

# 2020年9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9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(2020-09) • 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: You are a professor of physics at the University of Oxford. You're a senior advisor at the European Organization for Nuclear Research. You also seem to tour the globe tirelessly, giving talks. And in addition, you have your own weekly TV show on science. Where do you get the energy?

M: 你是牛津大学的物理学教授。你是欧洲核子研究组织的高级顾问。你似乎还不知疲倦地在全球巡回演讲。此外，你还有自己的每周科学电视节目。你哪来这么多精力？

2 W: Oh, well, I just love what I do. I'm extremely fortunate to have this life, doing what I love doing.

W: 哦，我就是热爱我做的事情。能过上这样的生活，做我热爱的事，我感到非常幸运。

3 M: Professor, what exactly is your goal? Why do you do all of these?

M: 教授，你的目标到底是什么？你为什么做这些？

4 W: Well, as you said, I do have different things going on. But these, I think, can be divided into two groups: the education of science and the further understanding of science.

W: 嗯，就像你说的，我确实在做很多不同的事情。但我认为这些可以分为两类：科学教育和对科学的进一步理解。

5 M: Don't these two things get in the way of each other? What I mean is, doesn't giving lectures take time away from the lab?

M: 这两件事不会互相妨碍吗? 我的意思是, 做演讲不会占用实验室的时间吗?

6 W: Not really, no. I love teaching, and I don't mind spending more time doing that now than in the past. Also, what I will say is that teaching a subject helps me comprehend it better myself. I find that it furthers my own knowledge when I have to explain something clearly, when I have to aid others in understanding it, and when I have to answer questions about it. Teaching at a high level can be very stimulating for anyone, no matter how much expertise they may already have in the field they are instructing.

W: 其实不会。我热爱教学, 我不介意现在比过去花更多时间在这上面。而且, 我要说的是, 教授一门学科能帮助我自己更好地理解它。我发现当我必须清楚地解释某件事时, 当我必须帮助别人理解它时, 当我必须回答有关它的问题时, 这会增进我自己的知识。对任何人来说, 高水平的教学都是非常有启发性的, 无论他们在所教授的领域已经有多少专业知识。

7 M: Are there any scientific breakthroughs that you see on the near horizon, a significant discovery or invention we can expect soon?

M: 你有没有看到即将出现的科学突破, 我们能期待很快会有重大发现或发明吗?

8 W: The world is always conducting science, and there are constantly new things being discovered. In fact, right now we have too much data sitting in computers. For example, we have thousands of photos of planet Mars taken by telescopes that nobody has ever seen. We have them, yet nobody has had time to look at them with their own eyes, let alone analyze them.

W: 世界一直在进行科学研究, 不断有新事物被发现。事实上, 现在我们的电脑里有太多数据。比如, 我们有成千上万张望远镜拍摄的火星照片, 但从来没人看过。我们有这些照片, 但没人有时间亲眼看它们, 更别说分析它们了。

1. A) She can devote all her life to pursuing her passion.  
B) Her accumulated expertise helps her to achieve her goals.  
C) She can spread her academic ideas on a weekly TV show.  
D) Her research findings are widely acclaimed in the world.

**【题目】** Why does the woman say she can be so energetic?

**【翻译】** 女士为什么说她能如此精力充沛?

- A) 她可以倾其一生追求自己的热爱。 B) 她积累的专业知识帮助她实现目标。  
C) 她可以在每周的电视节目上传播自己的学术思想。  
D) 她的研究成果在世界范围内广受赞誉。

**【答案】** A (细节题) She can devote all her life to pursuing her passion.

**【定位】** Oh, well, I just love what I do. I'm extremely fortunate to have this life, doing what I love doing.

哦, 这个嘛, 我就是热爱我所做的事。我极其幸运能拥有这样的生活, 做着自己热爱的事。

【信号】被问者的直接应答。男方上一句问她"哪来这么多精力", 女方紧接的应答 I just love what I do 就是答案句——对话里, 问句之后被问者的第一句正面回应往往就是落点。

【替换】I just love what I do ↔ pursuing her passion

love what I do = pursuing her passion

doing what I love doing ↔ devote all her life to pursuing her passion

一生热爱 ↔ devote all her life

【排除】B) 原词陷阱

Her accumulated expertise helps her to achieve her goals. 里的 expertise 来自后文第 6 段 no matter how much expertise they may already have, 但那是在谈教学的好处, 与"为何有精力"无关, 是把别处原词搬来骗选。

借用原文: no matter how much expertise they may already have

C) 张冠李戴

She can spread her academic ideas on a weekly TV show. 的 weekly TV show 出自男方提问 you have your own weekly TV show on science, 那只是介绍她的身份背景, 并非她解释精力来源, 张冠李戴。

借用原文: you have your own weekly TV show on science

D) 未提及

Her research findings are widely acclaimed in the world. 借了 research、world 这类访谈高频词, 但全文从没说她的研究成果"广受赞誉", 属未提及, 更答非"为何有精力"。

---

2. A) Provision of guidance for nuclear labs in Europe.

B) Touring the globe to attend science TV shows.

C) Overseeing two research groups at Oxford.

D) Science education and scientific research.

【题目】What has the woman been engaged in?

【翻译】女士一直从事什么工作?

A) 为欧洲的核实验室提供指导。 B) 环游世界参加科学电视节目。

C) 在牛津大学监管两个研究小组。 D) 科学教育和科学研究。

【答案】D (细节题) Science education and scientific research.

【定位】Well, as you said, I do have different things going on. But these, I think, can be divided into two groups: the education of science and the further understanding of science.

嗯, 正如你所说, 我手头确实有不少不同的事。但这些, 我认为, 可以分成两大类: 科学教育, 以及对科学的进一步理解。

【信号】归并信号 divided into two groups。她用 can be divided into two groups 把零散事务收成两类, 这种"归类"句正是回答"主要从事什么"的落点; 冒号后两项就是答案核心。

【替换】 the education of science and the further understanding of science ↔

Science education and scientific research

education+understanding ↔ education+research

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

Provision of guidance for nuclear labs in Europe. 借男方介绍里的 a senior advisor at the European Organization for Nuclear Research, 但那只是她诸多身份之一, 不是她对"从事什么"的总括, 以偏概全。

借用原文: a senior advisor at the European Organization for Nuclear Research

B) 原词陷阱

Touring the globe to attend science TV shows. 把男方提到的 tour the globe tirelessly, giving talks 和 weekly TV show on science 两件事拼一起, 既非她的归类、内容也被改装(去做讲座变成去上电视秀), 原词陷阱。

借用原文: tour the globe tirelessly, giving talks

C) 原词陷阱

Overseeing two research groups at Oxford. 里的数字 two 与地名 Oxford 极具迷惑性, 但原文只说她是 a professor of physics at the University of Oxford, 从未提"管两个研究组", 数字属无中生有。

借用原文: a professor of physics at the University of Oxford

---

3. A) A better understanding of a subject.

B) A stronger will to meet challenges.

C) A broader knowledge of related fields.

D) A closer relationship with young people.

【题目】 What does the woman say about the benefit teaching brings to her?

【翻译】 女士如何评价教学给她带来的益处?

A) 对某一学科有更深入的理解。 B) 迎接挑战的意志更加坚强。

C) 对相关领域有更广泛的了解。 D) 与年轻人建立更紧密的关系。

【答案】 A (细节题) A better understanding of a subject.

【定位】 Also, what I will say is that teaching a subject helps me comprehend it better myself. I find that it furthers my own knowledge when I have to explain something clearly.

另外, 我想说的是, 教一门学科能帮助我自己更好地理解它。我发现, 当我必须把某件事讲清楚时, 这会增进我自己的知识。

【信号】 受益句 helps me comprehend it better. 她用 teaching a subject helps me comprehend it better myself 直说教学的好处, helps me 是受益标志句, 答案就锁在这里。

【替换】 helps me comprehend it better ↔ A better understanding of a subject

comprehend better = better understanding

**【排除】 B) 过度推断**

A stronger will to meet challenges. 看似呼应第 6 段 Teaching at a high level can be very stimulating, 但 stimulating 指"令人有激情/受激励", 并非"更强的迎难意志", 属过度推断。

借用原文: Teaching at a high level can be very stimulating

**C) 偷换概念**

A broader knowledge of related fields. 借了她说的 furthers my own knowledge 里的 knowledge, 但她讲的是同一学科理解"更深", C 却改成相关领域"更广", 深被偷换成广。

借用原文: it furthers my own knowledge

**D) 未提及**

A closer relationship with young people. 像是从 aid others in understanding it 联想"帮助别人→拉近关系", 但原文谈的是教学增进她自己的理解, 从未说"与年轻人关系更近", 未提及。

- 
4. A) By applying the latest research methods.  
B) By making full use of the existing data.  
C) By building upon previous discoveries.  
D) By utilizing more powerful computers.

**【题目】 How does the woman say new scientific breakthroughs can be made possible?**

**【翻译】 女士认为如何才能实现新的科学突破?**

- A) 通过应用最新的研究方法。 B) 通过充分利用现有数据。  
C) 通过在先前发现的基础上进行研究。 D) 通过使用更强大的计算机。

**【答案】 B (细节题) By making full use of the existing data.**

**【定位】 In fact, right now we have too much data sitting in computers. We have them, yet nobody has had time to look at them with their own eyes, let alone analyze them.**

事实上, 眼下我们有太多数据躺在电脑里。我们手握这些数据, 却没人有时间亲眼看过它们, 更别说分析了。

**【信号】 现状落差暗示出路。她强调 right now we have too much data sitting in computers 却 nobody has had time to look at them——点出"数据已有、只是没人去用"的落差, 言下之意突破靠把现有数据用起来。**

**【替换】 we have too much data sitting in computers ↔ making full use of the existing data**

已有大量数据 ↔ existing data

nobody has had time to look at them with their own eyes, let alone analyze them ↔

**making full use of the existing data**

没人去看分析 ↔ 该 full use

**【排除】 A) 未提及**

By applying the latest research methods. 听起来合理，但原文谈的是"数据已有、没人去看"，从未提"用最新研究方法"，无中生有。

**C) 偷换概念**

By building upon previous discoveries. 像是呼应 there are constantly new things being discovered 里的 discovered，但她的重点是"用好已有数据"，不是"在前人发现上加盖"，借 discover 一词擦边偷换。

借用原文：there are constantly new things being discovered

**D) 原词陷阱**

By utilizing more powerful computers. 直接抄了录音里的 computers (data sitting in computers)，但电脑在原文只是"数据存放处"，她从没说要"用更强的电脑"，听到 computers 就选正中圈套。

借用原文：we have too much data sitting in computers

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

1 M: Do you think dreams have special meanings?

M: 你觉得梦有特殊含义吗?

2 W: No, I don't think they do.

W: 不，我觉得没有。

3 M: I don't either. But some people do. I would say people who believe that dreams have special meanings are superstitious, especially nowadays. In the past, during the times of ancient Egypt, Greece or China, people used to believe that dreams could foresee the future. But today, with all the scientific knowledge that we have, I think it's much harder to believe in these sorts of things.

M: 我也不这么认为。但有些人相信。我会说那些相信梦有特殊含义的人是迷信的，尤其是在现在。在过去，在古埃及、希腊或中国时期，人们曾经相信梦能预见未来。但今天，有了我们掌握的所有科学知识，我认为要相信这类事情就难多了。

4 W: My grandmother is superstitious, and she thinks dreams can predict the future. Once she dreamed that the flight she was due to take the following day crashed. Can you guess what she did? She didn't take that flight. She didn't even bother to go to the airport the following day. Instead, she took the same flight but a week later. And everything was fine, of course. No plane ever crashed.

W: 我奶奶很迷信，她认为梦能预测未来。有一次她梦到自己第二天要坐的航班坠毁了。你猜她怎么做的？她没坐那个航班。第二天她甚至都没去机场。相反，她坐了同一个航班，但是一周之后的。结果当然一切都好好的，没有飞机坠毁。

5 M: How funny! Did you know that flying is actually safer than any other mode of transport? It's been statistically proven. People can be so irrational sometimes.

M: 真有意思！你知道吗，坐飞机实际上比任何其他交通方式都安全？这在统计学上已经得到证实。人们有时候真是太不理性了。

6 W: Yes, absolutely. But even if we think they are ridiculous, emotions can be just as powerful as rational thinking.

W: 是的，完全同意。但即使我们觉得它们很荒谬，情感有时可以和理性思考一样强大。

7 M: Exactly. People do all sorts of crazy things because of their irrational feelings. But in fact, some psychologists believe that our dreams are the result of our emotions and memories from that day. I think it was Sigmund Freud who said that children's dreams were usually simple representations of their wishes, things they wished would happen. But in adults, dreams are much more complicated reflections of their more sophisticated sentiments.

M: 没错。人们会因为非理性的感受做各种疯狂的事。但实际上，一些心理学家认为我们的梦是当天情感和记忆的结果。我记得好像是Sigmund Freud说过，儿童的梦通常是他们愿望的简单呈现，是他们希望发生的事情。但在成年人身上，梦是他们更复杂情感的更为复杂的反映。

8 W: Isn't it interesting how psychologists try to understand using the scientific method something as bizarre as dreams? Psychology is like the rational study of irrational feelings.

W: 心理学家试图用科学方法去理解像梦这样奇异的东西，这不是很有趣吗？心理学就像是对非理性感受的理性研究。

5. A) They can predict future events.  
B) They have no special meanings.  
C) They have cultural connotations.  
D) They cannot be easily explained.

**【题目】** What do both speakers think of dreams?

**【翻译】** 两位说话者对梦的看法是什么？

- A) 梦能够预测未来事件。 B) 梦没有特殊含义。 C) 梦具有文化内涵。  
D) 梦无法轻易解释。

**【答案】** B (态度观点题) They have no special meanings.

**【定位】** M: Do you think dreams have special meanings? W: No, I don't think they do. M: I don't either.

男：你觉得梦有特殊含义吗？女：不，我觉得没有。男：我也不觉得有。

**【信号】** 被问者的直接应答。男方一开口就问“梦有无特殊含义”，女方 No, I don't think they do. 是直接应答，男方紧接 I don't either. 表示“我也不”，一问两答把双方立场都钉死，这正是答案句信号。

**【替换】** No, I don't think they do. ↔ They have no special meanings.

否定提问=否定其内容

**【排除】 A) 与原文相反**

They can predict future events. 抓的是录音 dreams could foresee the future, 但那是男方转述"古人曾经相信"的旧观念, 并被他用 much harder to believe in these sorts of things 否定, 不是两人现在的看法。

借用原文: people used to believe that dreams could foresee the future

**C) 未提及**

They have cultural connotations. 听上去高级, 但录音通篇没说梦有"文化内涵", cultural connotations 是凭空添加, 无任何对应句。

**D) 答非所问**

They cannot be easily explained. 录音从未说梦"难以解释"; 两人讨论的是梦有没有特殊含义, 而非解释难度, 与他们表达的看法不符。

- 
6. A) It was canceled due to bad weather.  
B) She overslept and missed the flight.  
C) She dreamed of a plane crash.  
D) It was postponed to the following day.

**【题目】 Why didn't the woman's grandmother take her scheduled flight?**

**【翻译】** 为什么这位女士的祖母没有乘坐预定的航班?

- A) 航班因恶劣天气被取消了。 B) 她睡过头了,错过了航班。 C) 她梦到了飞机失事。  
D) 航班被推迟到第二天。

**【答案】 C** (细节题) She dreamed of a plane crash.

**【定位】** Once she dreamed that the flight she was due to take the following day crashed. Can you guess what she did? She didn't take that flight.

有一次她梦见自己第二天要坐的那班飞机坠毁了。你猜她怎么做? 她没坐那班飞机。

**【信号】 因果叙事链。** 女方先说 she dreamed that the flight... crashed (梦见坠机), 紧接 She didn't take that flight. (于是没坐), 前因后果一气呵成, "梦见坠机"就是没坐航班的原因, 是本题答案信号。

**【替换】** she dreamed that the flight she was due to take the following day crashed ↔

**She dreamed of a plane crash.**

长句概括为短句

**【排除】 A) 未提及**

It was canceled due to bad weather. 录音从没提天气或航班被取消，是凭空编出的常见原因，无对应句。

**B) 答非所问**

She overslept and missed the flight. 录音明说 She didn't take that flight. (主动选择不坐)，而非睡过头错过；"主动不坐"和"被动错过"性质相反。

**D) 原词陷阱**

It was postponed to the following day. 偷了录音里的原词 the following day，但原文 the following day 是说"她原本第二天要坐"，且她是改坐一周后的航班，根本不是航班被推迟到第二天。

借用原文：the flight she was due to take the following day

---

7. A) They can be affected by people's childhood experiences.

B) They may sometimes seem ridiculous to a rational mind.

C) They usually result from people's unpleasant memories.

D) They can have an impact as great as rational thinking.

**【题目】 What does the woman say about people's emotions?**

**【翻译】** 这位女士关于人的情绪说了什么？

- A) 情绪可能会受到人童年经历的影响。    B) 情绪有时在理性思维看来可能显得荒谬。  
C) 情绪通常源于人的不愉快记忆。    D) 情绪可以产生与理性思维同样大的影响。

**【答案】 D** (细节题) They can have an impact as great as rational thinking.

**【定位】** But even if we think they are ridiculous, emotions can be just as powerful as rational thinking.

但即便我们觉得它们荒唐，情绪也可以和理性思考一样强大。

**【信号】 让步转折后的主句。** 女方这句用 even if we think they are ridiculous (让步) 退一步，真正要强调的是转折之后的主句 emotions can be just as powerful as rational thinking，让步从句是幌子、主句才是观点，正是答案信号。

**【替换】** emotions can be just as powerful as rational thinking ↔

**They can have an impact as great as rational thinking.**

powerful换成great impact

**【排除】 A) 张冠李戴**

They can be affected by people's childhood experiences. 蹭的是后文 children's dreams 里的"孩子"印象, 但那处讲的是"梦"不是"情绪", 且女方没说情绪受童年经历影响。

借用原文: children's dreams were usually simple representations of their wishes

**B) 原词陷阱**

They may sometimes seem ridiculous to a rational mind. 抓住了原词 we think they are ridiculous, 但那只是女方让步退一步说的半句, 她真正强调的是转折后的"情绪同样强大", 只取让步句等于漏掉了观点。

借用原文: even if we think they are ridiculous

**C) 偷换概念**

They usually result from people's unpleasant memories. 录音虽提过 memories, 但没说情绪"源于不愉快的记忆", unpleasant 是凭空加的限定, 与女方所说不符。

借用原文: our dreams are the result of our emotions and memories from that day

---

8. A) They call for scientific methods to interpret.

B) They mirror their long-cherished wishes.

C) They reflect their complicated emotions.

D) They are often related to irrational feelings.

**【题目】 What did psychologist Sigmund Freud say about adults' dreams?**

**【翻译】** 心理学家Sigmund Freud关于成年人的梦说了什么?

A) 梦需要科学方法来解释。 B) 梦反映了人们长久以来珍视的愿望。

C) 梦反映了人们复杂的情绪。 D) 梦常常与非理性情感有关。

**【答案】 C** (细节题) They reflect their complicated emotions.

**【定位】** But in adults, dreams are much more complicated reflections of their more sophisticated sentiments.

但在成人身上, 梦是他们更为复杂精微的情感的、远更复杂的反映。

**【信号】 But转折切到成人。** 前句讲 children's dreams... simple representations of their wishes (孩子的梦=愿望), 随后 But in adults 用 But 转向成人, 这句才是题干问的成人梦, 是答案信号——转折后才是本题落点。

**【替换】** dreams are much more complicated reflections of their more sophisticated sentiments ↔

**They reflect their complicated emotions.**

sentiments=emotions改写

**【排除】 A) 张冠李戴**

They call for scientific methods to interpret. 抓的是结尾女方 psychologists try to understand using the scientific method, 但那是女方的感叹、谈的是"心理学家研究梦", 并非弗洛伊德对成人梦的说法。

借用原文: psychologists try to understand using the scientific method

**B) 原词陷阱**

They mirror their long-cherished wishes. 盗用原词 their wishes, 但弗洛伊德说"愿望"指的是 children's dreams (孩子的梦), 题问的是成人, 对象被偷换。

借用原文: children's dreams were usually simple representations of their wishes

**D) 张冠李戴**

They are often related to irrational feelings. 蹭的是前文 irrational feelings, 那是男方说"人因非理性情绪做疯狂事", 并非弗洛伊德对成人梦下的定性。

借用原文: People do all sorts of crazy things because of their irrational feelings.

## 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 While some scientists explore the surface of Antarctica, others are learning more about a giant body of water four kilometers beneath the ice pack. Scientists first discovered Lake Vostok in the 1970s by using radio waves that penetrate the ice. Since then, they have used sound waves and even satellites to map this massive body of water.

当一些科学家探索南极洲表面时,其他科学家正在了解更多关于冰层下方四千米处一个巨大水体的信息。科学家在20世纪70年代首次通过使用能穿透冰层的无线电波发现了沃斯托克湖。此后,他们利用声波甚至卫星来绘制这个巨大水体的地图。

2 How does the water in Lake Vostok remain liquid beneath an ice sheet? "The thick glacier above acts like an insulating blanket and keeps the water from freezing," says Martin Siegert, a glaciologist from the University of Wales. In addition, geothermal heat from deep within the earth may warm the hidden lake. The scientists suspect that micro-organisms may be living in Lake Vostok, closed off from the outside world for more than 2 million years.

沃斯托克湖中的水如何在冰盖下保持液态?威尔士大学的冰川学家Martin Siegert说:"上方厚厚的冰川就像一条绝缘毯,防止水结冰。"此外,来自地球深处的地热可能使这个隐藏的湖泊保持温暖。科学家们怀疑微生物可能生活在沃斯托克湖中,与外界隔绝超过200万年。

3 Anything found there will be totally alien to what's on the surface of the earth, says Siegert. Scientists are trying to find a way to drill into the ice and draw water samples without causing contamination. Again, robots might be the solution. If all goes as planned, a drill-shaped robot will melt through the

surface ice. When it reaches the lake, it will release another robot that can swim in the lake, take pictures, and look for signs of life.

Siegert说,在那里发现的任何东西都将与地球表面的东西完全不同。科学家们正在努力寻找一种方法来钻入冰层并抽取水样而不造成污染。机器人可能再次成为解决方案。如果一切按计划进行,一个钻头形状的机器人将融化表层冰。当它到达湖面时,它将释放另一个可以在湖中游泳、拍照并寻找生命迹象的机器人。

4 The scientists hope their discoveries will shed light on life in outer space, which might exist in similar dark and airless conditions. Recently, close-up pictures of Jupiter's moon, Europa, show signs of water beneath its icy surface. Once tested in Antarctica, robots could be sent to Europa to search for life there too.

科学家们希望他们的发现将揭示外太空生命的奥秘,这些生命可能存在于类似的黑暗和无空气条件下。最近,木星卫星Europa的特写照片显示其冰冷表面下有水的迹象。一旦在南极洲测试成功,机器人也可以被送往Europa去那里寻找生命。

9. A) Radio waves.  
B) Sound waves.  
C) Robots.  
D) Satellites.

**【题目】** What did scientists first use to discover Lake Vostok in the 1970s?

**【翻译】** 科学家在20世纪70年代最初使用什么发现了沃斯托克湖?

A) 无线电波。 B) 声波。 C) 机器人。 D) 卫星。

**【答案】** A (细节题) Radio waves.

**【定位】** Scientists first discovered Lake Vostok in the 1970s by using radio waves that penetrate the ice. Since then, they have used sound waves and even satellites to map this massive body of water.

科学家在 1970 年代最早是用能穿透冰层的无线电波发现沃斯托克湖的。此后,他们又用声波甚至卫星来绘制这片巨大水体的地图。

**【信号】** **first** 与时间状语对准题干。答案句里的 Scientists first discovered Lake Vostok in the 1970s by using radio waves 同时含 first 和 in the 1970s, 与题干的 first、in the 1970s 严丝合缝。by using 后面跟的就是问题要的工具, 这个 first+时间的呼应就是定位信号。

**【替换】** by using radio waves that penetrate the ice ↔ **Radio waves.**

原句提炼为名词短语

**【排除】 B) 原词陷阱**

录音确实念到了 they have used sound waves, 但前面有 Since then (从那以后), 说明声波是发现湖之后才用来绘图的, 不是 first 时用的。听到 sound waves 就选, 正中原词陷阱。

借用原文: Since then, they have used sound waves

**C) 原词陷阱**

录音后文提到 robots might be the solution, 但那是后来用于钻冰取样的设想, 跟 1970 年代最初发现湖完全是两回事。听到 robots 这个全文反复出现的词就选, 是被原词带偏。

借用原文: robots might be the solution

**D) 原词陷阱**

录音念到 even satellites to map this massive body of water, 但同样在 Since then 之后, 是用来绘图的, 不是最初发现用的。和声波一样, 落在 first 之外。

借用原文: they have used sound waves and even satellites

---

10. A) It may be freezing fast beneath the glacier.

B) It may have micro-organisms living in it.

C) It may have certain rare minerals in it.

D) It may be as deep as four kilometers.

**【题目】 What do scientists think about Lake Vostok?**

**【翻译】** 科学家对沃斯托克湖有何看法?

A) 它可能正在冰川下快速冻结。 B) 它可能有微生物生活在其中。

C) 它可能含有某些稀有矿物质。 D) 它可能深达四公里。

**【答案】 B** (细节题) It may have micro-organisms living in it.

**【定位】** The scientists suspect that micro-organisms may be living in Lake Vostok, closed off from the outside world for more than 2 million years.

科学家推测, 可能有微生物生活在沃斯托克湖中, 这片湖与外界隔绝已超过两百万年。

**【信号】 suspect 引出推测。** 答案句以 The scientists suspect that 开头, suspect (推测) 正是题干 think 所问的判断动词。这个带推测口气的引导词就是信号——它后面跟的 micro-organisms may be living 就是科学家的看法。

**【替换】** micro-organisms may be living in Lake Vostok ↔ **It may have micro-organisms living in it.**

主动改写为 have 结构

**【排除】 A) 与原文相反**

录音念到 glacier 和 freezing 相关内容，但原文说的是 keeps the water from freezing (防止水结冰)，意思是不结冰；选项 It may be freezing fast beneath the glacier. 反说成正在快速结冰，正好与原文相反。

借用原文：keeps the water from freezing

**C) 未提及**

选项 It may have certain rare minerals in it. 句式和正确项 B 几乎一样 (It may have...)，极易混；但 rare minerals (稀有矿物) 在整段录音里根本没出现，是凭空添的。

**D) 原词陷阱**

录音开头确实念到 four kilometers beneath the ice pack，选项 It may be as deep as four kilometers. 就盗用了这个数字。但 four kilometers 是讲湖的深度位置，不是科学家对湖的看法，与题干问的 think 不符。

借用原文：four kilometers beneath the ice pack

---

11. A) Help understand life in freezing conditions.

B) Help find new sources of fresh water.

C) Provide information about other planets.

D) Shed light on possible life in outer space.

**【题目】 What do the scientists hope their discoveries will do?**

**【翻译】** 科学家希望他们的发现能做什么？

A) 帮助理解冰冻条件下的生命。 B) 帮助找到新的淡水来源。

C) 提供有关其他行星的信息。 D) 揭示外层空间可能存在生命的线索。

**【答案】 D (目的题) Shed light on possible life in outer space.**

**【定位】** The scientists hope their discoveries will shed light on life in outer space, which might exist in similar dark and airless conditions.

科学家希望他们的发现能为外太空的生命提供启示，那里的生命可能存在于类似的黑暗、无空气的环境中。

**【信号】 hope 领出愿望句。** 答案句 The scientists hope their discoveries will shed light on life in outer space 以 hope 开头，与题干 hope 完全对应。篇章独白的目的/展望句常落在结尾段，这里正是末段第一句，hope 就是定位信号。

**【替换】** shed light on life in outer space ↔ **Shed light on possible life in outer space.**

近乎原句仅加 possible

**【排除】 A) 原词陷阱**

录音前文反复讲冰下、freezing 的环境，选项 Help understand life in freezing conditions. 盗用了 life、freezing 这些词。但科学家最终的 hope 是指向外太空生命，理解冰冻环境只是过程，不是题干问的最终目标。A 与 D 都谈 life，最易切不开。

借用原文：shed light on life in outer space

**B) 未提及**

选项 Help find new sources of fresh water. 谈寻找新淡水来源，录音通篇讲的是探测湖、找生命，从未提把湖当淡水资源来开发，属凭空添加。

**C) 偷换概念**

录音末段提到木星卫星 Jupiter's moon, Europa, 选项 Provide information about other planets. 听起来像沾边，但科学家的 hope 是 shed light on life (启示生命)，不是提供关于行星本身的信息，把对生命的启示偷换成了对行星的信息。

借用原文：Jupiter's moon, Europa

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

1 The idea to study the American Indian tribe Tarahumaras came to James Copeland in 1984 when he discovered that very little research had been done on their language. He contacted a tribe member through a social worker who worked with the tribesmen in Mexico. At first, the tribe member, named Gonzalez, was very reluctant to cooperate. He told Copeland that no amount of money could buy his language. But after Copeland explained to him what he intended to do with his research and how it would benefit the Tarahumaras, Gonzalez agreed to help. He took Copeland to his village and served as an intermediary. Copeland says, "Thanks to him, the Tarahumaras understood what our mission was and started trusting us."

研究美国印第安部落Tarahumaras的想法始于1984年，当时James Copeland发现关于他们语言的研究非常少。他通过一位在墨西哥与部落成员打交道的社会工作者联系上了一名部落成员。起初，这位名叫Gonzalez的部落成员非常不愿意合作。他告诉Copeland，再多的钱也买不到他的语言。但在Copeland向他解释了研究意图以及这将如何使Tarahumaras受益之后，Gonzalez同意帮忙。他带Copeland去了他的村庄并担任中间人。Copeland说："多亏了他，Tarahumaras理解了我们的使命并开始信任我们。"

2 Entering the world of the Tarahumaras has been a laborious project for Copeland. To reach their homeland he must drive two and a half days from Houston, Texas. He loads up his vehicle with goods that the tribesmen can't easily get, and gives the goods to them as a gesture of friendship. The Tarahumaras, who don't believe in accumulating wealth, take the food and share it among themselves.

进入Tarahumaras的世界对Copeland来说是一个艰苦的项目。要到达他们的家园，他必须从德克萨斯州休斯顿驱车两天半。他在车上装满部落成员不容易获得的物品，并将这些物品送给他们作为友谊的表示。不相信积累财富的Tarahumaras接受了食物并在彼此之间分享。

3 For Copeland, the experience has not only been academically satisfying, but also has enriched his life in several ways. "I see people rejecting technology and living a very hard, traditional life, which offers me another notion about the meaning of progress in the western tradition," he says. "I experience the

simplicity of living in nature that I would otherwise only be able to read about. I see a lot of beauty in their sense of sharing and concern for each other."

对Copeland来说，这段经历不仅在学术上令人满意，而且在多方面丰富了他的生活。他说："我看到人们拒绝技术，过着非常艰苦的传统生活，这为我提供了关于西方传统中进步意义的另一种观念。我体验到生活在自然中的简单，否则我只能从书中读到。我在他们的分享意识和彼此关心看到了很多美好。"

12. A) He found there had been little research on their language.  
B) He was trying to preserve the languages of the Indian tribes.  
C) His contact with a social worker had greatly aroused his interest in the tribe.  
D) His meeting with Gonzalez had made him eager to learn more about the tribe.

**【题目】 Why did James Copeland want to study the American Indian tribe Tarahumaras?**

**【翻译】** James Copeland 为什么想要研究美洲印第安部落 Tarahumaras?

- A) 他发现对他们的语言几乎没有研究。 B) 他试图保护印第安部落的语言。  
C) 他与一名社会工作者的接触极大地激发了他对该部落的兴趣。  
D) 他与 Gonzalez 的会面使他渴望更多地了解该部落。

**【答案】 A** (细节题) He found there had been little research on their language.

**【定位】** The idea to study the American Indian tribe Tarahumaras came to James Copeland in 1984 when he discovered that very little research had been done on their language.

研究塔拉乌马拉这个美洲印第安部落的念头，是 1984 年 James Copeland 发现几乎没有人研究过他们的语言时产生的。

**【信号】 起因标志 when he discovered.** 答案句用 The idea to study... came to James Copeland in 1984 when he discovered that very little research had been done on their language, 其中 when he discovered (当他发现.....时) 正是交代念头"如何产生"的起因信号，这一句即承载动机。

**【替换】** very little research had been done on their language ↔

**there had been little research on their language**

被动句几乎原义保留、仅去掉 very

he discovered ↔ **He found**

discover 与 found 同义替换

**【排除】 B) 原词陷阱**

He was trying to preserve the languages of the Indian tribes. 借用了原文反复出现的 language 一词，但原文只说他要"研究 study"语言，从未说他要"保护 preserve"语言，把"研究"偷换成"保护"，过度拔高了动机。

借用原文：very little research had been done on their language

**C) 原词陷阱**

His contact with a social worker had greatly aroused his interest in the tribe. 盗用了原文的 social worker，但原文里社工只是 He contacted a tribe member through a social worker 的联络渠道，并非"激起他兴趣"的动机；兴趣的真正起因是发现研究空白。

借用原文：He contacted a tribe member through a social worker

**D) 张冠李戴**

His meeting with Gonzalez had made him eager to learn more about the tribe. 盗用了人名 Gonzalez，但原文里念头早在 1984 年发现研究空白时就产生了，之后才通过社工联系到 Gonzalez，是"先有动机、后遇此人"，选项把因果时序颠倒了。

借用原文：He contacted a tribe member through a social worker

- 
13. A) He taught Copeland to speak the Tarahumaras language.  
B) He persuaded the Tarahumaras to accept Copeland's gifts.  
C) He recommended one of his best friends as an interpreter.  
D) He acted as an intermediary between Copeland and the villagers.

**【题目】 How did Gonzalez help James Copeland?**

**【翻译】 Gonzalez 如何帮助 James Copeland?**

- A) 他教 Copeland 说 Tarahumaras 语。  
B) 他说服 Tarahumaras 人接受 Copeland 的礼物。  
C) 他推荐了他最好的朋友之一担任口译员。 D) 他在 Copeland 和村民之间充当中间人。

**【答案】 D** (细节题) He acted as an intermediary between Copeland and the villagers.

**【定位】** He took Copeland to his village and served as an intermediary.

他把 Copeland 带到自己的村庄，并充当了中间人。

**【信号】 人物动作句 served as an intermediary.** 答案句 He took Copeland to his village and served as an intermediary 直接描述 Gonzalez 做的事，其中 served as an intermediary (充当中间人) 就是"怎么帮"的核心动作，是本题的落点。

**【替换】** served as an intermediary ↔ **acted as an intermediary between Copeland and the villagers**  
served as 与 acted as 同义、intermediary 原义保留

【排除】 A) 未提及

He taught Copeland to speak the Tarahumaras language. 借用了贯穿全文的 language 话题，但原文从未说 Gonzalez 教 Copeland 说部落语言，"teach to speak"是原文没有的捏造动作。

B) 张冠李戴

He persuaded the Tarahumaras to accept Copeland's gifts. 盗用了"村民接受东西"这一情节 (take the food and share it among themselves)，但那是第二段讲送礼，并非 Gonzalez 劝说所致，把别处情节张冠李戴给了 Gonzalez。

借用原文：take the food and share it among themselves

C) 偷换概念

He recommended one of his best friends as an interpreter. 用 interpreter (翻译) 来碰瓷原文的 intermediary (中间人)，两词形近义近最易混；但原文是 Gonzalez 本人 served as an intermediary，从未"推荐好友当翻译"，属偷换角色。

借用原文：served as an intermediary

---

14. A) Unpredictable.

B) Unjustifiable.

C) Laborious.

D) Tedious.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about James Copeland's trip to the Tarahumaras village?

【翻译】 讲话者对 James Copeland 前往 Tarahumaras 村庄的旅行是怎么说的？

A) 不可预测的。 B) 不合理的。 C) 艰苦的。 D) 乏味的。

【答案】 C (细节题) Laborious.

【定位】 Entering the world of the Tarahumaras has been a laborious project for Copeland.

对 Copeland 来说，走进塔拉乌马拉人的世界一直是一项艰辛费力的工程。

【信号】 直接定性词 **laborious**。答案句 Entering the world of the Tarahumaras has been a laborious project for Copeland 用 laborious 一词直接给这趟历程定性，紧接着用 he must drive two and a half days from Houston, Texas 举"开车两天半"为佐证，证实其"费力"，这就是答案信号。

【替换】 a laborious project ↔ **Laborious**

选项就是原文形容词，但靠语境判义而非靠原词偷懒

**【排除】 A) 未提及**

Unpredictable. (难以预料的) 原文未提, 行程被描述为路途遥远、艰辛, 但没有任何"结果难料、变化无常"的意思, 属凭空添义。

**B) 未提及**

Unjustifiable. (无正当理由的、站不住脚的) 与原文毫无关联, 原文谈的是行程艰辛, 没有任何"不合理、缺乏正当性"的评价。

**D) 偷换概念**

Tedious. (枯燥乏味的) 与正确项 laborious 中文都像"难熬", 但 tedious 侧重"单调无聊", 原文强调的是开车两天半的"耗费体力、艰辛", 侧重"累"而非"闷", 含义对不上。

借用原文: he must drive two and a half days from Houston, Texas

- 
15. A) Their appreciation of help from the outsiders.  
B) Their sense of sharing and caring.  
C) Their readiness to adapt to technology.  
D) Their belief in creating wealth for themselves.

**【题目】 What impresses James Copeland about the Tarahumaras tribe?**

**【翻译】** Tarahumaras 部落的什么给 James Copeland 留下了深刻印象?

- A) 他们对外来者帮助的感激。 B) 他们的分享与关怀意识。 C) 他们适应技术的准备。  
D) 他们为自己创造财富的信念。

**【答案】 B** (细节题) Their sense of sharing and caring.

**【定位】** I see a lot of beauty in their sense of sharing and concern for each other.

我在他们彼此分享、互相关心的精神里看到了许多美好。

**【信号】 直抒赞赏句 I see a lot of beauty in.** 答案句 I see a lot of beauty in their sense of sharing and concern for each other 用 see a lot of beauty in (看到许多美好) 直接表达赞赏, 是讲述者点名"被打动之处"的落点, 正是 impress 题的答案信号。

**【替换】** their sense of sharing and concern for each other ↔ **Their sense of sharing and caring.**  
concern for each other 浓缩为 caring

**【排除】 A) 未提及**

Their appreciation of help from the outsiders. 原文从未提部落"感激外来者的帮助"; 原文虽讲 Copeland 送礼示好, 但被打动的是"分享精神", 而非部落对外人的感激, 属无中生有。

**C) 与原文相反**

Their readiness to adapt to technology. 盗用了原文的 technology 一词, 但原文是 I see people rejecting technology (拒绝技术), 选项却说他们"乐于接纳技术", 极性完全反了。

借用原文: I see people rejecting technology and living a very hard, traditional life

**D) 与原文相反**

Their belief in creating wealth for themselves. 与原文 The Tarahumaras, who don't believe in accumulating wealth 直接矛盾——原文说他们"不相信积累财富", 选项却说他们"信奉为自己创造财富", 意思反了。

借用原文: The Tarahumaras, who don't believe in accumulating wealth

## 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 What is a radical? It seems today that people are terrified of the term, particularly of having the label attached to them. Accusing individuals or groups of being radical often serves to silence them into submission, thereby maintaining the existing state of affairs, and, more important, preserving the power of a select minority who are mostly wealthy white males in western society.

什么是激进分子?如今,人们似乎对这个词感到恐惧,尤其是害怕被贴上这样的标签。指责个人或团体是激进分子往往会让他们沉默并屈服,从而维持现有状态,更重要的是,保护在西方社会中主要由富有的白人男性组成的少数特权群体的权力。

2 Feminism is a perfect example of this phenomenon. The women's movement has been plagued by stereotypes, misrepresentations by the media, and accusations of man-hating and radicalism, when the basic foundation of feminism is simply that women deserve equal rights in all facets of life. When faced with the threat of being labelled radical, women back down from their worthy calls and consequently participate in their own oppression.

女权主义就是这种现象的完美例证。女性运动一直饱受刻板印象、媒体歪曲报道以及仇恨男性和激进主义指控的困扰,而女权主义的基本理念不过是女性生活的各个方面都应享有平等权利。当面临被贴上激进分子标签的威胁时,女性会从她们正当的诉求中退缩,从而参与到对自身的压迫之中。

3 It has gotten to the point that many women are afraid to call themselves feminists because of the stigma attached to the word. If people refuse to be controlled and intimidated by stigmas, the stigmas lose all their power. Without fear on which they feed, such stigmas can only die.

事态已发展到许多女性因为这个词所附带的污名而害怕称自己为女权主义者。如果人们拒绝被污名控制和威胁,这些污名就会失去所有力量。没有了它们赖以生存的恐惧,这些污名只能消亡。

4 To me, a radical is simply someone who rebels against the norm or advocates a change in the existing state of affairs. On close inspection, it becomes clear that the norm is constantly evolving and therefore is not a constant entity.

对我而言,激进分子不过是反抗常规或倡导改变现有状况的人。仔细审视就会发现,常规是不断演变的,因此并非一个恒定不变的实体。

5 So why then is deviation from the present situation such a threat when the state of affairs itself is unstable and subject to relentless transformation?

那么,既然现有状况本身是不稳定的并且会经历持续不断的变化,为什么偏离当前情况会构成如此大的威胁?

6 It all goes back to maintaining the power of those who have it and preventing the right of those who don't. In fact, when we look at the word "radical" in a historical context, nearly every figure we now hold up as a hero was considered a radical in his or her time. Radicals are people who effect change. They are the people about whom history is written. Abolitionists were radicals; civil rights activists were radicals; even the founders of our country in their fight to win independence from England were radicals. Their presence in history has changed the way our society functions, mainly by shifting the balance of power that previously existed. Of course, there are some radicals who've made a negative impact on humanity, but undeniably, there would simply be no progress without radicals. That being said, next time someone calls me a radical, I will accept that label with pride.

这一切都归结于维护拥有权力者的权力,并阻止没有权力者获得权利。事实上,当我们从历史语境审视"激进分子"这个词时,几乎每一个我们现在奉为英雄的人物在其所处的时代都被视为激进分子。激进分子是促成变革的人。他们是历史书写的对象。废奴主义者是激进分子;民权活动家是激进分子;甚至我们国家的缔造者在为赢得独立于英格兰的斗争中也是激进分子。他们在历史中的存在改变了我们社会运作的方式,主要是通过改变此前存在的权力平衡。当然,也有一些激进分子对人类产生了负面影响,但不可否认的是,没有激进分子就不会有进步。话虽如此,下次有人称我为激进分子时,我会自豪地接受这个标签。

16. A) They tend to be silenced into submission.

B) They find it hard to defend themselves.

C) They will feel proud of being pioneers.

D) They will feel somewhat encouraged.

**【题目】** What usually happens when people are accused of being radical?

**【翻译】** 当人们被指责为激进分子时通常会发生什么?

A) 他们往往会被迫沉默屈服。 B) 他们发现很难为自己辩护。

C) 他们会为成为先驱者感到自豪。 D) 他们会感到某种程度的鼓舞。

**【答案】** A (细节题) They tend to be silenced into submission.

【定位】 Accusing individuals or groups of being radical often serves to silence them into submission, thereby maintaining the existing state of affairs.

指责个人或群体激进，往往起到把他们压制到屈服的作用，从而维持现有的状态。

【信号】 题干关键词 **accused/radical** 在原文直接复述处。答案句紧扣题干的 **accuse** 与 **radical**：原文 **Accusing individuals or groups of being radical often serves to silence them into submission** 里 **Accusing...of being radical** 正对应题干的 **accused of being radical**，紧跟其后的 **serves to...** 就是在交代『通常发生什么』，这就是承载结果的答案句。

【替换】 **serves to silence them into submission** ↔ **tend to be silenced into submission**

主动转被动、同短语原义保留

【排除】 B) **未提及**

They find it hard to defend themselves. 听起来像『被压制』的合理延伸，但录音只说被压制到屈服，从未提及『难以为自己辩护』这层意思，属于自行脑补。

C) **与原文相反**

They will feel proud of being pioneers. 里的 **proud**(自豪)出现在录音结尾——但那是作者说『下次别人叫我 **radical** 我会自豪地接受』，与本题问的『被指控者通常的遭遇(被压制)』方向相反，C 把消极结果说成了积极。

借用原文：next time someone calls me a radical, I will accept that label with pride

D) **与原文相反**

They will feel somewhat encouraged. 同样把结果说反：原文的 **silence into submission** 是被压制、退缩，绝非『受到鼓舞』，方向与答案句正相反。

---

17. A) One who advocates violence in effecting change.

B) One who craves for relentless transformations,

C) One who acts in the interests of the oppressed.

D) One who rebels against the existing social order.

【题目】 **What is the speaker's definition of a radical?**

【翻译】 说话者对激进分子的定义是什么？

A) 主张用暴力实现变革的人。 B) 渴望不断变革的人。 C) 为受压迫者的利益行动的人。

D) 反抗现有社会秩序的人。

【答案】 **D** (细节题) One who rebels against the existing social order.

【定位】 To me, a radical is simply someone who rebels against the norm or advocates a change in the existing state of affairs.

在我看来，激进者无非就是反抗常规、或主张改变现有状态的人。

【信号】下定义信号 **To me... is simply someone who.** To me, a radical is simply someone who rebels against the norm 里 To me... a radical is simply someone who 是典型的『作者亲口下定义』信号句，simply 还表明这就是他给的简明定义，定位到此即可。

【替换】rebels against the norm or advocates a change in the existing state of affairs ↔

**rebels against the existing social order**

norm/state of affairs 同义于 social order

【排除】A) **原词陷阱**

One who advocates violence in effecting change. 的 effecting change 确与录音

Radicals are people who effect change 沾边，诱人去选，但作者的定义句里只说反抗常规、主张改变，从没把 violence(暴力)写进定义，A 凭空加了暴力限定。

借用原文：Radicals are people who effect change

B) **原词陷阱**

One who craves for relentless transformations, 里的 relentless transformations 直接取自录音 subject to relentless transformation, 但那句是在形容『社会状态本身不断剧变』，并非作者给 radical 下的定义，属张冠李戴。

借用原文：the state of affairs itself is unstable and subject to relentless transformation

C) **未提及**

One who acts in the interests of the oppressed. 的 oppressed 让人联想全文为弱势翻案的基调，但作者的定义句只讲『反抗常规、主张变革』，从未说 radical 是『为被压迫者谋利的人』，这层限定原文没有。

---

18. A) They tried to effect social change by force.

B) They disrupted the nation's social stability.

C) They served as a driving force for progress.

D) They did more harm than good to humanity.

【题目】What does the speaker think of most radicals in the American history?

【翻译】说话者如何看待美国历史上的大多数激进分子？

A) 他们试图用武力实现社会变革。 B) 他们破坏了国家的社会稳定。

C) 他们充当了进步的推动力量。 D) 他们对人类的害处大于益处。

【答案】C (态度观点题) They served as a driving force for progress.

【定位】Of course, there are some radicals who've made a negative impact on humanity, but undeniably, there would simply be no progress without radicals.

当然，有些激进者对人类造成了负面影响，但不可否认，没有激进者就根本不会有进步。

**【信号】让步转折 Of course... but undeniably... 后才是真态度。**答案落在 Of course, there are some radicals who've made a negative impact on humanity, but undeniably, there would simply be no progress without radicals: Of course... 先让一步承认有负面, but undeniably 一转才是作者真正的落脚——没有 radical 就没有进步, 转折后才是态度真意。

**【替换】** there would simply be no progress without radicals ↔

**They served as a driving force for progress.**

否定+无则不能 转为肯定『推动力』

**【排除】A) 原词陷阱**

They tried to effect social change by force. 借了录音的 effect change, 但加了原文没有的 by force(靠武力); 作者通篇讲 radical 推动变革, 从没说他们靠武力, by force 是擅自添加。

借用原文: Radicals are people who effect change

**B) 与原文相反**

They disrupted the nation's social stability. 听着像『激进=破坏稳定』的常识, 但作者立场恰恰相反——他在为 radical 翻案、强调其推动进步, 绝不会说他们破坏国家稳定, 与作者态度反向。

**D) 与原文相反**

They did more harm than good to humanity. 正好踩在录音 there are some radicals who've made a negative impact on humanity 这句让步话上, 听到 negative impact、humanity 就想选; 但那是 Of course 引出的退让, 作者随即用 but 推翻它, D 把铺垫当成了结论。

借用原文: there are some radicals who've made a negative impact on humanity

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

1 We are very susceptible to the influence of the people around us. For instance, you may have known somebody who has gone overseas for a year or so and has returned with an accent, perhaps. We become part of our immediate environment. None of us are immune to the influences of our own world, and let us not kid ourselves that we are untouched by the things and the people in our life.

我们很容易受到周围人的影响。例如,你可能认识某个在海外待了一年左右后回来带着口音的人。我们成为所处环境的一部分。我们没有人能免受自己所处世界的影响,我们不要自欺欺人地以为自己不受生活中的事物和人的影响。

2 Fred goes off to his new job at a factory. Fred takes his 10-minute coffee break, but the other workers take half an hour. Fred says, "What's the matter with you guys?" Two weeks later, Fred is taking 20-minute breaks. A month later, Fred takes his half hour. Fred is saying, "If you can't beat them, join them. Why should I work any harder than the next guy?"

Fred去工厂开始新工作。Fred休10分钟的咖啡休息时间,但其他工人休半小时。Fred说:"你们这些人怎么回事?"两周后,Fred开始休20分钟。一个月后,Fred也休半小时了。Fred说:"如果你无法打败他们,就加入他

们。我为什么要比别人更努力工作呢?"

3 The fascinating thing about being human is that generally we are unaware that there are changes taking place in our mentality. It is like returning to the city smog after some weeks in the fresh air—only then do we realize that we have become accustomed to the nasty smells. Mix with critical people and we learn to criticize; mix with happy people and we learn about happiness.

作为人类,有趣的是我们通常意识不到自己的心态正在发生变化。这就像在新鲜空气中待了几周后回到城市雾霾中——只有那时我们才意识到自己已经习惯了难闻的气味。与爱批评的人相处,我们学会批评;与快乐的人相处,我们学会快乐。

4 What this means is that we need to decide what we want from life and then choose our company accordingly. You may well say, "That is going to take some effort. It may not be comfortable. I may offend some of my present company." Right, but it is your life.

这意味着我们需要决定自己想从生活中得到什么,然后相应地选择我们的同伴。你可能会说:"那需要付出一些努力。可能不会很舒服。我可能会冒犯现在的一些朋友。"没错,但这是你的人生。

5 Fred may say, "I'm always broke, frequently depressed. I'm going nowhere and I never do anything exciting." Then we discover that Fred's best friends are always broke, frequently depressed, going nowhere and wishing that life was more exciting. This is not a coincidence. Nor is it our business to stand in judgment of Fred. However, if Fred ever wants to improve his quality of life, the first thing he'll need to do is recognize what has been going on all these years.

Fred可能会说:"我总是身无分文,经常抑郁。我一事无成,从不做任何令人兴奋的事。"然后我们发现Fred最好的朋友们总是身无分文,经常抑郁,一事无成,希望生活更令人兴奋。这不是巧合。评判Fred也不是我们的事。然而,如果Fred想要改善生活质量,他首先需要做的就是认识到这些年来一直在发生的事情。

6 It's no surprise that doctors as a profession suffer a lot of ill health because they spend their lives around sick people. Psychiatrists have a higher incidence of suicide in their profession for related reasons. Traditionally, 9 out of 10 children whose parents smoke, smoke themselves. Obesity is in part an environmental problem. Successful people have successful friends. And so the story goes on.

医生作为一个职业群体健康状况不佳并不奇怪,因为他们一生都与病人打交道。精神科医生的职业自杀率较高,原因也与此相关。传统上,父母吸烟的孩子中有十分之九自己也吸烟。肥胖在一定程度上是一个环境问题。成功的人有成功的朋友。故事就这样继续下去。

19. A) Few of us can ignore changes in our immediate environment.

B) It is impossible for us to be immune from outside influence.

C) Few of us can remain unaware of what happens around us.

D) It is important for us to keep in touch with our own world.

**【题目】 What does the speaker say about us as human beings?**

**【翻译】**说话者关于我们人类说了什么?

A) 我们中很少有人能够忽视我们周围环境中的变化。 B) 我们不可能不受外界影响。

C) 我们中很少有人能够对周围发生的事情毫无察觉。

D) 对我们来说, 与自己的世界保持联系是重要的。

【答案】 **B** (细节题) It is impossible for us to be immune from outside influence.

【定位】 None of us are immune to the influences of our own world, and let us not kid ourselves that we are untouched by the things and the people in our life.

我们没有谁能免疫于自身所处世界的影响，别自欺欺人地以为我们不被生活中的事和人所触动。

【信号】 **总括性强调句**。None of us are immune to the influences of our own world 用 None of us (我们没有一个人) 这种全称否定做总括强调，紧接着又用 let us not kid ourselves (别自欺欺人) 加重语气，这种把范围拉到所有人的强调句，正是说话人对人类下总论断的答案句。

【替换】 None of us are immune to the influences of our own world ↔

**It is impossible for us to be immune from outside influence**

全称否定改写成 impossible

【排除】 **A) 原词陷阱**

A 里 changes in our immediate environment 借用了原文 We become part of our immediate environment 的原词 immediate environment，听到这个词容易顺手就选；但 A 说的是很少有人能忽视环境变化，原文那句讲的是我们成为环境的一部分，并未说人能否忽视变化，属于借原词答非所问。

借用原文：We become part of our immediate environment

**C) 偷换概念**

C 的 unaware of what happens around us 让人联想到第三段 we are unaware that there are changes taking place in our mentality 里的 unaware；但原文说的是我们意识不到自己心态在变，并非意识不到周围发生了什么，而且原文恰恰强调人受影响，C 反说很少有人察觉不到周围，与本篇主线不符。

借用原文：we are unaware that there are changes taking place in our mentality

**D) 未提及**

D 说 It is important for us to keep in touch with our own world (与自己的世界保持联系很重要)，听上去积极正面；但全篇主旨是我们无可避免地被外界影响、要慎选所处环境，并没有把保持联系当作一种应当去做的要求，属于把基调说反、且原文未提的劝导。

- 
20. A) Make up his mind to start all over again.  
B) Stop making unfair judgements of others.  
C) Try to find a more exciting job somewhere else.  
D) Recognise the negative impact of his coworkers.

【题目】 **What does the speaker say Fred should do first to improve his quality of life?**

【翻译】 说话者说 Fred 应该首先做什么来改善他的生活质量？

- A) 下定决心重新开始。    B) 停止对他人做出不公正的评判。  
C) 尝试在别处找一份更令人兴奋的工作。    D) 认识到他同事的负面影响。

【答案】 **D** (细节题) Recognise the negative impact of his coworkers.

【定位】 However, if Fred ever wants to improve his quality of life, the first thing he'll need to do is recognize what has been going on all these years.

不过，假如 Fred 真想改善自己的生活质量，他要做的第一件事，就是认清这些年来一直在发生的事。

【信号】 **转折 However 加顺序词 the first thing**。这句以 However 转折开头，把前面别去评判 Fred 的话拨回正题，再用 the first thing he'll need to do 明示第一步，转折后加顺序词的位置正是答案句所在。

【替换】 recognize what has been going on all these years ↔

**Recognise the negative impact of his coworkers**

笼统 what has been going on 具体化为同伴影响

【排除】 A) **过度推断**

A 说 Make up his mind to start all over again (下决心从头再来)，动作幅度远大于原文。原文第一步只是 recognize what has been going on (先认清现状)，并没有让 Fred 推倒一切重来，属于把建议拔高、过度发挥。

B) **张冠李戴**

B 的 Stop making unfair judgements of others 借用了原文 Nor is it our business to stand in judgment of Fred 里的 judgement; 但原文是说自己(旁人)不该评判 Fred，主语是我们，而 B 却要 Fred 自己别评判他人，把这句话安到了错的人头上。

借用原文：Nor is it our business to stand in judgment of Fred

C) **原词陷阱**

C 说 Try to find a more exciting job somewhere else (去别处找更刺激的工作)，盗用了 Fred 自述里的 never do anything exciting 的 exciting; 但那是 Fred 抱怨现状的话，不是说话人给的第一步建议，原文要他先认清现状，而非换工作。

借用原文：I never do anything exciting

---

21. A) They are quite susceptible to suicide.

B) They improve people's quality of life.

C) They suffer a great deal from ill health.

D) They help people solve mental problems.

【题目】 **What does the speaker say about psychiatrists?**

【翻译】 说话者关于精神科医生说了什么？

A) 他们相当容易自杀。 B) 他们改善人们的生活质量。 C) 他们深受健康不良之苦。

D) 他们帮助人们解决心理问题。

【答案】 **A** (细节题) They are quite susceptible to suicide.

【定位】 Psychiatrists have a higher incidence of suicide in their profession for related reasons.

精神科医生这一行业的自杀发生率较高，原因与此相关。

【信号】 职业名直接领出的陈述句。Psychiatrists have a higher incidence of suicide in their profession 由职业名 Psychiatrists 直接开头，是专门描述该群体的唯一一句，定位无需犹豫。

【替换】 Psychiatrists have a higher incidence of suicide in their profession ↔

**They are quite susceptible to suicide**

higher incidence 改写为 susceptible to

【排除】 C) **张冠李戴**

C 的 suffer a great deal from ill health 盗用了同段 doctors as a profession suffer a lot of ill health 的原句；但 suffer ill health 说的是医生（doctors），而本题问的是精神科医生（psychiatrists），把前一句对医生的描述安到了精神科医生头上。

借用原文：doctors as a profession suffer a lot of ill health

B) **偷换概念**

B 说 They improve people's quality of life，其中 quality of life 来自第五段谈 Fred 的 improve his quality of life；但那是说 Fred 改善自己的生活，与精神科医生提升他人生活无关，原文从未说精神科医生提升人们的生活质量。

借用原文：improve his quality of life

D) **未提及**

D 说 They help people solve mental problems（帮人解决心理问题），听上去正是精神科医生的本职，很有迷惑性；但原文谈精神科医生只说他们自杀率较高这一负面事实，从未提及他们帮人解决心理问题这一功能，属凭常识脑补。

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

1 Virtually every American can recognize a dollar bill at a mere glance. Many can identify it by its sound or texture. But few people indeed can accurately describe the world's most powerful, important currency.

几乎每个美国人仅凭一瞥就能认出一美元纸币。许多人能通过声音或质地辨认出它。但确实很少有人能准确描述这种世界上最强大、最重要的货币。

2 The American dollar bill is colored with black ink on one side and green on the other; the exact composition of the paper and ink is a closely guarded government secret. Despite its weighty importance, the dollar bill actually weighs little. It requires nearly 500 bills to tip the scales at a pound. Not only is the dollar bill lightweight, but it also has a brief life span. Few dollar bills survive longer than 18 months.

美元纸币一面印有黑色油墨，另一面印有绿色油墨；纸张和油墨的确切成分是政府严格保守的秘密。尽管具有重大意义，美元纸币实际上重量很轻。需要将近500张纸币才能让天平倾斜一磅。美元纸币不仅重量轻，而且寿命也很短。很少有美元纸币能存在超过18个月。

3 The word "dollar" is taken from the German word "thaler," the name for the world's most important currency in the 16th century. The thaler was a silver coin first minted in 1518 under the reign of Charles V, Emperor of Germany.

dollar这个词源自德语单词thaler,这是16世纪世界上最重要货币的名称。thaler是一种银币,于1518年在德意志皇帝查理五世统治期间首次铸造。

4 The concept of paper money is a relatively recent innovation in the history of American currency. When the Constitution was signed, people had little regard for paper money because of its steadily decreasing value during the colonial era. Because of this lack of faith, the new American government minted only coins for common currency. Interest-bearing bank notes were issued at the same time, but their purpose was limited to providing money for urgent government crises, such as American involvement in the War of 1812.

纸币的概念在美国货币史上是一项相对近期的创新。当宪法签署时,人们对纸币不太重视,因为纸币在殖民时代价值持续贬值。由于这种缺乏信任,新成立的美国政府只铸造硬币作为通用货币。同时发行了计息银行券,但其目的仅限于为紧急政府危机提供资金,例如美国参与1812年战争。

5 The first noninterest-bearing paper currency was authorized by Congress in 1862, at the height of the Civil War. At this point, citizens' old fears of devalued paper currency had calmed, and the dollar bill was born. The new green colored paper money quickly earned the nickname "greenback."

第一种不计息纸币于1862年由国会授权发行,当时正值内战高潮。此时,公民对贬值纸币的旧有恐惧已经平息,美元纸币由此诞生。这种新的绿色纸币很快获得了greenback的绰号。

6 Today, the American dollar bill is a product of the Federal Reserve, and is issued from the twelve Federal Reserve banks around the United States. The government keeps a steady supply of approximately two billion bills in circulation at all times.

如今,美元纸币是联邦储备系统的产品,由分布在美国各地的十二家联邦储备银行发行。政府始终保持约二十亿张纸币的稳定流通供应量。

7 Controversy continues to surround the true value of the dollar bill. American history has seen generations of politicians argue in favor of a gold standard for American currency. However, for the present, the American dollar bill holds the value that is printed on it, and little more. The only other guarantee on the bill is a Federal Reserve pledge as a confirmation in the form of government securities.

围绕美元纸币真实价值的争议仍在继续。美国历史上曾有几代政治家主张为美国货币建立金本位制。然而,就目前而言,美元纸币所持有的价值就是印在上面的价值,仅此而已。纸币上唯一的其他保证是联邦储备系统以政府证券形式提供的确认承诺。

22. A) Few people can identify its texture.

B) Few people can describe it precisely.

C) Its real value is open to interpretation.

D) Its importance is often over-estimated.

**【题目】 What does the speaker say about the American dollar bill?**

【翻译】说话者关于美元纸币说了什么？

- A) 很少有人能识别它的质地。 B) 很少有人能准确描述它。  
C) 它的真实价值可以有不同的解读。 D) 它的重要性常常被高估。

【答案】B (细节题) Few people can describe it precisely.

【定位】Many can identify it by its sound or texture. But few people indeed can accurately describe the world's most powerful, important currency.

许多人能凭声音或质感认出它。但极少有人能准确描述这种世界上最强大、最重要的货币。

【信号】转折 But 后才是真意。前半 Many can identify it by its sound or texture 是铺垫，真正的落点在转折词后 But few people indeed can accurately describe, But 之后才是说话人要强调的重点，正是答案句。

【替换】few people indeed can accurately describe ↔ Few people can describe it precisely  
accurately=precisely 的同义替换

【排除】A) 原词陷阱

Few people can identify its texture. 借了录音里真出现过的 texture 一词，但录音说的是‘许多人能凭质感 identify 认出它’，是‘多数人能’而非‘少数人能’，且谈的是认出不是描述，属听到原词就想选的原词陷阱。

借用原文：Many can identify it by its sound or texture

C) 张冠李戴

Its real value is open to interpretation. 说的是价值有争议，这是录音末段 Controversy continues to surround the true value of the dollar bill 的内容，与本题开头所问的‘能否描述’无关，是张冠李戴到本题。

借用原文：Controversy continues to surround the true value of the dollar bill

D) 未提及

Its importance is often over-estimated. 称重要性被高估，但录音只说它是 the world's most powerful, important currency, 从未说这种重要性被‘高估’，over-estimated 是录音没有的评价，属无中生有。

---

23. A) It has never seen any change.

B) It has much to do with color.

C) It is a well-protected government secret.

D) It is a subject of study by many forgers.

【题目】What does the speaker say about the exact composition of the American dollar bill?

【翻译】说话者关于美元纸币的确切成分说了什么？

- A) 它从未发生过任何变化。 B) 它与颜色有很大关系。 C) 它是政府严密保护的秘密。  
D) 它是许多伪造者研究的对象。

【答案】C (细节题) It is a well-protected government secret.

【定位】 the exact composition of the paper and ink is a closely guarded government secret.

纸张和油墨的确切成分是受到严密保护的政府机密。

【信号】 对所问对象直接下定性的判断句。录音用 is 把 the exact composition of the paper and ink 直接定性为 a closely guarded government secret, 这句对所问对象给出明确判断, 就是答案句。

【替换】 a closely guarded government secret ↔ a well-protected government secret

closely guarded=well-protected 同义替换

【排除】 A) 未提及

It has never seen any change. 称从未有变化, 但录音对 exact composition 只说它是机密, 从未提它变没变过, 属无中生有。

B) 原词陷阱

It has much to do with color. 借了录音真念过的 colored with black ink on one side and green on the other 里的颜色信息, 但那句讲的是纸币‘外观颜色’, 而本题问的是‘确切构成(成分)’, 颜色和成分是两个对象, 属偷换概念的原词陷阱。

借用原文: colored with black ink on one side and green on the other

D) 未提及

It is a subject of study by many forgers. 称构成是众多伪造者的研究对象, 录音通篇没有出现 forgers 或伪造者研究这一说法, 属未提及。

---

24. A) People had little faith in paper money.

B) They could last longer in circulation.

C) It predicted their value would increase.

D) They were more difficult to counterfeit.

【题目】 Why did the new American government mint only coins for common currency?

【翻译】 为什么新成立的美国政府只铸造硬币作为流通货币?

A) 人们对纸币缺乏信心。 B) 它们在流通中能保存更久。 C) 它预测它们的价值会增长。

D) 它们更难被伪造。

【答案】 A (细节题) People had little faith in paper money.

【定位】 Because of this lack of faith, the new American government minted only coins for common currency.

由于这种缺乏信任, 新生的美国政府只铸造硬币作为通用货币。

【信号】 因果信号 Because of。录音用 Because of this lack of faith 直接点出‘只铸硬币’的原因, Because of 是明确的因果信号, 紧随其前的 this lack of faith 即原因所在, 本句为答案句。

【替换】 people had little regard for paper money ↔ People had little faith in paper money

little regard for=little faith in 同义替换

**【排除】 B) 张冠李戴**

They could last longer in circulation. 谈‘流通中更耐久’，录音里确有寿命话题 Few dollar bills survive longer than 18 months，但那是讲纸币短命、不是讲硬币因更耐用才被选，属张冠李戴。

借用原文：Few dollar bills survive longer than 18 months

**C) 与原文相反**

It predicted their value would increase. 说预测价值会上涨，但录音说的是纸币 its steadily decreasing value（价值持续下跌）才导致不信任，方向正相反，属与原文相反。

借用原文：its steadily decreasing value during the colonial era

**D) 未提及**

They were more difficult to counterfeit. 称硬币更难伪造，听来像个合理理由，但录音从未把‘只铸硬币’归因于防伪，counterfeit 一词原文也没出现，属未提及。

- 
25. A) The stabilization of the dollar value.  
B) The issuing of government securities.  
C) A gold standard for American currency.  
D) A steady appreciation of the U.S. dollar.

**【题目】 What have generations of American politicians argued for?**

**【翻译】** 几代美国政治家主张什么？

- A) 稳定美元价值。 B) 发行政府证券。 C) 美国货币采用金本位制。  
D) 美元稳步升值。

**【答案】 C**（细节题） A gold standard for American currency.

**【定位】** American history has seen generations of politicians argue in favor of a gold standard for American currency.

美国历史上一代又一代的政治家都主张为美国货币确立金本位。

**【信号】 表态短语 argue in favor of.** 录音用 argue in favor of a gold standard 这一表态短语直接说出政治家支持的对象，argue in favor of 是判定‘主张什么’的信号，其后的 a gold standard 即答案核心。

**【替换】** argue in favor of a gold standard for American currency ↔

**A gold standard for American currency.**

近乎原词对应的主张对象

【排除】A) 未提及

The stabilization of the dollar value. 谈稳定币值，录音末段虽讲到币值 the American dollar bill holds the value that is printed on it，但从未说政治家‘争取稳定币值’，属未作为主张提及。

借用原文：the American dollar bill holds the value that is printed on it

B) 原词陷阱

The issuing of government securities. 借了录音真念过的 government securities，但原文说那是美联储担保的形式，不是几代政治家所争取的目标，属听到原词就想选的原词陷阱。

借用原文：a Federal Reserve pledge as a confirmation in the form of government securities

D) 与原文相反

A steady appreciation of the U.S. dollar. 称‘美元持续升值’，录音并无政治家主张升值之说，反而说现状是 holds the value that is printed on it, and little more（仅值面额、别无更多），与升值方向相左，属未提及兼与原文相反。

借用原文：holds the value that is printed on it, and little more

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

## 41 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。

But these, I think, can be divided into two groups: the education of science and the further understanding of science.

第4段，第2句

情态动词被动式和同位语解释是四六级、考研阅读中的常见句式，插入语的使用也较典型，掌握后可应用于大量类似句子

Teaching at a high level can be very stimulating for anyone, no matter how much expertise they may already have in the field they are instructing.

第6段，第5句

本句主干识别较容易，但嵌套关系和时态组合有一定难度，成分丰富且包含多个典型易错点，结构在考试真题中出现频率较高。综合来看，本句作为句子结构和时态训练材料具有较高的教学价值，适合作为中等难度的综合练习句优先使用

We have them, yet nobody has had time to look at them with their own eyes, let alone analyze them.

第8段，第4句

并列转折句（yet 连接两个主句）和现在完成时 + 不定式后置定语的组合，在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见。let alone 作递进强调也是典型书面表达，掌握后有一定迁移价值，但整体句式不算特别高频的核心句型。

She can devote all her life to pursuing her passion.

第1题，A

"情态动词 + 动词原形 + 宾语 + 介词短语" 是常见句式，四六级和考研阅读中经常出现表示能力、可能性或建议的句子。但本句结构过于简单，不涉及从句或复杂修饰，作为真题句式的代表性中等。掌握后可迁移到类似情态动词句型，但对攻克复杂长难句帮助有限。

In the past, during the times of ancient Egypt, Greece or China, people used to believe that dreams could foresee the future.

第3段，第4句

主句加宾语从句是四六级和考研常考句式，that 引导的宾语从句在书面语中出现频率高。used to 结构和情态动词也是常见考点。句式结构规整典型，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

Once she dreamed that the flight she was due to take the following day crashed.

第4段，第2句

宾语从句 + 嵌套定语从句的结构在四六级、考研阅读中非常常见，且定语从句省略关系代词并插入主语后分隔主谓的现象也是高频考点。掌握本句结构后可迁移到大量同类长难句，具有较高的典型性和复用价值。

Instead, she took the same flight but a week later.

第4段，第6句

虽为简单句，但包含主谓宾核心成分及两处状语（方式状语和时间状语），可用于练习状语识别；时间状语中的 'but' 易被误认为并列连词，有一定辨析价值。

But even if we think they are ridiculous, emotions can be just as powerful as rational thinking.

第6段，第2句

让步状语从句（even if）加主句的结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，比较结构（as...as）也是常考语法点。宾语从句省略引导词的现象在真题中常见。整体句式具有较强的代表性，学生掌握后可在阅读和写作中大量复用。

People do all sorts of crazy things because of their irrational feelings.

第7段，第2句

主谓宾加原因状语的结构在真题中较为常见，但本句过于简单，不涉及从句、复杂修饰或特殊句式，作为典型句式的代表性一般，学习后可迁移的场景有限。

But in fact, some psychologists believe that our dreams are the result of our emotions and memories from that day.

第7段，第3句

主句 + that 引导的宾语从句是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式；宾语从句内部的主系表结构也是常考点；整体结构典型性较强，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

I think it was Sigmund Freud who said that children's dreams were usually simple representations of their wishes, things they wished would happen.

第7段，第4句

全句包含四层嵌套：主句宾语从句（强调句）→强调句内部的宾语从句→该宾语从句同位语引出的定语从句→定语从句内部又嵌套一层宾语从句。层层咬合，需要反复回读才能理清各层归属关系，复杂度较高。

It was canceled due to bad weather.

第6题，A

被动语态 + 原因状语的组合在考试阅读中常见（如新闻报道、说明文），句式简洁典型，掌握后可迁移到类似场景，但因过于简单，不够具挑战性。

They usually result from people's unpleasant memories.

第7题，C

简单句在四六级和考研阅读中确实会出现，用于过渡或陈述背景事实，具有一定代表性。但考试中更高频、更需要重点训练的是含有从句、分隔、倒装或复杂修饰的长难句，本句作为句式范本的典型性中等偏下。

They can have an impact as great as rational thinking.

第7题，D

简单句配合情态动词和比较结构是四六级常见句式。"情态动词 + 动词原形" 以及 "as...as" 比较结构都是高频考点。虽然结构简单，但其典型性较强，掌握后可在类似句子中复用。

"The thick glacier above acts like an insulating blanket and keeps the water from freezing," says Martin Siegert, a glaciologist from the University of Wales.

第2段，第2句

引语结构和并列谓语都是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式，宾语从句、同位语、keep sb from doing 等也是常考考点。这种学术引述 + 并列陈述的组合在科技类文章中非常典型，掌握后可广泛迁移。

In addition, geothermal heat from deep within the earth may warm the hidden lake.

第2段，第3句

本句涵盖主语（含后置定语）、谓语（情态动词结构）、宾语、状语等多种成分，适合练习介词短语作定语、情态动词作谓语、以及句首状语的识别。定语与状语的区别（修饰名词还是修饰句子）是常见易错点。

The scientists suspect that micro-organisms may be living in Lake Vostok, closed off from the outside world for more than 2 million years.

第2段，第4句

主句加宾语从句、从句内带地点状语和过去分词后置定语，是四六级和考研阅读中非常典型的句式，结构常见且实用性强，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

The scientists hope their discoveries will shed light on life in outer space, which might exist in similar dark and airless conditions.

第4段，第1句

主句带宾语从句加非限制性定语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，属于典型的学术类长句模式，掌握后可大量复用于理解科研类文章

It may be as deep as four kilometers.

第10题，D

情态动词 + 系动词 + 表语的结构在考试中较常见，"as...as" 比较结构也是常考点。但本句过于简短，未涉及从句或复杂修饰，作为典型例句代表性中等

Shed light on possible life in outer space.

第11题，D

本句成分简单，只有谓语和宾语，但 "shed light on" 作为固定短语，其中 "on" 的宾语容易被误判为介词短语状语，具有一定训练价值。同时祈使句的主语省略也是一个值得练习的点。

But after Copeland explained to him what he intended to do with his research and how it would benefit the Tarahumaras, Gonzalez agreed to help.

第1段，第5句

本句覆盖主语、谓语、宾语、时间状语、并列宾语从句等多种成分，且时间状语从句的谓语 explained 带两个并列的名词性从句作宾语，这种结构在考试中常见且易错。学生可以练习识别时间状语从句、区分并列宾语从句、以及理解 what 和 how 引导的名词性从句在句中的作用，训练价值较高。

"I experience the simplicity of living in nature that I would otherwise only be able to read about. I see a lot of beauty in their sense of sharing and concern for each other."

第3段，第3句

限定性定语从句修饰宾语中的名词，且关系代词在从句中作介词宾语，是四六级和考研常考句式。两个主句并列陈述个人感受，也是真题中常见的表达模式。整体结构具有较强的代表性，掌握后可迁移到类似句型。

Accusing individuals or groups of being radical often serves to silence them into submission, thereby maintaining the existing state of affairs, and, more important, preserving the power of a select minority who are mostly wealthy white males in western society.

第1段，第3句

主句主语是动名词短语，宾语是不定式短语，包含频率状语、两个并列的分词结果状语，定语从句中有关系代词作主语、主系表结构。成分种类丰富（动名词主语、不定式宾语、分词状语、定语从句），且易错点明显（动名词与谓语的识别、并列分词的归属、关系代词的双重角色），适合作为成分划分的综合练习。

The women's movement has been plagued by stereotypes, misrepresentations by the media, and accusations of man-hating and radicalism, when the basic foundation of feminism is simply that women deserve equal rights in all facets of life.

第2段，第2句

本句成分丰富且有训练价值。主句包含主谓和长状语(内含三重并列),状语从句是主系表结构且表语为从句,表语从句又是完整的主谓宾加状语结构。涵盖了主语、谓语、宾语、表语、状语、表语从句等多种成分,且主句的并列状语、状语从句中的表语从句嵌套、表语从句的主谓宾结构都是典型易错点,适合作为成分划分的练习材料

When faced with the threat of being labelled radical, women back down from their worthy calls and consequently participate in their own oppression.

第2段，第3句

"状语从句 + 主句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,状语从句的省略形式(连词 + 过去分词)也是常考点。并列谓语结构和介词短语作状语也很典型。掌握这个句子的结构分析方法,可以迁移到大量类似句子上

On close inspection, it becomes clear that the norm is constantly evolving and therefore is not a constant entity.

第4段，第2句

"前置状语 + it + 系动词 + 形容词 + that 内容" 是英语说明文和学术句里很常见的结构，后面再接并列判断也很典型。掌握这类句式后，迁移价值较高。

In fact, when we look at the word "radical" in a historical context, nearly every figure we now hold up as a hero was considered a radical in his or her time.

第6段，第2句

本句结构高度典型：主句 + 时间状语从句 + 定语从句的组合，以及被动语态的使用，都是四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现的句式。定语从句省略关系代词、被动语态表达客观评价，这些都是考试常考的语法点。学生掌握这个句子的分析方法后，可以直接迁移到大量同类型长句上。

They are the people about whom history is written.

第6段，第4句

"介词 + 关系代词" 引导的定语从句是四六级和考研阅读的高频句式，本句结构简洁且典型，掌握后可直接迁移到大量真题句型，代表性强。

Of course, there are some radicals who've made a negative impact on humanity, but undeniably, there would simply be no progress without radicals.

第6段，第7句

并列转折句式配合让步逻辑在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现。限制性定语从句修饰主语、虚拟语气表达假设，都是典型的考研句式特征。掌握后可迁移到大量类似结构的长难句。

That being said, next time someone calls me a radical, I will accept that label with pride.

第6段，第8句

时间状语从句配合主句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，双宾语结构 "call sb sth" 也是常考搭配。本句结构具有较强的代表性，学生掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子，典型性较高。

They find it hard to defend themselves.

第16题，B

"find it + 形容词 + 不定式" 结构在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，属于典型的形式宾语句型，掌握后可迁移到 make it possible to、consider it necessary to 等大量类似结构，代表性很强

For instance, you may have known somebody who has gone overseas for a year or so and has returned with an accent, perhaps.

第1段，第2句

这是考试中高频出现的句式:主句宾语后接限制性定语从句,从句内有并列谓语。情态动词加完成式以及现在完成时都是考试常考点。这种结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常典型,掌握后可迁移应用到大量类似句子。

Fred goes off to his new job at a factory.

第2段，第1句

涵盖主语、谓语（动词短语）、地点状语三种基本成分，但成分种类单一，没有宾语、定语从句、同位语等更丰富的结构，练习价值有限。

Mix with critical people and we learn to criticize; mix with happy people and we learn about happiness.

第3段，第3句

本句的"祈使句 + and + 陈述句"结构是英语中表达条件假设的常见句式，且通过分号连接两个平行主句形成对比，这种对称并列的修辞手法在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现。掌握这一结构后，学生可以迁移到大量类似的并列对比句和条件假设句，典型性较强。

What this means is that we need to decide what we want from life and then choose our company accordingly.

第4段，第1句

"主语从句 + 系动词 + 表语从句"是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，常用于解释抽象概念或总结观点。本句的 "What... is that..." 结构尤其典型，掌握后可迁移到大量同类句子的理解和写作中。

Nor is it our business to stand in judgment of Fred.

第5段，第4句

本句集中展示了倒装结构、形式主语、系表结构、不定式短语作真正主语等多个考点，且倒装和形式主语都是学生容易混淆的易错点，作为成分划分练习句能有效训练学生识别特殊语序和虚实主语的能力。

Traditionally, 9 out of 10 children whose parents smoke, smoke themselves.

第6段，第3句

限制性定语从句修饰主语、插入主语与谓语之间的结构在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现；whose 引导的定语从句（表所属关系）、统计数据作主语、反身代词作宾语等均为典型考点句式；掌握本句可直接迁移到大量同类真题句

It is impossible for us to be immune from outside influence.

第19题，B

"It is + 形容词 + for sb to do ..."是很常见、可大量迁移的句型。掌握这类结构后，遇到类似的"it 作形式主语"句子时，识别速度会明显提高。

It is important for us to keep in touch with our own world.

第19题，D

It is + 形容词 + for sb to do 是四六级和考研阅读、写作中的高频句型，广泛用于表达评价和观点。本句结构规范、特征明显，掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似表达，典型性很强。

But few people indeed can accurately describe the world's most powerful, important currency.

第1段，第3句

本句为含有情态动词的简单句，主谓宾结构清晰，宾语带定语修饰，这是英语考试中常见的句式类型。情态动词 "can" 的使用、否定意义的主语 "few people"、以及名词所有格和形容词修饰宾语的方式，都是四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现的语言现象。学习者掌握本句结构后，可以迁移到类似句式的分析中，具备一定的典型性和复用价值。

Not only is the dollar bill lightweight, but it also has a brief life span.

第2段，第4句

"not only... but also" 并列结构是四六级、考研阅读中的高频句式，第一个分句的倒装（not only 置于句首引发主谓倒装）更是常考语法点。这种并列递进结构在说明文、议论文中大量出现，且倒装形式是学生必须掌握的典型句式。本句作为此类结构的代表句，学习后可直接迁移到大量真题句。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

## 本卷出现的 277 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。

**radical**

B2

adj. 根本的

本卷16次 · 真题 29 句

**currency**

B2

n. 货币

本卷9次 · 真题 20 句

**tribe**

B2

n. 部落

本卷8次 · 真题 17 句

**would**

A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本卷6次 · 真题 568 句

**scientific**

B1

adj. 科学的

本卷6次 · 真题 103 句

**exist**

A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本卷5次 · 真题 77 句

**flight**

A2

n. 航班

本卷5次 · 真题 31 句

**power**

A2

n. 权力

本卷4次 · 真题 128 句

**rational**

B2

adj. 理性的

本卷4次 · 真题 22 句

**irrational**

C1

adj. 不合理的

本卷4次 · 真题 11 句

**effect**

A2

n. 影响

本卷3次 · 真题 191 句

**impact**

B2

n. 影响

本卷3次 · 真题 185 句

**simply**

B1

adv. 仅仅，只不过

本卷3次 · 真题 119 句

**quality**

A2

n. 质量

本卷3次 · 真题 112 句

**later** A1

adv. 以后, later

本卷3次·真题 87 句

**understanding** B1

n. 理解;领悟

本卷3次·真题 84 句

**psychologist** B2

n. 心理学家

本卷3次·真题 54 句

**label** B1

n. 标签

本卷3次·真题 52 句

**powerful** B1

adj. 强大的

本卷3次·真题 50 句

**sign** A1

n. 标志

本卷3次·真题 49 句

**reserve** B1

v. 预订

本卷3次·真题 37 句

**federal** B2

adj. 联邦(制)的

本卷3次·真题 29 句

**exciting** A2

adj. 令人兴奋的

本卷3次·真题 22 句

**affair** B2

n. 事务

本卷3次·真题 12 句

**crash** B1

v. (车辆) 猛撞, 碰撞

本卷3次·真题 11 句

**benefit** B1

n. 好处

本卷2次·真题 244 句

**better** A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本卷2次·真题 205 句

**actually** A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本卷2次·真题 182 句

**data** B1

n. 数据

本卷2次·真题 181 句

**issue** B1

n. 问题

本卷2次·真题 158 句

**negative** B1

adj. 否定的  
本卷2次·真题 132句

**professor** B1

n. 教授 (大学教师的最高职称)  
本卷2次·真题 112句

**argue** B1

v. 争论  
本卷2次·真题 106句

**further** B1

adv. 更远地  
本卷2次·真题 79句

**identify** B1

v. 识别  
本卷2次·真题 75句

**due** B1

adj. 预期的  
本卷2次·真题 70句

**thinking** A2

n. 思考  
本卷2次·真题 68句

**easily** A2

adv. 容易地  
本卷2次·真题 65句

**maintain** B1

v. 维持  
本卷2次·真题 64句

**generation** B2

n. 一代人  
本卷2次·真题 60句

**importance** B1

n. 重要性  
本卷2次·真题 60句

**suffer** B1

v. 遭受 (痛苦、疾病、损失等)  
本卷2次·真题 59句

**advocate** B2

v. 拥护  
本卷2次·真题 55句

**threat** B1

n. 威胁  
本卷2次·真题 51句

**recognize** B1

v. 认出  
本卷2次·真题 42句

**addition** A2

n. 增加  
本卷2次·真题 41句

**related** B1

adj. 相关的

本卷2次·真题 39 句

**contact** B1

n. 联系

本卷2次·真题 34 句

**politician** B2

n. 政治家

本卷2次·真题 34 句

**preserve** B2

v. 保护

本卷2次·真题 34 句

**humanity** B2

n. 人类 (总称)

本卷2次·真题 32 句

**constantly** B1

adv. 不断地, 持续地

本卷2次·真题 31 句

**frequently** B1

adv. 频繁地

本卷2次·真题 31 句

**security** B1

n. 安全

本卷2次·真题 31 句

**complicated** B2

adj. 复杂的

本卷2次·真题 29 句

**immediate** B2

adj. 立即的, 即刻的

本卷2次·真题 29 句

**sharing** A2

n. 分享

本卷2次·真题 28 句

**teaching** A2

n. 教学工作; 教书

本卷2次·真题 27 句

**norm** B2

n. 常态

本卷2次·真题 26 句

**attach** B1

v. 贴上; 系上; 附上

本卷2次·真题 23 句

**mix** A2

v. 混合

本卷2次·真题 21 句

**profession** B2

n. 职业 (尤指需要专门技能和培训的)

本卷2次·真题 20 句

**steady** B1

adj. 稳定的

本卷2次·真题 20 句

**immune** B2

adj. 有免疫力的

本卷2次·真题 19 句

**nuclear** B2

adj. 核能的

本卷2次·真题 19 句

**globe** B1

n. 地球

本卷2次·真题 18 句

**guy** A2

n. 男人

本卷2次·真题 16 句

**transformation** B2

n. 彻底改变

本卷2次·真题 16 句

**expertise** C1

n. 专业知识;专门技能

本卷2次·真题 15 句

**following** B1

adj. 接下来的

本卷2次·真题 15 句

**accumulate** B2

v. 积累

本卷2次·真题 14 句

**civil** B2

adj. 公民的

本卷2次·真题 14 句

**exact** B2

adj. 精确的

本卷2次·真题 14 句

**outer** B1

adj. 外部的, 外面的

本卷2次·真题 14 句

**wave** A2

n. 波浪

本卷2次·真题 14 句

**susceptible** C1

adj. 易受影响的

本卷2次·真题 13 句

**appreciation** B2

n. 感激

本卷2次·真题 12 句

**breakthrough** B2

n. 重大进展

本卷2次·真题 12 句

**kilometer** A2

n. 千米, 公里

本卷2次·真题 12句

**weekly** A2

adj. 每周的

本卷2次·真题 12句

**accuse** B2

v. 指控

本卷2次·真题 11句

**faith** B1

n. 信任

本卷2次·真题 11句

**circulation** B2

n. 循环

本卷2次·真题 10句

**depressed** B2

adj. 抑郁的

本卷2次·真题 9句

**texture** B2

n. 质地

本卷2次·真题 9句

**product** A2

n. 产品

本卷1次·真题 271句

**tend** B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本卷1次·真题 170句

**relationship** B1

n. 关系

本卷1次·真题 168句

**individual** B2

adj. 单独的

本卷1次·真题 142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

**mental** B1

adj. 精神的

本卷1次·真题 120句

**challenge** B1

n. 挑战

本卷1次·真题 119句

**affect** B1

v. 影响

本卷1次·真题 116句

**project** A2

n. 项目

本卷1次·真题 116 句

**environmental** B1

adj. 环境的

本卷1次·真题 112 句

**academic** B2

adj. 学术的

本卷1次·真题 104 句

**event** A2

n. 事件

本卷1次·真题 99 句

**medium** B1

adj. 中等的

本卷1次·真题 98 句

**united** B1

adj. 联合的

本卷1次·真题 97 句

**lack** B1

v. 缺少

本卷1次·真题 89 句

**concern** B1

v. 涉及

本卷1次·真题 88 句

**belief** B1

n. 相信

本卷1次·真题 85 句

**amount** A2

n. 数量

本卷1次·真题 84 句

**traditional** B1

adj. 传统的

本卷1次·真题 84 句

**despite** B1

prep. 尽管

本卷1次·真题 77 句

**nation** B1

n. 国家

本卷1次·真题 76 句

**recently** A2

adv. 最近

本卷1次·真题 76 句

**solution** B1

n. 解决办法

本卷1次·真题 76 句

**source** B1

n. 来源

本卷1次·真题 75 句

**billion** B1

num. 十亿 (1,000,000,000)

本卷1次·真题 74 句

**organization** B1

n. 组织

本卷1次·真题 73 句

**reflect** B1

v. 反映, 显示

本卷1次·真题 71 句

**cultural** B1

adj. 文化的

本卷1次·真题 68 句

**engage** B2

v. 参与;从事

本卷1次·真题 68 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

**realize** B1

v. 意识到, 认识到

本卷1次·真题 64 句

**apply** A2

v. 申请

本卷1次·真题 63 句

**quickly** A2

adv. 快速地

本卷1次·真题 63 句

**crisis** B2

n. 危机

本卷1次·真题 62 句

**generally** B1

adv. 通常, 一般地

本卷1次·真题 60 句

**concept** B2

n. 概念

本卷1次·真题 59 句

**conduct** B2

v. 组织并实施

本卷1次·真题 59 句

**mostly** B1

adv. 主要地

本卷1次·真题 59 句

**figure** A2

n. 数字

本卷1次·真题 58 句

**particularly** B2

adv. 尤其, 特别 (强调某事物)

本卷1次·真题 57 句

**solve** A2

v. 解决 (问题、困难)

本卷1次·真题 54 句

**beauty** A2

n. 美

本卷1次·真题 53 句

**happiness** A2

n. 幸福

本卷1次·真题 53 句

**innovation** B2

n. 创新;革新(指行为或过程)

本卷1次·真题 53 句

**mainly** B1

adv. 主要地

本卷1次·真题 53 句

**explore** B1

v. 探索

本卷1次·真题 52 句

**psychology** B2

n. 心理学

本卷1次·真题 52 句

**senior** B1

adj. 级别高的

本卷1次·真题 52 句

**limit** B1

n. 限度

本卷1次·真题 51 句

**balance** B1

n. 平衡

本卷1次·真题 49 句

**recommend** B1

v. 推荐

本卷1次·真题 47 句

**attend** A2

v. 出席, 参加 (会议、活动等)

本卷1次·真题 46 句

**being** B1

n. 存在

本卷1次·真题 46 句

**exactly** B1

adv. 精确地

本卷1次·真题 46 句

**harm** B1

n. 伤害

本卷1次·真题 46 句

**ignore** B1

v. 忽视;不理睬

本卷1次·真题 46 句

**satellite** B2

n. 人造卫星

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

**previous** B1

adj. 先前的

本卷1次·真题 44 句

**passion** B2

n. 强烈的情感

本卷1次·真题 43 句

**pursue** B2

v. 追求

本卷1次·真题 43 句

**critical** B2

adj. 批评的

本卷1次·真题 42 句

**survive** B1

v. 幸存

本卷1次·真题 42 句

**citizen** B1

n. 公民

本卷1次·真题 41 句

**schedule** A2

n. 时间表

本卷1次·真题 41 句

**function** B1

n. 功能

本卷1次·真题 40 句

**wealthy** B2

adj. 富有的

本卷1次·真题 39 句

**release** B1

v. 释放

本卷1次·真题 38 句

**indeed** B1

adv. 确实, 的确 (强调肯定)

本卷1次·真题 37 句

**relatively** B2

adv. 相对地

本卷1次·真题 37 句

**instance**

B2

n. 例子

本卷1次·真题 35 句

**lecture**

B1

n. 讲座

本卷1次·真题 35 句

**giant**

B1

adj. 巨大的

本卷1次·真题 34 句

**male**

A2

adj. 男性的

本卷1次·真题 34 句

**obesity**

B2

n. 肥胖 (症)

本卷1次·真题 34 句

**otherwise**

B2

adv. 否则, 不然

本卷1次·真题 33 句

**clearly**

A2

adv. 清楚地, 明白地

本卷1次·真题 32 句

**context**

B2

n. (事情发生的) 背景、环境

本卷1次·真题 32 句

**historical**

B2

adj. 历史的

本卷1次·真题 32 句

**movement**

B1

n. 移动

本卷1次·真题 32 句

**scale**

B1

n. 规模

本卷1次·真题 32 句

**vehicle**

B1

n. 交通工具

本卷1次·真题 32 句

**aid**

B1

n. 帮助

本卷1次·真题 31 句

**era**

B2

n. 时代

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

**participate**

B1

v. 参加

本卷1次·真题 31 句

**presence** B2

n. 在场

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

**tradition** B1

n. 传统

本卷1次·真题 30 句

**broad** B1

adj. 宽阔的

本卷1次·真题 29 句

**extremely** B1

adv. 极其

本卷1次·真题 29 句

**judgment** B2

n. 判断力;识别力

本卷1次·真题 29 句

**widely** B1

adv. 广泛地

本卷1次·真题 29 句

**childhood** A2

n. 童年

本卷1次·真题 28 句

**closely** B1

adv. 紧密地

本卷1次·真题 28 句

**decrease** B1

v. 减少, 降低

本卷1次·真题 28 句

**phenomenon** B2

n. 现象

本卷1次·真题 28 句

**therefore** B1

adv. 因此, 所以

本卷1次·真题 28 句

**analyze** B2

v. 分析

本卷1次·真题 27 句

**greatly** B1

adv. 非常

本卷1次·真题 27 句

**evolve** B2

v. 逐渐发展;进化

本卷1次·真题 26 句

**persuade** B1

v. 说服

本卷1次·真题 26 句

**transport** B1

v. 运输, 运送

本卷1次·真题 26 句

**driving** A2

n. 驾驶

本卷1次·真题 25 句

**favor** B1

n. 帮忙

本卷1次·真题 25 句

**foundation** B2

n. 基础;根基

本卷1次·真题 25 句

**intend** B1

v. 打算, 计划

本卷1次·真题 25 句

**rare** B1

adj. 稀有的

本卷1次·真题 25 句

**stereotype** C1

n. 刻板印象

本卷1次·真题 24 句

**thanks** A1

intj. 谢谢

本卷1次·真题 24 句

**equal** A2

adj. 相等的

本卷1次·真题 23 句

**relate** B1

v. 使有联系, 把...联系起来

本卷1次·真题 23 句

**select** B1

v. 选择, 挑选

本卷1次·真题 23 句

**calm** B1

adj. 平静的

本卷1次·真题 21 句

**reject** B2

v. 拒绝接受

本卷1次·真题 20 句

**sample** B1

n. 样品

本卷1次·真题 20 句

**definition** B2

n. 定义

本卷1次·真题 19 句

**mere** B2

adj. 仅仅的

本卷1次·真题 19 句

**reflection** B2

n. 深思

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

**interpret** B2

v. 解释

本卷1次·真题 18句

**sophisticated** C1

adj. 复杂精密的

本卷1次·真题 18句

**arouse** C1

v. 激起, 引起 (情感、反应)

本卷1次·真题 17句

**congress** B2

n. 国会

本卷1次·真题 17句

**cooperate** B2

v. 合作

本卷1次·真题 17句

**deserve** B1

v. 应得

本卷1次·真题 17句

**guarantee** B2

n. 保证

本卷1次·真题 17句

**urgent** B2

adj. 紧急的, 急迫的

本卷1次·真题 17句

**brief** B1

adj. 简短的;短暂的

本卷1次·真题 16句

**constant** B2

adj. 持续不断的

本卷1次·真题 16句

**existing** B1

adj. 现有的

本卷1次·真题 16句

**hidden** B1

adj. 隐藏的

本卷1次·真题 16句

**mission** B1

n. 任务

本卷1次·真题 16句

**surround** B1

v. 围绕

本卷1次·真题 16 句

**tip** A2

n. 小费

本卷1次·真题 16 句

**independence** B2

n. 独立;自主

本卷1次·真题 15 句

**involvement** B2

n. 参与

本卷1次·真题 15 句

**recognise** B1

v. 认出,识别出

本卷1次·真题 15 句

**reluctant** B2

adj. 不情愿的

本卷1次·真题 15 句

**totally** B1

adv. 完全地

本卷1次·真题 15 句

**virtually** B2

adv. 几乎,差不多

本卷1次·真题 15 句

**alien** B2

adj. 外国的

本卷1次·真题 14 句

**criticize** B2

v. 批评

本卷1次·真题 14 句

**interpretation** B2

n. 解释

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

**precisely** B2

adv. 精确地, 准确地

本卷1次·真题 14 句

**bizarre** C1

adj. 古怪的

本卷1次·真题 13 句

**crave** B2

v. 渴望, 渴求 (强烈地想要某物)

本卷1次·真题 13 句

**minority** B2

n. 少数

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

**accustomed** B2

adj. 习惯的;惯常的

本卷1次·真题 12 句

**approximately** B1

adv. 大约, 近似地

本卷1次·真题 12 句

**disrupt** C1

v. 扰乱;中断

本卷1次·真题 12 句

**eager** B1

adj. 热切的

本卷1次·真题 12 句

**foresee** B2

v. 预见

本卷1次·真题 12 句

**mineral** B1

n. 矿物

本卷1次·真题 12 句

**notion** B2

n. 观念

本卷1次·真题 12 句

**somewhat** B2

adv. 有点

本卷1次·真题 12 句

**suspect** B1

v. 怀疑

本卷1次·真题 12 句

**academically** B2

adv. 在学业上

本卷1次·真题 11 句

**accurately** B2

adv. 准确地

本卷1次·真题 11 句

**guidance** B2

n. 指导

本卷1次·真题 11 句

**impress** B1

v. 使印象深刻

本卷1次·真题 11 句

**offend** B2

v. 冒犯, 得罪 (使不快或生气)

本卷1次·真题 11 句

**worthy** B2

adj. 值得的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

**load** B1

n. 负载

本卷1次·真题 10 句

**span** B2

n. 时间段

本卷1次·真题 10 句

**utilize** B2

v. 使用, 利用

本卷1次·真题 10 句

**bother** B1

v. 打扰; 烦扰

本卷1次·真题 9 句

**colonial** B2

adj. 殖民地的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

**consequently** B2

adv. 因此, 所以

本卷1次·真题 9 句

**drill** B1

n. 钻头

本卷1次·真题 9 句

**enrich** B2

v. 丰富

本卷1次·真题 9 句

**fascinating** B2

adj. 迷人的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

**interpreter** B2

n. 口译员

本卷1次·真题 9 句

**unfair** B1

adj. 不公平的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

**comprehend** B2

v. 理解

本卷1次·真题 8 句

**defend** B1

v. 保护

本卷1次·真题 8 句

**entity** C1

n. 实体

本卷1次·真题 8 句

**glance** B2

v. 瞥

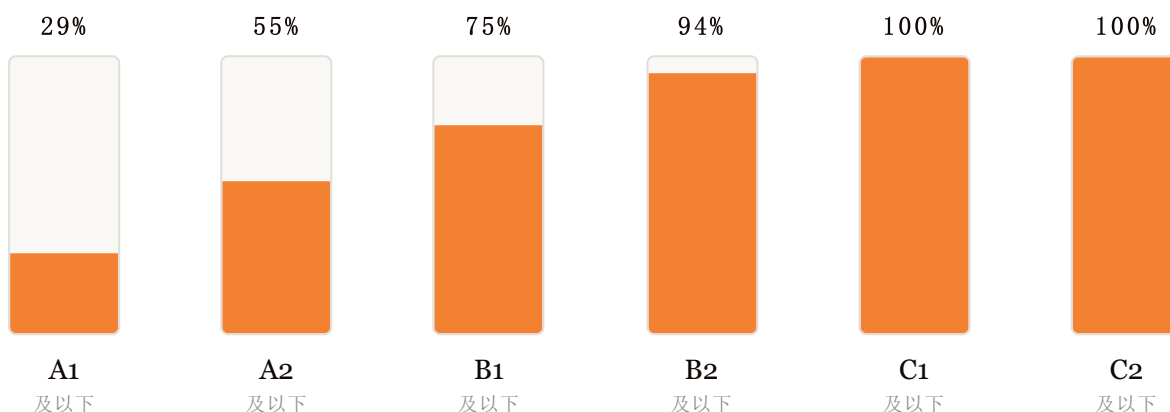
本卷1次·真题 8 句

|                                                                          |                                                                  |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b><u>incidence</u></b> C1</p> <p>n. (不良事件的) 发生率<br/>本卷1次·真题8句</p>    | <p><b><u>mode</u></b> B2</p> <p>n. 方式<br/>本卷1次·真题8句</p>          |
| <p><b><u>pack</u></b> A2</p> <p>v. 打包<br/>本卷1次·真题8句</p>                  | <p><b><u>plague</u></b> B2</p> <p>n. 瘟疫<br/>本卷1次·真题8句</p>        |
| <p><b><u>pledge</u></b> C1</p> <p>n. 承诺<br/>本卷1次·真题8句</p>                | <p><b><u>stability</u></b> B2</p> <p>n. 稳定 (性)<br/>本卷1次·真题8句</p> |
| <p><b><u>traditionally</u></b> B2</p> <p>adv. 传统上;按照传统<br/>本卷1次·真题8句</p> |                                                                  |

#### VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

## 全卷录音原文 810 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 **810** 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 49 个·约 6%。



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 810 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

810

B2 以上难词

6%

B1 及以下覆盖

75%



英语六级 2020年9月·第1套 · 全卷构成

|                        |            |                        |
|------------------------|------------|------------------------|
| Part I                 | 写作         | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a> |
| Part II                | 听力         | <a href="#">本页</a>     |
| Part III Section A     | 完形填空（选词填空） | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a> |
| Part III Section B     | 长篇阅读（信息匹配） | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a> |
| Part III Section C (1) | 阅读理解（四选一）  | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a> |
| Part III Section C (2) | 阅读理解（四选一）  | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a> |
| Part IV                | 汉译英（段落翻译）  | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a> |