

# 2018年12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12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(2018-12) • 六级

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

### Part II

### Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

#### Section A

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

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

1 M: Hey, I just read a great book about physics. I think you'd like it. It's called The Physics of the World. It's written by a scientist named Sylvia Mundus.

M: 嘿，我刚读了一本很棒的物理学书。我觉得你会喜欢的。书名叫《世界的物理学》，作者是一位名叫 Sylvia Mundus 的科学家。

2 W: Oh, I read that book. It was great. The writer is a warm and competent guide to the mysteries of physics. I think it promises enrichment for any reader, from those who know little about science to the career physicist.

W: 哦，我读过那本书。非常棒。作者是一位温暖而称职的向导，带领读者探索物理学的奥秘。我觉得任何读者都能从中获益，无论是对科学知之甚少的人，还是职业物理学家。

3 M: And it's refreshing to see a strong, curious, clever woman adding her voice to the scientific discourse in a field that has been traditionally dominated by men. I think she is to be commended for

making an effort to include anecdotes about little-known female scientists. You know, they were often victims of "a generation firmly convinced that the woman's place was in the home."

M: 能看到一位坚强、好奇、聪慧的女性在这个传统上由男性主导的领域发出自己的声音，真是令人耳目一新。我认为她值得称赞，因为她努力加入了一些不太为人所知的女科学家的轶事。你知道，她们常常是"一个坚信女人的位置就在家里的时代"的受害者。

4 W: I like how the book is clearly written with each chapter brought to life by pieces of fascinating knowledge. For example, in one chapter she exposes a myth that I've heard taught by university physics professors. I've often heard that medieval glass windows are thicker at the bottom because glass "flows" like a fluid. This, she shows, is not true. The distortion is actually thanks to a peculiarity of the glassmaker's process.

W: 我喜欢这本书写得很清晰，每一章都因为一些引人入胜的知识而生动起来。比如，在其中一章她揭穿了一个我听大学物理教授讲过的谬误。我经常听说中世纪的玻璃窗底部更厚是因为玻璃像流体一样"流动"。她证明了这不是真的。这种变形实际上是由于玻璃制造工艺的特殊性造成的。

5 M: Yeah, I like how she cultivates scientific engagement by providing a host of do-it-yourself experiments that bring the same foundational principles of classical physics that govern everything from the solar system to your kitchen table. From using complex laws of physics to test whether a spinning egg is cooked to measuring atmospheric pressure by lifting a piece of cardboard, her hands-on examples make her book a truly interactive read.

M: 是啊，我喜欢她通过提供大量动手实验来培养科学参与感，这些实验展示了支配从太阳系到你家餐桌上一切事物的经典物理学的基本原理。从利用复杂的物理定律测试旋转的鸡蛋是否煮熟，到通过举起一片硬纸板来测量大气压，她的实践例子让这本书成为真正互动的读物。

6 Yes. I must say this equation-free book is an ideal read for scientists of all stripes, anyone teaching science and even people who dislike physics.

W: 是的。我必须说这本没有方程式的书是所有类型科学家、任何教授科学的人甚至不喜欢物理学的人的理想读物。

1. A) It can benefit professionals and non-professionals alike.
- B) It lists the various challenges physicists are confronting.
- C) It describes how some mysteries of physics were solved.
- D) It is one of the most fascinating physics books ever written.

**【题目】** What does the woman say about the book the man recommended?

**【翻译】** 女士对男士推荐的那本书有什么看法？

- A) 它对专业人士和非专业人士都同样有益。
- B) 它列出了物理学家们正面临的各种挑战。
- C) 它描述了物理学的一些谜团是如何被解开的。
- D) 它是有史以来最引人入胜的物理学书籍之一。

**【答案】** A (态度观点题) It can benefit professionals and non-professionals alike.

【定位】 I think it promises enrichment for any reader, from those who know little about science to the career physicist.

我认为它能让任何读者都有收获，从对科学知之甚少的人，到职业物理学家。

【信号】 被问者女士的直接评价句。本题问 the woman 的看法，定位就锁女士的话。她说 it promises enrichment for any reader, from those who know little about science to the career physicist, 这句「面向任何读者」的概括评价正是答案句。

【替换】 from those who know little about science to the career physicist ↔  
professionals and non-professionals alike

「外行到职业」概括为「专业与非专业都」

it promises enrichment for any reader ↔ It can benefit

promises enrichment = benefit

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

B说书「列出物理学家面临的种种挑战」，借了 physicists 这个全篇高频词诱你选，但录音里女士说的是适合各类读者，从未说本书在「罗列挑战」，属答非所问。

借用原文：the career physicist

C) 原词陷阱

C说书「描述了某些物理之谜是如何被解开的」，盗用了女士口中的 mysteries 一词，但她只说作者是引领读者了解物理之谜的「向导」，没说书在讲「谜题被解开的过程」，偷换了概念。

借用原文：the mysteries of physics

D) 过度推断

D说它是「有史以来最引人入胜的物理书之一」，女士确实夸了书 (great)，但绝没说「史上最...之一」这种最高级定位，属过度推断、把一般称赞拔成顶级评价。

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2. A) Physicists' contribution to humanity.

B) Stories about some female physicists.

C) Historical evolution of modern physics.

D) Women's changing attitudes to physics.

【题目】 What can we find in the book the man recommended?

【翻译】 在男士推荐的书中我们能找到什么？

A) 物理学家对人类的贡献。 B) 关于一些女性物理学家的故事。

C) 现代物理学的历史演变。 D) 女性对物理学态度的变化。

【答案】 B (细节题) Stories about some female physicists.

【定位】 I think she is to be commended for making an effort to include anecdotes about little-known female scientists.

我认为她值得称赞，因为她努力收入了关于鲜为人知的女科学家的轶事。

【信号】明示「书中收入了...」的内容句。男士说 making an effort to include anecdotes about little-known female scientists, include (收入、包含) 直接回应题干「书里能找到什么」, 是承载答案的内容句。

【替换】anecdotes about little-known female scientists ↔ Stories about some female physicists  
anecdotes=Stories, scientists≈physicists

【排除】A) 未提及

A说「物理学家对人类的贡献」, 听着很正能量、像物理书该有的内容, 但录音通篇没说书在讲谁对人类有何贡献, 属未提及的想当然。

C) 原词陷阱

C说「现代物理的历史演变」, 借了贯穿全篇的 physics 话题词, 但录音从没讲物理学如何一步步演变的历史线, 属未提及。

借用原文: the mysteries of physics

D) 偷换概念

D说「女性对物理态度的转变」, 盗用了 P3 里 the woman's place 这类涉及女性的词, 但录音说的是收入女科学家的故事, 而非讲女性「态度如何变化」, 张冠李戴、偷换了主题。

借用原文: the woman's place was in the home

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3. A) By exposing a lot of myths in physics.  
B) By describing her own life experiences.  
C) By including lots of fascinating knowledge.  
D) By telling anecdotes about famous professors.

【题目】How does the author bring her book to life?

【翻译】作者如何让她的书生动起来?

- A) 通过揭露物理学中的许多误解。 B) 通过描述她自己的生活经历。  
C) 通过包含大量引人入胜的知识。 D) 通过讲述关于著名教授的趣闻轶事。

【答案】C (细节题) By including lots of fascinating knowledge.

【定位】I like how the book is clearly written with each chapter brought to life by pieces of fascinating knowledge.

我喜欢这本书写得清晰, 每一章都被一个个引人入胜的知识点带得活灵活现。

【信号】题干原话 brought to life 的对应句。题干问 bring her book to life, 录音几乎原话出现 each chapter brought to life by pieces of fascinating knowledge, by 引出的正是手段, 是答案句。

【替换】brought to life by pieces of fascinating knowledge ↔ By including lots of fascinating knowledge  
by...fascinating knowledge=By including...fascinating knowledge

**【排除】 A) 原词陷阱**

A说「靠揭穿物理学中的大量迷思」让书生动，盗用了 P4 里 a myth (迷思) 一词，但录音里「揭穿迷思」只是举的一个例子，并非女士点明的「让书生动」的总手段；且原文是 a myth (单个) 而非 a lot of myths (大量)，张冠李戴又夸大了数量。

借用原文：she exposes a myth that I've heard taught by university physics professors

**B) 未提及**

B说「靠描述她自己的人生经历」，听着像作者会用的招，但录音从没说书里写了作者的个人经历，属未提及。

**D) 张冠李戴**

D说「靠讲名教授的逸事」让书生动，盗用了 P4 里 university physics professors 一词，但原文是说「她揭穿了一个连大学物理教授都在教的迷思」，并非「讲教授的逸事」，把教授的角色彻底安错了。

借用原文：I've heard taught by university physics professors

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4. A) It avoids detailing abstract concepts of physics.  
B) It contains a lot of thought-provoking questions.  
C) It demonstrates how they can become physicists.  
D) It provides experiments they can do themselves.

**【题目】 How does the book cultivate readers' interest in physics?**

**【翻译】** 这本书如何培养读者对物理学的兴趣？

- A) 它避免详细阐述物理学的抽象概念。    B) 它包含大量引人思考的问题。  
C) 它展示了他们如何能够成为物理学家。    D) 它提供了他们可以自己动手做的实验。

**【答案】 D (细节题)** It provides experiments they can do themselves.

**【定位】** I like how she cultivates scientific engagement by providing a host of do-it-yourself experiments that bring the same foundational principles of classical physics.

我喜欢她通过提供大量可自己动手做的实验来培养读者对科学的投入，这些实验呈现了经典物理同样的基础原理。

**【信号】 题干同源词 cultivate + by 引出做法。** 录音 cultivates scientific engagement by providing a host of do-it-yourself experiments 与题干 cultivate 同词，by 后引出的「提供可自己动手做的实验」正是答案句。

**【替换】** do-it-yourself experiments ↔ **experiments they can do themselves**

do-it-yourself=they can do themselves

hands-on examples make her book a truly interactive read ↔

**It provides experiments they can do themselves.**

hands-on/interactive 印证「亲自做」

**【排除】 A) 过度推断**

A说书「避免详述物理的抽象概念」，看似呼应末句 equation-free (无公式)，但「不含公式」不等于「回避讲抽象概念」，且这也不是录音回答「如何培养兴趣」的那句话，属过度推断。

借用原文：this equation-free book is an ideal read

**B) 未提及**

B说书「含大量发人深省的问题」，是想当然的科普书套路，但录音说的是提供动手实验，从没说书里设有大量问题，属未提及。

**C) 原词陷阱**

C说书「展示读者如何能成为物理学家」，盗用了全篇高频的 physicist 一词，但录音只说书让读者动手参与、产生兴趣，绝没说能教人「成为物理学家」，过度拔高了书的功能。

借用原文：the career physicist

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

1 M: Hi, professor. I was hoping I could have a moment of your time if you're not too busy. I'm having some problems getting started on my dissertation, and I was hoping you could give me some advice on how to begin.

M: 嗨，教授。如果您不太忙的话，我想占用您一点时间。我在开始写论文时遇到了一些问题，希望您能给我一些建议，告诉我该如何着手。

2 W: Sure. I have quite a few students, though. So can you remind me what your topic is?

W: 当然可以。不过我有很多学生。你能提醒我一下你的题目是什么吗？

3 M: The general topic I chose is aesthetics, but that's as far as I've got. I don't really know where to go from there.

M: 我选择的总体题目是美学，但我就只到这一步了。我真不知道接下来该怎么做。

4 W: Yeah. That's much too large a topic. You really need to narrow it down in order to make it more accessible. Otherwise, you will be writing a book.

W: 是的。这个题目太大了。你真的需要缩小范围，使它更容易处理。否则，你就是在写一本书了。

5 M: Exactly. That's what I wanted to ask you about. I was hoping it would be possible for me to change topics. I'm really more interested in nature than beauty.

M: 没错。这正是我想问您的。我希望能换个题目。相比美，我其实对自然更感兴趣。

6 W: I'm afraid you have to adhere to the assigned topic. Still, if you are interested in nature, then that certainly can be worked into your dissertation. We've talked about Hume before in class, right?

W: 恐怕你必须坚持指定的题目。不过，如果你对自然感兴趣，那当然可以融入到你的论文中。我们之前在课上讨论过休谟，对吧？

7 M: Oh, yeah. He's the philosopher who wrote about where our ideas of beauty come from.

M: 哦，对。他就是那位写关于我们美的观念从何而来的哲学家。

8 W: Exactly. I suggest you go to the library and get a copy of his biography. Start from there, but remember to stick to the parameters of the assignment. This paper is a large part of your cumulative grade, so make sure to follow the instructions. If you take a look at his biography, you can get a good idea of how his life experiences manifest themselves in his theories of beauty, specifically the way he looked towards nature as the origin of what we find beautiful.

W: 没错。我建议你去图书馆找一本他的传记。从那里开始，但记住要遵守作业的要求。这篇论文占你总成绩的很大一部分，所以一定要按照说明来做。如果你看看他的传记，就能很好地了解他的生活经历是如何体现在他的美学理论中的，特别是他将自然视为我们认为美的事物之源泉的方式。

9 M: Great! Thanks for taking the time to answer my questions, professor. I'll let you get back to class now.

M: 太好了！谢谢您花时间回答我的问题，教授。我不打扰您上课了。

10 W: If there is anything else you need, please come see me in my office anytime.

W: 如果你还有什么需要的，随时来我办公室找我。

5. A) He is too busy to finish his assignment in time.

B) He does not know what kind of topic to write on.

C) He does not understand the professor's instructions.

D) He has no idea how to proceed with his dissertation.

**【题目】 What is the man's problem?**

**【翻译】** 这位男士的问题是什么？

A) 他太忙了,无法按时完成作业。 B) 他不知道该写什么样的主题。

C) 他不理解教授的指示。 D) 他不知道如何着手写论文。

**【答案】 D** (细节题) He has no idea how to proceed with his dissertation.

**【定位】** I'm having some problems getting started on my dissertation, and I was hoping you could give me some advice on how to begin.

我在着手写毕业论文上遇到了点麻烦，希望您能给我点建议，告诉我该怎么起步。

**【信号】 求助者开口自报处境。** 对话一开场，男生就用 I'm having some problems getting started on my dissertation 直接交代自己卡在哪——“开口自报处境”就是 problem 题的答案信号，不必等后文。

**【替换】** getting started on my dissertation ↔ **how to proceed with his dissertation**

起步=怎么往下推进

I'm having some problems ↔ **He has no idea**

有麻烦=没头绪

**【排除】 A) 未提及**

选项说他 too busy to finish his assignment in time (太忙赶不及), 可男生从头到尾没说自己忙、也没提时间紧, 他说的是不知怎么起步, 属无中生有。

**B) 原词陷阱**

选项说他 does not know what kind of topic to write on (不知写什么主题)。男生其实已选定主题 (后文 aesthetics), 问题是选好后"不知怎么往下", 不是没题目, 这里借了后文反复出现的 topic 一词来误导。

借用原文: The general topic I chose is aesthetics

**C) 原词陷阱**

选项说他 does not understand the professor's instructions。"instructions"确在录音里出现, 但那是后文教授叮嘱 follow the instructions, 跟男生当前"不会起步"的问题无关, 是把别处的词搬来凑。

借用原文: make sure to follow the instructions

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6. A) It is too broad.

B) It is a bit outdated.

C) It is challenging.

D) It is interesting.

**【题目】 What does the professor think of the man's topic?**

**【翻译】** 教授认为这位男士的主题怎么样?

A) 太宽泛了。 B) 有点过时了。 C) 有挑战性。 D) 很有趣。

**【答案】 A** (态度观点题) It is too broad.

**【定位】** That's much too large a topic. You really need to narrow it down in order to make it more accessible.

这题目太大了。你真得把它缩小, 才好驾驭。

**【信号】 评价者直接下断语。** 教授应答时一句 That's much too large a topic 直接给出评价, 紧接着 narrow it down (缩小范围) 又印证"太大"——评价者直接下断语, 就是态度题的答案信号。

**【替换】** much too large a topic ↔ too broad

太大=太宽泛

narrow it down ↔ too broad

需缩小↔现太宽

**【排除】 B) 未提及**

选项说题目 a bit outdated (有点过时), 但教授评的是"太大", 全程没提时间新旧, 属无中生有。

**C) 偷换概念**

选项说 It is challenging. (有挑战)。教授嫌它"太大需缩小", 并非夸它有难度有价值, challenging 把负面评价偷换成中性偏褒, 方向不符。

借用原文: much too large a topic

**D) 与原文相反**

选项说 It is interesting. (有趣) 是正面评价, 但教授给的是负面评价 (太大), 极性正好相反, 是想当然往好处想的人会掉的坑。

借用原文: much too large a topic

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7. A) Biography.

B) Nature.

C) Philosophy.

D) Beauty.

**【题目】 What is the man really more interested in?**

**【翻译】 这位男士真正更感兴趣的是什么?**

A) 传记。 B) 自然。 C) 哲学。 D) 美。

**【答案】 B (细节题) Nature.**

**【定位】** I was hoping it would be possible for me to change topics. I'm really more interested in nature than beauty.

我本来还希望能换个题目。比起美, 我其实更感兴趣的是自然。

**【信号】 more...than 比较句点出取舍。**男生说 I'm really more interested in nature than beauty, 一个 more...than 把两样东西摆上天平、明确偏向 nature——比较句就是"更喜欢哪个"的答案信号。

**【替换】** more interested in nature ↔ **Nature**

原句取 more 后那项

**【排除】 A) 原词陷阱**

选项 Biography 确在录音里出现，但那是教授让他去图书馆借的 get a copy of his biography，是"该读的材料"，不是男生"更感兴趣的东西"，张冠李戴。

借用原文：get a copy of his biography

**C) 原词陷阱**

选项 Philosophy 蹭了录音里 He's the philosopher 的 philosopher 一词，但那是在介绍 Hume 的身份，男生并没说更喜欢哲学，是借音近词设的坑。

借用原文：He's the philosopher who wrote about where our ideas of beauty come from

**D) 与原文相反**

选项 Beauty 是比较句里 than 后面那一项——正是被比下去的一方。录音确实念了 beauty，但男生说的是更喜欢 nature 而非 beauty，取错了天平的另一端。

借用原文：more interested in nature than beauty

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8. A) Improve his cumulative grade.

B) Develop his reading ability.

C) Stick to the topic assigned.

D) List the parameters first.

**【题目】 What does the professor say the man has to do?**

**【翻译】** 教授说这位男士必须做什么？

- A) 提高他的累计成绩。    B) 培养他的阅读能力。    C) 坚持布置的主题。  
D) 先列出参数。

**【答案】 C** (细节题) Stick to the topic assigned.

**【定位】** I'm afraid you have to adhere to the assigned topic.

恐怕你得守着那个被指定的题目（不能换）。

**【信号】 have to 引出硬性要求。** 教授一句 you have to adhere to the assigned topic, have to (必须) 就是"被要求做什么"的答案信号，紧跟其后的动作即答案。

**【替换】** adhere to the assigned topic ↔ Stick to the topic assigned

adhere to=stick to

**【排除】 A) 原词陷阱**

选项 Improve his cumulative grade. 蹭了录音里 This paper is a large part of your cumulative grade, 但那只是解释"为什么要照做"的背景, 不是教授要他做的动作, 把背景目的偷换成任务。

借用原文: This paper is a large part of your cumulative grade

**B) 未提及**

选项 Develop his reading ability. 录音根本没要求他提升阅读能力, 他只是被叫去图书馆借本传记, 属无中生有。

**D) 原词陷阱**

选项 List the parameters first. 蹭了录音里 stick to the parameters of the assignment the parameters, 但原文是"守住作业的各项规定", 不是"先把参数列出来", 把"遵守"偷换成"列出"。

借用原文: remember to stick to the parameters of the assignment

## 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 During the Arctic winter from October to March, the average temperature in the frozen north typically hovers around minus 20 degrees Celsius. But this year, the Arctic is experiencing much higher temperatures.

在10月至3月的北极冬季,冰封北方的平均气温通常在零下20摄氏度左右徘徊。但今年,北极正在经历更高的气温。

2 On February 20, the temperature in Greenland climbed above freezing or zero degrees Celsius and it stayed there for over 24 hours. Then on February 24, the temperature on Greenland's northern tip reached six degrees Celsius. Climate scientists described the phenomenon as "stunning."

2月20日,格陵兰岛的气温攀升至冰点以上,即零摄氏度以上,并持续了超过24小时。随后在2月24日,格陵兰岛北端的气温达到了6摄氏度。气候科学家将这一现象描述为"令人震惊"。

3 Weather conditions that drive this bizarre temperature surge have visited the Arctic before. They typically appear about once in a decade. However, the last such increase in temperature took place two years ago.

导致这种异常升温的天气状况以前曾光顾过北极。它们通常每十年出现一次。然而,上一次这样的气温上升发生在两年前。

4 This is troubling as climbing Arctic temperatures combined with rapid sea-ice loss are creating a new type of climate feedback loop which could accelerate Arctic warming. Indeed, sea-ice cover in the Arctic

is melting faster than expected. Without those masses of cooling sea ice, warm air brought to the Arctic can penetrate further inland than it ever did before. The air can stay warmer longer, too. This drives additional melting.

这令人担忧,因为北极气温攀升与海冰快速消失相结合,正在形成一种新型气候反馈循环,可能会加速北极变暖。事实上,北极海冰覆盖面积的融化速度超出了预期。没有了那些大面积的降温海冰,被带到北极的暖空气能够比以往更深入内陆。这些空气也能保持更长时间的温暖。这进一步加剧了融化。

5 Overall, Earth is warming at a rapid pace—2014 through 2017 rank as the hottest years on record—and the Arctic is warming twice as fast as anywhere else on Earth. This raises unique challenges for Arctic wildlife and indigenous people who depend on Arctic ecosystems to survive.

总体而言,地球正在快速变暖——2014年至2017年是有记录以来最热的年份——而北极的变暖速度是地球上其他任何地方的两倍。这给依赖北极生态系统生存的北极野生动物和原住民带来了独特的挑战。

6 Previously, climate forecasts predicted that Arctic summer ice would disappear entirely by around 2060. But based on what scientists are seeing now, the Arctic may be facing summers without ice within 20 years.

此前,气候预测曾预言北极夏季冰层将在2060年左右完全消失。但根据科学家目前观察到的情况,北极可能在20年内就会面临无冰的夏季。

9. A) The unprecedented high temperature in Greenland.  
B) The collapse of ice on the northern tip of Greenland.  
C) The unusual cold spell in the Arctic area in October.  
D) The rapid change of Arctic temperature within a day.

**【题目】** What did climate scientists describe as "stunning"?

**【翻译】** 气候科学家将什么描述为"令人震惊"?

- A) 格陵兰岛前所未有的高温。 B) 格陵兰岛北端冰层的崩塌。  
C) 10月北极地区异常的寒潮。 D) 北极气温在一天内的快速变化。

**【答案】** A (细节题) The unprecedented high temperature in Greenland.

**【定位】** On February 24, the temperature on Greenland's northern tip reached six degrees Celsius. Climate scientists described the phenomenon as "stunning."

2月24日,格陵兰北端的气温达到了6摄氏度。气候科学家把这一现象称作"令人震惊的"。

**【信号】** **stunning**紧贴现象。答案信号是题干原词 described the phenomenon as "stunning" 的出现位置——它紧跟在 the temperature on Greenland's northern tip reached six degrees Celsius 之后, the phenomenon 指代的正是这句反常高温,所以这句就是答案句。

**【替换】** the temperature on Greenland's northern tip reached six degrees Celsius ↔

**The unprecedented high temperature in Greenland.**

具体数字概括为高温

**【排除】 B) 原词陷阱**

B 的 collapse of ice 借用了全文反复出现的"冰"话题词来诱选, 但原文 stunning 形容的是"高温", 从未说北端的冰"崩塌", 属听到相关词就想选的陷阱。

借用原文: rapid sea-ice loss

**C) 与原文相反**

C 说 unusual cold spell (反常寒潮), 与原文"高温"正好相反; 原文开头虽提到 minus 20 degrees 的常态低温, 但被 stunning 形容的是升温而非降温。

借用原文: the average temperature in the frozen north typically hovers around minus 20 degrees Celsius

**D) 原词陷阱**

D 说"一天之内"温度急剧变化, 原文 it stayed there for over 24 hours 说的是高温"持续"24小时以上, 而非"一天内骤变", 盗用 24 hours 制造误导。

借用原文: it stayed there for over 24 hours

- 
10. A) It has created a totally new climate pattern.  
B) It will pose a serious threat to many species.  
C) It typically appears about once every ten years.  
D) It has puzzled the climate scientists for decades.

**【题目】 What does the passage say about the temperature surge in the Arctic?**

**【翻译】** 文章关于北极气温骤升说了什么?

- A) 它创造了一种全新的气候模式。    B) 它将对许多物种构成严重威胁。  
C) 它通常大约每十年出现一次。    D) 它已经困扰了气候科学家几十年。

**【答案】 C** (细节题) It typically appears about once every ten years.

**【定位】** Weather conditions that drive this bizarre temperature surge have visited the Arctic before. They typically appear about once in a decade.

驱动这种异常升温的天气状况此前也光顾过北极。它们通常大约每十年出现一次。

**【信号】** 题干原词surge加频率词。答案信号是题干同词 temperature surge 直接出现, 紧跟其后的 They typically appear about once in a decade 给出频率, 频率/数字句正是这类细节题的落点。

**【替换】** once in a decade ↔ once every ten years

decade即ten years

**【排除】 A) 原词陷阱**

A 说"创造了全新的气候模式", 借用了原文 a new type of climate feedback loop 里的"new/climate", 但原文说的是"新型反馈循环", 且 A 的 totally new climate pattern 把范围夸成"全新气候模式", 说过头了。

借用原文: a new type of climate feedback loop

**B) 答非所问**

B 说"对许多物种构成严重威胁", 原文 This raises unique challenges for Arctic wildlife 确实提到对野生动物的挑战, 但那是讲"整体变暖"的后果, 不是回答 temperature surge"是什么特点", 把别处的内容安到本题上。

借用原文: This raises unique challenges for Arctic wildlife

**D) 未提及**

D 说"困扰气候科学家数十年", 原文只说科学家称该现象 stunning、并说它"两年前刚发生过", 从未说它"困扰科学家数十年", 属凭空添加。

- 
11. A) Extinction of Arctic wildlife.  
B) Iceless summers in the Arctic.  
C) Emigration of indigenous people.  
D) Better understanding of ecosystems.

**【题目】 What may occur in 20 years according to scientists' recent observations?**

**【翻译】** 根据科学家最近的观测, 20年后可能会发生什么?

- A) 北极野生动物的灭绝。 B) 北极的无冰夏季。 C) 原住民的迁徙。  
D) 对生态系统更好的理解。

**【答案】 B** (细节题) Iceless summers in the Arctic.

**【定位】** But based on what scientists are seeing now, the Arctic may be facing summers without ice within 20 years.

但根据科学家如今所观察到的情况, 北极可能在20年内就要面对没有冰的夏天了。

**【信号】 转折but加时间预测。**答案信号有两层: 一是转折词 But based on what scientists are seeing now, 转折后才是基于"近期观察"的新结论; 二是题干同义时间 within 20 years, 这句正是20年内的预测, 即答案句。

**【替换】** summers without ice ↔ Iceless summers in the Arctic.  
without ice即iceless

**【排除】 A) 过度推断**

A 说"北极野生动物灭绝", 原文 This raises unique challenges for Arctic wildlife 只说"给野生动物带来挑战", 没说"灭绝"extinction, 从"挑战"推到"灭绝"是过度推断。

借用原文: This raises unique challenges for Arctic wildlife

**C) 原词陷阱**

C 说"原住民迁移", 借用原文 indigenous people who depend on Arctic ecosystems to survive 里的"原住民"一词, 但原文只说他们"依赖北极生态系统生存", 从未说他们要"迁移"emigration。

借用原文: indigenous people who depend on Arctic ecosystems to survive

**D) 原词陷阱**

D 说"更好地理解生态系统", 盗用原文 ecosystems 一词, 但原文谈的是变暖带来的威胁与无冰预测, 根本没说会"更好地理解生态系统", 且这与全文消极基调相反。

借用原文: indigenous people who depend on Arctic ecosystems to survive

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

1 A good dose of willpower is often necessary to see any task through, whether it's sticking to a spending plan or finishing a great novel. And if you want to increase that willpower, a new study suggests you just simply have to believe you have it. According to the study, what matters most is what we think about our willpower. If we believe it's a finite resource, we act that way. We feel exhausted and need breaks between demanding mental tasks. However, people who view their willpower as a limitless resource get energized instead.

要完成任何任务, 无论是坚持消费计划还是读完一部伟大的小说, 往往都需要足够的意志力。如果你想增强意志力, 一项新研究表明你只需简单地相信自己拥有它。根据这项研究, 最重要的是我们对自己意志力的看法。如果我们认为它是有限的资源, 我们就会那样行事。我们会感到筋疲力尽, 并且需要在高强度脑力任务之间休息。然而, 那些将意志力视为无限资源的人反而会变得精力充沛。

2 The researchers used a psychological assessment tool to test the validity of the study. They asked 1,100 Americans and 1,600 Europeans to grade different statements such as "After a challenging mental activity, my energy is depleted, and I must rest to get it refueled again." or "I can focus on a mental task for long periods without feeling tired." Although there was little difference between men and women overall, Americans were more likely to admit to needing breaks after completing mentally challenging tasks. European participants, on the other hand, claimed they were able to keep going.

研究人员使用心理评估工具来测试该研究的有效性。他们要求1100名美国人和1600名欧洲人对不同的陈述进行评分, 例如"在完成一项具有挑战性的脑力活动后, 我的精力被消耗殆尽, 我必须休息才能重新补充能量"或"我可以长时间专注于脑力任务而不感到疲倦"。尽管男性和女性之间总体差异不大, 但美国人更倾向于承认在完成脑力挑战性任务后需要休息。另一方面, 欧洲参与者声称他们能够持续进行。

3 Based on the findings, the researchers suggest that the key to boosting your willpower is to believe that you have an abundant supply of it. "Your feelings about your willpower affect the way you behave. But these feelings are changeable," they said. "Changing your beliefs about the nature of your self-

control can have positive effects on character development. This leads to healthier behaviors and perceptions of other people."

基于这些发现,研究人员建议,提升意志力的关键是相信你拥有充足的意志力。他们说:"你對自己意志力的感受会影响你的行为方式。但这些感受是可以改变的。改变你对自我控制本质的信念可以对性格发展产生积极影响。这会带来更健康的行为以及对他人的认知。

12. A) A good start.  
B) A detailed plan.  
C) A strong determination.  
D) A scientific approach.

**【题目】** What is often necessary for carrying through a task?

**【翻译】** 完成一项任务常常需要什么?

A) 一个良好的开端。 B) 一个详细的计划。 C) 坚定的决心。 D) 科学的方法。

**【答案】** C (细节题) A strong determination.

**【定位】** A good dose of willpower is often necessary to see any task through, whether it's sticking to a spending plan or finishing a great novel.

要把任何一件事做到底, 往往都需要相当的意志力, 无论是坚持一份花销计划, 还是写完一部长篇小说。

**【信号】** 开头总起句+原词 **necessary** 重现。录音第一句 A good dose of willpower is often necessary to see any task through 与题干 What is often necessary for carrying through a task? 几乎同形 (necessary、task through 对 carrying through a task), 这是篇章独白典型的『开头点题』, 答案信号就是这句把核心要素 willpower 直接摆出来。

**【替换】** A good dose of willpower ↔ A strong determination.

willpower=determination 近义替换

**【排除】** A) **原词陷阱**

A good start. 借用了录音 A good dose of willpower 里的 good 来勾人, 但录音说的是 a good dose (充足的量), 与 a good start (好的开端) 毫无关系, 属听到 good 就想选的原词陷阱。

借用原文: A good dose of willpower

B) **原词陷阱**

A detailed plan. 的 plan 来自录音举例 sticking to a spending plan, 那只是『做成事』的一个例子, 并非录音点名的必要要素, 把例子里的词当成答案即落入原词陷阱。

借用原文: sticking to a spending plan

D) **未提及**

A scientific approach. 录音从头到尾没说过完成任务需要『科学方法』, 第一段讲的是 willpower, 与 approach 无关, 属无中生有。

13. A) Most people get energized after a sufficient rest.  
B) Most people tend to have a finite source of energy.  
C) It is vital to take breaks between demanding mental tasks.  
D) It is most important to have confidence in one's willpower.

**【题目】 What is the finding of the new study?**

**【翻译】** 这项新研究有什么发现？

- A) 大多数人在充分休息后会恢复精力。 B) 大多数人往往拥有有限的能量来源。  
C) 在高强度脑力任务之间休息至关重要。 D) 对自己的意志力有信心最为重要。

**【答案】 D** (细节题) It is most important to have confidence in one's willpower.

**【定位】** And if you want to increase that willpower, a new study suggests you just simply have to believe you have it. According to the study, what matters most is what we think about our willpower.

如果你想增强意志力，一项新研究表明，你只需相信自己拥有它即可。根据这项研究，最重要的是我们如何看待自己的意志力。

**【信号】 结论标志语 a new study suggests + what matters most.** 录音用 a new study suggests you just simply have to believe you have it 和 what matters most is what we think about our willpower 直接抛出研究结论，suggests、what matters most 都是结论信号词，紧跟其后的就是 finding。

**【替换】** you just simply have to believe you have it ↔

**It is most important to have confidence in one's willpower.**

believe you have it=have confidence in willpower

what matters most is what we think about our willpower ↔

**It is most important to have confidence in one's willpower.**

what matters most=It is most important

**【排除】 A) 原词陷阱**

Most people get energized after a sufficient rest. 盗用录音 get energized 与 break/rest 概念，但录音说『把意志力看成无限的人才会 get energized』，且这并非研究的核心 finding，而是对『信念有限派』的描述，张冠李戴。

借用原文：people who view their willpower as a limitless resource get energized

**B) 偷换概念**

Most people tend to have a finite source of energy. 直接搬录音 If we believe it's a finite resource 里的 finite resource，但录音是说『若你相信它有限，你就会那样表现』，强调的是信念而非『精力客观有限』，更不是研究的最终 finding，属偷换概念。

借用原文：If we believe it's a finite resource, we act that way

**C) 原词陷阱**

It is vital to take breaks between demanding mental tasks. 借录音 need breaks between demanding mental tasks 的原词，但录音只是描述『信念有限的人会觉得需要休息』，并未主张『休息很关键 vital』，研究真正的结论是相信自己，属与原文相反/偷换。

借用原文：need breaks between demanding mental tasks

- 
14. A) They could keep on working longer.  
B) They could do more challenging tasks.  
C) They found it easier to focus on work at hand.  
D) They held more positive attitudes toward life.

**【题目】 What do we learn about European participants as compared with their American counterparts?**

**【翻译】** 与美国参与者相比，我们对欧洲参与者有什么了解？

- A) 他们能够持续工作更长时间。 B) 他们能够完成更具挑战性的任务。  
C) 他们发现更容易专注于手头的工作。 D) 他们对生活持有更积极的态度。

**【答案】 A** (细节题) They could keep on working longer.

**【定位】** Americans were more likely to admit to needing breaks after completing mentally challenging tasks. European participants, on the other hand, claimed they were able to keep going.

美国人更倾向于承认在完成高难度脑力任务后需要休息。而欧洲受试者则声称他们能够坚持下去。

**【信号】 对比信号 on the other hand 之后才是欧洲人。** 录音用 on the other hand 把美国人与欧洲人的表现一分为二，欧洲人的描述在转折后半句 claimed they were able to keep going，对比信号词 on the other hand 是定位答案句的钥匙。

**【替换】** claimed they were able to keep going ↔ **They could keep on working longer.**  
able to keep going=could keep on working longer

**【排除】 B) 原词陷阱**

They could do more challenging tasks. 借录音 mentally challenging tasks 的 challenging, 但录音讲的是欧洲人能『坚持更久』, 从没说他们能做『更难的任务』, 属原词陷阱。

借用原文: mentally challenging tasks

**C) 原词陷阱**

They found it easier to focus on work at hand. 的 focus 来自录音 I can focus on a mental task for long periods, 那是问卷里的陈述句举例, 不是描述欧洲人相比美国人的差异, 属张冠李戴。

借用原文: I can focus on a mental task for long periods without feeling tired

**D) 未提及**

They held more positive attitudes toward life. 录音根本没说欧洲人对『生活』更乐观, positive 一词出现在第三段讲信念的 positive effects, 与欧洲人无关, 属未提及。

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15. A) They are part of their nature.

B) They are subject to change.

C) They are related to culture.

D) They are beyond control.

**【题目】 What do the researchers say concerning people's feelings about willpower?**

**【翻译】** 研究人员对人们关于意志力的感受有何看法?

A) 它们是人们天性的一部分。 B) 它们会发生变化。 C) 它们与文化相关。

D) 它们无法控制。

**【答案】 B** (细节题) They are subject to change.

**【定位】** "Your feelings about your willpower affect the way you behave. But these feelings are changeable," they said.

他们说:『你对意志力的感受会影响你的行为方式。但这些感受是可以改变的。』

**【信号】 转折 But 之后的定性词 changeable。** 录音研究者原话里 But these feelings are changeable 用转折词 But 把重心拉到『可改变』上, changeable 是这句的定性落点, 转折后才是真意, 正是答案信号。

**【替换】** these feelings are changeable ↔ **They are subject to change.**

changeable=subject to change

**【排除】 A) 与原文相反**

They are part of their nature. 借录音 Changing your beliefs about the nature of your self-control 的 nature, 但录音讲的是『可以改变』, 与『天生不可改的本性』正相反, 属与原文相反。

借用原文: But these feelings are changeable

**C) 未提及**

They are related to culture. 录音从未说意志力的感受『与文化有关』, 第二段虽比较了美欧受试者, 但那是地域差异, 研究者并没把感受归因于 culture, 属未提及。

**D) 与原文相反**

They are beyond control. 借录音 the nature of your self-control 的 control, 但研究者说感受 changeable、能带来积极改变, 恰恰是『可控可改』, 与『beyond control 不可控』相反。

借用原文: these feelings are changeable

## 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 Here is my baby niece Sarah. Her mom is a doctor and her dad is a lawyer. By the time Sarah goes to college, the jobs her parents do are going to look dramatically different.

这是我的侄女Sarah。她的妈妈是一名医生,她的爸爸是一名律师。等Sarah上大学的时候,她父母所从事的工作将会看起来截然不同。

2 In 2013, researchers at Oxford University did a study on the future of work. They concluded that almost one in every two jobs has a high risk of being automated by machines. Machine learning is the technology that's responsible for most of this disruption. It's the most powerful branch of artificial intelligence. It allows machines to learn from data and copy some of the things that humans can do. My company, Kaggle, operates on the cutting edge of machine learning. We bring together hundreds of thousands of experts to solve important problems for industry and academia. This gives us a unique perspective on what machines can do, what they can't do and what jobs they might automate or threaten.

2013年,牛津大学的研究人员对未来工作进行了一项研究。他们得出结论,几乎每两个工作中就有一个面临被机器自动化的高风险。机器学习是造成这种颠覆的主要技术。它是人工智能中最强大的分支。它使机器能够从数据中学习并模仿人类能做的一些事情。我的公司Kaggle在机器学习的前沿领域运营。我们召集了数十万专家来解决工业界和学术界的重要问题。这使我们对机器能做什么、不能做什么以及它们可能使哪些工作自动化或受到威胁有独特的见解。

3 Machine learning started making its way into industry in the early '90s. It started with relatively simple tasks. It started with things like assessing credit risk from loan applications, sorting the mail by reading handwritten zip codes. Over the past few years, we have made dramatic breakthroughs. Machine learning is now capable of far, far more complex tasks. In 2012, Kaggle challenged its community to build a program that could grade high-school essays. The winning programs were able to match the grades given by human teachers.

机器学习在90年代初开始进入工业领域。它从相对简单的任务开始。它从评估贷款申请的信用风险、通过识别手写邮政编码分拣邮件等事情开始。在过去几年里,我们取得了巨大的突破。机器学习现在能够完成复杂得多的任务。2012年,Kaggle向其社区发起挑战,要求构建一个能够为高中作文评分的程序。获胜的程序能够与人类教师给出的分数相匹配。

4 Now, given the right data, machines are going to outperform humans at tasks like this. A teacher might read 10,000 essays over a 40-year career. A machine can read millions of essays within minutes. We have no chance of competing against machines on frequent, high-volume tasks.

现在,只要有合适的数据,机器在这类任务上的表现将超过人类。一位教师在40年的职业生涯中可能会阅读1万篇作文。而机器可以在几分钟内阅读数百万篇作文。在频繁的、大批量的任务上,我们没有机会与机器竞争。

5 But there are things we can do that machines cannot. Where machines have made very little progress is in tackling novel situations. Machines can't handle things they haven't seen many times before. The fundamental limitation of machine learning is that it needs to learn from large volumes of past data. But humans don't. We have the ability to connect seemingly different threads to solve problems we've never seen before.

但有些事情我们能做而机器不能。机器在处理新情况方面进展甚微。机器无法处理它们以前没有见过很多次的东西。机器学习的根本局限在于它需要从大量的过去数据中学习。但人类不需要。我们有能力将看似不同的线索联系起来,解决我们从未见过的问题。

16. A) About half of current jobs might be automated.

B) The jobs of doctors and lawyers would be threatened.

C) The job market is becoming somewhat unpredictable.

D) Machine learning would prove disruptive by 2013.

**【题目】** What did the researchers at Oxford University conclude?

**【翻译】** 牛津大学的研究人员得出了什么结论?

- A) 目前约半数工作可能会被自动化。 B) 医生和律师的工作将受到威胁。  
C) 就业市场正变得有些难以预测。 D) 机器学习将在2013年前证明具有颠覆性。

**【答案】** A (细节题) About half of current jobs might be automated.

**【定位】** They concluded that almost one in every two jobs has a high risk of being automated by machines.

他们得出结论: 几乎每两份工作里就有一份面临被机器自动化取代的高风险。

【信号】 **结论动词 concluded 领出落点。** 原文 They concluded that 直接对应题干的 conclude, 这种"下结论"的标志动词后面紧跟的就是答案句; 听到 concluded/found/argued 这类词, 后面那句基本就是考点。

【替换】 almost one in every two jobs ↔ **About half of current jobs**

"二分之一"= about half

has a high risk of being automated by machines ↔ **might be automated**

高风险=might (可能)

【排除】 B) **张冠李戴**

录音开头确实念到 Her mom is a doctor and her dad is a lawyer, 但那是讲小侄女父母的引子, 并非"牛津研究的结论"; 选项把这两个原词搬来冒充结论, 是答非所问。

借用原文: Her mom is a doctor and her dad is a lawyer

C) **未提及**

原文结论是"约一半工作有被自动化的高风险", 是个明确的比例判断, 并没有说就业市场"变得难以预测 (unpredictable) "; 这层意思录音从未表达, 属凭印象推出来的。

D) **偷换概念**

录音里 In 2013, researchers at Oxford University did a study 中的 2013 是"做研究的年份", 选项却说"机器学习到 2013 年将具颠覆性", 把这个年份偷换成了"颠覆发生/达成的时间", 时间含义被改了。

借用原文: In 2013, researchers at Oxford University did a study on the future of work

- 
17. A) They are widely applicable for massive open online courses.  
B) They are now being used by numerous high school teachers.  
C) They could read as many as 10,000 essays in a single minute.  
D) They could grade high-school essays just like human teachers.

【题目】 **What do we learn about Kaggle company's winning programs?**

【翻译】 关于Kaggle公司的获胜程序,我们了解到什么?

- A) 它们广泛适用于大规模开放在线课程。 B) 它们现在正被众多高中教师使用。  
C) 它们能在一分钟内阅读多达10,000篇论文。  
D) 它们能像人类教师一样给高中论文评分。

【答案】 **D** (细节题) They could grade high-school essays just like human teachers.

【定位】 The winning programs were able to match the grades given by human teachers.

那些获胜的程序能够给出与人类老师所打分数相符的成绩。

【信号】 **主体词 winning programs 直接出现。** 原文 The winning programs were able to 与题干主体逐字对上, 主体词出现处就是答案句; 这种"题干主体在原文原样念出"的情况, 紧跟其后的能力描述即落点。

【替换】 match the grades given by human teachers ↔ **grade high-school essays just like human teachers**

"分数相符" = 像老师一样评分

grade high-school essays ↔ **grade high-school essays**

评高中作文 (原任务对象)

【排除】 A) **未提及**

录音谈的是批高中作文, 从未提到 "massive open online courses (慕课)", 更没说这些程序广泛适用于网课; 这是凭 "网课也涉及作文" 的联想脑补出来的。

B) **张冠李戴**

录音确有 human teachers 一词, 但说的是 "程序的分与老师相符", 并非 "许多高中老师在使用这些程序"; 选项把 teachers 从 "被对标的人" 偷换成 "使用者", 张冠李戴。

借用原文: match the grades given by human teachers

C) **原词陷阱**

"一分钟读一万篇" 是把后文 A teacher might read 10,000 essays over a 40-year career 和 A machine can read millions of essays within minutes 的数字拼凑改造而来, 且讲的是 "读得快/多", 而本题问 winning programs 的本事在于 "评得准", 答非所问。

借用原文: A teacher might read 10,000 essays over a 40-year career

- 
18. A) It needs instructions throughout the process.  
B) It does poorly on frequent, high-volume tasks.  
C) It has to rely on huge amounts of previous data.  
D) It is slow when it comes to tracking novel things.

【题目】 **What is the fundamental limitation of machine learning?**

【翻译】 机器学习的根本局限是什么?

- A) 它在整个过程中都需要指令。 B) 它在频繁、大量的任务上表现不佳。  
C) 它必须依赖大量先前数据。 D) 它在追踪新事物时速度缓慢。

【答案】 **C** (细节题) It has to rely on huge amounts of previous data.

【定位】 The fundamental limitation of machine learning is that it needs to learn from large volumes of past data.

机器学习的根本局限在于: 它必须从大量的历史数据中学习。

【信号】 **原词 fundamental limitation + 转折 But 后落点**。本段以 But there are things we can do that machines cannot 转折开场, 随后 The fundamental limitation of machine learning is that 与题干逐字呼应, 这种 "转折后 + 原话点题" 的句子就是答案句。

【替换】 it needs to learn from large volumes of past data ↔

**It has to rely on huge amounts of previous data**

整句几乎逐词同义替换

**【排除】 A) 过度推断**

录音从未说机器学习"全过程都需要人给指令"; 它强调的是"需要从历史数据中学习", 而非"需要指令"。throughout the process 这种绝对化说法是凭印象加上去的。

**B) 与原文相反**

录音说 We have no chance of competing against machines on frequent, high-volume tasks——高频海量任务上人类根本拼不过机器, 即机器在此最强; 选项却说机器在"frequent, high-volume tasks"上"做得差", 把强项说成短板, 正话反说。

借用原文: We have no chance of competing against machines on frequent, high-volume tasks

**D) 偷换概念**

录音确实说 Where machines have made very little progress is in tackling novel situations——机器在应对新情境上进展甚微, 但题问的是"根本局限", 原文给的根本局限是"必须依赖旧数据"; 而且选项说"追踪新事物时'慢' (slow)", 原文说的是"进展很少/处理不了", 并非"慢", 含义被改。

借用原文: Where machines have made very little progress is in tackling novel situations

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

1 We've talked recently about the importance of sustainable energy. We've also talked about the different theories on how that can be done. So far, our discussions have all been theoretical. Now I have a practical question for you all. Can you run a 140,000 kilogram train on just the steam generated by solar power? Well, one engineer, Tim Castleman, believes it's possible.

我们最近讨论了可持续能源的重要性。我们也讨论了关于如何实现这一目标的不同理论。到目前为止, 我们的讨论都是理论性的。现在我有一个实际问题要问大家。你能仅靠太阳能产生的蒸汽来驱动一列14万公斤重的火车吗? 工程师Tim Castleman认为这是可能的。

2 And his home city of Sacramento, California should see the technology's first test. As part of the upgrading of its rail yard, Castleman, who is an inventor and self-proclaimed steam visionary, is campaigning for a new steam train that runs without any fire and could run on an existing 10-kilometre line, drawing tourists and perhaps offering city commuters a green alternative to their cars. Castleman wants to build an array of solar magnifying mirrors at one end of the line to collect and focus heat onto water-filled tubes. This would generate steam that could be used to fill tanks on a small steam train without the use of fire. "Supplying power to trains in this way would offer the shortest distance from well to wheels," he says, "with the least amount of energy lost." According to Harry Valentine, a Canadian engineer who is researching modern steam technology, a special tank measuring 2 by 10 metres could store over 750 kilowatt-hours of energy as high-pressure steam, enough to pull a two-car train for an hour or so.

他的家乡加州Sacramento应该会见证这项技术的首次测试。作为铁路调车场升级改造的一部分, Castleman——一位发明家和自称的蒸汽梦想家——正在倡导建造一种不需要任何火的新型蒸汽火车, 它可以在现有的10公里线路上运行, 吸引游客, 或许还能为城市通勤者提供一种替代汽车的绿色选择。Castleman想在线路一端建造一组太阳能聚光镜阵列, 将热量收集并聚焦到充满水的管道上。这将产生蒸汽, 可以在不使用火的情况下为小型蒸汽火车的储罐注入蒸汽。他说: "以这种方式为火车供电将提供从井到

车轮的最短距离,能量损失最少。"根据研究现代蒸汽技术的加拿大工程师Harry Valentine的说法,一个2米乘10米的特殊储罐可以以高压蒸汽的形式储存超过750千瓦时的能量,足以牵引一列双节车厢的火车运行大约一小时。

3 Energy to drive a steam locomotive can be stored in other materials besides water. For example, a team at Tohoku University in Japan has studied materials that can store large amounts of heat. When heated, these materials turn from a solid into a liquid absorbing energy as they change phase. The liquid is maintained above its melting point until steam is required, at which point the liquid is allowed to turn back into a solid, releasing its stored energy. Another team at Nagoya University in Japan has tested calcium compound as an energy storage material. Heating this chemical compound drives off carbon dioxide gas, leaving calcium oxide. The gas can be stored under pressure in a tank. To recover the energy, the gas is fed back over the calcium oxide. "In theory," says Valentine, "this can create a high enough temperature to generate superheated steam."

驱动蒸汽机车的能量可以储存在水以外的其他材料中。例如,日本东北大学的一个团队研究了可以储存大量热量的材料。这些材料在加热时会从固态变成液态,在相变过程中吸收能量。液体保持在其熔点以上,直到需要蒸汽时,液体被允许重新变回固体,释放其储存的能量。日本名古屋大学的另一个团队测试了钙化合物作为储能材料。加热这种化合物会释放出二氧化碳气体,留下氧化钙。气体可以在储罐中加压储存。为了回收能量,将气体反馈到氧化钙上。Valentine说:"理论上,这可以产生足够高的温度来生成过热蒸汽。"

19. A) The engineering problems with solar power.  
B) The generation of steam with the latest technology.  
C) The importance of exploring new energy sources.  
D) The theoretical aspects of sustainable energy.

**【题目】** What has the speaker previously talked about?

**【翻译】** 说话者之前谈论了什么?

- A) 太阳能发电的工程问题。 B) 用最新技术产生蒸汽。 C) 探索新能源的重要性。  
D) 可持续能源的理论方面。

**【答案】** D (细节题) The theoretical aspects of sustainable energy.

**【定位】** We've talked recently about the importance of sustainable energy. We've also talked about the different theories on how that can be done. So far, our discussions have all been theoretical.  
我们最近谈过可持续能源的重要性。我们也谈过关于如何实现它的各种理论。到目前为止,我们的讨论都还停留在理论层面。

**【信号】** 完成时回顾句 We've talked + 收束句 all been theoretical. We've also talked about the different theories 是完成时回顾,紧接着 our discussions have all been theoretical 一句把之前内容定性为理论,这句收束语就是答案信号——它一句话概括了前情。

**【替换】** the different theories on how that can be done ↔ The theoretical aspects of sustainable energy  
theories 改写为 theoretical aspects  
the importance of sustainable energy ↔ sustainable energy  
话题词 sustainable energy 原样对应

**【排除】 A) 原词陷阱**

The engineering problems with solar power 借了录音里 one engineer 及后文工程内容的影子，但工程实践是说话人即将转入的 practical question，不是 previously（之前）讲的内容，时间点错位。

借用原文：one engineer, Tim Castleman, believes it's possible

**B) 原词陷阱**

The generation of steam with the latest technology 借了录音后面反复出现的 steam 和 technology，但用蒸汽这套技术是说话人转向的 practical question（实践问题），属于现在要讲、不是之前讲过的，答非所问。

借用原文：run a 140,000 kilogram train on just the steam generated by solar power

**C) 偷换概念**

The importance of exploring new energy sources 看似贴主题，但录音回顾的是 the importance of sustainable energy（可持续能源的重要性）和各种理论，并没有讲探索新能源的重要性，exploring new energy sources 是无中生有的拔高。

借用原文：the importance of sustainable energy

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20. A) Drive trains with solar energy.  
B) Upgrade the city's train facilities.  
C) Build a new ten-kilometre railway line.  
D) Cut down the city's energy consumption.

**【题目】 What is Tim Castleman trying to do in Sacramento?**

**【翻译】** Tim Castleman 在 Sacramento 试图做什么？

- A) 用太阳能驱动火车。 B) 升级该市的火车设施。 C) 建造一条新的十公里铁路线。  
D) 削减该市的能源消耗。

**【答案】 A**（细节题） Drive trains with solar energy.

**【定位】** Castleman is campaigning for a new steam train that runs without any fire and could run on an existing 10-kilometre line. Castleman wants to build an array of solar magnifying mirrors at one end of the line to collect and focus heat onto water-filled tubes. This would generate steam that could be used to fill tanks on a small steam train without the use of fire.

卡斯尔曼正在倡导一种不用任何明火、能在现有 10 公里线路上运行的新型蒸汽火车。卡斯尔曼想在线路一端建一组太阳能聚光镜，收集并把热量聚焦到充水的管道上。这会产生蒸汽，用来给一列小型蒸汽火车的水箱充气，而无需用火。

**【信号】 人物意图句 Castleman wants to build... 及整套目标描述。** Castleman wants to build an array of solar magnifying mirrors 是直接的人物意图句（wants to），加上前面 a new steam train that runs without any fire，整段都在说他想用太阳能产蒸汽来跑火车，这就是答案信号。

**【替换】** build an array of solar magnifying mirrors ↔ Drive trains with solar energy

建聚光镜产蒸汽 = 用太阳能驱动火车

steam generated by solar power ↔ solar energy

solar power 改写为 solar energy

**【排除】** B) **原词陷阱**

Upgrade the city's train facilities 借了录音 the upgrading of its rail yard (铁路调车场升级) 这个词，但升级是这件事发生的背景，Castleman 本人的目标是建太阳能蒸汽火车，不是去升级设施，答非所问。

借用原文：As part of the upgrading of its rail yard

C) **与原文相反**

Build a new ten-kilometre railway line 借了原文 ten-kilometre 这个数字，但录音说的是 an existing 10-kilometre line (现有的 10 公里线路)，他要在现有线上跑车，不是新建一条线，与原文相反。

借用原文：could run on an existing 10-kilometre line

D) **过度推断**

Cut down the city's energy consumption 沾了录音 a green alternative (绿色替代方案) 的环保意味，但录音只说这可能给通勤者一个绿色选择，没说他的目标是削减全城能耗，属拔高推断。

借用原文：offering city commuters a green alternative to their cars

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21. A) Build a tank for keeping calcium oxide.

B) Find a new material for storing energy.

C) Recover super-heated steam.

D) Collect carbon dioxide gas.

**【题目】** What has a Japanese research team tried to do?

**【翻译】** 日本研究团队试图做什么？

A) 建造一个用于保存氧化钙的容器。 B) 找到一种储存能量的新材料。

C) 回收过热蒸汽。 D) 收集二氧化碳气体。

**【答案】** B (细节题) Find a new material for storing energy.

**【定位】** Energy to drive a steam locomotive can be stored in other materials besides water. For example, a team at Tohoku University in Japan has studied materials that can store large amounts of heat.

驱动蒸汽机车的能量，除了水之外还可以储存在别的材料里。例如，日本东北大学的一个团队研究了能储存大量热量的材料。

**【信号】 总起句 stored in other materials + 例证 has studied materials。**本段开头 Energy ... can be stored in other materials besides water 是总起句，点明本段主题是寻找别的储能材料；紧接着 a team at Tohoku University in Japan has studied materials that can store large amounts of heat 给出团队的具体做法，这两句合起来就是答案信号。

**【替换】** stored in other materials besides water ↔ **Find a new material for storing energy**  
用水以外的材料储能 = 找新储能材料

**【排除】 A) 原词陷阱**

Build a tank for keeping calcium oxide 借了原文 calcium oxide (氧化钙) 这个词，但录音说罐子里存的是 The gas can be stored under pressure in a tank (气体存在罐中)，剩下的 calcium oxide 是留在原处的固体、不是被存进罐里的，对象张冠李戴。  
借用原文：The gas can be stored under pressure in a tank, leaving calcium oxide

**C) 原词陷阱**

Recover super-heated steam 借了原文末句 generate superheated steam，但那是 Valentine 说的理论上能达到的效果，且是 recover the energy 的过程，不是日本团队尝试做的事本身，答非所问。

借用原文：this can create a high enough temperature to generate superheated steam

**D) 偷换概念**

Collect carbon dioxide gas 借了原文 drives off carbon dioxide gas，二氧化碳确实被存进罐子，但这只是名古屋团队储能流程里的一步手段，题问的是团队尝试做什么——核心是找钙化合物作储能材料，而非单纯收集二氧化碳，以偏概全。

借用原文：Heating this chemical compound drives off carbon dioxide gas

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

1 Today's crisis in care for older people in England has two main causes. First, people are living longer with a lot more complex needs. Second, they rely on a system that has long been marked by a poor relation between national health and social care services.

当今英格兰老年人护理危机有两个主要原因。首先，人们寿命更长，需求也更加复杂。其次，他们依赖的系统长期以来一直以国家医疗服务与社会护理服务之间的不良关系为特征。

2 Current services originate in two key measures. They are the National Health Service and the 1948 National Assistance Act. This required local governments to provide residential accommodation for older people and supervise care homes run by independent organizations. They also provided home and community services, including meals, day centres and home helpers and other subsidized services. The National Health Service was free and wholly publicly provided. It delivered the best health care for all. No such vision guided residential and community care though. The care was substantially provided by voluntary services which worked together with local authorities as they long had, with eligibility based on income.

目前的服务起源于两项关键措施。它们是国家医疗服务体系和1948年国家援助法案。该法案要求地方政府为老年人提供住宿设施，并监督由独立组织运营的护理院。它们还提供家庭和社区服务，包括膳食、日间

中心、家庭帮手以及其他补贴服务。国家医疗服务是免费的,完全由公共部门提供。它为所有人提供最好的医疗保健。然而,没有这样的愿景来指导住宿和社区护理。护理主要由志愿服务提供,这些服务像长期以来一样与地方当局合作,资格基于收入。

3 Today, life expectancy has risen from 66 for a male at best in 1948 to around 80 now. In addition, there is better overall health and improved medical knowledge in care. This means an unprecedented number of people are surviving longer in conditions requiring experts' support. Families provide at least as much care as they ever did. Even so, they can rarely, without subsidized support, address serious personal needs. Care for older people faced persistent criticism as these trends became apparent.

如今,预期寿命已从1948年男性最高66岁上升到现在约80岁。此外,整体健康状况更好,护理方面的医学知识也有所改善。这意味着前所未有的数量的人在需要专家支持的情况下存活更长时间。家庭提供的护理至少与以往一样多。即便如此,没有补贴支持,他们也很少能够满足严重的个人需求。随着这些趋势变得明显,老年人护理面临持续批评。

4 From the early 1960s, local authorities were required to plan health and welfare services. The aim was to enable older people to remain in their own homes for as long as possible. But this increased concern about the lack of coordination between free health and paid-for social care. Through the 1970s, a number of measures sought to improve matters.

从20世纪60年代初开始,地方当局被要求规划医疗和福利服务。目标是使老年人尽可能长时间地留在自己家中。但这增加了人们对免费医疗与付费社会护理之间缺乏协调的担忧。整个70年代,许多措施试图改善状况。

5 However, at a time of financial crisis, funding diminished and little changed. In the 1980s, the government cut spending. Meanwhile, preference for private over public services made management even more difficult. Simultaneously, the number of sick older people grew. Governments emphasized the need to improve services. They did so, though, while doing little to stop the erosion of available aid.

然而,在金融危机时期,资金减少,几乎没有改变。在20世纪80年代,政府削减开支。与此同时,对私人服务而非公共服务的偏好使管理变得更加困难。同时,患病老年人的数量增加。政府强调需要改善服务。不过,他们这样做的同时,几乎没有采取措施阻止可用援助的减少。

6 Services were irregular across authorities. Unless you were prepared to pay, they were increasingly difficult to obtain for any but the most severely disabled.

各地方当局的服务参差不齐。除非你准备付费,否则除了最严重残疾的人之外,其他人越来越难以获得服务。

7 Why has 60 years of criticism produced so little change? Discrimination against older people has a long history. Additionally, those affected by inadequate health and social care are too vulnerable to launch the protests that have addressed other forms of discrimination.

为什么60年的批评产生的变化如此之少?对老年人的歧视有着悠久的历史。此外,受到医疗和社会护理不足影响的人太过脆弱,无法发起已解决其他形式歧视的抗议。

22. A) The lack of supervision by both the national and local governments.  
B) The impact of the current economic crisis at home and abroad.  
C) The poor management of day centres and home help services.  
D) The poor relation between national health and social care services.

**【题目】** What is one cause of the current crisis in care for the elderly in England?

**【翻译】** 英格兰老年人护理当前危机的一个原因是什么？

- A) 国家和地方政府缺乏监管。 B) 国内外当前经济危机的影响。  
C) 日间照料中心和家庭帮助服务的管理不善。  
D) 国家医疗服务与社会护理服务之间的关系不佳。

**【答案】** D (细节题) The poor relation between national health and social care services.

**【定位】** Second, they rely on a system that has long been marked by a poor relation between national health and social care services.

第二，他们依赖于一套长期以来以国家医疗服务与社会照护服务之间衔接不良为特征的体系。

**【信号】** 并列信号 **Second** 引出第二条原因。首段以 two main causes 起头，用 First 与 Second 罗列两条原因；Second 之后这句正是其中一条成因。

**【替换】** a poor relation between national health and social care services ↔

**The poor relation between national health and social care services.**

近乎原句保留的关键表述

**【排除】** A) **原词陷阱**

A 借用录音里反复出现的 local governments 制造熟耳感，但录音说的两条原因是"人活得更久、需求更复杂"与"体系衔接差"，从未把"国家与地方政府监管缺失"列为危机原因。

借用原文：supervise care homes run by independent organizations

B) **原词陷阱**

录音第 5 段确有 a time of financial crisis，但那是讲 1980 年代资金减少的背景，不是当前老年护理危机的两条主因之一；B 把别处的"经济危机"挪来当成因。

借用原文：at a time of financial crisis, funding diminished and little changed

C) **原词陷阱**

C 里的 day centres and home help services 直接取自录音第 2 段 day centres and home helpers，但原文只是在介绍服务种类，没说"这些服务管理不善"是当前危机的原因。

借用原文：meals, day centres and home helpers and other subsidized services

23. A) It was mainly provided by voluntary services.  
B) It mainly caters to the needs of the privileged.  
C) It called for a sufficient number of volunteers.  
D) It has deteriorated over the past sixty years.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about residential and community care?

【翻译】 说话者关于住院护理和社区护理说了什么？

- A) 它主要由志愿服务提供。 B) 它主要满足特权阶层的需求。  
C) 它需要足够数量的志愿者。 D) 在过去六十年里它已经恶化了。

【答案】 A (细节题) It was mainly provided by voluntary services.

【定位】 No such vision guided residential and community care though. The care was substantially provided by voluntary services which worked together with local authorities as they long had, with eligibility based on income.

然而，居家与社区照护却没有这样的理念指引。这种照护主要由志愿服务提供，它们一如既往地与地方当局协作，资格依据收入而定。

【信号】 对象名出现+核心动词 **provided by**。句子点名 residential and community care，紧接着用 substantially provided by voluntary services 说明它的供给来源，正是题目所问。

【替换】 substantially provided by voluntary services ↔ **It was mainly provided by voluntary services.**  
substantially=mainly 的同义替换

【排除】 B) **与原文相反**

录音说 eligibility based on income (按收入定资格)，B 却说服务"特权阶层"(the privileged)，方向相反——按收入往往是照顾低收入者，并非偏向特权者。

借用原文：with eligibility based on income

C) **原词陷阱**

C 里的 volunteers 蹭录音的 voluntary services，但原文只说服务"由"志愿组织提供，没有说"呼吁要足够多志愿者"(called for a sufficient number)，属凭空添加。

借用原文：provided by voluntary services

D) **原词陷阱**

D 的 deteriorated over the past sixty years 蹭了末段 60 years of criticism 里的时间跨度，但那是讲"批评了 60 年"，本题问的是这种照护的供给来源，原文没说它"在 60 年里恶化"。

借用原文：Why has 60 years of criticism produced so little change?

24. A) Their longer lifespans.  
B) Fewer home helpers available.  
C) Their preference for private services.  
D) More of them suffering serious illnesses.

**【题目】** What made management of care for the elderly more difficult in the 1980s?

**【翻译】** 是什么使得20世纪80年代老年人护理的管理变得更加困难?

- A) 他们更长的寿命。 B) 可用的家庭帮助人员更少。 C) 他们对私人服务的偏好。  
D) 他们中更多人患有严重疾病。

**【答案】** C (细节题) Their preference for private services.

**【定位】** In the 1980s, the government cut spending. Meanwhile, preference for private over public services made management even more difficult.

在 1980 年代, 政府削减开支。与此同时, 对私营服务而非公共服务的偏好使管理变得更加困难。

**【信号】** 时间 1980s + made...difficult 直接点题。句中 In the 1980s 锁定年代, made management even more difficult 与题干 made management...more difficult 几乎逐词对应, 紧贴其前的 preference 即致因。

**【替换】** preference for private over public services ↔ Their preference for private services.

压缩式同义改写

**【排除】** A) 答非所问

A 的 longer lifespans 对应录音第 3 段 life expectancy has risen, 那是讲危机的大背景, 不是本题"1980 年代使管理更难"的直接原因。

借用原文: life expectancy has risen from 66 for a male at best in 1948 to around 80 now

B) 答非所问

录音确有 doing little to stop the erosion of available aid 暗示援助在减少, 但本题致因句明确指向"偏好私营服务", B 把别处的"帮手变少"挪来顶替。

借用原文: the erosion of available aid

D) 原词陷阱

D 的 serious illnesses 蹭录音 the number of sick older people grew, 但那句是与致因并列的另一现象(病人增多), 用 Simultaneously 引出, 并非"made management difficult"所修饰的原因。

借用原文: Simultaneously, the number of sick older people grew

25. A) They are unable to pay for health services.  
B) They have long been discriminated against.  
C) They are vulnerable to illnesses and diseases.  
D) They have contributed a great deal to society.

**【题目】** What does the speaker say about older people in England?

**【翻译】** 说话者关于英格兰的老年人说了什么？

- A) 他们无力支付医疗服务费用。 B) 他们长期以来一直受到歧视。  
C) 他们容易患病和疾病。 D) 他们为社会做出了巨大贡献。

**【答案】** B (细节题) They have long been discriminated against.

**【定位】** Discrimination against older people has a long history. Additionally, those affected by inadequate health and social care are too vulnerable to launch the protests that have addressed other forms of discrimination.

对老年人的歧视由来已久。此外，那些受不足的医疗与社会照护影响的人太过脆弱，无法发起像针对其他歧视形式那样的抗议。

**【信号】** 结尾收束句直接定性。末段以设问 Why has 60 years of criticism produced so little change? 收束，随后 Discrimination against older people has a long history. 直接对老人这一群体下定性，是说话人的总结表态。

**【替换】** Discrimination against older people has a long history ↔

**They have long been discriminated against.**

名词化↔主被动转换

**【排除】** A) 原词陷阱

A 的"付不起医疗费"蹭了录音 Unless you were prepared to pay 的 pay，但那是讲服务难获取的条件，原文没说老人"无力支付"，更不是结尾对群体的定性。

借用原文：Unless you were prepared to pay

C) 原词陷阱

C 的 vulnerable to illnesses and diseases 蹭录音末段 too vulnerable to launch the protests 的 vulnerable，但原文 vulnerable 指老人"脆弱到无力发起抗议"，不是"易患病"，被偷换了对象。

借用原文：are too vulnerable to launch the protests

D) 未提及

D 说老人"对社会贡献很大"，全篇围绕照护困境与歧视，从未提到老人对社会的贡献，属无中生有。

## 30 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。

W: I like how the book is clearly written with each chapter brought to life by pieces of fascinating knowledge.

第4段，第1句

本句结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为典型:主句 + how 引导的宾语从句是常见句式,从句内部的被动语态表语结构和 with 复合结构也是高频考点。掌握这类句式后,可迁移到大量类似长难句的分析中,具有较高的代表性和复用价值。

It is one of the most fascinating physics books ever written.

第1题，D

主系表结构是四六级和考研中的常见句式，后置定语也属于基础考点。但本句结构过于简单，缺少真题中常见的从句嵌套、长难句特征，代表性一般，迁移价值中等。

That's much too large a topic.

第4段，第2句

虽然只有主系表三个核心成分，但表语部分展示了 too + 形容词 + a + 名词 的冠词后置现象 (much too large a topic)，这是学习者容易忽略的语序特例，有一定的辨识训练价值

You really need to narrow it down in order to make it more accessible.

第4段，第3句

"主 + 谓 + 不定式宾语 + 目的状语" 是常见句式，在四六级和考研中有一定代表性，但不属于高频复杂结构，典型性处于中等水平。

Otherwise, you will be writing a book.

第4段，第4句

"主语 + 将来进行时谓语 + 宾语" 的结构在真题中属于中等常见度,句首状语的用法也较为典型,但整体句式过于简单,缺乏真题中常见的复杂修饰或从句嵌套,代表性中等。

I suggest you go to the library and get a copy of his biography.

第8段，第2句

suggest 后接宾语从句且从句用虚拟语气(动词原形)是四六级和考研中的高频句式,非常典型;这种结构在表示建议、要求、命令的动词(如 suggest、recommend、insist、demand 等)后都适用,掌握后可大量复用,代表性强。

If you take a look at his biography, you can get a good idea of how his life experiences manifest themselves in his theories of beauty, specifically the way he looked towards nature as the origin of what we find beautiful.

第8段，第5句

全句包含五个分句，结构呈现多层嵌套：主句内嵌一个宾语从句，主句的同位语又带一个定语从句，定语从句内部再嵌一个宾语从句。这种层层咬合的嵌套关系需要学习者反复回读才能理清各从句的归属和修饰对象，尤其是同位语与定语从句的衔接容易混淆。

This is troubling as climbing Arctic temperatures combined with rapid sea-ice loss are creating a new type of climate feedback loop which could accelerate Arctic warming.

第4段，第1句

原因状语从句（as 引导）和限制性定语从句（which 引导）都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。主句简洁、从句嵌套、定语从句修饰名词的模式非常典型。掌握本句的分析方法可以迁移到大量类似长难句，代表性较强。

Indeed, sea-ice cover in the Arctic is melting faster than expected.

第4段，第2句

比较级 + than 的结构在四六级和考研阅读中常见，比较从句的省略也是典型语法现象。主句的现在进行时搭配方式状语属于常规句式，具有一定代表性，但整体句式不算复杂典型。

Overall, Earth is warming at a rapid pace—2014 through 2017 rank as the hottest years on record—and the Arctic is warming twice as fast as anyplace else on Earth.

第5段，第1句

并列句是常见句式，破折号用于补充说明、“and”连接并列分句的用法在考试中较为典型，第三句的倍数比较结构也是常考点，具有一定代表性。

And if you want to increase that willpower, a new study suggests you just simply have to believe you have it.

第1段，第2句

本句结构高度典型："主句 + 条件状语从句 + 双层宾语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。省略 that 的宾语从句、"have to" 表必要性、条件从句修饰主句等都是高频考点，掌握本句结构后可大量迁移到类似句子的分析中。

However, people who view their willpower as a limitless resource get energized instead.

第1段，第6句

本句体现 "主语 + 定语从句" 的典型结构，且定语从句使用关系代词 "who" 引导修饰人，是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。主句的系表结构 "get + 形容词" 和从句的 "view ... as ..." 也是常见表达。整体结构具有较强代表性，掌握后可迁移应用到大量类似句子。

European participants, on the other hand, claimed they were able to keep going.

第2段，第4句

主句加宾语从句的结构在考试阅读中非常常见，尤其是 claim、say、think 等动词后接省略 that 的宾语从句是典型句式。句中插入状语短语 on the other hand 也是书面语中常见的表达方式。

It is vital to take breaks between demanding mental tasks.

第13题，C

"It is + 形容词 + to do" 是四六级和考研阅读写作中极为常见的句式，掌握后可直接应用于大量表达评价或建议的场景，迁移价值很高。

It is most important to have confidence in one's willpower.

第13题，D

形式主语 "It is + 形容词 + to do" 结构是四六级和考研阅读写作中的高频句式，本句展示了这一结构的标准用法，学习后可直接迁移到大量类似句子，典型性很高。

What do we learn about European participants as compared with their American counterparts?

第14题 题干

特殊疑问句加比较状语是四六级和考研阅读理解中的常见句式，尤其在学术文章和研究报告中频繁出现，具有较高的典型性和实用性。

They found it easier to focus on work at hand.

第14题，C

"find it + 形容词 + to do" 是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式，掌握后可迁移到大量类似结构（如 make it possible to、think it necessary to 等），代表性很强。

They are subject to change.

第15题，B

主系表结构在考试中常见，"be subject to" 这一固定搭配也是典型表达，句式简洁且实用性强，适合作为主系表结构的入门或巩固例句。

By the time Sarah goes to college, the jobs her parents do are going to look dramatically different.

第1段，第3句

本句的结构在四六级和考研真题中非常典型：时间状语从句 + 主句（含定语从句修饰主语）是常见句式。"be going to"表将来、时间状语从句用现在时、省略关系代词的定语从句等，都是高频考点。掌握这类句子后，学生可以迁移到大量类似结构的句子中，复用性强。

As part of the upgrading of its rail yard, Castleman, who is an inventor and self-proclaimed steam visionary, is campaigning for a new steam train that runs without any fire and could run on an existing 10-kilometre line, drawing tourists and perhaps offering city commuters a green alternative to their cars.

第2段，第2句

本句成分丰富：主句含主语、谓语、宾语和伴随状语，限制性定语从句内有并列谓语和两个状语，非限制性定语从句是主系表结构。句首状语、插入性定语从句、从句内并列结构、现在分词短语作状语等多种结构集中出现，是很好的成分划分练习材料。

Energy to drive a steam locomotive can be stored in other materials besides water.

第3段，第1句

简单句 + 情态动词 + 被动语态 + 不定式定语的组合，在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，属于中等典型度的句式。掌握后可迁移至类似结构的句子，但不属于最高频的核心句型（如定语从句、状语从句等）。

For example, a team at Tohoku University in Japan has studied materials that can store large amounts of heat.

第3段，第2句

典型的常考句式。主句加限制性定语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，且定语从句修饰宾语也是高频考点。现在完成时的使用符合学术或说明文体的表达习惯。这种结构的掌握可以迁移到大量类似句子，实用性强。

"In theory," says Valentine, "this can create a high enough temperature to generate superheated steam."

第3段，第9句

涵盖了引述句的主谓宾结构、宾语从句的识别、情态动词谓语、定语（形容词短语和不定式短语）等多种成分，且引述句的倒装结构和不定式作定语是值得练习的易错点。

First, people are living longer with a lot more complex needs.

第1段，第2句

简单句结构在考试中常见，现在进行时表趋势的用法也较典型。介词短语作状语修饰动词是常考点。但整体结构过于简单，不如复合句或长难句更具代表性，学习迁移价值中等。

Even so, they can rarely, without subsidized support, address serious personal needs.

第3段，第5句

本句包含主语、谓语、宾语、程度状语、条件状语五种成分，且状语插入在谓语中间，适合练习识别被分隔的谓语结构以及区分不同类型的状语，成分种类适中且有一定练习价值。

The aim was to enable older people to remain in their own homes for as long as possible.

第4段，第2句

"主语 + be + 不定式表语" 是四六级和考研英语阅读中常见的表达目标、目的、计划的句式，且 "enable sb to do sth" 结构在真题中反复出现，学生掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

They did so, though, while doing little to stop the erosion of available aid.

第5段，第6句

"while doing" 引导的时间或对比状语从句是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式，省略主语和be动词的现象也经常出现。不定式作后置定语同样是常考结构。本句结构具有较强的代表性和迁移价值。

Unless you were prepared to pay, they were increasingly difficult to obtain for any but the most severely disabled.

第6段，第2句

"Unless" 引导的条件状语从句是四六级和考研英语阅读中的常见结构，主系表结构配合较长的表语修饰也是典型的书面语句式。这种 "条件从句 + 主句陈述" 的组合在考试真题中频繁出现，掌握后可以迁移到大量类似句子的理解上。

Additionally, those affected by inadequate health and social care are too vulnerable to launch the protests that have addressed other forms of discrimination.

第7段，第3句

本句包含主语（带后置定语的代词）、系动词、表语（含 too...to 不定式结构）、定语从句（关系代词作主语）、宾语等多种成分，覆盖面较广。后置定语、不定式结构、定语从句的识别都是常见易错点，适合作为成分划分的练习材料，训练价值较高。

It called for a sufficient number of volunteers.

第23题，C

简单句的主谓宾结构在四六级和考研英语阅读中常见，但本句过于简单，不涉及真题中常考的从句嵌套、长难句拆分等典型句式，代表性一般。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

## 本卷出现的 305 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。

**steam** B1

n. 蒸汽

本卷11次 · 真题 11 句

**willpower** B2

n. 意志力

本卷8次 · 真题 11 句

**would** A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本卷7次 · 真题 568 句

**learning** A1

n. 学习

本卷7次 · 真题 128 句

**climate** B1

n. 气候

本卷6次 · 真题 160 句

**professor** B1

n. 教授（大学教师的最高职称）

本卷6次 · 真题 112 句

**researcher** B2

n. 研究人员

本卷5次 · 真题 363 句

**material** B1

n. 材料

本卷5次 · 真题 66 句

**solar** B2

adj. 太阳的

本卷5次 · 真题 16 句

**essay** B1

n. 短文

本卷5次 · 真题 15 句

**physicist** B2

n. 物理学家

本卷5次 · 真题 12 句

**data** B1

n. 数据

本卷4次 · 真题 181 句

**community** B1

n. 社区

本卷4次 · 真题 163 句

**local** A2

adj. 当地的

本卷4次 · 真题 143 句

**mental** B1

adj. 精神的

本卷4次·真题 120 句

**measure** B1

v. 测量

本卷4次·真题 100 句

**gas** A2

n. 气体

本卷4次·真题 77 句

**current** B1

adj. 现在的

本卷4次·真题 72 句

**crisis** B2

n. 危机

本卷4次·真题 62 句

**tank** B1

n. 坦克

本卷4次·真题 14 句

**focus** B1

n. 重点

本卷3次·真题 200 句

**power** A2

n. 权力

本卷3次·真题 128 句

**base** A2

n. 基础

本卷3次·真题 126 句

**challenge** B1

n. 挑战

本卷3次·真题 119 句

**amount** A2

n. 数量

本卷3次·真题 84 句

**management** B1

n. 管理

本卷3次·真题 63 句

**complex** B2

adj. 复杂的, 难懂的

本卷3次·真题 61 句

**overall** B1

adj. 总体的

本卷3次·真题 58 句

**theory** B1

n. 理论

本卷3次·真题 55 句

**solve** A2

v. 解决 (问题、困难)

本卷3次·真题 54 句

**beauty** A2

n. 美

本卷3次·真题 53 句

**novel** B1

n. 小说

本卷3次·真题 43 句

**interested** A1

adj. 感兴趣的

本卷3次·真题 41 句

**generate** B2

v. 产生, 引起 (结果、反应等)

本卷3次·真题 39 句

**typically** B1

adv. 通常, 一般

本卷3次·真题 26 句

**challenging** B2

adj. 有挑战性的

本卷3次·真题 22 句

**authority** B2

n. 权力

本卷3次·真题 21 句

**dissertation** C1

n. 学位论文

本卷3次·真题 13 句

**automate** B2

v. 使自动化

本卷3次·真题 11 句

**better** A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本卷2次·真题 205 句

**system** A2

n. 系统

本卷2次·真题 176 句

**accord** C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本卷2次·真题 167 句

**risk** A2

n. 风险

本卷2次·真题 167 句

**positive** B1

adj. 积极的

本卷2次·真题 144 句

**process** B1

n. 过程

本卷2次·真题 126 句

**finding** B2

n. 调查结果

本卷2次·真题 121 句

**decade** B1

n. 十年

本卷2次·真题 120 句

**resource** B1

n. 资源

本卷2次·真题 119 句

**affect** B1

v. 影响

本卷2次·真题 116 句

**expert** B1

n. 专家

本卷2次·真题 114 句

**career** B1

n. 职业

本卷2次·真题 106 句

**scientific** B1

adj. 科学的

本卷2次·真题 103 句

**support** A2

v. 支持

本卷2次·真题 103 句

**least** A2

det. 最少的

本卷2次·真题 98 句

**participant** B2

n. 参与者

本卷2次·真题 91 句

**lack** B1

v. 缺少

本卷2次·真题 89 句

**source** B1

n. 来源

本卷2次·真题 75 句

**available** A2

adj. 可获得的

本卷2次·真题 63 句

**generation** B2

n. 一代人

本卷2次·真题 60 句

**importance** B1

n. 重要性

本卷2次·真题 60 句

**pressure** B1

n. 心理压力

本卷2次·真题 57 句

**unique** B2

adj. 独特的

本卷2次·真题 54 句

**mainly** B1

adv. 主要地

本卷2次·真题 53 句

**rely** B1

v. 依赖;依靠

本卷2次·真题 51 句

**recommend** B1

v. 推荐

本卷2次·真题 47 句

**ecosystem** B2

n. 生态系统

本卷2次·真题 45 句

**carbon** B2

n. 碳 (化学元素)

本卷2次·真题 43 句

**female** A2

adj. 女性的

本卷2次·真题 42 句

**survive** B1

v. 幸存

本卷2次·真题 42 句

**spending** A2

n. 开支

本卷2次·真题 41 句

**centre** A2

n. 中心;中央

本卷2次·真题 33 句

**sustainable** B2

adj. 可持续的

本卷2次·真题 32 句

**cultivate** B2

v. 培养, 发展 (技能、态度、关系等)

本卷2次·真题 31 句

**previously** B1

adv. 以前, 先前 (指过去某个时间)

本卷2次·真题 31 句

**conclude** B2

v. 断定;推断出

本卷2次·真题 30 句

**expose** B2

v. 使暴露

本卷2次·真题 30 句

**reader** A2

n. 读者

本卷2次·真题 30 句

**sufficient** B2

adj. 足够的

本卷2次·真题 30 句

**vulnerable** C1

adj. 易受伤害的

本卷2次·真题 30 句

**preference** B2

n. 偏爱

本卷2次·真题 29 句

**thanks** A1

intj. 谢谢

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

**wildlife** B1

n. 野生动植物

本卷2次·真题 22 句

**elderly** B2

adj. 年老的

本卷2次·真题 20 句

**threaten** B1

v. 威胁;恐吓

本卷2次·真题 20 句

**lawyer** B1

n. 律师

本卷2次·真题 18 句

**frequent** B1

adj. 频繁的

本卷2次·真题 16 句

**guide** A2

n. 指南;手册

本卷2次·真题 16 句

**tip** A2

n. 小费

本卷2次·真题 16 句

**criticism** B2

n. 批评

本卷2次·真题 15 句

**discrimination** C1

n. 歧视

本卷2次·真题 15 句

**fundamental** B2

adj. 基本的

本卷2次·真题 15 句

**unprecedented** C1

adj. 史无前例的

本卷2次·真题 15 句

**limitation** B2

n. 限制

本卷2次·真题 14 句

**compound**

B2

n. 化合物

本卷2次·真题 12 句

**surge**

B2

n. 激增

本卷2次·真题 12 句

**demanding**

B2

adj. 要求高的

本卷2次·真题 11 句

**indigenous**

C1

adj. 本地的

本卷2次·真题 11 句

**myth**

B2

n. 神话

本卷2次·真题 9 句

**stunning**

B2

adj. 极美的

本卷2次·真题 9 句

**assignment**

B1

n. (学校的) 作业、任务

本卷2次·真题 8 句

**dioxide**

B2

n. 二氧化物

本卷2次·真题 8 句

**theoretical**

B2

adj. 理论上的

本卷2次·真题 8 句

**author**

A2

n. 作者

本卷1次·真题 264 句

**benefit**

B1

n. 好处

本卷1次·真题 244 句

**likely**

A2

adj. 很可能的

本卷1次·真题 228 句

**effect**

A2

n. 影响

本卷1次·真题 191 句

**impact**

B2

n. 影响

本卷1次·真题 185 句

**actually**

A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本卷1次·真题 182 句

**behavior**

B1

n. 行为

本卷1次·真题 171 句

**tend** B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本卷1次·真题 170 句

**economic** B2

adj. 经济的

本卷1次·真题 167 句

**online** A2

adj. 在线的

本卷1次·真题 139 句

**species** B2

n. 物种

本卷1次·真题 136 句

**view** A2

n. 观点, 看法

本卷1次·真题 134 句

**million** A2

num. 一百万

本卷1次·真题 126 句

**simply** B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本卷1次·真题 119 句

**average** A2

adj. 平均的

本卷1次·真题 112 句

**claim** B1

v. 声称

本卷1次·真题 111 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

**concern** B1

v. 涉及

本卷1次·真题 88 句

**belief** B1

n. 相信

本卷1次·真题 85 句

**type** A2

n. 类型

本卷1次·真题 84 句

**understanding** B1

n. 理解, 领悟

本卷1次·真题 84 句

**professional** B1

adj. 专业的

本卷1次·真题 82 句

**contribute** B1

v. 捐献

本卷1次·真题 79 句

**financial** B2

adj. 财政的

本卷1次·真题 79 句

**further** B1

adv. 更远地

本卷1次·真题 79 句

**increasingly** B2

adv. 越来越;日益;不断增加地

本卷1次·真题 78 句

**exist** A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本卷1次·真题 77 句

**recently** A2

adv. 最近

本卷1次·真题 76 句

**organization** B1

n. 组织

本卷1次·真题 73 句

**seek** B1

v. 寻找

本卷1次·真题 70 句

**enable** B1

v. 使能够

本卷1次·真题 68 句

**intelligence** B2

n. 智力

本卷1次·真题 64 句

**maintain** B1

v. 维持

本卷1次·真题 64 句

**trend** B1

n. 趋势

本卷1次·真题 63 句

**various** B1

adj. 各种各样的

本卷1次·真题 63 句

**occur** B1

v. 发生, 出现

本卷1次·真题 62 句

**concept** B2

n. 概念

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

**aim**

B1

v. 瞄准

本卷1次·真题 57 句

**campaign**

B2

n. 运动

本卷1次·真题 57 句

**consumption**

B2

n. 消费

本卷1次·真题 56 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

**boost**

B2

v. 提高

本卷1次·真题 55 句

**credit**

B1

n. 赊购, 赊账

本卷1次·真题 54 句

**principle**

B2

n. 原则, 准则

本卷1次·真题 54 句

**contain**

B1

v. 包含, 含有

本卷1次·真题 52 句

**explore**

B1

v. 探索

本卷1次·真题 52 句

**operate**

B1

v. 运转

本卷1次·真题 52 句

**threat**

B1

n. 威胁

本卷1次·真题 51 句

**aspect**

B2

n. 方面

本卷1次·真题 50 句

**code**

B1

n. 代码

本卷1次·真题 50 句

**powerful**

B1

adj. 强大的

本卷1次·真题 50 句

**track**

A2

n. 小路

本卷1次·真题 48 句

**chemical** B1

adj. 化学的

本卷1次·真题 46 句

**detail** B1

n. 细节

本卷1次·真题 46 句

**pattern** B1

n. 模式

本卷1次·真题 46 句

**demonstrate** B2

v. 证明

本卷1次·真题 45 句

**mass** B1

n. 大量

本卷1次·真题 44 句

**previous** B1

adj. 先前的

本卷1次·真题 44 句

**certainly** A2

adv. 当然

本卷1次·真题 43 句

**reading** A1

n. 阅读

本卷1次·真题 43 句

**practical** B1

adj. 实际的

本卷1次·真题 42 句

**addition** A2

n. 增加

本卷1次·真题 41 句

**alternative** B2

n. 可供选择的事物

本卷1次·真题 41 句

**extinction** B2

n. 灭绝

本卷1次·真题 41 句

**responsible** B1

adj. 负责的

本卷1次·真题 40 句

**psychological** B2

adj. 心理的

本卷1次·真题 39 句

**related** B1

adj. 相关的

本卷1次·真题 39 句

**ideal** B2

adj. 理想的

本卷1次·真题 38 句

**perspective**

B2

n. 观点

本卷1次·真题 38 句

**release**

B1

v. 释放

本卷1次·真题 38 句

**deliver**

B1

v. 递送, 运送 (货物、信件等)

本卷1次·真题 37 句

**indeed**

B1

adv. 确实, 的确 (强调肯定)

本卷1次·真题 37 句

**loan**

B1

n. 贷款

本卷1次·真题 37 句

**relatively**

B2

adv. 相对地

本卷1次·真题 37 句

**compete**

B1

v. 竞争

本卷1次·真题 36 句

**recover**

B1

v. 恢复健康

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

**classical**

B2

adj. 古典的

本卷1次·真题 33 句

**combine**

B1

v. (使) 结合、组合

本卷1次·真题 33 句

**otherwise**

B2

adv. 否则, 不然

本卷1次·真题 33 句

**clearly**

A2

adv. 清楚地, 明白地

本卷1次·真题 32 句

**funding**

B2

n. 资金

本卷1次·真题 32 句

**handle**

A2

v. 处理

本卷1次·真题 32 句

**historical** B2

adj. 历史的

本卷1次·真题 32 句

**humanity** B2

n. 人类 (总称)

本卷1次·真题 32 句

**aid** B1

n. 帮助

本卷1次·真题 31 句

**massive** B2

adj. 巨大的, 大量的

本卷1次·真题 31 句

**assess** B2

v. 评估

本卷1次·真题 30 句

**character** B1

n. 性格

本卷1次·真题 30 句

**rarely** B1

adv. 很少, 难得, 不常

本卷1次·真题 30 句

**statement** B1

n. 声明

本卷1次·真题 30 句

**broad** B1

adj. 宽阔的

本卷1次·真题 29 句

**entirely** B1

adv. 完全地

本卷1次·真题 29 句

**meanwhile** B1

adv. 与此同时

本卷1次·真题 29 句

**obtain** B2

v. 获得

本卷1次·真题 29 句

**vital** B2

adj. 极其重要的, 必不可少的

本卷1次·真题 29 句

**widely** B1

adv. 广泛地

本卷1次·真题 29 句

**confidence** B1

n. 信心

本卷1次·真题 28 句

**increased** A2

v. 增加了

本卷1次·真题 28 句

**phenomenon**

B2

n. 现象

本卷1次·真题 28 句

**truly**

B1

adv. 真正地

本卷1次·真题 28 句

**vision**

B2

n. 视力

本卷1次·真题 28 句

**cannot**

A1

aux. 不能

本卷1次·真题 27 句

**facility**

B2

n. 设施

本卷1次·真题 27 句

**interactive**

B2

adj. 交互式的

本卷1次·真题 27 句

**application**

B1

n. 申请

本卷1次·真题 26 句

**distance**

A2

n. 距离

本卷1次·真题 26 句

**accelerate**

B2

v. 加速

本卷1次·真题 25 句

**accessible**

B2

adj. 可到达的

本卷1次·真题 25 句

**behave**

B1

v. 表现, 举止

本卷1次·真题 25 句

**feedback**

B1

n. 反馈

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

**additional**

B1

adj. 额外的

本卷1次·真题 24 句

**observation**

B2

n. 观察

本卷1次·真题 24 句

**unable**

A2

adj. 不能的

本卷1次·真题 24 句

**warming** B1

n. 变暖;加温

本卷1次·真题 24 句

**disappear** A2

v. 消失;不见

本卷1次·真题 23 句

**pace** B1

n. 速度

本卷1次·真题 23 句

**prepared** A2

adj. 准备好的

本卷1次·真题 23 句

**welfare** B2

n. 福利

本卷1次·真题 23 句

**admit** B1

v. 承认 (事实、错误等)

本卷1次·真题 22 句

**pose** B2

v. 摆姿势 (供拍照或绘画)

本卷1次·真题 22 句

**capable** B1

adj. 有能力的

本卷1次·真题 21 句

**contribution** B2

n. 贡献

本卷1次·真题 21 句

**diminish** C1

v. 减少

本卷1次·真题 21 句

**emphasize** B2

v. 强调

本卷1次·真题 21 句

**volume** B1

n. 音量

本卷1次·真题 21 句

**concerning** B2

prep. 关于

本卷1次·真题 20 句

**convince** B1

v. 说服, 使相信

本卷1次·真题 19 句

**host** B1

n. 主人

本卷1次·真题 19 句

**narrow** B1

adj. 狭窄的

本卷1次·真题 19 句

**rank** B2

n. 等级

本卷1次·真题 19 句

**remind** A2

v. 提醒

本卷1次·真题 19 句

**confront** B2

v. 面对, 面临 (困难、危险等)

本卷1次·真题 18 句

**engineering** B1

n. 工程学

本卷1次·真题 18 句

**flow** B1

v. 流动

本卷1次·真题 18 句

**mom** A1

n. 妈妈

本卷1次·真题 18 句

**specifically** B2

adv. 明确地

本卷1次·真题 18 句

**tackle** B2

v. 处理

本卷1次·真题 18 句

**counterpart** C1

n. 对应的人或物

本卷1次·真题 17 句

**dominate** B2

v. 控制

本卷1次·真题 17 句

**unusual** B1

adj. 不寻常的

本卷1次·真题 17 句

**assistance** B1

n. 帮助

本卷1次·真题 16 句

**deteriorate** C1

v. 恶化, 变坏

本卷1次·真题 16 句

**dramatically** B2

adv. 显著地

本卷1次·真题 16 句

**phase** B2

n. 阶段

本卷1次·真题 16 句

**absorb** B2

v. 吸收 (液体、气体等)

本卷1次·真题 15 句

**alike** B1

adj. 相似的

本卷1次·真题 15 句

**engagement** B2

n. 约定

本卷1次·真题 15 句

**evolution** B2

n. 进化

本卷1次·真题 15 句

**perception** C1

n. 看法

本卷1次·真题 15 句

**totally** B1

adv. 完全地

本卷1次·真题 15 句

**assessment** B2

n. 评估

本卷1次·真题 14 句

**discourse** C1

n. 话语;论述

本卷1次·真题 14 句

**dislike** A2

v. 不喜欢

本卷1次·真题 14 句

**dramatic** B2

adj. 巨大的

本卷1次·真题 14 句

**origin** B2

n. 起源

本卷1次·真题 14 句

**philosopher** B2

n. 哲学家

本卷1次·真题 14 句

**seemingly** B2

adv. 看似, 似乎 (表面上看起来是这样, 但...

本卷1次·真题 14 句

**upgrade** B2

v. 升级

本卷1次·真题 14 句

**bizarre** C1

adj. 古怪的

本卷1次·真题 13 句

**branch** A2

n. 树枝

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

**improved** A2

adj. 改进的

本卷1次·真题 13 句

**oh** A1

intj. 哦（表示惊讶、理解或反应）

本卷1次·真题 13 句

**yeah** A1

intj. 是的

本卷1次·真题 13 句

**abundant** B2

adj. 大量的

本卷1次·真题 12 句

**array** B2

n. 数组

本卷1次·真题 12 句

**breakthrough** B2

n. 重大进展

本卷1次·真题 12 句

**collapse** B2

v. 倒塌，坍塌

本卷1次·真题 12 句

**cutting** B1

adj. 尖刻的

本卷1次·真题 12 句

**somewhat** B2

adv. 有点

本卷1次·真题 12 句

**abstract** B2

adj. 抽象的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

**adhere** C1

v. 遵守，坚持（规则、信念等）

本卷1次·真题 11 句

**curious** B1

adj. 好奇的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

**forecast** B2

v. 预测，预报（未来的事情或趋势）

本卷1次·真题 11 句

**originate** C1

v. 起源于

本卷1次·真题 11 句

**outdated** B2

adj. 过时的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

**privileged** C1

adj. 有特权的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

**proceed** B2

v. 继续进行

本卷1次·真题 11 句

**storage** B1

n. 存储

本卷1次·真题 11 句

**victim** B1

n. 受害者

本卷1次·真题 11 句

**expectancy** C1

n. 预期寿命

本卷1次·真题 10 句

**mentally** B2

adv. 精神上

本卷1次·真题 10 句

**outperform** C1

v. 表现优于, 胜过

本卷1次·真题 10 句

**persistent** B2

adj. 坚持不懈的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

**simultaneously** B2

adv. 同时地

本卷1次·真题 10 句

**commuter** B2

n. 通勤者

本卷1次·真题 9 句

**erosion** B2

n. 侵蚀, 腐蚀 (土壤、岩石等被自然力量逐...

本卷1次·真题 9 句

**exhausted** B1

adj. 精疲力竭的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

**fascinating** B2

adj. 迷人的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

**poorly** B1

adv. 糟糕地

本卷1次·真题 9 句

**unpredictable** B2

adj. 无法预测的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

**anytime** A2

adv. 在任何时候

本卷1次·真题 8 句

**competent** B2

adj. 有能力的

本卷1次·真题 8 句

**inventor**

B1

n. 发明家

本卷1次·真题8句

**protest**

B2

v. 抗议;反对

本卷1次·真题8句

**traditionally**

B2

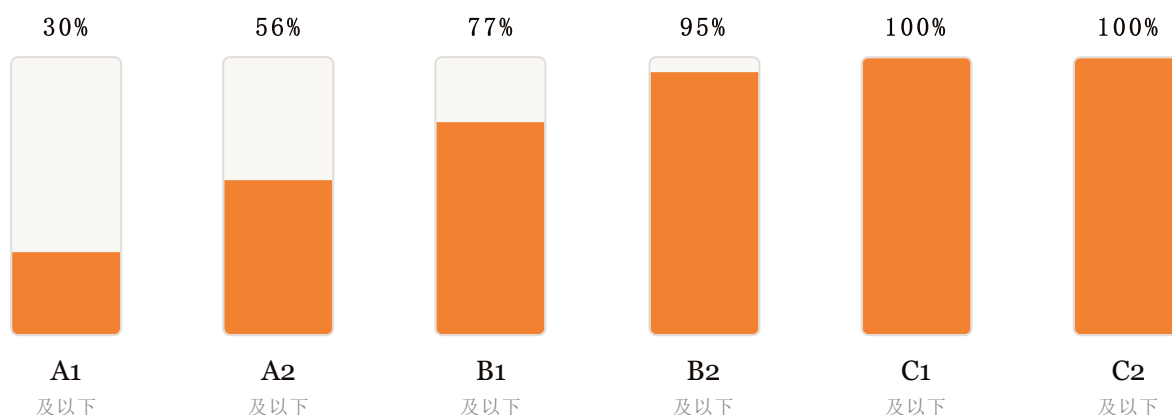
adv. 传统上;按照传统

本卷1次·真题8句

VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

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