

2020年12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12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(2020-12) • 六级

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

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

Section A

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

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

1 M: Good morning, Safe House Insurance. My name is Paul. How can I help you today?

M: 早上好,安全屋保险公司。我是Paul。请问有什么可以帮您?

2 W: Morning. I wouldn't say that it's good from where I am standing. This is Miss Wilson and this is the third time I've called this week since receiving your letter about our insurance claim. I'm getting a little fed up with my calls about my claim being completely disregarded.

W: 早上好。站在我的角度可说不上好。我是Wilson小姐,这是我本周第三次打电话了,自从收到你们关于我们保险理赔的信后。我对自己关于理赔的电话被完全无视感到有点厌烦了。

3 M: Miss Wilson, thank you for calling back. Can I take some details to help me look at your claim?

M: Wilson小姐,感谢您回电。我能记录一些详细信息以便查看您的理赔吗?

4 W: It's Miss May Wilson of 15 South Sea Road in Cornwall, and the details are that our village was extensively flooded 2 months ago. The entire ground floor of our cottage was submerged in water and

five of us have been living in a caravan ever since. You people are still withholding the money we are entitled to over a bizarre technical detail. And it's not acceptable, Paul!

W: 我是康沃尔郡南海路15号的May Wilson小姐,具体情况是我们村庄在两个月前遭受了严重洪灾。我们小屋的整个一层都被水淹了,我们五个人从那以后一直住在房车里。而你们这些人还在以一个莫名其妙的技术细节为由扣留我们应得的赔款。这不能接受,Paul!

5 M: Miss Wilson, according to the notes on your account, the bizarre technical detail that you mentioned refers to the fact that you hadn't paid house insurance the month before the incident.

M: Wilson小姐,根据您账户上的记录,您提到的莫名其妙的技术细节是指您在事故发生前一个月没有支付房屋保险费。

6 W: That money left our account, and now that you should be paying out, you're suddenly saying that you didn't receive it on time. I'm really skeptical about this claim.

W: 那笔钱已经从我们账户扣走了,现在轮到你们该赔付了,你们却突然说没有按时收到。我对这个说法非常怀疑。

7 M: The contract does say that any missed payment in a year will affect the terms and conditions of the insurance contract and may affect claims. Of course, I can pass you on to my manager to talk to you more about this.

M: 合同确实规定一年内任何漏缴都会影响保险合同的条款和条件,并可能影响理赔。当然,我可以把您转接给我的经理,让他和您详谈此事。

8 W: I've already spoken to him, and you can tell him I'm furious now, and that your company has a lawsuit on its hands. You will be hearing from my lawyer. Goodbye.

W: 我已经和他谈过了,你可以告诉他我现在非常愤怒,你们公司面临一场官司。你们会收到我律师的信的。再见。

1. A) Her house has not been repaired in time.
B) She has failed to reach the manager again.
C) Her claim has been completely disregarded.
D) She has not received any letter from the man.

【题目】 What is the woman complaining about?

【翻译】 这位女士在抱怨什么?

- A) 她的房子没有被及时修理。 B) 她再次未能联系到经理。 C) 她的索赔完全被忽视了。
D) 她没有收到这位男士的任何信件。

【答案】 C (细节题) Her claim has been completely disregarded.

【定位】 I'm getting a little fed up with my calls about my claim being completely disregarded.

我对自己关于理赔的来电被完全无视已经有点忍无可忍了。

【信号】 诉苦情绪句即落点。这句以 I'm getting a little fed up(我快受够了)这种带强烈不满情绪的表态领出,正是女方主动开口诉苦的那一句——抱怨题的答案就落在说话人情绪外露、点名诉苦对象的句子上。

【替换】 my claim being completely disregarded ↔ Her claim has been completely disregarded.

近乎原句改换人称时态

【排除】 A) 答非所问

录音确实提到家里受灾、住进房车 five of us have been living in a caravan ever since, 但她抱怨的对象是"理赔被无视", 不是"房子没及时修好"; 本项把灾后处境硬安成抱怨内容, 答非所问。

借用原文: five of us have been living in a caravan ever since

B) 与原文相反

本项盗用录音里的 manager 制造熟悉感, 但女方第8段明说 I've already spoken to him(我已经和他谈过了), 是"已联系上"而非"again failed to reach", 与原文相反。

借用原文: I've already spoken to him

D) 与原文相反

本项盗用 letter 一词, 但女方开头就说 since receiving your letter(收到你们的信之后), 信明明收到了, 本项说"没收到任何信"与原文相反。

借用原文: since receiving your letter

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2. A) The ground floor of their cottage was flooded.
B) Their caravan was washed away by the flood.
C) Their entire house was destroyed by the flood.
D) The roof of their cottage collapsed in the flood.

【题目】 What is the problem the woman's family encountered?

【翻译】 这位女士的家庭遇到了什么问题?

- A) 他们小屋的一层被水淹了。 B) 他们的旅行拖车被洪水冲走了。
C) 他们的整座房子被洪水摧毁了。 D) 他们小屋的屋顶在洪水中坍塌了。

【答案】 A (细节题) The ground floor of their cottage was flooded.

【定位】 The entire ground floor of our cottage was submerged in water and five of us have been living in a caravan ever since.

我们小屋的整个一楼都被水淹没了, 从那以后我们五个人一直住在房车里。

【信号】 被问者细述灾情即落点。女方应保险员"take some details"之请, 亲口细述受灾经过, The entire ground floor of our cottage was submerged in water 就是她对"灾情"的直接陈述; 对话题答案落在被问方正面回应处。

【替换】 The entire ground floor of our cottage was submerged in water ↔

The ground floor of their cottage was flooded.

submerge=flood同义替换

【排除】 B) 张冠李戴

本项盗用 caravan(房车)一词, 但录音说房车是他们灾后的"住处" five of us have been living in a caravan ever since, 并非"被洪水冲走"; 张冠李戴地把"住房车"歪成"房车被冲走"。

借用原文: five of us have been living in a caravan ever since

C) 与原文相反

录音只说 entire ground floor ... was submerged(整个一楼被淹), 本项盗用 entire 一词却把范围从"一楼"放大到"entire house被毁", 程度被夸大, 与原文不符。

借用原文: The entire ground floor of our cottage was submerged in water

D) 未提及

录音通篇只讲一楼进水, 从未提屋顶(roof)塌陷; 本项"屋顶在洪水中坍塌"是录音根本没说的内容, 属凭空添加。

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3. A) The woman's misreading of the insurance company's letter.
B) The woman's ignorance of the insurance company's policy.
C) The woman's inaccurate description of the whole incident.
D) The woman's failure to pay her house insurance in time.

【题目】 What has caused the so-called "bizarre technical detail" according to the man?

【翻译】 根据这位男士的说法,是什么造成了所谓的"奇怪的技术细节"?

- A) 这位女士对保险公司信件的误读。 B) 这位女士对保险公司政策的不了解。
C) 这位女士对整个事件的不准确描述。 D) 这位女士未能及时支付房屋保险费。

【答案】 D (细节题) The woman's failure to pay her house insurance in time.

【定位】 Miss Wilson, according to the notes on your account, the bizarre technical detail that you mentioned refers to the fact that you hadn't paid house insurance the month before the incident.

威尔逊女士, 根据您账户上的记录, 您提到的那个"古怪的技术细节"指的是, 您在事故发生的前一个月没有缴纳房屋保险费。

【信号】 refers to后即解释。 男方用 refers to the fact that(指的是...这一事实)这一引子点明缘由, 引子后面那句正是对"bizarre technical detail"的官方解释; 据男方说法答原因, 就锁定这句。

【替换】 you hadn't paid house insurance the month before the incident ↔

The woman's failure to pay her house insurance in time.

否定句=failure名词化

【排除】 A) 未提及

本项盗用前文出现过的 letter 概念制造熟悉感，但男方解释起因时只字未提"女方误读了信"；misreading the letter 是录音没说的内容，凭空添加。

B) 答非所问

条款 terms and conditions 确在第7段被男方提到 any missed payment in a year will affect the terms and conditions，但男方给"怪细节"的起因是"漏交费"，不是"女方不懂条款"；本项答非所问。

借用原文：any missed payment in a year will affect the terms and conditions

C) 未提及

录音里男方从未说女方"对整件事描述不准"，inaccurate description 是凭空捏造的原因，与男方给出的"漏交保费"无关。

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4. A) File a lawsuit against the insurance company.
B) Talk to the manager of Safe House Insurance.
C) Consult her lawyer about the insurance policy.
D) Revise the terms and conditions of the contract.

【题目】 What does the woman say she would do at the end of the conversation?

【翻译】 这位女士在对话结束时说她会做什么？

- A) 对保险公司提起诉讼。 B) 与Safe House Insurance的经理交谈。
C) 就保险政策咨询她的律师。 D) 修改合同的条款和条件。

【答案】 A (细节题) File a lawsuit against the insurance company.

【定位】 I've already spoken to him, and you can tell him I'm furious now, and that your company has a lawsuit on its hands. You will be hearing from my lawyer.

我已经和他谈过了，你可以转告他我现在非常愤怒，你们公司要吃官司了。你们会收到我律师的来函。

【信号】 结尾表态句即落点。 对话最后一段女方撂下狠话 your company has a lawsuit on its hands，这是她临挂电话前的行动宣告；题干问 at the end 的打算，落点就在这句结尾表态。

【替换】 your company has a lawsuit on its hands ↔ **File a lawsuit against the insurance company.**

撂狠话=提起诉讼

【排除】 B) 与原文相反

本项盗用第7段男方提议的 manager，但女方第8段开口就回"我已经和他谈过了" I've already spoken to him，找经理是已完成的事，不是她结尾要去做的动作；与原文相反。

借用原文：I've already spoken to him

C) 偷换概念

本项盗用 lawyer 一词，但女方说的是 You will be hearing from my lawyer(你们会收到我律师的来函)——这是"派律师发函/要起诉"，不是"就保单去请教律师"；偷换了她说 lawyer 的真实用意。

借用原文：You will be hearing from my lawyer

D) 未提及

terms and conditions 由男方在第7段提到 will affect the terms and conditions of the insurance contract，但女方结尾从未说要"修改合同条款"；revise the terms 是录音没说内容。

借用原文：will affect the terms and conditions of the insurance contract

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

1 W: How do you feel about the future of artificial intelligence? Personally, I feel quite optimistic about it.

W: 你对人工智能的未来怎么看？我个人还是挺乐观的。

2 M: AI? I'm not so optimistic actually. In fact, it's something we should be concerned about.

M: AI? 我其实没那么乐观。事实上，这是我们应该担心的事情。

3 W: Well, it will help us humans understand ourselves better. And, when we have a better understanding of ourselves, we can improve the world.

W: 嗯，它会帮助我们人类更好地了解自己。而且，当我们对自己有了更好的了解，我们就能改善这个世界。

4 M: Well, one thing is for sure: Technology is evolving faster than our ability to understand it. And in the future, AI will make jobs kind of pointless.

M: 嗯，有一点是肯定的：技术的发展速度超过了我们理解它的能力。而且在未来，AI会让工作变得毫无意义。

5 W: I think artificial intelligence will actually help create new kinds of jobs, which would require less of our time and allow us to be centered on creative tasks.

W: 我认为人工智能实际上会帮助创造新的工作类型，这些工作需要我们更少的时间，让我们能够专注于创造性任务。

6 M: I doubt that very much. Probably the last job that will remain will be writing AI software. And then eventually, AI will just write its own software.

M: 我对此非常怀疑。可能最后剩下的工作就是编写AI软件了。然后最终，AI会自己编写软件。

7 W: At that time, we're going to have a lot of jobs which nobody will want to do, so we'll need artificial intelligence for the robots to take care of the old guys, like us.

W: 到那个时候, 我们会有很多没人想做的工作, 所以我们需要人工智能让机器人来照顾老人, 比如我们。

8 M: I don't know. There's a risk that human civilization could be replaced by a superior type of digital life. AI will be able to completely simulate a person in every way possible. In fact, some people think we are in the simulation, right now.

M: 我不知道。人类文明有可能被一种更高级的数字生命取代。AI将能够以各种可能的方式完全模拟一个人。事实上, 有些人认为我们现在就在模拟中。

9 W: That's impossible. Humans can't even make a mosquito. Computers only have chips. People have brains, and that's where the wisdom comes from.

W: 那不可能。人类连蚊子都造不出来。计算机只有芯片。人有大脑, 智慧就是从那里来的。

10 M: Once it's fully developed, AI will become tired of trying to communicate with humans, as we would be much slower thinkers in comparison.

M: 一旦完全开发出来, AI会厌倦试图与人类沟通, 因为相比之下我们的思维速度会慢得多。

11 W: I'm not so sure. A computer is a computer, and a computer is just a toy.

W: 我不太确定。计算机就是计算机, 计算机只是个玩具。

12 M: Computers can easily communicate incredibly fast, so the computer will just get impatient talking to humans. It will be barely getting any information out.

M: 计算机可以非常快速地通信, 所以计算机在和人类交谈时会变得不耐烦。它几乎得不到任何信息。

13 W: Well, I believe there is a benevolent future with AI. I also think you watch too many science fiction films.

W: 嗯, 我相信AI有一个美好的未来。我还觉得你科幻电影看太多了。

5. A) They work in different fields of AI technology.

B) They disagree about the future of AI technology.

C) They differ greatly in their knowledge of modern technology.

D) They are both worried about the negative impact of technology.

【题目】 What do we learn about the speakers from the conversation?

【翻译】 从对话中我们了解到对话者的什么信息?

- A) 他们在人工智能技术的不同领域工作。 B) 他们对人工智能技术的未来持不同看法。
C) 他们在现代技术知识方面差异很大。 D) 他们都担心技术的负面影响。

【答案】 B (主旨题) They disagree about the future of AI technology.

【定位】 W: Personally, I feel quite optimistic about it. M: AI? I'm not so optimistic actually. In fact, it's something we should be concerned about.

女：就我个人而言，我对它（人工智能）相当乐观。男：人工智能？我其实并不那么乐观。事实上，这是我们应该担忧的事情。

【信号】 **两人态度正面对撞**。女方说 I feel quite optimistic about it, 男方紧接着以转折否定回应 I'm not so optimistic actually, 一个 optimistic、一个 not so optimistic, 态度词正面对撞, 这种"一方表态、另一方立刻反对"的应答冲突就是判断两人关系的答案信号。

【替换】 optimistic ↔ disagree

对立态度概括成分歧

the future of artificial intelligence ↔ the future of AI technology

同一话题的同义改写

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

对话里 AI 是两人争论的话题, 并没有说他们"分别在 AI 的不同领域工作"; 选项盗用了反复出现的 AI technology 来制造"听到 AI 就想选"的错觉, 实则把"谈论 AI"偷换成"从事 AI 不同分支"。

借用原文: the future of artificial intelligence

C) **偷换概念**

对话只显示两人对 AI 看法不同, 从未比较谁"懂得多懂得少"; differ greatly in their knowledge of modern technology 把"观点分歧"偷换成"知识水平差距", 是录音根本没说的内容。

D) **与原文相反**

both worried 中的"both (都)"与原文矛盾: 男方确实担忧, 但女方全程 optimistic, there is a benevolent future with AI, 并不担忧。选项盗用了男方 we should be concerned about 的担忧情绪, 却错误地扣到"两人都"头上。

借用原文: something we should be concerned about

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6. A) Simply writing AI software.
B) Stimulating and motivating.
C) Less time-consuming and focusing on creation.
D) More demanding and requiring special training.

【题目】 What will new kinds of jobs be like, according to the woman?

【翻译】 根据女士的说法, 新型工作将会是什么样的?

- A) 仅仅是编写人工智能软件。 B) 令人兴奋且有激励性的。 C) 更省时且专注于创造。
D) 要求更高且需要特殊培训。

【答案】 C (细节题) Less time-consuming and focusing on creation.

【定位】 W: I think artificial intelligence will actually help create new kinds of jobs, which would require less of our time and allow us to be centered on creative tasks.

女：我认为人工智能实际上会帮助创造新类型的工作，这些工作会占用我们更少的时间，让我们能够专注于创造性的任务。

【信号】 **被问者的直接描述句**。题干问"女方说新工作怎样"，答案就落在女方描述新工作的那句 require less of our time and allow us to be centered on creative tasks——这是被问者对该对象的直接定性，正是细节题要锁定的应答句。

【替换】 require less of our time ↔ **Less time-consuming**

省时间的同义改写

centered on creative tasks ↔ **focusing on creation**

专注创造的同义改写

【排除】 A) **张冠李戴**

Simply writing AI software 盗用的是男方在后文说的 the last job that will remain will be writing AI software，那是男方对"最后剩什么工作"的说法，并非女方对"新工作"的描述，张冠李戴。

借用原文：the last job that will remain will be writing AI software

B) **未提及**

Stimulating and motivating (令人振奋、有激励性) 在对话中女方从未这样形容过新工作，她只说省时和专注创造；这是看似积极、实则原文没有的编造内容。

D) **与原文相反**

More demanding and requiring special training (更费力、需专门培训) 与女方所说的"省时、专注创造"方向相反；它更像男方那种悲观论调，与被问者女方的乐观描述对不上。

借用原文：require less of our time

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7. A) There could be jobs nobody wants to do.
B) Digital life could replace human civilization.
C) Humans would be tired of communicating with one another.
D) Old people would be taken care of solely by unfeeling robots.

【题目】 **What is the risk the man anticipates?**

【翻译】 男士预期的风险是什么？

- A) 可能会有没人愿意做的工作。 B) 数字生活可能取代人类文明。
C) 人类会厌倦彼此交流。 D) 老年人将仅由没有感情的机器人照料。

【答案】 **B** (细节题) Digital life could replace human civilization.

【定位】 M: There's a risk that human civilization could be replaced by a superior type of digital life.

男：有一种风险是，人类文明可能被一种更高级的数字生命形式所取代。

【信号】**risk**预警词直接领出**风险**。男方原句以 There's a risk that 直接点出风险，预警信号词 risk 一响，紧跟其后的 human civilization could be replaced by a superior type of digital life 就是答案所在——这种"信号词+正文"是细节题最干净的定位点。

【替换】human civilization could be replaced by a superior type of digital life ↔

Digital life could replace human civilization.

被动改主动的同义句

【排除】A) **张冠李戴**

There could be jobs nobody wants to do 盗用的是女方在 a lot of jobs which nobody will want to do 说的话，而且题干问的是"男方"预见的风险，这句既非男方所说、也不是他眼里的风险，张冠李戴。

借用原文：a lot of jobs which nobody will want to do

C) **偷换概念**

Humans would be tired of communicating with one another 把原文说反了主语：男方说的是 AI will become tired of trying to communicate with humans (是 AI 厌倦与人交流)，而非"人类彼此厌倦交流"，主体被偷换。

借用原文：AI will become tired of trying to communicate with humans

D) **过度推断**

Old people would be taken care of solely by unfeeling robots 嫁接的是女方 robots to take care of the old guys 的说法，且女方把它当作正面用途、并无 solely、unfeeling 之意；这既非男方预见的风险，又添加了原文没有的"仅靠、无情"。

借用原文：the robots to take care of the old guys

8. A) Life will become like a science fiction film.

B) It will take away humans' jobs altogether.

C) Chips will be inserted in human brains.

D) It will be smarter than human beings.

【题目】What is the man's concern about AI technology?

【翻译】男士对人工智能技术的担忧是什么？

A) 生活将变得像科幻电影一样。 B) 它将完全取代人类的工作。

C) 芯片将被植入人类大脑。 D) 它将比人类更聪明。

【答案】D (态度观点题) It will be smarter than human beings.

【定位】M: Once it's fully developed, AI will become tired of trying to communicate with humans, as we would be much slower thinkers in comparison.

男：一旦 AI 完全发展起来，它会厌倦与人类交流，因为相比之下我们的思维要慢得多。

【信号】**对比中暗示AI更强**。男方 we would be much slower thinkers in comparison 用人机对比，明说人比 AI 慢得多，再加 Computers can easily communicate incredibly fast，这条贯穿后半段的"AI 远超人类"主线，正是态度题要抓的核心判断。

【替换】 we would be much slower thinkers in comparison ↔ **It will be smarter than human beings.**

人更慢即AI更聪明

Computers can easily communicate incredibly fast ↔ **smarter than human beings**

快得多印证更强

【排除】 A) **张冠李戴**

Life will become like a science fiction film 盗用的是女方收尾的 you watch too many science fiction films, 那是女方调侃男方想太多的话, 并非男方对 AI 的忧虑, 张冠李戴。

借用原文: you watch too many science fiction films

B) **原词陷阱**

It will take away humans' jobs altogether 借用了男方 AI will make jobs kind of pointless 的工作话题, 但题干问的是男方对 AI 的核心"忧虑", 他后半段反复强调的是 AI 超越人类、而非"彻底抢光工作"; altogether 也属程度加码。

借用原文: AI will make jobs kind of pointless

C) **原词陷阱**

Chips will be inserted in human brains 盗用了女方 Computers only have chips.

People have brains 里的 chips、brains 两词, 但女方原意是"电脑只有芯片、人有大脑"以反驳男方, 根本没说"往人脑里插芯片", 既张冠李戴又是凭原词拼凑的无中生有。

借用原文: Computers only have chips. People have brains

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 To achieve financial security, how much you save is always more important than the amount you earn or how shrewdly you invest. If you are under 30 years old, your goal should be to save 20% of your monthly income after tax deductions. This is irrespective of how much you earn. Approximately 50% should be reserved for essentials like food and accommodation. The remaining 30% is for recreation and entertainment.

要实现财务安全, 储蓄金额始终比收入多少或投资精明程度更重要。如果你不到30岁, 你的目标应该是在税后扣除后储蓄月收入的20%。这与你的收入多少无关。大约50%应该用于食物和住宿等必需品。剩余的30%用于休闲和娱乐。

2 But for many young people, it'll be difficult to designate such a large proportion of their income for savings. If you find it hard to save any money at all, start by cutting all unnecessary spending. Allocate a tiny amount of 1 or 2 percent for savings, and gradually increase that amount. Always keep that 20%

goal in mind to prevent yourself from becoming complacent. It can be challenging to stick to such a strict plan, but if you adopt the right mindset, you should be able to make it work for you.

但对许多年轻人来说,将收入的如此大比例用于储蓄会很困难。如果你发现很难储蓄任何钱,可以从削减所有不必要的开支开始。分配1%或2%的微小金额用于储蓄,然后逐步增加该金额。始终牢记那个20%的目标,以防止自己变得自满。坚持如此严格的计划可能具有挑战性,但如果你采用正确的心态,你应该能够让它为你发挥作用。

3 So, what should you be doing with the money that you're saving? Some must be kept easily accessible in case you need some cash in an emergency. The largest proportion should be invested in retirement plans, either through your employer or privately. And you can keep some money for high-risk but potentially lucrative investments. Dividends can be reinvested or used to purchase something you like. By following this plan, you should hopefully be able to enjoy your life now, and still be financially secure in the future.

那么,你应该如何处理储蓄的钱?一些钱必须保持易于获取,以备紧急情况下需要现金。最大部分应该投资于退休计划,通过你的雇主或私人方式。你可以保留一些钱用于高风险但潜在收益丰厚的投资。股息可以再投资或用于购买你喜欢的东西。通过遵循这个计划,你应该有望现在享受生活,并且在未来仍然保持财务安全。

9. A) Restrain themselves from high-risk investments.
B) Save one-fifth of their net monthly income.
C) Invest shrewdly in lucrative businesses.
D) Try to earn as much money as possible.

【题目】 What are people under 30 advised to do to achieve financial security?

【翻译】 建议30岁以下的人做什么来实现财务安全?

- A) 克制自己不进行高风险投资。 B) 储蓄月净收入的五分之一。
C) 精明地投资盈利性业务。 D) 尽可能多地赚钱。

【答案】 B (细节题) Save one-fifth of their net monthly income.

【定位】 If you are under 30 years old, your goal should be to save 20% of your monthly income after tax deductions.

如果你在30岁以下, 你的目标应该是把税后月收入的20%存起来。

【信号】 目标表态句 **your goal should be**。讲者用 **your goal should be** 这一表态结构领出建议, 正是听力里锁定答案句的强信号; 再加上题干点名的 **under 30** 在 **If you are under 30 years old** 同句出现, 定位直接命中。

【替换】 save 20% of your monthly income after tax deductions ↔

Save one-fifth of their net monthly income.

20% 即 one-fifth、税后即 net

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A 说克制不做高风险投资，盗用了录音末段 high-risk but potentially lucrative investments 里的 high-risk 一词；但那是讲存下的钱怎么用，且讲者并未叫人克制/远离高风险，与本题问的建议无关。

借用原文：high-risk but potentially lucrative investments

C) 与原文相反

C 说精明投资于赚钱的生意，词都来自录音 how shrewdly you invest 与 lucrative；但讲者开篇明说存多少比怎样精明投资更重要，C 恰是被讲者降级的那一项，不是建议。

借用原文：how much you save is always more important than the amount you earn or how shrewdly you invest

D) 与原文相反

D 说尽量多赚钱，盗用了录音 the amount you earn 里的 earn；但同句已说存钱比赚钱多少更重要，且补了 This is irrespective of how much you earn（与赚多少无关），讲者并不推荐拼命多赚，故 D 错。

借用原文：This is irrespective of how much you earn

-
10. A) Start by doing something small.
B) Ask a close friend for advice.
C) Try to stick to their initial plan.
D) Cut 20% of their daily spending.

【题目】 What should people do if they find it difficult to follow the speaker's advice on their financial plan?

【翻译】 如果人们发现难以遵循说话者关于财务计划的建议，他们应该做什么？

- A) 从做一些小事开始。 B) 向亲密朋友寻求建议。 C) 尽量坚持最初的计划。
D) 削减日常开支的20%。

【答案】 A（细节题） Start by doing something small.

【定位】 If you find it hard to save any money at all, start by cutting all unnecessary spending. Allocate a tiny amount of 1 or 2 percent for savings, and gradually increase that amount.

如果你发现自己根本存不下钱，就从砍掉一切不必要的开销开始。先拿出很小的一笔、1%到2%来储蓄，再逐步增加这个数额。

【信号】 条件句 If you find it hard 后的对策。题干的 difficult 在录音里以 If you find it hard to save any money at all 出现，紧跟的 start by cutting all unnecessary spending 与 a tiny amount of 1 or 2 percent 就是对策，条件句之后即答案，是篇章独白对策题的标准落点。

【替换】 start by cutting all unnecessary spending ↔ Start by doing something small.

由具体动作概括为 something small

a tiny amount of 1 or 2 percent ↔ something small

1-2% 即 something small

【排除】 B) 未提及

B 说找一位密友求助，录音通篇没出现朋友、求助一类内容，属凭常识脑补出来的做法，无原文支撑。

C) 原词陷阱

C 说设法坚持最初的计划，盗用了录音 It can be challenging to stick to such a strict plan 里的 stick to 与 plan；但那是讲坚持难、要靠正确心态，并非回答觉得难存钱时该怎么起步，对不上本题问的对策。

借用原文：It can be challenging to stick to such a strict plan

D) 偷换概念

D 说砍掉每日开销的 20%，里头的 20% 来自录音 save 20% of your monthly income——但那 20% 说的是存收入的比例，不是砍开销的比例，选项把存 20% 偷换成砍 20%，数字搬家、意思全变。

借用原文：save 20% of your monthly income after tax deductions

11. A) An optimistic attitude.

B) An ambitious plan.

C) A proper mindset.

D) A keen interest.

【题目】 What does the speaker think is important for achieving financial security?

【翻译】 说话者认为什么对实现财务安全很重要？

A) 乐观的态度。 B) 雄心勃勃的计划。 C) 恰当的心态。 D) 浓厚的兴趣。

【答案】 C (细节题) A proper mindset.

【定位】 It can be challenging to stick to such a strict plan, but if you adopt the right mindset, you should be able to make it work for you.

坚持这样一个严格的计划可能很难，但只要你抱有正确的心态，就应该能让它对你奏效。

【信号】 转折 but 之后的 the right mindset。讲者先说计划难坚持，再用 but if you adopt the right mindset 转折，转折后才是真意所在——the right mindset 正是被强调为关键的要素，转折 but 后即答案句，是听力定位的核心信号。

【替换】 the right mindset ↔ A proper mindset.

right 即 proper

【排除】 A) 偷换概念

A 说乐观的态度，听上去与心态沾边，但录音强调的是 the right mindset（正确心态），从未说要乐观；optimistic 是凭常识把心态拔高成乐观，原文无此义。

借用原文：if you adopt the right mindset

B) 原词陷阱

B 说一个雄心勃勃的计划，盗用了录音 stick to such a strict plan 里的 plan；但讲者说的是计划难坚持、要靠心态去执行，强调的是心态而非计划，且从未说计划要 ambitious，故 B 错。

借用原文：It can be challenging to stick to such a strict plan

D) 未提及

D 说浓厚的兴趣，录音通篇谈的是存钱比例、对策和心态，从未涉及兴趣 interest 一词，属无中生有。

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

1 I work in advertising and I like to keep up with current trends, mainly because I'm aware that we live in an image-obsessed world. However, when I first started my job, occasionally I'd catch a glimpse of myself in the lifts, and find myself thinking that I looked a total mess. Was I being held back by my choice of clothing? The short answer is yes, especially when clients are quick to judge you on your style rather than your work.

我从事广告行业,我喜欢紧跟当前潮流,主要是因为我意识到我们生活在一个痴迷于形象的世界。然而,当我刚开始工作时,偶尔我会在电梯里瞥见自己,发现自己看起来一团糟。我的着装选择是否阻碍了我的发展?简短的答案是肯定的,尤其是当客户很快根据你的风格而不是你的工作来评判你时。

2 But no one can be unique with their outfit every day. I mean, that's why uniforms were invented. So, here's what I did. I created my own uniform. To do this, I chose an appropriate outfit. Then I bought multiple items of the same style in different shades. Now, I never worry about what I'm wearing in the morning even if I do get a bit tired of just wearing the same classic pieces.

但没有人能每天的着装都与众不同。我的意思是,这就是制服被发明的原因。所以,我是这样做的。我创造了自己的制服。为此,我选择了一套合适的服装。然后我购买多件相同款式但不同色调的单品。现在,我再也不用担心早上穿什么了,即使我确实对只穿同样的经典单品感到有点厌倦。

3 Overall, when it comes to work, you have to ask yourself: will looking smarter enhance my ability to do my job? For some, this question may not be an issue at all. Especially if you work remotely and rarely see your colleagues or clients face to face. But if your job involves interacting with other people, the answer to this is often yes. So rather than fighting the system, I think we should just do whatever helps us to achieve our goals at work. If that means playing it safe with your image, then let's face it. It's probably worth it.

总的来说,在工作方面,你必须问自己:看起来更精神是否会提高我完成工作的能力?对一些人来说,这个问题可能根本不是问题。特别是如果你远程工作,很少与同事或客户面对面交流。但如果你的工作涉及与他人互

动,这个问题的答案通常是肯定的。所以与其对抗这个体系,我认为我们应该做任何有助于我们实现工作目标的事情。如果这意味着在形象上保守行事,那么让我们面对现实吧。这可能是值得的。

12. A) She was uninterested in advertising.
B) She found her outfit inappropriate.
C) She was unhappy with fashion trends.
D) She often checked herself in a mirror.

【题目】 What do we learn about the speaker when she first started her job?

【翻译】 关于说话者刚开始工作时的情况,我们了解到什么?

- A) 她对广告不感兴趣。 B) 她觉得自己的着装不合适。 C) 她对时尚潮流感到不满。
D) 她经常对着镜子检查自己。

【答案】 B (细节题) She found her outfit inappropriate.

【定位】 However, when I first started my job, occasionally I'd catch a glimpse of myself in the lifts, and find myself thinking that I looked a total mess.

然而,刚开始这份工作时,我偶尔会在电梯里瞥见自己,发现自己觉得"我看上去糟透了"。

【信号】 转折 However 后才是真意。前半句 I like to keep up with current trends 是铺垫,真正的落点在转折词 However 之后——她坦白刚入职时觉得 I looked a total mess, 这正是答案句。

【替换】 I looked a total mess ↔ **found her outfit inappropriate**

"一团糟" = "穿得不合适"

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

原文开头 I work in advertising and I like to keep up with current trends 表明她对广告/潮流是上心的,选项 uninterested in advertising 偷偷把"喜欢、上心"改成"不感兴趣",盗用了 advertising 这个原词却与原意相反。

借用原文: I work in advertising and I like to keep up with current trends

C) 与原文相反

原文是她"喜欢紧跟潮流" keep up with current trends, 选项 unhappy with fashion trends 把"跟潮流"扭成"对潮流不满",盗用 trends 一词制造熟悉感,却安了个原文没有的负面态度。

借用原文: I like to keep up with current trends

D) 过度推断

原文只说她 occasionally I'd catch a glimpse of myself in the lifts(偶尔在电梯里瞥一眼),选项 often checked herself in a mirror 把"偶尔瞥见"夸成"经常照镜子",还把电梯换成镜子,程度和细节都被放大改写。

借用原文: occasionally I'd catch a glimpse of myself in the lifts

13. A) To save the trouble of choosing a unique outfit every day.
B) To meet the expectations of fashion-conscious clients.
C) To keep up with the current trends.
D) To save the expenses on clothing.

【题目】 Why were uniforms invented according to the speaker?

【翻译】 根据说话者的说法,制服是为什么而发明的?

- A) 为了省去每天选择独特着装的麻烦。 B) 为了满足注重时尚的客户的期望。
C) 为了跟上当前的潮流。 D) 为了节省服装开支。

【答案】 A (细节题) To save the trouble of choosing a unique outfit every day.

【定位】 But no one can be unique with their outfit every day. I mean, that's why uniforms were invented.

但没人能做到每天都穿得别具一格。我是说,制服就是因此而被发明出来的。

【信号】 that's why 直陈因果。 因果信号 that's why uniforms were invented 直接把"制服为何被发明"和前一句挂钩——原因就是前句 no one can be unique with their outfit every day.

【替换】 no one can be unique with their outfit every day ↔

save the trouble of choosing a unique outfit every day

"没人能天天穿独特"="省去天天挑独特衣服的麻烦"

【排除】 B) 答非所问

原文谈制服被发明的原因只字未提客户期望,选项 meet the expectations of fashion-conscious clients 借用全篇出现过的 clients 这一话题词制造熟悉感,但这并非制服被发明的理由,属答非所问。

借用原文: clients are quick to judge you on your style

C) 原词陷阱

keep up with current trends 是她个人的偏好,并非"制服被发明"的原因。选项 keep up with the current trends 几乎照搬原文短语,是典型"听到原词就想选"的诱饵,却和本题问的原因无关。

借用原文: I like to keep up with current trends

D) 偷换概念

原文说的是省"麻烦/精力"(没法天天穿独特),从未说省钱。选项 save the expenses on clothing 与正确项 save the trouble... 共用 save, 却把"省麻烦"偷换成"省开销",原文无任何花费的依据。

14. A) It enhances people's ability to work independently.
B) It helps people succeed in whatever they are doing.
C) It matters a lot in jobs involving interaction with others.
D) It boosts one's confidence when looking for employment.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about looking smarter?

【翻译】 关于看起来更精明,说话者说了什么?

- A) 它增强了人们独立工作的能力。 B) 它帮助人们在所做的任何事情上取得成功。
C) 在涉及与他人互动的工作中,它非常重要。 D) 它在求职时能提升一个人的自信心。

【答案】 C (细节题) It matters a lot in jobs involving interaction with others.

【定位】 But if your job involves interacting with other people, the answer to this is often yes.

但如果你的工作需要和别人打交道,这个问题的答案通常就是"会(有帮助)".

【信号】 转折 But + 条件句给限定。前一句说有人可能 work remotely and rarely see your colleagues or clients 时不成问题,转折 But 之后给出关键限定 if your job involves interacting with other people, the answer to this is often yes——"穿得体面"在与人打交道的工作里才确实有用。

【替换】 if your job involves interacting with other people, the answer to this is often yes ↔

It matters a lot in jobs involving interaction with others

"和人打交道的工作里答案为是"="在这类工作中很重要"

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

原文把"独自远程工作" work remotely and rarely see your colleagues or clients 列为穿得体面"可能根本不是问题"的情形,选项 enhances people's ability to work independently 反把它说成"增强独立工作能力",与原文意思相反。

借用原文: if you work remotely and rarely see your colleagues or clients face to face

B) 过度推断

原文明确加了条件——只在 if your job involves interacting with other people 时才有用,选项 succeed in whatever they are doing 用 whatever 把作用扩到"做任何事都成功",去掉了原文的限定,属过度拔高。

借用原文: if your job involves interacting with other people, the answer to this is often yes

D) 未提及

原文谈的是"工作中"是否有用,从未谈求职或信心。选项 boosts one's confidence when looking for employment 把场景偷换到 looking for employment(找工作),是原文未提及的内容。

15. A) Design their own uniform to appear unique.
B) Wear classic pieces to impress their clients.
C) Fight the ever-changing trends in fashion.
D) Do whatever is possible to look smart.

【题目】 What does the speaker advise people to do in an image-obsessed world?

【翻译】 在这个痴迷于形象的世界里,说话者建议人们做什么?

- A) 设计自己的制服以显得与众不同。 B) 穿经典款式以给客户留下深刻印象。
C) 对抗不断变化的时尚潮流。 D) 尽一切可能让自己看起来精明。

【答案】 D (细节题) Do whatever is possible to look smart.

【定位】 So rather than fighting the system, I think we should just do whatever helps us to achieve our goals at work.

所以, 与其对抗这套规则, 我认为我们就该做任何有助于实现工作目标的事。

【信号】 I think we should 直陈主张。表态信号 I think we should just do whatever helps us to achieve our goals at work 是作者的核心建议, 前面 rather than fighting the system 还点明了"别对抗、要顺势"的取向。

【替换】 do whatever helps us to achieve our goals at work ↔ Do whatever is possible to look smart
"做任何有助达成工作目标的事" = "尽一切努力让自己看上去得体"

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

原文里"做制服" I created my own uniform 是说话人自己的一个具体做法, 不是她给大家的最终建议; 选项 Design their own uniform to appear unique 盗用 uniform 一词, 还添了原文没有的 to appear unique(为显独特)——而原文恰恰说"没人能每天独特"。

借用原文: I created my own uniform

B) 原词陷阱

原文提到 the same classic pieces 是描述她制服的样式, 并非建议大家"穿经典款去打动客户"。选项 Wear classic pieces to impress their clients 借用 classic pieces 与 clients 两个原词拼出一个原文没有的主张。

借用原文: the same classic pieces

C) 与原文相反

作者明说 rather than fighting the system(与其对抗这套规则), 主张顺势而为; 选项 Fight the ever-changing trends in fashion 却让人去"对抗潮流", 方向与作者建议完全相反。

借用原文: rather than fighting the system

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 Did you know that Americans have approximately three times the amount of space we had 50 years ago? Therefore, you'd think we'd have sufficient room for all of our possessions. On the contrary, the personal storage business is now a growing industry. We've got triple the space, but we've become such enthusiastic consumers that we require even more. This phenomenon has resulted in significant credit card debt, enormous environmental footprints, and perhaps not coincidentally, our happiness levels have failed to increase over the same half century.

你知道吗,美国人现在拥有的空间大约是50年前的三倍?因此,你会认为我们应该有足够的空间来容纳所有物品。恰恰相反,个人仓储业现在是一个不断增长的行业。我们拥有三倍的空间,但我们已经成为如此热衷的消费者,以至于我们需要更多空间。这种现象导致了巨额信用卡债务、庞大的环境足迹,也许并非巧合的是,我们的幸福水平在同样的半个世纪里并没有提高。

2 I'm here to suggest an alternative: having less might actually be a preferable decision. Many of us have experienced, at some stage, the pleasure of possessing less. I propose that less stuff and less space can not only help you economize, but also simplify your life.

我在这里建议一个替代方案:拥有更少实际上可能是一个更好的决定。我们许多人在某个阶段都体验过拥有更少的快乐。我认为更少的物品和更少的空间不仅可以帮助你节约,还可以简化你的生活。

3 I recently started an innovative project to discover some creative solutions that offered me everything I required. By purchasing an apartment that was 40 square meters instead of 60, I immediately saved \$200,000. Smaller space leads to reduced utility bills, and also a smaller carbon footprint. Because it is designed around an edited collection of possessions, limited to my favorite stuff, I'm really excited to live there.

我最近启动了一个创新项目,以发现一些创造性的解决方案,为我提供所需的一切。通过购买一套40平方米而不是60平方米的公寓,我立即节省了20万美元。更小的空间意味着更低的水电费,也意味着更小的碳足迹。因为它是围绕精选的物品设计的,仅限于我最喜欢的东西,我真的很期待住在那里。

4 How can we live more basically? Firstly, we must ruthlessly cut the unnecessary objects out of our lives. To stem consumption, we should think before we buy, and ask ourselves, "Will it truly make me happier?" Obviously, we should possess some great stuff, but we want belongings that we're going to love for years.

我们如何能更简约地生活?首先,我们必须无情地剔除生活中不必要的物品。为了遏制消费,我们应该在购买前思考,并问自己:"它真的会让我更快乐吗?"显然,我们应该拥有一些好东西,但我们想要的是我们会喜爱多年的物品。

5 Secondly, we require space efficiency. We want appliances that are designed for use most of the time, not for occasional use. Why own a six-burner stove when you rarely use even three burners?

其次,我们需要空间效率。我们想要为经常使用而不是偶尔使用而设计的电器。当你连三个炉头都很少用时,为什么要拥有一个六炉头的炉灶呢?

6 Finally, we need multifunctional spaces and housewares. I combined a movable wall with transforming furniture to get more out of my limited space. Consider my coffee table. It increases in size to accommodate ten. My office is tucked away, easily hidden. My bed simply pops out of the wall. For guests, I can relocate the movable wall and utilize the foldable guest beds I installed.

最后,我们需要多功能空间和家居用品。我将可移动墙壁与变形家具相结合,以充分利用我有限的空间。看看我的咖啡桌,它可以扩大尺寸以容纳十个人。我的办公室被隐藏起来,很容易隐蔽。我的床可以从墙里轻松弹出。对于客人,我可以移动可移动墙壁并使用我安装的折叠客床。

7 I'm not saying we should all live in tiny apartments, but consider the benefits of an edited life. When you return home and walk through your front door, take a moment to ask yourselves, "Could I do with a little life editing? Would that give me more freedom and more time?"

我并不是说我们都应该住在小公寓里,但请考虑精简生活的好处。当你回家走进前门时,花点时间问问自己:"我能否进行一些生活精简?那会给我更多自由和更多时间吗?"

16. A) Their obsession with consumption.
B) Their failure to accumulate wealth.
C) The ever-increasing costs of housing.
D) The deterioration of the environment.

【题目】 What has prevented Americans' happiness levels from increasing?

【翻译】 是什么阻止了美国人的幸福水平提高?

- A) 他们对消费的痴迷。 B) 他们未能积累财富。 C) 不断上涨的住房成本。
D) 环境的恶化。

【答案】 A (细节题) Their obsession with consumption.

【定位】 We've got triple the space, but we've become such enthusiastic consumers that we require even more. This phenomenon has resulted in significant credit card debt, enormous environmental footprints, and perhaps not coincidentally, our happiness levels have failed to increase over the same half century.

我们的空间是过去的三倍,但我们变成了如此热衷的消费者,以至于需要的更多了。这一现象造成了大量信用卡债务、巨大的环境足迹,而且或许并非巧合的是,我们的幸福感在同样这半个世纪里始终没有上升。

【信号】 因果信号 has resulted in 串起原因与结果。 答案句靠因果链定位: This phenomenon has resulted in 把前句的『现象』和后面包括『幸福感没上升』在内的一串后果连起来,而那个『现象』正是 we've become such enthusiastic consumers——听到 resulted in 就该把它前面的起因记牢。

【替换】 we've become such enthusiastic consumers that we require even more ↔

Their obsession with consumption

热衷消费=沉迷消费,概括改写

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

原文只说造成了 significant credit card debt (信用卡债务)，选项 Their failure to accumulate wealth. 把『欠债』偷换成『没能积累财富』，并把它说成幸福感不升的原因——可它在原文里是『结果』之一，不是原因，且语义也被改了。

借用原文：significant credit card debt

C) 原词陷阱

录音通篇在谈居住空间，让 The ever-increasing costs of housing. (房价不断上涨) 听上去很『搭』，但原文从没说是房价上涨阻碍了幸福感，反倒说空间变成了三倍；这是借话题熟悉度骗选。

借用原文：Americans have approximately three times the amount of space we had 50 years ago

D) 原词陷阱

原文确实提到 enormous environmental footprints (巨大的环境足迹)，选项 The deterioration of the environment. 就抓住 environmental 这个词，可它和债务一样属于过度消费的『后果』，而非妨碍幸福感的原因，答非所问。

借用原文：enormous environmental footprints

-
17. A) Things that are rare to find.
B) Things that cost less money.
C) Things that boost efficiency.
D) Things that we cherish most.

【题目】 What things should we possess according to the speaker?

【翻译】 根据说话者的观点,我们应该拥有什么东西?

- A) 难以找到的东西。 B) 花费更少钱的东西。 C) 提高效率的东西。
D) 我们最珍视的东西。

【答案】 D (细节题) Things that we cherish most.

【定位】 Obviously, we should possess some great stuff, but we want belongings that we're going to love for years.

当然，我们应该拥有一些很棒的东西，但我们想要的是那种我们多年里都会一直喜爱的物品。

【信号】 转折 but 之后才是真意。 答案句是个转折结构：we should possess some great stuff, but we want belongings that we're going to love for years, but 之前是垫场，but 之后『多年都会喜爱的东西』才是讲者真正主张的标准——转折后是落点。

【替换】 belongings that we're going to love for years ↔ **Things that we cherish most**
多年一直爱=最珍爱，同义改写

【排除】 A) 未提及

Things that are rare to find. 说要拥有『稀有难找』的东西，可录音里讲者强调的是『喜爱、要用很久』，从没把『稀有』当标准，属凭空添加。

B) 原词陷阱

录音多次讲精简能省钱（如 less stuff and less space can not only help you economize），Things that cost less money. 就借这个『省钱』印象，把它歪成『要买便宜的东西』——可讲者说的是少买、买耐用的，并非挑便宜的买。

借用原文：less stuff and less space can not only help you economize

C) 张冠李戴

原文谈 efficiency 是针对空间和电器（we require space efficiency），Things that boost efficiency. 把这个词挪来回答『该拥有哪类东西』，张冠李戴、答非所问。

借用原文：we require space efficiency

18. A) They serve multiple purposes.

B) They benefit the environment.

C) They are mostly durable.

D) They are easily disposable.

【题目】 What do we learn about the items in the speaker's home?

【翻译】 关于说话者家中的物品我们了解到什么？

A) 它们有多种用途。 B) 它们有益于环境。 C) 它们大多经久耐用。

D) 它们容易丢弃。

【答案】 A （细节题） They serve multiple purposes.

【定位】 Finally, we need multifunctional spaces and housewares. I combined a movable wall with transforming furniture to get more out of my limited space. Consider my coffee table. It increases in size to accommodate ten. My bed simply pops out of the wall.

最后，我们需要多功能的空间和家居用品。我把一面可移动的墙和可变形的家具结合起来，从有限的空间里挖出更多用处。看看我的咖啡桌，它能变大、坐得下十个人；我的床直接从墙里翻出来。

【信号】 举例铺陈共同指向『多功能』。 答案句先给总述 we need multifunctional spaces and housewares，再用咖啡桌能变大、床能翻出墙这些例子佐证——一连串例子都在证明同一个特征『一物多用』，总述句就是落点。

【替换】 multifunctional spaces and housewares ↔ **They serve multiple purposes**

multifunctional=serve multiple purposes, 同义解释

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

录音前面提过小空间带来 a smaller carbon footprint (更小碳足迹), They benefit the environment. 就借这个环保印象, 可它是讲『小房子』的好处, 不是讲『家中物品』的特征, 答非所问。

借用原文: a smaller carbon footprint

C) 张冠李戴

They are mostly durable. (大多耐用) 听上去和精简很搭, 但讲者说物品耐用/要用很久是在 17 题语境 (love for years), 描述家中物品时强调的是『多功能』而非耐用, 张冠李戴。

借用原文: belongings that we're going to love for years

D) 与原文相反

They are easily disposable. (易于丢弃) 和原文方向正相反——讲者主张留下能用很久、多功能的好东西, 绝不是『随手可丢』; 这是把极性听反的陷阱。

借用原文: belongings that we're going to love for years

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

1 Now, believe it or not, people sometimes lie in order to maintain a good, honest reputation—even if it hurts them to do so. At least, this is what a team of scientists is suggesting, with evidence to prove it. 信不信由你, 人们有时会为了维持良好、诚实的声誉而撒谎——即使这样做会损害他们自己的利益。至少, 这是一组科学家提出的观点, 并且有证据证明。

2 Picture this scenario: You often drive for work and can be compensated for up to 400 miles per month. Most people at your company drive about 300 miles each month. But this month, you drove 400 miles. How many miles do you think you'd claim in your expense report?

想象这样一个场景: 你经常因工作而开车, 每月最多可以报销400英里。你公司的大多数人每月大约开车300英里。但这个月, 你开了400英里。你认为你会在报销单上申报多少英里?

3 The scientists asked this exact question as part of the study we're discussing today. With surprising results, they found that 12% of respondents reported the distance they drove as less than the actual figure, giving an average answer of 384 miles. In other words, they lied about the number of miles, even though they would forfeit money they were owed.

科学家们在我们今天讨论的研究中提出了这个确切的问题。令人惊讶的是, 他们发现12%的受访者报告的行驶距离少于实际数字, 给出的平均答案是384英里。换句话说, 他们在英里数上撒了谎, 尽管这样做会放弃本应得到的钱。

4 The researchers believe this was to seem honest, with the assumption being that others would be suspicious of a high expense claim. But why would people fabricate numbers to their own detriment? The researchers explain that many people care a great deal about their reputation and how they'll be

judged by others. If they care enough, their concern about appearing honest and not losing the respect of others may be greater than their desire to actually be honest.

研究人员认为这是为了显得诚实,假设是其他人会对高额报销申请产生怀疑。但为什么人们会编造对自己不利的数字呢?研究人员解释说,许多人非常在意自己的声誉以及别人如何评价他们。如果他们足够在意,他们对显得诚实和不失去他人尊重的担忧可能会大于他们真正诚实的愿望。

5 The researchers assert that the findings suggest that when people obtain very favorable outcomes, they anticipate other people's suspicious reactions and prefer lying and appearing honest to telling the truth and appearing as selfish liars.

研究人员断言,这些发现表明,当人们获得非常有利的结果时,他们会预料到其他人的怀疑反应,并且更愿意撒谎显得诚实,而不是说真话显得像自私的骗子。

6 So why is this research important? Well, experts generally agree there are two main types of lie-selfish lies and lies that are meant to benefit others. The first, as you may predict, is for selfish gain, such as submitting a fraudulent claim to an insurance company, while the second involves lying to help others or not offend others, for example, telling a friend whose outfit you don't like that they look great.

那么为什么这项研究很重要呢?专家们普遍认为主要有两种谎言——自私的谎言和旨在使他人受益的谎言。正如你可能预测的那样,第一种是为了自私的利益,比如向保险公司提交欺诈性索赔,而第二种涉及为了帮助他人或不冒犯他人而撒谎,例如,告诉一个你不喜欢其着装的朋友说他们看起来很棒。

7 But the researchers are suggesting a third type of lying—lying to maintain a good reputation. Now this hypothesis is new and some skeptics argue that this isn't a whole new category of lie.

但研究人员提出了第三种撒谎类型——为了维持良好声誉而撒谎。这个假设是新的,一些怀疑者认为这并不是一个全新的谎言类别。

8 But the findings seem intuitive to me. After all, one of the main motivations for lying is to increase our worth in the eyes of others. So it seems highly likely that people will lie to seem honest.

但这些发现对我来说似乎很直观。毕竟,撒谎的主要动机之一是提高我们在他人眼中的价值。因此,人们很可能会为了显得诚实而撒谎。

19. A) All respondents were afraid of making a high expense claim.

B) A number of respondents gave an average answer of 400 miles.

C) Over 10% of the respondents lied about the distance they drove.

D) Most of the respondents got compensated for driving 384 miles.

【题目】 What did a team of scientists find in their study?

【翻译】 一组科学家在他们的研究中发现了什么?

- A) 所有受访者都害怕提出高额费用报销。 B) 一些受访者给出的平均答案是400英里。
C) 超过10%的受访者谎报了他们驾驶的距离。
D) 大多数受访者因驾驶384英里而获得了补偿。

【答案】 C (细节题) Over 10% of the respondents lied about the distance they drove.

【定位】 With surprising results, they found that 12% of respondents reported the distance they drove as less than the actual figure, giving an average answer of 384 miles. In other words, they lied about the number of miles, even though they would forfeit money they were owed.

结果出人意料：他们发现有 12% 的受访者把自己开的里程报得低于实际数字，给出的平均答案是 384 英里。换句话说，他们就里程数撒了谎，哪怕这样会让自己损失本应得到的钱。

【信号】 研究发现的标志句 **they found that**. they found that 12% of respondents reported the distance they drove as less than the actual figure 用 found that 直接领出"研究发现"，正是答案句；其后 they lied about the number of miles 又用 In other words 把发现点透，是双重信号。

【替换】 12% of respondents ↔ **Over 10% of the respondents**

12% 即"超过10%"，精确数→范围概括

they lied about the number of miles ↔ **lied about the distance they drove**

number of miles = distance they drove, 同义替换

【排除】 A) **过度推断**

选项借了录音的报销语境，但说成 All respondents were afraid of making a high expense claim: 录音只说"有 12% 的人"少报，并非 All；"怕报高"也是录音没有的主观情绪，属把范围放大到全体的过度推断。

借用原文：12% of respondents reported the distance they drove as less than the actual figure

B) **原词陷阱**

选项 gave an average answer of 400 miles 盗用了录音原句式 giving an average answer of 384 miles，却把 384 换成 400。400 在录音里是"可报销上限" (compensated for up to 400 miles)，不是"平均答案"，这是典型的"数字配错对象"的原词陷阱。

借用原文：giving an average answer of 384 miles

D) **张冠李戴**

选项 Most of the respondents got compensated for driving 384 miles 拼凑了录音的 compensated (见 can be compensated for up to 400 miles) 与数字 384，但录音从没说"多数人"因开 384 英里而获补偿——384 是撒谎者报的均值，且撒谎者反而 forfeit money (丢钱)，与"获补偿"相反。

借用原文：they would forfeit money they were owed

20. A) They responded to colleagues' suspicion.

B) They cared about other people's claims.

C) They wanted to protect their reputation.

D) They endeavored to actually be honest.

【题目】 Why would people fabricate numbers to their own detriment according to the researchers?

【翻译】根据研究人员的说法,为什么人们会编造对自己不利的数字?

- A) 他们回应了同事的怀疑。 B) 他们在意其他人的报销申请。
C) 他们想要保护自己的声誉。 D) 他们努力做到真正诚实。

【答案】C (细节题) They wanted to protect their reputation.

【定位】But why would people fabricate numbers to their own detriment? The researchers explain that many people care a great deal about their reputation and how they'll be judged by others. If they care enough, their concern about appearing honest and not losing the respect of others may be greater than their desire to actually be honest.

可人们为什么要不惜损害自己的利益去捏造数字呢? 研究者解释说, 许多人非常在意自己的声誉以及别人会怎样评价自己。如果在意到一定程度, 他们"想显得诚实、不愿失去他人尊重"的顾虑, 可能就盖过了"真心想做个诚实人"的愿望。

【信号】自问自答 + The researchers explain 领出原因。录音先用 But why would people fabricate numbers to their own detriment 自设问题, 紧接 The researchers explain that many people care a great deal about their reputation 给出解答, explain 之后正是答案句。

【替换】many people care a great deal about their reputation ↔ wanted to protect their reputation

care about reputation → protect reputation, 动机同义

not losing the respect of others ↔ protect their reputation

不失他人尊重 = 维护声誉

【排除】A) 原词陷阱

选项 responded to colleagues' suspicion 借了录音的 others would be suspicious of a high expense claim 里的 suspicious。但"别人会起疑"只是研究者点出的表层诱因 (assumption), 题干问的是 according to the researchers 的根本原因, 研究者真正归因于"在意声誉", 故 A 答非所问。

借用原文: others would be suspicious of a high expense claim

B) 偷换概念

选项 cared about other people's claims 借用了录音的报销语境 (claim), 并仿造 care about 句式, 却把对象偷换了: 录音说的是"在意自己的声誉与他人评价" (care a great deal about their reputation and how they'll be judged by others), 不是"在意别人的报销单"。

借用原文: care a great deal about their reputation and how they'll be judged by others

D) 与原文相反

选项 endeavored to actually be honest 原样照搬了录音的 their desire to actually be honest, 但录音说"维护声誉的顾虑" may be greater than (盖过) "真心想诚实的愿望", 也就是"真心诚实"恰恰是被压过、被否定的一方, 与人们"谎报"的动机相反。

借用原文: may be greater than their desire to actually be honest

21. A) They seem positive.
B) They seem intuitive.
C) They are illustrative.
D) They are conclusive.

【题目】 What does the speaker think of the researchers' findings?

【翻译】 说话者如何看待研究人员的发现？

- A) 它们似乎是积极的。 B) 它们似乎是直观的。 C) 它们具有说明性。
D) 它们是结论性的。

【答案】 **B** (态度观点题) They seem intuitive.

【定位】 But the findings seem intuitive to me. After all, one of the main motivations for lying is to increase our worth in the eyes of others. So it seems highly likely that people will lie to seem honest.

不过在我看来，这些发现是符合直觉的。毕竟，撒谎的主要动机之一就是抬高自己在别人眼中的价值。所以人们为了显得诚实而撒谎，看上去是很有可能性的。

【信号】 转折 But + 第一人称 to me 标出本人态度。前段刚说 some skeptics argue 有人质疑，本段以 But the findings seem intuitive to me 转折，并用 to me 明确这是说话人自己的判断，转折后 + 第一人称正是态度落点。

【替换】 the findings seem intuitive to me ↔ They seem intuitive

原句 intuitive 与选项 intuitive 同词同义

【排除】 A) 未提及

选项 They seem positive 看似"说话人态度不错"，但录音里说话人只说发现 intuitive (符合直觉)，从未用 positive 评价；这是把"觉得说得通"擅自升级为"持正面态度"的添加。

C) 偷换概念

选项 They are illustrative (有示范性的) 与正确词 intuitive 拼写、读音都接近，但录音明明说的是 seem intuitive to me (符合直觉)，并非"有示范性"，C 是利用近形词制造的混淆。

D) 过度推断

选项 They are conclusive (已成定论的) 程度过重：录音里说话人前面刚承认这是 this hypothesis is new、还有 skeptics 质疑，自己也只说 it seems highly likely (看上去很可能)，远未到"定论"，D 把说话人的口径拔高了。

借用原文：it seems highly likely that people will lie to seem honest

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

1 Why do old people dislike new music? As I've grown older, I often hear people my age say things like "They just don't make good music like they used to". Why does this happen? Luckily, psychology

can give us some insights into this puzzle. Musical tastes begin to crystallize as early as age 13 or 14. By the time we're in our early 20s, these tastes get locked into place pretty firmly.

为什么老年人不喜欢新音乐?随着年龄增长,我经常听到同龄人说"现在的音乐就是不如以前好"之类的话。为什么会这样?幸运的是,心理学可以为我们提供一些关于这个难题的见解。音乐品味早在13或14岁时就开始固化。到我们20岁出头时,这些品味就相当牢固地定型了。

2 In fact, studies have found that by the time we turn 33, most of us have stopped listening to new music. Meanwhile, popular songs released when you're in your early teens are likely to remain quite popular among your age group through the rest of your life.

事实上,研究发现,到我们33岁时,大多数人已经停止听新音乐了。与此同时,在你十几岁早期发行的流行歌曲很可能在你的余生中一直受到你这个年龄段人群的欢迎。

3 There could be a biological explanation for this, as there's evidence that the brain's ability to make subtle distinctions between different chords, rhythms and melodies deteriorates with age. So to older people, newer, less familiar songs might all "sound the same".

这可能有生物学上的解释,因为有证据表明,大脑区分不同和弦、节奏和旋律的能力会随着年龄增长而退化。所以对老年人来说,较新的、不太熟悉的歌曲可能都"听起来一样"。

4 But there may be some simpler reasons for older people's aversion to newer music. One of the most researched laws of social psychology is something called the "mere exposure effect", which, in essence, means that the more we're exposed to something, the more we tend to like it. This happens with people we know, the advertisements we see and the songs we listen to.

但老年人厌恶新音乐可能有一些更简单的原因。社会心理学中研究最多的法则之一是所谓的"单纯曝光效应",其本质是指我们接触某事物越多,就越倾向于喜欢它。这适用于我们认识的人、我们看到的广告以及我们听的歌曲。

5 When you're in your early teens, you probably spend a fair amount of time listening to music or watching music videos. Your favorite songs and artists become familiar, comforting parts of your routine. 当你十几岁早期时,你可能会花相当多的时间听音乐或看音乐视频。你最喜欢的歌曲和艺人成为你日常生活中熟悉的、令人安心的组成部分。

6 For many people over 30, job and family obligations increase, so there's less time to spend discovering new music. Instead, many will simply listen to old, familiar favorites from that period of their lives when they had more free time.

对于许多30岁以上的人来说,工作和家庭义务增加了,因此用于发现新音乐的时间减少了。相反,许多人只会简单地听那些来自他们人生中有更多空闲时间的时期的旧的、熟悉的最爱歌曲。

7 Of course, those teen years weren't necessarily carefree. They're famously confusing, which is why so many TV shows and movies revolve around high school turmoil.

当然,那些青少年时期并不一定是无忧无虑的。它们以令人困惑而著称,这就是为什么有那么多电视节目和电影围绕高中动荡展开。

8 Psychology research has shown that the emotions that we experience as teens seem more intense than those that come later. And we also know that intense emotions are associated with stronger memories

and preferences. Both of these might explain why the songs we listen to during this period become so memorable and beloved.

心理学研究表明,我们在青少年时期体验到的情绪似乎比后来的情绪更强烈。而且我们也知道,强烈的情绪与更强的记忆和偏好相关联。这两点都可能解释为什么我们在这个时期听的歌曲会变得如此令人难忘和深受喜爱。

9 So there's nothing wrong with your parents because they don't like your music. Rather it's all part of the natural order of things.

所以你的父母不喜欢你的音乐并没有什么问题。相反,这都是自然规律的一部分。

22. A) Deterioration in the quality of new music.

B) Insights into the features of good music.

C) Older people's changing musical tastes.

D) Older people's aversion to new music.

【题目】 What does the speaker mainly discuss in this talk?

【翻译】 演讲者在这次讲话中主要讨论了什么?

A) 新音乐质量的下降。 B) 对好音乐特征的见解。 C) 老年人不断变化的音乐品味。

D) 老年人对新音乐的厌恶。

【答案】 D (主旨题) Older people's aversion to new music.

【定位】 Why do old people dislike new music? As I've grown older, I often hear people my age say things like "They just don't make good music like they used to".

老年人为什么不喜欢新音乐? 随着我自己年纪渐长, 我常听到同龄人说类似这样的话: “他们再也做不出过去那样的好音乐了。”

【信号】 开头设问即点题。篇章第一句就是一个问句 Why do old people dislike new music?, 开门见山抛出全篇要回答的问题, 这种开头设问句就是主旨信号, 后面整段都在为它找答案。

【替换】 Why do old people dislike new music? ↔ Older people's aversion to new music.

dislike new music = aversion to new music

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A 项 Deterioration in the quality of new music. 借了原文里同龄人那句 They just don't make good music like they used to 的语气，但那只是老年人的主观抱怨、被原文当作要解释的现象，全篇并非在论证新音乐质量真的下降了。

借用原文：They just don't make good music like they used to

B) 未提及

B 项 Insights into the features of good music. 说要讲好音乐有哪些特征，但全篇从未分析什么是好音乐、好音乐的构成要素，只在解释老年人的口味为何固化，属未提及。

C) 偷换概念

C 项 Older people's changing musical tastes. 看似贴近，但原文说口味是 these tastes get locked into place pretty firmly（锁定、固化），是不再变，而非在变化；且这只是众多成因之一，撑不起全文主旨。

借用原文：these tastes get locked into place pretty firmly

-
23. A) They no longer listen to new music.
B) They find all music sounds the same.
C) They can make subtle distinctions about music.
D) They seldom listen to songs released in their teens.

【题目】 What have studies found about most people by the time they turn 33?

【翻译】 研究发现大多数人到33岁时会怎样？

- A) 他们不再听新音乐。 B) 他们觉得所有音乐听起来都一样。
C) 他们能够对音乐做出细微的区分。 D) 他们很少听青少年时期发行的歌曲。

【答案】 A（细节题） They no longer listen to new music.

【定位】 In fact, studies have found that by the time we turn 33, most of us have stopped listening to new music.

事实上，研究发现，到我们 33 岁的时候，大多数人已经不再听新音乐了。

【信号】 数字 33 顺听定位。 原文 by the time we turn 33 与题干的 turn 33 完全对上，数字是听力里最醒目的定位锚；同时 studies have found 与题干 studies found 呼应，双重信号确认这就是答案句。

【替换】 most of us have stopped listening to new music ↔ **They no longer listen to new music.**
have stopped = no longer

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

B 项 They find all music sounds the same. 偷的是第 3 段 newer, less familiar songs might all "sound the same", 但那是在讲大脑辨别力下降的生理解释、且仅指新歌听起来像, 并非 33 岁这项研究的发现, 时间与归属都错位。

借用原文: newer, less familiar songs might all "sound the same"

C) 与原文相反

C 项 They can make subtle distinctions about music. 取自第 3 段 the brain's ability to make subtle distinctions between different chords, rhythms and melodies deteriorates with age, 原文说这种细辨能力随年龄衰退, 选项却说仍能细辨, 极性恰好相反, 且也不是 33 岁那项研究的内容。

借用原文: the brain's ability to make subtle distinctions between different chords, rhythms and melodies deteriorates with age

D) 与原文相反

D 项 They seldom listen to songs released in their teens. 与原文相反, 第 2 段说少年时的热门歌 are likely to remain quite popular among your age group through the rest of your life, 即一辈子仍爱听, 并非 seldom listen。

借用原文: are likely to remain quite popular among your age group through the rest of your life

24. A) The more you are exposed to something, the more familiar it'll be to you.

B) The more you are exposed to something, the deeper you'll understand it.

C) The more you experience something, the longer you'll remember it.

D) The more you experience something, the better you'll appreciate it.

【题目】 What do we learn from one of the most researched laws of social psychology?

【翻译】 我们从社会心理学中研究最多的定律之一中了解到什么?

A) 你接触某事物越多,它对你就越熟悉。 B) 你接触某事物越多,你对它的理解就越深。

C) 你体验某事物越多,你记住它的时间就越长。 D) 你体验某事物越多,你就越会欣赏它。

【答案】 D (细节题) The more you experience something, the better you'll appreciate it.

【定位】 One of the most researched laws of social psychology is something called the "mere exposure effect", which, in essence, means that the more we're exposed to something, the more we tend to like it.

社会心理学中研究得最多的定律之一, 叫作“纯粹接触效应”, 它的本质是: 我们越是接触某样东西, 就越倾向于喜欢它。

【信号】 定义句 means that 引出本质。 原文 the most researched laws of social psychology 与题干完全对上, 紧跟的 in essence, means that (本质上是说) 是一个明确的下定义信号, 其后那句就是这条定律的核心内容、即答案所在。

【替换】 the more we're exposed to something, the more we tend to like it ↔

The more you are exposed to something, the better you'll appreciate it.

tend to like it = appreciate it

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A 项 The more you are exposed to something, the more familiar it'll be to you. 用 familiar, 原文说的是越接触越喜欢 (like), 不是越接触越熟悉; familiar 虽与第 5 段 become familiar 沾边, 但那是讲歌曲变熟、不是这条定律的内容, 盗词跑题。

借用原文: become familiar, comforting parts of your routine

B) 偷换概念

B 项 The more you are exposed to something, the deeper you'll understand it. 把结果词换成 understand (理解), 原文这条定律讲的是产生喜爱, 与理解无关, understand 是原文从未对这条定律说过的结果。

C) 张冠李戴

C 项 The more you experience something, the longer you'll remember it. 把结果换成 remember (记得更久), 这是第 8 段 intense emotions are associated with stronger memories 的内容、属另一道题 (25 题) 的范畴, 被挪到这里制造干扰。

借用原文: intense emotions are associated with stronger memories and preferences

-
25. A) Teenagers' memories are more lasting.
B) Teenagers' emotions are more intense.
C) Teenagers are much more sensitive.
D) Teenagers are much more sentimental.

【题目】 What might explain the fact that songs people listen to in their teen years are memorable and beloved?

【翻译】 什么可以解释人们在青少年时期听的歌曲令人难忘且深受喜爱这一事实?

- A) 青少年的记忆更持久。 B) 青少年的情感更强烈。 C) 青少年要敏感得多。
D) 青少年要多愁善感得多。

【答案】 B (细节题) Teenagers' emotions are more intense.

【定位】 Psychology research has shown that the emotions that we experience as teens seem more intense than those that come later. And we also know that intense emotions are associated with stronger memories and preferences.

心理学研究表明, 我们在青少年时期体验到的情绪, 似乎比此后的情绪更强烈。而且我们也知道, 强烈的情绪与更牢固的记忆和偏好相关。

【信号】 intense emotions 起始的因果链。原文先说 the emotions that we experience as teens seem more intense (少年情绪更强烈), 再以 intense emotions are associated with stronger memories 把强烈情绪与更牢的记忆和偏好连起来, associated with 是因果信号, 这条因果链就是难忘的解释。

【替换】 the emotions that we experience as teens seem more intense than those that come later ↔

Teenagers' emotions are more intense.

几乎原句概括

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A 项 Teenagers' memories are more lasting. 盗用原文 stronger memories, 但更牢的记忆是强烈情绪带来的结果、是因果链的中段, 题目问的是更根本的因 (情绪更强烈), 且原文说的是 memories 更 stronger, 并非笼统说 teenagers 的记忆更 lasting。

借用原文: intense emotions are associated with stronger memories and preferences

C) 未提及

C 项 Teenagers are much more sensitive. 的 sensitive (敏感) 原文从未提及, 原文只说少年情绪更 intense (强烈), 强烈不等于敏感, 属未提及。

D) 偷换概念

D 项 Teenagers are much more sentimental. 的 sentimental (多愁善感) 与正确项 intense 都跟情绪沾边, 但原文用的是 more intense (强烈), 不是多愁善感; sentimental 与 C 的 sensitive 还互为近音干扰, 专诱听不清的考生。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

56 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。

I'm getting a little fed up with my calls about my claim being completely disregarded.

第2段, 第4句

"get + 形容词" 构成系表结构表达情绪变化, 以及动名词被动短语作介词宾语, 都是四六级和考研英语阅读中高频出现的句式。本句在保持简单句框架的同时展示了多层修饰的典型组织方式, 学习后可广泛迁移到其他表达情绪、描述情况的句子中。

M: Miss Wilson, thank you for calling back.

第3段, 第1句

祈使句在考试中偶有出现, 但不如陈述句、复合句常见; "thank you for" 结构本身是日常高频表达, 有一定典型性, 但作为考试分析句型代表性一般

Can I take some details to help me look at your claim?

第3段，第2句

情态动词疑问句加不定式目的状语是英语中常见的日常表达句式，具有一定代表性，但本句过于简短、结构单一，不如包含从句或多重修饰的句子更具真题句式的典型性。

The entire ground floor of our cottage was submerged in water and five of us have been living in a caravan ever since.

第4段，第2句

并列句 + 被动语态 + 现在完成进行时的组合在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，尤其现在完成进行时表示“从过去延续到现在”的用法是高频考点。句式代表性较强，学习后可迁移到大量类似句子。

W: That money left our account, and now that you should be paying out, you're suddenly saying that you didn't receive it on time.

第6段，第1句

并列复合句结构（两个主句 + 状语从句 + 宾语从句）是四六级和考研真题中的典型句式，尤其第二主句内的状语从句前置和宾语从句嵌套是常考点。now that 引导的原因/条件状语从句和 that 引导的宾语从句都是高频结构，掌握后可大量复用。

M: The contract does say that any missed payment in a year will affect the terms and conditions of the insurance contract and may affect claims.

第7段，第1句

主句后接宾语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，从句内部并列谓语的结构也很常见。本句的“say that”引出规定内容、从句中用“will”和“may”表达不同程度的后果，都是典型的书面表达方式，掌握后可广泛应用于理解合同、规则、政策类文本。

You will be hearing from my lawyer.

第8段，第2句

将来进行时在四六级和考研阅读中偶有出现，属于中等常见的时态用法，但简单句结构本身过于基础，不如复合句或并列句更具真题代表性。

She has failed to reach the manager again.

第1题, B

"主语 + 现在完成时谓语 + 不定式宾语" 是考试常见句式, 现在完成时和不定式都是高频考点, 学会后可迁移到大量类似句子。

Personally, I feel quite optimistic about it.

第1段, 第2句

覆盖主谓表结构和两个状语(句首副词状语、形容词后介词短语状语), 成分种类有一定代表性, 但整体过于简单, 缺少易错点或复杂修饰关系, 练习价值有限

Probably the last job that will remain will be writing AI software.

第6段, 第2句

"主语 + 定语从句 + 系动词 + 动名词表语"是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式;定语从句修饰主语、表语为动名词短语的组合非常典型;掌握本句结构后可迁移到大量类似长难句,代表性强

And then eventually, AI will just write its own software.

第6段, 第3句

简单句在真题中常见,但本句结构过于基础,缺少四六级或考研高频的复杂句式特征(如从句嵌套、分隔结构、非谓语动词等),代表性和迁移价值有限。

They are both worried about the negative impact of technology.

第5题, D

主系表结构加形容词表语是英语中非常常见的基础句式, 在四六级和考研真题中频繁出现, 具有一定的代表性。"be worried about" 这一搭配也是高频考点。然而, 本句过于简单, 缺少真题中常见的复杂修饰、从句嵌套或并列结构, 因此典型性处于中等水平。

To achieve financial security, how much you save is always more important than the amount you earn or how shrewdly you invest.

第1段, 第1句

本句覆盖了主语从句、比较状语、定语从句(关系代词省略)、目的状语等多种成分类型,且主语从句充当主句主语、定语从句省略关系代词都是易错点。比较结构中的省略谓语也是值得练习的难点。成分种类丰富,对划分主谓宾、识别从句功能、理解省略现象都有较好的训练价值。

This is irrespective of how much you earn.

第1段，第3句

"be + 形容词短语 + of + 宾语从句"是常见的主系表结构,宾语从句用疑问词引导也较典型。这种结构在考试阅读和写作中经常出现,具有一定代表性,掌握后可应用于类似表达。

If you find it hard to save any money at all, start by cutting all unnecessary spending.

第2段，第2句

条件状语从句 + 祈使句主句的组合在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见,用于表达建议或指令。find it + 形容词 + to do 结构是高频句型,祈使句也是基础必考句式。掌握本句的分析方法可直接迁移到大量类似真题句,典型性很强

Always keep that 20% goal in mind to prevent yourself from becoming complacent.

第2段，第4句

本句虽为简单句，但覆盖了主语（祈使句省略）、谓语、宾语、频率状语、方式状语、目的状语共六种成分，且 "keep ... in mind" 固定搭配和不定式作目的状语是常考点，具有一定的成分划分练习价值，但因无从句嵌套、不涉及复杂修饰关系，整体坑点密度一般。

So, what should you be doing with the money that you're saving?

第3段，第1句

疑问句加限制性定语从句的组合是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。情态动词加进行体的谓语结构、定语从句修饰介词宾语的模式,都是高频考点。掌握本句的分析方法后,可以迁移到大量类似结构的句子。结构典型且实用性强。

Some must be kept easily accessible in case you need some cash in an emergency.

第3段，第2句

本句体现了"情态动词+被动语态+状语从句"的组合,这在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现。"in case"引导的条件状语从句也是常考句式。掌握这类结构后可大量复用,具有较强的代表性。

Dividends can be reinvested or used to purchase something you like.

第3段，第5句

"情态动词 + be + 过去分词" 的被动结构以及省略关系代词的定语从句都是四六级和考研高频句式。并列谓语搭配不定式状语也较典型，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句型。

What are people under 30 advised to do to achieve financial security?

第9题 题干

本句结构在四六级和考研真题中高度典型。被动语态疑问句 ("be advised to do")、不定式作宾补和目的状语的区分、疑问词前置等都是常考句式；财务建议类话题在阅读理解中常见，类似结构可大量复用到其他语境 ("be encouraged to do"、"be required to do" 等)，学习迁移价值高

Try to earn as much money as possible.

第9题，D

祈使句 + 不定式宾语 + 比较结构 (as...as possible) 是四六级和考研常见句式，具有一定代表性，但因结构过于简单，迁移练习的深度有限

What should people do if they find it difficult to follow the speaker's advice on their financial plan?

第10题 题干

特殊疑问句加条件状语从句的结构在四六级和考研听力、阅读理解中非常常见,尤其是询问解决方案或应对措施的场景。形式宾语加不定式的用法也是高频考点。这个句式具有很强的典型性和迁移价值,学生掌握后可以应用到大量类似句子中。

I work in advertising and I like to keep up with current trends, mainly because I'm aware that we live in an image-obsessed world.

第1段，第1句

并列主句加原因状语从句的组合是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，宾语从句嵌套在形容词后面 (aware that) 也是常考结构，不定式作宾语、介词短语作状语都是典型用法，整句结构具有较强的代表性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

However, when I first started my job, occasionally I'd catch a glimpse of myself in the lifts, and find myself thinking that I looked a total mess.

第1段，第2句

覆盖成分丰富：主句包含并列谓语、两个宾语、宾语补足语、地点状语和频率状语；从句包含主语、谓语、宾语、表语和时间状语。特别是 find 的复合宾语结构嵌套宾语从句，以及情态动词后并列谓语的识别，都是易错且值得练习的点。

Was I being held back by my choice of clothing?

第1段，第3句

谓语 "Was being held back" 叠加了过去时态、进行体和被动语态三重特征，对目标读者构成较高理解门槛。过去进行时被动语态 (be 动词过去式 + being + 过去分词) 在考试中虽常见，但三层嵌套的识别和语义理解 (持续性 + 被动承受) 需要学生对时态和语态的组合规则有较扎实的掌握，基础较弱者容易在 "Was" 和 "being" 的分工上混淆。

I mean, that's why uniforms were invented.

第2段，第2句

"That's why + 从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的因果解释句式，表语从句由疑问词引导也是典型考点。掌握本句结构后，学生可快速识别和理解同类句式，迁移性强。

Then I bought multiple items of the same style in different shades.

第2段，第6句

虽然是简单句，但覆盖了主谓宾、时间状语、以及两个后置定语（介词短语作定语）这几种常见成分，适合练习识别介词短语的修饰关系和成分归属，有一定训练价值。

Overall, when it comes to work, you have to ask yourself: will looking smarter enhance my ability to do my job?

第3段，第1句

"主句 + 时间/条件状语从句 + 宾语从句" 是四六级和考研常考句式，双宾语结构、动名词作主语、不定式作定语也是高频考点，句式具有较强代表性，学习后可迁移到大量类似真题句。

If that means playing it safe with your image, then let's face it.

第3段，第6句

条件状语从句（if 引导）加祈使句主句的结构在日常英语和考试中较为常见，是表达假设和建议的典型句式。动名词短语作宾语也是常考点。但整句相对简短，缺少更复杂的从句嵌套或特殊句式（如倒装、强调句），代表性属于中等偏上。

What does the speaker advise people to do in an image-obsessed world?

第15题题干

特殊疑问句在四六级和考研英语阅读理解、翻译题中频繁出现，"advise + 宾语 + to do" 结构也是常考搭配，疑问句语序的识别是基础必练技能。本句结构简洁但典型，掌握后可直接迁移到大量同类句式，代表性较强。

Did you know that Americans have approximately three times the amount of space we had 50 years ago?

第1段，第1句

疑问句引出宾语从句、宾语从句中嵌套定语从句，是四六级和考研英语阅读中的典型句式。定语从句省略关系代词的用法、倍数表达结构(three times the amount)都是真题中反复出现的考点。掌握后可迁移到大量同类句子

Therefore, you'd think we'd have sufficient room for all of our possessions.

第1段，第2句

主句带宾语从句、省略 that 的结构在四六级和考研英语阅读中非常常见（如 I think he is right）。情态动词表推测的用法也是高频考点。本句结构具有较高的典型性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句型。

On the contrary, the personal storage business is now a growing industry.

第1段，第3句

主系表结构是常见基础句型，但本句过于简单，缺少四六级、考研真题中常考的复杂修饰、从句嵌套、长难句特征，作为应试句式的代表性不强，迁移价值一般。

We've got triple the space, but we've become such enthusiastic consumers that we require even more.

第1段，第4句

并列句加状语从句的组合在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，"such...that" 引导结果状语从句更是高频考点句式。掌握这种结构对理解转折逻辑和程度结果关系有较强的迁移价值。整体属于典型的中等难度真题句式。

This phenomenon has resulted in significant credit card debt, enormous environmental footprints, and perhaps not coincidentally, our happiness levels have failed to increase over the same half century.

第1段，第5句

并列主句结构在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，尤其是通过 "and" 连接两个对比或递进观点的句式；现在完成时表达"过去动作对现在的影响"也是考试常考时态；插入状语和时间状语的使用也符合真题句式特点。本句的结构模式具有较高的复用性和代表性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句式的分析中。

I propose that less stuff and less space can not only help you economize, but also simplify your life.

第2段，第3句

宾语从句由 "that" 引导，情态动词 "can" 搭配并列谓语，以及 "not only... but also..." 并列结构，都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，代表性较强。

By purchasing an apartment that was 40 square meters instead of 60, I immediately saved \$200,000.

第3段，第2句

句式为典型的主句 + 介词短语状语 + 限制性定语从句组合，这是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式结构。定语从句修饰名词、介词短语作状语的用法都是常考知识点，掌握后可在大量真题句中复用。

Firstly, we must ruthlessly cut the unnecessary objects out of our lives.

第4段，第2句

句中包含主语、谓语、宾语、三处状语（顺序状语、方式状语、结果或范围状语），成分种类较丰富。方式状语 "ruthlessly" 插入谓语中间、介词短语状语 "out of our lives" 置于宾语之后，可训练学生识别状语位置与修饰对象；宾语前有形容词修饰，适合练习定语与中心词的区分。整体覆盖面较好，适合作为成分划分的入门或巩固练习。

Obviously, we should possess some great stuff, but we want belongings that we're going to love for years.

第4段，第4句

并列句加限制性定语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，"but" 连接的转折并列以及 "that" 引导的定语从句都是高频句式。情态动词和 "be going to" 将来时也是考试中的常规考点。这种结构典型且实用，掌握后可以大量迁移到其他类似句子。

Secondly, we require space efficiency.

第5段，第1句

简单句在考试阅读中虽然常见，但作为句子结构训练的代表性不高，学完后可迁移到的复杂句型场景有限

Finally, we need multifunctional spaces and housewares.

第6段，第1句

简单的主谓宾陈述句在各类考试中常见，但此句过于直白，缺乏考试中常考的定语从句、状语从句、复杂修饰等典型结构，迁移价值一般。

I'm not saying we should all live in tiny apartments, but consider the benefits of an edited life.

第7段，第1句

并列转折结构配合宾语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，用于对比观点或引出建议。"not...but..."的逻辑模式常见于论证类文本。祈使句在议论文中作为呼吁或建议的手段也较典型。掌握本句结构可迁移到大量类似表达。

What things should we possess according to the speaker?

第17题 题干

结构典型性中等偏上。特殊疑问句加情态动词的组合在四六级和考研阅读、听力中高频出现,"what + 名词 + 情态动词 + 主语 + 动词原形"这一句式是典型的疑问句模板,掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似句子。但本句缺少从句或并列结构,作为长难句的代表性略显不足。

At least, this is what a team of scientists is suggesting, with evidence to prove it.

第1段, 第2句

"this is what..." 结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现,用于引出或解释观点;表语从句由 "what" 引导且 "what" 在从句中充当成分,是名词性从句的经典考点;掌握这一句式后可广泛应用于理解类似结构的句子

In other words, they lied about the number of miles, even though they would forfeit money they were owed.

第3段, 第3句

让步状语从句和省略关系代词的定语从句都是四六级和考研常考句式。even though 引导的让步关系在真题中频繁出现,定语从句省略关系代词也是高频考点。整体结构典型性较高,掌握后可迁移到大量真题句。

The researchers believe this was to seem honest, with the assumption being that others would be suspicious of a high expense claim.

第4段, 第1句

本句覆盖主语、谓语、宾语(宾语从句)、表语(不定式短语和表语从句)、状语(独立主格结构)等多种成分,且包含系表结构、不定式作表语、介词短语作状语等典型结构;宾语从句省略 "that"、独立主格中嵌套表语从句,均为易错点,适合作为成分划分的综合练习句。

The researchers assert that the findings suggest that when people obtain very favorable outcomes, they anticipate other people's suspicious reactions and prefer lying and appearing honest to telling the truth and appearing as selfish liars.

第5段, 第1句

宾语从句多层嵌套加时间状语从句是学术写作和考研阅读中的高频句式, prefer A to B 和动名词作宾语也是常考结构,整句结构具有很强的代表性和迁移价值

The first, as you may predict, is for selfish gain, such as submitting a fraudulent claim to an insurance company, while the second involves lying to help others or not offend others, for example, telling a friend whose outfit you don't like that they look great.

第6段，第3句

本句成分丰富且层次分明。主句包含主系表和主谓宾两种基本句型，含有插入的状语从句、作方式状语的举例短语、作定语的从句、作宾语的从句等多种成分类型。特别是主句第二部分的 telling a friend whose outfit you don't like that they look great，在一个动名词短语中同时嵌套定语从句和宾语从句，展示了如何在复杂修饰结构中区分定语、宾语等成分，适合作为成分划分的综合练习句。

After all, one of the main motivations for lying is to increase our worth in the eyes of others.

第8段，第2句

主系表结构加不定式表语是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，用于定义、说明或表达观点（如 "The key is to..."、"One reason is to..."）。本句主语较长且带有嵌套修饰，这种"复杂主语+简单系表"的组合在学术写作和考试文本中出现频率较高，具有一定的典型性和迁移价值。

Luckily, psychology can give us some insights into this puzzle.

第1段，第4句

"情态动词 + 双宾语动词" 是常见句式，在四六级和考研真题中经常出现。双宾语结构（give sb sth）是需要掌握的基础句型，具有一定代表性，但句子整体过于简单，无复杂修饰或从句，典型性中等偏上。

By the time we're in our early 20s, these tastes get locked into place pretty firmly.

第1段，第6句

时间状语从句 + 主句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，by the time 引导的时间状语从句也是典型句式。主句的被动语态和状语搭配也符合真题常见模式，具有一定代表性。

In fact, studies have found that by the time we turn 33, most of us have stopped listening to new music.

第2段，第1句

"主句 + 宾语从句" 和 "宾语从句内嵌套状语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。"by the time" 引导时间状语从句、动词 "find" 后接 "that" 宾语从句、时间状语从句用一般现在时表将来，这些都是典型且反复出现的考点结构，学习价值高。

One of the most researched laws of social psychology is something called the "mere exposure effect", which, in essence, means that the more we're exposed to something, the more we tend to like it.

第4段，第2句

"主句 + 非限定性定语从句 + 宾语从句 + 比较从句" 的四层嵌套是四六级和考研阅读中的高频复杂句式；"the more... the more..." 比较结构、"which" 引导补充说明、"that" 引导宾语从句等都是标准考点句型，掌握后可直接迁移到大量真题长难句。

Of course, those teen years weren't necessarily carefree.

第7段，第1句

主系表结构在考试阅读中频繁出现，本句展示了否定形式和程度状语的常见搭配，具有一定代表性；但句式过于简单，缺少四六级或考研真题中常见的从句、并列、修饰成分复杂化等特征，典型性中等偏下。

What have studies found about most people by the time they turn 33?

第23题 题干

特殊疑问句搭配现在完成时以及时间状语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式组合。疑问句结构和时间状语从句的用法都是高频考点，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

The more you experience something, the longer you'll remember it.

第24题，C

"the + 比较级..., the + 比较级..." 是四六级和考研常考句型，在阅读理解和翻译题中频繁出现。掌握这一句型后，可以快速识别同类结构，迁移性强。本句结构完整、语义清晰，是该句型的标准代表

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本卷出现的 263 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。

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本卷13次 · 真题 568 句

claim B1

v. 声称

本卷11次 · 真题 111 句

insurance B1

n. 保险

本卷11次 · 真题 50 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本卷10次 · 真题 273 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本卷6次 · 真题 363 句

teen A2

n. 青少年

本卷6次 · 真题 41 句

actually A2

adv. 实际上，事实上（用于纠正或补充信息）

本卷5次 · 真题 182 句

amount A2

n. 数量

本卷5次 · 真题 84 句

detail B1

n. 细节

本卷5次 · 真题 46 句

flood B1

n. 洪水

本卷5次 · 真题 44 句

respondent C1

n. 被告

本卷5次 · 真题 19 句

outfit B1

n. 全套服装

本卷5次 · 真题 10 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本卷4次 · 真题 167 句

financial B2

adj. 财政的

本卷4次 · 真题 79 句

easily A2

adv. 容易地

本卷4次·真题65句

trend B1

n. 趋势

本卷4次·真题63句

psychology B2

n. 心理学

本卷4次·真题52句

expense B1

n. 花费

本卷4次·真题46句

client B1

n. 客户

本卷4次·真题36句

reputation B2

n. 名声

本卷4次·真题30句

familiar B1

adj. 熟悉的

本卷4次·真题28句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本卷3次·真题244句

finding B2

n. 调查结果

本卷3次·真题121句

design B1

n. 设计

本卷3次·真题119句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本卷3次·真题119句

income B1

n. 收入

本卷3次·真题94句

type A2

n. 类型

本卷3次·真题84句

involve B1

v. 包含

本卷3次·真题82句

earn A2

v. 赚得, 挣得 (金钱)

本卷3次·真题64句

intelligence B2

n. 智力

本卷3次·真题64句

unique B2

adj. 独特的

本卷3次·真题 54 句

invest B2

v. 投资（金钱、时间等以期获得回报）

本卷3次·真题 45 句

completely B1

adv. 完全地

本卷3次·真题 43 句

artificial B2

adj. 人造的

本卷3次·真题 34 句

security B1

n. 安全

本卷3次·真题 31 句

contract B2

n. 合同

本卷3次·真题 30 句

expose B2

v. 使暴露

本卷3次·真题 30 句

software B1

n. 软件（计算机程序）

本卷3次·真题 24 句

technical B2

adj. 技术的

本卷3次·真题 23 句

stuff A2

n. 东西

本卷3次·真题 20 句

intense B2

adj. 强烈的

本卷3次·真题 18 句

possess B2

v. 拥有，持有（财产、特质等）

本卷3次·真题 16 句

bizarre C1

adj. 古怪的

本卷3次·真题 13 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

risk A2

n. 风险

本卷2次·真题 167 句

affect B1

v. 影响

本卷2次·真题 116 句

average A2

adj. 平均的

本卷2次·真题 112 句

policy B1

n. 政策

本卷2次·真题 103 句

according B1

prep. 根据

本卷2次·真题 96 句

account A2

n. 账户

本卷2次·真题 93 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本卷2次·真题 88 句

evidence B1

n. 证据

本卷2次·真题 87 句

colleague B1

n. 同事

本卷2次·真题 84 句

advertising B1

n. 广告业

本卷2次·真题 72 句

current B1

adj. 现在的

本卷2次·真题 72 句

digital B1

adj. 数字的

本卷2次·真题 72 句

creative B1

adj. 有创造力的

本卷2次·真题 65 句

maintain B1

v. 维持

本卷2次·真题 64 句

consumption B2

n. 消费

本卷2次·真题 56 句

boost B2

v. 提高

本卷2次·真题 55 句

purchase B1

v. 购买

本卷2次·真题 55 句

happiness A2

n. 幸福

本卷2次·真题 53 句

mainly B1

adv. 主要地

本卷2次·真题 53 句

fashion B1

n. 时尚;流行款式

本卷2次·真题 51 句

failure B1

n. 失败

本卷2次·真题 47 句

style A2

n. 方式

本卷2次·真题 44 句

replace A2

v. 替换, 更换 (用新的代替旧的)

本卷2次·真题 42 句

spending A2

n. 开支

本卷2次·真题 41 句

investment B1

n. 投资

本卷2次·真题 39 句

release B1

v. 释放

本卷2次·真题 38 句

entire B1

adj. 整个的

本卷2次·真题 34 句

efficiency B2

n. 效率

本卷2次·真题 33 句

enhance B2

v. 提高

本卷2次·真题 32 句

item A2

n. 项目

本卷2次·真题 31 句

proportion B2

n. 部分

本卷2次·真题 30 句

rarely B1

adv. 很少, 难得, 不常

本卷2次·真题 30 句

unnecessary B1

adj. 不必要的;多余的

本卷2次·真题 28 句

clothing A2

n. 衣服

本卷2次·真题 26 句

distance A2

n. 距离

本卷2次·真题 26 句

judge B1

v. 判断, 评判

本卷2次·真题 26 句

anticipate B2

v. 预料, 预期 (某事将发生)

本卷2次·真题 21 句

fiction B2

n. 小说

本卷2次·真题 21 句

multiple B2

adj. 多个的

本卷2次·真题 21 句

insight B2

n. 洞察力

本卷2次·真题 19 句

lawyer B1

n. 律师

本卷2次·真题 18 句

chip A2

n. 炸薯条

本卷2次·真题 17 句

apartment A2

n. 公寓

本卷2次·真题 16 句

distinction B2

n. 区别

本卷2次·真题 16 句

saving B1

n. 节省

本卷2次·真题 16 句

classic B1

adj. 典型的

本卷2次·真题 13 句

subtle B2

adj. 微妙的

本卷2次·真题 13 句

approximately B1

adv. 大约, 近似地

本卷2次·真题 12 句

optimistic B2

adj. 乐观的;抱乐观态度的

本卷2次·真题 12 句

monthly A2

adj. 每月的

本卷2次·真题10句

compensate C1

v. 补偿;赔偿

本卷2次·真题9句

deterioration C1

n. 恶化

本卷2次·真题9句

musical B1

adj. 音乐的

本卷2次·真题9句

possession B2

n. 拥有

本卷2次·真题9句

civilization B2

n. 文明(社会)

本卷2次·真题8句

focus B1

n. 重点

本卷1次·真题200句

effect A2

n. 影响

本卷1次·真题191句

impact B2

n. 影响

本卷1次·真题185句

system A2

n. 系统

本卷1次·真题176句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本卷1次·真题170句

consumer B1

n. 消费者

本卷1次·真题165句

issue B1

n. 问题

本卷1次·真题158句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本卷1次·真题138句

negative B1

adj. 否定的

本卷1次·真题132句

project A2

n. 项目

本卷1次·真题116句

expert B1

n. 专家

本卷1次·真题 114 句

environmental B1

adj. 环境的

本卷1次·真题 112 句

quality A2

n. 质量

本卷1次·真题 112 句

argue B1

v. 争论

本卷1次·真题 106 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本卷1次·真题 98 句

case A2

n. 情况

本卷1次·真题 97 句

gain B1

v. 获得;赢得

本卷1次·真题 96 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本卷1次·真题 87 句

understanding B1

n. 理解;领悟

本卷1次·真题 84 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

wrong A2

adj. 错误的

本卷1次·真题 66 句

significant B2

adj. 重要的

本卷1次·真题 65 句

tax A2

n. 税

本卷1次·真题 63 句

generally B1

adv. 通常, 一般地

本卷1次·真题 60 句

mostly B1

adv. 主要地

本卷1次·真题 59 句

figure A2

n. 数字

本卷1次·真题 58 句

overall B1

adj. 总体的

本卷1次·真题 58 句

image A2

n. 形象, 印象

本卷1次·真题 57 句

employer B1

n. 雇主

本卷1次·真题 56 句

essential B1

adj. 必不可少的

本卷1次·真题 55 句

feature B1

n. 特征

本卷1次·真题 55 句

associate B2

v. 联系

本卷1次·真题 54 句

credit B1

n. 赊购, 赊账

本卷1次·真题 54 句

interaction B2

n. 相互作用

本卷1次·真题 53 句

per B1

prep. 每

本卷1次·真题 53 句

respond B1

v. 回答, 答复

本卷1次·真题 52 句

limit B1

n. 限度

本卷1次·真题 51 句

growing A2

adj. 增长的

本卷1次·真题 47 句

adopt B1

v. 采纳

本卷1次·真题 46 句

being B1

n. 存在

本卷1次·真题 46 句

debt B1

n. 欠款

本卷1次·真题 44 句

desire B2

n. 愿望

本卷1次·真题 44 句

carbon B2

n. 碳 (化学元素)

本卷1次·真题 43 句

concerned B1

adj. 担心的

本卷1次·真题 43 句

fully B1

adv. 完全地

本卷1次·真题 43 句

alternative B2

n. 可供选择的事物

本卷1次·真题 41 句

outcome B2

n. 结果

本卷1次·真题 40 句

interact B2

v. 相互作用

本卷1次·真题 37 句

reserve B1

v. 预订

本卷1次·真题 37 句

assert C1

v. 坚称

本卷1次·真题 34 句

aware A2

adj. 知道的

本卷1次·真题 34 句

highly B1

adv. 非常

本卷1次·真题 34 句

housing B1

n. 住房

本卷1次·真题 34 句

combine B1

v. (使) 结合、组合

本卷1次·真题 33 句

eventually B1

adv. 最终

本卷1次·真题 32 句

expectation B2

n. 期待;预期

本卷1次·真题 32 句

explanation B1

n. 解释

本卷1次·真题 31 句

stage A2

n. 阶段

本卷1次·真题 31 句

appropriate B2

adj. 合适的

本卷1次·真题 30 句

necessarily B2

adv. 必然地

本卷1次·真题 30 句

sufficient B2

adj. 足够的

本卷1次·真题 30 句

transform B2

v. 使彻底改变;使转变

本卷1次·真题 30 句

finally A2

adv. 终于, 最终

本卷1次·真题 29 句

limited B1

adj. 有限的

本卷1次·真题 29 句

meanwhile B1

adv. 与此同时

本卷1次·真题 29 句

obtain B2

v. 获得

本卷1次·真题 29 句

preference B2

n. 偏爱

本卷1次·真题 29 句

collection B1

n. 收集物

本卷1次·真题 28 句

confidence B1

n. 信心

本卷1次·真题 28 句

phenomenon B2

n. 现象

本卷1次·真题 28 句

propose B1

v. 提议

本卷1次·真题 28 句

therefore B1

adv. 因此, 所以

本卷1次·真题 28 句

truly B1

adv. 真正地

本卷1次·真题 28 句

employment

B1

n. 工作

本卷1次·真题 27 句

greatly

B1

adv. 非常

本卷1次·真题 27 句

description

B1

n. 描述

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

freedom

B1

n. 自由

本卷1次·真题 26 句

initial

B1

adj. 最初的

本卷1次·真题 26 句

accessible

B2

adj. 可到达的

本卷1次·真题 25 句

comparison

B1

n. 比较

本卷1次·真题 25 句

rare

B1

adj. 稀有的

本卷1次·真题 25 句

differ

B1

v. 不同, 有区别

本卷1次·真题 24 句

payment

B1

n. 支付

本卷1次·真题 24 句

complain

A2

v. 抱怨

本卷1次·真题 23 句

motivation

B2

n. 动力

本卷1次·真题 23 句

potentially

B2

adv. 可能地

本卷1次·真题 23 句

routine

B1

n. 常规

本卷1次·真题 23 句

challenging

B2

adj. 有挑战性的

本卷1次·真题 22 句

encounter B2

v. 遇到

本卷1次·真题 21 句

exposure B2

n. 暴露

本卷1次·真题 21 句

worried A2

adj. 担心的

本卷1次·真题 21 句

actual B1

adj. 真实的

本卷1次·真题 20 句

basically B1

adv. 基本上

本卷1次·真题 20 句

consult B2

v. 咨询, 请教 (专业人士)

本卷1次·真题 20 句

creation B2

n. 创造

本卷1次·真题 20 句

financially B2

adv. 在财务上

本卷1次·真题 20 句

gradually B1

adv. 逐渐地, 逐步地

本卷1次·真题 20 句

secure B2

adj. 安全的

本卷1次·真题 20 句

stem B2

n. 茎

本卷1次·真题 20 句

surprising A2

adj. 令人惊讶的

本卷1次·真题 20 句

wisdom B2

n. 智慧

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

retirement B2

n. 退休

本卷1次·真题 19 句

superior B2

adj. 更好的

本卷1次·真题 19 句

biological B2

adj. 生物的

本卷1次·真题 18 句

cash A2

n. 现金

本卷1次·真题 18 句

category B1

n. 类别

本卷1次·真题 18 句

hypothesis C1

n. 假设

本卷1次·真题 18 句

sensitive B2

adj. 敏感的

本卷1次·真题 18 句

assumption B2

n. 假定;假设(未经证实就认为是真的事)

本卷1次·真题 17 句

contrary B2

adj. 相反的

本卷1次·真题 17 句

emergency B1

n. 紧急情况, 突发事件

本卷1次·真题 17 句

enormous B1

adj. 巨大的

本卷1次·真题 17 句

deteriorate C1

v. 恶化, 变坏

本卷1次·真题 16 句

endeavor C1

v. 努力

本卷1次·真题 16 句

entertainment B1

n. 娱乐活动

本卷1次·真题 16 句

guy A2

n. 男人

本卷1次·真题 16 句

hidden B1

adj. 隐藏的

本卷1次·真题 16 句

reaction B1

n. 反应

本卷1次·真题 16 句

scenario

B2

n. 可能发生的情况

本卷1次·真题 16句

simulation

B2

n. 模拟;仿真

本卷1次·真题 16句

incredibly

B2

adv. 极其, 非常 (表示程度)

本卷1次·真题 15句

innovative

B2

adj. 创新的

本卷1次·真题 15句

occasionally

B1

adv. 偶尔

本卷1次·真题 15句

accumulate

B2

v. 积累

本卷1次·真题 14句

dislike

A2

v. 不喜欢

本卷1次·真题 14句

exact

B2

adj. 精确的

本卷1次·真题 14句

roof

A2

n. 屋顶

本卷1次·真题 13句

altogether

B2

adv. 完全地

本卷1次·真题 12句

collapse

B2

v. 倒塌, 坍塌

本卷1次·真题 12句

disagree

A2

v. 不同意

本卷1次·真题 12句

mindset

B2

n. 思维模式

本卷1次·真题 12句

suddenly

A2

adv. 突然地

本卷1次·真题 12句

barely

B1

adv. 几乎不

本卷1次·真题 11句

demanding

B2

adj. 要求高的

本卷1次·真题 11句

edit B1

v. 编辑

本卷1次·真题 11 句

fed A1

v. 喂养

本卷1次·真题 11 句

file A2

n. 文件

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

owe B1

v. 欠（债、钱、人情等）

本卷1次·真题 11 句

storage B1

n. 存储

本卷1次·真题 11 句

utility B2

n. 实用性

本卷1次·真题 11 句

appliance B1

n. 家用电器

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

obsession C1

n. 痴迷

本卷1次·真题 10 句

recreation B2

n. 娱乐

本卷1次·真题 10 句

utilize B2

v. 使用，利用

本卷1次·真题 10 句

allocate B2

v. 分配

本卷1次·真题 9 句

obligation B2

n. 义务

本卷1次·真题 9 句

skeptical B2

adj. 怀疑的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

unhappy A2

adj. 不快乐的

本卷1次·真题9句

acceptable B1

adj. 可接受的

本卷1次·真题8句

enthusiastic B2

adj. 热情的

本卷1次·真题8句

independently B2

adv. 独立地

本卷1次·真题8句

melody B2

n. 旋律, 曲调

本卷1次·真题8句

net A2

n. 网

本卷1次·真题8句

occasional B1

adj. 偶尔的, 偶然发生的

本卷1次·真题8句

personally B1

adv. 就个人而言

本卷1次·真题8句

revise B2

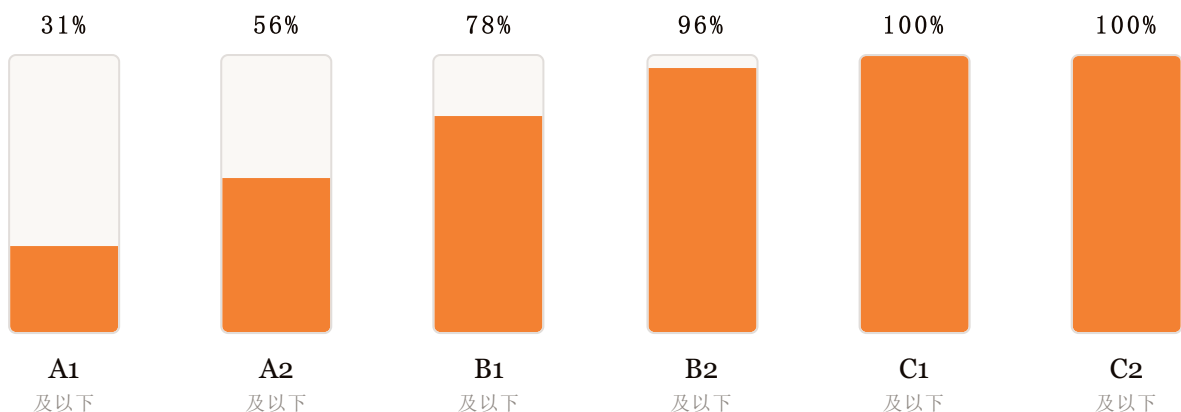
v. 修改, 修订 (文本、计划等)

本卷1次·真题8句

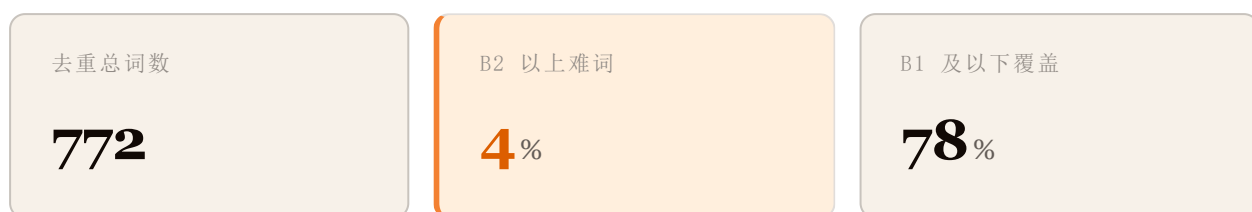
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全卷录音原文 772 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 **772** 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%。



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英语六级 2020年12月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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