

2022年6月·第1套 英语六级听力真题原文与答案解析

PAPER & KEY • 听力题和解析

听力题和解析

本卷全部 25 题的标准答案与完整录音文字稿由懒笔记基于2022年6月·第1套 英语六级听力原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面层级：Part/Section 标题与各节 Directions 照原卷排印——真实听力考卷只印选项，题干由录音念出。其下按录音篇目逐篇排印：每篇先给完整录音文字稿（逐段中译），再逐题给出卷面题目与该题解析（题目、翻译、答案、定位、信号、替换与排除）。

真题卷第1套(2022-06) • 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 W: Mr. David Jackson, a staff writer at the New Yorker, is known for his non-fiction books of adventure. Today, we go on a different kind of adventure: Jackson's life of parenting his offspring. David, as a parent of an 11- and a 14-year-old, what is the most interesting issue you are dealing with right now?

W: David Jackson 先生是《纽约客》的特约撰稿人,以他的非虚构冒险类书籍而闻名。今天,我们要进行一种不同的冒险:Jackson 养育子女的生活。David,作为一个 11 岁和 14 岁孩子的父亲,你现在面临的最有趣的问题是什么?

2 M: It's easy to focus on the challenges, but so far, I find these ages to be kind of wonderful. They are independent, and they have their own curiosities and obsessions. You can talk to them about fairly sophisticated subject matter such as politics.

M: 很容易把注意力集中在挑战上,但到目前为止,我发现这些年龄段还挺美好的。他们很独立,有自己的好奇心和痴迷的东西。你可以和他们讨论相当复杂的话题,比如政治。

3 W: Yes, that does sound refreshing compared with talking to younger children. Do they ask you to proofread their essays?

W: 是的,和跟小孩子说话相比,这听起来确实让人耳目一新。他们会让你帮忙校对作文吗?

4 M: Certainly, with writing they do. I really just try to be encouraging. I think at this age, editorial guidance is less important than encouragement.

M: 当然,写作方面他们会。我真的只是尽量鼓励他们。我觉得在这个年龄,编辑性的指导没有鼓励重要。

5 W: Are there books that you think are important that your children read, and that all children read?

W: 有没有你认为很重要的书,是你的孩子应该读的,所有孩子都应该读的?

6 M: My general thought is to read widely and to incorporate a love for reading. Learning to love to read, I think, is the optimal thing, because it gives you a skill you can take anywhere.

M: 我的总体想法是广泛阅读,培养对阅读的热爱。学会热爱阅读,我认为是最理想的事情,因为它给你一项可以带到任何地方的技能。

7 W: So you're not too concerned like some parents with the content they're reading? I know I have some worries about that.

W: 所以你不像有些家长那样太担心他们读的内容?我知道我对这方面有些担忧。

8 M: Yeah, read what you like. If a child loves graphic novels or comic books, whatever it is, that is turning them on to read and turning on their imagination.

M: 是的,读他们喜欢的就行。如果一个孩子喜欢图像小说或漫画书,不管是什么,只要能激发他们阅读,激发他们的想象力就行。

9 W: I feel that children's tastes in books change as they reach adolescence. I know that mine certainly did when I was a teenager. What do you think?

W: 我觉得孩子们对书的品味在进入青春期时会发生变化。我知道我十几岁的时候肯定是这样的。你怎么看?

10 M: I think it's especially important as they get older to read subject matter that'll open their eyes to the world and people. So I think both fiction and non-fiction are really important because they give you the power to begin to perceive the world through the lives of others.

M: 我认为随着他们长大,阅读能让他们开阔眼界、了解世界和他人的题材尤其重要。所以我觉得虚构和非虚构作品都很重要,因为它们让你有能力开始通过他人的生活来感知世界。

1. A) He is a staff writer.

B) He is an adventurer.

C) He is an author of fiction.

D) He is a father of four kids.

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

【翻译】 从对话中我们了解到关于David Jackson的什么信息?

A) 他是一名专职撰稿人。 B) 他是一名冒险家。 C) 他是一名小说作家。

D) 他是四个孩子的父亲。

【答案】 **A** (细节题) He is a staff writer.

【定位】 Mr. David Jackson, a staff writer at the New Yorker, is known for his non-fiction books of adventure.

David Jackson 先生,《纽约客》的专职撰稿人,以其纪实类冒险题材的书而闻名。

【信号】 **开场介绍句直接报身份**。主持人开场第一句就用同位语把人物头衔报全: a staff writer at the New Yorker。人物介绍题的答案信号就是这种"姓名 + 同位语头衔"的引入句,听到立刻锁定。

【替换】 a staff writer at the New Yorker ↔ **He is a staff writer.**

原句同位语→选项主系表,几乎原词对应

【排除】 **B) 原词陷阱**

原文说他 is known for his non-fiction books of adventure——写冒险题材的书,是"写冒险的人"不是"亲历冒险的人"。He is an adventurer. 盗用 adventure 一词,把"写冒险书"偷换成"他本人是冒险家",听到 adventure 就选会中招。

借用原文: is known for his non-fiction books of adventure

C) 与原文相反

原文明确是 non-fiction books (纪实/非虚构), He is an author of fiction. 却说他写 fiction (虚构小说),正好把 non-fiction 的 non 抹掉、极性反了。听到 fiction 这半个原词就选,等于没听清前面的否定前缀。

借用原文: non-fiction books of adventure

D) 未提及

原文只说他有 an 11- and a 14-year-old (一个 11 岁、一个 14 岁,共两个孩子), He is a father of four kids. 凭空说"四个孩子"。four 这个数字原文从未出现,是偷改数字的陷阱。

-
2. A) They are interested in fairy tales.
B) They are curious and autonomous.
C) They are a headache to their parents.
D) They are ignorant of politics.

【题目】 **What does the man think of young teenagers?**

【翻译】 男士对年轻青少年有什么看法?

- A) 他们对童话故事感兴趣。 B) 他们好奇且自主。 C) 他们让父母头疼。
D) 他们对政治一无所知。

【答案】 **B** (态度观点题) They are curious and autonomous.

【定位】 They are independent, and they have their own curiosities and obsessions.
他们很独立,有自己的好奇心和着迷的东西。

【信号】 被问者的正面评价应答。女方问他这阶段孩子的情况，男方应答先说 I find these ages to be kind of wonderful，再具体说 They are independent, and they have their own curiosities。对话题答案落在被问者的应答里，wonderful 与 independent、curiosities 是定调的正面信号。

【替换】 They are independent ↔ **They are curious and autonomous.**

independent=autonomous 同义替换

their own curiosities ↔ **curious**

名词 curiosities→形容词 curious 词形转换

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

原文说能和孩子聊 sophisticated subject matter such as politics，即谈"成熟话题如政治"，反衬他们不幼稚；They are interested in fairy tales. 童话与原文要表达的"能聊成熟话题"恰恰相反，且 fairy tales 原文根本没提，是借"孩子"语境硬造的话题。

借用原文：sophisticated subject matter such as politics

C) 与原文相反

男方明明说 I find these ages to be kind of wonderful（觉得这年纪很好），They are a headache to their parents. 却说孩子让父母头疼，与他的正面评价完全相反。这是把褒义答案反向设成贬义的陷阱。

借用原文：I find these ages to be kind of wonderful

D) 原词陷阱

原文说能和孩子聊 politics，恰恰说明他们"懂/能聊政治"；They are ignorant of politics. 盗用 politics 原词，却说他们"对政治无知"，意思正好反过来。听到 politics 就选会直接掉坑。

借用原文：such as politics

3. A) He offers them ample editorial guidance.

B) He recommends model essays to them.

C) He gives them encouragement.

D) He teaches them proofreading.

【题目】 How does the man help his kids with their essays?

【翻译】 男士如何帮助他的孩子们写作文？

A) 他们提供充分的编辑指导。 B) 他向他们推荐范文。 C) 他给予他们鼓励。

D) 他教他们校对。

【答案】 C（细节题） He gives them encouragement.

【定位】 I really just try to be encouraging. I think at this age, editorial guidance is less important than encouragement.

我真的只是尽量给予鼓励。我觉得在这个年纪，编辑式的指导不如鼓励来得重要。

【信号】取舍句 **less important than** 落在后半。男方先表态 I really just try to be encouraging, 再用取舍句 editorial guidance is less important than encouragement。"A is less important than B" 的信号是：被贬低的 A（指导）是陪衬，强调的 B（鼓励）才是答案。

【替换】I really just try to be encouraging ↔ **He gives them encouragement.**
be encouraging → give encouragement 形容词转名词

【排除】A) **原词陷阱**

选项 He offers them ample editorial guidance. 盗用原文 editorial guidance 原词，可原文恰恰说它 less important than encouragement——他不强调指导。听到 editorial guidance 就选，正好掉进“被贬低项”的坑，且 ample（大量）更与他“只是尽量鼓励”的克制相反。

借用原文：editorial guidance is less important than encouragement

B) **未提及**

He recommends model essays to them. 借了 essays 这个语境词（女方确实问到 proofread their essays），但“推荐范文（model essays）”这件事男方从没说过，是凭“帮写作”语境硬造的做法。

D) **张冠李戴**

proofread 这个词确实出现，但它出自女方提问 Do they ask you to proofread their essays?，是“孩子请他校对”，并非“他教孩子校对”。He teaches them proofreading. 把女方向句里的词搬来、又改成“他教校对”，既盗原词又错了施动方。

借用原文：Do they ask you to proofread their essays?

-
4. A) Her tastes in books changed.
B) She realized the power of reading.
C) Her reading opened her eyes to the world.
D) She began to perceive the world differently.

【题目】What does the woman say about herself when she was a teenager?

【翻译】女士说她十几岁时是什么情况？

- A) 她对书籍的品味发生了变化。 B) 她意识到了阅读的力量。
C) 她的阅读让她开阔了眼界。 D) 她开始以不同的方式感知世界。

【答案】**A**（细节题） Her tastes in books changed.

【定位】I feel that children's tastes in books change as they reach adolescence. I know that mine certainly did when I was a teenager.

我觉得孩子的读书口味会随着进入青春期而改变。我知道我自己当年读中学时口味确实变了。

【信号】 mine + when I was a teenager 锁定她谈自己。女方说 I know that mine certainly did when I was a teenager, mine 回指 tastes in books, when I was a teenager 正对题干限定。第一人称 mine/I 加"少年时", 是"她说自己"的答案信号。

【替换】 children's tastes in books change ↔ Her tastes in books changed.
mine did 还原为 her tastes changed

【排除】 B) 张冠李戴

She realized the power of reading. 里的 power 出自男方 they give you the power to begin to perceive the world, 是男方谈读书的话, 不是女方说自己; 且女方从没说她"意识到读书的力量"。既错主语又属未提及。

借用原文: they give you the power to begin to perceive the world

C) 张冠李戴

Her reading opened her eyes to the world. 盗用男方 read subject matter that'll open their eyes to the world 的原词 open eyes to the world, 但这是男方对"孩子该读什么"的看法, 主语既不是"她"、内容也非她自述。听到 open eyes 就选会被男方的话误导。

借用原文: open their eyes to the world

D) 原词陷阱

She began to perceive the world differently. 盗用男方 to perceive the world through the lives of others 的 perceive the world, 但这同样是男方对读书意义的论述, 非女方谈自己。与 C 是一对孪生干扰, 靠"主语是谁"才能切开。

借用原文: perceive the world through the lives of others

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

1 M: In this episode of Money Talks, our guest is Molly Sanders, a university student and a successful young entrepreneur. Molly, tell us about your business.

M: 在本期《金钱对话》节目中,我们的嘉宾是 Molly Sanders,一位大学生,也是一位成功的年轻企业家。Molly,跟我们说说你的生意吧。

2 W: Well, I sell specialty clothes through a website, mainly for women who have trouble finding suitable clothes in main street shops because of their height or weight. But I do some men's clothes too.

W: 嗯,我通过网站销售特殊服装,主要面向那些因为身高或体重在主流商店很难找到合适衣服的女性。不过我也做一些男装。

3 M: How did you get started in this business at such a young age? Are you studying fashion design?

M: 你这么年轻是怎么开始做这个生意的?你学的是时装设计吗?

4 W: Actually, I'm majoring in finance, but I've always loved clothes. And I started making my own at 14.

W: 其实我主修的是金融,但我一直很喜欢服装。我14岁就开始自己做衣服了。

5 M: Did you have any sort of training in design or sewing? Or was it a natural ability?

M: 你接受过设计或缝纫方面的培训吗?还是说这是天生的能力?

6 W: I'd have to say no to both. No one taught me to make clothes and most of the things I made at first were disasters.

W: 我得说两个都不是。没人教过我做衣服,而且我最开始做的东西大多都很糟糕。

7 M: Why did you persevere? I think most people would give up if they kept failing, especially at that age.

M: 那你为什么还坚持下来?我觉得大多数人如果一直失败就会放弃,尤其是在那个年纪。

8 W: I kept on out of necessity. As you can see, I'm very tall and I couldn't find clothes that fit me in ordinary shops. So I kept trying and developed my skills over time.

W: 我坚持下来是出于需要。你看得出来,我个子很高,在普通商店里找不到合身的衣服。所以我就不断尝试,慢慢提高了技能。

9 M: Well, my notes say you earned \$50,000 in profits last year, an extraordinary amount for a 20-year-old student. How did that happen? Did you see a gap in the market and decide to fill it?

M: 嗯,我的资料上说你去年赚了5万美元利润,对一个20岁的学生来说是个惊人的数字。这是怎么做到的?你是发现了市场空缺然后决定填补它吗?

10 W: No. When I started university, some classmates complimented my clothes. And when I said I made them myself, other tall women started asking if I would make theirs. And I did. And before I knew it, I was an entrepreneur.

W: 不是。我上大学的时候,有些同学夸我的衣服好看。当我说是自己做的时候,其他高个子女生就开始问我能不能给她们做。我就做了。然后不知不觉中,我就成了企业家。

11 M: So what are your plans for the future? Do you intend to open a physical store?

M: 那你未来有什么计划?打算开实体店吗?

12 W: No. I'll keep things online to keep costs down. But I will add more clothes for children, both girls and boys, and possibly even for infants. And I hope to add to my range of designs for men.

W: 不打算。我会继续做线上生意来控制成本。但我会增加更多儿童服装,包括女孩和男孩的,可能还有婴儿装。我还希望扩大男装的设计种类。

5. A) She is a website designer.

B) She is a university graduate.

C) She is a main street store owner.

D) She is a successful entrepreneur.

【题目】 What do we learn about the woman?

【翻译】 关于这位女士我们了解到什么?

A) 她是一名网站设计师。 B) 她是一名大学毕业生。 C) 她是一家实体店的店主。

D) 她是一位成功的企业家。

【答案】 D (细节题) She is a successful entrepreneur.

【定位】 In this episode of Money Talks, our guest is Molly Sanders, a university student and a successful young entrepreneur.

在本期《财富对话》中，我们的嘉宾是莫莉·桑德斯，一名大学生，也是一位成功的年轻创业者。

【信号】 主持人开场介绍嘉宾的同位语。 答案信号是开场白里介绍嘉宾身份的同位语 a university student and a successful young entrepreneur——访谈类听力里，嘉宾身份几乎都在主持人开场这句 our guest is... 后面交代。

【替换】 a successful young entrepreneur ↔ **She is a successful entrepreneur.**

近乎同词，只省去 young

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

录音确实说她是 a university student, She is a university graduate. 借此设套；但一来题问我们了解到什么，主持人重点捧的是 successful entrepreneur，二来 student（在读）不等于 graduate（已毕业），身份还被偷改了。

借用原文：a university student

A) 过度推断

后文她说 I sell specialty clothes through a website, 但用网站卖衣服不等于她是做网站的设计师，She is a website designer. 是从 website 一词过度联想出来的。

借用原文：I sell specialty clothes through a website

C) 与原文相反

她明确说将来 I'll keep things online to keep costs down, 根本不开实体店，She is a main street store owner. 与原文相反；main street 还是她顾客买不到衣服的地方，并非她开店之处。

借用原文：I'll keep things online to keep costs down

6. A) They were repeatedly rejected by shops.

B) They were popular with her classmates.

C) They showed her natural talent.

D) They were mostly failures.

【题目】 What does the woman say about the clothes she made at first?

【翻译】 关于她最初制作的衣服,这位女士说了什么?

A) 它们被商店反复拒绝。 B) 它们在她的同学中很受欢迎。 C) 它们展现了她的天赋。

D) 它们大多是失败之作。

【答案】 D (细节题) They were mostly failures.

【定位】 No one taught me to make clothes and most of the things I made at first were disasters.

没人教过我做衣服，而且我最初做的大多数东西都是惨不忍睹的失败品。

【信号】 被问者直接应答里的自我评价词。主持人问她是否有天赋，她应答中的 most of the things I made at first were disasters 是直接评价句，disasters 这个强贬义词就是答案信号。

【替换】 were disasters ↔ They were mostly failures.
disasters 约等于 failures 的同义替换

【排除】 C) **原词陷阱**

主持人问 Or was it a natural ability?, They showed her natural talent. 盗用了 natural 一词；但她明确回答 I'd have to say no to both (天赋、培训都没有)，所以显出天赋恰与原文相反。

借用原文：Or was it a natural ability?

A) **未提及**

They were repeatedly rejected by shops. 听着像创业故事，但录音从没说她最初的衣服被商店反复拒收；她说的是顾客在 main street shops 买不到合身的，张冠李戴了。

B) **张冠李戴**

同学称赞她衣服确有其事——some classmates complimented my clothes, They were popular with her classmates. 借此设套；但那是她上大学后的事，不是最初（14岁）做的，时间错位。

借用原文：some classmates complimented my clothes

-
7. A) She had a strong interest in doing it.
B) She did not like ready-made clothes.
C) She could not find clothes of her size.
D) She found clothes in shops unaffordable.

【题目】 Why did the woman persevere in making clothes for herself?

【翻译】 这位女士为什么坚持为自己制作衣服？

- A) 她对做这件事有浓厚的兴趣。 B) 她不喜欢成衣。 C) 她找不到适合自己尺码的衣服。
D) 她觉得商店里的衣服买不起。

【答案】 C (细节题) She could not find clothes of her size.

【定位】 I kept on out of necessity. As you can see, I'm very tall and I couldn't find clothes that fit me in ordinary shops.

我是出于无奈才坚持下来的。如你所见，我个子很高，在普通商店里找不到合身的衣服。

【信号】 原因短语 out of necessity 引出理由。答案信号是因果短语 out of necessity (出于必需)，其后紧跟的 I'm very tall and I couldn't find clothes that fit me 就是真正原因。

【替换】 I couldn't find clothes that fit me in ordinary shops ↔ She could not find clothes of her size.
fit me 约等于 of her size 的同义改写

【排除】 A) 答非所问

她确说过 I've always loved clothes, She had a strong interest in doing it. 借喜爱设套；但那解释的是她为何开始做衣服，题问的是为何坚持，她坚持的理由是无奈，不是兴趣。

借用原文：I've always loved clothes

D) 未提及

She found clothes in shops unaffordable. 与C都涉及商店的衣服，迷惑性强；但录音说的是找不到合身的，从未提到买不起、太贵，价格问题纯属杜撰。

B) 未提及

She did not like ready-made clothes. 听着合理，但录音只说商店里没有合她身的，从没说她不喜欢现成衣服；她做衣服是因买不到，不是因厌恶成衣。

-
8. A) Study fashion design at college.
B) Improve her marketing strategy.
C) Add designs for women.
D) Expand her business.

【题目】 What does the woman plan to do in the future?

【翻译】 这位女士将来打算做什么？

- A) 在大学学习时装设计。 B) 改进她的营销策略。 C) 增加女装设计。
D) 扩大她的业务。

【答案】 D (细节题) Expand her business.

【定位】 But I will add more clothes for children, both girls and boys, and possibly even for infants. And I hope to add to my range of designs for men.

不过我会增加儿童服装，男孩女孩都做，可能还会做婴幼儿的。我也希望扩充我给男士设计的产品线。

【信号】 将来意图信号 I will 与 I hope to。 答案信号是 I will add more clothes for children 与 I hope to add to my range of designs for men 里的 will、hope to——它们标志将来计划，后接的增加品类即答案。

【替换】 add more clothes for children ↔ Expand her business.

具体加品类等于概括的扩展生意

【排除】 C) 偷换概念

她确说 add to my range of designs for men, Add designs for women. 却把对象由 men (男士) 偷换成 women (女士), 方向都改错了, 且她加的远不止男装。

借用原文: add to my range of designs for men

A) 原词陷阱

前文主持人问 Are you studying fashion design?, Study fashion design at college. 盗用了 fashion design; 但她回答 I'm majoring in finance, 学的是金融, 更没把学时装设计当未来计划。

借用原文: Are you studying fashion design?

B) 未提及

Improve her marketing strategy. 听着像生意人会做的事, 但录音谈未来时只说加品类、保持线上控成本, 从没提改进营销策略。

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 Researchers have identified a potent new antibiotic compound using artificial intelligence. The antibiotic can kill very dangerous bacteria. According to a study published in the journal Cell, the compound successfully removed deadly strains of bacteria in mice which are resistant to all known antibiotics.

研究人员利用人工智能识别出一种强效的新型抗生素化合物。该抗生素可以杀死非常危险的细菌。根据发表在《细胞》杂志上的一项研究,该化合物成功清除了小鼠体内对所有已知抗生素都具有耐药性的致命细菌菌株。

2 The researchers say this is the first time that artificial intelligence has been used to find a powerful new antibiotic molecule. Why does this matter? The answer is antibiotic resistance. This happens when bacteria develop the ability to survive the medications designed to kill them. Antibiotic resistance is a serious threat to health and the problem is growing. This makes finding new antibiotics very important. However, in recent decades, very few have been developed, and those that have tend to be very similar to drugs already available. The searches also tend to only focus on a narrow spectrum of chemical compounds, but this is where artificial intelligence comes in. Why? To find new drugs, scientists screen molecules to predict how effective they might be. Typically, such screening is done by humans in the lab, which is both costly and slow. Artificial intelligence is different. It's fast, and it can process a high volume. It can screen hundreds of millions of compounds to identify a few interesting candidates that require experimental testing. Artificial intelligence is also able to predict if compounds are likely to be

toxic. Some experts assert that this work signifies a paradigm shift in antibiotic discovery. It could change drug discovery more generally.

研究人员表示,这是首次利用人工智能发现强效新型抗生素分子。这为何重要?答案是抗生素耐药性。当细菌发展出抵抗旨在杀死它们的药物的能力时,就会出现这种情况。抗生素耐药性是对健康的严重威胁,而且问题正在加剧。这使得寻找新型抗生素变得非常重要。然而,近几十年来,开发出的抗生素很少,而且已开发的抗生素往往与现有药物非常相似。这些搜索也往往只关注狭窄范围的化合物,但这正是人工智能发挥作用的地方。为什么?为了发现新药,科学家需要筛选分子以预测它们可能有多有效。通常,这种筛选由人类在实验室中完成,既昂贵又缓慢。人工智能则不同。它速度快,而且可以处理大量数据。它可以筛选数亿种化合物,以识别出少数需要进行实验测试的有趣候选化合物。人工智能还能够预测化合物是否可能有毒。一些专家断言,这项工作标志着抗生素发现的范式转变。它可能会更广泛地改变药物发现。

9. A) Utilizing artificial intelligence to find a powerful new antibiotic.
B) Discovering bacteria which are resistant to all known antibiotics.
C) Identifying bacterial strains that are most harmful to human health.
D) Removing a deadly strain of bacteria in humans with a new antibiotic.

【题目】 What have researchers done for the first time in history?

【翻译】 研究人员首次在历史上做了什么?

- A) 利用人工智能找到一种强效的新型抗生素。
B) 发现对所有已知抗生素都具有耐药性的细菌。
C) 识别出对人类健康危害最大的细菌菌株。
D) 用一种新型抗生素清除人体内的致命细菌菌株。

【答案】 A (细节题) Utilizing artificial intelligence to find a powerful new antibiotic.

【定位】 The researchers say this is the first time that artificial intelligence has been used to find a powerful new antibiotic molecule.

研究者表示,这是首次有人用人工智能来发现一种强效的新型抗生素分子。

【信号】 first time 与题干同标志。 录音里 this is the first time that artificial intelligence has been used to find a powerful new antibiotic molecule 出现了与题干 for the first time 完全对应的标志短语 the first time, 听到这个标志就锁定这句是答案句。

【替换】 artificial intelligence has been used to find a powerful new antibiotic molecule ↔

Utilizing artificial intelligence to find a powerful new antibiotic

被动转主动/同义改写

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

B 项 Discovering bacteria which are resistant to all known antibiotics 盗用了录音第一段 resistant to all known antibiotics 这串原词，但录音说的是新抗生素清除了这些耐药菌、不是去发现耐药菌，听到熟悉的 resistant 就选会落入陷阱。

借用原文：resistant to all known antibiotics

C) 未提及

C 项 Identifying bacterial strains that are most harmful to human health 说识别最有害的菌株，录音通篇没说研究者去给菌株按危害排序或识别哪种最有害，属未提及。

D) 原词陷阱

D 项 Removing a deadly strain of bacteria in humans with a new antibiotic 盗用了第一段 removed deadly strains of bacteria 的原词，但录音说清除发生在 in mice（小鼠）身上、不是 in humans，且本题问的首次成就是用 AI 找药、不是清除细菌，原词对、主体与考点都错。

借用原文：removed deadly strains of bacteria in mice

10. A) Ever-increasing strains of bacteria.

B) Bacteria's resistance to antibiotics.

C) The similarity between known drugs.

D) The growing threat of bacteria to health.

【题目】 What makes it important to find new antibiotic drugs?

【翻译】 是什么使得寻找新的抗生素药物变得重要？

- A) 不断增加的细菌菌株。 B) 细菌对抗生素的耐药性。 C) 已知药物之间的相似性。
D) 细菌对健康日益增长的威胁。

【答案】 B (细节题) Bacteria's resistance to antibiotics.

【定位】 Why does this matter? The answer is antibiotic resistance. This happens when bacteria develop the ability to survive the medications designed to kill them.

这为什么重要？答案是抗生素耐药性。当细菌发展出在那些本该杀死它们的药物下存活的能力时，耐药性就出现了。

【信号】 自问自答的因果信号。 录音用一个自设问 Why does this matter? 紧跟一句直答 The answer is antibiotic resistance，这种自问自答正是篇章独白明示原因的强信号，答案就藏在 The answer is 之后。

【替换】 The answer is antibiotic resistance ↔ Bacteria's resistance to antibiotics

同义短语换序表述

【排除】A) 未提及

A 项 Ever-increasing strains of bacteria 说细菌菌株不断增多，录音只说耐药性问题在加重 (the problem is growing)，从未说菌株数量在增加，属未提及。

C) 原词陷阱

C 项 The similarity between known drugs 盗用了录音 tend to be very similar to drugs already available 里的 similar，但录音说新药彼此相似是研发不足的表现、不是让找新药变重要的原因，原词对、角色错。

借用原文：tend to be very similar to drugs already available

D) 偷换概念

D 项 The growing threat of bacteria to health 盗用了录音 Antibiotic resistance is a serious threat to health and the problem is growing 里的 threat 与 growing，但录音说的是耐药性对健康是威胁、主语是耐药性，选项却换成 bacteria 对健康的威胁，把本题原因从耐药性偷换成笼统的细菌威胁。

借用原文：Antibiotic resistance is a serious threat to health and the problem is growing

-
11. A) Dispense with experimental testing.
B) Predict whether compounds are toxic.
C) Foresee human reaction to antibiotics.
D) Combat bacteria's resistance to antibiotics.

【题目】What does the passage say artificial intelligence is able to do in antibiotic research?

【翻译】文章说人工智能能够在抗生素研究中做什么？

- A) 省去实验性测试。 B) 预测化合物是否有毒。 C) 预见人类对抗生素的反应。
D) 对抗细菌对抗生素的耐药性。

【答案】B (细节题) Predict whether compounds are toxic.

【定位】Artificial intelligence is also able to predict if compounds are likely to be toxic.

人工智能还能够预测某些化合物是否可能有毒。

【信号】able to 直陈功能。录音 Artificial intelligence is also able to predict if compounds are likely to be toxic 里 is also able to 与题干 is able to 直接呼应，是明示 AI 一项能力的功能句，听到 able to 即锁定。

【替换】predict if compounds are likely to be toxic ↔ Predict whether compounds are toxic

if 换 whether 的近原词改写

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

A 项 Dispense with experimental testing 盗用了录音 a few interesting candidates that require experimental testing 里的 experimental testing, 但录音说的是 AI 筛出少数候选物仍需做实验测试, 恰恰没免去测试, 选项却说彻底免去, 与原文相反。

借用原文: a few interesting candidates that require experimental testing

C) 偷换概念

C 项 Foresee human reaction to antibiotics 盗用了录音 predict 的近义动作, 但录音说 AI 预测的是化合物是否有毒, 从没说预测人体对抗生素的反应, 把预测对象由化合物毒性偷换成人体反应。

借用原文: predict if compounds are likely to be toxic

D) 原词陷阱

D 项 Combat bacteria's resistance to antibiotics 盗用了全文反复出现的 antibiotic resistance 这一热词, 但本题问的是 AI 本身能做什么(筛分子、预测毒性), AI 并不直接对抗耐药性、对抗耐药性是研发新药的最终目的, 原词对、答非所问。

借用原文: Antibiotic resistance is a serious threat to health

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

1 A recent study overturned what we think we know about lying. Most of us have a theory about how to tell if someone is telling a lie. We may develop that theory from observations of those people we know well and see regularly, but we tend to generalize what we gather from that unscientific daily research and make it a universal theory.

最近的一项研究颠覆了我们对说谎的认知。我们大多数人都有一套关于如何判断某人是否在说谎的理论。我们可能对熟悉且经常见面的人的观察中发展出这套理论,但我们往往会将从这种非科学的日常研究中收集到的信息加以概括,并将其变成一种普遍理论。

2 So we might imagine that liars have evasive eyes, or the opposite—they simply stare at you. Or perhaps it is more generally nervous behavior we associate with lies. Whatever the particular theory, it's usually based on close observation of people we know. And we get lots of practice. On average, we're lied to some 200 times per day. These are mostly harmless lies, but lies nonetheless.

因此我们可能会想象说谎者有躲闪的眼神,或者相反——他们只是直勾勾地盯着你。或者也许我们更普遍地将紧张的行为与谎言联系在一起。无论是哪种具体理论,它通常都基于对我们认识的人的仔细观察。而且我们得到了大量练习。平均而言,我们每天被骗大约200次。这些大多是无害的谎言,但仍然是谎言。

3 But there's a problem with our theories, even though they're based on all these observations. The average person—you and me—tested rigorously on how well we detect lies fails to do better than chance. That's well established over many studies and lots of attempts by researchers to work out reliable ways to detect lies. It's even relatively easy to fool lie detectors, the gold standard of lie detection, by training yourself in breathing techniques and symptom suppression.

但我们的理论存在一个问题,尽管它们基于所有这些观察。普通人——你和我——在严格测试我们识别谎言的能力时,表现并不比随机猜测更好。这在许多研究和研究人员试图找出可靠识别谎言方法的大量尝试中

已得到充分证实。甚至通过训练自己的呼吸技巧和症状抑制,相对容易就能欺骗测谎仪这一谎言检测的黄金标准。

4 Is there any way to get better at detecting lies? The new research offers some surprising advice. Stop looking and listen instead. It turns out that if we're unable to see the face, but rather focus on the voice of the person in question, our accuracy rate improves considerably.

有没有什么方法可以更好地识别谎言?这项新研究提供了一些令人惊讶的建议。停止观察,转而倾听。事实证明,如果我们看不到面部,而是专注于相关人员的声音,我们的准确率会大幅提高。

12. A) By theorization.

B) By generalization.

C) By observation.

D) By conversation.

【题目】 According to the passage, how do most people detect lying?

【翻译】 根据文章,大多数人如何识破谎言?

A) 通过理论推导。 B) 通过归纳概括。 C) 通过观察。 D) 通过交谈。

【答案】 C (细节题) By observation.

【定位】 We may develop that theory from observations of those people we know well and see regularly, but we tend to generalize what we gather from that unscientific daily research and make it a universal theory.

我们可能是从对身边熟识、常见之人的观察中形成那套"看人说谎"的理论的,但我们往往会把从这种不科学的日常观察里得来的东西加以归纳,把它当成放之四海皆准的理论。

【信号】 起源信号 **develop ... from**。develop that theory from observations 里的 develop ... from 点明"这套判断说谎的理论来自哪里",正是"靠什么方式"的答案落点;后面虽有 generalize,但那是把观察所得再加工,最初的获取方式仍是 observations。

【替换】 from observations of those people we know well ↔ **By observation.**

复数 observations 概括为 observation

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音反复出现 theory、universal theory, A 项 By theorization. (靠理论化) 就是拿这个原词来骗; 但录音说理论是"从观察中得来", 获取方式是观察, 不是"靠理论化"去判断说谎。

借用原文: make it a universal theory

B) 原词陷阱

录音确实说了 we tend to generalize, B 项 By generalization. 就盗这个词; 但 generalize 是"把观察所得再归纳推广"的后续动作, 不是"多数人最初靠什么发现说谎"——题问的是 detect 的方式, 那是观察。

借用原文: we tend to generalize what we gather

D) 未提及

By conversation. (靠交谈) 与 observation 词形相近, 最易听混, 但录音通篇没说人们靠"交谈"来识谎, 属未提及。

13. A) They are easy to detect.

B) They are well intended.

C) They are groundless.

D) They are harmless.

【题目】 What does the passage say about most lies?

【翻译】 文章关于大多数谎言说了什么?

A) 它们很容易识破。 B) 它们是善意的。 C) 它们是毫无根据的。 D) 它们是无害的。

【答案】 D (细节题) They are harmless.

【定位】 On average, we're lied to some 200 times per day. These are mostly harmless lies, but lies nonetheless.

平均而言, 我们每天被骗约 200 次。这些大多是无害的谎言, 但仍然是谎言。

【信号】 直接定性 mostly harmless lies. These are mostly harmless lies 一句直接给 most lies 下定性词 harmless (无害), 是答案句; 后面 but lies nonetheless 只是强调它们仍算谎言, 不改"无害"这一性质。

【替换】 mostly harmless lies ↔ **They are harmless.**

原词 harmless 几乎直给

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

They are easy to detect. 与录音相反：后文 fails to do better than chance 说人识谎并不强、谎言并不"易察觉"，此项反了。

借用原文：fails to do better than chance

B) 未提及

They are well intended. (出于善意) 听上去顺理成章，但录音只说谎言"无害"，从没说它们"出于善意"，是未提及。

C) 张冠李戴

录音说人们的识谎"理论"有问题 (there's a problem with our theories) , They are groundless. 像是把"无根据"安到了 lies 头上；但题问的是 most lies, 谎言本身并未被说成"无根据"，属张冠李戴。

借用原文：there's a problem with our theories

14. A) Mostly by chance.

B) Basically objective.

C) Subject to their mental alertness.

D) Dependent on their analytical ability.

【题目】 What have many studies uncovered about the average person's lie detection?

【翻译】 许多研究揭示了普通人识破谎言的什么情况？

A) 主要靠运气。 B) 基本客观。 C) 取决于他们的精神警觉性。

D) 取决于他们的分析能力。

【答案】 A (细节题) Mostly by chance.

【定位】 The average person—you and me—tested rigorously on how well we detect lies fails to do better than chance.

普通人——你我这样的人——在被严格测试识谎能力时，表现并不比碰运气更好。

【信号】 结论信号 fails to do better than chance. fails to do better than chance 是这段的研究结论落点：普通人识谎"不比瞎猜强"；下一句 That's well established over many studies 又点明这是多项研究确证的，正对题干 many studies。

【替换】 fails to do better than chance ↔ **Mostly by chance.**

"不比碰运气强" = "基本靠运气"

【排除】 B) 与原文相反

Basically objective. (基本客观) 与录音相反: 录音说普通人识谎不比碰运气强, 谈不上客观可靠, 方向反了。

借用原文: fails to do better than chance

C) 未提及

Subject to their mental alertness. (取决于心理警觉) 听着像研究会得出的结论, 但录音只说"不比碰运气强", 从没说识谎"取决于警觉性", 是未提及。

D) 未提及

Dependent on their analytical ability. (取决于分析能力) 同样未被录音提及; 录音的结论是结果"靠运气", 而非把识谎归因于某种能力。

-
15. A) Looking the speaker in the eye.
B) Listening carefully to the speaker.
C) Measuring the speaker's breathing rate.
D) Focusing on the speaker's facial expressions.

【题目】 What advice does the new research offer regarding lie detection?

【翻译】 新研究就识破谎言提出了什么建议?

- A) 直视说话者的眼睛。 B) 仔细倾听说话者。 C) 测量说话者的呼吸频率。
D) 关注说话者的面部表情。

【答案】 B (细节题) Listening carefully to the speaker.

【定位】 The new research offers some surprising advice. Stop looking and listen instead.

新研究给出了一个出人意料的建议: 别再看了, 改成去听。

【信号】 建议+对比信号 Stop ... and ... instead. Stop looking and listen instead 是直白的祈使建议句, 且用 Stop looking 与 listen instead 构成"舍看取听"的对比, 落点明确在"听"; 前句 offers some surprising advice 已预告这就是建议。

【替换】 listen instead ↔ **Listening carefully to the speaker.**

listen=Listening to the speaker

focus on the voice of the person in question ↔ **Listening carefully to the speaker.**

关注声音=认真听说话者

【排除】A) 与原文相反

Looking the speaker in the eye. 属"看"派, 而录音建议恰恰是 Stop looking (别看了); 它盗用了"看"这个动作来骗, 方向却与建议相反。

借用原文: Stop looking

C) 张冠李戴

录音的 breathing 出现在第 3 段——说骗过测谎仪靠 training yourself in breathing techniques, 与"新研究的建议"无关; Measuring the speaker's breathing rate. 把这个原词搬来当建议, 属张冠李戴。

借用原文: training yourself in breathing techniques

D) 与原文相反

录音说 if we're unable to see the face 时准确率反而上升, Focusing on the speaker's facial expressions. 把 face 搬来, 方向却相反——建议是别盯脸、去听, 看表情正是要放弃的做法。

借用原文: if we're unable to see the face

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 Appear to be submissive, humble, grateful and undemanding; show great pleasure when a doctor comes into your room, even if the visit is brief and useless. Don't challenge anyone with authority unless you are famous or very rich.

表现得顺从、谦卑、感激且不提要求;当医生走进你的病房时要表现出极大的愉悦,即使这次探视短暂且毫无用处。不要挑战任何有权威的人,除非你很有名或很富有。

2 Those are a few strategies for dealing with today's American medical establishment. What patients want is to be treated with respect and consideration. But in my experience, too few hospitals and doctors are ready to do that. In his book, A Whole New Life, novelist Reynolds Price recalls that his doctors chose a crowded hallway as the place to tell him he might have a tumor on his spinal cord. It did not occur to the two physicians that a hallway was not the most appropriate place for that particular piece of news.

这些是应对当今美国医疗机构的几个策略。患者想要的是被尊重和体贴地对待。但根据我的经验,太少的医院和医生准备好这样做。在他的书《全新的生活》中,小说家Reynolds Price回忆道,他的医生们选择了一条拥挤的走廊作为告诉他可能患有脊髓肿瘤的地方。这两位医生没有意识到走廊并不是传达那条特殊消息的最合适地点。

3 My surgeon, who is in his mid-thirties, looks tired. He has been overwhelmed with patients who have fallen on the winter ice. He is a witty man, but sometimes his wit is unwelcome.

我的外科医生三十多岁,看起来很疲惫。他因为在冬季冰面上摔倒的病人压得喘不过气来。他是个风趣的人,但有时他的风趣并不受欢迎。

4 "The health insurance company Blue Cross wants me to put you out in the snow tomorrow afternoon," he tells me after I have been in the hospital for more than a week. I'm terrified because I have no idea where to go. I cannot walk or even lift my leg a few inches. The hospital social worker strikes me as an idiot. But my complaints about her only annoy my surgeon. "I have to work with these people," he tells my friend, Dr. Karen Brudney, when she mercifully intervenes on my behalf and arranges for me to be transferred to another hospital.

「健康保险公司Blue Cross要我明天下午就把你赶到雪地里去,」在我住院一个多星期后他告诉我。我很害怕,因为我不知道该去哪里。我无法行走,甚至无法将腿抬高几英寸。医院社工在我看来就是个白痴。但我对她的抱怨只会惹恼我的外科医生。「我必须和这些人共事,」当我的朋友Karen Brudney医生仁慈地代表我进行干预并安排我转到另一家医院时,他对她说。

5 "If you say one negative thing, they get defensive," she tells me later. "They have this kind of institutional loyalty. Always bring an advocate, that is, any other person with you to the hospital, and write down every single question and the answer, the name of every doctor and nurse. When people know you have their names, they behave better. And," Brudney adds, "if you, as a patient, suggest that you might like to control even part of the situation or be consulted or informed, then you are considered difficult. They want you to be totally passive. The entire health care system, particularly hospitals and nursing homes, exists for reasons that have nothing to do with taking care of patients. Patients are incidental."

「如果你说一句负面的话,他们就会变得防御,」她后来告诉我。「他们有这种机构忠诚度。一定要带一个代言人,也就是任何其他人和你一起去医院,并写下每一个问题和答案,每一位医生和护士的名字。当人们知道你记下了他们的名字,他们会表现得更好。而且,」Brudney补充道,「如果你作为患者暗示你可能想控制哪怕一部分情况,或者被咨询或告知,那么你就会被认为很难相处。他们希望你完全被动。整个医疗保健系统,特别是医院和疗养院,存在的理由与照顾患者无关。患者只是附带的。」

16. A) They don't treat patients with due respect.
B) They witness a lot of doctor-patient conflicts.
C) They have to deal with social workers' strikes.
D) They don't care how much patients have to pay.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about most American hospitals?

【翻译】 说话者关于大多数美国医院说了什么?

- A) 它们没有以应有的尊重对待病人。 B) 它们目睹了许多医患冲突。
C) 它们必须应对社会工作者的罢工。 D) 它们不关心病人要支付多少钱。

【答案】 A (态度观点题) They don't treat patients with due respect.

【定位】 What patients want is to be treated with respect and consideration. But in my experience, too few hospitals and doctors are ready to do that.

病人想要的是被尊重、被体谅地对待。但据我的经验，愿意这样做的医院和医生太少了。

【信号】 转折 But + 程度词 too few。答案落在转折词后：But in my experience, too few hospitals and doctors are ready to do that。前半句说『病人想被尊重』是铺垫，But 之后才是主讲人的真实判断——能做到的医院太少，这正是定性句。

【替换】 too few hospitals and doctors are ready to do that ↔ They don't treat patients with due respect.

肯否定转换：很少做到=不做到

treated with respect and consideration ↔ with due respect

同义改写：respect=due respect

【排除】 B) 未提及

They witness a lot of doctor-patient conflicts. 借用了全篇的医患话题，听着像在讲医患关系，但原文只说医院少有尊重病人，从没说医院『目睹大量医患冲突』，属于顺着话题硬编。

C) 原词陷阱

They have to deal with social workers' strikes. 盗了后文出现的 social worker 一词，制造『听到原词就想选』的诱惑。但原文 The hospital social worker strikes me as an idiot 里 strikes 是『让我觉得』之意 (strike sb as)，与『罢工 strike』完全无关，且这是讲个人遭遇，不是医院的总体特征。

借用原文：The hospital social worker strikes me as an idiot

D) 未提及

They don't care how much patients have to pay. 把话题引向『收费』，但全篇主讲人谈的是尊重、知情、被动顺从，从未谈医院在不在乎病人花多少钱，费用维度是凭空添加的。

17. A) Appear submissive and grateful to doctors and nurses.

B) Express a strong desire to be consulted or informed.

C) Refrain from saying anything that sounds negative.

D) Note down the names of all the doctors and nurses.

【题目】 What does Karen Brudney suggest patients do?

【翻译】 Karen Brudney建议病人做什么？

A) 在医生和护士面前表现得顺从和感激。 B) 表达希望被咨询或告知的强烈愿望。

C) 避免说任何听起来负面的话。 D) 记下所有医生和护士的名字。

【答案】 D (细节题) Note down the names of all the doctors and nurses.

【定位】 Always bring an advocate, that is, any other person with you to the hospital, and write down every single question and the answer, the name of every doctor and nurse. When people know you have their names, they behave better.

一定要带一个能为你说话的人，也就是任何别的人，陪你去医院，并且把每一个问题和答案、每一位医生和护士的名字都写下来。当别人知道你掌握着他们的名字时，他们就会表现得更好。

【信号】 建议句信号 Always / write down. 建议落在祈使句信号词上：Always bring an advocate 和 write down ... the name of every doctor and nurse。Always 开头的祈使句、write down 都是典型的建议语气，是答案句的标志。

【替换】 write down ... the name of every doctor and nurse ↔

Note down the names of all the doctors and nurses.

同义词替换 write down=Note down

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

Appear submissive and grateful to doctors and nurses. 盗用了开篇 Appear to be submissive, humble, grateful and undemanding 的原词。但那是主讲人讽刺地复述『医院想要病人怎样』，并非 Brudney 给病人的建议；Brudney 恰恰主张病人要主动（带人、记名字），与顺从感恩相反。

借用原文：Appear to be submissive, humble, grateful and undemanding

B) 原词陷阱

Express a strong desire to be consulted or informed. 盗用了 be consulted or informed 原词。但 Brudney 说的是：病人若表现出想被咨询或知情，反而会被当成难缠的人——这是在描述后果，不是建议病人去这么做。

借用原文：if you, as a patient, suggest that you might like to control even part of the situation or be consulted or informed, then you are considered difficult

C) 原词陷阱

Refrain from saying anything that sounds negative. 与原文 If you say one negative thing, they get defensive 的 negative 一词呼应，听着像建议别说负面话。但原文只是陈述『说一句负面话他们就会防备』这一现象，Brudney 并没有把『别说负面话』作为建议给出，本题问的建议是记名字。

借用原文：If you say one negative thing, they get defensive

-
18. A) Cooperative.
B) Appreciative.
C) Passive.
D) Responsive.

【题目】 What do American doctors expect their patients to be, according to Karen Brudney?

【翻译】 根据Karen Brudney的说法,美国医生期望他们的病人是什么样的?

A) 合作的。 B) 感激的。 C) 被动的。 D) 有回应的。

【答案】 C (细节题) Passive.

【定位】 They want you to be totally passive.

他们想要你完全被动顺从。

【信号】 want 表期望 + totally 强调。答案句以 They want you to be totally passive 直白给出期望：want 正对题干 expect, totally 加重语气强调这正是医院想要的状态，是明确的答案落点。

【替换】 They want you to be totally passive ↔ Passive.

原词直现：passive=Passive

【排除】 A) 偷换概念

Cooperative. 听感上像『听话配合』，与 passive 沾边，易误选。但原文用的是 passive (被动顺从)，强调的是『别插手、别要求』，而非主动『配合』；cooperative 是录音没有的词。

B) 原词陷阱

Appreciative. (感激的) 与开篇 grateful 含义呼应，易让听过 grateful 的人误选。但本题问的是答案句 They want you to be totally passive 给出的特质，是 passive 不是感激；appreciative 并非此句所述。

借用原文：grateful

D) 与原文相反

Responsive. (主动回应的) 正是 Passive 的反义。原文明说医院要病人 totally passive (完全被动)，responsive 取了相反方向；它恰恰是病人想被知情、被咨询那种主动姿态，而那会被医院当成难缠。

借用原文：They want you to be totally passive

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

1 There are probably teams you've worked with but you never want to work with again. But there must have also been other teams that you would prize reuniting with professionally. In other words, your team had vitality. Vitality comes about when the ties people form with their fellow team members are such that they stay connected even after the team breaks up.

可能有些团队你曾与之共事但再也不想合作。但也一定有其他团队,你会珍视能在职业上重聚的机会。换句话说,你的团队具有活力。活力产生于团队成员之间形成的纽带,这种纽带使他们即使在团队解散后仍保持联系。

2 What characteristics of a team make its members more likely to stay in contact despite no longer working together? This question has been answered recently in a study published in a business journal. 是什么团队特征使其成员更有可能在不再共事后仍保持联系?这个问题最近在一份商业期刊发表的研究中得到了解答。

3 One of the two key factors the research team discovered is sameness. Specifically, sharing the same gender or ethnic origin. The more members of a team share similar demographics, the more inclined they

will be to remain associates long after the team has served its purpose. After ties are established, similarity strengthens them. As a result, they regard these individuals with greater trust and mutual understanding, which motivates them to seek further opportunities for collaboration. In effect, people tend to create stronger and longer-lasting connections with similar others. Someone who looks and sounds different from us may have the resources we need to be more successful. Yet, we find them to be significantly less credible simply because they are different. If you are a fierce advocate of workplace diversity, you'll no doubt be horrified by such a revelation.

研究团队发现的两个关键因素之一是相似性。具体来说,是共享相同的性别或种族血统。团队成员之间人口统计学特征越相似,他们在团队完成使命后仍保持联系的可能性就越大。在建立联系之后,相似性会强化这些联系。因此,他们对这些人抱有更大的信任和相互理解,这促使他们寻求进一步合作的机会。实际上,人们倾向于与相似的人建立更牢固、更持久的联系。一个外表和声音都与我们不同的人可能拥有我们取得更大成功所需的资源。然而,我们发现他们的可信度明显较低,仅仅因为他们不同。如果你是职场多元化的坚定倡导者,毫无疑问你会对这样的发现感到震惊。

4 The second factor identified by the researchers is the quality of the relationships among the team members. The more they trust one another, share the same goals and depend on each other for the achievement of those goals, the stronger their chances of maintaining their connections, despite no longer working as one team. Teams with quality relationships have a shared belief that it's safe to take risks with each other, and their members are obliged to share the workload and help out.

研究人员确定的第二个因素是团队成员之间关系的质量。他们彼此越信任,越能共享相同目标,越依赖彼此来实现这些目标,他们维持联系的可能性就越大,尽管不再作为一个团队工作。拥有高质量关系的团队有一个共同信念,即与彼此冒险是安全的,他们的成员有义务分担工作量并互相帮助。

5 From personal experience, I can see both the truth and the inconsistency of such studies. The truth is some of my closest friendships were formed as a result of having worked together on teams, and I actively seek opportunities to work with them again. The inconsistency, though, is that I've never worked for a team more successful and cohesive than the one of which I am a member right now. And yet, the four of us have very little in common and are completely different demographically. So I am unlikely to question the value of a diverse workforce.

从个人经验来看,我能看到此类研究的真实性和不一致性。真实性在于,我的一些最亲密的友谊是通过在团队中共事而形成的,我积极寻求与他们再次合作的机会。然而,不一致之处在于,我从未在一个比我现在所在的团队更成功、更有凝聚力的团队中工作过。然而,我们四个人几乎没有共同点,在人口统计学上完全不同。因此,我不太可能质疑多元化员工队伍的价值。

19. A) Its members work together despite risks of failure.
B) It prioritizes recruiting young energetic members.
C) Its members stay in touch even after it breaks up.
D) It grows more and more mature professionally.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about a team with vitality?

【翻译】说话者关于一个有活力的团队说了什么？

- A) 其成员尽管面临失败风险仍共同协作。 B) 它优先招募年轻有活力的成员。
C) 其成员即使在团队解散后也保持联系。 D) 它在专业上变得越来越成熟。

【答案】C (细节题) Its members stay in touch even after it breaks up.

【定位】Vitality comes about when the ties people form with their fellow team members are such that they stay connected even after the team breaks up.

当人们与团队同伴结成的纽带强到即使团队解散后仍保持联系时，活力 (vitality) 便由此产生。

【信号】下定义句 "Vitality comes about when..."。录音用 Vitality comes about when 给"活力"正式下定义，紧跟其后的 they stay connected even after the team breaks up 就是这一概念的核心内容，定义句即答案句。

【替换】they stay connected even after the team breaks up ↔

Its members stay in touch even after it breaks up

stay connected = stay in touch

【排除】A) 原词陷阱

A 的 risks of failure 借用了第 4 段 safe to take risks with each other 里的 risks 一词，但那是讲"优质关系"、不是 vitality 的定义，听到 risk 就选会偏题。

借用原文：safe to take risks with each other

B) 未提及

B 说团队 prioritizes recruiting young energetic members (优先招募有活力的年轻成员)，录音通篇没说招募，纯属臆造，多半是被 vitality 的"活力"联想出来的。

D) 过度推断

D 称团队 grows more and more mature professionally，录音定义 vitality 时只字未提"专业上越来越成熟"，这是顺着"好团队"想当然推出来的，原文无据。

-
20. A) Their differences are likely to impact productivity.
B) Their similarity is conducive to future collaboration.
C) Their connections strengthen with the passage of time.
D) Their mutual understanding stems from a common goal.

【题目】What do the researchers find out about members of a team?

【翻译】研究人员关于团队成员发现了什么？

- A) 他们的差异可能会影响生产力。 B) 他们的相似性有利于未来的合作。
C) 他们的联系随着时间推移而加强。 D) 他们的相互理解源于共同目标。

【答案】B (细节题) Their similarity is conducive to future collaboration.

【定位】 After ties are established, similarity strengthens them. As a result, they regard these individuals with greater trust and mutual understanding, which motivates them to seek further opportunities for collaboration.

在纽带建立之后，相似性会强化这些纽带。结果，人们会以更大的信任和相互理解看待这些相似的人，这促使他们去寻求更多合作的机会。

【信号】 因果信号 "As a result...seek...collaboration"。录音先说 similarity strengthens them，再用因果词 As a result 引出 motivates them to seek further opportunities for collaboration，"相似→促成合作"这条因果链就是研究结论的落点。

【替换】 similarity strengthens them ↔ **Their similarity is conducive to**
strengthens = conducive to
seek further opportunities for collaboration ↔ **future collaboration**
seek further...collaboration = future collaboration

【排除】 A) **与原文相反**

A 称 differences are likely to impact productivity，但录音研究结论强调的是相似 similarity strengthens them，A 取了相反的一极 (differences)，且 productivity 录音根本没提，方向与原文相反。

借用原文：similarity strengthens them

C) **偷换概念**

C 说 connections strengthen with the passage of time，借了录音 similarity strengthens them 的 strengthen 一词，却把原因偷换成"随时间推移"——录音说让纽带变牢的是相似，不是时间。

借用原文：similarity strengthens them

D) **原词陷阱**

D 说 mutual understanding stems from a common goal，mutual understanding 确实出自录音 greater trust and mutual understanding，但录音说相互理解来自"相似"、不是来自"共同目标" (common goal 属第 4 段另一因素)，强加了错误因果。

借用原文：greater trust and mutual understanding

-
21. A) It is characterized by diversity.
B) Its goals are quite inconsistent.
C) Its members have similar backgrounds.
D) It is connected by a unique mechanism.

【题目】 What do we learn about the team the speaker is currently working in?

【翻译】 关于说话者目前工作的团队,我们了解到什么?

- A) 它的特点是多样性。 B) 它的目标相当不一致。 C) 其成员有相似的背景。
D) 它通过一种独特的机制联结在一起。

【答案】 A (细节题) It is characterized by diversity.

【定位】 And yet, the four of us have very little in common and are completely different demographically.

然而，我们四个人几乎没有共同点，在人口特征上完全不同。

【信号】 转折 "And yet" 后才是真意。前句说当前团队最 successful and cohesive，紧接 And yet 转折，引出 have very little in common and are completely different demographically——转折之后才是关于这支团队的关键定性。

【替换】 have very little in common and are completely different demographically ↔
characterized by diversity
"几乎无共同点、完全不同" = diversity

【排除】 B) **原词陷阱**

B 说团队 goals are quite inconsistent，借了录音 the inconsistency 一词，但那个 inconsistency 指的是"研究结论与说话者经历不一致"，不是说这支团队的目标不一致，原词被挪错了对象。

借用原文：the inconsistency

C) **与原文相反**

C 称成员 have similar backgrounds，但录音明说当前团队 have very little in common、完全不同，C 取了相反极性，是被前文研究讲的"相似"带偏。

借用原文：have very little in common

D) **未提及**

D 说团队 connected by a unique mechanism，录音从未提任何"独特机制"，是凭"这么成功一定有什么特别机制"想象出来的，原文无据。

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

1 An American researcher who studied 600 millionaires found how rich you can get comes down to six wealth factors. She found that six behaviors are related to net worth potential, regardless of age or income. These were thriftiness, confidence, responsibility, planning, focus and social indifference.

一位研究了600名百万富翁的美国研究人员发现,你能变得多富有取决于六个财富因素。她发现,无论年龄或收入如何,有六种行为与净资产潜力相关。这些行为是节俭、自信、责任感、规划、专注和社交冷漠。

2 Being thrifty comes as no great surprise. Spending above your means, spending instead of saving for retirement, spending in anticipation of becoming wealthy, makes you a slave to the paycheck. "Even with an astronomical level of income," she wrote, "to properly build wealth, experts recommend saving 20% of your income and living off the remaining 80%."

节俭并不令人感到意外。入不敷出的消费、消费而不是为退休储蓄、因预期致富而消费,都会让你成为薪水的奴隶。她写道:"即使收入达到天文数字,要想正确积累财富,专家建议储蓄收入的20%,靠剩余的80%生活。"

3 Having confidence is another key characteristic, as it helps people to be thrifty. It takes confidence to live within your means. It also takes confidence to invest properly. Instead of making investing decisions

with your emotions, financial planners advise that you should leave your investments alone and focus on a long-term investment plan. But people can't invest or manage their own money without accepting responsibility for the outcomes. Many millionaires take on personal responsibility, and most also happen to be self-made, meaning they didn't acquire their wealth through luck. Millionaires don't count on anyone else to make them rich, and they don't blame anyone else if they fall short. They focus on things they can control and align their daily habits to the goals they have set for themselves. They tend to be goal-oriented and hard workers, which enables them to plan financially and focus on seeing those plans through. 92% of the millionaires surveyed developed a long term plan for their money and 97% almost always achieved the goals they set for themselves.

拥有自信是另一个关键特征,因为它帮助人们保持节俭。量入为出需要自信,正确投资也需要自信。理财规划师建议,与其用情绪做投资决策,不如让投资保持不动并专注于长期投资计划。但人们若不对结果承担责任,就无法投资或管理自己的钱。许多百万富翁承担个人责任,而且大多数恰好是白手起家,这意味着他们不是靠运气获得财富的。百万富翁不指望别人让他们致富,如果未能达成目标也不会责怪他人。他们专注于自己能控制的事情,并使日常习惯与为自己设定的目标保持一致。他们往往以目标为导向且工作努力,这使他们能够进行财务规划并专注于实现这些计划。在接受调查的百万富翁中,92%制定了长期理财计划,97%几乎总是实现了为自己设定的目标。

4 And it is these behaviors that make it easy for them to be socially indifferent. They resist lifestyle creep, the tendency to spend more whenever one earns more. Essentially, they don't yield to pressure to buy the latest thing or to keep up with others or what they have acquired. Instead of being focused on what might make them happy today, they're focused on their long-term wealth-building plan.

正是这些行为使他们很容易保持社交冷漠。他们抵制生活方式攀升,即每当收入增加就消费更多的趋势。本质上,他们不会屈服于购买最新物品或与他人攀比已获得之物的压力。他们不专注于今天什么能让他们快乐,而是专注于长期财富积累计划。

22. A) Putting aside twenty percent of one's earnings.
B) Spending in anticipation of becoming wealthy.
C) Living off a small proportion of one's income.
D) Saving as much as one can possibly manage.

【题目】 What do experts recommend concerning being thrifty?

【翻译】 关于节俭,专家有什么建议?

- A) 将收入的百分之二十存起来。 B) 预期自己会变富而消费。
C) 靠收入的一小部分生活。 D) 尽可能多地储蓄。

【答案】 A (细节题) Putting aside twenty percent of one's earnings.

【定位】 "Even with an astronomical level of income," she wrote, "to properly build wealth, experts recommend saving 20% of your income and living off the remaining 80%."

她写道: "即便收入高得惊人, 要想真正积累财富, 专家也建议把收入的 20% 存起来, 靠剩下的 80% 生活。"

【信号】原词 **recommend** 直接领出建议。答案句直接出现题干同款词 experts recommend，紧跟其后的 saving 20% of your income 就是被推荐的做法——"建议/推荐"类动词后面那句即答案落点。

【替换】saving 20% of your income ↔ **Putting aside twenty percent of one's earnings**
同义改写 save=put aside、income=earnings

【排除】B) **原词陷阱**

B 的 Spending in anticipation of becoming wealthy 几乎照搬原文 spending in anticipation of becoming wealthy，但原文是把它当作让人沦为"工资奴隶"的反面行为来批评，不是专家推荐的做法，属听到原词就想选的陷阱。

借用原文：spending in anticipation of becoming wealthy

C) **与原文相反**

C 说靠 a small proportion of one's income (一小部分收入) 过活，而原文是靠 the remaining 80% (大头) 生活、只存 20%，C 把"靠大部分生活"偷换成"靠一小部分生活"，与原文相反。

借用原文：living off the remaining 80%

D) **偷换概念**

D 的 Saving as much as one can possibly manage (尽量多存) 听上去合理，但原文给的是精确的"存 20%"，并非"能存多少存多少"，D 用模糊的最大化偷换了专家给出的确切比例。

23. A) It empowers them to cope with irrational emotions.

B) It will guarantee the profits from their investments.

C) It will turn them into successful financial planners.

D) It enables them to focus on long-term investments.

【题目】How does confidence help people to be thrifty?

【翻译】自信如何帮助人们保持节俭？

A) 它使他們有能力应对非理性情绪。 B) 它将保证他们的投资获利。

C) 它将把他们变成成功的理财规划师。 D) 它使他們能够专注于长期投资。

【答案】D (细节题) It enables them to focus on long-term investments.

【定位】It also takes confidence to invest properly. Instead of making investing decisions with your emotions, financial planners advise that you should leave your investments alone and focus on a long-term investment plan.

正确投资同样需要信心。理财规划师建议，不要凭情绪做投资决策，而应让投资保持不动、专注于一个长期投资计划。

【信号】Instead of 否定情绪、转出正解。答案句用 Instead of making investing decisions with your emotions 先否定"凭情绪投资"，转折出真正建议的做法——专注长期投资计划；"Instead of A, do B"里 B 才是落点。

【替换】 focus on a long-term investment plan ↔ **focus on long-term investments**

近乎同义、概括复述

leave your investments alone ↔ **enables them to focus on long-term investments**

详述→概括

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

A 说信心"使人应对 irrational emotions", 盗用了原文的 emotions 一词, 但原文是说"不要用情绪做决策" (避开情绪), 并非"赋予人应对非理性情绪的能力", 把"绕开情绪"偷换成"驾驭情绪"。

借用原文: making investing decisions with your emotions

B) **过度推断**

B 说信心 guarantee the profits from their investments (保证投资盈利), 原文从未承诺"保证收益", 只说专注长期计划, guarantee 是过度拔高的绝对化表述。

C) **张冠李戴**

C 说信心 turn them into successful financial planners, 盗用了原文出现的 financial planners, 但原文里 financial planners 是"给出建议的人", 不是说有信心就能"变成"理财规划师, 把建议者的身份安到了普通人身上。

借用原文: financial planners advise

24. A) They count on others to take the responsibility.

B) They change their investment strategy in time.

C) They think they themselves are to blame.

D) They persist rather than get discouraged.

【题目】 **How do millionaires react when they fail in their investment?**

【翻译】 百万富翁在投资失败时如何应对?

A) 他们指望别人承担责任。 B) 他们及时改变投资策略。

C) 他们认为自己应该受到责备。 D) 他们坚持下去而不是气馁。

【答案】 **C** (细节题) They think they themselves are to blame.

【定位】 Millionaires don't count on anyone else to make them rich, and they don't blame anyone else if they fall short.

百万富翁不指望别人让自己变富, 达不到目标时也不怪罪任何人。

【信号】 **两个 don't...anyone else 否定推责**。答案句连用 don't count on anyone else 和 don't blame anyone else 两重否定, 把责任牢牢落回自己身上——否定"怪别人"等于肯定"怪自己", 这是答案落点。

【替换】 they don't blame anyone else if they fall short ↔ **They think they themselves are to blame**

否定他人=肯定自身 (肯否转换)

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

A 说他们 count on others to take the responsibility, 盗用了原文的 count on anyone else 和 responsibility, 但原文明明是 "don't count on anyone else"——加了否定。A 把原文的否定句正过来用, 与原文相反。

借用原文: don't count on anyone else

B) 未提及

B 说他们 change their investment strategy in time (及时改投资策略), 原文谈的是 "失利时不怪别人/担责", 从没说他们会 "改策略", 属凭常识脑补的未提及项。

D) 答非所问

D 的 persist rather than get discouraged (坚持不气馁) 说的是 "态度上是否泄气", 原文这句讲的是 "责任归谁", D 答的是另一个维度, 与本题问的 "react when they fail" 对不上。

25. A) They do not resist novel lifestyles.

B) They do not try to keep up with others.

C) They do not care what they have acquired.

D) They do not pressure themselves to get rich.

【题目】 Why does the speaker say millionaires are socially indifferent?

【翻译】 为什么说话者说百万富翁在社交上漠不关心?

A) 他们不抗拒新颖的生活方式。 B) 他们不试图跟上他人。

C) 他们不在乎自己获得了什么。 D) 他们不给自己施加变富的压力。

【答案】 B (细节题) They do not try to keep up with others.

【定位】 Essentially, they don't yield to pressure to buy the latest thing or to keep up with others or what they have acquired.

本质上, 他们不会屈服于 "去买最新潮的东西、或与他人攀比所拥有之物" 的压力。

【信号】 Essentially 引出本质解释。 答案句以 Essentially 领出对 "社会冷漠" 的本质性解释, 其中 keep up with others 直接说明缘由——他们不攀比, 这是答案落点。

【替换】 they don't yield to pressure to buy the latest thing or to keep up with others ↔

They do not try to keep up with others

近乎同词、概括复述

【排除】A) 与原文相反

A 说他们 do not resist novel lifestyles (不抗拒新潮生活), 原文提到的是 lifestyle creep (消费随收入膨胀), 并说他们 resist lifestyle creep——是"抗拒", A 借 lifestyle 一词却把"抗拒"说成"不抗拒", 与原文相反。

借用原文: They resist lifestyle creep

C) 偷换概念

C 说他们 do not care what they have acquired (不在乎自己拥有什么), 盗用了原文 what they have acquired, 但原文是说他们"不为攀比别人所拥有的而买买买", 并非"不在乎自己的所有物", 把宾语对象偷换了。

借用原文: keep up with others or what they have acquired

D) 偷换概念

D 说他们 do not pressure themselves to get rich (不逼自己变富), 原文讲的 pressure 是"买最新潮的、与人攀比"的外部压力, 不是"逼自己变富"的内部压力, D 把压力的对象配错了。

借用原文: they don't yield to pressure to buy the latest thing

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

58 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。

W: Mr. David Jackson, a staff writer at the New Yorker, is known for his non-fiction books of adventure.

第1段, 第1句

本句涵盖主语、谓语、同位语、原因状语四种成分,同位语被逗号隔开容易与主语混淆,是值得练习的易错点;被动语态的识别也有训练价值

If a child loves graphic novels or comic books, whatever it is, that is turning them on to read and turning on their imagination.

第8段，第2句

本句涵盖主谓宾、主系表、条件状语从句、让步状语从句、并列宾语、目的状语等多种成分，成分种类较丰富。主句中 "turn on" 的双宾语结构("them" 和 "their imagination")以及 "to read" 作状语的用法是易错点，适合练习成分划分和动词短语搭配识别。让步从句 "whatever it is" 的表语前置也值得练习。

They are ignorant of politics.

第2题，D

涵盖了主系表结构的三个核心成分，外加一个状语，成分种类较为基础。对初学者有一定练习价值，但缺少宾语、定语从句、复杂修饰语等更丰富的成分，训练覆盖面有限。

W: Well, I sell specialty clothes through a website, mainly for women who have trouble finding suitable clothes in main street shops because of their height or weight.

第2段，第1句

主句带限制性定语从句修饰宾语的介词宾语，且从句内使用 "have trouble doing" 固定搭配和 "because of" 原因状语，这是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式组合，典型性较强，掌握后可复用到大量类似句子。

W: Actually, I'm majoring in finance, but I've always loved clothes.

第4段，第1句

but 连接的并列转折句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，且包含现在完成时与现在进行时的对比使用，具有一定代表性。但句子整体较短、结构简单，缺乏复杂修饰和从句嵌套，典型性中等。

I think most people would give up if they kept failing, especially at that age.

第7段，第2句

I think 引导宾语从句、宾语从句内嵌条件状语从句，是四六级和考研阅读中非常典型的句式。条件句与情态动词搭配表达假设推测也是常考语法点，掌握后可迁移到大量类似结构的句子。

M: Well, my notes say you earned \$50,000 in profits last year, an extraordinary amount for a 20-year-old student.

第9段，第1句

"say + 宾语从句（省略 that）"是英语中极为常见的引述句式，四六级和考研真题中频繁出现。宾语从句内部为简单的主谓宾 + 时间状语结构，也是典型的叙述句型。同位语补充说明的用法同样常见。掌握本句结构后，学习者可将其迁移到 think、believe、find 等类似动词的句式中。

Did you see a gap in the market and decide to fill it?

第9段，第3句

涵盖了并列谓语、两个不同类型宾语（名词短语和不定式短语）、后置定语、疑问句语序等多种成分，适合训练并列结构识别和宾语类型辨析，但缺少补语等其他成分类型。

And when I said I made them myself, other tall women started asking if I would make theirs.

第10段，第3句

本句成分较为丰富：主句包含主语、谓语、宾语从句和状语从句；时间状语从句包含主语、谓语、宾语从句和同位语 myself；宾语从句各包含主宾结构。特别值得训练的是：宾语从句的识别（一个省略 that、一个用 if 引导）、同位语的强调作用、时间状语从句的位置和作用，以及名词性物主代词 theirs 作宾语的用法。这些都是学生容易混淆或忽略的知识点，训练价值较高。

But I will add more clothes for children, both girls and boys, and possibly even for infants.

第12段，第3句

涵盖主语、谓语、宾语、定语、同位语五类成分，且定语为介词短语后置、同位语用逗号隔开，可用于训练识别后置修饰和同位语结构。但成分总体简单，无宾补、状语等易混淆点。

According to a study published in the journal Cell, the compound successfully removed deadly strains of bacteria in mice which are resistant to all known antibiotics.

第1段，第3句

主句加限制性定语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，且本句宾语带多个后置修饰成分的模式（名词 + of 短语 + in 短语 + 定语从句）是学术文本的典型句式，学习后可迁移到大量类似句子。

Artificial intelligence is also able to predict if compounds are likely to be toxic.

第2段，第15句

"主句 + 宾语从句" 的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，宾语从句由 "if" 引导表示预测内容也是典型用法。主句使用 "be able to" 表达能力也是高频句式。掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

What makes it important to find new antibiotic drugs?

第10题题干

"make it + 形容词 + to do" 为四六级和考研阅读中的高频句型，且特殊疑问句 "What makes..." 结构在议论文中常见，掌握后可大量复用于因果分析类句子。

Or perhaps it is more generally nervous behavior we associate with lies.

第2段，第2句

主系表结构 + 省略关系代词的限制性定语从句,是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式,掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子,典型性较高。

Whatever the particular theory, it's usually based on close observation of people we know.

第2段，第3句

本句覆盖了让步状语从句、主系表结构、限制性定语从句（含关系代词省略）、形容词化的过去分词作表语等多种成分和结构，适合练习状语从句识别、定语从句省略、介词短语作后置定语等常见考点。定语从句省略关系代词是易错点。

These are mostly harmless lies, but lies nonetheless.

第2段，第6句

主系表结构在考试中常见，但本句的表语并列形式 ("lies, but lies nonetheless") 略显特殊，不如 "主谓宾 + 定语从句" 或 "主句 + 状语从句" 等结构典型，学习迁移性中等

But there's a problem with our theories, even though they're based on all these observations.

第3段，第1句

"主句 + even though 引导的让步部分"是非常常见的阅读句式，"there be"和被动表达也都高度常见。掌握这类结构后，迁移到很多说明性句子都很直接。

The average person—you and me—tested rigorously on how well we detect lies fails to do better than chance.

第3段，第2句

本句覆盖主语（含插入语和过去分词短语后置定语）、谓语、宾语（不定式）、状语（方式状语"how well"）、从句宾语等多种成分,且主语结构复杂（核心名词+插入语+过去分词短语含嵌套从句）,非常适合训练复杂主语的识别、过去分词短语作定语的判断、以及区分主句谓语与非谓语动词,是优质的成分划分练习句。

That's well established over many studies and lots of attempts by researchers to work out reliable ways to detect lies.

第3段，第3句

被动语态结构在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现,特别是表达客观事实或研究结论时常用被动形式。本句的介词短语作状语、不定式短语作定语的结构也是常考句式。虽然句子本身为简单句,但其被动语态和修饰成分的组织方式具有较强的代表性,学生掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

Stop looking and listen instead.

第4段，第3句

祈使句在考试中有一定出现频率，且并列谓语结构较常见。虽然本句极简，但掌握祈使句的识别和并列结构的划分仍有一定迁移价值。

It turns out that if we're unable to see the face, but rather focus on the voice of the person in question, our accuracy rate improves considerably.

第4段，第4句

虽然时态不难，但结构层级清楚又有代表性，特别适合训练如何先抓外壳、再找真正主干、最后处理条件修饰。对提升句子结构分析能力很有价值。

According to the passage, how do most people detect lying?

第12题 题干

句式高度典型：特殊疑问句（尤其"how"提问方式）是四六级和考研阅读理解题目的常见形式，介词短语"According to the passage"作状语也是学术文本和考试材料的标准表达；掌握本句的疑问句主干识别和状语前置处理，可直接迁移到大量类似题目中。

What patients want is to be treated with respect and consideration.

第2段，第2句

主语从句 + 系表结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，尤其“What 引导主语从句 + be 动词 + 不定式表语”这一模式在学术和正式语境中经常出现，掌握后可大量复用。

Always bring an advocate, that is, any other person with you to the hospital, and write down every single question and the answer, the name of every doctor and nurse.

第5段，第3句

祈使句加并列动作、再夹一个解释性插入语，这类写法在说明、建议、考试阅读材料里都比较常见。掌握后能迁移到很多类似的指令句。

And," Brudney adds, "if you, as a patient, suggest that you might like to control even part of the situation or be consulted or informed, then you are considered difficult.

第5段，第5句

覆盖主谓宾、条件状语、宾语从句、同位语（as a patient）、表语（difficult）、情态动词谓语、被动语态、并列宾语（control / be consulted / informed）等多种成分和结构，且有明显易错点（如 suggest that 的宾语从句识别、might like 作谓语的判定、被动不定式的成分归属），是优质的成分划分练习句。

In other words, your team had vitality.

第1段，第3句

简单句在真题中常见，但本句结构过于基础，缺乏考试中常考的从句、非谓语、倒装等复杂句式，代表性一般。

Vitality comes about when the ties people form with their fellow team members are such that they stay connected even after the team breaks up.

第1段，第4句

句子涵盖主谓、系表、定语从句（省略关系代词）、状语从句（时间、结果）、such...that 结构等多种成分和搭配，且存在省略关系代词这一易错点，适合训练学生识别嵌套修饰关系和理清从句归属。

The more members of a team share similar demographics, the more inclined they will be to remain associates long after the team has served its purpose.

第3段，第3句

the more ... the more ... 比较句式是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句型,常用于表达因果或比例关系,学生掌握后可以直接迁移到大量类似句子。此外,主句中嵌套时间状语从句的结构也是真题中的典型模式。本句几乎就是考试真题的标准样板,结构典型性极高,非常适合作为句型范例反复练习。

As a result, they regard these individuals with greater trust and mutual understanding, which motivates them to seek further opportunities for collaboration.

第3段，第5句

主句使用 "regard...with..." 表示看待态度的方式状语结构，从句使用 "motivate sb to do" 表达激励行为，这两种搭配在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现；非限定性定语从句修饰整句的用法也是常考句式；整体结构典型性强，掌握后可复用于大量类似表达因果或补充说明的长句分析。

Someone who looks and sounds different from us may have the resources we need to be more successful.

第3段，第7句

这句结构有代表性，难度中等，既不会因时态过重而分散注意力，又能集中训练主干识别和限定修饰判断。对句子结构与时态入门训练来说，优先度较高。

Yet, we find them to be significantly less credible simply because they are different.

第3段，第8句

"主句判断 + because 原因从句"是很常见的书面句式，而 "find + 宾语 + to be + 表语" 也是常见考点。掌握这句的分析方法，迁移到同类阅读句会比较直接。

If you are a fierce advocate of workplace diversity, you'll no doubt be horrified by such a revelation.

第3段，第9句

"If...条件从句 + 主句将来时" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,体现真实条件句的标准用法。被动语态和插入状语也是常见考点。该句型迁移性强,掌握后可应用于大量同类句子。

Teams with quality relationships have a shared belief that it's safe to take risks with each other, and their members are obliged to share the workload and help out.

第4段，第3句

“主句 + 名词后接内容说明 + 并列主句”是较常见的书面说明结构；“it is safe to do ...”也是高频句型。学会这种拆法，迁移到很多说明文句子都很有用。

From personal experience, I can see both the truth and the inconsistency of such studies.

第5段，第1句

简单句 + 情态动词 + 并列宾语的组合在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，尤其是表达个人观点或能力的句式。句首状语的位置也是典型用法。虽非高频复杂句式，但具备一定代表性，掌握后可迁移到类似结构的句子。

The truth is some of my closest friendships were formed as a result of having worked together on teams, and I actively seek opportunities to work with them again.

第5段，第2句

两个主句并列、其中一个主句包含表语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见。表语从句的识别（系动词后跟完整句子）、并列主句的切分（通过 and 连接）、以及被动语态和不定式作定语都是高频考点。掌握本句的分析方法后，可以迁移到大量类似句型，因此典型性较高。

The inconsistency, though, is that I've never worked for a team more successful and cohesive than the one of which I am a member right now.

第5段，第3句

它的结构层次明显、难点集中而且可迁移，适合作为中高优先级的句子结构与时态训练材料。虽然时态本身不算最难，但结构拆解收益很高，值得优先练。

And yet, the four of us have very little in common and are completely different demographically.

第5段，第4句

简单句中通过并列连词连接两个谓语是常见句式,在真题中经常出现;但本句过于简洁,没有从句、修饰语或其他增加难度的结构,代表性一般,学习后可迁移到类似的并列谓语句型,但对复杂句式的掌握帮助有限。

Its members stay in touch even after it breaks up.

第19题，C

"主句 + after 引导的时间状语从句" 是常见句式，"even" 强化让步意味也较典型，但整体结构过于简单，不如包含定语从句、名词性从句或多重修饰的句子更具代表性，典型性中等。

It grows more and more mature professionally.

第19题，D

主系表结构是英语基本句型之一，在考试中经常出现，具有一定代表性。但本句过于简短，缺少修饰成分和从句，不能充分代表考试中常见的复杂主系表句式（如带有定语从句修饰表语、或表语从句等情况），典型性中等偏下。

Their differences are likely to impact productivity.

第20题，A

本句的"be likely to do"结构是四六级和考研阅读中经常出现的表可能性的固定用法，具有一定的典型性和复用价值。主谓宾的基本句型也是最常见的句式之一。但整体结构过于简单，没有体现真题中常见的定语从句、状语从句、并列结构等复杂句式特征，因此作为真题句式代表的典型性处于中等水平。

Their similarity is conducive to future collaboration.

第20题，B

主系表结构是基础句型，在各类考试中常见，但本句用词较正式（"conducive"、"collaboration"）且表语部分含介词短语，具有一定学术语境的代表性，作为简单句的典型示例有一定参考价值。

Their mutual understanding stems from a common goal.

第20题，D

简单句的主谓状结构较为常见，stem from 搭配在学术写作中有一定代表性，但整体句式过于简单，与四六级或考研真题中常见的复杂长难句相比典型性一般。

An American researcher who studied 600 millionaires found how rich you can get comes down to six wealth factors.

第1段，第1句

本句涵盖主语、谓语、宾语、表语、定语从句、宾语从句、主语从句等多种成分，且宾语从句内部有主语从句这种嵌套结构，非常适合训练如何识别从句在句中的双重身份（既是从句又是某个成分），成分种类丰富且有一定区分难度。

She found that six behaviors are related to net worth potential, regardless of age or income.

第1段，第2句

"主句 + that 引导的宾语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，且从句内使用被动语态描述客观规律，符合学术和新闻类文本的常见表达模式，具有较强的典型性和迁移价值。

It takes confidence to live within your means.

第3段，第2句

"It takes ... to do" 是四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现的典型句式，掌握该结构后可迁移到大量类似句子，代表性很强。

It also takes confidence to invest properly.

第3段，第3句

"It takes ... to do" 是四六级和考研中高频出现的典型句型，用于表达客观需求或花费，本句结构标准、无变形，学习后可直接迁移到大量类似句子，代表性较强。

Instead of making investing decisions with your emotions, financial planners advise that you should leave your investments alone and focus on a long-term investment plan.

第3段，第4句

主句 + 宾语从句 的结构在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现,且 advise that 句型、情态动词 should 表达建议、句首介词短语作状语都是典型考点,掌握后可大量复用

But people can't invest or manage their own money without accepting responsibility for the outcomes.

第3段，第5句

情态动词加并列谓语、介词短语作状语的结构在四六级和考研阅读中极为常见，本句语序规范、搭配典型，掌握后可大量迁移到类似句式的分析

Many millionaires take on personal responsibility, and most also happen to be self-made, meaning they didn't acquire their wealth through luck.

第3段，第6句

并列句结构 (and 连接两个主句) 和解释性从句 (meaning 引出) 都是常见句式，在四六级和考研阅读中经常出现。"happen to be" 和 "take on" 这类短语动词也是高频考点。句子结构具有一定代表性，掌握后可以应用于理解类似的并列和解释结构，但不属于最典型或最高频的考试句式。

They focus on things they can control and align their daily habits to the goals they have set for themselves.

第3段，第8句

并列谓语加定语从句修饰宾语是考试中的常见句式,且关系代词省略是高频考点。本句结构在四六级和考研阅读中出现频率较高,掌握后可迁移至大量类似句子。

And it is these behaviors that make it easy for them to be socially indifferent.

第4段，第1句

"it is ... that ..." 强调句和 "make it + 形容词 + for sb + to do" 结构都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，掌握本句的分析方法可以直接迁移到大量真题句子，典型性极高。

Essentially, they don't yield to pressure to buy the latest thing or to keep up with others or what they have acquired.

第4段，第3句

句子包含主语、谓语、宾语、状语等基本成分，且宾语部分结构复杂，涉及并列和从句嵌套，适合练习成分划分和关系从句的识别，具有一定的训练价值。

Instead of being focused on what might make them happy today, they're focused on their long-term wealth-building plan.

第4段，第4句

"Instead of" 引导对比结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，宾语从句和系表结构也是常考句式。这个句子展示了如何用介词短语和从句构建对比逻辑，具有较强的代表性和迁移性，掌握后可应用于类似句型的理解。

It will turn them into successful financial planners.

第23题，C

"turn somebody/something into something" 是四六级和考研高频句式，宾语补足语结构在真题中常见，学习后可迁移到类似动词（make、find、consider 等）的宾补结构，具有较高的代表性。

It enables them to focus on long-term investments.

第23题，D

"enable sb to do sth" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构，在议论文、说明文中常用于表达因果或作用关系。掌握这一句式可以迁移到大量类似表达（如 allow/permit/help sb to do），具有较好的代表性。

They count on others to take the responsibility.

第24题，A

涵盖主谓宾及宾语补足语四种核心成分，可用于练习动词短语识别（"count on"）和复合宾语结构（"others to take..."），具备一定训练价值，但缺少定状补等更丰富成分，未达到优质练习句的密度。

They persist rather than get discouraged.

第24题，D

rather than 连接并列谓语的结构在四六级和考研中属于常见句式，具有一定代表性，掌握后可迁移到类似的选择对比句型，但本句过于简短，缺少修饰成分，与真题长难句的复杂度尚有差距。

They do not try to keep up with others.

第25题，B

"try to do" 结构在考试中较为常见，但本句整体过于简单，缺少从句、复杂修饰或特殊句式，作为考试句式代表性一般，迁移价值有限。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本卷出现的 278 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。

antibiotic B2

n. 抗生素

本卷16次 · 真题 27 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本卷9次 · 真题 200 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本卷7次 · 真题 363 句

intelligence B2

n. 智力

本卷7次 · 真题 64 句

artificial B2

adj. 人造的

本卷7次 · 真题 34 句

bacterium B2

n. 细菌

本卷7次 · 真题 19 句

design B1

n. 设计

本卷6次 · 真题 119 句

investment B1

n. 投资

本卷6次 · 真题 39 句

compound B2

n. 化合物

本卷6次·真题12句

millionaire B2

n. 百万富翁

本卷6次·真题8句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本卷5次·真题170句

theory B1

n. 理论

本卷5次·真题55句

confidence B1

n. 信心

本卷5次·真题28句

detect B2

v. 发现, 察觉 (难以察觉的事物)

本卷5次·真题21句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本卷4次·真题568句

income B1

n. 收入

本卷4次·真题94句

identify B1

v. 识别

本卷4次·真题75句

responsibility B1

n. 责任

本卷4次·真题69句

resistance B2

n. 抵抗

本卷4次·真题11句

strain B2

n. 压力

本卷4次·真题9句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本卷3次·真题228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

expert B1

n. 专家

本卷3次·真题114句

average A2

adj. 平均的

本卷3次·真题 112句

factor B1

n. 因素

本卷3次·真题 108句

despite B1

prep. 尽管

本卷3次·真题 77句

strategy B2

n. 策略

本卷3次·真题 63句

connection B1

n. 联系

本卷3次·真题 50句

recommend B1

v. 推荐

本卷3次·真题 47句

invest B2

v. 投资 (金钱、时间等以期获得回报)

本卷3次·真题 45句

reading A1

n. 阅读

本卷3次·真题 43句

acquire B2

v. 获得

本卷3次·真题 31句

entrepreneur C1

n. 企业家;创业者

本卷3次·真题 27句

observation B2

n. 观察

本卷3次·真题 24句

essay B1

n. 短文

本卷3次·真题 15句

similarity B2

n. 相似性

本卷3次·真题 10句

less A1

det. 较少的

本卷2次·真题 273句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本卷2次·真题 205句

relationship B1

n. 关系

本卷2次·真题 168句

risk A2

n. 风险

本卷2次·真题 167 句

negative B1

adj. 否定的

本卷2次·真题 132 句

power A2

n. 权力

本卷2次·真题 128 句

base A2

n. 基础

本卷2次·真题 126 句

rate A2

n. 速度

本卷2次·真题 121 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本卷2次·真题 119 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本卷2次·真题 119 句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本卷2次·真题 115 句

quality A2

n. 质量

本卷2次·真题 112 句

publish B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本卷2次·真题 94 句

understanding B1

n. 理解; 领悟

本卷2次·真题 84 句

financial B2

adj. 财政的

本卷2次·真题 79 句

seek B1

v. 寻找

本卷2次·真题 70 句

enable B1

v. 使能够

本卷2次·真题 68 句

journal B1

n. 杂志

本卷2次·真题 66 句

earn A2

v. 赚得, 挣得 (金钱)

本卷2次·真题 64 句

generally B1

adv. 通常, 一般地

本卷2次·真题 60 句

mostly B1

adv. 主要地

本卷2次·真题 59 句

pressure B1

n. 心理压力

本卷2次·真题 57 句

advocate B2

v. 拥护

本卷2次·真题 55 句

associate B2

v. 联系

本卷2次·真题 54 句

particular B2

adj. 特定的

本卷2次·真题 52 句

fashion B1

n. 时尚;流行款式

本卷2次·真题 51 句

threat B1

n. 威胁

本卷2次·真题 51 句

powerful B1

adj. 强大的

本卷2次·真题 50 句

failure B1

n. 失败

本卷2次·真题 47 句

diversity B2

n. 多样性

本卷2次·真题 46 句

staff B1

n. 全体员工

本卷2次·真题 44 句

certainly A2

adv. 当然

本卷2次·真题 43 句

lifestyle B1

n. 生活方式

本卷2次·真题 43 句

novel B1

n. 小说

本卷2次·真题 43 句

establish B2

v. 建立, 创立 (组织、机构、关系等)

本卷2次·真题 42 句

wealthy B2

adj. 富有的

本卷2次·真题 39 句

characteristic B2

n. 特征

本卷2次·真题 36 句

means A2

n. 方法

本卷2次·真题 35 句

remove A2

v. 移开

本卷2次·真题 34 句

profit B1

n. 利润, 盈利

本卷2次·真题 33 句

perceive B2

v. 理解, 领悟 (某事的性质或意义)

本卷2次·真题 32 句

socially B1

adv. 在社交方面

本卷2次·真题 29 句

collaboration B2

n. 合作

本卷2次·真题 27 句

strengthen B2

v. 加强

本卷2次·真题 27 句

strike B1

v. 打击

本卷2次·真题 25 句

toxic B2

adj. 有毒的, 中毒性的

本卷2次·真题 24 句

blame B1

v. 责备

本卷2次·真题 22 句

properly B1

adv. 正确地

本卷2次·真题 22 句

fiction B2

n. 小说

本卷2次·真题 21 句

politics B1

n. 政治

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

mutual B2

adj. 相互的

本卷2次·真题 18句

resist B2

v. 抵抗

本卷2次·真题 18句

adventure B1

n. 冒险经历

本卷2次·真题 17句

possibly B1

adv. 可能, 也许

本卷2次·真题 17句

editorial C1

adj. 编辑的

本卷2次·真题 14句

grateful B1

adj. 感激的

本卷2次·真题 14句

inform B1

v. 告知, 通知 (正式地告诉某人某事)

本卷2次·真题 14句

experimental B2

adj. 实验的

本卷2次·真题 13句

focused B1

adj. 集中注意力的

本卷2次·真题 11句

guidance B2

n. 指导

本卷2次·真题 11句

bacteria B2

n. 细菌

本卷2次·真题 9句

deadly B2

adj. 致命的

本卷2次·真题 9句

indifferent B2

adj. 不感兴趣的

本卷2次·真题 9句

author A2

n. 作者

本卷1次·真题 264句

effect A2

n. 影响

本卷1次·真题 191句

impact B2

n. 影响

本卷1次·真题 185句

actually A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本卷1次·真题 182 句

system A2

n. 系统

本卷1次·真题 176 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本卷1次·真题 158 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本卷1次·真题 142 句

online A2

adj. 在线的

本卷1次·真题 139 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本卷1次·真题 126 句

process B1

n. 过程

本卷1次·真题 126 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

resource B1

n. 资源

本卷1次·真题 119 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本卷1次·真题 108 句

measure B1

v. 测量

本卷1次·真题 100 句

effective B1

adj. 有效的, 起作用的

本卷1次·真题 94 句

potential B2

adj. 潜在的

本卷1次·真题 92 句

physical B1

adj. 身体的

本卷1次·真题 91 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本卷1次·真题 87 句

belief B1

n. 相信

本卷1次·真题 85 句

amount A2

n. 数量

本卷1次·真题 84 句

graduate B1

n. 毕业生

本卷1次·真题 82 句

further B1

adv. 更远地

本卷1次·真题 79 句

exist A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本卷1次·真题 77 句

recently A2

adv. 最近

本卷1次·真题 76 句

due B1

adj. 预期的

本卷1次·真题 70 句

workplace B1

n. 工作场所

本卷1次·真题 70 句

conflict B2

n. 冲突

本卷1次·真题 66 句

shift B1

v. 移动

本卷1次·真题 65 句

maintain B1

v. 维持

本卷1次·真题 64 句

realize B1

v. 意识到, 认识到

本卷1次·真题 64 句

available A2

adj. 可获得的

本卷1次·真题 63 句

occur B1

v. 发生, 出现

本卷1次·真题 62 句

productivity B2

n. 生产率

本卷1次·真题 58 句

particularly B2

adv. 尤其, 特别 (强调某事物)

本卷1次·真题 57 句

gap B1

n. 间隙

本卷1次·真题 54 句

unique B2

adj. 独特的

本卷1次·真题 54 句

mainly B1

adv. 主要地

本卷1次·真题 53 句

per B1

prep. 每

本卷1次·真题 53 句

insurance B1

n. 保险

本卷1次·真题 50 句

range B1

n. 范围

本卷1次·真题 50 句

candidate B1

n. 候选人

本卷1次·真题 48 句

cell B1

n. 细胞

本卷1次·真题 47 句

growing A2

adj. 增长的

本卷1次·真题 47 句

chemical B1

adj. 化学的

本卷1次·真题 46 句

marketing B1

n. 营销

本卷1次·真题 45 句

yield B2

v. 产生

本卷1次·真题 45 句

achievement B1

n. 成就

本卷1次·真题 44 句

desire B2

n. 愿望

本卷1次·真题 44 句

completely B1

adv. 完全地

本卷1次·真题 43 句

concerned B1

adj. 担心的

本卷1次·真题 43 句

currently B1

adv. 目前, 当前

本卷1次·真题 42 句

survive B1

v. 幸存

本卷1次·真题 42 句

interested A1

adj. 感兴趣的

本卷1次·真题 41 句

spending A2

n. 开支

本卷1次·真题 41 句

outcome B2

n. 结果

本卷1次·真题 40 句

attempt B1

v. 试图

本卷1次·真题 39 句

related B1

adj. 相关的

本卷1次·真题 39 句

relatively B2

adv. 相对地

本卷1次·真题 37 句

disaster B1

n. 灾难

本卷1次·真题 35 句

talent B1

n. 天赋

本卷1次·真题 35 句

assert C1

v. 坚称

本卷1次·真题 34 句

contact B1

n. 联系

本卷1次·真题 34 句

entire B1

adj. 整个的

本卷1次·真题 34 句

motivate B2

v. 激励

本卷1次·真题 33 句

carefully A2

adv. 仔细地

本卷1次·真题 32 句

harmful B1

adj. 有害的

本卷1次·真题 32 句

content B1

n. 内容

本卷1次·真题 31 句

gather B1

v. 聚集, 集合

本卷1次·真题 31 句

infant B2

n. 婴儿

本卷1次·真题 31 句

appropriate B2

adj. 合适的

本卷1次·真题 30 句

proportion B2

n. 部分

本卷1次·真题 30 句

widely B1

adv. 广泛地

本卷1次·真题 29 句

gender B1

n. 性别 (社会文化意义上的)

本卷1次·真题 28 句

designer B1

n. 设计师

本卷1次·真题 27 句

expression B1

n. 表达

本卷1次·真题 27 句

regardless B2

adv. 不管

本卷1次·真题 27 句

regularly A2

adv. 经常地

本卷1次·真题 27 句

conductive C1

adj. 有助于的

本卷1次·真题 26 句

typically B1

adv. 通常, 一般

本卷1次·真题 26 句

behave B1

v. 表现, 举止

本卷1次·真题 25 句

intend B1

v. 打算, 计划

本卷1次·真题 25 句

diverse B2

adj. 多种多样的

本卷1次·真题 24 句

ordinary B1

adj. 普通的

本卷1次·真题 24 句

successfully B1

adv. 成功地

本卷1次·真题 24 句

technique B1

n. 技术

本卷1次·真题 24 句

tendency B2

n. 倾向

本卷1次·真题 24 句

unable A2

adj. 不能的

本卷1次·真题 24 句

complaint B1

n. 抱怨

本卷1次·真题 23 句

differently A2

adv. 不同地

本卷1次·真题 23 句

finance B2

n. 财政

本卷1次·真题 23 句

incorporate B2

v. 包含

本卷1次·真题 23 句

connected B1

adj. 连接的

本卷1次·真题 22 句

dependent B2

adj. 依靠的

本卷1次·真题 22 句

fellow B2

n. 家伙

本卷1次·真题 22 句

authority B2

n. 权力

本卷1次·真题 21 句

intervene C1

v. 干预, 介入 (以影响结果)

本卷1次·真题 21 句

planning B1

n. 规划

本卷1次·真题 21 句

universal B2

adj. 普遍的

本卷1次·真题 21 句

volume

B1

n. 音量

本卷1次·真题 21 句

aside

B1

adv. 在旁边;到旁边

本卷1次·真题 20 句

concerning

B2

prep. 关于

本卷1次·真题 20 句

consideration

B2

n. 考虑

本卷1次·真题 20 句

fairly

B1

adv. 相当

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

reject

B2

v. 拒绝接受

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

surprising

A2

adj. 令人惊讶的

本卷1次·真题 20 句

narrow

B1

adj. 狭窄的

本卷1次·真题 19 句

prioritize

B2

v. 优先处理

本卷1次·真题 19 句

react

B1

v. 作出反应

本卷1次·真题 19 句

retirement

B2

n. 退休

本卷1次·真题 19 句

witness

B2

n. 目击者

本卷1次·真题 19 句

workforce B2

n. (一国或一地区的) 劳动力, 劳动人口

本卷1次·真题 19句

cope B2

v. 应对

本卷1次·真题 18句

recall B2

v. 回忆起, 记起

本卷1次·真题 18句

sophisticated C1

adj. 复杂精密的

本卷1次·真题 18句

specifically B2

adv. 明确地

本卷1次·真题 18句

autonomous C1

adj. 自主的

本卷1次·真题 17句

curiosity B2

n. 好奇心

本卷1次·真题 17句

essentially B2

adv. 本质上

本卷1次·真题 17句

guarantee B2

n. 保证

本卷1次·真题 17句

transfer B1

v. 转移

本卷1次·真题 17句

writing A2

n. 写作

本卷1次·真题 17句

brief B1

adj. 简短的;短暂的

本卷1次·真题 16句

costly B2

adj. 昂贵的, 代价高的

本卷1次·真题 16句

imagination B1

n. 想象力

本卷1次·真题 16句

reaction B1

n. 反应

本卷1次·真题 16句

recruit B2

v. 招募

本卷1次·真题 16句

refrain C1

v. 克制

本卷1次·真题 16 句

significantly B2

adv. 显著地

本卷1次·真题 16 句

combat B2

n. 战斗

本卷1次·真题 15 句

facial B2

adj. 面部的

本卷1次·真题 15 句

mature B2

adj. 成熟的

本卷1次·真题 15 句

physician B2

n. 医生

本卷1次·真题 15 句

spectrum C1

n. 范围

本卷1次·真题 15 句

suitable B1

adj. 合适的

本卷1次·真题 15 句

symptom B2

n. 症状

本卷1次·真题 15 句

totally B1

adv. 完全地

本卷1次·真题 15 句

actively B1

adv. 积极主动地

本卷1次·真题 14 句

characterize C1

v. 是...的特征

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

earning B1

n. 收入

本卷1次·真题 14 句

origin B2

n. 起源

本卷1次·真题 14 句

regarding B2

prep. 关于

本卷1次·真题 14 句

persist B2

v. 坚持

本卷1次·真题 13 句

yeah A1

intj. 是的

本卷1次·真题 13 句

foresee B2

v. 预见

本卷1次·真题 12 句

mechanism B2

n. 机制

本卷1次·真题 12 句

shared A2

adj. 共享的

本卷1次·真题 12 句

unlikely B1

adj. 不太可能的

本卷1次·真题 12 句

accuracy B2

n. 准确 (性)

本卷1次·真题 11 句

adolescence B2

n. 青春期

本卷1次·真题 11 句

align B2

v. 使排列成一条直线

本卷1次·真题 11 句

considerably B2

adv. 相当大地

本卷1次·真题 11 句

curious B1

adj. 好奇的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

irrational C1

adj. 不合理的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

medication B2

n. 药物;药品

本卷1次·真题 11 句

overwhelm B2

v. 使不知所措

本卷1次·真题 11 句

repeatedly B1

adv. 反复地

本卷1次·真题 11 句

fierce B2

adj. 凶猛的, 凶狠的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

loyalty

B2

n. 忠诚

本卷1次·真题 10 句

obsession

C1

n. 痴迷

本卷1次·真题 10 句

utilize

B2

v. 使用, 利用

本卷1次·真题 10 句

arrange

B1

v. 安排, 筹备 (活动、会议等)

本卷1次·真题 9 句

establishment

B2

n. 机构

本卷1次·真题 9 句

harmless

B2

adj. 无害的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

signify

C1

v. 表示

本卷1次·真题 9 句

specialty

B2

n. 专业

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

necessity

B2

n. 必需品

本卷1次·真题 8 句

net

A2

n. 网

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

wit

C1

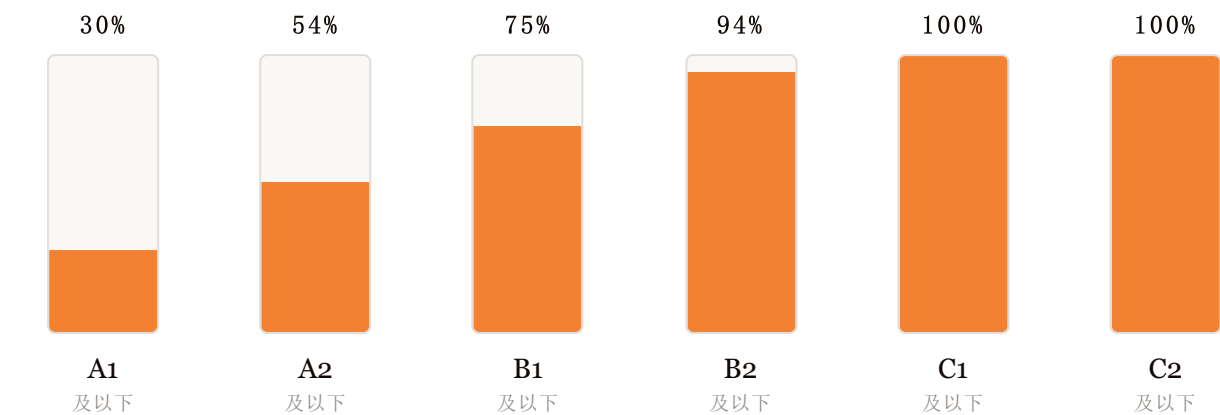
n. 机智

本卷1次·真题 8 句

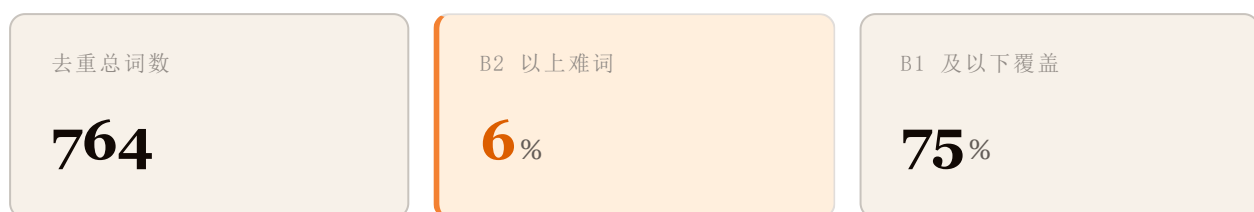
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全卷录音原文 764 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 **764** 个单词, 按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比 (CDF), 最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上 (C1/C2) 为高阶词, 本卷共 49 个·约 6%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全卷录音原文去重词 764 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2022年6月·第1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 →