

2018年6月·第2套 英语六级听力真题原文与答案解析

PAPER & KEY • 听力题和解析

听力题和解析

本卷全部 25 题的标准答案与完整录音文字稿由懒笔记基于2018年6月·第2套 英语六级听力原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面层级：Part/Section 标题与各节 Directions 照原卷排印——真实听力考卷只印选项，题干由录音念出。其下按录音篇目逐篇排印：每篇先给完整录音文字稿（逐段中译），再逐题给出卷面题目与该题解析（题目、翻译、答案、定位、信号、替换与排除）。

真题卷第2套(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: Tonight we have a special guest from a local establishment, the Parisian Cafe. Welcome!

M: 今晚我们有一位特别的嘉宾，来自本地一家店铺，Parisian Cafe。欢迎！

2 W: Hi, thanks for having me on your show.

W: 嗨，谢谢邀请我上你的节目。

3 M: Thank you for joining us. So please tell us, why did you decide to open a cafe?

M: 谢谢你的到来。那么请告诉我们，你为什么决定开一家咖啡馆？

4 W: Well, we saw the opportunity to offer something a little special and different from other establishments. Cafes certainly are a very competitive market sector. There are more than plenty in our city, and we felt they are all rather similar to each other. Wouldn't you agree?

W: 嗯，我们看到了一个机会，可以提供一些与其他店铺有点特别和不同的东西。咖啡馆确实是一个竞争非常激烈的市场领域。我们这个城市有很多咖啡馆，我们觉得它们彼此都很相似。你不觉得吗？

5 M: Certainly yes. So how is your establishment any different?

M: 确实是的。那你们的店有什么不同呢？

6 W: Well, simply put, we have rabbits wandering freely around the place. Our customers come in and enjoy their food and drinks while little rabbits play about and brush against their legs. There is no other place like it.

W: 嗯, 简单来说, 我们有兔子在店里自由活动。我们的顾客进来享用食物和饮料, 小兔子们在周围玩耍, 蹭着他们的腿。没有其他地方像这样。

7 M: That's amazing! How did you come up with the idea?

M: 太神奇了! 你们是怎么想到这个主意的?

8 W: We saw other cafes with cats in them. So we thought, why not rabbits? People love rabbits. They are very cute animals.

W: 我们看到其他咖啡馆里有猫。所以我们想, 为什么不用兔子呢? 人们喜欢兔子。它们是非常可爱的动物。

9 M: But is it safe? Do the rabbits ever bite people? Or do any customers ever hurt the rabbits?

M: 但这安全吗? 兔子会咬人吗? 或者有顾客伤害过兔子吗?

10 W: It's perfectly safe for both rabbits and our customers. Rabbits are very peaceful and certainly do not bite. Furthermore, our rabbits are regularly cleaned and have all received the required shots. So there is no health risk whatsoever. As for our customers, they are all animal lovers, so they would never try to hurt the rabbits. Sometimes a young child may get over-excited, and be a little too rough, but it's never a serious matter. On the contrary, the Parisian Cafe offers a great experience for children, a chance for them to learn about rabbits and how to take care of them.

W: 对兔子和我们的顾客来说都是完全安全的。兔子非常温和, 肯定不会咬人。而且, 我们的兔子定期清洁, 并且都接种了所需的疫苗。所以完全没有健康风险。至于我们的顾客, 他们都是动物爱好者, 所以永远不会试图伤害兔子。有时候小孩子可能会太兴奋, 动作有点粗鲁, 但从来不是什么严重的事。相反, Parisian Cafe 为孩子们提供了很棒的体验, 让他们有机会了解兔子以及如何照顾它们。

11 M: Well, it's certainly the first time I've heard of a cafe like that.

M: 嗯, 这确实是我第一次听说这样的咖啡馆。

1. A) She advocates animal protection.
- B) She sells a special kind of coffee.
- C) She is going to start a café chain.
- D) She is the owner of a special café.

【题目】 What do we learn about the woman?

【翻译】 关于这位女士我们了解到什么?

- A) 她倡导动物保护。 B) 她销售一种特殊的咖啡。 C) 她打算开一家连锁咖啡馆。
D) 她是一家特色咖啡馆的老板。

【答案】 D (细节题) She is the owner of a special café.

【定位】 Tonight we have a special guest from a local establishment, the Parisian Cafe.

今晚我们请到了一位来自本地一家店——巴黎咖啡馆——的特别嘉宾。

【信号】**开场人物引入句**。主持人 Tonight we have a special guest from a local establishment, the Parisian Cafe. 这句把嘉宾与“巴黎咖啡馆”绑定，是典型的开场身份介绍信号；再结合后文她一直用 we have rabbits wandering freely around the place. 的 we 自指这家店，可确认她就是店主。

【替换】a special guest from a local establishment, the Parisian Cafe ↔ **the owner of a special café**
“来自这家店的嘉宾+全程 we”=店主

【排除】A) **未提及**

她确实养动物、说顾客都是爱动物的人，但全程没说自己倡导 animal protection; She advocates animal protection. 是借“店里有动物”过度联想出来的身份，原文无据。

B) **原词陷阱**

原文有 offer something a little special 和咖啡馆场景，She sells a special kind of coffee. 就把 special 和 coffee 这两个真被念到的词拼起来，但她卖的特色是“店里有兔子”，不是“一种特别的咖啡”，答非所问。

借用原文：offer something a little special and different from other establishments

C) **未提及**

原文只谈她现有这一家特色店，从未提扩张或连锁；She is going to start a café chain. 的 café chain 与将来计划都是无中生有。

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2. A) They bear a lot of similarities.
B) They are a profitable business sector.
C) They cater to different customers.
D) They help take care of customers' pets.

【题目】**What does the woman say about cafes in her city?**

【翻译】关于她所在城市的咖啡馆,这位女士说了什么?

- A) 它们有很多相似之处。 B) 它们是一个盈利的商业部门。 C) 它们迎合不同的顾客。
D) 它们帮助照顾顾客的宠物。

【答案】**A** (细节题) They bear a lot of similarities.

【定位】There are more than plenty in our city, and we felt they are all rather similar to each other.
我们城里咖啡馆多得很，而我们觉得它们彼此之间都相当相似。

【信号】**她对同行下的直接判断句**。we felt they are all rather similar to each other 是受访者亲口给本市咖啡馆下的定性，用了 we felt 引出观点、they 指代这些店，正是被问者应答里承载答案的那句。

【替换】they are all rather similar to each other ↔ **They bear a lot of similarities.**
形容词 similar 名词化为 similarities

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

原文确有 Cafes certainly are a very competitive market sector., They are a profitable business sector. 就借 sector 一词制造熟悉感, 但原文说的是 competitive (竞争激烈), 不是 profitable (盈利), 偷换了关键定性。

借用原文: Cafes certainly are a very competitive market sector.

C) 与原文相反

原文明说这些店 all rather similar to each other, They cater to different customers. 却说它们面向“不同”顾客, 恰好与“相似”相反, 是预读时就标出的相反陷阱。

借用原文: they are all rather similar to each other

D) 未提及

原文谈的是店里养兔子供顾客体验, 从没说这些咖啡馆帮顾客照看宠物; They help take care of customers' pets. 是把“店里有动物”错接成“代管宠物”, 无中生有。

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3. A) By giving them regular cleaning and injections.
B) By selecting breeds that are tame and peaceful.
C) By placing them at a safe distance from customers.
D) By briefing customers on how to get along with them.

【题目】 How does the Parisian cafe guarantee that its rabbits pose no health threat?

【翻译】 巴黎的这家咖啡馆如何保证其兔子不会构成健康威胁?

- A) 通过定期给它们清洁和注射疫苗。 B) 通过选择温顺平和的品种。
C) 通过将它们放置在与顾客保持安全距离的地方。 D) 通过向顾客介绍如何与它们相处。

【答案】 A (细节题) By giving them regular cleaning and injections.

【定位】 Furthermore, our rabbits are regularly cleaned and have all received the required shots. So there is no health risk whatsoever.

而且, 我们的兔子都定期清洁, 并且都打了规定的疫苗。所以根本没有任何健康风险。

【信号】 Furthermore 引出的措施 + health risk 收束。 Furthermore, our rabbits are regularly cleaned and have all received the required shots. 由 Furthermore 递进引出具体的做法, 紧接 So there is no health risk whatsoever. 用 health risk 点回题干的 health threat, 一前一后正好框定这就是“保证健康无虞”的答案句。

【替换】 our rabbits are regularly cleaned ↔ **regular cleaning**

被动句变名词短语

have all received the required shots ↔ **injections**

shots = injections 同义替换

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

原文确说 Rabbits are very peaceful and certainly do not bite., By selecting breeds that are tame and peaceful. 就借 peaceful 一词诱选, 但那是在说兔子不咬人(安全), 且并非“挑选温顺品种”这一办法, 与题干问的“健康”更不对路。

借用原文: Rabbits are very peaceful and certainly do not bite.

C) 与原文相反

原文恰恰说兔子 play about and brush against their legs, 是自由地蹭到顾客腿边、与人亲近; By placing them at a safe distance from customers. 说让兔子与顾客保持安全距离, 与原文场景正好相反。

借用原文: little rabbits play about and brush against their legs

D) 张冠李戴

原文只说咖啡馆给孩子 a chance for them to learn about rabbits and how to take care of them, 是面向孩子的体验, 并非通过“告知顾客如何与兔子相处”来保证健康; By briefing customers on how to get along with them. 把对象与目的都接错了。

借用原文: a chance for them to learn about rabbits and how to take care of them

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4. A) They want to learn about rabbits.
B) They like to bring in their children.
C) They love the animals in her café.
D) They give her café favorite reviews.

【题目】 What does the woman say about their customers?

【翻译】 关于她们的顾客,这位女士说了什么?

- A) 他们想了解兔子。 B) 他们喜欢带着孩子来。 C) 他们喜爱她咖啡馆里的动物。
D) 他们给她的咖啡馆好评。

【答案】 C (细节题) They love the animals in her café.

【定位】 As for our customers, they are all animal lovers, so they would never try to hurt the rabbits.
至于我们的顾客, 他们全都是爱动物的人, 所以绝不会去伤害兔子。

【信号】 As for our customers 引出的总评句。 As for our customers, they are all animal lovers
用 As for 把话题切到“顾客”, 紧跟的 they are all animal lovers 就是她对这群人下的整体定性, 是承载本题答案的那句。

【替换】 they are all animal lovers ↔ They love the animals in her café.
名词 animal lovers = 动词 love the animals

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

原文 a chance for them to learn about rabbits 说的是“给孩子一个了解兔子的机会”，主体是 children；They want to learn about rabbits. 把这句安到 customers（顾客）头上，对象错位，且原文是“提供机会”而非顾客“想学”。

借用原文：a chance for them to learn about rabbits and how to take care of them

B) 原词陷阱

原文提到 Sometimes a young child may get over-excited，是举例说孩子有时太兴奋，并未说顾客“喜欢带孩子来”；They like to bring in their children. 是把 child 这个词重新包装成一条原文没有的顾客习惯。

借用原文：Sometimes a young child may get over-excited

D) 未提及

全文没有任何顾客评价/打分的内容；They give her café favorite reviews. 的 favorite reviews 是无中生有，靠“顾客满意”的氛围诱人脑补。

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

1 M: Hey, there. How are you?

M: 嘿，你好。你怎么样？

2 W: Oh, hi. I'm great! Thanks. And you look great, too.

W: 哦，嗨。我很好！谢谢。你看起来也很不错。

3 M: Thank you. It's good to see you shopping at the organic section. I see you've got lots of healthy stuff. I wish I could buy more organic produce from here, but I find the kids don't like it. I don't know about yours, but mine are all about junk food.

M: 谢谢。很高兴看到你在有机食品区购物。我看你买了很多健康的东西。我希望我也能在这里多买些有机农产品，但我发现孩子们不喜欢。我不知道你家的怎么样，但我家的孩子全都喜欢垃圾食品。

4 W: Oh, trust me! I know exactly how you feel. My children are the same. What is it with kids these days and all that junk food they eat? I think it's all that advertising on TV. That's where they get it.

W: 哦，相信我！我完全理解你的感受。我的孩子们也一样。现在的孩子怎么都吃那些垃圾食品？我觉得都是电视上那些广告的影响。他们就是从那里学来的。

5 M: Yes, it must be. My children see something on TV and they immediately want it. It's like they don't realize it's just an advertisement.

M: 是的，肯定是这样。我的孩子们在电视上看到什么就立马想要什么。就好像他们没意识到那只是广告。

6 W: Right. And practically everything that's advertised for children is unhealthy processed foods. No surprise then it becomes a battle for us parents to feed our children ordinary fruit and vegetables.

W: 没错。而且几乎所有针对儿童做广告的都是不健康的加工食品。那我们做父母的要让孩子吃普通的水果蔬菜就成了一场战斗，这也就不奇怪了。

7 M: That's just the thing. One never sees ordinary ingredients being advertised on TV. It's never a carrot or a peach. It's always some garbage, like chocolate-covered sweets. So unhealthy.

M: 就是这个问题。人们从来看不到电视上给普通食材做广告。从来不是胡萝卜或桃子。总是一些垃圾，比如巧克力糖果。太不健康了。

8 W: Exactly. And these big food corporations have so much money to spend on clever tactics designed to make young children want to buy their products. Children never stand a chance. It's really not fair.

W: 完全正确。而且这些大食品公司有那么多钱花在精心设计的策略上，就为了让小孩子想买他们的产品。孩子们根本没有抵抗力。这真的不公平。

9 M: You are so right. When we were children, we barely had any junk food available, and we turned out just fine.

M: 你说得太对了。我们小时候几乎没什么垃圾食品，我们也不长得好好的。

10 W: Yes. My parents don't understand any of it. Both the TV commercials and the supermarkets are alien to them. Their world was so different back when they were young.

W: 是啊。我父母完全不理解这些。电视广告和超市对他们来说都很陌生。他们年轻时的世界和现在太不一样了。

11 M: I don't know what will happen to the next generation.

M: 我不知道下一代会变成什么样。

12 W: The world is going crazy.

W: 这个世界快疯了。

13 M: You bet.

M: 可不是嘛。

5. A) It contains too many additives.

B) It lacks the essential vitamins.

C) It can cause obesity.

D) It is mostly garbage.

【题目】 What do the speakers say about the food their children like?

【翻译】 说话者对他们孩子喜欢的食物有何看法？

- A) 它含有太多添加剂。 B) 它缺乏必需的维生素。 C) 它会导致肥胖。
D) 它大多是垃圾食品。

【答案】 D (细节题) It is mostly garbage.

【定位】 It's never a carrot or a peach. It's always some garbage, like chocolate-covered sweets.

永远不会是胡萝卜或桃子，永远是些垃圾，比如裹着巧克力的糖果。

【信号】 贬义定性词 **garbage**。男士用 It's always some garbage 直接给孩子爱吃的食物下了“垃圾”这一定性。这种“对某物的直接定性词”就是细节评价题的答案信号，听到 garbage 这种带强烈贬义的概括词就锁定。

【替换】 It's always some garbage ↔ It is mostly garbage.

always 与 mostly 同义弱化

【排除】 A) 未提及

录音通篇未提 additives (添加剂), 只笼统说 garbage、unhealthy。这是凭"垃圾食品听起来就有添加剂"的常识脑补, 原文并无依据。

B) 过度推断

录音只说食物 unhealthy、是 garbage, 从未说它 lacks the essential vitamins (缺乏必需维生素)。这是把"不健康"过度具体化成"缺维生素"。

C) 过度推断

录音没有把孩子爱吃的食物与 obesity (肥胖) 这一后果挂钩, 全程只停在"unhealthy/garbage"层面。把"垃圾食品"自然联想到"导致肥胖"是常识, 不是原文所说。

6. A) Its fancy design.

B) TV commercials.

C) Its taste and texture.

D) Peer influence.

【题目】 According to the speakers, what affects children's choice of food most?

【翻译】 根据说话者的观点,什么对孩子选择食物的影响最大?

A) 它花哨的设计。 B) 电视广告。 C) 它的味道和质地。 D) 同伴的影响。

【答案】 B (细节题) TV commercials.

【定位】 I think it's all that advertising on TV. That's where they get it.

我觉得就是电视上那些广告闹的。他们就是从那儿学来的。

【信号】 强调结构 **it's all that**。女士用 I think it's all that advertising on TV 的强调句式把成因一口咬定在电视广告上, 紧接 That's where they get it 再次确认。这种"it's all that.../That's where..."的归因强调就是"最主要原因"的答案信号。

【替换】 advertising on TV ↔ TV commercials.

advertising=commercials 同义词

【排除】 A) 未提及

录音从未提到食物的 fancy design (精美设计/包装) 影响孩子, 归因只落在广告上。这是凭"包装好看吸引小孩"的常识脑补出来的因素。

C) 未提及

录音没有把 taste and texture (口味与口感) 列为影响选择的因素, 更没说它"最"主要。这是把"小孩爱吃当然因为好吃"的常识当成了原文。

D) 未提及

录音通篇没提 peer influence (同伴影响)。它利用了"小孩互相攀比"的生活经验设套, 但原文归因始终是广告, 不是同伴。

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7. A) Investing heavily in the production of sweet foods.
B) Marketing their products with ordinary ingredients.
C) Trying to trick children into buying their products.
D) Offering children more varieties to choose from.

【题目】 What do the speakers believe big food corporations are doing?

【翻译】 说话者认为大型食品公司在做什么?

- A) 在甜食生产上大量投资。 B) 用普通配料营销他们的产品。
C) 试图诱骗孩子购买他们的产品。 D) 为孩子提供更多可供选择的品种。

【答案】 C (细节题) Trying to trick children into buying their products.

【定位】 And these big food corporations have so much money to spend on clever tactics designed to make young children want to buy their products. Children never stand a chance.

而且这些大型食品公司有大把的钱花在精心设计的手段上, 就为了让小孩子想买他们的产品。孩子们根本没有招架之力。

【信号】 贬义定性 clever tactics. 女士说商家把钱花在 clever tactics designed to make young children want to buy their products, 再补 Children never stand a chance, 强烈暗示这是"算计孩子"。这种"对行为的贬义定性 + 加重语气"就是态度类细节题的答案信号。

【替换】 clever tactics designed to make young children want to buy their products ↔

Trying to trick children into buying their products.

tactics 概括为 trick

Children never stand a chance ↔ **trick children**

补刀句句坐实欺骗

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音确实说商家 have so much money to spend, 但花在 tactics (手段) 上, 不是 Investing heavily in the production of sweet foods (重金投入甜食生产)。它盗用"很多钱"这个原词, 却把去向偷换成"生产"。

借用原文: have so much money to spend on clever tactics

B) 与原文相反

Marketing their products with ordinary ingredients (用普通食材营销) 与原文相反: 上文 One never sees ordinary ingredients being advertised 明说普通食材根本不被广告, 商家卖的恰是 garbage。它盗 ordinary ingredients 一词却把意思反了。

借用原文: One never sees ordinary ingredients being advertised on TV

D) 与原文相反

Offering children more varieties to choose from (给孩子更多选择) 把商家说成在做好事, 与录音"设套算计孩子"的负面定性完全相反, 录音也根本没提"更多选择"。

借用原文: clever tactics designed to make young children want to buy their products

-
8. A) They hardly ate vegetables.
B) They seldom had junk food.
C) They favored chocolate-coated sweets.
D) They liked the food advertised on TV.

【题目】 What do we know about the speakers when they were children?

【翻译】 关于说话者小时候我们了解到什么?

- A) 他们几乎不吃蔬菜。 B) 他们很少吃垃圾食品。 C) 他们喜欢巧克力包裹的糖果。
D) 他们喜欢电视上做广告的食品。

【答案】 B (细节题) They seldom had junk food.

【定位】 When we were children, we barely had any junk food available, and we turned out just fine.
我们小时候几乎没有什么垃圾食品可吃, 结果我们也都好好的。

【信号】 时间转换 When we were children. 男士用 When we were children 把话题从"现在的孩子"切回"自己当年", 紧跟 we barely had any junk food available。这种"时间状语引出的对比句"就是过去情况题的答案信号。

【替换】 we barely had any junk food available ↔ They seldom had junk food.

barely=seldom 否定频率词

【排除】 A) 偷换概念

They hardly ate vegetables (几乎不吃蔬菜) 把原文"几乎没有垃圾食品"的否定对象偷换成了"蔬菜"。barely/hardly 这个"几乎不"的结构是对的, 接的名词却被换掉了。

借用原文: we barely had any junk food available

C) 张冠李戴

avored chocolate-coated sweets (偏爱巧克力糖果) 盗用了第7段 chocolate-covered sweets, 但那是说"现在广告里的垃圾食品", 不是说话人小时候爱吃的; 时间和主体都安错了。

借用原文: chocolate-covered sweets

D) 张冠李戴

liked the food advertised on TV 盗用了前文反复出现的 advertised on TV, 但电视广告讲的是"现在的孩子", 说话人明说自己小时候 barely had any junk food, 根本不在电视广告的语境里。

借用原文: advertising on TV

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 At some 2,300 miles in length, the Mississippi is the longest river in the United States. At some 1,000 miles, the Mackenzie is the longest river in Canada. But these waterways seem minute in comparison to the world's two lengthiest rivers—the Nile and the Amazon.

密西西比河长约2300英里,是美国最长的河流。Mackenzie河长约1000英里,是加拿大最长的河流。但这些水道与世界上两条最长的河流——尼罗河和亚马逊河相比,显得微不足道。

2 The Nile, which begins in central Africa and flows over 4,100 miles north into the Mediterranean, hosted one of the world's great ancient civilizations along its shores. Calm and peaceful for most of the year, the Nile used to flood annually, thereby creating, irrigating and carrying new topsoil to the nearby farmland on which ancient Egypt depended for livelihood. As a means of transportation, the river carried various vessels up and down its length. A journey through the unobstructed part of this waterway today would pass by the splendid Valley of the Kings, where the tombs of many of these ancient monarchs have stood for over 3,000 years.

尼罗河发源于非洲中部,向北流淌4100多英里注入地中海,其沿岸孕育了世界上伟大的古代文明之一。尼罗河一年中大部分时间平静祥和,过去每年都会泛滥,从而为附近的农田创造、灌溉并带来新的表层土壤,古埃及正是依靠这些农田为生。作为交通工具,这条河流承载着各种船只往来于河道之上。如今沿着这条水道畅通无阻的部分旅行,会经过壮丽的帝王谷,那里矗立着许多古代君主的陵墓,已有3000多年的历史。

3 Great civilizations and intensive settlement are hardly associated with the Amazon. Yet this 4,000-mile-long South American river carries about 20% of the world's fresh water—more than the Mississippi, Nile, and Yangtze combined. Other statistics are equally astonishing. The Amazon is so wide at some points that from its center neither shore can be seen. Each second, the Amazon pours some 55 million gallons of water into the Atlantic; there, at its mouth, stands one island larger than Switzerland. Most important of all, the Amazon irrigates the largest tropical rain forest on earth.

亚马逊河与伟大文明和密集定居几乎没有关联。然而这条长达4000英里的南美河流携带着世界上约20%的淡水——比密西西比河、尼罗河和长江的总和还要多。其他统计数据同样令人震惊。亚马逊河在某些地段如此宽阔,以至于从河中心看不到任何一岸。亚马逊河每秒向大西洋注入约5500万加仑的水;在其入海口,有一座比瑞士还大的岛屿。最重要的是,亚马逊河灌溉着地球上最大的热带雨林。

9. A) Stretches of farmland.
B) Typical Egyptian animal farms.
C) Tombs of ancient rulers.
D) Ruins left by devastating floods.

【题目】 What can be found in the Valley of the Kings?

【翻译】 在帝王谷可以发现什么?

- A) 成片的农田。 B) 典型的埃及动物农场。 C) 古代统治者的陵墓。
D) 毁灭性洪水留下的废墟。

【答案】 C (细节题) Tombs of ancient rulers.

【定位】 A journey through the unobstructed part of this waterway today would pass by the splendid Valley of the Kings, where the tombs of many of these ancient monarchs have stood for over 3,000 years.

今天,沿这条河可通航的河段航行,会经过壮丽的帝王谷,那里矗立着许多古代帝王的陵墓,已逾三千年。

【信号】 关键词 **Valley of the Kings** 后紧跟 **where** 引出**存在物**。答案句由专有地名信号 the splendid Valley of the Kings 触发,其后 where the tombs of many of these ancient monarchs have stood for over 3,000 years 用 where 引导出该地存在的事物——陵墓,这就是题目问的有什么的落点。

【替换】 the tombs of many of these ancient monarchs ↔ **Tombs of ancient rulers.**
monarchs=rulers 同义替换

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

选项 Stretches of farmland. 盗用了原文 the nearby farmland on which ancient Egypt depended 里的 farmland，但那是讲尼罗河洪水滋养沿岸农田，并不在帝王谷里能找到，地点对错位了。

借用原文：carrying new topsoil to the nearby farmland on which ancient Egypt depended

B) 未提及

选项 Typical Egyptian animal farms. 借 Egyptian 与 farm 的关联诱选，原文只提埃及依赖农田耕作，从未说帝王谷里有典型的埃及动物农场，属凭埃及二字硬凑、原文无对应内容。

D) 原词陷阱

选项 Ruins left by devastating floods. 盗用原文 the Nile used to flood annually 的 flood，但原文洪水是滋养农田的正面作用，根本不是 devastating（毁灭性）的废墟，且废墟也不在帝王谷，词对、语义与地点全错。

借用原文：the Nile used to flood annually, thereby creating, irrigating and carrying new topsoil

-
10. A) It provides habitats for more primitive tribes.
B) It is hardly associated with great civilizations.
C) It has not yet been fully explored and exploited.
D) It gathers water from many tropical rain forests.

【题目】 In what way is the Amazon different from other big rivers?

【翻译】 亚马孙河在哪方面不同于其他大河？

- A) 它为更多原始部落提供栖息地。 B) 它几乎不与伟大文明相关联。
C) 它尚未被完全勘探和开发。 D) 它从许多热带雨林汇集水源。

【答案】 B（细节题） It is hardly associated with great civilizations.

【定位】 Great civilizations and intensive settlement are hardly associated with the Amazon.

伟大的文明与密集的人类定居几乎与亚马孙河无缘。

【信号】 段首否定 hardly 标出反常之处。 答案句是第 3 段开门第一句，用否定词 Great civilizations and intensive settlement are hardly associated with the Amazon 直接点出亚马孙河的反常——别的大河多孕育文明，它却几乎没有，这种段首突出的否定式断言正是它与众不同的信号。

【替换】 Great civilizations and intensive settlement are hardly associated with the Amazon ↔

It is hardly associated with great civilizations.

近乎原句保留，仅省去 settlement

【排除】 A) 未提及

选项 It provides habitats for more primitive tribes. 里 more primitive tribes (更原始的部落) 原文从未提及, 原文末句只说它 irrigates the largest tropical rain forest on earth, 是灌溉雨林而非为原始部落提供栖息地, 属凭雨林联想硬加。

C) 偷换概念

选项 It has not yet been fully explored and exploited. 借开发/探索的话题诱选, 但原文谈的是文明与定居稀少, 从未说它尚未被充分开发利用, 是把没文明偷换成没开发, 原文无此层意思。

D) 与原文相反

选项 It gathers water from many tropical rain forests. 盗用原文 irrigates the largest tropical rain forest on earth 的 tropical rain forest, 但原文是亚马孙河灌溉雨林 (河给雨林水), 选项却说它从多片雨林汇水 (雨林给河水), 施受方向正好相反。

借用原文: the Amazon irrigates the largest tropical rain forest on earth

-
11. A) It carries about one fifth of the world's fresh water.
B) It has numerous human settlements along its banks.
C) It is second only to the Mississippi River in width.
D) It is as long as the Nile and the Yangtze combined.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about the Amazon?

【翻译】 说话者关于亚马孙河说了什么?

- A) 它携带着世界上约五分之一的淡水。 B) 它的两岸有众多人类定居点。
C) 它的宽度仅次于密西西比河。 D) 它的长度相当于尼罗河和长江加起来的长度。

【答案】 A (细节题) It carries about one fifth of the world's fresh water.

【定位】 Yet this 4,000-mile-long South American river carries about 20% of the world's fresh water—more than the Mississippi, Nile, and Yangtze combined.

然而这条长达四千英里的南美河流, 携带着全球约百分之二十的淡水——比密西西比河、尼罗河和长江加起来还多。

【信号】 数据信号 about 20% 与 more than...combined. 答案句以转折 Yet 引出关键数据 carries about 20% of the world's fresh water, 并补一句 more than the Mississippi, Nile, and Yangtze combined, 含百分比与多于...相加, 正是数据题该锁定的统计落点。

【替换】 carries about 20% of the world's fresh water ↔

It carries about one fifth of the world's fresh water.

20%=one fifth 数字换算等值

【排除】 B) 与原文相反

选项 It has numerous human settlements along its banks. 说沿岸有众多定居点，但原文 intensive settlement are hardly associated with the Amazon 恰恰说密集定居几乎与它无缘，选项与原文极性相反。

借用原文：Great civilizations and intensive settlement are hardly associated with the Amazon

C) 原词陷阱

选项 It is second only to the Mississippi River in width. 盗用原文真念过的 Mississippi 和 wide，但原文 more than the Mississippi, Nile, and Yangtze combined 是说水量多于它们，so wide at some points that...neither shore can be seen 是说它极宽、从未说宽度仅次于密西西比河，把不同的量与排名硬凑在一起。

借用原文：The Amazon is so wide at some points that from its center neither shore can be seen.

D) 原词陷阱

选项 It is as long as the Nile and the Yangtze combined. 盗用原文 more than the Mississippi, Nile, and Yangtze combined 里的 Nile、Yangtze、combined，但原文这串河名比的是淡水量（carries...more than），不是长度，选项把比较的对象量从水量偷换成 long（长度）。

借用原文：carries about 20% of the world's fresh water—more than the Mississippi, Nile, and Yangtze combined

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

1 How often do you say to people "I'm busy" or "I haven't got time for that?" It's an inevitable truth that all of us live a life in the fast lane, even though we know that being busy is not always particularly healthy.

你多久会对别人说“我很忙”或“我没时间做那个”？一个不可避免的事实是，我们所有人都生活在快车道上，尽管我们知道忙碌并不总是特别健康。

2 Growing up in New Zealand, everything was always calm and slow. People enjoyed the tranquility of a slower pace of life. But after I moved to Tokyo and lived there for a number of years, I got used to having a pile of to-do lists and my calendar always looked like a mess, with loads of things to do written across it. I found myself filling my time up with endless work meetings and social events, rushing along as busy as a bee.

在新西兰长大时，一切总是平静而缓慢。人们享受着慢节奏生活的宁静。但在我搬到东京并在那里生活了几年之后，我习惯了堆积如山的待办事项清单，我的日历看起来总是一团糟，上面写满了要做的事情。我发现自己把时间填满了无休止的工作会议和社交活动，像蜜蜂一样忙碌地奔波着。

3 Then, one day, I came across a book called In Praise of Slowness and realized that being busy is not only detrimental, but also has the danger of turning life into an endless race. So I started practicing the various practical steps mentioned by the author in the book, and began to revolt against the very idea of

being too busy. It doesn't mean that my to-do lists no longer exist, but I've become more aware of the importance of slowing down and making sure that I enjoy the daily activities as I carry them out.

然后，有一天，我偶然读到一本名为《慢活哲学》的书，意识到忙碌不仅有害，而且有把生活变成无休止竞赛的危险。于是我开始实践书中作者提到的各种实用步骤，并开始反抗过于忙碌这一理念本身。这并不意味着我的待办事项清单不再存在，但我更加意识到放慢脚步的重要性，并确保在进行日常活动时享受它们。

4 From now on, when someone asks you how your life is, try responding with words like "exciting and fun" instead of the cultural norm that says "busy." See if you experience the tranquility that follows.

从现在开始，当有人问你生活怎么样时，试着用“令人兴奋和有趣”这样的词来回应，而不是说“忙碌”这个文化常态。看看你是否会体验到随之而来的宁静。

12. A) Living a life in the fast lane leads to success.
B) We are always in a rush to do various things.
C) The search for tranquility has become a trend.
D) All of us actually yearn for a slow and calm life.

【题目】 What does the speaker think is an inevitable truth?

【翻译】 说话者认为什么是不可避免的事实？

- A) 快节奏的生活方式会带来成功。 B) 我们总是匆匆忙忙地做各种事情。
C) 对宁静的追求已经成为一种趋势。 D) 我们所有人实际上都渴望缓慢而平静的生活。

【答案】 B (细节题) We are always in a rush to do various things.

【定位】 It's an inevitable truth that all of us live a life in the fast lane, even though we know that being busy is not always particularly healthy.

有一个无可回避的事实：我们所有人都过着快节奏的生活，尽管我们都知道忙碌并不总是那么健康。

【信号】 题干词原文复现。信号是题干里的 inevitable truth 在 It's an inevitable truth that all of us live a life in the fast lane 中原话出现，that 引导的从句就是这个“事实”的具体内容，即答案所在。

【替换】 all of us live a life in the fast lane ↔ We are always in a rush to do various things.

比喻短语转直白同义

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A 借用了原文里的 fast lane 让人耳熟，但原文只说大家都过快节奏生活，从没说"快节奏 leads to success (带来成功)"，这个因果是选项凭空加上的。

借用原文：all of us live a life in the fast lane

C) 答非所问

"对平静的追求成了一种潮流"在原文里并没有作为"inevitable truth"被说出；原文提到平静 (tranquility) 是讲她个人的转变和结尾的建议，不是说它已成趋势，本题问的是那个"事实"，对不上。

D) 过度推断

原文说大家"过着快节奏生活，尽管知道忙不健康"，并没说"所有人其实都向往慢而平静的生活"；D 是把说话人结尾的个人主张夸大成"全体的内心渴望"，与那句"事实"的本意相反。

借用原文：being busy is not always particularly healthy

13. A) She had trouble balancing family and work.

B) She enjoyed the various social events.

C) She was accustomed to tight schedules.

D) She spent all her leisure time writing books.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about her life in Tokyo?

【翻译】 说话者如何描述她在东京的生活？

A) 她在平衡家庭和工作方面遇到了困难。 B) 她喜欢各种社交活动。

C) 她习惯于紧凑的日程安排。 D) 她把所有闲暇时间都用来写书。

【答案】 C (细节题) She was accustomed to tight schedules.

【定位】 But after I moved to Tokyo and lived there for a number of years, I got used to having a pile of to-do lists and my calendar always looked like a mess, with loads of things to do written across it.

但搬到东京、在那儿住了好些年之后，我习惯了堆成一摞的待办清单，我的日程表总是乱成一团，上面密密麻麻写满了要做的事。

【信号】 转折 But 后引出东京生活。 信号是段首的转折词 But after I moved to Tokyo——前面讲新西兰的慢生活，But 之后才转到东京，这正是本题问的"东京生活"落点，紧跟的描述就是答案句。

【替换】 I got used to having a pile of to-do lists ↔ **She was accustomed to tight schedules.**

短语换近义词 + 具象换概括

【排除】 A) 未提及

原文讲东京生活只说待办多、日程乱、忙得像蜜蜂，从没提"难以平衡家庭与工作"；balancing family and work 是文中根本没出现的内容。

B) 原词陷阱

B 借了原文里的 social events 让人耳熟，但原文是说她被无尽的会议和社交活动"填满时间、忙得团团转"，是负担，不是"enjoyed (享受)"；选项把忙碌偷换成了享受。

借用原文：filling my time up with endless work meetings and social events, rushing along as busy as a bee

D) 张冠李戴

原文东京段只讲忙，没说"闲暇全用来写书"；book 一词虽在第三段出现，但那是她"读到"一本书 I came across a book，不是她写书，更不在东京段，D 把无关且改写错的细节塞了进来。

借用原文：I came across a book called In Praise of Slowness

-
14. A) The possibility of ruining her family.
B) Becoming aware of her declining health.
C) The fatigue from living a fast-paced life.
D) Reading a book about slowing down.

【题目】 What made the speaker change her lifestyle?

【翻译】 是什么让说话者改变了她的生活方式？

- A) 可能毁掉她的家庭。 B) 意识到自己的健康状况在下降。 C) 快节奏生活带来的疲惫。
D) 读了一本关于放慢生活节奏的书。

【答案】 D (细节题) Reading a book about slowing down.

【定位】 Then, one day, I came across a book called In Praise of Slowness and realized that being busy is not only detrimental, but also has the danger of turning life into an endless race.

后来有一天，我偶然读到一本叫《赞美慢》的书，意识到忙碌不仅有害，还有把生活变成无尽赛跑的危险。

【信号】 时间转折 Then, one day 引出起因。信号是 Then, one day 这个时间转折——它标志故事从"一直很忙"拐向"开始改变"，紧跟的"读到一本书并意识到....."就是促成改变的那件事，即答案。

【替换】 I came across a book called In Praise of Slowness ↔ Reading a book about slowing down.

动词与书名的同义改写

【排除】 A) 未提及

原文从没说她担心"忙碌会毁掉家庭"; ruining her family 是文中完全没有的原因, 属凭日常想象添加的选项。

B) 偷换概念

原文说她意识到忙"detrimental (有害)"、可能让生活变成 endless race, 但这是读书后的领悟, 并非"察觉自己健康在下滑"这一亲身体验; B 把抽象的"有害"偷换成具体的"健康下滑", 且颠倒了"先读书才醒悟"的顺序。

借用原文: being busy is not only detrimental

C) 原词陷阱

C 里的快节奏生活确是全篇背景, 但原文促成改变的直接起因是"读到那本书", 而非"被快节奏累垮"; 选项盗用主题词 fast-paced life 制造耳熟, 却把背景错当成了导火索。

借用原文: rushing along as busy as a bee

-
15. A) She started to follow the cultural norms.
B) She came to enjoy doing everyday tasks.
C) She learned to use more polite expressions.
D) She stopped using to-do lists and calendars.

【题目】 What happened after the speaker changed her lifestyle?

【翻译】 说话者改变生活方式后发生了什么?

- A) 她开始遵循文化规范。 B) 她开始享受做日常事务。
C) 她学会了使用更礼貌的表达方式。 D) 她不再使用待办事项清单和日历。

【答案】 B (细节题) She came to enjoy doing everyday tasks.

【定位】 It doesn't mean that my to-do lists no longer exist, but I've become more aware of the importance of slowing down and making sure that I enjoy the daily activities as I carry them out.

这并不是说我的待办清单从此不存在了, 而是我更意识到放慢节奏的重要, 并确保自己在做日常事务时是享受其中的。

【信号】 but 后的 I've become 落出真意。 信号有两处: 前半 It doesn't mean that my to-do lists no longer exist 先排除"完全弃用清单"这一误解, 转折词 but 之后的 I enjoy the daily activities 才是改变后的真实结果, 转折后才是落点。

【替换】 I enjoy the daily activities as I carry them out ↔ **She came to enjoy doing everyday tasks.**

近义词逐一对应

【排除】A) 与原文相反

原文结尾建议大家别用 the cultural norm that says "busy", 主张反其道而行, 而不是"开始顺从文化习惯"; A 与原文的主张正好相反。

借用原文: instead of the cultural norm that says "busy"

C) 未提及

原文结尾让人改用 exciting and fun 来回答, 那是为了体现"不再以忙为常态", 不是为了"更礼貌"; 用语更礼貌 polite expressions 是文中没有的说法。

D) 原词陷阱

D 借了原文真出现的 to-do lists, 但原文明确说 It doesn't mean that my to-do lists no longer exist——清单并没有不存在; D 把"没那么依赖"夸大成"彻底停用", 被前半句直接否掉。

借用原文: It doesn't mean that my to-do lists no longer exist

Section C

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

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

1 Governments, private groups and individuals spend billions of dollars a year trying to root out non-native organisms that are considered dangerous to ecosystems, and to prevent the introduction of new intruders.

政府、私人团体和个人每年花费数十亿美元试图根除被认为对生态系统有危害的非本地物种,并防止新入侵者的引入。

2 But a number of scientists question the assumption that the presence of alien species can never be acceptable in a natural ecosystem. They say that portraying introduced species as inherently bad is an unscientific approach.

但一些科学家质疑外来物种的存在在自然生态系统中永远不可接受这一假设。他们说,将引入物种描述为本质上有害是一种不科学的方法。

3 Distinctions between exotic and native species are artificial, said Dr. Michael Rosenzweig, a professor of evolutionary biology at the University of Arizona, because they depend on picking a date and calling the plants and animals that show up after that date exotic. Ecosystems free of species defined as exotic are, by default, considered the most natural.

外来物种和本地物种之间的区分是人为的,亚利桑那大学进化生物学教授Michael Rosenzweig博士说,因为它们取决于选择一个日期,并将该日期之后出现的动植物称为外来物种。没有被定义为外来物种的生态系统默认被认为是最自然的。

4 "You can't roll back the clock and remove all exotics or fix habitats," Dr. Rosenzweig said. "Both native and exotic species can become invasive, and so they all have to be monitored and controlled when they begin to get out of hand."

Rosenzweig博士说:"你无法让时光倒流并清除所有外来物种或修复栖息地。本地物种和外来物种都可能成为入侵物种,因此当它们开始失控时,都必须对它们进行监测和控制。"

5 At its core, the debate is about how to manage the world's remaining natural ecosystems and about how, and how much, to restore other habitats. Species that invade a territory can harm ecosystems, agriculture and human health. They can threaten some native species or even destroy and replace others. Next to habitat loss, these invasive species represent the greatest threat to biodiversity worldwide, many ecologists say.

从根本上说,这场辩论关乎如何管理世界上现存的自然生态系统,以及如何以及在多大程度上恢复其他栖息地。入侵一个地区的物种可能会危害生态系统、农业和人类健康。它们可能威胁一些本地物种,甚至摧毁并取代其他物种。许多生态学家表示,仅次于栖息地丧失,这些入侵物种是全球生物多样性面临的巨大威胁。

6 Ecologists generally define an alien species as one that people, accidentally or deliberately, carried to its new location. Across the American continents, exotic species are those introduced after the first European contact. That date, rounded off to 1500 AD, represents what ecologists consider to have been a major shift in the spread of species, including crops and livestock, as they began to migrate with humans from continent to continent.

生态学家通常将外来物种定义为人们意外或故意携带到新地点的物种。在美洲大陆,外来物种是指首次与欧洲接触后引入的物种。这个日期约为公元1500年,代表了生态学家认为物种传播的重大转变,包括农作物和家畜,它们开始随人类从一个大陆迁移到另一个大陆。

7 Only a small percentage of alien species cause problems in their new habitats, said Don Smith, professor of ecology and evolutionary biology at the University of Tennessee. Of the 7,000 alien species in the United States—out of a total of 150,000 species—only about 10 percent are invasive, he pointed out. The other 90 percent have fit into their environments and are considered naturalized. Yet appearances can deceive, ecologists caution, and many of these exotics may be considered acceptable only because no one has documented their harmful effects. What is more, non-native species can appear harmless for decades, then turn invasive.

田纳西大学生态学和进化生物学教授Don Smith说,只有一小部分外来物种在其新栖息地造成问题。他指出,在美国的7000种外来物种中——总共15万种物种——只有大约10%是入侵性的。其他90%已经适应了它们的环境,被认为是归化的。然而生态学家警告说,表象可能具有欺骗性,这些外来物种中的许多可能被认为是可接受的,只是因为没有人记录它们的有害影响。更重要的是,非本地物种可能在数十年内看起来无害,然后变成入侵性的。

16. A) They will root out native species altogether.

B) They contribute to a region's biodiversity.

C) They pose a threat to the local ecosystem.

D) They will crossbreed with native species.

【题目】 What assumption about introduced species is challenged by a number of scientists?

【翻译】关于引入物种的哪一假设受到了一些科学家的质疑？

- A) 它们会彻底根除本地物种。 B) 它们有助于地区生物多样性。
C) 它们对当地生态系统构成威胁。 D) 它们会与本地物种杂交。

【答案】C (细节题) They pose a threat to the local ecosystem.

【定位】But a number of scientists question the assumption that the presence of alien species can never be acceptable in a natural ecosystem.

但有一些科学家质疑这样一个假设：外来物种出现在自然生态系统中永远是不可接受的。

【信号】转折 But + 题干同词 question the assumption。答案句由转折词 But 领起，且与题干 assumption 用同一个词 question the assumption，转折后正是被质疑的那条假设；听力里 But 之后才是真意，加上题干原词复现，这句必是答案句。

【替换】the presence of alien species can never be acceptable in a natural ecosystem ↔

They pose a threat to the local ecosystem

永不可接受=被视为对生态的威胁

【排除】A) 原词陷阱

录音第一段确有 root out non-native organisms (铲除外来生物)，选项把 root out 搬来却改成 root out native species altogether (彻底铲除本地物种)——铲除的对象是外来物种、不是本地物种，且 altogether 这种绝对化也无据，是典型听到原词就想选的陷阱。

借用原文：root out non-native organisms

B) 张冠李戴

外来物种有益、有助生物多样性是后面科学家反驳时的立场，而非题干要的被质疑的假设；选项 contribute to a region's biodiversity 方向正相反，且 biodiversity 一词出现在第五段讲威胁时 the greatest threat to biodiversity，借这个词制造熟悉感，实为张冠李戴。

借用原文：the greatest threat to biodiversity

D) 未提及

选项说外来物种会与本地物种 crossbreed with native species (杂交)，录音通篇讨论的是威胁、控制、归化，从未提到杂交这一点，属凭常识臆造、原文无对应的未提及项。

-
17. A) Their classifications are meaningful.
B) Their interactions are hard to define.
C) Their definitions are changeable.
D) Their distinctions are artificial.

【题目】What does Dr. Michael Rosenzweig think of exotic and native species?

【翻译】Michael Rosenzweig 博士如何看待外来物种和本地物种？

- A) 它们的分类是有意义的。 B) 它们的相互作用难以界定。 C) 它们的定义是可变的。
D) 它们的区别是人为的。

【答案】 **D** (态度观点题) Their distinctions are artificial.

【定位】 Distinctions between exotic and native species are artificial, said Dr. Michael Rosenzweig, a professor of evolutionary biology at the University of Arizona, because they depend on picking a date and calling the plants and animals that show up after that date exotic.

外来物种与本地物种之间的区分是人为的，亚利桑那大学进化生物学教授 Michael Rosenzweig 博士说，因为这种区分取决于挑一个日期、把此后出现的动植物称作外来物种。

【信号】 人名 said Dr. Rosenzweig 直接领出本人观点。答案句中 said Dr. Michael Rosenzweig 把发言人锁定为题干问的那个人，他亲口给出的判断 Distinctions between exotic and native species are artificial 就是观点句；态度题紧跟人名找他说的评价句即可定位。

【替换】 Distinctions between exotic and native species are artificial ↔ Their distinctions are artificial
几乎原句压缩，artificial 评价一致

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

Rosenzweig 明说区分是 artificial (人为、不真实)，选项却说分类 Their classifications are meaningful (有意义、站得住)，与他的立场完全相反，是把观点极性反转的陷阱。

借用原文：Distinctions between exotic and native species are artificial

B) 偷换概念

选项说它们的 interactions are hard to define (相互作用难界定)，但原文谈的是 distinctions (区分) 人为，且说难以界定的不是 interactions；选项借 species 的话题感把 distinction 偷换成 interaction，答非所问。

借用原文：Distinctions between exotic and native species are artificial

C) 过度推断

选项说 Their definitions are changeable (定义可变)，原文虽提到区分取决于 picking a date (挑个日期)，但 Rosenzweig 的核心判断是这条区分本身人为，而非强调定义会变；changeable 看似沾边，却不是他给出的定性，属偏离重心。

借用原文：picking a date and calling the plants and animals that show up after that date exotic

18. A) Only a few of them cause problems to native species.

B) They may turn out to benefit the local environment.

C) Few of them can survive in their new habitats.

D) Only 10 percent of them can be naturalized.

【题目】 What does Professor Don Smith say about alien species?

【翻译】 Don Smith 教授关于外来物种说了什么？

A) 它们中只有少数对本地物种造成问题。 B) 它们可能最终对当地环境有益。

C) 它们中很少能在新栖息地存活。 D) 它们中只有百分之十能够归化。

【答案】 **A** (细节题) Only a few of them cause problems to native species.

【定位】 Only a small percentage of alien species cause problems in their new habitats, said Don Smith, professor of ecology and evolutionary biology at the University of Tennessee.

只有一小部分外来物种会在新栖息地造成问题，田纳西大学生态与进化生物学教授 Don Smith 说。

【信号】 人名 said Don Smith + 数量限定 Only a small percentage。答案句由 said Don Smith 锁定发言人，开头的数量限定 Only a small percentage 正是他给出的核心事实；题干问某人 say about，紧跟人名的这句限定数量的陈述就是答案句。

【替换】 Only a small percentage of alien species cause problems in their new habitats ↔

Only a few of them cause problems to native species

a small percentage = a few, 同义换说

【排除】 B) 与原文相反

选项说外来物种 may turn out to benefit the local environment (可能有益于本地环境)，但原文末尾 Smith 的真意恰相反——他提醒 non-native species can appear harmless for decades, then turn invasive (看似无害多年后会转为入侵)，强调的是别被表象骗，而非可能有益；选项把警示反向曲解。

借用原文：non-native species can appear harmless for decades, then turn invasive

C) 原词陷阱

选项 Few of them can survive in their new habitats (少有能存活) 借用了原文 in their new habitats 这一原词，但 Smith 说的是少数会惹问题、九成已 fit into their environments 适应良好，恰恰是大多数能存活；选项把适应说成不能存活，与原文相反。

借用原文：fit into their environments and are considered naturalized

D) 原词陷阱

原文确有 only about 10 percent are invasive——10% 是入侵的比例；选项 Only 10 percent of them can be naturalized 把数字搬对，却说成只有 10% 能归化，与原文 The other 90 percent...are considered naturalized (九成才是归化) 正好颠倒，是典型听到数字就想选的陷阱。

借用原文：only about 10 percent are invasive

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

1 Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. And welcome to the third in our series of business seminars in the program—Doing Business Abroad. Today we are going to look at intercultural awareness, that is, the fact that not everyone is British, not everyone speaks English and not everyone does business in the British way. And why should they? If overseas business people are selling to us, then they will make every effort to speak English and to respect our traditions and methods. It is only polite for us to do the same when we visit them. It is not only polite. It is essential if we want to sell British products overseas.

女士们、先生们,早上好。欢迎来到我们"海外经商"系列商务研讨会的第三讲。今天我们将探讨跨文化意识,也就是说,并非每个人都是英国人,并非每个人都讲英语,并非每个人都以英国方式做生意。他们为什么要

这样做呢?如果海外商务人士向我们销售产品,那么他们会尽一切努力说英语,尊重我们的传统和方法。当我们拜访他们时,我们也应该这样做,这是基本的礼貌。这不仅仅是礼貌问题。如果我们想向海外销售英国产品,这是至关重要的。

2 First, a short quiz. Let's see how interculturally aware you are. Question 1: Where must you not drink alcohol on the first and seventh of every month? Question 2: Where should you never admire your host's possessions? Question 3: How should you attract the waiter during a business lunch in Bangkok? And Question 4: Where should you try to make all your appointments either before 2:00 or after 5:30 p.m.?

首先,来做一个小测验。让我们看看你们的跨文化意识如何。问题1:在每月的第一天和第七天,你绝对不能在哪里饮酒?问题2:你永远不应该在哪里赞美主人的财物?问题3:在曼谷的商务午餐中,你应该如何招呼服务员?问题4:你应该在哪里尽量把所有约会安排在下午2点之前或5点半之后?

3 OK. Everyone had a chance to make some notes? Right. Here are the answers—although I am sure that the information could equally well apply to countries other than those I have chosen. So No. 1, you must not drink alcohol on the first and seventh of the month in India. In international hotels, you may find it served, but if you are having a meal with an Indian colleague, remember to avoid asking for a beer if your arrival coincides with one of those dates. 2, In Arab countries, the politeness and generosity of the people are without parallel. If you admire your colleague's beautiful golden bowls, you may well find yourself being presented with them as a present. This is not a cheap way to do your shopping, however, as your host will, quite correctly, expect you to respond by presenting him with a gift of equal worth and beauty. In Thailand, clicking the fingers, clapping your hands, or just shouting "Waiter!", will embarrass your hosts, fellow diners, the waiter himself and, most of all, you! Place your palm downward and make an inconspicuous waving gesture, which will produce instant and satisfying results. And finally, in Spain, some businesses maintain the pattern of working until about 2 o'clock and then returning to the office from 5:30 to 8:00, 9:00 or 10:00 in the evening.

好的。大家都有机会做些笔记了吗?好。下面是答案——尽管我确信这些信息同样适用于我所选择的国家以外的其他国家。第1题,在印度,每月的第一天和第七天不能饮酒。在国际酒店,你可能会发现供应酒精饮料,但如果你与印度同事共进餐,如果你的到访恰逢这些日期之一,记得不要点啤酒。第2题,在阿拉伯国家,人们的礼貌和慷慨是无与伦比的。如果你赞美同事漂亮的金碗,你很可能发现它们被作为礼物送给你。然而,这不是一种廉价的购物方式,因为你的主人会理所当然地期望你回赠一份价值和美感相当的礼物。在泰国,打响指、拍手或只是喊“服务员!”会让你的主人、其他用餐者、服务员本人,尤其是你自己感到尴尬!应该手掌朝下,做一个不显眼的挥手动作,这会立即产生令人满意的效果。最后,在西班牙,一些企业保持工作到大约2点,然后从5点半到晚上8点、9点或10点返回办公室的模式。

19. A) Respect their traditional culture.
B) Attend their business seminars.
C) Research their specific demands.
D) Adopt the right business strategies.

【题目】 What should you do when doing business with foreigners?

【翻译】与外国人做生意时你应该做什么？

- A) 尊重他们的传统文化。 B) 参加他们的商务研讨会。 C) 研究他们的具体需求。
D) 采用正确的商业策略。

【答案】A (细节题) Respect their traditional culture.

【定位】It is only polite for us to do the same when we visit them. It is not only polite. It is essential if we want to sell British products overseas.

我们去拜访他们时，做到同样这一点才算有礼貌。这还不只是礼貌问题，如果我们想把英国产品卖到海外，这是必不可少的。

【信号】强调句 It is essential 标出讲者的核心建议。讲者先说对方卖给我们时会努力说英语、尊重我们的传统方法，紧接着用 It is only polite for us to do the same 要求我们反过来也这样，并用 It is essential if we want to sell British products overseas 加重语气——“essential (必不可少)”这种强调用词，就是答案句的信号。

【替换】respect our traditions and methods ↔ Respect their traditional culture

traditions and methods 概括成 traditional culture

do the same when we visit them ↔ Respect their traditional culture.

do the same 指代前句的“尊重对方传统”

【排除】B) 原词陷阱

录音开头有 our series of business seminars, 选项 Attend their business seminars. 正是盗用了 seminars 这个原词。但“seminars”指的是讲者自己办的这场系列讲座，根本不是“和外国人做生意该做什么”的答案，纯靠耳熟骗选。

借用原文：our series of business seminars

C) 未提及

Research their specific demands. (研究他们的具体需求) 听起来像很专业的商务建议，但录音里讲者给的总纲是“尊重对方传统”，全程没有讲“研究具体需求”。这是把一个看似合理的商务套话强加进来，原文未提及。

D) 偷换概念

Adopt the right business strategies. (采取正确的商业策略) 是个很笼统的大词，看似稳妥。但讲者明确给的建议是“尊重对方传统方法”这一具体点，而非泛泛的“正确策略”；用一个更大更空的概念把原文的具体主张换掉了。

20. A) Showing them your palm.

B) Giving them gifts of great value.

C) Drinking alcohol on certain days of a month.

D) Clicking your fingers loudly in their presence.

【题目】What must you avoid doing with your Indian colleague?

【翻译】 与你的印度同事交往时必须避免做什么？

- A) 向他们展示你的手掌。 B) 赠送他们贵重的礼物。 C) 在一个月中的某些日子饮酒。
D) 在他们面前大声打响指。

【答案】 C (细节题) Drinking alcohol on certain days of a month.

【定位】 So No. 1, you must not drink alcohol on the first and seventh of the month in India.

那么第一题，在印度，每月的一号和七号你绝不能喝酒。

【信号】 禁止语气 **must not** + 国家名 **India** 双重信号。这句同时出现 you must not drink alcohol 的强禁止语气和定位锚 in India，问“必须避免做什么 + 印度同事”，正好对上 must not 和 India 两个信号，定位非常稳。

【替换】 drink alcohol on the first and seventh of the month ↔

Drinking alcohol on certain days of a month

the first and seventh 概括成 certain days

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

Showing them your palm. 里的“手掌 palm”来自录音讲泰国如何叫服务员那段：Place your palm downward and make an inconspicuous waving gesture。那是泰国的“正确做法”，不是印度的禁忌，被搬到印度题里张冠李戴。

借用原文：Place your palm downward and make an inconspicuous waving gesture

B) 张冠李戴

Giving them gifts of great value. 里的“贵重礼物”取自讲阿拉伯国家那段 presenting him with a gift of equal worth and beauty。那是阿拉伯礼俗，且并非“必须避免”，被错挂到印度同事头上。

借用原文：presenting him with a gift of equal worth and beauty

D) 张冠李戴

Clicking your fingers loudly in their presence. 来自泰国段 In Thailand, clicking the fingers, clapping your hands, or just shouting "Waiter!", will embarrass your hosts。这是泰国叫服务员的禁忌，不是印度同事的禁忌，国家对错了。

借用原文：In Thailand, clicking the fingers, clapping your hands, or just shouting "Waiter!", will embarrass your hosts

21. A) They are very easy to satisfy.

B) They have a strong sense of worth.

C) They tend to be friendly and enthusiastic.

D) They have a break from 2:00 to 5:30 p.m.

【题目】 What do we learn about some Spanish business people?

【翻译】 关于一些西班牙商人我们了解到什么？

- A) 他们很容易满足。 B) 他们有很强的自我价值感。 C) 他们往往友好而热情。
D) 他们下午2点到5点半休息。

【答案】 **D** (细节题) They have a break from 2:00 to 5:30 p.m.

【定位】 And finally, in Spain, some businesses maintain the pattern of working until about 2 o'clock and then returning to the office from 5:30 to 8:00, 9:00 or 10:00 in the evening.

最后, 在西班牙, 有些企业保持这样的作息: 工作到大约两点, 然后从下午五点半再回办公室, 一直工作到晚上八点、九点或十点。

【信号】 **国家名 Spain + 数字时间是定位与答案信号。** in Spain 是定位锚, 紧跟的数字 working until about 2 o'clock and then returning to the office from 5:30 是答案承载点——听到国家名加一串时间数字, 就是本题的落点。

【替换】 working until about 2 o'clock and then returning to the office from 5:30 ↔

They have a break from 2:00 to 5:30 p.m.

“干到2点、5点半再回”推出“2点到5点半休息”

【排除】 **A) 未提及**

They are very easy to satisfy. (很容易满足) 录音里关于西班牙人压根没说过, 属于自己脑补的性格评价, 原文只讲了作息时间, 没有任何关于“是否容易满足”的内容。

B) 原词陷阱

They have a strong sense of worth. 里的“worth (价值)”呼应的是阿拉伯段 a gift of equal worth and beauty 中的 worth, 被移植成对西班牙人的性格判断。原文讲西班牙只说了作息, 没有这种评价。

借用原文: a gift of equal worth and beauty

C) 张冠李戴

They tend to be friendly and enthusiastic. (友好热情) 对应的是录音讲阿拉伯人那段 the politeness and generosity of the people are without parallel. 这是阿拉伯人的特点, 被张冠李戴给了西班牙人。

借用原文: the politeness and generosity of the people are without parallel

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

1 Shortly after he took over the Reader's Digest Association in 1984, George Grune unlocked the company's boardroom and announced that the room was now open to the employees. It was a symbolic act, indicating that under Grune's leadership, Reader's Digest was going to be different. True to his word, Grune has shaken up the culture here. To get an idea of the culture we're talking about, consider the boardroom Grune opened up. It has artworks that any museum in the world would want to collect, paintings by many world-famous artists like Monet and Picasso. Its headquarters houses some 3,000 works of art. The main building is topped with a Georgian Tower with four sculptures of the mythical winged horse, the magazine's corporate logo. It sits on 127 acres of well-trimmed lawns.

1984年George Grune接管Reader's Digest Association后不久,打开了公司的董事会会议室,并宣布这个房间现在对员工开放。这是一个象征性的举动,表明在Grune的领导下,Reader's Digest将会有所不同。Grune确实信守诺言,改变了这里的文化。要了解我们所说的文化,可以看看Grune开放的这间董事会会议室。它拥有世界上任何博物馆都想收藏的艺术品,包括Monet和Picasso等许多世界著名艺术家的画作。其

总部收藏了约3000件艺术品。主楼顶部是一座Georgian塔楼,上面有四座神话中带翼飞马的雕塑,这是该杂志的企业标志。它坐落在127英亩修剪整齐的草坪上。

2 The editor's office used to be occupied by founder DeWitt Wallace, who, along with his wife, Lila Acheson Wallace, launched Reader's Digest in 1922 with condensed articles from other publications. It has become the world's most widely read magazine, selling 28 million copies each month in 17 languages and 41 different editions. The Wallaces, both children of church ministers, had a clearly defined formula for their "little magazine" as Reader's Digest was originally subtitled. Articles were to be short, readable and uplifting. Subjects were picked to inspire or entertain. The Wallaces didn't accept advertising in the US edition until 1955 and even then they didn't allow any ads for cigarettes, liquor or drugs. The Wallaces also had a clear sense of the kind of workplace they wanted. It started as a mom-and-pop operation and the childless Wallaces always considered employees to be part of their family. Employees still tell stories of how the Wallaces would take care of their employees who had met with misfortunes and they showered their employees with unusual benefits, like a turkey at Thanksgiving and Fridays off in May.

编辑办公室曾经由创始人DeWitt Wallace使用,他与妻子Lila Acheson Wallace于1922年创办了Reader's Digest,刊登其他出版物的精简文章。它已成为世界上阅读最广泛的杂志,每月以17种语言和41个不同版本销售2800万册。Wallace夫妇都是教会牧师的子女,为他们的"小杂志"制定了明确的方针,Reader's Digest最初的副标题就是如此。文章要短小、易读且令人振奋。选题旨在启发或娱乐。Wallace夫妇直到1955年才在美国版接受广告,即使那时他们也不允许香烟、酒类或药品的任何广告。Wallace夫妇对他们想要的工作场所也有清晰的认识。它开始时是夫妻店式的经营,没有子女的Wallace夫妇始终将员工视为家人。员工们至今还在讲述Wallace夫妇如何照顾遭遇不幸的员工,他们给予员工不同寻常的福利,比如感恩节的火鸡和五月份的周五休假。

3 This cozy workplace no longer exists here. The Wallaces both died in their nineties in the early 1980s. George Grune, a former ad salesman who joined Reader's Digest in 1960, has his eye focused on the bottom line. In a few short years, he turned the magazine on its head. He laid off several hundred workers. Especially hard hit were the blue- and pink-collar departments such as subscription fulfillment. 这种温馨的工作场所在这里已不复存在。Wallace夫妇都在1980年代初九十多岁时去世。George Grune是一位前广告推销员,1960年加入Reader's Digest,他的目光聚焦在利润底线上。在短短几年内,他彻底改变了这本杂志。他解雇了数百名员工。受打击尤其严重的是蓝领和粉领部门,如订阅履行部门。

22. A) He completely changed the company's culture.
B) He collected paintings by world-famous artists.
C) He took over the sales department of Reader's Digest.
D) He had the company's boardroom extensively renovated.

【题目】 What did George Grune do in 1984?

【翻译】 George Grune 在1984年做了什么?

- A) 他彻底改变了公司的文化。 B) 他收藏了世界著名艺术家的画作。
c) 他接管了Reader's Digest的销售部门。 D) 他对公司的董事会议室进行了大规模翻新。

【答案】 **A** (细节题) He completely changed the company's culture.

【定位】 Shortly after he took over the Reader's Digest Association in 1984, George Grune unlocked the company's boardroom and announced that the room was now open to the employees. It was a symbolic act... True to his word, Grune has shaken up the culture here.

在 1984 年接掌《读者文摘》协会后不久,乔治·格鲁内打开了公司董事会议室的门锁,宣布这个房间现在向全体员工开放。这是一个象征性举动.....正如他所言,格鲁内彻底搅动了这里的文化。

【信号】 **时间锚点 1984 加结论句**。录音里 Shortly after he took over the Reader's Digest Association in 1984 出现题干同款时间 1984,顺着往下,真正的结论是 Grune has shaken up the culture here——开锁只是象征性动作,搅动文化才是这件事的实质。

【替换】 Grune has shaken up the culture here ↔ **completely changed the company's culture**
shaken up=completely changed

【排除】 **B) 原词陷阱**

录音确实念到董事会议室里有 paintings by many world-famous artists like Monet and Picasso,但那是介绍公司文化时举的例子,说的是公司收藏,并非 Grune 在 1984 做的事;选项 collected paintings by world-famous artists 把听到的名画原词搬来安到 Grune 头上。

借用原文: paintings by many world-famous artists like Monet and Picasso

C) 原词陷阱

录音说他 took over the Reader's Digest Association in 1984,是接掌整个协会;选项 took over the sales department of Reader's Digest 盗用 took over 这个原词,却把接掌对象偷偷缩小成销售部门,与原文不符。

借用原文: took over the Reader's Digest Association in 1984

D) 原词陷阱

录音里他对董事会议室做的是 unlocked the company's boardroom 并对员工开放,这是个象征性举动;选项 had the company's boardroom extensively renovated 盗用 boardroom 原词,却把开锁开放篡改成大修翻新,动作完全两样。

借用原文: unlocked the company's boardroom

23. A) It should be sold at a reasonable price.

B) Its articles should be short and inspiring.

C) It should be published in the world's leading languages.

D) Its articles should entertain blue- and pink-collar workers.

【题目】 **How did the Wallaces define the formula for Reader's Digest?**

【翻译】 Wallace夫妇如何定义Reader's Digest的方针?

A) 它应该以合理的价格出售。 B) 它的文章应该简短而鼓舞人心。

C) 它应该以世界主要语言出版。 D) 它的文章应该娱乐蓝领和粉领工人。

【答案】 **B** (细节题) Its articles should be short and inspiring.

【定位】 The Wallaces... had a clearly defined formula for their "little magazine"... Articles were to be short, readable and uplifting. Subjects were picked to inspire or entertain.

华莱士夫妇.....为他们这本最初副标题叫小杂志的刊物定下了清晰的公式.....文章要短小、好读、催人向上。选题旨在启发或娱乐读者。

【信号】 **formula 后的列举即定义**。录音先说 had a clearly defined formula,紧接着用 Articles were to be short, readable and uplifting 把公式逐条列出,were to be 这种规定式语气标志着这就是他们定下的办刊要点,是答案句。

【替换】 Articles were to be short, readable and uplifting ↔ **Its articles should be short and inspiring**
were to be=should;uplifting=inspiring

【排除】 A) **未提及**

录音从未说华莱士给杂志定价合理;选项 It should be sold at a reasonable price. 是无中生有,录音讲公式时只谈文章与选题,未涉定价。

C) **原词陷阱**

录音 selling 28 million copies each month in 17 languages 提到 languages,但那是讲杂志后来的发行规模,不是华莱士定的公式;选项 It should be published in the world's leading languages. 把 languages 原词搬到办刊主张上,张冠李戴。

借用原文: selling 28 million copies each month in 17 languages

D) **偷换概念**

录音说选题 Subjects were picked to inspire or entertain,entertain 是面向读者的;blue-and pink-collar 则出现在讲后来裁员的第三段;选项 Its articles should entertain blue-and pink-collar workers. 把两处不相干的原词 entertain 和 blue- and pink-collar 拼在一起,制造像对的假象。

借用原文: Subjects were picked to inspire or entertain

24. A) He knew how to make the magazine profitable.

B) He served as a church minister for many years.

C) He suffered many setbacks and misfortunes in his life.

D) He treated the employees like members of his family.

【题目】 **What do we learn about the founder of Reader's Digest, DeWitt Wallace?**

【翻译】 关于Reader's Digest的创始人DeWitt Wallace,我们了解到什么?

A) 他知道如何让杂志盈利。 B) 他担任教会牧师多年。

C) 他一生中经历了许多挫折和不幸。 D) 他像对待家人一样对待员工。

【答案】 **D** (细节题) He treated the employees like members of his family.

【定位】 It started as a mom-and-pop operation and the childless Wallaces always considered employees to be part of their family. Employees still tell stories of how the Wallaces would take care of their employees who had met with misfortunes...

公司起步时是夫妻店,没有子女的华莱士夫妇始终把员工视为家庭的一员。至今员工还在讲述华莱士夫妇如何照顾那些遭遇不幸的员工.....

【信号】明确陈述待员工如家人。录音直接陈述 the childless Wallaces always considered employees to be part of their family,这是对创始人待人风格的正面定性句,always 加重了语气,正是答案句。

【替换】 considered employees to be part of their family ↔
treated the employees like members of his family
consider as part of=treat like member

【排除】A) 张冠李戴

懂得让杂志盈利、盯利润的是后来的 Grune(has his eye focused on the bottom line),不是创始人 Wallace;选项 He knew how to make the magazine profitable. 把 Grune 的特征安到创始人头上,张冠李戴。

借用原文: has his eye focused on the bottom line

B) 原词陷阱

录音说华莱士夫妇是 both children of church ministers,即他们是牧师的孩子,本人并非牧师;选项 He served as a church minister for many years. 盗用 church minister 原词,却把身份从父母错挂到创始人本人。

借用原文: both children of church ministers

C) 原词陷阱

录音说华莱士夫妇照顾那些 employees who had met with misfortunes,遭遇不幸的是员工、创始人是去照顾他们;选项 He suffered many setbacks and misfortunes in his life. 盗用 misfortunes 原词,却把承受不幸的人由员工偷换成创始人本人。

借用原文: employees who had met with misfortunes

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25. A) It carried many more advertisements.
B) George Grune joined it as an ad salesman.
C) Several hundred of its employees got fired.
D) Its subscriptions increased considerably.

【题目】What change took place in Reader's Digest after the Wallaces' death?

【翻译】 Wallace夫妇去世后,Reader's Digest发生了什么变化?

- A) 它刊登了更多的广告。 B) George Grune作为广告销售员加入了它。
C) 数百名员工被解雇。 D) 它的订阅量大幅增加。

【答案】C (细节题) Several hundred of its employees got fired.

【定位】 George Grune... turned the magazine on its head. He laid off several hundred workers. Especially hard hit were the blue- and pink-collar departments such as subscription fulfillment.

乔治·格鲁内.....把这本杂志彻底翻了个底朝天。他裁掉了数百名员工。受冲击最重的是蓝领和粉领部门,比如订阅履行部门。

【信号】 转变后明说裁员数百。 第三段先用 turned the magazine on its head 点出巨变,随即明说 He laid off several hundred workers,laid off several hundred 是对裁员这一变化的直接陈述,是答案句。

【替换】 He laid off several hundred workers ↔ **Several hundred of its employees got fired**
laid off=got fired;workers=employees

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音讲华莱士时代提过广告 didn't accept advertising in the US edition until 1955,但那是早年情况,并非夫妇去世后的变化;选项 It carried many more advertisements. 借广告这一话题无中生有,录音没说后来广告增多。

借用原文: didn't accept advertising in the US edition until 1955

B) 原词陷阱

录音说 Grune 是 a former ad salesman who joined Reader's Digest in 1960,他 1960 年就入职,远在华莱士夫妇 1980 年代初去世之前,不是去世后的变化;选项 George Grune joined it as an ad salesman. 盗用 ad salesman、joined 原词,却把它当成去世后发生的事。

借用原文: a former ad salesman who joined Reader's Digest in 1960

D) 与原文相反

录音说订阅相关部门是受冲击重灾区 Especially hard hit were the blue- and pink-collar departments such as subscription fulfillment,订阅部门是被裁、被打击,而非订阅增长;选项 Its subscriptions increased considerably. 盗用 subscription 原词,却把方向由受冲击反转成大增。

借用原文: Especially hard hit were the blue- and pink-collar departments such as subscription fulfillment

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

42 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: Thank you for joining us.

第3段，第1句

祈使句在日常表达和考试中较常见，'Thank you for...'句式具有一定代表性，但结构过于简单，在四六级或考研英语阅读长难句中出现频率不高，典型性中等。

So please tell us, why did you decide to open a cafe?

第3段，第2句

祈使句 + 宾语从句的组合是口语和书面语中的常见句式，疑问词引导的宾语从句在四六级和考研英语阅读中频繁出现。双宾语结构也是高频考点，典型性较高

How did you come up with the idea?

第7段，第2句

特殊疑问句是四六级及考研听力、阅读中的高频句式，how提问方式也是常考点；come up with是高频短语动词。但简单句结构本身过于基础，缺乏真题中常见的从句嵌套或复杂修饰，代表性中等。

So we thought, why not rabbits?

第8段，第2句

涵盖了主语、谓语、宾语从句三个核心成分，且宾语从句存在谓语省略这一易错点，适合练习识别省略结构和间接疑问句，训练价值中等偏上。

W: It's perfectly safe for both rabbits and our customers.

第10段，第1句

主系表结构在考试中常见，介词短语作状语也是高频用法，但本句过于简短直白，缺少从句、修饰语叠加等真题中常出现的复杂特征，典型性一般。

Furthermore, our rabbits are regularly cleaned and have all received the required shots.

第10段，第3句

并列谓语结构（一个被动、一个主动）在四六级和考研英语阅读中频繁出现，是典型的常考句式；被动语态和现在完成时的组合也是考试中的常见考点；句子整体表达规范、逻辑清晰，具有较高的代表性和迁移价值，掌握后可复用于大量类似句子的分析。

So there is no health risk whatsoever.

第10段，第4句

there be 句型在四六级和考研中频繁出现,属于常考基础句式;但本句过于简短,未展现该句型与其他结构(如定语从句、状语)结合的复杂用法,代表性中等

As for our customers, they are all animal lovers, so they would never try to hurt the rabbits.

第10段，第5句

因果并列句 (so 连接) 在考试中常见, 主系表 and 主谓宾的组合、情态动词加不定式的搭配 (would try to do) 都是典型句式, 但句子整体较短、无复杂从句嵌套, 代表性中等偏上。

On the contrary, the Parisian Cafe offers a great experience for children, a chance for them to learn about rabbits and how to take care of them.

第10段，第7句

涵盖主谓宾基本成分外, 还包含插入状语、介词短语状语、同位语等多种修饰成分, 适合练习识别同位语和区分不定式的修饰作用

They help take care of customers' pets.

第2题，D

涉及宾语补足语结构 (help 后省略 to 的不定式), 以及固定短语动词 "take care of", 对初学者有一定练习价值, 但成分种类单一, 缺少定语、状语等其他成分, 整体训练收益有限。

It's good to see you shopping at the organic section.

第3段，第2句

"It is + 形容词 + to do" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式, 广泛用于表达评价或观点。掌握这一结构后, 学习者可以迁移到大量类似句子, 具有较高的代表性和实用性。

I wish I could buy more organic produce from here, but I find the kids don't like it.

第3段，第4句

转折并列句加宾语从句的组合是考试中的常见句式,"wish"引出虚拟语气宾语从句也是高频考点。这种结构在真题中经常出现,掌握后可以迁移到大量类似句子的理解中

When we were children, we barely had any junk food available, and we turned out just fine.

第9段，第2句

“句首时间背景 + 逗号 + 主句并列”是很常见的考试和阅读句式，“When ... , ... and ...”具有较强可迁移性。掌握这种读法后，处理同类叙述句会更顺手。

Both the TV commercials and the supermarkets are alien to them.

第10段，第3句

“Both ... and ... + 系动词 + 表语”是很常见、可迁移的基础句式。掌握这种并列主语配主系表的读法，对处理常见英语陈述句很有帮助。

According to the speakers, what affects children's choice of food most?

第6题 题干

带句首信息来源短语的特殊疑问句很常见，像“According to...”这类开头在听力、阅读和考试题干中都很典型。掌握后可迁移到大量同类问句。

Calm and peaceful for most of the year, the Nile used to flood annually, thereby creating, irrigating and carrying new topsoil to the nearby farmland on which ancient Egypt depended for livelihood.

第2段，第2句

这句主干不算难，但结构训练价值高，既能练主干定位，也能练非谓语与后置定语从句的区分。对句子结构和时态的综合训练来说，属于很值得优先讲透的一类材料。

Great civilizations and intensive settlement are hardly associated with the Amazon.

第3段，第1句

被动语态句式在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，且“be associated with”是学术写作常见搭配。并列主语和否定副词的组合也具有一定代表性，掌握后可迁移到类似句型。

Yet this 4,000-mile-long South American river carries about 20% of the world's fresh water—more than the Mississippi, Nile, and Yangtze combined.

第3段，第2句

“长主语 + 一般现在时谓语 + 数量宾语 + 补充比较”是说明文里较常见的结构。掌握这种读法后，处理百科说明类句子时可直接迁移。

The Amazon is so wide at some points that from its center neither shore can be seen.

第3段，第4句

so ... that 引导结果状语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，从句内部的情态被动结构和否定主语也是常考点，本句结构具有很强的代表性和迁移价值，学生掌握后可应用于大量类似长难句。

It is hardly associated with great civilizations.

第10题，B

本句的“be + 过去分词”被动结构和“be associated with”这一固定搭配在四六级和考研真题中较为常见，属于典型的被动语态句式。简单句结构也是考试中的基础句型。掌握本句结构后，可迁移到其他被动语态和 be + 过去分词 + 介词短语的句式中。

It is as long as the Nile and the Yangtze combined.

第11题，D

“as...as”比较结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，比较从句嵌入主句表语的模式也较为常见；掌握本句的结构拆解方法可迁移到大量同类比较句中，具有较强的典型性和复用价值。

But after I moved to Tokyo and lived there for a number of years, I got used to having a pile of to-do lists and my calendar always looked like a mess, with loads of things to do written across it.

第2段，第3句

“状语从句 + 并列主句”是各类考试中极具代表性的长难句起步结构，具有很高的迁移学习价值。

I found myself filling my time up with endless work meetings and social events, rushing along as busy as a bee.

第2段，第4句

本句覆盖主语、谓语、宾语、宾语补足语、状语等多种成分，且包含 "find + 宾语 + 现在分词" 这一常考结构和伴随状语的识别。宾语补足语与伴随状语都是学生容易混淆的点，适合作为成分划分的典型练习句。

Then, one day, I came across a book called In Praise of Slowness and realized that being busy is not only detrimental, but also has the danger of turning life into an endless race.

第3段，第1句

本句结构典型：主句 + 宾语从句的组合是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，并列谓语和 not only... but also 递进结构也是高频考点。动名词作主语的用法在书面语中常见。掌握本句结构后可迁移到大量类似长句的分析中。

It doesn't mean that my to-do lists no longer exist, but I've become more aware of the importance of slowing down and making sure that I enjoy the daily activities as I carry them out.

第3段，第3句

并列转折句型和宾语从句嵌套时间状语从句的结构，在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，掌握这类句式可以帮助学习者应对大量真题中的复杂句。

What does the speaker think is an inevitable truth?

第12题题干

疑问句 + 嵌入式疑问结构是四六级和考研阅读、听力中的高频句式，掌握本句的分析方法可以直接迁移到大量类似句子，典型性很强。

She had trouble balancing family and work.

第13题，A

"have trouble (in) doing sth" 是四六级和考研中的高频固定搭配，动名词作后置定语的结构也是常考句式。掌握本句可直接迁移到大量类似表达 (have difficulty/problem doing)，典型性较强。

She was accustomed to tight schedules.

第13题，C

"be + 形容词 + 介词短语" 是常见句式，类似结构（如 be interested in、be proud of）在四六级阅读中频繁出现，具有一定代表性和迁移价值

She came to enjoy doing everyday tasks.

第15题，B

主谓宾简单句结构非常典型，come to do 表示逐渐开始做某事的用法也较常见；但句式过于简单，不是四六级或考研中常考的复杂长难句类型

She stopped using to-do lists and calendars.

第15题，D

简单句的主谓宾结构在考试中很常见，且动名词作宾语（"stop doing sth"）也是高频考点。这种句式在阅读理解和完形填空中经常出现，学生需要熟练掌握。但由于句子过于简单，没有从句、复杂修饰或特殊句式，不能代表考试中更具挑战性的长难句类型，因此典型性处于中等水平。

That date, rounded off to 1500 AD, represents what ecologists consider to have been a major shift in the spread of species, including crops and livestock, as they began to migrate with humans from continent to continent.

第6段，第3句

本句覆盖主语、谓语、宾语（宾语从句）、宾语补足语、后置定语、时间状语从句、方式状语、地点状语等多种成分，且宾语从句中 "what" 既作引导词又作宾语的双重身份是易错点，定语与状语的区别、不定式复合结构的识别都有较高练习价值。

Of the 7,000 alien species in the United States—out of a total of 150,000 species—only about 10 percent are invasive, he pointed out.

第7段，第2句

句首长介词短语 + 主系表结构是四六级和考研阅读中常见的学术陈述句式，且带有破折号插入补充说明，学习后可迁移到大量类似的科技、统计类文本

What is more, non-native species can appear harmless for decades, then turn invasive.

第7段，第5句

本句涵盖了主语、并列谓语（含情态动词和系动词）、表语、时间状语等成分，且存在承前省略（"can" 在第二个谓语中省略）和插入语（"What is more"）两个值得练习的知识点。并列谓语的识别、系动词与表语的搭配、时间状语的定位，都是基础但重要的训练内容。成分种类较丰富，适合作为划分句子成分的练习材料。

They may turn out to benefit the local environment.

第18题，B

情态动词加短语动词（turn out）再接不定式补语的结构，在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，属于典型的表推测或结果的句式。掌握后可迁移到类似的情态动词结构（如 may prove to be、might happen to do 等），具有一定代表性，但不及多从句嵌套或特殊句式的典型性高。

Today we are going to look at intercultural awareness, that is, the fact that not everyone is British, not everyone speaks English and not everyone does business in the British way.

第1段，第3句

同位语从句是四六级和考研常考结构，用 "the fact that" 引出从句说明抽象名词是典型用法。句中 "that is" 插入语和并列结构的组合也常见于学术或说明性文本，掌握后可应用于理解类似的解释性句子。

If overseas business people are selling to us, then they will make every effort to speak English and to respect our traditions and methods.

第1段，第5句

"If 条件从句, 主句" 结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，条件句搭配一般将来时主句的模式非常典型。主句中 "make every effort to do" 也是常见搭配。掌握本句的分析方法可直接迁移到大量真题中的条件句和目的状语结构，实用性强。

And finally, in Spain, some businesses maintain the pattern of working until about 2 o'clock and then returning to the office from 5:30 to 8:00, 9:00 or 10:00 in the evening.

第3段，第12句

本句覆盖了主语、谓语、宾语、地点状语等基础成分,宾语为名词短语后接'of'引导的动名词短语定语,是较典型的名词修饰结构。适合练习识别动名词作定语、区分动名词与谓语动词,但成分种类相对单一,无定语从句、状语从句等复杂结构,训练价值中等

Shortly after he took over the Reader's Digest Association in 1984, George Grune unlocked the company's boardroom and announced that the room was now open to the employees.

第1段，第1句

本句结构是四六级和考研真题中的典型句式：时间状语从句 + 主句（并列谓语）+ 宾语从句。这种“状语从句在句首、主句有并列动词、某个动词后跟宾语从句”的组合在真题中反复出现（尤其是叙述事件发展的段落）。掌握本句结构后，可以直接迁移到大量类似句子。唯一略微降低典型性的是主句并列谓语这一点，但这本身也是常见考点。

The editor's office used to be occupied by founder DeWitt Wallace, who, along with his wife, Lila Acheson Wallace, launched Reader's Digest in 1922 with condensed articles from other publications.

第2段，第1句

被动语态加非限制性定语从句的组合是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。主句使用“used to”表达过去状态,从句补充人物背景信息,这种叙述历史事件的句式结构在真题中反复出现。学生掌握本句的分析方法后,能够迁移到大量类似的真题句子上

The Wallaces didn't accept advertising in the US edition until 1955 and even then they didn't allow any ads for cigarettes, liquor or drugs.

第2段，第6句

这种通过并列连词连接两个独立事实的结构在新闻和叙述性文本中极其常见，适合练习识别长难句的切分点。

He laid off several hundred workers.

第3段，第5句

主谓宾简单句是英语最基本的句式，在各类考试中大量出现作为长难句的主干或分句；本句虽简单，但这一结构本身具有高度代表性，掌握后可迁移到复杂句的主干识别。

He took over the sales department of Reader's Digest.

第22题，C

主谓宾结构是最常见的基本句型之一，短语动词"take over"在真题中也较常出现，但本句结构过于简单，缺少从句、复杂修饰等真题常考的句式特征，代表性中等。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本卷出现的 261 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。

species B2

n. 物种

本卷21次 · 真题 136 句

customer A2

n. 顾客，客户

本卷9次 · 真题 87 句

digest B2

v. 消化(食物)

本卷9次 · 真题 10 句

exotic B2

adj. 异国情调的;外来的

本卷8次 · 真题 20 句

cafe A2

n. 咖啡馆

本卷8次 · 真题 10 句

employee A2

n. 雇员，员工

本卷7次 · 真题 190 句

native B1

adj. 本国的

本卷7次 · 真题 45 句

ecosystem B2

n. 生态系统

本卷6次 · 真题 45 句

habitat B2

n. (动植物的) 栖息地, 生长环境

本卷6次 · 真题 34 句

alien B2

adj. 外国的

本卷6次 · 真题 14 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本卷5次 · 真题 568 句

define B1

v. 给.....下定义

本卷5次 · 真题 39 句

product A2

n. 产品

本卷4次 · 真题 271 句

various B1

adj. 各种各样的

本卷4次 · 真题 63 句

ad A2

n. 广告

本卷4次 · 真题 20 句

host B1

n. 主人

本卷4次 · 真题 19 句

junk B1

n. 废物

本卷4次 · 真题 9 句

invasive C1

adj. 侵入性的

本卷4次 · 真题 8 句

local A2

adj. 当地的

本卷3次 · 真题 143 句

professor B1

n. 教授 (大学教师的最高职称)

本卷3次 · 真题 112 句

colleague B1

n. 同事

本卷3次 · 真题 84 句

threat B1

n. 威胁

本卷3次 · 真题 51 句

certainly A2

adv. 当然

本卷3次 · 真题 43 句

aware A2

adj. 知道的

本卷3次 · 真题 34 句

ordinary B1

adj. 普通的

本卷3次·真题24句

continent A2

n. 大陆

本卷3次·真题22句

alcohol B1

n. 酒精饮料

本卷3次·真题21句

calm B1

adj. 平静的

本卷3次·真题21句

advertise B1

v. 为...做广告

本卷3次·真题10句

establishment B2

n. 机构

本卷3次·真题9句

civilization B2

n. 文明(社会)

本卷3次·真题8句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本卷2次·真题244句

million A2

num. 一百万

本卷2次·真题126句

event A2

n. 事件

本卷2次·真题99句

united B1

adj. 联合的

本卷2次·真题97句

states A1

n. 国家

本卷2次·真题80句

exist A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本卷2次·真题77句

advertising B1

n. 广告业

本卷2次·真题72句

workplace B1

n. 工作场所

本卷2次·真题70句

cultural B1

adj. 文化的

本卷2次·真题68句

realize

B1

v. 意识到, 认识到

本卷2次·真题 64 句

essential

B1

adj. 必不可少的

本卷2次·真题 55 句

associate

B2

v. 联系

本卷2次·真题 54 句

respond

B1

v. 回答, 答复

本卷2次·真题 52 句

represent

B1

v. 代表

本卷2次·真题 45 句

flood

B1

n. 洪水

本卷2次·真题 44 句

lifestyle

B1

n. 生活方式

本卷2次·真题 43 句

department

A2

n. 部门

本卷2次·真题 41 句

organic

B2

adj. 有机的 (不使用化学物质的)

本卷2次·真题 38 句

artificial

B2

adj. 人造的

本卷2次·真题 34 句

combine

B1

v. (使) 结合、组合

本卷2次·真题 33 句

sector

B2

n. (经济或商业的) 部门, 行业

本卷2次·真题 33 句

presence

B2

n. 在场

本卷2次·真题 31 句

reader

A2

n. 读者

本卷2次·真题 30 句

ingredient

B1

n. (烹饪) 食材, 原料

本卷2次·真题 28 句

norm

B2

n. 常态

本卷2次·真题 26 句

root A2

n. 根

本卷2次·真题 25 句

pose B2

v. 摆姿势 (供拍照或绘画)

本卷2次·真题 22 句

corporation B2

n. 公司, 企业 (尤指大型的、有限责任的)

本卷2次·真题 20 句

profitable B2

adj. 盈利的, 有利可图的

本卷2次·真题 20 句

inevitable B2

adj. 必然发生的

本卷2次·真题 19 句

founder B2

n. 创始人

本卷2次·真题 18 句

assumption B2

n. 假定; 假设 (未经证实就认为是真的事)

本卷2次·真题 17 句

equally B1

adv. 同样地

本卷2次·真题 17 句

ruin B2

v. 毁坏

本卷2次·真题 17 句

biodiversity C1

n. 生物多样性

本卷2次·真题 16 句

distinction B2

n. 区别

本卷2次·真题 16 句

valley A2

n. 山谷

本卷2次·真题 16 句

evolutionary C1

adj. 进化的

本卷2次·真题 15 句

minister B2

n. 部长

本卷2次·真题 14 句

overseas B1

adv. 在海外

本卷2次·真题 14 句

tropical B1

adj. 热带的

本卷2次·真题 14 句

formula B2

n. 公式

本卷2次·真题 13 句

endless B2

adj. 无尽的

本卷2次·真题 12 句

click A2

v. 点击 (鼠标或触摸屏)

本卷2次·真题 11 句

length A2

n. 长度

本卷2次·真题 11 句

bite A2

v. 咬

本卷2次·真题 10 句

biology B1

n. 生物学

本卷2次·真题 9 句

acceptable B1

adj. 可接受的

本卷2次·真题 8 句

calendar A2

n. 日历

本卷2次·真题 8 句

shore B1

n. 岸, 海滨

本卷2次·真题 8 句

author A2

n. 作者

本卷1次·真题 264 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

actually A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本卷1次·真题 182 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本卷1次·真题 170 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本卷1次·真题 167 句

risk A2

n. 风险

本卷1次·真题 167 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本卷1次·真题 142 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本卷1次·真题 120 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本卷1次·真题 119 句

design B1

n. 设计

本卷1次·真题 119 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅，只不过

本卷1次·真题 119 句

affect B1

v. 影响

本卷1次·真题 116 句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本卷1次·真题 115 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本卷1次·真题 108 句

crop B1

n. 农作物

本卷1次·真题 95 句

publish B1

v. 出版，发行（书籍、杂志等）

本卷1次·真题 94 句

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

本卷1次·真题 92 句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本卷1次·真题 89 句

decline B2

v. 下降

本卷1次·真题 88 句

traditional B1

adj. 传统的

本卷1次·真题 84 句

contribute B1

v. 捐献

本卷1次·真题 79 句

region B1

n. 地区

本卷1次·真题 78 句

billion B1

num. 十亿 (1,000,000,000)

本卷1次·真题 74 句

agriculture B2

n. 农业

本卷1次·真题 70 句

attract B1

v. 吸引 (注意力、兴趣)

本卷1次·真题 67 句

variety B1

n. 多样化

本卷1次·真题 66 句

shift B1

v. 移动

本卷1次·真题 65 句

maintain B1

v. 维持

本卷1次·真题 64 句

apply A2

v. 申请

本卷1次·真题 63 句

available A2

adj. 可获得的

本卷1次·真题 63 句

strategy B2

n. 策略

本卷1次·真题 63 句

trend B1

n. 趋势

本卷1次·真题 63 句

generally B1

adv. 通常, 一般地

本卷1次·真题 60 句

generation B2

n. 一代人

本卷1次·真题 60 句

importance B1

n. 重要性

本卷1次·真题 60 句

approach B1

v. 靠近, 接近 (在空间或时间上)

本卷1次·真题 59 句

mostly B1

adv. 主要地

本卷1次·真题 59 句

specific B2

adj. 具体的

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

production B1

n. 生产

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

launch B1

v. 推出

本卷1次·真题 56 句

loss B1

n. 丧失

本卷1次·真题 56 句

advocate B2

v. 拥护

本卷1次·真题 55 句

beauty A2

n. 美

本卷1次·真题 53 句

interaction B2

n. 相互作用

本卷1次·真题 53 句

contain B1

v. 包含, 含有

本卷1次·真题 52 句

debate B2

n. 辩论

本卷1次·真题 52 句

explore B1

v. 探索

本卷1次·真题 52 句

balance B1

n. 平衡

本卷1次·真题 49 句

adopt B1

v. 采纳

本卷1次·真题 46 句

attend A2

v. 出席, 参加 (会议、活动等)

本卷1次·真题 46 句

exactly B1

adv. 精确地

本卷1次·真题 46 句

harm B1

n. 伤害

本卷1次·真题 46 句

indicate B2

v. 表明

本卷1次·真题 46 句

pattern B1

n. 模式

本卷1次·真题 46 句

invest B2

v. 投资（金钱、时间等以期获得回报）

本卷1次·真题 45 句

commercial B2

adj. 商业的

本卷1次·真题 43 句

completely B1

adv. 完全地

本卷1次·真题 43 句

fully B1

adv. 完全地

本卷1次·真题 43 句

practical B1

adj. 实际的

本卷1次·真题 42 句

protection B1

n. 保护

本卷1次·真题 42 句

replace A2

v. 替换，更换（用新的代替旧的）

本卷1次·真题 42 句

survive B1

v. 幸存

本卷1次·真题 42 句

schedule A2

n. 时间表

本卷1次·真题 41 句

central B1

adj. 主要的

本卷1次·真题 36 句

means A2

n. 方法

本卷1次·真题 35 句

possibility B1

n. 可能性

本卷1次·真题 35 句

worldwide B1

adj. 全世界的

本卷1次·真题 35 句

contact B1

n. 联系

本卷1次·真题 34 句

obesity B2

n. 肥胖 (症)

本卷1次·真题 34 句

remove A2

v. 移开

本卷1次·真题 34 句

awareness B2

n. 意识

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

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

harmful B1

adj. 有害的

本卷1次·真题 32 句

gather B1

v. 聚集, 集合

本卷1次·真题 31 句

association B2

n. 协会

本卷1次·真题 30 句

tradition B1

n. 传统

本卷1次·真题 30 句

battle B1

n. 战斗

本卷1次·真题 29 句

finally A2

adv. 终于, 最终

本卷1次·真题 29 句

livestock B2

n. 牲畜

本卷1次·真题 29 句

widely B1

adv. 广泛地

本卷1次·真题 29 句

competitive B2

adj. 竞争的

本卷1次·真题 28 句

transportation B1

n. 交通运输 (系统)

本卷1次·真题 28 句

expression B1

n. 表达

本卷1次·真题 27 句

regularly A2

adv. 经常地

本卷1次·真题 27 句

distance A2

n. 距离

本卷1次·真题 26 句

comparison B1

n. 比较

本卷1次·真题 25 句

editor B1

n. 编辑

本卷1次·真题 25 句

favor B1

n. 帮忙

本卷1次·真题 25 句

numerous B2

adj. 众多的, 许多的

本卷1次·真题 25 句

statistic B2

n. 统计数字

本卷1次·真题 25 句

leading B1

adj. 最重要的

本卷1次·真题 24 句

equal A2

adj. 相等的

本卷1次·真题 23 句

pace B1

n. 速度

本卷1次·真题 23 句

select B1

v. 选择, 挑选

本卷1次·真题 23 句

exciting A2

adj. 令人兴奋的

本卷1次·真题 22 句

fellow B2

n. 家伙

本卷1次·真题 22 句

location B1

n. 地点, 位置

本卷1次·真题 22 句

vitamin B1

n. 维生素

本卷1次·真题 22 句

core B1

n. 核心

本卷1次·真题 21 句

percentage B1

n. 百分比, 百分率

本卷1次·真题 21 句

unhealthy B1

adj. 有害健康的;不健康的

本卷1次·真题 21 句

inspire B2

v. 激励

本卷1次·真题 20 句

portray B2

v. 描绘

本卷1次·真题 20 句

stuff A2

n. 东西

本卷1次·真题 20 句

threaten B1

v. 威胁;恐吓

本卷1次·真题 20 句

definition B2

n. 定义

本卷1次·真题 19 句

detrimental C1

adj. 有害的

本卷1次·真题 19 句

typical B1

adj. 典型的

本卷1次·真题 19 句

flow B1

v. 流动

本卷1次·真题 18 句

heavily B1

adv. 大量地

本卷1次·真题 18 句

perfectly B1

adv. 完美地

本卷1次·真题 18 句

trick B1

n. 诡计

本卷1次·真题 18 句

cleaning A2

n. 清洁

本卷1次·真题 17 句

contrary B2

adj. 相反的

本卷1次·真题 17 句

guarantee B2

n. 保证

本卷1次·真题 17 句

tribe B2

n. 部落

本卷1次·真题 17 句

unusual B1

adj. 不寻常的

本卷1次·真题 17 句

announce B1

v. 宣布

本卷1次·真题 16 句

brief B1

adj. 简短的;短暂的

本卷1次·真题 16 句

caution B2

n. 小心;谨慎

本卷1次·真题 16 句

corporate B2

adj. 公司的

本卷1次·真题 16 句

leisure B1

n. 闲暇

本卷1次·真题 16 句

migrate B2

v. (动物) 迁徙

本卷1次·真题 16 句

originally B1

adv. 起初

本卷1次·真题 16 句

appearance B1

n. 外貌

本卷1次·真题 15 句

breed B2

v. 繁殖

本卷1次·真题 15 句

leadership B2

n. 领导地位;领导权

本卷1次·真题 15 句

primitive B2

adj. 原始的

本卷1次·真题 15 句

cigarette A2

n. 香烟, 纸烟

本卷1次·真题 14 句

document B1

n. 文件

本卷1次·真题 14 句

fatigue B2

n. 疲劳

本卷1次·真题 14 句

publication B2

n. 出版物

本卷1次·真题 14 句

section B1

n. 部分

本卷1次·真题 14 句

acre B2

n. 英亩 (土地面积单位)

本卷1次·真题 13 句

cater B2

v. 提供餐饮服务

本卷1次·真题 13 句

exploit B2

v. 利用

本卷1次·真题 13 句

instant B1

n. 瞬间, 刹那

本卷1次·真题 13 句

journey A2

n. 旅行, 旅程

本卷1次·真题 13 句

meaningful B2

adj. 有意义的

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

altogether B2

adv. 完全地

本卷1次·真题 12 句

former B1

adj. 以前的, 从前的

本卷1次·真题 12 句

restore B2

v. 恢复, 使复原

本卷1次·真题 12 句

roll A2

v. 滚动

本卷1次·真题 12 句

barely B1

adv. 几乎不

本卷1次·真题 11 句

considerably

B2

adv. 相当大地

本卷1次·真题 11句

setback

B2

n. 挫折

本卷1次·真题 11句

vessel

B2

n. 船, 舰

本卷1次·真题 11句

wander

B1

v. 漫步

本卷1次·真题 11句

freely

B1

adv. 自由地

本卷1次·真题 10句

inherently

C1

adv. 内在地

本卷1次·真题 10句

livelihood

B2

n. 生计

本卷1次·真题 10句

load

B1

n. 负载

本卷1次·真题 10句

organism

B2

n. 生物

本卷1次·真题 10句

pile

B1

n. 堆

本卷1次·真题 10句

reasonable

B1

adj. 合理的

本卷1次·真题 10句

similarity

B2

n. 相似性

本卷1次·真题 10句

tactics

B2

n. 战术

本卷1次·真题 10句

devastating

C1

adj. 毁灭性的

本卷1次·真题 9句

harmless

B2

adj. 无害的

本卷1次·真题 9句

intensive

B2

adj. 密集的

本卷1次·真题 9句

occupy B2

v. 占据, 占用 (空间、时间)

本卷1次·真题9句

possession B2

n. 拥有

本卷1次·真题9句

pour A2

v. 倒, 灌 (液体)

本卷1次·真题9句

texture B2

n. 质地

本卷1次·真题9句

correctly A2

adv. 正确地

本卷1次·真题8句

default B2

n. 违约

本卷1次·真题8句

enthusiastic B2

adj. 热情的

本卷1次·真题8句

furthermore B2

adv. 此外

本卷1次·真题8句

hi A1

intj. 嗨

本卷1次·真题8句

practically B2

adv. 几乎, 差不多

本卷1次·真题8句

processed B1

adj. 经过加工的

本卷1次·真题8句

rough B1

adj. 粗糙的

本卷1次·真题8句

territory B2

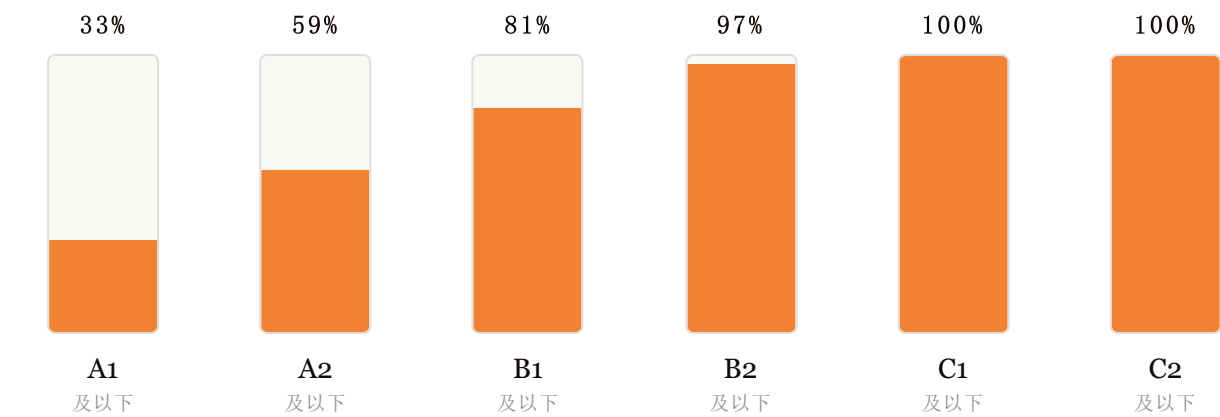
n. 领土

本卷1次·真题8句

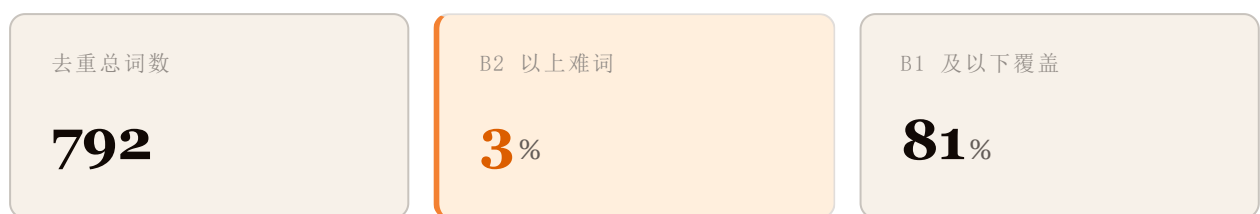
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