

2021年6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2021年6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(2021-06) • 六级

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

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

Section A

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

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

1 M: It's my last day at work tomorrow. I'll start my new job in two weeks. My human resources manager wants to conduct an interview with me before I leave.

M: 明天是我在公司的最后一天。两周后我就要开始新工作了。我的人力资源经理想在我离职前对我做个访谈。

2 W: Ah, an exit interview. Are you looking forward to it?

W: 啊,离职面谈。你期待吗?

3 M: I'm not sure how I feel about it. I resigned because I've been unhappy at that company for a long time, but I'm not sure if I should tell them how I really feel.

M: 我不确定自己什么感觉。我辞职是因为在那家公司待得很不开心已经很久了,但我不确定是否应该告诉他们我的真实感受。

4 W: To my way of thinking, there are two main potential benefits that come from unleashing an agitated stream of truth during an exit interview. The first is release. Unburdening yourself of frustration, and perhaps even anger to someone who isn't a friend or close colleague can be wonderfully freeing.

W: 在我看来,在离职面谈中痛快地说出真相主要有两个潜在好处。第一个是释放。向一个既不是朋友也不是亲密同事的人倾诉你的挫败感,甚至愤怒,会让人感到非常解脱。

5 M: And let me guess. The second is that the criticism will, theoretically, help the organization I'm leaving to improve, making sure employees of the future are less likely to encounter what I did?

M: 让我猜猜。第二个是,理论上讲,这些批评会帮助我要离开公司改进,确保未来的员工不太可能遇到我遇到的问题?

6 W: That's right. But the problem with the company improvement part is that very often it doesn't happen. An exit interview is supposed to be private, but often isn't. In my company, the information gained from these interviews is often not confidential. And the information is used as dirt against another manager, or can be traded among senior managers.

W: 没错。但公司改进这部分的问题在于,很多时候根本不会发生。离职面谈本应是保密的,但往往并非如此。在我们公司,从这些访谈中获得的信息通常不是保密的。这些信息会被用作攻击另一个经理的把柄,或者在高级管理层之间互相交易。

7 M: Now you've got me rethinking what I'll disclose in the interview. There is always a chance that it could affect my reputation and my ability to network in the industry. It is a pretty small industry after all.

M: 现在你让我重新考虑在面谈中该透露什么了。总是有可能影响我的声誉和在行业内建立人脉的能力。毕竟这个行业圈子挺小的。

8 W: Anything you initially gain from the instant satisfaction of telling it like it is, you might lose down the track by injuring your future career prospects.

W: 你从实话实说中获得的即时满足感,可能会因为损害未来的职业前景而在以后失去。

9 M: Right. Perhaps it would be better getting things off my chest by going to one of those rate-your-employer websites.

M: 对。也许去那些给雇主打分的网站上发泄一下会更好。

10 W: You could. And don't do the interview at all. Exit interviews are not mandatory.

W: 你可以这样做。也可以干脆不参加面谈。离职面谈不是强制性的。

1. A) He will tell the management how he really feels.
- B) He will meet his new manager in two weeks.
- C) He is going to attend a job interview.
- D) He is going to leave his present job.

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

【翻译】从对话中我们了解到这个男士的什么情况？

- A) 他会告诉管理层他的真实感受。 B) 他将在两周后见他的新经理。
C) 他将要参加一个工作面试。 D) 他将要离开他现在的工作。

【答案】D (细节题) He is going to leave his present job.

【定位】I resigned because I've been unhappy at that company for a long time.

我辞职了，因为我在那家公司已经不开心很久了。

【信号】被问者自述 I resigned 的直接陈述。男士开口第一段就说 It's my last day at work tomorrow. I'll start my new job in two weeks., 到第三段又点明 I resigned because I've been unhappy at that company for a long time. 『resigned』 『last day』 『new job』 几个自述合起来，明确他要离开现职——这是说话人自己交代现状的直接信号。

【替换】I resigned ↔ leave his present job

resign 等于 leave the job

It's my last day at work tomorrow. ↔ leave his present job

明天最后一天即将离职

【排除】A) 原词陷阱

选项盗用了 tell them how I really feel 这串原词，但男士说的是 I'm not sure if I should tell them how I really feel (不确定该不该说)，是犹豫，不是『他将会说』。把『不确定要不要』听成『他会』，正中圈套。

借用原文：I'm not sure if I should tell them how I really feel

B) 原词陷阱

选项偷用了 in two weeks 这个时间词，但原文是 I'll start my new job in two weeks (两周后开始新工作)，根本没提『见新经理』。听到 two weeks 就选 B，是被数字原词牵着走。

借用原文：I'll start my new job in two weeks

C) 偷换概念

选项借了原文反复出现的 interview 一词，但原文的 conduct an interview with me before I leave 和 an exit interview 是『离职面谈』，而非 a job interview (求职面试)。同一个 interview，性质完全不同。

借用原文：an exit interview

2. A) It should be kept private.

B) It should be carefully analyzed.

C) It can be quite useful to senior managers.

D) It can improve interviewees' job prospects.

【题目】What does the woman think about the information gained from an exit interview?

【翻译】女士对从离职面谈中获得的信息有什么看法？

- A) 应该保密。 B) 应该仔细分析。 C) 对高层管理者来说可能相当有用。
D) 可以改善面试者的工作前景。

【答案】A (态度观点题) It should be kept private.

【定位】An exit interview is supposed to be private, but often isn't. In my company, the information gained from these interviews is often not confidential.

离职面谈本应是保密的，但常常并非如此。在我公司，这些面谈得到的信息往往并不保密。

【信号】supposed to be 表『本应当』的主张。女士说 An exit interview is supposed to be private, but often isn't, be supposed to 表示『理应、本该』，正是她对这信息该如何的主张：本该保密。后半 but often isn't 是补充现实，但她持的立场仍是『应当保密』。

【替换】supposed to be private ↔ It should be kept private
supposed to be 等于 should be

【排除】B) 未提及

选项 carefully analyzed 在录音里找不到对应说法，女士谈的是保密与被滥用，没有提到『仔细分析』。这是凭空添加的内容。

C) 原词陷阱

选项盗用了 senior managers 这个原词，但原文是 traded among senior managers (在高管间被当把柄交易)，是负面滥用，而非 useful to senior managers (对高管有用) 这种正面评价。听到 senior managers 就选，正中陷阱。

借用原文：can be traded among senior managers

D) 与原文相反

选项 improve interviewees' job prospects (改善求职前景) 与原文方向相反：录音第8段说乱说话会 injuring your future career prospects (损害前途)，是变坏不是变好。极性被反转了。

借用原文：injuring your future career prospects

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3. A) It may leave a negative impression on the interviewer.
B) It may adversely affect his future career prospects.
C) It may displease his immediate superiors.
D) It may do harm to his fellow employees.

【题目】Why does the man want to rethink what he will say in the coming exit interview?

【翻译】男士为什么想要重新考虑他在即将进行的离职面谈中要说的话？

- A) 可能会给面试官留下负面印象。 B) 可能会对他未来的职业前景产生不利影响。
C) 可能会让他的直属上级不高兴。 D) 可能会对他的同事造成伤害。

【答案】B (细节题) It may adversely affect his future career prospects.

【定位】 There is always a chance that it could affect my reputation and my ability to network in the industry.

总有一种可能，它会影响我的声誉和我在行业里建立人脉的能力。

【信号】 **it could affect 表担忧的因果句**。男士说 Now you've got me rethinking what I'll disclose, 紧接 There is always a chance that it could affect my reputation and my ability to network in the industry。could affect 点出他改主意的原因——怕影响声誉和人脉；下一段女士又用 injuring your future career prospects 把这归结为『损害未来职业前景』，因果信号明确。

【替换】 affect my reputation and my ability to network in the industry ↔

adversely affect his future career prospects

声誉人脉受损概括为前途受损

injuring your future career prospects ↔ **adversely affect his future career prospects**

injure 等于 adversely affect

【排除】 A) **未提及**

选项 negative impression on the interviewer 借了话题里的 interview 氛围，但男士担心的是声誉和人脉、行业里的名声，从没提『给面试官留下负面印象』。这是没有依据的添加。

C) **张冠李戴**

选项盗用了第6段 dirt against another manager 的 manager 语境，但那是女士讲『信息被用来对付别的经理』，并非男士改主意是怕惹自己的顶头上司。把别处的内容嫁接到本题原因上，是张冠李戴。

借用原文：used as dirt against another manager

D) **未提及**

选项 harm to his fellow employees 在录音里找不到对应：男士担心的是自己的前途，女士谈的是信息被高管滥用，谁都没说会伤到同事。这是凭空捏造的受害对象。

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4. A) Prepare a comprehensive exit report.
B) Do some practice for the exit interview.
C) Network with his close friends to find a better employer.
D) Pour out his frustrations on a rate-your-employer website.

【题目】 **What does the man think he had better do?**

【翻译】 男士认为他最好做什么？

- A) 准备一份全面的离职报告。 B) 为离职面谈做一些练习。
C) 与他的密友建立联系以找到更好的雇主。 D) 在雇主评价网站上发泄他的不满。

【答案】 **D** (细节题) Pour out his frustrations on a rate-your-employer website.

【定位】 Perhaps it would be better getting things off my chest by going to one of those rate-your-employer websites.

也许更好的办法是去那些给雇主打分的网站上把心里话一吐为快。

【信号】 **Perhaps it would be better** 表打算的建议句。对话临近结尾，男士说 Perhaps it would be better getting things off my chest by going to one of those rate-your-employer websites. it would be better 直接表达他认为更好的做法，正是题干『had better do』要找的打算句，出现在对话后半段，符合建议常落尾部的规律。

【替换】 getting things off my chest ↔ **Pour out his frustrations**

get off chest 等于 pour out frustrations

going to one of those rate-your-employer websites ↔ **on a rate-your-employer website**

同一渠道名几乎原样对应

【排除】 A) **未提及**

选项 Prepare a comprehensive exit report 借了话题里的 exit 一词，造出『写一份详尽的离职报告』，但录音里男士从没说要写报告。这是凭空添加的方案。

B) **原词陷阱**

选项 Do some practice for the exit interview 盗用了 exit interview 这一原词，但全程没有任何人提到『为面谈做练习』；女士最后反而说 don't do the interview at all（干脆别做这面谈）。听到 exit interview 就选，正中原词陷阱。

借用原文：don't do the interview at all

C) **原词陷阱**

选项 Network with his close friends to find a better employer 借了第7段 network in the industry 的 network 一词，但原文的 network 是『在行业建人脉』且是怕受损，并非『找好友另找雇主』。盗 network 来拼错意，是原词陷阱。

借用原文：my ability to network in the industry

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

1 M: Today, I'm talking to the renowned botanist, Jane Forster.

M: 今天，我将与著名植物学家 Jane Forster 交谈。

2 W: Thank you for inviting me to join you on the show, Henry.

W: 感谢你邀请我来参加节目，Henry。

3 M: Recently, Jane, you've become quite a celebrity since the release of your latest documentary. Can you tell us a little about it?

M: 最近，Jane，自从你最新的纪录片发布以来，你已经成为了名人。你能跟我们讲讲这部片子吗？

4 W: Well, it follows my expedition to study the vegetation indigenous to the rainforest in equatorial areas of Southeast Asia.

W: 嗯，它记录了我去研究东南亚赤道地区雨林原生植被的探险。

5 M: You certainly get to travel to some very exotic locations.

M: 你确实去了一些非常exotic的地方。

6 W: It was far from glamorous, to be honest. The area we visited was accessible only by canoe and the living conditions in the hut were primitive, to say the least. There was no electricity. And our water supply was a nearby stream.

W: 说实话, 那一点都不glamorous。我们去的地区只能乘独木舟到达, 小屋里的生活条件简陋至极。没有电, 我们的水源是附近的一条小溪。

7 M: How were the weather conditions while you were there?

M: 你们在那里时天气状况如何?

8 W: The weather was not conducive to our work at all, since the humidity was almost unbearable. At midday, we stayed in the hut and did nothing. It was too humid to either work or sleep.

W: 天气对我们的工作完全不利, 因为湿度几乎让人无法忍受。中午的时候, 我们就待在小屋里什么都不做。太潮湿了, 既没法工作也没法睡觉。

9 M: How long did your team spend in the jungle?

M: 你的团队在丛林里待了多久?

10 W: Originally, we planned to be there for a month. But in the end, we stayed for only two weeks.

W: 原本, 我们计划在那里待一个月。但最后, 我们只待了两周。

11 M: Why did you cut the expedition short?

M: 你们为什么提前结束探险?

12 W: Halfway through the trip, we received news that a hurricane was approaching. And we had to evacuate at very short notice.

W: 行程进行到一半时, 我们收到消息说有飓风正在接近。我们不得不非常仓促地撤离。

13 M: That sounds like a fascinating anecdote.

M: 听起来像是个引人入胜的故事。

14 W: It was frightening. The fastest evacuation route was through river rapids. We had to navigate them carrying all of our equipment.

W: 很吓人的。最快的撤离路线是穿过急流。我们不得不带着所有设备穿越那些急流。

15 M: So overall, was the journey unsuccessful?

M: 那么总的来说, 这次旅程是不成功的吗?

16 W: Absolutely not. We gathered a massive amount of data about the local plant life.

W: 绝对不是。我们收集了大量关于当地植物的数据。

17 M: Why do you put up with such adverse conditions?

M: 你为什么要忍受这样恶劣的条件?

18 W: Botany is an obsession for me. Many of the destinations I visit have stunning scenery. And I get to meet a variety of people from all over the world.

W: 植物学对我来说是一种痴迷。我去的很多地方都有令人惊叹的风景。而且我能遇到来自世界各地的各种各样的人。

19 M: So where will your next destination be?

M: 那你下一个目的地会是哪里?

20 W: I haven't decided yet.

W: 我还没决定。

21 M: Then we can leave it for another occasion. Thanks.

M: 那我们可以留待下次再聊。谢谢。

5. A) Her unsuccessful journey.

B) Her month-long expedition.

C) Her latest documentary.

D) Her career as a botanist.

【题目】 What does the man want Jane Forster to talk about?

【翻译】 男士想让Jane Forster谈论什么?

A) 她不成功的旅程。 B) 她为期一个月的考察。 C) 她最新的纪录片。

D) 她作为植物学家的职业生涯。

【答案】 C (细节题) Her latest documentary.

【定位】 Recently, Jane, you've become quite a celebrity since the release of your latest documentary. Can you tell us a little about it?

简, 最近你随着最新纪录片的发行成了名人。你能跟我们聊聊它吗?

【信号】 主持人的直接请求句。信号是主持人发出的请求 Can you tell us a little about it?, 其中 it 回指上一句的 your latest documentary——一问一请求, 正是他想让她谈的对象, 答案就落在这句。

【替换】 your latest documentary ↔ Her latest documentary.

近乎原词对应

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

unsuccessful journey 借了对话后段主持人那句 was the journey unsuccessful? 的原词，但那是结尾另一问，并非开场主持人请她谈的话题，听到 unsuccessful/journey 就选属于答非所问。

借用原文：was the journey unsuccessful?

B) 原词陷阱

month-long expedition 借了她回答里 my expedition 与 planned to be there for a month 的原词拼成，但主持人开场请她谈的是纪录片本身，不是"为期一月的远征"这件事，属答非所问。

借用原文：my expedition

D) 原词陷阱

career as a botanist 借了开场 the renowned botanist 的原词，但主持人没有请她谈"植物学家的职业生涯"，只请她谈纪录片，听到 botanist 就选属答非所问。

借用原文：the renowned botanist

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6. A) She had to live like a vegetarian.
B) She was caught in a hurricane.
C) She had to endure many hardships.
D) She suffered from water shortage.

【题目】 Why does the woman describe her experience as "far from glamorous"?

【翻译】 女士为什么把她的经历描述为"远非光鲜亮丽"?

- A) 她不得不像素食者一样生活。 B) 她遭遇了飓风。 C) 她不得不忍受许多艰难困苦。
D) 她遭受了缺水之苦。

【答案】 C (细节题) She had to endure many hardships.

【定位】 It was far from glamorous, to be honest. The area we visited was accessible only by canoe and the living conditions in the hut were primitive, to say the least. There was no electricity. And our water supply was a nearby stream.

老实说，那远谈不上光鲜。我们去的地方只能靠独木舟进入，小屋里的居住条件说轻点也是非常原始的。没有电。我们的水源就是附近一条小溪。

【信号】 原话之后的连串列举。 信号是她说完 far from glamorous 后一口气列举多重恶劣条件：accessible only by canoe、living conditions in the hut were primitive、no electricity、water supply was a nearby stream。连珠炮式的多项困难，正是答案句。

【替换】 the living conditions in the hut were primitive ↔ **She had to endure many hardships.**
多项困难概括为吃苦

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

live like a vegetarian (像素食者一样生活) 极易与录音里 the vegetation indigenous to the rainforest 的 vegetation 听混, 但 vegetation 是"植被"、vegetarian 是"素食者", 原文从未说她被迫吃素, 属听音致误的相近词陷阱。

借用原文: the vegetation indigenous to the rainforest

B) 原词陷阱

caught in a hurricane 借了后文 a hurricane was approaching 的原词, 但飓风是导致提前结束 (第 7 题) 的原因, 并非她说 far from glamorous 的缘故, 张冠李戴到本题。

借用原文: a hurricane was approaching

D) 偷换概念

water shortage (缺水) 盗用了 our water supply was a nearby stream 里的 water, 但原文是说"水源是条小溪" (条件简陋), 并非缺水; 且只取一样困难, 与"many hardships"的总括不符。

借用原文: our water supply was a nearby stream

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7. A) A hurricane was coming.
B) A flood was approaching.
C) They had no more food in the canoe.
D) They could no longer bear the humidity.

【题目】 Why did the woman and those who went with her end their trip halfway?

【翻译】 女士和与她同行的人为什么中途结束了旅程?

- A) 飓风即将来临。 B) 洪水正在逼近。 C) 他们的独木舟里没有食物了。
D) 他们无法再忍受湿度了。

【答案】 A (细节题) A hurricane was coming.

【定位】 Halfway through the trip, we received news that a hurricane was approaching. And we had to evacuate at very short notice.

行程过半时, 我们收到飓风正在逼近的消息。我们不得不在极短时间内撤离。

【信号】 received news that + had to 因果链。 信号是 we received news that a hurricane was approaching 接着 we had to evacuate——"得知飓风逼近"是因、"被迫撤离"是果, had to 的被迫语气坐实了这就是提前结束的原因句。

【替换】 a hurricane was approaching ↔ **A hurricane was coming.**
approaching 同义于 coming

【排除】 B) 未提及

flood (洪水) 在录音里从未出现, 它借了后文 river rapids (激流) 造成的"和水有关"的联想, 但原文撤离原因是飓风不是洪水, 属凭联想编造的未提及项。

C) 原词陷阱

no more food in the canoe 借了 accessible only by canoe 的 canoe, 但原文从没提食物耗尽, 独木舟是"进出方式"而非"断粮地点", 听到 canoe 就选属原词陷阱。

借用原文: accessible only by canoe

D) 原词陷阱

no longer bear the humidity 借了 the humidity was almost unbearable 的 humidity, 但潮湿是描述天气难受 (第 6/8 题背景), 不是中途撤离的原因——撤离是因飓风, 张冠李戴到本题。

借用原文: the humidity was almost unbearable

8. A) It was memorable.

B) It was unbearable.

C) It was uneventful.

D) It was fruitful.

【题目】 What does the woman think of the journey?

【翻译】 女士如何看待这次旅程?

A) 令人难忘的。 B) 难以忍受的。 C) 平淡无奇的。 D) 富有成果的。

【答案】 D (态度观点题) It was fruitful.

【定位】 Absolutely not. We gathered a massive amount of data about the local plant life.

绝对不是。我们采集了关于当地植物的海量数据。

【信号】 强烈否定 + 反转后的正向定调。 信号是主持人问 was the journey unsuccessful? (负面设问), 她以 Absolutely not. 强烈否定反转, 再用 gathered a massive amount of data 给出正向定调——"不是失败、收获巨大"才是她的真实态度。

【替换】 We gathered a massive amount of data ↔ **It was fruitful.**

采集海量数据等于有收获

【排除】 A) 未提及

memorable (难忘) 听上去是正面评价, 像能套上整段经历, 但她对行程的总评落点是"有收获", 原文并未说"难忘", 属凭褒义氛围误推、原文未提及的态度。

B) 与原文相反

unbearable 盗自 the humidity was almost unbearable, 那是形容潮湿天气难忍, 并非她对整段 journey 的评价; 况且她明确否定行程失败, 态度是正面, 与 unbearable 相反。

借用原文: the humidity was almost unbearable

C) 与原文相反

uneventful (平淡无事) 与原文截然相反——她经历了飓风逼近、紧急撤离、激流行船, 行程绝非平淡, 这是把惊险经历反说成平淡的反向干扰。

借用原文: It was frightening.

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 Scientists often use specialized jargon terms while communicating with laymen. Most of them don't realize the harmful effects of this practice. In a new study, people exposed to jargon when reading about subjects like autonomous vehicles and surgical robots later said they were less interested in science than others who read about the same topics, but without the use of specialized terms. They also felt less informed about science and less qualified to discuss science topics. It's noteworthy that it made no difference if the jargon terms were defined in the text. Even when the terms were defined, readers still felt the same lack of engagement as readers who read jargon that wasn't explained.

科学家在与外行交流时经常使用专业术语。他们中的大多数人没有意识到这种做法的有害影响。在一项新研究中,人们在阅读关于自动驾驶车辆和手术机器人等主题时接触到专业术语后表示,他们对科学的兴趣不如那些阅读相同主题但没有使用专业术语的人。他们也感觉自己科学了解较少,不太有资格讨论科学话题。值得注意的是,即使文中对专业术语进行了定义也没有作用。即使术语被定义了,读者仍然感受到与阅读未被解释的专业术语时相同的参与感缺失。

2 The problem is that the mere presence of jargon sends a discouraging message to readers. Hillary Schulman, the author of the study, asserts that specialized words are a signal. Jargon tells people that the message isn't for them.

问题在于,专业术语的存在本身就向读者传递了一种令人沮丧的信息。该研究的作者Hillary Schulman断言,专业词汇是一种信号。专业术语告诉人们这条信息不是给他们看的。

3 There's an even darker side to how people react to jargon. In another study, researchers found that reading scientific articles containing jargon led people to doubt the actual science. They found the

opposite when a text is easier to read. Then people are more persuaded.

人们对专业术语的反应还有更阴暗的一面。在另一项研究中,研究人员发现,阅读包含专业术语的科学文章会导致人们怀疑实际的科学。当文本更容易阅读时,他们发现了相反的情况。那时人们更容易被说服。

4 Thus, it's important to communicate clearly when talking about complex science subjects. This is especially true with issues related to public health, like the safety of new medications and the benefits of vaccines. Schulman concedes that the use of jargon is appropriate with scientific audiences. But scientists who want to communicate with the general public need to modify their language. They need to eliminate jargon.

因此,在谈论复杂的科学主题时清晰沟通很重要。这对于与公共健康相关的议题尤其如此,比如新药的安全性和疫苗的益处。Schulman承认,在科学受众中使用专业术语是合适的。但想要与普通公众交流的科学家需要调整他们的语言。他们需要消除专业术语。

9. A) It diminishes laymen's interest in science.
B) It ensures the accuracy of their arguments.
C) It makes their expressions more explicit.
D) It hurts laymen's dignity and self-esteem.

【题目】 What does the passage say about the use of jargon terms by experts?

【翻译】 文章关于专家使用术语说了什么?

- A) 它削弱了外行人对科学的兴趣。 B) 它确保了他们论证的准确性。
C) 它使他们的表达更加明确。 D) 它伤害了外行人的尊严和自尊。

【答案】 A (细节题) It diminishes laymen's interest in science.

【定位】 Most of them don't realize the harmful effects of this practice. In a new study, people exposed to jargon when reading about subjects like autonomous vehicles and surgical robots later said they were less interested in science than others who read about the same topics, but without the use of specialized terms.

他们大多数人没意识到这种做法的有害影响。在一项新研究中,阅读自动驾驶汽车、手术机器人等话题时接触到术语的人,事后表示自己对科学的兴趣低于那些读同样话题但没用专业术语的人。

【信号】 定性词harmful + 对比。答案句的信号是定性词 the harmful effects (有害影响) 和紧随其后的对比结果 less interested in science: 录音先给出"有害"的定性,再用接触术语者 vs 未接触者的对照坐实是哪种害处,这两处合起来就是答案落点。

【替换】 less interested in science ↔ diminishes laymen's interest in science

形容词改写为动词

people exposed to jargon ↔ laymen's interest

people = laymen

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

B 盗用了术语话题里反复出现的 science 一词，编出 ensures the accuracy of their arguments. (确保论点准确)。但原文只说术语"有害"、让人兴趣下降，从未说它"确保准确"，方向正相反，是听到 science 就想选的原词陷阱。

借用原文：less interested in science

C) 与原文相反

C 说术语 makes their expressions more explicit. (使表达更清晰)，是正面作用；但原文定性是 the harmful effects，且第 2 段说术语 sends a discouraging message，方向与 C 完全相反，属与原文相反的干扰。

借用原文：the harmful effects of this practice

D) 未提及

D 说术语 hurts laymen's dignity and self-esteem. (伤害外行尊严与自尊)。原文确实讲了多种负面后果——兴趣下降、感觉 less informed、less qualified to discuss，但从未提"尊严/自尊"，dignity、self-esteem 是原文没出现的概念，属未提及。

10. A) They can learn to communicate with scientists.

B) They tend to disbelieve the actual science.

C) They feel great respect towards scientists.

D) They will see the complexity of science.

【题目】 What do researchers find about people reading scientific articles containing jargon terms?

【翻译】 研究人员关于人们阅读含有术语的科学文章发现了什么？

A) 他们可以学会与科学家交流。 B) 他们倾向于不相信真正的科学。

C) 他们对科学家感到非常尊敬。 D) 他们会看到科学的复杂性。

【答案】 B (细节题) They tend to disbelieve the actual science.

【定位】 In another study, researchers found that reading scientific articles containing jargon led people to doubt the actual science. They found the opposite when a text is easier to read.

在另一项研究中，研究者发现，阅读含有术语的科学文章会让人怀疑真实的科学。而当文章更易读时，他们发现的结果正相反。

【信号】 研究发现动词 + 后续转折。 信号是 researchers found that (研究者发现) 这个直接报告发现的动词，题干 find 与它对应；其后还有 They found the opposite when a text is easier to read. 的对比，进一步把"含术语→怀疑"这一发现衬得更实。听到 researchers found 就锁定这句。

【替换】 led people to doubt the actual science ↔ **They tend to disbelieve the actual science.**

doubt = disbelieve

reading scientific articles containing jargon led people ↔ **They**

people = They

【排除】 A) 答非所问

A 说他们 can learn to communicate with scientists., 借用了全篇关于"沟通"的话题氛围(如 communicating with laymen), 但原文讲的是读者"怀疑科学", 从没说读者会"学会与科学家沟通", 属答非所问。

借用原文: communicating with laymen

C) 与原文相反

C 说他们 feel great respect towards scientists. (对科学家更敬重), 是正面反应; 但原文是 doubt the actual science (怀疑科学), 方向相反。读术语文章让人更不信、而非更敬重, 属与原文相反。

借用原文: led people to doubt the actual science

D) 过度推断

D 说他们 will see the complexity of science. (会看到科学的复杂), 蹭了第 4 段 complex science subjects 的 complex 一词, 听着"合理"。但答案句说的是"怀疑科学", 不是"看到科学复杂", 原文未就读者得出"看到复杂性"这一发现, 属过度推断。

借用原文: complex science subjects

11. A) Find appropriate topics.

B) Stimulate their interest.

C) Explain all the jargon terms.

D) Do away with jargon terms.

【题目】 What does Schulman suggest scientists do when communicating with the general public?

【翻译】 Schulman建议科学家在与公众交流时做什么?

A) 找到合适的话题。 B) 激发他们的兴趣。 C) 解释所有的术语。 D) 摒弃术语。

【答案】 D (细节题) Do away with jargon terms.

【定位】 But scientists who want to communicate with the general public need to modify their language. They need to eliminate jargon.

但想与普通大众沟通的科学家需要调整自己的语言。他们需要去掉术语。

【信号】 转折But + 建议need to。 双重信号: 先是转折 But (前句说术语对专业听众尚可, But 后才是对大众的真正主张), 再是建议动词 need to eliminate jargon。转折后 + need to 之处, 正是对策题答案落点。

【替换】 eliminate jargon ↔ Do away with jargon terms.

eliminate = do away with

【排除】 A) 未提及

A 说要 Find appropriate topics. (找合适话题)。原文给的建议是"去掉术语", 全篇没谈"挑选话题", topics 虽在前文出现过(如 read about the same topics), 但从未作为给科学家的建议, 属未提及。

B) 答非所问

B 说要 Stimulate their interest. (激发兴趣)。原文确实提到术语让人 less interested in science, 但 Schulman 的具体建议是"去掉术语", 并未把"激发兴趣"列为要做的动作, B 是顺着"兴趣"话题编的笼统干扰。

借用原文: less interested in science

C) 与原文相反

C 说要 Explain all the jargon terms. (解释所有术语), 盗用了原文 jargon 一词, 且第 1 段还专门说过 it made no difference if the jargon terms were defined——解释/定义术语根本无效。建议是"去掉"而非"解释", C 正好取了原文否定掉的做法, 是与原文相反。

借用原文: it made no difference if the jargon terms were defined in the text

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

1 At the beginning of the twentieth century, on the Gulf Coast in the US state of Texas, there was a hill where gas leakage was so noticeable that schoolboys would sometimes set the hill on fire.

二十世纪初,在美国德克萨斯州的墨西哥湾沿岸,有一座山丘的天然气泄漏非常明显,以至于学童们有时会点燃这座山丘。

2 Pattillo Higgins, a disreputable local businessman, became convinced that there was oil below the gassy hill. Oil wells weren't drilled back then; they were essentially dug. The sand under the hill defeated several attempts by Higgins' workers to make a proper hole. Higgins had forecast oil at 1,000 feet, a totally made-up figure.

Pattillo Higgins是一位名声不佳的当地商人,他确信这座冒气的山丘下面有石油。当时的油井不是钻出来的,基本上是挖出来的。山丘下的沙层挫败了Higgins的工人们挖出合适井眼的几次尝试。Higgins预测石油在1000英尺深处,这完全是一个凭空编造的数字。

3 Higgins subsequently hired a mining engineer, Captain Anthony Lucas. After encountering several setbacks, Captain Lucas decided to use a drill, and his innovations created the modern oil drilling industry.

Higgins随后聘请了一位采矿工程师,Anthony Lucas船长。在遭遇几次挫折后,Lucas船长决定使用钻机,他的创新催生了现代石油钻探业。

4 In January 1901, at 1,020 feet—almost precisely the depth predicted by Higgins' wild guess—the well roared and suddenly ejected mud and six tons of drilling pipe out of the ground, terrifying those present. For the next nine days, until the well was capped, the well poured out more oil than all the wells in America combined.

1901年1月,在1020英尺深处——几乎正是Higgins凭空猜测预言的深度——油井轰鸣起来,突然将泥浆和六吨重的钻杆喷出地面,吓坏了在场的人。在接下来的九天里,直到油井被封堵,这口井喷出的石油比全美国

所有油井的总和还要多。

5 In those days, Texas was almost entirely rural, with no large cities and practically no industry; cotton and beef were the foundation of the economy. Higgins' well changed that. The boom made some prospectors millionaires, but the sudden surplus of petroleum was not entirely a blessing for Texas. In the 1930s, prices crashed, to the point that in some parts of the country oil was cheaper than water. That would become a familiar pattern of the boom-or-bust Texas' economy.

在那个年代,德克萨斯州几乎完全是农村地区,没有大城市,几乎没有工业;棉花和牛肉是经济的基础。

Higgins的油井改变了这一切。这次繁荣让一些勘探者成为百万富翁,但石油的突然过剩对德克萨斯州来说并非完全是福音。在20世纪30年代,价格暴跌,以至于在该国某些地区石油比水还便宜。这成为德克萨斯州繁荣或萧条交替经济的一个常见模式。

12. A) The local gassy hill might start a huge fire.
B) There was oil leakage along the Gulf Coast.
C) The erupting gas might endanger local children.
D) There were oil deposits below a local gassy hill.

【题目】 What did Texas businessman Pattillo Higgins believe?

【翻译】 得克萨斯州商人帕蒂洛·希金斯相信什么?

- A) 当地的含气山丘可能引发一场巨大的火灾。 B) 墨西哥湾沿岸存在石油泄漏。
C) 喷发的气体可能危及当地儿童。 D) 当地含气山丘下面有石油矿藏。

【答案】 D (细节题) There were oil deposits below a local gassy hill.

【定位】 Pattillo Higgins, a disreputable local businessman, became convinced that there was oil below the gassy hill.

帕蒂洛·希金斯,一个名声不佳的当地商人,开始确信那座漏气的山下面有石油。

【信号】 信号词 **became convinced** 直接交代所信。录音里 became convinced that there was oil below the gassy hill 中的 became convinced (确信) 正是表达人物信念的标志词, 题干问 believe, 听到 convinced 这类同义表态词就锁定这句。

【替换】 there was oil below the gassy hill ↔ **There were oil deposits below a local gassy hill**
oil 扩写为 oil deposits, 句意不变

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A 借了第一段 schoolboys would sometimes set the hill on fire 的失火画面，但那是描述男孩点火，不是 Higgins 的信念，问的是他相信什么，答非所问。

借用原文：schoolboys would sometimes set the hill on fire

B) 偷换概念

B 说 oil leakage (漏油) 发生在海湾沿岸，但录音是 Higgins 确信油 below the gassy hill (埋在山下)，是埋藏不是泄漏；且漏出来的是气不是油，对象与状态都改了。

借用原文：there was oil below the gassy hill

C) 过度推断

C 说 erupting gas 可能危及当地儿童，录音第一段只提到 schoolboys would sometimes set the hill on fire，是男孩主动点火，从没说气体会危及他们，属无中生有。

借用原文：schoolboys would sometimes set the hill on fire

13. A) The massive gas underground.

B) Their lack of the needed skill.

C) The sand under the hill.

D) Their lack of suitable tools.

【题目】 What prevented Higgins' workers from digging a proper hole to get the oil?

【翻译】 是什么阻止了希金斯的工人挖出合适的孔洞来获取石油？

A) 地下大量的气体。 B) 他们缺乏所需的技能。 C) 山丘下的沙子。

D) 他们缺乏合适的工具。

【答案】 C (细节题) The sand under the hill.

【定位】 The sand under the hill defeated several attempts by Higgins' workers to make a proper hole.
山下的沙子让希金斯的工人们好几次想挖出一个像样的洞都以失败告终。

【信号】 信号词 defeated 标出受阻原因。 The sand under the hill defeated several attempts 里 defeated (挫败) 正对题干的 prevented，主语 The sand under the hill 就是那个让挖洞失败的障碍，听到表挫败、阻挡的动词就锁其主语。

【替换】 The sand under the hill ↔ The sand under the hill.

原句主语原样搬入选项

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A 说 The massive gas underground., 录音确实反复讲 gas (漏气的山), 但让挖洞失败的是 sand 不是 gas, 气体只是山的特征, 盗用耳熟的 gas 来骗选。

借用原文: gas leakage was so noticeable

B) 未提及

B 说工人 lack of the needed skill (缺技术), 录音只说沙子让他们多次失败, 从没说是工人技术不行, 把客观障碍换成人不足, 属无中生有。

D) 未提及

D 说 lack of suitable tools (缺合适工具), 录音只字未提工具问题, 障碍始终是山下的沙子, 同样是凭想象补出的人为原因。

14. A) It rendered many oil workers jobless.

B) It was not as effective as he claimed.

C) It gave birth to the oil drilling industry.

D) It was not popularized until years later.

【题目】 What does the passage say about Captain Lucas' drilling method?

【翻译】 文章关于卢卡斯船长的钻探方法说了什么?

A) 它使许多石油工人失业。 B) 它并不像他声称的那样有效。 C) 它催生了石油钻探业。

D) 直到数年后它才得以推广。

【答案】 C (细节题) It gave birth to the oil drilling industry.

【定位】 After encountering several setbacks, Captain Lucas decided to use a drill, and his innovations created the modern oil drilling industry.

在遭遇几次挫折后, 卢卡斯上尉决定改用钻机, 他的革新开创了现代石油钻探业。

【信号】 信号词 created 点出方法的成果。 his innovations created the modern oil drilling industry 里 created (开创) 直接交代这套方法的历史成果, 问 say about method 时, 听到这种交代成果、影响的动词就锁定该句。

【替换】 his innovations created the modern oil drilling industry ↔

It gave birth to the oil drilling industry.

created 同义替换为 gave birth to

【排除】 A) 过度推断

A 说该方法 rendered many oil workers jobless (使许多石油工人失业)，录音只说它开创了钻探业，从没提失业，凭对新技术抢饭碗的常识联想出来，原文无据。

B) 与原文相反

B 说 It was not as effective as he claimed. (不如他宣称的有效)，录音对该方法是正面肯定 his innovations created the modern oil drilling industry, B 把肯定改成否定质疑，极性相反。

借用原文：his innovations created the modern oil drilling industry

D) 未提及

D 说 It was not popularized until years later. (多年后才普及)，录音只讲该法当即开创了行业，没说推广被推迟，时间信息属虚构。

-
15. A) It radically transformed the state's economy.
B) It resulted in an oil surplus all over the world.
C) It totally destroyed the state's rural landscape.
D) It ruined the state's cotton and beef industries.

【题目】 What do we learn about Texas oil industry boom?

【翻译】 关于得克萨斯州石油工业繁荣我们了解到什么？

- A) 它彻底改变了该州的经济。 B) 它导致全世界石油过剩。
C) 它彻底破坏了该州的乡村景观。 D) 它毁掉了该州的棉花和牛肉产业。

【答案】 A (细节题) It radically transformed the state's economy.

【定位】 In those days, Texas was almost entirely rural, with no large cities and practically no industry; cotton and beef were the foundation of the economy. Higgins' well changed that.

那时候，德州几乎全是乡村，没有大城市、几乎没有工业，棉花和牛肉是经济的支柱。希金斯的油井改变了这一切。

【信号】 转折信号 changed that 是结论落点。 录音先铺垫德州 almost entirely rural 的旧貌，紧接一句 Higgins' well changed that, changed that (改变了这一切) 是从旧貌转向新局的转折落点，答案就在这一转之后，听到 changed that 即锁定。

【替换】 Texas was almost entirely rural, with no large cities and practically no industry; cotton and beef were the foundation of the economy. Higgins' well changed that

↔ **It radically transformed the state's economy.**

从农业旧貌到 changed that 概括为彻底改变经济

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

B 说造成 oil surplus all over the world (全世界石油过剩), 录音只说 the sudden surplus of petroleum was not entirely a blessing for Texas, 过剩是德州本地的事, B 盗用 surplus 一词却把范围放大到全世界, 范围被夸大。

借用原文: the sudden surplus of petroleum was not entirely a blessing for Texas

C) 过度推断

C 说 totally destroyed the state's rural landscape (彻底毁掉乡村景观), 录音确实说德州曾 almost entirely rural, 但只讲经济被改变, 从没说乡村景观被毁, 盗用 rural 一词加 totally 夸大。

借用原文: Texas was almost entirely rural

D) 偷换概念

D 说 ruined the state's cotton and beef industries (毁掉棉花和牛肉业), 录音里 cotton and beef were the foundation of the economy 是讲它们曾是旧支柱、后被石油经济取代, 并未说被毁掉, 盗用 cotton and beef 偷换成 ruined。

借用原文: cotton and beef were the foundation of the economy

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 Most people dislike their jobs. It's an astonishing but statistical fact. A primary cause of employee dissatisfaction, according to fresh research, is that many believe they have terrible managers. Few describe their managers as malicious or manipulative though. While those types certainly exist, they are a minority. The majority of managers, seemingly, just don't know any better. They are often emulating bad managers they've had in the past. It's likely they've never read a management book or attended a management course. They might not have even reflected on what good management looks like and how it would influence their own management style.

大多数人不喜欢自己的工作。这是一个令人惊讶但却是统计事实。根据最新研究,员工不满的一个主要原因是,许多人认为他们的管理者很糟糕。不过,很少有人将他们的管理者描述为恶意或善于操纵的。虽然这类人确实存在,但他们是少数。看起来,大多数管理者只是不知道更好的做法。他们往往在效仿过去遇到的糟糕管理者。他们很可能从未读过管理书籍或参加过管理课程。他们甚至可能从未思考过什么是好的管理,以及这会如何影响他们自己的管理风格。

2 The researchers interviewed employees about their managers, beginning with a question about the worst manager they had ever had. From this, the researchers came up with four main causes of why some managers are perceived as being simply awful at their jobs.

研究人员就员工的管理者对他们进行了访谈,首先询问他们遇到过的最糟糕的管理者。由此,研究人员总结了为什么有些管理者被认为工作做得非常糟糕的四个主要原因。

3 The first cause was company culture, which was seen by employees as enabling poor management practices. It was specifically stressful work environments, minimal training and a lack of accountability that were found to be the most blameworthy. Often a manager's superiors can effectively encourage a manager's distasteful behavior when they fail to discipline the person's wrongdoings. Such workplaces are sometimes described as toxic.

第一个原因是公司文化,员工认为这助长了糟糕的管理做法。具体来说,压力大的工作环境、培训不足以及缺乏问责制被认为是最应受到指责的。当管理者的上级未能对其不当行为进行惩处时,往往会有效地助长管理者令人反感的行为。这样的工作场所有时被描述为有毒的。

4 The second cause was attributed to the managers' characteristics. Those deemed to be most destructive were odd people—those without drive, those who allow personal problems into the workplace, and those with an unpleasant temperament or personality in general.

第二个原因归因于管理者的特征。那些被认为最具破坏性的是古怪的人——那些缺乏动力的人、那些将个人问题带入工作场所的人,以及那些总体上性情或性格令人不快的人。

5 The third cause of poor management was associated with a deficiency of qualifications not so much the formal variety one obtains from a university, but the informal variety that comes from credible work experience and professional accomplishments.

糟糕管理的第三个原因与资质不足有关,这里说的不太是从大学获得的那种正式资质,而是来自可靠的工作经验和职业成就的非正式资质。

6 The fourth cause concerned managers who've been promoted for reasons other than potential. One reason in particular why these people had been promoted was that they had been around the longest. It wasn't their skill set or other merits that got them the job; it was their tenure.

第四个原因涉及因潜力以外的原因而被提拔的管理者。这些人被提拔的一个特别原因是他们在职时间最长。让他们获得这份工作的不是他们的技能或其他优点,而是他们的任期。

7 A point worth making is that the study was based only on the perspective of employees. The researchers didn't ask senior leaders what they thought of their frontline managers. It's quite possible they're content with how the individuals they promoted are now performing, merrily ignorant of the damage they're actually causing, which might explain why, as the researchers conclude, those same middle managers are usually unaware that they are a bad manager.

值得指出的一点是,这项研究仅基于员工的视角。研究人员没有询问高层领导对一线管理者的看法。很有可能他们对自己提拔的人现在的表现感到满意,对他们实际造成的损害毫不知情,这或许可以解释为什么,正如研究人员总结的那样,这些中层管理者通常意识不到自己是糟糕的管理者。

16. A) Unsuitable jobs.
B) Bad managers.
C) Insufficient motivation.
D) Tough regulations.

【题目】 What is a primary cause of employee dissatisfaction according to recent research?

【翻译】 根据近期研究，员工不满的主要原因是什么？

A) 不合适的工作。 B) 糟糕的管理者。 C) 动力不足。 D) 严苛的规章制度。

【答案】 B (细节题) Bad managers.

【定位】 A primary cause of employee dissatisfaction, according to fresh research, is that many believe they have terrible managers.

据最新研究，员工不满的一个主要原因是，许多人认为自己摊上了糟糕的管理者。

【信号】 题干原话几乎照搬的点题句。录音开篇第二句就用 A primary cause of employee dissatisfaction, according to fresh research, is that..., 与题干 a primary cause of employee dissatisfaction according to recent research 几乎逐词对应——这种「题干就是录音句的复述」是最强的答案句信号，is that 之后的内容即答案。

【替换】 they have terrible managers ↔ **Bad managers.**

terrible 同义改写为 bad

【排除】 A) **未提及**

Unsuitable jobs. (不合适的岗位) 录音通篇未提，整段都在讲管理者的问题，从没说员工不满是因为岗位不对口，属凭常识自行脑补的归因。

C) **原词陷阱**

Insufficient motivation. (动力不足) 看似呼应录音后文谈管理者「缺乏 drive (干劲)」的描述，但那是在说坏管理者的个人特征 (第 4 段)，不是员工不满的主因；它把「动力」这个似曾相识的概念安到了错误的问题上。

借用原文：those without drive

D) **答非所问**

Tough regulations. (严苛的规章) 勉强能让人联想到第 3 段的 toxic 工作环境，但录音从未把「规章严苛」列为员工不满的主因；本题问的是开篇点明的 primary cause，规章既非原话、也非主因。

-
17. A) Ineffective training.
B) Toxic company culture.
C) Lack of regular evaluation.
D) Overburdening of managers.

【题目】 What is one of the causes for poor management practices?

【翻译】管理实践不佳的原因之一是什么？

A) 培训无效。 B) 有害的公司文化。 C) 缺乏定期评估。 D) 管理者负担过重。

【答案】B (细节题) Toxic company culture.

【定位】The first cause was company culture, which was seen by employees as enabling poor management practices. It was specifically stressful work environments, minimal training and a lack of accountability that were found to be the most blameworthy. Such workplaces are sometimes described as toxic.

第一个成因是公司文化，员工认为它纵容了差劲的管理做法。具体而言，最该受责备的是充满压力的工作环境、极少的培训和缺乏问责制。这样的职场有时被形容为「有毒的」。

【信号】分点信号 The first cause + 收尾点出 toxic。录音用 The first cause was company culture 起头明确这是分点罗列的第一条成因，又在段末用 Such workplaces are sometimes described as toxic. 把这种公司文化点名为 toxic (有毒的) ——首句立题、末句给出关键词，前后夹住的就是答案句。

【替换】The first cause was company culture ↔ Toxic company culture.

company culture 原词 + toxic 由原文回收

【排除】A) 原词陷阱

Ineffective training. (无效的培训) 盗用了录音 minimal training (极少的培训) 里的 training 一词来勾人，但录音说的是培训「太少」，不是培训「无效」；况且 minimal training 只是 company culture 这条大成因下的一个细节，本身不是独立成因。

借用原文：minimal training

C) 偷换概念

Lack of regular evaluation. (缺少定期评估) 借用了录音 a lack of accountability (缺乏问责) 的 lack of 句式来制造耳熟感，但 accountability (问责) ≠ evaluation (评估)，录音从未说缺少「定期评估」；这是把一个近形概念偷换进来。

借用原文：a lack of accountability

D) 未提及

Overburdening of managers. (管理者负担过重) 听起来像在替管理者开脱，但录音四条成因 (公司文化、管理者性格、资历不足、靠资历晋升) 里没有一条说管理者「负担过重」，纯属未提及。

-
18. A) It collected feedback from both employers and employees.
B) It was conducted from frontline managers' point of view.
C) It provided meaningful clues to solving the problem.
D) It was based only on the perspective of employees.

【题目】What do we learn about the study on job dissatisfaction?

【翻译】关于工作不满研究我们了解到什么？

- A) 它收集了雇主和员工双方的反馈。 B) 它是从一线管理者的角度进行的。
C) 它为解决问题提供了有意义的线索。 D) 它仅基于员工的视角。

【答案】D (细节题) It was based only on the perspective of employees.

【定位】A point worth making is that the study was based only on the perspective of employees. The researchers didn't ask senior leaders what they thought of their frontline managers.

有一点值得说明：这项研究仅仅基于员工的视角。研究者并没有去问高层领导他们如何看待自己手下的一线管理者。

【信号】结尾提示语 A point worth making + only。录音末段用 A point worth making is that... (有一点值得说明) 这种「特意提醒」的强调语引出关键句，后面紧跟 the study was based only on the perspective of employees, only 一词锁死研究的取材范围——结尾的特意强调语就是答案句信号。

【替换】the study was based only on the perspective of employees ↔

It was based only on the perspective of employees.

几乎逐词对应的复述

The researchers didn't ask senior leaders ↔ only on the perspective of employees

否定句从反面印证 only

【排除】A) 与原文相反

It collected feedback from both employers and employees. (向雇主和雇员双方收集反馈) 盗用了录音里真实出现的 employees 一词，却把范围从「只问员工」夸成「双方都问」；录音明说 The researchers didn't ask senior leaders，恰恰否定了 both。

借用原文：the study was based only on the perspective of employees

B) 张冠李戴

It was conducted from frontline managers' point of view. (研究从一线管理者的视角进行) 搬来了录音 their frontline managers 这个原词，但录音说研究是从员工视角做的，frontline managers 是被评价的对象、不是研究的视角；选项把视角张冠李戴了。

借用原文：what they thought of their frontline managers

C) 过度推断

It provided meaningful clues to solving the problem. (研究为解决问题提供了有价值的线索) 是一句听起来很顺、很积极的评价，但末段只交代研究的取材局限 (只问员工、高层没问)，从没说它给出了「解决问题的有价值线索」，属凭常识脑补的拔高。

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

1 With the use of driverless vehicles seemingly inevitable, mining companies in the vast Australian desert state of Western Australia are definitely taking the lead.

随着无人驾驶车辆的使用似乎不可避免，在澳大利亚广袤的沙漠州西澳大利亚州，矿业公司无疑正在引领潮流。

2 Iron ore is a key ingredient in steel-making. The mining companies here produce almost 300 million tons of iron ore a year. The 240 giant autonomous trucks in use, in the Western Australian mines, can weigh 400 tons, fully loaded, and travel at speeds of up to 60 kilometers per hour. They are a technological leap, transporting iron ore along routes which run for hundreds of kilometers from mines to their destinations. Here when the truck arrives at its destination, staff in the operation center direct it precisely where to unload. Vast quantities of iron ore are then transported by autonomous trains to ocean ports.

铁矿石是炼钢的关键原料。这里的矿业公司每年生产近3亿吨铁矿石。在西澳大利亚的矿山中使用的240辆巨型自动驾驶卡车,满载时可重达400吨,行驶速度可达每小时60公里。它们是一次技术飞跃,沿着从矿山到目的地延伸数百公里的路线运输铁矿石。在这里,当卡车到达目的地时,操作中心的工作人员会精确指挥它在哪里卸货。然后,大量铁矿石通过自动驾驶列车运输到海港。

3 Advocates argue these automated vehicles will change mining forever. It may only be five years before the use of automation technology leads to a fully robotic mine.

倡导者认为这些自动化车辆将永远改变采矿业。也许只需五年时间,自动化技术的使用就会催生出完全机器人化的矿山。

4 A range of factors has pushed Western Australia's desert region to the lead of this automation revolution. These include the huge size of the mines, the scale of equipment and the repetitive nature of some of the work. Then there's the area's remoteness. At 502,000 square kilometers, it can sometimes make recruiting staff a challenge. Another consideration is the risks when humans interact with large machinery. There are also the financial imperatives. The ongoing push by the mining corporations to be more productive and more efficient is another powerful driver in embracing automation technology.

一系列因素将西澳大利亚的沙漠地区推向了这场自动化革命的前沿。这些因素包括矿山的巨大规模、设备的庞大体量以及某些工作的重复性质。还有该地区的偏远性。这片50.2万平方公里的区域有时会给招聘员工带来挑战。另一个考虑因素是人类与大型机械互动时的风险。还有财务方面的考量。矿业公司不断追求更高生产力和效率的推动力是拥抱自动化技术的另一个强大驱动力。

5 The concept of a fully autonomous mine is a bit of a misleading term, however. This is because the more technology is put into the field, the more people are needed to deploy, maintain and improve it.

然而,完全自主矿山的概念有点误导性。这是因为在现场投入的技术越多,就需要越多的人来部署、维护和改进它。

6 The automation and digitization of the industry are creating a need for different jobs. These include data scientists and engineers in automation and artificial intelligence. The mining companies claim automation and robotics present opportunities to make mining more sustainable and safer. Employees will be offered a career that is even more fulfilling and more rewarding.

该行业的自动化和数字化正在创造对不同工作的需求。这些工作包括数据科学家以及自动化和人工智能领域的工程师。矿业公司声称自动化和机器人技术提供了使采矿业更可持续和更安全的机会。员工将获得一份更有成就感和更有回报的职业。

7 Workers' unions have accepted the inevitability of the introduction of new technology. But they still have reservations about the rise of automation technology. Their main concern is the potential impact on

remote communities. As automation spreads further, the question is how these remote communities will survive when the old jobs are eliminated. And this may well prove to be the most significant impact of robotic technology in many places around the world.

工人工会已经接受了新技术引入的必然性。但他们仍然对自动化技术的兴起持保留态度。他们主要担心的是对偏远社区的潜在影响。随着自动化进一步扩展,问题在于当旧的工作岗位被淘汰时,这些偏远社区将如何生存。这很可能被证明是机器人技术在世界许多地方最重大的影响。

19. A) It is seeing an automation revolution.
B) It is bringing prosperity to the region.
C) It is yielding an unprecedented profit.
D) It is expanding at an accelerating speed.

【题目】 What does the passage say about the mining industry in Western Australia?

【翻译】 文章关于西澳大利亚采矿业说了什么?

- A) 该地区正在经历一场自动化革命。 B) 该地区正在给这个地区带来繁荣。
C) 该地区正在产生前所未有的利润。 D) 该地区正在以加速的速度扩张。

【答案】 A (细节题) It is seeing an automation revolution.

【定位】 With the use of driverless vehicles seemingly inevitable, mining companies in the vast Australian desert state of Western Australia are definitely taking the lead.

在无人驾驶车辆的使用看似不可避免的背景下,澳大利亚西部这个辽阔沙漠州的矿业公司无疑正走在前列。

【信号】 开头点题的总括句。篇章独白的总判断常落在开头:录音第一句 mining companies in the vast Australian desert state of Western Australia are definitely taking the lead 直接给出西澳矿业的整体定位——在自动化(无人驾驶车辆)上领先,这就是答案句。

【替换】 driverless vehicles ↔ automation

无人驾驶=自动化的同义改写

taking the lead ↔ revolution

领先变革=同主题呼应

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

选项 bringing prosperity to the region 借用了录音里反复出现的地域词 (desert state、remote communities) 制造熟悉感，但录音第一句讲的是该矿业领先于自动化，并未说它给地区带来繁荣，属听到地域词就想选的陷阱。

借用原文：the area's remoteness

C) 未提及

选项 yielding an unprecedented profit 听上去与矿业赚钱顺理成章，但录音开头讲的是技术领先，全文只提到 financial imperatives、more productive 这类追求效率的动因，从未说产出空前利润，属未提及。

D) 偷换概念

选项 expanding at an accelerating speed 蹭了录音里 taking the lead、a technological leap 的进取气势，但录音说的是矿业在自动化技术上领先、是技术跃进，而非整个行业在加速扩张规模，把技术领先偷换成了规模扩张。

借用原文：They are a technological leap

20. A) It exhausts resources sooner.

B) It creates a lot of new jobs.

C) It causes conflicts between employers and employees.

D) It calls for the retraining of unskilled mining workers.

【题目】 What is the impact of the digitization of the mining industry?

【翻译】 采矿业数字化的影响是什么？

A) 它更快地耗尽资源。 B) 它创造了大量新工作岗位。

C) 它导致雇主与雇员之间的冲突。 D) 它要求对非熟练矿工进行再培训。

【答案】 B (细节题) It creates a lot of new jobs.

【定位】 The automation and digitization of the industry are creating a need for different jobs. These include data scientists and engineers in automation and artificial intelligence.

这个行业的自动化与数字化正在催生对不同岗位的需求。这些岗位包括数据科学家以及自动化和人工智能领域的工程师。

【信号】 因果动词 creating 引出影响。 录音第 6 段 The automation and digitization of the industry are creating a need for different jobs 用 creating a need for 直接点出数字化的后果是催生新岗位，正对题干所问的 impact，是答案句。

【替换】 creating a need for different jobs ↔ **creates a lot of new jobs**

催生岗位需求=创造新岗位

data scientists and engineers in automation and artificial intelligence ↔ **a lot of new jobs**

举例的具体岗位=新岗位的实证

【排除】 A) 未提及

选项 exhausts resources sooner 借矿业必然涉及资源的常识制造合理感，但录音通篇讲数字化带来岗位变化与可持续，从未说它更快耗尽资源，原文无此判断。

C) 原词陷阱

选项 conflicts between employers and employees 蹭了录音里 employees、workers' unions 这些词，但录音讲工会有保留是出于对偏远社区的担忧，并未说数字化在劳资双方间引发冲突，把工会的保留偷换成了劳资对立。

借用原文：Workers' unions have accepted the inevitability of the introduction of new technology

D) 偷换概念

选项 retraining of unskilled mining workers 借用了录音里的 mining、workers，但录音说数字化需要的是数据科学家、工程师这类新型人才，并未提对非技术矿工的再培训，把催生新岗位偷换成了再培训旧工人。

借用原文：data scientists and engineers in automation and artificial intelligence

-
21. A) They welcome it with open arms.
B) They will wait to see its effect.
C) They are strongly opposed to it.
D) They accept it with reservations.

【题目】 What is the attitude of workers' unions towards the introduction of new technology?

【翻译】 工会对引入新技术的态度是什么？

- A) 他们张开双臂欢迎它。 B) 他们将等待观察它的效果。 C) 他们强烈反对它。
D) 他们有保留地接受它。

【答案】 D （态度观点题） They accept it with reservations.

【定位】 Workers' unions have accepted the inevitability of the introduction of new technology. But they still have reservations about the rise of automation technology.

工会已经接受了引入新技术不可避免这一现实。但他们对自动化技术的兴起仍有保留意见。

【信号】 转折 But 后才是真态度。 录音先说工会 accepted（接受），紧接 But they still have reservations 用 But 转出真态度——仍有保留。态度题的落点在转折之后，前半的接受只是铺垫。

【替换】 have accepted the inevitability ↔ **accept it**

接受=accept, 态度同向

still have reservations ↔ **with reservations**

仍有保留=with reservations

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

选项 welcome it with open arms 把工会的态度拔高成热烈欢迎，只接住了 But 前的 accepted，丢了 But 后的 reservations，态度偏正、过头了。

借用原文：have accepted the inevitability of the introduction of new technology

B) 原词陷阱

选项 wait to see its effect 借用了录音里讲影响 (impact、effect) 的语境制造熟悉感，但录音说工会已经接受、只是有保留，并非按兵不动地观望效果，原文无观望此意。

借用原文：the most significant impact of robotic technology

C) 与原文相反

选项 strongly opposed to it 抓住录音里 reservations、main concern 的负面情绪，把有保留放大成强烈反对，但工会明说已经 accepted，并未反对，态度极性反了。

借用原文：they still have reservations about the rise of automation technology

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

1 According to official statistics, Thailand's annual road-death rate is almost double the global average. Thai people know that their roads are dangerous, but they don't know this could easily be changed.

根据官方统计数据,泰国的年度道路死亡率几乎是全球平均水平的两倍。泰国人知道他们的道路很危险,但他们不知道这种情况本可以轻易改变。

2 Globally, road accidents kill more people every year than any infectious disease. Researchers at the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation in America put the death toll in 2017 at 1.24 million. According to the institute, the overall number of deaths has been more or less static since the turn of the century. But that disguises a lot of changes in individual countries.

在全球范围内,道路交通事故每年造成的死亡人数超过任何传染病。美国Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation的研究人员将2017年的死亡人数定为124万。根据该机构的数据,自本世纪初以来,总体死亡人数基本保持不变。但这掩盖了各个国家的许多变化。

3 In many poor countries, road accidents are killing more people than ever before. Those countries have swelling, young populations, a fast-growing fleet of cars and motorbikes, and a limited supply of surgeons. It is impossible to know for sure because official statistics are so inadequate, but deaths are thought to have risen by 40% since 1990 in many low-income countries. In many rich countries, by contrast, roads are becoming even safer. In Estonia and Ireland, for example, the number of deaths has fallen by about two-thirds since the late 1990s.

在许多贫穷国家,道路交通事故造成的死亡人数比以往任何时候都多。这些国家拥有不断增长的年轻人口、快速增长的汽车和摩托车数量,以及有限的外科医生供应。由于官方统计数据十分不足,无法确切得知,但据认为自1990年以来,许多低收入国家的死亡人数增加了40%。相比之下,在许多富裕国家,道路正变得更加安全。例如在爱沙尼亚和爱尔兰,自20世纪90年代末以来,死亡人数已下降约三分之二。

4 But the most important and intriguing changes are taking place in middle-income countries, which contain most of the world's people and have some of the most dangerous roads. According to researchers, in China and South Africa, traffic deaths have been falling since 2000, and in India since

2012, and the Philippines reached its peak four years ago. The question is whether Thailand can soon follow suit.

但最重要和最令人感兴趣的变化正在中等收入国家发生,这些国家拥有世界上大多数人口,并且拥有一些最危险的道路。根据研究人员的数据,在中国和南非,交通死亡人数自2000年以来一直在下降,在印度自2012年开始下降,菲律宾在四年前达到峰值。问题是泰国能否很快效仿。

5 Rob McInerney, head of the International Road Assessment Programme, says that all countries tend to go through three phases. They begin with poor, slow roads. In the second phase, as they grow wealthier, they pave the roads, allowing traffic to move faster and pushing up the death rate. Lastly, in the third phase, countries act to make their roads safer. The trick, then, is to reach the third stage sooner, by focusing earlier and more closely on fatal accidents.

International Road Assessment Programme负责人Rob McInerney表示,所有国家往往会经历三个阶段。它们从贫穷、缓慢的道路开始。在第二阶段,随着经济变得更加富裕,它们铺设道路,使交通能够更快速地移动,并推高死亡率。最后,在第三阶段,各国采取行动使其道路更加安全。因此,诀窍是通过更早、更密切地关注致命事故,更快地进入第三阶段。

6 How to do that? The solution lies not just in better infrastructure, but in better social incentives. Safe driving habits are practices which people know they should follow but often don't. Dangerous driving is not a fixed cultural trait, as some imagine. People respond to incentives, such as traffic laws that are actually enforced.

如何做到这一点?解决方案不仅在于更好的基础设施,还在于更好的社会激励机制。安全驾驶习惯是人们知道应该遵循但往往不遵循的做法。危险驾驶并非某些人想象的固定文化特征。人们会对激励机制做出反应,例如真正得到执行的交通法规。

22. A) Their cost to the nation's economy is incalculable.
B) They kill more people than any infectious disease.
C) Their annual death rate is about twice that of the global average.
D) They have experienced a gradual decline since the year of 2017.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about traffic accidents in Thailand?

【翻译】 说话者关于泰国交通事故说了什么?

- A) 它们对国家经济造成的损失无法估量。 B) 它们造成的死亡人数超过任何传染病。
C) 它们的年死亡率约为全球平均水平的两倍。 D) 自2017年以来它们经历了逐渐下降。

【答案】 C (细节题) Their annual death rate is about twice that of the global average.

【定位】 According to official statistics, Thailand's annual road-death rate is almost double the global average.

据官方统计,泰国的年度道路死亡率几乎是全球平均水平的两倍。

【信号】 地名加数字即落点。第一段开门见山点出 Thailand's annual road-death rate is almost double the global average, 地名 Thailand 加上倍数 double 同时出现,正是预读时盯的两个锚点,这一句就是答案句。

【替换】 almost double the global average ↔ about twice that of the global average

double 同义于 twice

Thailand's annual road-death rate ↔ Their annual death rate

代词回指加省略

【排除】 A) 未提及

Their cost to the nation's economy is incalculable. 谈经济成本不可估量，录音第一段只说死亡率高、并说这本可改变，从未提及对经济的成本，属凭常识脑补的无中生有。

B) 张冠李戴

They kill more people than any infectious disease. 里的 infectious disease 确实在录音出现，但那是第二段讲全球情况 road accidents kill more people every year than any infectious disease，主语是 Globally 而非泰国，被错安到了泰国头上。

借用原文：road accidents kill more people every year than any infectious disease

D) 与原文相反

They have experienced a gradual decline since the year of 2017 说泰国死亡率自 2017 年逐渐下降，2017 这个年份录音第二段 the death toll in 2017 确实念到，但那是全球死亡人数的统计年份，且原文说泰国道路危险本可改变、并无下降之说，极性正好相反。

借用原文：the death toll in 2017

23. A) They show a difference between rich and poor nations.

B) They don't reflect the changes in individual countries.

C) They rise and fall from year to year.

D) They are not as reliable as claimed.

【题目】 What do we learn from an American institute's statistics regarding road deaths?

【翻译】 从一家美国研究机构关于道路死亡的统计数据中我们了解到什么？

A) 它们显示了富国和穷国之间的差异。 B) 它们没有反映各个国家的变化。

C) 它们每年都有起伏。 D) 它们并不像声称的那样可靠。

【答案】 B (细节题) They don't reflect the changes in individual countries.

【定位】 According to the institute, the overall number of deaths has been more or less static since the turn of the century. But that disguises a lot of changes in individual countries.

据该机构称，自世纪之交以来，死亡总数大体保持平稳。但这掩盖了各个国家内部的大量变化。

【信号】 转折 But 后才是真意。前半句说总数基本平稳，紧接 But that disguises a lot of changes in individual countries，转折词 But 之后才是说话人真正强调的那层意思——这组数据掩盖了个体国家的变化，正是答案落点。

【替换】 that disguises a lot of changes in individual countries ↔

They don't reflect the changes in individual countries.

disguise 转写为 don't reflect

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

They show a difference between rich and poor nations. 说贫富差异——贫富国家的对比确在录音第三段出现 In many poor countries ... In many rich countries, by contrast, 但那是后文展开的内容，并非这组美国机构统计本身得出的结论，题干问的恰是这组统计，张冠李戴了。

借用原文：In many poor countries ... In many rich countries, by contrast

C) 与原文相反

They rise and fall from year to year. 说死亡数逐年起落，恰与原文 has been more or less static since the turn of the century (大体保持平稳) 相反，把平稳说成了波动。

借用原文：has been more or less static since the turn of the century

D) 未提及

They are not as reliable as claimed. 质疑这组美国机构统计的可靠性，但录音对这组数据只说它平稳、它掩盖了各国变化，从未说它不可靠（说统计不充分的是第三段的穷国官方统计，非这组）。

24. A) Many of them have increasing numbers of cars on the road.

B) Many of them are following the example set by Thailand.

C) Many of them have seen a decline in road-death rates.

D) Many of them are investing heavily in infrastructure.

【题目】 What is said about middle-income countries?

【翻译】 关于中等收入国家说了什么？

A) 它们中的许多国家道路上的汽车数量在增加。

B) 它们中的许多国家正在效仿泰国树立的榜样。

C) 它们中的许多国家道路死亡率出现了下降。

D) 它们中的许多国家正在基础设施方面进行大量投资。

【答案】 C (细节题) Many of them have seen a decline in road-death rates.

【定位】 But the most important and intriguing changes are taking place in middle-income countries...

According to researchers, in China and South Africa, traffic deaths have been falling since 2000, and in India since 2012, and the Philippines reached its peak four years ago.

但最重要也最耐人寻味的变化正发生在中等收入国家.....据研究者称，在中国和南非，交通死亡数自 2000 年起持续下降，印度自 2012 年起下降，菲律宾在四年前达到峰值。

【信号】 群体名加并列实例。 第四段点出 middle-income countries 后，立即用 China、South Africa、India、Philippines 一连串实例说明 traffic deaths have been falling，群体名加并列例证处即答案句。

【替换】 traffic deaths have been falling since 2000 ↔

Many of them have seen a decline in road-death rates.

falling 名词化为 a decline

in China and South Africa ... in India ... the Philippines ↔ Many of them

多国列举概括为 Many of them

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

Many of them have increasing numbers of cars on the road. 说车辆增多, increasing 与车确在录音出现, 但那是第三段讲穷国 a fast-growing fleet of cars and motorbikes, 说的是低收入国家而非中等收入国家, 主体错位。

借用原文: a fast-growing fleet of cars and motorbikes

B) 与原文相反

Many of them are following the example set by Thailand. 说这些国家效仿泰国, 可原文恰恰相反——whether Thailand can soon follow suit, 是问泰国能否效仿这些国家, 方向被颠倒了。

借用原文: whether Thailand can soon follow suit

D) 原词陷阱

Many of them are investing heavily in infrastructure. 里的 infrastructure 确在录音末段出现 not just in better infrastructure, 但那是讲解决办法、且说光靠基建不够, 根本没说中等收入国家在大举投资基建, 属原词陷阱式的答非所问。

借用原文: not just in better infrastructure

25. A) Foster better driving behavior.

B) Provide better training for drivers.

C) Abolish all outdated traffic rules.

D) Impose heavier penalties on speeding.

【题目】 What else could be done to reduce fatal road accidents in addition to safer roads?

【翻译】 除了更安全的道路之外,还可以做什么来减少致命的道路事故?

A) 培养更好的驾驶行为。 B) 为驾驶员提供更好的培训。 C) 废除所有过时的交通规则。

D) 对超速施加更重的处罚。

【答案】 A (细节题) Foster better driving behavior.

【定位】 The solution lies not just in better infrastructure, but in better social incentives. Safe driving habits are practices which people know they should follow but often don't. People respond to incentives, such as traffic laws that are actually enforced.

解决之道不只在于更好的基础设施, 更在于更好的社会激励。安全驾驶是人们明知该做却常常不做的事。人们会对激励作出反应, 比如真正得到执行的交通法规。

【信号】提对策句 **solution lies in**。末段直接给方案 The solution lies not just in better infrastructure, but in better social incentives, The solution lies in 是典型的提对策信号，紧接着 Safe driving habits 把社会激励落到培养安全驾驶习惯，这一串就是答案句。

【替换】better social incentives ↔ **Foster better driving behavior.**

概念落地的同义改写

【排除】B) **未提及**

Provide better training for drivers. 说给司机更好的培训，听上去很对症，但录音只说要靠社会激励养成习惯，从未提到培训 driver，属凭常识脑补。

C) **与原文相反**

Abolish all outdated traffic rules. 里的 traffic 与法规确呼应录音 traffic laws that are actually enforced，但原文是要让交通法规真正得到执行，选项却说废除过时规则，方向相反，且 all、outdated 更是无中生有的绝对化。

借用原文：traffic laws that are actually enforced

D) **过度推断**

Impose heavier penalties on speeding. 顺着 traffic laws that are actually enforced 的执法语境联想出加重处罚、罚超速，可原文只说让法规真正被执行，既没说加重 penalties，也没专门提 speeding，属过度推断。

借用原文：traffic laws that are actually enforced

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

40 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。

Are you looking forward to it?

第2段，第2句

现在进行时疑问句在日常交流和考试阅读中较常见，"look forward to" 也是高频搭配；但句式过于简短，缺少真题中常见的定语从句、状语从句等复杂结构，代表性中等。

I resigned because I've been unhappy at that company for a long time, but I'm not sure if I should tell them how I really feel.

第3段，第2句

这句主干尚可定位，但同时覆盖并列、原因说明、内容从句嵌套和多种时态切换，训练收益很高。对需要提升句子结构和时态判断的人来说，属于应优先练熟的一类代表句。

What does the man think he had better do?

第4题 题干

疑问句 + 宾语从句是四六级和考研听力、阅读中的高频句式。"think" 后接从句、疑问词提前的用法非常典型。情态结构 "had better" 也是常见考点。这类结构掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似句子（如 do you think、does he believe 等）。

W: Thank you for inviting me to join you on the show, Henry.

第2段，第1句

祈使句在日常英语和考试中较常见，特别是 "Thank you for doing sth" 是高频社交用语，具有一定代表性。但祈使句本身在四六级或考研阅读长难句中并非核心句型，更多见于口语或应用文写作，典型性中等。

W: It was far from glamorous, to be honest.

第6段，第1句

"It was + 表语" 结构常见于口语和真题中，插入语 "to be honest" 也是典型表达，但整体过于简短，不能代表四六级或考研阅读中的典型长难句。

It was too humid to either work or sleep.

第8段，第3句

too...to 结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，是表达 "太.....以至于不能....." 的典型句式。主系表结构加不定式状语的组合也很常见，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

M: Why do you put up with such adverse conditions?

第17段，第1句

疑问句结构常见于口语对话和考试听力场景，短语动词 put up with 也是常考搭配，具有一定代表性，但整体句式较简单，不如复合句典型。

Why does the woman describe her experience as "far from glamorous"?

第6题 题干

结构具有一定典型性：特殊疑问句（尤其是以 Why 开头询问原因的疑问句）在四六级、考研听力和阅读理解的题干中频繁出现；"describe A as B" 结构也是常见搭配，学生掌握此句型后可迁移到类似的 regard/consider/see A as B 等结构，实用性较强。

In a new study, people exposed to jargon when reading about subjects like autonomous vehicles and surgical robots later said they were less interested in science than others who read about the same topics, but without the use of specialized terms.

第1段，第3句

本句结构高度典型：主句 + 宾语从句 + 比较状语从句 + 定语从句的嵌套组合，在四六级和考研真题中极为常见。特别是 said 引出宾语从句、比较级 + than 引出比较从句、关系代词引出定语从句这三种结构，都是高频句式。掌握本句的分析方法可以直接迁移到大量类似句子。

Even when the terms were defined, readers still felt the same lack of engagement as readers who read jargon that wasn't explained.

第1段，第6句

涵盖主谓宾、让步状语从句、比较状语从句、定语从句（两层嵌套）、被动语态主语识别等多种成分和结构类型。比较结构中的谓语省略、定语从句的层层修饰、被动语态中主语承受者角色，都是考试常见易错点，具有较高训练价值。

Thus, it's important to communicate clearly when talking about complex science subjects.

第4段，第1句

it is important to do 句型和 when 引导的时间状语从句都是四六级和考研常考结构。从句省略主语和系动词的现象也在真题中频繁出现，掌握本句结构后可以迁移到大量类似句子。

Do away with jargon terms.

第11题，D

祈使句在考试中偶有出现，但不如陈述句和疑问句常见，且本句的动词短语搭配具有一定代表性，学习价值中等。

At the beginning of the twentieth century, on the Gulf Coast in the US state of Texas, there was a hill where gas leakage was so noticeable that schoolboys would sometimes set the hill on fire.

第1段，第1句

本句涵盖 there be 存在句、时间地点状语、限制性定语从句、结果状语从句、主系表结构、主谓宾补结构、情态动词等多种成分和句型，且 where 和 that 两个引导词的功能不同（关系副词 vs 连接词），so ... that 固定搭配也是常考点，成分划分练习价值高。

Higgins subsequently hired a mining engineer, Captain Anthony Lucas.

第3段，第1句

主谓宾加同位语的结构在真题中较为常见,具有一定代表性,但不属于高频复杂句式,学习迁移价值中等。

In those days, Texas was almost entirely rural, with no large cities and practically no industry; cotton and beef were the foundation of the economy.

第5段，第1句

分号连接并列主句在真题中偶尔出现，主系表结构也是常见句式，但本句过于简单，缺少考试中常见的复杂修饰或从句嵌套，代表性中等偏下。

It was not as effective as he claimed.

第14题，B

as...as比较结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现,且本句展示了比较从句中的典型省略用法,学习后可迁移到大量类似句型

It was not popularized until years later.

第14题，D

"not... until" 句型和一般过去时被动语态都是四六级、考研常考结构；该句作为被动语态与时间状语搭配的典型例句，迁移价值较高，学习后可应用于大量类似句式。

While those types certainly exist, they are a minority.

第1段，第5句

"While 从句，主句" 是英语中常见的让步或对比结构，在四六级和考研阅读中经常出现，用于表达"虽然 A，但 B" 的逻辑关系。掌握这种结构后可以迁移到类似的复合句（如 though/although 引导的从句）。结构具有较好的代表性和实用性。

They might not have even reflected on what good management looks like and how it would influence their own management style.

第1段，第9句

主句接两个并列宾语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，情态动词加完成式表推测也是常考句式，what 和 how 引导宾语从句是典型的名词性从句用法，具有很强的代表性和可迁移性

The researchers interviewed employees about their managers, beginning with a question about the worst manager they had ever had.

第2段，第1句

本句包含定语从句省略关系代词、分词短语作状语、过去完成时表示时间先后等典型结构，这些都是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式，掌握此类结构后可迁移到大量类似句子的理解中，代表性较强

From this, the researchers came up with four main causes of why some managers are perceived as being simply awful at their jobs.

第2段，第2句

句子结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为典型：主句包含短语动词"came up with"，宾语中嵌套"why"引导的从句，从句使用被动语态并带补语。这种"主句 + 宾语从句"且从句为被动结构的句式在真题中频繁出现，掌握后有较强的迁移价值。

The second cause was attributed to the managers' characteristics.

第4段，第1句

被动语态 + 介词短语状语的组合在学术写作和考试阅读中较为常见，尤其是表达原因归属、结果说明等逻辑关系时。句式简洁规范，掌握后可迁移至类似表达，具有一定代表性，但不属于高频复杂句式。

The third cause of poor management was associated with a deficiency of qualifications not so much the formal variety one obtains from a university, but the informal variety that comes from credible work experience and professional accomplishments.

第5段，第1句

本句结构典型、成分丰富、涵盖常见易错点,同时主干识别和嵌套复杂度适中,时态难度较低,非常适合作为 "句子结构 + 时态" 的综合训练材料,既让学生接触真实考试句式,又不会因过度复杂而打击学习信心,综合训练价值高,建议优先练习

One reason in particular why these people had been promoted was that they had been around the longest.

第6段，第2句

主系表 + 定语从句修饰主语 + 表语从句的组合在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，reason 后接 why 定语从句、系动词后接 that 表语从句都是常考句式，掌握后可迁移到大量类似结构

It wasn't their skill set or other merits that got them the job; it was their tenure.

第6段，第3句

强调句型 "It is/was ... that ..." 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，常用于对比论证；本句用分号连接两个强调句进行正反对比，是典型的书面语表达方式，掌握后可广泛迁移。

It's quite possible they're content with how the individuals they promoted are now performing, merrily ignorant of the damage they're actually causing, which might explain why, as the researchers conclude, those same middle managers are usually unaware that they are a bad manager.

第7段，第3句

涵盖了形式主语、伴随状语、非限制性定语从句、省略关系词的定语从句等几乎所有重难点成分，是练习划分长难句的极佳素材。

It collected feedback from both employers and employees.

第18题，A

简单句的主谓宾加介词短语状语是常见基础句式，但真题中更常考复合句或长难句，此句作为入门练习有一定代表性，迁移价值中等。

With the use of driverless vehicles seemingly inevitable, mining companies in the vast Australian desert state of Western Australia are definitely taking the lead.

第1段，第1句

简单句加句首状语的结构在四六级和考研阅读中常见。with 独立结构作伴随或原因状语是典型用法，主句为现在进行时陈述事实也是高频句式，掌握后可迁移到类似语境。

It may only be five years before the use of automation technology leads to a fully robotic mine.

第3段，第2句

"It + be + 时间 + before 从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式，用于表达 "在.....之前需要多久"。情态动词加系动词、时间状语从句用一般现在时表示将来，都是考试高频结构，学习后可迁移到大量类似句子。

This is because the more technology is put into the field, the more people are needed to deploy, maintain and improve it.

第5段，第2句

本句的结构高度典型：主系表 + 表语从句 + the more ... the more 比较句型，这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。尤其是 the more ... the more 句型和 because 引导的表语从句，掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似句子。

It calls for the retraining of unskilled mining workers.

第20题，D

主谓宾结构是最常见的句式，但本句过于简单，缺少真题中常见的从句、分隔、修饰等复杂特征；作为基础句式有一定代表性，但无法体现真题难度。

According to the institute, the overall number of deaths has been more or less static since the turn of the century.

第2段，第3句

"主语 + 现在完成时系动词 + 表语 + since 时间状语" 是考试阅读中的典型句式，常用于描述持续至今的状态或趋势。句首 "According to" 引出信息来源也是学术和新闻语体的常见表达。这类句式在四六级和考研真题中频繁出现，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

In many rich countries, by contrast, roads are becoming even safer.

第3段，第4句

主系表结构配合句首状语和插入状语是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式，尤其是 "are becoming + 形容词" 表示变化趋势的用法出现频率较高，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

The question is whether Thailand can soon follow suit.

第4段，第3句

主系表结构配合表语从句是四六级和考研中的高频句式。whether 引导的名词性从句、情态动词的使用都是常考点。这种结构在学术文章和新闻报道中也很常见，学习后迁移价值高，具有很强的代表性。

Rob McInerney, head of the International Road Assessment Programme, says that all countries tend to go through three phases.

第5段，第1句

"主语 + 谓语 + that 引导的宾语从句"是四六级和考研中高频出现的句式，尤其在阅读理解和翻译中常见。同位语的使用也符合书面语规范，是典型的学术或正式文本结构。从句内部 "tend to do" 的结构也是常考搭配。整体句式具有较强的代表性和迁移价值。

Lastly, in the third phase, countries act to make their roads safer.

第5段，第4句

简单句配目的状语（不定式）的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，且句首状语 + 主谓 + 目的状语的排列顺序也是典型句式之一。掌握后可迁移到类似句子，但因过于简单，无法代表更高难度的常考复杂句式，典型性中等。

The solution lies not just in better infrastructure, but in better social incentives.

第6段，第2句

主系表变体结构（主语 + 不及物动词 + 地点状语）在议论文中较为常见，not just ... but ... 并列强调也是典型的修辞手法，具有一定代表性，但整体结构相对简单，不如复合句或长难句典型。

Their annual death rate is about twice that of the global average.

第22题，C

主系表结构配合倍数比较表达（twice that of ...）是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式，用于陈述数据对比或统计事实，学习后可迁移到多种语境中识别类似的比较结构。

They are not as reliable as claimed.

第23题, D

否定的比较结构"not as...as"在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现,比较从句的承前省略也是典型考点,掌握后可迁移到大量同类句型,代表性强

What else could be done to reduce fatal road accidents in addition to safer roads?

第25题 题干

本句是典型的疑问句结构,结合了情态动词、被动语态和目的状语,这种句式在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现。疑问句的倒装特点、被动语态的使用、不定式作目的状语的表达方式,都是考试中常考的句法结构,掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子的理解和翻译中。

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jargon C1

n. 行话

本卷14次·真题 16句

employee A2

n. 雇员, 员工

本卷11次·真题 190句

mining B1

n. 采矿业

本卷10次·真题 16句

automation B2

n. 自动化(用机器或计算机代替人工操作)

本卷9次·真题 33句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本卷8次·真题 363句

management B1

n. 管理

本卷8次·真题 63句

exit A2

n. 出口

本卷8次·真题 8句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本卷6次·真题 205句

rate A2

n. 速度

本卷6次·真题 121 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本卷5次·真题 273 句

local A2

adj. 当地的

本卷5次·真题 143 句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本卷5次·真题 89 句

employer B1

n. 雇主

本卷5次·真题 56 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本卷4次·真题 568 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本卷4次·真题 167 句

career B1

n. 职业

本卷4次·真题 106 句

economy B1

n. 经济

本卷4次·真题 102 句

destination B1

n. 目的地

本卷4次·真题 25 句

autonomous C1

adj. 自主的

本卷4次·真题 17 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本卷3次·真题 185 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本卷3次·真题 142 句

claim B1

v. 声称

本卷3次·真题 111 句

scientific B1

adj. 科学的

本卷3次·真题 103 句

gain B1

v. 获得; 赢得

本卷3次·真题 96 句

potential B2

adj. 潜在的

本卷3次·真题 92 句

promote B2

v. 促进

本卷3次·真题 82 句

gas A2

n. 气体

本卷3次·真题 77 句

variety B1

n. 多样化

本卷3次·真题 66 句

contain B1

v. 包含, 含有

本卷3次·真题 52 句

senior B1

adj. 级别高的

本卷3次·真题 52 句

fully B1

adv. 完全地

本卷3次·真题 43 句

institute B2

n. 学院

本卷3次·真题 35 句

vehicle B1

n. 交通工具

本卷3次·真题 32 句

reader A2

n. 读者

本卷3次·真题 30 句

driving A2

n. 驾驶

本卷3次·真题 25 句

statistic B2

n. 统计数字

本卷3次·真题 25 句

prospect B2

n. 可能性

本卷3次·真题 19 句

phase B2

n. 阶段

本卷3次·真题 16 句

kilometer A2

n. 千米, 公里

本卷3次·真题 12 句

layman C1

n. 外行

本卷3次·真题 8 句

specialized

B2

adj. 专业的;专门的

本卷3次·真题8句

benefit

B1

n. 好处

本卷2次·真题244句

likely

A2

adj. 很可能的

本卷2次·真题228句

effect

A2

n. 影响

本卷2次·真题191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

behavior

B1

n. 行为

本卷2次·真题171句

tend

B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本卷2次·真题170句

community

B1

n. 社区

本卷2次·真题163句

global

B2

adj. 全球的

本卷2次·真题140句

base

A2

n. 基础

本卷2次·真题126句

million

A2

num. 一百万

本卷2次·真题126句

resource

B1

n. 资源

本卷2次·真题119句

affect

B1

v. 影响

本卷2次·真题116句

average

A2

adj. 平均的

本卷2次·真题112句

concern

B1

v. 涉及

本卷2次·真题88句

decline B2

v. 下降

本卷2次·真题 88 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本卷2次·真题 87 句

region B1

n. 地区

本卷2次·真题 78 句

nation B1

n. 国家

本卷2次·真题 76 句

reflect B1

v. 反映, 显示

本卷2次·真题 71 句

workplace B1

n. 工作场所

本卷2次·真题 70 句

approach B1

v. 靠近, 接近 (在空间或时间上)

本卷2次·真题 59 句

conduct B2

v. 组织并实施

本卷2次·真题 59 句

overall B1

adj. 总体的

本卷2次·真题 58 句

network B1

n. 网络

本卷2次·真题 53 句

attend A2

v. 出席, 参加 (会议、活动等)

本卷2次·真题 46 句

staff B1

n. 全体员工

本卷2次·真题 44 句

certainly A2

adv. 当然

本卷2次·真题 43 句

define B1

v. 给.....下定义

本卷2次·真题 39 句

perspective B2

n. 观点

本卷2次·真题 38 句

release B1

v. 释放

本卷2次·真题 38 句

official B1

adj. 官方的

本卷2次·真题 37 句

rural B1

adj. 乡村的, 农村的

本卷2次·真题 35 句

incentive B2

n. 激励

本卷2次·真题 33 句

massive B2

adj. 巨大的, 大量的

本卷2次·真题 31 句

eliminate B2

v. 消除

本卷2次·真题 30 句

entirely B1

adv. 完全地

本卷2次·真题 29 句

revolution B2

n. 革命

本卷2次·真题 27 句

remote B1

adj. 遥远的

本卷2次·真题 26 句

transport B1

v. 运输, 运送

本卷2次·真题 26 句

vast B2

adj. 巨大的

本卷2次·真题 26 句

annual B1

adj. 每年的, 年度的

本卷2次·真题 25 句

union B2

n. 工会

本卷2次·真题 25 句

route B1

n. 路线

本卷2次·真题 23 句

encounter B2

v. 遇到

本卷2次·真题 21 句

actual B1

adj. 真实的

本卷2次·真题 20 句

superior B2

adj. 更好的

本卷2次·真题 19 句

desert A2

n. 沙漠

本卷2次·真题 17 句

infrastructure C1

n. 基础设施

本卷2次·真题 17 句

totally B1

adv. 完全地

本卷2次·真题 15 句

precisely B2

adv. 精确地, 准确地

本卷2次·真题 14 句

seemingly B2

adv. 看似, 似乎 (表面上看起来是这样, 但...

本卷2次·真题 14 句

equipment B1

n. 设备

本卷2次·真题 13 句

journey A2

n. 旅行, 旅程

本卷2次·真题 13 句

frustration B2

n. 挫败感

本卷2次·真题 12 句

boom B1

n. 繁荣

本卷2次·真题 11 句

evaluation B2

n. 评估

本卷2次·真题 11 句

robotic B2

adj. 机械的

本卷2次·真题 11 句

glamorous B2

adj. 有魅力的

本卷2次·真题 10 句

drill B1

n. 钻头

本卷2次·真题 9 句

pour A2

v. 倒, 灌 (液体)

本卷2次·真题 9 句

fatal B2

adj. 致命的, 致死的

本卷2次·真题 8 句

author A2

n. 作者

本卷1次·真题 264 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本卷1次·真题 200 句

risk A2

n. 风险

本卷1次·真题 167 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

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本卷1次·真题 134 句

negative B1

adj. 否定的

本卷1次·真题 132 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本卷1次·真题 119 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本卷1次·真题 119 句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本卷1次·真题 115 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本卷1次·真题 114 句

factor B1

n. 因素

本卷1次·真题 108 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

according B1

prep. 根据

本卷1次·真题 96 句

effective B1

adj. 有效的, 起作用的

本卷1次·真题 94 句

amount A2

n. 数量

本卷1次·真题 84 句

colleague B1

n. 同事

本卷1次·真题 84 句

type A2

n. 类型

本卷1次·真题 84 句

professional B1

adj. 专业的

本卷1次·真题 82 句

financial B2

adj. 财政的

本卷1次·真题 79 句

further B1

adv. 更远地

本卷1次·真题 79 句

exist A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本卷1次·真题 77 句

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

organization B1

n. 组织

本卷1次·真题 73 句

cultural B1

adj. 文化的

本卷1次·真题 68 句

enable B1

v. 使能够

本卷1次·真题 68 句

thinking A2

n. 思考

本卷1次·真题 68 句

conflict B2

n. 冲突

本卷1次·真题 66 句

easily A2

adv. 容易地

本卷1次·真题 65 句

significant B2

adj. 重要的

本卷1次·真题 65 句

intelligence B2

n. 智力

本卷1次·真题 64 句

maintain B1

v. 维持

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

complex B2

adj. 复杂的, 难懂的

本卷1次·真题 61 句

perform B1

v. 执行

本卷1次·真题 61 句

concept B2

n. 概念

本卷1次·真题 59 句

suffer B1

v. 遭受 (痛苦、疾病、损失等)

本卷1次·真题 59 句

figure A2

n. 数字

本卷1次·真题 58 句

ensure B2

v. 确保

本卷1次·真题 57 句

advocate B2

v. 拥护

本卷1次·真题 55 句

associate B2

v. 联系

本卷1次·真题 54 句

solve A2

v. 解决 (问题、困难)

本卷1次·真题 54 句

innovation B2

n. 创新;革新(指行为或过程)

本卷1次·真题 53 句

per B1

prep. 每

本卷1次·真题 53 句

audience A2

n. 观众

本卷1次·真题 52 句

particular B2

adj. 特定的

本卷1次·真题 52 句

respond B1

v. 回答, 答复

本卷1次·真题 52 句

argument B1

n. 争论

本卷1次·真题 51 句

majority B2

n. 大多数, 大部分

本卷1次·真题 51 句

powerful B1

adj. 强大的

本卷1次·真题 50 句

range B1

n. 范围

本卷1次·真题 50 句

track A2

n. 小路

本卷1次·真题 48 句

thus B2

adv. 因此, 所以

本卷1次·真题 47 句

damage B1

n. 损害

本卷1次·真题 46 句

harm B1

n. 伤害

本卷1次·真题 46 句

pattern B1

n. 模式

本卷1次·真题 46 句

personality B1

n. 个性

本卷1次·真题 46 句

invest B2

v. 投资 (金钱、时间等以期获得回报)

本卷1次·真题 45 句

technological B2

adj. 技术的

本卷1次·真题 45 句

yield B2

v. 产生

本卷1次·真题 45 句

flood B1

n. 洪水

本卷1次·真题 44 句

style A2

n. 方式

本卷1次·真题 44 句

effectively B2

adv. 有效地

本卷1次·真题 43 句

signal B1

n. 信号

本卷1次·真题 42 句

survive B1

v. 幸存

本卷1次·真题 42 句

addition A2

n. 增加

本卷1次·真题 41 句

interested A1

adj. 感兴趣的

本卷1次·真题 41 句

expand B2

v. 扩大;扩展;增长

本卷1次·真题 40 句

attempt B1

v. 试图

本卷1次·真题 39 句

trait B2

n. 特征

本卷1次·真题 39 句

interact B2

v. 相互作用

本卷1次·真题 37 句

characteristic B2

n. 特征

本卷1次·真题 36 句

improvement B1

n. 改进

本卷1次·真题 36 句

celebrity B2

n. 名人, 名流

本卷1次·真题 35 句

artificial B2

adj. 人造的

本卷1次·真题 34 句

assert C1

v. 坚称

本卷1次·真题 34 句

giant B1

adj. 巨大的

本卷1次·真题 34 句

combine B1

v. (使) 结合、组合

本卷1次·真题 33 句

profit B1

n. 利润, 盈利

本卷1次·真题 33 句

regular B1

adj. 经常的

本卷1次·真题 33 句

vegetarian B1

n. 素食者

本卷1次·真题 33 句

carefully A2

adv. 仔细地

本卷1次·真题 32 句

clearly A2

adv. 清楚地, 明白地

本卷1次·真题 32 句

harmful B1

adj. 有害的

本卷1次·真题 32 句

perceive B2

v. 理解, 领悟 (某事的性质或意义)

本卷1次·真题 32 句

scale B1

n. 规模

本卷1次·真题 32 句

sustainable B2

adj. 可持续的

本卷1次·真题 32 句

content B1

n. 内容

本卷1次·真题 31 句

gather B1

v. 聚集, 集合

本卷1次·真题 31 句

presence B2

n. 在场

本卷1次·真题 31 句

stage A2

n. 阶段

本卷1次·真题 31 句

wild A2

adj. 野生的

本卷1次·真题 31 句

appropriate B2

adj. 合适的

本卷1次·真题 30 句

conclude B2

v. 断定; 推断出

本卷1次·真题 30 句

embrace B2

v. 拥抱

本卷1次·真题 30 句

expose B2

v. 使暴露

本卷1次·真题 30 句

reputation B2

n. 名声

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

hire A2

v. 雇用

本卷1次·真题 29 句

immediate B2

adj. 立即的, 即刻的

本卷1次·真题 29 句

limited B1

adj. 有限的

本卷1次·真题 29 句

obtain B2

v. 获得

本卷1次·真题 29 句

closely B1

adv. 紧密地

本卷1次·真题 28 句

discipline B2

n. 纪律

本卷1次·真题 28 句

familiar B1

adj. 熟悉的

本卷1次·真题 28 句

ingredient B1

n. (烹饪) 食材, 原料

本卷1次·真题 28 句

satisfaction B2

n. 满意

本卷1次·真题 28 句

analyze B2

v. 分析

本卷1次·真题 27 句

expression B1

n. 表达

本卷1次·真题 27 句

conducive C1

adj. 有助于的

本卷1次·真题 26 句

increasing B1

adj. 越来越多的

本卷1次·真题 26 句

persuade B1

v. 说服

本卷1次·真题 26 句

accessible B2

adj. 可到达的

本卷1次·真题 25 句

beginning A1

n. 开始

本卷1次·真题 25 句

feedback B1

n. 反馈

本卷1次·真题 25 句

foundation B2

n. 基础;根基

本卷1次·真题 25 句

contrast B2

n. 对比

本卷1次·真题 24 句

shortage B2

n. 短缺

本卷1次·真题 24 句

toxic B2

adj. 有毒的, 中毒性的

本卷1次·真题 24 句

attribute B2

n. 属性

本卷1次·真题 23 句

productive B2

adj. 富有成效的

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

strongly B1

adv. 强烈地

本卷1次·真题 23 句

earlier A2

adv. 较早地

本卷1次·真题 22 句

fellow B2

n. 家伙

本卷1次·真题 22 句

foster B2

v. 培养

本卷1次·真题 22 句

location B1

n. 地点, 位置

本卷1次·真题 22 句

adverse C1

adj. 不利的

本卷1次·真题 21 句

diminish C1

v. 减少

本卷1次·真题 21 句

consideration B2

n. 考虑

本卷1次·真题 20 句

corporation B2

n. 公司, 企业 (尤指大型的、有限责任的)

本卷1次·真题 20 句

efficient B2

adj. 效率高的

本卷1次·真题 20 句

electricity A2

n. 电

本卷1次·真题 20 句

exotic B2

adj. 异国情调的;外来的

本卷1次·真题 20 句

impression B1

n. 印象

本卷1次·真题 20 句

reliable B1

adj. 可靠的

本卷1次·真题 20 句

robotics B2

n. 机器人学

本卷1次·真题 20 句

inevitable B2

adj. 必然发生的

本卷1次·真题 19 句

mere B2

adj. 仅仅的

本卷1次·真题 19 句

react B1

v. 作出反应

本卷1次·真题 19 句

deposit B2

n. 存款

本卷1次·真题 18 句

heavily B1

adv. 大量地

本卷1次·真题 18 句

specifically B2

adv. 明确地

本卷1次·真题 18 句

trick B1

n. 诡计

本卷1次 · 真题 18 句

essentially B2

adv. 本质上

本卷1次 · 真题 17 句

ruin B2

v. 毁坏

本卷1次 · 真题 17 句

deem C1

v. 认为, 视为 (正式用语)

本卷1次 · 真题 16 句

definitely B1

adv. 肯定地

本卷1次 · 真题 16 句

occasion B1

n. 场合

本卷1次 · 真题 16 句

originally B1

adv. 起初

本卷1次 · 真题 16 句

prosperity C1

n. 繁荣

本卷1次 · 真题 16 句

recruit B2

v. 招募

本卷1次 · 真题 16 句

render B2

v. 使成为

本卷1次 · 真题 16 句

criticism B2

n. 批评

本卷1次 · 真题 15 句

engagement B2

n. 约定

本卷1次 · 真题 15 句

peak B1

n. 山峰

本卷1次 · 真题 15 句

primitive B2

adj. 原始的

本卷1次 · 真题 15 句

suit A2

n. 套装

本卷1次 · 真题 15 句

suitable B1

adj. 合适的

本卷1次 · 真题 15 句

supposed B1

adj. 应该的

本卷1次·真题 15 句

unprecedented C1

adj. 史无前例的

本卷1次·真题 15 句

assessment B2

n. 评估

本卷1次·真题 14 句

dislike A2

v. 不喜欢

本卷1次·真题 14 句

ongoing B2

adj. 持续进行的

本卷1次·真题 14 句

regarding B2

prep. 关于

本卷1次·真题 14 句

anger B1

n. 愤怒

本卷1次·真题 13 句

comprehensive B2

adj. 全面的

本卷1次·真题 13 句

concede C1

v. 承认 (某事属实、正确)

本卷1次·真题 13 句

globally B2

adv. 全球地

本卷1次·真题 13 句

impose B2

v. 强制实行

本卷1次·真题 13 句

instant B1

n. 瞬间, 刹那

本卷1次·真题 13 句

landscape B1

n. 风景

本卷1次·真题 13 句

meaningful B2

adj. 有意义的

本卷1次·真题 13 句

minority B2

n. 少数

本卷1次·真题 13 句

navigate B2

v. 导航

本卷1次·真题 13 句

odd B1

adj. 奇怪的

本卷1次·真题 13 句

pave B2

v. 铺(路面)

本卷1次·真题 13 句

stressful B1

adj. 压力大的

本卷1次·真题 13 句

accomplishment B2

n. 成就

本卷1次·真题 12 句

endure B2

v. 忍受

本卷1次·真题 12 句

forever A2

adv. 永远

本卷1次·真题 12 句

suddenly A2

adv. 突然地

本卷1次·真题 12 句

accuracy B2

n. 准确 (性)

本卷1次·真题 11 句

automated B2

adj. 自动化的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

crash B1

v. (车辆) 猛撞, 碰撞

本卷1次·真题 11 句

forecast B2

v. 预测, 预报 (未来的事情或趋势)

本卷1次·真题 11 句

indigenous C1

adj. 本地的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

medication B2

n. 药物, 药品

本卷1次·真题 11 句

modify B2

v. 修改, 更改 (使局部变化)

本卷1次·真题 11 句

outdated B2

adj. 过时的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

quantity B1

n. 数量

本卷1次·真题 11 句

setback

B2

n. 挫折

本卷1次·真题 11 句

exhaust

B2

v. 使筋疲力尽

本卷1次·真题 10 句

imperative

C1

adj. 极其重要的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

interviewer

B1

n. 面试官

本卷1次·真题 10 句

obsession

C1

n. 痴迷

本卷1次·真题 10 句

opposed

B2

adj. 反对的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

statistical

B2

adj. 统计的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

adversely

C1

adv. 不利地

本卷1次·真题 9 句

complexity

B2

n. 复杂性

本卷1次·真题 9 句

deploy

C1

v. 部署, 调动 (军队或资源)

本卷1次·真题 9 句

disclose

C1

v. 透露, 公开 (信息、秘密等)

本卷1次·真题 9 句

fascinating

B2

adj. 迷人的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

formal

B1

adj. 正式的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

penalty

B1

n. 处罚

本卷1次·真题 9 句

petroleum

B2

n. 石油

本卷1次·真题 9 句

stunning

B2

adj. 极美的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

unhappy A2

adj. 不快乐的

本卷1次·真题9句

blessing B2

n. 幸事

本卷1次·真题8句

emulate C1

v. 努力赶上或超越 (某人)

本卷1次·真题8句

informed B2

adj. 了解情况的

本卷1次·真题8句

millionaire B2

n. 百万富翁

本卷1次·真题8句

practically B2

adv. 几乎, 差不多

本卷1次·真题8句

qualified B2

adj. 有资格的

本卷1次·真题8句

radically C1

adv. 根本地

本卷1次·真题8句

rob B1

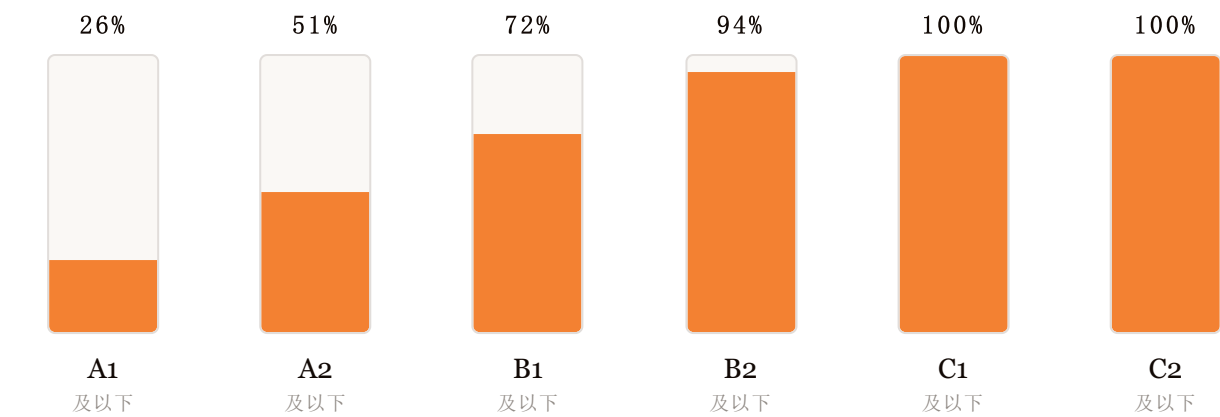
v. 抢劫

本卷1次·真题8句

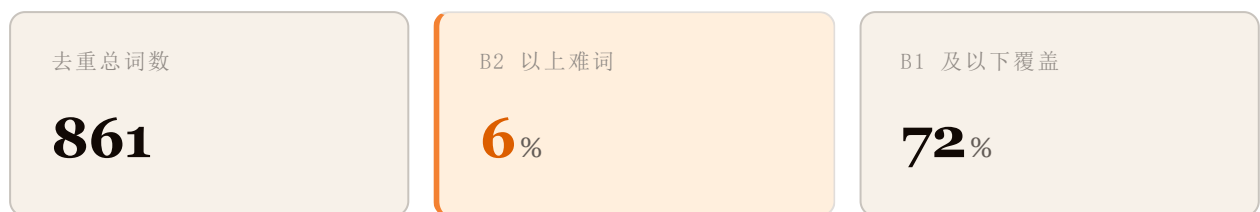
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全卷录音原文 861 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 **861** 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 51 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 861 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2021年6月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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