

2022年9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9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(2022-09) • 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: Welcome to Money Matters, a weekly program that helps you manage your money. Tonight, I'll be talking to Mary Johnson about budgeting.

W: 欢迎收看《金钱事务》,这是一档帮助您管理资金的周播节目。今晚,我将和 Mary Johnson 谈谈预算问题。

2 M: Hello, everyone.

M: 大家好。

3 W: There's a magic about money. When it's not planned for, tracked and kept a record of, it literally disappears. What are some of the steps we can take to prevent this from happening?

W: 金钱有一种魔力。当它没有被规划、追踪和记录时,它就会真的消失不见。我们可以采取哪些措施来防止这种情况发生呢?

4 M: Well, it's all about keeping track of your money. If you don't do that, you'll never be able to set any goals for your budget or have the discipline to stick to them.

M: 嗯,这完全取决于对你的钱的追踪。如果你不这样做,你就永远无法为预算设定任何目标,也没有遵守目标的自律性。

5 W: That's easier said than done. I read recently that only 41% of Americans adhere to a budget.

W: 说起来容易做起来难。我最近读到只有 41% 的美国人坚持预算。

6 M: Yes, but knowing what you earn and what you spend can give you reassurance that you won't get into debt in the first place. You can do this by adding up all of your sources of income you have and writing them all down on a piece of paper. On the same page, write down all of your monthly expenses.

M: 是的,但知道你赚多少和花多少能让你确信自己一开始就不会陷入债务。你可以把你所有的收入来源加起来,全部写在一张纸上。在同一页上,写下你所有的月度开支。

7 W: I'm always amazed at how much my expenses add up. But designating each item as an income or an expense really helps me have a much better sense of all my spending.

W: 我总是惊讶于我的开支加起来有多少。但把每一项指定为收入或支出确实帮助我对所有消费有了更好的了解。

8 M: Right, most people have no idea how much they spend each day, let alone each week or month, no matter how careful they are. Next, subtract your monthly expenses from income. If the result is positive, you are living within your means. If the result is a negative number, you're going to have to cut back on your spending.

M: 对,大多数人不知道自己每天花多少钱,更不用说每周或每月了,无论他们多么小心。接下来,用收入减去月度支出。如果结果是正数,你就是量入为出。如果结果是负数,你就得削减开支了。

9 W: I'm usually a negative number. I just can't resist the allure of all those prestigious goods.

W: 我通常是负数。我就是抵挡不住那些名牌商品的诱惑。

10 M: Well, it's not a catastrophe. But you do have to make some changes. Try cutting back on those non-essential items, sell some stuff in your attic, or shop online to avoid unnecessary temptations like chocolate. Failing that you can always find yourself a part-time job.

M: 嗯,这也不是灾难。但你确实得做出一些改变。试着削减那些非必需品,卖掉阁楼里的一些东西,或者网上购物以避免像巧克力这样不必要的诱惑。如果这些都不行,你总可以给自己找份兼职工作。

1. A) It enables people to earn more money.

B) It teaches the importance of financing.

C) It helps people with budgeting.

D) It introduces a novel way to invest.

【题目】 What does the man say about the weekly program?

【翻译】 男士对这个每周节目有何评价?

A) 它能让人们赚更多钱。 B) 它教授理财的重要性。 C) 它帮助人们做预算。

D) 它介绍了一种新颖的投资方式。

【答案】 C (细节题) It helps people with budgeting.

【定位】 Welcome to Money Matters, a weekly program that helps you manage your money. Tonight, I'll be talking to Mary Johnson about budgeting.

欢迎收听《金钱要事》，这是一档帮你管理钱财的每周节目。今晚，我将和玛丽·约翰逊聊聊预算的话题。

【信号】 开场点题句。节目开头的自我介绍 a weekly program that helps you manage your money 加上 talking to Mary Johnson about budgeting，是典型的“开场点题”信号——节目类录音常在第一两句报出自己是干嘛的，这句就是定位锚。

【替换】 talking to Mary Johnson about budgeting ↔ helps people with budgeting

原词budgeting+功能补全

【排除】 A) 偷换概念

录音说节目“helps you manage your money”（帮你管钱），不是帮你“earn more money”（赚更多钱）；管钱 ≠ 赚钱，方向被偷换。

借用原文：helps you manage your money

B) 未提及

录音谈的是 budgeting（预算/记账），并没说节目“teaches the importance of financing”（讲融资/理财的重要性）；financing 与 budgeting 是相近理财词，盗用相近概念来诱选，原文未提“重要性”这一说法。

D) 原词陷阱

选项 introduces a novel way to invest 借“理财”氛围里的 invest 来诱选，但录音全程讲预算与记账，从未介绍“新的投资方式”，是听到理财就联想投资的陷阱。

2. A) Many Americans are not satisfied with their income.

B) Many Americans have no idea about how to invest.

C) Most Americans do not know how to save money.

D) Most Americans do not stick to a budget.

【题目】 What did the man read recently?

【翻译】 男士最近读到了什么？

A) 许多美国人对自己的收入不满意。 B) 许多美国人不知道如何投资。

C) 大多数美国人不知道如何省钱。 D) 大多数美国人不坚持预算。

【答案】 D (细节题) Most Americans do not stick to a budget.

【定位】 That's easier said than done. I read recently that only 41% of Americans adhere to a budget. 说起来容易做起来难。我最近读到，只有 41% 的美国人会坚持执行预算。

【信号】 I read recently 引出句。I read recently that only 41% of Americans adhere to a budget 由“I read recently that...”直接引出“读到的内容”，是答案句的明确信号——“读到了什么”的答案就跟在该信号之后。

【替换】 only 41% of Americans adhere to a budget ↔ **Most Americans do not stick to a budget.**

肯否转换+量词换算

【排除】 A) **未提及**

录音此处只说"坚持预算的比例低", 没提美国人"not satisfied with their income" (对收入不满); 满意度是另起的话题, 原文未涉及。

B) **原词陷阱**

no idea about how to invest 借理财氛围里的 invest 诱选, 但这句话数据讲的是"坚持预算", 与"会不会投资"无关, 是听到理财词就联想的陷阱。

C) **偷换概念**

do not know how to save money 把原文的"坚持预算 (budget)"偷换成"不会存钱 (save)"; 后文虽另有 most people have no idea how much they spend, 但那是"不清楚花了多少", 不等于"不会存钱", 且本题要的是"读到的那条", 对应的是 41% 那句。

借用原文: adhere to a budget

3. A) Keep track of his money.

B) Live within his means.

C) Find more sources of income.

D) Refrain from buying luxuries.

【题目】 **What does the woman suggest the man do first to avoid getting into debt?**

【翻译】 女士建议男士首先做什么来避免负债?

A) 记录他的钱款。 B) 量入为出。 C) 寻找更多收入来源。 D) 克制购买奢侈品。

【答案】 **A** (细节题) Keep track of his money.

【定位】 Well, it's all about keeping track of your money. If you don't do that, you'll never be able to set any goals for your budget or have the discipline to stick to them.

嗯, 关键全在于记录你的钱。如果你不这么做, 就永远没法为预算设定目标, 也没有自律去坚持它们。

【信号】 **it's all about 强调首要。** it's all about keeping track of your money 用"it's all about..."强调"一切的根本在于", 是把某动作点为"首要/第一步"的信号; 后接 If you don't do that... 进一步坐实它是前提, 故这是"先做什么"的答案句。

【替换】 keeping track of your money ↔ **Keep track of his money.**

near原词+人称转换

【排除】 B) 答非所问

Live within his means. 对应原文 If the result is positive, you are living within your means., 那是"记账并做收支相减之后"才谈到的结果, 不是题目要的"first (第一步)"; 盗用 living within your means 原词, 却答非"先做什么".

借用原文: living within your means

C) 原词陷阱

Find more sources of income. 沾原文 adding up all of your sources of income 与 find yourself a part-time job 的边, 但"找更多收入来源"在录音里是 Failing that (实在不行) 的最后一招, 绝非"第一步".

借用原文: sources of income

D) 答非所问

Refrain from buying luxuries. 对应原文 cutting back on those non-essential items, 属"算出是负数后"要做的调整, 同样不是"第一步"; 它答非题目限定的 first.

借用原文: cutting back on those non-essential items

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4. A) It offers a greater variety of items.
B) It helps avoid unnecessary spending.
C) It changes one's way of living.
D) It saves one's time for shopping.

【题目】 What does the woman say about online shopping?

【翻译】 女士对网上购物有何评价?

- A) 它提供更多种类的商品。 B) 它有助于避免不必要的开支。
C) 它改变人们的生活方式。 D) 它节省购物时间。

【答案】 B (细节题) It helps avoid unnecessary spending.

【定位】 Try cutting back on those non-essential items, sell some stuff in your attic, or shop online to avoid unnecessary temptations like chocolate.

试着削减那些非必需品, 把阁楼里的一些东西卖掉, 或者网上购物以避开像巧克力那样不必要的诱惑。

【信号】 shop online to avoid 目的状语。 shop online to avoid unnecessary temptations 里 to avoid 是"网购为了避开..."的目的状语, 直接点出网购的好处所在, 是本题答案信号——好处就藏在 to 后面那一段。

【替换】 shop online to avoid unnecessary temptations like chocolate ↔

It helps avoid unnecessary spending.

诱惑→花销的概括等值

【排除】 A) 未提及

录音只说网购能"避开诱惑", 没说它 offers a greater variety of items (商品更多样); "商品多"是网购的生活常识, 但本句原文没这么说。

C) 过度推断

It changes one's way of living. 把"避开一次诱惑"夸成"改变生活方式", 原文 shop online to avoid unnecessary temptations 远没到"改变生活方式"的程度, 是过度拔高。

D) 原词陷阱

It saves one's time for shopping. 借"shopping"原词与网购"省时"的常识诱选, 但录音说的是"避开诱惑", 从未提网购"省时间", 是听到 shop/online 就联想常识的陷阱。

借用原文: shop online

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

1 M: Hi there, I've come to see the flat. My name is Mark Adams. We spoke on the phone on Wednesday.

M: 你好, 我是来看公寓的。我叫Mark Adams。我们周三在电话里聊过。

2 W: Hi, Mark, come on up. I'll buzz you in. Green door on the second floor on the right side. Nice to meet you, I spoke to all your references and they all checked out okay. So let me show you around. The place actually belongs to my mother, but her health isn't great, so we finally managed to persuade her to move in with us and rent this old place out.

W: 嗨, Mark, 上来吧。我给你开门。二楼右边的绿色门。很高兴见到你, 我联系了你所有的推荐人, 他们都没问题。那我带你四处看看。这房子其实是我妈妈的, 但她身体不太好, 所以我们终于说服她搬来和我们一起住, 把这老房子租出去。

3 M: It's a great size. Plenty of space. Very versatile. I think it's a winner for us.

M: 面积很大。空间充足。非常实用。我觉得我们选它没错。

4 W: Yes, all the appliances are brand-new. There's a washing machine and a tumble dryer in the utility room next to the kitchen.

W: 是的, 所有电器都是全新的。厨房旁边的杂物间里有洗衣机和烘干机。

5 M: Lots of closet space too, which is fabulous. My wife has a ridiculous number of shoes. Now, the big question: What about noise and the neighbours?

M: 储物空间也很多, 太棒了。我妻子的鞋多得离谱。现在, 最重要的问题: 噪音和邻居情况怎么样?

6 W: Well, all the neighbours are elderly, so no noisy kids. And the back of the house overlooks a clear and peaceful pond, so it's perfect if tranquility is what you are looking for.

W: 嗯, 所有邻居都上了年纪, 所以没有吵闹的孩子。房子后面对着一个清澈宁静的池塘, 所以如果你想要的是安静, 这里很完美。

7 M: That's good news. We've been living in a less than glamorous part of Aberdeen, constantly harassed day and night by noisy neighbours. Getting to work was a nightmare too, as we only have one car and my wife has to use it as she works nights at the hospital.

M: 那是好消息。我们一直住在Aberdeen一个不怎么样的地方，日夜不停地被吵闹的邻居骚扰。上班也是个噩梦，因为我们只有一辆车，我妻子得用，她在医院上夜班。

8 W: Well, if you like the place, it's yours, as soon as I get a contract drawn up with the solicitor. The first month's rent and a deposit are mandatory on signing the contract. Then we can work out when is the best day for you to pay rent each month.

W: 嗯，如果你喜欢这房子，它就是你的了，等我找律师把合同拟好。签合同时必须付第一个月的租金和押金。然后我们可以商量每个月哪天交租对你最方便。

9 M: We'll be incredibly happy to be your new tenants. Thank you so much, My wife will be thrilled to get out of the shabby place we are now in, and start filling those wardrobes with all those shoes.

M: 我们会非常高兴成为你的新租客。非常感谢，我妻子能搬出我们现在住的破地方，开始把那些衣柜装满她所有的鞋子，她会兴奋坏了。

5. A) It is brand-new.

B) It has plenty of rooms.

C) It belongs to her mother.

D) It has been vacant for months.

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

【翻译】 女士对这套公寓是怎么说的？

A) 它是全新的。 B) 它有很多房间。 C) 它属于她母亲。 D) 它已经空置好几个月了。

【答案】 C (细节题) It belongs to her mother.

【定位】 The place actually belongs to my mother, but her health isn't great, so we finally managed to persuade her to move in with us and rent this old place out.

这地方其实是我母亲的，但她身体不太好，所以我们好不容易才说服她搬来跟我们一起住，把这所老房子租出去。

【信号】 女方亲口陈述归属，是直接应答型答案句。 答案落在女方介绍房子时的第一句陈述 The place actually belongs to my mother, "actually"带出的正是她要交代的房子归属事实，属"被介绍方亲口给出"的直接信号。

【替换】 The place actually belongs to my mother ↔ **It belongs to her mother**

几乎原句对位，仅 The place→It、my→her

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

It is brand-new借走了录音原词 brand-new, 可那是 all the appliances are brand-new——全新的是电器, 主语是 appliances, 不是房子本身; 听到 brand-new 就选房子全新, 正中圈套。

借用原文: all the appliances are brand-new

B) 张冠李戴

It has plenty of rooms近似录音里的 Plenty of space, 但那是男方 M 看房后的评价, 且说的是"空间大", 并非女方"对房子的陈述"; 题干问的是 woman, 张冠李戴又偷换了 space→rooms。

借用原文: Plenty of space

D) 未提及

It has been vacant for months听上去合理, 但全篇没有任何"空置/数月"的信息, 女方只说服母亲搬走后"租出去", 并未提空置时长, 属凭空添加。

6. A) Space.

B) Tranquillity.

C) Appliances.

D) Location.

【题目】 What is the man's chief consideration in looking for a flat?

【翻译】 男士在找公寓时首要考虑的是什么?

A) 空间。 B) 安静。 C) 家用电器。 D) 位置。

【答案】 B (细节题) Tranquillity.

【定位】 Now, the big question: What about noise and the neighbours?

现在, 最大的问题是: 噪音和邻居怎么样?

【信号】 男方自报"the big question", 强调信号锁定焦点。答案句靠强调信号定位: 男方用 the big question亲手把"噪音和邻居"标成头等大事, 紧接第6段女方回答 peaceful pond、tranquility 与之呼应, 焦点正是"安静"。

【替换】 What about noise and the neighbours? ↔ Tranquillity

"不要噪音"概括为"安静", 否定转肯定

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

Space借走 Plenty of space, 男方确实夸了空间大, 但那是顺口称赞, 并没被他标成"the big question", 不是"chief"考虑; 听到 space 就选, 落入只听到原词不分主次的陷阱。

借用原文: Plenty of space

C) 原词陷阱

Appliances照搬 all the appliances are brand-new的原词, 可那是女方主动介绍的卖点, 题干问的是 man's chief consideration, 男方并未把电器当首要; 既张冠李戴又非"chief"。

借用原文: all the appliances are brand-new

D) 过度推断

Location能从 Getting to work was a nightmare联想到位置/通勤, 但那是男方吐槽现住处之苦的背景, 并非他看这套房时拎出的"the big question"; 把背景信息升格成"首要考虑"属过度推断。

借用原文: Getting to work was a nightmare

7. A) Talk to his wife about the contract terms.

B) Pay the first month's rent and a deposit.

C) Check the references of the flat owner.

D) Consult his solicitor one more time.

【题目】 What does the man have to do on signing the contract?

【翻译】 男士在签订合同时必须做什么?

A) 和妻子谈谈合同条款。 B) 支付第一个月的租金和押金。

C) 核查公寓房东的资信证明。 D) 再咨询一次他的律师。

【答案】 B (细节题) Pay the first month's rent and a deposit.

【定位】 The first month's rent and a deposit are mandatory on signing the contract.

签合同, 必须缴纳首月租金和一笔押金。

【信号】 mandatory 标出强制动作, 触发条件 on signing 对齐。答案句靠强制信号定位: are mandatory on signing the contract中 mandatory (必须的) 直接点出强制要求, 且 on signing the contract 与题干触发条件逐字对齐, 落点无疑。

【替换】 The first month's rent and a deposit are mandatory ↔ **Pay the first month's rent and a deposit**
名词"是必须的"改写成动词"去支付"

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

Talk to his wife about the contract terms借了 contract 一词，可录音里男方提妻子是说她上班用车、鞋多，从没说签约时要"和妻子商量合同条款"；听到 contract 就选，正中原词陷阱。

借用原文：as soon as I get a contract drawn up

C) 张冠李戴

Check the references of the flat owner盗用 references，但原文是女方说 I spoke to all your references and they all checked out okay——查证明人的是房东、查的是租客；选项把施受方整个调反，且与"签约时"无关。

借用原文：I spoke to all your references and they all checked out okay

D) 张冠李戴

Consult his solicitor one more time借走 solicitor，可原文是女方说 as soon as I get a contract drawn up with the solicitor——找律师拟合同的是女方；"男方再咨询一次律师"原文并无，张冠李戴。

借用原文：as soon as I get a contract drawn up with the solicitor

8. A) She can have a wonderful view of the pond.

B) She will be much closer to her work place.

C) She can make friends with new neighbours.

D) She will have plenty of space for her shoes.

【题目】 Why does the man say his wife will feel very excited if they move into the flat?

【翻译】 为什么男士说如果他们搬进这套公寓,他的妻子会非常兴奋?

A) 她可以欣赏到池塘的美妙景色。 B) 她离工作地点会近得多。

C) 她可以和新邻居交朋友。 D) 她将有足够的空间放她的鞋子。

【答案】 D (细节题) She will have plenty of space for her shoes.

【定位】 My wife will be thrilled to get out of the shabby place we are now in, and start filling those wardrobes with all those shoes.

我妻子一定会兴奋极了，能搬出我们现在这破地方，开始把那些衣柜塞满她所有的鞋子。

【信号】 wife 被点名 + thrilled，兴奋理由紧贴其后。答案句靠"本人被点名 + 情绪词"定位：My wife will be thrilled里 thrilled 正对题干 very excited，其后紧跟的 filling those wardrobes with all those shoes就是兴奋的具体理由——衣柜能装下她所有鞋。

【替换】 filling those wardrobes with all those shoes ↔ **She will have plenty of space for her shoes**

"衣柜塞满鞋"概括为"有足够地方放鞋"

Lots of closet space too, which is fabulous. My wife has a ridiculous number of shoes ↔

She will have plenty of space for her shoes

前文 closet space + 鞋多，提前埋下"放鞋空间"伏笔

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

She can have a wonderful view of the pond借走原词 pond, 录音确有 overlooks a clear and peaceful pond, 但那是女方介绍房况, 男方说妻子兴奋时绑的是鞋、不是池塘; 听到 pond 就选, 正中原词陷阱。

借用原文: overlooks a clear and peaceful pond

B) 过度推断

She will be much closer to her work place能从 she works nights at the hospital、上班难联想, 但原文只说现住处通勤是噩梦, 并没说搬进新房"离单位更近"或妻子为此兴奋, 属过度推断。

借用原文: she works nights at the hospital

C) 未提及

She can make friends with new neighbours借了 neighbours, 可原文 all the neighbours are elderly只说邻居都上了年纪、不吵, 从没说妻子会"和新邻居交朋友", 纯属添加。

借用原文: all the neighbours are elderly

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 A new study has found a positive correlation between how much television children watch and their parents' stress levels. Why? Because the more television kids watch, the more they're exposed to advertising. The more advertising they see, the more likely they are to insist on purchasing items when they go with their parents to the store. This could generate conflict if the parents refuse. All that, researchers say, can contribute to parents' overall stress levels.

一项新研究发现,儿童看电视的时间与其父母的压力水平之间存在正相关关系。为什么?因为孩子们看电视越多,接触到的广告就越多。他们看到的广告越多,在与父母去商店购物时就越有可能坚持要购买商品。如果父母拒绝,这可能会产生冲突。研究人员表示,所有这些都会加剧父母的整体压力水平。

2 What's the solution? Perhaps the most obvious is curtailing screen time. Commercial content is there for a reason: to elicit purchasing behavior. So parents might want to shut off the TV. Researchers concede that this is easier said than done. So they suggest another option. Parents can change how they talk to their kids about purchases.

解决方案是什么?也许最显而易见的是减少屏幕时间。商业内容的存在是有原因的:引发购买行为。因此父母可能想要关闭电视。研究人员承认这说起来容易做起来难。所以他们提出了另一个选择。父母可以改变与孩子谈论购物的方式。

3 The researchers suggest that parents seek input from their children on family purchasing decisions. They shouldn't try to control all purchases. Instead, parents might tell their children things like "I will listen to your advice on certain products or brands." This type of communication, the researchers assert, can lead to children making fewer purchasing demands. That means less parents' stress.

研究人员建议父母在家庭购买决策中征求孩子的意见。他们不应试图控制所有购买行为。相反,父母可以告诉孩子诸如"在某些产品或品牌上我会听取你的建议"之类的话。研究人员断言,这种类型的沟通可以让孩子减少购买要求。这意味着父母的压力会减少。

4 However, the protective effect of this kind of communication diminishes with greater exposure to television. This is because advertising aimed at children is especially persuasive. Advertisers use an assortment of tactics, such as bright colors, happy music and celebrity endorsements to appeal to children. Plus, children don't have the cognitive ability to fully understand advertising's intent. That makes them particularly vulnerable to advertisements.

然而,这种沟通方式的保护作用会随着看电视时间的增加而减弱。这是因为针对儿童的广告特别具有说服力。广告商使用各种策略,如明亮的色彩、欢快的音乐和名人代言来吸引儿童。此外,儿童不具备充分理解广告意图的认知能力。这使得他们特别容易受到广告的影响。

9. A) The more commercials they see, the more brands they get to know.
B) The more commercials they see, the more they adore celebrities.
C) The more television they watch, the fewer conflicts in the family.
D) The more television they watch, the greater their parents' stress.

【题目】 What has the new study found about children watching television?

【翻译】 关于儿童看电视, 新研究发现了什么?

- A) 他们看的广告越多, 了解的品牌就越多。 B) 他们看的广告越多, 就越崇拜名人。
C) 他们看的电视越多, 家庭冲突就越少。 D) 他们看的电视越多, 父母的压力就越大。

【答案】 D (细节题) The more television they watch, the greater their parents' stress.

【定位】 A new study has found a positive correlation between how much television children watch and their parents' stress levels.

一项新研究发现, 孩子看电视的多少与其家长的压力水平之间存在正相关。

【信号】 开头点题句即研究结论。 篇章独白常在第一句就抛出研究核心, 本段开头 A new study has found a positive correlation 用 "研究发现" 直接报出结论, 是典型的开头点题信号, 听到 "A new study has found" 就该锁定这句为答案句。

【替换】 a positive correlation between how much television children watch and their parents' stress levels ↔

The more television they watch, the greater their parents' stress

正相关改写成 "越多越大"

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音确说看电视越多 the more they're exposed to advertising, 但谈的是接触广告进而吵架、增压, 并非 "认识更多品牌"; A 借 commercials 这个真出现过的话题词, 把结果偷换成认识品牌, 是听到原词就想选的原词陷阱。

借用原文: the more they're exposed to advertising

B) 张冠李戴

明星 celebrity endorsements 确在录音里出现, 但那是第 4 段讲广告手段时说的, 与本题问的 "研究发现" 无关; B 把后文一个原词搬来当本题结论, 属张冠李戴式的原词陷阱。

借用原文: celebrity endorsements

C) 与原文相反

录音说看电视多会 generate conflict (产生冲突、增加压力), C 却说 "家庭冲突更少", 把录音的因果方向整个反了过来, 属与原文相反。

借用原文: This could generate conflict if the parents refuse

-
10. A) Inform children of the family's financial situation.
B) Shift children's attention to interesting activities.
C) Involve children in making purchasing decisions.
D) Help children understand advertising's intent.

【题目】 What are parents advised to do to reduce the impact of TV commercials?

【翻译】 建议父母做什么来减少电视广告的影响?

- A) 告知孩子家庭的财务状况。 B) 将孩子的注意力转移到有趣的活动中。
C) 让孩子参与购买决策。 D) 帮助孩子理解广告的意图。

【答案】 C (细节题) Involve children in making purchasing decisions.

【定位】 The researchers suggest that parents seek input from their children on family purchasing decisions.

研究者建议, 家长在家庭购买决策上征求孩子的意见。

【信号】 建议词 suggest 领出做法。本句以 The researchers suggest that parents... 开头, suggest 是明确的建议信号词, 它后面带出的那个做法就是 "家长被建议做什么" 的答案, 听到 suggest 即锁定此句。

【替换】 parents seek input from their children on family purchasing decisions ↔

Involve children in making purchasing decisions

征求意见=让孩子参与决策

【排除】 A) 未提及

录音从未让家长告知孩子家庭财务状况, financial situation 在原文找不到对应, 属凭常识臆想的未提及项。

B) 未提及

录音提到的应对是关掉电视和改变沟通方式, 从未说 "把孩子注意力转移到有趣活动上"; interesting activities 是凭空添加, 属未提及。

D) 原词陷阱

advertising's intent 确在录音出现, 但它是第 4 段解释 "孩子为何易受影响" 时说孩子缺乏理解广告意图的认知能力, 并非给家长的建议; D 借这个真原词冒充本题答案, 是原词陷阱。

借用原文: children don't have the cognitive ability to fully understand advertising's intent

11. A) Their limited cognitive ability.

B) Their strong natural curiosity.

C) Their admiration for celebrities.

D) Their lack of social experience.

【题目】 What makes children particularly vulnerable to TV commercials?

【翻译】 是什么使儿童特别容易受到电视广告的影响?

- A) 他们有限的认知能力。 B) 他们强烈的天生好奇心。 C) 他们对名人的崇拜。
D) 他们缺乏社会经验。

【答案】 A (细节题) Their limited cognitive ability.

【定位】 Plus, children don't have the cognitive ability to fully understand advertising's intent. That makes them particularly vulnerable to advertisements.

再加上, 孩子不具备充分理解广告意图的认知能力。这使他们特别容易受广告影响。

【信号】 That makes them... 收束因果。 末句 That makes them particularly vulnerable 用 "That makes them..." 把前一句的原因 (缺乏认知能力) 与 "特别易受影响" 的结果直接挂钩, 是明确的因果收束信号, 听到它就回指前句去找原因。

【替换】 children don't have the cognitive ability to fully understand advertising's intent ↔

Their limited cognitive ability

"没有充分认知能力" = "认知能力有限"

【排除】 B) 未提及

录音从未说孩子因 "天生好奇" 而易受影响, natural curiosity 在原文无对应, 是凭常识臆测的未提及项。

C) 原词陷阱

celebrity endorsements 确在录音里出现, 但它是广告吸引孩子的手段之一, 不是 "孩子易受影响" 的原因; C 借 celebrities 这个真原词, 把广告的手段偷换成孩子的特质, 是原词陷阱。

借用原文: celebrity endorsements

D) 未提及

录音解释原因时只说孩子缺乏认知能力, 从未提 "缺乏社会经验", social experience 在原文找不到对应, 属未提及。

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

1 Everyone is supposed to cheer for good guys, and we should only punish the bad guys. But that's not what we always do. Most of the time, we do indeed reward good people. We also often punish people who harm others, or who aren't good team players. But sometimes, the good guys also get punished or criticized, specifically because they are so good.

每个人都应该为好人欢呼, 我们应该只惩罚坏人。但我们并非总是这样做。大多数时候, 我们确实会奖励好人。我们也经常惩罚那些伤害他人或不善于团队合作的人。但有时候, 好人也会受到惩罚或批评, 特别是因为他们太好了。

2 This seems baffling, because it's detrimental to group cooperation. However, the phenomenon has been discovered in multiple fields, and it has been found in every society. Why does this happen? Research suggests a simple reason. When one person looks really good, others look bad by comparison. Those others then have an incentive in stopping that person from looking good, especially if they can't or won't compete. After all, we're all judged in comparison with others.

这似乎令人困惑, 因为这不利于群体合作。然而, 这一现象已在多个领域被发现, 并且在每个社会中都存在。为什么会发生这种情况? 研究表明了一个简单的原因。当一个人看起来非常优秀时, 其他人相比之下就显得糟糕。然后那些人就有动机阻止那个人看起来优秀, 特别是如果他们不能或不愿竞争的话。毕竟, 我们都是在与他人的比较中被评判的。

3 When faced with someone better, what can a normal person do? One option is to actively compete. A second option is to bring that person down; that is, to suppress their cooperation or work ethic, infer selfish motives for their actions, or imply real or imagined hypocrisy. Other tactics include attacking them on unrelated dimensions, or punishing them outright.

面对比自己更优秀的人, 普通人能做什么? 一个选择是积极竞争。第二个选择是贬低那个人; 也就是说, 压制他们的合作精神或职业道德, 为他们的行为推断出自私的动机, 或暗示真实的或想象的虚伪。其他策略包括在无关的方面攻击他们, 或直接惩罚他们。

4 Why does this matter? Critics often attack the motives of people who protect the environment, donate money, or work too hard. Such good deeds are dismissed as naive or hypocritical by those who do not

perform those deeds. This criticism may ultimately discourage people from doing good deeds. So it's important to recognize these attacks for what they are.

为什么这很重要？批评者经常攻击那些保护环境、捐款或工作过于努力的人的动机。这些善行被那些不做这些事的人斥为幼稚或虚伪。这种批评最终可能会阻碍人们做善事。因此，认清这些攻击的本质是很重要的。

12. A) Bad guys may do good deeds.
B) Bad guys may go unpunished.
C) Good guys may not always cooperate.
D) Good guys may get unfair treatment.

【题目】 What baffling phenomenon is discussed in the passage?

【翻译】 文章讨论了什么令人困惑的现象？

- A) 坏人可能做好事。 B) 坏人可能逃脱惩罚。 C) 好人可能并不总是合作。
D) 好人可能受到不公平对待。

【答案】 D (细节题) Good guys may get unfair treatment.

【定位】 But sometimes, the good guys also get punished or criticized, specifically because they are so good.

但有时候，好人也会仅仅因为他们太好，而恰恰因此受到惩罚或批评。

【信号】 转折 But 后才是真意。前文先说 we do indeed reward good people (确实奖励好人) 做铺垫，紧接 But sometimes, the good guys also get punished or criticized 用 But 一转，转折之后才是作者真正要立的反常现象——这句就是答案句。

【替换】 the good guys also get punished or criticized ↔ **Good guys may get unfair treatment**
被罚被批=不公待遇

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

选项把录音里的 bad guys 搬来拼成「坏人也会做好事」，但录音从没说坏人做好事，只说 we should only punish the bad guys；听到 bad guys 就选会中招。

借用原文：we should only punish the bad guys

B) **与原文相反**

录音说坏人「会被」惩罚 (often punish people who harm others)，选项却说坏人「逃脱」惩罚 (go unpunished)，把极性反了；盗用 punish 一词却改了方向。

借用原文：We also often punish people who harm others

C) **张冠李戴**

选项说「好人不总愿合作」，盗用了 aren't good team players 里的合作意味，但录音说的是不合作的人会被罚，没说好人不合作；这是把别处的合作话题安到「好人」头上。

借用原文：who aren't good team players

-
13. A) By what we do.
B) By fair evaluation.
C) In comparison with others.
D) In accordance with set standards.

【题目】 How are we all judged according to the passage?

【翻译】 根据文章,我们所有人是如何被评判的?

- A) 通过我们所做的事。 B) 通过公正的评价。 C) 通过与他人比较。
D) 根据既定标准。

【答案】 C (细节题) In comparison with others.

【定位】 After all, we're all judged in comparison with others.

毕竟,我们所有人都是在与他人的比较中被评判的。

【信号】 judged 原词直接应答。题干问 how are we judged, 录音 we're all judged in comparison with others 里 judged 一词与题干正面咬合,是直接给出依据的应答句;句首 After all (毕竟) 是收束总结语气,更确认这是作者下的判定。

【替换】 in comparison with others ↔ In comparison with others

近乎原句对应

【排除】 A) 答非所问

选项「凭我们做什么」看似呼应录音里 stopping that person from looking good 的行为话题,但题干问的是评判依据,录音明说依据是「比较」不是「我们做的事」;用行为话题误导。

借用原文: incentive in stopping that person from looking good

B) 未提及

选项「靠公正评价」里的 fair (公正) 录音通篇没出现,是凭「评判」话题臆造出的好听说法;录音说的是与人比较,并未强调公正。

D) 与原文相反

选项「按固定标准」恰与录音「与他人比较」相对立——录音明确说是相对的比较,不是绝对的标准;这是给出与答案句直接相反的另一极。

借用原文: we're all judged in comparison with others

-
14. A) Learn from them earnestly.
B) Compete with them actively.
C) Leave them alone temporarily.
D) Cooperate with them sincerely.

【题目】 What can a normal person do when faced with people who perform better?

【翻译】当面对表现更好的人时,普通人能做什么?

- A) 认真向他们学习。 B) 积极与他们竞争。 C) 暂时不理睬他们。
D) 真诚地与他们合作。

【答案】 **B** (细节题) Compete with them actively.

【定位】 When faced with someone better, what can a normal person do? One option is to actively compete.

面对比自己更强的人,一个普通人能做什么呢?一个选择是积极地去竞争。

【信号】 设问后第一答 **One option**。录音用 what can a normal person do? 自设问,紧接 One option is to actively compete 给出第一个、也是唯一正面的做法; One option 是列举做法的起始信号,作者把「主动竞争」摆在首位,正是答案句。

【替换】 One option is to actively compete ↔ **Compete with them actively**
compete/actively 同义重组

【排除】 A) **未提及**

「向他们认真学习」是面对强者最符合常识的反应,但录音列举的做法里只有竞争和打压,没有 learn; 这是用常识替文本,录音根本没念。

C) **未提及**

「暂时不理他们」录音从未提及,作者给的第二选择是 bring that person down (打压),不是回避;这是凭想象补的做法。

借用原文: A second option is to bring that person down

D) **原词陷阱**

选项「真诚地与他们合作」盗用了录音里 suppress their cooperation 的 cooperation 一词,但录音说的是「压制别人的合作」,方向恰恰相反,绝非自己去真诚合作。

借用原文: suppress their cooperation or work ethic

15. A) Being dismissed as hypocritical.

B) Not getting the reward they deserve.

C) Having to make too many sacrifices.

D) Being misunderstood by people around.

【题目】 **What may discourage people from performing good deeds?**

【翻译】什么可能阻碍人们做好事?

- A) 被当作虚伪而遭到否定。 B) 得不到应得的回报。 C) 不得不做出太多牺牲。
D) 被周围的人误解。

【答案】 **A** (细节题) Being dismissed as hypocritical.

【定位】 Such good deeds are dismissed as naive or hypocritical by those who do not perform those deeds. This criticism may ultimately discourage people from doing good deeds.

这样的善行被那些自己不做这些事的人贬斥为天真或虚伪。这种批评最终可能打消人们行善的念头。

【信号】 **discourage 前一句即诱因**。题干的 discourage 在 This criticism may ultimately discourage people from doing good deeds 原词复现，而 This criticism 回指上一句 dismissed as naive or hypocritical；指代回指处的那项批评（被斥为伪善）就是打击行善的因素，是答案句。

【替换】 dismissed as naive or hypocritical ↔ **Being dismissed as hypocritical**
近义并保留 hypocritical

【排除】 B) **张冠李戴**

「得不到应有回报」呼应录音前文 reward good people 的奖励话题，但那是开头铺垫，并非第 4 段 discourage 的诱因；把别段的内容安到本题头上。

借用原文：we do indeed reward good people

C) **未提及**

「不得不做太多牺牲」录音通篇没提 sacrifice，是对行善代价的常识联想；录音说的打击是被斥伪善，不是牺牲过多。

D) **偷换概念**

「被周围人误解」听着像 dismissed as hypocritical，但「误解」是中性的认知偏差，录音说的是被恶意贬斥为伪善，程度与性质都不同，属把「被斥伪善」悄悄换成更轻的「被误解」。

借用原文：dismissed as naive or hypocritical by those who do not perform those deeds

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 1** with a single line through the centre.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the recording you have just heard.

¹ In America, most researchers concede that boys and girls are brought up in different ways, taught different skills and rewarded for different acts. Women, it is agreed, excel at certain tasks, men at others. There's little argument that some personality traits appear more dominant in one sex than in the other. All of this notwithstanding, gender differences are very much in the media these days. Since the rise of the women's movement, gender role behavior has come under closer scrutiny. How has this affected friendship? How do the sexes differ in their friendship relations?

在美国,大多数研究者承认男孩和女孩以不同的方式被抚养,被教授不同的技能,并因不同的行为而获得奖励。人们一致认为,女性擅长某些任务,男性擅长另一些任务。某些人格特质在一种性别中比另一种性别更

占主导地位,这一点几乎没有争议。尽管如此,性别差异如今在媒体中备受关注。自女性运动兴起以来,性别角色行为受到了更严格的审视。这如何影响了友谊?两性在友谊关系上有何不同?

2 Most preteen children have a best friend who is usually someone of the same sex and similar age. Both sexes share an essentially positive recollection of these childhood friendships; they do not differ in this respect. However, the type of play engaged in during these early friendships is telling of the difference to come. Boys tend to form play groups that are competitive in nature; girls' groups more frequently revolve around cooperative enterprises. Thus, at an early age, boys become concerned with trying hard and winning while girls, by contrast, play house and school, engaging in roles that require complementary support.

大多数青春期前的儿童都有一个最好的朋友,通常是同性别且年龄相仿的人。两性对这些童年友谊都有本质上积极的回忆,在这方面他们并无差异。然而,这些早期友谊中参与的游戏类型预示了未来的差异。男孩倾向于形成具有竞争性质的游戏群体,而女孩的群体更频繁地围绕合作性活动展开。因此,在很小的年纪,男孩就开始关注努力尝试和获胜,而相比之下,女孩玩过家家和学校游戏,扮演需要互补支持的角色。

3 Speaking of their childhood, men recall being highly responsive to and aware of the gender-role opinions of other boys. Girls in preteen years appear to be less susceptible to gender-role pressure. It is not until the dating years that women report being concerned with feminine behavior. Males, for the most part, are responsive to the suggestion that their behavior is unmanly at almost any age.

谈到童年时,男性回忆起自己对其他男孩的性别角色观点高度敏感和在意。青春期前的女孩似乎不太容易受到性别角色压力的影响。直到约会年龄,女性才报告开始关注女性化行为。而男性在几乎任何年龄都对暗示其行为不够男子气概的说法做出反应。

4 These early attitudes, reinforced by social conditioning, continue to play an active part in the friendships of both sexes during adolescence. This is a period when the majority of males once again report a close alliance with same-sex friends. Now, however, with heightened intensity, considerable energy is devoted to competing for position and a definite undercurrent of competition permeates the relationship. Although in dissimilar fashion, females share equally fragile relationships at this age. For them, the bond of loyalty extends only to the line of romantic involvement. This is most apt to be the case in late adolescence, when dating and relationships with boys take sharp precedence over sisterhood. Actually, dating dilutes the intensity of same sex friendships for men also. For the majority of us, the moment we begin to date seriously, there's a competition between romance and friendship.

这些早期态度在社会conditioning的强化下,在青春期继续在两性的友谊中发挥积极作用。这是一个大多数男性再次报告与同性朋友建立密切联盟的时期。然而现在,随着强度的增强,相当多的精力被投入到竞争地位上,一股明显的竞争暗流渗透在关系中。尽管方式不同,女性在这个年龄的关系同样脆弱。对她们而言,忠诚的纽带只延伸到浪漫关系介入之前。这种情况最有可能出现在青春期后期,当与男孩约会和恋爱关系明显优先于姐妹情谊时。实际上,约会也稀释了男性同性友谊的强度。对我们大多数人来说,一旦开始认真约会,浪漫关系和友谊之间就会产生竞争。

16. A) They are increasingly aware of gender differences.
B) They engage themselves in positive recollection.
C) They begin to see the importance of friendship.
D) They make friends with peers of the same sex.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about most preteen children?

【翻译】 说话者关于大多数青春期前儿童说了什么？

- A) 他们越来越意识到性别差异。 B) 他们进行积极的回忆。
C) 他们开始认识到友谊的重要性。 D) 他们与同性同龄人交朋友。

【答案】 D (细节题) They make friends with peers of the same sex.

【定位】 Most preteen children have a best friend who is usually someone of the same sex and similar age.

大多数青春期前的孩子都有一个最好的朋友，这个朋友通常是同性、年龄相仿的。

【信号】 总括词most + 段首点题。这句出现在第二段段首，且以题干同款的 Most preteen children 开头，是讲者对该群体的总括陈述；听到 most 这种总括词紧跟题目所问对象，就该锁定其后内容为答案句。

【替换】 a best friend who is usually someone of the same sex ↔ make friends with peers of the same sex
have a best friend概括为make friends

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

gender differences 借用了第一段反复出现的 gender differences 一词，但那是讲者引出全文话题的背景，并非对 preteen children 的描述；说 preteen 孩子『越来越意识到性别差异』在该年龄段段落里并无对应。

借用原文：gender differences are very much in the media these days

B) 原词陷阱

positive recollection 与录音 positive recollection of these childhood friendships 几乎原词照搬，极具迷惑性；但原文说的是『两性都对这些童年友谊有正面回忆』，主体是回忆童年的成年视角，并非在讲 preteen 孩子当下『正在进行正面回忆』这一行为，答非所问。

借用原文：Both sexes share an essentially positive recollection of these childhood friendships

C) 未提及

see the importance of friendship 听上去合情合理，但录音在描述 preteen children 时只说他们有同性好友、玩不同性质的游戏，从未说他们『开始认识到友谊的重要性』，属于无中生有。

-
17. A) Competing for position.
B) Forging close ties with friends.
C) Pursuing fashion.
D) Fulfilling family obligations.

【题目】 What do most males devote much of their energy to during adolescence?

【翻译】大多数男性在青春期将大部分精力投入到什么上？

A) 争夺地位。 B) 与朋友建立亲密关系。 C) 追求时尚。 D) 履行家庭义务。

【答案】A (细节题) Competing for position.

【定位】Now, however, with heightened intensity, considerable energy is devoted to competing for position and a definite undercurrent of competition permeates the relationship.

然而此时，随着强度增加，大量精力被投入到争夺地位上，一股明确的竞争暗流贯穿于这段关系之中。

【信号】转折however后 + energy is devoted to原词。本句以转折词 however 引出青春期男性的真实状态，并直接出现题干同款短语 considerable energy is devoted to competing for position；转折之后才是讲者要强调的结论，加上 devoted to 这一投入信号，定位即落于此。

【替换】considerable energy is devoted to competing for position ↔ Competing for position

几乎原词对应、仅句式调整

【排除】B) 与原文相反

Forging close ties with friends 借用了同段 a close alliance with same-sex friends，但那是 however 转折之前的铺垫（青春期男性又一次与同性结盟），讲者随即用 however 转折强调真正投入的是竞争；取转折前的信息即答错方向。

借用原文：the majority of males once again report a close alliance with same-sex friends

C) 未提及

Pursuing fashion 在整篇录音里没有任何对应，讲者谈的是友谊、竞争、恋爱，从未提及时尚，是凭空添加的干扰项。

D) 未提及

Fulfilling family obligations 同样在录音中无对应，讲者讨论的是同伴友谊与竞争，与家庭义务无关，属无中生有。

18. A) They prioritize romance over friendship.

B) They try to strengthen same-sex friendships.

C) They begin to take friendship more seriously.

D) They compete intensely for romantic partners.

【题目】What do children do when they reach late adolescence?

【翻译】儿童在青春期后期会做什么？

A) 他们把恋爱置于友谊之上。 B) 他们试图加强同性友谊。

C) 他们开始更认真地对待友谊。 D) 他们为争夺恋爱对象而激烈竞争。

【答案】A (细节题) They prioritize romance over friendship.

【定位】 This is most apt to be the case in late adolescence, when dating and relationships with boys take sharp precedence over sisterhood.

在青春后期最容易出现这种情况，那时约会和与男生的关系会明显优先于姐妹情谊。

【信号】 时间标志late adolescence + 优先级信号take precedence over。 句中 in late adolescence 正是题干同款时间标志，紧跟 take sharp precedence over sisterhood 给出明确的优先级判断；时间标志加『谁优先于谁』信号叠加，即为答案句。

【替换】 dating and relationships with boys take sharp precedence over sisterhood ↔
prioritize romance over friendship
take precedence over 等于 prioritize over

【排除】 B) 与原文相反

strengthen same-sex friendships 借用了原文反复出现的 same-sex friendships，但本句说的是恋爱『压过』姐妹情、即同性友谊被稀释，并非『加强』；方向恰好相反。

借用原文：dating dilutes the intensity of same sex friendships

C) 与原文相反

take friendship more seriously 与录音 take sharp precedence over sisterhood 的取向正相反——原文是恋爱优先、友谊退居其次，而非更看重友谊。

借用原文：dating and relationships with boys take sharp precedence over sisterhood

D) 原词陷阱

compete intensely for romantic partners 把前文讲青春期男性的 competition 一词移花接木到『争夺恋爱对象』上；原文从未说他们激烈争夺恋爱伴侣，只说恋爱与友谊之间存在竞争，属偷换概念。

借用原文：there's a competition between romance and friendship

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

1 Good afternoon. In today's lecture, we'll be talking about how and when to disclose a disability when applying for a job. On average, about 20% of the population has some form of disability. Most countries these days have equal opportunity and non-discrimination laws. Yet, disabled people often find it hard to decide when, how, and if at all to raise their disability problem with the potential employer. There is uncertainty about how a recruiter will perceive their disability.

下午好。在今天的讲座中,我们将讨论在求职时如何以及何时披露残疾情况。平均而言,大约20%的人口患有某种形式的残疾。如今大多数国家都有机会平等和反歧视法律。然而,残疾人士在决定何时、如何以及是否向潜在雇主提出其残疾问题时常常感到困难。他们不确定招聘人员会如何看待他们的残疾。

2 As such, many candidates fear they wouldn't be considered for a position, as a result of disclosing this personal information. And research has validated this as a genuine concern for many job applicants. It's a natural reaction, but it shouldn't be a reason to stay quiet. People need to remember that they are

applying for a position they have the skills and experience to excel in. Discussing a disability with the potential employer may help them make reasonable workplace adjustments in their favor.

因此,许多求职者担心由于披露这些个人信息而不会被考虑录用。研究已经证实,对于许多求职者来说,这是一个真实存在的担忧。这是一种自然反应,但不应成为保持沉默的理由。人们需要记住,他们申请的是自己具备相关技能和经验能够胜任的职位。与潜在雇主讨论残疾情况可能有助于他们做出合理的工作场所调整,使其受益。

3 It's most appropriate to discuss a disability when they reply to confirm an interview. This information needn't be put up front in their cover letter or resumé, because it's probably not relevant to the position itself. Candidates with disabilities should feel they have the power to make their own decisions around sharing this information free from prejudice. If they find an organization that doesn't celebrate diversity and inclusion, it could say a lot about the company's culture. Perhaps the organization isn't the right fit. It's important for them to remember that they are seeking a manager and employer that's going to be supportive and continue to give them a great employment experience.

在回复确认面试时讨论残疾情况是最合适的。这些信息无需在求职信或简历中预先提出,因为它可能与职位本身无关。残疾求职者应该感到他们有权在不受偏见的情况下自主决定是否分享这些信息。如果他们发现一个组织不重视多样性和包容性,这可能反映了该公司的文化。也许这个组织并不合适。对他们来说,重要的是要记住,他们在寻找一位能够给予支持并继续为他们提供良好就业体验的经理和雇主。

4 Companies sometimes offer candidates the chance to disclose disabilities on their application form, but people shouldn't feel restricted by this method or timing. People should avoid sharing the name of their disability or condition. There is always the risk that the recruiter will research information that is inaccurate or irrelevant. If people don't think their disability will impact their ability to perform in the advertised position, then it's entirely their entitlement to choose when, and whether to share this information.

公司有时会在申请表上为求职者提供披露残疾情况的机会,但人们不应受到这种方式或时机的限制。人们应避免分享其残疾或病症的名称。招聘人员总是有可能去查找不准确或不相关的信息。如果人们认为他们的残疾不会影响其在所应聘职位上的表现能力,那么他们完全有权选择何时以及是否分享这些信息。

19. A) They regard it as a matter of sheer privacy.

B) They are worried about being turned down.

C) They fear that their condition will be made widely known.

D) They are afraid to be discriminated against once recruited.

【题目】 Why do disabled job applicants feel reluctant to disclose their disability information?

【翻译】 为什么残障求职者不愿意披露他们的残障信息?

A) 他们认为这纯粹是隐私问题。 B) 他们担心会被拒绝。

C) 他们害怕自己的状况会被广泛知晓。 D) 他们害怕一旦被录用就会受到歧视。

【答案】 B (细节题) They are worried about being turned down.

【定位】 As such, many candidates fear they wouldn't be considered for a position, as a result of disclosing this personal information.

正因如此，许多求职者害怕：一旦透露这一个人信息，自己就不会被某职位纳入考虑（即落选）。

【信号】 **fear + as a result 双重信号**。many candidates fear they wouldn't be considered for a position 中的 fear 直接对应题干的 feel reluctant 的心理，as a result of disclosing 又点出『因披露而……』的因果，这两个信号合起来标定它就是答案句。

【替换】 fear they wouldn't be considered for a position ↔ **worried about being turned down**
怕不被考虑 = 怕被拒

【排除】 C) **原词陷阱**

录音说的是怕『不被考虑』，并未说怕病情被广泛知晓；C 借 this personal information 这个原词诱你联想到『隐私外泄』，但 made widely known（被广泛传开）是录音没说的内容，属原词陷阱。

借用原文：as a result of disclosing this personal information

D) **过度推断**

录音的担忧发生在『还没被考虑、怕落选』阶段；D 说 once recruited（一旦被录用后）被歧视，把时间挪到了入职之后，与录音 they wouldn't be considered for a position（怕进不去）方向相反，属过度推断兼时间偷换。

借用原文：they wouldn't be considered for a position

A) **未提及**

A 说他们把这当作 a matter of sheer privacy（纯属隐私问题），但录音给的理由是『怕落选』这一现实顾虑，并没说他们当作纯隐私来回避，属录音未提及的说法。

-
20. A) After receiving a job offer.
B) During a job interview.
C) When confirming an interview.
D) Upon completing a cover letter.

【题目】 **When does the speaker suggest applicants reveal their disability information?**

【翻译】 说话者建议求职者何时披露他们的残障信息？

- A) 在收到工作邀约之后。 B) 在工作面试期间。 C) 在确认面试时。
D) 在完成求职信时。

【答案】 **C**（细节题） When confirming an interview.

【定位】 It's most appropriate to discuss a disability when they reply to confirm an interview.
最合适的（披露）时机，是在他们回复确认面试的时候。

【信号】 **most appropriate 推荐句**。It's most appropriate to discuss a disability when they reply to confirm an interview 用最高级 most appropriate 直接给出『最佳时机』，这种带推荐色彩的句子就是『何时』题的答案信号。

【替换】 when they reply to confirm an interview ↔ **When confirming an interview**
确认面试时 = confirm an interview

【排除】 B) **原词陷阱**

录音说的是『确认面试时(confirm an interview)』而非『面试过程中(during)』；B 借 confirm an interview 里的 interview 原词，把时点偷换成 During a job interview，与录音差一个动作环节，属原词陷阱。

借用原文：when they reply to confirm an interview

D) **与原文相反**

录音明确说残疾信息 needn't be put up front in their cover letter or resumé（不必放进求职信），D 却让人在 completing a cover letter 时披露，正好取了录音否定掉的那个时点，与原文相反。

借用原文：This information needn't be put up front in their cover letter or resumé

A) **未提及**

A 说在 After receiving a job offer（收到录用通知后）披露，但录音推荐的是确认面试阶段，全篇没说要等到拿 offer 之后，属录音未提及的时点。

-
21. A) Describe the true state of their health.
B) Provide all the information required.
C) Stress the irrelevance of their disability to the job.
D) Avoid mentioning the name of their disability.

【题目】 **What are people advised to do when filling out their job application form?**

【翻译】 建议人们在填写求职申请表时做什么？

- A) 描述他们健康状况的真实情况。 B) 提供所有要求的信息。
C) 强调他们的残障与工作无关。 D) 避免提及他们残障的名称。

【答案】 **D**（细节题） Avoid mentioning the name of their disability.

【定位】 People should avoid sharing the name of their disability or condition.

人们应当避免说出自己残疾或病症的具体名称。

【信号】 **should avoid 告诫句**。People should avoid sharing the name of their disability or condition 用 should avoid 直接给出告诫，这种 should/avoid 的建议措辞就是『建议做什么』题的答案信号。

【替换】 should avoid sharing the name of their disability or condition ↔

Avoid mentioning the name of their disability

避免说出名称 = avoid mentioning the name

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

A 让人 Describe the true state of their health (如实描述健康状况), 录音却劝人 avoid sharing the name of their disability or condition (避免说出名称), 方向正好相反, 是与原文相反的干扰。

借用原文: People should avoid sharing the name of their disability or condition

B) 原词陷阱

录音说人们『不应被表格的方式或时机限制』, 并未要求 Provide all the information required (提供所有被要求的信息); B 借录音反复出现的 information 一词诱你选『信息全交』, 但全篇恰恰在讲可以有所保留, 属原词陷阱。

借用原文: people shouldn't feel restricted by this method or timing

C) 未提及

C 让人 Stress the irrelevance of their disability to the job (强调残疾与岗位无关); 录音填表那段只说『避免说出名称』, 并未建议在表格里强调残疾与工作无关, 属录音未提及的做法。

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

1 Smartphones distract attention and reduce learning because of their potential to offer activities more inviting than study. But what about background sound alone?

智能手机会分散注意力并降低学习效果,因为它们有可能提供比学习更具吸引力的活动。但单纯的背景声音又会如何呢?

2 A group of American researchers compared students' comprehension of verbal material when reading in the presence of background speech, instrumental music or general noise. General noise is neutral, such as that from the sound of an air conditioner or fan. Students' scores were most depressed in the presence of background speech. Comprehension was slightly better with the presence of music than with speech. However, when they were asked to identify melodies rather than understand text, background music interfered more. When the background speech was in a language unfamiliar to participants, there was little if any hindrance of reading comprehension.

一组美国研究人员比较了学生在背景语音、器乐或一般噪音存在的情况下阅读时对语言材料的理解程度。一般噪音是中性的,比如空调或风扇的声音。学生在背景语音存在时得分下降最多。有音乐存在时的理解程度略好于有语音时。然而,当要求他们识别旋律而非理解文本时,背景音乐的干扰更大。当背景语音使用的是参与者不熟悉的语言时,对阅读理解几乎没有妨碍。

3 British researchers compared the effects of background speech, vocal music, instrumental music, general background noise and silence on short-term memory. Background speech had the biggest negative effect; vocal music was slightly more disruptive than instrumental; and general background noise and silence were least disruptive. It seems the degree of interference from background noise depends on the

overlap between the processing required on the task and the processing required to screen out the background noise.

英国研究人员比较了背景语音、人声音乐、器乐、一般背景噪音和安静环境对短期记忆的影响。背景语音的负面影响最大;人声音乐的干扰略大于器乐;一般背景噪音和安静环境的干扰最小。背景噪音的干扰程度似乎取决于任务所需的处理过程与屏蔽背景噪音所需的处理过程之间的重叠程度。

4 The studies suggest that when people read and when they try to remember any verbal material, background speech will inhibit their ability. Instrumental music will have at worst a slight effect. When students write essays, however, other research has found it is best to reduce all background noise as much as possible.

这些研究表明,当人们阅读以及试图记忆任何语言材料时,背景语音会抑制他们的能力。器乐最多只会产生轻微影响。然而,当学生写作文时,其他研究发现最好尽可能减少所有背景噪音。

5 Not everyone reacts in the same way to distractions. Other studies suggest some aspects of personality may make a difference. The researchers subjected shy quiet people and confident outgoing ones to high arousal or low arousal background music, general noise or silence while asking them to remember words. Everyone performed best in the silent condition, but less sociable people were more negatively affected by each of the distractions. So when children are reading and trying to incorporate new material, parents could consider allowing some background music, particularly if it's instrumental and their child is the outgoing type.

并非每个人对干扰的反应都相同。其他研究表明性格的某些方面可能会产生影响。研究人员让害羞安静的人和自信外向的人在低唤醒或高唤醒背景音乐、一般噪音或安静环境中记忆单词。每个人在安静条件下表现最好,但不太善于社交的人受到每种干扰的负面影响更大。因此,当孩子们阅读并试图吸收新材料时,家长可以考虑允许一些背景音乐,特别是如果是器乐且孩子性格外向的话。

22. A) Their scores were least affected by music with speech.

B) It was the poorest when there was background speech.

C) Their scores were most depressed with instrumental music.

D) It was disrupted by the sound of an air conditioner or fan.

【题目】 What did some American researchers find about students' reading comprehension in the presence of background noise?

【翻译】 一些美国研究人员发现,在有背景噪音的情况下,学生的阅读理解能力如何?

- A) 他们的分数受带有语音的音乐影响最小。 B) 当有背景语音时表现最差。
C) 他们的分数在有器乐时下降最多。 D) 受到空调或风扇声音的干扰。

【答案】 B (细节题) It was the poorest when there was background speech.

【定位】 Students' scores were most depressed in the presence of background speech. Comprehension was slightly better with the presence of music than with speech.

在有背景人声(说话声)的情况下,学生的成绩下降得最厉害。有音乐时的理解力比有说话声时稍好一些。

【信号】程度极值 **most depressed**。答案句靠程度极值信号锁定：scores were most depressed in the presence of background speech 中的 most depressed（下降最厉害）直接回应“成绩最差出现在哪种声音下”，极值词就是听力比较题的落点。

【替换】scores were most depressed in the presence of background speech ↔

It was the poorest when there was background speech

most depressed = poorest

【排除】A) **与原文相反**

录音说有 When the background speech was in a language unfamiliar to participants, there was little if any hindrance, 是“陌生语言的人声几乎不干扰”，A 却笼统说成绩受人声影响“最小（least affected）”，偷换并反了极值方向，原文是“最差”才对。

借用原文：there was little if any hindrance of reading comprehension

C) **原词陷阱**

录音里 most depressed 是接 background speech 的，C 却把 most depressed 安到了 instrumental music 头上。instrumental music 在录音里反而是 Comprehension was slightly better with the presence of music, C 盗用了真实出现过的极值词却配错了对象。

借用原文：Students' scores were most depressed in the presence of background speech

D) **原词陷阱**

air conditioner or fan 确在录音中出现，但那是用来定义 General noise is neutral, such as that from the sound of an air conditioner or fan（举例说明什么叫一般噪音），并非说阅读理解被它“扰乱”，D 借这个原词制造熟耳朵的诱惑，其实答非所问。

借用原文：General noise is neutral, such as that from the sound of an air conditioner or fan

23. A) It has to do with the type and volume of the background noise.

B) It has to do with short-term memory for listening comprehension.

C) It depends on the overlap in processing different kinds of information.

D) It depends on the participants' ability to concentrate on the task at hand.

【题目】 **What do we learn from the British researchers about the degree of interference from background noise?**

【翻译】从英国研究人员的研究中,我们了解到背景噪音的干扰程度有什么特点?

A) 与背景噪音的类型和音量有关。 B) 与听力理解的短期记忆有关。

C) 取决于处理不同类型信息时的重叠程度。 D) 取决于参与者专注于手头任务的能力。

【答案】 **C**（细节题） It depends on the overlap in processing different kinds of information.

【定位】 It seems the degree of interference from background noise depends on the overlap between the processing required on the task and the processing required to screen out the background noise.

看来，背景噪音造成的干扰程度，取决于“完成任务所需的信息处理”与“屏蔽背景噪音所需的信息处理”这两者之间的重叠。

【信号】 因果信号 depends on。 答案句靠归因信号锁定：depends on the overlap between the processing required on the task and the processing required to screen out the background noise 中的 depends on 直接给出“干扰程度由什么决定”，原因题的落点就在 depends on 之后。

【替换】 the overlap between the processing required on the task and the processing required to screen out the background noise

↔ **the overlap in processing different kinds of information**

两种处理 = 不同信息处理

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

the type and volume of the background noise 把决定因素说成“噪音的类型和音量”。录音确实念了 background noise，但从没说取决于其 type and volume, volume (音量) 更是录音未提，A 借熟词拼了个原文没有的归因。

借用原文：the degree of interference from background noise depends on the overlap

B) 原词陷阱

short-term memory 来自录音 British researchers compared the effects... on short-term memory，那是英国研究的“测试对象/实验任务”，B 把它偷换成“干扰程度取决于短期记忆”，张冠李戴。

借用原文：compared the effects of background speech, vocal music, instrumental music, general background noise and silence on short-term memory

D) 未提及

the participants' ability to concentrate on the task at hand 听着合理，但英国研究者那段从没说干扰程度取决于“专注能力”，这是录音未提的常识性臆测。

24. A) Keep everything as quiet as possible.

B) Play nothing but instrumental music.

C) Use vocal material as little as possible.

D) Wear a pair of earphones or headphones.

【题目】 What is best for students to do when writing essays according to some research?

【翻译】 根据一些研究,学生在写论文时最好做什么?

A) 尽可能保持一切安静。 B) 只播放器乐。 C) 尽可能少使用声乐材料。

D) 戴一副耳塞或耳机。

【答案】 A (细节题) Keep everything as quiet as possible.

【定位】 When students write essays, however, other research has found it is best to reduce all background noise as much as possible.

然而，当学生写作文时，另有研究发现，最好尽可能减少一切背景噪音。

【信号】 转折 **however** + 建议 **it is best to**。答案句双信号锁定：转折词 **however** 提示前面（读书可放纯音乐）之外另起一种场景，紧接的 **it is best to reduce all background noise as much as possible** 是建议句，转折后的建议正是写作文场景的落点。

【替换】 reduce all background noise as much as possible ↔ **Keep everything as quiet as possible.**

减一切噪音 = 保持安静

【排除】 B) **张冠李戴**

Play nothing but instrumental music. 里的 instrumental music 来自录音 Instrumental music will have at worst a slight effect, 但那是针对“读书/记忆”场景说的；写作文场景明确要求“减少一切噪音”，B 把读书场景的纯音乐建议张冠李戴到写作文上。

借用原文：Instrumental music will have at worst a slight effect

C) **原词陷阱**

Use vocal material as little as possible. 中 vocal 来自英国研究那段 vocal music was slightly more disruptive than instrumental, 写作文场景要求的是“减少一切噪音”而非单单“少用人声”，C 借 vocal 这个原词缩小了范围、答非所问。

借用原文：vocal music was slightly more disruptive than instrumental

D) **未提及**

Wear a pair of earphones or headphones. 戴耳机听着像隔音的合理办法，但录音从头到尾没提 earphones / headphones, 属凭常识臆造。

25. A) Sociable people were immune to all distractions.

B) Shy quiet people were most adversely impacted.

C) Less outgoing people were more affected by silence.

D) Confident people were unaffected by high-arousal music.

【题目】 **How do people of different personalities react to distractions according to other studies?**

【翻译】 根据其他研究,不同性格的人对干扰有何反应?

A) 善于社交的人对所有干扰都免疫。 B) 害羞安静的人受到的不利影响最大。

C) 不太外向的人更容易受到安静环境的影响。 D) 自信的人不受高兴奋度音乐的影响。

【答案】 **B** (细节题) Shy quiet people were most adversely impacted.

【定位】 Everyone performed best in the silent condition, but less sociable people were more negatively affected by each of the distractions.

所有人在安静条件下表现最好，但不那么善于社交（即较内向）的人，受到每一种干扰的负面影响都更大。

【信号】转折 but 后是真意。答案句靠转折信号锁定：but less sociable people were more negatively affected by each of the distractions 中 but 之后才是关于性格差异的真正结论，前半 Everyone performed best in silence 是共性铺垫，转折后才落到“内向者受影响更大”。

【替换】less sociable people were more negatively affected by each of the distractions ↔

Shy quiet people were most adversely impacted.

less sociable = shy quiet; more affected = most impacted

【排除】A) 过度推断

Sociable people were immune to all distractions. 中 sociable 来自录音 less sociable，但录音说外向者“受影响更小”，并未说“对所有干扰免疫”，且 Everyone performed best in the silent condition 表明人人都受干扰（只有安静最好），A 的 immune to all 是绝对化臆断。

借用原文：Everyone performed best in the silent condition

C) 与原文相反

Less outgoing people were more affected by silence. 里 Less outgoing 对得上内向者，但录音说大家在 silent condition 下表现最好，内向者是被“各种干扰”影响更大，而非被“安静”影响更大，C 把受影响的对象由 distractions 偷换成 silence，与原文相反。

借用原文：less sociable people were more negatively affected by each of the distractions

D) 原词陷阱

Confident people were unaffected by high-arousal music. 中 confident、high arousal music 都在录音里出现 (subjected shy quiet people and confident outgoing ones to high arousal or low arousal background music)，但那只是实验设置，录音没说自信者“不受高唤醒音乐影响”，D 拼接真实原词造了个原文未下的绝对结论。

借用原文：subjected shy quiet people and confident outgoing ones to high arousal or low arousal background music, general noise or silence

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

48 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。

When it's not planned for, tracked and kept a record of, it literally disappears.

第3段，第2句

"When 引导条件/时间状语从句 + 主句" 是四六级和考研中极为常见的句式，被动语态的并列结构也是高频考点，句子结构具有很强的代表性和迁移价值

M: Well, it's all about keeping track of your money.

第4段，第1句

主系表结构配动名词短语作表语是口语和书面语中的常见句式，有一定代表性，但本句偏口语化且较短，作为考试真题句式的典型性中等。

M: Yes, but knowing what you earn and what you spend can give you reassurance that you won't get into debt in the first place.

第6段，第1句

成分类型丰富:动名词作主语、情态动词作谓语、双宾语结构、宾语从句、同位语从句、状语;特别是动名词复合结构作主语和同位语从句的识别是常见易错点;what 在从句中作宾语的分析也有训练价值;适合作为综合成分划分练习

But designating each item as an income or an expense really helps me have a much better sense of all my spending.

第7段，第2句

涵盖了动名词短语作主语、谓语、宾语、宾语补足语（不带 to 的不定式）、程度状语等多种成分，且动名词主语和不带 to 的不定式宾补都是初学者的易错点；但缺少定语从句、复杂状语从句等更高阶结构，训练价值中等偏上。

M: Right, most people have no idea how much they spend each day, let alone each week or month, no matter how careful they are.

第8段，第1句

本句在结构上包含多层嵌套和多种从句类型,覆盖宾语从句、让步状语从句等常考句式,同时涉及疑问词引导从句、"no matter"引导让步从句、"let alone"递进省略等典型结构,具有较高的训练价值和迁移性。时态虽然单一,但成分划分和从句识别有一定挑战,适合作为中等难度的结构分析练习句。综合来看,推荐优先级较高。

Next, subtract your monthly expenses from income.

第8段，第2句

祈使句在四六级和考研真题中并不罕见，尤其在应用文、说明文或图表作文的指令部分可能出现。本句的结构（动词原形 + 宾语 + 介词短语状语）具有一定代表性，掌握后可迁移到类似的祈使表达。但祈使句整体在真题中的占比不高，不如陈述句或复合句那样核心。

But you do have to make some changes.

第10段，第2句

简单句主谓宾结构是英语最基础句式，但 do 强调用法和 have to 义务表达在考试中也常见。句首 But 引出转折也是典型用法。作为基础句式有一定代表性，但因过于简单，迁移价值适中

Many Americans are not satisfied with their income.

第2题，A

"主语 + be + 形容词 + 介词短语" 是常见的系表结构句式，在日常表达和考试中较为典型，但并非高频的复杂句型，学习后可迁移到类似简单表达，代表性中等。

Keep track of his money.

第3题，A

祈使句是英语中的常见句式，在口语、说明书、广告等场景中频繁出现，具有一定的实用性和代表性。但在四六级或考研阅读理解中，祈使句不是主流考查对象，长难句和复杂陈述句才是重点，因此本句的结构典型性中等。

Refrain from buying luxuries.

第3题，D

祈使句是常见句式，在口语和应用文写作中频繁出现，但在四六级、考研阅读理解的长难句中并非主流句型。本句结构过于简单，不能代表考试中常考的复杂句式。

The place actually belongs to my mother, but her health isn't great, so we finally managed to persuade her to move in with us and rent this old place out.

第2段，第6句

多个主句通过 "but" 和 "so" 连接构成转折和因果关系，是英语中高频的并列复句结构。第三句中 "manage to do" 接复杂不定式宾语的模式也是四六级和考研常考的动词搭配，具有较高的复用价值。

W: Well, all the neighbours are elderly, so no noisy kids.

第6段，第1句

主系表结构 + "so" 引导的结果说明，是日常交流和考试中的常见句式；但因省略了谓语，略低于完整陈述句的典型性，迁移性中等。

Then we can work out when is the best day for you to pay rent each month.

第8段，第3句

主句加宾语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，且宾语从句采用疑问词引导的间接疑问形式，也是典型考点。掌握这种结构后可以迁移到大量类似句型。

The more advertising they see, the more likely they are to insist on purchasing items when they go with their parents to the store.

第1段，第4句

"the more ... the more ..." 比较结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句型，时间状语从句修饰主句动作也是常见搭配，整体结构具有很强的代表性和迁移性，掌握后可直接应用于大量类似句式的分析和理解。

So they suggest another option.

第2段，第6句

主谓宾简单句是英语中最基础的句型，具有一定典型性，但过于简单，不能代表四六级或考研中常考的复杂句式（如定语从句、状语从句、倒装等），迁移价值有限。

The researchers suggest that parents seek input from their children on family purchasing decisions.

第3段，第1句

"主句谓语表示观点或建议 + 后接由引导词带出的内容小句"是非常常见的书面句式。掌握这种结构后，迁移到很多阅读句子都很有效。

However, the protective effect of this kind of communication diminishes with greater exposure to television.

第4段，第1句

"主语（含介词短语作后置定语）+ 谓语 + 介词短语作状语" 是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式，掌握后可迁移到大量学术说明类句子，具有较好的代表性。

This is because advertising aimed at children is especially persuasive.

第4段，第2句

"This is because..." 句式在说明文和议论文中高频出现，表语从句和后置定语也是四六级考研常考结构，典型性强，掌握后可迁移应用。

Plus, children don't have the cognitive ability to fully understand advertising's intent.

第4段，第4句

"主语 + 谓语 + 名词短语宾语 + 不定式定语" 是四六级和考研阅读中常见的基础句式，不定式作后置定语修饰抽象名词（如 ability、chance、plan）的搭配高频出现，有一定代表性，掌握后可迁移到类似结构

The more commercials they see, the more they adore celebrities.

第9题，B

"the more ... , the more ..." 比例结构是四六级和考研高频句式，定语从句修饰宾语也是常见考点，本句结构具有很强的代表性和复用价值，掌握后可迁移到大量同类句子。

The more television they watch, the greater their parents' stress.

第9题，D

"the more ... the greater ..." 是四六级和考研英语中高频出现的比较句式，用于表达正相关或反相关关系，在阅读理解和翻译中频繁考查。本句完整体现了这一句式的核心结构（前后两个 "the + 比较级"、系动词省略、倒装），是该句式的典型代表，学习后可直接迁移到大量类似句子

Inform children of the family's financial situation.

第10题，A

祈使句在四六级和考研真题中偶有出现（多见于建议类、指令类题材），但并非高频核心句式；相比之下，陈述句、定语从句、状语从句等结构更为典型和常考。本句作为祈使句的简单示例，具有一定代表性，但迁移价值中等。

But sometimes, the good guys also get punished or criticized, specifically because they are so good.

第1段，第5句

主句 + 原因状语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，被动语态和 because 引导的从句都是高频句式。掌握本句结构后可在大量真题中复用，典型性较高

After all, we're all judged in comparison with others.

第2段，第7句

“句首状语加一般现在被动加介词短语补充背景”是很常见的书面表达骨架。掌握这种识别方法后，可以迁移到许多类似的被动陈述句。

When faced with someone better, what can a normal person do?

第3段，第1句

状语从句省略主语和系动词的形式（“When faced with...”）在考试真题中高频出现，是状语从句的常考简化形式；主句的疑问句结构和情态动词用法也是基础且常见的句式，学生掌握后可广泛应用于阅读和写作。

A second option is to bring that person down; that is, to suppress their cooperation or work ethic, infer selfish motives for their actions, or imply real or imagined hypocrisy.

第3段，第3句

“名词性主语 + be + 不定式表语”是常见的说明、定义、列举选项句式，阅读中很有代表性。掌握后可迁移到大量表示“办法、目标、问题、任务”的句子。

This criticism may ultimately discourage people from doing good deeds.

第4段，第4句

主谓宾加状语的简单句结构在考试中极为常见，"情态动词 + 动词原形"的谓语形式和"介词 from + 动名词"的状语搭配也是高频句式；掌握本句的成分划分方法可直接迁移到大量类似句型，具有较好的代表性。

What may discourage people from performing good deeds?

第15题题干

特殊疑问句加情态动词是四六级与考研阅读、写作中的高频句式，疑问词作主语的用法也常出现在议论文或说明文的设问中，掌握本句结构后可迁移到大量类似疑问句的分析，典型性较强。

In America, most researchers concede that boys and girls are brought up in different ways, taught different skills and rewarded for different acts.

第1段，第1句

主句带 that 宾语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中极为常见，从句内并列谓语且包含被动语态的模式也是学术写作和考试真题的典型句式，掌握后可广泛迁移。

Women, it is agreed, excel at certain tasks, men at others.

第1段，第2句

插入语和省略式并列在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，本句结构紧凑、简洁，是典型的书面语表达方式，掌握后可迁移至类似句式。

All of this notwithstanding, gender differences are very much in the media these days.

第1段，第4句

本句覆盖主系表结构和让步状语两种成分，适合练习识别状语与主干的区分。但成分种类不算丰富（无定语从句、宾语、补语等），且结构过于简单，缺少易错点，训练收益中等。

Thus, at an early age, boys become concerned with trying hard and winning while girls, by contrast, play house and school, engaging in roles that require complementary support.

第2段，第5句

本句成分丰富且包含多个值得练习的知识点：1) 并列谓语结构 (become concerned 和 play) ，可练习如何识别并列关系；2) 介词短语作时间状语 (at an early age) 和方式状语 (by contrast) ；3) 动名词短语作介词宾语 (trying hard and winning) ；4) 现在分词短语作伴随状语 (engaging in roles) ；5) 限制性定语从句 (that require complementary support) ；6) 系表结构 (become concerned) 与动宾结构 (play house) 的区分。覆盖了多种常见成分类型和易混淆点，作为划分成分的练习句很有价值。

It is not until the dating years that women report being concerned with feminine behavior.

第3段，第3句

强调句型 "It is ... that ..." 是四六级和考研阅读、写作中的高频句式，用于突出时间、地点、原因等成分。本句强调时间状语 "not until"，属于典型用法，掌握后可迁移到大量类似结构，实用性强。

This is a period when the majority of males once again report a close alliance with same-sex friends.

第4段，第2句

主系表结构加限制性定语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。"when" 引导的定语从句修饰时间名词 (如 period、time、age 等) 是常见用法，学生掌握后可以迁移到大量类似句子。主句用指示代词 "This" 指代上文内容、表语名词后接从句进行解释说明的模式，也是学术和说明文写作中的典型结构。虽然本句不算特别复杂，但其结构模式的代表性很强，值得作为典型例句学习。

Although in dissimilar fashion, females share equally fragile relationships at this age.

第4段，第4句

让步状语从句搭配主句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，特别是带省略的让步从句，在真题中频繁出现。掌握这种结构后可以迁移到大量类似句型，典型性较高。

This is most apt to be the case in late adolescence, when dating and relationships with boys take sharp precedence over sisterhood.

第4段，第6句

主句加when引导的时间状语从句是考试中常见的句式，系表结构搭配be apt to这类固定表达也是典型用法。从句中并列主语和take precedence over的比较结构在阅读理解中经常出现，学习后可迁移到类似句型。

For the majority of us, the moment we begin to date seriously, there's a competition between romance and friendship.

第4段，第8句

"the moment" 引导时间状语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见结构,there be 句型也是高频考点。句首介词短语作状语的安排符合英语书面语习惯。整体句式在考试真题中有较高的代表性,掌握后可迁移到类似句子。

What do most males devote much of their energy to during adolescence?

第17题题干

特殊疑问句是四六级和考研阅读、完形、翻译中的常见句式，双宾语结构也是高频考点。本句结构简洁典型，掌握后可以迁移到大量类似句子的理解和翻译中，代表性强。

In today's lecture, we'll be talking about how and when to disclose a disability when applying for a job.

第1段，第2句

本句结构高度典型："talk about" 引出间接疑问句作宾语，疑问词后接不定式，再嵌套时间状语从句。这种 "主句 + 间接疑问宾语从句 + 状语从句" 的结构在四六级和考研听力、阅读中频繁出现，掌握后可大量迁移。

As such, many candidates fear they wouldn't be considered for a position, as a result of disclosing this personal information.

第2段，第1句

主句 + 宾语从句(省略 that) + 从句内被动语态 + 原因状语,是四六级阅读和写作中高频出现的典型句式,学会后可大量迁移到类似结构。

There is always the risk that the recruiter will research information that is inaccurate or irrelevant.

第4段，第3句

there be存在句 + 抽象名词 + 同位语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,用于引出某种现象或问题并解释其内涵;同位语从句内嵌套定语从句也是常见的层级结构。这种"提出概念—解释概念—限定关键词"的逻辑在学术和新闻语体中反复出现,学生掌握后可迁移到大量类似句式,典型性很强

They regard it as a matter of sheer privacy.

第19题，A

主谓宾补结构中的 regard...as 固定搭配在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，是典型的观点表达句式，学会后可直接迁移到大量类似句子。

They are worried about being turned down.

第19题，B

"be worried about + 动名词"是四六级和考研阅读中的高频表达句式，后接被动式动名词的用法也较为常见，掌握后可大量迁移到类似情绪形容词的搭配中。

What are people advised to do when filling out their job application form?

第21题 题干

被动语态疑问句加时间状语的结构在四六级和考研阅读理解题干中高频出现，"be advised to do"句式也是常考搭配，具有较强的代表性和迁移价值。

Not everyone reacts in the same way to distractions.

第5段，第1句

简单句在四六级和考研中常见，但本句包含否定主语和双状语修饰，略高于最基础的主谓宾结构，具有一定代表性但不属于高频复杂句式。

Keep everything as quiet as possible.

第24题，A

祈使句在口语和应用文中常见，"keep + 宾语 + 补语"结构在考试中偶有出现，具有一定代表性，但不如陈述句或复合句在四六级、考研中高频。

Play nothing but instrumental music.

第24题, B

祈使句是常见句式, 在写作指令、操作说明中频繁出现, 具有一定代表性, 但本句结构过于简单, 缺乏四六级或考研中常考的复杂修饰和从句嵌套。

Use vocal material as little as possible.

第24题, C

祈使句是英语基础句型之一, 常见于说明书、建议类文本。本句的 "动词 + 宾语 + 程度状语" 结构具有一定代表性, 学习后可迁移到类似指令句。但祈使句在四六级、考研阅读中出现频率不如复杂陈述句高, 典型性中等。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本卷出现的 261 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。

disability B2

n. 残疾; 伤残

本卷14次 · 真题 16 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本卷10次 · 真题 363 句

guy A2

n. 男人

本卷7次 · 真题 16 句

sex A2

n. 性别

本卷7次 · 真题 11 句

instrumental C1

adj. 起重要作用的

本卷7次 · 真题 8 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本卷5次 · 真题 273 句

stress B1

n. 压力

本卷5次 · 真题 126 句

income B1

n. 收入

本卷5次 · 真题 94 句

advertising

B1

n. 广告业

本卷5次·真题 72 句

perform

B1

v. 执行

本卷5次·真题 61 句

commercial

B2

adj. 商业的

本卷5次·真题 43 句

compete

B1

v. 竞争

本卷5次·真题 36 句

deed

B2

n. 行为

本卷5次·真题 14 句

comprehension

B2

n. 理解力

本卷5次·真题 12 句

effect

A2

n. 影响

本卷4次·真题 191 句

behavior

B1

n. 行为

本卷4次·真题 171 句

positive

B1

adj. 积极的

本卷4次·真题 144 句

affect

B1

v. 影响

本卷4次·真题 116 句

type

A2

n. 类型

本卷4次·真题 84 句

material

B1

n. 材料

本卷4次·真题 66 句

purchase

B1

v. 购买

本卷4次·真题 55 句

expense

B1

n. 花费

本卷4次·真题 46 句

item

A2

n. 项目

本卷4次·真题 31 句

presence

B2

n. 在场

本卷4次·真题 31 句

contract B2

n. 合同

本卷4次·真题 30 句

distraction B2

n. 分心

本卷4次·真题 21 句

adolescence B2

n. 青春期

本卷4次·真题 11 句

neighbour A2

n. 邻居

本卷4次·真题 11 句

disclose C1

v. 透露, 公开 (信息、秘密等)

本卷4次·真题 9 句

rent A2

v. 租用

本卷4次·真题 9 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本卷3次·真题 185 句

relationship B1

n. 关系

本卷3次·真题 168 句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本卷3次·真题 138 句

negative B1

adj. 否定的

本卷3次·真题 132 句

according B1

prep. 根据

本卷3次·真题 96 句

potential B2

adj. 潜在的

本卷3次·真题 92 句

engage B2

v. 参与; 从事

本卷3次·真题 68 句

particularly B2

adv. 尤其, 特别 (强调某事物)

本卷3次·真题 57 句

employer B1

n. 雇主

本卷3次·真题 56 句

candidate B1

n. 候选人

本卷3次·真题 48 句

option B1

n. 选择

本卷3次·真题48句

track A2

n. 小路

本卷3次·真题48句

personality B1

n. 个性

本卷3次·真题46句

reward B1

n. 报酬

本卷3次·真题43句

spending A2

n. 开支

本卷3次·真题41句

budget B1

n. 预算

本卷3次·真题37句

celebrity B2

n. 名人, 名流

本卷3次·真题35句

male A2

adj. 男性的

本卷3次·真题34句

attack A2

v. 攻击

本卷3次·真题28句

gender B1

n. 性别 (社会文化意义上的)

本卷3次·真题28句

comparison B1

n. 比较

本卷3次·真题25句

applicant B2

n. 申请人

本卷3次·真题16句

outgoing B2

adj. 外向的

本卷3次·真题14句

vocal B2

adj. 直言不讳的, 大声表达的

本卷3次·真题9句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本卷2次·真题205句

actually A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本卷2次·真题182句

online A2

adj. 在线的

本卷2次·真题 139 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本卷2次·真题 98 句

participant B2

n. 参与者

本卷2次·真题 91 句

cognitive C1

adj. 认知的

本卷2次·真题 85 句

recently A2

adv. 最近

本卷2次·真题 76 句

source B1

n. 来源

本卷2次·真题 75 句

organization B1

n. 组织

本卷2次·真题 73 句

seek B1

v. 寻找

本卷2次·真题 70 句

conflict B2

n. 冲突

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

apply A2

v. 申请

本卷2次·真题 63 句

importance B1

n. 重要性

本卷2次·真题 60 句

majority B2

n. 大多数, 大部分

本卷2次·真题 51 句

sign A1

n. 标志

本卷2次·真题 49 句

invest B2

v. 投资 (金钱、时间等以期获得回报)

本卷2次·真题 45 句

debt B1

n. 欠款

本卷2次·真题 44 句

concerned B1

adj. 担心的

本卷2次·真题43句

reading A1

n. 阅读

本卷2次·真题43句

brand B1

n. 品牌, 商标

本卷2次·真题37句

means A2

n. 方法

本卷2次·真题35句

aware A2

adj. 知道的

本卷2次·真题34句

vulnerable C1

adj. 易受伤害的

本卷2次·真题30句

childhood A2

n. 童年

本卷2次·真题28句

phenomenon B2

n. 现象

本卷2次·真题28句

unnecessary B1

adj. 不必要的; 多余的

本卷2次·真题28句

application B1

n. 申请

本卷2次·真题26句

cooperation B2

n. 合作

本卷2次·真题26句

judge B1

v. 判断, 评判

本卷2次·真题26句

differ B1

v. 不同, 有区别

本卷2次·真题24句

slightly B1

adv. 稍微, 略微, 轻微地

本卷2次·真题21句

react B1

v. 作出反应

本卷2次·真题19句

deposit B2

n. 存款

本卷2次·真题18句

devote B2

v. 把...奉献给

本卷2次·真题 18句

seriously B1

adv. 严肃地

本卷2次·真题 18句

cooperate B2

v. 合作

本卷2次·真题 17句

discourage B2

v. 使泄气

本卷2次·真题 15句

essay B1

n. 短文

本卷2次·真题 15句

actively B1

adv. 积极主动地

本卷2次·真题 14句

confirm B1

v. 证实

本卷2次·真题 14句

processing B1

n. 加工;处理

本卷2次·真题 14句

belong A2

v. 属于 (某人)

本卷2次·真题 13句

concede C1

v. 承认 (某事属实、正确)

本卷2次·真题 13句

romance B1

n. 浪漫关系

本卷2次·真题 12句

weekly A2

adj. 每周的

本卷2次·真题 12句

excel B2

v. 擅长

本卷2次·真题 10句

monthly A2

adj. 每月的

本卷2次·真题 10句

verbal B2

adj. 口头的

本卷2次·真题 10句

depressed B2

adj. 抑郁的

本卷2次·真题 9句

hi

A1

intj. 嗨

本卷2次·真题8句

motive

B2

n. 动机

本卷2次·真题8句

reference

B1

n. 提及

本卷2次·真题8句

would

A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本卷1次·真题568句

product

A2

n. 产品

本卷1次·真题271句

likely

A2

adj. 很可能的

本卷1次·真题228句

tend

B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本卷1次·真题170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

learning

A1

n. 学习

本卷1次·真题128句

power

A2

n. 权力

本卷1次·真题128句

process

B1

n. 过程

本卷1次·真题126句

opportunity

B1

n. 机会

本卷1次·真题115句

average

A2

adj. 平均的

本卷1次·真题112句

support

A2

v. 支持

本卷1次·真题103句

case

A2

n. 情况

本卷1次·真题97句

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

本卷1次·真题 92 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

involve B1

v. 包含

本卷1次·真题 82 句

contribute B1

v. 捐献

本卷1次·真题 79 句

financial B2

adj. 财政的

本卷1次·真题 79 句

increasingly B2

adv. 越来越;日益;不断增加地

本卷1次·真题 78 句

identify B1

v. 识别

本卷1次·真题 75 句

workplace B1

n. 工作场所

本卷1次·真题 70 句

enable B1

v. 使能够

本卷1次·真题 68 句

variety B1

n. 多样化

本卷1次·真题 66 句

shift B1

v. 移动

本卷1次·真题 65 句

peer B2

n. 同龄人

本卷1次·真题 62 句

media B1

n. 大众传播媒介 (报刊、电视、广播、互联...

本卷1次·真题 58 句

overall B1

adj. 总体的

本卷1次·真题 58 句

aim B1

v. 瞄准

本卷1次·真题 57 句

pressure B1

n. 心理压力

本卷1次·真题 57 句

reveal B2

v. 揭示

本卷1次·真题 54 句

argument B1

n. 争论

本卷1次·真题 51 句

fashion B1

n. 时尚;流行款式

本卷1次·真题 51 句

aspect B2

n. 方面

本卷1次·真题 50 句

appeal B2

v. 呼吁

本卷1次·真题 48 句

thus B2

adv. 因此, 所以

本卷1次·真题 47 句

diversity B2

n. 多样性

本卷1次·真题 46 句

harm B1

n. 伤害

本卷1次·真题 46 句

smartphone B1

n. 智能手机

本卷1次·真题 44 句

fully B1

adv. 完全地

本卷1次·真题 43 句

novel B1

n. 小说

本卷1次·真题 43 句

female A2

adj. 女性的

本卷1次·真题 42 句

recognize B1

v. 认出

本卷1次·真题 42 句

player A2

n. 运动员

本卷1次·真题 41 句

generate B2

v. 产生, 引起 (结果、反应等)

本卷1次·真题 39 句

partner B1

n. 伴侣

本卷1次·真题 39 句

trait B2

n. 特征

本卷1次·真题 39 句

relevant B2

adj. 相关的

本卷1次·真题 38 句

indeed B1

adv. 确实，的确（强调肯定）

本卷1次·真题 37 句

opinion A2

n. 观点

本卷1次·真题 37 句

lecture B1

n. 讲座

本卷1次·真题 35 句

assert C1

v. 坚称

本卷1次·真题 34 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

ultimately B2

adv. 最终;终归

本卷1次·真题 34 句

incentive B2

n. 激励

本卷1次·真题 33 句

movement B1

n. 移动

本卷1次·真题 32 句

perceive B2

v. 理解，领悟（某事的性质或意义）

本卷1次·真题 32 句

constantly B1

adv. 不断地，持续地

本卷1次·真题 31 句

content B1

n. 内容

本卷1次·真题 31 句

frequently B1

adv. 频繁地

本卷1次·真题 31 句

obvious B1

adj. 明显的

本卷1次·真题 31 句

appropriate B2

adj. 合适的

本卷1次·真题 30 句

expose B2

v. 使暴露

本卷1次·真题 30 句

entirely B1

adv. 完全地

本卷1次·真题 29 句

finally A2

adv. 终于, 最终

本卷1次·真题 29 句

limited B1

adj. 有限的

本卷1次·真题 29 句

widely B1

adv. 广泛地

本卷1次·真题 29 句

competitive B2

adj. 竞争的

本卷1次·真题 28 句

discipline B2

n. 纪律

本卷1次·真题 28 句

extend B1

v. 延伸, 延长

本卷1次·真题 28 句

employment B1

n. 工作

本卷1次·真题 27 句

sacrifice B2

n. 牺牲

本卷1次·真题 27 句

strengthen B2

v. 加强

本卷1次·真题 27 句

persuade B1

v. 说服

本卷1次·真题 26 句

favor B1

n. 帮忙

本卷1次·真题 25 句

contrast B2

n. 对比

本卷1次·真题 24 句

chief B1

n. 首领

本卷1次·真题 23 句

disappear A2

v. 消失; 不见

本卷1次·真题 23 句

equal A2

adj. 相等的

本卷1次·真题 23 句

incorporate B2

v. 包含

本卷1次·真题 23 句

correlation C1

n. 相关性

本卷1次·真题 21 句

diminish C1

v. 减少

本卷1次·真题 21 句

exposure B2

n. 暴露

本卷1次·真题 21 句

multiple B2

adj. 多个的

本卷1次·真题 21 句

volume B1

n. 音量

本卷1次·真题 21 句

worried A2

adj. 担心的

本卷1次·真题 21 句

consideration B2

n. 考虑

本卷1次·真题 20 句

consult B2

v. 咨询, 请教 (专业人士)

本卷1次·真题 20 句

elderly B2

adj. 年老的

本卷1次·真题 20 句

stuff A2

n. 东西

本卷1次·真题 20 句

detrimental C1

adj. 有害的

本卷1次·真题 19 句

immune B2

adj. 有免疫力的

本卷1次·真题 19 句

luxury B2

n. 奢侈品

本卷1次·真题 19 句

prioritize B2

v. 优先处理

本卷1次·真题 19 句

literally B2

adv. 真正地

本卷1次·真题 18 句

privacy B2

n. 隐私

本卷1次·真题 18 句

recall B2

v. 回忆起, 记起

本卷1次·真题 18 句

resist B2

v. 抵抗

本卷1次·真题 18 句

specifically B2

adv. 明确地

本卷1次·真题 18 句

curiosity B2

n. 好奇心

本卷1次·真题 17 句

deserve B1

v. 应得

本卷1次·真题 17 句

equally B1

adv. 同样地

本卷1次·真题 17 句

essentially B2

adv. 本质上

本卷1次·真题 17 句

imply B2

v. 暗示, 暗指

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

criticism B2

n. 批评

本卷1次·真题 15 句

incredibly B2

adv. 极其, 非常 (表示程度)

本卷1次·真题 15句

input B1

n. 输入的信息、数据

本卷1次·真题 15句

involvement B2

n. 参与

本卷1次·真题 15句

reluctant B2

adj. 不情愿的

本卷1次·真题 15句

worst A2

adj. 最坏的

本卷1次·真题 15句

bond B2

n. 纽带

本卷1次·真题 14句

concentrate B1

v. 集中注意力

本卷1次·真题 14句

criticize B2

v. 批评

本卷1次·真题 14句

inform B1

v. 告知, 通知 (正式地告诉某人某事)

本卷1次·真题 14句

plus A2

prep. 加, 加上

本卷1次·真题 14句

prestigious C1

adj. 有声望的

本卷1次·真题 14句

catastrophe C1

n. 灾难

本卷1次·真题 13句

susceptible C1

adj. 易受影响的

本卷1次·真题 13句

unrelated B2

adj. 无关的

本卷1次·真题 13句

disrupt C1

v. 扰乱; 中断

本卷1次·真题 12句

dominant C1

adj. 占主导地位的

本卷1次·真题 12句

okay A2

adj. 可以的

本卷1次·真题 12 句

adhere C1

v. 遵守, 坚持 (规则、信念等)

本卷1次·真题 11 句

enterprise B2

n. 公司

本卷1次·真题 11 句

irrelevant B2

adj. 无关紧要的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

satisfied B1

adj. 满意的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

sharp A2

adj. 锋利的, 尖锐的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

utility B2

n. 实用性

本卷1次·真题 11 句

adjustment B2

n. 调整

本卷1次·真题 10 句

advertise B1

v. 为...做广告

本卷1次·真题 10 句

appliance B1

n. 家用电器

本卷1次·真题 10 句

glamorous B2

adj. 有魅力的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

loyalty B2

n. 忠诚

本卷1次·真题 10 句

neutral B2

adj. 中立的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

prejudice B2

n. 偏见

本卷1次·真题 10 句

reasonable B1

adj. 合理的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

tactics B2

n. 战术

本卷1次·真题 10 句

adversely C1

adv. 不利地

本卷1次·真题9句

assortment B2

n. 各种各样的东西

本卷1次·真题9句

genuine B2

adj. 真的

本卷1次·真题9句

overlook B2

v. 忽略，没注意到

本卷1次·真题9句

slight B2

adj. 轻微的

本卷1次·真题9句

unfair B1

adj. 不公平的

本卷1次·真题9句

advertiser B2

n. 广告商

本卷1次·真题8句

donate B2

v. 捐赠，捐献（金钱、物品等）

本卷1次·真题8句

forge B2

v. 伪造

本卷1次·真题8句

melody B2

n. 旋律，曲调

本卷1次·真题8句

supportive B2

adj. 给予支持的

本卷1次·真题8句

uncertainty B2

n. 不确定性

本卷1次·真题8句

validate C1

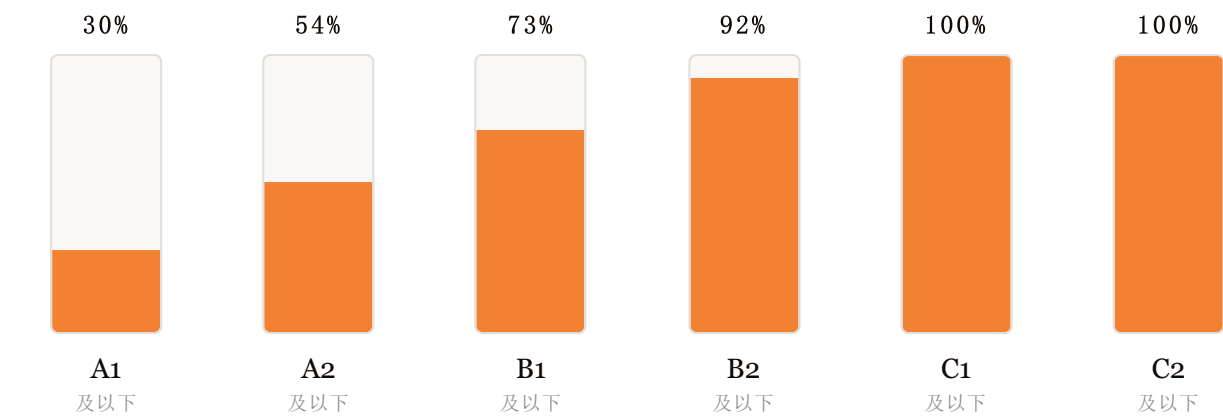
v. 证实

本卷1次·真题8句

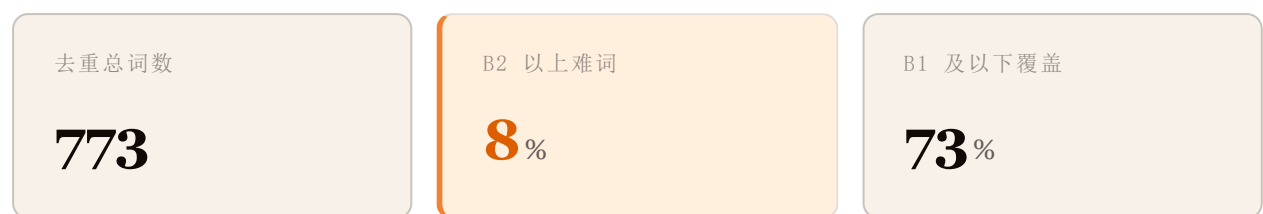
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全卷录音原文 773 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 **773** 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 58 个·约 8%。



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 773 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2022年9月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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