

2019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2019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(2019-12) · 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: Excuse me, where is your rock music section?

M: 请问，你们的摇滚音乐区在哪儿？

2 W: Rock music? I'm sorry, we're a jazz store. We don't have any rock and roll.

W: 摇滚音乐？不好意思，我们是爵士乐店。我们不卖摇滚乐。

3 M: Oh, you only have jazz music? Nothing else?

M: 哦，你们只有爵士乐？没有别的？

4 W: That's right. We're the only record store in London dedicated exclusively to jazz. Actually, we're more than just a record store. We have a cafe & library upstairs and a ticket office down the hall, where you can buy tickets to all the major jazz concerts in the city. Also, we have our own studio next door, where we produce albums for up-and-coming artists. We are committed to fostering new music talent.

W: 没错。我们是伦敦唯一一家专营爵士乐的唱片店。实际上，我们不只是唱片店。楼上有咖啡馆和图书馆，走廊那边有售票处，您可以在那里买到全市所有主要爵士音乐会的票。另外，隔壁还有我们自己的录音室，为新兴艺术家制作专辑。我们致力于培养新的音乐人才。

5 M: Wow! That's so cool. I guess there's not much of a jazz scene anymore, not like they used to be. But here you're trying to promote this great music genre.

M: 哇! 太酷了。我觉得现在爵士乐圈已经不像以前那么兴旺了。但你们还在努力推广这种伟大的音乐类型。

6 W: Yes, indeed. Nowadays, most people like to listen to pop and rock music. Hip hop music from America is also getting more and more popular. So as a result, there are fewer listeners of jazz, which is a great shame because it's an incredibly rich genre. But that's not to say there isn't any good new jazz music being made out there anymore—far from it. It's just a much smaller market today.

W: 是的, 确实如此。现在大多数人喜欢听流行音乐和摇滚乐。来自美国的嘻哈音乐也越来越受欢迎。所以爵士乐的听众就少了, 这真是太可惜了, 因为它是一种内涵极其丰富的音乐类型。但这并不是说现在就没有好的新爵士乐了——远非如此。只是今天的市场小得多了。

7 M: So how would you define jazz?

M: 那你会怎么定义爵士乐呢?

8 W: Well, interestingly enough, there's no agreed-upon definition of jazz. Indeed, there are many different styles of jazz. Some have singing, but most don't. Some are electric and some aren't. Some contain live experimentation, but not always. While there's no simple definition for it, and while there are many different styles of jazz, you simply know it when you hear it. Honestly, the only way to know what jazz is, is to listen to it yourself. As the great trumpet player, Louis Armstrong said, if you gotta ask, you'll never know.

W: 嗯, 有意思的是, 爵士乐并没有一个公认的定义。实际上, 爵士乐有很多不同的风格。有些有演唱, 但大多数没有。有些用电声, 有些不用。有些包含现场即兴, 但也不总是这样。虽然没有简单的定义, 虽然爵士乐有很多不同的风格, 但你一听就知道。说实话, 要知道什么是爵士乐, 唯一的办法就是自己去听。就像伟大的小号手路易斯·阿姆斯特朗说的, 如果你还得问, 那你永远不会懂。

1. A) It focuses exclusively on jazz.
- B) It sponsors major jazz concerts.
- C) It has several branches in London.
- D) It displays albums by new music talents.

【题目】 What do we learn about the woman's store?

【翻译】 关于这位女士的店铺,我们了解到什么?

- A) 它专门经营爵士乐。 B) 它赞助大型爵士音乐会。 C) 它在伦敦有几家分店。
D) 它展示新音乐人才的专辑。

【答案】 A (细节题) It focuses exclusively on jazz.

【定位】 We're the only record store in London dedicated exclusively to jazz.

我们是伦敦唯一一家专门只做爵士乐的唱片店。

【信号】绝对范围词 **only/exclusively** 即落点。答案句里连用 the only record store 和 dedicated exclusively to jazz, only 与 exclusively 这种绝对范围词把店铺最核心的属性"只做爵士"点了出来, 正是承载答案的信号词。

【替换】dedicated exclusively to jazz ↔ **focuses exclusively on jazz**
dedicated to=focuses on同义改写

【排除】B) **原词陷阱**

录音说店里有售票处 you can buy tickets to all the major jazz concerts, 是"卖音乐会的票", B 项却说店"赞助 sponsors"大型音乐会, 盗用了 major jazz concerts 这串原词, 却把"卖票"偷换成"赞助", 答非所问。

借用原文: you can buy tickets to all the major jazz concerts in the city

C) **与原文相反**

录音强调它是 the only record store in London (伦敦唯一一家), C 项却说它"在伦敦有好几家分店 several branches", 与原文正好相反; branches 在录音里根本没提。

借用原文: the only record store in London dedicated exclusively to jazz

D) **原词陷阱**

录音说店里自有录音棚 we produce albums for up-and-coming artists、fostering new music talent, 是"制作"新人专辑、"培养"新人; D 项却说"陈列 displays"新人专辑, 盗用了 albums 和 new music talent 的原词, 把"制作 / 培养"偷换成"展示"。

借用原文: we produce albums for up-and-coming artists. We are committed to fostering new music talent

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2. A) It originated with cowboys.
B) Its market has now shrunk.
C) Its listeners are mostly young people.
D) It remains as widespread as hip hop music.

【题目】What does the man say about jazz music?

【翻译】这位男士关于爵士乐说了什么?

- A) 它起源于牛仔。 B) 它的市场现在已经萎缩。 C) 它的听众大多是年轻人。
D) 它仍然像嘻哈音乐一样普及。

【答案】B (细节题) Its market has now shrunk.

【定位】I guess there's not much of a jazz scene anymore, not like they used to be.

我想现在爵士乐的氛围已经不像从前那样兴盛了。

【信号】今昔对比 **anymore/used to be**。这句是男士 (M) 说的, not much of a jazz scene anymore 配 not like they used to be 构成"如今不如从前"的今昔对比, 正是承载"市场萎缩"这一答案的信号; 同时要认准这是 M 的话而非 W。

【替换】there's not much of a jazz scene anymore, not like they used to be ↔ **Its market has now shrunk**
氛围不如从前=市场已缩小

【排除】 A) 未提及

A 项说爵士"起源于牛仔 originated with cowboys", 整段对话没有任何关于爵士起源的内容, 属凭空捏造, 听感上"牛仔"还容易和西部 / 乡村乐混淆。

C) 与原文相反

录音说如今 there are fewer listeners of jazz (爵士听众变少), 并未说听众"大多是年轻人"; 反而说年轻人爱听的是 pop、rock、hip hop, C 项与原文取向相反。

借用原文: there are fewer listeners of jazz

D) 原词陷阱

录音说 Hip hop music from America is also getting more and more popular, 是说嘻哈越来越火、反衬爵士遇冷; D 项却说爵士"和嘻哈一样普及 as widespread as hip hop", 盗用 hip hop 原词, 捏造出二者同样流行的关系。

借用原文: Hip hop music from America is also getting more and more popular

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3. A) Its definition is varied and complicated.
B) It is still going through experimentation.
C) It is frequently accompanied by singing.
D) Its style has remained largely unchanged

【题目】 What does the woman say about jazz?

【翻译】 这位女士关于爵士乐说了什么?

- A) 它的定义多样且复杂。 B) 它仍在经历实验阶段。 C) 它经常伴有歌唱。
D) 它的风格基本保持不变。

【答案】 A (细节题) Its definition is varied and complicated.

【定位】 Well, interestingly enough, there's no agreed-upon definition of jazz. Indeed, there are many different styles of jazz.

嗯, 有意思的是, 爵士并没有一个公认的定义。确实, 爵士有许多不同的风格。

【信号】 被问者直接应答定义问题。 男士前一句问 how would you define jazz?, 女士的回答正是答案句: there's no agreed-upon definition 加 there are many different styles, 被问者对"定义"问题的直接应答就是听力定位的落点。

【替换】 there's no agreed-upon definition of jazz ↔ **Its definition is varied and complicated**

无公认定义=定义多样复杂

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

录音说 Some contain live experimentation, but not always——只有"部分"爵士含现场即兴、并非总是；B 项却说爵士"仍在经历试验 still going through experimentation"，盗用 experimentation 原词，把"部分、不总是"夸成"整体仍在试验"。

借用原文：Some contain live experimentation, but not always

C) 与原文相反

录音说 Some have singing, but most don't——有歌唱的只是少数、大多没有；C 项却说爵士"常常伴有歌唱 frequently accompanied by singing"，盗用 singing 原词，把"most don't (多数没有)"反着说成"frequently (经常有)"。

借用原文：Some have singing, but most don't

D) 与原文相反

录音反复强调爵士 many different styles of jazz (风格多样)，D 项却说其风格"基本未变 remained largely unchanged"，与原文取向正好相反，是第 3 题预读时就标出的对立陷阱项。

借用原文：there are many different styles of jazz

4. A) Learn to play them.

B) Take music lessons.

C) Listen to them yourself.

D) Consult jazz musicians.

【题目】 What should you do to appreciate different styles of jazz according to the woman?

【翻译】 根据这位女士的说法,要欣赏不同风格的爵士乐你应该做什么?

A) 学习演奏它们。 B) 上音乐课。 C) 自己去听它们。 D) 咨询爵士音乐家。

【答案】 C (细节题) Listen to them yourself.

【定位】 Honestly, the only way to know what jazz is, is to listen to it yourself.

老实说，了解爵士到底是什么的唯一办法，就是你自己去听。

【信号】 唯一办法句 the only way...is to. 答案句用 the only way to know what jazz is, is to listen to it yourself, the only way...is to 是最强的建议 / 方法信号，把"唯一办法"直接点给你，正是承载答案的落点句。

【替换】 the only way to know what jazz is, is to listen to it yourself ↔ Listen to them yourself.

几乎原句对应

【排除】 A) 未提及

女士只说"自己去听", 从未建议"学着去演奏 Learn to play them"; 演奏与本题"欣赏"无关, 原文无此落点。

B) 未提及

B 项"去上音乐课 Take music lessons"听起来很合理, 但女士给的唯一办法是"亲自听", 并没有让人去上课, 属合理却没说。

D) 原词陷阱

录音末尾引了小号手 the great trumpet player, Louis Armstrong 的话来佐证"自己去听", D 项却说要"请教爵士乐手 Consult jazz musicians", 盗用"乐手"这一角色, 把"引用一位乐手的名言"偷换成"去请教乐手"。

借用原文: As the great trumpet player, Louis Armstrong said, if you gotta ask, you'll never know

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

1 M: How did it go at the bank this morning?

M: 今天早上去银行怎么样?

2 W: Not well, my proposal was rejected.

W: 不太好, 我的申请被拒了。

3 M: Really? But why?

M: 真的吗? 为什么?

4 W: Bunch of reasons. For starters, they said my credit history was not good enough.

W: 一堆原因。首先, 他们说我的信用记录不够好。

5 M: Did they say how you could improve that?

M: 他们有说你怎么改善吗?

6 W: Yes, they said that after five more years of paying my mortgage, then I would become a more viable candidate for a business loan. But right now, it's too risky for them to lend me money. They fear I will default on any business loan I'm given.

W: 有, 他们说再还五年房贷之后, 我就能成为商业贷款更合适的候选人了。但现在, 借钱给我对他们来说风险太大。他们担心我会拖欠贷款。

7 M: Well, that doesn't sound fair. Your business idea is amazing. Did you show them your business plan? What did they say?

M: 这听起来不太公平啊。你的商业想法很棒的。你给他们看商业计划书了吗? 他们怎么说?

8 W: They didn't really articulate any position regarding the actual business plan. They simply looked at my credit history and determined it was not good enough. They said the bank has strict guidelines and requirements as to who they can lend money to. And I simply don't meet their financial threshold.

W: 他们并没有针对实际的商业计划发表什么意见。他们只是看了我的信用记录, 然后认定不够好。他们说银行对能借钱给谁有严格的准则和要求。而我根本达不到他们的财务门槛。

9 M: What if you ask for a smaller amount? Maybe you could gather capital from other sources. Smaller loans from more lenders?

M: 要不申请少一点? 也许你可以从其他渠道筹集资金。从更多贷款方那里借小额贷款?

10 W: You don't get it. It doesn't matter the size of the loan I ask for, or the type of business I propose. That's all inconsequential. The first thing every bank will do is study how much money I have and how much debt I have before they decide whether or not to lend me any more money. If I want to continue ahead with this dream of owning my own business, I have no other choice but to build up my own finances. I need around 20% more in personal savings and 50% less debt. That's all there is to it.

W: 你不明白。我申请多大额度的贷款, 或者提出什么类型的生意, 都不重要。这些都无关紧要。每家银行首先都会研究我有多少钱、欠多少债, 然后再决定是否借给我更多钱。如果我想继续推进拥有自己生意的梦想, 我别无选择, 只能先把自己的财务状况搞好。我需要个人储蓄再多20%, 债务减少50%。就是这样。

11 M: I see now. Well, it's a huge pity that they rejected your request, but don't lose hope. I still think that your idea is great and that you would turn it into a phenomenal success.

M: 我明白了。他们拒绝你的申请真是太遗憾了, 但别灰心。我还是觉得你的想法很棒, 你一定能把它做成巨大的成功。

5. A) She paid her mortgage.
B) She called on the man.
C) She made a business plan.
D) She went to the bank.

【题目】 What did the woman do this morning?

【翻译】 这位女士今天上午做了什么?

- A) 她支付了抵押贷款。 B) 她拜访了这位男士。 C) 她制定了一份商业计划。
D) 她去了银行。

【答案】 D (细节题) She went to the bank.

【定位】 M: How did it go at the bank this morning? W: Not well, my proposal was rejected.

男: 你今早在银行进展如何? 女: 不顺利, 我的申请被拒了。

【信号】 对话开场的一问一答。男方一开口就问 How did it go at the bank this morning?, 把「今早」和「银行」直接绑在一起, 女方紧接着应答 my proposal was rejected——她今早去做的事就藏在这句开场问答里: 去了银行(并被拒)。对话题答案落在被问者的应答, 这里开场问答即锁定动作。

【替换】 at the bank this morning ↔ went to the bank

在银行=去了银行

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音后文确实提到 paying my mortgage, 但那是银行说「再还五年按揭」才更有资格, 是未来条件、不是她今早做的事; 选项 She paid her mortgage. 盗用 mortgage 这个原词制造「听到了就想选」的诱惑, 却答错了「今早做什么」。

借用原文: after five more years of paying my mortgage

B) 未提及

对话里两人在交谈, 但录音从没说她「今早去拜访了这个男的 (called on the man)」; 这是凭「两人在对话」想当然, 原文并无对应事实。

C) 原词陷阱

录音男方问 Did you show them your business plan?, business plan 确被念到, 但「做商业计划书」不是她今早做的事, 今早做的是带着计划去银行被拒; She made a business plan. 借 business plan 这个原词诱选, 答非所问。

借用原文: Did you show them your business plan?

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6. A) Her previous debt hadn't been cleared yet.
B) Her credit history was considered poor.
C) She had apparently asked for too much.
D) She didn't pay her mortgage in time.

【题目】 Why was the woman's proposal rejected?

【翻译】 为什么这位女士的提案被拒绝了?

- A) 她之前的债务尚未清偿。 B) 她的信用记录被认为较差。 C) 她显然要求的金额过多。
D) 她没有按时支付抵押贷款。

【答案】 B (细节题) Her credit history was considered poor.

【定位】 W: Bunch of reasons. For starters, they said my credit history was not good enough.

女: 一堆原因。首先, 他们说我的信用记录不够好。

【信号】 they said 引出银行明说的理由。 女方用 they said my credit history was not good enough 直接转述银行给出的理由, they said 是「明示理由」的强信号; 后文 looked at my credit history and determined it was not good enough 再次确认, 理由就是信用记录不达标。

【替换】 my credit history was not good enough ↔ Her credit history was considered poor.
not good enough=poor

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音后文 how much debt I have、50% less debt 确实念到 debt，但那是她将来要改善的目标，不是「旧债没清」导致被拒；Her previous debt hadn't been cleared yet. 借 debt 诱选，且银行明说的理由是信用记录而非旧债未清。

借用原文：how much debt I have

C) 与原文相反

男方建议要小额时，女方明确说 It doesn't matter the size of the loan I ask for——金额大小无关；可见被拒不是因为「要得太多」，She had apparently asked for too much. 与原文相反。

借用原文：It doesn't matter the size of the loan I ask for

D) 原词陷阱

录音提到 paying my mortgage，但说的是「再还五年按揭会更有资格」，从没说她「没按时还按揭」；She didn't pay her mortgage in time. 盗用 mortgage 原词，编出一个原文未说的失误。

借用原文：after five more years of paying my mortgage

7. A) Pay a debt long overdue

B) Buy a piece of property

C) Start her own business

D) Check her credit history

【题目】 What is the woman planning to do?

【翻译】 这位女士计划做什么？

A) 偿还一笔逾期很久的债务 B) 购买一处房产 C) 创办自己的企业

D) 核查她的信用记录

【答案】 C (细节题) Start her own business

【定位】 If I want to continue ahead with this dream of owning my own business, I have no other choice but to build up my own finances.

如果我想继续追求拥有自己企业的梦想，我别无选择，只能先把自己的财力攒起来。

【信号】 I want to...dream of 表强烈意图。 女方说 If I want to continue ahead with this dream of owning my own business, want to 加 dream of 直接道出她的长远打算就是「拥有自己的企业」；这是被问者亲口表达意图的句子，正是计划题的落点。

【替换】 this dream of owning my own business ↔ **Start her own business**

拥有自己的企业=创办自己的企业

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音提到她要 50% less debt (减少负债)，但「还一笔早该还的债 (pay a debt long overdue)」是把「减债目标」偷换成「还某笔逾期债」，且这是改善财力的手段、不是她说的核心计划；Pay a debt long overdue 借 debt 概念诱选。

借用原文：50% less debt

B) 未提及

录音从没说她计划「买房产 (buy a piece of property)」；这是由前文 mortgage (按揭) 联想出的置业话题，属脑补，原文无据。

D) 原词陷阱

credit history 在录音里多次出现 (my credit history)，但「查自己的信用记录 (check her credit history)」既非她说的计划、原文也没说她要查；选项盗用 credit history 原词诱选。

借用原文：They simply looked at my credit history

8. A) Seek advice from an expert about fundraising.

B) Ask for smaller loans from different lenders.

C) Build up her own finances step by step.

D) Revise her business proposal carefully.

【题目】 What does the man suggest the woman do?

【翻译】 这位男士建议这位女士做什么？

A) 就筹款事宜向专家寻求建议。 B) 向不同的贷款方申请小额贷款。

C) 逐步建立她自己的财务状况。 D) 仔细修改她的商业提案。

【答案】 B (细节题) Ask for smaller loans from different lenders.

【定位】 M: What if you ask for a smaller amount? Maybe you could gather capital from other sources. Smaller loans from more lenders?

男：要是你申请小一点的金额呢？也许你可以从别的渠道筹集资金。向更多放款方借更小额的贷款？

【信号】 What if you... / Maybe you could 建议句。 男方用 What if you ask for a smaller amount? 和 Maybe you could gather capital from other sources 提出建议，What if you、Maybe you could 是典型的建议信号；题干问的是「男方建议什么」，落点就在这句，注意不要被女方随后的反驳带走。

【替换】 Smaller loans from more lenders? ↔ Ask for smaller loans from different lenders.
more lenders=different lenders

【排除】 A) 偷换概念

男方说 gather capital from other sources (从别处筹资), 选项 Seek advice from an expert about fundraising. 把「自己筹资」偷换成「向专家请教融资」, 并加了原文没有的 an expert; 男方从没建议去找专家。

借用原文: gather capital from other sources

C) 张冠李戴

「一步步攒自己财力 (build up her own finances)」确实在录音里, 但说这话的是女方 I have no other choice but to build up my own finances, 不是男方的建议; 题干问男方建议, 把女方的结论安到男方头上就错了。

借用原文: build up my own finances

D) 原词陷阱

录音里有 business plan 和 proposal 等词, 但没人建议「仔细修改商业计划书 (revise her business proposal carefully)」; 选项盗用 proposal 这个原词, 编出一个谁都没提的建议。

借用原文: Did you show them your business plan?

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 There's a lot about Leo Sanchez and his farm in Salinas, California, that seems unusual. The national average farm size is around 440 acres, but his is only one acre. The average age of farmers hovers around 58 years old, but he is just 26.

关于Leo Sanchez和他在加利福尼亚州萨利纳斯的农场,有很多看似不寻常的地方。全国农场的平均规模约为440英亩,但他的农场只有1英亩。农民的平均年龄在58岁左右,但他只有26岁。

2 And Sanchez constantly attempts to improve everything from seeding techniques out in the field to the promotion and sale of his produce online. This is evidence of an experimental approach. It's an approach not dictated by the confines of conventional, large-scale agriculture led by international corporations.

Sanchez不断尝试改进从田间播种技术到在线推广和销售农产品的一切环节。这证明了一种实验性的方法。这种方法不受由国际公司主导的传统大规模农业的限制。

3 While farming is often difficult for both the body and mind, Sanchez says he and many of his fellow young farmers are motivated by desire to set a new standard for agriculture.

虽然农业对身心都常常是艰难的,但Sanchez说他和许多年轻农民同行都受到为农业设立新标准的愿望所驱动。

4 Many of them are employing a multitude of technologies, some new and some not so new. Recently, Sanchez bought a hand-operated tool which pulls out weeds and loosens soil. It actually dates back to at least 1701. It stands in sharp contrast to Sanchez's other gadget, a gas-powered flame weedkiller invented in 1997. He simply doesn't discriminate when it comes to the newness of tools. If it works, it works.

他们中的许多人正在使用多种技术,有些是新的,有些则不那么新。最近,Sanchez购买了一种手动工具,可以拔除杂草并疏松土壤。它实际上可以追溯到至少1701年。这与Sanchez的另一个设备形成鲜明对比,那是一种发明于1997年的燃气火焰除草机。在工具的新旧问题上,他完全不加区分。如果有效,就是有效。

5 Farmers have a long history of invention, and it's no different today. Young farmers are guided by their love for agriculture and aided by their knowledge of technology. To find inexpensive and appropriately sized tools, they collaborate and innovate. Sometimes the old stuff just works better or more efficiently.

农民有着悠久的发明历史,今天也不例外。年轻农民以他们对农业的热爱为指引,以他们的技术知识为辅助。为了找到价格低廉且大小合适的工具,他们协作和创新。有时旧的东西就是效果更好或更高效。

9. A) It is profitable and environmentally friendly.
B) It is well located and completely automated.
C) It is small and unconventional.
D) It is fertile and productive.

【题目】 What do we learn about Leo Sanchez's farm?

【翻译】 关于Leo Sanchez的农场我们了解到什么?

- A) 它既盈利又环保。 B) 它地理位置优越且完全自动化。 C) 它规模小且不走寻常路。
D) 它土地肥沃且产量高。

【答案】 C (细节题) It is small and unconventional.

【定位】 There's a lot about Leo Sanchez and his farm in Salinas, California, that seems unusual. The national average farm size is around 440 acres, but his is only one acre.

关于 Leo Sanchez 和他在加州 Salinas 的农场,有很多地方显得不寻常。全国农场平均规模约 440 英亩,但他的只有 1 英亩。

【信号】 评价词 **unusual** + 对比转折 **but**。录音先抛出评价词 **seems unusual** (显得不寻常),紧接着用对比句 **but his is only one acre** 把“平均 440 英亩”与“他只有 1 英亩”一比,转折 **but** 之后正是答案落点——又小又非常规。

【替换】 his is only one acre ↔ **small**

具体数字→概括形容词

seems unusual ↔ **unconventional**

同义词替换

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A 说农场 profitable and environmentally friendly (盈利又环保)，录音第 2 段确实提到他经营网售、不受大公司套路约束，听感上沾边，但录音并没说这个农场“赚钱且环保”，是凭印象拼凑出来的。

借用原文：the promotion and sale of his produce online

B) 未提及

B 说农场 completely automated (完全自动化)，但全篇讲的是他用手动农具、火焰除草器等大小工具，根本没说农场“完全自动化”，这是无中生有，且 completely 是预读时就该警惕的绝对词。

D) 未提及

D 说农场 fertile and productive (肥沃高产)，这是人们对农场的常识想象，录音却只字未提土地肥沃或产量高，是用常识替代文本的误选。

10. A) Their urge to make farming more enjoyable.

B) Their desire to improve farming equipment.

C) Their hope to revitalize traditional farming.

D) Their wish to set a new farming standard.

【题目】 What has motivated Leo Sanchez and his fellow young farmers to engage in farming?

【翻译】 是什么促使 Leo Sanchez 和他的年轻农民同行从事农业？

- A) 他们想让农业变得更有乐趣。 B) 他们想改进农业设备。 C) 他们希望振兴传统农业。
D) 他们希望树立新的农业标准。

【答案】 D (目的题) Their wish to set a new farming standard.

【定位】 Sanchez says he and many of his fellow young farmers are motivated by desire to set a new standard for agriculture.

Sanchez 说，他和许多年轻农民同行是被“为农业树立新标准”的愿望所驱动。

【信号】 动机标志词 motivated by desire to。录音直接出现题目要找的标志词组 motivated by desire to set a new standard, motivated by/desire to 就是动机信号，这一句即答案句，无需多猜。

【替换】 set a new standard for agriculture ↔ **set a new farming standard**

近义词替换 agriculture=farming

are motivated by desire to ↔ **Their wish to**

desire=wish 同义

【排除】 A) 未提及

A 说动机是 make farming more enjoyable (让耕作更有趣)，录音第 3 段反而说务农 difficult for both the body and mind (身心都辛苦)，并未把“更有趣”当动机，属无中生有。

B) 答非所问

B 说动机是 improve farming equipment (改进农具)，录音第 4 段确实大谈各种工具，听到 tool/equipment 很容易顺手选，但那是讲他“用什么工具”，不是讲他务农的“动机”，答非所问。

借用原文：employing a multitude of technologies

C) 与原文相反

C 说动机是 revitalize traditional farming (复兴传统农业)，而录音明说动机是 set a new standard (树立新标准)——一个朝“旧传统”、一个朝“新标准”，方向正相反，是正话反说的陷阱。

借用原文：set a new standard for agriculture

-
11. A) It saves a lot of electricity.
B) It needs little maintenance.
C) It causes hardly any pollution.
D) It loosens soil while weeding.

【题目】 Why did Leo Sanchez buy a hand-operated weeding tool?

【翻译】 Leo Sanchez为什么购买手动除草工具？

- A) 它节省大量电力。 B) 它几乎不需要维护。 C) 它几乎不造成任何污染。
D) 它在除草的同时疏松土壤。

【答案】 D (细节题) It loosens soil while weeding.

【定位】 Recently, Sanchez bought a hand-operated tool which pulls out weeds and loosens soil.

最近，Sanchez 买了一件手动工具，它能拔除杂草并疏松土壤。

【信号】 工具后紧跟的功能定语 which pulls out weeds and loosens soil。录音在 bought a hand-operated tool 后立刻用定语从句 which pulls out weeds and loosens soil 说明它能做什么，这个紧跟工具的功能描述就是答案信号——它干两件事：除草+松土。

【替换】 pulls out weeds and loosens soil ↔ loosens soil while weeding

并列动作→while 同时表述

【排除】 A) 未提及

A 说它 saves a lot of electricity (省很多电), 但录音里手动工具是 hand-operated (手动的)、另一件是 gas-powered (燃气动力), 全篇没说它省电, 省电是凭“手动 = 省电”的常识脑补出来的。

B) 未提及

B 说它 needs little maintenance (几乎不用维护), 录音对这件手动工具只讲了功能和它源自 1701 年, 完全没提维护问题, 属无中生有。

C) 张冠李戴

C 说它 causes hardly any pollution (几乎不污染), 但录音里另一件 gas-powered flame weedkiller (燃气火焰除草器) 才与污染话题相关, 手动工具并没说无污染; 把另一件工具/常识印象安到这件上, 是张冠李戴。

借用原文: a gas-powered flame weedkiller

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

1 Eat Grub is Britain's first new food company that breaks western food boundaries by introducing edible insects as a new source of food. And Sainsbury's is the first UK supermarket to stock the company's crunchy roasted crickets. Sainsbury's insists that such food is no joke and could be a new, sustainable source of protein.

Eat Grub是英国第一家通过引入可食用昆虫作为新食物来源来打破西方食品界限的新型食品公司。

Sainsbury's是英国第一家销售该公司香脆烤蟋蟀产品的超市。Sainsbury's坚称这种食品并非玩笑,而可能是一种新的、可持续的蛋白质来源。

2 Out of curiosity, I paid a visit to Sainsbury's. As I put my hand into a packet of crickets with their tiny eyes and legs, the idea of one going in my mouth made me feel a little sick. But the first bite was a pleasant surprise. A little dry and lacking of taste, but at least a wing didn't get stuck in my throat.

出于好奇,我造访了Sainsbury's。当我把手伸进一袋有着小眼睛和小腿的蟋蟀时,想到要把一只放进嘴里就让我感到有点恶心。但第一口却令人惊喜。有点干,缺乏味道,但至少没有翅膀卡在我喉咙里。

3 The roasted seasoning largely overpowered any other flavour, although there was a slightly bitter aftertaste. The texture was crunchy, but smelt a little of cat food.

烤制调味料在很大程度上盖过了其他味道,尽管有轻微的苦味回味。口感酥脆,但闻起来有点像猫粮的味道。

4 Eat Grub also recommends the crickets as a topping for noodles, soups and salads. The company boasts that its dried crickets contain more protein than beef, chicken and pork, as well as minerals like iron and calcium.

Eat Grub还推荐将蟋蟀作为面条、汤和沙拉的配料。该公司宣称其干蟋蟀含有比牛肉、鸡肉和猪肉更多的蛋白质,以及铁和钙等矿物质。

5 Unlike the production of meat, bugs do not use up large amounts of land, water or feed. And insect farming also produces far fewer greenhouse gases. However, despite 2 billion people worldwide already supplementing their diet with insects, "consumer disgust" remains a large barrier in many Western

countries. I'm not sure bugs will become a popular snack anytime soon, but they're definitely food for thought.

与肉类生产不同,昆虫不会消耗大量土地、水或饲料。昆虫养殖产生的温室气体也要少得多。然而,尽管全球已有20亿人在饮食中补充昆虫,但在许多西方国家,'消费者厌恶'仍然是一个巨大障碍。我不确定昆虫是否会很快成为流行零食,但它们绝对值得深思。

12. A) It has turned certain insects into a new food source.
B) It has started to expand business outside the UK.
C) It has imported some exotic foods from overseas.
D) It has joined hands with Sainsbury's to sell pet insects.

【题目】 What do we learn from the passage about the food company Eat Grub?

【翻译】 我们从文章中了解到关于食品公司 Eat Grub 的什么信息?

- A) 它已将某些昆虫转化为一种新的食物来源。 B) 它已开始在英国以外扩展业务。
C) 它已从海外进口了一些异国食品。 D) 它已与 Sainsbury's 携手销售宠物昆虫。

【答案】 A (细节题) It has turned certain insects into a new food source.

【定位】 Eat Grub is Britain's first new food company that breaks western food boundaries by introducing edible insects as a new source of food.

Eat Grub 是英国第一家打破西方饮食界限、把可食用昆虫作为一种新食物来源引入的新食品公司。

【信号】 开篇定义句即答案句。篇章开头第一句就给公司下定义: introducing edible insects as a new source of food, 独白体裁里“开篇定义/点题句”往往直接承载首题答案, 听到“某公司 is...”就要锁定。

【替换】 introducing edible insects as a new source of food ↔

turned certain insects into a new food source

同义改写: introducing...as=turned...into

【排除】 B) 未提及

录音只说 Eat Grub 是 Britain's first new food company, 从未提它要把生意拓展到英国以外, expand business outside the UK 是凭空添加。

C) 偷换概念

录音说的是 introducing edible insects (引入可食用昆虫), imported some exotic foods from overseas 把“引入昆虫”偷换成“从海外进口异国食品”, 原文既没说 import 也没说 overseas, 是借“introducing”语感设的陷阱。

借用原文: introducing edible insects as a new source of food

D) 原词陷阱

录音里 Sainsbury's is the first UK supermarket to stock the company's crunchy roasted crickets, Sainsbury's 只是上架销售蟋蟀的超市, 并非和公司合伙卖“宠物昆虫”; joined hands with Sainsbury's to sell pet insects 盗用了真实出现的 Sainsbury's, 又把“供人吃”歪曲成“pet insects 宠物昆虫”。

借用原文: Sainsbury's is the first UK supermarket to stock the company's crunchy roasted crickets

13. A) It was really unforgettable.

B) It was a pleasant surprise.

C) It hurt his throat slightly.

D) It made him feel strange.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about his first bite of roasted crickets?

【翻译】 说话者对他第一次吃烤蟋蟀说了什么?

- A) 那真是令人难忘。 B) 那是一个令人愉快的惊喜。 C) 那使他的喉咙有点疼。
D) 那让他感觉很奇怪。

【答案】 B (态度观点题) It was a pleasant surprise.

【定位】 But the first bite was a pleasant surprise.

但第一口竟是个令人愉快的惊喜。

【信号】 转折 But 之后才是真感受。 前句铺垫“the idea...made me feel a little sick”是先抑, 转折词 But the first bite was a pleasant surprise 后才是说话人对第一口的真实评价, 态度题答案常落在 but 之后。

【替换】 the first bite was a pleasant surprise ↔ **It was a pleasant surprise.**

几乎原词对应: a pleasant surprise

【排除】 A) 未提及

录音从未说第一口“unforgettable”，It was really unforgettable. 是另造的强烈评价，与原文 a pleasant surprise 不是一回事。

C) 与原文相反

录音说 at least a wing didn't get stuck in my throat——翅膀“没有”卡到喉咙，It hurt his throat slightly. 盗用 throat 一词，却把“没卡到”反说成“弄伤了喉咙”，极性相反。

借用原文：at least a wing didn't get stuck in my throat

D) 张冠李戴

录音里“觉得不适”是在吃之前——the idea of one going in my mouth made me feel a little sick, It made him feel strange. 把“吃前一想到就有点恶心”移花接木成“第一口让他觉得怪”，张冠李戴到了“first bite”上，而第一口其实是惊喜。

借用原文：the idea of one going in my mouth made me feel a little sick

-
14. A) They are more tasty than beef, chicken or pork.
B) They are more nutritious than soups and salads.
C) They contain more protein than conventional meats.
D) They will soon gain popularity throughout the world.

【题目】 What does Eat Grub say about its dried crickets?

【翻译】 Eat Grub 对其干蟋蟀说了什么？

- A) 它们比牛肉、鸡肉或猪肉更美味。 B) 它们比汤和沙拉更有营养。
C) 它们比传统肉类含有更多蛋白质。 D) 它们很快将在全世界流行起来。

【答案】 C (细节题) They contain more protein than conventional meats.

【定位】 The company boasts that its dried crickets contain more protein than beef, chicken and pork, as well as minerals like iron and calcium.

该公司夸耀说，它的干蟋蟀所含蛋白质比牛肉、鸡肉和猪肉都多，还含有铁、钙等矿物质。

【信号】 boast 引出公司的宣称。The company boasts that its dried crickets contain more protein than beef, chicken and pork, boasts (夸耀) 正对应题干“say about”，是公司声称的核心信息，听到 boasts / claims 这类“声称”动词就锁定其后内容。

【替换】 more protein than beef, chicken and pork ↔

They contain more protein than conventional meats

上位概括：beef/chicken/pork=conventional meats

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音里 beef, chicken and pork 是和“protein 蛋白质”作比较, They are more tasty than beef, chicken or pork. 盗用这三种肉, 却把比较点偷换成“tasty 好吃”, 原文谈的是营养不是口味。

借用原文: more protein than beef, chicken and pork

B) 张冠李戴

录音里 Eat Grub also recommends the crickets as a topping for noodles, soups and salads, soups and salads 是“蟋蟀可撒在上面”的食物, 并非比较营养的对象; more nutritious than soups and salads 盗用这两个词, 编出“比汤和沙拉更营养”的对比。

借用原文: Eat Grub also recommends the crickets as a topping for noodles, soups and salads

D) 与原文相反

录音对“会否流行”其实是存疑的——I'm not sure bugs will become a popular snack anytime soon, They will soon gain popularity throughout the world. 既不是公司 boast 的内容, 方向也与原文的迟疑相反。

借用原文: I'm not sure bugs will become a popular snack anytime soon

15. A) It is environmentally friendly.

B) It is a promising industry.

C) It requires new technology.

D) It saves huge amounts of labour.

【题目】 What does the passage say about insect farming?

【翻译】 文章对昆虫养殖说了什么?

A) 它是环保的。 B) 它是一个有前景的产业。 C) 它需要新技术。

D) 它节省了大量劳动力。

【答案】 A (细节题) It is environmentally friendly.

【定位】 Unlike the production of meat, bugs do not use up large amounts of land, water or feed. And insect farming also produces far fewer greenhouse gases.

与肉类生产不同, 养虫不会消耗大量的土地、水或饲料。而且昆虫养殖排放的温室气体也少得多。

【信号】 对比 Unlike + 少排温室气体=环保。 Unlike the production of meat, bugs do not use up large amounts of land, water or feed 用 Unlike 对比养虫“省资源”, 再加 produces far fewer greenhouse gases“少排温室气体”, 两句合起来落在“环保”这一维度。

【替换】 do not use up large amounts of land, water or feed ↔ It is environmentally friendly.

具体表现概括为“环保”

【排除】 B) 过度推断

录音结尾说 I'm not sure bugs will become a popular snack anytime soon, 对前景是保留态度, 并未称养虫是"a promising industry", It is a promising industry. 是过度拔高的推断。

借用原文: I'm not sure bugs will become a popular snack anytime soon

C) 未提及

录音通篇没提养虫"requires new technology", It requires new technology. 完全没有原文支撑。

D) 偷换概念

录音说养虫不耗 land, water or feed (土地、水、饲料), It saves huge amounts of labour. 借"省..."的语感, 却把省的对象偷换成 labour (人力), 原文并未提到节省劳动力。

借用原文: bugs do not use up large amounts of land, water or feed

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 Have you ever had someone try to explain something to you a dozen times with no luck—but, then, when you see a picture, the idea finally clicks? If that sounds familiar, maybe you might consider yourself a visual learner. Or if reading or listening does the trick, maybe you feel like you're a verbal learner. We call these labels learning styles, but is there really a way to categorize different types of students? Well, it actually seems that multiple presentation formats, especially if one of them is visual, help most people learn.

你是否曾经遇到过这样的情况: 有人试图向你解释某件事十几次都没有成功, 但当你看到一张图片时, 这个想法突然就明白了? 如果这听起来很熟悉, 也许你会认为自己是视觉学习者。或者如果阅读或听讲能起作用, 也许你觉得自己是语言学习者。我们把这些标签称为学习风格, 但真的有什么办法对不同类型的学生进行分类吗? 实际上, 多种呈现形式, 特别是如果其中一种是视觉形式, 似乎能帮助大多数人学习。

2 When psychologists and educators test for learning styles, they're trying to figure out whether these are inherent traits that affect how well students learn, instead of just a preference. Usually they start by giving a survey to figure out what style a student favors, like visual or verbal learning. Then, they try to teach the students something with a specific presentation style, like using visual aids, and do a follow-up test to see how much they learned. That way, the researchers can see if the self-identified verbal learners really learned better when the information was just spoken aloud, for example.

当心理学家和教育工作者测试学习风格时, 他们试图弄清楚这些是否是影响学生学习效果的内在特质, 而不仅仅是一种偏好。通常他们首先通过调查来确定学生偏好哪种风格, 比如视觉学习或语言学习。然后, 他们

尝试用特定的呈现方式教学生一些东西,比如使用视觉辅助工具,并进行后续测试以了解他们学到了多少。这样,研究人员就可以看到自我认定的语言学习者在信息仅通过口头表达时是否真的学得更好。

3 But, according to a 2008 review, only one study that followed this design found that students actually learned best with their preferred style. But the study had some big flaws. The researchers excluded two-thirds of the original participants because they didn't seem to have any clear learning style from the survey at the beginning. And, they didn't even report the actual test scores in the final paper. So it doesn't really seem like learning styles are an inherent trait that we all have. But, that doesn't mean that all students will do amazingly if they just spend all their time reading from a textbook.

但是,根据2008年的一项综述,只有一项遵循这种设计的研究发现学生确实在使用他们偏好的风格时学得最好。但这项研究存在一些重大缺陷。研究人员排除了三分之二的原始参与者,因为他们在开始的调查中似乎没有任何明确的学习风格。而且,他们甚至没有在最终论文中报告实际的测试分数。所以学习风格似乎并不真的是我们所有人都具有的内在特质。但是,这并不意味着所有学生只要把时间都花在阅读教科书上就能取得惊人的成绩。

4 Instead, most people seem to learn better if they're taught in several ways—especially if one is visual. In one study, researchers tested whether students remembered lists of words better if they heard them, saw them, or both. And everyone seemed to do better if they got to see the words in print, even the self-identified auditory learners. Their preference didn't seem to matter. Similar studies tested whether students learned basic physics and chemistry concepts better by reading plain text or viewing pictures, too. And everyone did better with the help of pictures.

相反,如果以多种方式教学,大多数人似乎学得更好,特别是如果其中一种是视觉方式。在一项研究中,研究人员测试了学生是通过听、看还是两者结合来更好地记住单词列表。每个人似乎都在看到印刷文字时做得更好,即使是自我认定的听觉学习者也是如此。他们的偏好似乎并不重要。类似的研究也测试了学生是通过阅读纯文本还是观看图片来更好地学习基础物理和化学概念。而每个人在图片的帮助下都做得更好。

16. A) To categorize different types of learners.
B) To find out what students prefer to learn.
C) To understand the mechanism of the human brain.
D) To see if they are inherent traits affecting learning.

【题目】 Why do psychologists and educators study learning styles?

【翻译】 心理学家和教育工作者为什么要研究学习风格?

- A) 对不同类型的学习者进行分类。 B) 找出学生更喜欢学习什么。
C) 了解人类大脑的运作机制。 D) 看看学习风格是否是影响学习的固有特质。

【答案】 D (细节题) To see if they are inherent traits affecting learning.

【定位】 When psychologists and educators test for learning styles, they're trying to figure out whether these are inherent traits that affect how well students learn, instead of just a preference.

当心理学家和教育者检验学习风格时,他们想弄清楚这些到底是影响学生学习好坏的与生俱来的特质,还是仅仅是一种偏好。

【信号】目的信号 **trying to figure out**。they're trying to figure out whether these are inherent traits 中 trying to figure out (试图弄清) 正是点明研究目的的信号词, 紧跟其后的 whether 从句就是答案内容, 顺着这个目的标记锁定即可。

【替换】whether these are inherent traits that affect how well students learn ↔
if they are inherent traits affecting learning
几乎原义保留的同义压缩

【排除】A) **原词陷阱**

原文 is there really a way to categorize different types of students 确实念到 categorize, 但那只是讲者抛出的疑问, 不是心理学家做研究的目的; To categorize different types of learners. 抓了原词却答非所问。

借用原文: is there really a way to categorize different types of students

B) **偷换概念**

原文 giving a survey to figure out what style a student favors 提到调查学生偏好, 但那是研究的步骤之一, 目的恰恰是要超越偏好去看是否为天生特质; To find out what students prefer to learn. 把手段误当成了目的。

借用原文: figure out what style a student favors

C) **未提及**

To understand the mechanism of the human brain. 听上去很像心理学研究的口吻, 但录音通篇讲的是学习风格是否为天生特质, 从未把理解大脑机制当作研究目的, 属无中生有。

-
17. A) It was defective.
B) It was misguided.
C) It was original in design.
D) It was thought-provoking.

【题目】What does the speaker say about one study mentioned in the 2008 review?

【翻译】关于2008年综述中提到的一项研究,说话者说了什么?

A) 它存在缺陷。 B) 它被误导了。 C) 它在设计上具有原创性。 D) 它发人深省。

【答案】A (细节题) It was defective.

【定位】But the study had some big flaws. The researchers excluded two-thirds of the original participants because they didn't seem to have any clear learning style from the survey at the beginning. And, they didn't even report the actual test scores in the final paper.

但这项研究有一些大问题。研究者剔除了三分之二的原始被试, 因为他们在最初的问卷里看不出有任何清晰的学习风格。而且, 他们在最终论文里甚至没有报告真实的测试分数。

【信号】转折 **But + 负面词 big flaws**。But the study had some big flaws 一句以 But 转折, 紧跟 big flaws (大缺陷) 这一明确负面评价, 转折后才是讲者真正想说的态度, 正是答案句信号。

【替换】 the study had some big flaws ↔ It was defective.

flaws 与 defective 同义

【排除】 B) 偷换概念

It was misguided. (被误导的/方向错的) 虽同为贬义, 但原文批的是研究设计上的具体缺陷 (别人、不报分), 并未说它整体方向被引偏; 同是负面也要选与原文最贴的那种负面。

C) 与原文相反

It was original in design. 说设计有原创性, 是褒义, 与原文 big flaws 的负面定调完全相反; 这是把贬义听成褒义的陷阱。

借用原文: had some big flaws

D) 未提及

It was thought-provoking. (发人深省) 是正面评价, 原文从头到尾只在数落这项研究的毛病, 从未夸它启发性, 属无中生有的褒义干扰。

18. A) Auditory aids are as important as visual aids.

B) Visual aids are helpful to all types of learners.

C) Reading plain texts is more effective than viewing pictures.

D) Scientific concepts are hard to understand without visual aids.

【题目】 What message does the speaker want to convey about learning at the end of the talk?

【翻译】 在讲话结束时,说话者想要传达关于学习的什么信息?

A) 听觉辅助手段与视觉辅助手段同样重要。

B) 视觉辅助手段对所有类型的学习者都有帮助。 C) 阅读纯文本比观看图片更有效。

D) 没有视觉辅助手段,科学概念很难理解。

【答案】 B (主旨题) Visual aids are helpful to all types of learners.

【定位】 Instead, most people seem to learn better if they're taught in several ways—especially if one is visual. In one study, researchers tested whether students remembered lists of words better if they heard them, saw them, or both. And everyone seemed to do better if they got to see the words in print, even the self-identified auditory learners.

相反, 多数人若以多种方式被教授、尤其其中一种是视觉方式时, 似乎学得更好。在一项研究里, 研究者检验学生是听到、看到还是两者兼有时更能记住词表。结果每个人在能看到印出的词时似乎都表现更好, 连自认为是听觉型的学习者也不例外。

【信号】 收束词 **Instead + 全称 everyone**。结尾段以 Instead, most people seem to learn better 收束全文, 再用 everyone seemed to do better if they got to see the words in print, even the self-identified auditory learners 中的 everyone、even 把视觉辅助的有效性推及所有人, 正是主旨落点。

【替换】 everyone seemed to do better if they got to see the words in print, even the self-identified auditory learners

↔ **Visual aids are helpful to all types of learners.**

everyone+even 概括为 all types

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

Auditory aids are as important as visual aids. 说听觉与视觉同等重要，但原文恰恰强调 everyone seemed to do better if they got to see the words in print——视觉更胜一筹，连听觉型也受益于视觉，并非二者并列，属与原文相反。

借用原文：everyone seemed to do better if they got to see the words in print

C) 原词陷阱

Reading plain texts is more effective than viewing pictures. 称读纯文字比看图更有效，而原文 everyone did better with the help of pictures 明说看图更好，正好相反；它盗用了 plain text、pictures 两个原词却把胜负说颠倒了。

借用原文：reading plain text or viewing pictures, too. And everyone did better with the help of pictures

D) 过度推断

Scientific concepts are hard to understand without visual aids. 说没视觉辅助科学概念就难懂，原文只是说看图能帮学得更好 (learned basic physics and chemistry concepts better by reading plain text or viewing pictures)，从更好被夸大成离了它就不行，属过度推断。

借用原文：learned basic physics and chemistry concepts better by reading plain text or viewing pictures

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

1 Free market capitalism hasn't freed us; it has trapped us. It's imperative for us to embrace a workplace revolution. We are unlikely to spend our last moments regretting that we didn't spend enough of our lives slaving away at work. We may instead find ourselves feeling guilty about the time we didn't spend watching our children grow, or with our loved ones, or travelling, or on the cultural or leisure pursuits that bring us happiness.

自由市场资本主义并没有让我们获得自由，反而困住了我们。我们迫切需要一场职场革命。我们不太可能在生命的最后时刻后悔自己没有花足够多的时间在工作上卖命。相反，我们可能会对没有花时间陪伴孩子成长、陪伴所爱之人、旅行或追求能带给我们幸福的文化和休闲活动而感到愧疚。

2 Unfortunately, the average full-time employee in the world works 42 hours a week, well over a third of the time we're awake. Some of our all too precious time is being stolen. Office workers do around two billion hours of unpaid overtime each year. So it's extremely welcome that some government coalitions have started looking into potentially cutting the working week to four days.

不幸的是，全球全职员工平均每周工作42小时，远超我们清醒时间的三分之一。我们宝贵时间中的一部分正在被窃取。办公室员工每年无偿加班约20亿小时。因此，一些政府联盟开始研究将每周工作时间可能缩减至四天，这是极其令人欢迎的。

3 The champions of free market capitalism promised their way of life would bring us freedom. But it wasn't freedom at all: from the lack of secure, affordable housing to growing job insecurity and rising personal debt, the individual is trapped. Nine decades ago, leading economists predicted that technological advances and rising productivity would mean that we'd be working a 15-hour week by now: that target has been somewhat missed.

自由市场资本主义的拥护者承诺他们的生活方式会带给我们自由。但这根本不是自由:从缺乏安全、负担得起的住房,到日益增长的工作不安全感 and 不断上升的个人债务,个人被困住了。九十年前,顶尖经济学家预测,技术进步和生产率提高意味着我们现在每周只需工作15小时:这个目标显然没有实现。

4 Here is the most malignant threat to our personal freedom, particularly as the balance of power in the workplace has been shifted so dramatically from worker to boss. A huge portion of our lives involves the surrender of our freedom and personal autonomy. It's time in which we are directed by the needs and desires of others, and denied the right to make our own choices. That's bad for us: it's hardly surprising that over half a million workers suffer from work-related mental health conditions each year, or that 15.4 million working days were lost to work-related stress last year, a jump of nearly a quarter.

这是对我们个人自由最恶性的威胁,尤其是职场中的权力平衡已经如此戏剧性地从员工转向老板。我们生活的很大一部分涉及放弃我们的自由和个人自主权。在这段时间里,我们受他人的需求和欲望支配,被剥夺了做出自己选择的权利。这对我们有害:每年超过50万员工遭受与工作相关的心理健康问题,或者去年因工作相关压力损失1540万个工作日、增长近四分之一,这并不令人意外。

5 Yes, there are those who, far from being overworked, actually seek more hours. But a shorter working week would enable us to redistribute hours from the overworked to the underworked. We need to look at ways of cutting the working week without slashing living standards: after all, the world's workers have already suffered the worst deduction in wages since the early 1800s. And cutting the working week would be conducive to the individual, giving millions of workers more time to spend as they see fit.

是的,有些人非但没有过度工作,反而寻求更多工作时间。但缩短工作周将使我们能够将工作时间从过度工作者重新分配给工作不足者。我们需要研究在不削减生活水平的前提下缩短工作周的方法:毕竟,全球工人已经遭受了自19世纪初以来最严重的工资削减。缩短工作周将有利于个人,让数百万工人有更多时间按自己的意愿支配。

19. A) Not playing a role in a workplace revolution.

B) Not benefiting from free-market capitalism.

C) Not earning enough money to provide for the family.

D) Not spending enough time on family life and leisure.

【题目】 What do people often feel guilty about according to the speaker?

【翻译】 根据讲话者所说,人们通常对什么感到内疚?

A) 没有在职场革命中发挥作用。 B) 没有从自由市场资本主义中受益。

C) 没有赚到足够的钱来养家糊口。 D) 没有在家庭生活和休闲上花足够的时间。

【答案】 D (细节题) Not spending enough time on family life and leisure.

【定位】 We may instead find ourselves feeling guilty about the time we didn't spend watching our children grow, or with our loved ones, or travelling, or on the cultural or leisure pursuits that bring us happiness.

我们反倒可能会为这些时间感到内疚：没能陪伴孩子成长、没能与所爱之人相处、没去旅行、没去从事那些带给我们幸福的文化或休闲活动。

【信号】 feeling guilty 原词直接领出答案。 录音里 feeling guilty about the time we didn't spend 与题干 guilty 完全对应，是直接应答信号；紧跟其后的 with our loved ones, or travelling, or on the cultural or leisure pursuits 就是内疚的具体内容。

【替换】 the time we didn't spend watching our children grow, or with our loved ones ↔

Not spending enough time on family life

陪孩子与亲人 概括成 family life

travelling, or on the cultural or leisure pursuits ↔ **and leisure**

旅行与文化追求 归并为 leisure

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音确有 embrace a workplace revolution，但那是讲“应当拥抱职场变革”，不是人们内疚的内容；选项把这个耳熟的词搬来制造“听到就想选”。

借用原文：It's imperative for us to embrace a workplace revolution.

B) 原词陷阱

录音开篇 Free market capitalism hasn't freed us 谈的是资本主义没带来自由，并非“人们为没从中受益而内疚”，选项把这个高频词嫁接到“内疚”上。

借用原文：Free market capitalism hasn't freed us; it has trapped us.

C) 未提及

录音后文虽提到 rising personal debt 等经济困境，但从未说人们“为没挣够钱养家”而内疚；内疚句明确落在时间与陪伴上，C 属未提及。

20. A) People would be working only fifteen hours a week now.

B) The balance of power in the workplace would change.

C) Technological advances would create many new jobs.

D) Most workers could afford to have a house of their own

【题目】 What did leading economists predict 90 years ago?

【翻译】 90年前顶尖的经济学家们预测了什么？

A) 现在人们每周只需工作十五小时。 B) 职场的权力平衡将会改变。

C) 技术进步将创造许多新的工作岗位。 D) 大多数工人能够负担得起拥有自己的房子。

【答案】 A (细节题) People would be working only fifteen hours a week now.

【定位】 Nine decades ago, leading economists predicted that technological advances and rising productivity would mean that we'd be working a 15-hour week by now: that target has been somewhat missed.

九十年前，顶尖经济学家曾预测，技术进步和生产率提高将意味着我们到现在每周只需工作15小时：这个目标多少有些落空了。

【信号】 predicted 直接领出预测内容。 录音 leading economists predicted that... 与题干 predict 完全对上，predicted 后面的 that 从句就是预测内容；其中 we'd be working a 15-hour week by now 是关键数字。

【替换】 we'd be working a 15-hour week by now ↔

People would be working only fifteen hours a week now

15-hour 写成 fifteen hours 几乎照搬

【排除】 B) 张冠李戴

the balance of power in the workplace has been shifted 是说话人自己对现状的描述（第4段），不是九十年前经济学家的预测；选项把第4段的词搬到第3段的预测上。

借用原文：the balance of power in the workplace has been shifted so dramatically from worker to boss

C) 原词陷阱

录音预测里确有 technological advances，但接的是“工时降到15小时”，并非“创造许多新岗位”；选项盗用这个词却换成录音没说的结论。

借用原文：technological advances and rising productivity would mean that we'd be working a 15-hour week by now

D) 未提及

录音第3段提到 secure, affordable housing 的缺失，是说现状住房没保障，并非经济学家预测“大多数工人能买得起自己的房”；D 属未提及的预测。

借用原文：the lack of secure, affordable housing

21. A) Loss of workers' personal dignity.

B) Deprivation of workers' creativity.

C) Deterioration of workers' mental health.

D) Unequal distribution of working hours.

【题目】 What is the result of denying workers' right to make their own choices?

【翻译】 剥夺工人自主选择权的结果是什么？

A) 工人个人尊严的丧失。 B) 工人创造力的剥夺。 C) 工人心理健康的恶化。

D) 工作时间分配不均。

【答案】 C （细节题） Deterioration of workers' mental health.

【定位】 It's time in which we are directed by the needs and desires of others, and denied the right to make our own choices. That's bad for us: it's hardly surprising that over half a million workers suffer from work-related mental health conditions each year.

在这段时间里，我们被他人的需求和欲望所支配，被剥夺了自主选择的权利。这对我们有害：难怪每年有超过五十万工人遭受与工作相关的心理健康问题。

【信号】 **denied the right 后接 That's bad 因果落点。**录音先复述题干的原因 denied the right to make our own choices，紧接 That's bad for us 是因果信号，其后 suffer from work-related mental health conditions 就是结果。

【替换】 suffer from work-related mental health conditions ↔ **Deterioration of workers' mental health.**
遭受心理疾病=心理健康恶化

【排除】 A) **偷换概念**

录音说被剥夺 freedom and personal autonomy (自由与自主)，选项却换成 personal dignity (人格尊严)，偷换了概念，且"尊严受损"并非这句给出的具体结果。

借用原文：the surrender of our freedom and personal autonomy

B) **未提及**

录音通篇未提工人的"创造力" (creativity)，这是凭"职场压抑"的印象想当然加上的，属未提及。

D) **原词陷阱**

redistribute hours from the overworked to the underworked 确实谈到工时分配，但那是后文讲解解决办法的内容，不是"剥夺选择权"的结果；选项搬来 working hours 制造熟词诱惑。

借用原文：redistribute hours from the overworked to the underworked

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

1 Today I'm going to talk about Germany's dream airport in Berlin. The airport looks exactly like every other major modern airport in Europe, except for one big problem: more than seven years after it was originally supposed to open, it still stands empty.

今天我要谈论德国在柏林的梦想机场。这座机场看起来与欧洲其他所有主要现代机场完全一样,除了一个大问题:在原定开放时间过去七年多后,它仍然空置着。

2 Germany is known for its efficiency and refined engineering, but when it comes to its new ghost airport, this reputation could not be further from the truth. Plagued by long delays, perpetual mismanagement and ever-soaring costs, the airport has become something of a joke among Germans—and a source of frustration for local politicians, business leaders and residents alike.

德国以其效率和精密工程而闻名,但说到这座新的幽灵机场,这一声誉与事实相去甚远。长期延误、持续管理不善和不断飙升的成本困扰着这座机场,它已经成为德国人眼中的一个笑话,也是当地政治家、商界领袖和居民共同的挫折来源。

3 Planning for the new airport began in 1989. At the time, it became clear that the newly-reunified Berlin would need a modern airport with far greater capacity than its existing airports. The city broke ground on the new airport in 2006.

新机场的规划始于1989年。当时,新统一的柏林显然需要一座容量远超其现有机场的现代化机场。该市于2006年为新机场破土动工。

4 The first major sign of problems came in summer 2010, when the construction corporation pushed the opening from October 2011 to June 2012. In 2012, the city planned an opening ceremony. But less than a month beforehand, inspectors found significant problems with the fire safety system and pushed the opening back again to 2013.

首个重大问题迹象出现在2010年夏天,当时建设公司将开放时间从2011年10月推迟到2012年6月。2012年,该市计划举行开幕式。但在不到一个月前,检查人员发现消防安全系统存在重大问题,将开放时间再次推迟至2013年。

5 It wasn't just the smoke system: many other major problems subsequently emerged. More than 90 metres of cable were incorrectly installed; 4,000 doors were wrongly numbered; escalators were too short. And there was a shortage of check-in desks.

不仅仅是烟雾系统:随后出现了许多其他重大问题。超过90米的电缆安装错误;4000扇门编号错误;扶梯太短。而且值机柜台不足。

6 So why, with so many problems discovered, didn't the airport corporation decide to give up on the project and start over? The reason is simple: people are often hesitant to terminate a project when they've already invested time or resources into it, even if it might make logical sense to do so.

那么为什么发现了这么多问题,机场公司却没有决定放弃该项目并重新开始呢?原因很简单:人们往往不愿意终止一个已经投入时间或资源的项目,即使这样做可能在逻辑上是合理的。

7 The longer the delays continued, the more problems inspectors found. Leadership of the planning corporation has changed hands nearly as many times as the opening date has been pushed back. Initially, rather than appointing a general contractor to run the project, the corporation decided to manage it themselves despite lack of experience with an undertaking of that scale.

延误持续的时间越长,检查人员发现的问题就越多。规划公司的领导层更换次数几乎与开放日期推迟次数一样多。最初,公司没有任命总承包商来运营该项目,而是决定自己管理,尽管缺乏处理如此规模工程的经验。

8 To compound the delays, the unused airport is resulting in massive costs. Every month that it remains unopened, it costs between €9m and €10m.

雪上加霜的是,闲置的机场造成了巨额成本。每个月不开放,就要花费900万至1000万欧元。

9 Assuming all goes well, the airport should open in October 2020. But the still-empty airport stands as the biggest embarrassment to Germany's reputation for efficiency—and a continuing drain on city and state resources.

假设一切顺利,机场应该在2020年10月开放。但这座仍然空置的机场是德国效率声誉最大的尴尬,也是对城市和州资源的持续消耗。

22. A) It is the worst managed airport in German history.
B) It is now the biggest and busiest airport in Europe.
C) It has become something of a joke among Germans.
D) It has become a typical symbol of German efficiency.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about the dream airport in Berlin?

【翻译】 说话者对柏林梦想机场有何评价？

- A) 它是德国历史上管理最差的机场。 B) 它现在是欧洲最大、最繁忙的机场。
C) 它在德国人中已成为某种笑话。 D) 它已成为德国效率的典型象征。

【答案】 C (态度观点题) It has become something of a joke among Germans.

【定位】 Plagued by long delays, perpetual mismanagement and ever-soaring costs, the airport has become something of a joke among Germans—and a source of frustration for local politicians, business leaders and residents alike.

由于长期延误、长年管理不善以及不断飙升的成本，这座机场已经成了德国人眼中的一个笑话——也成了当地政界人士、商界领袖和居民共同的烦恼之源。

【信号】 贬义评价词直接亮明态度。答案句出现强烈的负面评价词 a joke among Germans 和 a source of frustration，这类带感情色彩的定性词就是态度题的答案信号，听到立即锁定。

【替换】 the airport has become something of a joke among Germans ↔

It has become something of a joke among Germans.

近乎原句对应

【排除】 A)

选项 the worst managed airport in German history 极性虽与录音一致（也是负面），但录音只说管理不善 perpetual mismanagement，从未说「德国史上最差」，属把程度夸大、无中生有。

借用原文：perpetual mismanagement

B) 原词陷阱

选项 the biggest and busiest airport in Europe 盗用了录音里 every other major modern airport in Europe 的 airport / Europe 等原词，但录音说这机场「至今空置 still stands empty」，根本不是最大最忙，极性正好相反。

借用原文：every other major modern airport in Europe

D) 原词陷阱

选项 a typical symbol of German efficiency 盗用录音 Germany is known for its efficiency 的 efficiency 一词，但录音紧接着说「但说到这座机场，这名声远非如此 this reputation could not be further from the truth」，机场恰恰是效率的反面，故 D 与原意相反。

借用原文：Germany is known for its efficiency

23. A) The city's airports are outdated.
B) The city had just been reunified.
C) The city wanted to boost its economy.
D) The city wanted to attract more tourists.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about the dream airport in Berlin?

【翻译】 说话者对柏林梦想机场有何评价？

- A) 该市的机场已经过时。 B) 该市刚刚完成统一。 C) 该市想要促进经济发展。
D) 该市想要吸引更多游客。

【答案】 B (细节题) The city had just been reunified.

【定位】 At the time, it became clear that the newly-reunified Berlin would need a modern airport with far greater capacity than its existing airports.

当时，情况已经很清楚：刚刚实现重新统一的柏林，需要一座容量远超现有机场的现代化机场。

【信号】 背景时间状语点出原因。答案句以 At the time 引出背景，关键信息落在 the newly-reunified Berlin——「刚统一的柏林」正是建机场的背景；这类交代背景的时间/状态短语就是细节答案的信号。

【替换】 the newly-reunified Berlin ↔ The city had just been reunified.

形容词转成完成句

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

选项 The city's airports are outdated 盗用录音 its existing airports 的 airports 一词，但录音说的是新机场要「容量远大于」现有机场 far greater capacity than its existing airports，强调的是容量需求，并没说旧机场「过时 outdated」，属偷换概念。

借用原文：far greater capacity than its existing airports

C)

选项 The city wanted to boost its economy 是常识里建大机场顺理成章的动机，但录音讲背景时只提「容量需求 + 刚统一」，全程没说为了提振经济，属未提及。

D)

选项 The city wanted to attract more tourists 同样是凭常识脑补的动机，录音的背景说明里 would need a modern airport with far greater capacity 只谈容量，没有任何「吸引游客」的内容，属未提及。

-
24. A) The municipal government kept changing hands.
B) The construction firm breached the contract.
C) Shortage of funding delayed its construction.
D) Problems of different kinds kept popping up.

【题目】 Why did Berlin postpone the opening of its dream airport again and again?

【翻译】柏林为何一再推迟其梦想机场的开放？

- A) 市政府不断更迭。 B) 建筑公司违反了合同。 C) 资金短缺延误了建设。
D) 各种各样的问题不断出现。

【答案】D (细节题) Problems of different kinds kept popping up.

【定位】It wasn't just the smoke system: many other major problems subsequently emerged. More than 90 metres of cable were incorrectly installed; 4,000 doors were wrongly numbered; escalators were too short. And there was a shortage of check-in desks.

问题不止是排烟系统：随后还冒出许多别的重大问题。九十多米的线缆装错了；四千扇门编号弄错了；自动扶梯太短了。此外还缺少值机柜台。

【信号】一连串不同问题的罗列。答案句把毛病一项项铺开——cable were incorrectly installed、doors were wrongly numbered、escalators were too short、a shortage of check-in desks，这种「多类问题接连出现」的罗列，正是指向「各种问题层出不穷」这一概括答案的信号。

【替换】many other major problems subsequently emerged ↔
Problems of different kinds kept popping up.

概括对概括

【排除】A) 原词陷阱

选项 The municipal government kept changing hands 盗用录音 Leadership of the planning corporation has changed hands 的 changed hands，但录音说的是「规划公司的领导层」频繁更替，不是「市政府」易主，主体被张冠李戴，且这是延误的伴随现象而非题问的核心原因。

借用原文：Leadership of the planning corporation has changed hands

B)

选项 The construction firm breached the contract 借录音里反复出现的 construction corporation 之熟词诱选，但录音从没说施工方「违约 breached the contract」，只说公司自己缺乏经验去管理项目，属未提及。

借用原文：appointing a general contractor

C) 原词陷阱

选项 Shortage of funding delayed its construction 盗用录音里 a shortage of check-in desks 的 shortage 一词，但录音说的是「缺值机柜台」「成本飙升」，钱是越花越多，从没说「资金短缺导致延误」，属偷换概念、甚至与原文方向相反。

借用原文：there was a shortage of check-in desks

25. A) Tourism industry in Berlin suffers.
B) All kinds of equipment gets rusted.
C) Huge maintenance costs accumulate.
D) Complaints by local residents increase.

【题目】 What happens while the airport remains unused?

【翻译】 当机场闲置不用时会发生什么？

- A) 柏林的旅游业受到损害。 B) 各种设备生锈。 C) 巨额维护成本不断累积。
D) 当地居民的投诉增加。

【答案】 C (细节题) Huge maintenance costs accumulate.

【定位】 To compound the delays, the unused airport is resulting in massive costs. Every month that it remains unopened, it costs between €9m and €10m.

雪上加霜的是，这座闲置的机场还在持续产生巨额成本。它每空置一个月，就要花费九百万到一千万欧元。

【信号】 成本词加金额数字。答案句出现 massive costs 和具体金额 between €9m and €10m，预读时圈定的『成本/数字』信号在此兑现——听到 costs 加钱数，立即锁定这是 25 的答案句。

【替换】 the unused airport is resulting in massive costs ↔ Huge maintenance costs accumulate.

巨额成本同义改写

Every month that it remains unopened, it costs between €9m and €10m ↔ accumulate

按月累计=累积

【排除】 A)

选项 Tourism industry in Berlin suffers 是『机场不开→旅游业受损』的常识联想，录音讲闲置后果时只谈成本，全程没提旅游业，属未提及。

B)

选项 All kinds of equipment gets rusted 听起来像『空置久了会锈』的合理想象，但录音里讲到的设备问题是装错、太短、缺柜台 (escalators were too short)，从没说『生锈』，属未提及。

D) 原词陷阱

选项 Complaints by local residents increase 盗用录音 a source of frustration for local politicians, business leaders and residents 里的 residents，但那是在讲机场总体形象时提到居民感到沮丧，并非『闲置期间投诉增多』这一后果，且没说投诉『增加』，属张冠李戴。

借用原文：a source of frustration for local politicians, business leaders and residents alike

36 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。

We're the only record store in London dedicated exclusively to jazz.

第4段，第2句

涵盖主系表结构及表语内的定语修饰（介词短语 "in London" 与过去分词短语 "dedicated exclusively to jazz"），可练习后置定语的识别，但成分种类有限，缺少宾语、状语等其他核心成分。

Actually, we're more than just a record store.

第4段，第3句

主系表结构在四六级和考研中较常见，但本句过于简单，缺少从句或复杂修饰成分，作为典型句式的代表性一般。

We are committed to fostering new music talent.

第4段，第6句

本句使用 "be committed to doing" 这一四六级和考研常见的固定搭配结构，在表达承诺或决心时频繁出现。结构具有一定代表性，掌握后可迁移至类似句式（如 "be devoted to doing" "be dedicated to doing" 等）。但作为简单句，整体句式较为基础，复杂度不高。

I guess there's not much of a jazz scene anymore, not like they used to be.

第5段，第3句

"I think/guess + 宾语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，there be 句型和 used to 结构也属于高频考点。附加的比较状语结构 "not like..." 在口语化表达中较常见。整体结构具有一定代表性，掌握后可迁移到类似句式，但不算最典型的书面考试长难句。

Hip hop music from America is also getting more and more popular.

第6段，第3句

主系表结构配合现在进行时和后置定语修饰，是四六级阅读和写作中的常见句式。"be getting + 形容词" 表示渐进变化的表达在描述趋势类话题时频繁出现，具有较强的迁移性。但整体句式相对简单，不如多从句复合句那样具有高代表性。

So as a result, there are fewer listeners of jazz, which is a great shame because it's an incredibly rich genre.

第6段，第4句

非限制性定语从句补充说明主句、原因状语从句嵌套解释原因,这种主句加补充评价的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见;there be 句型和 "which is" 引导的评价性定语从句也是高频句式,掌握后可大量复用到其他句子分析中。

But that's not to say there isn't any good new jazz music being made out there anymore—far from it.

第6段，第5句

本句涵盖主句的主谓宾（宾语为从句）、宾语从句的 there be 倒装主谓结构、后置定语（现在分词短语）、时间状语等多种成分，且 "that" 作主语、整个从句作宾语、"being made" 作定语等都是需要仔细辨析的考点，训练价值较高。

Indeed, there are many different styles of jazz.

第8段，第2句

there be 句型在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，用于陈述客观存在或引出话题；掌握该句型的主语识别、主谓一致等规则可大量复用；但本句过于简单、无从句嵌套或并列结构，不能代表考试中 there be 与复杂修饰结合的常见形式，典型性中等。

It is still going through experimentation.

第3题，B

简单句的主谓宾结构加状语是最基础的句式，现在进行时也是常考时态，但本句过于简单，缺乏真题中常见的修饰成分或复杂结构，典型性中等偏下。

W: Yes, they said that after five more years of paying my mortgage, then I would become a more viable candidate for a business loan.

第6段，第1句

动词 said 引导宾语从句是四六级听力和阅读中的高频句式;宾语从句内部的时间状语前置也是常见的信息组织方式;整体结构具有较强的代表性和复用价值

But right now, it's too risky for them to lend me money.

第6段，第2句

it is + 形容词 + for sb to do sth 是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式，用于表达对某行为的评价；本句是该句型的标准实例，掌握后可大量复用。

Sainsbury's insists that such food is no joke and could be a new, sustainable source of protein.

第1段，第3句

"主句 + that 宾语从句" 是新闻报道和学术写作中的高频句式，从句内部的并列谓语结构也很常见。掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子，代表性较强。

It has turned certain insects into a new food source.

第12题，A

"主语 + has/have + 过去分词 + 宾语 + into + 宾语补足语" 是现在完成时与 "turn ... into ..." 结构的常见组合，在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句式，具有较高的典型性和复用价值

It made him feel strange.

第13题，D

make + 宾语 + 不带 to 的不定式是四六级和考研中高频出现的使役动词结构，具有很强的代表性和迁移价值，掌握后可复用到 let、have 等类似结构。

Usually they start by giving a survey to figure out what style a student favors, like visual or verbal learning.

第2段，第2句

句子的核心结构 "主句 + 目的状语(不定式短语) + 宾语从句" 在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见,尤其是 "to figure out + 宾语从句" 这类组合,用于描述调查、研究、分析的目的,是学术类文章的典型句式。宾语从句由疑问词引导也是高频考点。虽然句子本身不算复杂,但其结构模式高度典型,掌握后可以迁移到大量同类句子中。

That way, the researchers can see if the self-identified verbal learners really learned better when the information was just spoken aloud, for example.

第2段，第4句

主句包含主语、谓语、宾语从句、方式状语、插入语；宾语从句内有主语、谓语、程度状语、比较级状语、时间状语从句；状语从句内有主语、被动谓语、方式状语。成分种类丰富，涵盖从句作宾语、状语从句嵌套、被动语态、比较级、插入语等多个训练点，作为划分练习句收益较高。

So it doesn't really seem like learning styles are an inherent trait that we all have.

第3段，第5句

"seem like" 加宾语从句的结构是四六级和考研阅读中常见的表达方式，用于陈述观点或判断；定语从句修饰名词也是高频句式；形式主语 "it" 虽然在本句中较隐蔽，但在真题中经常出现；整体句式具有较强的代表性，掌握后可应用于大量类似句子的理解和分析

Instead, most people seem to learn better if they're taught in several ways—especially if one is visual.

第4段，第1句

主句加条件状语从句是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式；seem to 结构、被动语态、especially 递进强调也都是真题常见表达；掌握本句结构后可迁移到大量类似句子，具有较高的典型性和复用价值。

And everyone did better with the help of pictures.

第4段，第6句

"主语 + 谓语 + 状语" 是常见简单句结构，介词短语作方式状语在考试中经常出现，具有一定代表性，但句式较为基础，不属于高频复杂句型。

Auditory aids are as important as visual aids.

第18题，A

主系表结构是英语基本句型之一，"as...as" 比较结构也是常见考点，但本句过于简短、缺少修饰成分或从句，作为考试真题句式的代表性一般。

Free market capitalism hasn't freed us; it has trapped us.

第1段，第1句

并列句在考试中常见,用分号连接、形成对比的句式也较为典型,但本句结构过于简单,不能代表复杂并列句或混合句式

We may instead find ourselves feeling guilty about the time we didn't spend watching our children grow, or with our loved ones, or travelling, or on the cultural or leisure pursuits that bring us happiness.

第1段，第4句

句子覆盖了主谓宾、宾语补足语、方式状语、双宾语、定语从句（包括关系代词省略）、并列结构等多种成分，且第一层定语从句中 spend 的宾语实际是先行词 the time（由省略的关系代词指代），容易被误判，是很好的成分划分训练素材。第二层定语从句的双宾语结构也有练习价值。

So it's extremely welcome that some government coalitions have started looking into potentially cutting the working week to four days.

第2段，第4句

"It is + 形容词 + that 从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，主语从句与形式主语的搭配也是常考点，本句结构具有很强的代表性和复用价值

But it wasn't freedom at all: from the lack of secure, affordable housing to growing job insecurity and rising personal debt, the individual is trapped.

第3段，第2句

并列主句通过冒号连接进行解释说明、被动语态表达客观状态、前置状语修饰谓语，这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。本句结构典型且实用，掌握后可大量迁移到类似长难句的分析中。

Nine decades ago, leading economists predicted that technological advances and rising productivity would mean that we'd be working a 15-hour week by now: that target has been somewhat missed.

第3段，第3句

覆盖主语、谓语、宾语、时间状语、程度状语,且包含嵌套宾语从句作宾语这一高频易错点;并列主语、指示代词作主语、被动句主语等多种主语形式都有呈现;适合练习成分划分

It's time in which we are directed by the needs and desires of others, and denied the right to make our own choices.

第4段，第3句

主句 + 限制性定语从句的组合是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，定语从句用 "介词 + which" 引导也是常见考点。从句内部的并列被动结构和承前省略也符合真题常见的句式特征，具有很强的代表性和可迁移性。

Yes, there are those who, far from being overworked, actually seek more hours.

第5段，第1句

there be 句型加限制性定语从句的组合在四六级和考研阅读中出现频率较高,是描述客观存在事物的典型句式。定语从句对主语的后置修饰、以及从句内部插入状语打断主谓的手法也是真题常见套路。掌握这一句式后,学生可以快速识别类似结构的大量真题句子,迁移性较强,属于值得重点掌握的典型结构。

We need to look at ways of cutting the working week without slashing living standards: after all, the world's workers have already suffered the worst deduction in wages since the early 1800s.

第5段，第3句

冒号连接两个并列主句、用第二个主句提供支撑理由的结构，在考试阅读中较为常见。第一个主句中 "need to do"、"without doing" 结构也是常考句式。第二个主句的现在完成时加 "since" 时间状语是四六级和考研语法重点，具有较强的代表性。

And cutting the working week would be conducive to the individual, giving millions of workers more time to spend as they see fit.

第5段，第4句

本句成分丰富且包含多个训练要点：动名词短语作主语、情态动词加系动词作谓语、形容词短语作表语、现在分词短语作状语、不定式作后置定语、方式状语从句、宾语补足语、宾语省略。这些成分覆盖了主谓表、状语、定语、从句等多种类型，且分词短语和从句的嵌套关系、宾语省略的识别都是常见易错点，训练价值较高

People would be working only fifteen hours a week now.

第20题, A

谓语 "would be working" 涉及过去将来进行时, 是情态动词过去式、be 动词和现在分词的三层叠加, 对基础较弱的学生而言需要分辨 would 的时间参照、be working 的进行体含义, 以及区分它与一般过去将来时的差异, 有一定门槛。

Most workers could afford to have a house of their own

第20题, D

"情态动词 + 动词原形 + 不定式宾语" 是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式, 尤其 "can/could afford to do" 这一搭配频繁出现在经济、社会话题中。结构本身有一定代表性, 但由于是简单句, 复杂度不足以代表真题的典型难度

The airport looks exactly like every other major modern airport in Europe, except for one big problem: more than seven years after it was originally supposed to open, it still stands empty.

第1段, 第2句

并列主句 + 嵌套时间状语从句 + 被动语态固定搭配 "be supposed to" 的组合, 是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式。冒号引出解释说明、从句修饰主句、代词指代等都是典型考点, 掌握后可大量复用于类似长句分析。

Germany is known for its efficiency and refined engineering, but when it comes to its new ghost airport, this reputation could not be further from the truth.

第2段, 第1句

并列转折句式 (but 连接两个主句) 和状语从句嵌套是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构。第二个主句中的情态动词否定结构和习语表达也是常考句式。掌握本句的分析方法可以迁移到大量类似的转折对比句和条件限定句中。

It wasn't just the smoke system: many other major problems subsequently emerged.

第5段, 第1句

并列主句通过冒号连接的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见, 尤其是前句做铺垫、后句补充说明的递进逻辑。第二句 "主语 (含多个修饰词) + 副词 + 谓语" 的语序也是典型书面语句式。掌握此类结构有助于理解并列递进句型, 但不属于高频难点句式, 代表性中等偏上。

So why, with so many problems discovered, didn't the airport corporation decide to give up on the project and start over?

第6段，第1句

疑问句 + 主谓分隔 + 独立主格结构 + 并列不定式,是考试阅读和写作中较为常见的组合。这种结构在四六级和考研真题中频繁出现,掌握后可以应用到大量类似句子的理解和分析中,典型性较高。

The longer the delays continued, the more problems inspectors found.

第7段，第1句

the...the... 比较结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子,具有很强的典型性

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本卷出现的 287 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。

jazz

B1

n. 爵士乐

本卷17次 · 真题 19句

would

A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本卷12次 · 真题 568句

style

A2

n. 方式

本卷12次 · 真题 44句

learning

A1

n. 学习

本卷8次 · 真题 128句

farming

A2

n. 农业;耕作

本卷8次 · 真题 63句

visual

B2

adj. 视觉的

本卷8次 · 真题 26句

better

A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本卷7次 · 真题 205句

insect

A2

n. 昆虫

本卷6次 · 真题 38句

aid

B1

n. 帮助

本卷6次·真题 31 句

learner

A2

n. 学习者

本卷6次·真题 23 句

actually

A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本卷5次·真题 182 句

major

B1

adj. 主要的

本卷5次·真题 108 句

source

B1

n. 来源

本卷5次·真题 75 句

debt

B1

n. 欠款

本卷5次·真题 44 句

loan

B1

n. 贷款

本卷5次·真题 37 句

working

A2

adj. 有工作的

本卷5次·真题 29 句

corporation

B2

n. 公司, 企业 (尤指大型的、有限责任的)

本卷5次·真题 20 句

opening

B1

n. 开口; 洞; 缺口

本卷5次·真题 11 句

simply

B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本卷4次·真题 119 句

type

A2

n. 类型

本卷4次·真题 84 句

workplace

B1

n. 工作场所

本卷4次·真题 70 句

credit

B1

n. 赊购, 赊账

本卷4次·真题 54 句

delay

B1

n. 延迟

本卷4次·真题 27 句

freedom

B1

n. 自由

本卷4次·真题 26 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本卷3次·真题 363 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本卷3次·真题 126 句

project A2

n. 项目

本卷3次·真题 116 句

average A2

adj. 平均的

本卷3次·真题 112 句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本卷3次·真题 89 句

amount A2

n. 数量

本卷3次·真题 84 句

agriculture B2

n. 农业

本卷3次·真题 70 句

protein B1

n. 蛋白质

本卷3次·真题 64 句

suffer B1

v. 遭受（痛苦、疾病、损失等）

本卷3次·真题 59 句

contain B1

v. 包含，含有

本卷3次·真题 52 句

desire B2

n. 愿望

本卷3次·真题 44 句

trait B2

n. 特征

本卷3次·真题 39 句

proposal B2

n. 提议

本卷3次·真题 34 句

efficiency B2

n. 效率

本卷3次·真题 33 句

reject B2

v. 拒绝接受

本卷3次·真题 20 句

definition B2

n. 定义

本卷3次·真题 19 句

construction

B1

n. 建造

本卷3次·真题 11 句

verbal

B2

adj. 口头的

本卷3次·真题 10 句

mortgage

B2

n. 抵押贷款

本卷3次·真题 9 句

capitalism

C1

n. 资本主义(经济制度)

本卷3次·真题 8 句

less

A1

det. 较少的

本卷2次·真题 273 句

system

A2

n. 系统

本卷2次·真题 176 句

local

A2

adj. 当地的

本卷2次·真题 143 句

individual

B2

adj. 单独的

本卷2次·真题 142 句

view

A2

n. 观点, 看法

本卷2次·真题 134 句

power

A2

n. 权力

本卷2次·真题 128 句

mental

B1

adj. 精神的

本卷2次·真题 120 句

design

B1

n. 设计

本卷2次·真题 119 句

resource

B1

n. 资源

本卷2次·真题 119 句

affect

B1

v. 影响

本卷2次·真题 116 句

least

A2

det. 最少的

本卷2次·真题 98 句

according

B1

prep. 根据

本卷2次·真题 96 句

despite B1

prep. 尽管

本卷2次 · 真题 77 句

billion B1

num. 十亿 (1,000,000,000)

本卷2次 · 真题 74 句

seek B1

v. 寻找

本卷2次 · 真题 70 句

approach B1

v. 靠近, 接近 (在空间或时间上)

本卷2次 · 真题 59 句

concept B2

n. 概念

本卷2次 · 真题 59 句

figure A2

n. 数字

本卷2次 · 真题 58 句

psychologist B2

n. 心理学家

本卷2次 · 真题 54 句

resident B2

n. 居民

本卷2次 · 真题 50 句

balance B1

n. 平衡

本卷2次 · 真题 49 句

advance B1

v. 前进

本卷2次 · 真题 48 句

technological B2

adj. 技术的

本卷2次 · 真题 45 句

conventional B2

adj. 传统的

本卷2次 · 真题 39 句

talent B1

n. 天赋

本卷2次 · 真题 35 句

motivate B2

v. 激励

本卷2次 · 真题 33 句

original B1

adj. 最初的, 原始的

本卷2次 · 真题 33 句

reputation B2

n. 名声

本卷2次 · 真题 30 句

preference B2

n. 偏爱

本卷2次·真题 29 句

largely B2

adv. 主要地

本卷2次·真题 28 句

economist B2

n. 经济学家

本卷2次·真题 27 句

revolution B2

n. 革命

本卷2次·真题 27 句

leading B1

adj. 最重要的

本卷2次·真题 24 句

shortage B2

n. 短缺

本卷2次·真题 24 句

educator B2

n. 教育工作者

本卷2次·真题 23 句

fellow B2

n. 家伙

本卷2次·真题 22 句

planning B1

n. 规划

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

actual B1

adj. 真实的

本卷2次·真题 20 句

trap B1

n. 陷阱

本卷2次·真题 20 句

leisure B1

n. 闲暇

本卷2次·真题 16 句

plain A2

adj. 清楚的

本卷2次·真题 16 句

maintenance B2

n. 维护

本卷2次·真题 14 句

acre B2

n. 英亩 (土地面积单位)

本卷2次·真题 13 句

equipment B1

n. 设备

本卷2次·真题 13 句

exclusively B2

adv. 专门地

本卷2次·真题 12 句

bite A2

v. 咬

本卷2次·真题 10 句

deny B1

v. 否认

本卷2次·真题 10 句

listener B1

n. 听者

本卷2次·真题 8 句

presentation B1

n. 演示;报告;陈述

本卷2次·真题 8 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本卷1次·真题 244 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本卷1次·真题 200 句

employee A2

n. 雇员, 员工

本卷1次·真题 190 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本卷1次·真题 167 句

consumer B1

n. 消费者

本卷1次·真题 165 句

online A2

adj. 在线的

本卷1次·真题 139 句

stress B1

n. 压力

本卷1次·真题 126 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本卷1次·真题 120 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本卷1次·真题 114 句

scientific B1

adj. 科学的

本卷1次·真题 103 句

economy B1

n. 经济

本卷1次·真题 102 句

gain B1

v. 获得;赢得

本卷1次·真题 96 句

effective B1

adj. 有效的, 起作用的

本卷1次·真题 94 句

participant B2

n. 参与者

本卷1次·真题 91 句

evidence B1

n. 证据

本卷1次·真题 87 句

traditional B1

adj. 传统的

本卷1次·真题 84 句

diet A2

n. 日常饮食

本卷1次·真题 82 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本卷1次·真题 82 句

promote B2

v. 促进

本卷1次·真题 82 句

financial B2

adj. 财政的

本卷1次·真题 79 句

further B1

adv. 更远处

本卷1次·真题 79 句

exist A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本卷1次·真题 77 句

gas A2

n. 气体

本卷1次·真题 77 句

recently A2

adv. 最近

本卷1次·真题 76 句

cultural B1

adj. 文化的

本卷1次·真题 68 句

enable B1

v. 使能够

本卷1次·真题 68 句

engage B2

v. 参与/从事

本卷1次·真题 68 句

attract B1

v. 吸引 (注意力、兴趣)

本卷1次·真题 67 句

shift B1

v. 移动

本卷1次·真题 65 句

significant B2

adj. 重要的

本卷1次·真题 65 句

earn A2

v. 赚得, 挣得 (金钱)

本卷1次·真题 64 句

wage B1

n. 工资

本卷1次·真题 63 句

determine B2

v. 决定

本卷1次·真题 62 句

mostly B1

adv. 主要地

本卷1次·真题 59 句

specific B2

adj. 具体的

本卷1次·真题 59 句

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

particularly B2

adv. 尤其, 特别 (强调某事物)

本卷1次·真题 57 句

greenhouse B1

n. 温室

本卷1次·真题 56 句

loss B1

n. 丧失

本卷1次·真题 56 句

boost B2

v. 提高

本卷1次·真题 55 句

happiness A2

n. 幸福

本卷1次·真题 53 句

label B1

n. 标签

本卷1次·真题 52 句

threat B1

n. 威胁

本卷1次·真题 51 句

sign A1

n. 标志

本卷1次·真题 49 句

candidate B1

n. 候选人

本卷1次·真题 48 句

recommend B1

v. 推荐

本卷1次·真题 47 句

exactly B1

adv. 精确地

本卷1次·真题 46 句

creativity B2

n. 创造力

本卷1次·真题 45 句

invest B2

v. 投资（金钱、时间等以期获得回报）

本卷1次·真题 45 句

previous B1

adj. 先前的

本卷1次·真题 44 句

completely B1

adv. 完全地

本卷1次·真题 43 句

reading A1

n. 阅读

本卷1次·真题 43 句

player A2

n. 运动员

本卷1次·真题 41 句

expand B2

v. 扩大;扩展;增长

本卷1次·真题 40 句

guideline B2

n. 指导方针

本卷1次·真题 40 句

attempt B1

v. 试图

本卷1次·真题 39 句

define B1

v. 给.....下定义

本卷1次·真题 39 句

indeed B1

adv. 确实, 的确 (强调肯定)

本卷1次·真题 37 句

capacity B2

n. 容量

本卷1次·真题 36 句

worldwide B1

adj. 全世界的

本卷1次·真题 35 句

housing B1

n. 住房

本卷1次·真题 34 句

politician B2

n. 政治家

本卷1次·真题 34 句

pollution B1

n. 污染

本卷1次·真题 34 句

tourism B1

n. 旅游业

本卷1次·真题 33 句

carefully A2

adv. 仔细地

本卷1次·真题 32 句

emerge B2

v. 出现;浮现

本卷1次·真题 32 句

firm B1

adj. 坚固的

本卷1次·真题 32 句

funding B2

n. 资金

本卷1次·真题 32 句

scale B1

n. 规模

本卷1次·真题 32 句

stock B1

n. 库存

本卷1次·真题 32 句

sustainable B2

adj. 可持续的

本卷1次·真题 32 句

assume B2

v. 假定

本卷1次·真题 31 句

constantly B1

adv. 不断地, 持续地

本卷1次·真题 31 句

frequently B1

adv. 频繁地

本卷1次·真题31句

gather B1

v. 聚集, 集合

本卷1次·真题31句

massive B2

adj. 巨大的, 大量的

本卷1次·真题31句

unlike B1

prep. 不像

本卷1次·真题31句

contract B2

n. 合同

本卷1次·真题30句

embrace B2

v. 拥抱

本卷1次·真题30句

employ B1

v. 雇用

本卷1次·真题30句

ahead A2

adv. 在前面

本卷1次·真题29句

complicated B2

adj. 复杂的

本卷1次·真题29句

extremely B1

adv. 极其

本卷1次·真题29句

finally A2

adv. 终于, 最终

本卷1次·真题29句

promotion B2

n. 晋升, 升职

本卷1次·真题29句

familiar B1

adj. 熟悉的

本卷1次·真题28句

property B1

n. 财产

本卷1次·真题28句

propose B1

v. 提议

本卷1次·真题28句

supplement B2

n. 补充物

本卷1次·真题28句

urge B2

v. 敦促

本卷1次·真题 27 句

conducive C1

adj. 有助于的

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

pursuit B2

n. 追求

本卷1次·真题 25 句

scene A2

n. 场景

本卷1次·真题 25 句

contrast B2

n. 对比

本卷1次·真题 24 句

technique B1

n. 技术

本卷1次·真题 24 句

complaint B1

n. 抱怨

本卷1次·真题 23 句

finance B2

n. 财政

本卷1次·真题 23 句

potentially B2

adv. 可能地

本卷1次·真题 23 句

productive B2

adj. 富有成效的

本卷1次·真题 23 句

shrink B2

v. 缩小

本卷1次·真题 23 句

widespread B2

adj. 广泛的

本卷1次·真题 23 句

affordable B1

adj. 买得起的

本卷1次·真题 22 句

champion B1

n. 冠军

本卷1次·真题 22 句

display B1

v. 展示

本卷1次·真题 22 句

foster B2

v. 培养

本卷1次·真题 22 句

import B1

v. 进口

本卷1次·真题 21 句

multiple B2

adj. 多个的

本卷1次·真题 21 句

electricity A2

n. 电

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

popularity B2

n. 受欢迎

本卷1次·真题 20 句

profitable B2

adj. 盈利的, 有利可图的

本卷1次·真题 20 句

secure B2

adj. 安全的

本卷1次·真题 20 句

stuff A2

n. 东西

本卷1次·真题 20 句

surprising A2

adj. 令人惊讶的

本卷1次·真题 20 句

requirement B2

n. 要求

本卷1次·真题 19 句

typical B1

adj. 典型的

本卷1次·真题 19 句

unfortunately B1

adv. 不幸地

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

engineering

B1

n. 工程学

本卷1次·真题 18句

trick

B1

n. 诡计

本卷1次·真题 18句

autonomy

C1

n. 自主权

本卷1次·真题 17句

curiosity

B2

n. 好奇心

本卷1次·真题 17句

unusual

B1

adj. 不寻常的

本卷1次·真题 17句

definitely

B1

adv. 肯定地

本卷1次·真题 16句

dramatically

B2

adv. 显著地

本卷1次·真题 16句

gadget

B2

n. 小装置

本卷1次·真题 16句

guide

A2

n. 指南;手册

本卷1次·真题 16句

locate

B1

v. 找到;找出...的位置

本卷1次·真题 16句

originally

B1

adv. 起初

本卷1次·真题 16句

saving

B1

n. 节省

本卷1次·真题 16句

alike

B1

adj. 相似的

本卷1次·真题 15句

convey

B2

v. 传达、表达 (信息、思想、感情等)

本卷1次·真题 15句

exclude

B2

v. 排除

本卷1次·真题 15句

incredibly

B2

adv. 极其, 非常 (表示程度)

本卷1次·真题 15句

leadership B2

n. 领导地位;领导权

本卷1次·真题 15句

promising B2

adj. 有希望的

本卷1次·真题 15句

snack A2

n. 零食

本卷1次·真题 15句

worst A2

adj. 最坏的

本卷1次·真题 15句

accumulate B2

v. 积累

本卷1次·真题 14句

nowadays B1

adv. 现在

本卷1次·真题 14句

overseas B1

adv. 在海外

本卷1次·真题 14句

precious B2

adj. 珍贵的

本卷1次·真题 14句

regarding B2

prep. 关于

本卷1次·真题 14句

risky B2

adj. 有风险的

本卷1次·真题 14句

section B1

n. 部分

本卷1次·真题 14句

branch A2

n. 树枝

本卷1次·真题 13句

efficiently B2

adv. 高效地

本卷1次·真题 13句

experimental B2

adj. 实验的

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

request B1

n. 请求

本卷1次·真题 13句

barrier B2

n. 障碍物

本卷1次·真题 12句

boundary B2

n. 边界

本卷1次·真题 12句

compound B2

n. 化合物

本卷1次·真题 12句

frustration B2

n. 挫败感

本卷1次·真题 12句

mechanism B2

n. 机制

本卷1次·真题 12句

mineral B1

n. 矿物

本卷1次·真题 12句

roll A2

v. 滚动

本卷1次·真题 12句

somewhat B2

adv. 有点

本卷1次·真题 12句

unlikely B1

adj. 不太可能的

本卷1次·真题 12句

accompany B2

v. 陪同; 陪伴

本卷1次·真题 11句

amazing A2

adj. 令人惊奇的

本卷1次·真题 11句

automated B2

adj. 自动化的

本卷1次·真题 11句

click A2

v. 点击 (鼠标或触摸屏)

本卷1次·真题 11句

dedicate B2

v. 致力于

本卷1次·真题 11句

innovate C1

v. 创新

本卷1次·真题 11句

originate C1

v. 起源于

本卷1次·真题 11句

outdated

B2

adj. 过时的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

overwork

B2

v. 过度工作

本卷1次·真题 11 句

sharp

A2

adj. 锋利的, 尖锐的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

symbol

B2

n. 象征

本卷1次·真题 11 句

cafe

A2

n. 咖啡馆

本卷1次·真题 10 句

confine

C1

v. 限制

本卷1次·真题 10 句

enjoyable

B1

adj. 令人愉快的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

imperative

C1

adj. 极其重要的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

install

B1

v. 安装 (设备、软件)

本卷1次·真题 10 句

portion

B1

n. 部分

本卷1次·真题 10 句

viable

C1

adj. 可行的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

ceremony

B2

n. 典礼

本卷1次·真题 9 句

deterioration

C1

n. 恶化

本卷1次·真题 9 句

inexpensive

B1

adj. 不昂贵的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

nutritious

B2

adj. 有营养的, 营养丰富的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

texture

B2

n. 质地

本卷1次·真题 9 句

varied B2

adj. 各种各样的
本卷1次·真题9句

anytime A2

adv. 在任何时候
本卷1次·真题8句

collaborate B2

v. 合作
本卷1次·真题8句

default B2

n. 违约
本卷1次·真题8句

plague B2

n. 瘟疫
本卷1次·真题8句

revise B2

v. 修改, 修订 (文本、计划等)
本卷1次·真题8句

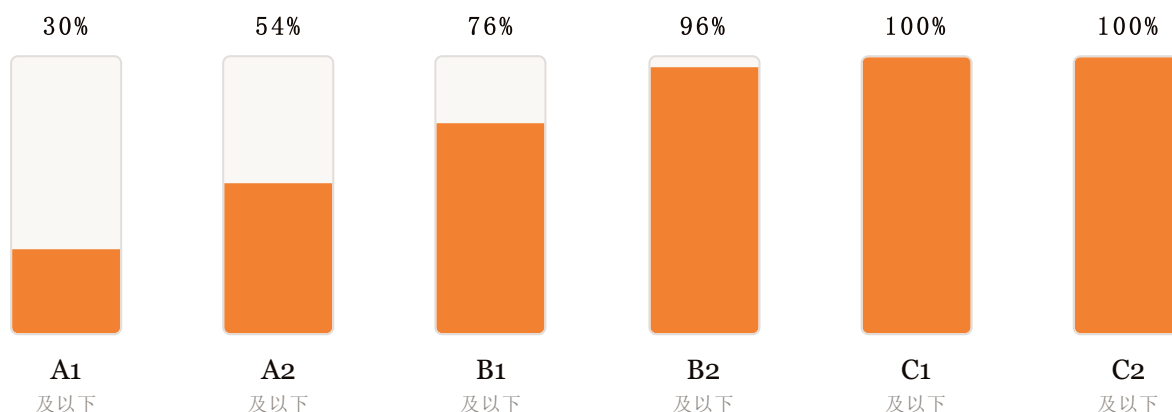
unpaid B2

adj. 未付款的
本卷1次·真题8句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全卷录音原文 816 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 **816** 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 34 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 816 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

816

B2 以上难词

4%

B1 及以下覆盖

76%



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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 →