

2021年12月·第1套 英语六级听力真题原文与答案解析

PAPER & KEY • 听力题和解析

听力题和解析

本卷全部 25 题的标准答案与完整录音文字稿由懒笔记基于2021年12月·第1套 英语六级听力原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面层级：Part/Section 标题与各节 Directions 照原卷排印——真实听力考卷只印选项，题干由录音念出。其下按录音篇目逐篇排印：每篇先给完整录音文字稿（逐段中译），再逐题给出卷面题目与该题解析（题目、翻译、答案、定位、信号、替换与排除）。

真题卷第1套(2021-12) • 六级

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

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

Section A

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

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

1 W: Hi, David. I haven't seen you in class for almost two weeks. We thought you had disappeared on holiday early or something.

W: 嗨，David。我差不多有两周没在课上见到你了。我们还以为你提前去度假消失了什么的。

2 M: Hi, Sarah. Well, it's a bit of a long story I'm afraid. I got a throat infection last week and had to go to the hospital to get some antibiotics as I really wasn't getting any better.

M: 嗨，Sarah。嗯，恐怕说来话长。我上周喉咙感染了，不得不去医院拿些抗生素，因为我的情况真的一点都没好转。

3 W: Oh yeah. There have been so many viruses going around this winter. The weather has been so awful for the last few weeks.

W: 哦是啊。这个冬天有好多病毒在传播。过去几周天气真是糟透了。

4 M: And, on the way back from the hospital, I slipped on some ice and fell and then had to go to the hospital to get an X-ray because I basically thought I broke my wrist, although, thankfully, it's not broken. But I need to be careful with it for the next few weeks.

M: 然后, 在从医院回来的路上, 我在冰上滑倒摔了一跤, 又不得不去医院照X光, 因为我基本上以为我的手腕骨折了, 不过谢天谢地, 没有骨折。但接下来几周我得小心点。

5 W: Oh, that's too bad! How unfortunate!

W: 哦, 太糟糕了!真不走运!

6 M: To make things worse, I managed to fall right in front of four girls from the ninth grade. So I was utterly humiliated. Plus, the laptop in my bag was broken too.

M: 更糟的是, 我正好摔在四个九年级女生面前。所以我彻底丢脸了。而且, 我包里的笔记本电脑也摔坏了。

7 W: No, what a complete catastrophe! Is the laptop still under warranty? If it is, then you can easily send it back to the manufacturer, and they'll send you a brand-new one for free surely.

W: 不会吧, 真是彻头彻尾的灾难!笔记本电脑还在保修期内吗?如果还在的话, 那你可以轻松地寄回给制造商, 他们肯定会免费给你寄一台全新的。

8 M: The warranty ran out three days before I broke it. And all my essays are in there, and I need to hand them in before we break for the Christmas holidays.

M: 保修期在我摔坏它的三天前就过期了。而且我所有的论文都在里面, 我需要在圣诞假期前把它们交上去。

9 W: Listen, I have the number of a really good, affordable computer repair shop at home. My dad has used this guy before and he can work miracles. Let's go back to my house and we can call the repair shop, and you can have some tea and cookies too.

W: 听着, 我家里有一个非常好、价格实惠的电脑维修店的电话。我爸爸之前找过这个人, 他能创造奇迹。我们回我家吧, 我们可以给维修店打电话, 你还可以喝点茶吃点饼干。

10 M: Wow, thanks, Sarah! That would be great! Let me just call my mom and let her know I'll be home a little bit later.

M: 哇, 谢谢你, Sarah!那太好了!让我先给我妈妈打个电话, 告诉她我会晚一点到家。

1. A) He was enjoying his holiday.

B) He was recovering in hospital.

C) He was busy writing his essays.

D) He was fighting a throat infection.

【题目】 What does Sarah think David was doing for the last two weeks?

【翻译】 Sarah 认为 David 在过去两周里做了什么?

- A) 他在享受假期。 B) 他在医院里康复。 C) 他在忙着写论文。
D) 他在与喉咙感染作斗争。

【答案】 A (细节题) He was enjoying his holiday.

【定位】 We thought you had disappeared on holiday early or something.

我们还以为你提早跑去度假了之类的呢。

【信号】 **thought** 引出的“我们以为”。答案信号是表“猜测”的 We thought you had disappeared on holiday early——题干问的正是 Sarah “think” 什么，录音里对应的就是 thought 这个“以为”，听到“以为/猜”类词就锁定它是回答“别人怎么想”那道题的句子。

【替换】 disappeared on holiday early ↔ **He was enjoying his holiday.**

去度假 = 享受假期

【排除】 B) **原词陷阱**

B 盗用了录音里 David 自述去医院的情节 (had to go to the hospital)，但那是“实际发生”且由 David 本人后说出来的，并非 Sarah “以为”的内容；题干问的是 Sarah 的猜测，故 B 答非所问。

借用原文：had to go to the hospital to get some antibiotics

C) **原词陷阱**

C 盗用了录音后半 all my essays are in there (论文都在电脑里) 的 essays 一词，制造“听到 essays 就选”的诱惑；但那是讲电脑坏了的麻烦，根本不是 Sarah 对“这两周在做什么”的猜测。

借用原文：all my essays are in there

D) **原词陷阱**

D 盗用 David 自述的 I got a throat infection last week (得了喉咙感染)，是真实发生的病情；但题干要的是 Sarah “以为”的内容，Sarah 当时以为他在度假，并不知道他生病，故 D 张冠李戴、答非所问。

借用原文：I got a throat infection last week

2. A) He broke his wrist.

B) He lost his antibiotics.

C) He slipped on ice and fell.

D) He was laughed at by some girls.

【题目】 **What happened to David on his way back from the hospital?**

【翻译】 David 从医院回来的路上发生了什么？

A) 他摔断了手腕。 B) 他弄丢了抗生素。 C) 他在冰上滑倒摔倒了。

D) 他被一些女孩嘲笑了。

【答案】 **C** (细节题) He slipped on ice and fell.

【定位】 And, on the way back from the hospital, I slipped on some ice and fell and then had to go to the hospital to get an X-ray because I basically thought I broke my wrist, although, thankfully, it's not broken.

而且，从医院回来的路上，我踩到冰滑倒摔了一跤，然后又得去医院拍X光，因为我当时以为手腕摔断了，不过谢天谢地，并没有断。

【信号】 题干同序短语 **on the way back** 直接对位。答案信号是录音里与题干几乎同词的 on the way back from the hospital——题目限定"回来的路上", 录音正好用同一短语领起这件事, 听到这个时间状语就锁定其后描述的动作即答案。

【替换】 I slipped on some ice and fell ↔ **He slipped on ice and fell.**

几乎原样对应的动作

【排除】 A) **与原文相反**

A 盗用录音 I basically thought I broke my wrist 里的 broke my wrist, 但紧跟着是 although, thankfully, it's not broken (其实没断)。选项只取了"以为断了"、漏掉了否定反转, 与原文相反, 故错。

借用原文: I basically thought I broke my wrist, although, thankfully, it's not broken

B) **未提及**

B 盗用录音 get some antibiotics 里的 antibiotics 一词, 制造熟词诱惑; 但录音只说去医院拿抗生素, 从未提"丢了药", 属无中生有, 且与"路上发生的事"无关。

借用原文: get some antibiotics

D) **答非所问**

D 盗用录音 fall right in front of four girls 的"被女生看到/笑"情节, 听上去确有其事; 但那是 To make things worse 之后追加的另一桩糗事, 题干问的是"回来路上发生了什么", 对应的是滑倒, D 答非所问。

借用原文: I managed to fall right in front of four girls from the ninth grade

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3. A) Turn to her father for help.
B) Call the repair shop to fix it.
C) Ask the manufacturer for repairs.
D) Replace it with a brand-new one.

【题目】 What does Sarah say they should do with the damaged computer?

【翻译】 Sarah 说他们应该如何处理损坏的电脑?

- A) 向她父亲求助。 B) 打电话给维修店修理它。 C) 要求制造商进行维修。
D) 用一台全新的替换它。

【答案】 B (细节题) Call the repair shop to fix it.

【定位】 Listen, I have the number of a really good, affordable computer repair shop at home. My dad has used this guy before and he can work miracles. Let's go back to my house and we can call the repair shop.

听着, 我家里有一家很不错又实惠的电脑维修店的电话。我爸以前找过这个人, 他能化腐朽为神奇。咱们回我家, 给那家维修店打个电话吧。

【信号】 Let's... 之前被否掉、之后才是定案。前文 P7 先提"在保修期就退给厂家换新机", 但 P8 一句 The warranty ran out three days before I broke it (保修过期了) 把它否掉; 真正的定案信号是 P9 里 Sarah 的建议句 Let's go back to my house and we can call the repair shop——Let's 引出的才是最终方案。

【替换】 call the repair shop ↔ Call the repair shop to fix it.

打电话给维修店 = 找维修店修

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

A 盗用录音 My dad has used this guy before 里的 dad, 制造"听到 dad 就选"的诱惑; 但录音只是说"她爸以前找过这家维修店", 用来佐证店靠谱, 并非"向她爸求助", 故 A 偷换概念。

借用原文: My dad has used this guy before and he can work miracles

C) **与原文相反**

C 盗用录音 send it back to the manufacturer 里的 manufacturer, 听起来像方案之一; 但 P8 的 The warranty ran out (保修已过期) 已把这条路堵死, 它是被否掉的方案, 非最终决定。

借用原文: you can easily send it back to the manufacturer

D) **与原文相反**

D 盗用录音 they'll send you a brand-new one 里的 brand-new, 最诱人; 但"免费换新机"的前提是 Is the laptop still under warranty, 而保修已过期, 这个方案随之作废, 故 D 与原文相反。

借用原文: they'll send you a brand-new one for free surely

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4. A) Help David retrieve his essays.
B) Introduce David to her parents.
C) Offer David some refreshments.
D) Accompany David to his home.

【题目】 What does Sarah say she is going to do?

【翻译】 Sarah 说她打算做什么?

- A) 帮助 David 找回他的论文。 B) 把 David 介绍给她的父母。
C) 给 David 提供一些茶点。 D) 陪同 David 回家。

【答案】 C (细节题) Offer David some refreshments.

【定位】 Let's go back to my house and we can call the repair shop, and you can have some tea and cookies too.

咱们回我家, 给那家维修店打个电话, 你还可以喝点茶、吃点饼干。

【信号】 Let's / you can have 引出的主动招待。答案信号是 Sarah 结尾的邀约句 you can have some tea and cookies too——you can have 引出她要为 David 提供的招待。听对话结尾热心一方 Let's....、you can... 的邀约动作, 就是"她要做什么"的落点。

【替换】 you can have some tea and cookies too ↔ **Offer David some refreshments.**

茶和饼干 = refreshments (茶点)

【排除】 A) **过度推断**

A 盗用录音 all my essays are in there 的 essays, 听上去像"帮他取回论文"; 但 Sarah 提供的是"打电话找维修店修电脑", retrieve essays (取回论文) 是修好后才可能的结果, 录音并未说她要去取论文, 属过度推断。

借用原文: all my essays are in there

B) **未提及**

B 借"去她家、提到她 dad"的语境 (My dad has used this guy before) 让人联想"见家长"; 但录音只说回她家打电话、吃茶点, 从没提"introduce David to her parents (引见给父母)", 属无中生有。

D) **与原文相反**

D 把录音 Let's go back to my house (回我家) 的方向偷偷反过来, 写成 Accompany David to his home. (陪他回他家)。go back to my house 指"去 Sarah 家", 与"to his home"正好相反, 属方向/地点偷换。

借用原文: Let's go back to my house

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

1 M: Welcome to this week's episode of Book Talk. With me today is Heidi Brown, a historian who has written five critically acclaimed books about military history.

M: 欢迎收看本周的《书谈》节目。今天和我一起的是 Heidi Brown, 一位历史学家, 她已经写了五本广受好评的军事史著作。

2 W: Thanks for having me, John. I'm so excited to talk about my latest book, which was published last month.

W: 谢谢邀请我来, John。我非常兴奋能谈谈我上个月出版的最新作品。

3 M: So this book is a novel, your first attempt at that genre. I thought it was a bit of a departure for you.

M: 所以这本书是一部小说, 你在这个体裁上的首次尝试。我觉得这对你来说是个不小的转变。

4 W: I'd say it's a major departure as it's not just a work of fiction. It's set 200 years in the future.

W: 我会说这是一个重大转变, 因为它不仅仅是一部虚构作品。它的背景设定在200年后的未来。

5 M: Right. So how did that happen? You spent three decades writing about the past and focusing on the 18th and 19th centuries. And now you're speculating about the future.

M: 对。那这是怎么发生的呢? 你花了三十年写关于过去的历史, 专注于18和19世纪。现在你却在推测未来。

6 W: Well, after years of researching soldiers and chronicling their lives during battle, I just started wondering about other facets of their lives, especially their personal lives.

W: 嗯,在多年研究士兵并记录他们在战斗中的生活之后,我开始想了解他们生活的其他方面,尤其是他们的私人生活。

7 M: I can see that. Your novel is about soldiers and it focuses on their relationships, especially the bond between sons and mothers and men and their wives.

M: 我能理解。你的小说是关于士兵的,它聚焦于他们的人际关系,尤其是儿子与母亲之间以及男人与妻子之间的纽带。

8 W: Yes. That focus came about when I still intended to write another book of history. I started by researching soldiers' actual personal lives, studying their letters home.

W: 是的。这个关注点出现的时候,我还打算写另一本历史书。我从研究士兵们真实的私人生活开始,研读他们寄回家的信件。

9 M: So how did that history book become a novel?

M: 那么那本历史书是怎么变成小说的呢?

10 W: Well, I realized that the historical record was incomplete. So I'd either have to leave a lot of gaps or make a lot more assumptions than a historian should.

W: 嗯,我意识到历史记录是不完整的。所以我要么留下很多空白,要么做出比历史学家应该做的更多的假设。

11 M: But why write a novel set in the future when your credentials are perfect for a historical novel? As a historian, any historical novel you write would have a lot of credibility.

M: 但为什么要写一部设定在未来的小说呢,你的资历写历史小说是完美的。作为一位历史学家,你写的任何历史小说都会有很高的可信度。

12 W: I felt too constrained working with the past, like what I wrote needed to be fact as opposed to fiction, but writing about the future gave me more freedom to imagine, to invent.

W: 我觉得写过去的东西太受限制了,就像我写的东西需要是事实而不是虚构,但写未来给了我更多想象和创造的自由。

13 M: Well, having read your book, I'm glad you made that choice to move into fiction.

M: 嗯,读了你的书之后,我很高兴你做出了转向虚构写作的选择。

5. A) She is a critic of works on military affairs.

B) She is an acclaimed hostess of Book Talk.

C) She is a researcher of literary genres.

D) She is a historian of military history.

【题目】 What does the man say about the woman?

【翻译】 男士对女士说了什么?

A) 她是军事著作的评论家。 B) 她是《书话》节目广受赞誉的主持人。

C) 她是文学体裁的研究者。 D) 她是军事史学家。

【答案】 **D** (细节题) She is a historian of military history.

【定位】 With me today is Heidi Brown, a historian who has written five critically acclaimed books about military history.

今天与我同台的是海蒂·布朗，一位写过五本广受好评的军事史著作的历史学家。

【信号】 **主持人开场介绍嘉宾的应答位**。信号是开场白里主持人介绍来宾的那句 With me today is Heidi Brown, a historian...——访谈类对话，嘉宾身份就在主持人 "今天的嘉宾是..." 这句话里点出，这是身份题的固定落点。

【替换】 a historian who has written five critically acclaimed books about military history ↔

She is a historian of military history.

把长定语压缩成 historian of military history

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

critic of works on military affairs 借了原文的 military 一词，但原文说她 has written five ... books (她是写书的作者)，不是 "评论他人作品的评论家"，身份对不上。

借用原文：has written five critically acclaimed books about military history

B) **张冠李戴**

hostess of Book Talk 盗用了开场的节目名 Book Talk，但主持节目的是男方 (he)，女方是受邀嘉宾，把主持人身份安到了女方头上。

借用原文：Welcome to this week's episode of Book Talk

C) **偷换概念**

researcher of literary genres 里的 genres 蹭了后文谈体裁的内容，但原文明确说她是 a historian，不是 "文学体裁研究者"，身份被偷换。

借用原文：your first attempt at that genre

6. A) It is about the military history of Europe.

B) It is set in the 18th and 19th centuries.

C) It is her fifth book of military history.

D) It is a war novel set in the future.

【题目】 **What does the woman say about her newly published book?**

【翻译】 女士对她的新书说了什么？

A) 它是关于欧洲军事史的。 B) 它以18世纪和19世纪为背景。

C) 它是她的第五本军事史著作。 D) 它是一部以未来为背景的战争小说。

【答案】 **D** (细节题) It is a war novel set in the future.

【定位】 I'd say it's a major departure as it's not just a work of fiction. It's set 200 years in the future.

我会说这是一次重大转变，因为它不只是一部虚构作品，它的背景设定在两百年后的未来。

【信号】被问者亲口描述新书的应答句。 信号是女方自己介绍新书的那句 It's set 200 years in the future——题目问 "woman say about her book", 落点就在被问者亲口说书的特征处; "a work of fiction" (虚构作品) + "set in the future" (设定在未来) 两点合起来, 就是一部 "设定在未来的战争小说"。

【替换】 a work of fiction ↔ a war novel
fiction=novel, 结合前文军人题材即 war novel
It's set 200 years in the future ↔ set in the future
200 years in the future=in the future

【排除】A) 原词陷阱

military history of Europe 蹭了开场说她写 military history 的话, 但那指她过去五本书, 新书是面向未来的小说; 且原文从未提 Europe。

借用原文: five critically acclaimed books about military history

B) 与原文相反

set in the 18th and 19th centuries 直接盗用主持人那句 focusing on the 18th and 19th centuries, 但那说的是她 "过去三十年研究的年代", 新书恰恰相反, 是设定在 future。

借用原文: focusing on the 18th and 19th centuries

C) 原词陷阱

her fifth book of military history 盗用了 five ... books about military history 里的 five, 但 five 是她此前史书的数量, 新书是新出的小说, 不是 "第五本军事史"。

借用原文: has written five critically acclaimed books about military history

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7. A) She visited soldiers' wives and mothers.
B) She conducted surveys of many soldiers.
C) She met a large number of soldiers in person.
D) She looked into the personal lives of soldiers.

【题目】What did the woman do before writing her new book?

【翻译】 女士在写新书之前做了什么?

- A) 她拜访了士兵的妻子和母亲。 B) 她对许多士兵进行了调查。
C) 她亲自见了大量士兵。 D) 她调查了士兵的个人生活。

【答案】D (细节题) She looked into the personal lives of soldiers.

【定位】 That focus came about when I still intended to write another book of history. I started by researching soldiers' actual personal lives, studying their letters home.

这个聚焦点是在我还打算再写一本史书时形成的。我先是研究士兵真实的私人生活, 研读他们写回家的信。

【信号】被问者讲自己怎么起步的应答句。信号是女方自述研究起点的那句 I started by researching soldiers' actual personal lives——题目问她写书前做了什么，落点就在被问者讲自己研究动作的句子；"researching ... personal lives"（研究私人生活）就是答案动作。

【替换】researching soldiers' actual personal lives ↔ looked into the personal lives of soldiers
researching=looked into，词序调整

【排除】A) 原词陷阱

visited soldiers' wives and mothers 盗用第7段 the bond between sons and mothers and men and their wives 里的 mothers、wives，但那说的是小说写的关系，不是她去"探访"了这些人，动作无中生有。

借用原文：the bond between sons and mothers and men and their wives

B) 偷换概念

conducted surveys of many soldiers 与原文 studying their letters home 方式不符——她是研读士兵的家书，不是"对众多士兵做问卷调查"，调研方式被偷换。

借用原文：studying their letters home

C) 原词陷阱

met a large number of soldiers in person 借了原文反复出现的 soldiers，但她是 studying their letters home（读信），原文从未说她"当面见了大量士兵"，in person 与数量都是加出来的。

借用原文：after years of researching soldiers and chronicling their lives

-
8. A) She doesn't have much freedom for imagination.
B) It is not easy to make her readers believe in her.
C) It is difficult to attract young readers.
D) She has to combine fact with fiction.

【题目】What does the woman say about her writing history books?

【翻译】女士对她写历史书籍说了什么？

- A) 她没有太多想象的自由。 B) 让读者相信她并不容易。 C) 吸引年轻读者很困难。
D) 她必须把事实与虚构结合起来。

【答案】A （态度观点题） She doesn't have much freedom for imagination.

【定位】I felt too constrained working with the past, like what I wrote needed to be fact as opposed to fiction, but writing about the future gave me more freedom to imagine, to invent.

处理过去的题材让我感到太受束缚，好像我写的东西必须是事实而不能是虚构；而写未来则给了我更多想象、虚构的自由。

【信号】感受词 **felt too constrained** + 转折 **but**。信号有两处：一是被问者直陈感受的 **I felt too constrained working with the past** (写过去让我太受束缚)，二是 **but writing about the future gave me more freedom** 的转折 **but**——“过去受限 / 未来更自由”的对比正是答案落点；写史书（过去）即“没有多少想象的自由”。

【替换】**I felt too constrained working with the past** ↔ **She doesn't have much freedom for imagination.**
constrained=没有多少自由，肯否定转换
writing about the future gave me more freedom to imagine, to invent ↔ **freedom for imagination**
freedom to imagine=freedom for imagination

【排除】B) **张冠李戴**

make her readers believe in her 蹭了主持人那句 any historical novel you write would have a lot of credibility 的 credibility，但那是主持人讲“你写历史小说会很可信”，不是她说“难让读者相信她”，张冠李戴且意思相反。

借用原文：any historical novel you write would have a lot of credibility

C) **未提及**

difficult to attract young readers 里的“young readers”原文从头到尾没出现，她谈的是写作自由问题，跟“吸引年轻读者”毫无关系。

D) **与原文相反**

combine fact with fiction 直接搬来原文的 fact as opposed to fiction，但原文是“事实与虚构相对立”，且她觉得写史书时只能要 fact 不能要 fiction，根本不是“把事实与虚构结合”。

借用原文：what I wrote needed to be fact as opposed to fiction

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 Whether it's in the hands of animated polar bears or Santa Claus, there's one thing you'll find in nearly all ads for Coca-Cola: the characteristic glass bottle. Most Americans don't drink soda out of the glass bottles seen in Coke's ads anymore. But this week, the company is celebrating a century of the bottle that's been sold in more than 200 countries.

无论是在动画北极熊还是圣诞老人的手中，有一样东西几乎出现在所有可口可乐的广告里：那就是标志性的玻璃瓶。如今大多数美国人不再用可口可乐广告中出现的玻璃瓶喝汽水了。但本周，这家公司正在庆祝这款已在200多个国家销售的瓶子诞生一百周年。

2 Flash back to 1915, when a bottle of Coca-Cola cost just a nickel. As the soft drink gained in popularity, it faced a growing number of competitors—counterfeits even trying to copy Coke's logo. So,

according to Coca-Cola historian Ted Ryan, the company decided to come up with packaging that couldn't be duplicated.

回到1915年,当时一瓶可口可乐只需五分钱。随着这种软饮料越来越受欢迎,它面临着越来越多的竞争对手——甚至有假冒产品试图模仿可口可乐的标识。因此,据可口可乐历史学家Ted Ryan称,公司决定设计出无法被复制的包装。

3 A product request was sent to eight different glass makers. Workers at the Root Glass Company got the request and began flipping through the encyclopedia at the local library, landing on cocoa seed. Though cocoa seed is not an ingredient of the soda, they designed their bottle based on the seed's shape and large middle. It won over Coke executives in Atlanta and would go on to receive its own trademark, spur collections and earn Coca-Cola an iconic image that made it part of American culture for a century. 产品需求被发送给八家不同的玻璃制造商。Root Glass Company的工人收到需求后,开始在当地图书馆翻阅百科全书,最终停留在可可籽上。尽管可可籽不是这种汽水的成分,但他们根据可可籽的形状和粗大的中部设计了瓶子。这个设计赢得了亚特兰大可口可乐高管的青睐,并获得了自己的商标,激发了收藏热潮,为可口可乐赢得了标志性形象,使其成为美国文化的一部分长达一个世纪。

4 It was 100 years ago this week that the bottle earned a patent. By World War II, Coke bottle sales had ballooned into billions. Americans mostly consume Coke out of aluminum or plastic today, but the glass bottle remains a symbol of America that's readily recognized around the world.

正是在100年前的本周,这款瓶子获得了专利。到第二次世界大战时,可口可乐瓶的销量已经暴增至数十亿。如今美国人主要用铝罐或塑料瓶饮用可口可乐,但玻璃瓶仍然是美国的象征,在世界各地都能被轻易识别。

9. A) Santa Claus.
B) A polar bear.
C) Cocoa seeds.
D) A glass bottle.

【题目】 What does the passage say appears in almost all ads for Coca-Cola?

【翻译】 文章说可口可乐的广告中几乎都会出现什么?

- A) 圣诞老人。 B) 北极熊。 C) 可可豆。 D) 玻璃瓶。

【答案】 D (细节题) A glass bottle.

【定位】 there's one thing you'll find in nearly all ads for Coca-Cola: the characteristic glass bottle.

在几乎所有可口可乐的广告里,你都会发现一样东西:那个标志性的玻璃瓶。

【信号】 范围词 **nearly all** 锁定唯一答案。答案句用 one thing you'll find in nearly all ads (在几乎所有广告里都能找到的"一样东西"), "one thing""nearly all" 这种唯一性加全范围的限定,正是答案信号——它把临时露脸的圣诞老人、北极熊排除,只指向冒号后的那个玻璃瓶。

【替换】 the characteristic glass bottle ↔ A glass bottle.

去掉修饰词的同一物

in nearly all ads for Coca-Cola ↔ in almost all ads for Coca-Cola

nearly all 等于 almost all

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

录音确实念了 Santa Claus, 但 Whether it's in the hands of animated polar bears or Santa Claus 是在说"不管是在北极熊还是圣诞老人手里", 他俩只是举例, 真正"几乎所有广告都有"的是后面那个玻璃瓶, 不是圣诞老人。

借用原文: Whether it's in the hands of animated polar bears or Santa Claus

B) **原词陷阱**

A polar bear. 来自 in the hands of animated polar bears, 和圣诞老人并列做举例, 是"拿着瓶子的角色"而非"几乎所有广告都有的那样东西", 听到原词就选会掉坑。

借用原文: animated polar bears

C) **答非所问**

可可豆出现在第3段讲设计灵感时, landing on cocoa seed, 说的是瓶子"按可可豆形状设计", 并不是"出现在广告里"的东西, 与题干问的 ads 错位。

借用原文: landing on cocoa seed

10. A) To attract customer attention.

B) To keep up with the times.

C) To combat counterfeits.

D) To promote its sales.

【题目】 Why did the Coca-Cola Company decide to have special packaging designed?

【翻译】 可口可乐公司为什么决定设计特殊包装?

A) 吸引顾客注意。 B) 与时俱进。 C) 打击假冒产品。 D) 促进销售。

【答案】 C (细节题) To combat counterfeits.

【定位】 As the soft drink gained in popularity, it faced a growing number of competitors—counterfeits even trying to copy Coke's logo. So, according to Coca-Cola historian Ted Ryan, the company decided to come up with packaging that couldn't be duplicated.

随着这款软饮越来越受欢迎, 它面对的竞争者越来越多——甚至有仿冒品试图抄袭可口可乐的logo。于是, 据可口可乐历史学家泰德·瑞安所说, 公司决定设计一种无法被复制的包装。

【信号】 因果信号 So 连接原因与决定。counterfeits even trying to copy Coke's logo. So...the company decided to come up with packaging that couldn't be duplicated, 一个 So 把前因(被仿冒、logo被抄)和后果(决定设计不可复制的包装)连起来, So 前那句就是"为什么设计特殊包装"的答案信号。

【替换】counterfeits even trying to copy Coke's logo ↔ To combat counterfeits.

应对仿冒即打击仿冒

【排除】A) 未提及

To attract customer attention. (吸引顾客注意) 听上去对任何包装设计都成立, 但录音从头到尾没说为了"吸引注意", 给出的原因只有"防仿冒", 这是凭常识脑补出来的, 不是原文给的。

B) 未提及

To keep up with the times. (跟上时代) 在录音里没有任何对应, 原文谈的是"被仿冒所以要做防复制包装", 跟"时代"无关, 是凭空添加的理由。

D) 答非所问

To promote its sales. (促进销售) 虽合常识, 但录音里"设计特殊包装"这个决定的直接原因是 So 前那句"被仿冒", 不是为了促销。销量大增 (Coke bottle sales had ballooned into billions) 是结果, 不是设计包装的初衷, 时间和因果都对不上。

借用原文: Coke bottle sales had ballooned into billions

11. A) It resembles a picture in the encyclopedia.

B) It appears in the shape of a cocoa seed.

C) It has the drink's logo in the middle.

D) It displays the image of Santa Claus.

【题目】What do we learn about the Coca-Cola bottle designed by the Root Glass Company?

【翻译】关于Root Glass公司设计的可口可乐瓶, 我们了解到什么?

A) 它类似于百科全书中的一幅图片。 B) 它呈现可可豆的形状。

C) 它的中间有该饮料的标识。 D) 它展示圣诞老人的形象。

【答案】B (细节题) It appears in the shape of a cocoa seed.

【定位】Workers at the Root Glass Company got the request and began flipping through the encyclopedia at the local library, landing on cocoa seed. Though cocoa seed is not an ingredient of the soda, they designed their bottle based on the seed's shape and large middle.

Root玻璃公司的工人接到这个需求, 开始在当地图书馆翻百科全书, 最后翻到了可可豆。尽管可可豆并不是这款软饮的成分, 他们还是按照可可豆的形状和宽大的中部设计了瓶子。

【信号】designed...based on 直陈设计依据。they designed their bottle based on the seed's shape and large middle, designed...based on (按照.....来设计) 是直接交代瓶子"长什么样、依什么而来"的核心句, 正是瓶子特征的答案信号。其中 seed 指上句翻到的 cocoa seed。

【替换】designed their bottle based on the seed's shape and large middle ↔

It appears in the shape of a cocoa seed.

按可可豆形状设计=呈可可豆形状

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音确实念了 encyclopedia, began flipping through the encyclopedia 说的是工人"翻百科全书"才找到可可豆, 百科全书只是查找的途径; 选项 It resembles a picture in the encyclopedia. 却说瓶子"像百科里的一幅图", 把"在百科里查到灵感"偷换成"瓶子长得像百科图片", 原文没这么说。

借用原文: began flipping through the encyclopedia at the local library

C) 张冠李戴

It has the drink's logo in the middle. 把第2段的 logo 和本段的 large middle 拼在一起, 貌似有据。但 logo 出现在 counterfeits even trying to copy Coke's logo (讲仿冒抄袭logo), 原文从没说瓶子"中间有logo"; 瓶子的中部是 large middle (宽大的中部), 与"有logo"无关。

借用原文: trying to copy Coke's logo

D) 张冠李戴

It displays the image of Santa Claus. 搬来第1段的 Santa Claus, 但圣诞老人出现在 in the hands of...Santa Claus (广告里的形象), 原文从未说瓶子上"显示圣诞老人图像", 这是把广告形象错安到瓶子身上。

借用原文: in the hands of animated polar bears or Santa Claus

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

1 Research shows that a few moments of conversation with a stranger creates a measurable improvement in mood. But most of us are reluctant to start these conversations because we presume the opposite.

研究表明,与陌生人交谈片刻就能显著改善情绪。但我们大多数人都不愿意开启这些对话,因为我们预设的结果恰恰相反。

2 In an experiment, commuters who talked to nearby strangers found their commute more enjoyable than those who didn't. They were asked to predict whether they'd enjoy the commute more if they conversed with other people. Intriguingly, most expected the more solitary experience to be more pleasurable.

在一项实验中,与附近陌生人交谈的通勤者发现他们的通勤体验比那些没有交谈的人更愉快。他们被要求预测如果与他人交谈是否会让通勤更愉快。有趣的是,大多数人认为独自一人的体验会更令人愉悦。

3 Why is this? Social anxiety appears to be the problem. People's reluctance to start conversations with nearby strangers comes partly from "underestimating others' interest in connecting". The sad thing is that people presume that a nearby stranger doesn't want to converse and don't start a conversation. Only those who forced themselves to chat because it was required by the experiment found out what a pleasant experience it could be.

这是为什么呢?社交焦虑似乎是问题所在。人们不愿意与附近的陌生人开启对话,部分原因是"低估了他人建立联系的意愿"。可悲的是,人们假定附近的陌生人不想交谈,因此不会开启对话。只有那些因为实验要求而强迫自己聊天的人才发现这是一次多么愉快的体验。

4 Human beings are social animals. Those who misunderstand the impact of social interactions may not, in some contexts, be social enough for their own well-being. You should be chatting with the strangers

you encounter. You may occasionally have a negative encounter that might stick in your memory. This is because the human brain is biased to dwell on negative events. But starting conversations with strangers is still well worth the risk of rejection.

人类是社会性动物。那些误解社交互动影响的人,在某些情况下,可能没有足够的社交来保障自身的幸福感。你应该与遇到的陌生人聊天。你可能偶尔会遇到负面经历并留在记忆中。这是因为人类大脑倾向于纠结于负面事件。但与陌生人开启对话仍然值得冒被拒绝的风险。

5 It may surprise you that conversing with strangers will make them happier too. The pleasure of connection seems contagious. People who are talked to have equally positive experiences as those who initiate a conversation.

可能让你惊讶的是,与陌生人交谈也会让他们更快乐。联系的愉悦感似乎具有传染性。被搭话的人与主动发起对话的人有着同样积极的体验。

12. A) It often occurs among commuters.
B) It promotes mutual understanding.
C) It improves their mood considerably.
D) It takes a great deal of effort to sustain.

【题目】 What does research show about a conversation between strangers?

【翻译】 研究表明陌生人之间的交谈会怎样?

- A) 它经常发生在通勤者之间。 B) 它促进相互理解。 C) 它大大改善他们的心情。
D) 它需要付出很大努力来维持。

【答案】 C (细节题) It improves their mood considerably.

【定位】 Research shows that a few moments of conversation with a stranger creates a measurable improvement in mood.

研究表明,与陌生人交谈片刻就能让心情产生可测量的改善。

【信号】 **Research shows** 引出结论。句首 Research shows that 是明确的结论信号,紧跟其后的 creates a measurable improvement in mood 就是研究的核心发现,正对题干的 research show。

【替换】 creates a measurable improvement in mood ↔ **improves their mood considerably**
creates improvement = improves

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

It often occurs among commuters. 借了录音第2段的 commuters 一词制造耳熟，但研究的结论是交谈改善心情，并非说交谈'常发生在通勤者中间'，原词陷阱。

借用原文：commuters who talked to nearby strangers

B) 未提及

It promotes mutual understanding. 听起来很合理，但录音通篇讲的是改善心情 (mood)、让人更愉快，从未说交谈'促进相互理解'，属无中生有。

D) 与原文相反

It takes a great deal of effort to sustain. 说交谈很费力，而录音说的是 a few moments of conversation 就能改善心情，强调轻松易得，方向相反。

借用原文：a few moments of conversation with a stranger

13. A) Social anxiety.

B) Excessive caution.

C) Lack of social skills.

D) Preference for solitude.

【题目】 What prevents people from starting conversation with strangers?

【翻译】 什么阻碍人们与陌生人开始交谈？

A) 社交焦虑。 B) 过度谨慎。 C) 缺乏社交技巧。 D) 对独处的偏好。

【答案】 A (细节题) Social anxiety.

【定位】 Social anxiety appears to be the problem.

社交焦虑似乎就是症结所在。

【信号】 appears to be the problem 点名症结。 appears to be the problem 直接把'问题所在'点出来，这正是题干 prevents (阻碍) 对应的那个原因，是答案句的明确信号。

【替换】 Social anxiety appears to be the problem ↔ Social anxiety

原词直接对应

【排除】 B) 偷换概念

Excessive caution. 看似与社交焦虑相近，但录音从未用 caution 或'过度谨慎'来解释，把焦虑悄悄换成谨慎，属偷换概念。

C) 未提及

Lack of social skills. 听上去也像不愿交谈的理由，但录音解释的是人们 underestimating others' interest (低估别人交谈意愿)，不是缺技巧，无中生有。

D) 原词陷阱

Preference for solitude. 借了第2段 the more solitary experience 的耳熟感，但那是说通勤者'预期'独处更愉快，并非说人们因'偏爱独处'而不交谈，盗用原词又偷换。

借用原文：most expected the more solitary experience to be more pleasurable

-
14. A) People usually regard it as an unforgettable lesson.
B) Human brains tend to dwell on negative events.
C) Negative events often hurt people deeply.
D) People generally resent being rejected.

【题目】 Why does a negative encounter with strangers stick in one's memory?

【翻译】 为什么与陌生人的负面遭遇会留在记忆中?

- A) 人们通常把它视为难忘的教训。 B) 人类大脑倾向于纠结于负面事件。
C) 负面事件往往深深伤害人们。 D) 人们普遍讨厌被拒绝。

【答案】 B (细节题) Human brains tend to dwell on negative events.

【定位】 You may occasionally have a negative encounter that might stick in your memory. This is because the human brain is biased to dwell on negative events.

你偶尔会遇到不愉快的经历，可能会留在记忆里。这是因为人脑天生偏向于反复回想负面事件。

【信号】 This is because 因果信号。This is because 是显眼的因果连接词，承上句的 stick in your memory，下接真正原因 the human brain is biased to dwell on negative events，正是答案信号。

【替换】 the human brain is biased to dwell on negative events ↔

Human brains tend to dwell on negative events

is biased to = tend to

【排除】 A) 未提及

People usually regard it as an unforgettable lesson. 把'记住'解释成'当作难忘教训'，但录音给的原因是大脑机制，从未说人们把它当教训，无中生有。

C) 原词陷阱

Negative events often hurt people deeply. 借了 negative 的耳熟感，说负面事件'伤人很深'，但题干问的是'为何留在记忆'，原因是大脑偏向回想、不是伤得深，答非所问。

借用原文：dwell on negative events

D) 原词陷阱

People generally resent being rejected. 借了第4段末 the risk of rejection 的耳熟感，但那是另一句话，且'怨恨被拒'并不解释'为何记住负面经历'，原词陷阱。

借用原文：the risk of rejection

-
15. A) Contagious.
B) Temporary.
C) Unpredictable.
D) Measurable.

【题目】 What does the passage say the pleasure of connection seems to be?

【翻译】文章说联结的愉悦似乎是什么？

A) 有传染性的。 B) 暂时的。 C) 不可预测的。 D) 可测量的。

【答案】A (细节题) Contagious.

【定位】The pleasure of connection seems contagious.

连接的愉悦似乎是会传染的。

【信号】seems 后形容词即答案。The pleasure of connection seems contagious 与题干 pleasure of connection seems to be 几乎逐词对应，seems 后的形容词 contagious 就是答案信号。

【替换】seems contagious ↔ Contagious

形容词原词对应

【排除】B) 未提及

Temporary. 录音从未说这种愉悦是'短暂'的，无中生有，且与全文鼓励交谈、强调正面的基调不符。

C) 未提及 Unpredictable. 录音没有任何关于'难以预测'的说法，纯属无中生有。

D) 张冠李戴

Measurable. 借了第1段 a measurable improvement in mood 的耳熟感，但 measurable 是形容第1段的'心情改善'，不是第5段的'连接愉悦'，把别处的修饰词安到本题主语上，张冠李戴。

借用原文：a measurable improvement in mood

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 The Caribbean islands are divided into two worlds, a rich one and a poor one. This tropical region's economy is based mainly on farming. Farmers are of two types. One is the plantation owner who may have hundreds of thousands of acres. In contrast, the small cultivator is working only a few acres of land. Most visitors to the Caribbean are rich, like the plantation owner. They do not realize or do not want to realize that many farm families barely managed to get by on what they grow.

加勒比海群岛分为两个世界,一个富裕,一个贫穷。这个热带地区的经济主要以农业为基础。农民分为两类。一类是种植园主,可能拥有数十万英亩土地。相比之下,小农只耕种几英亩土地。大多数到加勒比海的游客都很富有,就像种植园主一样。他们没有意识到或不愿意承认,许多农户家庭仅靠种植的作物勉强维持生计。

2 The Caribbean produces many things. Sugar is the main product. Other export crops are tobacco, coffee, bananas, spices and citrus fruits, such as orange, lemon or grapefruit. From the West Indies also come oil, mineral pitch and many forest products. Jamaica's aluminum ore supplies are the world's largest. Oil comes from Trinidad, Aruba and Curacao. But for many of the smaller islands, sugar is the only export. Rum, a strong alcoholic drink, which is distilled from sugar cane, is also an export. The world's best rum comes from this area. Local kinds vary from the light rums of Puerto Rico to the heavier darker rums of Barbados and Jamaica. American tourists enjoy stocking up on inexpensive high quality Caribbean rum while they're on vacation. In Curacao, the well-known liquor of that name is made from the thick outer skin of a native orange.

加勒比海出产许多东西。糖是主要产品。其他出口作物有烟草、咖啡、香蕉、香料和柑橘类水果,如橙子、柠檬或葡萄柚。西印度群岛还出产石油、矿物沥青和许多林产品。牙买加的铝矿储量居世界首位。石油来自特立尼达、阿鲁巴和库拉索。但对许多较小的岛屿来说,糖是唯一的出口商品。朗姆酒是一种由甘蔗蒸馏而成的烈性酒精饮料,也是出口产品。世界上最好的朗姆酒来自这一地区。当地品种从波多黎各的淡朗姆酒到巴巴多斯和牙买加的浓色朗姆酒各不相同。美国游客喜欢在度假时囤积价廉物美的加勒比朗姆酒。在库拉索,用当地橙子厚厚的外皮制成了著名的同名利口酒。

3 Ever since America's colonial days, the Caribbean islands have been favorite places to visit. Since World War II, tourism has increased rapidly. Because great numbers of people go there, the islanders have built elaborate resorts, developed harbors and airfields, improved the beaches and have expanded sea and air routes. Everything is at the resort-hotel, beach, shopping and recreation. The vacationer never has any reason to explore the island.

自美国殖民时代以来,加勒比海群岛一直是人们喜爱的旅游胜地。自第二次世界大战以来,旅游业迅速增长。由于大量人员前往那里,岛民建造了精致的度假村,开发了港口和机场,改善了海滩,并扩展了海上和航空航线。度假酒店、海滩、购物和娱乐设施一应俱全。度假者没有任何理由去探索岛屿。

4 As in most places, those who have money live well indeed. Those who don't have money live at various levels of poverty. But here the poor greatly outnumber the wealthy. A visitor will find rich people living in apartments or Spanish houses at the seaside or in the countryside. Their servants might include a cook, a maid, and a nurse for their children. Most of the people live well below the poverty level. In towns, they live crowded together in tiny houses. Islanders make the best they can of what they have. Their homes are quite shabby. Sadly, most tourists never see the side of the Caribbean.

与大多数地方一样,有钱人确实生活得很好。没有钱的人生活在不同程度的贫困之中。但在这里,穷人的数量远远超过富人。游客会发现富人住在海边或乡村的公寓或西班牙式房屋中。他们的佣人可能包括厨师、女佣和照顾孩子的保姆。大多数人的生活水平远低于贫困线。在城镇,他们拥挤地住在狭小的房屋里。岛民尽其所能利用他们所拥有的一切。他们的家相当破旧。遗憾的是,大多数游客从未见过加勒比海的这一面。

16. A) It depends heavily on tourism.
B) It is flourishing in foreign trade.
C) It is mainly based on agriculture.
D) It relies chiefly on mineral export.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about the economy of the Caribbean islands?

【翻译】说话者关于加勒比群岛的经济说了什么？

- A) 它严重依赖旅游业。 B) 它在对外贸易方面蓬勃发展。 C) 它主要以农业为基础。
D) 它主要依靠矿产出口。

【答案】C (细节题) It is mainly based on agriculture.

【定位】This tropical region's economy is based mainly on farming.

这个热带地区的经济主要建立在农业（耕作）之上。

【信号】**based mainly on 正面给定**。答案信号是 economy is based mainly on farming 里的 mainly——「主要」二字直接把经济支柱钉在 farming 上，这种「主语 + based mainly on + X」是篇章里下结论的典型句式，听到 mainly 就锁定。

【替换】based mainly on farming ↔ **mainly based on agriculture**
farming=agriculture 同义

【排除】A) **原词陷阱**

录音第三段确实大谈 tourism has increased rapidly, A 把这个真出现过的 tourism 拎出来冒充经济支柱，但讲经济基础的第一段明说是 farming，旅游只是后文另起的话题。

借用原文：tourism has increased rapidly

B) **未提及**

录音通篇没说经济「靠外贸 / 外贸繁荣」，第二段虽列了 export crops，但那是讲「出口哪些农产品」，不是说「经济建立在对外贸易上」，B 属于无中生有。

D) **原词陷阱**

录音第二段提到 From the West Indies also come oil, mineral pitch、铝矿等矿产，D 抓住这个真出现的 mineral 说经济「主要靠矿产出口」，但原文用 also（还有）把它列为次要物产，主轴明说是 farming。

借用原文：From the West Indies also come oil, mineral pitch

17. A) Tobacco.

B) Bananas.

C) Coffee.

D) Sugar.

【题目】What is the main product of the Caribbean islands?

【翻译】加勒比群岛的主要产品是什么？

- A) 烟草。 B) 香蕉。 C) 咖啡。 D) 糖。

【答案】D (细节题) Sugar.

【定位】Sugar is the main product.

糖是主要产品。

【信号】 **the main product 唯一性标志**。信号是 Sugar is the main product 里的 the main——这是一句干净利落的判断句，直接把「主要产品」的头衔给了 sugar；篇章里这种「X is the main / the only ...」就是答案句的标准长相。

【替换】 Sugar is the main product ↔ **Sugar.**

原词同指即答案

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

录音 Other export crops are tobacco, coffee, bananas 把 tobacco 列在「其他出口作物」里，A 抓住这个真念到的 tobacco，但它前面写着 other（其他的），明摆着是配角，不是 main。

借用原文：Other export crops are tobacco, coffee, bananas

B) **原词陷阱**

bananas 同样出自 Other export crops are tobacco, coffee, bananas，与烟草、咖啡一道属于「其他作物」，被念到不等于是主产品。

借用原文：Other export crops are tobacco, coffee, bananas

C) **原词陷阱**

coffee 也来自 tobacco, coffee, bananas 这串「其他出口作物」，与答案句的 the main product 无关，听到就选即落坑。

借用原文：tobacco, coffee, bananas

18. A) They toil on farms.

B) They live a poor life.

C) They live in Spanish-style houses.

D) They hire people to do housework.

【题目】 **What do we learn about the majority of people in the Caribbean islands?**

【翻译】 关于加勒比群岛的大多数人，我们了解到什么？

A) 他们在农场辛勤劳作。 B) 他们生活贫困。 C) 他们住在西班牙风格的房子里。

D) 他们雇人做家务。

【答案】 **B**（细节题） They live a poor life.

【定位】 But here the poor greatly outnumber the wealthy. ... Most of the people live well below the poverty level.

但在这里，穷人远远多于富人。.....大多数人的生活水平远在贫困线以下。

【信号】 **转折 But + 数量词点群**。双重信号：But here the poor greatly outnumber the wealthy 用转折 But 把重心从前句的富人扭向穷人，再用 Most of the people live well below the poverty level 的 Most 把「贫困」正式派给大多数人——转折后 + most 出现处，就是答案落点。

【替换】 Most of the people live well below the poverty level ↔ **They live a poor life.**

below poverty=poor 概括

【排除】 A) 答非所问

录音第一段说 the small cultivator is working only a few acres of land, A「在农场劳作」沾了「耕作」的边, 但那是讲农民这一小群, 第四段描述多数穷人时讲的是 they live crowded together in tiny houses (挤在小屋里), 并未说多数人都在田里劳作。

借用原文: the small cultivator is working only a few acres of land

C) 张冠李戴

录音 A visitor will find rich people living in apartments or Spanish houses 明说住西班牙式房子的是 rich people (富人), C 把这句富人的真实细节张冠李戴到「多数人」头上, 正好与题问的 majority 相反。

借用原文: rich people living in apartments or Spanish houses

D) 张冠李戴

录音 Their servants might include a cook, a maid, and a nurse 说请仆人的是前句的 rich people, D「雇人做家务」盗用了这处真出现的 servants 描写, 却同样安错了对象——是少数富人, 不是多数人。

借用原文: Their servants might include a cook, a maid, and a nurse

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

1 Talk to anyone who is a generation or two older, and they would most likely comment that children are more spoiled these days. No one wants to have or be around demanding, selfish and spoiled children, those who get bad-tempered or silently brood when they are not given everything they want immediately. Paradoxically, the parents of such children encourage this demanding behavior in the mistaken belief that by giving their children everything they can their children will be happy. In the short term, perhaps they are right. But in the longer term, such children end up lonely, dependent, chronically dissatisfied and resentful of the parents who tried so hard to please them.

与年长一两代的人交谈, 他们很可能会评论说现在的孩子更被宠坏了。没有人想要拥有或待在那些任性、自私和被宠坏的孩子身边, 那些在没有立即得到他们想要的一切时就会发脾气或闷闷不乐的孩子。矛盾的是, 这些孩子的父母在错误的信念下鼓励了这种任性的行为, 认为通过给孩子他们能给的一切, 孩子就会快乐。从短期来看, 也许他们是对的。但从长远来看, 这样的孩子最终会变得孤独、依赖、长期不满, 并且怨恨那些竭力取悦他们的父母。

2 Undoubtedly parents want to raise happy children who are confident, capable and likable rather than spoiled and miserable. One factor hindering this is that parents can't or don't spend enough quality time with their kids, and substitute this deficit with toys, games, gadgets and the like. Rather than getting material things, children need parents' devoted attention. The quantity of time spent together is less important than the content of that time. Instead of instantly satisfying their wishes, parents should help them work out a plan to earn things they'd like to have. This teaches them to value the effort as well as what it achieves.

毫无疑问, 父母想要培养快乐的孩子, 让他们自信、有能力、讨人喜欢, 而不是被宠坏和痛苦。阻碍这一点的一个因素是父母无法或没有花足够的优质时间陪伴孩子,并用玩具、游戏、小玩意儿等来弥补这一缺失。孩子需要的不是物质的东西,而是父母全心全意的关注。一起度过的时间数量不如那段时间的内容重

要。父母应该帮助孩子制定计划来赢得他们想要的东西,而不是立即满足他们的愿望。这教会他们珍惜努力以及努力所带来的成果。

3 Allow them to enjoy anticipation. Numerous psychological studies have demonstrated that children who learn to wait for things they desire are more likely to succeed in a number of ways later in life. One famous experiment in the 1960s involved 3- to 6-year-old children. They were given a choice between receiving a small reward, such as a cookie, immediately, or if they waited 15 minutes, they could have two. Follow up studies have found that those who chose to delay satisfaction are now more academically successful, have greater self-worth, and even tend to be healthier.

让他们享受期待。大量心理学研究表明,学会等待自己想要的东西的孩子在日后生活的许多方面更有可能取得成功。20世纪60年代的一项著名实验涉及3至6岁的儿童。他们可以选择立即获得一个小奖励,比如一块饼干,或者如果他们等待15分钟,就可以得到两块。后续研究发现,那些选择延迟满足的人现在在学业上更成功,有更强的自我价值感,甚至往往更健康。

4 If they fail, children should be encouraged to keep trying rather than to give up if they really want the desired result. This teaches them how to handle and recover from disappointment, which is associated with greater success and satisfaction academically, financially and in personal relationships.

如果失败了,如果孩子真的想要期望的结果,应该鼓励他们继续尝试而不是放弃。这教会他们如何处理和从失望中恢复,这与在学业、经济和人际关系方面更大的成功和满足感相关。

5 And lastly, parents should encourage their children to look at life from other points of view, as well as their own. This teaches them to be understanding of and sympathetic towards others—qualities sure to take them a long way in life.

最后,父母应该鼓励孩子从其他角度看待生活,而不仅仅是他们自己的角度。这教会他们理解和同情他人——这些品质必将使他们在人生中走得更远。

19. A) They will be more demanding of their next generation.

B) They will end up lonely, dependent and dissatisfied.

C) They will experience more setbacks than successes.

D) They will find it difficult to get along with others.

【题目】 What will happen to children if they always get immediate satisfaction?

【翻译】 如果孩子总是得到即时满足会发生什么?

A) 他们会对下一代提出更多要求。 B) 他们最终会变得孤独、依赖且不满足。

C) 他们经历的挫折会多于成功。 D) 他们会发现难以与他人相处。

【答案】 B (细节题) They will end up lonely, dependent and dissatisfied.

【定位】 But in the longer term, such children end up lonely, dependent, chronically dissatisfied and resentful of the parents who tried so hard to please them.

但从长远看,这样的孩子最终会变得孤独、依赖、长期不满,并怨恨那些拼命想取悦他们的父母。

【信号】 **转折 But + 结果词 end up**。这句以 But in the longer term 起头，转折信号 But 把前面"短期或许是对的"翻转，后半才是真正结论；再加 such children end up 的 end up 是明确的结果信号，双重提示这就是答案句。

【替换】 such children end up lonely, dependent, chronically dissatisfied ↔

They will end up lonely, dependent and dissatisfied.

近乎照搬但删了 chronically

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

录音确有 demanding, selfish and spoiled children 里的 demanding, A 用 more demanding of their next generation 把这个原词搬来，但录音说的是孩子本身"难缠"，不是说他们将来"对下一代更苛求"，属听到原词就想选的陷阱。

借用原文：demanding, selfish and spoiled children

C) **未提及**

C 说孩子会经历 more setbacks than successes，但录音第1段讲长远后果时只提孤独、依赖、不满，从未说"挫折多于成功"，这是录音未提及的内容。

D) **过度推断**

D 的 difficult to get along with others 看似贴近"孤独"，但录音长远后果那句只说 lonely / dependent / dissatisfied / resentful，并未说"难以与人相处"，是从 lonely 过度推断出来的，原话没这层意思。

-
20. A) Failure to pay due attention to their behavior.
B) Unwillingness to allow them to play with toys.
C) Unwillingness to satisfy their wishes immediately.
D) Failure to spend sufficient quality time with them.

【题目】 **What may prevent parents from raising confident and capable children?**

【翻译】 什么可能会阻碍父母培养出自信和有能力孩子？

- A) 未能对他们的行为给予应有的关注。 B) 不愿意让他们玩玩具。
C) 不愿意立即满足他们的愿望。 D) 未能与他们共度足够的高质量时间。

【答案】 **D** (细节题) Failure to spend sufficient quality time with them.

【定位】 One factor hindering this is that parents can't or don't spend enough quality time with their kids, and substitute this deficit with toys, games, gadgets and the like.

妨碍这一点的一个因素是，父母不能或不愿花足够的高质量时间陪孩子，转用玩具、游戏、电子产品之类来填补这一缺口。

【信号】 **因果信号 One factor hindering**。这句以 One factor hindering this is that 开头，hindering (妨碍) 直接呼应题干的 prevent，是明确的"原因信号"，紧随其后的内容就是要找的妨碍因素。

【替换】 parents can't or don't spend enough quality time with their kids ↔

Failure to spend sufficient quality time with them.

can't or don't = Failure, enough = sufficient

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

录音说孩子需要 parents' devoted attention, A 用 Failure to pay due attention to their behavior 把 attention 这个原词搬来, 却拼成"不关注孩子的行为", 而原话讲的是"投入式的陪伴关注", 不是关注 behavior, 属盗用原词后偷换对象。

借用原文: children need parents' devoted attention

B) **与原文相反**

录音里 substitute this deficit with toys, games, gadgets 把 toys 当作父母"拿来替代陪伴"的东西, B 却说成 Unwillingness to allow them to play with toys (不让孩子玩玩具), 与原话意思相反, 是盗用 toys 后反着说。

借用原文: substitute this deficit with toys, games, gadgets and the like

C) **张冠李戴**

C 的 satisfy their wishes immediately 借用了录音 instantly satisfying their wishes 里的"立刻满足", 但那是第19/21题的话题、是"父母不该做的事", 并不是本题问的"妨碍培养自信能干孩子"的因素, 属张冠李戴。

借用原文: Instead of instantly satisfying their wishes

21. A) It will enable them to learn from mistakes.

B) It will help them to handle disappointment.

C) It will do much good to their mental health.

D) It will build their ability to endure hardships

【题目】 **Why should children be encouraged to keep trying when they fail?**

【翻译】 为什么应该鼓励孩子在失败时继续尝试?

A) 这将使他们能够从错误中学习。 B) 这将帮助他们应对失望。

C) 这将对他们的心理健康大有裨益。 D) 这将培养他们承受艰难困苦的能力。

【答案】 **B** (细节题) It will help them to handle disappointment.

【定位】 This teaches them how to handle and recover from disappointment, which is associated with greater success and satisfaction academically, financially and in personal relationships.

这教会他们如何应对失望并从中恢复, 而这又与学业、经济和人际关系上更大的成功与满足相关联。

【信号】 **作用信号 This teaches them.** 这句以 This teaches them how to handle and recover from disappointment 开头, This teaches them 是明确的"作用/理由"信号, 直接回答题干的 Why, 后半的内容就是"坚持尝试"带来的好处。

【替换】 how to handle and recover from disappointment ↔ **It will help them to handle disappointment.**
handle disappointment 原义保留

【排除】 A) 未提及

A 说 learn from mistakes, 听起来很符合"失败时坚持"的常识, 但录音第4段讲的是 handle and recover from disappointment, 并没有说"从错误中学习", 是凭印象补出来的内容。

C) 过度推断

C 的 good to their mental health 看似贴近"更健康", 但录音说的是 greater success and satisfaction academically, financially and in personal relationships, 讲的是成功与满足, 并未说"有益心理健康", 是从相邻段 healthier 过度推断而来。

借用原文: greater success and satisfaction academically, financially and in personal relationships

D) 偷换概念

D 的 endure hardships (忍受艰难) 与 B 的"应对失望"语义相近、最易混, 但录音原话明确是 handle and recover from disappointment, 是"应对失望"而非"忍受艰苦", D 是凭近义自造的说法。

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

1 It is not hard to mess up an interview. Most people feel nervous sitting across from a hiring manager, answering questions that effectively open themselves up for judgment. And your chances of being more carefully considered for the job can quickly go downhill just by saying the wrong thing at the wrong time.

搞砸一场面试并不难。大多数人坐在招聘经理对面回答问题时都会感到紧张, 这些问题实际上让自己处于被评判的境地。而仅仅因为在错误的时间说了错误的话, 你被更认真地考虑录用的机会就会迅速下降。

2 The most obvious thing not to do is complain. Employers want to hire positive people. Talking about a previous job negatively raises concerns that you might be difficult to manage, or you might be someone that blames management for your own poor performance.

最明显不该做的事就是抱怨。雇主想要雇用积极向上的人。消极地谈论以前的工作会引发担忧, 认为你可能难以管理, 或者你可能是那种把自己的糟糕表现归咎于管理层的人。

3 Don't say that you've moved around in jobs because you haven't found the right fit or feel that you were not challenged enough. Statements like these will make you sound aimless and lost. An interviewer may well think, why would this role be any different for you? You will probably leave here in six months. It also begs the question of what type of relationship you had with your manager. It doesn't sound like you had open communication with him or her. Managers usually love people who can self-sustain and enable growth through taking initiative, who are strong at following through their work, and who bring ideas and solutions to the table.

不要说你频繁换工作是因为没有找到合适的职位或觉得自己没有受到足够的挑战。这样的陈述会让你听起来漫无目的、迷失方向。面试官很可能会想, 为什么这个职位对你来说会有什么不同? 你可能六个月后就会离开这里。这也引发了一个问题, 即你与经理之间是什么样的关系。听起来你和他或她之间没有开放的沟通。管理者通常喜欢那些能够自我驱动、通过主动性实现成长、善于贯彻执行工作、并能提出想法和解决方案的人。

4 If you were in a management or leadership position, when discussing your current role, never take all the credit for accomplishments or achievements. Emphasize your team and how through their talents, your vision was realized. Most successful leaders know that they are only as good as their team. And acknowledging this in an interview will go a long way towards suggesting that you might be the right person for the position you are applying for.

如果你曾担任管理或领导职位,在讨论你目前的角色时,绝不要将所有成就或成果都归功于自己。要强调你的团队,以及如何通过他们的才能实现了你的愿景。大多数成功的领导者都知道,他们的成功取决于团队的优秀程度。在面试中承认这一点,对于表明你可能是所申请职位的合适人选大有帮助。

5 Lastly, have a good idea of what your role will be and try and convey the idea that you're flexible. Asking what your role will be suggests you will limit yourself purely to what is expected of you. In reality, your role is whatever you make of it. This is especially true in small companies, where the ability to adapt and take on new responsibilities is highly valued. And this is equally important if you're just starting out. Entry level interviewees would do well to demonstrate a broad set of skills in most interviews. It's important to have a wide skill set as many startups and small companies are moving really fast. Employers are looking for candidates that are intelligent and can quickly adapt and excel in a growing company.

最后,要对你的职位职责有清晰的认识,并尝试传达你具有灵活性的理念。询问你的职位职责是什么会让人觉得你会把自己局限于别人对你的期望。实际上,你的职位职责取决于你如何发挥。这在小公司尤其如此,在那里适应能力和承担新责任的能力受到高度重视。如果你刚刚起步,这一点同样重要。入门级面试者在大多数面试中展示广泛的技能会很有帮助。拥有广泛的技能很重要,因为许多初创公司和小公司发展非常迅速。雇主正在寻找聪明且能够在成长型公司中快速适应和出类拔萃的候选人。

22. A) Failing to make sufficient preparations.
B) Looking away from the hiring manager.
C) Saying the wrong thing at the wrong time.
D) Making a wrong judgment of the interview.

【题目】 What does the speaker say can easily prevent an interviewee from getting a job?

【翻译】 说话者说什么能够轻易阻止面试者获得工作?

- A) 未能做好充分准备。 B) 目光避开招聘经理。 C) 在错误的时间说错话。
D) 对面试做出错误判断。

【答案】 C (细节题) Saying the wrong thing at the wrong time.

【定位】 And your chances of being more carefully considered for the job can quickly go downhill just by saying the wrong thing at the wrong time.

而仅仅因为在错误的时间说了错误的话, 你被认真考虑录用的机会就会迅速下滑。

【信号】 坏结果信号 go downhill. can quickly go downhill 是"机会迅速变差"的坏结果信号, 它后面紧跟的 just by saying the wrong thing at the wrong time 正是造成坏结果的行为, 这句因此是答案句。

【替换】 saying the wrong thing at the wrong time ↔ **Saying the wrong thing at the wrong time**

原句直接成项

【排除】 A) **未提及**

Failing to make sufficient preparations. 准备不足是常识里"会面试失败"的原因, 听起来合理, 但录音第一段只说"说错话"会让机会下滑, 从没提"准备", 属凭常识想当然。

B) **原词陷阱**

Looking away from the hiring manager. 借了第一段真出现过的 hiring manager 一词, 让人听到耳熟就想选, 但录音说的是坐在招聘经理对面会紧张, 从没说"移开视线"会害你丢工作。

借用原文: sitting across from a hiring manager

D) **偷换概念**

Making a wrong judgment of the interview. 用了录音里的 judgment, 但原文 open themselves up for judgment 指"面试者被别人评判", 不是"面试者自己判断失误", 对象正好反了。

借用原文: answering questions that effectively open themselves up for judgment

-
23. A) Complaining about their previous job.
B) Inquiring about their salary to be paid.
C) Exaggerating their academic background.
D) Understating their previous achievements.

【题目】 **What should the interviewee avoid doing in an interview?**

【翻译】 面试者在面试中应该避免做什么?

- A) 抱怨之前的工作。 B) 询问将要支付的薪水。 C) 夸大学术背景。
D) 低估之前取得的成就。

【答案】 **A** (细节题) Complaining about their previous job.

【定位】 The most obvious thing not to do is complain. Employers want to hire positive people.

Talking about a previous job negatively raises concerns that you might be difficult to manage.
最不该做的一件事就是抱怨。雇主想招积极的人。负面地谈论上一份工作会让人担心你可能不好管理。

【信号】 **禁止信号 thing not to do.** The most obvious thing not to do is complain 用 not to do 这一最强禁止信号直接点名 complain, 是本题答案句; 后文 Talking about a previous job negatively 进一步把"抱怨"具体化为"负面谈上一份工作"。

【替换】 Talking about a previous job negatively ↔ **Complaining about their previous job**
negatively=complaining 同义替换

【排除】 B) 未提及

Inquiring about their salary to be paid. 打听薪水常被视为面试敏感举动、很像"该避免", 但录音第二段只说别抱怨, 全篇没提薪水, 是凭常识硬塞的答案。

C) 未提及

Exaggerating their academic background. 夸大学历是面试禁忌的常见说法, 听着也对, 但录音里没有任何关于"学历"或"夸大"的内容, 属未提及。

D) 与原文相反

Understating their previous achievements. 说"贬低自己以往成绩"。录音第四段其实是叫人别把功劳全揽到自己头上、要归功团队 never take all the credit for accomplishments, 那是"别独揽功劳", 与"低估自己成绩"方向相反, 也不是本题第二段的内容。

借用原文: never take all the credit for accomplishments or achievements

24. A) Those who have both skill and experience.

B) Those who get along well with colleagues.

C) Those who take initiative in their work.

D) Those who are loyal to their managers.

【题目】 What kind of employees do companies like to recruit?

【翻译】 公司喜欢招聘什么样的员工?

- A) 既有技能又有经验的人。 B) 与同事相处融洽的人。 C) 在工作中主动采取行动的人。
D) 对管理者忠诚的人。

【答案】 C (细节题) Those who take initiative in their work.

【定位】 Managers usually love people who can self-sustain and enable growth through taking initiative, who are strong at following through their work, and who bring ideas and solutions to the table.

经理们通常喜欢那些能够自我驱动、通过主动作为来推动成长的人, 那些能把工作贯彻到底的人, 以及那些能带来想法和解决方案的人。

【信号】 偏好信号 love people who. Managers usually love people who 中的 love 是"喜欢哪种人"的偏好信号, 紧跟其后的 taking initiative 等特质就是公司想要的, 是本题答案句。

【替换】 enable growth through taking initiative ↔ take initiative in their work
taking initiative 近乎原义对应

【排除】 A) 答非所问

Those who have both skill and experience."既有技能又有经验"听着是公司最想要的全能人才，很诱人，但本段说的是"主动、把活做到底、带方案"，并没说"技能+经验"；skill 一词要到第五段讲小公司时才出现，与本题问的"公司喜欢哪种人"不在同一处。

B) 未提及

Those who get along well with colleagues."与同事相处融洽"是大家公认的好特质，但录音第三段夸的是主动、能跟进、带方案，从没提"与同事关系"，属未提及。

D) 原词陷阱

Those who are loyal to their managers. 借了本段反复出现的 manager 一词，又把"忠诚"包装成美德，极易误选；但录音说的是"经理喜欢主动的人"，没有任何"对经理忠诚"的意思。

借用原文：Managers usually love people who can self-sustain

25. A) Ability to shoulder new responsibilities.

B) Experience of performing multiple roles.

C) Readiness to work to flexible schedules.

D) Skills to communicate with colleagues.

【题目】 What is especially important for those working in a small company?

【翻译】 对于在小公司工作的人来说什么尤其重要？

- A) 承担新责任的能力。 B) 扮演多种角色的经验。 C) 准备好按照灵活的时间表工作。
D) 与同事沟通的技能。

【答案】 A (细节题) Ability to shoulder new responsibilities.

【定位】 This is especially true in small companies, where the ability to adapt and take on new responsibilities is highly valued.

这在小公司里尤其如此，在那里，适应并承担新职责的能力备受看重。

【信号】 强调信号 especially true + highly valued. This is especially true in small companies 把场景锁定到小公司，is highly valued 是"备受看重"的强调信号，二者之间的 take on new responsibilities 正是被看重的能力，这句是答案句。

【替换】 take on new responsibilities ↔ shoulder new responsibilities

take on=shoulder 同义替换

【排除】B) 过度推断

Experience of performing multiple roles. 由录音 your role is whatever you make of it "角色由你定"顺势联想出"做过多种角色的经验", 看似沾边, 但原文强调的是"愿意承担新责、能适应", 不是"已有多角色经验", 是从原话多推了一步。

借用原文: your role is whatever you make of it

C) 原词陷阱

Readiness to work to flexible schedules. 借了录音 you're flexible 的 flexible 一词, 让听到"灵活"就想选; 但原文的 flexible 指"愿意承担超出本职的工作", 不是"弹性的上班时间表", 对象被偷换了。

借用原文: try and convey the idea that you're flexible

D) 未提及

Skills to communicate with colleagues. 沟通能力是公认的职场好技能, 但第五段讲小公司时说的是适应与担新责, 并未提"与同事沟通", 属未提及。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

42 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。

Plus, the laptop in my bag was broken too.

第6段, 第3句

简单句加被动语态是四六级和考研中的常见基础句式, 介词短语作后置定语也很典型, 但整体结构过于简单, 代表性中等。

W: Thanks for having me, John.

第2段, 第1句

祈使句在口语对话中常见,但在四六级或考研阅读文章中出现频率较低,典型性一般,迁移价值中等。

So I'd either have to leave a lot of gaps or make a lot more assumptions than a historian should.

第10段，第2句

句子覆盖主谓宾、并列谓语、比较状语从句、承前省略等多种成分和结构;"either ... or ..." 并列结构和比较从句中的省略是易错点,有较高练习价值;宾语带比较修饰的结构("more assumptions than ...")也值得训练;成分种类丰富,适合作为划分练习句。

W: I felt too constrained working with the past, like what I wrote needed to be fact as opposed to fiction, but writing about the future gave me more freedom to imagine, to invent.

第12段，第1句

本句涵盖了多种成分类型：系表结构、双宾语结构、动名词作主语、分词短语作状语、不定式作定语、方式状语从句、主语从句。尤其是 like 引导的方式状语从句容易被误判为介词短语，what 引导的主语从句在从句内部既作连接词又作宾语，这些都是值得练习的易错点。成分丰富，训练价值较高。

She looked into the personal lives of soldiers.

第7题，D

覆盖了主语、谓语、状语三种基本成分，其中短语动词 "look into" 可以帮助学生练习识别动词与介词的固定搭配，但成分种类相对单一，缺少宾语、定语等其他常见成分。

It is not easy to make her readers believe in her.

第8题，B

"It is + 形容词 + to do" 是非常常见的书面句型，考试和阅读里都经常出现。掌握后可以迁移到大量“先评价、后补具体内容”的句子。

It is difficult to attract young readers.

第8题，C

"It is + 形容词 + to do" 是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式，掌握后可直接应用于大量同类句子的理解与写作，迁移性强，具有较高的典型性。

Whether it's in the hands of animated polar bears or Santa Claus, there's one thing you'll find in nearly all ads for Coca-Cola: the characteristic glass bottle.

第1段，第1句

本句体现了四六级和考研常考的三大典型结构：there be 存在句、省略关系代词的限制性定语从句、同位语补充说明。这种“存在句 + 定语从句 + 同位语”的组合在阅读理解和翻译题中频繁出现，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

But this week, the company is celebrating a century of the bottle that's been sold in more than 200 countries.

第1段，第3句

主句 + 限制性定语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。定语从句修饰宾语中的名词、关系代词作主语、被动语态的使用都是典型考点，句式迁移性强

Flash back to 1915, when a bottle of Coca-Cola cost just a nickel.

第2段，第1句

祈使句 + 时间状语从句的组合在口语和广告文案中较常见，但在四六级或考研阅读中出现频率中等；结构本身有一定代表性，但不属于高频重点句式。

So, according to Coca-Cola historian Ted Ryan, the company decided to come up with packaging that couldn't be duplicated.

第2段，第3句

本句体现了四六级和考研阅读中常见的结构：主句 + 不定式作宾语 + 限制性定语从句修饰宾语中的名词。定语从句使用关系代词 that 引导，且从句内使用情态动词的被动式，这些都是考试中的高频句式。掌握后可迁移到大量类似结构的句子分析中。

Though cocoa seed is not an ingredient of the soda, they designed their bottle based on the seed's shape and large middle.

第3段，第3句

"Though"引导的让步状语从句前置是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，且从句与主句形成转折对比的逻辑关系也符合真题特点。但本句整体结构偏简单，缺少定语从句、名词性从句等高频复杂结构，典型性中等偏上。

It won over Coke executives in Atlanta and would go on to receive its own trademark, spur collections and earn Coca-Cola an iconic image that made it part of American culture for a century.

第3段，第4句

综合来看,本句在主干识别、分句嵌套、时态理解、成分划分和结构典型性五个维度上均处于中等偏上水平,尤其在成分训练价值和结构典型性上表现突出(均为7分)。主干虽被并列拉长但仍可辨认(6分),嵌套层级不深但并列复杂(5分),时态有一定挑战但无多重叠加(6分)。这是一个覆盖面广、坑点适中、高度典型的训练句,适合作为结构与时态综合练习的重点材料,优先级较高。

It was 100 years ago this week that the bottle earned a patent.

第4段，第1句

强调句是四六级和考研阅读写作中的典型句式，本句展示的时间状语强调用法非常标准且常见，掌握这一结构可以直接迁移到大量类似句子的理解和写作中

Americans mostly consume Coke out of aluminum or plastic today, but the glass bottle remains a symbol of America that's readily recognized around the world.

第4段，第3句

并列句 + 限制性定语从句 + 被动语态的组合是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。转折逻辑 (but) 和定语从句修饰表语的用法都具有很强的代表性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

Why did the Coca-Cola Company decide to have special packaging designed?

第10题题干

特殊疑问句加不定式宾语是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式,have sth done 结构也是高频考点,句式具有较强代表性,掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子

What do we learn about the Coca-Cola bottle designed by the Root Glass Company?

第11题题干

特殊疑问句在四六级和考研阅读理解题目中极为常见，本句的“What do we learn about...”句式是典型的阅读题提问方式，掌握后可直接迁移到大量真题中。

This is because the human brain is biased to dwell on negative events.

第4段，第5句

"This is because..." 句式在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，用于给出原因或解释现象，是典型的学术说理句式。掌握此结构（特别是 "because" 引导表语从句的用法）后可广泛迁移到其他因果解释语境，代表性较强。

It takes a great deal of effort to sustain.

第12题，D

"It takes ... to do" 是四六级和考研中高频出现的句型，用于表达花费时间、精力等，掌握后可在阅读和写作中大量复用，代表性强

What prevents people from starting conversation with strangers?

第13题 题干

疑问句中疑问词充当主语的结构在考试阅读和写作中频繁出现，且 'prevent sb from doing' 是常考搭配，具有一定的代表性和迁移价值，但因句子过短、不涉及从句，典型性略打折扣。

Human brains tend to dwell on negative events.

第14题，B

简单句在四六级和考研中占比不高，考试更侧重复合句和复杂句式。但 "tend to do" 和 "dwell on" 是常考搭配，且主谓状的线性排列在阅读理解中频繁出现，作为基础句式有一定代表性，但不属于高频重点句型。

In contrast, the small cultivator is working only a few acres of land.

第1段，第5句

本句涵盖主语、谓语、宾语、状语四种基本成分，适合入门级成分划分练习。但成分种类有限，不含定语从句、宾语补足语、双宾语等更丰富的结构，训练广度一般。

American tourists enjoy stocking up on inexpensive high quality Caribbean rum while they're on vacation.

第2段，第11句

主句 + while 时间状语从句是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式，动名词短语作宾语也是典型考点。但整句结构较为简单，缺少多层嵌套、定语从句、同位语从句等更高频的复杂句式，因此典型性中等偏上，掌握后可部分复用但不属于最核心的高频难句模式。

As in most places, those who have money live well indeed.

第4段，第1句

"名词 + 限制性定语从句" 作主语是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,"those who..." 这类指代加定语从句的用法尤其常见。掌握这种结构后可以识别和理解大量类似句子,具有较高的迁移价值。

Paradoxically, the parents of such children encourage this demanding behavior in the mistaken belief that by giving their children everything they can their children will be happy.

第1段，第3句

本句成分丰富：主句包含副词状语、主语、谓语、宾语、介词短语原因状语；同位语从句含同位语、条件状语、主系表结构；定语从句涉及关系代词省略和承前省略的宾语。覆盖多种成分类型，且同位语从句与定语从句是学生易混淆的考点，具有较高训练价值。

Undoubtedly parents want to raise happy children who are confident, capable and likable rather than spoiled and miserable.

第2段，第1句

主句want to do加宾语的结构以及限制性定语从句修饰宾语的模式,在四六级和考研阅读中出现频率很高,属于常考句式。定语从句使用who引导且在从句中作主语,是定语从句的典型用法。rather than对比结构也是常见表达。掌握本句结构后,可迁移至大量类似句型,典型性较强。

Rather than getting material things, children need parents' devoted attention.

第2段，第3句

"Rather than doing A, S + V + O" 的对比结构在写作和阅读中较为常见，具有一定代表性，但简单句本身的结构过于基础，不属于四六级或考研真题中高频出现的复杂典型句式。

Instead of instantly satisfying their wishes, parents should help them work out a plan to earn things they'd like to have.

第2段，第5句

本句使用了 help sb do sth 结构和限制性定语从句修饰宾语，这两种结构都是四六级和考研英语中的高频句式。介词短语作状语、情态动词表建议、定语从句省略关系代词等语法现象都具有较强的典型性和迁移价值。

Allow them to enjoy anticipation.

第3段，第1句

祈使句是日常英语和考试中的常见句型，"allow sb to do sth" 更是四六级和考研英语阅读、写作中的高频结构。掌握这一句型后可直接迁移至大量类似表达（permit、enable、encourage 等 + 宾语 + 不定式）。虽然句子本身过于简洁，但其句型代表性较强。

Numerous psychological studies have demonstrated that children who learn to wait for things they desire are more likely to succeed in a number of ways later in life.

第3段，第2句

本句呈现 "主句 + 宾语从句 + 定语从句嵌套" 的结构，是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式。定语从句修饰名词、关系代词省略、不定式作宾语等都是常考考点，掌握后可大量复用到真题理解和翻译中。

If they fail, children should be encouraged to keep trying rather than to give up if they really want the desired result.

第4段，第1句

条件状语从句加主句的结构,以及情态动词被动语态加不定式补足语的搭配,在四六级和考研英语中非常常见。双重条件约束的模式也是典型的复杂条件表达方式。掌握本句结构后,学习者可以迁移到大量类似句式的理解和应用中。

This teaches them how to handle and recover from disappointment, which is associated with greater success and satisfaction academically, financially and in personal relationships.

第4段，第2句

双宾语结构、疑问词加不定式、非限制性定语从句、be associated with 固定搭配，都是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式。这种主句加非限制性定语从句的组合在学术和议论文体中极为常见，掌握后可大量复用。

And lastly, parents should encourage their children to look at life from other points of view, as well as their own.

第5段，第1句

encourage sb to do sth 是四六级和考研英语阅读、写作中的高频句式,且情态动词 should 表达建议的用法也极为常见;本句结构在教育、社会类话题中代表性强,掌握后可直接迁移到类似语境(如 allow sb to do, enable sb to do 等);虽为简单句,但典型性突出

They will find it difficult to get along with others.

第19题，D

"find it + 形容词 + to do" 是英语中极为常见且高频出现在各类考试中的句式，属于典型的宾语补足语结构。掌握这一句式后，学生可以轻松迁移到类似的 "make/consider/think it + 形容词/名词 + to do" 结构，实用性和代表性都很强。

What may prevent parents from raising confident and capable children?

第20题 题干

本句使用了特殊疑问句结构，且包含"prevent sb from doing sth"这一高频固定搭配，在四六级及考研英语阅读理解和完形填空中较为常见。疑问词作主语的用法也是考试中需要熟练掌握的句式。虽然本身为简单句，但其句式和搭配的典型性较高，学习后可在多种语境中复用。

Why should children be encouraged to keep trying when they fail?

第21题 题干

本句的 "情态动词+被动语态" 结构、"encourage sb to do" 转化为被动后的 "be encouraged to do" 补足语用法、以及时间状语从句用一般现在时表将来,都是四六级和考研真题中的高频句式。疑问句形式也常见于阅读理解和写作中。掌握本句结构后,可以迁移到大量类似表达,典型性很强。

It will help them to handle disappointment.

第21题，B

涵盖主语、谓语、宾语、宾语补语四种核心成分，其中宾语补语（不定式）是值得练习的结构；但成分位置过于规整，缺少定语、状语等修饰成分，练习面不够全面。

It is not hard to mess up an interview.

第1段，第1句

It is + 形容词 + to do 是四六级和考研中极其典型的高频句型，在阅读和写作中大量出现。掌握这个结构后，可以直接套用到 It is important/necessary/difficult/easy to do 等无数类似句子中，迁移性很强。

Most successful leaders know that they are only as good as their team.

第4段，第3句

"主句 + that 宾语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中极为常见的句式，且主句中包含形容词修饰名词、从句中包含比较结构，这些都是高频考点。本句结构具有较高的典型性和迁移价值。

Lastly, have a good idea of what your role will be and try and convey the idea that you're flexible.

第5段，第1句

祈使句 + 宾语从句 + 同位语从句的组合在四六级和考研阅读、写作中较为常见，尤其是同位语从句 (the idea that ...) 和并列谓语结构都是高频句式。掌握本句结构后可迁移到大量类似表达 (如 the fact that、the belief that、make sure ... and ...)。

This is especially true in small companies, where the ability to adapt and take on new responsibilities is highly valued.

第5段，第4句

非限制性定语从句补充说明先行词，是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。主句的主系表结构加介词短语状语也是常见模式，学习者掌握后可在多种语境中复用。

What does the speaker say can easily prevent an interviewee from getting a job?

第22题 题干

这种在四六级听力或阅读题干中极其常见的询问观点句式，是考生必须掌握的高频结构。

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本卷出现的 256 个英语六级真题高频词

下列单词既在本卷录音原文中出现，又是 **英语六级** 历年真题的高频词（在该考试真题中出现的句子数均不少于 8）。每个词标注本卷 出现次数与该考试真题句频，点击可查看

该词的释义、音标、词形与真题例句。

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本卷9次 · 真题 568 句

novel B1

n. 小说

本卷7次 · 真题 43 句

negative B1

adj. 否定的

本卷5次 · 真题 132 句

wrong A2

adj. 错误的

本卷5次 · 真题 66 句

military B2

adj. 军事的

本卷5次 · 真题 13 句

historian B2

n. 历史学家

本卷5次 · 真题 10 句

product A2

n. 产品

本卷4次 · 真题 271 句

quality A2

n. 质量

本卷4次 · 真题 112 句

realize B1

v. 意识到, 认识到

本卷4次 · 真题 64 句

export B1

v. 出口, 输出 (商品到国外)

本卷4次 · 真题 22 句

fiction B2

n. 小说

本卷4次 · 真题 21 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本卷3次 · 真题 200 句

relationship B1

n. 关系

本卷3次 · 真题 168 句

base A2

n. 基础

本卷3次 · 真题 126 句

design B1

n. 设计

本卷3次 · 真题 119 句

event A2

n. 事件

本卷3次 · 真题 99 句

earn A2

v. 赚得, 挣得 (金钱)

本卷3次 · 真题 64 句

previous B1

adj. 先前的

本卷3次 · 真题 44 句

historical B2

adj. 历史的

本卷3次 · 真题 32 句

hire A2

v. 雇用

本卷3次 · 真题 29 句

satisfaction B2

n. 满意

本卷3次 · 真题 28 句

encounter B2

v. 遇到

本卷3次 · 真题 21 句

ad A2

n. 广告

本卷3次 · 真题 20 句

essay B1

n. 短文

本卷3次 · 真题 15 句

demanding B2

adj. 要求高的

本卷3次 · 真题 11 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本卷2次 · 真题 228 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

positive B1

adj. 积极的

本卷2次 · 真题 144 句

local A2

adj. 当地的

本卷2次 · 真题 143 句

economy B1

n. 经济

本卷2次 · 真题 102 句

publish B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本卷2次 · 真题 94 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本卷2次·真题 87 句

colleague B1

n. 同事

本卷2次·真题 84 句

type A2

n. 类型

本卷2次·真题 84 句

understanding B1

n. 理解,领悟

本卷2次·真题 84 句

promote B2

v. 促进

本卷2次·真题 82 句

responsibility B1

n. 责任

本卷2次·真题 69 句

enable B1

v. 使能够

本卷2次·真题 68 句

attract B1

v. 吸引 (注意力、兴趣)

本卷2次·真题 67 句

easily A2

adv. 容易地

本卷2次·真题 65 句

management B1

n. 管理

本卷2次·真题 63 句

quickly A2

adv. 快速地

本卷2次·真题 63 句

generation B2

n. 一代人

本卷2次·真题 60 句

image A2

n. 形象, 印象

本卷2次·真题 57 句

employer B1

n. 雇主

本卷2次·真题 56 句

mainly B1

adv. 主要地

本卷2次·真题 53 句

connection B1

n. 联系

本卷2次·真题 50 句

failure

B1

n. 失败

本卷2次·真题 47 句

growing

A2

adj. 增长的

本卷2次·真题 47 句

demonstrate

B2

v. 证明

本卷2次·真题 45 句

achievement

B1

n. 成就

本卷2次·真题 44 句

adapt

B2

v. 适应, 适合 (新环境、新情况)

本卷2次·真题 44 句

poverty

B2

n. 贫穷

本卷2次·真题 44 句

recover

B1

v. 恢复健康

本卷2次·真题 35 句

manufacturer

B2

n. 制造商

本卷2次·真题 33 句

tourism

B1

n. 旅游业

本卷2次·真题 33 句

handle

A2

v. 处理

本卷2次·真题 32 句

reader

A2

n. 读者

本卷2次·真题 30 句

sufficient

B2

adj. 足够的

本卷2次·真题 30 句

judgment

B2

n. 判断力;识别力

本卷2次·真题 29 句

antibiotic

B2

n. 抗生素

本卷2次·真题 27 句

mood

A2

n. 心情

本卷2次·真题 27 句

freedom

B1

n. 自由

本卷2次·真题 26 句

initiative B2

n. 主动性

本卷2次·真题 25 句

complain A2

v. 抱怨

本卷2次·真题 23 句

dependent B2

adj. 依靠的

本卷2次·真题 22 句

packaging B1

n. 包装;包装材料

本卷2次·真题 22 句

capable B1

adj. 有能力的

本卷2次·真题 21 句

equally B1

adv. 同样地

本卷2次·真题 17 句

flexible B2

adj. 灵活的

本卷2次·真题 15 句

laptop A2

n. 笔记本电脑

本卷2次·真题 15 句

acre B2

n. 英亩 (土地面积单位)

本卷2次·真题 13 句

request B1

n. 请求

本卷2次·真题 13 句

slip B1

v. 滑倒

本卷2次·真题 13 句

chat A2

v. 聊天, 闲谈

本卷2次·真题 12 句

mineral B1

n. 矿物

本卷2次·真题 12 句

soda B1

n. 苏打水

本卷2次·真题 12 句

academically B2

adv. 在学业上

本卷2次·真题 11 句

commuter B2

n. 通勤者

本卷2次·真题 9 句

infection B2

n. 传染

本卷2次·真题8句

islander B2

n. 岛民

本卷2次·真题8句

presume C1

v. 假定, 推测 (某事属实)

本卷2次·真题8句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本卷1次·真题363句

less A1

det. 较少的

本卷1次·真题273句

employee A2

n. 雇员, 员工

本卷1次·真题190句

impact B2

n. 影响

本卷1次·真题185句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本卷1次·真题167句

risk A2

n. 风险

本卷1次·真题167句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本卷1次·真题134句

decade B1

n. 十年

本卷1次·真题120句

mental B1

adj. 精神的

本卷1次·真题120句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本卷1次·真题119句

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

academic B2

adj. 学术的

本卷1次·真题104句

growth B1

n. 增长

本卷1次·真题 104 句

performance B1

n. 表演

本卷1次·真题 98 句

gain B1

v. 获得;赢得

本卷1次·真题 96 句

crop B1

n. 农作物

本卷1次·真题 95 句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本卷1次·真题 89 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本卷1次·真题 88 句

customer A2

n. 顾客, 客户

本卷1次·真题 87 句

belief B1

n. 相信

本卷1次·真题 85 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本卷1次·真题 82 句

region B1

n. 地区

本卷1次·真题 78 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

current B1

adj. 现在的

本卷1次·真题 72 句

agriculture B2

n. 农业

本卷1次·真题 70 句

due B1

adj. 预期的

本卷1次·真题 70 句

material B1

n. 材料

本卷1次·真题 66 句

apply A2

v. 申请

本卷1次·真题 63 句

farming A2

n. 农业;耕作

本卷1次·真题 63 句

various B1

adj. 各种各样的

本卷1次·真题 63 句

occur B1

v. 发生, 出现

本卷1次·真题 62 句

perform B1

v. 执行

本卷1次·真题 61 句

generally B1

adv. 通常, 一般地

本卷1次·真题 60 句

conduct B2

v. 组织并实施

本卷1次·真题 59 句

mostly B1

adv. 主要地

本卷1次·真题 59 句

reality B1

n. 现实

本卷1次·真题 57 句

associate B2

v. 联系

本卷1次·真题 54 句

credit B1

n. 赊购, 赊账

本卷1次·真题 54 句

gap B1

n. 间隙

本卷1次·真题 54 句

interaction B2

n. 相互作用

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

rely B1

v. 依赖;依靠

本卷1次·真题 51 句

candidate B1

n. 候选人

本卷1次·真题 48 句

being B1

n. 存在

本卷1次·真题 46 句

native B1

adj. 本国的

本卷1次·真题 45 句

anxiety B2

n. 焦虑

本卷1次·真题 44 句

desire B2

n. 愿望

本卷1次·真题 44 句

effectively B2

adv. 有效地

本卷1次·真题 43 句

reward B1

n. 报酬

本卷1次·真题 43 句

recognize B1

v. 认出

本卷1次·真题 42 句

replace A2

v. 替换, 更换 (用新的代替旧的)

本卷1次·真题 42 句

schedule A2

n. 时间表

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

psychological B2

adj. 心理的

本卷1次·真题 39 句

wealthy B2

adj. 富有的

本卷1次·真题 39 句

indeed B1

adv. 确实, 的确 (强调肯定)

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

talent B1

n. 天赋

本卷1次·真题 35 句

critic B2

n. 批评家

本卷1次·真题 34 句

highly B1

adv. 非常

本卷1次·真题 34 句

combine B1

v. (使) 结合、组合

本卷1次·真题 33 句

carefully A2

adv. 仔细地

本卷1次·真题 32 句

context B2

n. (事情发生的) 背景、环境

本卷1次·真题 32 句

executive B2

n. 主管;经理;管理人员

本卷1次·真题 32 句

stock B1

n. 库存

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

content B1

n. 内容

本卷1次·真题 31 句

obvious B1

adj. 明显的

本卷1次·真题 31 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

battle B1

n. 战斗

本卷1次·真题 29 句

broad B1

adj. 宽阔的

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

skin A2

n. 皮肤

本卷1次·真题 29 句

collection B1

n. 收集物

本卷1次·真题 28 句

comment B1

n. 评论

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

rapidly B1

adv. 迅速地

本卷1次·真题 28 句

vision B2

n. 视力

本卷1次·真题 28 句

delay B1

n. 延迟

本卷1次·真题 27 句

greatly B1

adv. 非常

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

intend B1

v. 打算, 计划

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

root A2

n. 根

本卷1次·真题 25 句

contrast B2

n. 对比

本卷1次·真题 24 句

intelligent B1

adj. 聪明的

本卷1次·真题 24 句

thanks A1

intj. 谢谢

本卷1次·真题 24 句

disappear A2

v. 消失; 不见

本卷1次·真题 23 句

route B1

n. 路线

本卷1次·真题 23 句

affordable B1

adj. 买得起的

本卷1次·真题 22 句

blame B1

v. 责备

本卷1次·真题 22 句

display B1

v. 展示

本卷1次·真题 22 句

emphasize B2

v. 强调

本卷1次·真题 21 句

multiple B2

adj. 多个的

本卷1次·真题 21 句

oppose B2

v. 反对

本卷1次·真题 21 句

preparation B1

n. 准备

本卷1次·真题 21 句

virus B1

n. 病毒 (引起疾病的微生物)

本卷1次·真题 21 句

acknowledge B2

v. 承认 (事实、错误等)

本卷1次·真题 20 句

actual B1

adj. 真实的

本卷1次·真题 20 句

basically B1

adv. 基本上

本卷1次·真题 20 句

financially B2

adv. 在财务上

本卷1次·真题 20 句

latest B1

adj. 最新的

本卷1次·真题 20 句

popularity B2

n. 受欢迎

本卷1次·真题 20 句

reject B2

v. 拒绝接受

本卷1次·真题 20 句

deeply B1

adv. 深深地

本卷1次·真题 19 句

exaggerate B2

v. 夸大

本卷1次·真题 19 句

heavily B1

adv. 大量地

本卷1次·真题 18 句

mom A1

n. 妈妈

本卷1次·真题 18 句

mutual B2

adj. 相互的

本卷1次·真题 18 句

partly B1

adv. 部分地

本卷1次·真题 18 句

underestimate B2

v. 低估

本卷1次·真题 18 句

assumption B2

n. 假定/假设(未经证实就认为是真的事)

本卷1次·真题 17 句

apartment A2

n. 公寓

本卷1次·真题 16 句

gadget B2

n. 小装置

本卷1次·真题 16 句

guy A2

n. 男人

本卷1次·真题 16 句

imagination B1

n. 想象力

本卷1次·真题 16 句

recruit B2

v. 招募

本卷1次·真题 16 句

retrieve B2

v. 取回

本卷1次·真题 16 句

competitor B1

n. 竞争者

本卷1次·真题 15 句

convey B2

v. 传达、表达 (信息、思想、感情等)

本卷1次·真题 15 句

leadership B2

n. 领导地位;领导权

本卷1次·真题 15 句

occasionally B1

adv. 偶尔

本卷1次·真题 15 句

reluctant B2

adj. 不情愿的

本卷1次·真题 15 句

bond B2

n. 纽带

本卷1次·真题 14 句

crowded A2

adj. 拥挤的, 挤满人的

本卷1次·真题 14 句

outer B1

adj. 外部的, 外面的

本卷1次·真题 14 句

plus A2

prep. 加, 加上

本卷1次·真题 14 句

substitute B2

n. 替代品

本卷1次·真题 14 句

sustain B2

v. 维持

本卷1次·真题 14 句

tropical B1

adj. 热带的

本卷1次·真题 14 句

catastrophe C1

n. 灾难

本卷1次·真题 13 句

maker A2

n. 制造者

本卷1次·真题 13 句

oh A1

intj. 哦 (表示惊讶、理解或反应)

本卷1次·真题 13 句

accomplishment B2

n. 成就

本卷1次·真题 12 句

affair B2

n. 事务

本卷1次·真题 12句

deficit C1

n. 赤字

本卷1次·真题 12句

endure B2

v. 忍受

本卷1次·真题 12句

hinder B2

v. 阻碍, 妨碍

本卷1次·真题 12句

newly B1

adv. 最近

本卷1次·真题 12句

accompany B2

v. 陪同; 陪伴

本卷1次·真题 11句

barely B1

adv. 几乎不

本卷1次·真题 11句

considerably B2

adv. 相当大地

本卷1次·真题 11句

initiate C1

v. 开始

本卷1次·真题 11句

instantly B1

adv. 立即, 马上

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

surely B1

adv. 肯定地

本卷1次·真题 11句

symbol B2

n. 象征

本卷1次·真题 11句

enjoyable B1

adj. 令人愉快的

本卷1次·真题 10句

excel B2

v. 擅长

本卷1次·真题 10句

interviewer

B1

n. 面试官

本卷1次·真题 10 句

purely

B2

adv. 纯粹地

本卷1次·真题 10 句

readily

B2

adv. 乐意地

本卷1次·真题 10 句

recreation

B2

n. 娱乐

本卷1次·真题 10 句

resort

B2

n. 度假胜地

本卷1次·真题 10 句

colonial

B2

adj. 殖民地的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

constrain

C1

v. 限制, 约束 (行动或自由)

本卷1次·真题 9 句

desired

B1

adj. 期望的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

elaborate

C1

adj. 复杂精细的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

flip

B1

v. 快速翻转

本卷1次·真题 9 句

inexpensive

B1

adj. 不昂贵的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

patent

B2

n. 专利权

本卷1次·真题 9 句

tobacco

B1

n. 烟草

本卷1次·真题 9 句

literary

B2

adj. 文学的

本卷1次·真题 8 句

speculate

C1

v. 推测, 猜测

本卷1次·真题 8 句

sympathetic

B2

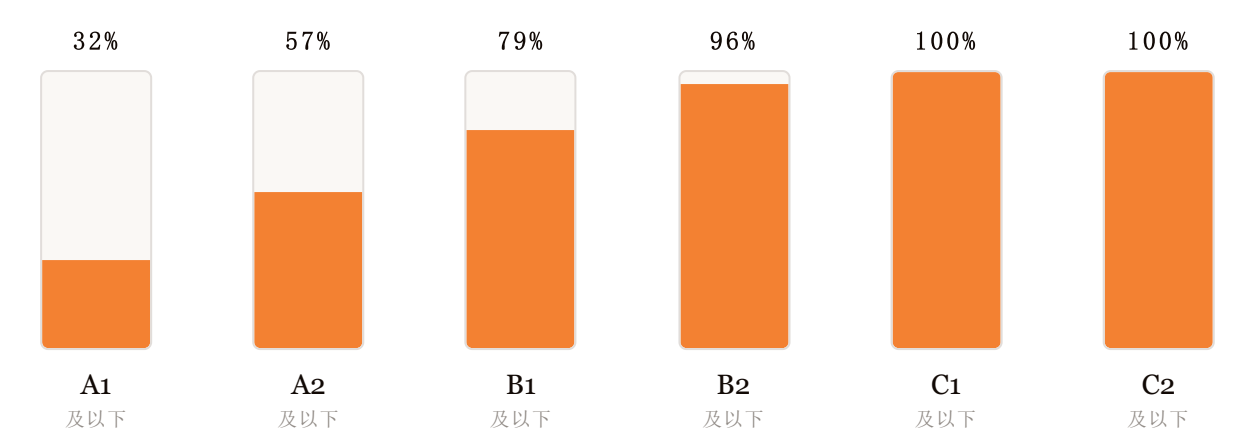
adj. 同情的

本卷1次·真题 8 句

VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全卷录音原文 **792** 词按 **CEFR** 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 **792** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本卷共 34 个·约 4%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）·数据为全卷录音原文去重词 792 个·末柱为 100%

去重总词数

792

B2 以上难词

4%

B1 及以下覆盖

79%

英语六级 2021年12月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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