

2018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2018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(2018-06) • 六级

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

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

Section A

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

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

1 M: What's all that? Are you going to make a salad?

M: 这些都是什么?你要做沙拉吗?

2 W: No, I'm going to make a gazpacho.

W: 不,我要做gazpacho。

3 M: What's that?

M: 那是什么?

4 W: Gazpacho is a cold soup from Spain. It's mostly vegetables. I guess you could call it a liquid salad.

W: Gazpacho是一种来自西班牙的冷汤。主要是蔬菜。我想你可以把它叫做液体沙拉。

5 M: Cold soup? Sounds weird.

M: 冷汤?听起来怪怪的。

6 W: It's delicious. Trust me. I tried it for the first time during my summer vacation in Spain. You see, in the south of Spain, it gets very hot in the summer, up to 40 degrees Celsius. So a cold gazpacho is very refreshing. The main ingredients are tomato, cucumber, bell peppers, olive oil and stale bread.

W: 很好喝的。相信我。我在西班牙度暑假的时候第一次尝试了它。你看,在西班牙南部,夏天非常热,高达40摄氏度。所以冷的gazpacho非常清爽。主要食材是番茄、黄瓜、甜椒、橄榄油和不新鲜的面包。

7 M: Stale bread? Surely you mean bread for dipping into the soup?

M: 不新鲜的面包?你肯定是说用来蘸汤的面包吧?

8 W: No. Bread is crushed and blended in like everything else. It adds texture and thickness to the soup.

W: 不是。面包被压碎后像其他东西一样混合进去。它给汤增加质感和浓稠度。

9 M: Mm. And is it healthy?

M: 嗯。那它健康吗?

10 W: Sure. As I said earlier, it's mostly vegetables. You can also add different things if you like, such as hard-boiled egg or cured ham.

W: 当然。就像我之前说的,它主要是蔬菜。如果你喜欢,你也可以加不同的东西,比如水煮蛋或腌火腿。

11 M: Cured ham? What's that?

M: 腌火腿?那是什么?

12 W: That's another Spanish delicacy. Have you never heard of it? It's quite famous.

W: 那是另一种西班牙美食。你从来没听说过吗?它挺有名的。

13 M: No. Is it good too?

M: 没有。它也好吃吗?

14 W: Oh, yeah, definitely. It's amazing. It's a little dry and salty, and it's very expensive because it comes from a special type of pig that only eats a special type of food. The ham is covered in salt to dry and preserve it, and left to hang for up to two years. It has a very distinct flavor.

W: 哦,是的,绝对好吃。太棒了。它有点干有点咸,而且非常贵,因为它来自一种特殊的猪,这种猪只吃一种特殊的食物。火腿用盐覆盖来风干和保存,然后挂起来长达两年。它有非常独特的风味。

15 M: Mm. Sounds interesting. Where can I find some?

M: 嗯。听起来很有意思。我在哪儿能找到一些?

16 W: It used to be difficult to get Spanish produce here. But it's now a lot more common. Most large supermarket chains have cured ham in little packets, but in Spain you can buy a whole leg.

W: 以前在这里很难买到西班牙产品。但现在普遍多了。大多数大型连锁超市都有小包装的腌火腿,但在西班牙你可以买整条腿。

17 M: A whole pig leg? Why would anybody want so much ham?

M: 整条猪腿?为什么会有人想要这么多火腿?

18 W: In Spain, many people buy a whole leg for special group events such as Christmas. They cut it themselves into very thin slices with a long flat knife.

W: 在西班牙,很多人会为圣诞节这样的特殊集体活动买整条腿。他们自己用一把长长的扁平刀把它切成很薄的片。

1. A) It is a typical salad.
- B) It is a Spanish soup.
- C) It is a weird vegetable.
- D) It is a kind of spicy food.

【题目】 What do we learn about gazpacho?

【翻译】 关于gazpacho我们了解到什么?

- A) 它是一种典型的沙拉。 B) 它是一种西班牙汤。 C) 它是一种奇怪的蔬菜。
D) 它是一种辛辣食物。

【答案】 B (细节题) It is a Spanish soup.

【定位】 W: Gazpacho is a cold soup from Spain. It's mostly vegetables. I guess you could call it a liquid salad.

女: Gazpacho 是一种来自西班牙的冷汤。它主要由蔬菜做成。我想你可以把它叫作一种液体沙拉。

【信号】 被问者的直接应答 + 正面定性" is a..."。 男方追问" What's that?", 女方紧接着正面回答 Gazpacho is a cold soup from Spain。——"被问者的直接应答"加上" is a + 品类"的定性句式, 正是答案句信号。

【替换】 a cold soup from Spain ↔ a Spanish soup
from Spain = Spanish, cold soup = soup, 同义改写

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音确实念到 a liquid salad, A 抓住 salad 就想让你选; 但原话是" I guess you could call it a liquid salad", 是打比方帮人理解, 本质仍是 soup, A 把比喻当定性, 是典型原词陷阱。

借用原文: I guess you could call it a liquid salad

C) 原词陷阱

男方说 Sounds weird., C 借 weird 这个原词造"它是种怪蔬菜"; 可 weird 是男方一句感叹、且 gazpacho 是汤不是蔬菜, C 既张冠李戴又改了品类。

借用原文: Cold soup? Sounds weird.

D) 未提及

录音从头到尾只说它是冷的、清爽的、主要是蔬菜, 从没提"辣"。 a kind of spicy food 在原文找不到任何依据, 属未提及。

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2. A) To make it thicker.
B) To make it more nutritious.
C) To add to its appeal.
D) To replace an ingredient.

【题目】 For what purpose is stale bread mixed into gazpacho?

【翻译】 在gazpacho中混入陈面包的目的是什么？

A) 使它更浓稠。 B) 使它更有营养。 C) 增加它的吸引力。 D) 替代一种配料。

【答案】 A (细节题) To make it thicker.

【定位】 W: No. Bread is crushed and blended in like everything else. It adds texture and thickness to the soup.

女：不。面包被压碎、像其他食材一样搅打进去。它给汤增加了口感和浓稠度。

【信号】 功能说明句"**It adds ... to ...**". It adds texture and thickness to the soup. 用"**It adds X to Y**"直接说明加面包带来的作用，是回答"目的"的标志性信号句。

【替换】 adds texture and thickness to the soup ↔ **To make it thicker**

名词 thickness 转成形容词 thicker, 同义

【排除】 B) **张冠李戴**

录音谈健康/营养是在后文回答"is it healthy"时(说 mostly vegetables)，并未把营养归为"加面包"的目的。B 把别处的"营养"话题挪来当本题目的，张冠李戴。

借用原文：it's mostly vegetables

C) **未提及**

原文只说加面包增加 texture 和 thickness，没说让它更诱人。To add to its appeal. 是"加东西总能让食物更好吃"的想当然，原文无据。

D) **与原文相反**

录音说 Bread is crushed and blended in like everything else——面包是和别的食材一起混进去，不是拿来替换谁。To replace an ingredient. 把"加入"说成"替换"，动作方向反了。

借用原文：Bread is crushed and blended in like everything else

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3. A) It contains very little fat.
B) It uses olive oil in cooking.
C) It uses no artificial additives.
D) It is mainly made of vegetables.

【题目】 Why does the woman think gazpacho is healthy?

【翻译】 为什么这位女士认为gazpacho是健康的？

A) 它含有极少的脂肪。 B) 它在烹饪中使用橄榄油。 C) 它不使用人工添加剂。
D) 它主要由蔬菜制成。

【答案】 **D** (细节题) It is mainly made of vegetables.

【定位】 M: Mm. And is it healthy? — W: Sure. As I said earlier, it's mostly vegetables.

男：嗯。它健康吗？——女：当然。就像我前面说的，它主要是蔬菜。

【信号】 被问"is it healthy"后的直接应答 + **As I said** 回指。男方问 is it healthy?, 女方应答 Sure. As I said earlier, it's mostly vegetables.——"被问者对 healthy 的直接回应"配上"As I said"回指强调，正是理由句信号。

【替换】 it's mostly vegetables ↔ **It is mainly made of vegetables**

mostly = mainly, 同义副词替换

【排除】 A) **未提及**

录音说健康只给了"蔬菜为主"一条，从未说脂肪多少。It contains very little fat. 是按"健康=低脂"的常识脑补，原文无据。

B) **原词陷阱**

录音第6段列食材时念到 olive oil, B 借这个原词造"用橄榄油所以健康"; 但女方解释健康时只字未提油, olive oil 出现在食材介绍处而非理由处，是原词陷阱。

借用原文：tomato, cucumber, bell peppers, olive oil and stale bread

C) **未提及**

原文谈健康只说蔬菜为主，没提添加剂的有无。It uses no artificial additives. 同样是健康常识的想当然，原文无对应。

4. A) It does not go stale for two years.

B) It takes no special skill to prepare.

C) It comes from a special kind of pig.

D) It is a delicacy blended with bread.

【题目】 **What does the woman say about cured ham?**

【翻译】 这位女士对腌火腿说了什么？

A) 它两年内不会变质。 B) 准备它不需要特殊技能。 C) 它来自一种特殊的猪。

D) 它是一种与面包混合的美味佳肴。

【答案】 **C** (细节题) It comes from a special kind of pig.

【定位】 W: It's a little dry and salty, and it's very expensive because it comes from a special type of pig that only eats a special type of food.

女：它有点干、有点咸，而且非常贵，因为它来自一种只吃特定食物的特殊品种的猪。

【信号】 因果 **because** 引出独特来源。it comes from a special type of pig 由 because 引出，解释它为何昂贵特别——"因果信号"指向的这句正面交代来源，是答案句。

【替换】 it comes from a special type of pig ↔ **It comes from a special kind of pig**

type 与 kind 同义，几乎原句对应

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音念到 left to hang for up to two years——two years 是腌制悬挂的时长，A 抓住 two years 改成 does not go stale for two years (两年不变质)，偷换了这个数字的含义，是最毒的原词陷阱。

借用原文：left to hang for up to two years

B) 与原文相反

录音说 cut it themselves into very thin slices with a long flat knife——切薄片用专用长刀、显然需要技巧。It takes no special skill to prepare. 把"需要专门刀工"说成"不需技巧"，与原文相反。

借用原文：They cut it themselves into very thin slices with a long flat knife

D) 张冠李戴

a delicacy blended with bread 里的 bread 来自前文做汤的描述 Bread is crushed and blended in, 那是 gazpacho 加面包，与火腿无关。D 把汤的做法张冠李戴到火腿头上。

借用原文：Bread is crushed and blended in like everything else

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

1 M: Hello, I wish to buy a bottle of wine.

M: 你好,我想买一瓶葡萄酒。

2 W: Hi, yes. What kind of wine would you like?

W: 你好。你想要什么样的葡萄酒?

3 M: I don't know. Sorry, I don't know much about wine.

M: 我不知道。抱歉,我对葡萄酒不太了解。

4 W: That's no problem at all. What's the occasion and how much would you like to spend?

W: 完全没问题。是什么场合呢,你想花多少钱?

5 M: It's for my boss. It's his birthday. I know he likes wine, but I don't know what type. I also do not want anything too expensive, maybe mid-range. How much would you say is a mid-range bottle of wine approximately?

M: 是给我老板的。今天是他生日。我知道他喜欢葡萄酒,但我不知道他喜欢哪种。我也不想要太贵的,可能中等价位吧。你觉得中等价位的葡萄酒大概多少钱?

6 W: Well, it varies greatly. Our lowest prices are around \$6 a bottle, but those are table wines. They are not very special. And I would not suggest them as a gift. On the other end, our most expensive bottles are over \$150. If you are looking for something priced in the middle, I would say anything between \$30 and \$60 would make a decent gift. How does that sound?

W: 嗯,价格差别很大。我们最便宜的大约6美元一瓶,但那些是佐餐酒。它们不太特别。我不建议把它们作为礼物。另一方面,我们最贵的酒超过150美元。如果你想要中等价位的,我会说30到60美元之间的都可以作为体面的礼物。你觉得怎么样?

7 M: Mm, yeah. I guess something in the vicinity of 30 or 40 would be good. Which type would you recommend?

M: 嗯,好的。我想30到40美元左右的应该不错。你推荐哪种?

8 W: I would say the safest option is always a red wine. They are generally more popular than whites, and can usually be paired with food more easily. Our specialty here is Italian wines, and these tend to be fruity with medium acidity. This one here is a Chianti, which is perhaps Italy's most famous type of red wine. Alternatively, you may wish to try and surprise your boss with something less common, such as this Zinfandel. The grapes are originally native to Croatia but this winery is in eastern Italy and it has a more spicy and peppery flavor. So to summarize, the Chianti is more classical and the Zinfandel more exciting. Both are similarly priced at just under \$40.

W: 我觉得最保险的选择永远是红葡萄酒。它们通常比白葡萄酒更受欢迎,而且通常更容易搭配食物。我们这里的特色是意大利葡萄酒,这些酒往往果味浓郁,酸度适中。这瓶是Chianti,也许是意大利最著名的红葡萄酒类型。或者,你也可以尝试用一些不太常见的酒给你老板一个惊喜,比如这瓶Zinfandel。葡萄原产于克罗地亚,但这家酒庄在意大利东部,它的味道更辛辣,有胡椒味。总结一下,Chianti更经典,Zinfandel更有新意。两者价格差不多,都不到40美元。

9 M: I will go with Chianti then. Thanks.

M: 那我就选Chianti吧。谢谢。

5. A) They come in a great variety.
B) They do not make decent gifts.
C) They do not vary much in price.
D) They go well with Italian food.

【题目】 What does the woman think of table wines?

【翻译】 女士如何看待佐餐葡萄酒?

- A) 它们种类繁多。 B) 它们不适合作为体面的礼物。 C) 它们价格差异不大。
D) 它们很适合搭配意大利菜。

【答案】 B (态度观点题) They do not make decent gifts.

【定位】 Our lowest prices are around \$6 a bottle, but those are table wines. They are not very special. And I would not suggest them as a gift.

我们最低的价位是一瓶6美元左右,但那些是餐酒。它们不怎么特别。我也不建议拿它们当礼物。

【信号】 否定评价not suggest...as a gift. 答案句的信号是连续的负面评价: They are not very special. 加上 I would not suggest them as a gift., 两处否定明确表态餐酒不宜送礼,正是态度题要抓的评判落点。

【替换】 I would not suggest them as a gift ↔ They do not make decent gifts.

"不建议当礼物" = "不算像样的礼物"

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

店员开头说 it varies greatly, 指整个酒的价格/种类差异大, 并非说"餐酒"种类繁多; They come in a great variety. 把这句套到餐酒头上, 张冠李戴。

借用原文: Well, it varies greatly.

C) 与原文相反

录音确实大谈 price, 但说的是价格 varies greatly (差异很大), They do not vary much in price. 偷了 price/vary 这两个原词, 意思却反成"价差不大", 与原文相反。

借用原文: Well, it varies greatly.

D) 未提及

"好配食物"是后文说红酒/意大利酒的优点(见第8段), 录音从没说餐酒配意餐; They go well with Italian food. 把别处的优点硬安给餐酒, 属未提及。

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6. A) \$30-\$40.
B) \$40-\$50.
C) \$50-\$60.
D) Around \$150.

【题目】 What is the price range of wine the man will consider?

【翻译】 男士会考虑的葡萄酒价格区间是多少?

A) 30至40美元。 B) 40至50美元。 C) 50至60美元。 D) 150美元左右。

【答案】 A (细节题) \$30-\$40.

【定位】 Mm, yeah. I guess something in the vicinity of 30 or 40 would be good.

嗯, 对。我想30或40块左右的就不错。

【信号】 被问者男士的应答给出自己的价。 信号是男士本人的应答: 店员报了一堆价后, 男士回 I guess something in the vicinity of 30 or 40 would be good, 这是"他自己会考虑"的价, 正对题干限定的主体。

【替换】 something in the vicinity of 30 or 40 ↔ \$30-\$40.

in the vicinity of 30 or 40=\$30-\$40区间

【排除】 B) 答非所问

店员建议的体面价位是 between \$30 and \$60, \$40-\$50. 落在这个店员区间内却不是男士自己说的数；它借"听过的价位范围"诱你选，但题干问的是男士考虑的价。

借用原文：anything between \$30 and \$60 would make a decent gift

C) 原词陷阱

\$50-\$60. 的 60 来自店员说的 between \$30 and \$60 的上限，是店员给的范围，并非男士亲口考虑的价，盗用了听过的数字。

借用原文：anything between \$30 and \$60 would make a decent gift

D) 原词陷阱

Around \$150. 来自店员说的 our most expensive bottles are over \$150, 是店里最贵的酒，与男士想要中档、不太贵的需求完全相反，是故意念出的离群极值。

借用原文：our most expensive bottles are over \$150

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7. A) They are a healthy choice for elderly people.
B) They are especially popular among Italians.
C) They symbolize good health and longevity.
D) They go well with different kinds of food.

【题目】 Why does the woman recommend red wines?

【翻译】 女士为什么推荐红葡萄酒？

- A) 它们对老年人来说是健康的选择。 B) 它们在意大利人中尤其受欢迎。
C) 它们象征健康和长寿。 D) 它们适合搭配各种食物。

【答案】 D (细节题) They go well with different kinds of food.

【定位】 I would say the safest option is always a red wine. They are generally more popular than whites, and can usually be paired with food more easily.

我会说最稳妥的选择永远是红酒。它们一般比白葡萄酒更受欢迎，而且通常更容易跟食物搭配。

【信号】 推荐后紧跟的理由句 they can be paired with food. 信号是推荐红酒之后立刻给的理由：They are generally more popular than whites, and can usually be paired with food more easily., 这正是"为什么推荐"的直接解释句。

【替换】 can usually be paired with food more easily ↔ They go well with different kinds of food.

更易配食物=百搭各种食物

【排除】 A) 未提及

录音说红酒"受欢迎/好配食物", 从没提它对老年人健康有益; They are a healthy choice for elderly people. 的"健康/老人"录音完全没说, 是凭常识脑补。

B) 原词陷阱

录音里 more popular 形容红酒整体、Italian 是说本店专长意大利酒, 两词都真出现过; They are especially popular among Italians. 把它们拼成"在意大利人中特别受欢迎", 录音并无此意。

借用原文: They are generally more popular than whites

C) 未提及

录音对红酒的评价止于受欢迎、好配食物, They symbolize good health and longevity. 把它拔高成"象征健康长寿", 是预读时就警觉的煽情拔高, 原文未提。

-
8. A) It is a wine imported from California.
B) It is less spicy than all other red wines.
C) It is far more expensive than he expected.
D) It is Italy's most famous type of red wine.

【题目】 What do we learn about the wine the man finally bought?

【翻译】 关于男士最终购买的葡萄酒我们了解到什么?

- A) 这是一款从加利福尼亚进口的葡萄酒。 B) 它比所有其他红葡萄酒都更不辛辣。
C) 它比他预期的要贵得多。 D) 它是意大利最著名的红葡萄酒类型。

【答案】 D (细节题) It is Italy's most famous type of red wine.

【定位】 This one here is a Chianti, which is perhaps Italy's most famous type of red wine.

这一瓶是基安蒂, 大概是意大利最有名的红酒品种。

【信号】 结尾决定+最高级most famous. 两重信号: 男士在 I will go with Chianti then. 拍板买基安蒂, 回扣店员对它的描述 a Chianti, which is perhaps Italy's most famous type of red wine, 最高级 most famous 是答案落点。

【替换】 perhaps Italy's most famous type of red wine ↔ It is Italy's most famous type of red wine.

几乎原句对应只去掉perhaps

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

录音提到 Zinfandel 葡萄 originally native to Croatia but this winery is in eastern Italy, 根本没有加州; It is a wine imported from California. 既安错了酒 (不是他买的 Chianti) 又虚构了 California, 属张冠李戴加臆造。

借用原文: The grapes are originally native to Croatia but this winery is in eastern Italy

B) 张冠李戴

a more spicy and peppery flavor 形容的是 Zinfandel, 不是男士买的 Chianti; It is less spicy than all other red wines. 盗用 spicy 一词且改成"比所有红酒都不辣", 对象与极性双错。

借用原文: it has a more spicy and peppery flavor

C) 与原文相反

录音说两瓶 Both are similarly priced at just under \$40, 正在男士预期的30-40档内, 毫不意外; It is far more expensive than he expected. 说"远超预期", 与原文相反。

借用原文: Both are similarly priced at just under \$40

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 Many people enjoy secret codes. The harder the code, the more some people will try to figure it out. In wartime, codes are especially important. They help the army send news about battles and the size of enemy forces. Neither side wants its code broken by the other.

许多人喜欢密码。密码越难, 就有越多的人试图破解它。在战时, 密码尤其重要。它们帮助军队传送有关战斗和敌军规模的消息。任何一方都不希望自己的密码被对方破解。

2 One very important code was never broken. It was used during World War II by the Americans. It was a spoken code never written down. And it was developed and used by Navajo Indians. They were called "the Navajo code talkers". The Navajos created the code in their own language. Navajo is hard to learn and only a few people know it. So it was pretty certain that the enemy would not be able to understand the code talkers. In addition, the talkers used code words. They called a submarine an iron fish and a small bomb thrown by hand a potato. If they wanted to spell something, they used code words for letters of the alphabet. For instance, the letter A was ant or apple or ax.

有一种非常重要的密码从未被破解。它在第二次世界大战期间被美国人使用。这是一种口头密码, 从未被写下来。它由Navajo印第安人开发和使用。他们被称为"Navajo密码通讯员"。Navajo人用他们自己的语言创造了这种密码。Navajo语很难学, 只有少数人懂得它。因此几乎可以肯定敌人无法理解密码通讯员的内容。此外, 通讯员还使用了代码词。他们把潜艇称为铁鱼, 把手榴弹称为土豆。如果他们想拼写什么, 就使用字母表中字母的代码词。例如, 字母A是蚂蚁、苹果或斧头。

3 The code talkers worked mostly in the islands in the Pacific. One or two would be assigned to a group of soldiers. They would send messages by field telephone to the code talker in the next group. And he would relay the information to his commander. The code talkers played an important part in several battles. They helped troops coordinate their movements and attacks. After the war, the U.S. government honored them for what they had accomplished. Theirs was the most successful wartime code ever used.

密码通讯员主要在太平洋的岛屿上工作。一到两名通讯员会被分配到一组士兵中。他们通过野战电话向下一组的密码通讯员发送消息。然后他会将信息传达给他的指挥官。密码通讯员在几次战斗中发挥了重要作用。他们帮助部队协调行动和进攻。战后,美国政府为他们所取得的成就授予了荣誉。他们的密码是战时使用过的最成功的密码。

9. A) Learning others' secrets.
B) Searching for information.
C) Decoding secret messages.
D) Spreading sensational news.

【题目】 What does the speaker say many people enjoy doing?

【翻译】 说话者说许多人喜欢做什么?

A) 了解他人的秘密。 B) 搜索信息。 C) 破译秘密信息。 D) 传播耸人听闻的新闻。

【答案】 C (细节题) Decoding secret messages.

【定位】 Many people enjoy secret codes. The harder the code, the more some people will try to figure it out.

很多人喜欢密码。密码越难,有些人越想把它破解出来。

【信号】 开篇点题句, enjoy 直接对上题干 enjoy doing。录音第一句就是 Many people enjoy secret codes, 题干问 enjoy doing, 这里 enjoy 原词出现, 是直接应答型信号; 紧接的 try to figure it out 进一步说明他们享受的是把密码破解出来这件事。

【替换】 try to figure it out ↔ Decoding secret messages.

figure out a code = decode, 同义改写

【排除】 A) 偷换概念

Learning others' secrets. 借了原文 secret codes 里的 secret 制造熟悉感，但原文讲的是 figure out 密码本身，不是打探别人的隐私秘密，属偷换概念。

借用原文：secret codes

B) 未提及

Searching for information. 在录音里找不到对应表述，原文只说人们享受破解密码，没有谈搜集或查找信息，属无中生有。

D) 张冠李戴

Spreading sensational news. 与开篇 enjoy 那句无关；录音后文虽提到 They help the army send news about battles，但那是讲密码在战时的用途、不是人们喜欢做的事，本项把 news 张冠李戴还加上原文没有的 sensational。

借用原文：They help the army send news about battles

-
10. A) They helped the U.S. army in World War II.
B) They could write down spoken codes promptly.
C) They were assigned to decode enemy messages.
D) They were good at breaking enemy secret codes.

【题目】 What do we learn about the Navajo code talkers?

【翻译】 关于Navajo密码通信员我们了解到什么？

- A) 他们在第二次世界大战中帮助了美国军队。 B) 他们能够迅速写下口头密码。
C) 他们被指派破译敌方信息。 D) 他们擅长破解敌方密码。

【答案】 A (细节题) They helped the U.S. army in World War II.

【定位】 One very important code was never broken. It was used during World War II by the Americans. And it was developed and used by Navajo Indians.

有一种非常重要的密码从未被破译。它在二战期间被美国人使用。它是由纳瓦霍印第安人创造并使用的。

【信号】 直接陈述句，点出二战、美国、由 Navajo 使用。 录音用一组陈述句交代事实：It was used during World War II by the Americans 与 it was developed and used by Navajo Indians，明确这套密码服务于二战中的美国一方，是描述该群体的关键事实句；第三段 They helped troops coordinate their movements and attacks 再次佐证他们帮的是己方部队。

【替换】 It was used during World War II by the Americans ↔

They helped the U.S. army in World War II.

the Americans 用此码 = 帮 U.S. army, World War II 原词对上

They helped troops coordinate their movements and attacks ↔

They helped the U.S. army in World War II.

helped troops coordinate = helped the U.S. army, 详述被概括

【排除】 B) 与原文相反

They could write down spoken codes promptly. 借了原文 It was a spoken code never written down 里 spoken、written 的字眼，但原文恰恰强调这套密码从不写下来，本项却说他们能迅速写下，与原文相反。

借用原文：It was a spoken code never written down

C) 原词陷阱

They were assigned to decode enemy messages. 堆了 decode、enemy、messages 一串原文热词制造熟悉感；assigned 也确在原文 One or two would be assigned to a group of soldiers 出现过。但原文说的是 Navajo 用自己创造的密码发消息帮己方，不是被派去破译敌方密码，方向完全相反。

借用原文：One or two would be assigned to a group of soldiers

D) 原词陷阱

They were good at breaking enemy secret codes. 借了原文反复出现的 code、broken (如 One very important code was never broken)；但原文是说他们的密码没人能破，不是他们擅长去破敌方密码，方向被偷换。

借用原文：One very important code was never broken

11. A) Important battles fought in the Pacific War.

B) Decoding of secret messages in war times.

C) A military code that was never broken.

D) Navajo Indians' contribution to code breaking.

【题目】 What is the speaker mainly talking about?

【翻译】 说话者主要在谈论什么？

A) 太平洋战争中的重要战役。 B) 战时秘密信息的破译。

C) 一种从未被破解的军事密码。 D) Navajo印第安人对密码破译的贡献。

【答案】 C (主旨题) A military code that was never broken.

【定位】 One very important code was never broken. It was used during World War II by the Americans. ... Theirs was the most successful wartime code ever used.

有一种非常重要的密码从未被破译。它在二战期间被美国人使用。.....他们的密码是有史以来最成功的战时密码。

【信号】 开头点题 never broken + 结尾收束 most successful 首尾呼应。第二段开篇 One very important code was never broken 立即点题，第三段结尾 Theirs was the most successful wartime code ever used 用最高级收束，首尾都在强调这是一套从未被破、最成功的密码，是典型的主旨信号。

【替换】 One very important code was never broken ↔ **A military code that was never broken.**

never broken 原意保留, code 加限定为 military

Theirs was the most successful wartime code ever used ↔

A military code that was never broken.

most successful wartime code = military code, 结尾印证主旨

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

Important battles fought in the Pacific War. 借了原文 The code talkers worked mostly in the islands in the Pacific 与 battles 等词, 但原文只把太平洋战役当作密码发挥作用的背景, 没展开讲具体战役, 本项以局部细节冒充主旨。

借用原文: The code talkers worked mostly in the islands in the Pacific

B) **过度推断**

Decoding of secret messages in war times. 借了 codes、war 等主题词, 但全文重点是 Navajo 用自家密码而非破译密码, 且这一概括过于宽泛, 没扣住从未被破这一独特点, 属以偏概全兼方向偏。

借用原文: In wartime, codes are especially important

D) **偷换概念**

Navajo Indians' contribution to code breaking. 用了 Navajo、code 这两个全文核心词, 极具迷惑性; 但原文讲的是 Navajo 创造并使用一套不可破的密码(编码、保密), 不是他们去破译别人的密码(code breaking), 主旨方向被偷换。

借用原文: The Navajos created the code in their own language

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

1 If you are young and thinking about your career, you'll want to know where you can make a living.

如果你正年轻并在思考自己的职业生涯, 你会想知道可以在哪里谋生。

2 Well, there's going to be a technological replacement of a lot of knowledge-intensive jobs in the next 20 years, particularly in the two largest sectors of the labor force with professional skills. One is teaching and the other, healthcare. You have so many applications and software and platforms that are going to come in and provide information and service in these two fields, which means a lot of healthcare and education sectors will be radically changed and a lot of jobs will be lost.

在未来20年里, 大量知识密集型工作将被技术取代, 特别是在劳动力队伍中拥有专业技能的两个最大部门。一个是教育, 另一个是医疗保健。将会有许多应用程序、软件和平台进入这两个领域提供信息和服务, 这意味着大量医疗保健和教育部门将发生根本性变化, 许多工作岗位将会消失。

3 Now, where will the new jobs be found? Well, the one sector of the economy that can't be easily duplicated by even smart technologies is the caring sector—the personal care sector. That is, you can't really get a robot to do a great massage or physical therapy, or you can't get the kind of personal attention you need with regard to therapy or any other personal service. There could be very high-end

personal services. Therapists do charge a lot of money. I think there's no limit to the amount of personal attention and personal care people would like if they could afford it.

那么,新的工作岗位将在哪里出现呢?经济中有一个部门是即使智能技术也无法轻易复制的,那就是护理部门——个人护理部门。也就是说,你无法真正让机器人做出很好的按摩或物理治疗,或者你无法获得治疗或任何其他个人服务所需的那种个人关注。可能会有非常高端的个人服务。治疗师确实收费很高。我认为如果人们负担得起,他们想要的个人关注和个人护理是没有限度的。

4 But the real question in the future is how come people afford these things if they don't have money, because they can't get a job that pays enough. That's why I wrote this book which is about how to reorganize the economy for the future when technology brings about destructive changes to what we used to consider high income work.

但未来真正的问题是,如果人们没有钱,他们怎么能负担得起这些东西,因为他们找不到薪酬足够高的工作。这就是我写这本书的原因,这本书讲述的是当技术给我们过去认为的高收入工作带来破坏性变化时,如何为未来重组经济。

12. A) All services will be personalized.

B) A lot of knowledge-intensive jobs will be replaced.

C) Technology will revolutionize all sectors of industry.

D) More information will be available.

【题目】 What does the speaker say will happen in the next 20 years?

【翻译】 说话者说在未来20年里将会发生什么?

- A) 所有服务都将个性化。 B) 许多知识密集型工作将被取代。
C) 技术将彻底改变所有工业部门。 D) 将有更多信息可供使用。

【答案】 B (细节题) A lot of knowledge-intensive jobs will be replaced.

【定位】 Well, there's going to be a technological replacement of a lot of knowledge-intensive jobs in the next 20 years, particularly in the two largest sectors of the labor force with professional skills.

嗯,在未来20年里,会出现对大量知识密集型工作的技术性替代,尤其是在劳动力中两个最大的、需要专业技能的领域。

【信号】 时间标志 in the next 20 years 直接对题。 这句出现了题干同款时间标志 in the next 20 years, 又紧跟全段开头的 Well 起话, 是说话人对"未来20年"下的核心判断, 正是答案句。

【替换】 a technological replacement of a lot of knowledge-intensive jobs ↔

A lot of knowledge-intensive jobs will be replaced.

名词化转主动+被动改写

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A 说 All services will be personalized., 蹭了原文 provide information and service 里的 service 一词, 但原文从没说"所有服务都将个性化", 是听到 service 就联想个性化的原词陷阱, 且 All 范围过绝。

借用原文: provide information and service

C) 偷换概念

C 说 Technology will revolutionize all sectors of industry., 原文只点了 the two largest sectors of the labor force"两个最大领域", C 把"两个"夸成"所有行业", 属范围程度偷改。

借用原文: the two largest sectors of the labor force

D) 原词陷阱

D 说 More information will be available., 蹭了原文 provide information and service 的 information, 但原文是说应用软件"提供信息和服务"来替代工作, 并非说"信息会变多", 听到 information 就选即落坑。

借用原文: provide information and service

-
13. A) In the robotics industry.
B) In the information service.
C) In the personal care sector.
D) In high-end manufacturing.

【题目】 Where will young people have more chances to find jobs?

【翻译】 年轻人在哪里会有更多机会找到工作?

A) 在机器人行业。 B) 在信息服务业。 C) 在个人护理行业。 D) 在高端制造业。

【答案】 C (细节题) In the personal care sector.

【定位】 Now, where will the new jobs be found? Well, the one sector of the economy that can't be easily duplicated by even smart technologies is the caring sector—the personal care sector.

那么, 新的工作会在哪里出现呢? 嗯, 经济中唯一一个连智能技术都不易复制的领域, 就是看护领域——个人护理领域。

【信号】 设问自答 where...+ the one sector...is. 录音先自设问 where will the new jobs be found?, 随即用 the one sector...is the personal care sector 自答, 设问句后紧跟的答句正是答案落点, 信号极强。

【替换】 the personal care sector ↔ In the personal care sector.

几乎原词, 仅加介词 In

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A 说 In the robotics industry., 原文确实念到 you can't really get a robot to do a great massage, 但 robot 是被当作"做不了护理"的反例提的, 绝非新工作所在领域, 听到 robot 就选即中招。

借用原文: you can't really get a robot to do a great massage

B) 与原文相反

B 说 In the information service., 蹭的是上一段 provide information and service 的 information service, 但那是被技术替代的旧领域, 不是新工作领域, 正好与题意相反。

借用原文: provide information and service

D) 原词陷阱

D 说 In high-end manufacturing., 蹭了原文 There could be very high-end personal services. 的 high-end, 但原文 high-end 修饰的是"个人服务", 根本没提"制造业", 是拼词造出的陷阱。

借用原文: There could be very high-end personal services.

-
14. A) They charge high prices.
B) They need lots of training.
C) They cater to the needs of young people.
D) They focus on customers' specific needs.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about therapists?

【翻译】 说话者对治疗师说了什么?

- A) 他们收费很高。 B) 他们需要大量培训。 C) 他们迎合年轻人的需求。
D) 他们关注客户的具体需求。

【答案】 A (细节题) They charge high prices.

【定位】 Therapists do charge a lot of money.

治疗师确实收费很高。

【信号】 强调助动词 do + 点名 Therapists. 这句直接点名 Therapists 并用强调助动词 do (do charge) 加重"确实收费高"的语气, 是说话人对治疗师的明确评述, 答案句无疑。

【替换】 Therapists do charge a lot of money ↔ **They charge high prices.**

a lot of money = high prices 同义替换

【排除】 B) 未提及

B 说 They need lots of training., 原文谈治疗师只说收费高, 从未提及他们"需要大量培训", 是凭"专业人士想必需要培训"的常识硬加, 原文无据。

C) 原词陷阱

C 说 They cater to the needs of young people., young 蹭自开头 If you are young and thinking about your career, 但那是对听众说的, 与治疗师服务对象无关, 听到 young 就联想即落坑。

借用原文: If you are young and thinking about your career

D) 原词陷阱

D 说 They focus on customers' specific needs., 蹭了原文 the kind of personal attention you need 的"个人需求"语境, 但原文这话是讲护理服务的不可替代性, 并非评价治疗师"专注客户具体需求", 是预读就标记过的"听着顺"的分流项。

借用原文: the kind of personal attention you need

-
15. A) The rising demand in education and healthcare in the next 20 years.
B) The disruption caused by technology in traditionally well-paid jobs.
C) The tremendous changes new technology will bring to people's lives.
D) The amazing amount of personal attention people would like to have.

【题目】 What is the speaker's book about?

【翻译】 说话者的书是关于什么的?

- A) 未来20年教育和医疗保健领域不断增长的需求。 B) 技术对传统高薪工作造成的冲击。
C) 新技术将给人们生活带来的巨大变化。 D) 人们想要获得的惊人数量的个人关注。

【答案】 B (主旨题) The disruption caused by technology in traditionally well-paid jobs.

【定位】 That's why I wrote this book which is about how to reorganize the economy for the future when technology brings about destructive changes to what we used to consider high income work.

这就是我写这本书的原因——这本书讲的是, 当技术给我们过去视为高收入的工作带来破坏性变化时, 如何为未来重新组织经济。

【信号】 结尾收束 That's why...this book is about. 末段用 That's why I wrote this book which is about... 直接收束并点出书的主题, That's why 是结论信号、which is about 直接给出书的内容, 是主旨答案句。

【替换】 technology brings about destructive changes to what we used to consider high income work ↔
The disruption caused by technology in traditionally well-paid jobs.
destructive changes=disruption, high income=well-paid

【排除】 A) 答非所问

A 说 The rising demand in education and healthcare in the next 20 years., 蹭了第二段 teaching and the other, healthcare 和 the next 20 years, 但那是中段铺垫的细节, 且原文说这两领域是"被替代、岗位流失"而非"需求上升", 既以偏概全又方向反了。

借用原文: teaching and the other, healthcare

C) 过度推断

C 说 The tremendous changes new technology will bring to people's lives., 蹭了 changes、technology 等高频词, 但"给人们生活带来的巨变"比书的实际主题(如何为未来重组经济以应对高薪工作受冲击)宽泛太多, 是预读标记的范围过宽陷阱。

借用原文: technology brings about destructive changes

D) 原词陷阱

D 说 The amazing amount of personal attention people would like to have., 几乎照搬第三段 there's no limit to the amount of personal attention and personal care people would like, 但那只是中段一个分论点, 不是书的主题, 照搬原句最容易骗到"听到原话就选"的考生。

借用原文: there's no limit to the amount of personal attention and personal care people would like

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 American researchers have discovered the world's oldest paved road, a 4,600-year-old highway. It linked a stone pit in the Egyptian desert to waterways that carried blocks to monument sites along the Nile. The 8-mile road is at least 500 years older than any previously discovered road. It is the only paved road discovered in ancient Egypt, said geologist Thomas Bown of the United States Geological Survey. He reported the discovery on Friday. "The road probably doesn't rank with the pyramids as a construction feat, but it is a major engineering achievement," said his colleague, geologist James Harrell of the University of Toledo. "Not only is the road earlier than we thought possible, we didn't even think they built roads." The researchers also made a discovery in the stone pit at the northern end of the road: the first evidence that the Egyptians used rock saws. "This is the oldest example of saws being used for cutting stone," said Bown's colleague James Hoffmeier of Wheaton College in Illinois.

美国研究人员发现了世界上最古老的铺砌道路, 一条有4600年历史的公路。它连接了埃及沙漠中的一个采石场和水路, 这些水路将石块运送到尼罗河沿岸的纪念碑遗址。这条8英里长的道路比之前发现的任何道路都至少早500年。美国地质调查局的地质学家Thomas Bown说, 这是在古埃及发现的唯一一条铺砌道路。他于周五报告了这一发现。"这条道路作为建筑壮举可能无法与金字塔相提并论, 但它是一项重大工程成就," 他的同事、托莱多大学的地质学家James Harrell说。"这条道路不仅比我们认为可能的年代更早, 我

们甚至不知道他们建造过道路。"研究人员还在道路北端的采石场有了一个发现:这是埃及人使用岩石锯的第一个证据。"这是使用锯切割石头的最古老例子,"Bown的同事、伊利诺伊州Wheaton College的James Hoffmeier说。

2 "That's two technologies we didn't know they had," Harrell said. "And we don't know why they were both abandoned." The road was discovered in the Faiyum Depression, about 45 miles southwest of Cairo. Short segments of the road had been observed by earlier explorers, Bown said, but they failed to realize its significance or follow up on their observations. Bown and his colleagues stumbled across it while they were doing geological mapping in the region. The road was clearly built to provide services for the newly discovered stone pit. Bown and Harrell have found the camp that housed workers at the stone pit. The road appears today to go nowhere, ending in the middle of the desert. When it was built, its terminal was a dock on the shore of Lake Moeris, which had an elevation of about 66 feet above sea level, the same as the dock. Lake Moeris received its water from the annual floods of the Nile. At the time of the floods, the river and lake were at the same level and connected through a gap in the hills near the modern villages of el-Lahun and Hawara. Harrell and Bown believe that blocks were loaded onto barges during the dry season, then floated over to the Nile during the floods to be shipped off to the monument sites at Giza and Saqqara.

"这是我们不知道他们拥有的两项技术,"Harrell说。"而且我们不知道为什么这两项技术都被放弃了。"这条道路是在开罗西南约45英里的Faiyum洼地发现的。Bown说,早期的探险家曾观察到这条道路的短段,但他们没有意识到它的重要性,也没有跟进他们的观察结果。Bown和他的同事们在该地区进行地质测绘时偶然发现了它。这条道路显然是为新发现的采石场提供服务而建造的。Bown和Harrell发现了采石场工人居住的营地。今天这条道路看起来通向无处,终止于沙漠中央。当它被建造时,它的终点是Moeris湖岸边的一个码头,该湖的海拔约为66英尺,与码头相同。Moeris湖的水源来自尼罗河的年度洪水。在洪水期间,河流和湖泊处于同一水平,并通过现代村庄el-Lahun和Hawara附近山丘中的一个缺口相连。Harrell和Bown认为,石块在旱季被装载到驳船上,然后在洪水期间漂浮到尼罗河,被运送到Giza和Saqqara的纪念碑遗址。

16. A) It was the longest road in ancient Egypt.
B) It was constructed some 500 years ago.
C) It lay 8 miles from the monument sites.
D) It linked a stone pit to some waterways.

【题目】 What do we learn from the lecture about the world's oldest paved road in Egypt?

【翻译】 从讲座中我们了解到关于埃及最古老铺砌道路的什么信息?

- A) 它是古埃及最长的道路。 B) 它建造于大约500年前。 C) 它距离纪念碑遗址8英里。
D) 它连接着一个采石场和一些水道。

【答案】 D (细节题) It linked a stone pit to some waterways.

【定位】 It linked a stone pit in the Egyptian desert to waterways that carried blocks to monument sites along the Nile.

它把埃及沙漠里的一处采石场与水路连接起来, 这些水路把石块运往尼罗河沿岸的纪念碑遗址。

【信号】道路功能的直接陈述句。紧接在"发现世界最古老铺装路"之后，It linked a stone pit in the Egyptian desert to waterways 这句直接交代这条路连接了什么，是对道路本身的核心说明句，承载着该题答案。

【替换】 It linked a stone pit in the Egyptian desert to waterways ↔

It linked a stone pit to some waterways.

近乎同句压缩，省去修饰

【排除】A) 原词陷阱

原文只说它是 the only paved road discovered in ancient Egypt (唯一一条)，选项偷换成 the longest road (最长)，借用了 ancient Egypt 这个真词，却把"唯一"说成了"最长"，原文从未提长度对比。

借用原文：the only paved road discovered in ancient Egypt

B) 原词陷阱

原文 at least 500 years older than any previously discovered road 说的是它比以往任何路都早至少 500 年，选项却说 constructed some 500 years ago (建于约 500 年前)；这条路实为 4600 年历史，500 是"早出的差值"，被偷换成了"建造年代"。

借用原文：at least 500 years older than any previously discovered road

C) 原词陷阱

原文 The 8-mile road 指这条路本身长 8 英里，选项却说 lay 8 miles from the monument sites (离遗址 8 英里)；8 miles 这个真数字被搬去描述"与遗址的距离"，原文并没说路到遗址有多远。

借用原文：The 8-mile road

-
17. A) Saws used for cutting stone.
B) Traces left by early explorers.
C) An ancient geographical map.
D) Some stone tool segments.

【题目】What did the researchers discover in the stone pit?

【翻译】 研究人员在采石场发现了什么？

- A) 用于切割石头的锯子。 B) 早期探险者留下的痕迹。 C) 一张古代地理地图。
D) 一些石制工具碎片。

【答案】A (细节题) Saws used for cutting stone.

【定位】 The researchers also made a discovery in the stone pit at the northern end of the road: the first evidence that the Egyptians used rock saws. "This is the oldest example of saws being used for cutting stone," said Bown's colleague James Hoffmeier of Wheaton College in Illinois. 研究者们还在道路北端的采石场里有了一项发现：首次证明埃及人使用过石锯的证据。"这是用锯切石的最早实例，"鲍恩的同事、伊利诺伊州惠顿学院的詹姆斯·霍夫迈尔说。

【信号】 **discovery 信号词 + 冒号引出现物**。made a discovery in the stone pit 正是题干 discover 的对应信号，其后冒号引出的 the first evidence that the Egyptians used rock saws 就是"发现了什么"的答案落点。

【替换】 the first evidence that the Egyptians used rock saws ↔ **Saws used for cutting stone.**
rock saws 与 saws 同指，补出用途

【排除】 B) **原词陷阱**

原文确有 Short segments of the road had been observed by earlier explorers，但说的是早期探险者曾观察到道路的零星片段、却没意识到其意义，并非"在采石场留下痕迹"；选项盗用 explorers 一词另造"早期探险者的痕迹"。

借用原文：Short segments of the road had been observed by earlier explorers

C) **原词陷阱**

原文说研究者是在 doing geological mapping in the region（做地质测绘）时偶然发现这条路，mapping 指测绘活动，不是 An ancient geographical map.（一张古地图）；选项把"测绘"偷换成"古地图"这件实物。

借用原文：doing geological mapping in the region

D) **原词陷阱**

原文里 segments 出现在 Short segments of the road（道路的短片段），指被探险者看到的道路碎段，而非 Some stone tool segments.（石器碎段）；选项盗用 segments 一词，套到"石器"上。

借用原文：Short segments of the road

-
18. A) To transport stones to block floods.
B) To provide services for the stone pit.
C) To link the various monument sites.
D) To connect the villages along the Nile.

【题目】 **For what purpose was the paved road built?**

【翻译】 这条铺砌道路建造的目的是什么？

- A) 运输石块以阻挡洪水。 B) 为采石场提供服务。 C) 连接各个纪念碑遗址。
D) 连接尼罗河沿岸的村庄。

【答案】 **B**（目的题） To provide services for the stone pit.

【定位】 The road was clearly built to provide services for the newly discovered stone pit.
这条路显然是为给新发现的采石场提供服务而修建的。

【信号】 **built to 目的状语直接点明**。The road was clearly built to provide services for the newly discovered stone pit 用 built to 直接给出修路目的，clearly 又加重了肯定语气，是目的题的标准答案句结构。

【替换】 built to provide services for the newly discovered stone pit ↔

To provide services for the stone pit.

近乎原句保留，仅删"newly discovered"

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

原文 floods 出现在讲尼罗河洪水如何抬高湖面、把石块漂运出去的语境 (floated over to the Nile during the floods)，与"运石头去挡洪水"无关；选项 To transport stones to block floods. 借 floods 这个真词编了个原文没有的目的。

借用原文：floated over to the Nile during the floods

C) 原词陷阱

原文 carried blocks to monument sites along the Nile 里 monument sites 是石块经水路运抵的终点，不是这条路要连接的对象；选项 To link the various monument sites. 把"路服务采石场"偷换成"路连接各遗址"，盗用 monument sites 一词。

借用原文：carried blocks to monument sites along the Nile

D) 原词陷阱

原文提到的 the modern villages of el-Lahun and Hawara 只是用来标明河湖相连缺口位置的现代村庄，路的目的与连接村庄无关；选项 To connect the villages along the Nile. 借 villages 一词另造目的。

借用原文：the modern villages of el-Lahun and Hawara

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the recording you have just heard.

1 The thin, extremely sharp needles didn't hurt at all going in. Dr. Gong pierced them into my left arm, around the elbow that had been bothering me. Other needles were slipped into my left wrist and, strangely, into my right arm, and then into both my closed eyelids.

细细的、极其锋利的针扎进去时一点也不疼。Gong医生把针刺入我一直困扰我的左臂肘部周围。其他针被插入我的左手腕，奇怪的是，还插入了我的右臂，然后是我闭着的双眼眼睑。

2 There wasn't any discomfort, just a mild warming sensation. However, I did begin to wonder what had driven me here, to the office of Dr. James Gong in New York's Chinatown. Then I remembered—the torturing pain in that left elbow. Several trips to a hospital and two expensive, uncomfortable medical tests had failed to produce even a diagnosis. "Maybe you lean on your left arm too much," the doctor concluded, suggesting I see a bone doctor. During the hours spent waiting in vain to see a bone doctor, I decided to take another track and try acupuncture. A Chinese-American friend recommended Dr. Gong. I took the subway to Gong's second-floor office, marked with a hand-painted sign.

没有任何不适，只有一种轻微的温热感。然而，我确实开始思考是什么驱使我来到这里，来到纽约唐人街 James Gong 医生的诊所。然后我想起来了——左肘的剧痛折磨。几次去医院和两次昂贵、不舒服的医学检查都未能得出诊断结果。"也许你左臂靠得太多了，"医生总结道，建议我去看骨科医生。在等待骨科医生的漫长时间里徒劳无功后，我决定换个方向，尝试针灸。一位华裔美国朋友推荐了 Gong 医生。我乘地铁来到 Gong 位于二楼的诊所，门口挂着手绘招牌。

3 Dr. Gong speaks English, but not often. Most of my questions to him were greeted with a friendly laugh, but I managed to let him know where my arm hurt. He asked me to go into a room, had me lie down on a bed, and went to work. In the next room, I learned, a woman dancer was also getting a treatment. As I lay there a while, I drifted into a dream-like state and fantasized about what she looked like.

Gong医生会说英语,但不常说。我向他提出的大多数问题都得到了友好的笑声回应,但我设法让他知道了我手臂哪里疼。他让我进入一个房间,让我躺在床上,然后开始治疗。我得知,在隔壁房间,一位女舞者也在接受治疗。当我在那里躺了一会儿时,我进入了一种如梦似幻的状态,幻想着她长什么样子。

4 Acupuncturists today are as likely to be found on Park Avenue as on Mott Street. In all, there are an estimated 10,000 acupuncturists in the country. Nowadays, a lot of medical doctors have learned acupuncture techniques; so have a number of dentists. Reason? Patient demand. Few, though, can adequately explain how acupuncture works. Acupuncturists may say that the body has more than 800 acupuncture points. A life force called qi circulates through the body. Points on the skin are energetically connected to specific organs, body structures and systems. Acupuncture points are stimulated to balance the circulation of qi. "The truth is, though acupuncture is at least 2,200 years old, nobody really knows what's happening," says Paul Zmiewski, a Ph.D. in Chinese studies who practices acupuncture in Philadelphia.

如今,针灸师在Park Avenue和Mott Street都同样可能被找到。总共估计全国有10000名针灸师。现在,许多医学博士已经学习了针灸技术;一些牙医也是如此。原因?患者需求。然而,很少有人能充分解释针灸是如何起作用的。针灸师可能会说人体有800多个针灸穴位。一种叫做气的生命力在体内循环。皮肤上的穴位与特定的器官、身体结构和系统有能量上的联系。针灸穴位受到刺激以平衡气的循环。"事实是,虽然针灸至少有2200年的历史,但没有人真正知道发生了什么,"在费城从事针灸的中国研究博士Paul Zmiewski说。

5 After five treatments, there has been dramatic improvement in my arm, and the pain is a fraction of what it was. The mainly silent Dr. Gong finally even offered a diagnosis for what troubled me. "Pinched nerve," he said.

经过五次治疗后,我的手臂有了显著改善,疼痛只是原来的一小部分。一直沉默寡言的Gong医生最终甚至给出了困扰我的问题的诊断。"神经受压,"他说。

19. A) Dr. Gong didn't give him any conventional tests.
B) Dr. Gong marked his office with a hand-painted sign.
C) Dr. Gong didn't ask him any questions about his pain.
D) Dr. Gong slipped in needles where he felt no pain.

【题目】 What does the speaker find especially strange?

【翻译】 说话者觉得什么特别奇怪?

- A) 龚医生没有给他做任何常规检查。 B) 龚医生用手绘招牌标识他的诊所。
C) 龚医生没有问他任何关于疼痛的问题。 D) 龚医生在他感觉不到疼痛的地方扎针。

【答案】 D (细节题) Dr. Gong slipped in needles where he felt no pain.

【定位】 Other needles were slipped into my left wrist and, strangely, into my right arm, and then into both my closed eyelids.

还有些针被扎进了我的左手腕，而且奇怪的是，扎进了我的右臂，接着又扎进了我两只闭着的眼皮。

【信号】 副词 **strangely** 直接点破“奇怪”。录音里 strangely 这个副词就是答案信号——题干问什么 strange，原文就用 strangely 把要找的点亲口标了出来。它后面紧跟的“扎进右臂、扎进闭着的眼皮”这些不疼的部位，正是“怪”在哪里。

【替换】 slipped into my left wrist and, strangely, into my right arm ↔
slipped in needles where he felt no pain

具体部位 → 概括为“不疼之处”

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

录音确实讲到他做过 two expensive, uncomfortable medical tests，A 借“tests/检查”这个真出现过的概念引你上钩，但那是说他在医院做过检查，并非 Dr. Gong“没给他做常规检查”，且这一点也不是题干所问的“奇怪之处”。

借用原文：two expensive, uncomfortable medical tests had failed to produce even a diagnosis

B) **原词陷阱**

录音里办公室确实 marked with a hand-painted sign（手绘招牌），B 一字不差地搬了过来，极具迷惑性；但题干问的是“觉得奇怪的事”，手绘招牌只是路上所见的普通细节，作者并未称其奇怪，答非所问。

借用原文：marked with a hand-painted sign

C) **偷换概念**

录音说医生话不多、Most of my questions to him were greeted with a friendly laugh，但作者强调的是“我向他提的问题多被一笑带过”，并“设法让他知道哪儿疼”，并非医生“没问任何关于疼痛的问题”；C 把“医生少说话”偷换成“不问疼痛”，且这也不是被点名的“奇怪”之处。

借用原文：Most of my questions to him were greeted with a friendly laugh, but I managed to let him know where my arm hurt

20. A) He had heard of the wonders acupuncture could work.

B) Dr. Gong was very famous in New York's Chinatown.

C) Previous medical treatments failed to relieve his pain.

D) He found the expensive medical tests unaffordable.

【题目】 Why did the speaker go see Dr. Gong?

【翻译】 说话者为什么去看龚医生？

A) 他听说过针灸能创造奇迹。 B) 龚医生在纽约唐人街非常有名。

C) 先前的医学治疗未能缓解他的疼痛。 D) 他觉得昂贵的医学检查负担不起。

【答案】 C（细节题） Previous medical treatments failed to relieve his pain.

【定位】 Several trips to a hospital and two expensive, uncomfortable medical tests had failed to produce even a diagnosis.

几次去医院、两次又贵又难受的医学检查，连个诊断结果都没能给出。

【信号】 **failed 表努力落空，引出转投。** 录音里 had failed to produce even a diagnosis 的 failed 是答案信号——它点明此前西医的种种努力全部落空，正是“于是决定改试针灸、来找 Dr. Gong”的直接原因。这种“前面白费”紧接“另寻出路”是叙事里典型的因果落点。

【替换】 medical tests had failed to produce even a diagnosis ↔

Previous medical treatments failed to relieve his pain

“查不出病因”=“先前治疗没缓解疼痛”

【排除】 A) **未提及**

录音里他是经 A Chinese-American friend recommended Dr. Gong (朋友推荐) 才去的，从没说“听说针灸有多神奇”。A 是合理却未提及的动机，属凭常识脑补。

B) **原词陷阱**

录音只说 Dr. Gong 的办公室在 New York's Chinatown (唐人街)，B 借“Chinatown”这个真念过的地名，编出“他在唐人街很有名”这个原文未提的判断，且“有名”也不是他去看病的原因。

借用原文：the office of Dr. James Gong in New York's Chinatown

D) **原词陷阱**

录音确实说检查 two expensive, uncomfortable medical tests (又贵又难受)，D 抓住 expensive 引诱，但作者只说贵和难受、且查不出病，从未说“贵到付不起 (unaffordable)”而放弃。把“贵”偷换成“负担不起”，程度被改了。

借用原文：two expensive, uncomfortable medical tests had failed to produce even a diagnosis

21. A) More and more patients ask for the treatment.

B) Acupuncture techniques have been perfected.

C) It doesn't need the conventional medical tests.

D) It does not have any negative side effects.

【题目】 **What accounts for the growing popularity of acupuncture in the United States, according to the speaker?**

【翻译】 根据说话者所说，针灸在美国日益流行的原因是什么？

A) 越来越多的患者要求这种治疗。 B) 针灸技术已经完善。

C) 它不需要常规的医学检查。 D) 它没有任何负面副作用。

【答案】 **A** (细节题) More and more patients ask for the treatment.

【定位】 Nowadays, a lot of medical doctors have learned acupuncture techniques; so have a number of dentists. Reason? Patient demand.

如今很多西医也学会了针灸技术，不少牙医也学了。原因？病人的需求。

【信号】 自问自答 Reason? 直接点名原因。录音用 Reason? 一个自问、紧接 Patient demand. 一个自答，把原因亲口点了出来——这种“设问—解答”结构是答案信号，作者等于替你画了重点。听到 Reason? 就守住它后面那两个词。

【替换】 Patient demand ↔ **More and more patients ask for the treatment**

名词 demand → 展开为“病人要求”

【排除】 B) 与原文相反

录音明说 nobody really knows what's happening (没人真弄得清针灸怎么起效)，可见技术远谈不上完善；B 的 perfected (已臻完美) 与原文意思相反，且 techniques 一词是盗用原文 acupuncture techniques 来增加迷惑。

借用原文：though acupuncture is at least 2,200 years old, nobody really knows what's happening

C) 答非所问

“不做常规检查”是 Dr. Gong 看病时的做法（见第三段他没做检查就动手），录音从未把它列为针灸“在全美走红”的原因。C 把前文一个细节安到“流行原因”这个题上，答非所问。

D) 未提及

录音通篇没讲针灸有没有副作用，更没把“无副作用”说成流行的原因。D 是听上去合理、实则原文没提的项，靠常识脑补就会中招。

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the recording you have just heard.

1 Ronald and Lois, married for two decades, consider themselves a happy couple. But in the early years of their marriage, both were disturbed by persistent arguments that seem to fade away without ever being truly resolved. They uncovered clues to what was going wrong by researching a fascinating subject: how birth order affects not only your personality, but also how compatible you are with your mate!

Ronald和Lois结婚二十年,认为自己是幸福的一对。但在婚姻初期,两人都被持续不断的争吵所困扰,这些争吵似乎消退了却从未真正得到解决。他们通过研究一个引人入胜的课题找到了问题所在的线索:出生顺序不仅影响你的性格,还影响你与伴侣的相容性!

2 Ronald and Lois are only children, and "onlies" grow up accustomed to being the apple of their parents' eyes. Match two "onlies" and you have partners who subconsciously expect each other to continue fulfilling this expectation, while neither has much experience in the "giving" end.

Ronald和Lois都是独生子女,而独生子女成长过程中习惯于成为父母的掌上明珠。当两个独生子女结合时,双方会在潜意识里期待对方继续满足这种期待,而两人都缺乏在“给予”方面的经验。

3 Here's a list of common birth-order characteristics—and some thoughts on the best and worst marital matches for each.

以下是常见出生顺序特征的列表,以及关于每种类型最佳和最差婚姻匹配的一些看法。

4 The oldest tends to be self-assured, responsible, a high achiever and relatively serious and reserved. He may be slow to make friends, perhaps content with only one companion. The best matches are with

a youngest, an "only," or a mate raised in a large family. The worst match is with another oldest child, since the two will be too sovereign to share a household comfortably.

长子/长女往往自信、负责、成就欲强,相对严肃内敛。他可能交友缓慢,或许只满足于拥有一个伴侣。最佳匹配是幼子/幼女、独生子女,或在大家庭中长大的伴侣。最差匹配是另一个长子/长女,因为两人都过于强势,难以舒适地共享一个家庭。

5 The youngest child of the family thrives on attention and tends to be outgoing, adventurous, optimistic, creative and less ambitious than others in the family. He may lack self-discipline and have difficulty making decisions on his own. A youngest brother of brothers, often unpredictable and romantic, will match best with an oldest sister of brothers. The youngest sister of brothers is best matched with an oldest brother of sisters, who will happily indulge these traits.

家中最小的孩子渴望关注,往往外向、爱冒险、乐观、富有创造力,但不如家中其他人那么有抱负。他可能缺乏自律,难以独立做决定。有兄弟的幼弟常常难以预测且浪漫,最适合与有兄弟的长女匹配。有兄弟的幼妹最适合与有姐妹的长兄匹配,后者会乐于迁就这些特质。

6 The middle child is influenced by many variables; however, middles are less likely to take initiative and more anxious and self-critical than others. Middles often successfully marry other middles, since both are strong on tact, not so strong on aggressiveness and tend to crave affection.

中间子女受到许多变量的影响;然而,中间子女不太可能主动出击,比其他人更焦虑和自我批评。中间子女之间的婚姻往往成功,因为双方都善于圆通,不太强势,且倾向于渴望感情。

7 The only child is often most comfortable when alone. But since an "only," tends to be a well-adjusted individual, she'll eventually learn to relate to any chosen spouse. The male only child expects his wife to make life easier without getting much in return. He is sometimes best matched with a younger sister of brothers. The female only child, who tends to be slightly more flexible, is well matched with an older man, who will indulge her tendency to test his love. Her worst match? Another "only," of course.

独生子女往往在独处时最自在。但由于独生子女通常是适应良好的个体,她最终会学会与任何选定的配偶相处。独生子期望妻子让生活更轻松而无需付出太多回报。他有时最适合与有兄弟的幼妹匹配。独生女往往稍微更灵活一些,适合与年长男性匹配,后者会迁就她考验其爱的倾向。她最差的匹配?当然是另一个独生子女。

22. A) They were on the verge of breaking up.

B) They were compatible despite differences.

C) They quarreled a lot and never resolved their arguments.

D) They argued persistently about whether to have children.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about Ronald and Lois's early years of married life?

【翻译】 说话者关于Ronald和Lois婚姻生活早期说了什么?

A) 他们处于分手的边缘。 B) 尽管存在差异,他们是相配的。

C) 他们经常争吵且从不解决争论。 D) 他们持续争论是否要孩子。

【答案】 C (细节题) They quarreled a lot and never resolved their arguments.

【定位】 But in the early years of their marriage, both were disturbed by persistent arguments that seem to fade away without ever being truly resolved.

但在婚姻最初的几年里，两人都被持续不断的争吵所困扰，这些争吵似乎只是渐渐平息，却从未真正得到解决。

【信号】 转折 But 后才是真意。前一句说他们自认是幸福夫妻，紧接 But in the early years of their marriage 一转，转折后这句才是早年真相；转折词 But 就是答案句信号，前半的幸福是干扰。

【替换】 persistent arguments ↔ quarreled a lot

持续争吵=吵得多

without ever being truly resolved ↔ never resolved their arguments

从未解决的肯否定对等

【排除】 A) 过度推断

录音只说被争吵困扰，从未提到濒临分手；on the verge of breaking up 把吵架夸大成要分手，是过度推断，原文还说他们如今 happy couple，恰恰没分。

B) 原词陷阱

compatible despite differences 说有差异但合得来，是个正向判断，而录音早年讲的是被争吵困扰、未解决，方向相反；compatible 一词倒是录音后文 how compatible you are with your mate 出现过，借来骗听到原词就想选。

借用原文：how compatible you are with your mate

D) 未提及

录音说争吵 persistent 却没说吵的是什么内容，更没提孩子；about whether to have children 给争吵硬安了要不要孩子这个话题，原文未提及。

23. A) Neither of them has any brothers or sisters.

B) Neither of them won their parents' favor.

C) They weren't spoiled in their childhood.

D) They didn't like to be the apple of their parents' eyes.

【题目】 What do we learn about Ronald and Lois?

【翻译】 关于Ronald和Lois我们了解到什么？

A) 他们两人都没有兄弟姐妹。 B) 他们两人都没有赢得父母的偏爱。

C) 他们在童年时期没有被宠坏。 D) 他们不喜欢成为父母的掌上明珠。

【答案】 A (细节题) Neither of them has any brothers or sisters.

【定位】 Ronald and Lois are only children, and "onlies" grow up accustomed to being the apple of their parents' eyes.

罗纳德和罗伊斯都是独生子女，而独生子女从小习惯于做父母的掌上明珠。

【信号】人名后的身份定性句。第2段开头直接 Ronald and Lois are only children，紧跟人名给出身份，这种主语就是题中人物、谓语 are 给定性的句子就是答案句。

【替换】Ronald and Lois are only children ↔ Neither of them has any brothers or sisters
独生=都没有兄弟姐妹

【排除】B) 与原文相反

录音说独生子女 being the apple of their parents' eyes (是父母掌上明珠)，即极受偏爱，而 Neither of them won their parents' favor 说两人都没得到父母偏爱，与录音正好相反，却借了 parents 这一原词来迷惑。

借用原文：being the apple of their parents' eyes

C) 与原文相反

录音讲独生子女习惯做掌上明珠，意味着是被娇宠的；They weren't spoiled in their childhood 说童年没被宠坏，与 the apple of parents' eyes 透出的受宠相反，属反向干扰。

借用原文：accustomed to being the apple of their parents' eyes

D) 原词陷阱

They didn't like to be the apple of their parents' eyes 原封盗用录音的 the apple of their parents' eyes，但录音说他们习惯且乐于做掌上明珠，并未说他们不喜欢，didn't like 是凭空加的否定，答非所问。

借用原文：the apple of their parents' eyes

-
24. A) They are usually good at making friends.
B) They tend to be adventurous and creative.
C) They are often content with what they have.
D) They tend to be self-assured and responsible.

【题目】What does the speaker say about the oldest child in a family?

【翻译】说话者关于家中长子说了什么？

- A) 他们通常善于交朋友。 B) 他们往往富有冒险精神和创造力。
C) 他们常常满足于自己所拥有的。 D) 他们往往自信且有责任感。

【答案】D (细节题) They tend to be self-assured and responsible.

【定位】The oldest tends to be self-assured, responsible, a high achiever and relatively serious and reserved.

老大往往自信、有责任感、成就高，并且相对严肃、内敛。

【信号】分类句 tends to be 后的形容词串。第4段以 The oldest tends to be 开头给老大贴标签，tends to be 后那串形容词就是该类人的性格定性，是答案句信号。

【替换】self-assured, responsible ↔ self-assured and responsible
形容词近乎原词对应

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

录音说老大 He may be slow to make friends (交友慢), good at making friends 却说善于交友, 恰好相反, 却借了 make friends 这一原词诱选。

借用原文: He may be slow to make friends

B) 张冠李戴

adventurous and creative 是录音里描述老幺的词 outgoing, adventurous, optimistic, creative, 并非老大; 把讲老幺的形容词安到老大头上, 属张冠李戴。

借用原文: outgoing, adventurous, optimistic, creative

C) 原词陷阱

content with what they have 看似与录音 content with only one companion 沾边, 但录音 content 说的是老大满足于只有一个朋友, 并非满足于现状; 选项盗用 content 偷换了宾语。

借用原文: content with only one companion

25. A) They enjoy making friends.

B) They tend to be well adjusted.

C) They are least likely to take initiative.

D) They usually have successful marriages.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about the only children?

【翻译】 说话者关于独生子女说了什么?

A) 他们喜欢交朋友。 B) 他们往往适应良好。 C) 他们最不可能采取主动。

D) 他们通常拥有成功的婚姻。

【答案】 B (细节题) They tend to be well adjusted.

【定位】 But since an "only," tends to be a well-adjusted individual, she'll eventually learn to relate to any chosen spouse.

但由于独生子女往往是个适应良好的人, 她最终会学会与所选择的任何配偶相处。

【信号】 tends to be 给出的定性。 第 7 段 tends to be a well-adjusted individual 用 tends to be 直接给独生子女定性, 这就是该类人的核心特征句, 是答案句信号。

【替换】 tends to be a well-adjusted individual ↔ tend to be well adjusted

近乎原词的定性对应

【排除】A) 与原文相反

录音说独生子女 most comfortable when alone (独处最自在), enjoy making friends 说爱交友, 与独处倾向相反; making friends 是录音讲老大时的字眼, 被挪来诱选。

借用原文: most comfortable when alone

C) 张冠李戴

least likely to take initiative 几乎原句搬自讲中间孩子那段的 less likely to take initiative, 说的是中间子女不是独生子女; 把中间孩子的特征安到独生头上, 属张冠李戴。

借用原文: less likely to take initiative

D) 过度推断

录音只说独生子女最终能学会与任意配偶相处, 并未下婚姻成功的结论; successful marriages 把会相处夸成婚姻美满, 原文未提及。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

32 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。

It takes no special skill to prepare.

第4题, B

It takes ... to do 句型是英语中极为典型的结构, 在四六级和考研阅读、写作中频繁出现。掌握后可迁移到 It takes time/effort/courage to do 等大量同类句式, 实用性很强。

The harder the code, the more some people will try to figure it out.

第1段, 第2句

"the + 比较级..., the + 比较级..." 句式是四六级和考研阅读中的高频典型结构, 用于表达递进或因果关系, 掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子, 具有很强的代表性

In addition, the talkers used code words.

第2段, 第9句

简单句是英语句子的基础形式, 在各类考试中常作为长难句的组成部分出现, 但单独作为考题句较少。本句结构过于简单, 代表性有限。

For instance, the letter A was ant or apple or ax.

第2段，第12句

主系表结构在真题中常见，但本句过于简短且仅用过去时系动词，缺少定语从句、状语从句、非谓语等真题高频复杂句式；作为基础句型有一定代表性，但迁移价值有限

Theirs was the most successful wartime code ever used.

第3段，第8句

主系表结构是基础句型，表语中含最高级和后置定语的组合在阅读理解中较为常见，尤其是描述某事物特征或地位的表达，具有一定代表性，但不属于高频复杂句式。

They were good at breaking enemy secret codes.

第10题，D

主系表加介词短语修饰是常见基础句式，但本句结构过于简单，在四六级或考研真题中代表性一般，属于入门级别而非高频难点句式

That is, you can't really get a robot to do a great massage or physical therapy, or you can't get the kind of personal attention you need with regard to therapy or any other personal service.

第3段，第3句

本句包含多个四六级和考研常考句式特征:情态动词否定结构, get 加宾语和不定式宾补的使役用法, 限制性定语从句中关系代词省略, 并列结构, 介词短语作后置定语。这些都是真题中反复出现的典型模式, 掌握后可大量复用到阅读和翻译中, 代表性强。

Therapists do charge a lot of money.

第3段，第5句

简单的主谓宾结构在真题中极为常见，但强调助动词 "do" 在肯定陈述句中的用法虽然重要却不如一般主谓宾那样频繁出现，属于中等典型性，值得掌握但非最高频句式

That's why I wrote this book which is about how to reorganize the economy for the future when technology brings about destructive changes to what we used to consider high income work.

第4段，第2句

从句嵌套深度达四层:表语从句内嵌定语从句,定语从句内同时包含宾语从句和状语从句,状语从句内又嵌套宾语从句。各从句归属关系需反复确认,尤其when从句既可能修饰reorganize也可能修饰future,需要仔细判断。多层嵌套造成较重的理解负担。

Dr. Gong pierced them into my left arm, around the elbow that had been bothering me.

第1段，第2句

"主句 + 限制性定语从句修饰宾语中的名词" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。定语从句用过去完成进行时交代背景，这种时态搭配在真题中常见。掌握此句的分析方法可直接迁移到大量类似结构。

However, I did begin to wonder what had driven me here, to the office of Dr. James Gong in New York's Chinatown.

第2段，第2句

主句带宾语从句的结构在四六级和考研真题中高频出现,"wonder + 宾语从句""begin to do"等都是常考句式。从句使用疑问词引导且疑问词在从句中充当主语,这种双重身份的用法也是典型考点。

Then I remembered—the torturing pain in that left elbow.

第2段，第3句

简单句结构在考试中常见，但本句使用破折号补充说明的写法相对少见；整体结构基础，可迁移性中等。

Several trips to a hospital and two expensive, uncomfortable medical tests had failed to produce even a diagnosis.

第2段，第4句

涵盖并列复合主语、过去完成时谓语、不定式宾语等成分，主语中含介词短语后置定语和并列形容词修饰，成分种类较丰富。适合练习识别并列结构、区分谓语与非谓语动词、理解不定式作宾语，有一定训练价值。

"Maybe you lean on your left arm too much," the doctor concluded, suggesting I see a bone doctor.

第2段，第5句

主句 + 直接引语宾语从句 + 现在分词伴随状语的结构，在考试阅读和听力材料中较为常见；suggest 后接虚拟语气的用法也是考试高频考点；掌握本句的分析方法可以迁移到大量类似句型。

He asked me to go into a room, had me lie down on a bed, and went to work.

第3段，第3句

本句涵盖主语、并列谓语、宾语、宾语补足语多种成分，且两次出现宾语补足语（一次是带 to 不定式，一次是省略 to 的不定式），可训练学生识别使役结构和不定式作补足语的能力，成分丰富且有实用价值

Nowadays, a lot of medical doctors have learned acupuncture techniques; so have a number of dentists.

第4段，第3句

本句包含主谓宾、时间状语、倒装结构、谓语省略等多种成分和现象，第二个分句的"so"引导倒装和谓语省略是较好的训练点，能让学生练习在非常规语序下识别主语和补全省略成分，但整体成分种类仍相对基础

Previous medical treatments failed to relieve his pain.

第20题，C

"fail to do sth" 是常见搭配，简单句结构在四六级阅读中频繁出现，但因过于简单，代表性中等，不如带从句的复杂句式更具迁移价值。

More and more patients ask for the treatment.

第21题，A

虽然句子结构简单，但能清晰展示主谓宾三大核心成分的标准位置和识别方法，适合作为初学者建立成分划分基本概念的入门句；不过成分种类单一，缺少定语从句、状语从句等更丰富的结构，训练价值有限。

They uncovered clues to what was going wrong by researching a fascinating subject: how birth order affects not only your personality, but also how compatible you are with your mate!

第1段，第3句

这句话结构层次清楚但不算过难，既能练主干识别，也能练内容从句和并列关系，还顺带涉及不同层级的时态判断。作为“句子结构 + 时态”训练材料，值得优先使用。

Ronald and Lois are only children, and "onlies" grow up accustomed to being the apple of their parents' eyes.

第2段，第1句

本句涵盖了主系表结构(第一句)和不及物动词+主语补语结构(第二句)两种基本句型,且第二句的主语补语由过去分词形容词+介词短语+动名词短语构成,层次稍丰富。并列主语"Ronald and Lois"、并列连词连接两个主句、动名词短语作介词宾语等成分,为划分练习提供了一定的覆盖面和辨析价值

He may be slow to make friends, perhaps content with only one companion.

第4段，第2句

本句覆盖了主语、谓语（情态动词 + 系动词）、表语（形容词 + 不定式后置修饰）、状语（独立形容词短语作伴随状语）等多种成分，尤其状语部分容易与并列结构或独立主格混淆，适合作为成分划分的训练素材。同时情态动词结构也是常考点。

The worst match is with another oldest child, since the two will be too sovereign to share a household comfortably.

第4段，第4句

主句加原因状语从句是四六级和考研常考结构,"since" 引导原因从句、"too...to..." 表示结果都是高频句式,掌握后可大量迁移到类似句型

He may lack self-discipline and have difficulty making decisions on his own.

第5段，第2句

情态动词加并列谓语的结构在英语中较为常见，尤其是在描述某人可能具有的多个特征或问题时。这种句式在四六级和考研真题的阅读理解或写作中经常出现。掌握这种并列结构以及情态动词的用法，对理解和构造类似句子有较好的迁移作用。但本句不涉及从句或复杂修饰，典型性不算最高。

The middle child is influenced by many variables; however, middles are less likely to take initiative and more anxious and self-critical than others.

第6段，第1句

本句覆盖了主语、谓语、表语、状语等基础成分，还涉及被动语态、系表结构、不定式补足成分、并列表语和比较结构中的省略，成分种类较丰富。特别是第二句表语的并列结构和比较省略，适合训练复杂表语的划分和省略补全，具有一定的练习价值。

Middles often successfully marry other middles, since both are strong on tact, not so strong on aggressiveness and tend to crave affection.

第6段，第2句

"主句 + since 引导的原因状语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的因果复合句模式。从句内并列表语和谓语的组合（尤其承前省略系动词）也是真题常考的压缩表达方式。该句式结构典型、迁移性强，掌握后可大量复用到同类句子分析。

They were on the verge of breaking up.

第22题，A

主系表结构配固定搭配 "on the verge of" 是常见句式，动名词作介词宾语的用法在考试中频繁出现，具有一定代表性

They were compatible despite differences.

第22题，B

主系表加状语是英语中常见的句式，具有一定代表性。但本句过于简短且结构单一，在四六级或考研真题中，典型句子往往包含更多从句或修饰成分，本句作为句式代表的迁移价值中等。

They are usually good at making friends.

第24题，A

"be good at + 动名词" 是常见的主系表结构，在四六级阅读和写作中频繁出现，具备一定代表性，但句式过于简单，缺乏复杂句式的训练价值。

They tend to be adventurous and creative.

第24题, B

主系表 + 并列表语是常见句式, 在四六级、考研阅读中频繁出现, 具有一定代表性, 但结构过于简单, 不足以覆盖更典型的复杂句式

They are often content with what they have.

第24题, C

主系表结构后接宾语从句是四六级和考研中的高频句式, what 引导的名词性从句也是常考点。本句结构简洁但典型, 学生掌握后可在阅读和写作中广泛迁移, 实用性强。

They enjoy making friends.

第25题, A

"动词 + 动名词作宾语" 是英语中的典型句式, enjoy、finish、mind 等动词常用这一搭配, 在考试中出现频率较高, 具有较好的迁移性。但整体结构过于简单, 不能代表真题中更常见的复杂句式。

They are least likely to take initiative.

第25题, C

主系表结构加不定式是常见句式, 在四六级和考研中频繁出现, 具有一定代表性。但本句过于简短、缺少修饰成分, 不如带定语从句或状语从句的复杂例句更具典型性。

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本卷出现的 213 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。

code

B1

n. 代码

本卷20次 · 真题 50 句

would

A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本卷16次 · 真题 568 句

acupuncture

C1

n. 针灸(疗法)

本卷10次·真题9句

tend

B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本卷9次·真题170句

sector

B2

n. (经济或商业的) 部门, 行业

本卷7次·真题33句

pit

B1

n. 坑

本卷7次·真题17句

talker

B1

n. 健谈的人

本卷7次·真题8句

type

A2

n. 类型

本卷6次·真题84句

pain

A2

n. 疼痛

本卷5次·真题14句

less

A1

det. 较少的

本卷4次·真题273句

flood

B1

n. 洪水

本卷4次·真题44句

site

A2

n. 地点

本卷4次·真题34句

pave

B2

v. 铺(路面)

本卷4次·真题13句

monument

B2

n. 纪念碑

本卷4次·真题12句

researcher

B2

n. 研究人员

本卷3次·真题363句

likely

A2

adj. 很可能的

本卷3次·真题228句

least

A2

det. 最少的

本卷3次·真题98句

colleague

B1

n. 同事

本卷3次·真题84句

link A2

n. 联系

本卷3次·真题 53 句

mainly B1

adv. 主要地

本卷3次·真题 53 句

recommend B1

v. 推荐

本卷3次·真题 47 句

battle B1

n. 战斗

本卷3次·真题 29 句

healthcare B2

n. 医疗保健

本卷3次·真题 14 句

block A2

n. 街区

本卷3次·真题 11 句

economy B1

n. 经济

本卷2次·真题 102 句

united B1

adj. 联合的

本卷2次·真题 97 句

amount A2

n. 数量

本卷2次·真题 84 句

states A1

n. 国家

本卷2次·真题 80 句

creative B1

adj. 有创造力的

本卷2次·真题 65 句

easily A2

adv. 容易地

本卷2次·真题 65 句

mostly B1

adv. 主要地

本卷2次·真题 59 句

specific B2

adj. 具体的

本卷2次·真题 59 句

argument B1

n. 争论

本卷2次·真题 51 句

sign A1

n. 标志

本卷2次·真题 49 句

charge B1

v. 收费

本卷2次·真题 44 句

replace A2

v. 替换, 更换 (用新的代替旧的)

本卷2次·真题 42 句

responsible B1

adj. 负责的

本卷2次·真题 40 句

conventional B2

adj. 传统的

本卷2次·真题 39 句

content B1

n. 内容

本卷2次·真题 31 句

therapy B2

n. 治疗

本卷2次·真题 30 句

vary B1

v. 不同

本卷2次·真题 30 句

finally A2

adv. 终于, 最终

本卷2次·真题 29 句

ingredient B1

n. (烹饪) 食材, 原料

本卷2次·真题 28 句

initiative B2

n. 主动性

本卷2次·真题 25 句

technique B1

n. 技术

本卷2次·真题 24 句

assign B1

v. 分配 (任务、工作)

本卷2次·真题 22 句

earlier A2

adv. 较早地

本卷2次·真题 22 句

resolve B2

v. 解决 (问题、困难)

本卷2次·真题 21 句

bone A2

n. 骨

本卷2次·真题 18 句

desert A2

n. 沙漠

本卷2次·真题 17 句

cure B1

v. 治愈 (疾病)

本卷2次·真题 13 句

slip B1

v. 滑倒

本卷2次·真题 13 句

indulge C1

v. 放纵 (自己享受某事物)

本卷2次·真题 11 句

decent B2

adj. 得体的, 像样的

本卷2次·真题 9 句

diagnosis B2

n. 诊断 (疾病的判定)

本卷2次·真题 8 句

flavor B1

n. 味道

本卷2次·真题 8 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本卷1次·真题 200 句

effect A2

n. 影响

本卷1次·真题 191 句

system A2

n. 系统

本卷1次·真题 176 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本卷1次·真题 142 句

negative B1

adj. 否定的

本卷1次·真题 132 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本卷1次·真题 120 句

affect B1

v. 影响

本卷1次·真题 116 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本卷1次·真题 108 句

argue B1

v. 争论

本卷1次·真题 106 句

career B1

n. 职业

本卷1次·真题 106 句

event A2

n. 事件

本卷1次·真题 99 句

medium B1

adj. 中等的

本卷1次·真题 98 句

according B1

prep. 根据

本卷1次·真题 96 句

income B1

n. 收入

本卷1次·真题 94 句

account A2

n. 账户

本卷1次·真题 93 句

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

本卷1次·真题 92 句

physical B1

adj. 身体的

本卷1次·真题 91 句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本卷1次·真题 89 句

customer A2

n. 顾客, 客户

本卷1次·真题 87 句

evidence B1

n. 证据

本卷1次·真题 87 句

professional B1

adj. 专业的

本卷1次·真题 82 句

region B1

n. 地区

本卷1次·真题 78 句

despite B1

prep. 尽管

本卷1次·真题 77 句

variety B1

n. 多样化

本卷1次·真题 66 句

wrong A2

adj. 错误的

本卷1次·真题 66 句

realize B1

v. 意识到, 认识到

本卷1次·真题 64 句

available A2

adj. 可获得的

本卷1次·真题 63 句

various B1

adj. 各种各样的

本卷1次·真题 63 句

generally B1

adv. 通常, 一般地

本卷1次·真题 60 句

figure A2

n. 数字

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

gap B1

n. 间隙

本卷1次·真题 54 句

contain B1

v. 包含, 含有

本卷1次·真题 52 句

limit B1

n. 限度

本卷1次·真题 51 句

range B1

n. 范围

本卷1次·真题 50 句

balance B1

n. 平衡

本卷1次·真题 49 句

appeal B2

v. 呼吁

本卷1次·真题 48 句

observe B2

v. 观察; 注意到

本卷1次·真题 48 句

option B1

n. 选择

本卷1次·真题 48 句

track A2

n. 小路

本卷1次·真题 48 句

personality B1

n. 个性

本卷1次·真题 46 句

native B1

adj. 本国的

本卷1次·真题 45 句

technological B2

adj. 技术的

本卷1次·真题 45 句

achievement B1

n. 成就

本卷1次·真题 44 句

previous B1

adj. 先前的

本卷1次·真题 44 句

female A2

adj. 女性的

本卷1次·真题 42 句

labor B1

n. 劳动

本卷1次·真题 42 句

addition A2

n. 增加

本卷1次·真题 41 句

partner B1

n. 伴侣

本卷1次·真题 39 句

trait B2

n. 特征

本卷1次·真题 39 句

relatively B2

adv. 相对地

本卷1次·真题 37 句

characteristic B2

n. 特征

本卷1次·真题 36 句

estimate B2

v. 估计

本卷1次·真题 36 句

improvement B1

n. 改进

本卷1次·真题 36 句

instance B2

n. 例子

本卷1次·真题 35 句

lecture B1

n. 讲座

本卷1次·真题 35 句

structure B1

n. 结构

本卷1次·真题 35 句

artificial B2

adj. 人造的

本卷1次·真题 34 句

male A2

adj. 男性的

本卷1次·真题 34句

preserve B2

v. 保护

本卷1次·真题 34句

classical B2

adj. 古典的

本卷1次·真题 33句

chain B1

n. 链条

本卷1次·真题 32句

clearly A2

adv. 清楚地, 明白地

本卷1次·真题 32句

eventually B1

adv. 最终

本卷1次·真题 32句

expectation B2

n. 期待;预期

本卷1次·真题 32句

movement B1

n. 移动

本卷1次·真题 32句

depression B2

n. 抑郁症

本卷1次·真题 31句

previously B1

adv. 以前, 先前 (指过去某个时间)

本卷1次·真题 31句

conclude B2

v. 断定;推断出

本卷1次·真题 30句

household B1

n. 家庭

本卷1次·真题 30句

extremely B1

adv. 极其

本卷1次·真题 29句

skin A2

n. 皮肤

本卷1次·真题 29句

attack A2

v. 攻击

本卷1次·真题 28句

childhood A2

n. 童年

本卷1次·真题 28句

truly B1

adv. 真正地

本卷1次·真题 28 句

greatly B1

adv. 非常

本卷1次·真题 27 句

teaching A2

n. 教学工作;教书

本卷1次·真题 27 句

thrive B2

v. 茁壮成长

本卷1次·真题 27 句

application B1

n. 申请

本卷1次·真题 26 句

transport B1

v. 运输, 运送

本卷1次·真题 26 句

annual B1

adj. 每年的, 年度的

本卷1次·真题 25 句

favor B1

n. 帮忙

本卷1次·真题 25 句

observation B2

n. 观察

本卷1次·真题 24 句

software B1

n. 软件 (计算机程序)

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

warming B1

n. 变暖;加温

本卷1次·真题 24 句

relate B1

v. 使有联系, 把...联系起来

本卷1次·真题 23 句

abandon B2

v. 离弃

本卷1次·真题 22 句

exciting A2

adj. 令人兴奋的

本卷1次·真题 22 句

contribution

B2

n. 贡献

本卷1次·真题 21 句

cooking

A1

n. 烹饪

本卷1次·真题 21 句

import

B1

v. 进口

本卷1次·真题 21 句

mix

A2

v. 混合

本卷1次·真题 21 句

slightly

B1

adv. 稍微, 略微, 轻微地

本卷1次·真题 21 句

elderly

B2

adj. 年老的

本卷1次·真题 20 句

popularity

B2

n. 受欢迎

本卷1次·真题 20 句

robotics

B2

n. 机器人学

本卷1次·真题 20 句

rank

B2

n. 等级

本卷1次·真题 19 句

typical

B1

adj. 典型的

本卷1次·真题 19 句

accomplish

B2

v. 完成, 实现 (任务、目标)

本卷1次·真题 18 句

engineering

B1

n. 工程学

本卷1次·真题 18 句

variable

B2

adj. 易变的

本卷1次·真题 17 句

occasion

B1

n. 场合

本卷1次·真题 16 句

originally

B1

adv. 起初

本卷1次·真题 16 句

platform

B1

n. 平台

本卷1次·真题 16 句

stimulate B2

v. 刺激

本卷1次·真题 16 句

distinct B2

adj. 清晰的

本卷1次·真题 15 句

flexible B2

adj. 灵活的

本卷1次·真题 15 句

similarly B2

adv. 相似地

本卷1次·真题 15 句

subway A2

n. 地铁

本卷1次·真题 15 句

worst A2

adj. 最坏的

本卷1次·真题 15 句

dramatic B2

adj. 巨大的

本卷1次·真题 14 句

honor B2

n. 荣誉

本卷1次·真题 14 句

nowadays B1

adv. 现在

本卷1次·真题 14 句

outgoing B2

adj. 外向的

本卷1次·真题 14 句

tremendous B2

adj. 巨大的

本卷1次·真题 14 句

cater B2

v. 提供餐饮服务

本卷1次·真题 13 句

crave B2

v. 渴望, 渴求 (强烈地想要某物)

本卷1次·真题 13 句

military B2

adj. 军事的

本卷1次·真题 13 句

uncomfortable B1

adj. 不舒服的

本卷1次·真题 13 句

accustomed B2

adj. 习惯的, 惯常的

本卷1次·真题 12 句

ambitious B2

adj. 有雄心的

本卷1次·真题 12 句

approximately B1

adv. 大约, 近似地

本卷1次·真题 12 句

newly B1

adv. 最近

本卷1次·真题 12 句

optimistic B2

adj. 乐观的;抱乐观态度的

本卷1次·真题 12 句

amazing A2

adj. 令人惊奇的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

construction B1

n. 建造

本卷1次·真题 11 句

longevity C1

n. 长寿

本卷1次·真题 11 句

sharp A2

adj. 锋利的, 尖锐的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

spouse B2

n. 配偶

本卷1次·真题 11 句

surely B1

adv. 肯定地

本卷1次·真题 11 句

anxious B1

adj. 焦虑的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

circulation B2

n. 循环

本卷1次·真题 10 句

construct B2

v. 建造

本卷1次·真题 10 句

load B1

n. 负载

本卷1次·真题 10 句

persistent B2

adj. 坚持不懈的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

bother B1

v. 打扰;烦扰

本卷1次·真题 9 句

companion

B2

n. 同伴

本卷1次·真题9句

coordinate

B2

v. 协调

本卷1次·真题9句

dip

B1

v. 浸, 蘸

本卷1次·真题9句

fascinating

B2

adj. 迷人的

本卷1次·真题9句

feat

B2

n. 功绩

本卷1次·真题9句

float

B1

v. 漂浮

本卷1次·真题9句

fulfill

B2

v. 履行、执行 (承诺、义务、职责等)

本卷1次·真题9句

nutritious

B2

adj. 有营养的, 营养丰富的

本卷1次·真题9句

specialty

B2

n. 专业

本卷1次·真题9句

texture

B2

n. 质地

本卷1次·真题9句

uncover

B2

v. 发现, 揭露 (秘密、真相等)

本卷1次·真题9句

unpredictable

B2

adj. 无法预测的

本卷1次·真题9句

radically

C1

adv. 根本地

本卷1次·真题8句

relieve

B2

v. 减轻、缓解 (疼痛、焦虑等不适)

本卷1次·真题8句

revolutionize

C1

v. 彻底改变

本卷1次·真题8句

shore

B1

n. 岸, 海滨

本卷1次·真题8句

significance

B2

n. 重要性

本卷1次·真题8句

trace

B2

v. 追踪;查找

本卷1次·真题8句

traditionally

B2

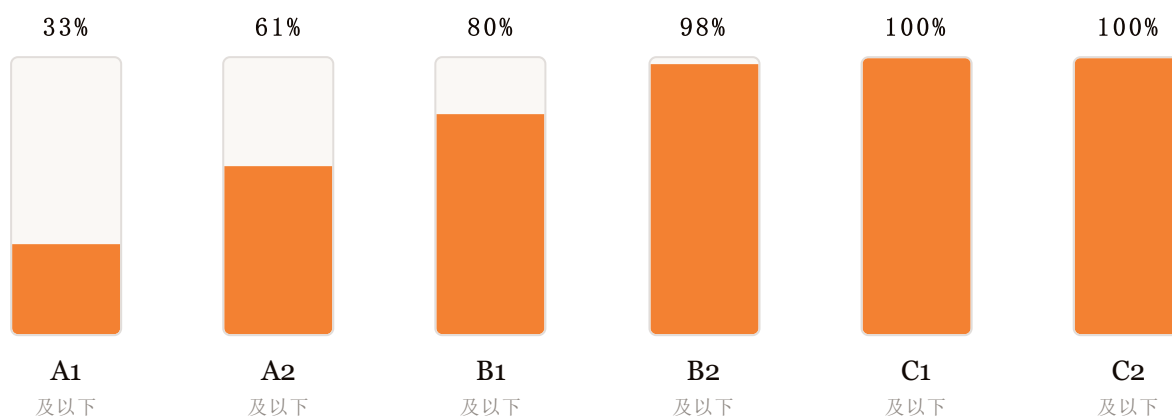
adv. 传统上;按照传统

本卷1次·真题8句

VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全卷录音原文 734 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 **734** 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 16 个·约 2%。



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 734 个·末柱为 100%

去重总词数

734

B2 以上难词

2%

B1 及以下覆盖

80%

英语六级 2018年6月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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Part II	听力	本页
Part III Section A	完形填空（选词填空）	题目解析 →
Part III Section B	长篇阅读（信息匹配）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part IV	汉译英（段落翻译）	题目解析 →