

2021年6月·第2套 英语六级听力真题原文与答案解析

PAPER & KEY • 听力题和解析

听力题和解析

本卷全部 25 题的标准答案与完整录音文字稿由懒笔记基于2021年6月·第2套 英语六级听力原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面层级：Part/Section 标题与各节 Directions 照原卷排印——真实听力考卷只印选项，题干由录音念出。其下按录音篇目逐篇排印：每篇先给完整录音文字稿（逐段中译），再逐题给出卷面题目与该题解析（题目、翻译、答案、定位、信号、替换与排除）。

真题卷第2套(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: How are you enjoying your new job?

M: 你的新工作怎么样?

2 W: So far, so good, I don't miss having managers who deliver blunt, harsh feedback in the name of efficiency.

W: 到目前为止还不错，我不怀念那些以效率之名发表直白刺耳反馈的经理们。

3 M: From the way you described your last company, no wonder they had a problem with high staff turnover.

M: 从你描述上一家公司的方式来看，难怪他们员工流动率那么高。

4 W: Yeah. I couldn't wait to get out of there once my contract expired. The problem with a company culture that prizes directness above all else is that it creates a toxic culture of brilliant jerks that drives people out and erodes itself from within.

W: 是啊。合同一到期我就迫不及待地离开了那里。一个把直率看得高于一切的公司文化的问题在于，它会创造出一种充斥着才华横溢的混蛋的有毒文化，赶走员工并从内部侵蚀自己。

5 M: My company's managers tend to be accommodating and kind, overlooking mistakes or issues so as not to hurt feelings. Issues often get ignored there until they build up and reach a crisis point.

M: 我公司的经理们往往比较宽容和善，为了不伤害感情而忽略错误或问题。那里的问题经常被忽视，直到积累起来达到危机点。

6 W: That's not surprising. My new company seems to employ a feedback policy that combines compassion and directness. Employees have the power to speak up, give feedback, disagree and discuss problems in real time. It seems to help us to course correct, improve and meet challenges while also building teams that collaborate and care for one another.

W: 这并不奇怪。我的新公司似乎采用了一种结合同理心和直率的反馈政策。员工有权发声、给出反馈、表达不同意见并实时讨论问题。这似乎帮助我们纠正方向、改进并应对挑战，同时也建立起相互协作和关心彼此的团队。

7 M: But that would be based on an atmosphere of mutual trust, wouldn't it? Otherwise, people might interpret feedback as some kind of personal attack.

M: 但这应该是基于相互信任的氛围吧？否则，人们可能会把反馈理解成某种人身攻击。

8 W: True. Without an atmosphere of trust, feedback can create stress and self-doubt. But I think when we get feedback from someone we trust, we understand that the feedback isn't some kind of personal attack. It's actually a kind of support because it's offered in the spirit of helping us improve. I think sometimes people need to shift their mindsets around how they receive feedback.

W: 没错。没有信任的氛围，反馈会制造压力和自我怀疑。但我认为当我们从信任的人那里得到反馈时，我们明白这反馈不是某种人身攻击。它实际上是一种支持，因为它是本着帮助我们改进的精神提供的。我觉得有时人们需要转变接受反馈的心态。

9 M: Yes. Constructive feedback, after all, is how we learn and grow. It's the basis for healthy parenting, lasting friendships, career development, and so much more. If we shelter our children, friends, and colleagues from information that might enrich and enhance their lives, we're not being caring. We're actually doing harm to them.

M: 是的。毕竟，建设性反馈是我们学习和成长的方式。它是健康育儿、持久友谊、职业发展等等的基础。如果我们让我们的孩子、朋友和同事远离可能丰富和提升他们生活的信息，我们不是在关心他们。我们实际上是在伤害他们。

10 W: That's exactly right.

W: 完全正确。

1. A) Weird.
- B) Efficient.
- C) Tolerant.
- D) Toxic.

【题目】 How does the woman describe her previous company's culture?

【翻译】 这位女士如何描述她以前公司的文化？

- A) 古怪的。 B) 高效的。 C) 宽容的。 D) 有毒的。

【答案】 **D** (态度观点题) Toxic.

【定位】 The problem with a company culture that prizes directness above all else is that it creates a toxic culture of brilliant jerks that drives people out and erodes itself from within.

一种把“直接”奉为高于一切的公司文化，问题在于它会造就一种由“才华横溢的混蛋”构成的有毒文化，逼走员工，并从内部把自己腐蚀掉。

【信号】 **被问者亲口的定性词**。女士在谈她前公司时，自己直接说出 it creates a toxic culture, “toxic”就是她对那种文化的定性，是被问一方的直接评价，正是答案句的信号。

【替换】 it creates a toxic culture ↔ **Toxic**.

原句形容词直接成选项

【排除】 **B) 原词陷阱**

录音确实念了 in the name of efficiency, efficient 听着耳熟极易勾选；但那是说前公司“打着效率的旗号”给苛刻反馈，是手段不是女士对文化的评价，属典型原词陷阱。

借用原文：in the name of efficiency

C) 张冠李戴

Tolerant (宽容) 更接近男士公司“accommodating and kind”那种“迁就”的描述，张冠李戴到女士的前公司头上了；女士前公司的特点是“直接”，不是宽容。

借用原文：accommodating and kind

A) 未提及

Weird (古怪) 在录音里没有任何对应，女士对前公司的评价是“toxic”而非“古怪”，属无中生有。

2. A) They are arrogant.

B) They are ignorant.

C) They are ambitious.

D) They are accommodating.

【题目】 What does the man say about his company's managers?

【翻译】 这位男士如何评价他公司的管理者？

A) 他们傲慢自大。 B) 他们无知。 C) 他们雄心勃勃。 D) 他们乐于助人。

【答案】 **D** (细节题) They are accommodating.

【定位】 My company's managers tend to be accommodating and kind, overlooking mistakes or issues so as not to hurt feelings.

我们公司的管理者往往随和又和善，会忽略错误或问题，免得伤了大家的感情。

【信号】 **男士直接陈述自家管理者**。男士主语直接是 My company's managers tend to be accommodating, 紧扣题问的“他公司的管理者”，是说话人对该对象的直接陈述句，定位明确。

【替换】accommodating and kind ↔ They are accommodating.

原文形容词直接入选项

【排除】B) 偷换概念

ignorant (无知) 与录音里多次出现的 "overlooking/ignored" (忽略) 读音、含义都沾边, 听到 overlooking mistakes 极易误推成“无知”; 但男士说的是管理者“故意忽略问题”, 不是“无知”, 是音/义双重误导。

借用原文: overlooking mistakes or issues

A) 与原文相反

Arrogant (傲慢) 与男士说的“accommodating and kind” (随和和善) 完全相反, 男士对自家管理者并无负面评价, 选它等于把意思听反了。

借用原文: accommodating and kind

C) 未提及

Ambitious (有野心/有抱负) 在男士谈管理者的话里没有任何对应, 男士说的是“随和、怕伤感情”, 与“野心”无关, 属无中生有。

3. A) They can think big.

B) They can air their views.

C) They can break conventions.

D) They can work flexible hours.

【题目】What does the woman say the employees in her new company can do?

【翻译】这位女士说她新公司的员工能做什么?

A) 他们能有远大理想。 B) 他们能表达自己的观点。 C) 他们能打破常规。

D) 他们能弹性工作。

【答案】B (细节题) They can air their views.

【定位】Employees have the power to speak up, give feedback, disagree and discuss problems in real time.

员工有权当场发声、给出反馈、表达不同意见并讨论问题。

【信号】授权表达 have the power to. Employees have the power to speak up 用“have the power to”明确点出员工“有权做某事”, 正是“can do”题要找的授权信号, 后面罗列的动作即答案来源。

【替换】speak up, give feedback, disagree ↔ They can air their views.

概括同义改写

【排除】 D) 未提及

flexible hours (弹性工时) 听着像职场福利、很诱人, 但录音通篇讲的是“反馈/发声”, 从没提工作时间, 属凭印象脑补的无中生有。

C) 过度推断

break conventions (打破常规) 比原文的“disagree/speak up”拔得过高, 员工只是“能表异议、讨论问题”, 并没有说他们“打破常规”, 是过度推断。

借用原文: disagree and discuss problems

A) 未提及

think big (有大格局/想大事) 原文没有对应, 员工被赋予的是“发声、给反馈”的权利, 与“想得大”无关, 属无中生有兼拔高。

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4. A) It can alter people's mindsets.
B) It can lead to new discoveries.
C) It enables people to learn and grow.
D) It is conducive to critical thinking.

【题目】 What does the man say about constructive feedback?

【翻译】 这位男士如何评价建设性反馈?

- A) 它能改变人们的思维方式。 B) 它能带来新发现。 C) 它使人们能够学习和成长。
D) 它有助于批判性思维。

【答案】 C (细节题) It enables people to learn and grow.

【定位】 Constructive feedback, after all, is how we learn and grow.

毕竟, 建设性反馈正是我们学习和成长的途径。

【信号】 结论口吻 after all + is how we。Constructive feedback, after all, is how we learn and grow 用 after all 引出总结、is how we 给出定性结论, 是男士对反馈作用下的核心论断, 正是“It can...”题要找的结论句。

【替换】 is how we learn and grow ↔ It enables people to learn and grow.

句式转换同义

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

录音里 mindset 确实被念到——但那是女士说的 people need to shift their mindsets (人要转变接受反馈的心态)，不是男士说“反馈能改变心态”；既不是男士说的，作用对象也不同，属张冠李戴式原词陷阱。

借用原文：people need to shift their mindsets

D) 未提及

critical thinking (批判性思维) 原文从未出现，男士说的是“学习与成长”，硬扯到“批判性思维”是无中生有兼概念拔高。

B) 未提及

new discoveries (新发现) 录音里没有任何对应，男士谈的是反馈对“育儿、友谊、职业发展”的益处，与“新发现”无关，属未提及。

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

1 W: How was your holiday? Not too many other tourists around, were there?

W: 你的假期怎么样？周围游客不太多吧？

2 M: No, very few relatively. But I found myself moving from one accommodation to another, trying to find the perfect place. It made me realize that indecision is a big problem for me. Instead of relaxing, I was looking for the best spot.

M: 是的，相对来说很少。但我发现自己不停地换住处，想找到完美的地方。这让我意识到优柔寡断对我来说是个大问题。我没有放松，而是一直在寻找最佳地点。

3 W: It seems you suffer from "Fear of Better Options." I've read about it. It describes this loop of indecision as part of our programming. Essentially, we have this tendency to keep stretching out the decision-making process, because as human beings, we are hard-wired to optimize. We have always looked to get the best things we can as a sort of survival of the fittest. Optimizing isn't the problem, but rather the process that we go through.

W: 看来你患上了“更好选择恐惧症”。我读到过相关内容。它把这种优柔寡断的循环描述为我们天性的一部分。本质上，我们有这种倾向，会不断延长决策过程，因为作为人类，我们天生就要追求最优化。我们一直试图获得最好的东西，这是一种适者生存。追求最优化本身不是问题，问题在于我们经历的这个过程。

4 M: Well, that makes me feel better. But I think thanks to technology, we can make comparisons more easily and have more access to choice and customization. We can now see what we could have, how we might get it, and what others have that we might want. We keep looking over and return to the same options again and again.

M: 嗯，这让我感觉好点了。但我认为多亏了科技，我们可以更容易地进行比较，能接触到更多选择和定制化服务。我们现在可以看到自己能拥有什么，如何得到它，以及别人拥有什么我们可能想要的东西。我们不断地查看，一次又一次地回到同样的选项上。

5 W: Yes. "Fear of Better Options" offers little benefit. It's an ailment of abundance. You must have choices to have that fear of missing out on better options.

W: 是的。"更好选择恐惧症"几乎没什么好处。这是富足的副作用。你必须有选择，才会害怕错过更好的选项。

6 M: Yes, I need to note when I'm worrying about inconsequential things, I guess. If I'm spending too much time worrying over what to have for lunch, I'm robbing myself of the energy to focus on the things that matter.

M: 是的，我想我需要注意自己什么时候在为无关紧要的事情担忧。如果我花太多时间纠结午饭吃什么，我就是在剥夺自己专注于重要事情的精力。

7 W: Exactly. But for more important matters, I think gut instinct might be overrated. When you have 30 odd options, trusting your gut is not practical. What you need to do is research: have a process, invest time exploring your options, and eliminate as many things as you can. The most toxic part of decision making is going over the same options time and time again.

W: 没错。但对于更重要的事情，我认为直觉可能被高估了。当你有三十多个选项时，相信直觉是不现实的。你需要做的是研究：建立一个流程，投入时间探索你的选项，尽可能多地排除一些东西。决策中最有害的部分就是一遍又一遍地重复考虑同样的选项。

5. A) He kept looking for the best place to stay.
B) He met many tourists from other countries.
C) He had a great time sightseeing and relaxing.
D) He managed to visit a different city each day.

【题目】 What does the man say about his holiday?

【翻译】 男士对他的假期有何评价？

- A) 他一直在寻找最好的住处。 B) 他遇到了许多来自其他国家的游客。
C) 他在观光和休闲方面度过了美好时光。 D) 他设法每天都游览一个不同的城市。

【答案】 A (细节题) He kept looking for the best place to stay.

【定位】 But I found myself moving from one accommodation to another, trying to find the perfect place. Instead of relaxing, I was looking for the best spot.

但我发现自己从一个住处搬到另一个住处，想找到那个完美的地方。我没有放松，而是一直在找最好的落脚点。

【信号】 转折 But + 对比 Instead of。答案句的信号是双重的：先有转折 But I found myself moving from one accommodation to another，把"假期"的真实状态从"轻松"拽向"折腾"；再有对比 Instead of relaxing, I was looking for the best spot，明说"不是放松、而是在找最好的"——转折与"Instead of A, B"句式叠加处，正是他对假期的真正定调。

【替换】 trying to find the perfect place ↔ **looking for the best place to stay**

perfect=best, place 同指住处

moving from one accommodation to another ↔ **He kept looking**

反复搬=持续地找(kept)

【排除】 c) **与原文相反**

C 的 He had a great time sightseeing and relaxing. 偷了录音里的原词 relaxing 来勾你选, 可原文是 Instead of relaxing, I was looking for the best spot——relaxing 前面正挂着 Instead of (不是...而是), 意思恰恰是"没在放松"。听到 relaxing 就选, 正好掉进"原词被否定"的坑。

借用原文: Instead of relaxing, I was looking for the best spot

B) 原词陷阱

B 的 He met many tourists from other countries. 听上去呼应开头那句 Not too many other tourists around, were there? 里的 tourists, 但原文男士回答的是 No, very few relatively (游客很少), 并未说"遇到很多别国游客"; 这是借 tourists 一词做的答非所问。

借用原文: No, very few relatively

D) 未提及

D 的 He managed to visit a different city each day. 描绘"每天去不同城市", 但男士全程只谈"换住处找最好的" (accommodation / best spot), 从没提过"每天换城市"。它用"不停移动"的画面感来诱你联想, 实属未提及。

6. A) Prioritize what is essential to their best advantage.

B) Stretch out the process in search of the optimal.

C) Deliberate the consequences that may occur.

D) Take all relevant factors into consideration.

【题目】 What does the woman say people tend to do when making decisions?

【翻译】 女士说人们在做决定时往往会做什么?

A) 优先考虑对自己最有利的关键事项。 B) 延长过程以寻求最优选择。

C) 考虑可能发生的后果。 D) 将所有相关因素纳入考虑。

【答案】 B (细节题) Stretch out the process in search of the optimal.

【定位】 Essentially, we have this tendency to keep stretching out the decision-making process, because as human beings, we are hard-wired to optimize.

本质上, 我们有一种不断拖长决策过程的倾向, 因为作为人类, 我们天生就被设定为追求最优。

【信号】 **tendency to + 总结词 Essentially**。答案信号是"总结+点天性": Essentially (本质上) 领出结论, 紧跟 we have this tendency to keep stretching out the decision-making process 直接点出"人有拖长决策过程的倾向", tendency 正对题干 tend to; 后半 because...hard-wired to optimize 补出"为什么", 整句就是"人们做决定时倾向做什么"的标准答案句。

【替换】 keep stretching out the decision-making process ↔ **Stretch out the process**
近乎同形, 只略作删减
hard-wired to optimize ↔ **in search of the optimal**
optimize 与 optimal 同根, 动词转名词

【排除】 A) **未提及**

A 的 Prioritize what is essential to their best advantage. 用 best advantage 蹭整段反复出现的 best/optimize 之感, 但原文说的是"人会拖长过程", 不是"优先抓要紧事"; prioritize (优先排序) 这层意思原文从未提及, 是借相近语感造的干扰。

C) **偷换概念**

C 的 Deliberate the consequences that may occur. (仔细考虑可能的后果) 听着也像"决策时的做法", 但原文 hard-wired to optimize 讲的是"追求最优", 根本没提"权衡后果", consequences 是凭空添的概念。

借用原文: hard-wired to optimize

D) **未提及**

D 的 Take all relevant factors into consideration. 是个放哪都对万能说法, 但原文女士说的是"人倾向拖长过程", 并未说"人会把所有相关因素都纳入考虑"; 它靠"听起来很对"诱选, 实为未提及。

7. A) Time pressure.

B) Tight budget.

C) Modern technology.

D) Fierce competition.

【题目】 **What has made decision making increasingly difficult?**

【翻译】 是什么使决策变得越来越困难?

A) 时间压力。 B) 预算紧张。 C) 现代技术。 D) 激烈竞争。

【答案】 **C** (细节题) Modern technology.

【定位】 But I think thanks to technology, we can make comparisons more easily and have more access to choice and customization. We keep looking over and return to the same options again and again.

但我觉得, 多亏了科技, 我们能更容易地做比较, 能接触到更多选择和定制。我们一遍又一遍地翻看、回到同样的选项上。

【信号】 因果信号 thanks to。答案信号是因果短语 thanks to technology——thanks to (多亏、由于) 直接引出原因 technology, 其后 we can make comparisons more easily and have more access to choice and customization 说明科技带来"选择更多、更难定"的后果, 正是"什么让决策变难"的答案句。

【替换】 thanks to technology ↔ **Modern technology**

technology 加修饰 Modern, 同指一物

have more access to choice and customization ↔ **Modern technology**

"选择变多"是科技致难的内在理由

【排除】 A) 未提及

A 的 Time pressure. 是"做事难"时最顺常识的猜想, 但录音从头到尾没把"时间压力"列为决策变难的原因, 反倒第 7 段女士主张"要投入时间去研究"; Time pressure 纯属凭常识脑补, 未提及。

B) 未提及

B 的 Tight budget. 把成因引向"钱不够", 但全程谈的是"选择太多、反复纠结", 从没提过预算或花钱, 属凭空添加的原因, 未提及。

D) 未提及

D 的 Fierce competition. 同属"现代社会通病"类词、听感和 Modern technology 一样"像那么回事", 但录音从未把 competition 当成决策变难的原因, 是借相近气质设的干扰, 未提及。

8. A) Research as many different options as possible.

B) Avoid going over the same options repeatedly.

C) Focus on what is practical.

D) Trust their gut instinct.

【题目】 According to the woman, what should people do when making important decisions?

【翻译】 根据女士的说法, 人们在做重要决定时应该怎么做?

A) 研究尽可能多的不同选项。 B) 避免反复考虑相同的选项。 C) 关注实际可行的方面。

D) 相信自己的直觉。

【答案】 B (细节题) Avoid going over the same options repeatedly.

【定位】 What you need to do is research: have a process, invest time exploring your options, and eliminate as many things as you can. The most toxic part of decision making is going over the same options time and time again.

你需要做的是去研究: 有一套流程, 投入时间去探索你的各种选项, 并尽可能多地排除掉一些。决策中最有害的部分, 就是一遍又一遍地翻来覆去看同样的选项。

【信号】建议句 **What you need to do + 最高级 most toxic**。答案信号有两处：What you need to do is research 是直接的建议句（你需要做的是...），亮出女士的主张；而真正对上 B 的是最高级评价 The most toxic part of decision making is going over the same options time and time again——most toxic（最有害）点明"反复纠结同一批选项"是最该避免的，反推出"应避免反复纠结"这一建议。

【替换】The most toxic part of decision making is going over the same options time and time again ↔
Avoid going over the same options repeatedly
"最有害"=应避免，肯否定转换

【排除】A) **原词陷阱**

A 的 Research as many different options as possible. 偷用了原文 What you need to do is research 的 research 来诱选，但女士的 research 强调的是"有流程、投入时间、并 eliminate 排除掉尽量多的选项"，而非 as many...as possible（尽可能多地研究选项）；A 把"排除"说反成"尽量多留"，且没体现题问的"重要决定"落点，属盗原词的答非所问。

借用原文：eliminate as many things as you can

C) **原词陷阱**

C 的 Focus on what is practical. 用了原文出现的 practical，但原文是 When you have 30 odd options, trusting your gut is not practical——practical 是用来说"凭直觉不实际"的，并非建议"专注于实际的事"；选项截走 practical 一词另造主张，属原词被挪用。

借用原文：trusting your gut is not practical

D) **与原文相反**

D 的 Trust their gut instinct. 直接搬来原文的 gut，但女士明说 gut instinct might be overrated、trusting your gut is not practical——直觉被高估、不实际，是被否定的做法。听到 gut instinct 就选，正中"先抬后否"的陷阱。

借用原文：gut instinct might be overrated

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 The role of homework in classrooms is not a new debate. Many parents and teachers are ardent supporters of homework. But do all students benefit from homework? A 2006 research paper suggested some correlation between the amount of homework done by a student and future academic achievement for middle and high school students but not so much for younger kids.

课堂作业的作用并非新的争论话题。许多家长和教师都是作业的坚定支持者。但是所有学生都能从作业中受益吗？2006年的一项研究论文表明，学生完成的作业量与未来学业成就之间存在一定相关性，这对初中和高中生适用，但对年幼的孩子则不那么明显。

2 A Stanford study in 2014 suggested the same was true for students in California's affluent communities. The findings challenged the idea that homework was "inherently good." The researchers concluded that there was an upper limit to the correlation between homework and achievement, suggesting that high school students shouldn't be doing more than two hours of homework a night. And the most valuable kind of homework for elementary-level children was simply assigned free reading.

2014年Stanford的一项研究表明,对于加州富裕社区的学生也是如此。该研究结果挑战了作业"本质上是好的"这一观点。研究人员得出结论,作业与成就之间的相关性存在上限,表明高中生每晚做作业的时间不应超过两小时。而对小学阶段儿童来说,最有价值的作业形式就是布置自由阅读。

3 The topic gets more complicated when we talk about the divide between rural and urban communities. Studies found that in remote areas, the poor quality or lack of internet access can put students at a disadvantage because 70% of teachers in these areas assign homework that requires internet access. But one in three households doesn't have internet. Experts assert homework requiring the internet isn't fair.

当我们谈论城乡社区之间的差距时,这个话题变得更加复杂。研究发现,在偏远地区,互联网接入质量差或缺乏互联网接入会使学生处于不利地位,因为这些地区70%的教师布置需要使用互联网的作业。但三分之一的家庭没有互联网。专家断言,需要互联网的作业是不公平的。

4 While the debate continues about the effect of homework on academic achievements, there are studies focusing on other benefits of homework. A study in Germany found that homework could have an effect on students' personalities, suggesting that doing homework might help kids to become more conscientious and independent learners.

在关于作业对学业成就影响的争论持续进行的同时,也有研究关注作业的其他益处。德国的一项研究发现,作业可能对学生的性格产生影响,表明做作业可能有助于孩子成为更认真自觉和独立的学习者。

9. A) It is beneficial to poor as well as rich communities.

B) It is conducive to children's future development.

C) It is welcome to parents but not to children.

D) It is not of much help to younger children.

【题目】 What did the 2006 research find about homework?

【翻译】 2006年的研究发现了关于家庭作业的什么情况?

- A) 它对贫困社区和富裕社区都有益。 B) 它有助于儿童的未来发展。
C) 家长欢迎它,但儿童不欢迎。 D) 它对年龄较小的儿童帮助不大。

【答案】 D (细节题) It is not of much help to younger children.

【定位】 A 2006 research paper suggested some correlation between the amount of homework done by a student and future academic achievement for middle and high school students but not so much for younger kids.

一篇 2006 年的研究论文指出,对初高中学生而言,做作业的量与未来学业成就之间存在一定关联,但对更小的孩子来说,这种关联就没那么明显了。

【信号】转折 but 之后才是落点。本句靠转折信号 but not so much for younger kids 定位：but 之前讲初高中生有关联是铺垫，but 之后对低龄孩子的"没那么有用"才是该研究真正要强调的发现，也正是答案所在。

【替换】not so much for younger kids ↔ not of much help to younger children
not so much 同义改写为 not of much help

【排除】A) 原词陷阱

poor as well as rich communities 里的 communities 是录音第 2 段 affluent communities 才出现的词，与 2006 研究无关；本题问的是 2006 研究，A 把别处的词搬来凑，且"贫富通吃"在原文也无依据。

借用原文：California's affluent communities

B) 原词陷阱

conducive to children's future development 借用了答案句前半 future academic achievement 的 future 一词，但那半句讲的是初高中生才有关联、是被 but 推翻的铺垫，B 误把铺垫当成总结论且笼统说成对所有 children 有益，与原文按年龄分层的发现不符。

借用原文：future academic achievement for middle and high school students

C) 未提及

welcome to parents but not to children 谈的是家长欢迎、孩子不欢迎的态度，录音第 1 段只提到 Many parents and teachers are ardent supporters，从没说孩子的好恶，更没说 2006 研究有此发现，属凭空添加。

-
10. A) It may put some students in remote areas at a disadvantage.
B) It gives the majority of students ready access to their teachers.
C) It effectively improves the learning quality of students in rural areas.
D) It can bridge the learning gap between kids of different backgrounds.

【题目】What do experts think of homework requiring internet access?

【翻译】专家如何看待需要互联网接入的家庭作业？

- A) 它可能使偏远地区的一些学生处于不利地位。
B) 它使大多数学生能够随时联系到他们的老师。
C) 它有效地提高了农村地区学生的学习质量。
D) 它可以弥合不同背景孩子之间的学习差距。

【答案】A (态度观点题) It may put some students in remote areas at a disadvantage.

【定位】Studies found that in remote areas, the poor quality or lack of internet access can put students at a disadvantage because 70% of teachers in these areas assign homework that requires internet access. ... Experts assert homework requiring the internet isn't fair.

研究发现，在偏远地区，网络质量差或缺乏网络会使学生处于不利地位，因为这些地区 70% 的教师布置的作业需要联网。.....专家断言，需要联网的作业是不公平的。

【信号】 专家断言句 + isn't fair 评价词。定位靠两处信号：一是 Experts assert 直接对应题干问的"专家看法"，二是评价词 put students at a disadvantage 与 isn't fair 给出明确负面定性，正是态度题要抓的落点。

【替换】 can put students at a disadvantage ↔ **put some students in remote areas at a disadvantage**

几乎同形的劣势表述对应

isn't fair ↔ **at a disadvantage**

不公平=处于劣势，负面同向

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

ready access to their teachers 借了录音反复出现的 access 一词 (internet access)，却换成"多数学生能便捷接触老师"，原文谈的是网络接入而非接触老师，且强调的是大量人没有网络，B 既偷换概念又把困难说成便利。

借用原文：lack of internet access

C) 与原文相反

improves the learning quality of students in rural areas 借用 remote areas 同义的 rural areas 谈农村学生，却说"提升学习质量"，与专家 isn't fair、at a disadvantage 的负面定性完全相反，是典型的正话反说。

借用原文：can put students at a disadvantage

D) 与原文相反

bridge the learning gap between kids of different backgrounds 听起来很正面，但原文讲的是联网作业反而让缺网的偏远学生更吃亏、加大而非弥合差距，方向相反，且"弥合差距"原文从未表达。

借用原文：put students at a disadvantage

-
11. A) Diligent students tend to do their homework independently.
B) The focus of homework should always be on school subjects.
C) Doing homework exerts a positive effect on kids' personality development.
D) The benefits of doing homework vary widely from individual to individual.

【题目】 What conclusion could be drawn from the study in Germany?

【翻译】 从德国的研究中可以得出什么结论？

- A) 勤奋的学生倾向于独立完成家庭作业。 B) 家庭作业的重点应始终放在学校科目上。
C) 做家庭作业对孩子的性格发展产生积极影响。
D) 做家庭作业的益处因人而异,差异很大。

【答案】 C (细节题) Doing homework exerts a positive effect on kids' personality development.

【定位】 A study in Germany found that homework could have an effect on students' personalities, suggesting that doing homework might help kids to become more conscientious and independent learners.

德国的一项研究发现，作业可能对学生的性格产生影响，这表明做作业或许能帮助孩子成为更尽责、更独立的学习者。

【信号】 研究标志词 **in Germany + suggesting** 引出结论。定位靠 A study in Germany found that 对应题干所问研究，再靠 suggesting that 引出该研究的结论；结论核心是 an effect on students' personalities，即作业影响性格。

【替换】 an effect on students' personalities ↔ **exerts a positive effect on kids' personality development**
have an effect=exerts an effect, personalities=personality
more conscientious and independent learners ↔ **a positive effect**
变得更尽责独立=正面影响

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

Diligent students tend to do their homework independently. 借了录音的 independent 一词，但原文说的是"做作业使孩子变独立"，A 反过来说"勤奋学生倾向独立做作业"，把因果方向掉了头，原文并无此说。

借用原文：independent learners

B) **未提及**

The focus of homework should always be on school subjects. 含绝对词 always，谈的是作业内容该聚焦学科，而德国研究讲的是作业对性格的影响，根本没讨论作业内容该放在哪，属未提及加绝对化。

D) **张冠李戴**

The benefits of doing homework vary widely from individual to individual. 听起来稳妥，但德国研究的结论是统一指向"影响性格"，并未说作业益处因人而异；"因个体差异"更接近第 1、2 段按年龄/社区分层的内容，被错安到德国研究头上。

借用原文：not so much for younger kids

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

1 Robert Goddard, an American born in 1882, is widely regarded as the world's first rocket scientist.

Robert Goddard, 1882年出生于美国,被广泛认为是世界上第一位火箭科学家。

2 At age 27, Goddard published his first book in which he hypothesized that a rocket launched from Earth could reach the Moon. Like many visionaries, the young scientist encountered numerous skeptics. In January 1920, The New York Times ridiculed Goddard's theory that rockets could be utilized for space exploration. Forty-nine years later, Apollo 11 reached the Moon and the famed newspaper published an apology to Goddard.

27岁时,Goddard出版了他的第一本书,书中假设从地球发射的火箭可以到达月球。像许多有远见的人一样,这位年轻的科学家遭遇了无数怀疑者。1920年1月,《纽约时报》嘲笑了Goddard关于火箭可用于太空探索的理论。49年后,阿波罗11号登上了月球,这家著名报纸向Goddard发表了道歉。

3 Goddard launched his first rocket from an aunt's farm in his native Massachusetts in March, 1926. His maiden rocket voyage lasted a mere 3 seconds. It scaled an altitude of only 12 meters. Nonetheless, it was a milestone in rocket science.

1926年3月,Goddard在他家乡马萨诸塞州一位姑妈的农场发射了他的第一枚火箭。他的首次火箭飞行仅持续了3秒。它只达到了12米的高度。尽管如此,这是火箭科学的一个里程碑。

4 Goddard later consulted with a weather expert and determined that the climate of New Mexico was ideal for year-round rocket launches. In 1930, Goddard and his family relocated there, to a remote valley in the southwest of the country. There he established a laboratory and test range.

Goddard后来咨询了一位气象专家,确定新墨西哥州的气候非常适合全年火箭发射。1930年,Goddard和他的家人搬到了那里,搬到该国西南部一个偏远的山谷。在那里他建立了一个实验室和测试场地。

5 However, the ambitious scientist received negligible support from the government. For four years, wealthy businessman Daniel Guggenheim provided Goddard with an annual 25,000 dollars grant to pursue his dreams. Other rocket enthusiasts also raised funds for him. Over time, Goddard's rocket grew more sophisticated and included the installation of instruments.

然而,这位雄心勃勃的科学家从政府那里获得的支持微乎其微。富有的商人Daniel Guggenheim为Goddard提供了四年的资助,每年25000美元,以追求他的梦想。其他火箭爱好者也为他筹集了资金。随着时间的推移,Goddard的火箭变得更加复杂,包括安装了仪器。

6 In spite of his many successes, Goddard was never able to interest the US military in rocket-propelled weapons. He was granted over 200 patents and continued to pioneer rocket technology until his death in 1945.

尽管取得了许多成功,Goddard始终未能让美国军方对火箭推进武器产生兴趣。他获得了200多项专利,并继续开拓火箭技术,直到1945年去世。

12. A) It was something he apologized for later.

B) It was ridiculed by the New York Times.

C) It was a forty-nine-year plan.

D) It was considered visionary.

【题目】 What do we learn about Goddard's idea of using rockets for space exploration?

【翻译】 关于戈达德利用火箭进行太空探索的想法,我们了解到什么?

A) 这是他后来道歉的事情。 B) 它遭到了《纽约时报》的嘲笑。

C) 这是一个四十九年的计划。 D) 它被认为具有远见。

【答案】 B (细节题) It was ridiculed by the New York Times.

【定位】 In January 1920, The New York Times ridiculed Goddard's theory that rockets could be utilized for space exploration.

1920年1月,《纽约时报》嘲笑了戈达德关于火箭可用于太空探索的理论。

【信号】**专有名词+负面动词定位**。答案句的信号是专有名词 The New York Times 加一个鲜明的负面动词 ridiculed（嘲笑）。听到《纽约时报》这个被原样念出的机构名，再抓住紧跟的那个评价动词 ridiculed，这一句就是讲世人怎么看待他设想的答案句。

【替换】The New York Times ridiculed Goddard's theory ↔ **It was ridiculed by the New York Times**
主动改被动、对象不变

【排除】A) **张冠李戴**

录音里道歉的是《纽约时报》后来 published an apology to Goddard（向戈达德道歉），而 It was something he apologized for later 说成是戈达德自己为这设想道歉，主体被调换，正话说反。

借用原文：the famed newspaper published an apology to Goddard

C) **原词陷阱**

录音说 Forty-nine years later, Apollo 11 reached the Moon——49年指的是从被嘲笑到登月之间间隔的年数，而 It was a forty-nine-year plan 硬把 49 说成一个49年的计划，盗用数字 49 却扭曲了它的含义。

借用原文：Forty-nine years later, Apollo 11 reached the Moon

D) **原词陷阱**

录音说 Like many visionaries（像许多有远见者一样），visionary 是形容戈达德这类人，且紧接着讲他遭遇质疑者；It was considered visionary 把 visionary 安到这个设想头上、说它当年被视为有远见，与录音随后描述的被嘲笑境遇相反。

借用原文：Like many visionaries, the young scientist encountered numerous skeptics

-
13. A) It was of great significance to rocket science.
B) It was completed in the state of New Mexico.
C) It was somehow delayed about 12 minutes.
D) It failed due to a sudden change of weather.

【题目】What does the passage say about Goddard's first rocket voyage?

【翻译】文章关于戈达德的首次火箭飞行说了什么？

- A) 它对火箭科学具有重大意义。 B) 它是在新墨西哥州完成的。
C) 它不知何故延迟了大约12分钟。 D) 它因天气突变而失败。

【答案】**A**（细节题） It was of great significance to rocket science.

【定位】His maiden rocket voyage lasted a mere 3 seconds. It scaled an altitude of only 12 meters. Nonetheless, it was a milestone in rocket science.

他的首次火箭飞行仅持续了3秒，只达到12米的高度。尽管如此，它仍是火箭科学的一座里程碑。

【信号】**转折 Nonetheless 后才是定性**。前两句净说短处（a mere 3 seconds、only 12 meters），真正给这次首飞定性的，是转折词 Nonetheless 之后那句——milestone（里程碑）。听力里 but / nonetheless 之后才是落点，前半多是铺垫与干扰。

【替换】 it was a milestone in rocket science ↔ **It was of great significance to rocket science**

里程碑=意义重大的同义替换

【排除】 B) **张冠李戴**

录音明说首飞在 his native Massachusetts (家乡马萨诸塞), 而 completed in the state of New Mexico 把地点换成新墨西哥——新墨西哥是他后来搬去的地方(第4段), 与首飞不是一回事, 地点张冠李戴。

借用原文: Goddard launched his first rocket from an aunt's farm in his native Massachusetts

C) **原词陷阱**

录音里 12 来自 an altitude of only 12 meters (高度仅12米), delayed about 12 minutes 盗用数字 12, 却把它从米偷换成延迟的分钟, 单位和含义全变了。

借用原文: It scaled an altitude of only 12 meters

D) **与原文相反**

录音对首飞的定性是 it was a milestone (里程碑, 成功), 并未说失败, 全段也没提天气; failed due to a sudden change of weather 既反了结果、又凭空加了天气原因。

借用原文: Nonetheless, it was a milestone in rocket science

-
14. A) A laboratory and test range was already set up there.
B) Its climate was ideal for year-round rocket launching.
C) A weather expert invited him to go there for his mission.
D) Its remote valleys were appealing to him and his family.

【题目】 **Why did Goddard move to New Mexico?**

【翻译】 戈达德为什么搬到新墨西哥州?

- A) 那里已经建立了一个实验室和测试场。 B) 那里的气候非常适合全年发射火箭。
C) 一位气象专家邀请他去那里执行任务。
D) 那里偏远的山谷对他和他的家人很有吸引力。

【答案】 **B** (细节题) Its climate was ideal for year-round rocket launching.

【定位】 Goddard later consulted with a weather expert and determined that the climate of New Mexico was ideal for year-round rocket launches.

戈达德后来咨询了一位气象专家, 断定新墨西哥的气候适合全年进行火箭发射。

【信号】 **determined that** 引出判断即原因。答案信号是 determined that the climate...was ideal for year-round rocket launches——determined that 引出他做出的判断, 这个判断(气候适合全年发射)正是促使他搬家的原因。听到这种表态度/判断的句子, 原因就在其中。

【替换】 the climate of New Mexico was ideal for year-round rocket launches ↔

Its climate was ideal for year-round rocket launching

近乎原句的轻微改写

【排除】 A) 答非所问

录音里 There he established a laboratory and test range (在那儿他建立了实验室和试验场) 发生在搬过去之后, 是结果不是原因; A laboratory and test range was already set up there 还加了 already (早已建好), 与原文先搬后建的顺序相反。

借用原文: There he established a laboratory and test range

C) 过度推断

录音是 consulted with a weather expert (他咨询了气象专家) 以获取气候判断, 而 A weather expert invited him to go there 把气象专家说成是邀请他去的人, 凭空捏造了邀请这一动作。

借用原文: Goddard later consulted with a weather expert

D) 原词陷阱

录音说他搬 to a remote valley in the southwest (搬到西南部一处偏僻山谷), remote valley 只是描述落脚地, 并未说山谷吸引了他全家; Its remote valleys were appealing to him and his family 把地点描述硬说成搬家的吸引原因, 且 appealing 系原文所无。

借用原文: Goddard and his family relocated there, to a remote valley in the southwest of the country

-
15. A) He won an award from the US government for his work.
B) He gained recognition from rocket scientists worldwide.
C) He was granted over 200 patents in rocket technology.
D) He boosted the military strength of the United States.

【题目】 What does the passage say about Goddard's achievements?

【翻译】 文章关于戈达德的成就说了什么?

- A) 他因其工作获得了美国政府的奖项。 B) 他获得了全世界火箭科学家的认可。
C) 他获得了200多项火箭技术专利。 D) 他增强了美国的军事实力。

【答案】 C (细节题) He was granted over 200 patents in rocket technology.

【定位】 He was granted over 200 patents and continued to pioneer rocket technology until his death in 1945.

他被授予了200多项专利, 并持续开拓火箭技术, 直到1945年去世。

【信号】 被原样念出的数字硬指标。 答案句的信号是一个被原样念出的可量化硬指标 granted over 200 patents (被授予200多项专利)。成就题里, 这种数字+专有概念的句子最实、最难造假, 听到 over 200 patents 立刻锁定它就是成就答案句。

【替换】 He was granted over 200 patents ↔ **He was granted over 200 patents in rocket technology**
近原句、补限定语

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

录音说 received negligible support from the government (几乎没得到政府支持), 与得奖恰相反; He won an award from the US government 盗用 government 一词, 却把没获政府支持反说成获政府颁奖。

借用原文: the ambitious scientist received negligible support from the government

B) 未提及

录音只提资助他的富商和其他火箭爱好者 (Other rocket enthusiasts also raised funds for him), 从未说他获得全球火箭科学家的认可; gained recognition from rocket scientists worldwide 是原文未提及的内容。

D) 与原文相反

录音说 was never able to interest the US military in rocket-propelled weapons (始终未能让美国军方对火箭动力武器感兴趣), 与增强军力相反; He boosted the military strength 盗用 military, 却把军方不感兴趣反说成他增强了军力。

借用原文: Goddard was never able to interest the US military in rocket-propelled weapons

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 Working for a new venture comes with a lot of risks. There's instability, unclear responsibilities, and the need to be a master of all trades. But the primary benefit is usually the passion and excitement associated with playing a role in a promising new company. The person to thank for that passion and excitement is almost always the entrepreneur.

为新创企业工作伴随着诸多风险。有不稳定性、职责不明确, 以及需要成为多面手。但主要好处通常是与在一家前景光明的新公司中发挥作用相关的热情和兴奋感。几乎总是应该感谢创业者带来了这种热情和兴奋感。

2 There's something about the founder's energy and enthusiasm that infects the rest of the team. The willingness to take risks may inspire others to be more courageous. The optimism and positivity may motivate people to focus less on trivial and unimportant matters. The celebration of milestones may prompt staff to be more grateful about their own accomplishments and privileges.

创始人的活力和热情有某种感染团队其他成员的特质。勇于冒险可能激励他人更加勇敢。乐观和积极可能促使人们较少关注琐碎和不重要的事情。对里程碑的庆祝可能促使员工对自己的成就和特权更加感激。

3 What becomes set in the firm's culture is a contagious collection of affirmative and positive emotions which are usually shared among the team. Science has already done a good job of proving the results that follow. These include better processes, greater team cohesion, reduced conflict and sharper alertness.

在公司文化中形成的是一种具有传染性的肯定和积极情绪的集合, 这些情绪通常在团队中共享。科学已经很好地证明了随之而来的结果。这些结果包括更好的流程、更强的团队凝聚力、更少的冲突和更敏锐的警觉性。

4 But what is yet to be demonstrated is whether the founder's passion leads to increased team performance. This was recently tested in research, which analyzed the teams of 73 new companies across a range of industries such as IT, medicine and energy. The CEOs were consulted once again, years after the initial analysis. And most shared their firm's performance reports, so that their success could be more objectively measured.

但尚未得到证明的是创始人的热情是否会导致团队绩效的提升。这在最近的一项研究中得到了检验,该研究分析了IT、医药和能源等一系列行业中73家新公司的团队。在初步分析数年后,CEO们再次接受了咨询。大多数人分享了他们公司的业绩报告,以便能够更客观地衡量他们的成功。

5 Entrepreneurial teams generally progress through three phases. The first is inventing a product or service, the second is founding the venture to sell that product or service, and the third is developing the firm so it continues to grow.

创业团队通常经历三个阶段。第一个是发明产品或服务,第二个是创立企业来销售该产品或服务,第三个是发展公司使其持续增长。

6 The researchers discovered that when the team is passionate about the third phase—developing the firm—there's a clear link to performance. But the first phase—a passion for invention—is not a reliable indicator that the firm will still be open for business a few years later. Likewise, the second—a passion for founding the venture—doesn't necessarily translate into great success.

研究人员发现,当团队对第三阶段——发展公司——充满热情时,与绩效之间存在明确的联系。但第一阶段——对发明的热情——并不是公司几年后仍在营业的可靠指标。同样,第二阶段——对创立企业的热情——也不一定转化为巨大成功。

7 The solution to great team performance stems from a willingness to recruit others who could direct their passion towards the third phase of entrepreneurialism: developing the business. Employing more staff can in itself be a risk for an entrepreneur, as is paying them big dollars to attract them. On many occasions, the entrepreneurs reported not paying themselves a wage at all initially, in order to cover salaries and expenses.

实现卓越团队绩效的解决方案源于愿意招募能够将热情导向创业第三阶段的其他人:发展业务。雇用更多员工本身对创业者来说就是一种风险,支付高薪来吸引他们也是如此。在许多情况下,创业者报告说最初根本不给自己支付工资,以支付员工薪水和费用。

16. A) It requires entrepreneurial experience.
B) It is usually financially rewarding.
C) It can be quite frustrating.
D) It can be rather risky.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about working for a new venture?

【翻译】 说话者关于为新创企业工作说了什么？

- A) 这需要创业经验。 B) 这通常在经济上是有回报的。 C) 这可能相当令人沮丧。
D) 这可能相当有风险。

【答案】 D (细节题) It can be rather risky.

【定位】 Working for a new venture comes with a lot of risks. There's instability, unclear responsibilities, and the need to be a master of all trades.

为一家新公司工作伴随着大量风险。有不稳定、职责不清，还得样样都得自己上手。

【信号】 开篇定性句 + 列举佐证。 录音第一句就直接定性 comes with a lot of risks，随后用 instability, unclear responsibilities 列举来佐证「风险」，开篇主题句正是答案落点。

【替换】 comes with a lot of risks ↔ **It can be rather risky.**

名词转形容词同义

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音确实多次提到创业者，结尾还有 the entrepreneur，但全文从没说「为新公司工作需要创业经验」；选项 It requires entrepreneurial experience. 盗用 entrepreneurial 这个高频原词，凑成一个录音没说的「前提条件」，听到熟词就选会中招。

借用原文：the entrepreneur

B) 偷换概念

录音对「为新公司工作」先定性为有风险、不稳定，谈到好处时说的是 the passion and excitement (激情与兴奋)，而非金钱回报；It is usually financially rewarding. 把「精神回报」偷换成「经济回报」，方向相反。

借用原文：the passion and excitement

C) 未提及

录音列举的负面是 instability, unclear responsibilities (客观处境)，从没说工作「令人沮丧 frustrating」；It can be quite frustrating. 句式与正确项 D 几乎一样，靠「看起来也是负面」来骗选，但录音里并无 frustrating 之意。

-
17. A) It contributes to rapid business expansion.
B) It inspires willingness to make sacrifices.
C) It reduces conflict among team members.
D) It encourages creation and innovation.

【题目】 What has science demonstrated regarding the positive culture of a new venture?

【翻译】关于新创企业的积极文化,科学证明了什么?

- A) 它有助于快速的业务扩张。 B) 它激发做出牺牲的意愿。
C) 它减少团队成员之间的冲突。 D) 它鼓励创造和创新。

【答案】C (细节题) It reduces conflict among team members.

【定位】Science has already done a good job of proving the results that follow. These include better processes, greater team cohesion, reduced conflict and sharper alertness.

科学已经很好地证明了随之而来的结果。这些结果包括更优的流程、更强的团队凝聚力、更少的冲突,以及更敏锐的警觉性。

【信号】Science proving 后 These include 引出清单。信号词 Science has already done a good job of proving 正对题干的 science demonstrated, 随后 These include 引出一串结果,答案就藏在这个并列清单里。

【替换】reduced conflict ↔ It reduces conflict among team members.

过去分词转动词并补主语

【排除】A) 张冠李戴

录音谈业务发展 / 增长是在后文讲第三阶段 developing the firm so it continues to grow 时,且那是「激情与业绩」的研究,不属本段「科学已证明的文化结果」清单; It contributes to rapid business expansion. 张冠李戴,把别处内容塞进本题。

借用原文: developing the firm so it continues to grow

B) 原词陷阱

录音第二段说创始人的冒险精神 may inspire others to be more courageous, 并无「愿意做出牺牲」被科学证明; It inspires willingness to make sacrifices. 借用了 inspire 这个原词和创业语境的「牺牲」印象,但科学证明清单里没有这一条。

借用原文: The willingness to take risks may inspire others to be more courageous.

D) 未提及

It encourages creation and innovation. 是创业话题最顺耳的套话,但录音 Science 证明的清单是 better processes, greater team cohesion, reduced conflict and sharper alertness, 根本没有 creation / innovation; 属凭印象脑补的未提及项。

18. A) They have unrealistic expectations.

B) They often work without any pay.

C) Few can find willing investors.

D) Many are idealistic dreamers.

【题目】What does the speaker say about entrepreneurs at the initial stage of a new venture?

【翻译】说话者关于新创企业初始阶段的创业者说了什么?

- A) 他们有不切实际的期望。 B) 他们常常无偿工作。 C) 很少有人能找到愿意投资的人。
D) 许多人是理想主义的梦想家。

【答案】 **B** (细节题) They often work without any pay.

【定位】 On many occasions, the entrepreneurs reported not paying themselves a wage at all initially, in order to cover salaries and expenses.

在很多情况下，创业者表示自己起初根本不给自己开工资，为的是支付（员工）薪水和各项开支。

【信号】 时间词 **initially** 对上题干 **initial stage**。录音 not paying themselves a wage at all initially 里的 initially 与题干的 initial stage 精确对应，加上 On many occasions（很多情况下）呼应选项的 often，是定位锚点。

【替换】 not paying themselves a wage at all initially ↔ **They often work without any pay.**

不开工资即没有报酬地工作

On many occasions ↔ **They often work without any pay.**

频率词同义

【排除】 A) **未提及**

录音谈创业者初期是「不给自己开工资以保员工薪水」，是务实的牺牲，全文没说他们「期望不切实际」；They have unrealistic expectations. 是凭「创业者爱做梦」的刻板印象脑补，录音无据。

C) **偷换概念**

录音第七段确实讲到出钱的难处——paying them big dollars to attract them（高薪招人），但说的是创业者难以负担薪资，不是「找不到投资人」；Few can find willing investors. 借创业话题里的 investors 印象，把对象从「招员工 / 发工资」偷偷换成「找投资人」。

借用原文：paying them big dollars to attract them

D) **未提及**

Many are idealistic dreamers. 给创业者贴「理想主义梦想家」的标签，录音通篇讲的是创始人的 energy and enthusiasm（热情干劲）和务实牺牲，从没说他们是「空想家」；属凭印象脑补的未提及评价。

借用原文：There's something about the founder's energy and enthusiasm that infects the rest of the team.

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

1 Ageing is a curious thing and people's desire to beat it—and death—has become an industry worth hundreds of billions of dollars.

衰老是一件奇妙的事情，人们战胜衰老和死亡的愿望已经成为一个价值数千亿美元的产业。

2 Despite the huge investment into research, ageing remains somewhat obscure, although there are certain things researchers do understand. They know that women tend to have longer lifespans, living on average six years longer than men. No one is really certain of the reason for this, although the

speculation centers around the idea that women are more capable of surviving or handling disease than men. For virtually every disease, the effects are greater on men than they are on women.

尽管在研究方面投入了巨额资金,衰老在某种程度上仍然模糊不清,尽管研究人员确实了解某些事情。他们知道女性往往寿命更长,平均比男性多活六年。没有人真正确定其中的原因,尽管推测集中在女性比男性更能够存活或应对疾病这一观点上。对于几乎每一种疾病,其影响对男性都比对女性更大。

3 Some suggest that women's immune systems benefit from their tendency to prioritize and nurture social connections. But for me, this explanation is hardly convincing.

一些人认为女性的免疫系统受益于她们倾向于优先考虑和培养社会联系。但对我来说,这种解释很难令人信服。

4 Researchers also know, to an extent, what causes ageing. For 60 years, it was believed that cells would continue to divide forever. It was only uncovered in relatively recent times that older people's cells divide a smaller number of times than younger people's. Only cancer cells, in fact, are capable of dividing forever. Human cells have a limited reproductive ability. To an extent, we can postpone the eventual stop of cells' dividing, through nutrition, exercise, good sleep, and even relaxation techniques. But we cannot stop the ageing process.

研究人员在一定程度上也知道是什么导致了衰老。60年来,人们一直认为细胞会永远分裂下去。直到相对近期才发现,老年人的细胞分裂次数比年轻人少。事实上,只有癌细胞能够永远分裂。人类细胞的繁殖能力是有限的。在一定程度上,我们可以通过营养、运动、良好睡眠甚至放松技巧来推迟细胞分裂的最终停止。但我们无法阻止衰老过程。

5 And researchers are yet to answer the ultimate question of ageing. Why does the body ultimately fall to pieces?

而研究人员尚未回答衰老的终极问题。为什么身体最终会分崩离析?

6 In the opinion of some of the world's best scientific minds on the subject, part of the reason we don't yet have an answer is because many researchers are looking in the wrong direction. Many public health policy makers believe that the resolution of age-associated disease will tell us something fundamental about the ageing process, but say some top scientists, that's completely erroneous. They point to when the diseases of childhood were eliminated, but this did not provide any insight into childhood development. In the same way, the idea that the resolution of age-associated disease like heart disease and stroke will inform us about ageing is not based on sound science or logic.

在该领域一些世界顶尖科学家看来,我们尚未得到答案的部分原因是许多研究人员的研究方向错了。许多公共卫生政策制定者认为,解决与年龄相关的疾病将告诉我们关于衰老过程的一些根本性东西,但一些顶尖科学家说,这是完全错误的。他们指出,当儿童期疾病被消除时,这并没有提供任何关于儿童发育的见解。同样,认为解决与年龄相关的疾病如心脏病和中风将告诉我们关于衰老的信息,这一想法并非基于可靠的科学或逻辑。

7 At best, if the major causes of death in developed countries were eliminated, this would only add a decade to average life expectancy. But while there is money available to be spent on it, the search to understand the secrets of ageing will be ongoing.

充其量,如果发达国家的主要死因被消除,这只会使平均预期寿命增加十年。但只要有资金可以投入,理解衰老秘密的探索就会持续下去。

19. A) They have better dietary habits.
B) They bear fewer social responsibilities.
C) They are born with a stronger ability to socialize.
D) They are better able to survive or handle disease.

【题目】 What do we learn about the possible reason why women tend to live longer?

【翻译】 关于女性往往更长寿的可能原因,我们了解到什么?

- A) 她们有更好的饮食习惯。 B) 她们承担较少的社会责任。
C) 她们天生具有更强的社交能力。 D) 她们更能够存活下来或应对疾病。

【答案】 D (细节题) They are better able to survive or handle disease.

【定位】 No one is really certain of the reason for this, although the speculation centers around the idea that women are more capable of surviving or handling disease than men.

没人真正确定其中的原因,不过推测大多围绕这样一个想法:女性比男性更有能力在疾病中存活或应对疾病。

【信号】 原因解释信号 the reason...the speculation centers around the idea。这句用 the speculation centers around the idea that (推测围绕这一想法)明确引出原因的内容,是典型的原因解释信号;女性更长寿的解释就落在这个 that 从句里。

【替换】 more capable of surviving or handling disease ↔ better able to survive or handle disease
more capable of = better able to, 近义同构改写

【排除】 A) 未提及

better dietary habits 是生活常识里「女性更长寿」的联想,但录音通篇没说饮食,属凭常识硬填的诱饵。

B) 未提及

They bear fewer social responsibilities. 录音里没有任何关于承担社会责任多少的表述,是凭空捏造的方向。

C) 原词陷阱

born with a stronger ability to socialize 借了下一段 nurture social connections 的社交字眼来诱选,但录音说的是女性倾向于经营社交、且作者还说这个解释难以信服,绝非天生社交力,既盗词又偷换。

借用原文: women's immune systems benefit from their tendency to prioritize and nurture social connections

20. A) They have a limited reproductive ability.
B) They depend on adequate sleep to thrive.
C) They keep dividing throughout one's life.
D) They strengthen with regular exercise.

【题目】 What is the recent discovery about human cells?

【翻译】 关于人类细胞的最新发现是什么？

- A) 它们的繁殖能力有限。 B) 它们依赖充足的睡眠才能茁壮成长。
C) 它们在人的一生中持续分裂。 D) 它们通过定期锻炼而增强。

【答案】 A (细节题) They have a limited reproductive ability.

【定位】 Only cancer cells, in fact, are capable of dividing forever. Human cells have a limited reproductive ability.

事实上，只有癌细胞才能够永远分裂下去。人体细胞的繁殖能力是有限的。

【信号】 对比 only...+ 直陈结论句 Human cells have a limited...。Only cancer cells, in fact, are capable of dividing forever 用 only 把能永远分裂限定给癌细胞，反衬出紧接的直陈结论 Human cells have a limited reproductive ability——这句正面给出人体细胞的特性，是答案句。

【替换】 Human cells have a limited reproductive ability ↔ They have a limited reproductive ability.

几乎原句对应，主语 Human cells 换成 They

【排除】 B) **原词陷阱**

depend on adequate sleep to thrive 借了录音 good sleep 这个词制造耳熟，但原文说睡眠只是推迟细胞停止分裂的手段之一，并非细胞靠睡眠才能茁壮的本质特性，听到 sleep 就选会上当。

借用原文：we can postpone the eventual stop of cells' dividing, through nutrition, exercise, good sleep, and even relaxation techniques

C) **与原文相反**

They keep dividing throughout one's life. 说人体细胞终生不停分裂，恰恰与录音相反——录音说 Only cancer cells, in fact, are capable of dividing forever，永远分裂是癌细胞专属，人体细胞反而有限，此项把对象和极性都弄反了。

借用原文：Only cancer cells, in fact, are capable of dividing forever

D) **原词陷阱**

They strengthen with regular exercise. 借了录音 exercise 一词，但原文只把运动列为推迟细胞停止分裂的手段，从未说细胞会因运动而增强，是把原词嫁接到一个未说过的结论上。

借用原文：we can postpone the eventual stop of cells' dividing, through nutrition, exercise, good sleep

21. A) The process of ageing can ultimately be brought under control.
B) Improved health care for the elderly will contribute to longevity.
C) Prevention of heart disease and stroke will increase life expectancy.
D) The resolution of age-related diseases will solve the mystery of ageing.

【题目】 What do many public health policy makers believe?

【翻译】 许多公共卫生政策制定者相信什么？

- A) 衰老过程最终能够被控制。 B) 改善老年人医疗保健将有助于延长寿命。
C) 预防心脏病和中风将提高预期寿命。 D) 解决与年龄相关的疾病将解开衰老之谜。

【答案】 D (细节题) The resolution of age-related diseases will solve the mystery of ageing.

【定位】 Many public health policy makers believe that the resolution of age-associated disease will tell us something fundamental about the ageing process, but say some top scientists, that's completely erroneous.

许多公共卫生政策制定者认为，解决与年龄相关的疾病会告诉我们关于衰老过程的某些根本性的东西，但一些顶尖科学家说，这完全是错误的。

【信号】 主体标志 Many public health policy makers believe that...。Many public health policy makers believe that 直接点出题干所问的主体并带 believe，其后 that 从句就是他们的主张；这里要特别注意句中 but 之后是顶尖科学家的反驳，不属于被问方。

【替换】 the resolution of age-associated disease will tell us something fundamental about the ageing process
↔ The resolution of age-related diseases will solve the mystery of ageing.
age-associated=age-related, tell us something fundamental about=solve the mystery of

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

The process of ageing can ultimately be brought under control. 说衰老终可被掌控，而录音明确 But we cannot stop the ageing process.、且全篇强调衰老仍是谜，此项方向与录音相反，更非政策制定者的主张。

借用原文：But we cannot stop the ageing process.

B) 未提及

Improved health care for the elderly will contribute to longevity. 听来合理，但录音里政策制定者谈的是治好年龄相关疾病能否搞懂衰老，并未提改善老年照护带来长寿这一论断，属未提及。

C) 原词陷阱

Prevention of heart disease and stroke will increase life expectancy. 借了录音 heart disease and stroke 这两个病名诱选，但原文提它们是顶尖科学家用来说明治这些病并不能告诉我们衰老的道理，且 would only add a decade to average life expectancy 说防住也仅多十年；此项既盗词，又把反驳语境错当政策制定者的信念。

借用原文：the resolution of age-associated disease like heart disease and stroke will inform us about ageing is not based on sound science or logic

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

1 Good afternoon. In today's talk, we'll discuss how managers can get their staff to do what they are asked.

下午好。在今天的讲座中，我们将讨论管理者如何让员工执行他们的要求。

2 Much to their frustration, managers often struggle to get their staff to comply with even simple instructions. Often they blame their employees: "They don't read emails, they don't listen, they don't care"-that kind of thing. But according to recent research conducted in Australia, it looks like it's not the employees' fault but the managers'.

令管理者感到沮丧的是，他们常常难以让员工遵守哪怕是简单的指令。他们往往会责怪员工：“他们不读邮件，不听指示，不在乎”——诸如此类。但根据最近在澳大利亚进行的研究，这看起来不是员工的错，而是管理者的错。

3 It's easy to understand why people sometimes disobey procedures intentionally. Occasionally, it's because they're pressured to finish in a short time. At other times, they may disagree with the spirit of the procedure, the effort demanded, the time consumed, the lack of potential effectiveness. And every now and then, they just don't want to, maybe deliberately or out of stubbornness.

不难理解为什么人们有时会故意不遵守程序。有时是因为他们被迫在短时间内完成工作。还有些时候，他们可能不认同程序的精神实质、所需的努力、消耗的时间、潜在有效性的缺乏。偶尔，他们只是不想做，可能是故意的，也可能出于固执。

4 So apart from that, what else gets in the way of procedural compliance? The research scholars surveyed 152 blue-collar workers from two separate sites in the mining industry. They asked the workers a range of procedure-related questions, such as whether they found the procedures useful, how confident they felt in their job, how comfortable they were to speak up in the workplace, and how closely they followed any new procedures set by their managers. They were also asked to rate the extent to which they perceived their supervisors to be helpful.

那么除此之外，还有什么妨碍了程序的遵守呢？研究学者对采矿业两个不同地点的152名蓝领工人进行了调查。他们向工人提出了一系列与程序相关的问题，比如他们是否认为程序有用、对自己的工作有多大信心、在工作场所发言有多舒适，以及他们在多大程度上遵守管理者制定的新程序。他们还被要求评价在多大程度上认为自己的主管乐于助人。

5 That last statement was the most instructive because, as the researchers found, there was a remarkably strong correlation between how helpful supervisors were perceived to be and how likely their employees were to follow their directives. Supervisors' helping behavior was found to be motivational in nature. It increased employees' perception of the likelihood of success in the attainment of job goals, and therefore fostered a willingness to dedicate their effort and ability to their work.

最后一项陈述最具启发性，因为研究人员发现，主管被认为有多乐于助人与员工遵守其指令的可能性之间存在显著的强相关性。主管的帮助行为被发现具有激励性质。它增强了员工对实现工作目标成功可能性的感知，从而培养了他们将精力和能力投入工作的意愿。

6 In short, managers should be ongoing role models for the change. As the saying goes: "Do as I do, not as I say". To affect behavioral change, what's most required is interaction and involvement—the human touch—and, naturally, processes that add value. Although procedures are designed to guide and support employees' work, employees, it seems, can't always be expected to comply with procedures that are not seen as useful. And of course, managers shouldn't keep resending emails. They're an effective tool for the sharing of data and reports, but they're a hopeless tool if what a manager is desiring is a change in behavior.

简而言之，管理者应该成为变革的持续榜样。正如俗语所说：“照我做的做，而不是照我说的做。”要影响行为改变，最需要的是互动和参与——人性化的接触——当然，还有能增加价值的流程。尽管程序旨在指导和支持员工的工作，但员工似乎不能总被期望遵守那些被认为没有用处的程序。当然，管理者也不应该不断重发邮件。邮件是分享数据和报告的有效工具，但如果管理者想要的是行为改变，邮件就是一个毫无希望的工具。

22. A) They are reluctant to follow instructions.

B) They fail to answer emails promptly.

C) They cannot understand directives.

D) They do not show due respect.

【题目】 Why are managers often frustrated with their employees?

【翻译】 为什么管理者常常对员工感到沮丧？

- A) 他们不愿意遵循指示。 B) 他们未能及时回复电子邮件。 C) 他们无法理解指令。
D) 他们没有表现出应有的尊重。

【答案】 A (细节题) They are reluctant to follow instructions.

【定位】 Much to their frustration, managers often struggle to get their staff to comply with even simple instructions.

令管理者十分懊恼的是,他们常常难以让员工服从哪怕是简单的指令。

【信号】 frustration 原词点题。这句开头的 Much to their frustration 正是题干 frustrated 的来源,紧接着 struggle to get their staff to comply with even simple instructions 直接说出管理者头疼的内容——这种与题干同根词后面紧跟的描述句,就是答案句信号。

【替换】 struggle to get their staff to comply with even simple instructions ↔

reluctant to follow instructions

服从难=不愿服从

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

选项 fail to answer emails promptly 借了录音后文反复出现的 emails 一词,但管理者懊恼的原因是员工不服从指令,不是回邮件不及时,属听到 emails 就想选的原词陷阱。

借用原文: they're an effective tool for the sharing of data and reports

C) 未提及

cannot understand directives 说员工听不懂指令,但录音说的是员工难以被驱使去服从,不是看不懂;录音从未提员工理解能力的问题,属过度推断/未提及。

D) 未提及

do not show due respect 说员工不够尊重,录音对员工不服从给的描述是不配合指令,完全没谈尊重与否,属无中生有。

23. A) They have not been trained to follow the rules.

B) They are not satisfied with the management.

C) They want to avoid unnecessary losses.

D) They find their voice go unheeded.

【题目】 Why do employees sometimes disobey procedures intentionally?

【翻译】 为什么员工有时会故意违反程序?

A) 他们没有接受过遵守规则的培训。 B) 他们对管理层不满意。

C) 他们想要避免不必要的损失。 D) 他们发现自己的声音无人理会。

【答案】 C (细节题) They want to avoid unnecessary losses.

【定位】 Occasionally, it's because they're pressured to finish in a short time. At other times, they may disagree with the spirit of the procedure, the effort demanded, the time consumed, the lack of potential effectiveness.

有时,是因为他们被催着要在很短的时间内完成。还有些时候,他们可能不认同这套流程的本意——所要付出的精力、所耗费的时间、潜在效果的欠缺。

【信号】 because 引出原因。 it's because they're pressured to finish in a short time 用 because 直接给出第一个原因,后面 the effort demanded, the time consumed, the lack of potential effectiveness 继续列举,这一连串因果与列举正是答案信号。

【替换】 pressured to finish in a short time ↔ avoid unnecessary losses

赶时间避免效率损失

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

not been trained to follow the rules 借了录音里反复出现的 follow/procedures 语境,但录音从未说员工没受过训练,只说他们故意不认同流程,属拿原文话题词设的原词陷阱。

借用原文: how closely they followed any new procedures set by their managers

B) 偷换概念

not satisfied with the management 说员工不满管理层,录音说的是员工不认同流程本身(its spirit、effort、time),并非针对管理者本人,把对流程的不认同偷换成对管理层的不满。

借用原文: they may disagree with the spirit of the procedure

D) 未提及

find their voice go unheeded 说员工意见被忽视,录音这段列违规原因时并未提此点(说话受不受重视是第 4、5 段讲的另一回事),属未提及。

24. A) When they are on good terms with their managers.

B) When they find their job goals easily attainable.

C) When they find their supervisors helpful.

D) When they are financially motivated.

【题目】 When are employees more likely to follow instructions, according to the researchers?

【翻译】 根据研究人员的说法,员工在什么情况下更有可能遵循指示?

A) 当他们与管理者关系良好时。 B) 当他们发现自己的工作目标容易实现时。

C) 当他们发现主管乐于助人时。 D) 当他们受到经济激励时。

【答案】 C (细节题) When they find their supervisors helpful.

【定位】 There was a remarkably strong correlation between how helpful supervisors were perceived to be and how likely their employees were to follow their directives.

在上司被认为有多大帮助与员工有多大可能服从其指令之间,存在着极强的相关性。

【信号】 strong correlation 挂钩条件与结果。 a remarkably strong correlation between how helpful supervisors were perceived to be and how likely their employees were to follow their directives 用 strong correlation between...and... 把上司有帮助与员工服从直接挂钩,这种相关性句式正是条件题的答案信号。

【替换】 how helpful supervisors were perceived to be ↔ **find their supervisors helpful**

被认为有帮助=觉得有帮助

【排除】 A) 偷换概念

on good terms with their managers 说与管理者关系好,录音强调的是上司被认为有帮助(helpful),关系融洽与提供帮助并非一回事,把 helpful 偷换成私人关系好。

借用原文: how helpful supervisors were perceived to be

B) 原词陷阱

find their job goals easily attainable 借了录音 the likelihood of success in the attainment of job goals 里的 job goals,但录音说的是上司帮助提升了达成目标的可能感,目标易达是结果而非员工服从的前提,属盗用原词又因果倒置。

借用原文: the likelihood of success in the attainment of job goals

D) 未提及

financially motivated 说靠钱激励,录音讲的激励是上司的帮助行为(helping behavior was found to be motivational),与金钱无关;录音从未提经济激励,属未提及。

借用原文: Supervisors' helping behavior was found to be motivational in nature

-
25. A) They are a useless tool for managers to change employee behavior.
B) They prove to be a good means for managers to give instructions.
C) They should be reserved for urgent communication.
D) They are seldom used for sharing confidential data.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about emails?

【翻译】说话者对电子邮件有何看法?

- A) 它们对于管理者改变员工行为来说是无用的工具。
B) 事实证明它们是管理者发出指示的好方法。 c) 它们应该留作紧急沟通使用。
D) 它们很少用于共享机密数据。

【答案】 A (态度观点题) They are a useless tool for managers to change employee behavior.

【定位】 They're an effective tool for the sharing of data and reports, but they're a hopeless tool if what a manager is desiring is a change in behavior.

邮件是分享数据和报告的有效工具,但如果管理者想要的是改变行为,它就是个毫无用处的工具。

【信号】 but 后才是真立场。 but they're a hopeless tool if what a manager is desiring is a change in behavior 中的 but 是关键转折:前半承认邮件传数据有效,but 后说它对改变行为毫无用处——转折后那半句才是说话人对邮件的真正定论,是答案信号。

【替换】 they're a hopeless tool if what a manager is desiring is a change in behavior ↔

They are a useless tool for managers to change employee behavior.

hopeless=useless,change behavior 对应

【排除】 B) 与原文相反

a good means for managers to give instructions 对应录音转折前 an effective tool for the sharing of data and reports,但那只是说话人让一步承认的优点,but 后才是真立场;选 B 等于只听前半截、漏掉转折,属与原文相反。

借用原文: They're an effective tool for the sharing of data and reports

C) 未提及

reserved for urgent communication 说邮件该留给紧急沟通,录音只说邮件适合传数据报告、不适合改行为,从未提急事;属无中生有的引申。

D) 偷换概念

sharing confidential data 借了录音 the sharing of data and reports 里的 data,却擅自加上 confidential(机密),录音只说 data and reports、未限定机密,属盗用原词又加限定的偷换。

借用原文: They're an effective tool for the sharing of data and reports

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

36 句真题句逐层精讲

下列真题句各有独立的句子解析页——中文翻译、结构树逐层拆解、成分与时态、考点讲解与真题高频词。点击句子进入完整解析。

M: From the way you described your last company, no wonder they had a problem with high staff turnover.

第3段, 第1句

"From the way + 定语从句" 结构以及 "no wonder + 主句" 的因果表达方式, 在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见, 掌握后可迁移到类似的方式状语和定语从句组合句式

Issues often get ignored there until they build up and reach a crisis point.

第5段, 第2句

"主句 + until 时间状语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式, 用于描述某状态持续到某一时间点的场景。"get + 过去分词" 被动结构和 "主将从现" 也是高频考点。本句结构具有较高的代表性和可迁移性。

Otherwise, people might interpret feedback as some kind of personal attack.

第7段，第2句

"interpret ... as ..." 结构（动词 + 宾语 + as + 宾补）是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句型，常用于表达理解、看待、视为等含义。情态动词 "might" 表推测也是常考用法。句首副词 "Otherwise" 连接上下文的用法同样典型。本句结构有较强的代表性和可迁移性。

Constructive feedback, after all, is how we learn and grow.

第9段，第2句

"主语 + is + 表语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，表语从句由疑问词引导的用法也频繁出现，具有较高的迁移复用价值。

But for more important matters, I think gut instinct might be overrated.

第7段，第2句

"I think + 宾语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中极为常见的表达观点的句式。情态动词 might 在学术写作和议论文中频繁出现,用于表达不确定的推测。掌握这个结构可以迁移到大量类似句子,实用性很强。

What you need to do is research: have a process, invest time exploring your options, and eliminate as many things as you can.

第7段，第4句

本句涵盖主语从句充当主语、主系表结构、并列祈使句、比较状语从句、承前省略等多种成分和结构,成分种类较丰富。特别是"What"在从句中既作引导词又充当宾语、冒号后并列结构的识别、以及比较从句中的省略现象,都是值得练习的易错点,训练价值较高。

Take all relevant factors into consideration.

第6题，D

祈使句在口语和书面指令中较为常见，尤其在说明文、操作手册或建议性文本中经常出现，具有一定的实用性和代表性，但相比复合句结构在考试中的出现频率稍低。

But do all students benefit from homework?

第1段，第3句

这种带助动词提前的一般疑问句非常常见，属于高频基础结构。掌握这类句子的主语和谓语定位方法，迁移性很强。

The findings challenged the idea that homework was "inherently good." The researchers concluded that there was an upper limit to the correlation between homework and achievement, suggesting that high school students shouldn't be doing more than two hours of homework a night.

第2段，第2句

这段话主干不算过难，但结构层次清楚、练点集中，既能训练如何抓主句，也能训练如何分辨后接内容和分词补充。对于结构和时态的综合练习，值得优先学习。

A study in Germany found that homework could have an effect on students' personalities, suggesting that doing homework might help kids to become more conscientious and independent learners.

第4段，第2句

这句话主干不至于难到无从下手，但包含内容从句、分词补充、情态动词和不定式补足，训练收益很高。对结构和时态的综合练习来说，属于应当优先掌握的典型句子。

It is beneficial to poor as well as rich communities.

第9题，A

这种“主语 + be + 形容词 + to ...”的结构非常常见，阅读中经常出现。掌握后可迁移到大量“对……重要、必要、有害、有益”一类句子。

It is conducive to children's future development.

第9题，B

"It is + 形容词短语"是很常见的基础句型，阅读和写作中都反复出现。掌握这种主系表结构，有较强迁移价值。

Diligent students tend to do their homework independently.

第11题，A

这种“主语 + 谓语 + 不定式补足 + 宾语/状语”的句式非常常见，阅读与写作里都经常出现。学会后容易迁移到大量同类句子。

Nonetheless, it was a milestone in rocket science.

第3段，第4句

主系表结构是英语基本句型之一，在各类考试中常见；但本句结构过于简单，不涉及从句、复杂修饰或特殊句式，作为备考材料的代表性一般。

It failed due to a sudden change of weather.

第13题，D

简单句加原因状语是常见的基础句式，在各类考试中频繁出现，具有一定代表性。但缺乏从句等更复杂的典型考点结构，代表性处于中等水平。

A laboratory and test range was already set up there.

第14题，A

被动语态的简单句在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，且并列主语结构也是典型考点，掌握后可应用于大量类似句式

But the primary benefit is usually the passion and excitement associated with playing a role in a promising new company.

第1段，第3句

主系表结构搭配后置定语是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，尤其是“名词 + 过去分词短语”这种后置定语的用法非常典型，掌握后可大量迁移到其他句子。整体结构代表性较强。

What becomes set in the firm's culture is a contagious collection of affirmative and positive emotions which are usually shared among the team.

第3段，第1句

主语从句 + 主系表结构 + 限制性定语从句的组合，是四六级和考研阅读中非常常见的句式。What引导主语从句作主语、which引导定语从句修饰名词，都是高频考点，具有很强的代表性和迁移价值。

But what is yet to be demonstrated is whether the founder's passion leads to increased team performance.

第4段，第1句

本句成分丰富且含多个训练价值点:主从句和表语从句的识别与划分,融合型关系代词 "what" 的双重作用(既引导从句又作从句主语),不定式被动作表语,所有格定语,过去分词作定语,以及短语动词 "lead to" 带介词宾语的结构。这些成分覆盖名词性从句、非谓语动词、修饰成分等多个考点,是优质的综合练习句。

And most shared their firm's performance reports, so that their success could be more objectively measured.

第4段，第4句

主句加目的状语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见, "so that" 引导目的从句属于高频句式。被动语态与情态动词的结合也是典型考点。掌握本句结构后, 可迁移到大量类似表达目的或结果的复合句中。

Likewise, the second—a passion for founding the venture—doesn't necessarily translate into great success.

第6段，第3句

涵盖主语、谓语、同位语、状语四种成分,同位语的插入位置及破折号标示是实用的识别训练点;但成分种类不算丰富,缺少宾语、定语从句、复杂状语等高频易错结构,练习收益中等。

The solution to great team performance stems from a willingness to recruit others who could direct their passion towards the third phase of entrepreneurialism: developing the business.

第7段，第1句

成分划分有一定训练价值。主句包含主语、谓语、状语三个核心成分, 状语部分内部包含不定式短语作后置定语、定语从句修饰名词, 结构层次较为丰富。定语从句中包含主语(关系代词 who)、谓语(情态动词结构)、宾语、方向状语, 覆盖了多种成分类型。冒号后的同位语也是值得练习的点。对于目标读者, 可以通过本句练习识别后置定语、定语从句、状语、同位语等多种成分, 以及区分主句和从句的成分归属, 具有一定的综合性。

It contributes to rapid business expansion.

第17题, A

"主语 + 不及物动词 + 介词短语" 是常见句式, 具备一定代表性, 但过于简短、缺乏复杂结构, 迁移价值有限。

No one is really certain of the reason for this, although the speculation centers around the idea that women are more capable of surviving or handling disease than men.

第2段, 第3句

让步状语从句 + 同位语从句 + 比较结构的组合, 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。尤其同位语从句解释抽象名词 (the idea)、比较级搭配 than 从句, 都是真题常见考点, 掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似长难句。

In the same way, the idea that the resolution of age-associated disease like heart disease and stroke will inform us about ageing is not based on sound science or logic.

第6段, 第4句

成分划分训练价值高。本句涵盖主谓宾、状语、同位语等多种成分,且主谓被长同位语从句分隔,宾语与状语的区分、同位语从句与定语从句的辨析都是易错点。特别适合练习在复杂修饰下定位主干、识别同位语从句的能力。

At best, if the major causes of death in developed countries were eliminated, this would only add a decade to average life expectancy.

第7段, 第1句

"if 从句(虚拟语气) + 主句(would 结构)" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,用于表达假设推理或事实论证。本句结构标准,且包含 "At best" 这类限定性状语的用法,具有很强的代表性和可迁移性,掌握后可应用于大量类似句型。

What do we learn about the possible reason why women tend to live longer?

第19题 题干

特殊疑问句加定语从句的组合在四六级和考研阅读理解题目中十分常见,特别是这种 learn about / know about 搭配介词短语并嵌套定语从句的提问方式,是命题中的高频句式。掌握本句的结构拆解方法,可以直接迁移到大量同类疑问句的理解上,具有较强的典型性和复用价值。

But according to recent research conducted in Australia, it looks like it's not the employees' fault but the managers'.

第2段，第3句

"looks like" 引导表语从句是常见句式，"not...but..." 并列结构也是高频考点，状语 + 形式主语 + 系表结构 + 表语从句的组合在四六级和考研阅读中经常出现，具有较强的代表性和可迁移性

So apart from that, what else gets in the way of procedural compliance?

第4段，第1句

本句覆盖了疑问句主语（疑问词作主语）、谓语、两处不同位置的状语（句首修饰全句的介词短语、谓语后说明动作指向的介词短语），成分种类较丰富。疑问词作主语对基础学习者是常见易错点，"get in the way of" 这种动词 + 介词短语的固定搭配也值得练习区分状语与宾语。但句中无宾语、表语、定语等其他核心成分，覆盖面有限。

They asked the workers a range of procedure-related questions, such as whether they found the procedures useful, how confident they felt in their job, how comfortable they were to speak up in the workplace, and how closely they followed any new procedures set by their managers.

第4段，第3句

主句 + such as 引出多个并列同位从句的列举结构,在四六级和考研阅读中极为常见,是典型的学术表达句式,学习后可大量复用

They were also asked to rate the extent to which they perceived their supervisors to be helpful.

第4段，第4句

句子涵盖了主语、谓语、宾语补足语、状语等多种成分，主句中被动语态结构需要识别，从句中包含宾语、宾语补足语以及介词提前的程度状语，成分种类较为丰富。特别是 "to which" 引导的定语从句中宾语补足语的识别、以及介词提前结构的理解，是常见易错点，作为划分成分的练习句有较高的训练价值。

That last statement was the most instructive because, as the researchers found, there was a remarkably strong correlation between how helpful supervisors were perceived to be and how likely their employees were to follow their directives.

第5段，第1句

本句成分丰富:主句包含主语、系动词表语、原因状语;原因从句是 there be 存在句,包含后置定语;两个宾语从句分别涉及被动结构和系表结构,还包含程度状语和补语。涵盖了多种常见成分类型,特别是介词后并列的宾语从句和插入语的处理,练习价值较高。

In short, managers should be ongoing role models for the change.

第6段，第1句

主系表结构加情态动词是常见句式，尤其在建议类或说明类文章中经常出现。表语部分的后置定语 "for the change" 也是典型用法。这类句子在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，具有一定代表性，但不属于特别高频或特别难的句式。

Although procedures are designed to guide and support employees' work, employees, it seems, can't always be expected to comply with procedures that are not seen as useful.

第6段，第4句

覆盖了主语、谓语、宾语（不定式短语）、目的状语、定语从句、插入语等多种成分。情态动词加被动语态的谓语结构、不定式作宾语、定语从句的识别都是常见易错点。关系代词 "that" 在定语从句中作主语，是典型的训练点。成分丰富且实用。

They are reluctant to follow instructions.

第22题，A

"be + 形容词 + 不定式" 是常见的表达态度或意愿的句式，在四六级和考研阅读中较为典型，但简单句本身结构过于基础，学习迁移价值有限。

They are not satisfied with the management.

第23题，B

主系表结构加状语是英语中的常见基本句型，be satisfied with 也是高频搭配，具有一定代表性，但简单句本身在四六级和考研真题中占比不高，多数考点集中在复杂句上。

本卷出现的 336 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。

rocket B1

n. 火箭

本卷16次 · 真题 19 句

employee A2

n. 雇员，员工

本卷12次 · 真题 190 句

feedback B1

n. 反馈

本卷10次 · 真题 25 句

process B1

n. 过程

本卷9次 · 真题 126 句

option B1

n. 选择

本卷9次 · 真题 48 句

ageing B2

n. 变老

本卷9次 · 真题 10 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本卷8次 · 真题 363 句

procedure B2

n. 程序

本卷7次 · 真题 13 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本卷6次 · 真题 244 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本卷6次 · 真题 205 句

cell B1

n. 细胞

本卷6次 · 真题 47 句

passion B2

n. 强烈的情感

本卷6次 · 真题 43 句

venture B2

n. 冒险事业

本卷6次 · 真题 15 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本卷5次 · 真题 200 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会
本卷5次·真题 170句

access B1

n. 进入
本卷5次·真题 101句

internet A2

n. 互联网
本卷5次·真题 63句

staff B1

n. 全体员工
本卷5次·真题 44句

firm B1

adj. 坚固的
本卷5次·真题 32句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会
本卷4次·真题 568句

effect A2

n. 影响
本卷4次·真题 191句

expert B1

n. 专家
本卷4次·真题 114句

performance B1

n. 表演
本卷4次·真题 98句

later A1

adv. 以后, later
本卷4次·真题 87句

email A2

n. 电子邮件
本卷4次·真题 53句

range B1

n. 范围
本卷4次·真题 50句

achievement B1

n. 成就
本卷4次·真题 44句

entrepreneur C1

n. 企业家;创业者
本卷4次·真题 27句

remote B1

adj. 遥远的
本卷4次·真题 26句

phase B2

n. 阶段
本卷4次·真题 16句

supervisor B2

n. 监督者

本卷4次·真题13句

willingness B2

n. 愿意

本卷4次·真题12句

behavior B1

n. 行为

本卷3次·真题171句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本卷3次·真题167句

risk A2

n. 风险

本卷3次·真题167句

community B1

n. 社区

本卷3次·真题163句

positive B1

adj. 积极的

本卷3次·真题144句

policy B1

n. 政策

本卷3次·真题103句

support A2

v. 支持

本卷3次·真题103句

launch B1

v. 推出

本卷3次·真题56句

eliminate B2

v. 消除

本卷3次·真题30句

extent B2

n. 程度

本卷3次·真题28句

correlation C1

n. 相关性

本卷3次·真题21句

grant B2

v. 授予

本卷3次·真题14句

product A2

n. 产品

本卷2次·真题271句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本卷2次·真题228句

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

climate B1

n. 气候

本卷2次·真题 160 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本卷2次·真题 158 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本卷2次·真题 142 句

learning A1

n. 学习

本卷2次·真题 128 句

base A2

n. 基础

本卷2次·真题 126 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本卷2次·真题 119 句

average A2

adj. 平均的

本卷2次·真题 112 句

quality A2

n. 质量

本卷2次·真题 112 句

academic B2

adj. 学术的

本卷2次·真题 104 句

publish B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本卷2次·真题 94 句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本卷2次·真题 89 句

contribute B1

v. 捐献

本卷2次·真题 79 句

due B1

adj. 预期的

本卷2次·真题 70 句

responsibility B1

n. 责任

本卷2次·真题 69 句

conflict B2

n. 冲突

本卷2次·真题 66 句

easily A2

adv. 容易地

本卷2次·真题 65 句

debate B2

n. 辩论

本卷2次·真题 52 句

personality B1

n. 个性

本卷2次·真题 46 句

demonstrate B2

v. 证明

本卷2次·真题 45 句

desire B2

n. 愿望

本卷2次·真题 44 句

practical B1

adj. 实际的

本卷2次·真题 42 句

survive B1

v. 幸存

本卷2次·真题 42 句

ideal B2

adj. 理想的

本卷2次·真题 38 句

relatively B2

adv. 相对地

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

ultimately B2

adv. 最终; 终归

本卷2次·真题 34 句

motivate B2

v. 激励

本卷2次·真题 33 句

handle A2

v. 处理

本卷2次·真题 32 句

perceive B2

v. 理解, 领悟 (某事的性质或意义)

本卷2次·真题 32 句

employ B1

v. 雇用

本卷2次·真题 30 句

limited B1

adj. 有限的

本卷2次·真题 29 句

widely B1

adv. 广泛地

本卷2次·真题 29 句

attack A2

v. 攻击

本卷2次·真题 28 句

childhood A2

n. 童年

本卷2次·真题 28 句

conducive C1

adj. 有助于的

本卷2次·真题 26 句

initial B1

adj. 最初的

本卷2次·真题 26 句

tendency B2

n. 倾向

本卷2次·真题 24 句

toxic B2

adj. 有毒的, 中毒性的

本卷2次·真题 24 句

assign B1

v. 分配 (任务、工作)

本卷2次·真题 22 句

capable B1

adj. 有能力的

本卷2次·真题 21 句

consult B2

v. 咨询, 请教 (专业人士)

本卷2次·真题 20 句

financially B2

adv. 在财务上

本卷2次·真题 20 句

inspire B2

v. 激励

本卷2次·真题 20 句

prioritize B2

v. 优先处理

本卷2次·真题 19 句

founder B2

n. 创始人

本卷2次·真题 18 句

found A1

v. find 的过去式和过去分词

本卷2次·真题 17 句

atmosphere

B2

n. 气氛

本卷2次·真题 16 句

valley

A2

n. 山谷

本卷2次·真题 16 句

ongoing

B2

adj. 持续进行的

本卷2次·真题 14 句

maker

A2

n. 制造者

本卷2次·真题 13 句

military

B2

adj. 军事的

本卷2次·真题 13 句

disadvantage

B2

n. 不利条件

本卷2次·真题 12 句

disagree

A2

v. 不同意

本卷2次·真题 12 句

excitement

B1

n. 兴奋

本卷2次·真题 12 句

forever

A2

adv. 永远

本卷2次·真题 12 句

mindset

B2

n. 思维模式

本卷2次·真题 12 句

stretch

B1

v. 伸展

本卷2次·真题 11 句

expectancy

C1

n. 预期寿命

本卷2次·真题 10 句

exploration

B2

n. 探索

本卷2次·真题 10 句

milestone

B2

n. 里程碑

本卷2次·真题 10 句

patent

B2

n. 专利权

本卷2次·真题 9 句

stroke

B1

n. 中风

本卷2次·真题 9 句

entrepreneurial

C1

adj. 创业的

本卷2次·真题8句

less

A1

det. 较少的

本卷1次·真题273句

system

A2

n. 系统

本卷1次·真题176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

power

A2

n. 权力

本卷1次·真题128句

stress

B1

n. 压力

本卷1次·真题126句

finding

B2

n. 调查结果

本卷1次·真题121句

rate

A2

n. 速度

本卷1次·真题121句

decade

B1

n. 十年

本卷1次·真题120句

design

B1

n. 设计

本卷1次·真题119句

simply

B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本卷1次·真题119句

affect

B1

v. 影响

本卷1次·真题116句

factor

B1

n. 因素

本卷1次·真题108句

major

B1

adj. 主要的

本卷1次·真题108句

career

B1

n. 职业

本卷1次·真题106句

scientific B1

adj. 科学的
本卷1次·真题 103 句

measure B1

v. 测量
本卷1次·真题 100 句

united B1

adj. 联合的
本卷1次·真题 97 句

gain B1

v. 获得;赢得
本卷1次·真题 96 句

effective B1

adj. 有效的, 起作用的
本卷1次·真题 94 句

demand B1

v. 坚决要求
本卷1次·真题 92 句

potential B2

adj. 潜在的
本卷1次·真题 92 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

states A1

n. 国家
本卷1次·真题 80 句

increasingly B2

adv. 越来越;日益;不断增加地
本卷1次·真题 78 句

despite B1

prep. 尽管
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

billion B1

num. 十亿 (1,000,000,000)
本卷1次·真题 74 句

workplace B1

n. 工作场所
本卷1次·真题 70 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

attract B1

v. 吸引 (注意力、兴趣)

本卷1次·真题 67 句

consequence B2

n. 结果

本卷1次·真题 66 句

wrong A2

adj. 错误的

本卷1次·真题 66 句

shift B1

v. 移动

本卷1次·真题 65 句

realize B1

v. 意识到, 认识到

本卷1次·真题 64 句

available A2

adj. 可获得的

本卷1次·真题 63 句

management B1

n. 管理

本卷1次·真题 63 句

wage B1

n. 工资

本卷1次·真题 63 句

crisis B2

n. 危机

本卷1次·真题 62 句

determine B2

v. 决定

本卷1次·真题 62 句

occur B1

v. 发生, 出现

本卷1次·真题 62 句

generally B1

adv. 通常, 一般地

本卷1次·真题 60 句

conduct B2

v. 组织并实施

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

pressure B1

n. 心理压力

本卷1次·真题 57 句

loss B1

n. 丧失

本卷1次·真题 56 句

boost B2

v. 提高

本卷1次·真题 55 句

essential B1

adj. 必不可少的

本卷1次·真题 55 句

theory B1

n. 理论

本卷1次·真题 55 句

associate B2

v. 联系

本卷1次·真题 54 句

gap B1

n. 间隙

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

struggle B1

v. 奋斗

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

interaction B2

n. 相互作用

本卷1次·真题 53 句

link A2

n. 联系

本卷1次·真题 53 句

explore B1

v. 探索

本卷1次·真题 52 句

limit B1

n. 限度

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

connection B1

n. 联系

本卷1次·真题 50 句

analysis B2

n. 分析

本卷1次·真题 49 句

being B1

n. 存在

本卷1次·真题 46 句

expense B1

n. 花费

本卷1次·真题 46 句

harm B1

n. 伤害

本卷1次·真题 46 句

ignore B1

v. 忽视;不理睬

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

native B1

adj. 本国的

本卷1次·真题 45 句

previous B1

adj. 先前的

本卷1次·真题 44 句

completely B1

adv. 完全地

本卷1次·真题 43 句

effectively B2

adv. 有效地

本卷1次·真题 43 句

pursue B2

v. 追求

本卷1次·真题 43 句

reading A1

n. 阅读

本卷1次·真题 43 句

critical B2

adj. 批评的

本卷1次·真题 42 句

establish B2

v. 建立, 创立 (组织、机构、关系等)

本卷1次·真题 42 句

dietary B2

adj. 饮食的

本卷1次·真题 39 句

investment B1

n. 投资

本卷1次·真题 39 句

wealthy B2

adj. 富有的

本卷1次·真题 39 句

relevant B2

adj. 相关的

本卷1次·真题 38 句

basis B2

n. 基础;根据

本卷1次·真题 37 句

deliver B1

v. 递送, 运送 (货物、信件等)

本卷1次·真题 37 句

opinion A2

n. 观点

本卷1次·真题 37 句

reserve B1

v. 预订

本卷1次·真题 37 句

nutrition B2

n. 营养

本卷1次·真题 36 句

means A2

n. 方法

本卷1次·真题 35 句

worldwide B1

adj. 全世界的

本卷1次·真题 35 句

assert C1

v. 坚称

本卷1次·真题 34 句

site A2

n. 地点

本卷1次·真题 34 句

combine B1

v. (使) 结合、组合

本卷1次·真题 33 句

efficiency B2

n. 效率

本卷1次·真题 33 句

otherwise B2

adv. 否则, 不然

本卷1次·真题 33 句

regular B1

adj. 经常的

本卷1次·真题 33 句

enhance B2

v. 提高

本卷1次·真题 32 句

expectation

B2

n. 期待;预期

本卷1次·真题 32 句

scale

B1

n. 规模

本卷1次·真题 32 句

valuable

B1

adj. 贵重的

本卷1次·真题 32 句

consume

B2

v. 消耗, 耗费 (燃料、能源、时间等)

本卷1次·真题 31 句

explanation

B1

n. 解释

本卷1次·真题 31 句

recognition

B2

n. 认可

本卷1次·真题 31 句

stage

A2

n. 阶段

本卷1次·真题 31 句

urban

B2

adj. 城市的, 都市的

本卷1次·真题 31 句

conclude

B2

v. 断定;推断出

本卷1次·真题 30 句

contract

B2

n. 合同

本卷1次·真题 30 句

fund

B2

n. 资金

本卷1次·真题 30 句

household

B1

n. 家庭

本卷1次·真题 30 句

necessarily

B2

adv. 必然地

本卷1次·真题 30 句

spot

A2

n. 地点

本卷1次·真题 30 句

statement

B1

n. 声明

本卷1次·真题 30 句

vary

B1

v. 不同

本卷1次·真题 30 句

complicated

B2

adj. 复杂的

本卷1次·真题 29 句

closely

B1

adv. 紧密地

本卷1次·真题 28 句

collection

B1

n. 收集物

本卷1次·真题 28 句

increased

A2

v. 增加了

本卷1次·真题 28 句

sharing

A2

n. 分享

本卷1次·真题 28 句

therefore

B1

adv. 因此, 所以

本卷1次·真题 28 句

unnecessary

B1

adj. 不必要的; 多余的

本卷1次·真题 28 句

analyze

B2

v. 分析

本卷1次·真题 27 句

cannot

A1

aux. 不能

本卷1次·真题 27 句

delay

B1

n. 延迟

本卷1次·真题 27 句

sacrifice

B2

n. 牺牲

本卷1次·真题 27 句

salary

B1

n. 薪水, 工资 (通常指按月发放的固定报酬)

本卷1次·真题 27 句

strengthen

B2

v. 加强

本卷1次·真题 27 句

survival

B2

n. 幸存

本卷1次·真题 27 句

thrive

B2

v. 茁壮成长

本卷1次·真题 27 句

fault

B1

n. 过错

本卷1次·真题 26 句

scholar

B2

n. 学者

本卷1次·真题 26 句

willing

B1

adj. 愿意的, 乐意的

本卷1次·真题 26 句

annual

B1

adj. 每年的, 年度的

本卷1次·真题 25 句

comparison

B1

n. 比较

本卷1次·真题 25 句

numerous

B2

adj. 众多的, 许多的

本卷1次·真题 25 句

alter

B2

v. 改变, 更改 (使某物与之前不同)

本卷1次·真题 24 句

beneficial

B2

adj. 有益的

本卷1次·真题 24 句

technique

B1

n. 技术

本卷1次·真题 24 句

thanks

A1

intj. 谢谢

本卷1次·真题 24 句

learner

A2

n. 学习者

本卷1次·真题 23 句

strength

B1

n. 力量

本卷1次·真题 23 句

apart

B1

adv. 分开地

本卷1次·真题 22 句

behavioral

B2

adj. 行为的

本卷1次·真题 22 句

blame

B1

v. 责备

本卷1次·真题 22 句

foster

B2

v. 培养

本卷1次·真题 22 句

naturally

B1

adv. 自然地

本卷1次·真题 22 句

encounter B2

v. 遇到

本卷1次·真题 21 句

consideration B2

n. 考虑

本卷1次·真题 20 句

creation B2

n. 创造

本卷1次·真题 20 句

developed B1

adj. 发达的

本卷1次·真题 20 句

elderly B2

adj. 年老的

本卷1次·真题 20 句

reliable B1

adj. 可靠的

本卷1次·真题 20 句

stem B2

n. 茎

本卷1次·真题 20 句

immune B2

adj. 有免疫力的

本卷1次·真题 19 句

insight B2

n. 洞察力

本卷1次·真题 19 句

mere B2

adj. 仅仅的

本卷1次·真题 19 句

prompt B2

v. 促使

本卷1次·真题 19 句

ultimate B2

adj. 最终的

本卷1次·真题 19 句

adequate B2

adj. 足够的, 充分的

本卷1次·真题 18 句

expansion B2

n. 扩张

本卷1次·真题 18 句

indicator B2

n. 指示物;指示信号

本卷1次·真题 18 句

interpret B2

v. 解释

本卷1次·真题 18 句

mutual B2

adj. 相互的

本卷1次·真题 18句

sophisticated C1

adj. 复杂精密的

本卷1次·真题 18句

essentially B2

adv. 本质上

本卷1次·真题 17句

urgent B2

adj. 紧急的, 急迫的

本卷1次·真题 17句

guide A2

n. 指南;手册

本卷1次·真题 16句

investor B2

n. 投资者

本卷1次·真题 16句

mining B1

n. 采矿业

本卷1次·真题 16句

mission B1

n. 任务

本卷1次·真题 16句

occasion B1

n. 场合

本卷1次·真题 16句

recruit B2

v. 招募

本卷1次·真题 16句

flexible B2

adj. 灵活的

本卷1次·真题 15句

fundamental B2

adj. 基本的

本卷1次·真题 15句

involvement B2

n. 参与

本卷1次·真题 15句

occasionally B1

adv. 偶尔

本卷1次·真题 15句

perception C1

n. 看法

本卷1次·真题 15句

promising B2

adj. 有希望的

本卷1次·真题 15句

reluctant

B2

adj. 不情愿的

本卷1次·真题 15 句

virtually

B2

adv. 几乎,差不多

本卷1次·真题 15 句

grateful

B1

adj. 感激的

本卷1次·真题 14 句

inform

B1

v. 告知, 通知 (正式地告诉某人某事)

本卷1次·真题 14 句

passionate

B2

adj. 热情的

本卷1次·真题 14 句

regarding

B2

prep. 关于

本卷1次·真题 14 句

risky

B2

adj. 有风险的

本卷1次·真题 14 句

award

B1

n. 奖

本卷1次·真题 13 句

odd

B1

adj. 奇怪的

本卷1次·真题 13 句

accomplishment

B2

n. 成就

本卷1次·真题 12 句

affluent

C1

adj. 富裕的, 富足的

本卷1次·真题 12 句

ambitious

B2

adj. 有雄心的

本卷1次·真题 12 句

erode

C1

v. 侵蚀, 腐蚀 (土壤、岩石等)

本卷1次·真题 12 句

exert

B2

v. 施加(力量、影响等)

本卷1次·真题 12 句

frustration

B2

n. 挫败感

本卷1次·真题 12 句

optimism

B2

n. 乐观;乐观主义

本卷1次·真题 12 句

saying B1

n. 谚语

本卷1次·真题 12句

somewhat B2

adv. 有点

本卷1次·真题 12句

supporter B1

n. 支持者

本卷1次·真题 12句

curious B1

adj. 好奇的

本卷1次·真题 11句

dedicate B2

v. 致力于

本卷1次·真题 11句

longevity C1

n. 长寿

本卷1次·真题 11句

parenting B1

n. 养育子女

本卷1次·真题 11句

repeatedly B1

adv. 反复地

本卷1次·真题 11句

satisfied B1

adj. 满意的

本卷1次·真题 11句

appealing B2

adj. 有吸引力的

本卷1次·真题 10句

enthusiasm B2

n. 热情

本卷1次·真题 10句

inherently C1

adv. 内在地

本卷1次·真题 10句

privilege B2

n. 特权

本卷1次·真题 10句

socialize B2

v. 社交

本卷1次·真题 10句

utilize B2

v. 使用, 利用

本卷1次·真题 10句

compassion B2

n. 同情

本卷1次·真题 9句

enrich B2

v. 丰富

本卷1次·真题9句

nurture C1

v. 养育

本卷1次·真题9句

overlook B2

v. 忽略, 没注意到

本卷1次·真题9句

programming B1

n. 编程

本卷1次·真题9句

uncover B2

v. 发现, 揭露 (秘密、真相等)

本卷1次·真题9句

upper A2

adj. 上面的, 上层的

本卷1次·真题9句

abundance C1

n. 大量

本卷1次·真题8句

collaborate B2

v. 合作

本卷1次·真题8句

harsh B2

adj. 严厉的

本卷1次·真题8句

independently B2

adv. 独立地

本卷1次·真题8句

lifespan B2

n. 寿命

本卷1次·真题8句

making A2

n. 制作

本卷1次·真题8句

nonetheless B2

adv. 尽管如此

本卷1次·真题8句

optimal C1

adj. 最佳的;最优的

本卷1次·真题8句

rob B1

v. 抢劫

本卷1次·真题8句

significance B2

n. 重要性

本卷1次·真题8句

turnover

B2

n. 营业额

本卷1次·真题8句

unrealistic

B2

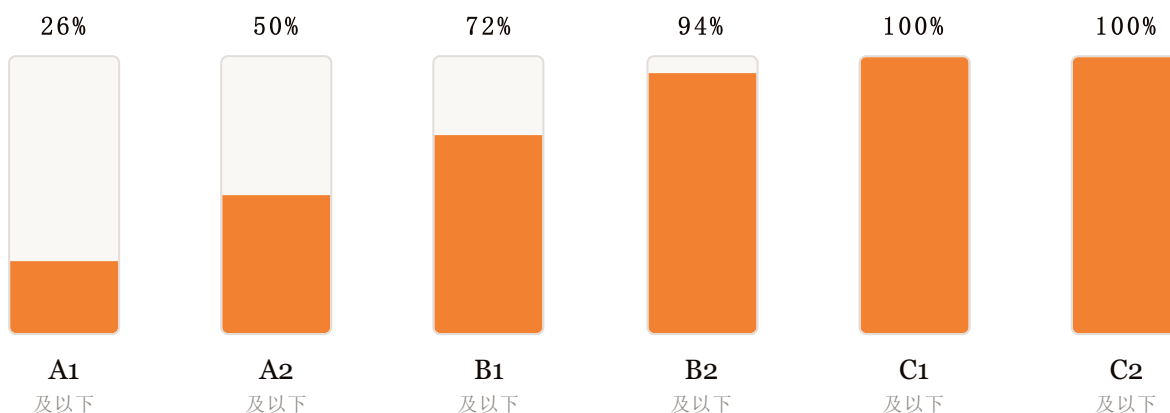
adj. 不切实际的

本卷1次·真题8句

VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全卷录音原文 844 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 **844** 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 48 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 844 个·末柱为 100%

去重总词数

844

B2 以上难词

6%

B1 及以下覆盖

72%

英语六级 2021年6月·第2套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
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 →