

2018年12月·第2套 英语六级听力真题原文与答案解析

PAPER & KEY • 听力题和解析

听力题和解析

本卷全部 25 题的标准答案与完整录音文字稿由懒笔记基于2018年12月·第2套 英语六级听力原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面层级：Part/Section 标题与各节 Directions 照原卷排印——真实听力考卷只印选项，题干由录音念出。其下按录音篇目逐篇排印：每篇先给完整录音文字稿（逐段中译），再逐题给出卷面题目与该题解析（题目、翻译、答案、定位、信号、替换与排除）。

真题卷第2套(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: Do you mind taking my photo with the statue over there? I think it will make a great shot.

M: 你介意帮我和那边的雕像拍张照吗？我觉得会很不错。

2 W: Sure, no worries. You're always taking photos. What do you do with all the photos you take?

W: 当然，没问题。你总是在拍照。你拍的这些照片都用来干什么？

3 M: Well, don't laugh. My dream is to become an online celebrity of sorts.

M: 嗯，别笑我。我的梦想是成为某种网络红人。

4 W: You are not serious, are you?

W: 你不是认真的吧？

5 M: I am, completely. I just got the idea a few months ago after posting some holiday photos on my social media accounts. A lot of people liked my photos and started asking me for travel tips. So I figured I'd give it a go. I post a lot on social media anyway. So I've got nothing to lose.

M: 我是认真的，完全认真。几个月前我在社交媒体账号上发了一些度假照片后就有了这个想法。很多人喜欢我的照片，开始向我询问旅行建议。所以我想不妨试试看。反正我本来就经常在社交媒体上发东西，

所以我也没什么损失。

6 W: I guess that's true. So what do you have to do to become Internet famous?

W: 我想也是。那你要怎么做才能在网上出名呢?

7 M: Surprisingly a lot more than I did as a hobby. Recently, I've been spending a lot more time editing photos, posting online and clearing storage on my phone. It's always full now.

M: 出乎意料的是, 比我作为爱好做的要多得多。最近, 我花了更多时间编辑照片、在网上发帖, 还有清理手机存储空间。现在总是满的。

8 W: That doesn't sound like too much work.

W: 听起来工作量不算太大。

9 M: Well, there's more to it. I spent all last weekend researching what topics are popular, what words to use in captions and similar accounts to follow. It really was a lot to take in. And I was up well past midnight. I'd say it's paying off though. I increased the number of people following my accounts by 15% already.

M: 嗯, 还有更多呢。上周末我花了整个周末研究什么话题受欢迎、标题该用什么词、还有该关注哪些类似的账号。真的有很多要消化的东西。而且我熬到半夜过后才睡。不过我觉得是有回报的。我账号的关注人数已经增加了15%。

10 W: That is impressive. I guess I never thought much about all the effort behind the scenes. Now that I think about it, there's always something wrong with my photos as it is—half smiles, closed eyes, messy hair. I hope you have better luck than I do. Then again, I think the only person interested in my photos is my mom.

W: 那确实很厉害。我想我从来没怎么想过幕后的所有努力。现在想想, 我的照片总是有问题——半笑、闭眼、头发乱糟糟的。希望你比我运气好。不过话说回来, 我觉得唯一对我照片感兴趣的人只有我妈。

1. A) Stop worrying about him.

B) Keep away from the statue.

C) Take a picture of him.

D) Put on a smile for the photo.

【题目】 What does the man ask the woman to do?

【翻译】 男士请女士做什么?

A) 别为他担心。 B) 远离雕像。 C) 给他拍张照片。 D) 拍照时面带微笑。

【答案】 C (细节题) Take a picture of him.

【定位】 M: Do you mind taking my photo with the statue over there? I think it will make a great shot.

男: 你介意帮我跟那边的雕像拍张照吗? 我觉得会拍出很棒的一张。

【信号】 礼貌请求句 Do you mind. 答案信号是请求句式 Do you mind taking my photo——Do you mind doing 是典型的「麻烦你做某事」, 男方开口要对方做的动作就藏在 mind 后面的 taking my photo 里。

【替换】 taking my photo ↔ Take a picture of him

同义替换 photo=picture

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

女方回答里有 no worries (没问题)，选项 Stop worrying about him. 盗用了 worry 这个词，但「别担心他」根本不是男方提出的请求，属听到原词就想选的陷阱。

借用原文：no worries

B) 原词陷阱

录音确实提到 with the statue over there，选项 Keep away from the statue. 借了 statue 这个词，但男方是想「和雕像合影」，绝非「远离雕像」，方向恰好相反。

借用原文：with the statue over there

D) 未提及

Put on a smile for the photo. 是「拍照要笑一笑」的常识联想，但录音里男方只请求拍照、从未要求对方微笑，属凭生活经验脑补、原文未提及。

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2. A) Gaining great fame on the Internet.
B) Publishing a collection of his photos.
C) Collecting the best photos in the world.
D) Becoming a professional photographer.

【题目】 What does the man dream of?

【翻译】 男士梦想做什么？

- A) 在互联网上获得巨大名气。 B) 出版自己的摄影作品集。 C) 收集世界上最好的照片。
D) 成为一名职业摄影师。

【答案】 A (细节题) Gaining great fame on the Internet.

【定位】 M: Well, don't laugh. My dream is to become an online celebrity of sorts.

男：嗯，别笑啊。我的梦想是成为某种意义上的网络名人。

【信号】 表愿望句 My dream is. 答案信号是直接的表愿望句 My dream is to become an online celebrity——My dream is 后面紧跟的就是梦想本体，是最显眼的落点信号。

【替换】 an online celebrity ↔ Gaining great fame on the Internet

概念改写 celebrity=fame

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

录音反复提到 photos, 选项 Publishing a collection of his photos. 借了 photos 并升级成「出一本影集」, 但男方从没说要出版, 属把原词嫁接到未提及的目标上。

借用原文: posting some holiday photos

C) 原词陷阱

Collecting the best photos in the world. 同样借 photos 一词, 编成「收集全世界最好的照片」, 录音里男方是想自己出名、不是收藏照片, 方向被偷换。

借用原文: posting some holiday photos

D) 过度推断

Becoming a professional photographer. 是「爱拍照→当职业摄影师」的顺理成章联想, 但男方明确说梦想是当网络名人、不是职业摄影师, 属过度推断。

借用原文: My dream is to become an online celebrity of sorts

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3. A) Surfing various websites and collecting photos.
B) Editing his pictures and posting them online.
C) Following similar accounts to compare notes.
D) Studying the pictures in popular social media.

【题目】 What has the man been busy doing recently?

【翻译】 男士最近一直忙着做什么?

- A) 浏览各种网站并收集照片。 B) 编辑自己的照片并发布到网上。
C) 关注类似账号以交流心得。 D) 研究热门社交媒体上的照片。

【答案】 B (细节题) Editing his pictures and posting them online.

【定位】 M: Surprisingly a lot more than I did as a hobby. Recently, I've been spending a lot more time editing photos, posting online and clearing storage on my phone.

男: 出乎意料地比当业余爱好时多得多。最近我花了多得多的时间修图、发到网上、清理手机存储空间。

【信号】 时间状语 Recently 引出近期动作。 答案信号是时间词 Recently, I've been spending a lot more time editing photos, posting online——Recently 加现在完成进行时, 正面回应「最近在忙什么」, 其后列举的动作就是答案。

【替换】 editing photos ↔ **Editing his pictures**

近义 photos=pictures

posting online ↔ **posting them online**

几乎原句对应

【排除】 A) 答非所问

Surfing various websites and collecting photos. 里 collecting photos 像在呼应拍照话题，但「最近」男方做的是修图+发帖，不是浏览网站收集照片；这是把别处或想象的动作安到「最近」上。

借用原文：Recently, I've been spending a lot more time editing photos, posting online

C) 原词陷阱

录音第9段确有 similar accounts to follow，选项 Following similar accounts to compare notes. 盗了 similar accounts，但那是男方上周末研究热门话题时做的事、且并无 compare notes 之意，与「最近在忙」的修图发帖不是同一动作。

借用原文：similar accounts to follow

D) 偷换概念

录音第9段提到 researching what topics are popular，选项 Studying the pictures in popular social media. 借了 popular 与 social media，但男方研究的是「热门话题」而非「研究社媒上的图片」，动作对象被偷换。

借用原文：researching what topics are popular

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4. A) They are far from satisfactory.
B) They are mostly taken by her mom.
C) They make an impressive album.
D) They record her fond memories.

【题目】 What does the woman say about her photos?

【翻译】 女士如何评价自己的照片？

- A) 它们远不令人满意。 B) 它们大多由她妈妈拍摄。
C) 它们构成了一本令人印象深刻的相册。 D) 它们记录了她美好的回忆。

【答案】 A (态度观点题) They are far from satisfactory.

【定位】 W: Now that I think about it, there's always something wrong with my photos as it is—half smiles, closed eyes, messy hair.

女：这么一想，我的照片总是有点毛病——笑得不自然、闭着眼、头发乱糟糟。

【信号】 含蓄否定 something wrong. 答案信号是负面评价词 there's always something wrong with my photos——something wrong 直接给出「总有毛病」的差评，后面 half smiles、closed eyes、messy hair 是具体吐槽，态度是明确的不满意。

【替换】 there's always something wrong with my photos ↔ **They are far from satisfactory**
差评互译 wrong=far from satisfactory

【排除】 B) 张冠李戴

录音末尾确有 the only person interested in my photos is my mom, 选项 They are mostly taken by her mom. 盗用 mom 一词, 但原文是「只有妈妈对我的照片感兴趣」, 并非「照片大多是妈妈拍的」, 把「感兴趣」偷换成「拍摄者」。

借用原文: the only person interested in my photos is my mom

C) 与原文相反

They make an impressive album. 是正面评价, 而女方明说照片总有毛病, 态度恰好相反; impressive 一词录音里出现过, 但那是女方夸男方努力 That is impressive, 与她自己的照片无关。

借用原文: That is impressive

D) 未提及

They record her fond memories. (记录美好回忆) 是对照片的常见正面联想, 但女方通篇在吐槽照片毛病, 从未说它们承载美好回忆, 属凭印象脑补、原文未提及。

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

1 M: Good evening and welcome to Physics Today. Here we interview some of the greatest minds in physics as they help us to understand some of the most complicated theories. Today, I'm very pleased to welcome Dr. Melissa Phillips, professor of theoretical physics. She's here to tell us a little about what it is she studies. Dr. Phillips, you seem to study everything.

M: 晚上好, 欢迎收看《今日物理》。在这里我们采访一些物理学界最伟大的头脑, 他们帮助我们理解一些最复杂的理论。今天, 我非常高兴地欢迎理论物理学教授 Melissa Phillips 博士。她来给我们讲讲她研究的内容。Phillips 博士, 您似乎研究所有东西。

2 W: I guess that would be fair to say I spend most of my time studying the Big Bang theory and where our universe came from.

W: 我想这么说是公平的, 我大部分时间都在研究大爆炸理论以及我们的宇宙从何而来。

3 M: Can you tell us a little about that?

M: 您能给我们讲讲这方面的内容吗?

4 W: Well, I'm very interested in why the universe exists at all. That may sound odd, but the fact is at the moment of the Big Bang, both matter and anti-matter were created for a short time, and I mean just a fraction of a second. The whole universe was a super-hot soup of radiation filled with these particles. So What's baffled scientists for so long is "why is there a universe at all?"

W: 嗯, 我对宇宙为什么存在非常感兴趣。这听起来可能有点奇怪, 但事实是在大爆炸的那一刻, 物质和反物质在很短的时间内被创造出来, 我是说只是一秒钟的一小部分。整个宇宙是一个超高温的辐射汤, 充满了这些粒子。所以长期以来困扰科学家的是"为什么宇宙会存在?"

5 M: That's because matter and anti-matter are basically opposites of each other. They are exactly alike, except that they have opposite electrical charges. So when they collide, they destroy each other?

M: 那是因为物质和反物质基本上是彼此相反的。它们完全一样, 只是电荷相反。所以当它们碰撞时, 它们会互相毁灭?

6 W: Exactly. So during the first few moments of the Big Bang, the universe was extremely hot and very small. Matter and the now more exotic anti-matter would have had little space to avoid each other. This means that they should have totally wiped each other out, leaving the universe completely barren.

W: 完全正确。所以在爆炸的最初几个瞬间,宇宙极其炽热而且非常小。物质和现在更奇特的反物质几乎没有空间来避开彼此。这意味着它们本应该完全互相抵消,让宇宙完全荒芜。

7 M: But a recent study seems to point to the fact that when matter and anti-matter were first created, there were slightly more particles of matter, which allowed the universe we all live in to form?

M: 但最近的一项研究似乎指出,当物质和反物质最初被创造时,物质粒子略多一些,这使得我们所生活的宇宙得以形成?

8 W: Exactly. Because there was slightly more matter, the collisions quickly depleted all the anti-matter and left just enough matter to create stars, planets, and eventually us.

W: 完全正确。因为物质略多一些,碰撞迅速耗尽了所有反物质,留下了刚好足够的物质来创造恒星、行星,最终创造了我们。

5. A) A journal reporting the latest progress in physics.

B) An introductory course of modern physics.

C) An occasion for physicists to exchange ideas.

D) A series of interviews with outstanding physicists.

【题目】 What does the man say is Physics Today?

【翻译】 男士说 Physics Today 是什么?

A) 一份报道物理学最新进展的期刊。 B) 一门现代物理学入门课程。

C) 一个供物理学家交流思想的场合。 D) 一系列对杰出物理学家的访谈。

【答案】 D (细节题) A series of interviews with outstanding physicists.

【定位】 Here we interview some of the greatest minds in physics as they help us to understand some of the most complicated theories.

在这里我们采访物理学界一些最杰出的大脑,请他们帮助我们理解一些最复杂的理论。

【信号】 开场白的定性句。 信号是节目最开头的自我介绍 Here we interview some of the greatest minds in physics——主持人 welcome 之后第一句就给节目下定义, '是什么'的答案几乎总落在开场白这种介绍句里。

【替换】 we interview some of the greatest minds in physics ↔

A series of interviews with outstanding physicists.

同义改写: 采访杰出物理学家

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A journal reporting the latest progress in physics. 借了 physics 一词，但把节目说成'期刊'，而录音是口头 interview 节目，体裁不符。

借用原文：welcome to Physics Today

B) 未提及

An introductory course of modern physics. 把节目说成'现代物理入门课程'，录音通篇无'course/课程'之意，属凭空捏造。

C) 偷换概念

An occasion for physicists to exchange ideas. 听着像，但录音是主持人单向 interview 嘉宾，并非物理学家彼此 exchange ideas，把'采访'偷换成了'同行交流'。

借用原文：Here we interview some of the greatest minds in physics

6. A) The future of the physical world.

B) The origin of the universe.

C) Sources of radiation.

D) Particle theory.

【题目】 What is the woman physicist's main research area?

【翻译】 女物理学家的主要研究领域是什么？

A) 物质世界的未来。 B) 宇宙的起源。 C) 辐射源。 D) 粒子理论。

【答案】 B (细节题) The origin of the universe.

【定位】 I spend most of my time studying the Big Bang theory and where our universe came from.

我大部分时间都在研究大爆炸理论，以及我们的宇宙从何而来。

【信号】 most of my time 标主次。 信号词 I spend most of my time studying 明确限定'花最多时间'，把主攻方向与顺带话题区分开，是定位'main research'的关键标志。

【替换】 where our universe came from ↔ **The origin of the universe.**

同义改写：宇宙从何而来=起源

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

The future of the physical world. 与正解方向相反，录音问的是 where our universe came from (来处/起源)，不是 future (去向/未来)。

C) 原词陷阱

Sources of radiation. 里 radiation 后文确被念到 a super-hot soup of radiation，但那只是描述大爆炸瞬间的状态，并非她的'主要研究领域'，是听到熟词就想选的陷阱。

借用原文：The whole universe was a super-hot soup of radiation

D) 原词陷阱

Particle theory. 与录音 filled with these particles 形近，但'particle theory'是另一个理论名，录音并未说这是她的主研究方向，属原词诱导。

借用原文：filled with these particles

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7. A) How matter collides with anti-matter.
B) Whether the universe will turn barren.
C) Why there exists anti-matter.
D) Why there is a universe at all.

【题目】 What is the woman interested in?

【翻译】 女士对什么感兴趣?

- A) 物质如何与反物质碰撞。 B) 宇宙是否会变得荒芜。 C) 为什么存在反物质。
D) 为什么宇宙会存在。

【答案】 D (细节题) Why there is a universe at all.

【定位】 Well, I'm very interested in why the universe exists at all.

嗯，我非常感兴趣的是：为什么宇宙竟然会存在。

【信号】 interested in 后的宾语。 信号是兴趣标志短语 I'm very interested in why the universe exists at all——'interested in' 与题干 interested in 同形，其后从句即兴趣对象，直接锁定。

【替换】 why the universe exists at all ↔ Why there is a universe at all.

近乎逐词对应

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

How matter collides with anti-matter. 借了后文 when they collide, they destroy each other 的 collide, 但'相撞过程'是主持人解释的科普背景, 不是她自陈的兴趣点。

借用原文: when they collide, they destroy each other

B) 原词陷阱

Whether the universe will turn barren. 中 barren 来自后文 leaving the universe completely barren, 但那是推演反物质对撞的后果, 并非她'感兴趣'的问题, 是熟词错位。

借用原文: leaving the universe completely barren

C) 偷换概念

Why there exists anti-matter. 与正解只差宾语 (anti-matter vs universe), 录音她说的是 the universe exists, 把'宇宙'偷换成'反物质', 正中孪生陷阱。

借用原文: why the universe exists at all

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8. A) Matter and anti-matter are opposites of each other.
B) Anti-matter allowed humans to come into existence.
C) The universe formed due to a sufficient amount of matter.
D) Anti-matter exists in very high-temperature environments.

【题目】 What seems to be the finding of the recent study?

【翻译】 最近的研究似乎有什么发现?

- A) 物质和反物质彼此相反。 B) 反物质使人类得以存在。
C) 宇宙的形成是由于足够数量的物质。 D) 反物质存在于极高温环境中。

【答案】 C (细节题) The universe formed due to a sufficient amount of matter.

【定位】 But a recent study seems to point to the fact that when matter and anti-matter were first created, there were slightly more particles of matter, which allowed the universe we all live in to form?

但最近一项研究似乎表明: 当物质和反物质最初被创造出来时, 物质的粒子稍微多一些, 正是这一点让我们所生活的宇宙得以形成。

【信号】 study + point to the fact. 信号是 a recent study seems to point to the fact that ——'recent study'与题干 recent study 对应、'point to the fact'引出研究结论, 结论句随即给出'物质稍多'这一发现。

【替换】 there were slightly more particles of matter, which allowed the universe we all live in to form ↔
The universe formed due to a sufficient amount of matter.
因果同义: 物质够多→宇宙形成

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

Matter and anti-matter are opposites of each other. 直接抄自 matter and anti-matter are basically opposites of each other, 但那是第 5 段对二者关系的解释, 不是'最新研究的发现', 原词原句却答非所问。

借用原文: matter and anti-matter are basically opposites of each other

B) 与原文相反

Anti-matter allowed humans to come into existence. 把'使人类出现'归功于 anti-matter, 但录音说是 matter 稍多才 left just enough matter to create stars, planets, and eventually us, 功劳应归 matter, 归因主体被反转。

借用原文: left just enough matter to create stars, planets, and eventually us

D) 原词陷阱

Anti-matter exists in very high-temperature environments. 用 high-temperature 勾连录音 the universe was extremely hot, 但录音只说大爆炸初期宇宙极热, 从未说'反物质存在于高温环境'是研究发现, 属熟词拼凑的无据陈述。

借用原文: the universe was extremely hot and very small

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 In this week's edition of special series on Bizarre Medical Conditions, there is a report of the case of Michelle Myers. Myers is an American woman who woke up one day speaking with a British accent, even though she's lived in the United States all her life. In 2015, Myers went to bed with a terrible headache. She woke up sounding like someone from England. Her British accent has remained for the past two years. Previously, Myers had woken up speaking in Irish and Australian accents. However, on both of those occasions, the accents lasted for only a week.

在本周关于奇异医学病症的特别系列节目中,报道了Michelle Myers的病例。Myers是一位美国女性,她某天醒来后说话带有英国口音,尽管她一生都生活在美国。2015年,Myers带着剧烈的头痛上床睡觉。她醒来时听起来像一个来自英格兰的人。她的英国口音在过去两年中一直保持着。此前,Myers曾醒来时说话带有爱尔兰口音和澳大利亚口音。然而,在那两次情况中,口音只持续了一周。

² Myers has been diagnosed with Foreign Accent Syndrome. It's a disorder in which a person experiences a sudden change to their speech so that they sound like they are speaking in a foreign accent. The condition is most often caused by a stroke or traumatic brain injury. Although people with the syndrome have intelligible speech, their manner of speaking is altered in terms of timing and tongue placement, which may distort their pronunciation. The result is that they may sound foreign when speaking their native language. It's not clear whether Myers has experienced a stroke or other brain

damage, but she also has a separate medical condition, which can result in loose joints, easily bruised skin and other problems.

Myers被诊断患有外国口音综合征。这是一种障碍,患者的言语突然发生变化,使他们听起来像是在用外国口音说话。这种病症最常由中风或创伤性脑损伤引起。尽管患有该综合征的人说话清晰易懂,但他们的说话方式在时间控制和舌头位置方面发生了改变,这可能扭曲他们的发音。结果是,他们在说母语时可能听起来像外国人。目前尚不清楚Myers是否经历过中风或其他脑损伤,但她还患有另一种疾病,这种疾病可能导致关节松弛、皮肤容易擦伤以及其他问题。

3 Foreign Accent Syndrome is rare, with only about 60 cases reported within the past century. However, a different American woman reportedly spoke with a Russian accent in 2010 after she fell down the stairs and hit her head.

外国口音综合征很罕见,在过去一个世纪中仅报告了约60个病例。然而,据报道,另一位美国女性在2010年从楼梯上摔下来并撞到头部后,说话带有俄罗斯口音。

9. A) She found herself speaking a foreign language.
B) She woke up speaking with a different accent.
C) She found some symptoms of her illness gone.
D) She woke up finding herself in another country.

【题目】 What happened to Michelle Myers one day?

【翻译】 Michelle Myers有一天发生了什么事?

- A) 她发现自己在说一门外语。 B) 她醒来时说话带着不同的口音。
C) 她发现自己疾病的一些症状消失了。 D) 她醒来时发现自己在一个国家。

【答案】 B (细节题) She woke up speaking with a different accent.

【定位】 Myers is an American woman who woke up one day speaking with a British accent, even though she's lived in the United States all her life.

迈尔斯是一名美国女性,某天醒来后说话带上了英国口音,尽管她一辈子都住在美国。

【信号】 题干同款词 **woke up one day** 直接对位。原文 woke up one day speaking with a British accent 与题干的 one day 用词高度对应,这就是承载答案的那一句;后半 even though she's lived in the United States all her life 用让步强调“明明是美国人却带英国腔”,进一步坐实这是关键异常。

【替换】 speaking with a British accent ↔ **speaking with a different accent**

具体口音→上位概括

woke up one day ↔ **woke up**

时间状语原样保留

【排除】 A) 偷换概念

A 说她 speaking a foreign language, 但原文是 speaking with a British accent——只是口音变了, 英语还是英语, 并没有改说外语; 这是把"口音"偷换成"语言"。

借用原文: speaking with a British accent

C) 未提及

C 说她 found some symptoms of her illness gone"发现症状消失了", 但原文只讲她醒来了多了英国口音, 从没说任何症状消失; 属凭空添加。

D) 过度推断

D 说她 finding herself in another country, 借的是原文 a British accent 里的"英国"联想; 但原文明说她 lived in the United States all her life, 人没去任何国家, 只是口音像英国人。

借用原文: a British accent

-
10. A) It is usually caused by a stroke or brain injury.
B) It has not yet found any effective treatment.
C) It leaves the patient with a distorted memory.
D) It often happens to people with speech defects.

【题目】 What does the passage say about Foreign Accent Syndrome?

【翻译】 文章关于外国口音综合征说了什么?

- A) 它通常由中风或脑损伤引起。 B) 它尚未找到任何有效的治疗方法。
C) 它使患者的记忆出现扭曲。 D) 它经常发生在有语言缺陷的人身上。

【答案】 A (细节题) It is usually caused by a stroke or brain injury.

【定位】 The condition is most often caused by a stroke or traumatic brain injury.

这种病症最常见的成因是中风或外伤性脑损伤。

【信号】 因果信号 caused by 标出病因句。 原文 most often caused by a stroke or traumatic brain injury 用 caused by 这一明确的因果信号, 直接交代病因, 正是承载答案的那句; most often 又点出"最常见", 与选项的"usually"对应。

【替换】 most often caused by a stroke or traumatic brain injury ↔

usually caused by a stroke or brain injury

most often=usually, 删修饰词

【排除】 B) 未提及

B 说 has not yet found any effective treatment"尚无有效疗法", 原文通篇讲成因、表现、罕见度, 从没谈治疗有没有效; 属凭空添加。

C) 原词陷阱

C 说留下 a distorted memory"扭曲的记忆", 借的是原文 distort their pronunciation 的 distort; 但原文 distort 修饰的是"发音 pronunciation", 不是"记忆 memory", 被偷换了对象。

借用原文: distort their pronunciation

D) 答非所问

D 说它 happens to people with speech defects"常发生在有言语缺陷的人身上", 把言语问题当成"易发人群"的前提; 但原文说的是患病后 may distort their pronunciation——言语异常是病的"结果", 原文也没说有言语缺陷的人更易患病。

借用原文: may distort their pronunciation

11. A) British.

B) Irish.

C) Russian.

D) Australian.

【题目】 What accent did another American woman speak with after a head injury?

【翻译】 另一位美国女性在头部受伤后说话带有什么口音?

A) 英国口音。 B) 爱尔兰口音。 C) 俄罗斯口音。 D) 澳大利亚口音。

【答案】 C (细节题) Russian.

【定位】 However, a different American woman reportedly spoke with a Russian accent in 2010 after she fell down the stairs and hit her head.

然而, 另一名美国女性据报道在 2010 年摔下楼梯、撞到头之后, 说话带上了俄罗斯口音。

【信号】 转折 However 引出"另一个人"的新例。原文 However, a different American woman 用 However 把话题从主角迈尔斯转到"另一名美国女性", 正对应题干的 another American woman; 其后 after she fell down the stairs and hit her head 对应题干的 after a head injury, 限定语全部吻合, 这就是答案句。

【替换】 spoke with a Russian accent ↔ **Russian.**

口音名原词直取

after she fell down the stairs and hit her head ↔ **Russian.**

限定语对齐保证抓对人

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

A British 是主角迈尔斯醒来后带的口音 a British accent, 但题干问的是"另一名女性", 把主角的口音安到了别人头上, 抓错了人。

借用原文: a British accent

B) 张冠李戴

B Irish 来自原文说迈尔斯 Previously, Myers had woken up speaking in Irish and Australian accents——那是主角先前的口音, 依旧不是题干问的"另一名女性", 张冠李戴。

借用原文: speaking in Irish and Australian accents

D) 张冠李戴

D Australian 同样出自迈尔斯先前的口音 Irish and Australian accents, 是主角的旧情况, 并非"另一名头部受伤女性"的口音。

借用原文: Irish and Australian accents

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

1 There is something about water that makes it a good metaphor for life. That may be one reason why so many people find relief in swimming when life's seas get rough? And it goes some way towards explaining why books about swimming, in which people tackle icy lakes, race in rivers and overcome oceans while reflecting on their lives, have recently become so popular.

水有某种特质使其成为生活的绝佳隐喻。这或许是许多人在生活的海洋变得波涛汹涌时能从游泳中获得慰藉的原因之一。这也在一定程度上解释了为什么关于游泳的书籍近来如此流行——在这些书中,人们挑战冰冷的湖泊、在河流中竞赛、征服海洋,同时反思自己的人生。

2 These books reflect a trend, particularly strong in Britain, where swimming in pools is declining, but more and more folks are opting for open water. "Wild swimming" seems to be especially popular among women. Jenny Landreth recently published a guide to the best swimming spots in London. Her new book, Swell, interweaves her own story with a history of female pioneers who accomplished remarkable feats and paved the way for future generations.

这些书籍反映了一种趋势,这种趋势在英国尤为强烈:泳池游泳正在减少,但越来越多的人选择开放水域。"野外游泳"似乎在女性中特别受欢迎。Jenny Landreth最近出版了一本伦敦最佳游泳地点指南。她的新书《Swell》将她自己的故事与女性先驱者的历史交织在一起,这些先驱者完成了非凡的壮举,为后代铺平了道路。

3 Notions of modesty restricted women in the Victorian era, but they still swam. A "bathing machine" was rolled down to the seashore so women would not be seen in swimwear. In 1892, The Gentlewoman's Book of Sport described a woman swimming in a heavy dress, boots, hat, gloves and carrying an umbrella.

维多利亚时代的端庄观念限制了女性,但她们仍然游泳。人们会将"更衣车"推到海边,这样女性就不会被人看到穿着泳装的样子。1892年,《淑女运动手册》描述了一位女性穿着厚重的连衣裙、靴子、帽子、手套并撑着一把伞游泳。

4 Eventually, swimming became freer. Mixed bathing was permitted on British beaches in 1901. Women won the right to swim in public pools, learned to swim properly, created appropriate swimwear and, in time, even competed against men. The first woman to cross the English Channel was Gertrude Ederle in 1926. She beat the record by almost two hours and her father rewarded her with a red sports car.

最终,游泳变得更加自由。1901年,英国海滩允许男女混合游泳。女性赢得了在公共泳池游泳的权利,学会了正确游泳,创造了合适的泳装,并且最终甚至与男性竞争。1926年, Gertrude Ederle成为第一位横渡英吉利海峡的女性。她将纪录缩短了近两个小时,她的父亲奖励了她一辆红色跑车。

12. A) Water sports.

B) Racing in rivers.

C) Stories about women swimmers.

D) Books about swimming.

【题目】 What has become so popular recently?

【翻译】 最近什么变得如此流行?

A) 水上运动。 B) 河流竞速。 C) 关于女性游泳者的故事。 D) 关于游泳的书籍。

【答案】 D (细节题) Books about swimming.

【定位】 And it goes some way towards explaining why books about swimming, in which people tackle icy lakes, race in rivers and overcome oceans while reflecting on their lives, have recently become so popular.

这也在一定程度上解释了,为什么那些关于游泳的书——书里人们挑战冰冷的湖泊、在河中竞速、征服大海,同时反思自己的人生——最近会变得如此受欢迎。

【信号】 popular 信号词直接点名。这句出现了和题干完全对上的信号词组 have recently become so popular,而被它修饰的主语正是 books about swimming,信号词正前方的那个名词就是答案对象。

【替换】 books about swimming ↔ Books about swimming.

几乎原样对应

【排除】 A) 未提及

录音通篇没有把 water sports (水上运动) 当成最近流行的对象来说, A 是把游泳这个话题擅自拔高成水上运动,属于原文没说的概括。

B) 原词陷阱

录音里 race in rivers 确实念到了,但那是在描述书中内容(书里写人们在河中竞速),并不是说在河中竞速这件事最近流行。B 盗用了 race in rivers 这个原词来诱你听到就选。

借用原文: race in rivers

C) 答非所问

录音第二段才提到女性 wild swimming 及女性先驱,但 C Stories about women swimmers. 不是第 12 题问的最近流行的东西;它把后文话题挪到了本题,属答非所问。

借用原文: swimming" seems to be especially popular among women

13. A) She succeeded in swimming across the English Channel.
B) She published a guide to London's best swimming spots.
C) She told her story of adventures to some young swimmers.
D) She wrote a book about the history of swimwear in the UK.

【题目】 What did Jenny Landreth do recently?

【翻译】 Jenny Landreth 最近做了什么？

- A) 她成功横渡了英吉利海峡。 B) 她出版了一本伦敦最佳游泳地点指南。
C) 她向一些年轻游泳者讲述了自己的冒险故事。 D) 她写了一本关于英国泳装史的书。

【答案】 B (细节题) She published a guide to London's best swimming spots.

【定位】 Jenny Landreth recently published a guide to the best swimming spots in London.

珍妮·兰德雷思最近出版了一本伦敦最佳游泳地点指南。

【信号】 人名后紧跟的动作句。 信号是专有人名 Jenny Landreth recently published 出现后紧跟的那个动词 published，加上时间词 recently 与题干呼应，这句就是承载答案的动作句。

【替换】 published a guide to the best swimming spots in London ↔

published a guide to London's best swimming spots

语序调整的同义改写

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

横渡英吉利海峡的是第四段的 Gertrude Ederle，不是 Jenny Landreth。A 盗用了录音里 cross the English Channel 这件事，安到了 Jenny 头上。

借用原文：The first woman to cross the English Channel was Gertrude Ederle

C) 未提及

录音从未说 Jenny 向年轻泳者讲述自己的冒险故事，C She told her story of adventures to some young swimmers. 是凭空捏造的动作。

D) 偷换概念

录音里 swimwear 出现在第三、四段讲历史的语境，并非说 Jenny 写了一本英国泳衣史。

D 盗用了 swimwear、history 这类原词，把她出的指南偷换成泳衣史的书。

借用原文：a history of female pioneers

14. A) They loved vacationing on the seashore.
B) They had a unique notion of modesty.
C) They were prohibited from swimming.
D) They were fully dressed when swimming.

【题目】 What do we learn about women in the Victorian era?

【翻译】 关于维多利亚时代的女性,我们了解到什么？

- A) 她们喜欢在海边度假。 B) 她们对端庄有独特的理解。 C) 她们被禁止游泳。
D) 她们游泳时全身穿着衣服。

【答案】 **D** (细节题) They were fully dressed when swimming.

【定位】 In 1892, The Gentlewoman's Book of Sport described a woman swimming in a heavy dress, boots, hat, gloves and carrying an umbrella.

1892 年,《淑女运动手册》描述了一位女性穿着厚重的连衣裙、靴子、帽子、手套,还撑着伞游泳。

【信号】 **细节罗列即具象描述**。信号是录音对这位女性着装的一长串具体罗列 swimming in a heavy dress, boots, hat, gloves, 这种把穿着一件件数出来的细节描述,正是在刻画当时女性是穿戴整齐地下水的,承载着答案。

【替换】 swimming in a heavy dress, boots, hat, gloves ↔ **They were fully dressed when swimming.**

具体罗列概括为整体

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

录音提到 seashore (rolled down to the seashore) 只是说沐浴机被推到海边,从未说她们热爱去海边度假。A 盗用了 seashore 相关语境,编出一个原文没有的喜好。

借用原文: rolled down to the seashore

B) **偷换概念**

录音确有 Notions of modesty restricted women, 说端庄观念限制了女性,但并没有说她们有一种独特的端庄观念。B 盗用 modesty 一词,把限制她们的观念偷换成她们自己独有的观念,意思被拔高了。

借用原文: Notions of modesty restricted women in the Victorian era

C) **与原文相反**

录音明确说 but they still swam, 即虽受限制但她们仍然游泳; C They were prohibited from swimming. 说她们被禁止游泳,正好相反。

借用原文: but they still swam

15. A) She designed lots of appropriate swimwear for women.

B) She once successfully competed against men in swimming.

C) She was the first woman to swim across the English Channel.

D) She was an advocate of women's right to swim in public pools.

【题目】 **What does the passage say about Gertrude Ederle?**

【翻译】 文章关于 Gertrude Ederle 说了什么?

- A) 她为女性设计了许多合适的泳装。 B) 她曾在游泳比赛中成功地与男性竞争。
C) 她是第一位横渡英吉利海峡的女性。 D) 她是女性在公共泳池游泳权利的倡导者。

【答案】 **C** (细节题) She was the first woman to swim across the English Channel.

【定位】 The first woman to cross the English Channel was Gertrude Ederle in 1926.

第一个横渡英吉利海峡的女性是格特鲁德·埃德尔,时间是 1926 年。

【信号】 **the first 唯一性表述**。信号是 The first woman to cross the English Channel 里的 the first，这种表示第一 / 唯一的最高级式表述是听力的高频考点，它正前方的成就就是这位人物的标志事迹。

【替换】 The first woman to cross the English Channel was Gertrude Ederle ↔

She was the first woman to swim across the English Channel.

cross 与 swim across 同义

【排除】 A) **张冠李戴**

设计合适泳衣是录音泛指女性群体做过的事 (created appropriate swimwear)，并非专说 Gertrude Ederle。A 盗用 appropriate swimwear 原词，把群体行为安到她一人头上。

借用原文：created appropriate swimwear

B) **原词陷阱**

录音说女性群体后来 even competed against men，但没说 Gertrude Ederle 战胜过男选手。B 盗用 competed against men 原词，又加了 successfully 制造她赢了男人的假象。

借用原文：even competed against men

D) **偷换概念**

录音说女性 won the right to swim in public pools，是讲群体争得权利，并非说 Gertrude Ederle 是公共泳池游泳权的倡导者。D 盗用 right to swim in public pools 原词，张冠李戴又拔高成倡导者。

借用原文：Women won the right to swim in public pools

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 Today I'm going to talk about a very special kind of person. Psychologists call them "masters of deception", those rare individuals with a natural ability to tell with complete confidence when someone is telling a lie. For decades, researchers and law enforcement agencies have tried to build a machine that will do the same thing.

今天我要谈论一种非常特殊的人。心理学家称他们为“欺骗大师”，这些罕见的个体拥有一种天生的能力，能够完全自信地判断某人是否在说谎。数十年来，研究人员和执法机构一直试图制造一台能做同样事情的机器。

2 Now a company in Massachusetts says that by using magnetic brain scans they can determine with 97% accuracy whether someone is telling the truth. They hope that the technology will be cleared for

use in American courts by early next year. But is this really the ultimate tool for you, the lawyers of tomorrow?

现在马萨诸塞州的一家公司表示，通过使用磁性脑部扫描，他们能够以97%的准确率判断某人是否在说真话。他们希望这项技术能在明年初获准在美国法庭使用。但这真的是为你们这些未来的律师准备的终极工具吗？

3 You'll not find many brain scientists celebrating this breakthrough. The company might be very optimistic, but the ability of their machine to detect deception has not provided credible proof. That's because the technology has not been properly tested in real-world situations. In life, there are different kinds of lies and diverse contexts in which they're told. These differences may elicit different brain responses. Does their hypothesis behind the test apply in every case? We don't know the answer, because studies done on how reliable this machine is have not yet been duplicated. Much more research is badly needed.

你不会发现有多少脑科学家在庆祝这一突破。该公司可能非常乐观，但他们的机器检测欺骗的能力尚未提供可信的证据。这是因为该技术尚未在现实世界情境中得到适当测试。在生活中，存在不同类型的谎言以及讲述这些谎言的不同情境。这些差异可能引发不同的大脑反应。测试背后的假设是否适用于每一种情况？我们不知道答案，因为关于这台机器可靠性的研究尚未得到重复验证。迫切需要更多的研究。

4 Whether the technology is eventually deemed reliable enough for the courts will ultimately be decided by the judges. Let's hope they're wise enough not to be fooled by a machine that claims to determine truthfulness at the flick of a switch. They should also be sceptical of the growing tendency to try to reduce all human traits and actions to the level of brain activity. Often, they do not map that easily.

该技术最终是否被认为足够可靠以用于法庭将由法官决定。希望他们足够明智，不会被一台声称能够按下开关就能判断真实性的机器所愚弄。他们也应该对试图将所有人类特征和行为简化为大脑活动层面的日益增长的趋势持怀疑态度。通常，它们并不能那么容易地对应。

5 Moreover, understanding the brain is not the same as understanding the mind. Some researchers have suggested that thoughts cannot properly be seen as purely "internal". Instead, thoughts make sense only in reference to the individual's external world. So while there may be insights to be gained from matching behavior to brain activity, those insights will not necessarily lead to justice in a court of law. Problems surround the use of machines to spot deception, at least until it has been rigorously tested.

此外，理解大脑并不等同于理解心智。一些研究人员提出，思想不能被恰当地视为纯粹“内在”的。相反，思想只有在参照个体的外部世界时才有意义。因此，尽管将行为与大脑活动相匹配可能会获得一些洞见，但这些洞见不一定会在法庭上带来公正。使用机器来发现欺骗存在诸多问题，至少在它经过严格测试之前是这样。

6 A high-tech test that can tell when a person is not telling the truth sounds too good to be true. And when something sounds too good to be true, it usually is.

一项能够判断一个人是否在说谎的高科技测试听起来好得令人难以置信。而当某件事听起来好得令人难以置信时，它通常就是如此。

16. A) Build a machine that can detect lies.
B) Develop a magnetic brain scanner.
C) Test the credibility of court evidence.
D) Win people's complete trust in them.

【题目】 What have researchers and law enforcement agencies tried to do?

【翻译】 研究人员和执法机构试图做什么？

- A) 制造一台能够检测谎言的机器。 B) 开发一种磁性脑部扫描仪。
C) 测试法庭证据的可信度。 D) 赢得人们对他们的完全信任。

【答案】 A (细节题) Build a machine that can detect lies.

【定位】 For decades, researchers and law enforcement agencies have tried to build a machine that will do the same thing.

几十年来，研究人员和执法机构一直试图制造一台能做到同样事情的机器。

【信号】 题干主语原样出现。这一句把题干里的主语 researchers and law enforcement agencies 与动词 have tried to build a machine 原样念出，主语与"tried to"同时落地，是答案句最硬的定位信号；其中 do the same thing 回指上文"识破谎言"，说明这台机器就是用来测谎的。

【替换】 build a machine that will do the same thing ↔ Build a machine that can detect lies.

代词回指还原成本义

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

选项 Develop a magnetic brain scanner. 借用了录音第二段 magnetic brain scans 这个原词，听到"磁性脑扫描"就想选；但开发脑扫描仪的是马萨诸塞那家"公司"，不是题干问的"研究人员和执法机构"，主体张冠李戴。

借用原文：by using magnetic brain scans

C) 原词陷阱

选项 Test the credibility of court evidence. 把录音里 credible proof 的 credible 和后文 the courts 这两个原词拼到一起，制造"听过"的熟悉感；但录音从未说研究人员去"检验法庭证据的可信度"，是用原词凑出的无中生有。

借用原文：has not provided credible proof

D)

选项 Win people's complete trust in them. 蹭了"trust"这一全段反复出现的主题词，但研究人员和执法机构的尝试是"造测谎机器"，不是"赢得人们的完全信任"，把动作偷换成了一个录音没提的目的。

借用原文：machines to spot deception

17. A) They are optimistic about its potential.
B) They are sceptical of its reliability.
C) They think it is but business promotion.
D) They celebrate it with great enthusiasm.

【题目】 How do many brain scientists respond to the Massachusetts company's so-called technological breakthrough?

【翻译】 许多脑科学家如何回应Massachusetts公司所谓的技术突破?

- A) 他们对其潜力持乐观态度。 B) 他们对其可靠性持怀疑态度。
C) 他们认为这只是商业推广。 D) 他们以极大的热情庆祝它。

【答案】 B (态度观点题) They are sceptical of its reliability.

【定位】 You'll not find many brain scientists celebrating this breakthrough. The company might be very optimistic, but the ability of their machine to detect deception has not provided credible proof.

你不会看到多少脑科学家为这一突破欢呼。那家公司也许非常乐观，但他们的机器识破谎言的能力并没有提供可信的证据。

【信号】 否定+转折but点出真态度。前半 not find many brain scientists celebrating 用否定先排除"庆祝"，紧接 The company might be very optimistic, but... 的转折 but 把乐观归给公司、把"没有可信证据"留给科学家——转折之后才是科学家的真实态度：怀疑其可靠性。

【替换】 has not provided credible proof ↔ They are sceptical of its reliability.

否定式陈述=怀疑态度

not find many brain scientists celebrating this breakthrough ↔

They are sceptical of its reliability.

不庆祝=不看好

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

选项 They are optimistic about its potential. 直接搬用录音原词 optimistic, 听到就想选; 但原文是 The company might be very optimistic——乐观的是"公司", 不是题干问的"脑科学家", 态度被安错了主体。

借用原文: The company might be very optimistic

C)

选项 They think it is but business promotion. 把科学家的态度拔高成"不过是商业炒作"; 录音只说"未提供可信证据、需更多研究", 是"存疑"而非断定其为商业骗局, 程度被推过头。

借用原文: Much more research is badly needed.

D) 原词陷阱

选项 They celebrate it with great enthusiasm. 蹭了原词 celebrating, 但录音是 not find many...celebrating——加了否定, 意思正好相反, 听到 celebrate 就选会掉进"漏听否定"的反向陷阱。

借用原文: You'll not find many brain scientists celebrating this breakthrough.

-
18. A) It is not to be trusted at all.
B) It does not sound economical.
C) It may intrude into people's privacy.
D) It may lead to overuse in court trials.

【题目】 What does the speaker think of using a high-tech test to determine whether a person is telling the truth?

【翻译】 说话者对使用高科技测试来确定一个人是否说真话有何看法?

- A) 它完全不可信。 B) 它听起来不经济。 C) 它可能侵犯人们的隐私。
D) 它可能导致在法庭审判中被过度使用。

【答案】 A (态度观点题) It is not to be trusted at all.

【定位】 A high-tech test that can tell when a person is not telling the truth sounds too good to be true. And when something sounds too good to be true, it usually is.

一项能识破谎言的高科技测试听上去好得不像真的。而当某样东西听上去好得不像真的时候, 它通常就真的不是真的。

【信号】 结尾收束的总评句。 全文最后一段是说话人的收束总评, 习语 too good to be true 加上 it usually is (言下之意"它通常就是假的、不可信") 直接给出说话人对这项技术的最终判断——不可信, 是典型"结尾下结论"的答案信号。

【替换】 when something sounds too good to be true, it usually is ↔ **It is not to be trusted at all.**

习语弦外之意=完全不可信

Problems surround the use of machines to spot deception ↔ **It is not to be trusted at all.**

问题缠身=不可信

【排除】 B) 未提及

选项 It does not sound economical. 谈"不划算/不经济", 录音通篇讨论的是可靠性、隐私与司法, 从未提及成本或经济性, 属无中生有。

C)

选项 It may intrude into people's privacy. 听上去很像测谎技术的常见担忧, 但录音批的是"可靠性未经检验、问题缠身", 并未谈"侵犯隐私", 是用常识脑补出的岔题。

D) 原词陷阱

选项 It may lead to overuse in court trials. 蹭了录音里 the courts 这一原词, 但说话人担心的是"法官别被机器骗", 并非"会在法庭被过度使用", 用原词拼出了录音没下的结论。

借用原文: Let's hope they're wise enough not to be fooled by a machine

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

1 Last week I attended a research workshop on an island in the South Pacific. Thirty people were present and all except me came from the island, called Makelua, in the nation of Vanuatu. They live in 16 different communities and speak 16 distinct languages. In many cases, you could stand at the edge of one village and see the outskirts of the next community. Yet the residents of each village speak a completely different language. According to recent work by my colleagues at the Max Planck Institute for the Science of Human History, this island, just 100 kilometers long and 20 kilometers wide, is home to speakers of perhaps 40 different indigenous languages.

上周我参加了南太平洋一个岛屿上的研究研讨会。与会者共三十人,除我之外全部来自这个名为Makelua的岛屿,该岛属于Vanuatu国。他们生活在16个不同的社区,说16种不同的语言。在许多情况下,你站在一个村庄的边缘就能看到下一个社区的外围。然而每个村庄的居民说的是完全不同的语言。根据我在马克斯·普朗克人类历史科学研究所的同事们最近的研究,这个仅100公里长、20公里宽的岛屿,是大约40种不同土著语言使用者的家园。

2 Why so many? We could ask the same question of the entire globe. People don't speak one universal language, or even a handful. Instead, today our species collectively speaks over 7,000 distinct languages. And these languages are not spread randomly across the planet. For example, far more languages are found in tropical regions than in the mild zones. The tropical island of New Guinea is home to over 900 languages. Russia, 20 times larger, has 105 indigenous languages. Even within the tropics, language diversity varies widely. For example, the 250,000 people who live on Vanuatu's 80 islands speak 110 different languages, but in Bangladesh, a population 600 times greater speaks only 41 languages.

为什么会有这么多语言?我们可以对整个地球提出同样的问题。人们并不说一种通用语言,甚至也不是说少数几种语言。相反,今天我们人类collectively说着超过7000种不同的语言。而且这些语言在地球上的分布并非随机的。例如,热带地区的语言远多于温带地区。热带岛屿New Guinea拥有900多种语言。而俄罗斯面积是其20倍,却只有105种土著语言。即使在热带地区内部,语言多样性也存在很大差异。例如,生活在Vanuatu 80个岛屿上的25万人说110种不同的语言,但在孟加拉国,人口是其600倍,却只说41种语言。

3 How come humans speak so many languages? And why are they so unevenly spread across the planet? As it turns out, we have few clear answers to these fundamental questions about how humanity

communicates. Most people can easily brainstorm possible answers to these intriguing questions. They hypothesize that language diversity must be about history, cultural differences, mountains or oceans dividing populations. But when our diverse team of researchers from six different disciplines and eight different countries began to review what was known, we were shocked that only a dozen previous studies had been done, including one we ourselves completed on language diversity in the Pacific. These prior efforts all examined the degree to which different environmental, social, and geographic variables correlated with the number of languages found in a given location. The results varied a lot from one study to another, and no clear patterns emerged. The studies also ran up against many methodological challenges, the biggest of which centered on the old statistical saying—correlation does not equal causation.

为什么人类会说这么多语言?为什么它们在地球上的分布如此不均?事实证明,对于这些关于人类如何交流的基本问题,我们几乎没有明确的答案。大多数人可以轻易地对这些有趣的问题进行头脑风暴并给出可能的答案。他们假设语言多样性一定与历史、文化差异、分隔人群的山脉或海洋有关。但当我们这个由来自六个不同学科、八个不同国家的研究人员组成的多元团队开始回顾已知研究时,我们震惊地发现此前只做过十几项研究,其中包括我们自己在太平洋地区完成的一项关于语言多样性的研究。这些先前的研究都考察了不同的环境、社会和地理变量与特定地点语言数量之间的相关程度。不同研究的结果差异很大,没有出现明确的模式。这些研究还遇到了许多方法论上的挑战,其中最大的挑战集中在那句古老的统计学格言上——相关性不等于因果关系。

19. A) Most of its residents speak several languages.
B) Some of its indigenous languages are dying out.
C) Each village there speaks a totally different language.
D) Its languages have interested researchers the world over.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about the island of Makelua?

【翻译】 说话者关于Makelua岛说了什么?

- A) 该岛大多数居民会说多种语言。 B) 该岛的一些土著语言正在消亡。
C) 那里的每个村庄都说完全不同的语言。 D) 该岛的语言引起了全世界研究者的兴趣。

【答案】 C (细节题) Each village there speaks a totally different language.

【定位】 Yet the residents of each village speak a completely different language.

然而,每个村庄的居民说的都是一种完全不同的语言。

【信号】 转折词 Yet 后才是落点。前一句说“站在一个村边就能看到下一个村”, Yet 一转,强调“即便挨得这么近,每村语言却完全不同”——转折之后的这句才是说话人真正要讲的事实,正是答案句。

【替换】 the residents of each village speak a completely different language ↔

Each village there speaks a totally different language

completely=totally 的同义替换

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

Most of its residents speak several languages. 借用了原文反复出现的 residents 和 languages, 但原文说的是“各村各说一种不同语言”, 不是“一个人会说好几种语言”, 听到原词就选会中招。

借用原文: the residents of each village speak a completely different language

B) 未提及

Some of its indigenous languages are dying out. 里 indigenous languages 确在原文出现 (40 different indigenous languages), 但全段只说岛上语言“多”, 根本没提任何语言“正在消亡”, 属凭空添加。

借用原文: 40 different indigenous languages

D) 过度推断

Its languages have interested researchers the world over. 用了 researchers (原文确有 my colleagues at the Max Planck Institute), 但原文只是引用同事的研究数据, 并未说“全世界研究者都对这岛的语言感兴趣”, 是过度推断。

借用原文: my colleagues at the Max Planck Institute for the Science of Human History

20. A) They are spread randomly across the world.

B) Some are more difficult to learn than others.

C) More are found in tropical regions than in the mild zones.

D) They enrich and impact each other in more ways than one.

【题目】 What do we learn from the talk about languages in the world?

【翻译】 从讲话中我们了解到世界上的语言有什么特点?

A) 它们在世界各地随机分布。 B) 有些语言比其他语言更难学。

C) 热带地区比温和地带发现的语言更多。 D) 它们以不止一种方式相互丰富和影响。

【答案】 C (细节题) More are found in tropical regions than in the mild zones.

【定位】 And these languages are not spread randomly across the planet. For example, far more languages are found in tropical regions than in the mild zones.

而且这些语言并非随机地分布在地球上。例如, 热带地区的语言远多于温带地区。

【信号】 否定句后接 For example 的举例。 not spread randomly 先给出否定性结论——分布并非随机, 紧接着 For example 用“热带远多于温带”来佐证; 结论句加举例句正是答案落点。

【替换】 far more languages are found in tropical regions than in the mild zones ↔

More are found in tropical regions than in the mild zones

近乎原句保留的比较结构

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

They are spread randomly across the world. 几乎照搬原文的 spread randomly, 但原文是 not spread randomly——带否定。漏听 not 就会选成与原文相反的 A。

借用原文: these languages are not spread randomly across the planet

B) 未提及

Some are more difficult to learn than others. 讲“有的语言更难学”, 原文通篇讲的是数量与分布, 从未涉及语言的学习难易, 属凭空添加。

D) 答非所问

They enrich and impact each other in more ways than one. 借了 languages 这个高频主语, 但原文谈的是“语言分布不均”, 没说语言之间“相互丰富、相互影响”, 是另起话题的过度推断。

借用原文: these languages are not spread randomly across the planet

-
21. A) They used different methods to collect and analyze data.
B) They identified distinct patterns of language distribution.
C) Their conclusions do not correspond to their original hypotheses.
D) There is no conclusive account for the cause of language diversity.

【题目】 What has the diverse team of researchers found about the previous studies on language diversity?

【翻译】 多元化的研究团队对之前关于语言多样性的研究有何发现?

- A) 它们使用了不同的方法来收集和分析数据。 B) 它们识别出了语言分布的不同模式。
C) 它们的结论与最初的假设不相符。 D) 对于语言多样性的成因没有确定性的解释。

【答案】 D (细节题) There is no conclusive account for the cause of language diversity.

【定位】 The results varied a lot from one study to another, and no clear patterns emerged.

各项研究的结果差异很大, 没有出现清晰的规律。

【信号】 否定结论句 no clear patterns. no clear patterns emerged 是对以往研究的总结性否定——结果各异、没有规律, 再加上前文 we have few clear answers, 共同点明“成因至今没有定论”, 是答案落点。

【替换】 no clear patterns emerged ↔ There is no conclusive account for the cause of language diversity
no clear patterns 概括为 no conclusive account
correlation does not equal causation ↔ the cause of language diversity
由“相关不等于因果”落到“成因未明”

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

They used different methods to collect and analyze data. 借了原文 methodological 的词根，但原文说的是这些研究遇到“方法学难题”（methodological challenges），不是“用了不同方法收集分析数据”，听到 method 类词就选会中招。

借用原文：methodological challenges

B) 与原文相反

They identified distinct patterns of language distribution. 说“找到了清晰的分布规律”，恰与原文 no clear patterns emerged“没有清晰规律”相反，盗用 patterns 一词却反了结论。

借用原文：no clear patterns emerged

C) 过度推断

Their conclusions do not correspond to their original hypotheses. 里 hypotheses 确在原文出现（They hypothesize），但那是说“普通人会去假设成因”，原文并未说“研究结论与原假设不符”，是借原词的过度推断。

借用原文：They hypothesize that language diversity must be about history

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

1 We often hear people say that America is a land of opportunity, a country built on hope to inspire the greatness of the American dream. But is the dream as we once knew it dying? Today's demographics show that the middle-class is disappearing and now the richest 1% of the population has amassed more wealth than the bottom 90%. Once upon a time, Americans thought that if they worked hard enough, even in the face of adversity, they would be rewarded with success. These days, though, the divide between rich and poor is greater than it has ever been.

我们经常听到人们说美国是一片充满机会的土地，一个建立在希望之上、激励美国梦伟大的国家。但我们曾经熟知的梦想正在消亡吗？今天的人口统计数据显示，中产阶级正在消失，现在最富有的1%人口积累的财富已经超过了最底层90%人口的财富总和。曾几何时，美国人认为如果他们足够努力工作，即使面对逆境，也会获得成功的回报。然而如今，贫富差距比以往任何时候都要大。

2 The question is, What is it going to take to change things? Maybe one day soon real change will actually be made in our nation and the gap will be eradicated. But what happens in the meantime? Is there something that we can do to help close the gap? Is there something that we can do to prove that a little compassion goes a long way? If we want to fix the problem of the income gap, first, we have to understand it. It is a grim reality that you can have one person who only makes around \$13,000 a year, or across town, another is making millions. For me, it is kind of astonishing. And if you ask low-income people what's the one thing that will change their life, they'll say a "full-time job." That's all they aspire to. So why is it so difficult for so many people to find employment? It partly comes down to profit-driven business models that are built around low-wage work and part-time jobs that don't provide benefits. Businesses, in order to boost profits, hire employees as part-time workers only. This means

they are paid the lowest legal wage and receive no health care or other benefits provided to full-time employees.

问题是,需要什么才能改变现状?也许在不久的将来,我们的国家真的会实现真正的变革,这种差距会被消除。但在此期间会发生什么?我们能做些什么来帮助缩小差距吗?我们能做些什么来证明一点同情心会产生深远影响吗?如果我们想解决收入差距问题,首先我们必须理解它。这是一个严峻的现实:你可能看到一个人一年只赚大约13000美元,而在城市的另一边,另一个人却在赚数百万美元。对我来说,这有点令人震惊。如果你问低收入人群什么是能改变他们生活的一件事,他们会说是一份"全职工作"。这就是他们全部的渴望。那么为什么这么多人找到工作如此困难?这部分归结于以低工资工作和不提供福利的兼职工作为基础的利润驱动型商业模式。企业为了提高利润,只雇佣员工做兼职工作。这意味着他们只能拿到法定最低工资,也得不到全职员工享有的医疗保健或其他福利。

3 Simultaneously, technological advancement and a global economy have reduced the demand for well-paying blue-collar jobs here in the United States. The cumulative effect of these two factors is that many Americans are forced to take two or more part-time jobs, just to make ends meet. What has become obvious to me when it comes to the income gap is that there needs to be an opportunity for the people at the bottom to push them back up and push them into the middle-class to give them hope in their lives.

与此同时,技术进步和全球经济降低了美国这里对高薪蓝领工作的需求。这两个因素的累积效应是,许多美国人被迫从事两份或更多兼职工作,只是为了维持生计。对我来说,在收入差距问题上已经变得显而易见的是,需要为处于底层的人们提供机会,把他们推回上层,推入中产阶级,给他们的生活带来希望。

22. A) Its middle-class is disappearing.
B) Its wealth is rationally distributed.
C) Its population is rapidly growing.
D) Its cherished dream is coming true.

【题目】 What do the surveys show about America according to the speaker?

【翻译】 根据讲话者所说,关于美国的调查显示了什么?

- A) 中产阶级正在消失。 B) 财富分配合理。 C) 人口正在快速增长。
D) 珍视的梦想正在实现。

【答案】 A (细节题) Its middle-class is disappearing.

【定位】 Today's demographics show that the middle-class is disappearing and now the richest 1% of the population has amassed more wealth than the bottom 90%.

当今的人口数据显示,中产阶级正在消失,如今最富有的百分之一人口所积累的财富已超过最底层百分之九十的人。

【信号】 show that 引出结论。Today's demographics show that the middle-class is disappearing 中的 demographics show that 与题干 surveys show 对应,是直接亮出调查结论的信号句,show that 后面跟的就是答案。

【替换】 the middle-class is disappearing ↔ Its middle-class is disappearing.

几乎原句对应

【排除】 B) 与原文相反

选项说 Its wealth is rationally distributed. (财富合理分配) , 但录音说 the richest 1% of the population has amassed more wealth than the bottom 90%, 是财富高度集中、极不合理, 方向正相反。

借用原文: the richest 1% of the population has amassed more wealth than the bottom 90%

C) 原词陷阱

选项 Its population is rapidly growing. 谈人口快速增长, 录音虽出现 population 一词, 但只说财富在 1% 与底层 90% 间的分布, 从未说人口在快速增长, 是借 population 制造的原词陷阱。

借用原文: the richest 1% of the population

D) 与原文相反

选项说 Its cherished dream is coming true. (美国梦正在实现) , 但录音开篇就问 is the dream as we once knew it dying? (这梦是否正在死去) , 全篇基调是梦在褪色, 与梦想成真正相反。

借用原文: is the dream as we once knew it dying?

23. A) Success was but a dream without conscientious effort.

B) They could realize their dreams through hard work.

C) A few dollars could go a long way.

D) Wealth was shared by all citizens.

【题目】 What did Americans use to believe?

【翻译】 美国人过去相信什么?

A) 没有认真努力,成功只是一个梦想。 B) 他们可以通过努力工作实现梦想。

C) 几美元可以维持很长时间。 D) 财富由全体公民共享。

【答案】 B (细节题) They could realize their dreams through hard work.

【定位】 Once upon a time, Americans thought that if they worked hard enough, even in the face of adversity, they would be rewarded with success.

曾几何时, 美国人认为只要足够努力, 哪怕身处逆境, 也终将被回报以成功。

【信号】 Once upon a time 标过去。 Once upon a time, Americans thought that 中 Once upon a time + thought 是典型的过去信念信号, 与题干 used to believe 对应, 其后从句即答案。

【替换】 if they worked hard enough ↔ **through hard work**

句式换说法

they would be rewarded with success ↔ **realize their dreams**

成功=实现梦想

【排除】 A) 偷换概念

选项 Success was but a dream without conscientious effort. 用 but a dream (不过是空想)、without effort 把句子绕成成功没努力就只是空想, 盗用了 success、dream、effort 等原词, 但录音讲的是努力会得到回报的正面信念, A 的绕法改了原意。

借用原文: if they worked hard enough

C) 张冠李戴

选项 A few dollars could go a long way. (一点钱也能顶大用) 盗用了录音后文 a little compassion goes a long way 的 go a long way 句式, 但原文说的是一点同情心顶用、且属第二段讲现状, 与本题问的过去信念不是一回事。

借用原文: a little compassion goes a long way

D) 原词陷阱

选项 Wealth was shared by all citizens. 说财富人人共享, 录音 wealth 出现过, 但只讲财富被极少数人占有, 从未说过去人人共享, 是 all 绝对化加原词 wealth 拼出的陷阱。

借用原文: the richest 1% of the population has amassed more wealth than the bottom 90%

24. A) Better working conditions.

B) Better-paying jobs.

C) High social status.

D) Full employment.

【题目】 What do low-income people aspire to?

【翻译】 低收入人群渴望什么?

A) 更好的工作条件。 B) 薪酬更高的工作。 C) 较高的社会地位。 D) 充分就业。

【答案】 D (细节题) Full employment.

【定位】 And if you ask low-income people what's the one thing that will change their life, they'll say a "full-time job." That's all they aspire to.

如果你问低收入者什么东西能改变他们的生活, 他们会说是一份全职工作。那就是他们全部的渴望。

【信号】 aspire to 原词直答。 they'll say a "full-time job." That's all they aspire to 中 aspire to 与题干完全同词, 前面紧跟的 full-time job 就是他们渴望的东西, 是直接应答信号。

【替换】 full-time job ↔ Full employment.

全职=充分就业

【排除】 A) 未提及

选项 Better working conditions. (更好的工作条件) 听来合理, 但录音里低收入者明确只说想要 full-time job, 从未提到改善工作条件, 属凭常识脑补的未提及项。

B) 张冠李戴

选项 Better-paying jobs. (高薪工作) 盗用了第三段 well-paying blue-collar jobs 的字眼, 但那是讲技术与全球化减少了高薪蓝领岗, 属客观背景, 不是低收入者本题所表达的渴望对象。

借用原文: well-paying blue-collar jobs

C) 未提及

选项 High social status. (高社会地位) 录音通篇未涉及社会地位这一维度, 是话题外的无中生有。

-
25. A) Reduce the administrative costs.
B) Adopt effective business models.
C) Hire part-time employees only.
D) Make use of the latest technology.

【题目】 What do businesses do to increase their revenues?

【翻译】 企业如何增加收入?

- A) 减少行政成本。 B) 采用有效的商业模式。 C) 只雇用兼职员工。
D) 利用最新技术。

【答案】 C (细节题) Hire part-time employees only.

【定位】 Businesses, in order to boost profits, hire employees as part-time workers only.

企业为了提升利润, 只把员工当作兼职工来雇用。

【信号】 in order to boost profits. in order to boost profits, hire employees as part-time workers only 中 in order to boost profits 是与题干 increase revenues 对应的目的信号, 其后的动作 hire...part-time workers only 即答案。

【替换】 hire employees as part-time workers only ↔ Hire part-time employees only.

近乎原句

【排除】A) 未提及

选项 Reduce the administrative costs. (降低管理成本) 是企业增利的常见手段, 但录音从未提到削减管理成本, 属常识脑补的未提及项。

B) 偷换概念

选项 Adopt effective business models. 用了 business models, 呼应录音 profit-driven business models, 但录音是把这种逐利模式当作问题成因来批评, 并非说企业靠采用有效模式增利, B 把批评对象偷换成正面手段。

借用原文: profit-driven business models

D) 原词陷阱

选项 Make use of the latest technology. 盗用第三段 technological advancement 的 technology, 但那句讲的是技术进步减少了高薪蓝领岗这一背景, 并非企业为增利主动采用技术的做法, 与本题问的手段不符。

借用原文: technological advancement and a global economy have reduced the demand for well-paying blue-collar jobs

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

40 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: Do you mind taking my photo with the statue over there?

第1段, 第1句

Do you mind doing 是口语中常见的礼貌请求句式, 在听力对话场景中较典型, 但作为书面阅读或长难句训练材料代表性不高, 迁移价值中等。

I post a lot on social media anyway.

第5段, 第5句

本句覆盖了主语、谓语、宾语、地点状语、一般状语五种成分, 成分种类有一定丰富度。但宾语 "a lot" 的判定 (它是名词性短语作宾语还是副词修饰动词) 可能对初学者有轻微辨析价值; 其余成分位置典型、无易错点, 整体训练收益一般。

It really was a lot to take in.

第9段，第3句

"It + be + 名词短语 + 不定式" 是英语中较常见的表达模式，形式主语结构在考试中也常出现。但本句过于简短，从句、修饰成分较少，代表性中等。

Now that I think about it, there's always something wrong with my photos as it is —half smiles, closed eyes, messy hair.

第10段，第3句

there be 句型和 "Now that" 引导的状语从句都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构。there be 句型后接复杂主语的用法，以及状语从句前置的句式安排，都是真题常见模式，具有较强的代表性和迁移价值。

Then again, I think the only person interested in my photos is my mom.

第10段，第5句

"I think + 宾语从句(省略 that)" 是口语和书面语中非常常见的结构,从句中主语带后置定语也是典型句式,掌握后可在阅读和写作中大量复用。

Stop worrying about him.

第1题，A

祈使句 "动词原形 + 动名词宾语" 是四六级和考研真题中常见的句式，尤其在建议、命令、劝告类表达中频繁出现，掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似结构（如 Stop thinking、Keep working 等）。

They are far from satisfactory.

第4题，A

主系表结构是英语基本句型之一，"far from" 表达 "远非" 的用法在考试中偶有出现，具有一定代表性，但整体句式过于简单，难以迁移到复杂长难句的分析中。

M: But a recent study seems to point to the fact that when matter and anti-matter were first created, there were slightly more particles of matter, which allowed the universe we all live in to form?

第7段，第1句

这句话结构层次丰富、时态分布清楚但不算过分偏怪，既能训练主干识别，也能训练从属关系和时态归属。对句子结构与时态综合练习来说，优先度很高。

Because there was slightly more matter, the collisions quickly depleted all the anti-matter and left just enough matter to create stars, planets, and eventually us.

第8段，第2句

"Because 从句 + 主句" 的因果结构和主句内并列谓语是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，且目的状语（不定式）也是常见考点，结构具有较强的典型性和复用价值

The universe formed due to a sufficient amount of matter.

第8题，C

涵盖主语、谓语、原因状语三种成分，结构简单但完整，适合初学者熟悉基本句型和状语的识别，但成分种类不够丰富，缺乏宾语、表语等其他核心成分练习机会。

Myers is an American woman who woke up one day speaking with a British accent, even though she's lived in the United States all her life.

第1段，第2句

本句结构高度典型:主系表 + 限制性定语从句 + 让步状语从句的组合,是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。定语从句用 who 引导并在从句中作主语、状语从句用 even though 引导表让步,都是高频考点结构。两层嵌套的复杂度也符合考试真题的常见难度。掌握本句的分析方法可以直接迁移到大量类似长难句,实用性强。

It's a disorder in which a person experiences a sudden change to their speech so that they sound like they are speaking in a foreign accent.

第2段，第2句

本句成分丰富且包含多个值得练习的点:主系表结构、定语从句中 in which 的状语用法、宾语带介词短语修饰、so that 引导结果状语从句、like 引导方式状语从句。尤其是 in which 和 like 的判定,以及多层嵌套中各层成分的归属,都是常见易错点,训练价值较高。

It's not clear whether Myers has experienced a stroke or other brain damage, but she also has a separate medical condition, which can result in loose joints, easily bruised skin and other problems.

第2段，第6句

本句包含形式主语 + 主语从句、并列主句（but 转折）、非限制性定语从句、情态动词等多个四六级和考研常考句式。形式主语结构（It is ... that/whether ...）在真题中高频出现，非限制性定语从句也是阅读理解常见难点，并列主句的转折逻辑符合真题段落展开方式。整体结构具有很强的代表性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

Foreign Accent Syndrome is rare, with only about 60 cases reported within the past century.

第3段，第1句

句子提供了主语、系动词、表语这一基础主系表结构的练习机会，同时句末的 with 独立结构是学生常见的混淆点（容易误判为定语从句或被动结构），具有一定辨析价值，但整体成分种类不算丰富。

That may be one reason why so many people find relief in swimming when life's seas get rough?

第1段，第2句

主句包含主系表结构、表语后置定语从句；why 从句包含主谓宾结构、地点状语（介词短语）、时间状语从句；when 从句包含主系表结构。成分种类较丰富，且定语从句修饰表语、状语从句嵌套在定语从句中，这些都是常见易错点，训练价值较高。

And it goes some way towards explaining why books about swimming, in which people tackle icy lakes, race in rivers and overcome oceans while reflecting on their lives, have recently become so popular.

第1段，第3句

主句嵌套宾语从句、宾语从句主语被非限制性定语从句修饰、定语从句插在主谓之间，这是四六级和考研阅读中的高频难句结构。现在完成时表达“最近的变化”，也是考试常见的时态用法。掌握本句的分析方法可直接迁移到大量真题句式。

These books reflect a trend, particularly strong in Britain, where swimming in pools is declining, but more and more folks are opting for open water.

第2段，第1句

主句 + 非限制性定语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，"where" 修饰抽象地点名词以及从句内部的并列对比也是典型句式，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

Notions of modesty restricted women in the Victorian era, but they still swam.

第3段，第1句

并列转折句在考试中较为常见，"but" 连接两个对比分句的结构具有一定代表性。第一个主句的"名词短语 + 及物动词 + 宾语 + 状语"也是标准句式。但句子整体偏简单，缺少从句嵌套等更高频的复杂句式，典型性中等。

Eventually, swimming became freer.

第4段，第1句

主系表结构配时间状语是常见句式，但过于简单，不具备四六级或考研真题中常考的复杂句式特征（如多重修饰、从句嵌套等），代表性一般。

She beat the record by almost two hours and her father rewarded her with a red sports car.

第4段，第5句

覆盖了主语、谓语、宾语、方式状语等常见成分，第二分句还涉及 "reward sb with sth" 的介词短语搭配，有一定练习价值，但没有复杂修饰语或易混成分，训练密度中等偏低。

She succeeded in swimming across the English Channel.

第13题，A

"succeed in doing" 是四六级高频固定搭配，句式本身较为典型，但简单句结构在真题中占比不高，复杂句式才是考查重点，因此代表性中等。

They were prohibited from swimming.

第14题，C

被动语态的简单句在四六级和考研真题中较常见，"be + 过去分词 + from doing" 结构具有一定代表性，学习后可迁移到同类句式。

Whether the technology is eventually deemed reliable enough for the courts will ultimately be decided by the judges.

第4段，第1句

主语从句充当主句主语、且主句使用被动语态，这是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。"Whether"引导的名词性从句和被动结构都是考试常考点，本句结构具有很强的代表性，掌握后可以迁移到大量类似句子的分析中。

Moreover, understanding the brain is not the same as understanding the mind.

第5段，第1句

"动名词短语作主语 + 系动词 + 表语(含比较结构)"是四六级及考研阅读中常见句式,尤其在议论文中频繁用于表达概念对比或判断。掌握后可迁移至大量类似句型,具有较高代表性。

So while there may be insights to be gained from matching behavior to brain activity, those insights will not necessarily lead to justice in a court of law.

第5段，第4句

while 引导的让步状语从句加主句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构;there be 存在句、情态动词表可能性、一般将来时表预测,以及不定式被动结构作定语,都是考试常见句式;整句体现了学术写作中常用的 "承认某种可能但提出反驳" 的论证模式,具有很强的代表性

Problems surround the use of machines to spot deception, at least until it has been rigorously tested.

第5段，第5句

主句采用主谓宾结构配合定语修饰，附加时间状语从句，这是四六级和考研阅读中非常常见的句式组合。"until"引导的时间状语从句、现在完成时被动语态、不定式作定语等都是典型考点结构，具有较高的代表性和迁移价值。

A high-tech test that can tell when a person is not telling the truth sounds too good to be true.

第6段，第1句

全句覆盖主语、谓语、表语、宾语、定语从句、宾语从句等多种成分,且主语被定语从句修饰,定语从句内部又包含宾语从句,结构层次丰富。练习时可训练识别被修饰语拉长的主语、区分限制性定语从句与其他从句、判断嵌套从句的归属等关键技能,对划分成分的训练价值较高。

And when something sounds too good to be true, it usually is.

第6段，第2句

when引导的条件或时间状语从句加主句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构；表语省略在口语和书面语中也常见；整体句式实用性强，掌握后可广泛迁移到同类句型

They are optimistic about its potential.

第17题，A

主系表加介词短语状语是英语基础句型之一，在考试中常见，但本句过于简短且无任何变式或扩展，作为句式代表性不足，学习后可迁移但范例价值一般。

Instead, today our species collectively speaks over 7,000 distinct languages.

第2段，第4句

本句覆盖主谓宾基本句型，且包含多个状语（转折状语 "Instead"、时间状语 "today"、方式状语 "collectively"）和定语（"our"、"over 7,000"、"distinct"），成分种类较丰富。但都是常规位置的修饰语，无特殊结构（如形式主语、分隔、倒装）或易混淆点，训练价值中等偏下。

For example, the 250,000 people who live on Vanuatu's 80 islands speak 110 different languages, but in Bangladesh, a population 600 times greater speaks only 41 languages.

第2段，第10句

but 连接的并列转折句式、限制性定语从句修饰主语、后置定语修饰名词，都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构。这种对比论证句型（人口少语言多 vs 人口多语言少）也是议论文常见的逻辑框架。掌握后可在类似语境中复用，典型性较高。

As it turns out, we have few clear answers to these fundamental questions about how humanity communicates.

第3段，第3句

主句为典型的主谓宾结构，宾语后接多层介词短语后置定语是学术写作和考试阅读中的高频句式；状语从句 "As it turns out" 作为插入性说明也常见于正式语境；宾语从句由疑问词引导嵌套在介词后，符合四六级和考研阅读的常考句型，代表性强。

These prior efforts all examined the degree to which different environmental, social, and geographic variables correlated with the number of languages found in a given location.

第3段，第7句

"主句 + 定语从句修饰宾语"以及"介词 + 关系代词引导定语从句"都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。本句还展示了学术语境中常见的复杂名词短语（并列形容词 + 中心名词 + 多重后置定语）以及不及物动词搭配介词的用法。这些结构具有很强的代表性和可迁移性。

The studies also ran up against many methodological challenges, the biggest of which centered on the old statistical saying—correlation does not equal causation.

第3段，第9句

非限制性定语从句在四六级和考研阅读中极为常见，"介词 + which" 结构更是高频考点，破折号引出同位语补充说明也是学术文本的典型写法，整体句式具有很强的代表性和可迁移性。

But is the dream as we once knew it dying?

第1段，第2句

句中同时出现倒装疑问句主干、插入状语从句、系表结构、时间状语等多种成分，且状语从句的插入位置容易被误判为定语。通过本句可练习识别疑问句倒装、区分插入状语与定语、以及分析主从句成分归属，是较好的综合练习材料。

The question is, What is it going to take to change things?

第2段，第1句

本句涵盖主系表结构、表语从句、形式主语 it、疑问词作宾语、不定式作目的状语等多个成分，且表语从句保持疑问语序这一特殊用法是易错点，训练价值较高。

It partly comes down to profit-driven business models that are built around low-wage work and part-time jobs that don't provide benefits.

第2段，第12句

本句采用主句加定语从句修饰的结构，且出现定语从句嵌套，这是四六级和考研阅读中极为常见的句式。掌握这种层层修饰的长难句结构对于理解学术文章和新闻报道具有很强的迁移价值，代表性很高。

The cumulative effect of these two factors is that many Americans are forced to take two or more part-time jobs, just to make ends meet.

第3段，第2句

主系表结构加表语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，本句结构完整、层次清晰，既有名词性从句又有被动语态，非常具有代表性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句型的分析中。

What has become obvious to me when it comes to the income gap is that there needs to be an opportunity for the people at the bottom to push them back up and push them into the middle-class to give them hope in their lives.

第3段，第3句

本句覆盖了主语从句、表语从句、时间状语从句等多种从句作为句子成分的情况，主语从句内部嵌套状语从句，表语从句采用 "there needs to be" 存在句结构且包含复杂定语和状语。成分种类丰富，层次清晰，适合训练学生识别从句成分、区分不定式作定语与状语、理解嵌套结构的能力。

Make use of the latest technology.

第25题，D

祈使句在四六级和考研写作、翻译中偶有出现（尤其是建议类、说明类文本），但不如陈述句或复合句常见；"make use of" 是高频固定搭配，学习此句可迁移到识别其他祈使句和固定搭配的场景，有一定代表性。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本卷出现的 242 个英语六级真题高频词

下列单词既在本卷录音原文中出现，又是 **英语六级** 历年真题的高频词（在该考试真题中出现的句子数均不少于 8）。每个词标注本卷出现次数与该考试真题句频，点击可查看该词的释义、音标、词形与真题例句。

universe

B2

n. 宇宙

本卷11次 · 真题 20 句

would

A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本卷6次 · 真题 568 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本卷6次·真题 363 句

recently A2

adv. 最近

本卷6次·真题 76 句

account A2

n. 账户

本卷5次·真题 93 句

diversity B2

n. 多样性

本卷5次·真题 46 句

court A2

n. 法院

本卷5次·真题 31 句

case A2

n. 情况

本卷4次·真题 97 句

gap B1

n. 间隙

本卷4次·真题 54 句

syndrome C1

n. 综合征

本卷4次·真题 14 句

employee A2

n. 雇员, 员工

本卷3次·真题 190 句

online A2

adj. 在线的

本卷3次·真题 139 句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本卷3次·真题 138 句

publish B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本卷3次·真题 94 句

exist A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本卷3次·真题 77 句

easily A2

adv. 容易地

本卷3次·真题 65 句

determine B2

v. 决定

本卷3次·真题 62 句

interested A1

adj. 感兴趣的

本卷3次·真题 41 句

eventually B1

adv. 最终

本卷3次·真题 32 句

spot A2

n. 地点

本卷3次·真题 30 句

diverse B2

adj. 多种多样的

本卷3次·真题 24 句

properly B1

adv. 正确地

本卷3次·真题 22 句

injury B1

n. (身体) 伤害, 损伤

本卷3次·真题 21 句

distinct B2

adj. 清晰的

本卷3次·真题 15 句

tropical B1

adj. 热带的

本卷3次·真题 14 句

physicist B2

n. 物理学家

本卷3次·真题 12 句

channel B1

n. 电视频道

本卷3次·真题 11 句

indigenous C1

adj. 本地的

本卷3次·真题 11 句

stroke B1

n. 中风

本卷3次·真题 9 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本卷2次·真题 244 句

community B1

n. 社区

本卷2次·真题 163 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本卷2次·真题 142 句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本卷2次·真题 115 句

united B1

adj. 联合的

本卷2次·真题 97 句

gain B1

v. 获得;赢得

本卷2次·真题 96 句

effective B1

adj. 有效的, 起作用的

本卷2次·真题 94 句

income B1

n. 收入

本卷2次·真题 94 句

understanding B1

n. 理解;领悟

本卷2次·真题 84 句

states A1

n. 国家

本卷2次·真题 80 句

region B1

n. 地区

本卷2次·真题 78 句

nation B1

n. 国家

本卷2次·真题 76 句

reflect B1

v. 反映, 显示

本卷2次·真题 71 句

internet A2

n. 互联网

本卷2次·真题 63 句

media B1

n. 大众传播媒介(报刊、电视、广播、互联...

本卷2次·真题 58 句

theory B1

n. 理论

本卷2次·真题 55 句

resident B2

n. 居民

本卷2次·真题 50 句

pattern B1

n. 模式

本卷2次·真题 46 句

technological B2

adj. 技术的

本卷2次·真题 45 句

previous B1

adj. 先前的

本卷2次·真题 44 句

completely B1

adv. 完全地

本卷2次·真题 43 句

reward B1

n. 报酬

本卷2次·真题 43 句

agency B2

n. 代理机构

本卷2次·真题 42 句

compete B1

v. 竞争

本卷2次·真题 36 句

series B1

n. 系列

本卷2次·真题 33 句

era B2

n. 时代

本卷2次·真题 31 句

appropriate B2

adj. 合适的

本卷2次·真题 30 句

vary B1

v. 不同

本卷2次·真题 30 句

hire A2

v. 雇用

本卷2次·真题 29 句

rare B1

adj. 稀有的

本卷2次·真题 25 句

disappear A2

v. 消失; 不见

本卷2次·真题 23 句

detect B2

v. 发现, 察觉 (难以察觉的事物)

本卷2次·真题 21 句

slightly B1

adv. 稍微, 略微, 轻微地

本卷2次·真题 21 句

reliable B1

adj. 可靠的

本卷2次·真题 20 句

insight B2

n. 洞察力

本卷2次·真题 19 句

zone B1

n. 区域

本卷2次·真题 19 句

hypothesis C1

n. 假设

本卷2次·真题 18 句

mom A1

n. 妈妈

本卷2次·真题 18句

guide A2

n. 指南;手册

本卷2次·真题 16句

occasion B1

n. 场合

本卷2次·真题 16句

totally B1

adv. 完全地

本卷2次·真题 15句

particle B2

n. 微粒, 颗粒

本卷2次·真题 14句

breakthrough B2

n. 重大进展

本卷2次·真题 12句

kilometer A2

n. 千米, 公里

本卷2次·真题 12句

notion B2

n. 观念

本卷2次·真题 12句

optimistic B2

adj. 乐观的;抱乐观态度的

本卷2次·真题 12句

edit B1

v. 编辑

本卷2次·真题 11句

randomly B2

adv. 随机地

本卷2次·真题 10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

data B1

n. 数据

本卷1次·真题 181句

behavior B1

n. 行为

本卷1次·真题 171句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本卷1次 · 真题 167 句

global B2

adj. 全球的

本卷1次 · 真题 140 句

species B2

n. 物种

本卷1次 · 真题 136 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本卷1次 · 真题 126 句

finding B2

n. 调查结果

本卷1次 · 真题 121 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

environmental B1

adj. 环境的

本卷1次 · 真题 112 句

professor B1

n. 教授 (大学教师的最高职称)

本卷1次 · 真题 112 句

claim B1

v. 声称

本卷1次 · 真题 111 句

factor B1

n. 因素

本卷1次 · 真题 108 句

economy B1

n. 经济

本卷1次 · 真题 102 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本卷1次 · 真题 98 句

medium B1

adj. 中等的

本卷1次 · 真题 98 句

according B1

prep. 根据

本卷1次 · 真题 96 句

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

本卷1次·真题 92 句

potential B2

adj. 潜在的

本卷1次·真题 92 句

physical B1

adj. 身体的

本卷1次·真题 91 句

decline B2

v. 下降

本卷1次·真题 88 句

evidence B1

n. 证据

本卷1次·真题 87 句

amount A2

n. 数量

本卷1次·真题 84 句

colleague B1

n. 同事

本卷1次·真题 84 句

professional B1

adj. 专业的

本卷1次·真题 82 句

identify B1

v. 识别

本卷1次·真题 75 句

due B1

adj. 预期的

本卷1次·真题 70 句

cultural B1

adj. 文化的

本卷1次·真题 68 句

journal B1

n. 杂志

本卷1次·真题 66 句

wrong A2

adj. 错误的

本卷1次·真题 66 句

realize B1

v. 意识到, 认识到

本卷1次·真题 64 句

apply A2

v. 申请

本卷1次·真题 63 句

quickly A2

adv. 快速地

本卷1次·真题 63 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

wage B1

n. 工资

本卷1次·真题 63 句

generation B2

n. 一代人

本卷1次·真题 60 句

mostly B1

adv. 主要地

本卷1次·真题 59 句

figure A2

n. 数字

本卷1次·真题 58 句

particularly B2

adv. 尤其，特别（强调某事物）

本卷1次·真题 57 句

reality B1

n. 现实

本卷1次·真题 57 句

advocate B2

v. 拥护

本卷1次·真题 55 句

boost B2

v. 提高

本卷1次·真题 55 句

psychologist B2

n. 心理学家

本卷1次·真题 54 句

unique B2

adj. 独特的

本卷1次·真题 54 句

respond B1

v. 回答，答复

本卷1次·真题 52 句

response B1

n. 回答

本卷1次·真题 52 句

growing A2

adj. 增长的

本卷1次·真题 47 句

adopt B1

v. 采纳

本卷1次·真题 46 句

attend B1

v. 出席, 参加 (会议、活动等)

本卷1次 · 真题 46 句

damage B1

n. 损害

本卷1次 · 真题 46 句

exactly B1

adv. 精确地

本卷1次 · 真题 46 句

native B1

adj. 本国的

本卷1次 · 真题 45 句

charge B1

v. 收费

本卷1次 · 真题 44 句

fully B1

adv. 完全地

本卷1次 · 真题 43 句

female A2

adj. 女性的

本卷1次 · 真题 42 句

citizen B1

n. 公民

本卷1次 · 真题 41 句

trait B2

n. 特征

本卷1次 · 真题 39 句

celebrity B2

n. 名人, 名流

本卷1次 · 真题 35 句

institute B2

n. 学院

本卷1次 · 真题 35 句

entire B1

adj. 整个的

本卷1次 · 真题 34 句

ultimately B2

adv. 最终; 终归

本卷1次 · 真题 34 句

original B1

adj. 最初的, 原始的

本卷1次 · 真题 33 句

profit B1

n. 利润, 盈利

本卷1次 · 真题 33 句

context B2

n. (事情发生的) 背景、环境

本卷1次 · 真题 32 句

emerge B2

v. 出现;浮现

本卷1次·真题 32 句

humanity B2

n. 人类 (总称)

本卷1次·真题 32 句

obvious B1

adj. 明显的

本卷1次·真题 31 句

previously B1

adv. 以前, 先前 (指过去某个时间)

本卷1次·真题 31 句

switch A2

v. 转换

本卷1次·真题 31 句

wild A2

adj. 野生的

本卷1次·真题 31 句

necessarily B2

adv. 必然地

本卷1次·真题 30 句

sufficient B2

adj. 足够的

本卷1次·真题 30 句

extremely B1

adv. 极其

本卷1次·真题 29 句

promotion B2

n. 晋升, 升职

本卷1次·真题 29 句

skin A2

n. 皮肤

本卷1次·真题 29 句

widely B1

adv. 广泛地

本卷1次·真题 29 句

collection B1

n. 收集物

本卷1次·真题 28 句

confidence B1

n. 信心

本卷1次·真题 28 句

discipline B2

n. 纪律

本卷1次·真题 28 句

rapidly B1

adv. 迅速地

本卷1次·真题 28 句

analyze B2

v. 分析

本卷1次·真题 27 句

employment B1

n. 工作

本卷1次·真题 27 句

judge B1

v. 判断, 评判

本卷1次·真题 26 句

manner B1

n. 方式

本卷1次·真题 25 句

revenue B2

n. (公司、组织的) 收入, 收益

本卷1次·真题 25 句

scene A2

n. 场景

本卷1次·真题 25 句

alter B2

v. 改变, 更改 (使某物与之前不同)

本卷1次·真题 24 句

successfully B1

adv. 成功地

本卷1次·真题 24 句

tendency B2

n. 倾向

本卷1次·真题 24 句

equal A2

adj. 相等的

本卷1次·真题 23 句

legal B1

adj. 法律的

本卷1次·真题 23 句

location B1

n. 地点, 位置

本卷1次·真题 22 句

prior B2

adj. 先前的, 之前的

本卷1次·真题 22 句

correlation C1

n. 相关性

本卷1次·真题 21 句

exchange B1

n. 交换

本卷1次·真题 21 句

mix A2

v. 混合

本卷1次·真题 21 句

trial B2

n. 审判, 审讯

本卷1次·真题 21 句

universal B2

adj. 普遍的

本卷1次·真题 21 句

basically B1

adv. 基本上

本卷1次·真题 20 句

exotic B2

adj. 异国情调的;外来的

本卷1次·真题 20 句

inspire B2

v. 激励

本卷1次·真题 20 句

overcome B2

v. 克服

本卷1次·真题 20 句

ultimate B2

adj. 最终的

本卷1次·真题 19 句

accomplish B2

v. 完成, 实现 (任务、目标)

本卷1次·真题 18 句

advancement B2

n. 进步

本卷1次·真题 18 句

correlate C1

v. 相关联

本卷1次·真题 18 句

external B2

adj. 外部的;外面的

本卷1次·真题 18 句

globe B1

n. 地球

本卷1次·真题 18 句

lawyer B1

n. 律师

本卷1次·真题 18 句

opt B2

v. 选择

本卷1次·真题 18 句

partly B1

adv. 部分地

本卷1次·真题 18 句

privacy B2

n. 隐私

本卷1次·真题 18 句

tackle B2

v. 处理

本卷1次·真题 18 句

adventure B1

n. 冒险经历

本卷1次·真题 17 句

internal B2

adj. 内部的

本卷1次·真题 17 句

variable B2

adj. 易变的

本卷1次·真题 17 句

deem C1

v. 认为, 视为 (正式用语)

本卷1次·真题 16 句

surround B1

v. 围绕

本卷1次·真题 16 句

tip A2

n. 小费

本卷1次·真题 16 句

alike B1

adj. 相似的

本卷1次·真题 15 句

existence B2

n. 存在;生存

本卷1次·真题 15 句

fundamental B2

adj. 基本的

本卷1次·真题 15 句

symptom B2

n. 症状

本卷1次·真题 15 句

origin B2

n. 起源

本卷1次·真题 14 句

remarkable B2

adj. 非凡的

本卷1次·真题 14 句

bizarre C1

adj. 古怪的

本卷1次·真题 13 句

deplete C1

v. 大量减少

本卷1次·真题 13 句

odd B1

adj. 奇怪的

本卷1次·真题 13 句

pave B2

v. 铺(路面)

本卷1次·真题 13 句

roll A2

v. 滚动

本卷1次·真题 12 句

saying B1

n. 谚语

本卷1次·真题 12 句

accuracy B2

n. 准确 (性)

本卷1次·真题 11 句

handful B1

n. 一把;少量

本卷1次·真题 11 句

justice B2

n. 公正;正义

本卷1次·真题 11 句

outstanding B2

adj. 杰出的, 出色的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

storage B1

n. 存储

本卷1次·真题 11 句

enthusiasm B2

n. 热情

本卷1次·真题 10 句

fame B2

n. 名声

本卷1次·真题 10 句

folk B1

n. 人们

本卷1次·真题 10 句

impressive B2

adj. 令人印象深刻的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

prohibit B2

v. 禁止, 不允许

本卷1次·真题 10 句

purely B2

adv. 纯粹地

本卷1次·真题 10 句

relief B1

n. 宽慰

本卷1次·真题 10 句

simultaneously B2

adv. 同时地

本卷1次·真题 10 句

statistical B2

adj. 统计的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

surprisingly B1

adv. 令人惊讶地

本卷1次·真题 10 句

wipe A2

v. 擦, 抹

本卷1次·真题 10 句

compassion B2

n. 同情

本卷1次·真题 9 句

diagnose B2

v. 诊断 (疾病)

本卷1次·真题 9 句

disorder B2

n. 疾病

本卷1次·真题 9 句

distribute B2

v. 分发

本卷1次·真题 9 句

enrich B2

v. 丰富

本卷1次·真题 9 句

feat B2

n. 功绩

本卷1次·真题 9 句

joint B1

adj. 共同的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

scan B1

v. 仔细查看、审视

本卷1次·真题 9 句

proof B2

n. 证据

本卷1次·真题 8 句

reference B1

n. 提及

本卷1次·真题 8 句

restrict B2

v. 限制

本卷1次·真题 8 句

rough B1

adj. 粗糙的

本卷1次·真题 8 句

theoretical B2

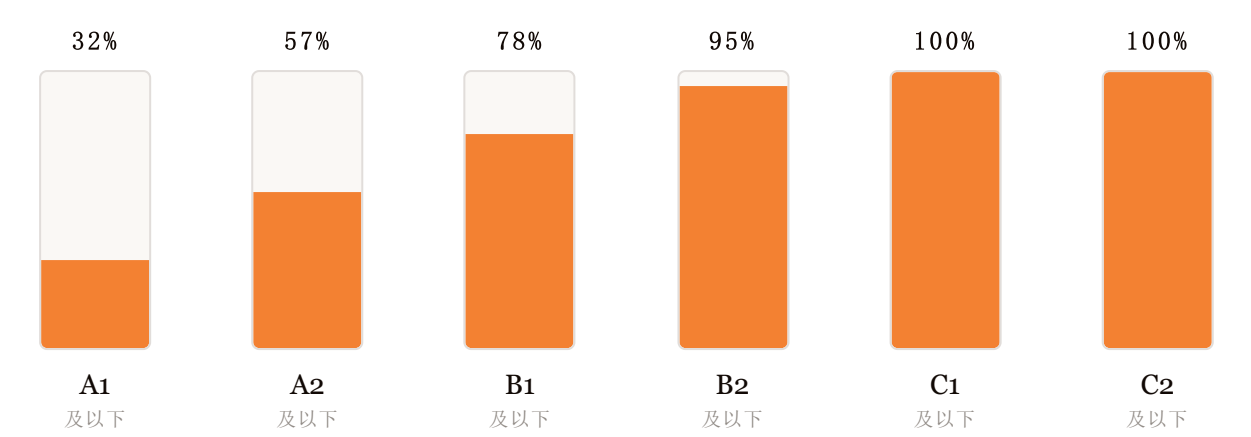
adj. 理论上的

本卷1次·真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全卷录音原文 749 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 **749** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本卷共 35 个·约 5%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）·数据为全卷录音原文去重词 749 个·末柱为 100%

去重总词数

749

B2 以上难词

5%

B1 及以下覆盖

78%

英语六级 2018年12月·第2套 · 全卷构成

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