

2017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2017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(2017-12) • 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 W: You are going to give a short speech of thanks for the speaker this evening, aren't you, Bill?

W: Bill,你今晚要为演讲者做一个简短的致谢发言,是吧?

2 M: Yes.

M: 是的。

3 W: You don't sound very enthusiastic. It's not that bad, is it?

W: 你听起来不太热情啊。没那么糟吧?

4 M: No. I don't mind, really. But I can never forget the first speech of thanks I did.

M: 不是。我真不介意。只是我永远忘不了我第一次做致谢发言的经历。

5 W: Why? What happened?

W: 为什么?发生什么了?

6 M: Well, I was in my early twenties. I joined the local history society.

M: 嗯,那时我二十出头,加入了当地的历史学会。

7 W: Yes...

W: 嗯.....

8 M: Anyway, I went along to a lecture by a Miss Bligh.

M: 总之,我去听了一位Bligh小姐的讲座。

9 W: Oh. Do go on.

W: 哦,继续说。

10 M: She was going to talk with slides about our town in the mid-18th century. She'd just published a book on the subject which was reckoned to be quite good. So I went along. When I arrived, the secretary asked me if I could give the speech of thanks. Rather stupidly, I said yes.

M: 她要用幻灯片讲我们镇18世纪中叶的历史。她刚出版了一本关于这个主题的书,据说相当不错。所以我就去了。我到的时候,秘书问我能不能做致谢发言。我相当愚蠢地答应了。

11 W: We've all done it.

W: 我们都干过这种事。

12 M: Anyway, from that point on, I was scared. What should I say? I decided to make notes during the lecture, and refer to interesting parts and thank her on behalf of the society. In fact, by the time Miss Bligh stood up to talk, I was feeling much better. But she was so nervous that she kept forgetting what to say, and she spoke almost in a whisper. People at the back kept calling out "We can't hear." It was embarrassing.

M: 总之,从那一刻起,我就紧张了。我该说什么呢?我决定在讲座期间做笔记,提到有趣的部分,代表学会感谢她。事实上,当Bligh小姐站起来讲话时,我感觉好多了。但她太紧张了,老是忘词,而且说话声音几乎像耳语一样小。后排的人不停地喊"我们听不见"。真是尴尬。

13 W: I can imagine it.

W: 我能想象。

14 M: At least the slides were good, that is, until the bulb in the projector blew. And she had to finish her talk with no illustrations.

M: 至少幻灯片不错,也就是说,直到投影仪的灯泡烧了。她不得不在没有插图的情况下完成她的讲座。

15 W: So what did you say in your speech of thanks?

W: 那你在致谢发言里说了什么?

16 M: What can you say? You have to be polite. I mentioned the interesting facts, referred to the excellent slides, and then finished up by saying "We'd all like to thank Miss Bligh for blowing us her slides."

M: 你能说什么呢?你必须礼貌。我提到了有趣的事实,提到了精彩的幻灯片,然后结束时说"我们都要感谢Bligh小姐给我们吹她的幻灯片"。

17 W: Oh, no.

W: 哦,不会吧。

18 M: I felt terrible. I tried to apologize, not very successfully.

M: 我感觉糟透了。我试图道歉,但不太成功。

19 W: And the speech of thanks this evening?

W: 那今晚的致谢发言呢?

20 M: I'll write down exactly what I'm going to say and read it carefully.

M: 我会把我要说的话一字不差地写下来,然后仔细读出来。

1. A) Say a few words to thank the speaker.

B) Introduce the speaker to the audience.

C) Give a lecture on the history of the town.

D) Host a talk on how to give a good speech.

【题目】 What is the man asked to do this evening?

【翻译】 这位男士今晚被要求做什么?

- A) 说几句话感谢演讲者。 B) 向听众介绍演讲者。 C) 做一场关于该镇历史的讲座。
D) 主持一场关于如何做好演讲的讲座。

【答案】 A (细节题) Say a few words to thank the speaker.

【定位】 You are going to give a short speech of thanks for the speaker this evening, aren't you, Bill?

你今晚要为发言人做一个简短的致谢发言, 对吧, Bill?

【信号】 对话开篇的直接交代+男方确认。 答案句是女方开场的交代 give a short speech of thanks for the speaker this evening, 紧接男方在 Yes. 中确认, '一问一答得到肯定'就是答案信号。

【替换】 give a short speech of thanks for the speaker ↔ **Say a few words to thank the speaker**

致谢发言=说几句感谢的话

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

Introduce the speaker to the audience. 借用了录音里反复出现的 speaker 一词, 但男方是要'感谢'发言人, 不是'介绍'发言人, 动作完全不同, 听到 speaker 就选 B 会中招。

借用原文: speech of thanks for the speaker

C) 张冠李戴

Give a lecture on the history of the town. 拼接了录音后文的 our town in the mid-18th century 等历史话题词, 但讲本镇历史的是 Miss Bligh, 不是男方今晚的任务, 属张冠李戴式的原词陷阱。

借用原文: our town in the mid-18th century

D) 未提及

Host a talk on how to give a good speech. 用了 talk、speech 这些原词, 但录音从没说男方要'主持一场关于如何演讲的讲座', 是凭原词无中生有。

借用原文: short speech of thanks

2. A) He was the founder of the local history society.
B) He has worked with Miss Bligh for 20 years.
C) He has published a book on public speaking.
D) He joined the local history society when young.

【题目】 What do we learn about the man?

【翻译】 关于这位男士我们了解到什么？

- A) 他是当地历史学会的创始人。 B) 他与Miss Bligh共事了20年。
C) 他出版过一本关于公开演讲的书。 D) 他年轻时加入了当地历史学会。

【答案】 D (细节题) He joined the local history society when young.

【定位】 Well, I was in my early twenties. I joined the local history society.

嗯，那时我二十出头。我加入了本地历史协会。

【信号】 被问者回忆往事时的自述动作句。 答案句是男方回忆经历时的自述 I was in my early twenties. I joined the local history society., 年龄状语 in my early twenties 与动作 joined 一并出现，是承载身份信息的关键句。

【替换】 I was in my early twenties. I joined the local history society. ↔

He joined the local history society when young

二十出头=年轻时

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

He was the founder of the local history society. 用了原词 local history society，但录音说他是 joined (加入)，不是 founder (创办)，把'加入'偷换成'创办'，听到组织名就选会错。

借用原文：I joined the local history society

B) 未提及

He has worked with Miss Bligh for 20 years. 用了后文出现的 Miss Bligh 这个人名，并凭空造出 20 年共事；录音里他与 Miss Bligh 只是一次讲座上的偶遇，从无共事，是数字+人名的双重原词陷阱。

借用原文：a lecture by a Miss Bligh

C) 张冠李戴

He has published a book on public speaking. 借用了 She'd just published a book，但出书的是 Miss Bligh、且写的是本镇历史不是演讲，把她的事安到男方头上，是张冠李戴。

借用原文：She'd just published a book on the subject

3. A) She was obviously better at talking than writing.
B) She had a good knowledge of the town's history.
C) Her speech was so funny as to amuse the audience.
D) Her ancestors came to the town in the 18th century.

【题目】 What does the man say about Miss Bligh?

【翻译】 这位男士对Miss Bligh有何评价?

- A) 她显然更擅长讲话而非写作。 B) 她对该镇的历史了解颇深。
C) 她的演讲非常有趣，逗乐了听众。 D) 她的祖先在18世纪来到该镇。

【答案】 B (细节题) She had a good knowledge of the town's history.

【定位】 She'd just published a book on the subject which was reckoned to be quite good.

她刚就这个主题出了一本书，这本书被认为相当不错。

【信号】 谈及某人时的事实陈述句。 答案句是男方介绍 Miss Bligh 时的事实 She was going to talk with slides about our town in the mid-18th century. She'd just published a book on the subject——她讲本镇历史、且就此出过书，正面陈述她在本镇历史上的造诣。

【替换】 talk with slides about our town in the mid-18th century ↔

had a good knowledge of the town's history

讲本镇18世纪+出书=懂本镇历史

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

She was obviously better at talking than writing. 暗示她口才胜过写作，但录音说她 so nervous that she kept forgetting what to say, and she spoke almost in a whisper ——讲得磕磕巴巴、声音小到听不见，恰恰说明她不擅长talking，与选项相反。

借用原文：she kept forgetting what to say, and she spoke almost in a whisper

C) 偷换概念

Her speech was so funny as to amuse the audience. 套用了录音的尴尬氛围，但 It was embarrassing. 说的是令人尴尬、不是逗乐观众，funny (搞笑) 与 embarrassing (尴尬) 含义相反。

借用原文：It was embarrassing.

D) 原词陷阱

Her ancestors came to the town in the 18th century. 借了录音里真念过的 mid-18th century，但那个世纪是她讲座的'主题年代'，不是她祖先迁来的时间，录音从没提她的 ancestors，是典型数字原词陷阱。

借用原文：our town in the mid-18th century

4. A) He read exactly what was written in his notes.
B) He kept forgetting what he was going to say.
C) He made an embarrassing remark.
D) He was too nervous to speak up

【题目】 What does the man say about the first time he gave a speech of thanks?

【翻译】 这位男士对自己第一次致感谢辞有何评价?

- A) 他完全照着笔记上写的内容念。 B) 他不断忘记自己要说什么。
C) 他说了一句令人尴尬的话。 D) 他太紧张以至于说不出话来。

【答案】 C (细节题) He made an embarrassing remark.

【定位】 I mentioned the interesting facts, referred to the excellent slides, and then finished up by saying "We'd all like to thank Miss Bligh for blowing us her slides."

我提到了那些有趣的事实,谈到了精彩的幻灯片,最后以一句"我们都想感谢 Miss Bligh 为我们炸掉了她的幻灯片"作结。

【信号】 他自述致谢词时的口误+随后认错。答案句是他复述自己致谢词 We'd all like to thank Miss Bligh for blowing us her slides. (把 showing 说成 blowing), 紧接 I felt terrible. I tried to apologize——'说完就觉得糟糕、要道歉'这一反应是认定他说错话的信号。

【替换】 thank Miss Bligh for blowing us her slides ↔ He made an embarrassing remark

口误说成blowing=令人尴尬的话

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

He read exactly what was written in his notes. 拼了录音里的 notes、read, 但 I'll write down exactly what I'm going to say and read it carefully. 说的是'今晚'要照稿念, 不是'第一次'; 第一次他只是 make notes during the lecture 记笔记, 并未照稿念, 把今晚的做法错安到第一次。

借用原文: I'll write down exactly what I'm going to say and read it carefully.

B) 张冠李戴

He kept forgetting what he was going to say. 借用 she kept forgetting what to say, 但忘词的是 Miss Bligh (She), 不是男方 (He), 把她的窘况安到他头上, 是典型张冠李戴。

借用原文: she kept forgetting what to say

D) 张冠李戴

He was too nervous to speak up 借了 she was so nervous 与 spoke almost in a whisper, 但'太紧张、声音小到说不响'的是 Miss Bligh, 男方反而 by the time Miss Bligh stood up to talk, I was feeling much better (轻松多了), 与选项相反。

借用原文: she was so nervous that she kept forgetting what to say, and she spoke almost in a whisper

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

1 W: Another cup of tea, Paul?

W: 再来杯茶吗,Paul?

2 M: No, thanks. Well, What's new, Laury?

M: 不用了,谢谢。那么,有什么新情况吗,Laury?

3 W: Nothing dramatic. But there is something you should know about.

W: 没什么大事。不过有件事你应该知道。

4 M: What's that?

M: 什么事?

5 W: Well, our rivals are offering extended credit terms to some of the retailers in the area.

W: 嗯,我们的竞争对手正在向这个地区的一些零售商提供延期付款条件。

6 M: Oh? Which rival is this? We only have two.

M: 哦?是哪个竞争对手?我们只有两个。

7 W: Barratts Company.

W: Barratts公司。

8 M: Oh, them. Well, they are hardly a threat.

M: 哦,他们啊。嗯,他们算不上什么威胁。

9 W: I know they are smaller than us, but we can't afford to ignore them.

W: 我知道他们比我们小,但我们不能忽视他们。

10 M: Yes, you are right, Laury. But I don't like extended credit. It ties up cash we could put to better use elsewhere. But, I'll look into it on Monday.

M: 是的,你说得对,Laury。但我不喜欢延期付款。它会占用我们可以用在别处的现金。不过,我周一会调查一下。

11 W: Yes. And there is something else.

W: 好的。还有另外一件事。

12 M: Don't tell me! The letter from the tax revenue office?

M: 别告诉我!是税务局的信?

13 W: Right. How did you know?

W: 没错。你怎么知道的?

14 M: Tara told me. What's the problem?

M: Tara告诉我的。有什么问题?

15 W: Well. Tom got this letter late yesterday and then went frantic trying to find copies of last year's accounts.

W: 嗯。Tom昨天很晚才收到这封信,然后就疯狂地找去年的账目副本。

16 M: Did he find them?

M: 他找到了吗?

17 W: No. And he was away before I could get hold of the letter.

W: 没有。而且我还没来得及拿到那封信他就走了。

18 M: How about a drive down to the office now? And we'll see if everything's all right. There's another reason why I wanted a chat with you before Monday.

M: 现在开车去办公室怎么样?我们看看一切是否正常。还有另一个原因,我想在周一之前和你聊聊。

19 W: I thought as much. Well, go on, surprise me.

W: 我就知道。好吧,说吧,让我惊讶一下。

20 M: How about selling that new motorcycle of yours in Indonesia?

M: 把你那辆新摩托车在印度尼西亚卖怎么样?

21 W: What? You mean export? Paul, I think you've been away too long. This is Jayal Motors. We've never sold a bike abroad.

W: 什么?你是说出口?Paul,我觉得你在国外待太久了。这是Jayal Motors。我们从来没有在国外卖过摩托车。

22 M: Don't worry, Laury. I'm not crazy. I've been studying the possibility and I think we should give it a go.

M: 别担心,Laury。我没疯。我一直在研究这种可能性,我认为我们应该试一试。

23 W: It's not as easy as that though, is it? We'd have to reorganize the whole company.

W: 但没那么容易吧?我们得重组整个公司。

24 M: Don't be silly. I don't intend starting next week. We'll have to plan it properly. And of course, there will be a few problems...

M: 别傻了。我不打算下周就开始。我们得好好计划。当然,会有一些问题.....

25 W: A few problems? I can see hundreds. For one thing, transport. I have enough trouble delivering bikes to shops only 40 miles away, never mind 5,000 miles!

W: 一些问题?我能看到几百个。首先是运输。我连把摩托车送到40英里外的商店都够麻烦的了,更别说5000英里!

26 M: That's what forwarding agents are for.

M: 这就是货运代理的作用。

5. A) What their retailers demand.

B) What their rivals are doing.

C) How they are going to beat their rivals.

D) How dramatically the market is changing.

【题目】 What does the woman think the man should know?

【翻译】女士认为男士应该知道什么？

- A) 他们的零售商有什么要求。 B) 他们的竞争对手在做什么。
C) 他们将如何击败竞争对手。 D) 市场变化有多剧烈。

【答案】B (细节题) What their rivals are doing.

【定位】W: Well, our rivals are offering extended credit terms to some of the retailers in the area.

女：嗯，我们的竞争对手正在向本地区的一些零售商提供延长的信用付款期限。

【信号】提醒后紧跟的内容句。前面她说 there is something you should know about (有件事你应该知道)，男方追问 What's that?，她紧接着给出的这句 our rivals are offering extended credit terms 就是被点名的 "那件事"，应答即答案区。

【替换】our rivals are offering extended credit terms to some of the retailers ↔

What their rivals are doing.

具体动作概括为正在做的事

【排除】A) 原词陷阱

原文确实念到 retailers, A 也写 What their retailers demand., 听到 retailers 就想选；但原文是 "对手向零售商提供"，零售商是被动接受方，根本没说 "零售商要求什么"。

借用原文：retailers in the area

C) 过度推断

她只是告知对手在做什么，并未谈 "我们要如何打败对手"。C 的 How they are going to beat their rivals. 借了 rivals 一词，却把 "通报情况" 过度推断成 "反击方案"，原文没有。

借用原文：our rivals

D) 与原文相反

对话开头她明说 Nothing dramatic. (没什么大事)，D 却说 How dramatically the market is changing., 盗用 dramatic 一词却反了向，正是 "市场没有剧变"。

借用原文：Nothing dramatic.

6. A) They should be taken seriously.

B) They are rapidly catching up.

C) Their business strategy is quite effective.

D) Their potential has been underestimated.

【题目】What does the woman think of Barratts Company?

【翻译】女士如何看待Barratts公司？

- A) 应该认真对待他们。 B) 他们正在迅速赶上。 C) 他们的经营策略相当有效。
D) 他们的潜力被低估了。

【答案】A (态度观点题) They should be taken seriously.

【定位】W: I know they are smaller than us, but we can't afford to ignore them.

女：我知道他们比我们小，但我们承受不起忽视他们的后果。

【信号】转折 but 后才是真态度。前半 I know they are smaller than us 是让步铺垫，转折词 but 后的 we can't afford to ignore them 才是她真正的立场——不能忽视、得当回事。态度题的落点几乎都在 but 之后。

【替换】we can't afford to ignore them ↔ They should be taken seriously.

否定的否定等于肯定主张

【排除】B) 未提及

B 说 They are rapidly catching up. (在快速追赶)，原文只说对手 smaller than us，从未说他们在追赶逼近，属凭空添加的情节。

C) 偷换概念

C 说对手 Their business strategy is quite effective., 但她全程没评价对手 "策略是否有效"，只说 "不能忽视"。这是把 "该重视" 偷换成另一维度 "策略有效"。

D) 过度推断

D 说 Their potential has been underestimated. (潜力被低估)，听感上和 "该重视" 很近，易被诱选；但原文谈的是 "现在不能忽视"，并未谈 "潜力被低估"，是过度引申。

7. A) She had given it to Tom.

B) It simply made her go frantic.

C) She had not seen it yet.

D) It was not much of a big concern.

【题目】What did the woman say about the letter from the tax revenue office?

【翻译】女士对税务局来信说了什么？

A) 她已经把它交给Tom了。 B) 它简直让她抓狂。 C) 她还没有看到它。

D) 这不是什么大问题。

【答案】C (细节题) She had not seen it yet.

【定位】W: No. And he was away before I could get hold of the letter.

女：没有。而且我还没来得及拿到那封信，他就已经离开了。

【信号】被问者的直接应答。男方问 Did he find them?, 她答 No, 并补充关键一句 he was away before I could get hold of the letter——她自己 "还没拿到 / 还没看到那封信"。考点正落在被问者这句应答里。

【替换】he was away before I could get hold of the letter ↔ She had not seen it yet.

没拿到等于没看到

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

原文确有人名 Tom got this letter, A 写 She had given it to Tom. 借了 Tom, 听到就想选; 但原文是 "Tom 自己收到了信", 不是 "她把信给了 Tom", 把收信人安成了受赠人。

借用原文: Tom got this letter

B) 张冠李戴

原文 Tom got this letter late yesterday and then went frantic, 抓狂 (frantic) 的是 Tom; B 写 It simply made her go frantic. 盗用 frantic, 却把抓狂者换成 "她"。

借用原文: Tom got this letter late yesterday and then went frantic

D) 与原文相反

Tom 收到信后 went frantic、又找账目未果, 氛围明显是当回事; D 却说 It was not much of a big concern. (不算大事), 与原文相反, 且原文没人这样说过。

借用原文: went frantic

-
8. A) Restructuring the whole company.
B) Employing more forwarding agents.
C) Promoting cooperation with Jayal Motors.
D) Exporting their motorbikes to Indonesia.

【题目】 What is the man thinking of doing?

【翻译】 男士在考虑做什么?

- A) 重组整个公司。 B) 雇用更多货运代理。 C) 促进与 Jayal Motors 的合作。
D) 将他们的摩托车出口到印度尼西亚。

【答案】 D (细节题) Exporting their motorbikes to Indonesia.

【定位】 M: How about selling that new motorcycle of yours in Indonesia? — W: What? You mean export?

男: 把你那款新摩托车卖到印度尼西亚去怎么样? ——女: 什么? 你是说出口?

【信号】 提议句 How about + 对方确认。 男方用提议句 How about selling that new motorcycle of yours in Indonesia? 抛出计划, 女方随即确认 You mean export?, 一问一答把这件 "打算做的事" 钉死为 "出口到印尼"。

【替换】 selling that new motorcycle of yours in Indonesia ↔ **Exporting their motorbikes to Indonesia.**
卖到外国即出口

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

We'd have to reorganize the whole company. 是女方提出的顾虑，男方随即反驳 Don't be silly. I don't intend starting next week. A 的 Restructuring the whole company. 盗用 reorganize，却既非男方打算、又被他否掉。

借用原文：We'd have to reorganize the whole company.

B) 原词陷阱

forwarding agents 出现在 That's what forwarding agents are for., 那是回应运输难题的一句解释，不是他打算 "雇更多代理"。B 的 Employing more forwarding agents. 盗用 forwarding agents 却答非所问。

借用原文：That's what forwarding agents are for.

C) 原词陷阱

Jayal Motors 只是他们自家公司名 This is Jayal Motors., 原文从无 "与 Jayal Motors 合作" 之意。C 的 Promoting cooperation with Jayal Motors. 借专名虚构了一个合作计划。

借用原文：This is Jayal Motors.

Section B

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

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the passage you have just heard.

1 A report on sleep and nutrition released this month found that people who consistently went to bed earlier than 11 p.m. took in fewer calories and ate more healthy food. In contrast, "night owls" who go to bed between 11 p.m. and 3 a.m. tend to consume more coffee, alcohol, refined sugars and processed meats than early risers.

本月发布的一份关于睡眠与营养的报告发现，持续在晚上11点之前就寝的人摄入的卡路里更少，食用更多健康食品。相比之下，在晚上11点至凌晨3点之间就寝的"夜猫子"往往比早起者摄入更多咖啡、酒精、精制糖和加工肉类。

2 This report corresponds with the existing scientific literature on bedtime and wellness. The relationship between getting more sleep and making better food choices is well-documented. A study published last year in The American Journal of Clinical Nutrition found that people who sleep more tend to eat less unhealthy food than their peers who don't get as much rest. And a 2015 study from the University of California, Berkeley found that teens who go to bed late are more likely to gain weight over a five-year period.

这份报告与现有的关于就寝时间和健康的科学文献相符。获得更多睡眠与做出更好的食物选择之间的关系已得到充分证实。去年发表在《美国临床营养学杂志》上的一项研究发现，睡眠更多的人往往比睡眠不足

的同龄人食用更少的不健康食品。加州大学伯克利分校2015年的一项研究发现,晚睡的青少年在五年内更有可能增加体重。

3 As a group, "night owl" types tend to eat less healthy food and take in more calories overall than early risers. The later one goes to bed, the more calories one records the next day. It's as yet a challenge to explain the cause-and-effect relationship between sleep and nutrition. There may be a third factor that impacts both of them. Or the relationship could be reversed, that is, people who eat less fall asleep earlier. Still, if late sleepers want to lose a few pounds, they can go to bed earlier than they usually do, thereby reducing their chances of taking snacks before bedtime.

作为一个群体,"夜猫子"类型的人往往比早起者食用更少的健康食品,总体摄入更多卡路里。就寝时间越晚,第二天记录的卡路里就越多。解释睡眠与营养之间的因果关系仍是一个挑战。可能存在影响两者的第三个因素。或者这种关系可能是相反的,即食用较少的人入睡更早。尽管如此,如果晚睡者想减掉几磅体重,他们可以比平时更早上床睡觉,从而减少在睡前吃零食的机会。

9. A) It makes claims in conflict with the existing research.
B) It focuses on the link between bedtime and nutrition.
C) It cautions against the overuse of coffee and alcohol.
D) It shows that "night owls" work much less efficiently.

【题目】 What do we learn about the report released this month?

【翻译】 关于本月发布的报告,我们了解到什么?

- A) 它提出了与现有研究相冲突的主张。 B) 它关注就寝时间与营养之间的联系。
C) 它告诫不要过度使用咖啡和酒精。 D) 它表明"夜猫子"的工作效率要低得多。

【答案】 B (细节题) It focuses on the link between bedtime and nutrition.

【定位】 A report on sleep and nutrition released this month found that people who consistently went to bed earlier than 11 p.m. took in fewer calories and ate more healthy food.

本月发布的一份关于睡眠与营养的报道发现: 那些一贯在晚上11点前就寝的人, 摄入的卡路里更少、吃的健康食物更多。

【信号】 报道开篇的自我定位句。录音第一句就交代了报道的主题与发现: A report on sleep and nutrition released this month found that...。篇章里"某报道/研究发现....."的开篇句, 就是它对自身"在讲什么"的定位, 是问报道内容时的天然答案句。

【替换】 A report on sleep and nutrition ↔ the link between bedtime and nutrition

睡眠饮食 = 就寝与营养的联系

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

A 说报道“与现有研究冲突”，但第二段明说 This report corresponds with the existing scientific literature on bedtime and wellness.——corresponds with 是“吻合/一致”，与 A 的 in conflict with (冲突) 正好相反。A 盗用了“existing research/literature”这个原词，却把方向反了。

借用原文：This report corresponds with the existing scientific literature

C) 原词陷阱

C 说报道“告诫不要过量喝咖啡和酒”，录音确实念到 consume more coffee, alcohol, refined sugars and processed meats——但那只是描述“夜猫子吃喝什么”的举例，报道并没有“caution against (告诫/警告)”“过量使用”。C 盗用了 coffee/alcohol 这两个具体原词来诱你“听到就选”。

借用原文：consume more coffee, alcohol, refined sugars and processed meats

D) 未提及

D 说报道显示“夜猫子工作效率低得多”，但全文只谈“夜猫子”的饮食、卡路里与体重，从未提及 work efficiently (工作效率)。D 借用了 night owls 这个原词，却安上录音根本没出现的“效率”话题。

借用原文：“night owls” who go to bed between 11 p.m. and 3 a.m.

-
10. A) They pay greater attention to food choice.
B) They tend to achieve less than their peers.
C) They run a higher risk of gaining weight.
D) They stand a greater chance to fall sick.

【题目】 What does the study from the University of California, Berkeley, find about teens who go to bed late?

【翻译】 加州大学伯克利分校的研究对晚睡的青少年有什么发现？

- A) 他们更加注重食物选择。 B) 他们往往比同龄人成就更低。
C) 他们体重增加的风险更高。 D) 他们生病的可能性更大。

【答案】 C (细节题) They run a higher risk of gaining weight.

【定位】 And a 2015 study from the University of California, Berkeley found that teens who go to bed late are more likely to gain weight over a five-year period.

还有一项2015年来自加州大学伯克利分校的研究发现：晚睡的青少年在五年间更有可能长胖。

【信号】 专名锚点+found that 的发现句。 录音里出现题干同款专名 a 2015 study from the University of California, Berkeley found that..., 紧跟的 found that 后面就是该研究的发现。专名是听力里最硬的定位锚，听到它就锁定后半句。

【替换】 are more likely to gain weight ↔ **run a higher risk of gaining weight**

更可能长胖 = 长胖风险更高

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

A 说“他们更注意食物选择”，原文里与 food choice 相关的是另一项研究 people who sleep more tend to eat less unhealthy food，且方向是“睡得更多的人吃得更健康”，与“晚睡青少年”无关。A 把别处的内容安到了伯克利研究头上。

借用原文：people who sleep more tend to eat less unhealthy food

B) 未提及

B 说他们“比同龄人成就更低”，原文谈晚睡青少年只说会 gain weight，从未提及 achieve（成就）。B 里的 their peers（同龄人）确实在原文出现过（their peers who don't get as much rest），但“成就更低”是凭空安的。

借用原文：their peers who don't get as much rest

D) 未提及

D 说他们“更容易生病”，但伯克利研究只说更可能 gain weight（长胖），全篇没提 fall sick（生病）。D 是把“不健康”按常识引申成了“生病”，原文并无此话。

11. A) Get up late.

B) Sleep 8 hours a day.

C) Exercise more.

D) Go to bed earlier

【题目】 What should "night owls" do to reduce their consumption of unhealthy food?

【翻译】 "夜猫子"应该怎样做才能减少不健康食品的摄入？

A) 晚起。 B) 每天睡8小时。 C) 多运动。 D) 早点上床睡觉

【答案】 D （细节题） Go to bed earlier

【定位】 Still, if late sleepers want to lose a few pounds, they can go to bed earlier than they usually do, thereby reducing their chances of taking snacks before bedtime.

不过，晚睡者如果想减掉几磅，可以比平时更早上床睡觉，从而减少睡前吃零食的机会。

【信号】 if...they can 的建议句。 录音结尾用条件+建议结构 if late sleepers want to..., they can go to bed earlier, they can... 正是给出的具体做法。这种“如果想.....他们可以.....”就是篇章里典型的建议信号，是问“该怎么做”的答案句。

【替换】 they can go to bed earlier than they usually do ↔ **Go to bed earlier**

几乎原句保留的建议动作

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

A 说“晚起”，与录音建议的 go to bed earlier（早睡）方向相反。A 利用 get up/bed 这类“作息”原词制造混淆，但极性反了。

借用原文：they can go to bed earlier than they usually do

B) 未提及

B 带具体数字“每天睡8小时”，听着精确，但录音建议是“比平时更早睡”，从没出现 8 hours 这个量。B 是凭“睡够觉”的常识硬安了一个数字。

C) 未提及

C 说“多运动”，按“减肥/健康”的生活常识很顺，但录音针对“减少不健康饮食”给的唯一做法是早睡，全篇未提 exercise。C 是常识替了文本。

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

1 Researchers have found not just a diversity problem in Hollywood but actually an inclusion crisis.

研究人员发现好莱坞不仅存在多样性问题,实际上是一场包容性危机。

2 With less than a week before an Oscars ceremony that has already been criticized for an all-white list of acting nominees, a study shows the film industry does worse than television. Just 3.4 percent of film directors were female, and only 7 percent of films had a cast whose balance of race and ethnicity reflected the country's diversity.

距离奥斯卡颁奖典礼不到一周,该典礼因表演类提名全部为白人而受到批评,一项研究显示电影行业的表现比电视行业更差。只有3.4%的电影导演是女性,只有7%的电影拥有种族和族裔平衡反映国家多样性的演员阵容。

3 When researchers looked at all TV shows, they also found that women of color over 40 were regarded as "largely invisible" and just 22 percent of TV series creators were female.

当研究人员调查所有电视节目时,他们还发现40岁以上的有色人种女性被认为"基本上隐形不见",只有22%的电视剧创作者是女性。

4 Overall, the study found half the films and TV shows had no Asian speaking characters and more than one-fifth of them had no black characters with dialogue. The film industry still functions as a straight, white, boy's club. When looking at how women are depicted, the study found female characters were four times more likely to be shown in sexy clothing and nearly four times as likely to be referred to as physically attractive. But their results also indicated films and TV shows with women or people of color in the important jobs behind the scenes—director, producer or writer—tended to have better diversity numbers.

总体而言,该研究发现一半的电影和电视节目没有亚裔有台词角色,超过五分之一的影视作品没有有对白的黑人角色。电影行业仍然作为一个异性恋白人男性俱乐部运作。在审视女性如何被描绘时,研究发现女性角色被展示穿着性感服装的可能性是男性的四倍,被称为外表迷人的可能性几乎是男性的四倍。但研究结果也表明,在幕后重要职位——导演、制片人或编剧——有女性或有色人种的电影和电视节目往往有更好的多样性数据。

5 Across TV and film, the under-representation of non-white characters falls mostly on Hispanics. Among more than 10,000 characters, proportions of white, black and Asian characters came close to U.S. population figures. But Hispanics were just 5.8 percent of characters, despite being about 17 percent of the U.S. population.

在电视和电影领域,非白人角色的代表性不足主要体现在西班牙裔身上。在超过一万个角色中,白人、黑人和亚裔角色的比例接近美国人口数据。但西班牙裔仅占角色的5.8%,尽管他们约占美国人口的17%。

12. A) All of the acting nominees are white.
B) It has got too much publicity on TV.
C) It is prejudiced against foreign films.
D) Only 7% of the nominees are female.

【题目】 Why has the Oscars ceremony been criticized?

【翻译】 奥斯卡颁奖典礼为何受到批评?

- A) 所有表演类提名者都是白人。 B) 它在电视上获得了过多的宣传。
C) 它对外国电影存在偏见。 D) 提名者中只有7%是女性。

【答案】 A (细节题) All of the acting nominees are white.

【定位】 With less than a week before an Oscars ceremony that has already been criticized for an all-white list of acting nominees, a study shows the film industry does worse than television.

在距奥斯卡颁奖典礼不到一周之际——该典礼已因一份全是白人的演员提名名单而饱受批评——一项研究显示,电影业的表现比电视业更差。

【信号】 评判信号 **criticized for**。句中 criticized for an all-white list of acting nominees 用 criticized for 直接点出"因.....而被批评", for 后面正是被批评的原因,这是定位原因题答案句最硬的信号。

【替换】 an all-white list of acting nominees ↔ All of the acting nominees are white.

名词短语改写成完整句

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

It has got too much publicity on TV. 借了原文反复出现的 TV/television 一词，但原文谈的是电影业比电视业"表现更差"，从未说典礼"上电视宣传太多"，属听到 TV 就想选的原词陷阱。

借用原文：the film industry does worse than television

C) 未提及

It is prejudiced against foreign films. 说的"歧视外国电影"全篇没有任何对应，原文批的是族裔/性别代表性不足，与外国片无关，属无中生有。

D) 原词陷阱

Only 7% of the nominees are female. 盗用了原文的数字 7%，但原文 only 7 percent of films had a cast whose balance of race and ethnicity reflected the country's diversity 里 7% 修饰的是"族裔均衡的影片"，且这是研究数据、不是典礼被批的理由，数字与对象都被错配。

借用原文：only 7 percent of films had a cast whose balance of race and ethnicity reflected the country's diversity

13. A) 22 percent of movie directors were people of color.

B) Half of the TV programs were ethnically balanced.

C) Only one-fifth of TV shows had black characters.

D) Only 3.4 percent of film directors were women.

【题目】 What do we learn from the research?

【翻译】 我们从这项研究中了解到什么？

A) 22%的电影导演是有色人种。 B) 一半的电视节目在种族构成上是平衡的。

C) 只有五分之一的电视节目有黑人角色。 D) 只有3.4%的电影导演是女性。

【答案】 D (细节题) Only 3.4 percent of film directors were women.

【定位】 Just 3.4 percent of film directors were female, and only 7 percent of films had a cast whose balance of race and ethnicity reflected the country's diversity.

仅有 3.4% 的电影导演是女性，只有 7% 的影片其演员阵容在种族与族裔比例上反映了这个国家的多样性。

【信号】 数字+群体的直陈句。句首 Just 3.4 percent of film directors were female 把数字 3.4%、群体 film directors、属性 female 三件套讲全，是数据题答案句的典型标志，听到"数字+某群体"就该锁定。

【替换】 Just 3.4 percent of film directors were female ↔ **Only 3.4 percent of film directors were women.**
Just≈Only、female≈women

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

22 percent of movie directors were people of color. 盗用了原文数字 22%，但原文 just 22 percent of TV series creators were female 里 22% 修饰的是"电视剧创作者中的女性"，不是"有色人种导演"，数字真、对象与属性全错。

借用原文：just 22 percent of TV series creators were female

B) 与原文相反

Half of the TV programs were ethnically balanced. 借了原文 half 一词，但原文 half the films and TV shows had no Asian speaking characters 说的是"一半影视无亚裔台词角色"，恰恰是不均衡，选项却说"一半节目族裔均衡"，意思反了。

借用原文：half the films and TV shows had no Asian speaking characters

C) 与原文相反

Only one-fifth of TV shows had black characters. 盗用原文 one-fifth，但原文 more than one-fifth of them had no black characters with dialogue 说的是"超过五分之一影视没有黑人台词角色"，选项丢掉了 no、还把"超过五分之一"说成"只有五分之一有黑人角色"，数字含义与正负全拧。

借用原文：more than one-fifth of them had no black characters with dialogue

14. A) Non-white males.

B) Program creators.

C) Females of color over 40.

D) Asian speaking characters.

【题目】 Who are regarded as "largely invisible" on TV shows?

【翻译】 谁在电视节目中被视为"基本上不可见"?

A) 非白人男性。 B) 节目创作者。 C) 40岁以上有色人种女性。 D) 亚裔说话角色。

【答案】 C (细节题) Females of color over 40.

【定位】 When researchers looked at all TV shows, they also found that women of color over 40 were regarded as "largely invisible".

当研究者考察所有电视节目时，他们还发现 40 岁以上的有色人种女性被视为"基本隐形"。

【信号】 引号原话精确命中。 原文 women of color over 40 were regarded as "largely invisible" 里 largely invisible 与题干引号原话逐字相同，这种引号短语是听力里最强的定位信号，紧挨它的人群即答案。

【替换】 women of color over 40 ↔ Females of color over 40.

women≈Females 余皆同

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

Non-white males. 的"非白人男性"与原文被视为隐形的 women of color over 40 (有色女性) 在性别上正相反, 原文从未把 invisible 安在男性身上。

借用原文: women of color over 40 were regarded as "largely invisible"

B) 张冠李戴

Program creators. 借了同段出现的 creators 一词, 但原文 just 22 percent of TV series creators were female 里 creators 是另一项数据的主角, 被视为隐形的并非创作者, 属把别处的词安到本题。

借用原文: just 22 percent of TV series creators were female

D) 原词陷阱

Asian speaking characters. 搬来原文 no Asian speaking characters 的原词, 但那是第 4 段讲影视缺亚裔台词角色的数据, 与第 3 段"隐形"所指的有色女性不是一回事。

借用原文: half the films and TV shows had no Asian speaking characters

15. A) They constitute 17% of Hollywood movie characters.

B) They are most underrepresented across TV and film.

C) They contribute little to the U. S. film industry.

D) They account for 8.5% of the U.S. population

【题目】 What does the speaker say about Hispanics?

【翻译】说话者对西班牙裔美国人说了什么?

A) 他们构成好莱坞电影角色的17%。 B) 他们是电视和电影中代表性最不足的群体。

C) 他们对美国电影业贡献甚微。 D) 他们占美国人口的8.5%。

【答案】 B (细节题) They are most underrepresented across TV and film.

【定位】 Across TV and film, the under-representation of non-white characters falls mostly on Hispanics.

在电视与电影中, 非白人角色的代表性不足问题最主要地落在西班牙裔身上。

【信号】 程度词 mostly 定最甚者。原文 the under-representation of non-white characters falls mostly on Hispanics 用 mostly (最主要地) 把"代表性最不足"的帽子扣给西班牙裔, mostly 这种程度词正是答案信号, 对应选项里的最高级 most。

【替换】 the under-representation of non-white characters falls mostly on Hispanics ↔

They are most underrepresented across TV and film.

名词化转句、mostly≈most

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

They constitute 17% of Hollywood movie characters. 盗用原文数字 17%，但原文 despite being about 17 percent of the U.S. population 里 17% 指的是西班牙裔占"美国人口"的比例，不是占"好莱坞电影角色"的比例，恰恰他们只占角色的 5.8%，数字对、对象错。

借用原文：despite being about 17 percent of the U.S. population

C) 过度推断

They contribute little to the U. S. film industry. 说西班牙裔"对电影业贡献小"，原文只讲他们"代表性不足"、并未评价其贡献，是把"出镜少"过度推断成"贡献少"。

D) 未提及

They account for 8.5% of the U.S. population 给的 8.5% 在原文里根本没出现——原文说他们占人口约 about 17 percent of the U.S. population、占角色 5.8%，8.5% 是凭空捏造的数字。

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 When purchasing life insurance, there are many important factors to consider. One should buy the policies that give the most protection at the least cost, insure the right family members, and consider the family's financial needs. It is important to buy the insurance from companies that are financially sound and that are represented by honest, well-trained agents. At various stages in a person's life, different kinds of life insurance are needed for particular situations.

在购买人寿保险时，有许多重要因素需要考虑。应该购买以最低成本提供最大保障的保单，为正确的家庭成员投保，并考虑家庭的财务需求。重要的是从财务状况良好且由诚实、训练有素的代理人代表的公司购买保险。在一个人生命的不同阶段，针对特定情况需要不同种类的人寿保险。

2 Jerry is single and has no dependents. Probably the only life insurance he needs is enough to cover his debts and burial expenses. Insurance can be purchased at a lower rate during the young years, but by buying while young, the premiums are paid in for a longer period of time. In the end, the amount paid for premiums is about the same. A person shouldn't buy insurance protection that really isn't necessary. Suppose that Jerry marries Jeannette, who is a college graduate and is working. Perhaps enough insurance should be needed to cover their debts and burial expenses. Now, Jeannette has quit work and their first child is on the way. They have purchased a home with a small down payment and a 30-year mortgage. The situation regarding life insurance takes on a different look. There are dependents who need financial protection. How much insurance is needed? As the family increases in size, it is essential

to add more insurance on the breadwinner to protect the dependents. When the children are young and depend upon the family for financial needs, families with modest incomes have difficulty providing enough life insurance to protect the mother and the children. Families with modest incomes should insure the breadwinner or breadwinners first. When considering the amount of insurance for the mother with dependent children, substitute childcare is a need that should be planned for until the children can care for themselves. The death of a small child would have no effect upon the income of the family. Perhaps a policy to meet funeral expenses would be sufficient for the young child, although most people do not take out insurance on their young children. As the children become financially independent of the family, the emphasis on family financial security will shift from protection to saving for the retirement years. Every family situation is different, but it is important that each family give adequate thought to planning its financial future.

Jerry是单身且没有受抚养人。他可能需要的唯一人寿保险就是足够支付他的债务和丧葬费用。保险可以在年轻时以较低的费率购买，但通过在年轻时购买，保费需要缴纳更长的时间。最终，为保费支付的金额大致相同。一个人不应该购买实际上并不必要的保险保障。假设Jerry与大学毕业并正在工作的Jeannette结婚。也许需要足够的保险来支付他们的债务和丧葬费用。现在，Jeannette已经辞职，他们的第一个孩子即将出生。他们以小额首付和30年抵押贷款购买了一套房子。关于人寿保险的情况呈现出不同的面貌。有需要财务保障的受抚养人。需要多少保险？随着家庭规模的增加，必须为养家糊口的人增加更多保险以保护受抚养人。当孩子年幼并依赖家庭满足财务需求时，收入适中的家庭难以提供足够的人寿保险来保护母亲和孩子。收入适中的家庭应该首先为养家糊口的人投保。在考虑有受抚养子女的母亲保险金额时，替代性儿童照护是一项需要规划的需求，直到孩子能够照顾自己。小孩的死亡不会对家庭收入产生影响。也许一份支付丧葬费用的保单对幼儿来说就足够了，尽管大多数人不会为他们的幼儿投保。随着孩子在财务上独立于家庭，家庭财务安全的重点将从保障转向为退休年份储蓄。每个家庭的情况都不同，但重要的是每个家庭都要充分考虑规划其财务未来。

16. A) One that can provide for emergency needs.
B) One that can pay for their medical expenses.
C) One that covers their debts and burial expenses
D) One that ensures a healthy life for their later years.

【题目】 What life insurance should a single person buy according to the speaker?

【翻译】 根据说话者的观点，单身人士应该购买什么样的人寿保险？

- A) 能够满足紧急需求的保险。 B) 能够支付医疗费用的保险。
C) 能够覆盖债务和丧葬费用的保险。 D) 能够确保晚年健康生活的保险。

【答案】 C (细节题) One that covers their debts and burial expenses

【定位】 Jerry is single and has no dependents. Probably the only life insurance he needs is enough to cover his debts and burial expenses.

杰瑞单身，没有需要供养的人。他大概唯一需要的人寿保险，就是足以支付其债务和丧葬费用的那种。

【信号】以"单身无人供养"点出对象后给出需求。录音先用 Jerry is single and has no dependents 点出"单身"这一身份，紧接着 the only life insurance he needs is enough to cover his debts and burial expenses 直接给出该身份对应的需求，这句正面应答题干，就是答案句。

【替换】cover his debts and burial expenses ↔ covers their debts and burial expenses

几乎原句对应、仅人称改写

【排除】A) 未提及

provide for emergency needs 录音从未提到"应急需求"，单身者那句只说还债与丧葬，应急是凭常识想当然加上的。

B) 偷换概念

pay for their medical expenses 把录音的"丧葬费用"偷换成"医疗费用"，二者都含 expenses 且都是开销，听到 expenses 就选会中招，但录音说的是 burial expenses (丧葬) 而非医疗。

借用原文：burial expenses

D) 张冠李戴

ensures a healthy life for their later years 谈的是晚年健康保障，而录音对单身者只讲还债与丧葬；"later years/退休"是录音结尾给已成家者讲的内容，挪到单身者这题上属张冠李戴。

借用原文：the emphasis on family financial security will shift from protection to saving for the retirement years

-
17. A) Purchase insurance for their children.
B) Save sufficient money for a rainy day.
C) Buy a home with a small down payment.
D) Add more insurance on the breadwinner.

【题目】What should people do as their family increases in size?

【翻译】随着家庭成员增加，人们应该做什么？

- A) 为子女购买保险。 B) 存够足够的钱以备不时之需。 C) 以小额首付购买住房。
D) 为家庭经济支柱增加更多保险。

【答案】D (细节题) Add more insurance on the breadwinner.

【定位】As the family increases in size, it is essential to add more insurance on the breadwinner to protect the dependents.

随着家庭规模变大，必须给家中的顶梁柱增加更多保险，以保障需要供养的家人。

【信号】建议句 it is essential to 给出做法。录音里 As the family increases in size 复现了题干的情形，紧接 it is essential to add more insurance on the breadwinner 用"必须做某事"的建议口吻给出做法，这种 essential to 的强建议句就是答案信号。

【替换】 add more insurance on the breadwinner ↔ **Add more insurance on the breadwinner**

原句基本照搬

【排除】 A) **与原文相反**

Purchase insurance for their children 盗用了录音里 children 一词，但录音明说 most people do not take out insurance on their young children，即一般不给小孩买保险，方向正相反。

借用原文：most people do not take out insurance on their young children

B) **答非所问**

Save sufficient money for a rainy day 讲的是存钱应急，录音在“家庭变大”这一情形下讲的是给顶梁柱加保，存钱（saving）是录音结尾讲孩子独立后才提的方向，搬到这题属答非所问。

借用原文：the emphasis on family financial security will shift from protection to saving for the retirement years

C) **原词陷阱**

Buy a home with a small down payment 几乎照搬录音 They have purchased a home with a small down payment，但那只是描述这家人已发生的背景情况，并非“家庭变大该做什么”的建议，是典型听到原句就想选的原词陷阱。

借用原文：They have purchased a home with a small down payment

18. A) When their children grow up and leave home.

B) When they have saved enough for retirement.

C) When their family moves to a different place.

D) When they have found better-paying jobs.

【题目】 When should one change their life insurance?

【翻译】 什么时候应该更改人寿保险？

A) 当子女长大离家时。 B) 当为退休存够足够的钱时。 C) 当家庭搬到不同的地方时。

D) 当找到薪酬更高的工作时。

【答案】 A (细节题) When their children grow up and leave home.

【定位】 As the children become financially independent of the family, the emphasis on family financial security will shift from protection to saving for the retirement years.

当孩子在经济上独立、不再依赖家庭时，家庭财务保障的重心就会从“提供保障”转向“为退休年月储蓄”。

【信号】 转变信号 **shift from...to** 标出节点。录音用 As the children become financially independent 给出时间条件，再用 will shift from protection to saving 表明保险重心在此刻发生转变，这个 shift from...to 的转变信号正是“改变保险”的时机所在，是答案句。

【替换】 As the children become financially independent of the family ↔

When their children grow up and leave home

孩子经济独立=长大离家的概括改写

【排除】 B) **张冠李戴**

saved enough for retirement 盗用了录音里 retirement 一词，但录音说的是"孩子独立时"重心转向 saving for the retirement years，触发转变的是孩子独立，而非"已存够退休金"，把结果当成了时机。

借用原文：saving for the retirement years

C) **未提及**

family moves to a different place 说的是搬家，录音通篇讲的是家庭人口与孩子成长阶段的变化，从未提到搬到别处，属凭空添加。

D) **未提及**

found better-paying jobs 说的是找到更高薪的工作，录音讲的是孩子经济独立这一节点，并未把改变保险挂在"换到高薪工作"上，属无中生有。

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

1 "Stereotype" may sound like a bad word, but there's nothing bad about it. For one thing, stereotypes are often accurate. When you ask people about their concept of stereotypes, they get it pretty much right.

「刻板印象」听起来可能像个贬义词,但它本身并没有什么不好。首先,刻板印象往往是准确的。当你询问人们对刻板印象的理解时,他们基本上都能说对。

2 Also, stereotypes are often positive, particularly of groups that we ourselves belong to. Some of the statistical generalizations may be positive as some groups have reputations for being smart, for being loyal, for being brave, for all sorts of things that are not at all negative. And so there's nothing inherently wrong about stereotypes.

此外,刻板印象往往是正面的,尤其是对我们自己所属的群体而言。一些统计概括可能是正面的,因为有些群体以聪明、忠诚、勇敢等各种并非负面的特质而闻名。所以刻板印象本身并没有什么错。

3 But there are problems with stereotypes. For one thing, they're reliable insofar as they're based on unbiased samples. But a lot of the information we get about human groups is through biased sources like how they're represented in the media. And if these sources don't give you an accurate depiction, your stereotype won't be accurate.

但刻板印象确实存在问题。首先,它们只有在基于无偏样本时才可靠。但我们获得的关于人类群体的许多信息都来自有偏见的来源,比如媒体中的呈现方式。如果这些来源没有给你准确的描述,你的刻板印象就不会准确。

4 For example, many Jews have been troubled by Shakespeare's depiction of Shylock. If the only Jew you know is Shakespeare's Shylock, it's going to be a very bad impression. So one problem with stereotypes is while we are good at drawing conclusions from them, often our information isn't reliable.

例如,许多犹太人对莎士比亚笔下的夏洛克形象感到困扰。如果你认识的唯一犹太人就是莎士比亚的夏洛克,那会是一个非常糟糕的印象。所以刻板印象的一个问题是,虽然我们擅长从中得出结论,但我们的信息往

往并不可靠。

5 A second problem is that stereotypes, regardless of whether or not they're accurate, can have a negative effect on the people that they apply to. And this is what psychologist, Claude Steele, described as stereotype threat. He has a vivid example of this. Here's how to make African-Americans do worse on a math test. You have the test and you put on the test that they have to identify their race. The very act of acknowledging that they are African-American when given a test ignites in them thoughts of their own stereotype which is negative regarding academics and that makes them do worse. Want to know how to make a woman do worse on a math test? Same thing, get her to write down her sex.

第二个问题是,无论刻板印象是否准确,它们都可能对所适用的人群产生负面影响。这就是心理学家Claude Steele所描述的刻板印象威胁。他有一个生动的例子。以下是如何让非裔美国人在数学测试中表现更差的方法。你进行测试时,要求他们在试卷上标明自己的种族。在测试中承认自己是非裔美国人这一行为本身,就会在他们心中激发关于自身刻板印象的想法,而这种刻板印象在学业方面是负面的,这会让他们表现更差。想知道如何让女性在数学测试中表现更差吗?同样的方法,让她写下自己的性别。

6 One recent study found a sort of clever twist on this. When Asian-American women are given a test and they're asked to mark down their race, they do better than they would otherwise do. They're reminded of a positive stereotype that boosts their morale. You ask them, on the other hand, to mark down their sex, they do worse because they're reminded of a negative stereotype. That's an example of how stereotypes have a potentially damaging effect on people.

最近一项研究发现了一个巧妙的转折。当亚裔美国女性接受测试并被要求标明种族时,她们的表现会比平时更好。她们想起了一个提升士气的正面刻板印象。另一方面,如果要求她们标明性别,她们的表现就会更差,因为她们想起了一个负面刻板印象。这是刻板印象对人们产生潜在破坏性影响的一个例子。

19. A) They do more harm than good.
B) They have often been ignored.
C) They do not help build friendship.
D) They may not always be negative.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about stereotypes?

【翻译】 说话者关于刻板印象说了什么?

- A) 它们弊大于利。 B) 它们经常被忽视。 C) 它们无助于建立友谊。
D) 它们可能并非总是负面的。

【答案】 D (态度观点题) They may not always be negative.

【定位】 Also, stereotypes are often positive, particularly of groups that we ourselves belong to.
而且,刻板印象往往是正面的,尤其是对我们自己所属的群体而言。

【信号】 极性反转的定调句。开篇先抛 "Stereotype" may sound like a bad word, but there's nothing bad about it., 再到 stereotypes are often positive——"听着像坏词、其实并无不妥、往往是正面的"这条极性反转线就是答案信号,说明它"未必是负面的"。

【替换】 stereotypes are often positive ↔ may not always be negative

肯定正面 = 否定"总是负面"

there's nothing bad about it ↔ may not always be negative

"并无不妥"印证"未必负面"

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

They do more harm than good. 是"弊大于利"的负面定论，而录音明说 there's nothing bad about it, 立场正好相反。

借用原文：there's nothing bad about it

B) 未提及

They have often been ignored. 说它"常被忽视"，但全篇讲的是其准确性、来源、影响，从未提到"被忽视"，属凭空添加。

C) 未提及

They do not help build friendship. 看似贴合"群体关系"的话题，但录音谈的是"我们自己所属群体"的正面刻板印象，从没谈"是否有助于建立友谊"，是顺着话题硬接的无中生有。

20. A) Biased sources of information.

B) Ignorance of cultural differences.

C) Misinterpretation of Shakespeare.

D) Tendency to jump to conclusions.

【题目】 What leads to the bias of stereotypes?

【翻译】 什么导致了刻板印象的偏见？

- A) 有偏见的信息来源。 B) 对文化差异的无知。 C) 对莎士比亚的误读。
D) 急于下结论的倾向。

【答案】 A (细节题) Biased sources of information.

【定位】 But a lot of the information we get about human groups is through biased sources like how they're represented in the media. And if these sources don't give you an accurate depiction, your stereotype won't be accurate.

但我们获得的很多关于人类群体的信息，是通过有偏的来源得来的，比如他们在媒体里被呈现的方式。如果这些来源给你的不是准确的描绘，你的刻板印象就不会准确。

【信号】 转折 But 后的归因句。前句说"基于无偏样本时才可靠"，紧接 But a lot of the information we get about human groups is through biased sources——转折 But 之后才是真正的成因落点，前半是铺垫。

【替换】 information we get about human groups is through biased sources ↔

Biased sources of information

同词根的语序重排

【排除】 B) 未提及

Ignorance of cultural differences. 听上去与"群体偏差"相关, 但录音把成因明确归到"有偏来源", 从未说"无视文化差异"导致偏差。

C) 原词陷阱

Misinterpretation of Shakespeare. 盗用了下一段 Shakespeare's depiction of Shylock 的原词, 但莎翁那段只是"有偏来源"的举例, 且原文是"被夏洛克塑造误导", 不是"误读莎士比亚", 听到原词就选会落坑。

借用原文: many Jews have been troubled by Shakespeare's depiction of Shylock

D) 张冠李戴

Tendency to jump to conclusions. 与录音 we are good at drawing conclusions from them 形似, 但原文说人"善于从刻板印象得出结论"是中性能力陈述, 并非"急于下结论导致偏差", 张冠李戴。

借用原文: we are good at drawing conclusions from them

21. A) They are hard to dismiss once attached to a certain group.

B) They may have a negative impact on people they apply to.

C) They persist even when circumstances have changed.

D) They are often applied to minorities and ethnic people.

【题目】 What does the speaker say is a problem with stereotypes?

【翻译】 说话者说刻板印象存在什么问题?

- A) 一旦附着于某个群体就难以消除。 B) 它们可能对所适用的人群产生负面影响。
C) 即使情况已经改变它们仍然存在。 D) 它们常常适用于少数族裔和少数民族。

【答案】 B (细节题) They may have a negative impact on people they apply to.

【定位】 A second problem is that stereotypes, regardless of whether or not they're accurate, can have a negative effect on the people that they apply to.

第二个问题是, 刻板印象, 不论它是否准确, 都可能对被它套用的人产生负面影响。

【信号】 A second problem 明示的分论点句。 A second problem is that stereotypes ... can have a negative effect on the people that they apply to——A second problem is that 是作者亲口标出的"问题", 这种点题领起句就是答案信号。

【替换】 can have a negative effect on the people that they apply to ↔

may have a negative impact on people they apply to

effect=impact 的近义替换

【排除】 A) 未提及

They are hard to dismiss once attached to a certain group. 说它"一旦贴上就难摆脱", 全篇讲的是准确性、来源与负面影响, 从未说"难以去除", 属凭空生造。

C) 未提及

They persist even when circumstances have changed. 描述"情况变了仍顽固", 录音并无对应表述, 是把刻板印象的常识印象当成原文内容。

D) 偷换概念

They are often applied to minorities and ethnic people. 借后文 African-Americans 等少数群体的例子作联想, 但录音说的是"对被套用者(不限族群)的负面影响", 把范围窄化成"常用于少数族裔"。

借用原文: on the people that they apply to

-
22. A) They impact people more or less in the same way.
B) Some people are more sensitive to them than others.
C) A positive stereotype may help one achieve better results.
D) A negative stereotype sticks while a positive one does not

【题目】 What did one recent study find about stereotypes?

【翻译】 最近一项研究关于刻板印象发现了什么?

- A) 它们对人们的影响或多或少是相同的。 B) 有些人比其他人对它们更敏感。
C) 积极的刻板印象可能帮助人取得更好的结果。
D) 负面刻板印象持续存在而积极刻板印象则不会。

【答案】 C (细节题) A positive stereotype may help one achieve better results.

【定位】 When Asian-American women are given a test and they're asked to mark down their race, they do better than they would otherwise do. They're reminded of a positive stereotype that boosts their morale.

当亚裔美国女性参加测试、被要求标注种族时, 她们会比平时考得更好。她们被唤起了一个正面的刻板印象, 这提振了她们的士气。

【信号】 study found 后的发现句。 One recent study found a sort of clever twist 领起后, 紧跟 they do better than they would otherwise do 与 reminded of a positive stereotype that boosts their morale——"研究发现"后面这组因果就是答案信号。

【替换】 reminded of a positive stereotype that boosts their morale ↔

A positive stereotype may help one achieve better results

提振士气→考得更好的概括

they do better than they would otherwise do ↔ **achieve better results**

考得更好=取得更好结果

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

They impact people more or less in the same way. 说影响"对所有人大体相同", 但研究恰恰发现正面与负面刻板印象作用相反、视提示内容而不同, 与原文相反。

借用原文: they do better than they would otherwise do

B) 偷换概念

Some people are more sensitive to them than others. 说"有些人比别人更敏感", 但研究讲的是同一批人受"正面/负面"不同提示而表现不同, 不是"人与人敏感度不同", 偷换了比较对象。

D) 与原文相反

A negative stereotype sticks while a positive one does not. 盗用录音 stereotypes 与正负对照的语境, 但研究明说正面刻板印象同样起作用(提振表现), 并非"正面的不顶用", 把结论说反了。

借用原文: They're reminded of a positive stereotype that boosts their morale

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

1 Sometimes when you take a common drug, you may have a side effect. That is, the drug may cause some effect other than its intended one. When these side effects occur, they are called adverse reactions. Whenever you have an adverse reaction, you should stop taking the drug right away. Ask your pharmacist whether he can suggest a drug that will relieve the symptoms but that will not cause the adverse reaction. If an adverse reaction to a drug is serious, consult your doctor for advice at once.

有时当你服用常见药物时,可能会出现副作用。也就是说,药物可能会产生预期效果之外的其他作用。当这些副作用发生时,它们被称为不良反应。每当你出现不良反应时,应该立即停止服用该药物。询问你的药剂师他是否可以建议一种能够缓解症状但不会引起不良反应的药物。如果对药物的不良反应很严重,应立即咨询你的医生寻求建议。

2 Drugs that are safe in the dosage stated on the label may be very dangerous in large doses. For example, aspirin is seldom thought of as dangerous, but there are many reports of accidental poisoning of young children who take too many aspirin pills as well as the possible development of Reye's syndrome in children with flu. In adults, excessive use of some painkilling drugs may cause severe kidney damage. Some drugs for relief of stomach upsets, when taken in excess, can perhaps cause serious digestive problems. You should never use any over-the-counter drug on a regular, continued basis, or in large quantities, except on your doctor's advice. You could be suffering from a serious illness that needs a doctor's care.

按照标签上标注的剂量使用安全的药物,在大剂量使用时可能非常危险。例如,阿司匹林很少被认为是危险的,但有许多关于服用过多阿司匹林药片的幼儿意外中毒的报告,以及患流感儿童可能出现Reye综合征的情况。在成年人中,过度使用某些止痛药可能会造成严重的肾脏损伤。一些缓解胃部不适的药物,如果过量服用,可能会引起严重的消化问题。除非遵医嘱,否则你绝不应该定期、持续或大量使用任何非处方药。你可能正患有需要医生治疗的严重疾病。

3 Each drug you take not only acts on the body but may also alter the effect of any other drug you are taking. Sometimes this can cause dangerous or even fatal reactions. For example, aspirin increases the

blood-thinning effects of drugs given to patients with heart disease. Therefore, a patient who has been taking such a drug may risk bleeding if he or she uses aspirin for a headache. Before using several drugs together you should ask your doctor and follow his advice. Your pharmacist can tell you whether certain drugs can safely be taken together.

你服用的每种药物不仅作用于身体,还可能改变你正在服用的任何其他药物的效果。有时这可能导致危险甚至致命的反应。例如,阿司匹林会增强给予心脏病患者的药物的血液稀释作用。因此,一直在服用此类药物的患者如果因头痛而使用阿司匹林,可能会有出血风险。在同时使用几种药物之前,你应该询问你的医生并遵循他的建议。你的药剂师可以告诉你某些药物是否可以安全地一起服用。

4 Alcohol may increase the effect of a drug—sleeping pills combine with alcohol to produce a sleepy feeling. When taking any drug, you should ask your doctor whether drinking alcohol could be dangerous in combination with the medicine.

酒精可能会增强药物的效果——安眠药与酒精结合会产生困倦感。在服用任何药物时,你应该询问你的医生饮酒是否会与药物结合产生危险。

5 Experts believe there is a relationship between adult abuse of legitimate medicines and the drug culture that has swept our country. You can do your share to reduce the chances that your children will become part of the drug culture by treating all medicines with respect. Always let your children know that medicines and drugs should not be used carelessly.

专家认为,成年人滥用合法药物与席卷我国的毒品文化之间存在关联。你可以通过尊重所有药物来尽自己的一份力量,减少你的孩子成为毒品文化一部分的可能性。始终让你的孩子知道,药物和毒品不应被随意使用。

23. A) Use some over-the-counter medicine instead.

B) Quit taking the medicine immediately.

C) Take some drug to relieve the side effect.

D) Ask your pharmacist to explain why it occurs.

【题目】 What does the speaker say you should do when you have an adverse reaction?

【翻译】 说话者说当你出现不良反应时应该怎么做?

A) 使用一些非处方药代替。 B) 立即停止服用该药物。 C) 服用某种药物来缓解副作用。

D) 询问你的药剂师解释为什么会发生这种情况。

【答案】 B (细节题) Quit taking the medicine immediately.

【定位】 Whenever you have an adverse reaction, you should stop taking the drug right away.

每当你出现不良反应时,应当立刻停止服用该药物。

【信号】 you should后的建议句。答案信号是建议句式 you should stop taking the drug right away——题干问“应该做什么”,录音里 you should 紧跟的那个动作就是答案落点;这正是预读时说的“抓 you should 后的动作”。

【替换】 stop taking the drug right away ↔ Quit taking the medicine immediately.

同义替换换了词不换意

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A 偷了录音里 over-the-counter 这个词 (You should never use any over-the-counter drug on a regular, continued basis) 制造熟悉感, 但那段讲的是“别长期乱用非处方药”, 根本不是“出现不良反应时改用非处方药”, 属听到原词就想选的陷阱。

借用原文: You should never use any over-the-counter drug on a regular, continued basis

C) 答非所问

C 借了录音里 relieve 一词 (Ask your pharmacist whether he can suggest a drug that will relieve the symptoms) 显得耳熟, 但录音说的是“先停药、再去问药剂师有没有能缓解症状的药”, 是停药之后的后续步骤, 不是题问的“出现不良反应当下该做什么”; 先后顺序被偷换, 且 C 没有提“停药”这个第一动作。

借用原文: Ask your pharmacist whether he can suggest a drug that will relieve the symptoms

D) 偷换概念

D 抓住录音里的 pharmacist (Ask your pharmacist whether he can suggest a drug) 造熟悉感, 但录音让你问药剂师的是“能否推荐缓解症状的药”, 而 D 篡改成“让药剂师解释为什么会发生 (explain why it occurs)”, 录音从未让你去问原因, 属张冠李戴式改写。

借用原文: Ask your pharmacist whether he can suggest a drug

-
24. A) It may help patients fall asleep.
B) It may lead to mental problems.
C) It may cause serious harm to one's liver.
D) It may increase the effect of certain drugs.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about alcohol drinking?

【翻译】说话者关于饮酒说了什么?

- A) 它可能帮助患者入睡。 B) 它可能导致精神问题。 C) 它可能对肝脏造成严重伤害。
D) 它可能增强某些药物的效果。

【答案】 D (细节题) It may increase the effect of certain drugs.

【定位】 Alcohol may increase the effect of a drug—sleeping pills combine with alcohol to produce a sleepy feeling.

酒精可能会增强药物的作用——安眠药与酒精同服会产生困倦感。

【信号】 锚词alcohol引出的后果句。答案信号是锚词 alcohol 直接领出的后果陈述 Alcohol may increase the effect of a drug——题干以 alcohol 为锚, 录音里这句开门见山讲它的作用, 就是答案句; 破折号后的安眠药只是例子。

【替换】 Alcohol may increase the effect of a drug ↔ **It may increase the effect of certain drugs.**

近乎原句的等值改写

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

A 抓了录音破折号后 sleeping pills combine with alcohol to produce a sleepy feeling 里的“犯困”造陷阱，但产生困意的主语是“安眠药+酒精一起”，且那只是举例说明酒精会增强药效；A 把例子里的现象（犯困）当成酒精本身的主作用，张冠李戴，并漏掉题问的核心“增强药效”。

借用原文：sleeping pills combine with alcohol to produce a sleepy feeling

B) 未提及

B 说酒精“导致精神问题（mental problems）”，但全篇讲酒精只在第四段、只说它增强药效、产生困意，从未提到任何精神/心理问题，属凭印象添加的无中生有。

C) 答非所问

C 的“严重伤肝”看似呼应录音里的 kidney damage（excessive use of some painkilling drugs may cause severe kidney damage），但那讲的是“过量止痛药伤肾”，与酒精无关，且器官是肾不是肝；C 把别段的药害硬安到酒精头上。

借用原文：excessive use of some painkilling drugs may cause severe kidney damage

25. A) Tell their children to treat medicines with respect.

B) Keep medicines out of the reach of their children.

C) Make sure their children use quality medicines.

D) Ask their children to use legitimate medicines.

【题目】 What does the speaker call on parents to do at the end of the talk?

【翻译】 说话者在讲话结束时呼吁家长做什么？

- A) 告诉他们的孩子要尊重对待药物。 B) 将药物放在孩子够不到的地方。
C) 确保他们的孩子使用优质药物。 D) 要求他们的孩子使用合法药物。

【答案】 A （细节题） Tell their children to treat medicines with respect.

【定位】 You can do your share to reduce the chances that your children will become part of the drug culture by treating all medicines with respect.

你可以尽自己的一份力，通过郑重对待所有药物，来降低孩子卷入毒品文化的可能性。

【信号】 结尾you can的呼吁句。 答案信号是结尾面向家长的呼吁句 You can do your share...by treating all medicines with respect——题干问 at the end 呼吁家长做什么，录音末段 you can 引出的这句正是落点；by 后的 treating all medicines with respect 就是呼吁的具体做法。

【替换】 treating all medicines with respect ↔ **Tell their children to treat medicines with respect.**

由家长自身做法收束到对孩子的告诫

【排除】B) 未提及

B 的“把药放到孩子够不到处”是生活里最“正确”的防护做法，极易凭常识误选；但录音结尾呼吁的是“郑重对待药物、让孩子知道别乱用”，从未提到把药收起来/放高处，属常识替原文的无中生有。

C) 偷换概念

C 借了录音的 medicines/children 等词显得耳熟，但把呼吁内容篡改成“确保孩子用优质药 (quality medicines)”，录音通篇没提“药品质量好坏”，只讲“郑重/慎重对待药物”，所问之事被偷换。

借用原文：Always let your children know that medicines and drugs should not be used carelessly

D) 原词陷阱

D 抓住录音第五段开头的 legitimate (adult abuse of legitimate medicines) 造原词陷阱，但那是讲“成人滥用正规药与毒品文化有关”的背景，根本不是结尾呼吁家长做的事；D 把背景词搬来拼成“让孩子用正规药”这一录音没说的呼吁。

借用原文：adult abuse of legitimate medicines

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

43 句真题句逐层精讲

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

M: Anyway, I went along to a lecture by a Miss Bligh.

第8段，第1句

简单句结构在日常英语和考试中极为常见，且 "go to + 地点" 的搭配是高频句式，具有一定代表性，但因过于简单，难以涵盖考试中常考的复杂句式特征。

When I arrived, the secretary asked me if I could give the speech of thanks.

第10段，第4句

本句结构为“时间状语从句 + 主句（含宾语从句）”，是英语考试中常见的句式；双宾语动词“ask”搭配宾语从句的用法，以及情态动词在从句中的使用，都是四六级和考研真题中频繁出现的句型，代表性较强。

M: Anyway, from that point on, I was scared.

第12段，第1句

主系表加时间状语的简单句在真题中常见，但本句过于简短、结构过于基础，不能代表四六级或考研中常考的复杂句式（如多从句嵌套、长难句），典型性中等偏下。

In fact, by the time Miss Bligh stood up to talk, I was feeling much better.

第12段，第4句

时间状语从句前置修饰主句是考试中常见句式，by the time 引导时间状语从句也是典型用法。该结构在真题中出现频率较高，学习后有一定迁移价值。

But she was so nervous that she kept forgetting what to say, and she spoke almost in a whisper.

第12段，第5句

"so ... that ..." 结果状语从句是四六级和考研中常见的句式，"keep doing" 结构也是高频考点，"what to say" 疑问不定式同样常见。两个主句并列的结构符合真题中常见的复合句模式。整体句式具有较强的代表性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子的分析中。

M: At least the slides were good, that is, until the bulb in the projector blew.

第14段，第1句

until 引导的时间状语从句和主系表结构都是常见句式，在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现。插入语 "that is" 用于解释说明也较为典型。掌握后可在类似语境中复用，具有一定代表性。

She was obviously better at talking than writing.

第3题，A

主系表结构 + 形容词比较级 + 比较对象是四六级和考研真题中的高频句式，常用于描述能力、性质或状态的对比。比较结构中的承前省略（than writing 省略完整从句）也是常考语法点。本句结构具有较高的迁移价值，掌握后可复用于大量类似句型。

Her speech was so funny as to amuse the audience.

第3题，C

"so...as to" 结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，用于表示程度与结果的逻辑关系，是常考句式之一，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句型。

But, I'll look into it on Monday.

第10段，第4句

简单句的主谓宾结构在考试中常见，但本句过于简短且无复杂修饰，作为典型例句的代表性一般；短语动词和一般将来时的组合有一定实用性

And he was away before I could get hold of the letter.

第17段，第2句

主从复合句结构常见于四六级和考研阅读，时间状语从句也是高频句式。"before" 引导的时间从句典型且实用，掌握后可广泛迁移，但句子本身结构较简单，复杂度不及多重嵌套的长难句。

There's another reason why I wanted a chat with you before Monday.

第18段，第3句

There be 存在句型和 why 引导的定语从句都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构，具有很强的代表性。这种主句加单层定语从句的组合在真题中反复出现，掌握后可以迁移到大量类似句子的理解中。

W: It's not as easy as that though, is it?

第23段，第1句

涵盖主谓表基本结构，表语中包含否定词和比较结构 as...as，状语 though 位置灵活，反意疑问句尾缀是口语常见形式。成分种类适中，适合练习表语识别和比较结构分析，但缺少宾语、定语从句等更复杂成分，训练收益中等。

I have enough trouble delivering bikes to shops only 40 miles away, never mind 5,000 miles!

第25段，第4句

涵盖主谓宾基本结构，宾语中包含现在分词短语作后置定语，可用于练习识别非谓语动词修饰名词的用法，但整体成分种类较单一

It simply made her go frantic.

第7题，B

make sb do sth 使役结构是四六级和考研的高频考点，本句完整呈现该结构并带状语修饰，具有很强的代表性和迁移价值。

A report on sleep and nutrition released this month found that people who consistently went to bed earlier than 11 p.m. took in fewer calories and ate more healthy food.

第1段，第1句

本句的 "主句 + 宾语从句 + 定语从句嵌套" 结构在四六级和考研阅读中极为常见，特别是 "研究/报告 + found/showed that ..." 的表述是学术类文章的典型句式。掌握这种结构可以大量迁移到其他真题句子中。

In contrast, "night owls" who go to bed between 11 p.m. and 3 a.m. tend to consume more coffee, alcohol, refined sugars and processed meats than early risers.

第1段，第2句

主语带限制性定语从句、谓语为 "tend to do" 结构、宾语带比较状语，这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。结构代表性强，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子的理解中。

A study published last year in The American Journal of Clinical Nutrition found that people who sleep more tend to eat less unhealthy food than their peers who don't get as much rest.

第2段，第3句

本句结构层次清楚但不算过分生僻，既有一定挑战，又覆盖宾语从句、定语从句和比较结构等高频考点。对结构和时态训练来说，属于值得优先练熟的一类句子。

As a group, "night owl" types tend to eat less healthy food and take in more calories overall than early risers.

第3段，第1句

本句的比较结构("more...than...")和并列谓语是四六级、考研阅读中的高频句式，且 "tend to" 结构也常出现在学术或科普类文章中。句子结构代表了典型的说明文或研究报告句式，具有较强的复用价值，学生掌握后可迁移到同类文本的理解中。

The later one goes to bed, the more calories one records the next day.

第3段，第2句

"the + 比较级 ..., the + 比较级 ..." 是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的经典句式，用于表达比例或因果关系，掌握这个句式后可以迁移到大量类似结构的句子，代表性很强。

Or the relationship could be reversed, that is, people who eat less fall asleep earlier.

第3段，第5句

并列句加定语从句修饰主语的结构在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，情态动词被动式也是常考语法点，句式具有较强代表性和可迁移性。

Still, if late sleepers want to lose a few pounds, they can go to bed earlier than they usually do, thereby reducing their chances of taking snacks before bedtime.

第3段，第6句

"if 条件从句 + 主句（含情态动词）+ 比较结构 + 分词短语表结果"是四六级和考研阅读中的典型复合句式；条件假设、程度比较、非谓语作状语均为高频考点，掌握本句结构后可大量迁移到类似长难句的分析中，代表性强。

They pay greater attention to food choice.

第10题，A

主谓宾结构加介词短语定语是英语中最常见的基础句式之一，但真题中更常考察包含从句、非谓语或复杂修饰的句子，本句过于简单，典型性一般。

They run a higher risk of gaining weight.

第10题，C

"run a risk of doing"是四六级、考研阅读中的常见搭配结构，具有一定代表性；但句式本身过于简单，没有体现考试中常见的从句嵌套或复杂修饰，作为典型真题句式的代表性中等。

Researchers have found not just a diversity problem in Hollywood but actually an inclusion crisis.

第1段，第1句

这种“主语 + 完成时谓语 + 宾语”的报道研究结论句很常见，后面再接“不只是.....而且实际上.....”也很有代表性。掌握后可迁移到大量说明文和学术表达。

Just 3.4 percent of film directors were female, and only 7 percent of films had a cast whose balance of race and ethnicity reflected the country's diversity.

第2段，第2句

“并列主句 + 限定性定语从句”是阅读中非常常见的组合，数量主语如 "7 percent of films" 也很有代表性。掌握这种拆法后，迁移到同类信息统计句会很直接。

Overall, the study found half the films and TV shows had no Asian speaking characters and more than one-fifth of them had no black characters with dialogue.

第4段，第1句

本句时态不难，但结构上很典型，尤其适合训练如何先抓外层谓语，再识别后接的并列内容。对句子结构基础还不稳的人来说，它属于应优先练熟的一类句子。

When looking at how women are depicted, the study found female characters were four times more likely to be shown in sexy clothing and nearly four times as likely to be referred to as physically attractive.

第4段，第3句

本句成分丰富：包含时间状语从句、嵌套宾语从句、主句宾语从句、主系表结构、并列表语、介词短语状语等多种结构。尤其是表语中的并列和不定式被动结构，以及嵌套从句的层级关系，是很好的成分划分训练点。

Who are regarded as "largely invisible" on TV shows?

第14题 题干

“特殊疑问词 + 一般现在时被动语态”是常见问句结构，考试和阅读里都很常见。掌握后可迁移到类似句式，如询问“谁被认为”“什么被看作”等表达。

They account for 8.5% of the U.S. population

第15题，D

简单的主谓宾结构虽是英语基本句型之一，但在四六级、考研真题中，这种不带任何修饰或从句的纯粹简单句较为罕见，实际考试更常见结构更复杂的句子，因此典型性一般

The situation regarding life insurance takes on a different look.

第2段，第10句

简单句的"主语 + 后置定语 + 短语动词 + 宾语"结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，短语动词和后置定语都是典型考点，具有中等代表性

Every family situation is different, but it is important that each family give adequate thought to planning its financial future.

第2段，第20句

It is important that 句型是四六级和考研阅读写作中的高频结构，常用于表达观点、建议或评价。并列转折关系（but 连接两个主句）也是真题常见句式。本句结构典型且实用，掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似句子的理解和写作中。

For one thing, stereotypes are often accurate.

第1段，第2句

主系表结构是英语句子的基本句型之一，在各类考试中常见。但本句结构过于简单，缺少从句、复杂修饰或其他高频考点句式特征，作为真题句式的代表性有限。

For one thing, they're reliable insofar as they're based on unbiased samples.

第3段，第2句

主句涵盖主谓表结构和条件状语从句,从句内部有主谓和介词短语状语,成分种类较丰富。insofar as 引导的状语从句较少见,有助于练习识别非典型连接词,且 be based on 的被动结构是常见易错点。

So one problem with stereotypes is while we are good at drawing conclusions from them, often our information isn't reliable.

第4段，第3句

覆盖主系表结构、表语从句、让步状语从句、动名词作宾语等多种成分,特别是 "while" 的双重作用和表语从句的识别是很好的训练点,成分种类丰富。

And this is what psychologist, Claude Steele, described as stereotype threat.

第5段，第2句

"主语 + 系动词 + what 引导的表语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式，且从句内的 "describe...as..." 结构也是高频搭配，学习本句有助于掌握典型的定义或解释类句型，迁移价值较高。

The very act of acknowledging that they are African-American when given a test ignites in them thoughts of their own stereotype which is negative regarding academics and that makes them do worse.

第5段，第6句

本句结构非常典型：主句 + 宾语从句 + 状语从句 + 定语从句的多层嵌套，以及并列主句的连接，都是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。特别是长主语、谓语宾语分隔、定语从句修饰名词等特征，在真题中反复出现。掌握本句的分析方法可以直接迁移到大量类似句子。

When Asian-American women are given a test and they're asked to mark down their race, they do better than they would otherwise do.

第6段，第2句

"when" 引导的时间状语从句 + 主句 + 比较状语从句的结构，在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现。被动语态、比较结构、代词指代等都是典型考点，掌握此句型可以迁移到大量真题句式

You ask them, on the other hand, to mark down their sex, they do worse because they're reminded of a negative stereotype.

第6段，第4句

"主句 + because 原因状语从句" 是考试中极为常见的句式，被动语态在学术和考试文本中也频繁出现。这种结构在四六级和考研阅读理解中反复出现，掌握后迁移性强，典型性较高。

Some people are more sensitive to them than others.

第22题，B

比较级结构和比较状语从句的省略是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，本句简洁地展示了这一典型结构，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子的理解中。

A negative stereotype sticks while a positive one does not

第22题，D

while 引导的对比状语从句在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现,是表达对比关系的典型句式。句中承前省略的用法也是英语中常见的简化手段,掌握后可广泛应用于理解同类对比句。

That is, the drug may cause some effect other than its intended one.

第1段，第2句

简单句配合情态动词表推测的用法，在四六级、考研阅读中较为常见，尤其在科学说明、风险提示等语境中频繁出现。后置定语 "other than" 的修饰方式也具有一定代表性，掌握后可迁移到类似句式。

Before using several drugs together you should ask your doctor and follow his advice.

第3段，第5句

简单句+情态动词+并列谓语+介词短语状语的组合在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，具有一定代表性，掌握后可应用于类似结构的句子，但缺少从句等更复杂的典型考点。

Take some drug to relieve the side effect.

第23题，C

祈使句在口语和应用文中常见，但在四六级、考研阅读理解中出现频率相对较低。结构虽典型但迁移场景有限。

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本卷出现的 223 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。

stereotype

C1

n. 刻板印象

本卷20次 · 真题 24 句

insurance

B1

n. 保险

本卷17次 · 真题 50 句

effect A2

n. 影响

本卷11次 · 真题 191 句

character B1

n. 性格

本卷9次 · 真题 30 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本卷7次 · 真题 273 句

negative B1

adj. 否定的

本卷7次 · 真题 132 句

alcohol B1

n. 酒精饮料

本卷6次 · 真题 21 句

reaction B1

n. 反应

本卷6次 · 真题 16 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本卷5次 · 真题 205 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本卷5次 · 真题 170 句

positive B1

adj. 积极的

本卷5次 · 真题 144 句

financial B2

adj. 财政的

本卷5次 · 真题 79 句

expense B1

n. 花费

本卷5次 · 真题 46 句

female A2

adj. 女性的

本卷5次 · 真题 42 句

thanks A1

intj. 谢谢

本卷5次 · 真题 24 句

adverse C1

adj. 不利的

本卷5次 · 真题 21 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本卷4次 · 真题 568 句

relationship B1

n. 关系

本卷4次 · 真题 168 句

purchase B1

v. 购买

本卷4次 · 真题 55 句

protection B1

n. 保护

本卷4次 · 真题 42 句

nutrition B2

n. 营养

本卷4次 · 真题 36 句

dependent B2

adj. 依靠的

本卷4次 · 真题 22 句

accurate B2

adj. 准确的

本卷4次 · 真题 21 句

rival B2

n. 竞争对手

本卷4次 · 真题 11 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本卷3次 · 真题 228 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本卷3次 · 真题 185 句

local A2

adj. 当地的

本卷3次 · 真题 143 句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本卷3次 · 真题 138 句

income B1

n. 收入

本卷3次 · 真题 94 句

publish B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本卷3次 · 真题 94 句

source B1

n. 来源

本卷3次 · 真题 75 句

apply A2

v. 申请

本卷3次 · 真题 63 句

diversity B2

n. 多样性

本卷3次 · 真题 46 句

debt B1

n. 欠款

本卷3次 · 真题 44 句

lecture B1

n. 讲座

本卷3次·真题 35 句

calorie B1

n. 卡路里, 热量单位

本卷3次·真题 24 句

agent B2

n. 代理人

本卷3次·真题 12 句

worse A2

adj. 更糟的

本卷3次·真题 12 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本卷2次·真题 363 句

risk A2

n. 风险

本卷2次·真题 167 句

factor B1

n. 因素

本卷2次·真题 108 句

policy B1

n. 政策

本卷2次·真题 103 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本卷2次·真题 98 句

gain B1

v. 获得;赢得

本卷2次·真题 96 句

account A2

n. 账户

本卷2次·真题 93 句

amount A2

n. 数量

本卷2次·真题 84 句

exist A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本卷2次·真题 77 句

tax A2

n. 税

本卷2次·真题 63 句

occur B1

v. 发生, 出现

本卷2次·真题 62 句

peer B2

n. 同龄人

本卷2次·真题 62 句

overall B1

adj. 总体的

本卷2次·真题 58 句

credit B1

n. 赊购, 赊账

本卷2次·真题 54 句

audience A2

n. 观众

本卷2次·真题 52 句

threat B1

n. 威胁

本卷2次·真题 51 句

exactly B1

adv. 精确地

本卷2次·真题 46 句

harm B1

n. 伤害

本卷2次·真题 46 句

ignore B1

v. 忽视;不理睬

本卷2次·真题 46 句

represent B1

v. 代表

本卷2次·真题 45 句

teen A2

n. 青少年

本卷2次·真题 41 句

release B1

v. 释放

本卷2次·真题 38 句

retailer B2

n. 零售商

本卷2次·真题 32 句

sufficient B2

adj. 足够的

本卷2次·真题 30 句

largely B2

adv. 主要地

本卷2次·真题 28 句

intend B1

v. 打算, 计划

本卷2次·真题 25 句

revenue B2

n. (公司、组织的) 收入, 收益

本卷2次·真题 25 句

payment B1

n. 支付

本卷2次·真题 24 句

quit B1

v. 离开 (工作、学校等)

本卷2次·真题 24 句

earlier A2

adv. 较早地

本卷2次·真题 22 句

unhealthy B1

adj. 有害健康的;不健康的

本卷2次·真题 21 句

financially B2

adv. 在财务上

本卷2次·真题 20 句

reliable B1

adj. 可靠的

本卷2次·真题 20 句

remind A2

v. 提醒

本卷2次·真题 19 句

retirement B2

n. 退休

本卷2次·真题 19 句

criticize B2

v. 批评

本卷2次·真题 14 句

invisible B1

adj. 看不见的

本卷2次·真题 14 句

modest B2

adj. 谦虚的, 谦逊的

本卷2次·真题 13 句

premium B2

n. 保险费

本卷2次·真题 12 句

legitimate C1

adj. 合法的

本卷2次·真题 11 句

sex A2

n. 性别

本卷2次·真题 11 句

pill B1

n. 药丸

本卷2次·真题 10 句

ceremony B2

n. 典礼

本卷2次·真题 9 句

relieve B2

v. 减轻、缓解 (疼痛、焦虑等不适)

本卷2次·真题 8 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本卷1次·真题 200 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

base A2

n. 基础

本卷1次·真题 126 句

rate A2

n. 速度

本卷1次·真题 121 句

mental B1

adj. 精神的

本卷1次·真题 120 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本卷1次·真题 119 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本卷1次·真题 119 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本卷1次·真题 114 句

quality A2

n. 质量

本卷1次·真题 112 句

claim B1

v. 声称

本卷1次·真题 111 句

scientific B1

adj. 科学的

本卷1次·真题 103 句

according B1

prep. 根据

本卷1次·真题 96 句

effective B1

adj. 有效的, 起作用的

本卷1次·真题 94 句

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

本卷1次·真题 92 句

potential B2

adj. 潜在的

本卷1次·真题 92 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本卷1次·真题 88 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本卷1次·真题 87 句

type A2

n. 类型

本卷1次·真题 84 句

graduate B1

n. 毕业生

本卷1次·真题 82 句

promote B2

v. 促进

本卷1次·真题 82 句

contribute B1

v. 捐献

本卷1次·真题 79 句

despite B1

prep. 尽管

本卷1次·真题 77 句

identify B1

v. 识别

本卷1次·真题 75 句

reflect B1

v. 反映, 显示

本卷1次·真题 71 句

cultural B1

adj. 文化的

本卷1次·真题 68 句

conflict B2

n. 冲突

本卷1次·真题 66 句

journal B1

n. 杂志

本卷1次·真题 66 句

wrong A2

adj. 错误的

本卷1次·真题 66 句

shift B1

v. 移动

本卷1次·真题 65 句

strategy B2

n. 策略

本卷1次·真题 63 句

various B1

adj. 各种各样的

本卷1次·真题 63 句

crisis B2

n. 危机

本卷1次·真题 62 句

concept B2

n. 概念

本卷1次·真题 59 句

mostly B1

adv. 主要地

本卷1次·真题 59 句

suffer B1

v. 遭受 (痛苦、疾病、损失等)

本卷1次·真题 59 句

figure A2

n. 数字

本卷1次·真题 58 句

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

ensure B2

v. 确保

本卷1次·真题 57 句

particularly B2

adv. 尤其, 特别 (强调某事物)

本卷1次·真题 57 句

consumption B2

n. 消费

本卷1次·真题 56 句

boost B2

v. 提高

本卷1次·真题 55 句

essential B1

adj. 必不可少的

本卷1次·真题 55 句

psychologist B2

n. 心理学家

本卷1次·真题 54 句

link A2

n. 联系

本卷1次·真题 53 句

label B1

n. 标签

本卷1次·真题 52 句

particular B2

adj. 特定的

本卷1次·真题 52 句

balance B1

n. 平衡

本卷1次·真题 49 句

damage B1

n. 损害

本卷1次·真题 46 句

indicate B2

v. 表明

本卷1次·真题 46 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

deliver B1

v. 递送, 运送 (货物、信件等)

本卷1次·真题 37 句

possibility B1

n. 可能性

本卷1次·真题 35 句

combine B1

v. (使) 结合、组合

本卷1次·真题 33 句

otherwise B2

adv. 否则, 不然

本卷1次·真题 33 句

regular B1

adj. 经常的

本卷1次·真题 33 句

series B1

n. 系列

本卷1次·真题 33 句

carefully A2

adv. 仔细地

本卷1次·真题 32 句

consume B2

v. 消耗, 耗费 (燃料、能源、时间等)

本卷1次·真题 31 句

security B1

n. 安全

本卷1次·真题 31 句

stage A2

n. 阶段

本卷1次·真题 31 句

employ B1

v. 雇用

本卷1次·真题 30 句

proportion B2

n. 部分

本卷1次·真题 30 句

reputation B2

n. 名声

本卷1次·真题 30 句

bias B2

n. 偏见

本卷1次·真题 29 句

extend B1

v. 延伸;延长

本卷1次·真题 28 句

rapidly B1

adv. 迅速地

本卷1次·真题 28 句

therefore B1

adv. 因此, 所以

本卷1次·真题 28 句

regardless B2

adv. 不管

本卷1次·真题 27 句

clothing A2

n. 衣服

本卷1次·真题 26 句

cooperation B2

n. 合作

本卷1次·真题 26 句

transport B1

v. 运输, 运送

本卷1次·真题 26 句

scene A2

n. 场景

本卷1次·真题 25 句

alter B2

v. 改变, 更改 (使某物与之前不同)

本卷1次·真题 24 句

contrast B2

n. 对比

本卷1次·真题 24 句

successfully B1

adv. 成功地

本卷1次·真题 24 句

tendency B2

n. 倾向

本卷1次·真题 24 句

attach B1

v. 贴上;系上;附上

本卷1次·真题 23 句

potentially B2

adv. 可能地

本卷1次·真题 23 句

export B1

v. 出口, 输出 (商品到国外)

本卷1次·真题 22 句

properly B1

adv. 正确地

本卷1次·真题 22 句

acknowledge B2

v. 承认 (事实、错误等)

本卷1次·真题 20 句

consult B2

v. 咨询, 请教 (专业人士)

本卷1次·真题 20 句

impression B1

n. 印象

本卷1次·真题 20 句

sample B1

n. 样品

本卷1次·真题 20 句

host B1

n. 主人

本卷1次·真题 19 句

literature B2

n. 文学

本卷1次·真题 19 句

obviously B1

adv. 显然, 明显地

本卷1次·真题 19 句

adequate B2

adj. 足够的, 充分的

本卷1次·真题 18 句

attractive B1

adj. 有吸引力的

本卷1次·真题 18 句

cash A2

n. 现金

本卷1次·真题 18 句

emphasis B2

n. 强调

本卷1次·真题 18 句

founder B2

n. 创始人

本卷1次·真题 18 句

sensitive B2

adj. 敏感的

本卷1次·真题 18 句

seriously B1

adv. 严肃地

本卷1次·真题 18 句

underestimate B2

v. 低估

本卷1次·真题 18 句

combination

B1

n. 结合

本卷1次·真题 17 句

depict

B2

v. 描绘

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

producer

B2

n. 生产者

本卷1次·真题 17 句

reverse

B2

v. 颠倒

本卷1次·真题 17 句

writing

A2

n. 写作

本卷1次·真题 17 句

caution

B2

n. 小心;谨慎

本卷1次·真题 16 句

consistently

B2

adv. 始终如一地

本卷1次·真题 16 句

dramatically

B2

adv. 显著地

本卷1次·真题 16 句

saving

B1

n. 节省

本卷1次·真题 16 句

ancestor

B2

n. 祖先, 祖宗

本卷1次·真题 15 句

clinical

B2

adj. 临床的

本卷1次·真题 15 句

physically

B1

adv. 身体上

本卷1次·真题 15 句

severe

B2

adj. 严重的

本卷1次·真题 15 句

snack

A2

n. 零食

本卷1次·真题 15 句

symptom

B2

n. 症状

本卷1次·真题 15 句

circumstance

B2

n. 情况

本卷1次·真题 14 句

elsewhere

B1

adv. 在别处

本卷1次·真题 14 句

excessive

B2

adj. 过多的

本卷1次·真题 14 句

regarding

B2

prep. 关于

本卷1次·真题 14 句

substitute

B2

n. 替代品

本卷1次·真题 14 句

syndrome

C1

n. 综合征

本卷1次·真题 14 句

belong

A2

v. 属于 (某人)

本卷1次·真题 13 句

efficiently

B2

adv. 高效地

本卷1次·真题 13 句

minority

B2

n. 少数

本卷1次·真题 13 句

persist

B2

v. 坚持

本卷1次·真题 13 句

balanced

B1

adj. 平衡的

本卷1次·真题 12 句

chat

A2

v. 聊天, 闲谈

本卷1次·真题 12 句

drinking

A1

n. 饮酒

本卷1次·真题 12 句

bulb

B1

n. 灯泡

本卷1次·真题 11 句

quantity

B1

n. 数量

本卷1次·真题 11 句

sleeping

A1

v. 睡觉 (sleep 的现在分词)

本卷1次·真题 11 句

inherently C1

adv. 内在地

本卷1次·真题 10 句

prejudiced C1

adj. 有偏见的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

relief B1

n. 宽慰

本卷1次·真题 10 句

statistical B2

adj. 统计的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

upset B1

adj. 难过的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

cast B2

v. 投掷

本卷1次·真题 9 句

constitute C1

v. 构成, 组成

本卷1次·真题 9 句

mortgage B2

n. 抵押贷款

本卷1次·真题 9 句

creator B2

n. 创造者

本卷1次·真题 8 句

enthusiastic B2

adj. 热情的

本卷1次·真题 8 句

fatal B2

adj. 致命的, 致死的

本卷1次·真题 8 句

processed B1

adj. 经过加工的

本卷1次·真题 8 句

sleeper B1

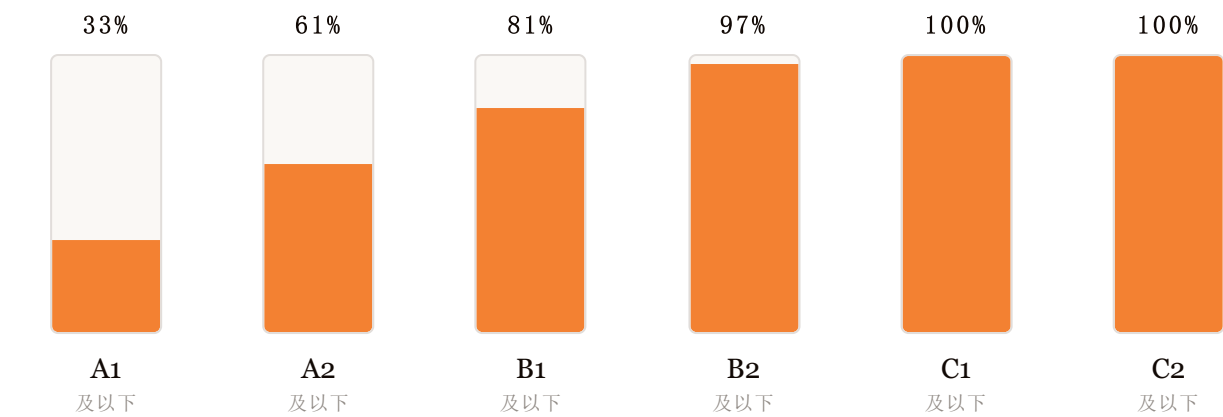
n. 睡觉的人

本卷1次·真题 8 句

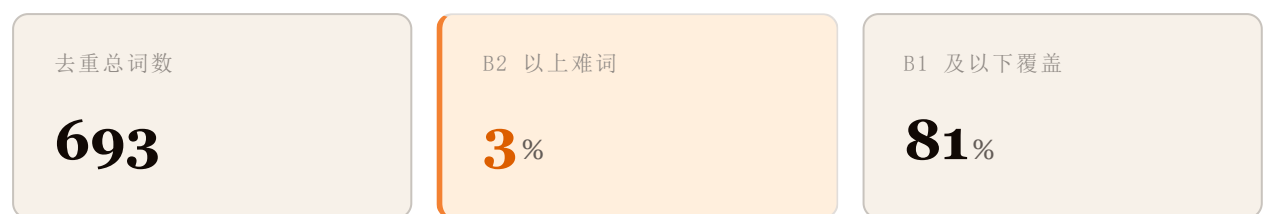
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全卷录音原文 693 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 **693** 个单词, 按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比 (CDF), 最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上 (C1/C2) 为高阶词, 本卷共 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 693 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2017年12月·第2套 · 全卷构成

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