

2017年6月·第1套 英语六级听力真题原文与答案解析

PAPER & KEY · 听力题和解析

听力题和解析

本卷全部 25 题的标准答案与完整录音文字稿由懒笔记基于2017年6月·第1套 英语六级听力原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面层级：Part/Section 标题与各节 Directions 照原卷排印——真实听力考卷只印选项，题干由录音念出。其下按录音篇目逐篇排印：每篇先给完整录音文字稿（逐段中译），再逐题给出卷面题目与该题解析（题目、翻译、答案、定位、信号、替换与排除）。

真题卷第1套(2017-06) · 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: Welcome to Work Place, and in today's program we are looking at the results of two recently published surveys, which both deal with the same topic—happiness at work. John, tell us about the first survey.

W: 欢迎收看《职场》节目,在今天的节目中,我们将关注最近发表的两项调查结果,这两项调查都涉及同一个话题——工作中的幸福感。John,跟我们说说第一项调查吧。

2 M: Well, this was done by a human resources consultancy who interviewed more than 1,000 workers and established a top 10 of the factors which make people happy at work. The most important factor, for the majority of the people interviewed, was having friendly, supportive colleagues. In fact, 73% people interviewed put their relationship with colleagues as the key factor contributing to happiness at work, which is a very high percentage. The second most important factor was having work that is enjoyable. The two least important factors were having one's achievements recognized and rather surprisingly, earning a competitive salary.

M: 好的,这项调查是由一家人力资源咨询公司完成的,他们采访了1000多名员工,并确立了让人们在工作中感到幸福的十大因素。对大多数受访者来说,最重要的因素是拥有友好、supportive的同事。事实上,73%

的受访者把与同事的关系作为促进工作幸福感的关键因素,这是一个非常高的百分比。第二重要的因素是拥有令人愉快的工作。最不重要的两个因素是成就得到认可,以及相当令人意外的是,获得有竞争力的薪水。

3 W: So, we are not mainly motivated by money?

W: 所以,我们主要不是被金钱所驱动的?

4 M: Apparently not.

M: 显然不是。

5 W: Any other interesting information in the survey?

W: 调查中还有其他有趣的信息吗?

6 M: Yes. For example, 25% of the working people interviewed described themselves as very happy at work. However, 20% of employees described themselves as being unhappy.

M: 有的。比如,25%的受访职场人士形容自己在工作中非常幸福。然而,20%的员工形容自己是不幸福的。

7 W: That's quite a lot of unhappy people at work every day.

W: 那就是说每天有相当多的人在工作中不开心。

8 M: It is, isn't it? And there were several more interesting conclusions revealed by the survey. First of all, small is beautiful. People definitely prefer working for smaller organizations or companies with less than 100 staff. We also find out that, generally speaking, women were happier in their work than men.

M: 确实是这样,不是吗?调查还揭示了其他几个有趣的结论。首先,小即是美。人们明显更喜欢为员工少于100人的小型组织或公司工作。我们还发现,总的来说,女性在工作中比男性更幸福。

9 W: Yes, we are, aren't we?

W: 是的,我们确实是,不是吗?

10 M: And workers on part-time contracts who only work 4 or 5 hours a day are happier than those who work full time. The researchers concluded that this is probably due to a better work-life balance.

M: 而且每天只工作4到5小时的兼职员工比全职员工更幸福。研究人员得出结论,这可能是因为工作与生活平衡得更好。

11 W: Are bosses happier than their employees?

W: 老板比他们的员工更幸福吗?

12 M: Yes. Perhaps not surprisingly, the higher people go in a company, the happier they are. So senior managers enjoy their jobs more than people working under them.

M: 是的。也许并不令人意外,人们在公司中的职位越高,他们就越幸福。所以高级管理人员比他们手下的人更享受自己的工作。

1. A) Doing enjoyable work.

B) Having friendly colleagues.

C) Earning a competitive salary.

D) Working for supportive bosses.

【题目】 What is the number one factor that made employees happy according to the survey?

【翻译】根据调查，让员工感到快乐的首要因素是什么？

- A) 做令人愉快的工作。 B) 拥有友好的同事。 C) 获得有竞争力的薪水。
D) 为支持自己的上司工作。

【答案】 **B** (细节题) Having friendly colleagues.

【定位】 The most important factor, for the majority of the people interviewed, was having friendly, supportive colleagues.

对受访者中的大多数人来说，最重要的因素是拥有友好、给予支持的同事。

【信号】 **最高级定第一**。排序信号词 The most important factor (最重要的因素) 直接点出"排第一"，紧跟其后的 having friendly, supportive colleagues 就是答案。听到 the most important 这类最高级，就锁定它后面带出的那个对象。

【替换】 having friendly, supportive colleagues ↔ **Having friendly colleagues.**

删修饰留同义

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

录音说 The second most important factor was having work that is enjoyable, Doing enjoyable work. 确被提到，但它是"第二重要"，题目问"第一"，盗用 enjoyable work 这个原词来骗"听到就选"。

借用原文：The second most important factor was having work that is enjoyable

C) **与原文相反**

录音明说 The two least important factors were ... earning a competitive salary, 薪水是"最不重要"之一，选项 Earning a competitive salary. 却被摆来当"第一"，方向正好相反。

借用原文：The two least important factors were having one's achievements recognized and rather surprisingly, earning a competitive salary

D) **张冠李戴**

排第一的是"同事"colleagues, Working for supportive bosses. 借用了原文 supportive 这个词，却把对象从"同事"偷换成"老板"，是张冠李戴。

借用原文：having friendly, supportive colleagues

2. A) 31%.

B) 20%.

C) 25%.

D) 73%.

【题目】 What is the percentage of the people surveyed who felt unhappy at work?

【翻译】在接受调查的人中，感到工作不快乐的比例是多少？

- A) 31%。 B) 20%。 C) 25%。 D) 73%。

【答案】 **B** (细节题) 20%.

【定位】 25% of the working people interviewed described themselves as very happy at work.
However, 20% of employees described themselves as being unhappy.

25% 的受访在职人员形容自己在工作中非常开心。然而，20% 的员工形容自己不开心。

【信号】 **转折后接目标数据。** 转折词 However 把句子分成两半：前半 25% ... very happy 说开心的人，后半 20% of employees ... unhappy 才是"不开心"的人。题目问 unhappy，要取转折后的 20%。

【替换】 20% of employees described themselves as being unhappy ↔ **20%.**

数字直接对应

【排除】 A) **未提及** 31% 在整段录音里根本没出现过，纯属凑数干扰，没有任何原文支撑。

C) **原词陷阱**

录音 25% ... described themselves as very happy at work, 25% 说的是"很开心"的人，25% 盗用了这个真被念到的数字，却答非所问——题目问的是"不开心"的人。

借用原文：25% of the working people interviewed described themselves as very happy at work

D) **原词陷阱**

73% 来自第2段 73% people interviewed put their relationship with colleagues as the key factor, 说的是把同事关系当首要因素的人，与"不开心"无关，是远处搬来的原词陷阱。

借用原文：73% people interviewed put their relationship with colleagues as the key factor

3. A) Those of a small size.

B) Those run by women.

C) Those that are well managed.

D) Those full of skilled workers.

【题目】 What kind of companies are popular with employees?

【翻译】 什么样的公司受员工欢迎？

A) 规模较小的公司。 B) 由女性经营的公司。 C) 管理良好的公司。

D) 充满熟练工人的公司。

【答案】 **A** (细节题) Those of a small size.

【定位】 First of all, small is beautiful. People definitely prefer working for smaller organizations or companies with less than 100 staff.

首先，小即是美。人们明显更偏爱为规模较小的机构、或员工少于 100 人的公司工作。

【信号】 **偏好词prefer点题。** 偏好信号 People definitely prefer working for smaller organizations 里的 prefer (更偏爱) 直接点出受欢迎的类型是"较小的公司"，加重词 definitely 进一步强调。听到 prefer 就锁定其后的特征。

【替换】 smaller organizations or companies with less than 100 staff ↔ **Those of a small size.**

具体数概括为小

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

录音确有 women were happier in their work than men, 但说的是"女性比男性更开心", 并非"女性经营的公司受欢迎"。Those run by women. 盗用 women 这个词, 偷换成了"公司由女性经营"。

借用原文: women were happier in their work than men

C) 未提及

"管理得好"听起来天然正确, 但全段并未说员工偏爱管理好的公司, Those that are well managed. 是凭常识想当然、原文无据。

D) 未提及

录音从未提到"员工技能高的公司", Those full of skilled workers. 无任何原文支撑, 属凭空编造。

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4. A) They can hop from job to job easily.
B) They can win recognition of their work.
C) They can better balance work and life.
D) They can take on more than one job.

【题目】 What is the possible reason for people on part-time contracts to be happier?

【翻译】 兼职合同员工更快乐的可能原因是什么?

- A) 他们可以轻松地从一个工作跳到另一个工作。 B) 他们的工作能够获得认可。
C) 他们可以更好地平衡工作和生活。 D) 他们可以从事不止一份工作。

【答案】 C (细节题) They can better balance work and life.

【定位】 And workers on part-time contracts who only work 4 or 5 hours a day are happier than those who work full time. The researchers concluded that this is probably due to a better work-life balance.

而每天只工作 4 到 5 小时的兼职合同工, 比全职工作的人更开心。研究者得出结论, 这很可能是由于他们有更好的工作与生活平衡。

【信号】 因果due to给原因。 因果信号 this is probably due to a better work-life balance 里的 due to (由于) 直接点出原因。题干的 possible reason 正对应原文的 probably due to, 听到 due to 就锁定其后的内容为答案。

【替换】 a better work-life balance ↔ **They can better balance work and life.**

名词化转动词句

【排除】 A) 未提及

录音从没说兼职者"换工作容易", They can hop from job to job easily. 是凭"兼职=灵活"的常识想象出来的, 原文无据。

B) 原词陷阱

"获得认可"对应的是第2段 having one's achievements recognized, 且那里说它是最不重要的因素之一, 与"兼职者为何更开心"毫不相干, 是远处搬来的原词陷阱。

借用原文: The two least important factors were having one's achievements recognized

D) 过度推断

录音说的是兼职者每天 only work 4 or 5 hours a day (工时短), 从未说他们"兼好几份工"。They can take on more than one job. 把"工时少"曲解成"工作多", 方向相反且原文无此意。

借用原文: workers on part-time contracts who only work 4 or 5 hours a day

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

1 W: Mr. De Keyzer, I am a great lover of your book, Moments Before the Flood. Can you tell us how you first became interested in this subject matter?

W: De Keyzer先生, 我非常喜欢您的书《洪水来临前的瞬间》。您能告诉我们您最初是如何对这个主题产生兴趣的吗?

2 M: In 2006, when the concert hall of the city of Bruges asked me to take some pictures for a catalogue for a new concert season around the theme of water, I found myself working along the Belgian coastline. As there had been numerous alarming articles in the press about a climate catastrophe waiting to happen, I started looking at the sea and the beach very differently, a place where I spent so many perfect days as a child. This fear of a looming danger became the subject of a large-scale photo project.

M: 2006年, Bruges市音乐厅邀请我为一个以水为主题的新音乐季目录拍摄一些照片, 我发现自己在比利时海岸线工作。由于媒体上有大量关于气候灾难即将发生的警示文章, 我开始以非常不同的方式看待大海和海滩——这个我童年时度过无数美好时光的地方。这种对迫在眉睫的危险的恐惧成为了一个大型摄影项目的主题。

3 W: You wrote in the book "I don't want to photograph the disaster; I want to photograph the disaster waiting to happen." Can you talk a bit about that?

W: 您在书中写道"我不想拍摄灾难; 我想拍摄即将发生的灾难。"您能谈谈这个吗?

4 M: It is clear now that it's a matter of time before the entire European coastline disappears under water. The same goes for numerous big cities around the world. My idea was to photograph this beautiful and very unique coastline, rich in history, before it's too late—as a last witness.

M: 现在很清楚, 整个欧洲海岸线消失在水下只是时间问题。世界各地的许多大城市也是如此。我的想法是在为时已晚之前拍摄这条美丽而独特的、富有历史的海岸线——作为最后的见证者。

5 W: Can you talk a bit about how history plays a role in this project?

W: 您能谈谈历史在这个项目中扮演的角色吗?

6 M: Sure. The project is also about the history of Europe looking at the sea and wondering when the next enemy would appear. In the images, you see all kinds of possible defense constructions to hold back the Romans, Germans, Vikings, and now nature as enemy number one. For example, there is the image of the bridge into the sea taken at the Normandy D-Day landing site. Also, Venice, the city eternally threatened by the sea, where every morning wooden pathways have to be set up to allow tourists to reach their hotels.

M: 当然。这个项目也是关于欧洲历史的，看着大海，想着下一个敌人何时会出现。在这些影像中，你会看到各种可能的防御工事，用来抵挡罗马人、德国人、维京人，而现在大自然成了头号敌人。比如，有一张通向大海的桥的照片，拍摄于Normandy D-Day登陆地点。还有Venice，这座永远受到大海威胁的城市，每天早上都必须搭建木制通道，让游客能够到达他们的酒店。

7 W: Thank you, Mr. De Keyzer. It was a pleasure to have you with us today.

W: 谢谢您，De Keyzer先生。今天很高兴您能来到我们这里。

5. A) It is a book of European history.
B) It is an introduction to music.
C) It is about the city of Bruges.
D) It is a collection of photos.

【题目】 What does the man say about the book *Moments Before the Flood*?

【翻译】 关于《洪水来临之前的时刻》这本书，男士说了什么？

- A) 这是一本欧洲历史书。 B) 这是一本音乐入门书。 C) 这是关于布鲁日这座城市的。
D) 这是一本摄影集。

【答案】 D (细节题) It is a collection of photos.

【定位】 This fear of a looming danger became the subject of a large-scale photo project.

这种对迫近危险的恐惧，成了一个大型摄影项目的主题。

【信号】 受访者给作品定性的句子。对话题答案在被问者的应答里。男士在介绍这本书来历时，用 became the subject of a large-scale photo project 给作品做了归类——“摄影项目”这个定性就是答案信号，它直接回答了“这是一本什么书”。

【替换】 photo project ↔ a collection of photos

“摄影项目”=“照片集”，同义概括

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

原文确实多次提到欧洲历史 rich in history, 但那是说海岸"历史悠久", 并非说这本书是历史书; 选项 a book of European history 拿"history"这个真听到的词来诱选, 答非所问。

借用原文: rich in history

B) 原词陷阱

原文出现 the concert hall of the city of Bruges(音乐厅)、concert season, 选项 an introduction to music 借"concert/音乐"这层听到的字眼诱你以为书与音乐有关, 但音乐厅只是他接活拍照的地点, 书本身与音乐无关。

借用原文: the concert hall of the city of Bruges

C) 原词陷阱

原文出现 the city of Bruges, 选项 about the city of Bruges 直接搬这个地名诱选, 但 Bruges 只是邀请他拍照的城市, 书的内容是海岸/海洋, 并非"写布鲁日这座城"。

借用原文: the city of Bruges

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6. A) When painting the concert hall of Bruges.
B) When vacationing in an Italian coastal city.
C) When taking pictures for a concert catalogue.
D) When writing about Belgium's coastal regions.

【题目】 When did the man get his idea for the work?

【翻译】 男士是什么时候产生这部作品的想法的?

- A) 在为布鲁日音乐厅绘画时。 B) 在意大利某个海滨城市度假时。
C) 在为一本音乐会目录拍照时。 D) 在撰写关于比利时海岸地区的文章时。

【答案】 C (细节题) When taking pictures for a concert catalogue.

【定位】 In 2006, when the concert hall of the city of Bruges asked me to take some pictures for a catalogue for a new concert season around the theme of water, I found myself working along the Belgian coastline.

2006年, 布鲁日市的音乐厅请我为新一季以"水"为主题的音乐会目录拍一些照片, 我于是来到比利时海岸沿线工作。

【信号】 时间状语 In 2006 + when...引出的事件。 受访者用 In 2006, when the concert hall... asked me to take some pictures for a catalogue 这个明确的时间+事件状语, 交代了想法萌芽的时刻——"为音乐会目录拍照"这件事, 正是答案信号。

【替换】 take some pictures for a catalogue for a new concert season ↔
taking pictures for a concert catalogue

"为音乐会季目录拍照" = "拍音乐会目录的照片", 详述↔概括

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

原文有 the concert hall of the city of Bruges, 选项 When painting the concert hall of Bruges. 把这个真听到的"布鲁日音乐厅"搬来, 却把动作偷换成 painting(绘画)——他做的是拍照不是画画, 动作错了。

借用原文: the concert hall of the city of Bruges

B) 未提及

想法产生于2006年为音乐会目录拍照、沿比利时海岸工作时, 原文从未说他在"意大利海滨城市度假"; 选项 When vacationing in an Italian coastal city. 利用后文出现的意大利城市 Venice 让人误以为想法起于那里, 实则未提。

D) 原词陷阱

原文是 working along the Belgian coastline(沿比利时海岸拍照工作), 选项 When writing about Belgium's coastal regions. 借"比利时海岸"这个真听到的地点, 却把动作换成 writing(写作)——他是拍照不是写文章, 且想法起于拍照那件事。

借用原文: working along the Belgian coastline

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7. A) The entire European coastline will be submerged.
B) The rich heritage of Europe will be lost completely.
C) The seawater of Europe will be seriously polluted.
D) The major European scenic spots will disappear.

【题目】 What will happen when the climate catastrophe occurs?

【翻译】 当气候灾难发生时会发生什么?

- A) 整个欧洲海岸线都将被淹没。 B) 欧洲的丰富遗产将完全消失。
C) 欧洲的海水将受到严重污染。 D) 欧洲主要景点将会消失。

【答案】 A (细节题) The entire European coastline will be submerged.

【定位】 It is clear now that it's a matter of time before the entire European coastline disappears under water.

现在已经很清楚, 整条欧洲海岸线没入水下只是时间问题。

【信号】 断言式后果句 it's a matter of time before... 男士用 it's a matter of time before the entire European coastline disappears under water 这种"早晚会发生"的强断言, 直接给出灾难后果——"整条欧洲海岸线没入水下", 这就是答案信号。

【替换】 the entire European coastline disappears under water ↔

The entire European coastline will be submerged.

"没入水下"="被淹没", 主被动+同义词替换

【排除】 B) 过度推断

原文说海岸 rich in history(历史悠久), 选项 The rich heritage of Europe will be lost completely. 借"rich/history"这层听到的字眼, 却把后果夸成"欧洲的丰富遗产将彻底丧失"——原文只说海岸线会被淹, 没说"遗产完全消失", completely 是过度推断。

借用原文: rich in history

C) 未提及

原文讲的是海岸线被海水淹没, 选项 The seawater of Europe will be seriously polluted. 借"sea/water"的听感联想到"海水污染", 但原文从头到尾说的是"淹没"不是"污染", 属无中生有。

D) 偷换概念

原文是 the entire European coastline disappears under water(整条海岸线没入水下), 选项 The major European scenic spots will disappear. 借真听到的 disappear, 却把范围从"整条海岸线"偷换成"主要景点"——范围被改小, 主语对不上。

借用原文: the entire European coastline disappears under water

-
8. A) Its waterways are being increasingly polluted.
B) People cannot get around without using boats.
C) It attracts large numbers of tourists from home and abroad.
D) Tourists use wooden paths to reach their hotels in the morning.

【题目】 What does the man say about Venice?

【翻译】 关于威尼斯, 男士说了什么?

- A) 那里的水道正受到越来越严重的污染。 B) 人们出行离不开船只。
C) 它吸引了大量国内外游客。 D) 游客们在早晨使用木制栈道前往他们的酒店。

【答案】 D (细节题) Tourists use wooden paths to reach their hotels in the morning.

【定位】 Also, Venice, the city eternally threatened by the sea, where every morning wooden pathways have to be set up to allow tourists to reach their hotels.

还有威尼斯, 这座永远受海洋威胁的城市, 每天早上都得架起木板路, 好让游客走到他们的酒店。

【信号】 地名 Venice 后紧跟的描述句。 受访者点出 Venice 后, 紧接着 every morning wooden pathways have to be set up to allow tourists to reach their hotels 这句具体描述, 就是对威尼斯说法的答案信号——听到地名后第一句描述往往就是考点。

【替换】 every morning wooden pathways have to be set up to allow tourists to reach their hotels ↔

Tourists use wooden paths to reach their hotels in the morning.

"架木板路供游客到酒店" = "游客走木板路到酒店", 被动↔主动改写

【排除】 A) 偷换概念

原文说威尼斯 eternally threatened by the sea(永远受海洋威胁), 选项 Its waterways are being increasingly polluted. 借"sea/water"的听感把"受海威胁"偷换成"水道日益被污染"——威胁来自海水上涨/淹没, 不是污染, 概念被换。

借用原文: eternally threatened by the sea

B) 未提及

原文讲威尼斯靠架木板路让游客到酒店, 并没说"人们离了船就出不了门"; 选项 People cannot get around without using boats. 利用大家对水城"出行靠船"的常识诱选, 原文根本没提船。

C) 原词陷阱

原文出现 tourists(游客), 选项 It attracts large numbers of tourists from home and abroad. 借这个真听到的词编出"吸引大量国内外游客", 但原文只说游客需走木板路到酒店, 从未说它"吸引大量游客", 答非所问。

借用原文: tourists

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 When facing a new situation, some people tend to rehearse their defeat by spending too much time anticipating the worst. I remember talking with a young lawyer who was about to begin her first jury trial. She was very nervous. I asked what impression she wanted to make on the jury. She replied, "I don't want to look too inexperienced; I don't want them to suspect this is my first trial."

面对新情况时,有些人往往会花太多时间预想最坏的结果,从而预演自己的失败。我记得曾与一位即将开始她第一次陪审团庭审的年轻律师交谈。她非常紧张。我问她想给陪审团留下什么印象。她回答说:"我不想看起来太缺乏经验;我不想让他们怀疑这是我的第一次庭审。"

2 This lawyer had fallen victim to the "don'ts" syndrome, a form of negative goal setting. The "don'ts" can be self-fulfilling because your mind responds to pictures. Research conducted at Stanford University shows a mental image fires the nervous system the same way as actually doing something. That means when a golfer tells himself "Don't hit the ball into the water," his mind sees the image of the ball flying into the water. So guess where the ball will go. Consequently, before going into any stressful situation, focus only on what you want to have happen.

这位律师成了"不要"综合症的受害者,这是一种消极目标设定的形式。"不要"可能会自我实现,因为你的大脑对画面做出反应。Stanford University进行的研究表明,心理图像对神经系统的激发方式与实际做某事相同。这意味着当高尔夫球手告诉自己"不要把球打到水里"时,他的大脑看到的是球飞入水中的图像。所以猜球会去哪里。因此,在进入任何压力情境之前,只关注你想要发生的事情。

3 I asked the lawyer again how she wanted to appear at her first trial, and this time she said: "I want to look professional and self-assured." I told her to create a picture of what "self-assured" would look like. To her, it meant moving confidently around the courtroom, using convincing body language and projecting her voice, so it could be heard from the judge's bench to the back door. She also imagined a skillful closing argument and a winning trial. A few weeks after this positive dress rehearsal, the young lawyer did win.

我再次问这位律师她想在第一次庭审中呈现什么样子,这次她说:"我想看起来专业而自信。"我让她创造一幅"自信"会是什么样子的画面。对她来说,这意味着在法庭上自信地走动,使用有说服力的肢体语言,并提高音量,使声音从法官席传到后门都能听见。她还想象了一场巧妙的结案陈词和一场胜利的庭审。在这次积极的预演几周后,这位年轻律师确实赢了。

9. A) They make careful preparation beforehand.
B) They take too many irrelevant factors into account.
C) They spend too much time anticipating their defeat.
D) They try hard to avoid getting off on the wrong foot.

【题目】 What do some people do when they face a new situation?

【翻译】 有些人在面对新情况时会做什么?

- A) 他们事先做好仔细的准备。 B) 他们把太多无关因素考虑在内。
C) 他们花太多时间预想自己的失败。 D) 他们努力避免一开始就出错。

【答案】 C (细节题) They spend too much time anticipating their defeat.

【定位】 When facing a new situation, some people tend to rehearse their defeat by spending too much time anticipating the worst.

面对新情境时, 有些人往往会通过花太多时间预想最坏的结果来预演自己的失败。

【信号】 开头点题句。本句是篇章第一句, 开门见山概括 some people 的做法, some people tend to rehearse their defeat 直接对应题干里的 some people, 是典型的开头点题答案句。

【替换】 spending too much time anticipating the worst ↔ spend too much time anticipating their defeat
the worst 等于 defeat
rehearse their defeat ↔ anticipating their defeat
预演失败即预想失败

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

make careful preparation beforehand 说的是认真准备，与原文 rehearse their defeat (预演失败) 方向相反；原文批评的正是这种消极心态，A 反而把它说成积极准备。

B) 未提及

take too many irrelevant factors into account 说考虑太多无关因素，原文谈的是预想最坏结果，从没提 irrelevant factors，属凭空添加。

D) 原词陷阱

try hard to avoid getting off on the wrong foot 借用了 avoid (避免) 这类负面应对的语感，听着像在讲应对新情境，但原文 some people 的做法是预想失败，不是努力避免开局不顺，答非所问。

借用原文：tend to rehearse their defeat

10. A) A person's nervous system is more complicated than imagined.

B) Golfers usually have positive mental images of themselves.

C) Mental images often interfere with athletes' performance.

D) Thinking has the same effect on the nervous system as doing.

【题目】 What does the research conducted at Stanford University show?

【翻译】 Stanford University 进行的研究表明了什么？

- A) 人的神经系统比想象的更复杂。 B) 高尔夫球手通常对自己有积极的心理意象。
C) 心理意象常常干扰运动员的表现。 D) 思考对神经系统的影响与实际行动相同。

【答案】 D (细节题) Thinking has the same effect on the nervous system as doing.

【定位】 Research conducted at Stanford University shows a mental image fires the nervous system the same way as actually doing something.

斯坦福大学开展的研究表明，一个心理意象对神经系统的激发方式，与真正去做某件事完全相同。

【信号】 research shows 引出结论。 Research conducted at Stanford University shows 是明确的研究引出语，其后的 a mental image fires the nervous system the same way as actually doing something 即研究结论，正是答案句。

【替换】 a mental image fires the nervous system the same way as actually doing something ↔

Thinking has the same effect on the nervous system as doing

意象激发即想的效果

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A person's nervous system is more complicated than imagined 盗用了原文反复出现的 nervous system, 但原文从没说神经系统更复杂, 研究讲的是想与做效果相同, 答非所问。

借用原文: fires the nervous system the same way

B) 张冠李戴

Golfers usually have positive mental images of themselves 借用了原文 golfer 和 mental image 两个原词, 但原文的高尔夫例子讲的是球员想着别下水反而下水 (负面), 不是说球员有积极意象, 张冠李戴。

借用原文: when a golfer tells himself "Don't hit the ball into the water," his mind sees the image of the ball flying into the water

C) 过度推断

Mental images often interfere with athletes' performance 套用了 mental image, 听着像在讲意象影响表现, 但研究结论是想与做效果相同, 并未说意象干扰运动员表现, 超出原文。

借用原文: a mental image fires the nervous system

11. A) Anticipate possible problems.

B) Make a list of do's and don'ts.

C) Picture themselves succeeding.

D) Try to appear more professional.

【题目】 What advice does the speaker give to people in a stressful situation?

【翻译】 说话者给处于压力情境中的人什么建议?

- A) 预见可能出现的问题。 B) 列出该做和该不该做的事情清单。 C) 想象自己成功的画面。
D) 尽量表现得更专业。

【答案】 C (细节题) Picture themselves succeeding.

【定位】 Consequently, before going into any stressful situation, focus only on what you want to have happen.

因此, 在进入任何有压力的情境之前, 只专注于你希望发生的事。

【信号】 建议句 focus only on. focus only on what you want to have happen 是祈使式的劝告句, 前面还有 Consequently 收束全段、before going into any stressful situation 正对应题干 stressful situation, 是明确的建议答案句。

【替换】 focus only on what you want to have happen ↔ **Picture themselves succeeding**
想要发生的即成功画面

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

Anticipate possible problems 是预想问题，恰是原文批评的 anticipating the worst 那种负面做法；作者建议的是专注想要发生的事，A 取了被否定的一面。

借用原文：spending too much time anticipating the worst

B) 原词陷阱

Make a list of do's and don'ts 借用了原文 the "don'ts" syndrome 里的 don'ts，但原文把 don'ts 当作要避免的负面目标设定来批评，并没建议去列 do 和 don't 清单，答非所问。

借用原文：the "don'ts" syndrome, a form of negative goal setting

D) 张冠李戴

Try to appear more professional 借用了下一段律师说的 I want to look professional and self-assured 里的 professional，但那是律师的目标、不是作者给所有压力情境者的建议，张冠李戴。

借用原文：I want to look professional and self-assured

-
12. A) She wore a designer dress.
B) She won her first jury trial.
C) She did not speak loud enough.
D) She presented moving pictures.

【题目】 What do we learn about the lawyer in the court?

【翻译】 关于法庭上的律师我们了解到什么？

- A) 她穿了一件名师设计的连衣裙。 B) 她赢得了第一次陪审团审判。
C) 她说话声音不够大。 D) 她展示了感人的画面。

【答案】 B (细节题) She won her first jury trial.

【定位】 A few weeks after this positive dress rehearsal, the young lawyer did win.

在这次积极的预演几周之后，这位年轻律师真的赢了。

【信号】 例子收尾结论句。 the young lawyer did win 是整个律师例子的收尾，did 还加重了语气强调真的赢了，正是对律师结果的明确交代，是答案句。

【替换】 the young lawyer did win ↔ **She won her first jury trial**

did win 即赢了官司

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

She wore a designer dress 说她穿名牌裙，原文 positive dress rehearsal 里的 dress 是 dress rehearsal（彩排、预演）的一部分，根本不指穿裙子，属凭原词误解的臆造。

借用原文：this positive dress rehearsal

C) 与原文相反

She did not speak loud enough 说她声音不够响，原文恰恰相反，她想象 projecting her voice, so it could be heard from the judge's bench to the back door（声音洪亮到全场可闻），极性反了。

借用原文：projecting her voice, so it could be heard from the judge's bench to the back door

D) 原词陷阱

She presented moving pictures 借用了原文反复出现的 picture / image，但原文里 picture 指脑中想象的画面，不是她在庭上展示动人图片，答非所问。

借用原文：your mind responds to pictures

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

1 Most Americans don't eat enough fruits, vegetables or whole grains. Research now says adding fiber to the teen diet may help lower the risk of breast cancer.

大多数美国人没有摄入足够的水果、蔬菜或全谷物。研究现在表明,在青少年饮食中增加纤维可能有助于降低患乳腺癌的风险。

2 Conversations about the benefits of fiber are probably more common in nursing homes than high schools. But along comes a new study that could change that. Christy King, a diet specialist at Texas Children's Hospital, finds it hard to get teenage patients' attention about healthy eating. But telling them that eating lots of high-fiber foods could reduce the risk of breast cancer before middle age, that's a powerful message.

关于纤维益处的对话可能在养老院比在高中更常见。但现在出现了一项新研究,可能会改变这种情况。德克萨斯儿童医院的饮食专家Christy King发现,很难让青少年患者关注健康饮食。但告诉他们,摄入大量高纤维食物可以在中年之前降低患乳腺癌的风险,这是一个强有力的信息。

3 The new finding is based on a study of 44,000 women. They were surveyed about their diets during high school, and their eating habits were tracked for two decades. It turns out that those who consumed the highest levels of fiber during adolescence had a lower risk of developing breast cancer, compared to the women who ate the least fiber. This important study demonstrates that the more fiber you eat during your high school years, the lower your risk of developing breast cancer in later life.

这项新发现基于一项对44,000名女性的研究。她们接受了关于高中时期饮食的调查,并且她们的饮食习惯被跟踪了二十年。结果表明,与摄入纤维最少的女性相比,那些在青春期中摄入最高水平纤维的人患乳腺癌的风险较低。这项重要研究表明,你在高中时期摄入的纤维越多,以后生活中患乳腺癌的风险就越低。

4 The finding points to long-standing evidence that fiber may reduce circulating female hormone levels, which could explain the reduced risk. The bottom line here is the more fiber you eat, perhaps, a lower level of hormone in your body, and therefore, a lower lifetime risk of developing breast cancer. High-

fiber diets are also linked to a reduced risk of heart disease and diabetes. That's why women are told to eat 25 grams of fiber a day-men even more.

这一发现指向长期存在的证据,即纤维可能会降低循环中的女性激素水平,这可以解释风险降低的原因。这里的关键是,你摄入的纤维越多,也许你体内的激素水平就越低,因此一生中患乳腺癌的风险就越低。高纤维饮食还与降低心脏病和糖尿病的风险有关。这就是为什么建议女性每天摄入25克纤维——男性甚至更多。

13. A) Its long-term effects are yet to be proved.
B) Its health benefits have been overestimated.
C) It helps people to avoid developing breast cancer.
D) It enables patients with diabetes to recover sooner.

【题目】 What does the new study tell about adding fiber to the teen diet?

【翻译】 这项新研究关于在青少年饮食中增加纤维摄入告诉了我们什么?

- A) 其长期效果尚待证实。 B) 其健康益处被高估了。 C) 它帮助人们避免患上乳腺癌。
D) 它使糖尿病患者能够更快康复。

【答案】 C (细节题) It helps people to avoid developing breast cancer.

【定位】 Research now says adding fiber to the teen diet may help lower the risk of breast cancer.

现在有研究表明, 在青少年饮食中加入纤维或许有助于降低患乳腺癌的风险。

【信号】 结论标志 **Research now says**。答案句以 Research now says (研究表明) 领起, 这是篇章里抛出核心结论的信号词; 一段科普开头出现『研究表明.....』, 紧跟的就是全篇要论证的主张, 正是本题答案所在。

【替换】 lower the risk of breast cancer ↔ avoid developing breast cancer

降低风险=帮助避免

adding fiber to the teen diet may help ↔ It helps people

may help=helps

【排除】 A) 未提及

A 说 long-term effects are yet to be proved (长期效果尚待证明), 但录音从头到尾在肯定纤维的好处、并说研究已证实, 从未说效果『未被证明』, 属凭空捏造的反向说法。

B) 与原文相反

B 说健康益处被 overestimated (高估), 而录音通篇强调纤维益处真实有据, 态度恰好相反; 它盗用了全篇的 fiber、health 主题词来制造『好像在评价纤维』的错觉。

借用原文: the benefits of fiber

D) 原词陷阱

D 说让 patients with diabetes to recover sooner (糖尿病患者更快康复)。录音末尾确实念到 diabetes, 但只说高纤饮食与『降低糖尿病风险』相关, 绝没说让糖尿病人『更快康复』; 它盗用 diabetes 这个原词, 把主线乳腺癌偷换成糖尿病来骗『听到原词就选』。

借用原文: a reduced risk of heart disease and diabetes

14. A) It focused on their ways of life during young adulthood.
B) It tracked their change in food preferences for 20 years.
C) It focused on their difference from men in fiber intake.
D) It tracked their eating habits since their adolescence.

【题目】 What do we learn about the survey of the 44,000 women?

【翻译】 关于这项针对44000名女性的调查,我们了解到什么?

- A) 它关注的是她们成年早期的生活方式。 B) 它追踪了她们20年来食物偏好的变化。
C) 它关注的是她们与男性在纤维摄入量上的差异。
D) 它追踪了她们自青春期以来的饮食习惯。

【答案】 D (细节题) It tracked their eating habits since their adolescence.

【定位】 They were surveyed about their diets during high school, and their eating habits were tracked for two decades.

她们的高中时期饮食情况被调查过, 其饮食习惯被追踪了二十年。

【信号】 调查设计直述句。 答案句紧跟 a study of 44,000 women 之后, 直接交代『调查了她们 high school 时期的饮食、并追踪二十年』, 是描述调查做法的直述句; 数字 44,000 一出, 后面这句就是细节落点。

【替换】 surveyed about their diets during high school ↔
tracked their eating habits since their adolescence
high school=adolescence
tracked for two decades ↔ **tracked**
原词 tracked 复现

【排除】 A) 偷换概念

A 说聚焦 young adulthood (成年初期) 的生活方式。录音调查的是 high school (青春期) 阶段, 不是成年初期; 它利用考生分不清 young adulthood 与 adolescence 来偷换时间点。

借用原文: during high school

B) 原词陷阱

B 说追踪了她们 change in food preferences (口味偏好的变化) 二十年。录音确实念到 two decades, B 盗用这个时长制造熟悉感, 但追踪的是 eating habits (饮食习惯) 而非『口味偏好的改变』, 对象被偷换。

借用原文: tracked for two decades

C) 未提及

C 说聚焦女性与男性在 fiber intake 上的差异。录音的调查对象只有 44,000 名女性, 根本没拿男性来比较纤维摄入; 这是凭空添加的男女对比。

15. A) Fiber may help to reduce hormones in the body.
B) Fiber may bring more benefits to women than men.
C) Fiber may improve the function of heart muscles.
D) Fiber may make blood circulation more smooth.

【题目】 What explanation does the speaker offer for the research finding?

【翻译】 说话者对这项研究发现提供了什么解释？

- A) 纤维可能有助于减少体内激素。 B) 纤维给女性带来的益处可能多于男性。
C) 纤维可能改善心肌功能。 D) 纤维可能使血液循环更加顺畅。

【答案】 A (细节题) Fiber may help to reduce hormones in the body.

【定位】 The finding points to long-standing evidence that fiber may reduce circulating female hormone levels, which could explain the reduced risk.

这一发现指向一项长期存在的证据：纤维可能降低体内循环的女性激素水平，这或许能解释风险的降低。

【信号】 解释信号 **explain**。答案句里 which could explain the reduced risk 直接用 explain (解释) 点明这是对结果的原因说明，前半句 fiber may reduce circulating female hormone levels 就是给出的机制；explain 一词就是定位本题的信号。

【替换】 fiber may reduce circulating female hormone levels ↔

Fiber may help to reduce hormones in the body.

降激素水平=降激素

【排除】 B) **原词陷阱**

B 说纤维 bring more benefits to women than men (对女性益处多于男性)。录音末尾确实提到 women...25 grams...men even more, B 盗用此处男女对比，但本题问『为什么能降风险』的机制，男女谁受益多答非所问。

借用原文：women are told to eat 25 grams of fiber a day-men even more

C) **偷换概念**

C 说纤维改善 heart muscles (心肌) 功能。录音只说高纤饮食与『降低心脏病风险』相关，从没说改善心肌功能；它把 heart disease 的 heart 偷换成 heart muscles 的机制说法。

借用原文：a reduced risk of heart disease and diabetes

D) **原词陷阱**

D 说纤维让 blood circulation more smooth (血液循环更顺畅)。录音解释机制时只讲降低激素水平，circulating 是修饰 hormone 的『循环的激素』，并非说改善血液循环；D 利用 circulating 这个词造出录音没说的说法。

借用原文：fiber may reduce circulating female hormone levels

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear three recordings of lectures or talks followed by three or four questions. The recordings will be played only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

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

1 Well, my current research is really about consumer behavior. So recently I've looked at young people's drinking and it's obviously a major concern to government at the moment. I've also looked at how older people are represented in the media. Again, it's of major current interest with older people becoming a much larger proportion of UK, and indeed, world society. I'm also interested in how consumers operate online and how that online behavior might be different from how they operate offline when they go to the shops.

嗯，我目前的研究主要是关于消费者行为的。所以最近我研究了年轻人的饮酒问题，这显然是政府目前非常关注的问题。我还研究了老年人在媒体中是如何被呈现的。同样，随着老年人在英国乃至世界社会中所占比例越来越大，这也是当前的重大关注点。我还对消费者如何在线上运作以及这种线上行为与他们去商店时的线下行为有何不同感兴趣。

2 Well, I think that the important thing here is to actually understand what's happening from the consumers' perspective. One of the things that businesses and indeed government organizations often fail to do is to really see what is happening from the consumers' perspective. For example, in the case of young people's drinking, one of the things that I've identified is that drinking for people, say, between the ages of 18 and 24 is all about the social activity. A lot of the government advertising has been about individual responsibility, but actually understanding that drinking is very much about the social activity and finding ways to help young people get home safely and not end up in hospital is one of the things that we've tried to present there.

嗯，我认为这里重要的是要真正从消费者的角度理解正在发生的事情。企业乃至政府组织经常做不到的一件事就是真正从消费者的角度看待正在发生的事情。例如，在年轻人饮酒的案例中，我发现的一点是，对于18到24岁之间的人来说，饮酒完全是关于社交活动的。很多政府广告都是关于个人责任的，但实际上理解饮酒在很大程度上是关于社交活动，并找到帮助年轻人安全回家而不是最终住院的方法，是我们试图在那里提出的事情之一。

3 The key thing about consumer behavior is that it's very much about how consumers change. Markets always change faster than marketing, so we have to look at what consumers are doing. Currently I teach consumer behavior to undergraduates in their second year and we look at all kinds of things in consumer behavior and particularly how consumers are presented in advertising. So they get involved by looking at advertising and really critically assessing the consumer behavior aspects of it and getting involved, sometimes doing primary research. For example, last year my students spent a week looking at their own purchasing and analysed it in detail from shopping to the relationship that they have with their retail banks and their mobile phone providers. I think they found it very useful and it also helped them identify just what kind of budgets they had too. The fact of the matter is that there is a whole range of

interesting research out there. And I think as the years go on, there is going to be much more for us to consider and certainly much more for students to become involved in.

关于消费者行为的关键在于它很大程度上是关于消费者如何变化的。市场总是比营销变化得更快，所以我们必须关注消费者在做什么。目前我给二年级本科生教授消费者行为，我们研究消费者行为的各个方面，特别是消费者在广告中是如何被呈现的。所以他们通过观察广告参与进来，真正批判性地评估其中的消费者行为方面，并参与其中，有时还进行初级研究。例如，去年我的学生花了一周时间观察他们自己的购买行为，并从购物到他们与零售银行和移动电话供应商的关系进行详细分析。我认为他们发现这非常有用，这也帮助他们确定了自己有什么样的预算。事实是，那里有一系列有趣的研究。而且我认为随着时间的推移，我们将有更多的东西需要考虑，当然学生也将有更多的东西可以参与其中。

16. A) Observing the changes in marketing.
B) Conducting research on consumer behavior.
C) Studying the hazards of young people drinking.
D) Investigating the impact of media on government.

【题目】 What is the speaker currently doing?

【翻译】 说话者目前在做什么？

- A) 观察营销方面的变化。 B) 对消费者行为进行研究。 C) 研究年轻人饮酒的危害。
D) 调查媒体对政府的影响。

【答案】 B (细节题) Conducting research on consumer behavior.

【定位】 Well, my current research is really about consumer behavior.

嗯，我目前的研究其实是关于消费者行为的。

【信号】 开篇自报研究的点题句。录音一开口就用 my current research is really about consumer behavior 点明当前研究主题，current 与题干 currently 直接对应，是说话人自报家门的点题句，独白体裁里这种开篇定调句最常承载第一题答案。

【替换】 my current research is really about consumer behavior ↔

Conducting research on consumer behavior.

名词转动名词、意思不变

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音第三段确有 Markets always change faster than marketing, A 项 Observing the changes in marketing. 借用了 marketing/change 这些原词, 但那是说话人解释消费者行为为何要研究时的一句论断, 不是他当前在做的事, 听到 marketing、change 就选就中了原词陷阱。

借用原文: Markets always change faster than marketing

C) 原词陷阱

C 项 Studying the hazards of young people drinking. 借用了 young people's drinking 这个原词, 青年饮酒只是说话人在消费者行为大主题下举的一个研究例子, 且录音并未把它定性为 hazards (危害), 把它当成他当前研究的全部是以前概全、答非所问。

借用原文: young people's drinking

D) 原词陷阱

D 项 Investigating the impact of media on government. 拼用了录音里的 media 与 government 两个原词, 但录音说的是 how older people are represented in the media (老年人在媒体中如何被呈现) 以及青年饮酒是 a major concern to government, 从未研究『媒体对政府的影响』, 这是把两个原词强凑成一个根本没说过的因果关系。

借用原文: how older people are represented in the media

17. A) It is the cause of many street riots.

B) It is a chief concern of parents.

C) It is getting worse year by year.

D) It is an act of socialising.

【题目】 What has the speaker found about young people's drinking?

【翻译】 关于年轻人饮酒,说话者发现了什么?

A) 这是许多街头骚乱的原因。 B) 这是父母主要关心的问题。

C) 这种情况年复一年地恶化。 D) 这是一种社交行为。

【答案】 D (细节题) It is an act of socialising.

【定位】 in the case of young people's drinking, one of the things that I've identified is that drinking for people, say, between the ages of 18 and 24 is all about the social activity.

就青年饮酒而言, 我所发现的一点是, 对于大约 18 到 24 岁的人来说, 饮酒完全是关于社交活动的。

【信号】 I've identified 引出的发现判定句。 录音用 one of the things that I've identified is that drinking ... is all about the social activity 给出明确发现, identified 与题干 found 同义、is all about 是下定性的强判定结构, 正是这句把饮酒定性为社交, 是答案落点。

【替换】 drinking for people, say, between the ages of 18 and 24 is all about the social activity ↔

It is an act of socialising.

social activity 同义改写为 act of socialising

【排除】 A) 未提及

A 项 It is the cause of many street riots. 是凭『青年喝酒』的刻板印象联想出来的负面后果，录音里既没出现 riots，也从未说饮酒导致骚乱，属于录音根本没提的内容。

B) 张冠李戴

B 项 It is a chief concern of parents. 借用了录音 a major concern to government 的 concern 一词，却把担忧的主体由 government（政府）偷换成 parents（家长），主体一换就成了张冠李戴。

借用原文：a major concern to government

C) 过度推断

C 项 It is getting worse year by year. 是从『政府很担忧』过度推断出的恶化趋势，但录音只说它是 concern、是 social activity，从未说饮酒一年比一年严重，year by year 的趋势是录音没有的推断。

18. A) They spent a week studying their own purchasing behavior.

B) They researched the impact of mobile phones on young people.

C) They analysed their family budgets over the years.

D) They conducted a thorough research on advertising.

【题目】 What does the speaker say that his students did last year?

【翻译】 说话者说他的学生去年做了什么？

A) 他们花了一周时间研究自己的购买行为。 B) 他们研究了手机对年轻人的影响。

C) 他们分析了多年来的家庭预算。 D) 他们对广告进行了彻底研究。

【答案】 A (细节题) They spent a week studying their own purchasing behavior.

【定位】 last year my students spent a week looking at their own purchasing and analysed it in detail from shopping to the relationship that they have with their retail banks and their mobile phone providers.

去年我的学生们花了一周时间审视他们自己的购买行为，并从购物到他们与零售银行、手机运营商的关系，进行了详细分析。

【信号】 last year 时间词直接对应题干。 录音里 last year my students spent a week looking at their own purchasing 的 last year 与题干 last year 逐字对应，spent a week 又与某选项的 a week 呼应，是顺时间词即可锁定的答案句。

【替换】 spent a week looking at their own purchasing ↔

They spent a week studying their own purchasing behavior.

looking at 同义为 studying, purchasing 扩为 purchasing behavior

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

B 项 They researched the impact of mobile phones on young people. 借用了录音 mobile phone providers 的 mobile phone 一词, 但原文只是说学生分析自己购买行为时涉及与手机运营商的关系, 并非研究『手机对青年的影响』, 研究对象被偷换。

借用原文: mobile phone providers

C) 原词陷阱

C 项 They analysed their family budgets over the years. 拼用了录音里的 budgets 与 years, 但原文 helped them identify just what kind of budgets they had 说的是这次活动顺带帮学生看清自己的预算, 并非『多年来分析家庭预算』, family、over the years 都是凑出来的。

借用原文: helped them identify just what kind of budgets they had

D) 原词陷阱

D 项 They conducted a thorough research on advertising. 借用了录音 how consumers are presented in advertising 的 advertising, 但广告是说话人课堂教学讨论的内容, 去年学生具体做的研究是审视自己的购买行为, 把课堂内容当成学生去年所做的研究是张冠李戴。

借用原文: how consumers are presented in advertising

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

1 Sweden was the first European country to print and use paper money, but it may soon do away with physical currencies. Banks can save a lot of money and avoid regulatory headaches by moving to a cash-free system, and they can also avoid bank robberies, theft, and dirty money.

瑞典是第一个印刷和使用纸币的欧洲国家,但它可能很快就会废除实物货币。银行通过转向无现金系统可以节省大量资金并避免监管方面的麻烦,还可以避免银行抢劫、盗窃和脏钱。

2 Claer Barrett, the editor of Financial Times Money, says the Western world is headed toward a world without physical currency. Andy Holder—the chief economist at The Bank of England—suggested that the UK move towards a government-backed digital currency. But does a cashless society really make good economic sense? "The fact that cash is being drawn out of society is less a feature of our everyday lives, than the ease of electronic payments. Is this actually making us spend more money without realizing it?"

《金融时报》Money板块的编辑Claer Barrett表示,西方世界正在走向一个没有实物货币的世界。英格兰银行首席经济学家Andy Holder建议英国转向政府支持的数字货币。但无现金社会真的具有良好的经济意义吗?"现金从社会中被抽离这一事实,与其说是我们日常生活的特征,不如说是电子支付的便利性。这实际上是否让我们在不知不觉中花了更多的钱?"

3 Barrett wanted to find out if the absence of physical currency does indeed cause a person to spend more, so she decided to conduct an experiment a few months ago. She decided that she was going to try to just use cash for two weeks to make all of her essential purchases and see what that would do to her spending. She found she did spend a lot less money because it is incredibly hard to predict how much

cash one is going to need—she was forever drawing money out of cash points. Months later, she was still finding cash stuffed in her trouser pockets and the pockets of her handbags.

Barrett想要弄清楚实物货币的缺失是否确实会导致一个人花更多的钱,所以她决定在几个月前进行一项实验。她决定尝试在两周内只使用现金来进行所有必要的购物,看看这会对她的消费产生什么影响。她发现自己确实花的钱少得多,因为很难预测自己需要多少现金——她不停地从取款机取钱。几个月后,她仍然在裤子口袋和手提包的口袋里发现塞着的现金。

4 During the experiment, Barrett took a train ride. On the way, there was an announcement that the restaurant car was not currently accepting credit cards. The train cars were filled with groans because many of the passengers were traveling without cash.

在实验期间,Barrett乘坐了一次火车。途中,有一则广播通知餐车目前不接受信用卡支付。车厢里充满了抱怨声,因为许多乘客出行时没有携带现金。

5 "It underlines just how much things have changed in the last generation," Barrett says. My parents, when they were younger, used to budget by putting money into envelopes—they'd get paid and they'd immediately separate the cash into piles and put them in envelopes, so they knew what they had to spend week by week. It was a very effective way for them to keep track of their spending.

"这恰恰说明了上一代人以来事情发生了多大的变化,"Barrett说。我的父母年轻的时候,习惯通过把钱放进信封来做预算——他们拿到工资后会立即把现金分成几堆并放进信封里,这样他们就知道每周有多少钱可以花。这对他们来说是一种非常有效的记账方式。

6 Nowadays, we're all on credit cards, we're doing online purchases, and money is kind of becoming a less physical and more imaginary type of thing that we can't get our hands around.

如今,我们都在使用信用卡,进行网上购物,钱某种程度上正在变成一种不那么实体化而更加虚拟的东西,我们无法真正掌握它。

19. A) It is helping its banks to improve efficiency.

B) It is trying hard to do away with dirty money.

C) It is the first country to use credit cards in the world.

D) It is likely to give up paper money in the near future.

【题目】 What do we learn about Sweden?

【翻译】 关于瑞典我们了解到什么?

A) 它正在帮助其银行提高效率。 B) 它正在努力消除脏钱。

C) 它是世界上第一个使用信用卡的国家。 D) 它很可能在不久的将来放弃纸币。

【答案】 D (细节题) It is likely to give up paper money in the near future.

【定位】 Sweden was the first European country to print and use paper money, but it may soon do away with physical currencies.

瑞典是欧洲第一个印制并使用纸币的国家,但它可能很快就要废弃实体货币了。

【信号】 **转折 but 后才是真意**。这句以 but 把语义拐了向：前半 the first European country to print and use paper money 是背景铺垫，转折后的 it may soon do away with physical currencies 才是录音真正要点出的关于瑞典的现状，答案落在 but 之后。

【替换】 it may soon do away with physical currencies ↔
It is likely to give up paper money in the near future.
do away with = give up, soon = near future

【排除】 A) **未提及**

录音讲银行好处时提到省钱、避监管，但没说瑞典在帮银行 improve efficiency, "提升效率"是把"省钱避麻烦"过度引申，原文未提。

B) **原词陷阱**

录音确实念到 dirty money，但那是说改用无现金系统能"避免"脏钱，并非说瑞典在"努力清除"脏钱，选项 trying hard to do away with dirty money 借这个原词制造"听到就想选"，实则答非所问。

借用原文：they can also avoid bank robberies, theft, and dirty money

C) **与原文相反**

录音说瑞典是 the first European country to print and use paper money (第一个用纸币)，选项 the first country to use credit cards 保留了 the first 这个最高级框架，却把 paper money 换成 credit cards，并把范围从 European 扩成 in the world，与原文不符。

借用原文：Sweden was the first European country to print and use paper money

-
20. A) Whether it is possible to travel without carrying any physical currency.
B) Whether it is possible to predict how much money one is going to spend.
C) Whether the absence of physical currency causes a person to spend more.
D) Whether the absence of physical currency is going to affect everyday life.

【题目】 **What did Claer Barrett want to find out with her experiment?**

【翻译】 Claer Barrett想通过她的实验弄清楚什么？

- A) 不携带任何实物货币旅行是否可能。 B) 预测一个人将要花费多少钱是否可能。
C) 缺少实物货币是否会导致一个人花费更多。 D) 缺少实物货币是否会影响日常生活。

【答案】 **C** (目的题) Whether the absence of physical currency causes a person to spend more.

【定位】 Barrett wanted to find out if the absence of physical currency does indeed cause a person to spend more, so she decided to conduct an experiment a few months ago.

巴雷特想弄清楚，没有实体货币是否真的会导致一个人花更多钱，于是几个月前她决定做一个实验。

【信号】 **find out if 后即验证目标**。录音用 wanted to find out if 直接挑明实验目的，紧跟其后的 the absence of physical currency does indeed cause a person to spend more 就是她要验证的命题，这是答案句的明确信号。

【替换】 the absence of physical currency does indeed cause a person to spend more ↔

Whether the absence of physical currency causes a person to spend more.

几乎同句，仅去掉 does indeed

【排除】 A) 答非所问

选项 travel without carrying any physical currency 虽与火车那段"很多人没带现金"沾边，但那是实验过程中的插曲，并非她想"验证"的命题，答非所问。

借用原文：many of the passengers were traveling without cash

B) 原词陷阱

录音确实念到 hard to predict how much cash one is going to need，但那是实验的"结果/发现"，不是她一开始"想验证"的命题；选项 predict how much money one is going to spend 借 predict 这个原词把发现偷换成目的。

借用原文：it is incredibly hard to predict how much cash one is going to need

D) 偷换概念

录音里 less a feature of our everyday lives 出现过 everyday life，选项 affect everyday life 借此把验证目标放大成"是否影响日常生活"，比她实际要验证的"是否让人花更多"范围大得多。

借用原文：less a feature of our everyday lives

21. A) There was no food service on the train.

B) The service on the train was not good.

C) The restaurant car accepted cash only.

D) The cash in her handbag was missing.

【题目】 What did Claer Barrett find on her train ride?

【翻译】 Claer Barrett在火车上发现了什么？

A) 火车上没有餐饮服务。 B) 火车上的服务不好。 C) 餐车只接受现金。

D) 她手提包里的现金不见了。

【答案】 C (细节题) The restaurant car accepted cash only.

【定位】 On the way, there was an announcement that the restaurant car was not currently accepting credit cards. The train cars were filled with groans because many of the passengers were traveling without cash.

途中，广播通知说餐车目前不接受信用卡。车厢里一片抱怨声，因为许多乘客出行都没带现金。

【信号】 announcement 引出关键事件。there was an announcement that 引出火车上发生的关键事件 the restaurant car was not currently accepting credit cards，后一句 because many of the passengers were traveling without cash 解释了为何引发抱怨，事件落点清晰。

【替换】 the restaurant car was not currently accepting credit cards ↔

The restaurant car accepted cash only.

不收信用卡 = 只收现金

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

录音说的是餐车 not currently accepting credit cards (只是不收卡)，并非 no food service (没有餐食服务)；餐车照常营业，只是付款方式受限，与"没有餐食"相反。

借用原文：the restaurant car was not currently accepting credit cards

B) 未提及

录音只说餐车不收信用卡、乘客抱怨，没有评价 service on the train was not good (服务好不好)；抱怨是因为没带现金付不了，不是因为服务差。

D) 张冠李戴

录音第 3 段提到她 still finding cash stuffed in her trouser pockets and the pockets of her handbags, handbag 与 cash 出现过，但说的是"手袋里还塞着现金"，并非 cash in her handbag was missing (手袋里的现金不见了)，更不在火车那段。

借用原文：she was still finding cash stuffed in her trouser pockets and the pockets of her handbags

22. A) By putting money into envelopes.

B) By drawing money week by week.

C) By limiting their day-to-day spending.

D) By refusing to buy anything on credit.

【题目】 How did people of the last generation budget their spending?

【翻译】 上一代人如何安排他们的开支预算？

A) 通过把钱放进信封里。 B) 通过每周取钱。 C) 通过限制他们的日常开支。

D) 通过拒绝赊账购买任何东西。

【答案】 A (细节题) By putting money into envelopes.

【定位】 My parents, when they were younger, used to budget by putting money into envelopes—they'd get paid and they'd immediately separate the cash into piles and put them in envelopes, so they knew what they had to spend week by week.

我父母年轻时常常这样做预算：把钱放进信封里——发工资就立刻把现金分成几摞放进信封，这样他们就知道每周该花多少。

【信号】 budget by 后即方法动作。budget by putting money into envelopes 用 by 直接点出方法动作，是这道"问方式"题的答案信号；其后 put them in envelopes 进一步坐实"装信封"这一做法。

【替换】 budget by putting money into envelopes ↔ By putting money into envelopes.

几乎原句保留

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

录音念到 they knew what they had to spend week by week, week by week 是"按周心里有数"的结果, 并非 drawing money week by week (按周取钱) 这个动作; 选项借 week by week 这个原词制造"听到就想选", 实则把方法说错了。

借用原文: so they knew what they had to spend week by week

C) 过度推断

装信封的结果是控制了花销, 但录音的方法是"放进信封", 并非直接说 limiting their day-to-day spending (限制日常开支) 这种笼统做法; 这是把具体方法过度概括成一个泛泛说法。

D) 原词陷阱

录音说上一代用信封管钱, contrast 的是 nowadays, we're all on credit cards (如今我们都刷信用卡), 但并没有说他们"拒绝任何赊账"; refusing to buy anything on credit 是借 credit 这个原词凭空安给上一代的做法。

借用原文: we're all on credit cards

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

1 Why should you consider taking a course in demography in college? You will be growing up in the generation where the baby boomers are going into retirement and dying. You will face problems in the aging of the population that have never been faced before. You will hear more and more about migration between countries, and between rural areas and cities. You need to understand as a citizen and as a taxpayer and as a voter what's really behind the arguments.

为什么你应该考虑在大学修一门人口学课程?你将在婴儿潮一代步入退休和死亡的时代成长。你将面临人口老龄化带来的前所未有的问题。你会越来越多地听到关于国家之间、农村地区与城市之间人口迁移的讨论。作为公民、纳税人和选民,你需要理解这些争论背后的真相。

2 I want to tell you about the past, present and future of the human population, so let's start with a few problems. Right now, a billion people are chronically hungry. That means they wake up hungry, they are hungry all day and they go to sleep hungry. A billion people are living in slums, not the same billion people, but there is some overlap. Living in slums means they don't have infrastructure to take the garbage away. They don't have secure water supplies to drink. Nearly a billion people are illiterate. Try to imagine your life being illiterate. You can't read the labels on the bottles in the supermarket, if you can get to a supermarket. Two thirds of those people who are illiterate are women and about 200 to 250 million women don't have access to birth control they want so that they can control their own fertility. This is not only a problem in developing countries; about half of all pregnancies globally are unintended. So those are examples of population problems.

我想告诉你们人类人口的过去、现在和未来,那么让我们从几个问题开始。现在,有十亿人长期处于饥饿状态。这意味着他们醒来时饿着,一整天都饿着,睡觉时也饿着。有十亿人生活在贫民窟,不是同一批十亿人,但有一些重叠。生活在贫民窟意味着他们没有基础设施来清运垃圾。他们没有安全的饮用水供应。近十亿人是文盲。试着想象你的生活如果不识字会是什么样。你无法阅读超市里瓶子上的标签,如果你能去超市的话。这些文盲中有三分之二是女性,大约有2亿到2.5亿女性无法获得她们想要的生育控制手段,以便她们能

够控制自己的生育能力。这不仅是发展中国家的问题;全球大约有一半的怀孕是非意愿的。所以这些都是人口问题的例子。

3 Demography gives you the tools to understand and to address these problems. It's not only the study of human population, but the populations of non-human species, including viruses, like influenza, the bacteria in your gut, plants that you eat, animals that you enjoy or that provide you with meat. Demography also includes the study of non-living objects like light bulbs and taxi cabs and buildings because these are also populations. It studies these populations in the past, present and future, using quantitative data and mathematical models as tools of analysis. I see demography as a central subject related to economics. It is the means to intervene more wisely and more effectively in the real world to improve the well being not only of yourself, important as that may be, but of people around you and of other species with whom we share the planet.

人口学为你提供了理解和解决这些问题的工具。它不仅研究人类人口,还研究非人类物种的种群,包括病毒,如流感,你肠道中的细菌,你吃的植物,你喜欢的或为你提供肉类的动物。人口学还包括对非生命物体的研究,如灯泡、出租车和建筑物,因为这些也是种群。它使用定量数据和数学模型作为分析工具,研究这些种群的过去、现在和未来。我认为人口学是与经济学相关的核心学科。它是更明智、更有效地干预现实世界的手段,不仅改善你自己的福祉,尽管这可能很重要,而且改善你周围人的福祉以及与我们共享这个星球的其他物种的福祉。

23. A) Population explosion.

B) Chronic hunger.

C) Extinction of rare species.

D) Environmental deterioration.

【题目】 What is one of the problems the speaker mentions in his talk?

【翻译】 演讲者在讲话中提到的问题之一是什么?

A) 人口爆炸。 B) 长期饥饿。 C) 珍稀物种灭绝。 D) 环境恶化。

【答案】 B (细节题) Chronic hunger.

【定位】 Right now, a billion people are chronically hungry. That means they wake up hungry, they are hungry all day and they go to sleep hungry.

现在,有十亿人长期处于饥饿之中。这意味着他们醒来时是饿的、整天都是饿的、睡觉时还是饿的。

【信号】 举例罗列问题的首项。讲者用 so let's start with a few problems 开启问题清单,紧接着 a billion people are chronically hungry 就是罗列的第一个问题,这种以 start with / a few problems 引出的并列举例,每一项都是答案候选,chronically hungry 正是其中一项。

【替换】 a billion people are chronically hungry ↔ **Chronic hunger.**

形容词短语改名词短语

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

全篇主题是人口 (population)，考生易把 Population explosion. (人口爆炸) 当成必然提到的问题，但录音从未说人口爆炸，讲的是 aging of the population (人口老龄化) 和具体困境，A 属听到 population 就想选的原词陷阱。

借用原文：the aging of the population

C) 原词陷阱

Extinction of rare species. (珍稀物种灭绝) 里 species 在第三段确实念到，但那是讲 demography 也研究非人类物种，并非把物种灭绝列为问题；C 盗用 species 一词张冠李戴。

借用原文：the populations of non-human species

D) 未提及

Environmental deterioration. (环境恶化) 是谈人口最容易联想到的问题，很合常识，但录音列举的问题是饥饿、贫民窟、文盲、意外怀孕，从未提环境恶化，属于凭常识脑补的未提及项。

-
24. A) They contribute to overpopulation.
B) About half of them are unintended.
C) They have been brought under control.
D) The majority of them tend to end halfway.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about pregnancies?

【翻译】 演讲者关于怀孕说了什么？

- A) 它们导致人口过剩。 B) 约一半是意外怀孕。 C) 它们已得到控制。
D) 大多数往往会中途结束。

【答案】 B (细节题) About half of them are unintended.

【定位】 This is not only a problem in developing countries; about half of all pregnancies globally are unintended.

这不仅仅是发展中国家的问题；全球大约一半的怀孕都是意外（非计划内）的。

【信号】 锚词 pregnancies 直接出现。 答案句直接念出题目锚词 about half of all pregnancies globally are unintended，且带量化词 about half，正是预读时预备要记的比例数字，听到 pregnancies 配 half 即可锁定。

【替换】 about half of all pregnancies globally are unintended ↔ **About half of them are unintended.**
近乎同形 + 代词替换

【排除】 A) 过度推断

They contribute to overpopulation. 把意外怀孕推向导致人口过剩，是常识联想；录音只说一半怀孕是意外，从未说怀孕导致人口过剩，且 overpopulation 一词录音也没出现，属脑补的因果。

C) 与原文相反

录音明说 This is not only a problem in developing countries, 意思是问题没被局限、没被解决；They have been brought under control. (已被控制) 与之相反，录音传达的恰是问题仍普遍存在。

借用原文：This is not only a problem in developing countries

D) 偷换概念

The majority of them tend to end halfway. 把 half (一半) 偷换成 majority (大多数)，又把 unintended (意外) 换成 end halfway (半途结束)，数字和论断都被改，录音没有半途结束这一说。

-
25. A) It is essential to the wellbeing of all species on earth.
B) It is becoming a subject of interdisciplinary research.
C) It is neglected in many of the developing countries.
D) It is beginning to attract postgraduates' attention.

【题目】 How does the speaker view the study of the populations?

【翻译】 演讲者如何看待人口研究？

- A) 它对地球上所有物种的福祉至关重要。 B) 它正成为跨学科研究的课题。
C) 它在许多发展中国家被忽视。 D) 它开始吸引研究生的关注。

【答案】 A (态度观点题) It is essential to the wellbeing of all species on earth.

【定位】 It is the means to intervene more wisely and more effectively in the real world to improve the well being not only of yourself, important as that may be, but of people around you and of other species with whom we share the planet.

它(人口学)是更明智、更有效地干预现实世界的手段，用以增进福祉——不只是你自己的福祉(尽管那也很重要)，还有你周围人的福祉，以及与我们共享这颗星球的其他物种的福祉。

【信号】 结尾总结定性句。 讲者在末段以 I see demography as a central subject 起评，再用 to improve the well being ... of other species with whom we share the planet 收束，这种 I see ... as / the means to 的总结定性正是态度题的答案落点。

【替换】improve the well being not only of yourself ... but of people around you and of other species with whom we share the planet

↔ It is essential to the wellbeing of all species on earth.

列举范围概括为 all species

I see demography as a central subject ↔ It is essential

central 与 essential 同义定性

【排除】B) 原词陷阱

It is becoming a subject of interdisciplinary research. 借录音里 demography is ... related to economics 的跨学科气息编出 interdisciplinary research, 但讲者只说它与经济学相关, 从未说它正成为一门跨学科研究的对象, 是原词联想的拼凑。

借用原文: a central subject related to economics

C) 张冠李戴

developing countries 在第二段确实念到 (not only a problem in developing countries), 但那是讲意外怀孕, 不是讲人口研究被忽视; neglected in many of the developing countries 把该地点词挪来安到研究头上, 张冠李戴。

借用原文: not only a problem in developing countries

D) 偷换概念

录音开头讲 taking a course in demography in college, 是劝大学生选修; It is beginning to attract postgraduates' attention. 把 college 学生悄悄换成 postgraduates (研究生), 且讲者问的是看法而非谁在关注, 属偷换加未提及。

借用原文: taking a course in demography in college

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

20 句真题句逐层精讲

下列真题句各有独立的句子解析页——中文翻译、结构树逐层拆解、成分与时态、考点讲解与真题高频词。点击句子进入完整解析。

In fact, 73% people interviewed put their relationship with colleagues as the key factor contributing to happiness at work, which is a very high percentage.

第2段, 第3句

“数据陈述 + which引导评价从句”是写作和阅读中极为常见的地道句式, 具有很高的迁移价值。

First of all, small is beautiful.

第8段，第3句

主系表结构是常见句式，但本句用形容词作名词主语的用法在考试中相对少见，且句子过于简短，作为典型例句的代表性一般，迁移价值有限。

The researchers concluded that this is probably due to a better work-life balance.

第10段，第2句

"及物动词 + that 宾语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,研究类文本常用此结构陈述结论。主句为一般过去时、从句为一般现在时的搭配也很典型,学习后可广泛迁移

They can take on more than one job.

第4题，D

简单句的主谓宾结构加情态动词是四六级和考研阅读中的常见基础句式，学习后可迁移到大量类似句子。但因过于基础、无从句或复杂修饰，不属于真题中需要重点攻坚的典型难句，代表性中等。

Can you tell us how you first became interested in this subject matter?

第1段，第2句

本句使用情态动词构成疑问句、带双宾语的谓语动词 "tell"、以及宾语从句,这些都是四六级和考研真题中的常见句式。宾语从句由连接副词 "how" 引导且采用陈述语序,是间接疑问的典型结构,在考试阅读和写作中频繁出现,掌握后迁移价值较高。

M: It is clear now that it's a matter of time before the entire European coastline disappears under water.

第4段，第1句

本句成分丰富且包含多个典型易错点。主句的形式主语结构是重要考点,需要识别 "It" 不是实义主语;主语从句内部是主系表结构,表语 "a matter of time" 后面接时间状语从句,容易被误认为是表语的一部分;时间状语从句中 "disappears" 是不及物动词,"under water" 是地点状语而非宾语补语。这些成分划分细节都是常见易错点,作为练习句能有效训练形式主语识别、从句归属判断和状语与补语区分等关键技能。

In the images, you see all kinds of possible defense constructions to hold back the Romans, Germans, Vikings, and now nature as enemy number one.

第6段，第3句

本句覆盖主语、谓语、宾语、地点状语、后置定语（不定式短语）五种成分，其中不定式作后置定语是值得练习的知识点，适合作为区分定语与目的状语的练习句；但成分间无易错点（如形式主语、双宾语、宾补等），整体训练价值中等偏下。

People cannot get around without using boats.

第8题，B

"情态动词 + 动词原形 + 介词短语状语" 是考试中常见的基础句式，"without doing" 结构也是高频考点，具有一定代表性；但作为简单句缺乏复杂从句，典型性中等

Consequently, before going into any stressful situation, focus only on what you want to have happen.

第2段，第6句

祈使句 + 宾语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，尤其是建议类、论证类文本。what 引导的名词性从句是高频考点，want 后跟不定式也是典型搭配。句首副词和时间状语的位置也符合书面语规范。掌握本句结构后，可迁移到大量类似句式，典型性较高。

Thinking has the same effect on the nervous system as doing.

第10题，D

本句包含动名词作主语、及物动词作谓语、名词短语作宾语、多个定语修饰同一名词等成分，成分种类较丰富。特别是 as doing 这种比较结构作定语的用法，以及动名词 Thinking 和 doing 的识别，对初学者有一定训练价值。

The bottom line here is the more fiber you eat, perhaps, a lower level of hormone in your body, and therefore, a lower lifetime risk of developing breast cancer.

第4段，第2句

"the more ... the more" 比较结构在考试中常见，且本句展示了比较结构嵌入表语、与并列成分配合的用法，具有一定代表性。主系表结构配复杂表语也是常考句式。掌握后可迁移到类似的比较句和复杂表语句。

That's why women are told to eat 25 grams of fiber a day-men even more.

第4段，第4句

That is why引导表语从句的结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,用于说明原因。被动语态加不定式作宾补(be told to do)也是常考结构。这类因果说明句在说明文和议论文中大量出现,学生掌握后可以迁移到很多类似句子的理解中,具有较强的代表性和实用性。

So recently I've looked at young people's drinking and it's obviously a major concern to government at the moment.

第1段，第2句

并列句是四六级和考研真题中的常见句式，本句用 "and" 连接两个主句的结构具有一定代表性。第一个主句的现在完成时 + 动名词宾语也是典型搭配。但句子整体较短、无从句嵌套，与真题中常见的复杂长句相比，典型性中等——它是基础并列句的标准范例，但不代表难度较高的真题句式。

Markets always change faster than marketing, so we have to look at what consumers are doing.

第3段，第2句

并列句 + 宾语从句的组合在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，"so" 引导因果关系、"what" 引导宾语从句都是高频句式。比较状语的省略（"faster than marketing"）也是常考结构。掌握本句的分析方法可以迁移到大量类似真题句。

Sweden was the first European country to print and use paper money, but it may soon do away with physical currencies.

第1段，第1句

并列复合句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,"but"连接的转折结构尤其常见,本句同时展示了历史陈述与未来预测的对比,是典型的对比论证句式,掌握后可迁移到大量类似语境

Andy Holder—the chief economist at The Bank of England—suggested that the UK move towards a government-backed digital currency.

第2段，第2句

suggest that 引导宾语从句并在从句中使用虚拟语气(省略 should),是四六级和考研中常考的句式;主语带同位语的结构也较为常见;掌握这种结构后,可以迁移到 recommend、require、insist 等动词引导的类似从句,复用性较高。

Barrett wanted to find out if the absence of physical currency does indeed cause a person to spend more, so she decided to conduct an experiment a few months ago.

第3段，第1句

并列主句加宾语从句的结构在四六级和考研真题中非常常见，so 引导的因果并列句、if 引导的宾语从句（表示“是否”）、以及 cause sb to do sth 的宾补结构都是高频句式，掌握后可大量复用。

It is trying hard to do away with dirty money.

第19题，B

主谓宾结构加程度状语，是英语句子的常见基本句式。不定式作宾语也是考试中频繁出现的结构（如 want to、try to 等固定搭配），具有一定典型性。但整体过于简单，缺乏复杂句式特征，代表性中等。

It is likely to give up paper money in the near future.

第19题，D

"It is + 形容词 + to do" 是四六级和考研中高频出现的典型句式，掌握后可以大量复用到阅读理解和写作中，具有较强的代表性。

It is the means to intervene more wisely and more effectively in the real world to improve the well being not only of yourself, important as that may be, but of people around you and of other species with whom we share the planet.

第3段，第6句

本句成分丰富，涵盖主系表结构、不定式短语作定语、"not only...but..." 并列结构、插入的让步状语从句(倒装)、限制性定语从句(介词 + 关系代词)等多种常见结构，且存在多个易错点：如何识别插入成分、如何划分并列结构的边界、定语从句中 "with whom" 的作用、不定式短语的归属等，非常适合作为成分划分的综合练习句。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本卷出现的 242 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。

fiber

B2

n. 纤维

本卷14次·真题 16句

consumer

B1

n. 消费者

本卷12次·真题 165句

cash

A2

n. 现金

本卷9次·真题 18句

behavior

B1

n. 行为

本卷8次·真题 171句

risk

A2

n. 风险

本卷7次·真题 167句

factor

B1

n. 因素

本卷7次·真题 108句

physical

B1

adj. 身体的

本卷7次·真题 91句

currency

B2

n. 货币

本卷7次·真题 20句

image

A2

n. 形象, 印象

本卷6次·真题 57句

drinking

A1

n. 饮酒

本卷6次·真题 12句

reduce

B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本卷5次·真题 138句

diet

A2

n. 日常饮食

本卷5次·真题 82句

conduct

B2

v. 组织并实施

本卷5次·真题 59句

trial

B2

n. 审判, 审讯

本卷5次·真题 21句

lawyer

B1

n. 律师

本卷5次·真题 18句

less

A1

det. 较少的

本卷4次·真题 273句

employee A2

n. 雇员, 员工

本卷4次·真题 190 句

actually A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本卷4次·真题 182 句

system A2

n. 系统

本卷4次·真题 176 句

species B2

n. 物种

本卷4次·真题 136 句

project A2

n. 项目

本卷4次·真题 116 句

billion B1

num. 十亿 (1,000,000,000)

本卷4次·真题 74 句

advertising B1

n. 广告业

本卷4次·真题 72 句

credit B1

n. 赊购, 赊账

本卷4次·真题 54 句

track A2

n. 小路

本卷4次·真题 48 句

spending A2

n. 开支

本卷4次·真题 41 句

budget B1

n. 预算

本卷4次·真题 37 句

lower A2

adj. 较低的; 下方的

本卷4次·真题 26 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本卷3次·真题 568 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本卷3次·真题 244 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本卷3次·真题 200 句

online A2

adj. 在线的

本卷3次·真题 139 句

finding B2

n. 调查结果

本卷3次·真题 121 句

mental B1

adj. 精神的

本卷3次·真题 120 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本卷3次·真题 108 句

generation B2

n. 一代人

本卷3次·真题 60 句

absence B1

n. 缺席

本卷3次·真题 42 句

currently B1

adv. 目前, 当前

本卷3次·真题 42 句

indeed B1

adv. 确实, 的确 (强调肯定)

本卷3次·真题 37 句

eating A1

n. 吃

本卷3次·真题 22 句

unhappy A2

adj. 不快乐的

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

effect A2

n. 影响

本卷2次·真题 191 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本卷2次·真题 185 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本卷2次·真题 170 句

relationship B1

n. 关系

本卷2次·真题 168 句

climate B1

n. 气候

本卷2次·真题 160 句

positive B1

adj. 积极的

本卷2次·真题 144 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本卷2次·真题 98 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本卷2次·真题 88 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本卷2次·真题 87 句

colleague B1

n. 同事

本卷2次·真题 84 句

professional B1

adj. 专业的

本卷2次·真题 82 句

contribute B1

v. 捐献

本卷2次·真题 79 句

recently A2

adv. 最近

本卷2次·真题 76 句

identify B1

v. 识别

本卷2次·真题 75 句

organization B1

n. 组织

本卷2次·真题 73 句

current B1

adj. 现在的

本卷2次·真题 72 句

attract B1

v. 吸引 (注意力、兴趣)

本卷2次·真题 67 句

earn A2

v. 赚得, 挣得 (金钱)

本卷2次·真题 64 句

essential B1

adj. 必不可少的

本卷2次·真题 55 句

purchase B1

v. 购买

本卷2次·真题 55 句

happiness A2

n. 幸福

本卷2次·真题 53 句

operate B1

v. 运转

本卷2次·真题 52 句

argument B1

n. 争论

本卷2次·真题 51 句

majority B2

n. 大多数, 大部分

本卷2次·真题 51 句

balance B1

n. 平衡

本卷2次·真题 49 句

marketing B1

n. 营销

本卷2次·真题 45 句

flood B1

n. 洪水

本卷2次·真题 44 句

interested A1

adj. 感兴趣的

本卷2次·真题 41 句

teen A2

n. 青少年

本卷2次·真题 41 句

perspective B2

n. 观点

本卷2次·真题 38 句

disaster B1

n. 灾难

本卷2次·真题 35 句

entire B1

adj. 整个的

本卷2次·真题 34 句

contract B2

n. 合同

本卷2次·真题 30 句

competitive B2

adj. 竞争的

本卷2次·真题 28 句

salary B1

n. 薪水, 工资 (通常指按月发放的固定报酬)

本卷2次·真题 27 句

numerous B2

adj. 众多的, 许多的

本卷2次·真题 25 句

chief B1

n. 首领

本卷2次·真题 23 句

disappear A2

v. 消失; 不见

本卷2次·真题 23 句

mobile B1

adj. 可移动的

本卷2次·真题 22 句

anticipate B2

v. 预料, 预期 (某事将发生)

本卷2次·真题 21 句

percentage B1

n. 百分比, 百分率

本卷2次·真题 21 句

involved B1

adj. 参与的

本卷2次·真题 20 句

wooden A2

adj. 木制的, 木头的

本卷2次·真题 19 句

catastrophe C1

n. 灾难

本卷2次·真题 13 句

stressful B1

adj. 压力大的

本卷2次·真题 13 句

adolescence B2

n. 青春期

本卷2次·真题 11 句

surprisingly B1

adv. 令人惊讶地

本卷2次·真题 10 句

supportive B2

adj. 给予支持的

本卷2次·真题 8 句

unintended B2

adj. 非故意的

本卷2次·真题 8 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本卷1次·真题 363 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本卷1次·真题 228 句

data B1

n. 数据

本卷1次·真题 181 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本卷1次·真题 167 句

economic B2

adj. 经济的

本卷1次·真题 167 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本卷1次·真题 142 句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本卷1次·真题 134 句

negative B1

adj. 否定的

本卷1次·真题 132 句

base A2

n. 基础

本卷1次·真题 126 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本卷1次·真题 126 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本卷1次·真题 120 句

resource B1

n. 资源

本卷1次·真题 119 句

affect B1

v. 影响

本卷1次·真题 116 句

access B1

n. 进入

本卷1次·真题 101 句

medium B1

adj. 中等的

本卷1次·真题 98 句

performance B1

n. 表演

本卷1次·真题 98 句

case A2

n. 情况

本卷1次·真题 97 句

effective B1

adj. 有效的, 起作用的

本卷1次·真题 94 句

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

evidence B1

n. 证据

本卷1次·真题 87 句

type A2

n. 类型

本卷1次·真题 84 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本卷1次·真题 82 句

financial B2

adj. 财政的

本卷1次·真题 79 句

increasingly B2

adv. 越来越;日益;不断增加地

本卷1次·真题 78 句

region B1

n. 地区

本卷1次·真题 78 句

digital B1

adj. 数字的

本卷1次·真题 72 句

due B1

adj. 预期的

本卷1次·真题 70 句

responsibility B1

n. 责任

本卷1次·真题 69 句

enable B1

v. 使能够

本卷1次·真题 68 句

thinking A2

n. 思考

本卷1次·真题 68 句

wrong A2

adj. 错误的

本卷1次·真题 66 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

occur B1

v. 发生, 出现

本卷1次·真题 62 句

generally B1

adv. 通常, 一般地

本卷1次·真题 60 句

media B1

n. 大众传播媒介 (报刊、电视、广播、互联...

本卷1次·真题 58 句

particularly B2

adv. 尤其, 特别 (强调某事物)

本卷1次·真题 57 句

feature B1

n. 特征

本卷1次·真题 55 句

reveal B2

v. 揭示

本卷1次·真题 54 句

unique B2

adj. 独特的

本卷1次·真题 54 句

link A2

n. 联系

本卷1次·真题 53 句

mainly B1

adv. 主要地

本卷1次·真题 53 句

label B1

n. 标签

本卷1次·真题 52 句

respond B1

v. 回答, 答复

本卷1次·真题 52 句

senior B1

adj. 级别高的

本卷1次·真题 52 句

limit B1

n. 限度

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

analysis B2

n. 分析

本卷1次·真题 49 句

athlete B1

n. 运动员

本卷1次·真题 49 句

observe B2

v. 观察;注意到

本卷1次·真题 48 句

being B1

n. 存在

本卷1次·真题 46 句

detail B1

n. 细节

本卷1次·真题 46 句

demonstrate B2

v. 证明

本卷1次·真题 45 句

represent B1

v. 代表

本卷1次·真题 45 句

achievement B1

n. 成就

本卷1次·真题 44 句

staff B1

n. 全体员工

本卷1次·真题 44 句

certainly A2

adv. 当然

本卷1次·真题 43 句

completely B1

adv. 完全地

本卷1次·真题 43 句

effectively B2

adv. 有效地

本卷1次·真题 43 句

electronic B1

adj. 电子的

本卷1次·真题 43 句

wellbeing B2

n. 幸福;安康

本卷1次·真题 43 句

establish B2

v. 建立, 创立 (组织、机构、关系等)

本卷1次·真题 42 句

female A2

adj. 女性的

本卷1次·真题 42 句

recognize B1

v. 认出

本卷1次·真题 42 句

citizen B1

n. 公民

本卷1次·真题 41 句

extinction B2

n. 灭绝

本卷1次·真题 41 句

function

B1

n. 功能

本卷1次·真题 40 句

related

B1

adj. 相关的

本卷1次·真题 39 句

retail

B2

n. 零售

本卷1次·真题 37 句

central

B1

adj. 主要的

本卷1次·真题 36 句

means

A2

n. 方法

本卷1次·真题 35 句

recover

B1

v. 恢复健康

本卷1次·真题 35 句

rural

B1

adj. 乡村的, 农村的

本卷1次·真题 35 句

site

A2

n. 地点

本卷1次·真题 34 句

efficiency

B2

n. 效率

本卷1次·真题 33 句

motivate

B2

v. 激励

本卷1次·真题 33 句

consume

B2

v. 消耗, 耗费 (燃料、能源、时间等)

本卷1次·真题 31 句

court

A2

n. 法院

本卷1次·真题 31 句

explanation

B1

n. 解释

本卷1次·真题 31 句

recognition

B2

n. 认可

本卷1次·真题 31 句

assess

B2

v. 评估

本卷1次·真题 30 句

conclude

B2

v. 断定;推断出

本卷1次·真题 30 句

press A2

v. 按, 压

本卷1次·真题 30 句

proportion B2

n. 部分

本卷1次·真题 30 句

spot A2

n. 地点

本卷1次·真题 30 句

complicated B2

adj. 复杂的

本卷1次·真题 29 句

preference B2

n. 偏爱

本卷1次·真题 29 句

working A2

adj. 有工作的

本卷1次·真题 29 句

collection B1

n. 收集物

本卷1次·真题 28 句

therefore B1

adv. 因此, 所以

本卷1次·真题 28 句

designer B1

n. 设计师

本卷1次·真题 27 句

economist B2

n. 经济学家

本卷1次·真题 27 句

judge B1

v. 判断, 评判

本卷1次·真题 26 句

editor B1

n. 编辑

本卷1次·真题 25 句

rare B1

adj. 稀有的

本卷1次·真题 25 句

muscle A2

n. 肌肉

本卷1次·真题 24 句

payment B1

n. 支付

本卷1次·真题 24 句

provider B2

n. 供应者

本卷1次·真题 24 句

differently A2

adv. 不同地

本卷1次·真题 23 句

setting B1

n. 环境

本卷1次·真题 22 句

intervene C1

v. 干预, 介入 (以影响结果)

本卷1次·真题 21 句

preparation B1

n. 准备

本卷1次·真题 21 句

virus B1

n. 病毒 (引起疾病的微生物)

本卷1次·真题 21 句

impression B1

n. 印象

本卷1次·真题 20 句

secure B2

adj. 安全的

本卷1次·真题 20 句

stuff A2

n. 东西

本卷1次·真题 20 句

threaten B1

v. 威胁, 恐吓

本卷1次·真题 20 句

bacterium B2

n. 细菌

本卷1次·真题 19 句

economics B2

n. 经济学

本卷1次·真题 19 句

obviously B1

adv. 显然, 明显地

本卷1次·真题 19 句

retirement B2

n. 退休

本卷1次·真题 19 句

witness B2

n. 目击者

本卷1次·真题 19 句

investigate B2

v. 调查

本卷1次·真题 18 句

seriously B1

adv. 严肃地

本卷1次·真题 18 句

aging B2

n. 变老;老化

本卷1次·真题 17句

infrastructure C1

n. 基础设施

本卷1次·真题 17句

definitely B1

adv. 肯定地

本卷1次·真题 16句

lifetime B1

n. 一生, 终生

本卷1次·真题 16句

neglect B2

v. 忽视;疏忽

本卷1次·真题 16句

ease B1

n. 容易

本卷1次·真题 15句

incredibly B2

adv. 极其, 非常 (表示程度)

本卷1次·真题 15句

taxpayer B2

n. 纳税人

本卷1次·真题 15句

undergraduate B2

n. 大学本科生

本卷1次·真题 15句

worst A2

adj. 最坏的

本卷1次·真题 15句

grain B1

n. 谷物;粮食

本卷1次·真题 14句

nowadays B1

adv. 现在

本卷1次·真题 14句

syndrome C1

n. 综合征

本卷1次·真题 14句

globally B2

adv. 全球地

本卷1次·真题 13句

forever A2

adv. 永远

本卷1次·真题 12句

suspect B1

v. 怀疑

本卷1次·真题 12句

adulthood B2

n. 成年期

本卷1次·真题 11句

bulb B1

n. 灯泡

本卷1次·真题 11句

construction B1

n. 建造

本卷1次·真题 11句

irrelevant B2

adj. 无关紧要的

本卷1次·真题 11句

migration B2

n. 迁移

本卷1次·真题 11句

missing A2

adj. 找不到的

本卷1次·真题 11句

specialist B2

n. 专家

本卷1次·真题 11句

victim B1

n. 受害者

本卷1次·真题 11句

circulation B2

n. 循环

本卷1次·真题 10句

enjoyable B1

adj. 令人愉快的

本卷1次·真题 10句

hazard B2

n. 危险

本卷1次·真题 10句

mathematical B2

adj. 数学的

本卷1次·真题 10句

pile B1

n. 堆

本卷1次·真题 10句

skilled B1

adj. 熟练的

本卷1次·真题 10句

consequently B2

adv. 因此, 所以

本卷1次·真题 9句

gram B1

n. 克 (重量单位)

本卷1次·真题 9句

intake B2

n. 摄入量

本卷1次·真题8句

moving A2

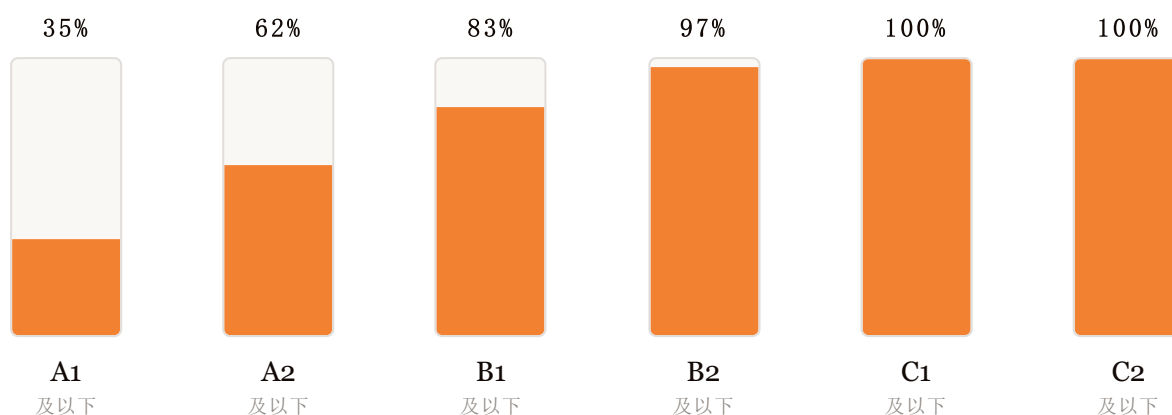
adj. 令人感动的

本卷1次·真题8句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全卷录音原文 733 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 **733** 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 19 个·约 3%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）· 数据为全卷录音原文去重词 733 个· 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

733

B2 以上难词

3%

B1 及以下覆盖

83%

英语六级 2017年6月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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