

2020年7月·第1套 英语六级听力真题原文与答案解析

PAPER & KEY • 听力题和解析

听力题和解析

本卷全部 25 题的标准答案与完整录音文字稿由懒笔记基于2020年7月·第1套 英语六级听力原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面层级：Part/Section 标题与各节 Directions 照原卷排印——真实听力考卷只印选项，题干由录音念出。其下按录音篇目逐篇排印：每篇先给完整录音文字稿（逐段中译），再逐题给出卷面题目与该题解析（题目、翻译、答案、定位、信号、替换与排除）。

真题卷第1套(2020-07) • 六级

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

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

Section A

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

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

1 M: Tonight, we have a very special guest. Mrs Anna Sanchez is a three-time Olympic champion and author of the new book To the Edge. Mrs Sanchez, thank you for joining us.

M: 今晚，我们有一位非常特别的嘉宾。Anna Sanchez女士是三届奥运冠军，也是新书《极限边缘》的作者。Sanchez女士，感谢您的到来。

2 W: Thank you for having me.

W: 感谢邀请我。

3 M: Let's start with your book. What does the title To the Edge mean? What are you referring to?

M: 让我们从您的书开始聊起。《极限边缘》这个书名是什么意思？您指的是什么？

4 W: The book is about how science and technology have helped push humans to the edge of their physical abilities. I argue that in the past 20 years we've had the best athletes the world has ever seen.

W: 这本书讲的是科学和技术如何帮助人类突破身体能力的极限。我认为在过去20年里，我们见证了世界上有史以来最优秀的运动员。

5 M: But is this a fair comparison? How do you know how, say, a football player from 50 years ago would compare to one today?

M: 但这样比较公平吗? 您怎么知道, 比如说, 50年前的足球运动员和今天的相比会怎么样?

6 W: Well, you are right. That comparison would be perhaps impossible to make. But the point is more about our knowledge today of human biochemistry, nutrition and mechanics. I believe that while our bodies have not changed in thousands of years, what has changed is the scientific knowledge. This has allowed athletes to push the limits of what was previously thought possible.

W: 嗯, 您说得对。那样的比较也许是不可能做到的。但我想说的重点更多是关于我们今天对人体生物化学、营养学和力学的认识。我相信虽然我们的身体几千年来没有改变, 但改变的是科学知识。这让运动员能够突破以前认为不可能的极限。

7 M: That's interesting. Please tell us more about these perceived limits.

M: 很有意思。请多跟我们讲讲这些所谓的极限。

8 W: The world has seen sports records being broken that could only be broken with the aid of technology, whether this be the speed of a tennis serve or the fastest time in a 100-meter dash or 200-meter swimming race.

W: 世界见证了体育纪录被打破, 而这些纪录只有借助技术才能被打破, 无论是网球发球的速度, 还是100米短跑或200米游泳的最快时间。

9 M: Is there any concern that technology is giving some athletes an unfair advantage over others?

M: 会不会担心技术让一些运动员比其他人获得了不公平的优势?

10 W: That is an interesting question and one that has to be considered very carefully. Skis, for example, went from being made of wood to a metal alloy, which allows for better control and faster speed. There is no stopping technological progress. But, as I said, each situation should be considered carefully on a case-by-case basis.

W: 这是个有意思的问题, 需要非常仔细地考虑。比如说滑雪板, 从木制变成了金属合金, 这让控制更好、速度更快。技术进步是无法阻挡的。但是, 正如我所说的, 每种情况都应该根据具体情况仔细考虑。

1. A) She is a great athlete.

B) She is a famed speaker.

C) She is a famous scientist.

D) She is a noted inventor.

【题目】 What do we learn about Anna Sanchez?

【翻译】 关于Anna Sanchez我们了解到什么?

- A) 她是一名优秀的运动员。 B) 她是一位著名的演讲者。 C) 她是一位著名的科学家。
D) 她是一位知名的发明家。

【答案】 A (细节题) She is a great athlete.

【定位】 Mrs Anna Sanchez is a three-time Olympic champion and author of the new book To the Edge.

安娜·桑切斯女士是一位三届奥运冠军，也是新书《抵达极限》的作者。

【信号】 开场介绍嘉宾的直接陈述。主持人开场介绍嘉宾时直接给出身份 a three-time Olympic champion and author，这是访谈交代人物的固定位置，无需转折提示，听到头衔即定位。

【替换】 a three-time Olympic champion ↔ a great athlete

三届奥运冠军=了不起的运动员（具体→概括）

【排除】 B) 过度推断

她确是 author of the new book，又正在节目里侃侃而谈，易让人误推成 She is a famed speaker.；但『写书的人/受访者』不等于『著名演说家』，原文从未称她为 speaker。

借用原文：author of the new book To the Edge

C) 原词陷阱

访谈通篇是 science、scientific knowledge，极易让人听到『科学』就选 She is a famous scientist.；但她是『谈论科学如何帮助运动员』的运动员，不是科学家本人。

借用原文：what has changed is the scientific knowledge

D) 原词陷阱

她反复谈 science and technology，易诱人选 She is a noted inventor.；但谈论科技的人不等于发明科技的人，原文未称她为 inventor。

借用原文：science and technology have helped push humans to the edge

2. A) How knowledge of human biochemistry has been evolving.

B) How nutrition helps athletes' performance in competitions.

C) How scientific training enables athletes to set new records.

D) How technology has helped athletes to scale new heights.

【题目】 What is the woman's book mainly about?

【翻译】 这位女士的书主要讲什么？

A) 人类生物化学知识是如何演变的。 B) 营养如何帮助运动员在比赛中取得好成绩。

C) 科学训练如何使运动员创造新纪录。 D) 技术如何帮助运动员攀登新高度。

【答案】 D （主旨题） How technology has helped athletes to scale new heights.

【定位】 The book is about how science and technology have helped push humans to the edge of their physical abilities.

这本书讲的是科学与技术如何帮助人类把自身的身体能力推向极限。

【信号】 被问书名含义时的总括应答。主持人请她解释书名，她答 The book is about how...——The book is about 是直接给主旨的总括句，正是被问者对『书讲什么』的应答落点。

【替换】 science and technology have helped push humans to the edge of their physical abilities ↔
technology has helped athletes to scale new heights

推向身体极限=登上新高度（同义改写）

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

How knowledge of human biochemistry has been evolving. 借原文 human biochemistry 一词设套；biochemistry 只是书里提到的一个知识侧面，绝非全书主旨，以偏概全。

借用原文：our knowledge today of human biochemistry, nutrition and mechanics

B) 原词陷阱

How nutrition helps athletes' performance in competitions. 借原文 nutrition 设套；营养只是书里并列提到的一项，不能代表全书，范围被缩小。

借用原文：human biochemistry, nutrition and mechanics

C) 偷换概念

How scientific training enables athletes to set new records. 杂糅了原文的 scientific 与后文 sports records being broken；但书主旨是『科技把人推向极限』这一宽命题，破纪录只是其表现之一，且原文强调的是 technology 而非 training。

借用原文：sports records being broken that could only be broken with the aid of technology

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3. A) Our physical structures.
B) Our scientific knowledge.
C) Our biochemical process.
D) Our concept of nutrition.

【题目】 What has changed in the past thousands of years?

【翻译】 在过去数千年里什么发生了变化？

- A) 我们的身体结构。 B) 我们的科学知识。 C) 我们的生物化学过程。
D) 我们的营养概念。

【答案】 B （细节题） Our scientific knowledge.

【定位】 I believe that while our bodies have not changed in thousands of years, what has changed is the scientific knowledge.

我认为，几千年来我们的身体并没有改变，真正改变的是科学知识。

【信号】 while 引导的『没变 vs 变了』对比。while our bodies have not changed 与 what has changed is the scientific knowledge 形成正反对比，while 是让步对比信号；题问『变了什么』，落点在对比里『变了』的那一侧。

【替换】 what has changed is the scientific knowledge ↔ Our scientific knowledge.

原句明点 scientific knowledge=选项几乎原词

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

原文说 our bodies have not changed, 身体属于『没变』的一侧; Our physical structures. 正是身体结构, 恰好答反——题问的是『变了』的, 它却是『没变』的。

借用原文: our bodies have not changed in thousands of years

C) 原词陷阱

Our biochemical process. 借原文 human biochemistry 设套; biochemistry 只是『知识』所含的内容之一, 原文明说变的是 scientific knowledge, 不是某个生化过程本身。

借用原文: our knowledge today of human biochemistry, nutrition and mechanics

D) 原词陷阱

Our concept of nutrition. 借原文 nutrition 一词诱选; 营养同样只是知识涵盖的内容之一, 并非原文点名『变了』的那一项。

借用原文: human biochemistry, nutrition and mechanics

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4. A) It may increase the expenses of sports competitions.
B) It may lead to athletes' over-reliance on equipment.
C) It may give an unfair advantage to some athletes.
D) It may change the nature of sports competitions.

【题目】 What is the man's concern about the use of technology in sports competitions?

【翻译】 这位男士对在体育比赛中使用技术有什么担忧?

- A) 它可能会增加体育比赛的费用。 B) 它可能导致运动员过度依赖设备。
C) 它可能给某些运动员带来不公平的优势。 D) 它可能改变体育比赛的性质。

【答案】 C (细节题) It may give an unfair advantage to some athletes.

【定位】 Is there any concern that technology is giving some athletes an unfair advantage over others?

会不会有这样的担忧: 技术正在让某些运动员相比其他人获得不公平的优势?

【信号】 concern 一词直接标示担忧+由男士问出。男士的问句以 Is there any concern that... 直接打出 concern 信号, 且本题问『男士的担忧』, 落点正在他这句问话, 而非女士的回答。

【替换】 technology is giving some athletes an unfair advantage over others ↔

It may give an unfair advantage to some athletes

近原句重述, 仅时态/语序微调

【排除】 A) 未提及

It may increase the expenses of sports competitions. 谈比赛开支，全篇没有任何关于花钱/成本的内容，纯属凭空添加。

B) 过度推断

女士回答里提到 Skis 这类装备，易诱人推出 It may lead to athletes' over-reliance on equipment.; 但原文谈滑雪板是讲技术进步，从未说运动员『过度依赖装备』，是凭装备话题硬推的隐患。

借用原文：Skis, for example, went from being made of wood to a metal alloy

D) 过度推断

It may change the nature of sports competitions. 说法宏大，像是对 unfair advantage 的拔高引申；但男士担忧的是『公平』这一具体点，原文从未说科技会『改变比赛本质』。

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

1 W: I've worked in international trade all my life. My father did so too before me. So I guess you could say it runs in the family.

W: 我一辈子都在做国际贸易。我父亲在我之前也是做这个的。所以我想你可以说这是家族传承吧。

2 M: What products have you worked with?

M: 你都做过哪些产品？

3 W: All sorts, really. I've imported textiles, machinery, toys, solar panels, all kinds of things over the years. Trends and demand come and go. So one needs to be very flexible to succeed in this industry.

W: 真的是各种各样的。这些年来我进口过纺织品、机械、玩具、太阳能电池板，什么都有。潮流和需求都是来来去去的。所以在这个行业要成功就得非常灵活。

4 M: I see. What goods are you trading now?

M: 明白了。你现在在做什么商品？

5 W: I now import furniture from China into Italy and foods from Italy into China. I even use the same container. It's a very efficient way of conducting trade.

W: 我现在从中国进口家具到意大利，从意大利进口食品到中国。我甚至用同一个集装箱。这是一种非常高效的贸易方式。

6 M: The same container? You mean you own a 40-foot cargo container?

M: 同一个集装箱？你是说你有一个40英尺的货柜？

7 W: Yeah. that's right. I have a warehouse in Genova, Italy and another in Shanghai. I source mid-century modern furniture from different factories in China. It's very good value for money. I collect it all in my warehouse and then dispatch it to my other warehouse in Italy. Over there I do the same, but with Italian foods instead of furniture, things like pasta, cheese, wine, chocolates. And I send all that to my warehouse in China in the same freight container I use for the furniture.

W: 对，没错。我在意大利Genova有一个仓库，在上海还有一个。我从中国不同的工厂采购中世纪现代风格的家具。性价比非常高。我把所有东西集中在我的仓库里，然后发到我在意大利的另一个仓库。在那边

我做同样的事，但是换成意大利食品而不是家具，比如意大利面、奶酪、红酒、巧克力。然后我用运家具的那个货柜把这些全都运到我在中国的仓库。

8 M: So I presume you sell both lines of products wholesale in each respective country.

M: 那我猜你在各自的国家都是批发这两类产品。

9 W: Of course. I possess a network of clients and partners in both countries. That's the main benefit of having done this for so long. I've made great business contacts over time.

W: 当然。我在两个国家都有客户和合作伙伴网络。这就是做这行这么久的主要好处。我积累了很好的商业关系。

10 M: How many times do you ship?

M: 你一年运多少次？

11 W: I did 12 shipments last year, 18 this year, and I hope to grow to around 25 next year. That's both ways, there and back again. Demand for authentic Italian food in China is growing rapidly. And similarly, sales of affordable, yet stylish wooden furniture are also increasing in Italy. Furniture is marginally more profitable, mostly because it enjoys lower customs duties.

W: 去年我运了12次，今年18次，我希望明年能增长到25次左右。这是双向的，来回都算。中国对正宗意大利食品的需求增长很快。同样，意大利对实惠又时尚的木质家具的销量也在增长。家具的利润稍微高一点，主要是因为关税更低。

5. A) Experience.

B) Flexibility.

C) Family background.

D) Business connections.

【题目】 What does the woman think is required to be successful in international trade?

【翻译】 这位女士认为在国际贸易中取得成功需要什么？

A) 经验。 B) 灵活性。 C) 家庭背景。 D) 商业关系。

【答案】 B (细节题) Flexibility.

【定位】 Trends and demand come and go. So one needs to be very flexible to succeed in this industry.
潮流和需求来来去去。所以要在这一行成功，人就必须非常灵活。

【信号】 needs to be... to succeed 的"必需"句式。 答案信号是表"必需"的句式 one needs to be very flexible to succeed in this industry—needs to be... 直接点出成功所必须具备的那一项，正是 Q5 "required to be successful" 对应的落点。

【替换】 one needs to be very flexible ↔ **Flexibility.**

形容词 flexible 转名词 Flexibility

【排除】 A) 未提及

Experience. 是凭常识"显然要有"的项, 但录音从没说成功"需要"经验; 她只在讲资历时旁及做了一辈子, 并未把经验列为"required to be successful".

C) 原词陷阱

Family background. 听着像录音里 it runs in the family(这行在家里传承), 于是"听到家庭就想选"; 但那句只是介绍她的出身经历, 回答的是"她怎么入行", 并非"成功所必需", 与 Q5 问的不是一回事。

借用原文: it runs in the family

D) 原词陷阱

Business connections. 对应录音后文 I've made great business contacts over time, 但她把人脉说成"做久了的好处"(benefit), 是结果不是"成功的必需条件"; 且这话出现在 Q7 附近, 搬到 Q5 来答属张冠李戴。

借用原文: I've made great business contacts over time

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6. A) Buying directly from factories.
B) Shipping goods in bulk by sea.
C) Having partners in many parts of the world.
D) Using the same container back and forth.

【题目】 What does the woman say is special about her way of doing trade?

【翻译】 这位女士说她的贸易方式有什么特别之处?

- A) 直接从工厂购买。 B) 通过海运批量运输货物。 C) 在世界许多地方都有合作伙伴。
D) 来回使用同一个集装箱。

【答案】 D (细节题) Using the same container back and forth.

【定位】 I now import furniture from China into Italy and foods from Italy into China. I even use the same container. It's a very efficient way of conducting trade.

我现在把家具从中国进口到意大利, 把食品从意大利进口到中国。我甚至用同一个集装箱。这是一种非常高效的贸易方式。

【信号】 even 的强调语气 + "非常高效"评价。答案信号是强调词 I even use the same container 里的 even(甚至), 加上紧跟的 It's a very efficient way 自评"非常高效"——even 把这个做法特意拎出来当作不寻常之处, 正是 Q6 的"special"。

【替换】 I even use the same container ↔ Using the same container back and forth.

"用同一集装箱"概括为"往返复用"

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

Buying directly from factories. 听着像录音 I source mid-century modern furniture from different factories, 于是"听到工厂就想选"; 但从工厂进货是常规做法、她也没说这点特别, 与 Q6 问的"special"不符。

借用原文: from different factories in China

B) 未提及

Shipping goods in bulk by sea. 是外贸最普遍的做法, 听着合理, 但录音通篇没说"海运"或"大宗", 属凭常识脑补、原文未提。

C) 原词陷阱

Having partners in many parts of the world. 借用了录音 I possess a network of clients and partners 的"伙伴"原词, 但录音说的合作伙伴只在 in both countries(两国), 选项却扩成 many parts of the world(世界许多地方), 范围被放大且这是 Q7 附近的内容, 搬来答 Q6 也不对路。

借用原文: partners in both countries

7. A) Warehouses.

B) Factories.

C) Investors.

D) Retailers.

【题目】 What does the woman have in both Italy and China?

【翻译】 这位女士在意大利和中国都拥有什么?

A) 仓库。 B) 工厂。 C) 投资者。 D) 零售商。

【答案】 A (细节题) Warehouses.

【定位】 I have a warehouse in Genova, Italy and another in Shanghai.

我在意大利的热那亚有一个仓库, 在上海还有另一个。

【信号】 I have... and another in... 的两地并列。 答案信号是"两地各有一个"的并列句式 I have a warehouse in Genova, Italy and another in Shanghai—a warehouse... and another... 明确说出两国各有一个仓库, 正对 Q7 的"in both Italy and China"。

【替换】 a warehouse in Genova, Italy and another in Shanghai ↔ **Warehouses.**

单数 a warehouse + another 合为复数

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

Factories. 盗用录音 from different factories in China 的高频原词, "听到工厂就想选"; 但工厂是她进货的对象、属于别人, 并非她在两地都"拥有"的东西, 与 Q7 的 have 不符。

借用原文: from different factories in China

C) **未提及** Investors. 全篇没有出现, 录音里没有任何关于投资人的内容, 纯属未提及。

D) 与原文相反

Retailers.(零售商)与录音相反: M 说她 sell both lines of products wholesale(批发销售)、她答 Of course, 说明走的是批发渠道, 不是零售; 且她"拥有"的是仓库, 不是零售商。

借用原文: sell both lines of products wholesale

8. A) Trendy style.

B) Unique design.

C) Lower import duties.

D) Lower shipping costs.

【题目】 What does the woman say makes furniture marginally more profitable?

【翻译】 这位女士说什么使家具的利润略微提高?

A) 时尚的风格。 B) 独特的设计。 C) 较低的进口关税。 D) 较低的运输成本。

【答案】 C (细节题) Lower import duties.

【定位】 Furniture is marginally more profitable, mostly because it enjoys lower customs duties.

家具的利润略微高一些, 主要是因为它享有较低的关税。

【信号】 mostly because 的因果信号。 答案信号是因果连词 mostly because it enjoys lower customs duties 里的 because——它直接引出"利润略高"的原因, 正是 Q8 要的归因落点。

【替换】 lower customs duties ↔ **Lower import duties.**

customs duties = import duties 同义

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

Trendy style. 听着像录音 affordable, yet stylish wooden furniture 的 stylish, 于是"听到时髦就想选"; 但那句讲的是家具在意大利"销量增长"(好卖), 不是"利润略高的原因", 把"好卖"当成了"更赚钱".

借用原文: affordable, yet stylish wooden furniture

B) 未提及

Unique design. 与 A 同属"产品卖点"类, 但录音根本没说家具"设计独特", 更没把它当作利润高的原因, 属未提及。

D) 偷换概念

Lower shipping costs.(更低运费)与 C 极易混, 但录音明说原因是 lower customs duties(关税), 从未把利润高归于运费; shipping 一词虽在别处出现, 这里却答非所问。

借用原文: lower customs duties

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 "Too many people view their jobs as a five-day prison from which they are paroled every Friday," says Joel Goodman, founder of the Humour Project, a humour consulting group in Saratoga Springs, New York. Humour unlocks the office prison because it lets adults bring some of their childlike spirit to the job.

"太多人把自己的工作视为一座为期五天的监狱,每周五才能获得假释,"Joel Goodman说道,他是Humour Project的创始人,这是一家位于纽约萨拉托加斯普林斯的幽默咨询公司。幽默能打开办公室的牢笼,因为它让成年人能够将一些童真精神带入工作中。

2 According to Howard Pollio, professor of psychology at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, an office with humour breaks is an office with satisfied and productive employees. Pollio conducted a study that proved humour can help workers excel at routine production tasks. Employees perform better when they have fun.

田纳西大学诺克斯维尔分校的心理学教授Howard Pollio认为,一个有幽默休息时间的办公室就是一个员工满意且富有成效的办公室。Pollio进行了一项研究,证明幽默可以帮助员工在日常生产任务中表现出色。当员工感到快乐时,他们的表现会更好。

3 In large corporations with a hierarchy of power, there is often no outlet for stress. "Every company needs underground ways of poking fun at the organization," says Lynn N. Mark, a speaker on workplace humour for St. Mary's Health Centre in St. Louis.

在有权力等级制度的大型企业中,往往没有释放压力的出口。"每家公司都需要一些地下方式来调侃组织,"Lynn N. Mark说道,她是圣路易斯St. Mary's Health Centre的职场幽默演讲者。

4 Kodak's Rochester, New York branch discovered a way for its 20,000 employees to uncork their bottled-up resentments. Their 1,000-square-foot Humour Room features a toy store. Among the room's many stress-reducing gadgets, the main attraction is a boss doll with detachable arms and legs. Employees can take the doll apart as long as they put its arms and legs back in place.

Kodak位于纽约罗切斯特的分公司为其两万多名员工找到了一种释放积压怨气的方法。他们面积一千平方英尺的幽默室设有一个玩具商店。在该房间众多的减压小工具中,最吸引人的是一个可拆卸手臂和腿的老板玩偶。员工可以把玩偶拆开,只要他们把手臂和腿放回原位即可。

5 Sandy Cohen, owner of a graphic print production business, created the Quote Board to document the bizarre phrases people say when under strict deadlines. "When you're under stress, you say stupid things," says Cohen. "Now we just look at each other and say, that's one for the Quote Board."

平面印刷制作公司老板Sandy Cohen创建了语录板,用来记录人们在严格期限压力下说出的奇怪话语。"当你处于压力之下时,你会说些蠢话,"Cohen说。"现在我们只是互相看看对方,然后说,这句话该上语录板了。"

9. A) It helps employees to reduce their stress.
B) It prevents employees from feeling bored.
C) It strengthens harmony among employees.
D) It helps employees to view things positively.

【题目】 What does the passage say about humour in the workplace?

【翻译】 文章关于职场幽默说了什么?

- A) 它帮助员工减轻压力。 B) 它防止员工感到无聊。 C) 它增强员工之间的和谐。
D) 它帮助员工积极地看待事物。

【答案】 A (主旨题) It helps employees to reduce their stress.

【定位】 Humour unlocks the office prison because it lets adults bring some of their childlike spirit to the job.

幽默打开了办公室这座监狱,因为它让成年人把一些孩童般的精神带到工作中。

【信号】 开篇点题句 + 后文减压主线。首段把职场比作 a five-day prison from which they are paroled every Friday (把工作日比作要熬到周五才获释的监狱), 紧接一句 Humour unlocks the office prison——开篇用"幽默解开办公室监狱"点题; 其后各段 (P3 谈 outlet for stress、P4 谈 uncork their bottled-up resentments) 持续指向缓解压力, 主旨主线就是"减压"。

【替换】 Humour unlocks the office prison ↔ **reduce their stress**

比喻还原为字面

there is often no outlet for stress ↔ **reduce their stress**

提供出口=减压

【排除】 B) **未提及**

It prevents employees from feeling bored. 说幽默防止员工无聊，但全篇只讲减压、释放怨气、提升效率，从未提"无聊 (bored)"这回事，是凭空添加的功能。

C) **原词陷阱**

It strengthens harmony among employees. 借了文中反复出现的 employees 一词制造熟悉感，但录音谈的是减压与效率，没有讲幽默增进员工间"和谐 (harmony)"，方向跑偏。

借用原文：satisfied and productive employees

D) **过度推断**

It helps employees to view things positively. 看似与"幽默"沾边，但录音从未说幽默让人"积极看待事物 (view things positively)"，这是从减压主题再往前推一步的引申，原文没有落脚点。

-
10. A) Weekends are conducive to reducing stress.
B) Humor is vital to interpersonal relationships.
C) All workers experience some emotional stress.
D) Humor can help workers excel at routine tasks.

【题目】 **What does the study by Howard Pollio show?**

【翻译】 Howard Pollio的研究表明了什么？

- A) 周末有助于减轻压力。 B) 幽默对人际关系至关重要。
C) 所有员工都会经历一些情绪压力。 D) 幽默可以帮助员工在日常工作中表现出色。

【答案】 **D** (细节题) Humor can help workers excel at routine tasks.

【定位】 Pollio conducted a study that proved humour can help workers excel at routine production tasks.

波利奥做了一项研究，证明幽默能帮助员工在日常生产任务上表现出色。

【信号】 **专名 Pollio + proved 引出结论**。录音先报出处 According to Howard Pollio，随后 Pollio conducted a study that proved 用 proved 直接引出研究结论——人名加"证明了"是答案句的明确信号，结论就在这句里。

【替换】 humour can help workers excel at routine production tasks ↔

Humour can help workers excel at routine tasks

近乎逐词对应

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

Weekends are conducive to reducing stress. 里的 weekends 容易让人联想到首段 paroled every Friday 那个比喻，但录音只是用周五打比方，从没说"周末有助于减压"这个论断，更不是 Pollio 研究的结论。

借用原文：paroled every Friday

B) 未提及

Humor is vital to interpersonal relationships. 谈幽默对人际关系重要，听上去合理，但 Pollio 的研究讲的是"工作表现"，全篇也没把幽默与"人际关系 (interpersonal relationships)"挂钩，属无中生有。

C) 过度推断

All workers experience some emotional stress. 用 All 把范围放到"所有员工"，录音虽多次谈压力，却没说"所有员工都有情绪压力"，更不是 Pollio 研究的结论；绝对词常是陷阱。

借用原文：there is often no outlet for stress

11. A) Smash the toys to release their bottled-up resentments.

B) Take the boss doll apart as long as they reassemble it.

C) Design and install stress-reducing gadgets.

D) Strike at the boss doll as hard as they like.

【题目】 What can Kodak's employees do in the Humour Room?

【翻译】 Kodak的员工在幽默室可以做什么？

- A) 砸碎玩具以释放他们压抑的怨恨。 B) 只要他们重新组装,就可以把老板玩偶拆开。
C) 设计和安装减压装置。 D) 随心所欲地用力击打老板玩偶。

【答案】 B (细节题) Take the boss doll apart as long as they reassemble it.

【定位】 Employees can take the doll apart as long as they put its arms and legs back in place.

只要把玩偶的胳膊和腿装回原位，员工就可以把它拆开。

【信号】 条件状语 as long as 是落点。 答案句的灵魂在 as long as they put its arms and legs back in place——as long as (只要.....) 是个条件限定，告诉你"可以拆，但前提是装回去"；听力里这种条件/限定词后面往往就是出题的精确落点，必须听全。

【替换】 take the doll apart ↔ **Take the boss doll apart**

拆开动作对应

as long as they put its arms and legs back in place ↔ **as long as they reassemble it**

装回=重新组装

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

Smash the toys to release their bottled-up resentments. 把 P4 的 toy store 与 P4 的 uncork their bottled-up resentments 两处原词拼在一起，但录音说的是"拆开 (take apart) 并装回"，绝非"砸碎 (smash)"，动作被改狠了。

借用原文：uncork their bottled-up resentments

C) 原词陷阱

Design and install stress-reducing gadgets. 借了原文 stress-reducing gadgets 一词，但录音说这些装置是房间里现成的陈设 (the room's many stress-reducing gadgets)，员工是去用、不是去"设计安装 (design and install)"，把现成品说成员工自造，动作主体与行为都错位。

借用原文：the room's many stress-reducing gadgets

D) 与原文相反

Strike at the boss doll as hard as they like. 围着真实存在的 boss doll，且 as hard as they like (想多狠就多狠) 很诱人，但录音明确是 take apart (拆开) 且必须 put arms and legs back in place (装回)，既不是"使劲打"，更没有"随心所欲、无须复原"——条件被抹掉了。

借用原文：as long as they put its arms and legs back in place

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

1 Public interest was aroused by the latest discovery of a changed gene in obese mice. The news was made known by Rockefeller University geneticist Jeffrey Friedman. The researchers believe this gene influences development of a hormone that tells the organism how fat or full it is. Those with the changed gene may not sense when they have eaten enough or if they have sufficient fatty tissue, and thus can't tell when to stop eating.

最近在肥胖小鼠身上发现的一个变异基因引起了公众的兴趣。这一消息由洛克菲勒大学遗传学家 Jeffrey Friedman 公布。研究人员认为这个基因影响一种激素的发育，这种激素会告诉机体自身有多胖或多饱。那些携带变异基因的个体可能无法感知自己是否已经吃够或是否有足够的脂肪组织，因此无法知道何时停止进食。

2 The researchers also reported finding a gene nearly identical to the mouse obesity gene in humans. The operation of this gene in humans has not yet been demonstrated, however. Still, professionals like University of Vermont psychologist Esther Rothblum reacted enthusiastically: "This research indicates that people really are born with a tendency to have a certain weight, just as they are to have a particular skin color or height."

研究人员还报告称在人类身上发现了一个与小鼠肥胖基因几乎相同的基因。然而，这个基因在人类体内的作用尚未得到证实。尽管如此，像佛蒙特大学心理学家 Esther Rothblum 这样的专业人士仍反应热烈："这项研究表明，人们确实天生就有保持某种体重的倾向，就像他们天生具有特定的肤色或身高一样。"

3 Actually, behavioral geneticists believe that less than half of the total weight variation is programmed in the genes, while height is almost entirely genetically determined.

实际上，行为遗传学家认为，总体重变异中只有不到一半是由基因决定的，而身高几乎完全由基因决定。

4 Whatever role genes play, Americans are getting fatter. A survey by the Center for Disease Control found that obesity has increased greatly over the last 10 years. Such rapid change underlines the role of environmental factors, like the abundance of rich foods, in Americans' overeating.

无论基因起什么作用,美国人正在变得越来越胖。疾病控制中心的一项调查发现,在过去10年中肥胖症大幅增加。这种快速变化凸显了环境因素的作用,比如丰富食物的充裕导致美国人饮食过量。

5 The Center for Disease Control has also found that teens are far less physically active than they were even a decade ago. Accepting that weight is predetermined can relieve guilt for overweight people. But people's belief that they cannot control their weight can itself contribute to obesity.

疾病控制中心还发现,青少年的体育活动量远低于十年前。接受体重是预先决定的这一观点可以减轻超重人群的负罪感。但是,人们相信自己无法控制体重这一信念本身就可能导致肥胖。

12. A) The recent finding of a changed gene in obese mice.

B) A breakthrough in understanding gene modification.

C) A newly discovered way for people to lose weight.

D) The self-repairing ability of a gene in obese mice.

【题目】 What does the speaker say has aroused public interest?

【翻译】 说话者说什么引起了公众的兴趣?

A) 最近在肥胖小鼠体内发现的一个改变的基因。 B) 在理解基因修饰方面的突破。

C) 一种新发现的人类减肥方法。 D) 肥胖小鼠体内一个基因的自我修复能力。

【答案】 A (细节题) The recent finding of a changed gene in obese mice.

【定位】 Public interest was aroused by the latest discovery of a changed gene in obese mice.

公众的兴趣是被肥胖小鼠体内一个发生改变的基因这一最新发现所引起的。

【信号】 题干原词 aroused 对应开篇句。 篇章开头第一句 Public interest was aroused by the latest discovery of a changed gene in obese mice. 直接出现题干里的 aroused 与 public interest, 开篇点题句就是答案句。

【替换】 the latest discovery of a changed gene in obese mice ↔

The recent finding of a changed gene in obese mice.

latest=recent、discovery=finding

【排除】 B) 过度推断

录音只说发现了一个改变的基因，从未称其为 A breakthrough in understanding gene modification.; breakthrough 与 gene modification 都是原文没有的拔高说法，把一次发现夸成理解上的突破，推过了头。

C) 偷换概念

A newly discovered way for people to lose weight. 借用了原文 discovery 的味道，却把对象从小鼠的基因偷换成给人减肥的方法；原文 a changed gene in obese mice 讲的是小鼠基因，根本没说找到了减肥办法。

借用原文：the latest discovery of a changed gene in obese mice

D) 原词陷阱

The self-repairing ability of a gene in obese mice. 借了 gene 与 obese mice 这些原词，但原文从未提到基因有自我修复能力，self-repairing 是凭空捏造的内容。

借用原文：a changed gene in obese mice

-
13. A) It renders an organism unable to fight diseases.
B) It prevents the mice's fatty tissues from growing.
C) It helps organisms adapt to environmental changes.
D) It renders mice unable to sense when to stop eating.

【题目】 What do we learn about the changed gene?

【翻译】 关于这个改变的基因我们了解到什么？

- A) 它使生物体无法对抗疾病。 B) 它阻止小鼠的脂肪组织生长。
C) 它帮助生物体适应环境变化。 D) 它使小鼠无法感知何时停止进食。

【答案】 D (细节题) It renders mice unable to sense when to stop eating.

【定位】 Those with the changed gene may not sense when they have eaten enough or if they have sufficient fatty tissue, and thus can't tell when to stop eating.

带有这个变化基因的个体，可能感知不到自己何时已吃饱、或脂肪组织是否已足够，因而无法判断该何时停止进食。

【信号】 因果 thus 引出后果。 句中 and thus can't tell when to stop eating 用 thus 把基因的后果点出来——感知不到饱、判断不了何时停吃，正是题干要的那个作用，因果信号词之后即答案落点。

【替换】 can't tell when to stop eating ↔ **It renders mice unable to sense when to stop eating.**
can't tell=unable to sense

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

It renders an organism unable to fight diseases. 借了原文出现过的 organism 一词，但原文只说基因影响对饱腹的感知，从未提到它让生物无法抗病，fight diseases 是没说过的内容。

借用原文：tells the organism how fat or full it is

B) 与原文相反

It prevents the mice's fatty tissues from growing. 盗用了原文的 fatty tissue，却把意思反了——原文说的是带该基因者感知不到脂肪是否够 if they have sufficient fatty tissue，并非这个基因会阻止脂肪生长。

借用原文：if they have sufficient fatty tissue

C) 未提及

It helps organisms adapt to environmental changes. 又一次借用 organism，但帮助适应环境的说法原文完全没有，是凭空加上的功能。

借用原文：tells the organism how fat or full it is

14. A) Human beings have more obesity genes than most mice do.

B) Half of a person's total weight variation can be controlled.

C) People are born with a tendency to have a certain weight.

D) The function of the obesity genes is yet to be explored.

【题目】 What does University of Vermont psychologist Esther Rothblum say?

【翻译】 Vermont大学心理学家Esther Rothblum说了什么？

A) 人类拥有的肥胖基因比大多数小鼠多。 B) 一个人总体重变化的一半是可以控制的。

c) 人们天生就有保持某一体重的倾向。 D) 肥胖基因的功能尚待探索。

【答案】 C (态度观点题) People are born with a tendency to have a certain weight.

【定位】 "This research indicates that people really are born with a tendency to have a certain weight, just as they are to have a particular skin color or height."

"这项研究表明，人确实生来就有形成某种体重的倾向，就像他们生来就有特定的肤色或身高一样。"

【信号】 人物引述原话。 原文 reacted enthusiastically: 之后是 Rothblum 的直接引语，引号内 people really are born with a tendency to have a certain weight 即她的观点，被引述人原话就是答案句。

【替换】 people really are born with a tendency to have a certain weight ↔

People are born with a tendency to have a certain weight.

近乎原句保留

【排除】 A) 未提及

Human beings have more obesity genes than most mice do. 借了原文人与鼠都有相近基因的话题，但 Rothblum 从没比较人和鼠谁的肥胖基因更多，这一数量对比原文没有。

借用原文：a gene nearly identical to the mouse obesity gene in humans

B) 张冠李戴

Half of a person's total weight variation can be controlled. 把第三段行为遗传学家说的 less than half of the total weight variation is programmed in the genes 安到了 Rothblum 头上，既换了说话人，又把不到一半由基因决定篡改成半数可控。

借用原文：less than half of the total weight variation is programmed in the genes

D) 张冠李戴

The function of the obesity genes is yet to be explored. 对应的是原文 The operation of this gene in humans has not yet been demonstrated，那是叙述者的客观补充，并非 Rothblum 的话，被错挂到她名下。

借用原文：The operation of this gene in humans has not yet been demonstrated

15. A) The worsening of natural environment.

B) The abundant provision of rich foods.

C) The accelerated pace of present-day life.

D) The adverse impact of the food industry.

【题目】 What accounts for Americans' obesity according to a survey by the Center for Disease Control?

【翻译】 根据疾病控制中心的一项调查,美国人的肥胖归因于什么?

A) 自然环境的恶化。 B) 丰富食物的充足供应。 C) 当今生活节奏的加快。

D) 食品行业的不利影响。

【答案】 B (细节题) The abundant provision of rich foods.

【定位】 Such rapid change underlines the role of environmental factors, like the abundance of rich foods, in Americans' overeating.

如此迅速的变化凸显了环境因素——比如丰富的高热量食物——在美国人暴饮暴食中所起的作用。

【信号】 underlines the role 点明成因。 原文 Such rapid change underlines the role of environmental factors, like the abundance of rich foods 用 underlines the role of 这一归因表达点出主因是环境因素，并举 rich foods 为例，正是题干要的原因。

【替换】 the abundance of rich foods ↔ **The abundant provision of rich foods.**
abundance=abundant provision

【排除】 A) 偷换概念

The worsening of natural environment. 蹭了原文 environmental factors 里的 environmental, 却把环境因素偷换成自然环境恶化; 原文说的环境因素指的是食物丰富等生活环境, 并非自然环境变差。

借用原文: the role of environmental factors

C) 未提及

The accelerated pace of present-day life. 听着合理, 但这项调查归因到的是丰富食物, 原文从未把肥胖归因于生活节奏加快, pace of life 是没说过的因素。

D) 偷换概念

The adverse impact of the food industry. 借食物话题制造与 B 的混淆, 但原文归因的是 the abundance of rich foods (丰富食物本身), 并没把责任算到食品工业头上, food industry 是替换上去的对象。

借用原文: the abundance of rich foods

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 I** with a single line through the centre.

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

1 Qualities of a relationship, such as openness, compassion, and mental stimulation are of concern to most of us regardless of sex, but—judging from the questionnaire response—they are more important to women than to men.

关系的品质,如开放性、同情心和精神刺激,是我们大多数人关注的问题,无论性别如何,但从问卷调查的回应来看,这些品质对女性比对男性更重要。

2 Asked to consider the ingredients of close friendship, women rated these qualities above all others. Men assigned a lower priority to them in favor of similarity in interests, selected by 77% of men, and responsiveness in a crisis, chosen by 61% male respondents. Mental stimulation, ranked third in popularity by men as well as women, was the only area of overlap. Among men, only 28% named openness as an important quality; caring was picked by just 23%.

当被要求考虑亲密友谊的要素时,女性将这些品质排在所有其他品质之上。男性给予它们较低的优先级,而更青睐兴趣相似性(77%的男性选择)和危机中的响应能力(61%的男性受访者选择)。精神刺激在男性和女性中都排名第三,是唯一重叠的领域。在男性中,只有28%的人将开放性列为重要品质;关怀仅被23%的人选择。

3 It is evident by their selections that when women speak of close friendships they are referring to emotional factors, while men emphasize the pleasure they find in a friend's company. That is, when a man speaks of "a friend" he is likely to be talking about someone he does things with—a teammate, a

fellow hobbyist, a drinking buddy. These activities are the fabric of the friendship; it is a "doing" relationship in which similarity in interests is the key bond. This factor was a consideration of less than 11% of women. Women opt for a warm, emotional atmosphere where communication flows freely; activity is mere background.

从他们的选择中可以明显看出,当女性谈论亲密友谊时,她们指的是情感因素,而男性强调的是他们在朋友陪伴中找到的快乐。也就是说,当一个男人谈论"朋友"时,他很可能是在谈论与他一起做事的人——队友、同好者、酒友。这些活动是友谊的织体;这是一种"行动"关系,其中兴趣相似性是关键纽带。这一因素只有不到11%的女性考虑。女性选择温暖的情感氛围,在那里交流自由流动;活动只是背景。

4 Lastly, men, as we have seen, have serious questions about each other's loyalty. Perhaps this is why they placed such strong emphasis on responsiveness in a crisis—"someone I can call on for help." Women, as their testimonies indicate, are generally more secure with each other and consequently are more likely to treat this issue lightly. In follow-up interviews this was confirmed numerous times as woman after woman indicated that "being there when needed was taken for granted."

最后,正如我们所见,男性对彼此的忠诚度有严重的疑问。也许这就是为什么他们如此强调危机中的响应能力——"我可以求助的人"。女性,正如她们的证言所示,彼此之间通常更有安全感,因此更可能轻视这个问题。在后续访谈中,这一点得到了多次证实,一位又一位女性表示"在需要时在场是理所当然的"。

5 As for the hazards of friendship, more than a few relationships have been shattered because of cutthroat competition and feelings of betrayal. This applies to both men and women, but unequally. In comparison, nearly twice as many men complained about these issues as women. Further, while competition and betrayal are the main thorns to female friendship, men are plagued in almost equal amounts by two additional issues: lack of frankness and a fear of appearing unmanly. Obviously, for a man, a good friendship is hard to find.

至于友谊的危害,不少关系因残酷的竞争和背叛感而破裂。这适用于男性和女性,但程度不同。相比之下,抱怨这些问题的男性几乎是女性的两倍。此外,虽然竞争和背叛是女性友谊的主要刺,但男性还受到几乎同等程度的另外两个问题的困扰:缺乏坦率和害怕显得不像男人。显然,对于男人来说,一份好的友谊很难找到。

16. A) Similarity in interests.

B) Mental stimulation.

C) Openness.

D) Compassion.

【题目】 What quality do men value most concerning friendship, according to a questionnaire response?

【翻译】 根据问卷调查的回答,男性在友谊方面最看重什么品质?

A) 兴趣相似。 B) 智力上的激发。 C) 坦诚。 D) 同情心。

【答案】 A (细节题) Similarity in interests.

【定位】 Men assigned a lower priority to them in favor of similarity in interests, selected by 77% of men, and responsiveness in a crisis, chosen by 61% male respondents.

男性把这些（情感类品质）排在了较低的位置，转而青睐兴趣相似——77% 的男性选了它，以及危机中的回应——61% 的男性受访者选了它。

【信号】 in favor of + 最高占比 77%。 信号有两层：一是 in favor of similarity in interests 这个“转而偏爱”的措辞，直接点出男性的首选；二是紧跟的最高数字 selected by 77% of men，77% 是男性各项里占比最高的，数字最高即“最看重”，双重信号锁定 similarity in interests。

【替换】 in favor of similarity in interests, selected by 77% of men ↔ **Similarity in interests.**

原词直接对应 + 最高占比佐证

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

Mental stimulation. 在录音里确实念到，但 Mental stimulation, ranked third in popularity by men 说它在男性中只排第三，是男女唯一重合项，并非“最看重”，听到这个原词就选正中陷阱。

借用原文：Mental stimulation, ranked third in popularity by men as well as women

C) 张冠李戴

Openness. 录音里念到，但 only 28% named openness as an important quality 说男性里只有 28% 看重它，属于女性首选的情感类品质，安到“男性最看重”头上是张冠李戴。

借用原文：Among men, only 28% named openness as an important quality

D) 张冠李戴

Compassion. 对应录音里的 caring, caring was picked by just 23% 说男性里仅 23% 选它，占比最低，远非男性首选，同样是女性向品质被错配给男性。

借用原文：caring was picked by just 23%

17. A) The willingness to offer timely help.

B) The joy found in each other's company.

C) Personal bonds.

D) Emotional factors.

【题目】 What do women refer to when speaking of close friendships?

【翻译】 女性在谈到亲密友谊时指的是什么？

A) 愿意及时提供帮助。 B) 在彼此陪伴中找到的快乐。 C) 个人纽带。 D) 情感因素。

【答案】 D （细节题） Emotional factors.

【定位】 It is evident by their selections that when women speak of close friendships they are referring to emotional factors, while men emphasize the pleasure they find in a friend's company.

从她们的选择可以明显看出，女性谈到亲密友谊时指的是情感因素，而男性强调的是从朋友的陪伴中获得的乐趣。

【信号】refer to 与题干对应词 + while 对比。答案句出现题干同款动词 when women speak of close friendships they are referring to emotional factors, refer to 直接呼应题干 refer to; 而 while 之后讲的是男性, 构成男女对比, 提醒只取 while 前面属于女性的那半句。

【替换】they are referring to emotional factors ↔ Emotional factors.

原句结论词直接等于选项

【排除】A) 张冠李戴

The willingness to offer timely help. 改写自录音里男性看重的 responsiveness in a crisis—"someone I can call on for help.", 那是男性的特征, 安给女性属张冠李戴; 女性谈友谊指的是情感因素而非"危机援手"。

借用原文: they placed such strong emphasis on responsiveness in a crisis—"someone I can call on for help."

B) 张冠李戴

The joy found in each other's company. 几乎照搬录音 while 之后讲男性的 men emphasize the pleasure they find in a friend's company, joy=pleasure、company 原词都在, 但这是男性的特征, 回答"女性所指"是张冠李戴。

借用原文: men emphasize the pleasure they find in a friend's company

C) 未提及

Personal bonds. 听起来像和"情感"沾边, 但录音讲女性时用的是 emotional factors, 并未出现 personal bonds 这一表述, 属未提及的近义诱饵。

18. A) Failure to keep a promise.

B) Lack of frankness.

C) Feelings of betrayal.

D) Loss of contact.

【题目】What may threaten a friendship for both men and women?

【翻译】什么可能对男性和女性的友谊构成威胁?

A) 未能信守承诺。 B) 缺乏坦率。 C) 背叛的感觉。 D) 失去联系。

【答案】C (细节题) Feelings of betrayal.

【定位】As for the hazards of friendship, more than a few relationships have been shattered because of cutthroat competition and feelings of betrayal. This applies to both men and women, but unequally.

至于友谊的隐患, 不少关系因激烈的竞争和背叛感而破裂。这一点对男女都适用, 只是程度不均。

【信号】hazards 主题句 + applies to both。信号一是 As for the hazards of friendship 点出本段讲"友谊隐患"正对题干 threaten; 信号二是紧接的 This applies to both men and women, applies to both 与题干 both 严丝合缝, 直接圈定 competition 和 betrayal 是双方共有的威胁。

【替换】 feelings of betrayal ↔ **Feelings of betrayal.**

原句词与选项完全一致且落在 both 范围内

【排除】 A) **未提及**

Failure to keep a promise. 听上去合理，但录音讲隐患时只点了 competition、betrayal、lack of frankness、fear of appearing unmanly，从未提"违背承诺"，属未提及。

B) **原词陷阱**

Lack of frankness. 录音确实念到，但 men are plagued in almost equal amounts by two additional issues: lack of frankness 说这是"额外"困扰男性的问题，并非男女双方共有，与题干 both 不符，是原词陷阱。

借用原文：men are plagued in almost equal amounts by two additional issues: lack of frankness and a fear of appearing unmanly

D) **未提及**

Loss of contact. 是最符合常识的"友谊杀手"，但录音整段讲隐患从未提及"失联"，正是预读时警惕的那个常识诱饵。

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

1 The partial skeletons of more than 20 dinosaurs and the scattered bones of about 300 more have been discovered in Utah and Colorado at what is now the Dinosaur National Monument. Many of the best specimens may be seen today at museums of natural history in the larger cities of the United States and Canada. This dinosaur pit is the largest and best preserved deposit of dinosaurs known today.

在现今的恐龙国家纪念地，于犹他州和科罗拉多州发现了20多具恐龙的部分骨架以及大约300具恐龙的零散骨骼。许多最佳标本今天可以在美国和加拿大较大城市的自然历史博物馆中看到。这个恐龙化石坑是当今已知最大且保存最完好的恐龙化石沉积地。

2 Many people get the idea from the mass of bones in the pit wall that some disaster such as a volcanic explosion or a sudden flood killed a whole herd of dinosaurs in this area. This could have happened but it probably did not.

许多人从坑壁上大量的骨骼得出这样的想法：某种灾难，如火山爆发或突发洪水，在这一地区杀死了整群恐龙。这种情况可能发生过，但很可能并非如此。

3 The main reasons for thinking otherwise are the scattered bones and the thickness of the deposit.
认为并非如此的主要原因是零散的骨骼和沉积层的厚度。

4 In other deposits where the animals were thought to have died together, the skeletons were usually complete and often all the bones were in their proper places. Rounded pieces of fossil bone have been found here. These fragments got their smooth round shape by rolling along the stream bottom.

在其他被认为动物一起死亡的沉积地中，骨架通常是完整的，而且所有骨骼往往都处于它们应有的位置。这里发现了圆润的化石骨骼碎片。这些碎片通过沿着河床滚动而形成了光滑的圆形形状。

5 In a mass killing, the bones would have been left on the stream or lake bottom together at the same level. But in this deposit, the bones occur throughout a zone of sandstone about 12 feet thick.

在集体死亡事件中，骨骼应该一起留在河流或湖底的同一水平面上。但在这个沉积层中，骨骼分布在大约12英尺厚的砂岩层中。

6 The mixture of swamp dwellers and dry-land types also seems to indicate that the deposit is a mixture from different places.

沼泽居住类型和干旱陆地类型的混合似乎也表明该沉积层是来自不同地方的混合物。

7 The pit area is a large dinosaur graveyard, not a place where they died. Most of the remains probably floated down an eastward flowing river until they were left on a shallow sandbar. Some of them may have come from far-away dry-land areas to the west. Perhaps they drowned trying to cross a small stream or were washed away during floods. Some of the swamp dwellers may have got stuck in the very sandbar that became their grave; others may have floated for miles before being stranded.

这个化石坑区域是一个大型恐龙墓地，而不是它们死亡的地方。大部分遗骸可能顺着向东流淌的河流漂流，直到被留在浅沙洲上。其中一些可能来自遥远的西部干旱陆地地区。也许它们在试图穿越小溪时溺水身亡，或在洪水期间被冲走。一些沼泽居住者可能被困在成为它们坟墓的沙洲上；另一些可能漂流了数英里后才搁浅。

8 Even today similar events take place. When floods come in the spring, sheep, cattle and deer are often trapped by rising waters and often drown. Their dead bodies float downstream until the flood recedes and leaves them stranded on a bar or shore where they lie, half buried in the sand, until they decay. Early travelers on the Missouri river reported that shores and bars were often lined with the decaying bodies of buffalo that had died during spring floods.

即使在今天，类似的事件仍在发生。当春季洪水来临时，绵羊、牛和鹿经常被上涨的洪水困住并溺死。它们的尸体顺流而下漂流，直到洪水退去，将它们搁浅在沙洲或岸边，半埋在沙中，直到腐烂。早期在密苏里河上旅行的人报告说，河岸和沙洲上经常堆满了在春季洪水中死亡的野牛腐烂的尸体。

19. A) Along the low-lying Colorado River.

B) At the Dinosaur National Monument.

C) Along the border of the U.S. and Canada.

D) At museums of natural history in large cities.

【题目】 Where can many of the best dinosaur specimens be found in North America?

【翻译】 在北美哪里可以找到许多最好的恐龙标本？

- A) 沿着地势低洼的科罗拉多河。 B) 在恐龙国家纪念地。 C) 沿着美国和加拿大的边境。
D) 在大城市的自然历史博物馆。

【答案】 D (细节题) At museums of natural history in large cities.

【定位】 Many of the best specimens may be seen today at museums of natural history in the larger cities of the United States and Canada.

如今许多最好的标本可以在美国和加拿大较大城市的自然历史博物馆里看到。

【信号】 题干关键词 **best specimens** 原样出现。答案句开头 Many of the best specimens may be seen today 与题干 best specimens 几乎逐字对应，听到这串和题干同款的词，就知道讲者正在回答“在哪能看到”，紧跟其后的地点就是答案。

【替换】 at museums of natural history in the larger cities of the United States and Canada ↔

At museums of natural history in large cities

原文短语略作精简，意思不变

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

Along the low-lying Colorado River. 里的 river 是讲者后文谈骨头来历才提到的 (floated down an eastward flowing river)，与“哪里能看到标本”无关，是把别处的词搬来骗“听到 river 就选”。

借用原文：floated down an eastward flowing river

B) **原词陷阱**

At the Dinosaur National Monument. 在原文 at what is now the Dinosaur National Monument 处出现，但那是骨头被“发现” (discovered) 的地方，本题问“最好的标本能在哪看到”，答非所问。

借用原文：discovered in Utah and Colorado at what is now the Dinosaur National Monument

C) **偷换概念**

原文只说大城市分布在 the United States and Canada 两国，并未说“美加边境”，Along the border of the U.S. and Canada. 凭 United States and Canada 这串原词杜撰出 border，属偷换概念。

借用原文：the larger cities of the United States and Canada

20. A) Volcanic explosions could bring whole animal species to extinction.

B) Some natural disaster killed a whole herd of dinosaurs in the area.

C) The pit should be carefully preserved for the study of dinosaurs.

D) The whole region must have been struck by a devastating flood.

【题目】 **What occurs to many people when they see the massive bones in the pit wall?**

【翻译】 当许多人看到坑壁上的巨大骨骼时，他们会想到什么？

A) 火山爆发可能导致整个动物物种灭绝。 B) 某种自然灾害杀死了该地区的整群恐龙。

C) 应该精心保护这个坑以供恐龙研究使用。 D) 整个地区一定遭受过毁灭性的洪水袭击。

【答案】 **B** (细节题) Some natural disaster killed a whole herd of dinosaurs in the area.

【定位】 Many people get the idea from the mass of bones in the pit wall that some disaster such as a volcanic explosion or a sudden flood killed a whole herd of dinosaurs in this area.

很多人从坑壁上成堆的骨头得出一个想法：某种灾难——比如火山爆发或突发洪水——在这一带杀死了一整群恐龙。

【信号】 **Many people get the idea**直接对应题干人群。答案句以 Many people get the idea 开头，与题干 many people 完全对上，这是"群体想法"的标志句；它说出的内容（灾难杀死整群恐龙）就是"人们会想到什么"的答案。

【替换】 some disaster such as a volcanic explosion or a sudden flood ↔ **Some natural disaster**

火山/洪水概括为natural disaster

killed a whole herd of dinosaurs in this area ↔ **killed a whole herd of dinosaurs in the area**

几乎逐字一致

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

Volcanic explosions could bring whole animal species to extinction. 借了原文真念过的 volcanic explosion，但原文说的是"杀死本地一整群恐龙"，A 却升级成"使整个物种灭绝"（whole animal species to extinction），范围被夸大，原文从未这么说。

借用原文：a volcanic explosion or a sudden flood killed a whole herd of dinosaurs

C) **答非所问**

The pit should be carefully preserved for the study of dinosaurs. 讲"该被妥善保护以供研究"，原文虽提到 the largest and best preserved deposit，但那是描述坑保存状况好，并非说"人们看到骨头会想到要保护"，答非所问。

借用原文：the largest and best preserved deposit of dinosaurs known today

D) **过度推断**

The whole region must have been struck by a devastating flood. 取了原文里作为举例之一的 flood，却用 must have（必然）和 whole region（整个地区）把语气和范围都拔高，原文只说洪水是人们设想的灾难"之一"，没说"全区必遭毁灭性洪水"。

借用原文：a volcanic explosion or a sudden flood killed a whole herd of dinosaurs in this area

-
21. A) They floated down an eastward flowing river.
B) They lay buried deep in the sand for millions of years.
C) They were skeletons of dinosaurs inhabiting the locality.
D) They were remains of dinosaurs killed in a volcanic explosion.

【题目】 **What does the speaker suggest about the large number of dinosaur bones found in the pit?**

【翻译】 关于在坑中发现的大量恐龙骨骼,说话者提出了什么看法?

- A) 它们顺着向东流动的河流漂下来。 B) 它们深埋在沙土中达数百万年之久。
C) 它们是栖息在该地的恐龙骨架。 D) 它们是在火山爆发中死亡的恐龙遗骸。

【答案】 **A** (细节题) They floated down an eastward flowing river.

【定位】 The pit area is a large dinosaur graveyard, not a place where they died. Most of the remains probably floated down an eastward flowing river until they were left on a shallow sandbar.

这片坑区是一座大型恐龙"墓地", 而不是它们死亡的地方。大多数遗骸很可能是顺着一条向东流的河漂下来, 最后被留在了一处浅沙洲上。

【信号】 not a place where they died是讲者下结论的转折。not a place where they died 用否定一句撇清"原地死亡", 紧接的 floated down an eastward flowing river 才是讲者给出的真正成因。否定+给出新说法, 是讲者亮出结论的强信号。

【替换】 Most of the remains probably floated down an eastward flowing river ↔

They floated down an eastward flowing river.

去掉probably后几乎逐字一致

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

They lay buried deep in the sand for millions of years. 蹭了原文 half buried in the sand 的 buried/sand, 但原文说的是尸体漂下后"半埋在沙里直到腐烂", 并非"深埋沙中数百万年"; deep 和 for millions of years 都是原文没有的。

借用原文: they lie, half buried in the sand, until they decay

C) 与原文相反

They were skeletons of dinosaurs inhabiting the locality. 说骨头是"当地栖居的恐龙"即原地死亡, 但讲者明确说 not a place where they died、是漂来的"墓地", C 取的恰是被否定的那一边, 与原文相反。

借用原文: The pit area is a large dinosaur graveyard, not a place where they died.

D) 原词陷阱

They were remains of dinosaurs killed in a volcanic explosion. 把第2段大众想法里的 a volcanic explosion 搬来, 但讲者全篇就是在反驳"一场灾难一次性害死", 火山致死正属被否定的旧说, D 既盗原词又站错边。

借用原文: some disaster such as a volcanic explosion or a sudden flood killed a whole herd of dinosaurs

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

1 I would like particularly to talk about the need to develop a new style of aging in our own society.

我特别想谈谈在我们社会中发展一种新的老龄化方式的必要性。

2 Young people in this country have been accused of not caring for their parents the way they would have in the old country. And this is true. But it is also true that old people have been influenced by an American ideal of independence and autonomy. So we live alone, perhaps on the verge of starvation, in time without friends, but we are independent.

这个国家的年轻人被指责不像在原籍国那样照顾父母。这是事实。但同样真实的是,老年人也受到了美国独立和自主理想的影响。所以我们独自生活,也许在饥饿的边缘,最终没有朋友,但我们是独立的。

3 This standard American style has been forced on every ethnic group, although there are many groups for whom the ideal is not practical. It is a poor ideal and pursuing it does a great deal of harm. This ideal of independence also contains a tremendous amount of unselfishness.

这种标准的美国式生活方式被强加在每个族裔群体身上,尽管对许多群体来说这种理想并不实用。这是一个糟糕的理想,追求它会造成很大的伤害。这种独立的理想也包含着大量的无私。

4 In talking to today's young mothers. I have asked them what kind of grandmothers they think they are going to be. I hear devoted, loving mothers say that when they are through raising their children, they have no intention of becoming grandmothers. They are astonished to hear that in most of the world throughout most of its history, families have been three- or four-generation families, living under the same roof.

在与当年轻母亲交谈时,我问她们认为自己将成为什么样的祖母。我听到充满爱心的母亲说,当她们抚养完孩子后,她们无意成为祖母。她们惊讶地听到,在世界大部分地区的大部分历史中,家庭一直是三代或四代同堂的家庭,住在同一屋檐下。

5 We have over-emphasized the small family unit—father, mother, small children. We think it is wonderful if grandma and grandpa, if they're still alive, can live alone. We have reached the point where we think the only thing we can do for our children is to stay out of their way and the only thing we can do for our daughter-in-law is to see as little of her as possible.

我们过分强调了小家庭单元——父亲、母亲、年幼的孩子。我们认为如果祖父母还在世,能够独自生活是很美好的。我们已经到了这样的地步:我们认为我们能为孩子做的唯一的事就是不妨碍他们,我们能为儿媳做的唯一的事就是尽可能少见她。

6 Old people's nursing homes, even the best run, are filled with older people who believe the only thing they can do for their children is to look cheerful when they come to visit. So in the end, older people have to devote all their energies to "not being a burden".

老人疗养院,即使是管理最好的,也住满了这样的老人:他们相信自己能为孩子做的唯一的事就是在孩子来探望时表现得高高兴兴。所以最终,老年人不得不把所有精力都投入到"不成为负担"上。

7 We are beginning to see what a tremendous price we've paid for our emphasis on independence and autonomy. We've isolated old people and we've cut off the children from their grandparents.

我们开始看到,为了强调独立和自主,我们付出了多么巨大的代价。我们孤立了老年人,我们切断了孩子与祖父母的联系。

8 One of the reasons we have as bad a generation gap today as we do is that grandparents have stepped out. Young people are being deprived of the thing they need most—perspective, to know why their parents behave so peculiarly and why their grandparents say the things they do.

我们今天的代沟如此严重的原因之一,就是祖父母退出了。年轻人被剥夺了他们最需要的东西——视角,去了解为什么他们的父母行为如此古怪,为什么他们的祖父母说那些话。

22. A) Indulging in seeking leisure and material comfort.

B) Attaching too much importance to independence.

C) Failing to care for parents in the traditional way.

D) Leaving their parents on the verge of starvation.

【题目】 What have young Americans been accused of?

【翻译】 年轻的美国人被指责做了什么?

- A) 沉溺于追求闲暇和物质享受。 B) 过分看重独立性。 C) 未能以传统方式照顾父母。
D) 让他们的父母处于饥饿的边缘。

【答案】 C (细节题) Failing to care for parents in the traditional way.

【定位】 Young people in this country have been accused of not caring for their parents the way they would have in the old country. And this is true.

这个国家的年轻人被指责没有像在老家时那样照顾自己的父母。而这是事实。

【信号】 指责类信号词 **accused of** 直接领出答案。录音里 have been accused of not caring for their parents 直接用了与题干同源的 accused of, 后面紧跟的 not caring for their parents 就是指控内容, 这种'指责词 + 后接内容'的结构是答案句的明确信号。

【替换】 not caring for their parents the way they would have in the old country ↔

Failing to care for parents in the traditional way

not caring=Failing to care; 老家方式=传统方式

【排除】 B) **原词陷阱**

录音确实反复讲 an American ideal of independence and autonomy, B 借这个原词诱选; 但'过度看重独立'录音是用来说老人受其影响 (and this is true 之后转向讲老人), 并非年轻人'被指责'的那件事, 属答非所问。

借用原文: an American ideal of independence and autonomy

A) **未提及**

Indulging in seeking leisure and material comfort. (沉溺于追求休闲与物质享受) 录音通篇未提及年轻人贪图享乐, 纯属无中生有。

D) **张冠李戴**

录音里 on the verge of starvation 确实出现过 starvation, D 借它诱选; 但原文是说'老人自己 (we) 独居、濒于挨饿', 并非'年轻人害父母挨饿', 张冠李戴且把主体说反了。

借用原文: on the verge of starvation

23. A) They have great difficulty living by themselves.

B) They have little hope of getting any family care.

C) They have fond memories of their good old days.

D) They have a sense of independence and autonomy.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about old people in the United States?

【翻译】 说话者对美国老年人是怎么说的?

A) 他们独自生活有很大困难。 B) 他们几乎没有希望得到任何家庭照顾。

C) 他们对过去的美好时光有着温馨的回忆。 D) 他们有独立和自主意识。

【答案】 D (细节题) They have a sense of independence and autonomy.

【定位】 But it is also true that old people have been influenced by an American ideal of independence and autonomy. So we live alone, perhaps on the verge of starvation, in time without friends, but we are independent.

但同样属实的是，老人受到了美国式独立与自主理想的影响。于是我们独自生活，也许濒于挨饿、最终没有朋友，但我们是独立的。

【信号】 转折 But + 结尾 but we are independent 双重强调落点。答案句以 But it is also true 转折领出，把话题从年轻人转到老人；句末又用 but we are independent 再次转折强调'独立'，转折后的内容才是说话人真正想说的老人特征，是答案信号。

【替换】 we are independent ↔ a sense of independence and autonomy

形容词 independent 名词化为 independence

influenced by an American ideal of independence and autonomy ↔

have a sense of independence and autonomy

受独立理想影响=拥有独立自主感

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

录音 we live alone, perhaps on the verge of starvation 让人觉得老人'独自生活很困难'，A 借此诱选；但说话人这句的落点是 but we are independent——强调的是'独立'而非'生活困难'，A 取了转折前的表象、漏了转折后的真意。

借用原文：we live alone, perhaps on the verge of starvation

B) 原词陷阱

全文确有 family care 相关话题（如年轻人不照顾父母），B 借话题词诱选；但题干问的是'说话人关于老人说了什么'，本段答案句强调的是老人'独立'，并未说老人'没希望得到家庭照顾'，属答非所问。

借用原文：old people have been influenced by an American ideal

C) 未提及

They have fond memories of their good old days.（怀念过去的好时光）录音从未提及老人怀旧，属无中生有。

24. A) People in many parts of the world preferred small-sized families.

B) There have been extended families in most parts of the world.

C) Many elderly people were unwilling to take care of their grandchildren.

D) So many young Americans refused to live together with their parents.

【题目】 What is astonishing to the young mothers interviewed by the speaker?

【翻译】 说话者采访的年轻母亲们对什么感到惊讶？

A) 世界许多地区的人们更喜欢小型家庭。 B) 世界大部分地区一直存在大家庭。

C) 许多老年人不愿意照顾他们的孙辈。 D) 这么多年轻美国人拒绝与父母住在一起。

【答案】 B（细节题） There have been extended families in most parts of the world.

【定位】 They are astonished to hear that in most of the world throughout most of its history, families have been three- or four-generation families, living under the same roof.

她们惊讶地听到，在世界大多数地区、纵贯其大部分历史，家庭一直是三代或四代同堂、住在同一屋檐下的。

【信号】 惊讶标志词 **astonished** 直接领出答案。录音 They are astonished to hear that 用了与题干同源的 astonished，后面 that 从句的内容就是令她们吃惊的事，这种'惊讶词 + that 从句'是答案句最明确的信号。

【替换】 families have been three- or four-generation families, living under the same roof ↔

There have been extended families

三四代同堂=extended families (大家庭)

in most of the world throughout most of its history ↔ **in most parts of the world**

世界大多数地区，措辞近乎同义

【排除】 A) **与原文相反**

录音强调历史上多为大家庭，A 却说 preferred small-sized families (偏好小家庭)；说话人另有 over-emphasized the small family unit 提到 small family，A 借此原词诱选，但把'令人吃惊的事'说反了——惊讶点恰恰是'过去是大家庭'。

借用原文：over-emphasized the small family unit

C) **原词陷阱**

全文确有祖辈与孙辈话题 (如 cut off the children from their grandparents)，C 借 grandchildren 诱选；但'许多老人不愿照顾孙辈'录音从未提及，且与令人吃惊的'大家庭'事实无关，属答非所问加无中生有。

借用原文：cut off the children from their grandparents

D) **答非所问**

录音确有年轻人独立、与父母关系的内容，D 借 young Americans、live together 诱选；但题干问'令年轻母亲吃惊的事'，答案句讲的是'历史上多为大家庭'，并非'年轻美国人拒绝与父母同住'，属答非所问。

借用原文：Young people in this country have been accused

25. A) Leave their younger generations alone.

B) Avoid being a burden to their children.

C) Stay healthy by engaging in joyful activities.

D) View things from their children's perspective.

【题目】 What does the speaker say older people try their best to do?

【翻译】 说话者说老年人尽最大努力做什么？

A) 让他们的年轻一代独处。 B) 避免成为子女的负担。

C) 通过参与快乐的活动保持健康。 D) 从子女的角度看待事物。

【答案】 **B** (细节题) Avoid being a burden to their children.

【定位】 So in the end, older people have to devote all their energies to "not being a burden".

所以到头来，老人不得不把全部精力都投入到“不成为负担”上。

【信号】 竭力类信号 **devote all their energies to** 直接领出答案。录音 devote all their energies to "not being a burden" 用 devote all their energies to (倾尽全力于) 这一‘竭力’信号，与题干 try their best 同义，其后引号内的 not being a burden 即老人尽力去做的事，是答案落点。

【替换】 devote all their energies to "not being a burden" ↔ **Avoid being a burden to their children**

竭力做到‘不成为负担’=尽力避免成为负担

the only thing they can do for their children ↔ **to their children**

对子女而言，对象一致

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

录音 stay out of their way 说的是父母‘别挡子女的路’，A 的 Leave their younger generations alone. (别打扰晚辈) 借此诱选；但题干问的是老人‘尽力去做’的那件被概括的事，答案句明确落在‘不成为负担’，A 只是过程中的某句铺垫，非最终落点。

借用原文：stay out of their way

C) **偷换概念**

录音 look cheerful when they come to visit 说老人努力‘显得开心’，C 借 cheerful/joyful 的近似诱选；但 C 说成 Stay healthy by engaging in joyful activities. (靠快乐活动保持健康)，把‘显得开心’偷换成‘保持健康’，录音并未讲养生，属偷换概念。

借用原文：look cheerful when they come to visit

D) **张冠李戴**

录音 perspective 确实出现，D 借它诱选；但原文说的是年轻人被剥夺了 perspective (视角)，并非‘老人努力从子女视角看问题’，主体与含义都对不上，属张冠李戴。

借用原文：Young people are being deprived of the thing they need most—perspective

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

33 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。

Mrs Sanchez, thank you for joining us.

第1段，第3句

祈使句在口语和应用文中常见，但在四六级、考研阅读中占比不高。结构简单，学习迁移价值有限，不如陈述句、复合句典型。

W: Thank you for having me.

第2段，第1句

"Thank you for ..." 是口语和应用文中的高频客套句式，在日常交际中极为常见，但在四六级或考研阅读真题中较少作为重点考查对象，典型性中等偏下。

I argue that in the past 20 years we've had the best athletes the world has ever seen.

第4段，第2句

本句结构有代表性，层级不算过深，但足够覆盖主句、宾语从句、名词后修饰和完成时判断，适合作为结构与时态综合训练材料。

W: The world has seen sports records being broken that could only be broken with the aid of technology, whether this be the speed of a tennis serve or the fastest time in a 100-meter dash or 200-meter swimming race.

第8段，第1句

本句成分丰富:主句包含主语、谓语、宾语、宾语补足语,还有定语从句和同位语从句修饰宾语,同位语从句内部又包含并列的表语。涵盖了宾语补足语、限制性定语从句、同位语从句、并列表语等多种成分类型,且存在易混淆点:如宾语补足语 being broken 与定语从句 that could only be broken 的区分,以及同位语从句与定语从句的辨别,训练价值较高。

So one needs to be very flexible to succeed in this industry.

第3段，第4句

主谓加不定式宾语的结构（如 "need/want/plan to do"）以及不定式作目的状语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,具有较强的典型性和实用性。

Over there I do the same, but with Italian foods instead of furniture, things like pasta, cheese, wine, chocolates.

第7段，第7句

“句首地点状语 + 主语 + 一般现在时谓语 + 宾语”是很常见的基本句型。另一个典型点是：连接词后若没有新谓语，后面未必是新分句，这种判断在考试阅读里也很实用。

And similarly, sales of affordable, yet stylish wooden furniture are also increasing in Italy.

第11段，第4句

简单句 + 进行时 + 介词短语状语是四六级和考研阅读中常见的基础句式，具有一定代表性。主语部分的后置定语修饰也是典型结构。但由于句子整体较简单，不含从句或复杂句式，无法代表真题中更高频的复合句结构，典型性属于中等偏上水平。

What does the woman have in both Italy and China?

第7题 题干

特殊疑问句是四六级和考研阅读、听力中的常见句式，“What do/does + 主语 + 动词原形”的结构频繁出现，学习这类句子有助于理解疑问句语序和成分关系，具有较好的迁移价值。

What does the woman say makes furniture marginally more profitable?

第8题 题干

特殊疑问句嵌套宾语从句、疑问词双重身份、make使役结构都是四六级和考研听力或阅读中的高频句式，学会后可复用于大量类似结构的句子。

Employees can take the doll apart as long as they put its arms and legs back in place.

第4段，第4句

本句的“主句 + 条件状语从句”结构是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式，“as long as”引导条件从句的用法具有较高代表性。情态动词加动词原形的结构也是常考考点。掌握本句结构可迁移到大量类似句型的理解和分析。

It prevents employees from feeling bored.

第9题，B

"prevent sb from doing sth" 是四六级和考研中频繁出现的固定搭配句式，主谓宾加介词短语状语的结构也较为典型，掌握后可迁移到同类搭配句。

Those with the changed gene may not sense when they have eaten enough or if they have sufficient fatty tissue, and thus can't tell when to stop eating.

第1段，第4句

本句成分丰富且具有典型性:主句包含并列谓语、两个并列的宾语从句、一个疑问词不定式作宾语;宾语从句内部包含主语、谓语、宾语、状语等基本成分。特别适合训练识别并列结构、区分宾语从句与状语从句、以及识别疑问词不定式的能力

Still, professionals like University of Vermont psychologist Esther Rothblum reacted enthusiastically: "This research indicates that people really are born with a tendency to have a certain weight, just as they are to have a particular skin color or height."

第2段，第3句

冒号引出引语、动词接宾语从句、比较状语从句类比论证，这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。特别是 "research indicates that" 这种学术表达结构和 "just as" 类比论证，在真题中反复出现，掌握后可大量复用。

Whatever role genes play, Americans are getting fatter.

第4段，第1句

让步状语从句（尤其以 "whatever" 引导）在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，宾语前置是让步从句的典型结构特征。主句使用进行时表达趋势变化也是常见表达方式。本句结构具有较强的代表性和可迁移性。

What does the speaker say has aroused public interest?

第12题题干

特殊疑问句嵌套宾语从句、疑问词在从句内充当成分，这是四六级听力和考研阅读中常见的提问句式，结构典型且高频，掌握后可迁移到大量同类题目。

What accounts for Americans' obesity according to a survey by the Center for Disease Control?

第15题题干

特殊疑问句在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，尤其是以 "What/How/Why + 谓语 + 宾语" 形式询问原因、方式或结果的句型。本句结构（疑问代词主语 + 短语动词谓语 + 名词宾语 + 介词短语状语）是典型的学术类阅读问句，掌握后可迁移到大量类似语境。

It is evident by their selections that when women speak of close friendships they are referring to emotional factors, while men emphasize the pleasure they find in a friend's company.

第3段，第1句

这句在结构训练上覆盖面广、层级清楚又有一定挑战，时态难度中等，适合作为重点练习材料。对于提升长句拆解能力很有代表性。

That is, when a man speaks of "a friend" he is likely to be talking about someone he does things with—a teammate, a fellow hobbyist, a drinking buddy.

第3段，第2句

本句主干识别难度中等，嵌套层级不深但包含定语从句关系代词省略和介词后置等易错点，时态涉及现在进行时不定式需要理解，成分类型丰富且覆盖常考结构，句式在真题中代表性强。综合来看，本句作为结构和时态训练材料具有较好的性价比：难度适中但考点密集，适合基础较弱学生巩固状语从句、定语从句识别、复合谓语分析等核心技能，学习后可较好迁移到同类句子，推荐作为训练材料优先使用。

Lastly, men, as we have seen, have serious questions about each other's loyalty.

第4段，第1句

“主句中插入 as 引导的说明性从句”是阅读里很常见的写法，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。主句本身也是常见的主谓宾结构。

Women, as their testimonies indicate, are generally more secure with each other and consequently are more likely to treat this issue lightly.

第4段，第3句

主句 + 插入式非限制性定语从句的结构在考研和四六级阅读中较为常见，“as” 引导非限制性定语从句表“正如”是高频句式；主句内并列谓语配合副词 “consequently” 表因果递进也是典型书面语结构，掌握后可迁移到大量长难句分析中，代表性较强。

In comparison, nearly twice as many men complained about these issues as women.

第5段，第3句

比较结构 "as...as" 和倍数表达 "twice as many" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，尤其在数据对比、调查结果类文章中常见；比较从句省略重复成分也是标准用法。本句结构具有较高的典型性和迁移价值，掌握后可应用于大量类似对比句。

Obviously, for a man, a good friendship is hard to find.

第5段，第5句

虽然是简单句，但包含插入语 "for a man" 和不定式短语 "to find" 作状语修饰形容词的用法，可用于练习识别插入成分和非谓语动词的修饰关系，但成分种类相对单一，缺少宾语、定语从句等常见易错点。

In other deposits where the animals were thought to have died together, the skeletons were usually complete and often all the bones were in their proper places.

第4段，第1句

句子包含限制性定语从句修饰名词、被动语态、不定式结构以及并列表述，这些都是四六级和考研真题中的高频句式。主句前置较长状语、定语从句嵌套在状语中的结构也是阅读理解中常见的句式类型，具有较强的代表性和复用价值。

Some of the swamp dwellers may have got stuck in the very sandbar that became their grave; others may have floated for miles before being stranded.

第7段，第5句

本句覆盖主语、谓语（情态 + 完成体）、地点状语、表语、定语从句（含关系代词作主语）、并列结构等多种成分。第一个主句的地点状语 "in the very sandbar that became their grave" 中嵌套定语从句，需要区分状语整体和从句的归属；定语从句中 "that" 既是引导词又充当主语，是常见易错点；两个主句的并列也需要识别分号的分隔作用。成分种类较丰富，练习价值较高。

Their dead bodies float downstream until the flood recedes and leaves them stranded on a bar or shore where they lie, half buried in the sand, until they decay.

第8段，第3句

until 引导时间状语从句、where 引导定语从句、leave + 宾语 + 过去分词作宾补，都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，掌握后可大量复用

This standard American style has been forced on every ethnic group, although there are many groups for whom the ideal is not practical.

第3段，第1句

这句结构有代表性，难度不至于过高，又覆盖被动、完成体、让步和后置限定说明等关键训练点。对于结构和时态一起练习，投入产出比较高。

We think it is wonderful if grandma and grandpa, if they're still alive, can live alone.

第5段，第2句

本句成分类型丰富，涵盖主谓宾、主系表、条件状语、方式状语等多种成分，且包含宾语从句省略that、形式主语it的指代判断、嵌套条件从句的识别等多个易错点，作为划分成分练习句收益较高。

We have reached the point where we think the only thing we can do for our children is to stay out of their way and the only thing we can do for our daughter-in-law is to see as little of her as possible.

第5段，第3句

结构严整且嵌套典型，能有效训练学生在复杂语境中剥茧抽丝的能力，建议作为核心分析案例。

Old people's nursing homes, even the best run, are filled with older people who believe the only thing they can do for their children is to look cheerful when they come to visit.

第6段，第1句

本句结构层次丰富但又不至于失控，时态和语态也覆盖了常考基础点，十分适合用来训练“先抓主干，再层层回填修饰和从属关系”的能力。对句子结构与时态的综合练习价值很高。

So in the end, older people have to devote all their energies to "not being a burden".

第6段，第2句

"have to + 动词原形" 是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的情态结构，表达义务或必然性；"devote ... to ..." 也是常考搭配，且 to 后接动名词的用法是易错点。本句结构简洁但典型，学生掌握后可以迁移到大量类似句子中，实用性强。

One of the reasons we have as bad a generation gap today as we do is that grandparents have stepped out.

第8段，第1句

本句成分丰富且有多个易错点:主语是包含定语从句的长名词短语,定语从句省略了关系代词,比较结构 as bad a generation gap as 的语序特殊,表语由从句充当,适合训练主语识别、定语从句识别、比较结构分析、表语从句识别等多个考点

What have young Americans been accused of?

第22题题干

现在完成时被动语态的疑问句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构,本句的 "have been accused of" 形式和 "疑问词 + 助动词 + 主语 + 过去分词" 语序都非常典型;掌握这类句式可直接迁移到大量真题句,实用性强,代表性高。

Avoid being a burden to their children.

第25题, B

虽然结构简单,但包含祈使句省略主语、动名词短语作宾语两个值得练习的知识点,对基础学习者有一定训练价值

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本卷出现的 273 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。

gene

B2

n. 基因

本卷14次·真题 43 句

dinosaur

A2

n. 恐龙

本卷12次·真题 15 句

employee

A2

n. 雇员, 员工

本卷9次·真题 190 句

athlete

B1

n. 运动员

本卷9次·真题 49 句

bone A2

n. 骨

本卷9次·真题 18 句

humour B1

n. 幽默

本卷8次·真题 8 句

flood B1

n. 洪水

本卷6次·真题 44 句

obesity B2

n. 肥胖 (症)

本卷6次·真题 34 句

pit B1

n. 坑

本卷6次·真题 17 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本卷5次·真题 568 句

stress B1

n. 压力

本卷5次·真题 126 句

deposit B2

n. 存款

本卷5次·真题 18 句

independence B2

n. 独立;自主

本卷5次·真题 15 句

relationship B1

n. 关系

本卷4次·真题 168 句

quality A2

n. 质量

本卷4次·真题 112 句

indicate B2

v. 表明

本卷4次·真题 46 句

ideal B2

adj. 理想的

本卷4次·真题 38 句

float B1

v. 漂浮

本卷4次·真题 9 句

container B1

n. 容器

本卷4次·真题 8 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本卷3次·真题 273 句

issue

B1

n. 问题

本卷3次·真题 158 句

view

A2

n. 观点, 看法

本卷3次·真题 134 句

factor

B1

n. 因素

本卷3次·真题 108 句

concern

B1

v. 涉及

本卷3次·真题 88 句

generation

B2

n. 一代人

本卷3次·真题 60 句

emotional

B1

adj. 情绪的

本卷3次·真题 52 句

nutrition

B2

n. 营养

本卷3次·真题 36 句

carefully

A2

adv. 仔细地

本卷3次·真题 32 句

comparison

B1

n. 比较

本卷3次·真题 25 句

autonomy

C1

n. 自主权

本卷3次·真题 17 句

obese

C1

adj. 肥胖的

本卷3次·真题 11 句

organism

B2

n. 生物

本卷3次·真题 10 句

researcher

B2

n. 研究人员

本卷2次·真题 363 句

product

A2

n. 产品

本卷2次·真题 271 句

likely

A2

adj. 很可能的

本卷2次·真题 228 句

better

A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本卷2次·真题 205 句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本卷2次·真题 138 句

mental B1

adj. 精神的

本卷2次·真题 120 句

environmental B1

adj. 环境的

本卷2次·真题 112 句

scientific B1

adj. 科学的

本卷2次·真题 103 句

united B1

adj. 联合的

本卷2次·真题 97 句

according B1

prep. 根据

本卷2次·真题 96 句

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

本卷2次·真题 92 句

amount A2

n. 数量

本卷2次·真题 84 句

states A1

n. 国家

本卷2次·真题 80 句

workplace B1

n. 工作场所

本卷2次·真题 70 句

crisis B2

n. 危机

本卷2次·真题 62 句

occur B1

v. 发生, 出现

本卷2次·真题 62 句

conduct B2

v. 组织并实施

本卷2次·真题 59 句

production B1

n. 生产

本卷2次·真题 58 句

psychologist B2

n. 心理学家

本卷2次·真题 54 句

response B1

n. 回答

本卷2次·真题 52 句

limit B1

n. 限度

本卷2次 · 真题 51 句

mass B1

n. 大量

本卷2次 · 真题 44 句

style A2

n. 方式

本卷2次 · 真题 44 句

partner B1

n. 伴侣

本卷2次 · 真题 39 句

perspective B2

n. 观点

本卷2次 · 真题 38 句

disaster B1

n. 灾难

本卷2次 · 真题 35 句

preserve B2

v. 保护

本卷2次 · 真题 34 句

strike B1

v. 打击

本卷2次 · 真题 25 句

tendency B2

n. 倾向

本卷2次 · 真题 24 句

unable A2

adj. 不能的

本卷2次 · 真题 24 句

routine B1

n. 常规

本卷2次 · 真题 23 句

apart B1

adv. 分开地

本卷2次 · 真题 22 句

import B1

v. 进口

本卷2次 · 真题 21 句

profitable B2

adj. 盈利的, 有利可图的

本卷2次 · 真题 20 句

bar A2

n. 酒吧

本卷2次 · 真题 19 句

burden B2

n. 负担

本卷2次 · 真题 19 句

emphasis B2

n. 强调

本卷2次·真题 18句

flow B1

v. 流动

本卷2次·真题 18句

arouse C1

v. 激起, 引起 (情感、反应)

本卷2次·真题 17句

gadget B2

n. 小装置

本卷2次·真题 16句

render B2

v. 使成为

本卷2次·真题 16句

tremendous B2

adj. 巨大的

本卷2次·真题 14句

herd B1

n. 兽群

本卷2次·真题 13句

monument B2

n. 纪念碑

本卷2次·真题 12句

accuse B2

v. 指控

本卷2次·真题 11句

humor B1

n. 幽默

本卷2次·真题 11句

variation B2

n. 变化

本卷2次·真题 11句

excel B2

v. 擅长

本卷2次·真题 10句

questionnaire B2

n. 调查问卷

本卷2次·真题 10句

resentment C1

n. 愤恨

本卷2次·真题 10句

similarity B2

n. 相似性

本卷2次·真题 10句

openness B2

n. 坦率

本卷2次·真题 9句

tissue B1

n. 纸巾

本卷2次·真题9句

unfair B1

adj. 不公平的

本卷2次·真题9句

shore B1

n. 岸, 海滨

本卷2次·真题8句

author A2

n. 作者

本卷1次·真题264句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本卷1次·真题244句

impact B2

n. 影响

本卷1次·真题185句

actually A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本卷1次·真题182句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本卷1次·真题167句

species B2

n. 物种

本卷1次·真题136句

power A2

n. 权力

本卷1次·真题128句

million A2

num. 一百万

本卷1次·真题126句

finding B2

n. 调查结果

本卷1次·真题121句

rate A2

n. 速度

本卷1次·真题121句

decade B1

n. 十年

本卷1次·真题120句

design B1

n. 设计

本卷1次·真题119句

project A2

n. 项目

本卷1次·真题116句

professor B1

n. 教授 (大学教师的最高职称)

本卷1次 · 真题 112 句

argue B1

v. 争论

本卷1次 · 真题 106 句

event A2

n. 事件

本卷1次 · 真题 99 句

performance B1

n. 表演

本卷1次 · 真题 98 句

account A2

n. 账户

本卷1次 · 真题 93 句

physical B1

adj. 身体的

本卷1次 · 真题 91 句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本卷1次 · 真题 89 句

belief B1

n. 相信

本卷1次 · 真题 85 句

traditional B1

adj. 传统的

本卷1次 · 真题 84 句

type A2

n. 类型

本卷1次 · 真题 84 句

understanding B1

n. 理解;领悟

本卷1次 · 真题 84 句

professional B1

adj. 专业的

本卷1次 · 真题 82 句

contribute B1

v. 捐献

本卷1次 · 真题 79 句

further B1

adv. 更远地

本卷1次 · 真题 79 句

region B1

n. 地区

本卷1次 · 真题 78 句

source B1

n. 来源

本卷1次 · 真题 75 句

organization

B1

n. 组织

本卷1次·真题 73 句

seek

B1

v. 寻找

本卷1次·真题 70 句

enable

B1

v. 使能够

本卷1次·真题 68 句

engage

B2

v. 参与;从事

本卷1次·真题 68 句

material

B1

n. 材料

本卷1次·真题 66 句

apply

A2

v. 申请

本卷1次·真题 63 句

trend

B1

n. 趋势

本卷1次·真题 63 句

determine

B2

v. 决定

本卷1次·真题 62 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

concept

B2

n. 概念

本卷1次·真题 59 句

mostly

B1

adv. 主要地

本卷1次·真题 59 句

particularly

B2

adv. 尤其, 特别 (强调某事物)

本卷1次·真题 57 句

feature

B1

n. 特征

本卷1次·真题 55 句

gap

B1

n. 间隙

本卷1次·真题 54 句

mainly B1

adv. 主要地

本卷1次·真题 53 句

network B1

n. 网络

本卷1次·真题 53 句

contain B1

v. 包含, 含有

本卷1次·真题 52 句

explore B1

v. 探索

本卷1次·真题 52 句

particular B2

adj. 特定的

本卷1次·真题 52 句

psychology B2

n. 心理学

本卷1次·真题 52 句

failure B1

n. 失败

本卷1次·真题 47 句

thus B2

adv. 因此, 所以

本卷1次·真题 47 句

being B1

n. 存在

本卷1次·真题 46 句

expense B1

n. 花费

本卷1次·真题 46 句

harm B1

n. 伤害

本卷1次·真题 46 句

demonstrate B2

v. 证明

本卷1次·真题 45 句

technological B2

adj. 技术的

本卷1次·真题 45 句

adapt B2

v. 适应, 适合 (新环境、新情况)

本卷1次·真题 44 句

pursue B2

v. 追求

本卷1次·真题 43 句

female A2

adj. 女性的

本卷1次·真题 42 句

practical B1

adj. 实际的

本卷1次·真题 42 句

extinction B2

n. 灭绝

本卷1次·真题 41 句

player A2

n. 运动员

本卷1次·真题 41 句

teen A2

n. 青少年

本卷1次·真题 41 句

function B1

n. 功能

本卷1次·真题 40 句

fossil B2

n. 化石

本卷1次·真题 39 句

priority B2

n. 优先事项

本卷1次·真题 39 句

release B1

v. 释放

本卷1次·真题 38 句

basis B2

n. 基础;根据

本卷1次·真题 37 句

client B1

n. 客户

本卷1次·真题 36 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

centre A2

n. 中心;中央

本卷1次·真题 33 句

otherwise B2

adv. 否则, 不然

本卷1次·真题 33 句

perceive B2

v. 理解, 领悟 (某事的性质或意义)

本卷1次·真题 32 句

scale B1

n. 规模

本卷1次·真题 32 句

aid

B1

n. 帮助

本卷1次·真题 31 句

massive

B2

adj. 巨大的, 大量的

本卷1次·真题 31 句

previously

B1

adv. 以前, 先前 (指过去某个时间)

本卷1次·真题 31 句

sufficient

B2

adj. 足够的

本卷1次·真题 30 句

directly

B1

adv. 直接地

本卷1次·真题 29 句

entirely

B1

adv. 完全地

本卷1次·真题 29 句

skin

A2

n. 皮肤

本卷1次·真题 29 句

vital

B2

adj. 极其重要的, 必不可少的

本卷1次·真题 29 句

ingredient

B1

n. (烹饪) 食材, 原料

本卷1次·真题 28 句

rapidly

B1

adv. 迅速地

本卷1次·真题 28 句

greatly

B1

adv. 非常

本卷1次·真题 27 句

regardless

B2

adv. 不管

本卷1次·真题 27 句

strengthen

B2

v. 加强

本卷1次·真题 27 句

conductive

C1

adj. 有助于的

本卷1次·真题 26 句

evolve

B2

v. 逐渐发展; 进化

本卷1次·真题 26 句

judge

B1

v. 判断, 评判

本卷1次·真题 26 句

behave B1

v. 表现, 举止

本卷1次·真题 25 句

favor B1

n. 帮忙

本卷1次·真题 25 句

numerous B2

adj. 众多的, 许多的

本卷1次·真题 25 句

additional B1

adj. 额外的

本卷1次·真题 24 句

attach B1

v. 贴上;系上;附上

本卷1次·真题 23 句

complain A2

v. 抱怨

本卷1次·真题 23 句

equal A2

adj. 相等的

本卷1次·真题 23 句

pace B1

n. 速度

本卷1次·真题 23 句

productive B2

adj. 富有成效的

本卷1次·真题 23 句

select B1

v. 选择, 挑选

本卷1次·真题 23 句

affordable B1

adj. 买得起的

本卷1次·真题 22 句

assign B1

v. 分配 (任务、工作)

本卷1次·真题 22 句

behavioral B2

adj. 行为的

本卷1次·真题 22 句

champion B1

n. 冠军

本卷1次·真题 22 句

fellow B2

n. 家伙

本卷1次·真题 22 句

adverse C1

adj. 不利的

本卷1次·真题 21 句

emphasize B2

v. 强调

本卷1次·真题 21 句

concerning B2

prep. 关于

本卷1次·真题 20 句

consideration B2

n. 考虑

本卷1次·真题 20 句

corporation B2

n. 公司, 企业 (尤指大型的、有限责任的)

本卷1次·真题 20 句

efficient B2

adj. 效率高的

本卷1次·真题 20 句

elderly B2

adj. 年老的

本卷1次·真题 20 句

latest B1

adj. 最新的

本卷1次·真题 20 句

popularity B2

n. 受欢迎

本卷1次·真题 20 句

secure B2

adj. 安全的

本卷1次·真题 20 句

threaten B1

v. 威胁, 恐吓

本卷1次·真题 20 句

trap B1

n. 陷阱

本卷1次·真题 20 句

traveler A2

n. 旅行者

本卷1次·真题 20 句

mere B2

adj. 仅仅的

本卷1次·真题 19 句

obviously B1

adv. 显然, 明显地

本卷1次·真题 19 句

rank B2

n. 等级

本卷1次·真题 19 句

react B1

v. 作出反应

本卷1次·真题 19 句

respondent

C1

n. 被告

本卷1次·真题 19句

wooden

A2

adj. 木制的, 木头的

本卷1次·真题 19句

zone

B1

n. 区域

本卷1次·真题 19句

devote

B2

v. 把...奉献给

本卷1次·真题 18句

founder

B2

n. 创始人

本卷1次·真题 18句

opt

B2

v. 选择

本卷1次·真题 18句

aging

B2

n. 变老;老化

本卷1次·真题 17句

atmosphere

B2

n. 气氛

本卷1次·真题 16句

deprive

B2

v. 剥夺

本卷1次·真题 16句

leisure

B1

n. 闲暇

本卷1次·真题 16句

possess

B2

v. 拥有, 持有 (财产、特质等)

本卷1次·真题 16句

solar

B2

adj. 太阳的

本卷1次·真题 16句

flexible

B2

adj. 灵活的

本卷1次·真题 15句

interpersonal

B2

adj. 人际的

本卷1次·真题 15句

physically

B1

adv. 身体上

本卷1次·真题 15句

similarly

B2

adv. 相似地

本卷1次·真题 15句

bond

B2

n. 纽带

本卷1次·真题 14句

confirm

B1

v. 证实

本卷1次·真题 14句

document

B1

n. 文件

本卷1次·真题 14句

grant

B2

v. 授予

本卷1次·真题 14句

bizarre

C1

adj. 古怪的

本卷1次·真题 13句

branch

A2

n. 树枝

本卷1次·真题 13句

equipment

B1

n. 设备

本卷1次·真题 13句

roof

A2

n. 屋顶

本卷1次·真题 13句

selection

B1

n. 挑选

本卷1次·真题 13句

abundant

B2

adj. 大量的

本卷1次·真题 12句

breakthrough

B2

n. 重大进展

本卷1次·真题 12句

cattle

B1

n. 牛 (统称, 尤指肉牛和奶牛)

本卷1次·真题 12句

comfort

B1

n. 舒适

本卷1次·真题 12句

drinking

A1

n. 饮酒

本卷1次·真题 12句

newly

B1

adv. 最近

本卷1次·真题 12句

outlet

B2

n. 商店

本卷1次·真题 12句

positively B2

adv. 积极地

本卷1次·真题12句

roll A2

v. 滚动

本卷1次·真题12句

willingness B2

n. 愿意

本卷1次·真题12句

indulge C1

v. 放纵 (自己享受某事物)

本卷1次·真题11句

satisfied B1

adj. 满意的

本卷1次·真题11句

sex A2

n. 性别

本卷1次·真题11句

attraction B1

n. 吸引力

本卷1次·真题10句

fame B2

n. 名声

本卷1次·真题10句

freely B1

adv. 自由地

本卷1次·真题10句

hazard B2

n. 危险

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

known A2

v. 知道, 了解 (know 的过去分词)

本卷1次·真题10句

loyalty B2

n. 忠诚

本卷1次·真题10句

pasta A2

n. 意大利面食

本卷1次·真题10句

timely B2

adj. 及时的

本卷1次·真题10句

compassion B2

n. 同情

本卷1次·真题9句

consequently

B2

adv. 因此, 所以

本卷1次·真题9句

phrase

B1

n. 短语

本卷1次·真题9句

abundance

C1

n. 大量

本卷1次·真题8句

authentic

B2

adj. 真实的

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

genetically

B2

adv. 在基因上

本卷1次·真题8句

intention

B1

n. 意图

本卷1次·真题8句

inventor

B1

n. 发明家

本卷1次·真题8句

modification

B2

n. 修改

本卷1次·真题8句

plague

B2

n. 瘟疫

本卷1次·真题8句

presume

C1

v. 假定, 推测 (某事属实)

本卷1次·真题8句

relieve

B2

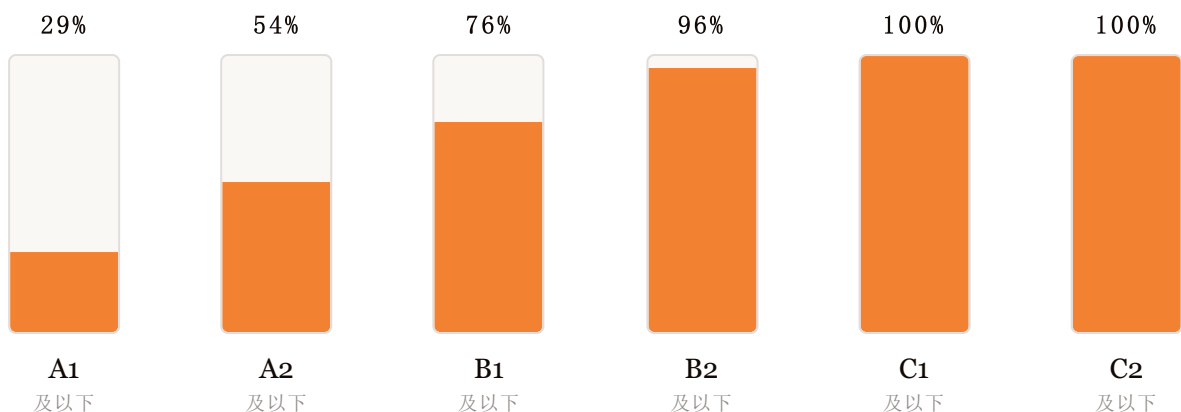
v. 减轻、缓解 (疼痛、焦虑等不适)

本卷1次·真题8句

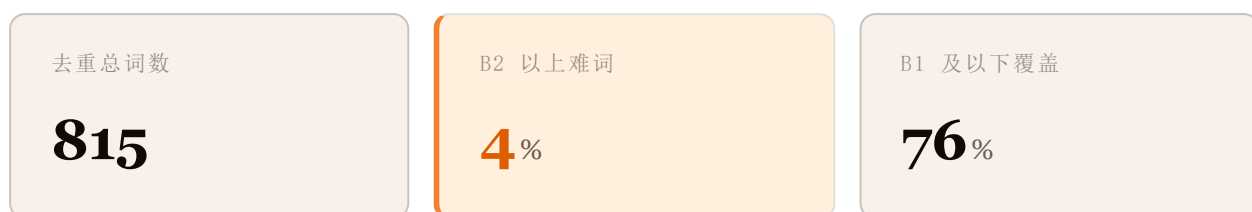
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全卷录音原文 815 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 815 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 815 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2020年7月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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