

2019年6月·第2套 英语六级听力真题原文与答案解析

PAPER & KEY • 听力题和解析

听力题和解析

本卷全部 25 题的标准答案与完整录音文字稿由懒笔记基于2019年6月·第2套 英语六级听力原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面层级：Part/Section 标题与各节 Directions 照原卷排印——真实听力考卷只印选项，题干由录音念出。其下按录音篇目逐篇排印：每篇先给完整录音文字稿（逐段中译），再逐题给出卷面题目与该题解析（题目、翻译、答案、定位、信号、替换与排除）。

真题卷第2套(2019-06) • 六级

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

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

Section A

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

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

1 W: Wow, I would give anything to be more like Audrey Hepburn.

W: 哇，我愿意付出任何代价来变得更像Audrey Hepburn。

2 M: I never really understood why so many girls were such big fans of her. I mean, I've seen the famous films, Roman Holiday, Breakfast at Tiffany's and a few others, but I still don't fully get it. Was she that great of an actress?

M: 我从来没真正理解为什么这么多女孩是她的超级粉丝。我的意思是，我看过那些著名的电影，《罗马假日》、《蒂凡尼的早餐》还有其他几部，但我还是不完全明白。她真的是那么伟大的女演员吗？

3 W: Well, for me, my adoration goes beyond her movies. She had such a classic elegance about her. She was always so poised, in part because she spent years training as a ballet dancer before becoming an actress.

W: 嗯，对我来说，我的崇拜超越了她的电影。她有一种经典的优雅气质。她总是那么镇定自若，部分原因是她在成为演员之前花了多年时间训练芭蕾舞。

4 M: Why didn't she stick to dancing as a career?

M: 她为什么没有坚持把跳舞作为职业呢?

5 W: It seems it was fate. She suffered from inadequate nutrition during the war, and therefore, a career as a professional dancer would have been too demanding on her body. So she focused on acting instead. Roman Holiday was her first big break which made her a star.

W: 似乎这是命运。她在战争期间营养不良, 因此, 职业舞者的生涯对她的身体要求太高了。所以她转而专注于表演。《罗马假日》是她的第一次重大突破, 让她成为了明星。

6 M: Was that the film that opened with her shopping for jewelry in New York City? You know, in the scene, she was wearing a black dress and dark sunglasses with a pearl necklace and long black gloves. I see the photo of her in that costume everywhere.

M: 那是开头她在纽约市购买珠宝的那部电影吗? 你知道, 在那个场景中, 她穿着黑色连衣裙和深色太阳镜, 戴着珍珠项链和长黑手套。我到处都能看到她穿那套服装的照片。

7 W: No, that one is Breakfast At Tiffany's. That costume is often referred to as the most famous little black dress of all time. Her character in that film is very outgoing and charming, even though in real life, Audrey always described herself as shy and quiet.

W: 不, 那部是《蒂凡尼的早餐》。那套服装常被称为史上最著名的小黑裙。她在那部电影中的角色非常外向迷人, 尽管在现实生活中, Audrey总是形容自己害羞安静。

8 M: So what did she do after her acting career?

M: 那她演艺生涯结束后做了什么?

9 W: She dedicated much of her life to helping children in need. Her family received international aid during the war when she was growing up. I think that left a big impression on her. That's where I got the idea to volunteer for children's charity next weekend.

W: 她把一生中的大部分时间都奉献给了帮助有需要的儿童。她的家庭在她成长时的战争期间接受过国际援助。我想那给她留下了深刻的印象。这就是我下周末为儿童慈善机构做志愿者的想法来源。

10 M: I'll join you. I may not be as charming as Audrey Hepburn, but I'm all for supporting a good cause.

M: 我会加入你。我可能不像Audrey Hepburn那样迷人, 但我完全支持做善事。

1. A) Why Roman Holiday was more famous than Breakfast at Tiffany's.

B) Why Audrey Hepburn had more female fans than male ones.

C) Why the woman wanted to be like Audrey Hepburn.

D) Why so many girls adored Audrey Hepburn.

【题目】 What does the man say he never really understood?

【翻译】男士说他从未真正理解什么？

- A) 为什么《罗马假日》比《蒂凡尼的早餐》更有名。
- B) 为什么Audrey Hepburn的女性影迷多于男性影迷。
- C) 为什么这位女士想要成为像Audrey Hepburn那样的人。
- D) 为什么那么多女孩崇拜Audrey Hepburn。

【答案】 **D** (细节题) Why so many girls adored Audrey Hepburn.

【定位】 I never really understood why so many girls were such big fans of her.

我一直没真正弄明白，为什么那么多女孩是她的铁杆粉丝。

【信号】 **说话人直陈"没看懂"**。男方原话 I never really understood why so many girls were such big fans of her. 直接说出"never really understood", 这正是题干要找的"他不理解的内容"——说话人主动表态的句子就是答案句，不必再绕。

【替换】 so many girls were such big fans of her ↔ **so many girls adored Audrey Hepburn**
be big fans of = adored

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

A 把录音里出现过的 Roman Holiday 与 Breakfast at Tiffany's 两个片名拼成"哪部更出名", 可男方说的是没懂"女孩为何爱她", 根本没比较两片名气, 属听到片名就想选的原词陷阱。

借用原文: I've seen the famous films, Roman Holiday, Breakfast at Tiffany's

B) **偷换概念**

B 说"为何女粉多于男粉", 但录音只说 so many girls were such big fans, 从未把女粉和男粉作数量比较; 它偷偷把"很多女孩喜欢"扭成"女比男多", 属偷换概念。

借用原文: so many girls were such big fans of her

C) **张冠李戴**

C 说"女方为何想像 Audrey", 可没懂的是男方, 女方第1段说的是 I would give anything to be more like Audrey Hepburn (她自己的向往)。把"女方的愿望"安到"男方不解的内容"上, 属张冠李戴。

借用原文: I would give anything to be more like Audrey Hepburn

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2. A) Her unique personality.
B) Her physical condition.
C) Her shift of interest to performing arts.
D) Her family's suspension of financial aid.

【题目】 **What prevented Audrey Hepburn from becoming a professional dancer?**

【翻译】 是什么阻止了Audrey Hepburn成为一名职业舞蹈演员？

- A) 她独特的个性。 B) 她的身体状况。 C) 她的兴趣转向了表演艺术。
- D) 她的家庭中断了经济资助。

【答案】 **B** (细节题) Her physical condition.

【定位】 She suffered from inadequate nutrition during the war, and therefore, a career as a professional dancer would have been too demanding on her body.

战时她营养不良，因此，职业舞者这一行对她的身体来说会太过吃力。

【信号】 **因果词 therefore 引出落点**。答案句以 and therefore 这个因果信号连接：前因是营养不良，后果是身体吃不消舞者职业。"therefore"后面正是题干要的"妨碍原因"，是听原因题最该锁定的信号词。

【替换】 too demanding on her body ↔ **Her physical condition.**

身体吃不消=身体状况

【排除】 A) **未提及**

A"独特个性"在这段原因里完全没出现，录音讲的是营养与身体，不是性格阻碍了她跳舞，属原文未提及的捏造原因。

C) **答非所问**

C 说"兴趣转向表演艺术"，录音确有 So she focused on acting instead，但那是"身体原因→所以改行演戏"的结果，不是阻止她跳舞的原因；考生易凭"她后来去演戏"的常识顺手选它，属答非所问。

借用原文：So she focused on acting instead.

D) **未提及**

D"家里中断了经济资助"录音从未提及，妨碍她的是身体不是缺钱；它借"家庭/经济"这类听起来合理的常见理由凑数，属未提及。

3. A) She was not an outgoing person.

B) She was modest and hardworking.

C) She was easy-going on the whole.

D) She was usually not very optimistic.

【题目】 **What do we learn about Audrey Hepburn in real life?**

【翻译】 关于现实生活中的Audrey Hepburn我们了解到什么？

A) 她不是一个外向的人。 B) 她谦逊且勤奋。 C) 她总体上随和。

D) 她通常不太乐观。

【答案】 **A** (细节题) She was not an outgoing person.

【定位】 Her character in that film is very outgoing and charming, even though in real life, Audrey always described herself as shy and quiet.

她在那部电影里的角色非常外向、迷人，尽管现实中 Audrey 总把自己形容为腼腆而文静。

【信号】 **让步词 even though 后才是真意**。答案句用 even though in real life 这一让步信号把"银幕形象"与"真实本人"分开：even though 后面的 shy and quiet 才是题干 in real life 要的答案。让步/转折后才是落点，前半的 outgoing 是干扰。

【替换】 shy and quiet ↔ **She was not an outgoing person.**

shy=not outgoing

【排除】 B) **未提及**

B"谦虚勤奋"中"hardworking"录音从未提及；虽然 shy 与"谦虚"略有交集易混，但"勤奋"完全没依据，属未提及。

C) **原词陷阱**

C"总体随和"对应的是录音里 very outgoing and charming——可那是"电影角色"(her character in that film)的样子，不是真实的她；考生听到 outgoing 就想选，正中原词陷阱。

借用原文：Her character in that film is very outgoing and charming

D) **未提及**

D"通常不太乐观"录音里毫无对应，她被描述为 shy and quiet，与"乐观与否"无关；它利用与 A 同样的 not 句式制造混淆，属未提及。

4. A) She was influenced by the roles she played in the films.

B) Her parents taught her to sympathize with the needy.

C) She learned to volunteer when she was a child.

D) Her family benefited from other people's help.

【题目】 **Why did Audrey Hepburn devote much of her life to charity after her acting career?**

【翻译】 为什么Audrey Hepburn在演艺生涯结束后将大部分生命投入到慈善事业？

A) 她受到自己在电影中扮演的角色的影响。 B) 她的父母教导她同情有需要的人。

C) 她小时候就学会了做志愿者。 D) 她的家庭受益于他人的帮助。

【答案】 **D** (细节题) Her family benefited from other people's help.

【定位】 Her family received international aid during the war when she was growing up. I think that left a big impression on her.

她成长期间，她的家庭在战时受到了国际援助。我想那给她留下了深刻印象。

【信号】 **回忆受助 + left a big impression 点出触发。** 答案句先陈述往事 Her family received international aid during the war, 再用 that left a big impression on her 点明"正是这件事触动了她"——这种"往事+留下深刻印象"的溯源句，就是动机题的答案信号。

【替换】 Her family received international aid during the war ↔

Her family benefited from other people's help.

received aid=benefited from help

【排除】 A) 未提及

A"受所演角色影响"录音从未提及她的善心来自电影角色；动机原文明确归到"家庭受助"，属未提及。

B) 偷换概念

B说"父母教她同情弱者"，录音只说家庭"受过援助"，并未说父母"教导"她；它把"family"原词留着却换了动机机制，属偷换概念。

借用原文：Her family received international aid during the war

C) 原词陷阱

C"小时候学会做志愿"借用了录音 when she was growing up (成长期间) 这个童年时间，但原文说的是"小时候家里受助"，不是"小时候学会志愿"；听到"小时候"就想选，正中原词陷阱。

借用原文：when she was growing up

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

1 W: So, how is our presentation about the restructuring of the company coming along?

W: 那么，我们关于公司重组的演示准备得怎么样了？

2 M: Fine. I'm putting the finishing touches to it now.

M: 挺好的。我现在正在做最后的润色。

3 M: ...But we'll have to be prepared for questions.

M:但我们得准备好回答问题。

4 W: Yes, there's already a feeling that this is a top down change. We really need to get everyone on board.

W: 是的，已经有人觉得这是自上而下的改变。我们真的需要让所有人都支持。

5 M: Well, there's been an extensive consultation period.

M: 嗯，我们已经进行了广泛的征询期。

6 W: I know, but there's always the feeling that if it isn't broke, don't fix it.

W: 我知道，但总有人觉得如果没坏就别修它。

7 M: People are worried about their jobs, too. I think we need to stress that while there will be some job changes, there won't be anyone getting dismissed. In fact, we're looking to take on more staff.

M: 人们也担心自己的工作。我认为我们需要强调，虽然会有一些岗位变动，但不会有人被解雇。事实上，我们还打算招更多员工。

8 W: Agreed. You can hardly blame people for worrying though. We need to make it clear that it's not just change for change's sake. In other words, we really must make the case for why we are doing it.

W: 同意。不过你也不能怪大家担心。我们需要讲清楚这不只是为了改变而改变。换句话说，我们真的必须说明我们为什么要这样做。

9 W: ...So what's the outline of the presentation?

W:那么演示的大纲是什么?

10 M: I'll start with a brief review of the reasons for the change that we really need to make a clean break to restart growth. After that I'll outline the new company's structures and who's going where. Then I'll hand it over to you to discuss the timeline and summarize and we'll take questions together at the end. Anything else?

M: 我会先简要回顾一下改变的原因, 我们确实需要彻底转变来重启增长。之后我会概述新的公司架构以及人员安排。然后我把话筒交给你来讨论时间表和总结, 最后我们一起回答问题。还有别的吗?

11 W: Oh, yeah, we should let the staff know the channels of communication, you know, who they can contact or direct questions to about these changes?

W: 哦, 对了, 我们应该让员工知道沟通渠道, 你知道的, 他们可以联系谁或者向谁提出关于这些变化的问题?

12 M: Yes, and we can collect some frequently asked questions and present some general answers.

M: 是的, 我们可以收集一些常见问题并给出一般性的答复。

13 W: Um, and we'll make the presentation and the questions available via the company's own computer network, right?

W: 嗯, 我们会通过公司自己的计算机网络提供演示内容和问题, 对吧?

14 M: Yes, we'll make a page on the network where staff can download all the details.

M: 对, 我们会在网络上建一个页面, 员工可以下载所有细节。

15 W: All right. Perhaps we should do a practice round of the presentation first.

W: 好的。也许我们应该先演练一遍。

16 M: You bet.

M: 当然。

5. A) Give a presentation.

B) Raise some questions.

C) Start a new company.

D) Attend a board meeting.

【题目】 What is the man going to do?

【翻译】 这位男士将要做什么?

A) 做一个陈述。 B) 提出一些问题。 C) 创办一家新公司。 D) 参加董事会会议。

【答案】 A (细节题) Give a presentation.

【定位】 M: Fine. I'm putting the finishing touches to it now.

男: 挺好的, 我正在给它做最后的收尾。

【信号】被问者的直接应答。女士问 how is our presentation about the restructuring of the company coming along, 男士紧接着应答 I'm putting the finishing touches to it now ——一问一答里被问者亲口说在弄这份汇报, 应答处即答案句。

【替换】 I'm putting the finishing touches to it now ↔ **Give a presentation.**

代词it回指presentation

【排除】B) 原词陷阱

录音里 we'll have to be prepared for questions 提到 questions, 但那是说要准备应对听众提问, 不是男士自己去提问; Raise some questions. 把这个词搬来错安在男士头上。

借用原文: we'll have to be prepared for questions

C) 原词陷阱

录音反复出现 company、new structures 等词, Start a new company. 借这些词拼出开新公司, 但全篇只在谈重组现有公司, 从没说要创办新公司。

借用原文: I'll outline the new company's structures

D) 未提及

Attend a board meeting. 听着像公司重组场合该有的事, 但录音通篇只说 presentation, 从未提 board meeting, 属凭场景常识臆造、未提及。

6. A) It will cut production costs.

B) It will raise productivity.

C) No staff will be dismissed.

D) No new staff will be hired.

【题目】What does the man say about the restructuring?

【翻译】关于重组,这位男士说了什么?

A) 它将降低生产成本。 B) 它将提高生产率。 C) 不会有员工被解雇。

D) 不会招聘新员工。

【答案】C (细节题) No staff will be dismissed.

【定位】M: People are worried about their jobs, too. I think we need to stress that while there will be some job changes, there won't be anyone getting dismissed. In fact, we're looking to take on more staff.

男: 大家也在担心自己的饭碗。我觉得我们得强调, 虽然会有一些岗位调整, 但不会有任何人被裁掉。事实上, 我们还打算多招些人。

【信号】强调句won't加转折。男士用 stress 引出重点, 再借 while there will be...but there won't be anyone getting dismissed 的让步转折, 把真意压在 won't 之后——不裁人才是他要传达的核心。

【替换】there won't be anyone getting dismissed ↔ **No staff will be dismissed.**

won't anyone等于No staff

【排除】 A) 未提及

It will cut production costs. 像是重组该有的好处，但录音从没提 production costs 或降低成本，是凭常识臆造的未提及项。

B) 未提及

It will raise productivity. 同样是想当然的重组好处，录音里 productivity 一词从未出现，属未提及。

D) 与原文相反

录音末句 we're looking to take on more staff 明说要多招人，No new staff will be hired. 借走 staff 却把意思反成不招新人，极性正好相反。

借用原文：we're looking to take on more staff

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7. A) The timeline of restructuring.
B) The reasons for restructuring.
C) The communication channels.
D) The company's new missions.

【题目】 What will the man explain first?

【翻译】 这位男士将首先解释什么？

A) 重组的时间表。 B) 重组的原因。 C) 沟通渠道。 D) 公司的新使命。

【答案】 B (细节题) The reasons for restructuring.

【定位】 M: I'll start with a brief review of the reasons for the change that we really need to make a clean break to restart growth. After that I'll outline the new company's structures and who's going where.

男：我会先简要回顾一下这次变革的原因，也就是我们确实需要彻底切割、重启增长。之后我会讲新公司的架构以及谁去哪里。

【信号】 次序词start with。 男士用 I'll start with a brief review of the reasons for the change 的 start with 标出第一项，再用 After that 引出第二项，次序词清楚划定先讲原因。

【替换】 start with a brief review of the reasons for the change ↔ **The reasons for restructuring.**
reasons for the change即重组原因

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

The timeline of restructuring. 里的 timeline 录音确实提到, 但那是 hand it over to you to discuss the timeline——时间线交给女士讲、且在后面, 不是男士先讲的。

借用原文: hand it over to you to discuss the timeline

C) 原词陷阱

channels 在 we should let the staff know the channels of communication 出现过, 但那是后面才聊到的内容、且非男士开篇先讲, The communication channels. 张冠李戴又错位。

借用原文: the channels of communication

D) 偷换概念

录音说男士第二项讲 the new company's structures, The company's new missions. 把 structures 偷换成 missions, 且 missions 全篇未提, 既错序又改义。

借用原文: I'll outline the new company's structures

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8. A) By consulting their own department managers.
B) By emailing questions to the man or the woman.
C) By exploring various channels of communication.
D) By visiting the company's own computer network.

【题目】 How can the staff learn more about the company's restructuring?

【翻译】 员工如何了解更多关于公司重组的信息?

- A) 通过咨询他们自己的部门经理。 B) 通过给这位男士或这位女士发送电子邮件提问。
C) 通过探索各种沟通渠道。 D) 通过访问公司自己的计算机网络。

【答案】 D (细节题) By visiting the company's own computer network.

【定位】 W: Um, and we'll make the presentation and the questions available via the company's own computer network, right? / M: Yes, we'll make a page on the network where staff can download all the details.

女: 嗯, 而且我们会把汇报和问答放到公司自己的电脑网络上, 对吧? 男: 对, 我们会在网络上做一个页面, 员工可以在上面下载所有细节。

【信号】 提议加Yes确认。 女士提议 make the presentation and the questions available via the company's own computer network, 男士以 Yes, we'll make a page on the network where staff can download all the details 确认, 提议加 Yes 的应答即敲定的途径。

【替换】 via the company's own computer network ↔ **By visiting the company's own computer network.**
via即By visiting

make a page on the network where staff can download all the details ↔

By visiting the company's own computer network.

上网下载即访问网络

【排除】 A) 未提及

By consulting their own department managers. 听着合理，但录音从未让员工去问各自的部门经理，department managers 全篇未出现，属未提及。

B) 原词陷阱

录音说 who they can contact or direct questions to 与 collect some frequently asked questions 都提到 questions, By emailing questions to the man or the woman. 借走 questions 又拼上 email, 但录音从没说用邮件发给男士或女士。

借用原文: collect some frequently asked questions

C) 原词陷阱

录音 let the staff know the channels of communication 里有 channels of communication, By exploring various channels of communication. 几乎照搬这个词组，但那是说要告知员工有哪些联络渠道，不是员工据以了解重组细节的途径，属答非所问。

借用原文: the channels of communication

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 Airline passengers have to deal with a lot these days, getting bumped from flights and losing luggage on top of the general anxiety that nervous passengers always feel.

如今航空乘客需要应对很多问题，除了紧张的乘客一直以来的普遍焦虑之外，还要面对被挤出航班和行李丢失等情况。

2 At the Cincinnati/Northern Kentucky International Airport, miniature horses deliver a calming force two times a month. Denver and Ruby are two of the 34 therapy horses brought in from a local farm. They can usually be found in the ticket counter area interacting with travelers.

在Cincinnati/Northern Kentucky国际机场,迷你马每月两次提供安抚力量。Denver和Ruby是从当地农场引进的34匹治疗马中的两匹。它们通常出现在售票柜台区域与旅客互动。

3 More than 30 airports across the country now have therapy dogs. San Francisco has a therapy pig. San Jose, California, began a dog program after the terrorist attacks of September 11. Since its beginning, the program has now grown and has 21 therapy dogs and a therapy cat.

全国现在有30多个机场配备了治疗犬。San Francisco有一只治疗猪。California的San Jose在9月11日恐怖袭击后启动了犬类项目。自项目启动以来,现已发展到拥有21只治疗犬和一只治疗猫。

4 The animals don't get startled. They have had hundreds of hours of airport training, so they are used to having luggage and people crowding around them. These professional animals are probably better at

finding their way in the airports than the most frequent of travelers.

这些动物不会受到惊吓。它们接受过数百小时的机场训练,因此已经习惯了行李和人群围绕在它们周围。这些专业动物在机场找路的能力可能比最频繁的旅客还要强。

5 The passengers often say that seeing animals makes them feel much better and helps them to calm down before a flight. This little bit of support can sometimes make a big difference. Some passengers enjoy the animals so much that they call the airport to schedule flights around their visits.

乘客们经常表示,看到动物让他们感觉好多了,有助于在飞行前平静下来。这一点支持有时能带来很大的不同。有些乘客非常喜欢这些动物,以至于会致电机场根据动物的到访时间安排航班。

6 Visits to nursing homes and schools are also a regular part of the horses' schedule. Their owner is already working on a new idea for a therapy animal—donkeys.

探访养老院和学校也是这些马的常规日程的一部分。它们的主人已经在开发一个新的治疗动物想法——驴子。

9. A) It helps passengers to take care of their pet animals.
B) It has animals to help passengers carry their language.
C) It uses therapy animals to soothe nervous passengers.
D) It allows passengers to have animals travels with them.

【题目】 What is special about the Cincinnati/Northern Kentucky international airport?

【翻译】 辛辛那提/北肯塔基国际机场有什么特别之处?

- A) 它帮助乘客照顾他们的宠物。 B) 它有动物帮助乘客搬运行李。
C) 它使用治疗动物来安抚紧张的乘客。 D) 它允许乘客携带动物一起旅行。

【答案】 C (细节题) It uses therapy animals to soothe nervous passengers.

【定位】 At the Cincinnati/Northern Kentucky International Airport, miniature horses deliver a calming force two times a month.

在辛辛那提/北肯塔基国际机场, 小型马每月两次带来一股令人平静的力量。

【信号】 专有名词复现处即答案句定位锚。录音里 At the Cincinnati/Northern Kentucky International Airport 原样念出了题干中的机场名, 这个专有名词的复现就是定位信号——紧跟其后的 miniature horses deliver a calming force 点明这家机场的特别之处是用小马带来"平静的力量"。

【替换】 deliver a calming force ↔ soothe nervous passengers

calming force = soothe, 同义改写

the general anxiety that nervous passengers always feel ↔ nervous passengers

nervous passengers 原词点明被安抚对象

【排除】 A) 未提及

take care of their pet animals 借用了录音反复出现的 animals、passengers，制造"听到就想选"的诱惑，但录音说的是机场"提供"动物来安抚旅客，从未提到帮旅客照看"他们自己的宠物"，方向反了。

借用原文：interacting with travelers

B) 原词陷阱

carry their language 听感上蹭了录音里 luggage（行李）这个词（选项 language 本身亦显错位），但录音提 luggage 是说动物习惯了 having luggage and people crowding around them"行李和人群围着自己"，并非动物帮旅客搬运，属盗用原词的答非所问。

借用原文：having luggage and people crowding around them

D) 偷换概念

allows passengers to have animals travels with them 用 animals、travel 拼出"允许旅客带动物同行"，迎合常识，但录音讲的是机场"安排"治疗动物去安抚旅客，主语和方向都不是"旅客带自己的动物"，张冠李戴。

借用原文：therapy horses brought in from a local farm

-
10. A) Avoiding possible dangers.
B) Finding their way around.
C) Identifying drug smugglers.
D) Looking after sick passengers.

【题目】 What are the trained animals probably capable of doing in an airport?

【翻译】 受过训练的动物在机场可能具备什么能力？

A) 避免可能的危险。 B) 找到周围的路。 C) 识别毒品走私者。 D) 照顾生病的乘客。

【答案】 B （细节题） Finding their way around.

【定位】 These professional animals are probably better at finding their way in the airports than the most frequent of travelers.

这些专业动物在机场里认路的本事，大概比最常飞的旅客还要强。

【信号】 比较级 better at + 题干 probably 双重信号。答案句用比较级 better at finding their way in the airports than the most frequent of travelers 强调动物某项本领胜过常客，且题干的 probably 正对应原文的 probably，这种"突出某能力"的比较句就是描述动物能力的答案句信号。

【替换】 finding their way in the airports ↔ Finding their way around

finding their way 近乎原词的同义对应

【排除】 A) 过度推断

Avoiding possible dangers 蹭了录音 The animals don't get startled"动物不受惊"的语境，听感像"避开危险"，但"不受惊"说的是性情稳、不被环境吓到，并非"会避险"，属过度引申。

借用原文：The animals don't get startled

C) 未提及

Identifying drug smugglers 利用大家对"机场犬"的常识印象（缉毒），极具迷惑性，但全篇讲的是治疗动物安抚旅客，从未提到识别毒品或走私者，属凭常识无中生有。

D) 偷换概念

Looking after sick passengers 借了录音高频词 passengers，但动物的作用是安抚紧张旅客、让人平静，录音没说照看"生病的"旅客，sick 属于凭空添加的限定，张冠李戴。

借用原文：helps them to calm down before a flight

-
11. A) Schedule their flights around the animal visits.
B) Photograph the therapy animals at the airport.
C) Keep some animals for therapeutic purposes.
D) Bring their animals on board their plane.

【题目】 What do some passengers try to do?

【翻译】 一些乘客试图做什么？

- A) 围绕动物探访安排他们的航班。 B) 在机场拍摄治疗动物。
C) 为治疗目的饲养一些动物。 D) 把他们的动物带上飞机。

【答案】 A （细节题） Schedule their flights around the animal visits.

【定位】 Some passengers enjoy the animals so much that they call the airport to schedule flights around their visits.

有些旅客太喜欢这些动物了，以至于打电话给机场，把航班安排在动物来访的时间前后。

【信号】 Some passengers 主语复现 + so...that 结果句。 答案句以 Some passengers 复现题干主语开头，又用 so much that 引出结果 they call the airport to schedule flights around their visits，主语对齐加结果句双重信号锁定这就是描述"某些旅客所做之事"的答案句。

【替换】 schedule flights around their visits ↔ **Schedule their flights around the animal visits**
schedule flights around...visits 近原词对应

【排除】 B) 未提及

Photograph the therapy animals at the airport 利用"旅客喜欢动物"自然联想到拍照的常识, 但录音说旅客喜欢动物的表现是"打电话安排航班", 从头到尾没提拍照, 属无中生有。

C) 原词陷阱

Keep some animals for therapeutic purposes 蹭了全篇的 therapy / therapeutic 与 animals, 但治疗动物是机场从农场引进的, 录音从没说旅客"自己留养动物作治疗用", 盗用原词后答非所问。

借用原文: therapy horses brought in from a local farm

D) 偷换概念

Bring their animals on board their plane 借 animals 一词编出"旅客带动物登机", 但录音里旅客是被动物安抚、围着动物来访安排航班, 并非把自己的动物带上飞机, 方向相反。

借用原文: seeing animals makes them feel much better

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

1 Hello, viewers. Today I'm standing at the 2000-year-old Roman-era site. Here the brightly-colored scenes that once decorated a mansion are being dug up. These scenes are turning up in the southern French city of Arles, surprising the historians who have been working here since 2014.

观众朋友们好。今天我正站在这座拥有2000年历史的古罗马时代遗址。这里正在发掘曾经装饰过一座宅邸的色彩鲜艳的场景。这些场景出现在法国南部城市阿尔勒, 令自2014年以来一直在此工作的历史学家们感到惊讶。

2 Patches of paint still cling to the stone walls of the bedroom and reception hall. Some of these painted walls are preserved in places to a height of one meter. In addition, thousands of fragments that fell off the walls have been recovered.

卧室和接待厅的石墙上仍附着着一片片颜料。其中一些彩绘墙面在某些地方保存完好, 高度达一米。此外, 还找回了成千上万块从墙上脱落的碎片。

3 These pieces have been put back together with great care and display a variety of images. Some of these images include figures never seen before in France, such as a woman playing a stringed instrument, possibly a character from mythology.

这些碎片经过精心拼接, 展现出各种各样的图像。其中一些图像包含了在法国从未见过的人物, 比如一位演奏弦乐器的女子, 可能是神话中的角色。

4 The paintings were done with such skill and with such expensive dyes that experts believe the artists originally came from Italy. They were likely hired by one of the city's elite.

这些画作技艺精湛, 使用的染料如此昂贵, 专家们认为艺术家最初来自意大利。他们很可能是受雇于该市的某位权贵。

5 Perhaps a Roman official wanted Pompeii-like interior to remind him of home. He was probably stationed in this provincial trading port founded in 46 B.C. as a colony for veterans of the Roman army. Or maybe a wealthy local wanted to show off his worldly sophistication.

也许某位罗马官员想要庞贝式的室内装饰来让他想起家乡。他可能驻扎在这个建于公元前46年、作为罗马军队退伍军人殖民地的外省贸易港口。或者也许某位富有的当地人想要炫耀他的世故品味。

6 The paintings may yield even more stunning surprises as additional sections are put together, like pieces of a puzzle. Whoever it was that created such magnificent pieces of art, they surely had no idea that their work would still be around thousands of years later.

随着更多部分像拼图一样被拼接起来,这些画作可能会带来更加惊人的发现。无论是谁创作了如此宏伟的艺术作品,他们肯定没有想到他们的作品会在数千年后依然存在。

12. A) Beside a beautifully painted wall in Arles.

B) Beside the gate of an ancient Roman city.

C) At the site of an ancient Roman mansion.

D) At the entrance to a reception hall in Rome.

【题目】 Where is the speaker standing?

【翻译】 说话者站在哪里?

A) 在阿尔勒一面绘有精美图画的墙壁旁边。 B) 在一座古罗马城市的大门旁边。

C) 在一座古罗马宅邸的遗址处。 D) 在罗马一个接待大厅的入口处。

【答案】 C (细节题) At the site of an ancient Roman mansion.

【定位】 Today I'm standing at the 2000-year-old Roman-era site. Here the brightly-colored scenes that once decorated a mansion are being dug up.

今天我正站在这处有两千年历史的罗马时代遗址上。这里,曾经装饰一座宅邸的鲜艳壁画正被发掘出来。

【信号】 现场指示语standing at. 答案句的信号是说话人自报方位的现场指示语 I'm standing at the 2000-year-old Roman-era site,紧接 scenes that once decorated a mansion 点明这处遗址正是一座宅邸所在,正是 where 的落点。

【替换】 Roman-era site ↔ the site of an ancient Roman mansion

Roman-era等于ancient Roman

scenes that once decorated a mansion ↔ mansion

宅邸点题

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

原文后文确实提到这些发现出现在 Arles, 本项 Beside a beautifully painted wall in Arles. 借走 Arles 这个地名, 但说话人自报的是站在遗址上 (standing at the site), 并非紧挨某面 wall, 把出现地点偷换成贴墙站立, 属原词陷阱。

借用原文: These scenes are turning up in the southern French city of Arles

B) 偷换概念

本项 Beside the gate of an ancient Roman city. 沿用了 ancient Roman 这一真实表述, 却把说话人所站的 site (遗址) 偷换成 gate of a city (城市的城门), 原文从未提及任何城门, 属盗用原词后偷换概念。

借用原文: the 2000-year-old Roman-era site

D) 张冠李戴

本项 At the entrance to a reception hall in Rome. 把后文第二段才出现的 reception hall (接待厅) 挪到此处, 又把地点说成 in Rome; 但说话人站的是法国南部 Arles 的遗址, 且非站在接待厅入口, 属张冠李戴式的原词拼贴。

借用原文: Patches of paint still cling to the stone walls of the bedroom and reception hall

-
13. A) A number of different images.
B) A number of mythological heroes.
C) Various musical instruments.
D) Paintings by famous French artists.

【题目】 What do the thousands of fragments display when they are put back together?

【翻译】 成千上万的碎片重新拼合在一起时展现出什么?

A) 许多不同的图像。 B) 许多神话英雄。 C) 各种乐器。 D) 法国著名艺术家的画作。

【答案】 A (细节题) A number of different images.

【定位】 These pieces have been put back together with great care and display a variety of images.
这些碎片被非常细心地重新拼合起来, 呈现出多种多样的图像。

【信号】 原词display直接对接。 答案句信号是题干 put back together 与 display 在原文 put back together with great care and display a variety of images 几乎原样复现, 顺着这一动作即锁定其宾语 a variety of images。

【替换】 a variety of images ↔ A number of different images
a variety of 等于 different

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

原文确实提到 a woman playing a stringed instrument 可能是 a character from mythology, 本项 A number of mythological heroes. 借走 mythology 一词, 却把一个举例放大成全部内容, 且原文是 character(角色) 而非 heroes(英雄), 属原词陷阱兼以偏概全。

借用原文: possibly a character from mythology

C) 原词陷阱

原文举例提到一名女子 playing a stringed instrument, 本项 Various musical instruments. 借走 instrument, 却把单个举例夸成 various musical instruments, 展示的是图像而非各种乐器, 属原词陷阱。

借用原文: a woman playing a stringed instrument

D) 答非所问

本项 Paintings by famous French artists. 把绘画的来源说成法国名家, 但原文第四段恰恰说工匠很可能来自意大利(came from Italy), 且本题问展示的内容而非作者, 属张冠李戴与答非所问。

借用原文: experts believe the artists originally came from Italy

-
14. A) The originality and expertise shown.
B) The worldly sophistication displayed.
C) The stunning images vividly depicted.
D) The impressive skills and costly dyes.

【题目】 What makes experts think the paintings were done by artists from Italy?

【翻译】 是什么让专家认为这些画作是由来自意大利的艺术家完成的?

- A) 所展现的独创性和专业技艺。 B) 所展现的世俗老练。
C) 所描绘的令人惊叹的生动图像。 D) 令人印象深刻的技艺和昂贵的染料。

【答案】 D (细节题) The impressive skills and costly dyes.

【定位】 The paintings were done with such skill and with such expensive dyes that experts believe the artists originally came from Italy.

这些壁画绘制得技艺如此高超、用料染料如此昂贵, 以致专家相信这些艺术家原本来自意大利。

【信号】 such...that因果结构。 答案句信号是 done with such skill and with such expensive dyes that experts believe... 里的 such...that 因果结构: that 前面的 such skill 与 such expensive dyes 正是促成专家判断的两条依据。

【替换】 such skill ↔ **The impressive skills**

such skill 等于 impressive skills

such expensive dyes ↔ **costly dyes**

expensive 等于 costly

【排除】 A) 未提及

本项 The originality and expertise shown. 中 expertise(专业技艺) 看似贴近原文的 skill, 但原文给的两条依据是 skill 与 expensive dyes,并未提 originality(原创性),本项漏掉染料、又添了原文没有的原创性,要素配不齐。

借用原文: done with such skill and with such expensive dyes

B) 原词陷阱

worldly sophistication 确在原文出现,但那是第五段说本地富人想借壁画炫耀见识,与专家判断画家来自意大利毫无关系,本项 The worldly sophistication displayed. 把别处原词搬来答非所问,属原词陷阱。

借用原文: a wealthy local wanted to show off his worldly sophistication

C) 原词陷阱

stunning 一词原文出现在末段说后续拼合或带来更惊人的发现,本项 The stunning images vividly depicted. 借走 stunning 描述图像生动,却与专家判断产地的依据无关,属原词陷阱。

借用原文: The paintings may yield even more stunning surprises

-
15. A) His artistic taste is superb.
B) His identity remains unclear.
C) He was a collector of antiques.
D) He was a rich Italian merchant.

【题目】 What do we learn from the passage about the owner of the mansion?

【翻译】 从文章中我们了解到关于这座宅邸主人的什么信息?

- A) 他的艺术品味极佳。 B) 他的身份仍不清楚。 C) 他是一位古董收藏家。
D) 他是一位富有的意大利商人。

【答案】 B (推断题) His identity remains unclear.

【定位】 Perhaps a Roman official wanted Pompeii-like interior to remind him of home... Or maybe a wealthy local wanted to show off his worldly sophistication.

也许是某位罗马官员想要一处庞贝风格的室内装饰来勾起他的思乡之情.....又或许是某位富有的本地人想要炫耀自己见多识广。

【信号】 perhaps与or maybe的猜测并列。 答案句信号是 Perhaps a Roman official 与 Or maybe a wealthy local 这组 perhaps...or maybe 的猜测并列:原文给出两种互斥的可能、用 or 连接却都不下定论,正说明主人身份未定。

【替换】 Perhaps a Roman official ↔ His identity remains unclear
perhaps或maybe等于不确定

【排除】 A) 过度推断

原文夸的是壁画技艺高超(such skill),并未评价主人的艺术品味,本项 His artistic taste is superb. 由画好推主人品味好,是原文没说的过度推断。

借用原文: The paintings were done with such skill

C) 未提及

原文通篇在讲出土的古罗马壁画,但从未说主人是古董收藏家,本项 He was a collector of antiques. 是借古迹话题臆造的身份,原文无对应。

D) 张冠李戴

原文说艺术家可能来自意大利(came from Italy)、又提这是一处贸易港,本项 He was a rich Italian merchant. 把 Italian 和 trading 拼成主人是富有的意大利商人,但 Italy 是说艺术家来源、且原文对主人是 official 还是 local 都未定,属张冠李戴。

借用原文: experts believe the artists originally came from Italy

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 Good afternoon, class. Today I want to discuss with you a new approach to empirical research.

下午好,同学们。今天我想和大家讨论一种实证研究的新方法。

2 In the past, scientists often worked alone. They were confined to the university or research center where they worked.

过去,科学家们常常独自工作。他们局限于自己所在的大学或研究中心。

3 Today, though, we are seeing mergers of some of the greatest scientific minds, regardless of their location. There has never been a better time for collaborations with foreign scientists.

然而今天,我们看到一些最杰出的科学头脑正在合并,无论他们身在何处。与外国科学家合作从未有过比现在更好的时机。

4 In fact, the European Union is taking the lead. Spurred on by funding policies, half of European research articles had international co-authors in 2007. This is more than twice the level of two decades ago. The European Union's level of international co-authorship is about twice that of the United States, Japan and India.

事实上,欧盟正在引领这一趋势。在资助政策的推动下,2007年欧洲一半的研究文章都有国际合著者。这是二十年前水平的两倍多。欧盟的国际合著水平约为美国、日本和印度的两倍。

5 Even so, the levels in these countries are also rising. This is a sign of the continued allure of creating scientific coalitions across borders.

即便如此,这些国家的水平也在上升。这表明跨国界建立科学联盟的吸引力持续存在。

6 Andrew Schubert, a researcher at the Institute for Science Policy Research, says that the rising collaboration is partly out of necessity. This necessity comes with the rise of big science. Many scientific endeavors have become more complicated. These new complications require the money and labor of many nations.

科学政策研究所的研究员Andrew Schubert表示,合作的增加部分是出于必要性。这种必要性伴随着大科学的兴起而来。许多科学事业已变得更加复杂。这些新的复杂性需要许多国家的资金和劳动力。

7 But he says collaborations have also emerged because of increased possibilities. The Internet allows like-minded scientists to find each other. Simultaneously, dramatic drops in communication costs ease long-distance interactions.

但他说,合作的出现也是因为可能性的增加。互联网使志同道合的科学家能够找到彼此。与此同时,通信成本的大幅下降使远距离互动变得更加容易。

8 And there is a reward. Studies of citation counts show that internationally co-authored papers have better visibility. Schubert says international collaboration is a way to spread ideas in wider and wider circles.

而且这是有回报的。引用次数的研究表明,国际合著的论文有更好的可见度。Schubert说,国际合作是在越来越广泛的范围内传播思想的一种方式。

9 Caroline Wagner, a research scientist at George Washington University, notes that international collaborations offer additional flexibility. Whereas local collaborations sometimes persist past the point of usefulness because of social or academic obligations, international ones can be cultivated and dropped more freely.

乔治华盛顿大学的研究科学家Caroline Wagner指出,国际合作提供了额外的灵活性。本地合作有时会因为社会或学术义务而在超出其有用性之后仍然持续,而国际合作可以更自由地培养和终止。

10 The collaborative trend is true across scientific disciplines. Some fields, though, have a greater tendency for it.

这种合作趋势在各个科学学科中都是真实存在的。不过,有些领域对此有更大的倾向性。

11 Particle physicists and astronomers collaborate often. This is because they must share expensive facilities. Mathematicians, by contrast, tend historically towards solitude. As a consequence, they lag behind other disciplines. However, Wagner says partnerships are rising there, too.

粒子物理学家和天文学家经常合作。这是因为他们必须共享昂贵的设施。相比之下,数学家历来倾向于独自工作。因此,他们在这方面落后于其他学科。然而,Wagner说那里的合作伙伴关系也在增加。

12 The level of collaboration also varies from country to country. There are historical and political reasons as to why collaborations emerge, says Wagner. This rise is also apparently boosted by policies embedded in European framework funding schemes. These policies underlie funding requirements that often require teamwork.

合作水平也因国家而异。Wagner说,合作的出现有历史和政治原因。这种增长显然也受到嵌入欧洲框架资助计划中的政策的推动。这些政策是资助要求的基础,通常要求团队合作。

16. A) They encourage international cooperation.
B) They lay stress on basic scientific research.
C) They place great emphasis on empirical studies.
D) They favour scientists from its member countries.

【题目】 What do we learn about the research funding policies in the European Union?

【翻译】 关于欧盟的科研资助政策，我们了解到什么？

- A) 它们鼓励国际合作。 B) 它们强调基础科学研究。 C) 它们非常重视实证研究。
D) 它们偏向来自其成员国的科学家。

【答案】 A (细节题) They encourage international cooperation.

【定位】 In fact, the European Union is taking the lead. Spurred on by funding policies, half of European research articles had international co-authors in 2007.

事实上，欧盟正走在前列。在资助政策的推动下，2007 年有一半的欧洲研究论文拥有国际合著者。

【信号】 因果短语点出政策作用。答案信号是因果短语 Spurred on by funding policies，它点明正是资助政策推动了国际合著的激增，这句把政策与国际合作直接挂钩，是承载答案的句子。

【替换】 Spurred on by funding policies, half of European research articles had international co-authors ↔
They encourage international cooperation.

推动合著等于鼓励合作

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

B 借了开篇 empirical research 与全篇科研话题制造熟悉感，但录音从未说政策侧重基础科研 (basic research)，讲的是推动国际合著，B 答非所问。

借用原文：a new approach to empirical research

C) 原词陷阱

C 盗用录音原词 empirical (实证)，把它包装成政策侧重实证研究；但 empirical 只出现在开场点题，与资助政策的取向无关，属听到原词就想选的陷阱。

借用原文：empirical research

D) 与原文相反

D 利用 European Union 让人联想到成员国，称政策偏袒本国成员的科学家；但录音说政策推动的是跨国合著，方向恰恰是对外合作，D 把范围从对外合作偷改成对内偏袒，与原文相反。

借用原文：half of European research articles had international co-authors

-
17. A) Many of them wish to win international recognition.
B) They believe that more hands will make light work.
C) They want to follow closely the international trend.
D) Many of their projects have become complicated.

【题目】 Why do researchers today favor international collaboration?

【翻译】为什么当今的研究人员青睐国际合作？

- A) 他们中的许多人希望赢得国际认可。 B) 他们相信人多好办事。
C) 他们想要紧跟国际趋势。 D) 他们的许多项目已经变得复杂。

【答案】D (细节题) Many of their projects have become complicated.

【定位】the rising collaboration is partly out of necessity. This necessity comes with the rise of big science. Many scientific endeavors have become more complicated. These new complications require the money and labor of many nations.

合作的兴起部分出于必要。这种必要伴随大科学的兴起而来。许多科研项目已变得更为复杂。这些新的复杂性需要众多国家的资金和人力。

【信号】out of necessity领出原因。答案信号是表原因的短语 out of necessity，它领出合作兴起的缘由，随后用 Many scientific endeavors have become more complicated 把这个必要性落到实处，是承载答案的句群。

【替换】Many scientific endeavors have become more complicated ↔

Many of their projects have become complicated.

项目即科研活动近义替换

【排除】A) 答非所问

A 借了第八段 better visibility 谈论的国际认可这一好处，说成研究者想赢得国际认可的动机；但那是合作带来的回报，不是本题问的偏好原因，属答非所问。

借用原文：internationally co-authored papers have better visibility

B) 未提及

B 用谚语 more hands will make light work 表示人多力量大，听着像在说合作好处；但录音从未表达研究者因相信人多省力而合作，纯属未提及。

C) 原词陷阱

C 拼接全篇高频的 international 与趋势话题，说研究者想紧跟国际潮流；但录音讲合作上升是出于必要与可能性增多，从未提跟风国际潮流这一动机，属原词陷阱。

借用原文：creating scientific coalitions across borders

18. A) It requires mathematicians to work independently.

B) It is faced with many unprecedented challenges.

C) It lags behind other disciplines in collaboration.

D) It calls for more research funding to catch up.

【题目】What do we learn about the field of mathematics?

【翻译】关于数学领域，我们了解到什么？

- A) 它要求数学家独立工作。 B) 它面临许多前所未有的挑战。
C) 它在合作方面落后于其他学科。 D) 它需要更多科研资金才能赶上。

【答案】C (细节题) It lags behind other disciplines in collaboration.

【定位】 Mathematicians, by contrast, tend historically towards solitude. As a consequence, they lag behind other disciplines.

相比之下，数学家历来倾向于独自工作。其结果是，他们在合作上落后于其他学科。

【信号】 对比加结果双信号。答案信号是对比词 by contrast 加结果词 As a consequence：先以 by contrast 把数学家与爱合作的物理学家对照开，再用 As a consequence 引出落后这一结论，结论句即答案句。

【替换】 they lag behind other disciplines ↔ **It lags behind other disciplines in collaboration.**

落后表述近乎原句

【排除】 A) **偷换概念**

A 借了 tend historically towards solitude 表达的独自工作，但录音说的是数学家历来倾向独处，而 A 说成数学要求数学家独立工作，把客观倾向偷换成强制要求，偷换概念。

借用原文：Mathematicians, by contrast, tend historically towards solitude.

B) **未提及**

B 说数学面临诸多空前挑战，听着与全篇科研主题相合，但录音谈数学只说它因独处而落后，从未说它面临空前挑战，属未提及。

D) **原词陷阱**

D 盗用全篇高频的 funding，又借结尾 partnerships are rising there, too 暗示的追赶，拼成数学呼吁更多资助以迎头赶上；但录音从没说数学要更多经费，属原词陷阱。

借用原文：funding requirements that often require teamwork

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

1 Good evening. In 1959, on the day that I was born, a headline in Life magazine proclaimed "Target Venus: There May be Life There!" It told of how scientists rode a balloon to an altitude of 80,000 feet to make telescope observations of Venus's atmosphere, and how their discovery of water raised hopes that there could be living things there.

晚上好。1959年,在我出生的那天,《生活》杂志的一个标题宣称"目标金星:那里可能存在生命!"文章讲述了科学家们乘坐气球升至八万英尺高空用望远镜观测金星大气层,以及他们发现水的存在如何燃起了那里可能有生物的希望。

2 As a kid, I thrilled to tales of adventure and Isaac Asimov's juvenile science-fiction novel Lucky Starr and the Oceans of Venus. For many of my peers, though, Venus quickly lost its romance.

作为一个孩子,我对冒险故事和艾萨克·阿西莫夫的青少年科幻小说《幸运星和金星的海洋》心驰神往。然而对我的许多同龄人来说,金星很快失去了它的浪漫色彩。

3 The very first thing that scientists discovered with the mission to another planet was that Venus was not at all the Earthly paradise that fiction had portrayed. It is nearly identical to our own planet in bulk

properties such as mass, density, and size. But its surface has been cooked and dried by an ocean of carbon dioxide.

科学家们在前往另一颗行星的任务中发现的第一件事就是,金星根本不是小说中描绘的地球般的天堂。它在质量、密度和大小等整体属性上与我们的地球几乎完全相同。但它的表面已被二氧化碳的海洋烤焦和烘干。

4 Trapped in the burning death-grip of a runaway greenhouse effect, Venus has long been held up as a cautionary tale for everything that could go wrong on a planet like Earth. As a possible home for alien life, it has been voted the planet least likely to succeed.

被困在失控的温室效应的灼热死亡之握中,金星长期以来一直被当作一个警示故事,说明在类似地球的行星上可能出现的一切错误。作为外星生命可能的家园,它被评为最不可能成功的行星。

5 But I have refused to give up on Venus, and over the years my stubborn loyalty has been justified. The rocky views glimpsed by Venera, and other Russian landers suggested a tortured volcanic history. That was confirmed in the early 1990s by the American Magellan orbiter, which used radar to peer through the planet's thick clouds and map out a rich, varied, and dynamic surface. The surface formed mostly in the last billion years, which makes it fresher and more recently active than any rocky planet other than Earth.

但我一直拒绝放弃金星,多年来我的固执忠诚得到了证明。Venera号和其他俄罗斯着陆器瞥见的岩石景观暗示了一段痛苦的火山历史。这在1990年代初得到了美国Magellan轨道器的证实,它使用雷达穿透行星厚厚的云层,绘制出一个丰富、多样和动态的表面。这个表面主要形成于最近十亿年,这使它比除地球以外的任何岩石行星都更新鲜、更近期活跃。

6 Russian and American spacecraft also found hints that its ancient climate might have been wetter, cooler, and possibly even friendly to life. Measurements of density and composition imply that Venus originally formed out of basically the same stuff as Earth. That presumably included much more water than the tiny trace we find blowing in the thick air today.

俄罗斯和美国的航天器还发现了线索,表明金星古代气候可能更湿润、更凉爽,甚至可能对生命友好。密度和成分的测量表明,金星最初基本上是由与地球相同的物质形成的。这大概包括比我们今天在浓厚大气中发现的微量水多得多的水。

7 Thus, our picture of Venus at around the time life was getting started on Earth is one of warm oceans, probably rich with organic molecules, splashing around rocky shores and volcanic vents. The sun was considerably less bright back then. So, Venus was arguably a cozier habitat for life than Earth.

因此,我们对金星在地球上生命开始出现时期的描绘是温暖的海洋,可能富含有机分子,拍打着岩石海岸和火山喷口。当时太阳的亮度要暗得多。所以,金星可以说是比地球更适宜生命居住的栖息地。

19. A) Scientists tried to send a balloon to Venus.

B) Scientists discovered water on Venus.

C) Scientists found Venus had atmosphere.

D) Scientists observed Venus from a space vehicle.

【题目】 What do we learn from the Life magazine article?

【翻译】我们从《生活》杂志的文章中了解到什么？

- A) 科学家试图向金星发射气球。 B) 科学家在金星上发现了水。
C) 科学家发现金星有大气层。 D) 科学家从太空飞行器上观测金星。

【答案】B (细节题) Scientists discovered water on Venus.

【定位】It told of how scientists rode a balloon to an altitude of 80,000 feet to make telescope observations of Venus's atmosphere, and how their discovery of water raised hopes that there could be living things there.

文章讲述了科学家如何乘气球升到八万英尺高空、用望远镜观测金星的大气，以及他们发现水这件事如何让人们燃起“那里可能有生命”的希望。

【信号】their discovery of water 是文章交代的核心成果。整句铺陈了气球、高度、望远镜、大气一连串细节，但真正落点是 their discovery of water raised hopes that there could be living things there——“发现水”才是这篇文章给出的关键结论，前面的气球和大气都是过程铺垫。

【替换】their discovery of water ↔ discovered water on Venus

名词化 discovery 还原为动词 discovered

【排除】A) 原词陷阱

原文确实说科学家 rode a balloon (乘气球)，但乘气球只是观测的手段；Scientists tried to send a balloon to Venus. 把“乘气球升到高空观测”偷换成“试图把气球送往金星”，气球根本没飞向金星，是听到 balloon 就抢选的陷阱。

借用原文：scientists rode a balloon to an altitude of 80,000 feet

C) 原词陷阱

原文 make telescope observations of Venus's atmosphere 里 atmosphere 只是被观测的对象，文章并没说“发现金星有大气”；Scientists found Venus had atmosphere. 把“观测大气”偷换成“发现存在大气”，是借 atmosphere 这个原词答非所问。

借用原文：make telescope observations of Venus's atmosphere

D) 偷换概念

文章说的是 rode a balloon to an altitude of 80,000 feet to make telescope observations——在地球大气层内乘气球用望远镜远观，而非 observed Venus from a space vehicle (从太空飞行器上观测)。气球八万英尺远不等于进入太空，属于把手段升级、与原文不符。

借用原文：rode a balloon to an altitude of 80,000 feet to make telescope observations

20. A) It resembles Earth in many aspects.

B) It is the same as fiction has portrayed.

C) It is a paradise of romance for alien life.

D) It undergoes geological changes like Earth.

【题目】What are scientists' findings about Venus?

【翻译】科学家关于金星有哪些发现？

- A) 它在许多方面与地球相似。 B) 它与科幻小说所描绘的一样。
C) 它是外星生命的浪漫天堂。 D) 它像地球一样经历地质变化。

【答案】A (细节题) It resembles Earth in many aspects.

【定位】The very first thing that scientists discovered with the mission to another planet was that Venus was not at all the Earthly paradise that fiction had portrayed. It is nearly identical to our own planet in bulk properties such as mass, density, and size.

科学家在探测另一颗行星的任务中发现的头一件事，就是金星根本不是小说所描绘的那个“地球般的天堂”。它在质量、密度、大小等总体性质上几乎与我们的地球如出一辙。

【信号】discovered + not at all 否定转折后才是真意。答案句以 The very first thing that scientists discovered 引出现象，紧跟 was not at all the Earthly paradise that fiction had portrayed 一个强否定，先推翻浪漫想象；随后 nearly identical to our own planet 才正面给出真实结论——否定之后的正面陈述才是科学发现的落点。

【替换】nearly identical to our own planet in bulk properties such as mass, density, and size ↔ resembles Earth in many aspects

identical=resembles, 逐项列举概括成 many aspects

【排除】B) 与原文相反

原文明明说金星 was not at all the Earthly paradise that fiction had portrayed——根本不像小说写的；It is the same as fiction has portrayed. 偏说“和小说写的一样”，把原文的强否定 not at all 整个反了过来，是正话反说。

借用原文：Venus was not at all the Earthly paradise that fiction had portrayed

C) 与原文相反

原文里 Earthly paradise 是被“not at all”否定掉的对象，第2段也只说金星 Venus quickly lost its romance (失去了浪漫色彩)；It is a paradise of romance for alien life. 反把这份被否定的浪漫当成发现，与原文相反。

借用原文：not at all the Earthly paradise

D) 过度推断

原文后文确提到金星有 a tortured volcanic history (剧烈火山史) 和活跃地表，但本题答案句强调的是金星“在质量、密度、大小上像地球”，并未说它“像地球一样发生地质变化”；It undergoes geological changes like Earth. 把不同段落的信息硬拼、超出了本题答案句，是过度推断。

借用原文：suggested a tortured volcanic history

21. A) It might have been hotter than it is today.
B) It might have been a cozy habitat for life.
C) It used to have more water than Earth.
D) It used to be covered with rainforests.

【题目】 What information did Russian and American space probes provide about Venus?

【翻译】 俄罗斯和美国的太空探测器提供了关于金星的哪些信息？

- A) 它过去可能比现在更热。 B) 它过去可能是生命的宜居栖息地。
C) 它过去拥有比地球更多的水。 D) 它过去被雨林覆盖。

【答案】 B (细节题) It might have been a cozy habitat for life.

【定位】 Russian and American spacecraft also found hints that its ancient climate might have been wetter, cooler, and possibly even friendly to life.

俄美航天器还发现了线索，表明金星远古时期的气候可能更湿润、更凉爽，甚至可能适合生命存在。

【信号】 found hints + ancient climate 是来源与时间的双信号。Russian and American spacecraft also found hints 直接对上题干来源，its ancient climate might have been wetter, cooler, and possibly even friendly to life 给出关于 "远古气候" 的发现——来源词 + 过去时间词双双命中，正是答案句。

【替换】 possibly even friendly to life ↔ a cozy habitat for life

friendly to life = cozy habitat for life

might have been wetter, cooler ↔ might have been

保留 might have been 的推测口吻

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

原文清清楚楚说远古金星气候 wetter, cooler (更湿更凉)，It might have been hotter than it is today. 偏说 "可能比今天更热"，与原文 cooler 完全相反，是把凉听成热的反向陷阱。

借用原文：its ancient climate might have been wetter, cooler

C) 偷换概念

原文说金星当初的水 much more water than the tiny trace we find blowing in the thick air today——是 "比今天金星上的痕量水多"，比较对象是金星的现在，不是地球；It used to have more water than Earth. 把比较对象换成 Earth，借 water 这个原词答非所问。

借用原文：much more water than the tiny trace we find blowing in the thick air today

D) 未提及

原文讲远古金星是 warm oceans, probably rich with organic molecules, splashing around rocky shores (温暖海洋拍打着岩岸)，通篇没提雨林；It used to be covered with rainforests. 凭 "温暖湿润" 自行脑补出 rainforests，属无中生有。

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

1 I'm a psychology professor at the University of British Columbia. I specialize in Cultural Psychology, examining similarities and differences between East Asians and North Americans.

我是英属哥伦比亚大学的心理学教授。我专攻文化心理学,研究东亚人和北美人之间的异同。

2 Our research team has been looking at cultural differences in self-enhancing motivations, how people have positive feelings towards not only themselves, but things connected to themselves. For example, when you own something, you view it as more valuable than when you don't own it. It's called the "endowment effect". The strength of that effect is stronger in Western cultures than in Eastern cultures. So we've been looking at other ways of seeing whether this motivation to view oneself positively is shaped by cultural experiences.

我们的研究团队一直在研究自我增强动机方面的文化差异,即人们不仅对自己,而且对与自己相关的事物持有积极情感的方式。例如,当你拥有某样东西时,你会比不拥有它时认为它更有价值。这被称为“禀赋效应”。这种效应在西方文化中比在东方文化中更强。因此,我们一直在寻找其他方法来研究这种积极看待自己的动机是否受到文化经历的影响。

3 We've also started to look at how culture shapes sleep. We are still in the exploratory stages of this project, although what's noteworthy is that East Asians on average sleep about an hour and a half less each night than North Americans do. And it's not a more efficient sleep, not like they're compressing relatively more value out of their hours. Other studies have found that even infants in East Asia sleep about an hour less than European infants. So we're trying to figure out how culture shapes the way you sleep.

我们还开始研究文化如何影响睡眠。虽然这个项目我们仍处于探索阶段,但值得注意的是,东亚人平均每晚的睡眠时间比北美人士少约一个半小时。而且这并非更高效的睡眠,不是说他们从睡眠中获取了相对更多的价值。其他研究发现,即使是东亚的婴儿也比欧洲婴儿少睡约一小时。因此,我们正试图弄清楚文化如何影响你的睡眠方式。

4 Our experiment does not take place in a sleep lab. Instead, we lend people motion-detecting watches, and they wear them for a week at a time. Whenever they are not having a shower or swimming, they keep it on. These kinds of watches are used in sleep studies as a way of measuring how long people are sleeping, how efficient their sleep is, and whether they are waking up in the night.

我们的实验不是在睡眠实验室进行的。相反,我们把运动检测手表借给人们,他们一次佩戴一周。除了洗澡或游泳时,他们都会一直戴着。这类手表在睡眠研究中被用来测量人们的睡眠时长、睡眠效率以及他们是否在夜间醒来。

5 Ideally, I'd like to take this into a controlled lab environment. We'll see where the research points us. We usually start off with the more affordable methods and if everything looks promising, then it will justify trying to build a sleep lab and study sleep across cultures that way.

理想情况下,我希望把这项研究带入受控的实验室环境。我们会看研究将我们指向何方。我们通常从更经济实惠的方法开始,如果一切看起来有希望,那么就有理由尝试建立一个睡眠实验室,以这种方式进行跨文化睡眠研究。

6 Why do we study sleep? Sleep is something that has really been an unexplored topic cross-culturally. I'm attracted to it because culture isn't something that only shapes the way our minds operate; it shapes the way our bodies operate too, and sleep is at the intersection of those.

我们为什么研究睡眠?睡眠是一个在跨文化研究中真正未被探索的主题。我被它吸引是因为文化不仅塑造我们思维的运作方式,它也塑造我们身体的运作方式,而睡眠正处于两者的交汇点。

22. A) Causes of sleeplessness.

B) Cross-cultural communication.

C) Cultural psychology.

D) Motivation and positive feelings.

【题目】 What does the speaker mainly study?

【翻译】 说话者主要研究什么?

A) 失眠的原因。 B) 跨文化交流。 C) 文化心理学。 D) 动机和积极情绪。

【答案】 C (主旨题) Cultural psychology.

【定位】 I specialize in Cultural Psychology, examining similarities and differences between East Asians and North Americans.

我专攻文化心理学,研究东亚人与北美人之间的异同。

【信号】 开篇自报领域的 specialize in. I specialize in Cultural Psychology 用 specialize in (专攻于) 直接报出研究领域,这种自我介绍式的点题句就是主旨题的答案信号,开头一响就该锁定。

【替换】 I specialize in Cultural Psychology ↔ **Cultural psychology.**

领域名几乎原样对应

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

后文确实大谈 sleep, A 的 Causes of sleeplessness. 借"睡眠"勾人,但讲者研究的是文化如何塑造睡眠,从未把"失眠成因"当作主攻领域,属答非所问。

借用原文: We've also started to look at how culture shapes sleep.

B) 偷换概念

Cross-cultural communication. 与原文 Cultural Psychology 都含"cultural",但把落脚点偷换成 communication (沟通),而讲者明说的是 psychology (心理学),词面相近、内核已变。

借用原文: I specialize in Cultural Psychology

D) 答非所问

Motivation and positive feelings. 对应第二段 self-enhancing motivations, how people have positive feelings, 那只是文化心理学之下的一个研究分支,被当成"主要研究"就是以偏概全。

借用原文: cultural differences in self-enhancing motivations, how people have positive feelings towards not only themselves

23. A) They attach great importance to sleep.
B) They often have trouble falling asleep.
C) They pay more attention to sleep efficiency.
D) They generally sleep longer than East Asians.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about North Americans?

【翻译】 说话者对北美人有何评价?

- A) 他们非常重视睡眠。 B) 他们经常难以入睡。 C) 他们更关注睡眠效率。
D) 他们通常比东亚人睡得更久。

【答案】 D (细节题) They generally sleep longer than East Asians.

【定位】 East Asians on average sleep about an hour and a half less each night than North Americans do. And it's not a more efficient sleep, not like they're compressing relatively more value out of their hours.

东亚人平均每晚比北美人少睡约一个半小时。而且这并不是更高效的睡眠，并非他们在更短的时间里压榨出更多的睡眠价值。

【信号】 对比结构 less...than 锁定时长差。 East Asians on average sleep about an hour and a half less each night than North Americans do 用 less...than 的横向对比直接给出两群人的睡眠时长关系，这种对比句正是细节题的答案信号。

【替换】 East Asians on average sleep about an hour and a half less each night than North Americans do ↔
They generally sleep longer than East Asians.

比较方向对调的同值改写

【排除】 A) 未提及

They attach great importance to sleep. 听着合理，但原文只比时长、从未说北美人"重视睡眠"，属未提及。

B) 未提及

They often have trouble falling asleep. 讲入睡困难，原文从未提及谁"难入睡"，把不存在的特点安到北美人身上。

C) 原词陷阱

原文 And it's not a more efficient sleep 明确否定"东亚人睡得更高效"，C 的 They pay more attention to sleep efficiency. 盗用 efficiency 一词却拼成"北美人重视效率"，既偷换对象又违背原文否定。

借用原文：And it's not a more efficient sleep, not like they're compressing relatively more value out of their hours

-
24. A) By asking people to report their sleep habits.
B) By observing people's sleep patterns in labs.
C) By having people wear motion-detecting watches.
D) By videotaping people's daily sleeping processes.

【题目】 How did the speaker conduct the sleep study?

【翻译】 说话者如何开展睡眠研究？

- A) 通过让人们报告他们的睡眠习惯。 B) 通过在实验室观察人们的睡眠模式。
C) 通过让人们佩戴运动检测手表。 D) 通过录像记录人们的日常睡眠过程。

【答案】 C (细节题) By having people wear motion-detecting watches.

【定位】 Our experiment does not take place in a sleep lab. Instead, we lend people motion-detecting watches, and they wear them for a week at a time.

我们的实验并不在睡眠实验室里进行。相反，我们借给受试者动作监测手表，让他们每次连续佩戴一周。

【信号】 转折 Instead 后才是真做法。 Our experiment does not take place in a sleep lab. Instead, we lend people motion-detecting watches 先否定"实验室"、再用 Instead 引出真实做法，转折/否定之后的内容才是答案落点。

【替换】 we lend people motion-detecting watches, and they wear them ↔

By having people wear motion-detecting watches.

操作描述几乎原样对应

【排除】 A) 未提及

By asking people to report their sleep habits. 的"让人自报睡眠习惯"原文从未提及，方法只有戴手表一种，属未提及。

B) 与原文相反

By observing people's sleep patterns in labs. 盗用原文 sleep lab 一词，但讲者明说 does not take place in a sleep lab，实验室恰恰是被否定的方式，与原文相反。

借用原文：Our experiment does not take place in a sleep lab.

D) 未提及

By videotaping people's daily sleeping processes. 的"录像"原文完全没出现，只是另一种听着合理的监测手段，属未提及。

-
25. A) It has made remarkable progress in the past few decades.
B) It has not yet explored the cross-cultural aspect of sleep.
C) It has not yet produced anything conclusive.
D) It has attracted attention all over the world.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about research on sleep?

【翻译】说话者对睡眠研究有何评价？

- A) 它在过去几十年取得了显著进展。 B) 它尚未探索睡眠的跨文化方面。
C) 它尚未产生任何确定性结论。 D) 它引起了全世界的关注。

【答案】 **B** (细节题) It has not yet explored the cross-cultural aspect of sleep.

【定位】 Sleep is something that has really been an unexplored topic cross-culturally.

在跨文化层面上，睡眠一直是一个尚未被探索的课题。

【信号】 **结尾概括句 unexplored...cross-culturally**。末段 Sleep is something that has really been an unexplored topic cross-culturally 用 unexplored (未被探索) 对睡眠研究下了整体判断，篇章结尾的这种概括句是现状题的答案信号。

【替换】 an unexplored topic cross-culturally ↔ **It has not yet explored the cross-cultural aspect of sleep.**
形容词否定转主动否定的同值

【排除】 A) **与原文相反**

It has made remarkable progress in the past few decades. 说研究进展大，但原文反复讲 We are still in the exploratory stages 与 an unexplored topic，恰是“刚起步、尚未探索”，与选项相反。

借用原文：We are still in the exploratory stages of this project

C) **偷换概念**

It has not yet produced anything conclusive. 同样含 not yet，但说的是“没有定论”，原文从未谈“有无结论”，只说“未探索跨文化”，把对象从“探索范围”偷换成“研究结论”。

借用原文：Sleep is something that has really been an unexplored topic cross-culturally.

D) **原词陷阱**

It has attracted attention all over the world. 的“全球关注”原文未提，疑似借讲者 I'm attracted to it 里的 attract/attention 类词面拼凑，实际原文只说讲者本人被吸引，并非全球关注。

借用原文：I'm attracted to it because culture isn't something that only shapes the way our minds operate

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

43 句真题句逐层精讲

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

She suffered from inadequate nutrition during the war, and therefore, a career as a professional dancer would have been too demanding on her body.

第5段，第2句

第一个主句使用一般过去时主动语态，较为基础。但第二个主句使用过去将来完成时的虚拟语气（"would have been"），涉及情态动词、完成体和虚拟语气三重叠加，对基础较弱的学习者有一定难度。

W: She dedicated much of her life to helping children in need.

第9段，第1句

主谓宾加介词短语状语是常见句式，但本句结构过于简单，不涉及四六级或考研中常考的从句、复杂修饰或特殊句型。作为入门句式有代表性，但对应试训练的迁移价值中等。

She was easy-going on the whole.

第3题，C

主系表结构是英语基本句型之一，在四六级和考研中较为常见，但本句过于简短，缺乏修饰成分和从句，代表性一般。

Why did Audrey Hepburn devote much of her life to charity after her acting career?

第4题题干

特殊疑问句在四六级和考研阅读理解中常见，"Why did + 主语 + 动词原形" 是标准提问句式。句中 "devote...to..." 搭配以及 "after + 名词短语" 作时间状语也是高频结构，学习后可迁移到大量类似句子。

M: People are worried about their jobs, too.

第7段，第1句

简单句的主系表结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，是基础句式之一。句中中介词短语作状语修饰表语的用法也是典型搭配（如 "be worried about/interested in/good at" 等）。但由于本句过于简单、无从句或并列结构，无法代表考试中更常出现的复杂句式（如定语从句、状语从句、名词性从句等嵌套组合），典型性处于中等水平。

In fact, we're looking to take on more staff.

第7段，第3句

简单句在考试阅读中常见，现在进行时搭配不定式表示当前意图的用法也较为典型，但本句无从句、无复杂修饰，作为句式代表性中等，学习后可迁移至类似简单句结构

In other words, we really must make the case for why we are doing it.

第8段，第4句

主句 "情态动词 + 动词原形" 和宾语从句是四六级、考研常考句式。特别是 "make the case for + 从句" 这类搭配在议论文中高频出现，学生掌握后可迁移到其他类似结构（如 "make the argument for / provide evidence for" 等）。句式典型性较高。

Airline passengers have to deal with a lot these days, getting bumped from flights and losing luggage on top of the general anxiety that nervous passengers always feel.

第1段，第1句

本句结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常典型：主句加定语从句的组合，定语从句修饰主句中的某个名词；动名词短语作状语列举具体内容；情态结构表达义务或必要性。这些都是真题中的高频句式，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

More than 30 airports across the country now have therapy dogs.

第3段，第1句

简单句在四六级和考研阅读中虽然常见，但考试更侧重考查复杂句式的理解能力。本句作为基础句型有一定代表性，但学生掌握后迁移到复杂句的帮助不大，典型性中等偏下。

They have had hundreds of hours of airport training, so they are used to having luggage and people crowding around them.

第4段，第2句

so 连接的因果并列句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，现在完成时和 be used to doing 固定搭配也是高频考点，具有较好的代表性和复用价值。

The passengers often say that seeing animals makes them feel much better and helps them to calm down before a flight.

第5段，第1句

本句的结构非常典型：主句 + 宾语从句的组合是四六级和考研阅读中极常见的句式。从句中动名词作主语、使役动词 "make/help" 接复合宾语、并列谓语等也都是高频考点。掌握本句结构后可迁移到大量类似句子。

This little bit of support can sometimes make a big difference.

第5段，第2句

简单句 + 情态动词是四六级常见句式，"make a difference" 是高频搭配。但整体结构过于基础，缺少考试中常出现的从句、非谓语、倒装等复杂结构，代表性中等。

Some passengers enjoy the animals so much that they call the airport to schedule flights around their visits.

第5段，第3句

so...that 引导结果状语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，从句内嵌套不定式目的状语也符合真题常见模式，学习者掌握后可在大量真题句中复用该分析思路

It helps passengers to take care of their pet animals.

第9题，A

"help sb (to) do sth" 是四六级和考研阅读中常见的基础句型，具有一定代表性。但本句整体过于简单，缺少修饰成分和从句，作为考试真题的典型性中等，更适合作为入门例句而非进阶训练。

What are the trained animals probably capable of doing in an airport?

第10题 题干

本句涵盖主语、谓语、表语、宾语、程度状语、地点状语等多种成分，且包含疑问句倒装、动名词作介词宾语、形容词短语作表语等结构，成分较为丰富。特别是疑问词 "What" 前置作宾语、副词插入系表结构之间等细节，对初学者有一定训练价值。但整体难度不高，易错点不算密集。

These scenes are turning up in the southern French city of Arles, surprising the historians who have been working here since 2014.

第1段，第4句

句子涵盖主谓结构、地点状语、时间状语、现在分词短语作伴随状语、定语从句等多种成分，且现在分词短语的识别（与谓语动词的区分）、定语从句中关系词充当主语的判断，都是典型的易错点和高频考点，训练价值较高。

In addition, thousands of fragments that fell off the walls have been recovered.

第2段，第3句

定语从句修饰主语、主句使用现在完成时被动语态，这是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。主语带定语从句的结构非常典型，掌握后可大量迁移到其他句子。整体代表性较强。

The paintings were done with such skill and with such expensive dyes that experts believe the artists originally came from Italy.

第4段，第1句

本句结构典型、成分丰富、涵盖常考语法点（such ... that、被动语态、宾语从句省略 that），时态和语态难度适中，嵌套层级清晰，主干识别有一定挑战但不至于极难，非常适合作为句子结构和时态的训练材料。综合前五维度，推荐作为优先练习句。

Or maybe a wealthy local wanted to show off his worldly sophistication.

第5段，第3句

主谓 + 不定式宾语（want to do）是常见句式，在考试中出现频率较高，学习后有一定迁移价值；但整体结构过于简单，缺少从句或复杂修饰，不属于高度典型的长难句句式，代表性中等。

Today, though, we are seeing mergers of some of the greatest scientific minds, regardless of their location.

第3段，第1句

简单句结构在四六级和考研真题中常见，现在进行时表达当前趋势或现象也是典型用法；插入副词和句末状语的组合在学术或说明性文本中较为常见；但本句缺少从句嵌套和复杂修饰，作为考试长难句的代表性略显不足，更适合作为中等难度的过渡练习句。

There has never been a better time for collaborations with foreign scientists.

第3段，第2句

"There + 完成时的 be" 是英语里很常见、也很能迁移的句式。再加上比较级名词短语 "a better time"，属于阅读中相当典型的表达方式。

In fact, the European Union is taking the lead.

第4段，第1句

本句为标准的 "主谓宾" 简单句,搭配句首状语,属于四六级和考研阅读中常见的基础句式,具有一定代表性,但因过于简单,无法体现真题中常见的复杂从句和长难句特征。

This is more than twice the level of two decades ago.

第4段，第3句

这种“主语加系动词加倍数比较表语”的句式很常见，阅读中经常出现。掌握后有助于快速处理数据、比例和趋势类句子。

Even so, the levels in these countries are also rising.

第5段，第1句

简单句在四六级和考研真题中虽常见，但本句的结构（主语带后置定语 + 进行时谓语 + 状语）属于较为基础的句式，不是高频考查的复杂结构（如定语从句、状语从句、复合句）。其典型性中等，掌握后可应用于简单陈述句的理解，但迁移范围有限。

Schubert says international collaboration is a way to spread ideas in wider and wider circles.

第8段，第3句

say加省略that的宾语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,宾语从句内部的主系表结构配不定式定语也十分常见,具有较强的典型性和复用价值

Whereas local collaborations sometimes persist past the point of usefulness because of social or academic obligations, international ones can be cultivated and dropped more freely.

第9段，第2句

本句使用 "Whereas" 引导对比状语从句的结构，在学术写作和考试阅读中非常常见，是典型的对比论述句式。主句的情态动词被动结构也是四六级和考研常考的语法点。掌握该句式后可迁移到大量类似结构的理解和仿写。

This is because they must share expensive facilities.

第11段，第2句

本句覆盖了主系表结构和表语从句,适合练习识别系动词后的从句充当表语这一易混淆点。表语从句由 because 引导较为少见,有助于学生区分原因状语从句和表语从句的不同位置与作用。

Mathematicians, by contrast, tend historically towards solitude.

第11段，第3句

简单句在考试阅读中常见，but contrast 作为对比标志和 tend towards 这种不及物动词加介词短语的搭配也是典型用法，具有一定代表性，但因为缺少从句结构，无法展示更复杂的句式特征，典型性中等。

As a consequence, they lag behind other disciplines.

第11段，第4句

简单句结构虽基础但很常见，"介词短语作状语 + 主谓宾" 的句式在真题中频繁出现，有一定代表性，但缺乏复杂结构的典型性。

However, Wagner says partnerships are rising there, too.

第11段，第5句

"人物或来源 + 表示转述的动词 + 内容小句"是阅读中非常常见的句式，像 "says" 这样的引述框架尤其高频。掌握后可迁移到大量新闻、评论和说明文句子。

They lay stress on basic scientific research.

第16题, B

主谓宾加状语的简单句结构在考试中常见, "lay stress on" 这类固定搭配也是高频考点。但本句过于简单, 缺少从句、非谓语等考试高频结构, 作为典型真题句式代表性中等。

They place great emphasis on empirical studies.

第16题, C

主谓宾加介词短语的简单句是英语基本句型, 常见但过于基础, 不能代表四六级或考研中更典型的复杂结构, 迁移价值有限。

It is faced with many unprecedented challenges.

第18题, B

"主语 + be + 过去分词 + 介词短语" 是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的被动语态句式, 结构典型且常考, 掌握后可大量复用到类似句子的分析中。

It calls for more research funding to catch up.

第18题, D

简单句中包含动词短语 + 不定式目的状语的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见, 掌握后可复用于理解类似的呼吁、建议类表达, 具有一定代表性。

Trapped in the burning death-grip of a runaway greenhouse effect, Venus has long been held up as a cautionary tale for everything that could go wrong on a planet like Earth.

第4段, 第1句

综合来看, 本句在主干识别、嵌套层次、时态语态方面具有中等偏上难度, 成分种类丰富且包含多个易错点, 结构典型性强, 作为句子结构和时态训练材料具有较高价值, 建议优先用于系统训练中的进阶阶段练习。

Measurements of density and composition imply that Venus originally formed out of basically the same stuff as Earth.

第6段，第2句

主句加宾语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见,尤其是科学类或学术类文本中经常出现这种引述研究结论的句式,学生掌握后可广泛应用于类似句型的理解。

It is the same as fiction has portrayed.

第20题，B

the same as 引导的比较结构是四六级和考研中高频考点，系表结构配合比较从句的组合也是常见句式，掌握后可迁移到大量类似比较句的理解中。

It used to have more water than Earth.

第21题，C

"used to" 结构和 "more ... than" 比较句式都是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，具有较高的复现率。掌握这两个结构可以迁移到大量类似句子。但由于本句是简单句，没有从句嵌套或复杂修饰，结构典型性不及包含定语从句、状语从句的复合句，因此代表性为中等。

So we've been looking at other ways of seeing whether this motivation to view oneself positively is shaped by cultural experiences.

第2段，第5句

本句体现两个高频句式:一是现在完成进行时表达持续研究,二是 whether 引导的名词性从句作宾语,这两者在四六级和考研阅读中反复出现。宾语从句嵌套在介词短语定语中的结构也很典型,学生掌握后可迁移到大量学术或说明类长句

We are still in the exploratory stages of this project, although what's noteworthy is that East Asians on average sleep about an hour and a half less each night than North Americans do.

第3段，第2句

这句话结构层次清楚但不单调，难点集中在从属层级和比较省略，适合做结构训练材料。时态不重，却能把精力集中到主干定位与分层拆解上，因此很值得优先练习。

So we're trying to figure out how culture shapes the way you sleep.

第3段，第5句

宾语从句(尤其由疑问词引导)和定语从句修饰名词都是四六级、考研阅读中的高频结构;宾语从句嵌套定语从句的组合也较为典型,掌握后可迁移到大量类似句式;稍扣分在于定语从句省略关系词的现象虽常见但不算最核心考点

They often have trouble falling asleep.

第23题，B

have trouble doing 是四六级和考研中的高频固定搭配，动名词作后置修饰也是常见考点。虽然整体是简单句，但该搭配结构的典型性较强，掌握后可迁移到类似句型。

They pay more attention to sleep efficiency.

第23题，C

句子成分简单清晰，包含主语、谓语、宾语和后置定语，适合初学者熟悉基本成分划分，但缺乏状语、补语、复杂修饰结构等多样成分，训练价值一般。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本卷出现的 262 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。

collaboration

B2

n. 合作

本卷10次·真题 27 句

therapy

B2

n. 治疗

本卷8次·真题 30 句

staff

B1

n. 全体员工

本卷6次·真题 44 句

policy

B1

n. 政策

本卷5次·真题 103 句

scientific B1

adj. 科学的
本卷5次·真题 103句

funding B2

n. 资金
本卷5次·真题 32句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会
本卷4次·真题 568句

career B1

n. 职业
本卷4次·真题 106句

image A2

n. 形象, 印象
本卷4次·真题 57句

flight A2

n. 航班
本卷4次·真题 31句

presentation B1

n. 演示;报告;陈述
本卷4次·真题 8句

less A1

det. 较少的
本卷3次·真题 273句

effect A2

n. 影响
本卷3次·真题 191句

local A2

adj. 当地的
本卷3次·真题 143句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法
本卷3次·真题 134句

professional B1

adj. 专业的
本卷3次·真题 82句

cultural B1

adj. 文化的
本卷3次·真题 68句

network B1

n. 网络
本卷3次·真题 53句

schedule A2

n. 时间表
本卷3次·真题 41句

discipline B2

n. 纪律
本卷3次·真题 28句

scene A2

n. 场景

本卷3次·真题 25 句

union B2

n. 工会

本卷3次·真题 25 句

motivation B2

n. 动力

本卷3次·真题 23 句

display B1

v. 展示

本卷3次·真题 22 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本卷2次·真题 363 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本卷2次·真题 228 句

positive B1

adj. 积极的

本卷2次·真题 144 句

stress B1

n. 压力

本卷2次·真题 126 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本卷2次·真题 120 句

project A2

n. 项目

本卷2次·真题 116 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本卷2次·真题 114 句

support A2

v. 支持

本卷2次·真题 103 句

trend B1

n. 趋势

本卷2次·真题 63 句

peer B2

n. 同龄人

本卷2次·真题 62 句

figure A2

n. 数字

本卷2次·真题 58 句

explore B1

v. 探索

本卷2次·真题 52 句

operate B1

v. 运转

本卷2次·真题 52 句

psychology B2

n. 心理学

本卷2次·真题 52 句

aspect B2

n. 方面

本卷2次·真题 50 句

observe B2

v. 观察;注意到

本卷2次·真题 48 句

habitat B2

n. (动植物的) 栖息地, 生长环境

本卷2次·真题 34 句

site A2

n. 地点

本卷2次·真题 34 句

emerge B2

v. 出现;浮现

本卷2次·真题 32 句

aid B1

n. 帮助

本卷2次·真题 31 句

infant B2

n. 婴儿

本卷2次·真题 31 句

character B1

n. 性格

本卷2次·真题 30 句

complicated B2

adj. 复杂的

本卷2次·真题 29 句

hire A2

v. 雇用

本卷2次·真题 29 句

additional B1

adj. 额外的

本卷2次·真题 24 句

attach B1

v. 贴上;系上;附上

本卷2次·真题 23 句

calm B1

adj. 平静的

本卷2次·真题 21 句

fiction B2

n. 小说

本卷2次·真题 21 句

efficient B2

adj. 效率高的

本卷2次·真题 20 句

portray B2

v. 描绘

本卷2次·真题 20 句

traveler A2

n. 旅行者

本卷2次·真题 20 句

justify B2

v. 证明...有道理

本卷2次·真题 19 句

possibly B1

adv. 可能, 也许

本卷2次·真题 17 句

atmosphere B2

n. 气氛

本卷2次·真题 16 句

mission B1

n. 任务

本卷2次·真题 16 句

originally B1

adv. 起初

本卷2次·真题 16 句

alien B2

adj. 外国的

本卷2次·真题 14 句

outgoing B2

adj. 外向的

本卷2次·真题 14 句

charity B1

n. 慈善机构

本卷2次·真题 13 句

lag B2

v. 落后

本卷2次·真题 13 句

romance B1

n. 浪漫关系

本卷2次·真题 12 句

channel B1

n. 电视频道

本卷2次·真题 11 句

density B2

n. 密度

本卷2次·真题 9 句

stunning B2

adj. 极美的

本卷2次·真题 9 句

necessity B2

n. 必需品

本卷2次·真题8句

outline B2

n. 概要

本卷2次·真题8句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本卷1次·真题244句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本卷1次·真题205句

focus B1

n. 重点

本卷1次·真题200句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本卷1次·真题170句

climate B1

n. 气候

本卷1次·真题160句

process B1

n. 过程

本卷1次·真题126句

finding B2

n. 调查结果

本卷1次·真题121句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本卷1次·真题119句

average A2

adj. 平均的

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

academic B2

adj. 学术的

本卷1次·真题104句

growth B1

n. 增长

本卷1次·真题104句

measure B1

v. 测量

本卷1次·真题100句

least A2

det. 最少的

本卷1次·真题98句

case A2

n. 情况

本卷1次·真题 97 句

united B1

adj. 联合的

本卷1次·真题 97 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本卷1次·真题 87 句

states A1

n. 国家

本卷1次·真题 80 句

financial B2

adj. 财政的

本卷1次·真题 79 句

nation B1

n. 国家

本卷1次·真题 76 句

recently A2

adv. 最近

本卷1次·真题 76 句

billion B1

num. 十亿 (1,000,000,000)

本卷1次·真题 74 句

attract B1

v. 吸引 (注意力、兴趣)

本卷1次·真题 67 句

consequence B2

n. 结果

本卷1次·真题 66 句

variety B1

n. 多样化

本卷1次·真题 66 句

wrong A2

adj. 错误的

本卷1次·真题 66 句

shift B1

v. 移动

本卷1次·真题 65 句

available A2

adj. 可获得的

本卷1次·真题 63 句

internet A2

n. 互联网

本卷1次·真题 63 句

quickly A2

adv. 快速地

本卷1次·真题 63 句

various B1

adj. 各种各样的

本卷1次·真题 63 句

perform B1

v. 执行

本卷1次·真题 61 句

generally B1

adv. 通常，一般地

本卷1次·真题 60 句

importance B1

n. 重要性

本卷1次·真题 60 句

approach B1

v. 靠近，接近（在空间或时间上）

本卷1次·真题 59 句

conduct B2

v. 组织并实施

本卷1次·真题 59 句

mostly B1

adv. 主要地

本卷1次·真题 59 句

political B1

adj. 政治的

本卷1次·真题 59 句

suffer B1

v. 遭受（痛苦、疾病、损失等）

本卷1次·真题 59 句

production B1

n. 生产

本卷1次·真题 58 句

productivity B2

n. 生产率

本卷1次·真题 58 句

greenhouse B1

n. 温室

本卷1次·真题 56 句

boost B2

v. 提高

本卷1次·真题 55 句

email A2

n. 电子邮件

本卷1次·真题 53 句

interaction B2

n. 相互作用

本卷1次·真题 53 句

mainly B1

adv. 主要地

本卷1次·真题 53 句

sign A1

n. 标志

本卷1次·真题 49 句

thus B2

adv. 因此, 所以

本卷1次·真题 47 句

attend A2

v. 出席, 参加 (会议、活动等)

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

yield B2

v. 产生

本卷1次·真题 45 句

anxiety B2

n. 焦虑

本卷1次·真题 44 句

mass B1

n. 大量

本卷1次·真题 44 句

carbon B2

n. 碳 (化学元素)

本卷1次·真题 43 句

fully B1

adv. 完全地

本卷1次·真题 43 句

novel B1

n. 小说

本卷1次·真题 43 句

reward B1

n. 报酬

本卷1次·真题 43 句

female A2

adj. 女性的

本卷1次·真题 42 句

labor B1

n. 劳动

本卷1次·真题 42 句

addition A2

n. 增加

本卷1次·真题 41 句

department A2

n. 部门

本卷1次·真题 41 句

identity B2

n. 身份

本卷1次·真题 39 句

wealthy B2

adj. 富有的

本卷1次·真题 39 句

organic B2

adj. 有机的（不使用化学物质的）

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

elite C1

n. 精英

本卷1次·真题 37 句

interact B2

v. 相互作用

本卷1次·真题 37 句

official B1

adj. 官方的

本卷1次·真题 37 句

relatively B2

adv. 相对地

本卷1次·真题 37 句

nutrition B2

n. 营养

本卷1次·真题 36 句

institute B2

n. 学院

本卷1次·真题 35 句

possibility B1

n. 可能性

本卷1次·真题 35 句

recover B1

v. 恢复健康

本卷1次·真题 35 句

structure B1

n. 结构

本卷1次·真题 35 句

contact B1

n. 联系

本卷1次·真题 34 句

male A2

adj. 男性的

本卷1次·真题 34 句

preserve B2

v. 保护

本卷1次·真题 34 句

efficiency B2

n. 效率

本卷1次·真题 33 句

regular B1

adj. 经常的

本卷1次·真题 33 句

historical B2

adj. 历史的

本卷1次·真题 32 句

valuable B1

adj. 贵重的

本卷1次·真题 32 句

vehicle B1

n. 交通工具

本卷1次·真题 32 句

cultivate B2

v. 培养，发展（技能、态度、关系等）

本卷1次·真题 31 句

frequently B1

adv. 频繁地

本卷1次·真题 31 句

recognition B2

n. 认可

本卷1次·真题 31 句

solitude C1

n. 独处

本卷1次·真题 31 句

stage A2

n. 阶段

本卷1次·真题 31 句

vary B1

v. 不同

本卷1次·真题 30 句

attack A2

v. 攻击

本卷1次·真题 28 句

closely B1

adv. 紧密地

本卷1次·真题 28 句

increased A2

v. 增加了

本卷1次·真题 28 句

property B1

n. 财产

本卷1次·真题 28 句

therefore B1

adv. 因此，所以

本卷1次·真题 28 句

facility B2

n. 设施

本卷1次·真题 27 句

regardless B2

adv. 不管

本卷1次·真题 27 句

cooperation B2

n. 合作

本卷1次·真题 26 句

target B1

n. 目标,靶子

本卷1次·真题 26 句

beginning A1

n. 开始

本卷1次·真题 25 句

favor B1

n. 帮忙

本卷1次·真题 25 句

contrast B2

n. 对比

本卷1次·真题 24 句

observation B2

n. 观察

本卷1次·真题 24 句

tendency B2

n. 倾向

本卷1次·真题 24 句

crowd A2

n. 人群

本卷1次·真题 23 句

prepared A2

adj. 准备好的

本卷1次·真题 23 句

strength B1

n. 力量

本卷1次·真题 23 句

affordable B1

adj. 买得起的

本卷1次·真题 22 句

blame B1

v. 责备

本卷1次·真题 22 句

location B1

n. 地点, 位置

本卷1次·真题 22 句

capable B1

adj. 有能力的

本卷1次·真题 21 句

worried A2

adj. 担心的

本卷1次·真题 21 句

basically B1

adv. 基本上

本卷1次·真题 20 句

consult B2

v. 咨询，请教（专业人士）

本卷1次·真题 20 句

impression B1

n. 印象

本卷1次·真题 20 句

stuff A2

n. 东西

本卷1次·真题 20 句

trap B1

n. 陷阱

本卷1次·真题 20 句

remind A2

v. 提醒

本卷1次·真题 19 句

requirement B2

n. 要求

本卷1次·真题 19 句

apparently B2

adv. 显然，看来（根据外表或所见所闻判断）

本卷1次·真题 18 句

devote B2

v. 把...奉献给

本卷1次·真题 18 句

emphasis B2

n. 强调

本卷1次·真题 18 句

partly B1

adv. 部分地

本卷1次·真题 18 句

adventure B1

n. 冒险经历

本卷1次·真题 17 句

collaborative C1

adj. 合作的

本卷1次·真题 17 句

depict B2

v. 描绘

本卷1次·真题 17 句

found A1

v. find 的过去式和过去分词

本卷1次·真题 17 句

brief B1

adj. 简短的,短暂的

本卷1次·真题 16句

costly B2

adj. 昂贵的, 代价高的

本卷1次·真题 16句

endeavor C1

v. 努力

本卷1次·真题 16句

frequent B1

adj. 频繁的

本卷1次·真题 16句

imply B2

v. 暗示, 暗指

本卷1次·真题 16句

ease B1

n. 容易

本卷1次·真题 15句

expertise C1

n. 专业知识;专门技能

本卷1次·真题 15句

promising B2

adj. 有希望的

本卷1次·真题 15句

unprecedented C1

adj. 史无前例的

本卷1次·真题 15句

whereas B2

sc. 然而

本卷1次·真题 15句

artistic B2

adj. 艺术的

本卷1次·真题 14句

confirm B1

v. 证实

本卷1次·真题 14句

dramatic B2

adj. 巨大的

本卷1次·真题 14句

particle B2

n. 微粒, 颗粒

本卷1次·真题 14句

remarkable B2

adj. 非凡的

本卷1次·真题 14句

section B1

n. 部分

本卷1次·真题 14句

classic B1

adj. 典型的

本卷1次·真题 13 句

headline B1

n. (报纸、网页等的) 大标题, 头条

本卷1次·真题 13 句

modest B2

adj. 谦虚的, 谦逊的

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

persist B2

v. 坚持

本卷1次·真题 13 句

scheme B2

n. 计划

本卷1次·真题 13 句

underlie C1

v. 是.....的根本原因

本卷1次·真题 13 句

vote B1

n. 投票

本卷1次·真题 13 句

yeah A1

intj. 是的

本卷1次·真题 13 句

historically B2

adv. 从历史角度来看

本卷1次·真题 12 句

optimistic B2

adj. 乐观的;抱乐观态度的

本卷1次·真题 12 句

physicist B2

n. 物理学家

本卷1次·真题 12 句

positively B2

adv. 积极地

本卷1次·真题 12 句

considerably B2

adv. 相当大地

本卷1次·真题 11 句

dedicate B2

v. 致力于

本卷1次·真题 11 句

demanding B2

adj. 要求高的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

fate B2

n. 命运

本卷1次·真题 11句

partnership B2

n. 合伙关系

本卷1次·真题 11句

sleeping A1

v. 睡觉 (sleep 的现在分词)

本卷1次·真题 11句

surely B1

adv. 肯定地

本卷1次·真题 11句

undergo B2

v. 经历, 经受 (尤指艰难、痛苦或变化的过...)

本卷1次·真题 11句

colony B2

n. 殖民地

本卷1次·真题 10句

confine C1

v. 限制

本卷1次·真题 10句

counter B1

n. 柜台

本卷1次·真题 10句

freely B1

adv. 自由地

本卷1次·真题 10句

historian B2

n. 历史学家

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

loyalty B2

n. 忠诚

本卷1次·真题 10句

presumably B2

adv. 大概

本卷1次·真题 10句

similarity B2

n. 相似性

本卷1次·真题 10句

simultaneously B2

adv. 同时地

本卷1次·真题 10句

specialize B2

v. 专门从事

本卷1次·真题 10句

extensive B2

adj. 广泛的;大量的

本卷1次·真题9句

flexibility B2

n. 灵活性

本卷1次·真题9句

intersection B2

n. 十字路口, 交叉路口

本卷1次·真题9句

needy B2

adj. 贫困的

本卷1次·真题9句

obligation B2

n. 义务

本卷1次·真题9句

varied B2

adj. 各种各样的

本卷1次·真题9句

arguably C1

adv. 可以说, 可论证地

本卷1次·真题8句

astronomer B2

n. 天文学家

本卷1次·真题8句

border B1

n. 边界

本卷1次·真题8句

bulk B2

n. 大部分

本卷1次·真题8句

collaborate B2

v. 合作

本卷1次·真题8句

dioxide B2

n. 氧化物

本卷1次·真题8句

dynamic B2

adj. 充满活力的

本卷1次·真题8句

independently B2

adv. 独立地

本卷1次·真题8句

measurement B1

n. 测量

本卷1次·真题8句

shore B1

n. 岸, 海滨

本卷1次·真题8句

spacecraft

B2

n. 航天器

本卷1次·真题8句

trace

B2

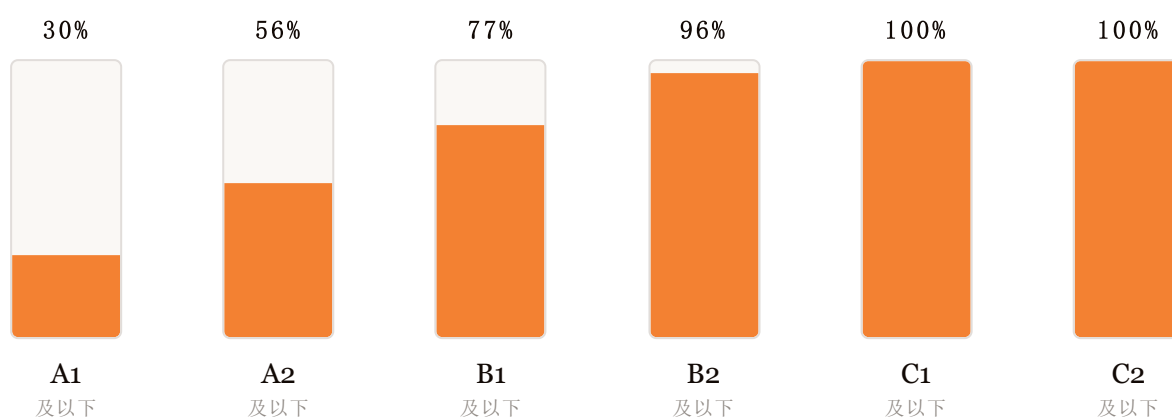
v. 追踪;查找

本卷1次·真题8句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全卷录音原文 818 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 **818** 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 36 个·约 4%。



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 818 个·末柱为 100%

去重总词数

818

B2 以上难词

4%

B1 及以下覆盖

77%

英语六级 2019年6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 →