Social Workers represents nearly 145,000 social workers, 而全国有 more than 600,000 professional social workers——协会只代表其中一部分,远非全体;选项 They are all members of the National Association. 盗用高频专名再加 all,与数字明显矛盾。

借用原文: The National Association of Social Workers represents nearly 145,000 social workers

D) 原词陷阱

原文里 how you can make a difference by becoming a social worker 是对听众的鼓励"你能带来改变",不是陈述"所有社工都已做出改变"这一共同属性;选项 They have all made a difference through their work. 盗用 make a difference 原词,答非所问。

借用原文: how you can make a difference by becoming a social worker

-
22. A) The promotion of social workers' social status.
B) The importance of training for social workers.
C) Ways for social workers to meet people's needs.
D) Social workers' job options and responsibilities.

【题目】 What is Mel Wilson going to talk about in the series?

【翻译】 Mel Wilson将在系列节目中讨论什么?

- A) 提升社会工作者的社会地位。 B) 社会工作者培训的重要性。
C) 社会工作者满足人们需求的方法。 D) 社会工作者的工作选择和职责。

【答案】 D (细节题) Social workers' job options and responsibilities.

【定位】 Mel will tell you about the range of options you have once you get your social work degree, as well as the high standards of responsibility that social workers must adhere to.

Mel 会告诉你,拿到社工学位之后你有哪些选择,以及社会工作者必须恪守的高标准职责。

【信号】 人名后紧跟 will tell you about. 答案句的信号是人名 Mel 后紧跟 Mel will tell you about the range of options——"某人 will tell you about..."正是该人负责话题的标志,挨着 Mel 的就是他要讲的。

【替换】 the range of options you have once you get your social work degree ↔ **job options**

range of options 概括为 job options

the high standards of responsibility that social workers must adhere to ↔ **responsibilities**

responsibility 近乎原词对应

【排除】 A) **未提及**

原文从未说 Mel 要讲社工的社会地位提升，选项 The promotion of social workers' social status. 里的"social status"原文未提；它或借 promote, protect, and advance the social work profession 的 promote 引人联想，但 promote profession 不等于 promote social status。

借用原文：promote, protect, and advance the social work profession

B) **张冠李戴**

原文里与"流程/步骤"相关的是 Stacy 讲 the step-by-step process of becoming a social worker，与培训沾边的话题不归 Mel；选项 The importance of training for social workers. 把不属于 Mel 的话题安到他头上，且"training 的重要性"原文也未强调。

借用原文：Stacy is going to walk you through the step-by-step process of becoming a social worker

C) **原词陷阱**

原文里 needs 出现在第一段 help meet the basic needs of all people，讲的是社工总体职责，并非 Mel 将讲的内容；选项 Ways for social workers to meet people's needs. 盗用 needs 原词，张冠李戴到 Mel 头上。

借用原文：help meet the basic needs of all people

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

1 Today, I'd like to talk about what happens when celebrity role models get behind healthy habits but at the same time, promote junk food. Currently, there's mounting criticism of Michelle Obama's "Let's Move!" campaign, which fights childhood obesity by encouraging youngsters to become more physically active, and has signed on singer Beyonce, and basketball player Shaquille O'Neal, both of whom also endorse sodas, which are a major contributor to the obesity epidemic. Now there's a lot more evidence of how powerful a celebrity—especially a professional athlete—can be in influencing children's behavior. 今天，我想谈谈当名人榜样倡导健康习惯的同时又推广垃圾食品时会发生什么。目前，Michelle Obama 的"动起来！"运动正受到越来越多的批评，该运动通过鼓励青少年更多地参与体育活动来对抗儿童肥胖，并签约了歌手Beyoncé和篮球运动员Shaquille O'Neal，而这两人也代言汽水，而汽水正是肥胖流行病的主要推动因素之一。现在有更多证据表明，名人——尤其是职业运动员——在影响儿童行为方面有多么强大的力量。

2 In a report published by the Rudd Center for Food Policy & Obesity at Yale University, researchers studied 100 professional athletes and their endorsement contracts. The team focused on athletes since they are theoretically the best role models for active, healthy lifestyles for children. After sorting the deals by category, they determined that among the 512 brands associated with the athletes, most involved sporting goods, followed closely by food and beverage brands. Sports drinks, which are often high in

sugar and calories, made up most of the food and drink deals, with soft drinks and fast food filling out the remainder. Of the 46 beverages endorsed by professional athletes, 93% relied exclusively on sugar for all of their calories.

在Yale大学Rudd食品政策与肥胖中心发布的一份报告中，研究人员研究了100名职业运动员及其代言合同。该团队将重点放在运动员身上，因为从理论上讲，他们是儿童积极健康生活方式的最佳榜样。在按类别对交易进行分类后，他们确定在与运动员相关的512个品牌中，大多数涉及体育用品，紧随其后的是食品和饮料品牌。运动饮料通常含糖量和热量都很高，在食品和饮料交易中占据了大部分，其余部分则由软饮料和快餐填补。在职业运动员代言的46种饮料中，93%的热量完全依赖糖分。

3 It's no surprise that high-profile athletes can influence children's eating behaviors, but the scientists were able to quantify how prevalent these endorsements are in the children's environment. Advertisements featuring professional athletes and their endorsed products tend to get impressive exposure, on TV, radio, in print and online. And in 2010, the researchers reported that children ages 12 to 17 saw more athlete-endorsed food and beverage brand commercials than adults.

高知名度运动员能够影响儿童的饮食行为并不令人意外，但科学家们能够量化这些代言在儿童环境中的普遍程度。以职业运动员及其代言产品为特色的广告往往能获得令人印象深刻的曝光度，出现在电视、广播、印刷品和网络上。2010年，研究人员报告称，12至17岁的儿童看到的运动员代言食品和饮料品牌广告比成年人更多。

4 One reason any campaign wants a popular celebrity spokesperson is because kids are attracted to them no matter what they are doing. We can't expect kids to turn off that admiration when the same person is selling sugar. At best, kids might be confused. At worst, they'll think the messages about soda are the same as the messages about water, but those two beverages aren't the same.

任何宣传活动都想要一位受欢迎的名人代言人，原因之一是无无论他们在做什么，孩子们都会被他们所吸引。我们不能指望孩子们在同一个人销售糖分关闭这种崇拜。在最好的情况下，孩子们可能会感到困惑。在最坏的情况下，他们会认为关于汽水的信息与关于水的信息是一样的，但这两种饮料并不相同。

5 If children are turning to athletes as role models, it's in their best interest if their idols are consistent. Consistent messaging of positive behaviors will show healthier lifestyles for kids to follow.

如果儿童将运动员视为榜样，那么他们的偶像保持一致性符合他们的最佳利益。积极行为的一致性信息传递将为孩子们展示更健康的生活方式以供效仿。

23. A) To fight childhood obesity.

B) To help disadvantaged kids.

C) To encourage kids to play more sports.

D) To urge kids to follow their role models.

【题目】 What is the aim of Michelle Obama's campaign?

【翻译】 Michelle Obama的运动目标是什么？

A) 对抗儿童肥胖。 B) 帮助弱势儿童。 C) 鼓励孩子们多参加体育运动。

D) 敦促孩子们效仿他们的榜样。

【答案】 A (细节题) To fight childhood obesity.

【定位】 Currently, there's mounting criticism of Michelle Obama's "Let's Move!" campaign, which fights childhood obesity by encouraging youngsters to become more physically active.

目前，米歇尔·奥巴马的“动起来！”计划正受到越来越多的批评，该计划通过鼓励青少年增加身体活动来对抗儿童肥胖。

【信号】 which 定语从句直陈宗旨。 答案信号是计划名后紧跟的定语从句 which fights childhood obesity——录音介绍一个 campaign 后立刻用 which 说明它“做什么、为什么”，这就是目的说明句，一听到“计划名 + which + 动词”就锁定。

【替换】 which fights childhood obesity ↔ **To fight childhood obesity.**

从句转不定式表目的

【排除】 C) **原词陷阱**

C To encourage kids to play more sports. 盗用了录音 encouraging youngsters to become more physically active 里的“鼓励/更多运动”之意，听着很对。但“鼓励多运动”在原文里只是“对抗肥胖”的手段 (by encouraging...)，不是计划的最终目的；题问 aim，手段当目的就是答非所问。

借用原文：by encouraging youngsters to become more physically active

B) **未提及**

B To help disadvantaged kids. 里的“弱势儿童”录音通篇没有出现，计划针对的是“所有儿童的肥胖”，不是“弱势群体”。属凭“公益计划=帮弱势”的常识臆造，文本无据。

D) **张冠李戴**

D To urge kids to follow their role models. 里的 role models 确实是录音的关键词，但“名人是榜样”是整篇讨论的背景，不是“Let's Move!”计划的目的；该计划目的是对抗肥胖，把全篇话题安到这个计划头上即张冠李戴。

借用原文：celebrity role models

24. A) They best boost product sales when put online.

B) They are most effective when appearing on TV.

C) They are becoming more and more prevalent.

D) They impress kids more than they do adults.

【题目】 What does research find about advertisements featuring professional athletes?

【翻译】 关于以职业运动员为主角的广告,研究发现了什么?

A) 当在网上投放时,它们最能促进产品销售。 B) 当在电视上播出时,它们最有效。

C) 它们变得越来越普遍。 D) 它们给孩子们留下的印象比给成年人留下的印象更深。

【答案】 D (细节题) They impress kids more than they do adults.

【定位】 And in 2010, the researchers reported that children ages 12 to 17 saw more athlete-endorsed food and beverage brand commercials than adults.

而且在 2010 年,研究人员报告说,12 至 17 岁的儿童看到的由运动员代言的食品饮料品牌广告比成人看到的更多。

【信号】 **researchers reported 引出结论**。答案信号是 the researchers reported that——这是研究方正式给出结论的标志句，题问 research find，这句就是直接应答；其后的 children... more...than adults 即发现内容。

【替换】 children ages 12 to 17 saw more athlete-endorsed food and beverage brand commercials than adults
↔ **They impress kids more than they do adults.**

看得更多改写为印象更深

【排除】 B) **原词陷阱**

B They are most effective when appearing on TV. 抓住了录音 on TV, radio, in print and online 里念到的 TV，让人误以为"电视最有效"。但原文只是并列罗列广告出现的各种渠道，从没说哪个渠道"最有效"，B 凭空加了"most effective"和"单挑 TV"。

借用原文：on TV, radio, in print and online

A) **原词陷阱**

A They best boost product sales when put online. 同样借了 online 这个真念到的渠道词，再编出"放网上最能促进销量"。录音只说广告在网上等渠道"曝光大"，全篇没讲过"销量"，更没说网上最促销，属添油加醋。

借用原文：online

C) **原词陷阱**

C They are becoming more and more prevalent. 里的 prevalent 确实是录音 how prevalent these endorsements are 念到的词，极诱人。但原文只是说研究"量化了这些代言在儿童环境中有多普遍"，是陈述"普遍程度"，并没有说"越来越 (more and more)"这个"上升趋势"；C 把"普遍"偷换成"日益普遍"，且这不是本题问的"研究发现"的落点。

借用原文：how prevalent these endorsements are in the children's environment

-
25. A) Always place kids' interest first.
B) Do what they advocate in public.
C) Message positive behaviors at all times.
D) Pay attention to their image before children.

【题目】 **What does the speaker think kids' idols should do?**

【翻译】 说话者认为孩子们的偶像应该做什么？

- A) 始终把孩子们的利益放在首位。 B) 做他们在公开场合所倡导的事。
C) 始终传递积极的行为。 D) 注意他们在儿童面前的形象。

【答案】 **C** (态度观点题) Message positive behaviors at all times.

【定位】 If children are turning to athletes as role models, it's in their best interest if their idols are consistent. Consistent messaging of positive behaviors will show healthier lifestyles for kids to follow.

如果孩子们把运动员当作榜样，那么偶像保持言行一致才最符合孩子们的利益。始终如一地传递正面行为，会向孩子们展示更健康的生活方式，供他们效仿。

【信号】**结尾建议句 it's in their best interest**。答案信号是末段的 it's in their best interest if their idols are consistent——录音收尾用"最符合孩子利益的是……"这种价值判断句给出主张，正是说话人 think 的落点；紧接的 Consistent messaging of positive behaviors 把主张说得更具体。

【替换】Consistent messaging of positive behaviors ↔ **Message positive behaviors at all times**.
名词化转祈使且 consistent=at all times

【排除】D) **原词陷阱**

D Pay attention to their image before children. (在孩子面前注意形象) 借了全篇反复的 children 一词，听着也"正面"。但录音的主张是"言行一致地传递正面行为 (consistent)"，从没说偶像该"注意形象/image"——image 是原文没有的概念，是用常识"名人要注意形象"臆造的。

借用原文：If children are turning to athletes as role models

A) **张冠李戴**

A Always place kids' interest first. 抓住了录音 it's in their best interest 里的 interest，像是"把孩子利益放首位"。但原文的 best interest 是用来表示"偶像一致才最符合孩子利益"，主张是"保持一致"，不是叫偶像"把孩子利益放第一"；把句中一个词拎出来当主张即张冠李戴。

借用原文：it's in their best interest if their idols are consistent

B) **偷换概念**

B Do what they advocate in public. (公开场合言行一致) 和正解 C 很近，最易误选。但原文要求的是 consistent——任何时候都一致 (对应 C 的 at all times)，B 把它缩小成"只在公开场合"言行一致，限定范围被偷偷改小，且 in public 原文未提。

借用原文：it's in their best interest if their idols are consistent

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

35 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 worst food I've ever had was in France.

第1段，第2句

主系表结构加定语从句修饰主语，是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。省略关系代词的限制性定语从句在真题中大量出现，掌握本句的分析方法可直接迁移到同类句子。结构典型性强，实用价值高。

M: Well, it was the first time I'd been to France.

第5段，第1句

it was the first time 后接定语从句是典型的表达首次经历的句式,在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见,且涉及过去完成时的使用,掌握后可迁移到类似的 it was the second time、it was the last time 等结构,实用性较强。

We'd crossed the English Channel at night, and we set off through France, and breakfast time arrived, and the coach driver had arranged for us to stop at this little cafe.

第7段，第3句

多个主句通过并列连词 and 连接、并运用过去完成时与一般过去时交替叙事，是记叙文和叙事性阅读理解中的常见句式。四六级和考研真题中经常出现类似的"并列 + 时态对比"结构，用于考查学生对事件时间线的理解。第四个分句的 arrange for sb to do sth 句型也是高频搭配。整体结构具有较强的代表性和迁移价值。

Anyway, we didn't know any better—so we had it, and ugh...!

第11段，第2句

因果并列句在考试中常见，"so" 连接前因后果的结构有一定代表性，但本句过于简短、成分单一，无法覆盖考试中常见的复杂并列或嵌套变体，典型性中等。

Anyway, the next night we were all given another foreign speciality.

第17段，第6句

被动语态是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，本句展示的"主语 + be + 过去分词 + 宾语"结构具有较强的典型性和迁移价值。时间状语前置和总括副词的使用也符合正式书面语的常见模式，掌握后可应用于多种语境。

They were all good at cooking.

第1题，A

主系表结构是基础句型，"be good at" 是常见固定搭配，在四六级阅读或翻译中经常出现。但本句过于简单，不涉及真题中常考的复杂修饰或从句嵌套，典型性中等。

Birds are famous for carrying things around.

第1段，第1句

主系表加介词短语状语是常见基础句型，具有一定代表性，但过于简单，缺乏四六级或考研真题中常见的复杂修饰、从句嵌套等结构特征，迁移价值中等偏下。

Way up north in the Canadian Arctic, seabirds are picking up dangerous chemicals in the ocean and delivering them to ponds near where the birds live.

第2段，第2句

句中包含并列谓语、多个地点状语、代词宾语、定语从句等成分,覆盖面较广。并列谓语共用助动词 (are picking...and delivering) 和代词 them 的指代是练习中的常见考点,定语从句的识别和修饰关系判断也有训练价值

One reason for the rise in deaths from Alzheimer's disease in this group may be that developing this condition remains possible even after people beat the odds of dying from other diseases such as cancer.

第3段，第1句

本句成分丰富且有典型练习价值:主句主语是多层定语修饰的长名词短语,适合训练如何剥离定语找核心;表语从句中主语是动名词短语,适合练习非谓语动词作主语;时间状语从句位于表语从句内部,适合练习嵌套结构中状语的识别。此外,beat the odds of dying 这样的动宾搭配包含动名词作介词宾语,同样是值得反复练习的高频结构。

People physically fit enough to survive over 100 years ultimately give in to diseases such as Alzheimer's which affect the mind and cognitive function.

第3段，第2句

本句结构非常典型：主句带后置定语修饰主语，宾语后接限制性定语从句，这是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式。掌握这类结构后，学生可以复用到大量包含后置定语和定语从句的长难句分析中。

In other words, it appears that their minds give out before their bodies do.

第3段，第3句

"it appears that ..."这类外层判断加后续内容说明的结构很常见，"before"引出的时间从句也很典型。掌握这种读法后，迁移到考试中的许多长句都很有帮助。

On the other hand, the death rate from flu dropped from 7.4 percent in 2000 to 4.1 percent in 2014.

第4段，第1句

"主语 + 不及物动词 + 介词短语状语" 是常见句式，在真题中经常用于描述数据变化或趋势（如图表作文、科技说明文）。"from...to..." 和 "On the other hand" 也是典型的学术写作用语。但由于是简单句，无从句或并列结构，代表性有限。

Overall, the total number of centenarians is going up.

第5段，第1句

"名词短语作主语 + 进行时谓语" 是很常见、可迁移的基础句型。句首总括词加逗号的写法也很典型，阅读中经常出现。

In 2014, there were 72,197 centenarians, compared to 50,281 in 2000.

第5段，第2句

"时间状语 + 存在句 + 逗号后补充比较信息" 是说明文和数据句里很常见的表达方式。掌握后，处理统计类句子时迁移性较强。

But because this population is getting larger, the number of deaths in this group is also increasing—18,434 centenarians died in 2000, whereas 25,914 died in 2014.

第5段，第3句

句式结构高度典型：原因状语从句（"because" 引导）、主句、并列数据补充、对比状语从句（"whereas" 引导）组合，是四六级和考研真题中常见的因果论证型长句模式，具有较强的复用性和代表性。

It calls for more intensive research.

第14题，D

主谓宾简单句是英语中最基本、最常见的句型，具有较高典型性；但本句过于简短、结构过于简单，不能代表四六级或考研中常考的复杂句式。

What is characteristic of people who live up to 100 years and beyond?

第15题 题干

“疑问词+系动词+表语”配合“名词+后接 who 从句”是阅读中非常常见的组合。掌握这种识别路径后，可以迁移到大量解释类、定义类和提问类句子。

They cherish their life more than ever.

第15题，D

这是英语里非常典型的主谓宾加状语句型，属于高频基础结构。掌握这种基本骨架后，很多更长的句子也能先按同样方法找主干。

And he has a theory of love that argues that it's made up of three components: intimacy, passion, and commitment, or what is sometimes called decision-commitment.

第1段，第6句

本句覆盖主谓宾、定语从句、双重宾语从句嵌套、关系代词 that 和 what 的不同用法、宾语补足语、状语等多种成分，且嵌套层次清晰，是练习成分划分和从句层级分析的优质句子。

You can think of it as physical attraction.

第2段，第7句

本句涉及主语、谓语（短语动词 think of）、宾语和宾语补足语四种成分，结构较为完整。短语动词 think of 以及 think of ... as ... 句型是常见易错点，有助于学习者理解动词与介词的固定搭配以及宾语补足语的识别，训练价值中等偏上。

The third element of love in Sternberg's theory is what he calls decision/commitment, the decision that one is in a love relationship, the willingness to label it as such, and a commitment to maintain that relationship at least for some period of time.

第2段，第9句

本句涵盖了主语、谓语、表语、宾语、宾语补足语等多种成分，并且展示了表语从句、同位语从句、并列表语的典型用法，特别适合练习如何识别并列结构和从句的归属，训练价值较高。

What's interesting about this kind of theorizing is it gives rise to many different combinations that can be quite interesting when you break them down and start to look them carefully.

第3段，第3句

这种由 'What' 引导主语从句开头并配合多层从句进行复杂定义的句式，在学术英语和考研阅读中非常典型。

What does the speaker say about most of the experiments mentioned in his talk?

第16题 题干

特殊疑问句在四六级和考研听力、阅读中频繁出现，本句的结构（疑问词 + 助动词 + 主语 + 动词 + 状语）是典型句式。过去分词短语作后置定语修饰名词也是常考点，掌握后可应用于大量类似句子的理解和翻译。

They were carried out over a period of some thirty years.

第16题，C

被动语态的简单句是四六级和考研真题中的常见句式，时间状语修饰谓语也是典型用法，但由于结构过于简单，缺少从句、并列等复杂结构，代表性略显不足，掌握后可部分复用但迁移范围有限。

They form the basis on which he builds his theory of love.

第16题，D

"主句 + 限制性定语从句修饰宾语" 以及 "介词 + which" 引导定语从句是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式。掌握此类结构后可迁移到大量类似长难句的理解中，具有很强的代表性。

What question does the speaker think is interesting about Sternberg's three elements of love?

第18题 题干

句中涵盖疑问句主谓宾成分、宾语从句内部的主系表结构以及介词短语作状语，成分种类丰富；疑问词双重作用和从句边界识别是典型易错点，作为划分练习句能有效训练从句识别和特殊语序分析能力。

Social work is different from other professions, because we focus on the person and environment.

第1段，第8句

主句使用 "be different from" 表达对比,从句使用 "because" 引导原因状语,都是四六级和考研阅读中常见的表达方式。因果逻辑的句式在议论文和说明文中出现频率很高,具有一定代表性。但句子整体较短,修饰成分少,与真题中常见的复杂长句相比,典型性略逊一筹。

Wherever needed, social workers come to help.

第2段，第2句

"状语从句 + 主句" 的结构在四六级和考研真题中非常常见，尤其是条件、地点、时间状语从句前置的句式。状语从句的省略结构（省略主语和 be 动词）也是高频考点。本句是该类句式的典型代表，掌握后可应用于大量类似句子。

Next, we are going to talk about choosing social work.

第4段，第4句

"be going to" 将来时结构和 "talk about + 动名词" 是常见句式，在日常表达和考试中都有一定出现频率，具备一定代表性，但不属于高频复现的复杂典型结构（如定语从句、状语从句等），典型性中等。

Currently, there's mounting criticism of Michelle Obama's "Let's Move!" campaign, which fights childhood obesity by encouraging youngsters to become more physically active, and has signed on singer Beyonce, and basketball player Shaquille O'Neal, both of whom also endorse sodas, which are a major contributor to the obesity epidemic.

第1段，第2句

全句包含三层嵌套的非限制性定语从句,每一层都修饰上一层的某个名词,形成层层咬合的递进关系。第一层从句本身还包含并列谓语和复杂的方式状语,第二层和第三层又分别引入新的修饰对象,学习者需反复回溯才能理清各层归属,嵌套负担较重。

Now there's a lot more evidence of how powerful a celebrity—especially a professional athlete—can be in influencing children's behavior.

第1段，第3句

there be 存在句和 how 引导的宾语从句都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构。"evidence of + 从句" 的搭配、插入语的使用、情态动词表达可能性，这些都是真题中常见的句式特征。掌握本句的分析方法可以迁移到大量类似句子，典型性较高。

The team focused on athletes since they are theoretically the best role models for active, healthy lifestyles for children.

第2段，第2句

"主句 + since 引导的原因状语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，用于解释原因或背景。主系表结构搭配较长的介词短语定语也很常见。掌握该结构可迁移到大量真题句子。

Sports drinks, which are often high in sugar and calories, made up most of the food and drink deals, with soft drinks and fast food filling out the remainder.

第2段，第4句

非限制性定语从句插在主语后、with 复合结构作伴随状语，都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，具有较强代表性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子的理解中。

One reason any campaign wants a popular celebrity spokesperson is because kids are attracted to them no matter what they are doing.

第4段，第1句

本句成分丰富，涵盖主语(带定语从句)、谓语(系动词)、表语(从句)、宾语、状语(介词短语和让步从句)，且包含省略关系代词的定语从句、表语从句、让步状语从句等多种从句类型。特别是reason后省略关系代词、because引导表语从句、no matter what引导让步从句，都是常见易错点。练习划分成分时能覆盖多种结构，训练价值较高。

They are becoming more and more prevalent.

第24题，C

主系表结构与进行时态组合在考试中较为常见，但本句过于简短，缺少修饰成分或从句组合，代表性中等；可作为该句式的基础示例，但不属于复杂典型的真题句式。

本卷出现的 235 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。

relationship

B1

n. 关系

本卷12次 · 真题 168 句

athlete

B1

n. 运动员

本卷9次 · 真题 49 句

centenarian

C2

n. 百岁老人

本卷9次 · 真题 9 句

seabird

B1

n. 海鸟

本卷8次 · 真题 9 句

professional

B1

adj. 专业的

本卷7次 · 真题 82 句

expense

B1

n. 花费

本卷6次 · 真题 46 句

passion

B2

n. 强烈的情感

本卷6次 · 真题 43 句

element

B1

n. 要素

本卷6次 · 真题 24 句

profession

B2

n. 职业（尤指需要专门技能和培训的）

本卷6次 · 真题 20 句

focus

B1

n. 重点

本卷5次 · 真题 200 句

behavior

B1

n. 行为

本卷5次 · 真题 171 句

local

A2

adj. 当地的

本卷5次 · 真题 143 句

argue

B1

v. 争论

本卷5次 · 真题 106 句

theory

B1

n. 理论

本卷5次 · 真题 55 句

deliver B1

v. 递送, 运送 (货物、信件等)

本卷5次 · 真题 37 句

association B2

n. 协会

本卷5次 · 真题 30 句

commitment B2

n. 承诺

本卷5次 · 真题 23 句

pollutant B2

n. 污染物

本卷5次 · 真题 10 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本卷4次 · 真题 363 句

maintain B1

v. 维持

本卷4次 · 真题 64 句

chemical B1

adj. 化学的

本卷4次 · 真题 46 句

obesity B2

n. 肥胖 (症)

本卷4次 · 真题 34 句

series B1

n. 系列

本卷4次 · 真题 33 句

leading B1

adj. 最重要的

本卷4次 · 真题 24 句

earning B1

n. 收入

本卷4次 · 真题 14 句

beverage B2

n. 饮料

本卷4次 · 真题 12 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本卷3次 · 真题 568 句

rate A2

n. 速度

本卷3次 · 真题 121 句

affect B1

v. 影响

本卷3次 · 真题 116 句

campaign B2

n. 运动

本卷3次 · 真题 57 句

mainly B1

adv. 主要地

本卷3次·真题53句

brand B1

n. 品牌, 商标

本卷3次·真题37句

celebrity B2

n. 名人, 名流

本卷3次·真题35句

endorse C1

v. 公开支持、赞同 (人或政策)

本卷3次·真题11句

attraction B1

n. 吸引力

本卷3次·真题10句

colony B2

n. 殖民地

本卷3次·真题10句

less A1

det. 较少的

本卷2次·真题273句

product A2

n. 产品

本卷2次·真题271句

positive B1

adj. 积极的

本卷2次·真题144句

online A2

adj. 在线的

本卷2次·真题139句

power A2

n. 权力

本卷2次·真题128句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本卷2次·真题115句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本卷2次·真题108句

academic B2

adj. 学术的

本卷2次·真题104句

effective B1

adj. 有效的, 起作用的

本卷2次·真题94句

physical B1

adj. 身体的

本卷2次·真题91句

customer

A2

n. 顾客, 客户

本卷2次·真题 87 句

colleague

B1

n. 同事

本卷2次·真题 84 句

involve

B1

v. 包含

本卷2次·真题 82 句

promote

B2

v. 促进

本卷2次·真题 82 句

responsibility

B1

n. 责任

本卷2次·真题 69 句

attract

B1

v. 吸引 (注意力、兴趣)

本卷2次·真题 67 句

aim

B1

v. 瞄准

本卷2次·真题 57 句

reality

B1

n. 现实

本卷2次·真题 57 句

feature

B1

n. 特征

本卷2次·真题 55 句

particular

B2

adj. 特定的

本卷2次·真题 52 句

option

B1

n. 选择

本卷2次·真题 48 句

harm

B1

n. 伤害

本卷2次·真题 46 句

lifestyle

B1

n. 生活方式

本卷2次·真题 43 句

survive

B1

v. 幸存

本卷2次·真题 42 句

define

B1

v. 给.....下定义

本卷2次·真题 39 句

site

A2

n. 地点

本卷2次·真题 34 句

enhance

B2

v. 提高

本卷2次·真题 32 句

previously

B1

adv. 以前, 先前 (指过去某个时间)

本卷2次·真题 31 句

childhood

A2

n. 童年

本卷2次·真题 28 句

component

B2

n. 组成部分

本卷2次·真题 25 句

calorie

B1

n. 卡路里, 热量单位

本卷2次·真题 24 句

consistent

B2

adj. 一致的

本卷2次·真题 21 句

definition

B2

n. 定义

本卷2次·真题 19 句

migrate

B2

v. (动物) 迁徙

本卷2次·真题 16 句

mission

B1

n. 任务

本卷2次·真题 16 句

physically

B1

adv. 身体上

本卷2次·真题 15 句

worst

A2

adj. 最坏的

本卷2次·真题 15 句

former

B1

adj. 以前的, 从前的

本卷2次·真题 12 句

kilometer

A2

n. 千米, 公里

本卷2次·真题 12 句

prevalent

C1

adj. 普遍的

本卷2次·真题 12 句

romance

B1

n. 浪漫关系

本卷2次·真题 12 句

soda

B1

n. 苏打水

本卷2次·真题 12 句

nest B1

n. 鸟巢

本卷2次·真题9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

actually A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本卷1次·真题182句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本卷1次·真题170句

risk A2

n. 风险

本卷1次·真题167句

community B1

n. 社区

本卷1次·真题163句

climate B1

n. 气候

本卷1次·真题160句

million A2

num. 一百万

本卷1次·真题126句

process B1

n. 过程

本卷1次·真题126句

resource B1

n. 资源

本卷1次·真题119句

average A2

adj. 平均的

本卷1次·真题112句

quality A2

n. 质量

本卷1次·真题112句

factor B1

n. 因素

本卷1次·真题108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

according B1

prep. 根据

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

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

本卷1次·真题 92 句

evidence B1

n. 证据

本卷1次·真题 87 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本卷1次·真题 87 句

cognitive C1

adj. 认知的

本卷1次·真题 85 句

amount A2

n. 数量

本卷1次·真题 84 句

understanding B1

n. 理解;领悟

本卷1次·真题 84 句

region B1

n. 地区

本卷1次·真题 78 句

engage B2

v. 参与;从事

本卷1次·真题 68 句

easily A2

adv. 容易地

本卷1次·真题 65 句

realize B1

v. 意识到, 认识到

本卷1次·真题 64 句

determine B2

v. 决定

本卷1次·真题 62 句

complex B2

adj. 复杂的, 难懂的

本卷1次·真题 61 句

extreme B2

adj. 极度的

本卷1次·真题 60 句

importance B1

n. 重要性

本卷1次·真题 60 句

figure A2

n. 数字

本卷1次·真题 58 句

overall B1

adj. 总体的

本卷1次·真题 58 句

image A2

n. 形象, 印象

本卷1次·真题 57 句

advocate B2

v. 拥护

本卷1次·真题 55 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

associate B2

v. 联系

本卷1次·真题 54 句

psychologist B2

n. 心理学家

本卷1次·真题 54 句

label B1

n. 标签

本卷1次·真题 52 句

rely B1

v. 依赖; 依靠

本卷1次·真题 51 句

threat B1

n. 威胁

本卷1次·真题 51 句

aspect B2

n. 方面

本卷1次·真题 50 句

powerful B1

adj. 强大的

本卷1次·真题 50 句

range B1

n. 范围

本卷1次·真题 50 句

resident B2

n. 居民

本卷1次·真题 50 句

sign A1

n. 标志

本卷1次·真题 49 句

advance B1

v. 前进

本卷1次·真题 48 句

status B2

n. 地位

本卷1次·真题 48 句

exactly B1

adv. 精确地

本卷1次·真题 46 句

represent B1

v. 代表

本卷1次·真题 45 句

charge B1

v. 收费

本卷1次·真题 44 句

desire B2

n. 愿望

本卷1次·真题 44 句

poverty B2

n. 贫穷

本卷1次·真题 44 句

commercial B2

adj. 商业的

本卷1次·真题 43 句

effectively B2

adv. 有效地

本卷1次·真题 43 句

absence B1

n. 缺席

本卷1次·真题 42 句

critical B2

adj. 批评的

本卷1次·真题 42 句

currently B1

adv. 目前, 当前

本卷1次·真题 42 句

extinction B2

n. 灭绝

本卷1次·真题 41 句

player A2

n. 运动员

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

function B1

n. 功能

本卷1次·真题 40 句

basis B2

n. 基础;根据

本卷1次·真题 37 句

relatively B2

adv. 相对地

本卷1次·真题 37 句

characteristic B2

n. 特征

本卷1次·真题 36 句

client B1

n. 客户

本卷1次·真题 36 句

pollution B1

n. 污染

本卷1次·真题 34 句

ultimately B2

adv. 最终;终归

本卷1次·真题 34 句

awareness B2

n. 意识

本卷1次·真题 33 句

combine B1

v. (使) 结合、组合

本卷1次·真题 33 句

carefully A2

adv. 仔细地

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

intervention C1

n. 干预

本卷1次·真题 32 句

scale B1

n. 规模

本卷1次·真题 32 句

assume B2

v. 假定

本卷1次·真题 31 句

contract B2

n. 合同

本卷1次·真题 30 句

vulnerable C1

adj. 易受伤害的

本卷1次·真题 30 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

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

rapidly B1

adv. 迅速地

本卷1次·真题 28 句

cannot A1

aux. 不能

本卷1次·真题 27 句

greatly B1

adv. 非常

本卷1次·真题 27 句

urge B2

v. 敦促

本卷1次·真题 27 句

fault B1

n. 过错

本卷1次·真题 26 句

complain A2

v. 抱怨

本卷1次·真题 23 句

blame B1

v. 责备

本卷1次·真题 22 句

continent A2

n. 大陆

本卷1次·真题 22 句

eating A1

n. 吃

本卷1次·真题 22 句

fellow B2

n. 家伙

本卷1次·真题 22 句

pose B2

v. 摆姿势 (供拍照或绘画)

本卷1次·真题 22 句

cooking A1

n. 烹饪

本卷1次·真题 21 句

diminish C1

v. 减少

本卷1次·真题 21 句

exposure B2

n. 暴露

本卷1次·真题 21 句

slightly B1

adv. 稍微, 略微, 轻微地

本卷1次·真题 21 句

basically B1

adv. 基本上

本卷1次·真题 20 句

fairly B1

adv. 相当

本卷1次·真题 20 句

sample B1

n. 样品

本卷1次·真题 20 句

stuff A2

n. 东西

本卷1次·真题 20 句

exaggerate B2

v. 夸大

本卷1次·真题 19 句

neighborhood B1

n. 街区

本卷1次·真题 19 句

category B1

n. 类别

本卷1次·真题 18 句

cope B2

v. 应对

本卷1次·真题 18 句

deposit B2

n. 存款

本卷1次·真题 18 句

external B2

adj. 外部的;外面的

本卷1次·真题 18 句

mutual B2

adj. 相互的

本卷1次·真题 18 句

chip A2

n. 炸薯条

本卷1次·真题 17 句

combination B1

n. 结合

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

applicant B2

n. 申请人

本卷1次·真题 16句

assistant A2

n. 助手

本卷1次·真题 16句

deteriorate C1

v. 恶化, 变坏

本卷1次·真题 16句

guide A2

n. 指南, 手册

本卷1次·真题 16句

clinical B2

adj. 临床的

本卷1次·真题 15句

criticism B2

n. 批评

本卷1次·真题 15句

hunt B1

v. 搜寻

本卷1次·真题 15句

unemployed B1

adj. 失业的

本卷1次·真题 15句

whereas B2

sc. 然而

本卷1次·真题 15句

actively B1

adv. 积极主动地

本卷1次·真题 14句

assessment B2

n. 评估

本卷1次·真题 14句

bond B2

n. 纽带

本卷1次·真题 14句

epidemic C1

n. 流行病

本卷1次·真题 14句

faculty B2

n. (大学的) 系, 院

本卷1次·真题 14句

risky B2

adj. 有风险的

本卷1次·真题 14句

upgrade B2

v. 升级

本卷1次·真题 14句

absolutely B1

adv. 完全地

本卷1次·真题 13 句

cure B1

v. 治愈 (疾病)

本卷1次·真题 13 句

odd B1

adj. 奇怪的

本卷1次·真题 13 句

oh A1

intj. 哦 (表示惊讶、理解或反应)

本卷1次·真题 13 句

pigeon B1

n. 鸽子

本卷1次·真题 13 句

excitement B1

n. 兴奋

本卷1次·真题 12 句

exclusively B2

adv. 专门地

本卷1次·真题 12 句

raw B1

adj. 未加工的

本卷1次·真题 12 句

willingness B2

n. 愿意

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

changing A2

v. 改变

本卷1次·真题 11 句

channel B1

n. 电视频道

本卷1次·真题 11 句

impress B1

v. 使印象深刻

本卷1次·真题 11 句

missing A2

adj. 找不到的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

originate C1

v. 起源于

本卷1次·真题 11 句

cafe A2

n. 咖啡馆

本卷1次·真题 10 句

dean C1

n. (大学) 院长

本卷1次·真题 10 句

impressive B2

adj. 令人印象深刻的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

known A2

v. 知道, 了解 (know 的过去分词)

本卷1次·真题 10 句

arrange B1

v. 安排, 筹备 (活动、会议等)

本卷1次·真题 9 句

confused A2

adj. 困惑的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

disadvantaged B2

adj. 处于不利地位的; 弱势的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

float B1

v. 漂浮

本卷1次·真题 9 句

intensive B2

adj. 密集的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

junk B1

n. 废物

本卷1次·真题 9 句

stroke B1

n. 中风

本卷1次·真题 9 句

unhappy A2

adj. 不快乐的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

youngster B1

n. 年轻人

本卷1次·真题 9 句

net A2

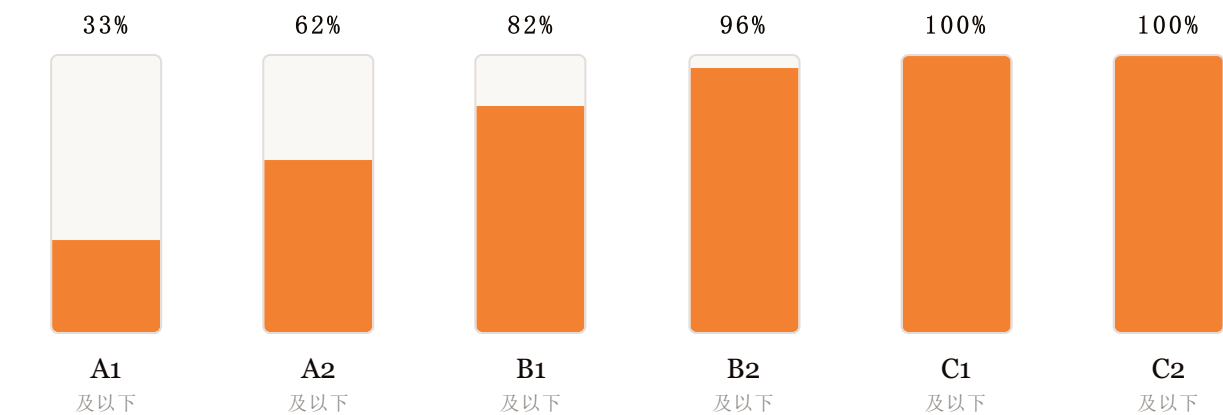
n. 网

本卷1次·真题 8 句

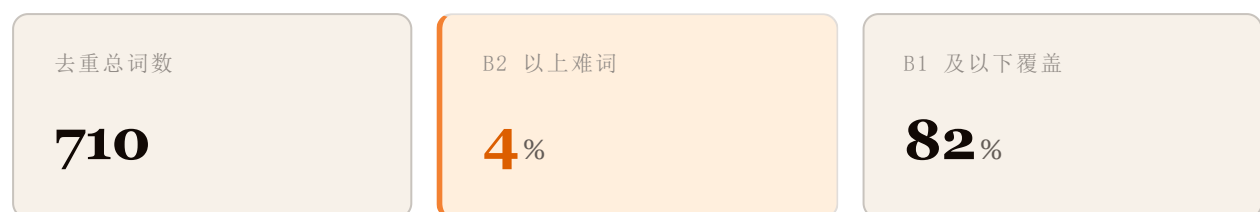
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全卷录音原文 710 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 **710** 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 29 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 710 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2016年12月·第2套 · 全卷构成

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