

2022年12月·第2套 英语六级听力真题原文与答案解析

PAPER & KEY • 听力题和解析

听力题和解析

本卷全部 25 题的标准答案与完整录音文字稿由懒笔记基于2022年12月·第2套 英语六级听力原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面层级：Part/Section 标题与各节 Directions 照原卷排印——真实听力考卷只印选项，题干由录音念出。其下按录音篇目逐篇排印：每篇先给完整录音文字稿（逐段中译），再逐题给出卷面题目与该题解析（题目、翻译、答案、定位、信号、替换与排除）。

真题卷第2套(2022-12) • 六级

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

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

Section A

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

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

1 M: Welcome to the Book Club. Today's guest is Susan Lane, the author of a new book on personal finances that has already sold half a million copies. Hi, Susan, your book is extremely successful. Why do you think that is?

M: 欢迎来到读书俱乐部。今天的嘉宾是Susan Lane,她是一本个人理财新书的作者,这本书已经卖出了50万册。你好,Susan,你的书非常成功。你觉得这是为什么呢?

2 W: I think that's because of my message, which is making happiness a priority over money. So many of us in my generation have spent decades trying to earn more money, just to consume more, but it made us more miserable.

W: 我觉得是因为我传达的理念,就是把幸福放在金钱之上。我们这一代有太多人花了几十年时间想挣更多钱,只是为了消费更多,但这让我们更痛苦。

3 M: You yourself were once caught in that cycle, working for two decades as an executive and earning a high salary, but still accumulating debt.

M: 你自己也曾陷入那种循环,做了20年高管,拿着高薪,但还是欠了一身债。

4 W: I most certainly was. I earned millions, but by the time I quit my job four years ago to become a writer, I owed over \$30,000.

W: 我确实是。我挣了几百万,但四年前当我辞职去当作家的时候,我还欠着3万多美元。

5 M: So how did you escape that pattern? And what would you advise other people to do?

M: 那你是怎么摆脱那种模式的?你会建议其他人怎么做呢?

6 W: The first change is in what we value. We need to emphasize things that actually make us happy, like relationships, the environment or even our hobbies. Once we make the right things our priority, our goals will change and so will our financial behavior.

W: 首先要改变的是我们看重什么。我们需要强调那些真正让我们快乐的东西,比如人际关系、环境,甚至我们的爱好。一旦我们把正确的东西放在首位,我们的目标就会改变,我们的财务行为也会随之改变。

7 M: How does that translate into practical action? Can you give our audience examples of what you are talking about on an everyday basis?

M: 那在实际行动中怎么体现呢?你能给我们的听众举些日常生活中的例子吗?

8 W: The major areas for action are usually housing, food and transportation. So people might share a home with friends instead of living on their own, bring lunch from home instead of going to restaurants, and use public transport instead of owning a car.

W: 主要的行动领域通常是住房、食物和交通。所以人们可以和朋友合租而不是独自住,从家里带午饭而不是去餐馆,使用公共交通而不是买车。

9 M: Those sound like major sacrifices, I could never share my home, I need my own space.

M: 这些听起来像是很大的牺牲,我永远做不到合租,我需要自己的空间。

10 W: But they aren't sacrifices. When people change their values, their desires change. So in the example of housing, if we value relationships, sharing a home isn't depriving ourselves of space, but giving us an opportunity to spend more time with our loved ones.

W: 但这些不是牺牲。当人们改变他们的价值观时,他们的愿望也会改变。所以拿住房来说,如果我们重视人际关系,合租不是剥夺我们的空间,而是给我们机会和所爱的人在一起更多时间。

11 M: Indeed it is.

M: 确实如此。

1. A) Prioritizing happiness over money.

B) Joining the club to get her new book.

C) Managing one's personal finances wisely.

D) Consuming more only when earning more.

【题目】 What message does the woman convey in her book?

【翻译】 这位女士在她的书中传达了什么信息?

A) 把幸福置于金钱之上。 B) 加入俱乐部以获得她的新书。 C) 明智地管理个人财务。

D) 只有在挣得更多时才消费更多。

【答案】 A (细节题) Prioritizing happiness over money.

【定位】 I think that's because of my message, which is making happiness a priority over money.

我想那是因为我书里的核心讯息——把幸福置于金钱之上。

【信号】 **my message is 自报主旨**。女方用 that's because of my message, which is making happiness a priority over money 亲口点出 my message (我的核心讯息)，这种受访者自报观点的句子就是答案信号，无需再推。

【替换】 making happiness a priority over money ↔ **Prioritizing happiness over money**

短语换说法、意思全等

【排除】 B) **未提及**

录音里男方说 Welcome to the Book Club 又提 a new book, B 借「book/club」这两个原词诱你联想「入会拿书」，但全篇没有任何「加入俱乐部以获取她新书」的内容，是凭原词拼出的假选项。

借用原文：Welcome to the Book Club

C) **原词陷阱**

Managing one's personal finances wisely 用了书的主题词 personal finances (原文 a new book on personal finances)，听着像那么回事，但女方的核心讯息是「幸福优先于金钱」这个价值排序，而非笼统的「明智理财」，C 用原词把观点稀释成了空泛口号。

借用原文：a new book on personal finances

D) **与原文相反**

Consuming more only when earning more 盗用原文 trying to earn more money, just to consume more 的 earn / consume，但那是女方批判的旧循环（结果让人更痛苦），不是她要传达的讯息，正话被反着取了。

借用原文：trying to earn more money, just to consume more, but it made us more miserable

2. A) She was in debt.

B) She was a financial adviser.

C) She earned \$30,000 a month.

D) She enjoyed a happy life.

【题目】 **What do we learn about the woman before she became a writer?**

【翻译】 关于这位女士成为作家之前的情况,我们了解到什么?

A) 她负债累累。 B) 她是一名理财顾问。 C) 她每月挣3万美元。

D) 她享有幸福的生活。

【答案】 **A** (细节题) She was in debt.

【定位】 I earned millions, but by the time I quit my job four years ago to become a writer, I owed over \$30,000.

我挣过数百万，但等到四年前我辞职去当作家时，我已欠债超过 3 万美元。

【信号】**转折 but 后才是真处境。**句中 I earned millions, but by the time I quit my job...I owed over \\$30,000 用 but 转折，前半「挣过数百万」是铺垫，转折后的「欠债三万」才是她当作家前的真实处境，转折后即落点。

【替换】I owed over \\$30,000 ↔ **She was in debt**
owe 概括为 in debt

【排除】B) **偷换概念**

She was a financial adviser 借书谈 personal finances 的「financial」联想出「理财顾问」，但原文说她过去是 working for two decades as an executive（高管），不是理财顾问，职业被张冠李戴。

借用原文：working for two decades as an executive

C) **原词陷阱**

She earned \\$30,000 a month 直接搬来原文数字 \\$30,000，但原文 \\$30,000 是 I owed over \\$30,000 的「欠债额」，不是月收入；她的收入原文说的是 earned millions。数字对、名目全错。

借用原文：I owed over \\$30,000

D) **与原文相反**

She enjoyed a happy life 与原文相反：女方说当年那段循环 made us more miserable（更痛苦），过去并不幸福，D 反了极性。

借用原文：but it made us more miserable

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3. A) It reflects one's earning power.
B) It varies with one's environment.
C) It mirrors one's sense of well-being.
D) It changes with one's goals in life.

【题目】**What does the woman say about one's financial behavior?**

【翻译】关于个人理财行为,这位女士说了什么?

- A) 它反映一个人的挣钱能力。 B) 它随一个人所处的环境而变化。
C) 它反映一个人的幸福感。 D) 它随一个人的人生目标而改变。

【答案】**D**（细节题） It changes with one's goals in life.

【定位】Once we make the right things our priority, our goals will change and so will our financial behavior.

一旦我们把对的事情当作优先项，我们的目标就会改变，财务行为也随之改变。

【信号】**Once...and so will 的因果链。**Once we make the right things our priority, our goals will change and so will our financial behavior 用 Once（一旦）引导条件、so will 承接连锁：目标改变带动财务行为改变，财务行为是被「目标」牵着走的，因果链尾即答案。

【替换】our goals will change and so will our financial behavior ↔ **It changes with one's goals in life**
so will 还原成 changes with goals

【排除】 A) 偷换概念

It reflects one's earning power 蹭了全篇 earn / earned 的高频词，但原文说财务行为由 goals 决定，从未说它「反映挣钱能力」，归因对象被换掉了。

借用原文：trying to earn more money

B) 原词陷阱

It varies with one's environment 的 environment 确实在原文出现过——但那是 relationships, the environment or even our hobbies 里「值得珍视的事物」之一，不是决定财务行为的因素，词对、关系错。

借用原文：like relationships, the environment or even our hobbies

C) 未提及

It varies with one's environment 与 B 同样把 environment 当成变量来源，原文从未说财务行为随环境变化，纯属拼词造句。

借用原文：like relationships, the environment or even our hobbies

4. A) It would give him more time to be with his loved ones.

B) It would be good for those who value relationships.

C) It would mean major sacrifices for him.

D) It would deprive him of his individuality.

【题目】 What does the man say about sharing a home?

【翻译】 关于合住,这位男士说了什么?

A) 这会让他有更多时间陪伴所爱的人。 B) 这对重视人际关系的人有好处。

C) 这对他来说意味着重大牺牲。 D) 这会剥夺他的个性。

【答案】 C (态度观点题) It would mean major sacrifices for him.

【定位】 Those sound like major sacrifices, I could never share my home, I need my own space.

那些听起来像是重大的牺牲，我绝不可能跟人合住，我需要自己的空间。

【信号】 男方直接应答表态。 在女方讲完合住等做法后，男方紧接着应答 Those sound like major sacrifices, I could never share my home, I need my own space，这是被问者本人的直接表态，态度题的答案就落在这句应答上。

【替换】 Those sound like major sacrifices ↔ It would mean major sacrifices for him

几乎原词、补出主语 for him

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

It would give him more time to be with his loved ones 来自女方 giving us an opportunity to spend more time with our loved ones, 那是女方反驳时说的合住好处, 不是男方的看法, 主体说反了。

借用原文: giving us an opportunity to spend more time with our loved ones

B) 张冠李戴

It would be good for those who value relationships 对应女方观点 if we value relationships, sharing a home isn't depriving ourselves of space, 仍是女方的论调而非男方所说, 归属错位。

借用原文: if we value relationships, sharing a home isn't depriving ourselves of space

D) 原词陷阱

It would deprive him of his individuality 蹭了女方原文 sharing a home isn't depriving ourselves of space 的 depriving, 但原文说的是「不会剥夺空间」且是女方所言, D 既盗词又把否定说成肯定、还安到男方头上。

借用原文: sharing a home isn't depriving ourselves of space

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

1 W: Thank you for inviting me to the gallery, Christopher. I haven't visited here since your predecessor's retirement function.

W: 谢谢你邀请我来画廊, Christopher。自从你前任的退休招待会之后我就没来过这里了。

2 M: Would you like to see the newest additions to our collection first, Catherine?

M: 你想先看看我们馆藏的最新藏品吗, Catherine?

3 W: Are those the landscapes by Danielle Gregory? I absolutely adore her work.

W: 是 Danielle Gregory 的那些风景画吗? 我特别喜欢她的作品。

4 M: This first piece was a gift to the gallery from the artist herself, and it's quite exquisite.

M: 第一幅作品是艺术家本人赠送给画廊的, 非常精美。

5 W: I love how she depicts the barren landscape. The colors complement each other perfectly.

W: 我喜欢她描绘荒凉景色的方式。色彩搭配得非常完美。

6 M: You can sense the desolation in the picture. This piece was inspired by Gregory's recent trek in the Gobi Desert.

M: 你能从画中感受到那种荒凉。这幅作品的灵感来自 Gregory 最近的戈壁沙漠之旅。

7 W: And how did you obtain her other piece over here?

W: 那你们是怎么得到她这边的另一幅作品的?

8 M: It was purchased at auction by an anonymous collector who lent it to the gallery for display. This composition is one of her most acclaimed paintings.

M: 是一位匿名收藏家在拍卖会上购买的, 然后借给画廊展出。这幅是她最受赞誉的画作之一。

9 W: It must have cost that collector a small fortune to purchase this.

W: 那位收藏家买这幅画肯定花了一大笔钱。

10 M: Obviously, I can't disclose the exact amount he paid, but it was substantial.

M: 显然我不能透露他支付的具体金额,但确实很可观。

11 W: There's so much detail in this painting. I feel like I can really immerse myself in the scene. I particularly like the symmetry created by the reflection of the mountain in the lake.

W: 这幅画有太多细节了。我感觉自己真的能沉浸在这个场景中。我特别喜欢山在湖中的倒影所形成的对称感。

12 M: This particular piece was the one that was nominated for a Gateway Award. I was lucky enough to attend the award ceremony as Gregory's guest.

M: 这幅作品就是被提名Gateway Award的那幅。我很幸运能作为Gregory的客人参加了颁奖典礼。

13 W: So you know her personally. I assume she's an eccentric artist.

W: 所以你和她的私下认识。我猜她是个很古怪的艺术家吧。

14 M: Quite the opposite. In fact, she's not at all eccentric. I would say she's one of the most easygoing and intelligent people I know.

M: 恰恰相反。事实上,她一点都不古怪。我觉得她是我认识的人中最随和、最聪明的人之一。

15 W: I'd love to be able to meet her. There are so many questions I'd like to ask.

W: 我很想见见她。我有好多问题想问。

16 M: What a coincidence! I'm meeting her for dinner tonight. Would you like to come along?

M: 真巧!我今晚要和她一起吃晚饭。你想一起来吗?

17 W: I'd love to. Thank you.

W: 我很乐意。谢谢你。

5. A) It was the artist's first landscape.

B) It was a painting by Christopher.

C) It was donated by the artist herself.

D) It was displayed at a retirement party.

【题目】 What do we learn about one of the newest additions to the gallery's collection?

【翻译】 关于画廊藏品中最新增添的作品之一,我们了解到什么?

A) 这是该艺术家的第一幅风景画。 B) 这是Christopher的一幅画作。

C) 这是由艺术家本人捐赠的。 D) 这在一次退休派对上展出过。

【答案】 C (细节题) It was donated by the artist herself.

【定位】 This first piece was a gift to the gallery from the artist herself, and it's quite exquisite.

这第一幅是艺术家本人赠送给画廊的,相当精美。

【信号】被问者对新藏品的直接交代。女士问要不要看新藏品后，男士直接介绍 This first piece was a gift to the gallery from the artist herself——这是被问者对该画来历的正面应答，就是答案句。

【替换】a gift to the gallery from the artist herself ↔ donated by the artist herself
a gift = donated 同义改写

【排除】A) 原词陷阱

录音里女士提到 those the landscapes by Danielle Gregory，男士又说 This first piece，选项 A 把 first 与 landscape 拼成『这是她的第一幅风景画』，但 first 只是『第一幅展品』之序，原文从未说是画家生涯首作。

借用原文：This first piece

B) 张冠李戴

Christopher 是开头女士称呼的画廊负责人 (Thank you for inviting me to the gallery, Christopher.)，画作者是 Danielle Gregory；选项 B 把这画说成 Christopher 所画，属张冠李戴。

借用原文：Christopher

D) 原词陷阱

录音里女士说上次来还是 your predecessor's retirement function（前任的退休活动），与这幅画的展示毫无关系；选项 D 把这个退休场合搬来当画作展出地，纯属错配。

借用原文：your predecessor's retirement function

6. A) It was the painting that instantly made her rich.

B) It has cost him a lot of money to purchase it.

C) It was recently purchased by the gallery.

D) It is owned by an anonymous collector.

【题目】What does the man say about one of the most acclaimed paintings by Danielle Gregory?

【翻译】关于Danielle Gregory最受赞誉的画作之一,男士说了什么?

A) 正是这幅画让她立刻变得富有。 B) 他花了很多钱来购买它。

C) 这是画廊最近购入的。 D) 它为一位匿名收藏家所有。

【答案】D (细节题) It is owned by an anonymous collector.

【定位】It was purchased at auction by an anonymous collector who lent it to the gallery for display. This composition is one of her most acclaimed paintings.

它是由一位匿名收藏家在拍卖会上买下的，那人把它借给画廊展出。这幅作品是她最受赞誉的画作之一。

【信号】被问者对『这画怎么来的』的直接应答。女士问 how did you obtain her other piece over here?，男士应答 purchased at auction by an anonymous collector who lent it to the gallery——问归属、答归属，就是答案句。

【替换】 purchased at auction by an anonymous collector who lent it to the gallery ↔
owned by an anonymous collector

买下并出借 = 仍归其所有

【排除】 A) 未提及

选项 A 说这画让『她』瞬间致富，录音通篇没提画家因此画暴富；倒是后文说藏家花了 it was substantial 一大笔钱，但那是藏家花钱，不是画家致富，属未提及。

B) 张冠李戴

录音确实说买这画花了一大笔 (cost that collector a small fortune、it was substantial)，但花钱的是匿名藏家，不是男士本人；选项 B 用 cost him 把买家偷换成男士。

借用原文：It must have cost that collector a small fortune

C) 与原文相反

录音原句确有 purchased at auction，但买家是匿名藏家，不是画廊；选项 C 把『画廊近期购入』套上 purchased 一词，恰与原文相反（画廊只是借展、并未买）。

借用原文：purchased at auction by an anonymous collector

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7. A) It reflects her emotions.
B) It contains ample details.
C) It appears perfectly symmetrical.
D) It depicts the beauty of desolation.

【题目】 Why does the woman say she can feel immersed in the scene in the painting?

【翻译】 为什么女士说她能感到自己沉浸在画中的场景里？

- A) 它反映了她的情感。 B) 它包含大量细节。 C) 它看起来完全对称。
D) 它描绘了荒凉之美。

【答案】 B (细节题) It contains ample details.

【定位】 There's so much detail in this painting. I feel like I can really immerse myself in the scene.
这幅画里有这么多细节。我感觉自己真能沉浸到画面之中。

【信号】 感受句前的原因陈述。女士先说 There's so much detail in this painting，紧接着才说 I can really immerse myself in the scene——『大量细节』是她能沉浸的原因，先因后果，前句即落点。

【替换】 There's so much detail in this painting ↔ contains ample details
so much detail = ample details

【排除】 A) 未提及

录音里只有 You can sense the desolation 这类气氛话，且女士谈沉浸时给的理由是细节多，不是『画反映她的情感』；选项 A 的 emotions 录音并未作为沉浸之由提出，属未提及。

C) 答非所问

女士确实说了 I particularly like the symmetry created by the reflection，但那是她另外补充喜欢的一点，不是『能沉浸』的原因；本题问的沉浸之由是前一句的 so much detail，选项 C 把相邻却不同句的对称搬来顶替。

借用原文：the symmetry created by the reflection of the mountain in the lake

D) 原词陷阱

荒凉之美 You can sense the desolation in the picture 是男士谈另一幅戈壁画作时的话，与女士此处『因细节多而沉浸』无关；选项 D 把 desolation 搬来当沉浸理由，属答非所问。

借用原文：You can sense the desolation in the picture

-
8. A) She is eccentric like any other artist.
B) She is a very nice and intelligent artist.
C) She is as lucky as any acclaimed artist.
D) She is one of the most productive artists.

【题目】 How does the man describe Danielle Gregory?

【翻译】 男士如何描述Danielle Gregory?

- A) 她像任何其他艺术家一样古怪。 B) 她是一位非常好且聪明的艺术家。
C) 她像任何受赞誉的艺术家一样幸运。 D) 她是最多产的艺术之一。

【答案】 B (态度观点题) She is a very nice and intelligent artist.

【定位】 Quite the opposite. In fact, she's not at all eccentric. I would say she's one of the most easygoing and intelligent people I know.

恰恰相反。事实上，她一点也不古怪。我会说她是认识的最随和、最聪明的人之一。

【信号】 转折否定后才是真评价。女士猜她古怪，男士先 Quite the opposite、再 not at all eccentric 把猜测顶回去，转折否定之后的 easygoing and intelligent 才是他的真实评价，正是答案句。

【替换】 she's one of the most easygoing and intelligent people I know ↔

She is a very nice and intelligent artist.

easygoing = nice, intelligent 原义保留

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

eccentric 录音里确实出现，但男士是 she's not at all eccentric 加以否定的；选项 A 取了被否定掉的那个词，与男士本意正好相反。

借用原文：she's not at all eccentric

C) 张冠李戴

录音里 I was lucky enough to attend the award ceremony 说的是男士自己幸运，不是画家幸运；选项 C 把 lucky 挪到对画家的评价上，属张冠李戴。

借用原文：I was lucky enough to attend the award ceremony

D) 未提及

录音说她最受赞誉、随和聪明，但从未说她是最高产的画家；选项 D 的 most productive 录音里没有对应，属未提及。

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 Forgiveness is the release of resentment or anger. Forgiveness doesn't mean reconciliation. We don't have to return to the same relationship, nor do we have to accept the same harmful behaviors from an offender. Forgiveness is vitally important for the mental health of certain victims. It propels people forward rather than keeping them emotionally engaged in an injustice or trauma. Carrying the hurt or anger of an offense leads the body to release stress chemicals. Eliminating the perpetual flow of those chemicals may also explain why forgiveness provides physical health benefits.

宽恕是释放怨恨或愤怒。宽恕并不意味着和解。我们不必回到原来的关系中，也不必接受冒犯者同样的有害行为。宽恕对某些受害者的心理健康至关重要。它推动人们向前迈进，而不是让他们在情感上纠缠于不公或创伤之中。携带冒犯带来的伤害或愤怒会导致身体释放应激化学物质。消除这些化学物质的持续流动也可以解释为什么宽恕能带来身体健康方面的益处。

2 There are scenarios in which forgiveness is not the best course. Sometimes the victim becomes more empowered when they give themselves permission not to forgive. Forgiveness can be challenging. This is especially true when the offending party offers an insincere apology, or maybe they haven't offered anything at all. However, it's often the healthiest path forward. It's important to cultivate forgiveness by developing compassion for the offender, reflect on whether the act was due to malicious intent, or whether it was caused by challenging circumstances in the offender's life.

在某些情况下，宽恕并不是最佳选择。有时当受害者允许自己不去宽恕时，他们会变得更有力量。宽恕可能具有挑战性。当冒犯方提供一个不真诚的道歉，或者他们根本没有提供任何道歉时，情况尤其如此。然而，这通常是最健康的前进之路。重要的是通过对冒犯者培养同情心来培养宽恕，反思该行为是由于恶意还是由于冒犯者生活中的困难处境所导致。

3 What about forgiving ourselves? We sometimes need to take responsibility for mistakes, but intense guilt and shame aren't a desirable outcome in the long run. Forgiving yourself may seem like an ambiguous process. You can begin by acknowledging that you are at fault, taking responsibility for the hurt you caused, then reflecting on why the event occurred. Draw the lessons you learned and try to avoid committing a similar offense in the future.

那么宽恕自己呢?我们有时需要为错误承担责任,但从长远来看,强烈的内疚和羞耻并不是理想的结果。宽恕自己可能看起来是一个模糊的过程。你可以从承认自己有过错开始,为你造成的伤害承担责任,然后反思事件发生的原因。吸取你学到的教训,并努力避免在未来犯下类似的过错。

9. A) It is vital to one's mental health.
B) It leads to reconciliation and peace.
C) It promotes interpersonal relationship.
D) It keeps one from traumatic experience.

【题目】 What does the passage say about forgiveness?

【翻译】 文章关于宽恕说了什么?

- A) 它对一个人的心理健康至关重要。 B) 它带来和解与和平。 C) 它促进人际关系。
D) 它使人免受创伤经历的困扰。

【答案】 A (细节题) It is vital to one's mental health.

【定位】 Forgiveness is vitally important for the mental health of certain victims.

对某些受害者而言,宽恕对其心理健康至关重要。

【信号】 正面界定句 is vitally important for。录音里 Forgiveness is vitally important for the mental health of certain victims. 用'X is important for...'的正面陈述直接给宽恕定价值,是典型的'下定义/给判断'信号句,细节定义题的答案就落在这种句子上。

【替换】 vitally important for the mental health ↔ vital to one's mental health

副词转形容词、介词换说法

【排除】 B) 与原文相反

It leads to reconciliation and peace. 看似命中 reconciliation, 但录音 Forgiveness doesn't mean reconciliation. '恰恰说宽恕'不等于'和解', 选项把被否定的词当成正面结论, 方向相反。

借用原文: Forgiveness doesn't mean reconciliation.

C) 未提及

It promotes interpersonal relationship. 与原文相反: 录音 We don't have to return to the same relationship 说宽恕后不必回到原来的关系, 根本没说宽恕能'促进'人际关系, promotes 是无中生有又恰好反向。

借用原文: We don't have to return to the same relationship

D) 原词陷阱

It keeps one from traumatic experience. 借了录音里的 trauma 一词, 但原文 keeping them emotionally engaged in an injustice or trauma 说的是'宽恕让人不再深陷于创伤情绪', 不是'让人远离/避免创伤经历(keeps one from traumatic experience)', 偷换了 trauma 的语境。

借用原文: keeping them emotionally engaged in an injustice or trauma

-
10. A) When the offender has power over the victim.
B) When the offender is not willing to apologize.
C) When the offender is not duly penalized.
D) When the offender adds insult to injury.

【题目】 When is forgiveness especially challenging?

【翻译】 什么时候宽恕尤其具有挑战性?

- A) 当冒犯者对受害者拥有权力时。 B) 当冒犯者不愿意道歉时。
C) 当冒犯者未受到应有的惩罚时。 D) 当冒犯者雪上加霜时。

【答案】 B (细节题) When the offender is not willing to apologize.

【定位】 This is especially true when the offending party offers an insincere apology, or maybe they haven't offered anything at all.

尤其当冒犯方道歉并不真诚, 或者干脆什么都没表示时, 更是如此。

【信号】 especially true when 引出难点条件。 录音 This is especially true when the offending party offers an insincere apology, or maybe they haven't offered anything at all. 紧接在 'Forgiveness can be challenging.' 之后, 用 especially true when 把'最难'的条件点名, 正是题干 especially challenging 的答案信号句。

【替换】 they haven't offered anything at all ↔ **not willing to apologize**

'压根没道歉' = 不愿道歉

offers an insincere apology ↔ **not willing to apologize**

'道歉不真诚' ≈ 无诚意道歉

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

When the offender has power over the victim. 里的'权力'像呼应录音 the victim becomes more empowered, 但原文 empowered 说的是'受害者更有力量(选择不宽恕)', 恰恰是 victim 被赋权, 而非 offender 对 victim 有权力, 主体被掉包。

借用原文: the victim becomes more empowered when they give themselves permission not to forgive

C) 未提及

When the offender is not duly penalized. 讲'冒犯者没被适当惩罚', 录音通篇谈道歉是否真诚、动机是否恶意, 从没提'惩罚(penalize)'这一维度, 属凭常识脑补的未提及项。

D) 过度推断

When the offender adds insult to injury.('火上浇油/雪上加霜')听起来也像'让宽恕更难'的情形, 但录音点名的难点只有'道歉不真诚或不道歉', 并未提冒犯者'再次加害', 属过度推断。

-
11. A) Talk with the offender calmly.
B) Accept the offender's apology.
C) Find out why he committed the offense.
D) Determine how serious the offense was.

【题目】 What should one do in order to forgive the offender?

【翻译】 为了宽恕冒犯者,一个人应该做什么?

- A) 平静地与冒犯者交谈。 B) 接受冒犯者的道歉。 C) 找出他为什么犯下过错。
D) 确定过错有多严重。

【答案】 C (细节题) Find out why he committed the offense.

【定位】 It's important to cultivate forgiveness by developing compassion for the offender, reflect on whether the act was due to malicious intent, or whether it was caused by challenging circumstances in the offender's life.

重要的是要通过对冒犯者培养同情心来培育宽恕, 去反思那件事究竟是出于恶意, 还是由冒犯者生活中的艰难处境所致。

【信号】 It's important to...by... 引出方法。 录音 It's important to cultivate forgiveness by developing compassion for the offender, reflect on whether the act was due to malicious intent, or whether it was caused by challenging circumstances 用 'It's important to...by + 做法' 的建议句式直接给出培养宽恕的方法, 是方法题的答案信号句。

【替换】 reflect on whether the act was due to malicious intent, or whether it was caused by challenging circumstances in the offender's life

↔ **Find out why he committed the offense**

'反思动机是恶意还是处境' = 弄清原因

【排除】 A) 未提及

Talk with the offender calmly. 听上去是化解冲突的好办法，但录音讲的方法是'对冒犯者培养同情、反思其动机'，从没提'与对方平静交谈(talk with...calmly)'，属合理却未提及的脑补做法。

B) 原词陷阱

Accept the offender's apology. 借了录音里的 apology 一词，但原文 the offending party offers an insincere apology, or maybe they haven't offered anything at all 说的是道歉往往不真诚甚至没有道歉，宽恕并不以'接受道歉'为前提，选项与文意相悖。

借用原文：This is especially true when the offending party offers an insincere apology, or maybe they haven't offered anything at all.

D) 原词陷阱

Determine how serious the offense was. 借了录音里反复出现的 offense，但原文要人反思的是冒犯的'原因(why/intent)'，不是冒犯的'严重程度(how serious)'，偷换了反思的对象。

借用原文：reflect on whether the act was due to malicious intent, or whether it was caused by challenging circumstances in the offender's life

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

1 The Glasgow subway first opened in 1896 as a cable-hauled system. It is generally recognised as the world's third underground railway, after London and Budapest. In its long history, it has never been expanded, remaining as a single loop line with a mere 15 stations. At its peak, it served the shipyard workers on the south side of the city. In the 1960s, there was a decline in the shipbuilding industry and the popularity of private transport grew. As a result, the subway saw a rapid decline in ridership.

Glasgow地铁于1896年首次开通，采用缆索牵引系统。它被公认为世界第三条地下铁路，仅次于伦敦和布达佩斯。在其悠久的历史中，它从未扩建过，始终保持为单一环线，仅有15个站点。在其鼎盛时期，它为城市南部的造船厂工人提供服务。20世纪60年代，造船业衰退，私人交通工具日益普及。因此，地铁的客流量迅速下降。

2 It ran with little further change until 1977 when its new operators closed it for major modernisation investment. Carriages were replaced, ventilation was improved, and the main depot was also renovated and fitted with connecting tracks to replace the outdated crane transfer mechanism. The subway in its present form reopened for operation in April 1980. Since its relaunch, the subway has seen a revival in its fortunes. It serves as a viable alternative to other forms of transport and has gone a long way to alleviate traffic jams in the city centre. In 1996, the system reached an important milestone—100 years. To commemorate this special event, the colour scheme of the train carriages was updated.

它在运营中几乎没有进一步的变化，直到1977年其新运营商关闭地铁进行重大现代化改造投资。车厢被更换，通风得到改善，主车辆段也进行了翻新并安装了连接轨道以取代过时的起重机转运机制。地铁以其现有形式于1980年4月重新开放运营。自重新启用以来，地铁的命运得到了复兴。它作为其他交通方式的可行替代方案，在很大程度上缓解了市中心的交通拥堵。1996年，该系统达到了一个重要的里程碑——100周年。为纪念这一特殊事件，列车车厢的配色方案得到了更新。

3 Recently, high-tech systems such as smart card ticketing machines and smart gates are used across all subway stations. The smart card provides more convenient travel, and passengers simply top up their cards and tap them to get in and out the subway. Since its launch, the technology has been adopted by more than 100,000 subway customers.

近期，智能卡售票机和智能闸机等高科技系统在所有地铁站投入使用。智能卡提供了更便捷的出行方式，乘客只需为卡充值并刷卡即可进出地铁。自推出以来，该技术已被超过10万名地铁乘客采用。

12. A) The number of passengers dropped sharply.

B) It served more and more commuters.

C) The number of stations increased to 50.

D) It became the longest in the United Kingdom.

【题目】 What does the passage say about the Glasgow subway in the 1960s?

【翻译】 文章关于20世纪60年代的格拉斯哥地铁说了什么？

- A) 乘客数量急剧下降。 B) 它服务的通勤者越来越多。 C) 车站数量增加到50个。
D) 它成为英国最长的地铁。

【答案】 A (细节题) The number of passengers dropped sharply.

【定位】 In the 1960s, there was a decline in the shipbuilding industry and the popularity of private transport grew. As a result, the subway saw a rapid decline in ridership.

在 20 世纪 60 年代，造船业衰退、私人交通工具日益普及。结果，地铁的客流量急剧下降。

【信号】 时间词 + 因果信号 **As a result**。听到 In the 1960s 锁定时间，再抓住因果信号 As a result，结果句 the subway saw a rapid decline in ridership 才是承载答案的落点——这是篇章题靠因果结论句定位的典型。

【替换】 a rapid decline in ridership ↔ **The number of passengers dropped sharply**

同义改写：ridership=客流人数，rapid decline=dropped sharply

【排除】 B) 与原文相反

It served more and more commuters. 把方向反了——原文 1960 年代是 a rapid decline in ridership (客流骤降)，B 却说服务越来越多通勤者，正好相反。"客流增多" 是录音里别的时期 (早年高峰) 的情形，被挪到 1960 年代头上。

借用原文：a rapid decline in ridership

C) 未提及

The number of stations increased to 50. 凭空捏造。原文明说 it has never been expanded, remaining as a single loop line with a mere 15 stations, 站数一直是 15 且从未扩建，根本没有增到 50 一说。

D) 原词陷阱

It became the longest in the United Kingdom. 借 "最长" 这类醒目说法制造诱惑，但原文谈的是它是 the world's third underground railway (世界第三条地下铁)，讲的是 "第三早" 而非 "全英最长"，把 "第三" 偷换成 "最长"、把 "世界范围的早" 偷换成 "英国范围的长"。

借用原文：the world's third underground railway, after London and Budapest

13. A) To increase capacity to meet growing needs.

B) To make way for other means of transport.

C) To have its systems modernised.

D) To avoid further financial losses.

【题目】 Why was the Glasgow subway closed in 1977?

【翻译】 格拉斯哥地铁为什么在 1977 年关闭?

A) 为了增加运力以满足日益增长的需求。 B) 为了给其他交通方式让路。

C) 为了使其系统现代化。 D) 为了避免进一步的财务损失。

【答案】 C (细节题) To have its systems modernised.

【定位】 It ran with little further change until 1977 when its new operators closed it for major modernisation investment.

它一直没怎么变，直到 1977 年新运营方将其关闭，以进行大规模的现代化改造投资。

【信号】 目的信号 for + 时间词 1977。 听到 until 1977 锁定时间后，紧跟的介词 for major modernisation investment 里的 for 正是表目的的信号词，for 后面的成分就是关闭的原因。

【替换】 for major modernisation investment ↔ **To have its systems modernised**

同根词改写：modernisation → modernised, 名词转动词被动

【排除】 A) 未提及

To increase capacity to meet growing needs. 录音没有依据。原文反而强调它 has never been expanded (从未扩建), 与 "增加运力" 相悖, 更没说是为应对需求增长而关闭。

B) 未提及

To make way for other means of transport. 是无中生有。原文后文只说改造后地铁成了 a viable alternative to other forms of transport (其他交通的替代选择), 是 "地铁替代别的交通", 绝非 "为别的交通让路", B 把关系搞反且与 1977 关闭目的无关。

借用原文: a viable alternative to other forms of transport

D) 原词陷阱

To avoid further financial losses. 听感上呼应了前文客流下降, 像是 "亏损", 但原文从未把关闭归因于避免财务亏损, 1977 关闭明确是 for major modernisation investment。它借第一段衰退的语境制造 "亏损" 联想, 属过度推断式的原词陷阱。

借用原文: a rapid decline in ridership

14. A) It is generally recognised as a world heritage site.

B) It is the fastest way to reach the city's south side.

C) It constitutes a source of revenue for the city.

D) It helps reduce traffic jams in the city centre.

【题目】 Why does the Glasgow subway remain important today?

【翻译】 格拉斯哥地铁今天为什么依然重要?

A) 它被普遍认可为世界遗产。 B) 它是到达城市南部的最快方式。

C) 它构成该城市的一项收入来源。 D) 它有助于减少市中心的交通拥堵。

【答案】 D (细节题) It helps reduce traffic jams in the city centre.

【定位】 It serves as a viable alternative to other forms of transport and has gone a long way to alleviate traffic jams in the city centre.

它成为其他交通方式的一个可行替代选择, 并在很大程度上缓解了市中心的交通拥堵。

【信号】 作用信号 serves as / alleviate. 听到 It serves as a viable alternative 与 alleviate traffic jams in the city centre 这类讲贡献作用的动词, 就是承载 "为何重要" 的答案句。

【替换】 alleviate traffic jams in the city centre ↔ helps reduce traffic jams in the city centre

近义词替换: alleviate=help reduce

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

It is generally recognised as a world heritage site. 盗用了原文 It is generally recognised as the world's third underground railway 的 "generally recognised as" 整个句式, 但原文认的是 "世界第三条地下铁", 不是 "世界遗产", 把 third underground railway 偷换成 world heritage site。这也答非所问: 该句讲历史地位, 并非它 today 重要的原因。

借用原文: It is generally recognised as the world's third underground railway

B) 原词陷阱

It is the fastest way to reach the city's south side. 借了原文 the shipyard workers on the south side of the city 的 south side 字眼, 但原文只说早年它服务南区造船工人, 从未说它是去南区 "最快" 的方式, fastest 是凭空添加的最高级。

借用原文: the shipyard workers on the south side of the city

C) 未提及

It constitutes a source of revenue for the city. 录音通篇没有提到地铁为城市创收/带来财政收入, 是无中生有的功能。

-
15. A) They are usually crowded.
B) They use high-tech systems.
C) They accept smartcards only.
D) They are colourfully decorated.

【题目】 What does the passage say about all subway stations in Glasgow nowadays?

【翻译】 文章关于格拉斯哥现今所有地铁站说了什么?

- A) 它们通常很拥挤。 B) 它们使用高科技系统。 C) 它们只接受智能卡。
D) 它们装饰得色彩鲜艳。

【答案】 B (细节题) They use high-tech systems.

【定位】 Recently, high-tech systems such as smart card ticketing machines and smart gates are used across all subway stations.

近来, 诸如智能卡售票机和智能闸机之类的高科技系统已在所有地铁站投入使用。

【信号】 现状信号 Recently + 范围词 all stations. 听到 Recently 即进入讲现状的部分, high-tech systems such as smart card ticketing machines and smart gates are used across all subway stations 里 all subway stations 与题干 all stations 对应, 正是答案句。

【替换】 high-tech systems such as smart card ticketing machines and smart gates ↔

They use high-tech systems

概括替换: 列举的具体例子→上位概括 high-tech systems

【排除】 A) 未提及

They are usually crowded. 录音从未提到车站拥挤，是无中生有。原文末段讲的是高科技系统，与拥挤无关。

C) 原词陷阱

They accept smartcards only. 盗用原文 smart card ticketing machines 的 smart card，但原文只说智能卡是高科技系统之一、很方便，从未说车站 "只收" 智能卡。only 是凭空加的绝对范围词，把 "用了智能卡" 偷改成 "只收智能卡"。

借用原文：smart card ticketing machines and smart gates

D) 张冠李戴

They are colourfully decorated. 借了原文 the colour scheme of the train carriages was updated 的 colour 字眼，但那是为纪念百年更新了"车厢"的配色，对象是 train carriages，且属 1996 年的旧事，并非如今 "所有车站" 装饰艳丽，对象和时间都被张冠李戴。

借用原文：the colour scheme of the train carriages was updated

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 If you visit the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, chances are you will remember the roadside or campground bears above all else. Bears are the most popular animals in a number of our national parks. In these mountains, where the population of bears runs into the hundreds, opportunities to observe these large wild animals are plentiful during the summer.

如果你访问大烟山国家公园,你很可能对路边或营地的熊印象最为深刻。熊是我们许多国家公园中最受欢迎的动物。在这些山区,熊的数量达到数百只,夏季有充足的机会观察这些大型野生动物。

2 Since national parks are wildlife sanctuaries where no disturbance of the native animals is allowed, years of protection have served to break down the wild bears' fear of humans. Now, instead of depending on their own resources for a living, many bears patrol park roads and campgrounds. They give the garbage cans a frequent going over. An occasional offer of food from a park visitor, an illegal and dangerous practice, makes beggars of them. Bears are very often hungry and since they will feed on almost any kind of plant or animal, garbage is quite acceptable.

由于国家公园是野生动物保护区,不允许对本地动物进行任何干扰,多年的保护已经消除了野熊对人类的恐惧。现在,许多熊不再依靠自己的能力谋生,而是在公园道路和营地巡游。它们经常翻找垃圾桶。游客偶尔提供的食物——这是一种违法且危险的行为——使它们变成了乞讨者。熊经常很饿,由于它们几乎以任何种类的植物或动物为食,垃圾是完全可以接受的。

3 Feeding them, however, represents misguided kindness because the bears come to expect such generosity from everyone and consequently, trouble could lie ahead. Park rules prohibit the feeding of bears. Violators are arrested. Every year, doctors who have offices near the park treat a number of cases of bear bites and bear scratches. Some of the accidents have come about in strange ways.

然而,喂食它们代表着错误的善意,因为熊会期待每个人都如此慷慨,因此可能会带来麻烦。公园规定禁止喂熊。违反者将被逮捕。每年,在公园附近开诊所的医生都会治疗一些熊咬伤和熊抓伤的病例。一些事故以奇怪的方式发生。

4 One man was in the process of feeding two small cubs, when the mother bear appeared and insisted upon having some of the food. Shoving the big bear aside with one hand, the man continued feeding the cubs when suddenly he was struck a fierce blow in the face. A bear, prompted by the food that a lady kept offering to him, entered the car where the generous person was sitting. Her efforts to push the bear out of the car resulted in injuries. A man required medical attention after he applied a lighted cigarette to a bear's nose. Another man tried to boost a bear into the front seat of his car so that he might take a picture of a bear sitting beside his wife who was behind the wheel.

一名男子正在喂食两只小熊崽,这时母熊出现了并坚持要吃一些食物。这名男子用一只手把大熊推到一边,继续喂小熊,突然他的脸上遭到猛烈一击。一只熊受到一位女士不断提供的食物的诱惑,进入了这位慷慨的人所坐的汽车。她试图把熊推出车外,结果受了伤。一名男子在用点燃的香烟触碰熊的鼻子后需要医疗救治。另一名男子试图把一只熊推到他汽车的前座上,以便拍摄熊坐在他妻子旁边的照片,他妻子当时在驾驶座上。

5 Because bears prefer roads and campgrounds, the possibility of a hiker meeting up with a bear along park trails is small, but there's always that chance, for a bear seems to know if you are carrying a lunch or a candy bar. He may even insist on taking it.

由于熊偏爱道路和营地,徒步旅行者在公园小径上遇到熊的可能性很小,但总有这种可能,因为熊似乎知道你是否携带午餐或糖果棒。它甚至可能坚持要拿走它。

16. A) They are quite friendly to humans.

B) They are shrinking in numbers.

C) They are unafraid of humans.

D) They are especially fond of garbage.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about the bears in national parks now?

【翻译】 讲话者对国家公园里的熊的现状有何评价?

A) 它们对人类相当友好。 B) 它们的数量正在减少。 C) 它们不怕人类。

D) 它们特别喜欢垃圾。

【答案】 C (细节题) They are unafraid of humans.

【定位】 Since national parks are wildlife sanctuaries where no disturbance of the native animals is allowed, years of protection have served to break down the wild bears' fear of humans.

由于国家公园是禁止任何打扰本地动物的野生动物保护区,多年的保护已经逐渐瓦解了野生熊对人类的恐惧。

【信号】因果句的结果落点。years of protection have served to break down the wild bears' fear of humans 是"多年保护"导致的结果，"瓦解了对人的恐惧"正是对熊现状的概括，这种"原因—结果"句的结果端就是答案落点。

【替换】break down the wild bears' fear of humans ↔ They are unafraid of humans.
"瓦解恐惧"="不再害怕"

【排除】A) 过度推断

原文只说熊 break down the wild bears' fear of humans (不再怕人)，但"不怕"不等于"友好"——后文讲熊咬人抓人，恰恰说明它们并不友好。They are quite friendly to humans. 是把"不怕"硬升级成"友好"，推过了头。

借用原文：break down the wild bears' fear of humans

B) 与原文相反

录音里只在第一段说 the population of bears runs into the hundreds (熊有成百上千)，根本没说数量在减少。They are shrinking in numbers. 与原文给出的"数量众多"印象相反，属与原文相反。

借用原文：the population of bears runs into the hundreds

D) 原词陷阱

录音确实念到 garbage is quite acceptable (垃圾它们也吃)，They are especially fond of garbage. 就盗用了 garbage 这个原词。但原文是说熊"几乎什么都吃，垃圾也接受"，并非"特别偏爱垃圾"，更不是对熊"现状"的总概括，是答非所问的原词陷阱。

借用原文：garbage is quite acceptable

-
17. A) It is strictly forbidden.
B) It is an uncommon sight.
C) It is a gesture of human generosity.
D) It is allowed only in certain areas.

【题目】What does the speaker say about visitors feeding bears in national parks?

【翻译】讲话者对游客在国家公园里喂熊有何评价？

- A) 这是严格禁止的。 B) 这是不常见的景象。 C) 这是人类慷慨的表现。
D) 只允许在特定区域这样做。

【答案】A (细节题) It is strictly forbidden.

【定位】An occasional offer of food from a park visitor, an illegal and dangerous practice, makes beggars of them.

公园游客偶尔给熊喂食，这是一种违法又危险的行为，会把熊变成乞食者。

【信号】插入语直接定性 illegal。an illegal and dangerous practice 是夹在句中的插入语，直接给"游客喂食"贴上"违法且危险"的定性标签，这种紧贴行为的评判性插入语就是答案信号；第三段 Park rules prohibit the feeding of bears. 再次印证。

【替换】 an illegal and dangerous practice ↔ **It is strictly forbidden.**

illegal/prohibit = strictly forbidden

【排除】 B) **答非所问**

原文说游客喂食只是 An occasional offer of food (偶尔给食)，但整段都在讲熊巡逻、讨食、被喂出问题，可见这事并不罕见；题问的也是"喂熊"的性质（违法），而非它"常不常见"。It is an uncommon sight. 答非所问。

借用原文：An occasional offer of food from a park visitor

C) **与原文相反**

录音第三段确实出现 misguided kindness (误导的善意)，并提到熊指望"这种慷慨"，generosity 一词录音真念过，于是 It is a gesture of human generosity. 把它正面化。但作者明说这是"misguided (错误的)"善意，是正话反说，并非赞许喂熊是慷慨之举。

借用原文：misguided kindness

D) **与原文相反**

原文是 Park rules prohibit the feeding of bears. (规定禁止喂熊)，全面禁止、没有任何"某些区域可以喂"的说法。It is allowed only in certain areas. 凭空造出"分区允许"，与原文相反。

借用原文：Park rules prohibit the feeding of bears.

18. A) Share their food with the bear they see.

B) Be prepared to run into a hungry bear.

C) Try to be friendly with the bear they meet.

D) Refrain from teasing bears with cubs.

【题目】 **What is the speaker's advice to people who carry some food while hiking on a park trail?**

【翻译】 讲话者对在公园小径徒步时携带食物的人有什么建议？

- A) 与看到的熊分享食物。 B) 做好遇到饥饿的熊的准备。 C) 尽量与遇到的熊友好相处。
D) 避免逗弄带幼崽的熊。

【答案】 **B** (细节题) Be prepared to run into a hungry bear.

【定位】 Because bears prefer roads and campgrounds, the possibility of a hiker meeting up with a bear along park trails is small, but there's always that chance, for a bear seems to know if you are carrying a lunch or a candy bar. He may even insist on taking it.

由于熊更喜欢马路和营地，徒步者在公园小径上遇到熊的可能性很小，但总有那么一点几率，因为熊似乎能察觉你是否带着午餐或糖果。它甚至可能非要把它抢走。

【信号】 **转折 but 之后才是真意。** 前半 the possibility of a hiker meeting up with a bear along park trails is small 是铺垫，but there's always that chance 的 but 一转，才点出"仍有可能遇上、且熊会盯上你的食物甚至抢走"——转折后这层提醒就是 advice 的落点。

【替换】 there's always that chance ↔ **Be prepared to run into a hungry bear.**

"总有机会遇上"="要有遇熊的准备"

He may even insist on taking it ↔ **a hungry bear**

"非要抢食"印证"饿熊"

【排除】 A) **与原文相反**

Share their food with the bear they see. 是"主动喂熊", 但全文反复说喂熊违法危险 (an illegal and dangerous practice、Park rules prohibit the feeding of bears.), 作者绝不会建议分食物给熊, 与原文立场相反。

借用原文: Park rules prohibit the feeding of bears.

C) **与原文相反**

Try to be friendly with the bear they meet. 让人主动亲近熊, 但录音通篇在讲熊咬人抓人、会抢食, 提醒的是"提防"而非"友好"。这是把第 16 题埋的 friendly 一词挪过来制造的诱惑, 与作者本意相反。

借用原文: He may even insist on taking it

D) **原词陷阱**

录音第四段确有带幼崽的母熊伤人的例子 (the mother bear appeared), cubs 的画面录音真出现过, Refrain from teasing bears with cubs. 就借此设套。但那只是"事故举例", 作者末段给徒步者的建议并不是"别逗带崽的熊", 属答非所问的原词陷阱。

借用原文: One man was in the process of feeding two small cubs

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

1 Why do we form opinions or attitudes about someone or something without really knowing much about them? Just hearing something good or bad about a person, a place or thing can influence our opinions positively or negatively. But letting the opinions of another person determine what our opinions will be is dangerous. Forming opinions about someone or something before really knowing them well is called prejudice. "Pre-" means before, and "judice" refers to judgment. Hence, prejudice means to judge before having adequate knowledge.

为什么我们会在对某人或某事并不真正了解的情况下形成看法或态度? 仅仅听到关于一个人、一个地方或一件事的好话或坏话就能积极或消极地影响我们的看法。但让他人的看法决定我们的看法是危险的。在真正了解某人或某事之前就对其形成看法被称为偏见。"Pre-"意为之前, "judice"指判断。因此, 偏见意味着在拥有充分知识之前就进行判断。

2 We can be prejudiced toward or against someone or something. In either case, we are only allowing ourselves to see half of the picture. Very few people or things in this world are all good or all bad. Prejudiced attitudes are usually based on myths, half-truths or incorrect information, and they are dangerous because they can keep us from learning the truth about someone or something. People form

prejudices against others for many reasons—differences in their race, religion, gender, or occupation. Prejudices keep people apart. They keep us from really knowing and understanding each other.

我们可以对某人或某事持有支持或反对的偏见。无论哪种情况,我们都只允许自己看到事物的一半。这个世界上很少有人或事是完全好或完全坏的。带有偏见的态度通常基于神话、半真半假的说法或不正确的信息,它们是危险的,因为它们会阻止我们了解关于某人或某事的真相。人们出于许多原因对他人形成偏见——种族、宗教、性别或职业方面的差异。偏见使人们彼此分离。它们阻止我们真正认识和理解彼此。

3 We should feel proud of who we are and the group of people we represent. If feelings of pride begin to turn to feelings of superiority when we think that our group or our beliefs are better than those around us, however, then we begin to develop prejudiced attitudes that can be harmful. For example, the prejudiced attitudes of one group may keep another group from attending certain schools, from living in any neighborhood they want, or from getting a job or a promotion. Extreme feelings of prejudice have caused the deaths of innocent people. We are responsible for our own thoughts and opinions. When we let someone else tell us what to think about someone or something, we are giving up some control of our own lives.

我们应该为自己是谁以及我们所代表的群体感到自豪。然而,如果自豪感开始转变为优越感,当我们认为我们的群体或我们的信仰优于周围的人时,我们就开始形成可能有害的偏见态度。例如,一个群体的偏见态度可能会阻止另一个群体进入某些学校、居住在他们想要的任何社区,或者获得工作或晋升。极端的偏见情绪导致了无辜者的死亡。我们要为自己的思想和观点负责。当我们让别人告诉我们该如何看待某人或某事时,我们正在放弃对自己生活的部分控制权。

4 Before you form an attitude or opinion, find out for yourself about the person or the thing in question. Sometimes we don't realize that we hold prejudiced attitudes toward or against someone or something. We need to carefully examine our lives and our fears, and to ask ourselves whether our attitudes come from our personal knowledge and experience or from rumors and fear of the unknown. The good news about prejudice is that we are not born with it. Prejudiced attitudes and opinions develop over time. But with education and knowledge, we can replace our prejudices with cooperation and understanding.

在你形成态度或观点之前,请亲自了解所讨论的人或事。有时我们没有意识到自己对某人或某事持有偏见态度。我们需要仔细审视我们的生活和恐惧,并扪心自问我们的态度是来自个人知识和经验,还是来自谣言和对未知事物的恐惧。关于偏见的好消息是我们并非生来就有偏见。偏见态度和观点是随着时间发展而来的。但通过教育和知识,我们可以用合作和理解取代我们的偏见。

19. A) It refers to opinions that are radical and widespread.
B) It means making judgments without adequate knowledge.
C) It refers to deep-rooted beliefs about someone or something.
D) It means sticking to one's judgments even when proved wrong.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about prejudice?

【翻译】 说话者关于偏见说了什么?

- A) 它指的是激进且广泛存在的观点。 B) 它意味着在没有充分了解的情况下做出判断。
C) 它指的是关于某人或某事的根深蒂固的信念。
D) 它意味着即使被证明是错误的也坚持自己的判断。

【答案】 **B** (细节题) It means making judgments without adequate knowledge.

【定位】 Forming opinions about someone or something before really knowing them well is called prejudice. "Pre-" means before, and "judice" refers to judgment. Hence, prejudice means to judge before having adequate knowledge.

在真正了解某人或某物之前就对其形成看法，这叫作偏见。"Pre-"意为"之前"，"judice"指"判断"。因此，偏见就是在没有足够认识之前就下判断。

【信号】 **定义标志 is called 与 Hence 总结。** is called prejudice 给出概念名称、紧接 Hence, prejudice means to judge before having adequate knowledge 用 Hence 收束成一句完整定义，这个"下定义+总结"信号让它成为答案句。

【替换】 to judge before having adequate knowledge ↔ **making judgments without adequate knowledge**
judge=making judgments 且 before=without

【排除】 **A) 原词陷阱**

opinions that are radical and widespread 借了录音里的 opinions 一词，但原文从未说偏见是"激进而广泛的 (radical and widespread)"观点，激进/广泛是凭空加的限定，属听到 opinions 就想选的原词陷阱。

借用原文：hearing something good or bad about a person, a place or thing can influence our opinions

C) 偷换概念

deep-rooted beliefs about someone or something 蹭了原文反复出现的 about someone or something，但把偏见说成"根深蒂固的信念"，而原文定义强调的是"了解/认识之前"就下判断，时间点完全不同，属偷换概念。

借用原文：Forming opinions about someone or something before really knowing them well

D) 答非所问

sticking to one's judgments even when proved wrong 用了 judgments 一词，但说的是"被证明错了仍坚持"，是事后固执；原文定义说的是"了解之前"就下判断，是事前，与原文相反/错位。

借用原文：prejudice means to judge before having adequate knowledge

20. A) They often lead to war between religious groups.

B) They keep certain occupations from thriving.

C) They allow myths and half-truths to persist.

D) They prevent us from getting to the truth.

【题目】 **Why does the speaker say prejudiced attitudes are dangerous?**

【翻译】 说话者为什么说带有偏见的态度是危险的？

- A) 它们常常导致宗教团体之间的战争。 B) 它们阻碍某些职业的繁荣发展。
C) 它们使神话和半真半假的说法长期存在。 D) 它们阻止我们了解真相。

【答案】 **D** (细节题) They prevent us from getting to the truth.

【定位】 Prejudiced attitudes are usually based on myths, half-truths or incorrect information, and they are dangerous because they can keep us from learning the truth about someone or something.
偏见态度通常建立在谬误、半真半假的说法或错误信息之上，它们之所以危险，是因为它们会妨碍我们了解关于某人或某物的真相。

【信号】 **dangerous because**因果信号。they are dangerous because they can keep us from learning the truth 里 dangerous 后跟 because，因果信号直接把"危险的原因"端出来，because 之后那半句就是答案句。

【替换】 keep us from learning the truth ↔ **prevent us from getting to the truth**
keep from=prevent from且learning=getting to

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

war between religious groups 借了原文 religion/后文 religious 的影子，但原文此处说危害是"妨碍了解真相"，并未说偏见"导致宗教群体间的战争"；战争是过度引申，原文只说极端偏见 caused deaths，没说"宗教群体间开战"。

借用原文：differences in their race, religion, gender, or occupation

B) **张冠李戴**

keep certain occupations from thriving 蹭了原文 occupation 一词，但原文说偏见 keep people apart (让人彼此疏远)，第三段说妨碍人 getting a job or a promotion (找工作/晋升)，从没说让"某些职业无法繁荣"，属张冠李戴。

借用原文：from getting a job or a promotion

C) **原词陷阱**

allow myths and half-truths to persist 直接盗用原文 myths, half-truths，极具迷惑性；但原文说偏见是"基于 (based on) myths/half-truths"，谬误是偏见的成因/来源，不是 because 后给出的"危险原因"，答非所问。

借用原文：Prejudiced attitudes are usually based on myths, half-truths or incorrect information

-
21. A) When we start to feel superior.
B) When we mix with prejudiced people.
C) When we live in an isolated neighborhood.
D) When we try to keep up with those around us.

【题目】 **When does the speaker say we begin to develop prejudiced attitudes?**

【翻译】 说话者说我们什么时候开始形成带有偏见的态度？

- A) 当我们开始感到优越时。 B) 当我们与有偏见的人交往时。
C) 当我们生活在一个封闭的社区时。 D) 当我们试图跟上周围的人时。

【答案】 **A** (细节题) When we start to feel superior.

【定位】 If feelings of pride begin to turn to feelings of superiority when we think that our group or our beliefs are better than those around us, however, then we begin to develop prejudiced attitudes that can be harmful.

如果自豪感开始转变为优越感——当我们认为自己的群体或信念比周围人更好时——然而，那时我们就开始发展出可能有害的偏见态度。

【信号】 If...turn to superiority**条件信号**。If feelings of pride begin to turn to feelings of superiority 用 If 引出条件、then we begin to develop prejudiced attitudes 给出结果，这个"条件→产生偏见"的因果/条件信号让它成为答案句。

【替换】 feelings of pride begin to turn to feelings of superiority ↔ **When we start to feel superior**
turn to feelings of superiority=start to feel superior

【排除】 B) **未提及**

When we mix with prejudiced people (与有偏见的人来往时) 听上去合理，但原文给的触发条件是"自豪转为优越感"，从没说"和有偏见的人相处"会让我们产生偏见，属未提及。

C) **原词陷阱**

live in an isolated neighborhood 盗用了原文 living in any neighborhood 的 neighborhood 一词；但原文里 neighborhood 出现在"偏见使某群体无法随意居住"的危害举例中，是偏见的后果，不是产生偏见的条件，张冠李戴。

借用原文：from living in any neighborhood they want

D) **与原文相反**

When we try to keep up with those around us (努力跟上周围人) 与原文 better than those around us (觉得自己比周围人更好) 方向相反：原文是"自觉高人一等"，选项却是"努力追赶别人"，与原文相反。

借用原文：our group or our beliefs are better than those around us

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

1 When I started high school, it was a shock. I had spent eight years fighting my way to be the most popular kid in the Catholic school student body. I had been a big, tough 8th grader and suddenly I was a lonely 9th grader bullied by the big, tough 12th grade seniors who ran the high school. I realized then that it's nice to strive for something, but that you also have to enjoy the moment you're in and be happy where you are. Rock and roll had always been an important part of my life. I remember my friends and I used to drive around until the late hours of the nights listening to the music of Rock and Roll legends. During those teenage years, I built friendships that I thought would last a lifetime. Most people that age think the same thing, but people drift apart. Jobs, families and tragedies separate people from those lasting friendships.

当我开始上高中时，这是一个冲击。我曾花了八年时间奋力成为天主教学校学生群体中最受欢迎的孩子。我曾是一个高大强壮的八年级学生，突然间我变成了一个孤独的九年级学生，被那些掌控高中的高大强壮的十二年级学长欺负。那时我意识到，努力争取某样东西固然很好，但你也必须享受当下的时刻，对自己所处的位置感到快乐。摇滚乐一直是我生活中的重要部分。我记得我和朋友们常常开车四处转悠，直到深夜，

聆听摇滚传奇人物的音乐。在那些青少年时期,我建立了我以为会持续一生的友谊。那个年纪的大多数人都这样想,但人们会渐行渐远。工作、家庭和悲剧使人们与那些长久的友谊分离。

2 The tragedy that separated me from my friends forever was the Vietnam War. A year after I graduated from high school, I left for Vietnam. I came back, burned out, and tired, as though I had lived 10 lifetimes in the short span of 14 months, the 14 months I was in the war. I couldn't relate to the friends I had had in high school. They still seemed childish, concerned with childish things that weren't important to me. I was still trying to cope with the death, destruction and evil I had seen in Vietnam. I felt like we had done terrible things to innocent people there and in turn, I had seen terrible things done to my friends.

让我永远与朋友们分离的悲剧是越南战争。高中毕业一年后,我去了越南。我回来时精疲力竭、疲惫不堪,仿佛在短短14个月里经历了10次人生,那14个月就是我在战争中度过的时间。我无法与高中时的朋友产生共鸣。他们似乎仍然幼稚,关心着对我来说并不重要的幼稚事情。我仍在努力应对我在越南见到的死亡、毁灭和邪恶。我觉得我们在那里对无辜的人做了可怕的事情,而反过来,我也见到了对我朋友们做的可怕事情。

3 I withdrew from my friends and started college. Then I quit college and took many different jobs. I spent a lot of my time and money on alcohol and other drugs. Finally, in an effort to get my life going in the right direction again, I sold everything and took what little money I had and bought myself an airplane ticket to Israel. I went there to study history. While studying at Haifa University, I met my wife, who was also an American student.

我远离了朋友们,开始上大学。然后我退学了,做了许多不同的工作。我把大量时间和金钱花在酒精和其他毒品上。最后,为了让我的生活重新走上正轨,我卖掉了所有东西,用仅有的一点钱给自己买了一张去以色列的机票。我去那里学习历史。在海法大学学习期间,我遇到了我的妻子,她也是一名美国学生。

4 I now teach in a high school back in America. I look at my students and see them struggling with many of the very things I struggled with many years ago. As a teacher, I try to help them over the rough spots as best I can.

我现在在美国的一所高中教书。我看着我的学生们,看到他们正在与许多年前我曾挣扎过的事情作斗争。作为一名教师,我尽我所能帮助他们度过艰难时期。

22. A) Motivated.
B) Disappointed.
C) Perplexed.
D) Shocked.

【题目】 How did the speaker feel when he started high school?

【翻译】 说话者刚上高中时感觉如何?

A) 有动力的。 B) 失望的。 C) 困惑的。 D) 震惊的。

【答案】 D (态度观点题) Shocked.

【定位】 When I started high school, it was a shock.

我上高中的时候,那真是一记冲击。

【信号】直陈感受句 **it was a shock**。开篇第一句 it was a shock 就用 it was + 情绪名词直接定调入学感受，这种讲者自陈心情的句子就是态度题的答案句。

【替换】it was a shock ↔ **Shocked**.

名词 shock 转形容词 Shocked

【排除】A) **与原文相反**

Motivated. 是被激励的积极情绪，而原文 it was a shock 是负面冲击，方向相反。

借用原文：it was a shock

B) **偷换概念**

Disappointed. 是失望，原文是 shock（震惊冲击），二者都偏负面但情绪类型不同，原文没有“期望落空”的意思。

C) **偷换概念**

Perplexed. 是困惑、想不明白，原文 shock 强调的是突然的强烈冲击，并非智力上的困惑。

23. A) They would change with the passage of time.

B) They would benefit young people's adult life.

C) They would help kids grow.

D) They would last a lifetime.

【题目】What did the speaker once think of teenage friendships?

【翻译】说话者曾经如何看待青少年时期的友谊？

A) 它们会随着时间的流逝而改变。 B) 它们会对年轻人的成年生活有益。

C) 它们会帮助孩子们成长。 D) 它们会持续一生。

【答案】**D**（细节题） They would last a lifetime.

【定位】During those teenage years, I built friendships that I thought would last a lifetime.

在那些青少年岁月里，我建立了一些我以为会维系一辈子的友谊。

【信号】**I thought** 引出当初的判断。that I thought would last a lifetime 里的 I thought（我当初以为）正对题干的 once think，是讲者亲口给出的当年看法，定为答案句。

【替换】would last a lifetime ↔ **They would last a lifetime.**

几乎原句照搬

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

They would change with the passage of time. 说友谊会随时间改变，这恰恰是讲者后来才发现的现实 (people drift apart)，不是他当初 thought 的看法，张冠李戴了时间点。

借用原文：people drift apart

B) 未提及

They would benefit young people's adult life. 谈友谊对成年生活的好处，录音只说他以为友谊会持久，从未谈“对成年生活有益”，属无中生有。

C) 未提及

They would help kids grow. 说友谊帮助孩子成长，录音里讲者对青少年友谊的判断只有“会持续一辈子”，没有“助成长”这一层。

24. A) He had become mature.

B) He suffered poor health.

C) He had lots of stories to tell.

D) He regretted leaving Vietnam.

【题目】 What do we learn about the speaker when he returned from the Vietnam War?

【翻译】 关于说话者从越南战争返回时,我们了解到什么?

A) 他已经变得成熟了。 B) 他健康状况不佳。 C) 他有很多故事要讲。

D) 他后悔离开越南。

【答案】 A (推断题) He had become mature.

【定位】 I couldn't relate to the friends I had had in high school. They still seemed childish, concerned with childish things that weren't important to me.

我没法再和高中时的那些朋友产生共鸣了。他们在我看来还是很幼稚，只在意一些对我而言已不重要的幼稚事情。

【信号】 以朋友的“幼稚”反衬自己的成熟。讲者说朋友 still seemed childish、还在关心 childish things that weren't important to me，用对方的幼稚反衬出自己已经变了——经历战争后心智超前于同龄人，此处对比就是归纳点。

【替换】 They still seemed childish, concerned with childish things that weren't important to me ↔

He had become mature.

“别人幼稚”反向等于“我成熟”

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

讲者说自己 burned out, and tired, He suffered poor health. 盗用这种“累、垮”的字眼当身体得病，但 burned out 指心力交瘁，原文并未说他身体患病。

借用原文：burned out, and tired

C) 过度推断

He had lots of stories to tell. 看似贴合“经历越战、活了十辈子”，但原文 as though I had lived 10 lifetimes 是形容沧桑成熟，不是说他爱讲故事、有谈资，答非所问。

借用原文：as though I had lived 10 lifetimes

D) 未提及

He regretted leaving Vietnam. 说他后悔离开越南，原文只讲他对在越南的所见所为感到痛苦，从没说后悔离开那里，属无中生有且方向也不对。

25. A) Make friends with his students.

B) Show his students how to do their best.

C) Help his students get through the growing pains.

D) Share his personal experience with his students.

【题目】 What does the speaker try to do as a teacher?

【翻译】 说话者作为一名教师试图做什么？

A) 与他的学生交朋友。 B) 向他的学生展示如何尽力而为。

C) 帮助他的学生度过成长的烦恼。 D) 与他的学生分享他的个人经历。

【答案】 C (目的题) Help his students get through the growing pains.

【定位】 I look at my students and see them struggling with many of the very things I struggled with many years ago. As a teacher, I try to help them over the rough spots as best I can.

我看着我的学生，看到他们正为许多当年我也挣扎过的同样的事而苦苦挣扎。作为一名老师，我尽我所能帮他们渡过那些艰难的关口。

【信号】 As a teacher, I try to... 的收束主句。 结尾 As a teacher, I try to help them over the rough spots 用 I try to help... 直陈自己当老师的做法，是全篇落点句，正对题干 try to do。

【替换】 help them over the rough spots ↔ **Help his students get through the growing pains.**

rough spots = growing pains

struggling with many of the very things I struggled with ↔

Help his students get through the growing pains.

学生的挣扎即成长之痛

【排除】A) 未提及

Make friends with his students. 说和学生交朋友，结尾只说 I try to help them over the rough spots（帮他们渡难关），从没说要与学生做朋友，无中生有。

B) 偷换概念

Show his students how to do their best. 说教学生如何做到最好，原文是 help...over the rough spots（帮他们渡过难关），偏向陪伴扶持，不是示范如何取得最好表现，偷换了做法。

D) 原词陷阱

Share his personal experience with his students. 借前文大段个人经历制造诱惑，但结尾的做法是 help them over the rough spots，是“帮”不是“讲给学生听”，他回顾经历只为解释自己懂学生的处境，并未说要把经历分享给学生，答非所问。

借用原文：I look at my students and see them struggling with many of the very things I struggled with many years ago

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

52 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。

I earned millions, but by the time I quit my job four years ago to become a writer, I owed over \$30,000.

第4段，第2句

并列转折句（but连接）+ 时间状语从句（by the time引导）是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。“by the time”引导过去时间状语从句、主句用过去时态表示“到那时已经如何”的结构非常典型，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。并列转折逻辑也是考试常考的语义关系。

And what would you advise other people to do?

第5段，第2句

“情态动词 + 动词原形 + 宾语 + 不定式补足语”的结构在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，尤其在建议、劝告类语境中常见；疑问句形式也是考试常考句式；掌握后可迁移至大量类似句型。

Once we make the right things our priority, our goals will change and so will our financial behavior.

第6段，第3句

本句包含了考试中常见的几种结构："Once" 引导的状语从句表条件,"so" 引导的倒装句表示 "也一样", 以及并列主句的组合。这些都是四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现的句式,掌握后可以迁移到大量类似句子的理解中,具有较强的代表性和实用性。

So people might share a home with friends instead of living on their own, bring lunch from home instead of going to restaurants, and use public transport instead of owning a car.

第8段，第2句

并列谓语结构在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现,尤其是多个谓语共享主语和助动词/情态动词的省略形式。"instead of" 引导方式状语表达对比选择的句式也是常考句型,常见于议论文和说明文中列举对比方案。本句三个并列结构加三个对比状语的组合,典型体现了英语中平行结构和对比论证的表达习惯,掌握后可大量复用于阅读和写作。

It would deprive him of his individuality.

第4题，D

情态动词加及物动词的简单句结构在四六级和考研中常见，"deprive sb of sth" 也是典型搭配，具有一定代表性，但句式过于简单，缺乏从句或复杂修饰成分，典型性中等。

W: Thank you for inviting me to the gallery, Christopher.

第1段，第1句

祈使句在四六级和考研阅读中出现频率较低，多见于对话或指令性文本；"Thank you for..."是日常口语中的固定表达，虽实用但作为考试句式的代表性不强，学习后迁移空间有限。

I haven't visited here since your predecessor's retirement function.

第1段，第2句

简单句配现在完成时是常见句式，时间状语中 "since" 引导的介词短语也是典型用法，在四六级阅读和写作中频繁出现，具有较高的可迁移性。

M: Obviously, I can't disclose the exact amount he paid, but it was substantial.

第10段，第1句

并列句加定语从句是四六级和考研阅读中非常常见的句式组合，'but' 连接转折关系也是高频考点。定语从句省略关系代词的用法在真题中大量出现，是必考知识点。句子整体结构虽不复杂，但代表了真题中典型的 '并列 + 从属' 组合模式，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。不算特别高的典型性，因为缺少更复杂的嵌套或特殊结构，但作为基础句式的代表仍有较好的复用价值。

I was lucky enough to attend the award ceremony as Gregory's guest.

第12段，第2句

"主语 + be 动词 + 形容词 + enough to do" 是常见的基础句式，在四六级和考研阅读中偶尔出现，有一定代表性，但并非高频核心句式。

In fact, she's not at all eccentric.

第14段，第2句

主系表结构配插入状语是常见句式，但本句过于简短，缺乏考试中常见的修饰层次和复杂度，代表性一般

There are so many questions I'd like to ask.

第15段，第2句

there be 句型和省略关系代词的定语从句都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构。本句结构简洁但包含两个常考考点，具有较强的代表性，掌握后可以应用于大量类似句式。

It was the painting that instantly made her rich.

第6题，A

本句涵盖强调句的识别与拆解、形式主语与被强调成分的区分、系表结构、宾语补足语、时间状语等多种成分，且强调句是考试常见易错点，适合作为综合训练句。

She is as lucky as any acclaimed artist.

第8题，C

"as ... as" 同级比较结构是四六级和考研的高频句式，该句型在阅读和翻译中反复出现，掌握后可大量复用。

We don't have to return to the same relationship, nor do we have to accept the same harmful behaviors from an offender.

第1段，第3句

并列否定句(尤其是 nor 引发的倒装)是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式,情态动词结构 have to 的否定表达也是高频考点;本句结构简洁且典型,学习者掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似句子,实用性强。

It's important to cultivate forgiveness by developing compassion for the offender, reflect on whether the act was due to malicious intent, or whether it was caused by challenging circumstances in the offender's life.

第2段，第6句

本句覆盖了形式主语、真正主语(不定式结构)、并列宾语从句、被动语态、介词短语作状语等多种成分,且真正主语内部包含并列动作和嵌套从句,是练习划分成分的优质材料。初学者容易在并列关系、从句归属、形式主语与真正主语的区分等方面出错,练习价值较高。

We sometimes need to take responsibility for mistakes, but intense guilt and shame aren't a desirable outcome in the long run.

第3段，第2句

并列转折句式(主句+but+主句)是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构,第一句的"need to do"和第二句的否定系表结构也都是常考句型,学习后可在议论文写作和阅读中大量复用,具有较好的迁移价值

You can begin by acknowledging that you are at fault, taking responsibility for the hurt you caused, then reflecting on why the event occurred.

第3段，第4句

本句成分丰富,涵盖主句的主谓状结构、方式状语内的三个并列动名词短语、两个宾语从句、一个省略关系代词的定语从句,且定语从句的宾语前置是易错点,适合练习成分划分和从句识别,训练价值较高。

It is vital to one's mental health.

第9题，A

主系表加状语修饰的结构在英语中常见,但相较于主谓宾或含从句的复杂句型,这类简单句在四六级、考研真题中出现频率较低,典型性中等偏下

As a result, the subway saw a rapid decline in ridership.

第1段，第6句

简单句的主谓宾结构是四六级和考研阅读中的常见基础句式，且句首状语短语 "As a result" 引出结果的用法在真题中经常出现，具有一定迁移价值。但因为过于简单，缺少从句等高频复杂结构，典型性中等。

It ran with little further change until 1977 when its new operators closed it for major modernisation investment.

第2段，第1句

"主句 + when 引导的时间状语从句" 是英语中非常典型的句式结构，在各类考试阅读和写作中频繁出现。这种结构清晰展示了如何用时间从句补充主句的时间背景或相关事件，具有较高的学习和迁移价值。掌握这一句式后，学生可以轻松应对类似的时间从句结构。

Since its launch, the technology has been adopted by more than 100,000 subway customers.

第3段，第3句

"时间状语 + 主句（现在完成时被动）" 是四六级和考研真题中的高频句式，既考查完成时的理解，又考查被动语态和状语识别，具有较强的代表性，掌握后可应用于大量类似句子的分析。

The number of passengers dropped sharply.

第12题，A

主谓结构配状语是常见句式，但本句过于简单，缺少考试中常见的从句、复杂修饰等典型考点，代表性中等偏下

It served more and more commuters.

第12题，B

主谓宾简单句在真题中虽常见，但本句结构过于基础，缺少真题常考的从句嵌套、非谓语修饰等复杂特征，代表性一般

What does the passage say about all subway stations in Glasgow nowadays?

第15题 题干

特殊疑问句嵌套宾语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读理解题目中非常常见，掌握这种句式后可以大量复用到类似的题干分析中，具有很高的典型性和实用性。

If you visit the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, chances are you will remember the roadside or campground bears above all else.

第1段，第1句

"If 从句 + 主句（含宾语从句）" 的条件复合句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。"chances are (that)" 也是常见表达。句子结构具有较强代表性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似条件推断句型，对应试和实际阅读都有实用价值。

In these mountains, where the population of bears runs into the hundreds, opportunities to observe these large wild animals are plentiful during the summer.

第1段，第3句

结构具有较高典型性。主句采用主系表结构配合地点和时间状语，非限制性定语从句补充说明，这种句式在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，掌握后可应用于多种描述客观事实的场景

Since national parks are wildlife sanctuaries where no disturbance of the native animals is allowed, years of protection have served to break down the wild bears' fear of humans.

第2段，第1句

本句的结构非常典型：原因状语从句在前交代背景，主句在后陈述结果，这是考试阅读中的高频句式。状语从句中嵌套定语从句修饰表语的结构也很常见。主句使用现在完成时表达过去动作对现在的影响，这是考试中反复出现的时态用法。掌握本句的结构分析方法后，可以迁移到大量类似的真题句子。

Bears are very often hungry and since they will feed on almost any kind of plant or animal, garbage is quite acceptable.

第2段，第5句

并列主句加原因状语从句的结构在考试中较为常见，尤其是 "since" 引导原因从句的用法是典型考点。两个主句通过 "and" 连接且第二个主句前置了从句的结构也符合真题常见句式，具有一定代表性

Feeding them, however, represents misguided kindness because the bears come to expect such generosity from everyone and consequently, trouble could lie ahead.

第3段，第1句

该句型在四六级和考研阅读中高度典型:主句加原因状语从句的结构是说明文和议论文的常见句式,从句内并列分句展开论证的方式也是学术文本的惯用手法。动名词作主语和情态动词推测用法都是考试高频考点,掌握后可大量复用。

A man required medical attention after he applied a lighted cigarette to a bear's nose.

第4段，第5句

主句后接时间状语从句是考试中常见的句式，符合四六级和考研阅读的典型结构。过去分词作定语也是高频考点。整体结构简洁且具有一定代表性，学生掌握后可迁移到类似句型的分析中。

Another man tried to boost a bear into the front seat of his car so that he might take a picture of a bear sitting beside his wife who was behind the wheel.

第4段，第6句

本句成分丰富且具有典型的训练价值:主句包含主语、谓语、不定式宾语和目的状语从句;不定式宾语内部有介词短语作定语;目的状语从句有主语、情态谓语、宾语,且宾语由多层修饰成分构成;定语从句展示了关系代词在从句中充当主语的用法。这些成分覆盖了多种常考结构,且 "so that" 引导的目的状语从句和 "who" 引导的定语从句都是高频考点,适合作为划分成分的练习材料。

Because bears prefer roads and campgrounds, the possibility of a hiker meeting up with a bear along park trails is small, but there's always that chance, for a bear seems to know if you are carrying a lunch or a candy bar.

第5段，第1句

多个并列主句通过 but 和 for 连接,这是四六级和考研阅读中常见的复合句式。原因状语从句、there be 句型、宾语从句都是典型考点结构。句式代表性较强,掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

They are especially fond of garbage.

第16题，D

主系表结构是英语基本句型之一，"be fond of" 也是常见搭配，具有一定代表性，但句子过于简单，缺少四六级或考研真题中常见的复杂修饰或从句结构，典型性中等偏下。

Be prepared to run into a hungry bear.

第18题，B

祈使句加不定式状语是常见句式，在口语和应用文（如说明书、警告标语）中高频出现。虽然在四六级或考研阅读长难句中不如复合句典型，但作为基础句式具有一定代表性，掌握后可应用于多种场景。

Forming opinions about someone or something before really knowing them well is called prejudice.

第1段，第4句

这句不算特别难，但结构上有代表性，既能练主干定位，也能练非谓语和被动式的区分。对于结构与时态基础训练，属于值得优先掌握的一类句子。

Hence, prejudice means to judge before having adequate knowledge.

第1段，第6句

"主语 + 谓语 + 不定式作宾语"以及"介词加动名词短语作状语"都很常见。掌握这类识别方法后，迁移到大量定义句和说明句都很有用。

They keep us from really knowing and understanding each other.

第2段，第7句

"keep sb from doing" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构，且本句中 "doing" 部分为并列动名词短语 ("knowing and understanding")，这种并列处理在真题中也常见。掌握本句可迁移到大量类似句式。

We should feel proud of who we are and the group of people we represent.

第3段，第1句

情态动词 + 系表结构 + 介词宾语从句 + 省略关系代词的定语从句，这是四六级和考研真题中常见的组合句式；掌握该结构后可迁移到类似句型，典型性较高。

If feelings of pride begin to turn to feelings of superiority when we think that our group or our beliefs are better than those around us, however, then we begin to develop prejudiced attitudes that can be harmful.

第3段，第2句

本句成分丰富且分布合理：主句包含主谓宾结构，条件从句涉及主谓状语搭配，时间从句带宾语从句，主句宾语后接定语从句。涵盖了主语、谓语、宾语、表语、条件状语、时间状语、定语等多种核心成分，且存在从句充当成分的情况，非常适合作为成分划分的综合练习材料。

For example, the prejudiced attitudes of one group may keep another group from attending certain schools, from living in any neighborhood they want, or from getting a job or a promotion.

第3段，第3句

"keep... from doing" 结构和省略关系代词的定语从句都是四六级和考研常考句式。宾语补足语并列、定语从句修饰宾补中的名词，也是典型的复杂句结构。本句高度代表真题中常见的长难句模式，掌握后可复用于大量类似句型。

We are responsible for our own thoughts and opinions.

第3段，第5句

主系表结构在考试阅读中常见，但本句过于简单、缺乏变化（无修饰成分复杂化、无倒装或省略、无从句嵌入），作为句式代表性一般，掌握后可迁移到类似简单句，但难以覆盖更复杂的主系表变体。

When we let someone else tell us what to think about someone or something, we are giving up some control of our own lives.

第3段，第6句

本句成分丰富且包含多个易错点：状语从句作时间状语、宾语从句嵌套在从句内部、使役动词"let"带宾语补足语（不定式省略to）、"what"在从句中既是引导词又充当宾语。这些结构在四六级和考研中高频出现，且容易混淆（如把"tell us what to think"拆开分析时容易判断错成分归属）。作为划分练习句价值高。

It refers to opinions that are radical and widespread.

第19题，A

主句加限制性定语从句修饰宾语是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，关系代词 that 引导定语从句修饰前面名词的用法极为常见。掌握此结构对阅读理解有较高迁移价值。

It means making judgments without adequate knowledge.

第19题, B

属于常见但不算高频考点的句式。主谓宾结构本身极其常见,但宾语是动名词短语这一特征在四六级或考研阅读中属于常规考点,不算特别典型的高频难点句式。本句没有涉及从句、并列、倒装、强调等考试中更典型的复杂结构,因此代表性处于中等水平。

It means sticking to one's judgments even when proved wrong.

第19题, D

"主句 + 让步状语从句"是四六级和考研阅读中常见的复合句结构,动名词作宾语、被动语态省略也是高频考点,句式代表性强,掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

They keep certain occupations from thriving.

第20题, B

"keep + 宾语 + from + 动名词"是四六级和考研阅读中较常出现的固定搭配结构,具有一定代表性。掌握这一句式可以迁移到类似的 prevent/stop/prohibit...from 结构。但整体句子过于简短、成分单一,作为典型例句的覆盖面有限。

They prevent us from getting to the truth.

第20题, D

"prevent sb from doing"是四六级和考研中常见的固定搭配句型,简单句加介词短语状语的结构也很典型,学会后可以迁移到其他类似搭配(如 stop sb from doing、keep sb from doing),有一定代表性。

I came back, burned out, and tired, as though I had lived 10 lifetimes in the short span of 14 months, the 14 months I was in the war.

第2段, 第3句

方式状语从句(as though引导)加虚拟语气,以及定语从句修饰时间名词,都是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。句子结构典型,掌握后可迁移到大量类似长难句的理解中,实用性强。

I felt like we had done terrible things to innocent people there and in turn, I had seen terrible things done to my friends.

第2段，第7句

"feel like + 宾语从句" 和 "see + 宾语 + 过去分词" 都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，并列宾语从句以及过去完成时表达时间先后的用法也是常考结构，本句具有很强的典型性和迁移价值。

Finally, in an effort to get my life going in the right direction again, I sold everything and took what little money I had and bought myself an airplane ticket to Israel.

第3段，第4句

并列谓语、双宾语、宾语从句、状语修饰都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，特别是 "what" 引导的宾语从句和双宾语结构是典型考点，掌握后可复用到大量类似句子

I look at my students and see them struggling with many of the very things I struggled with many years ago.

第4段，第2句

复合宾语 (see sb doing) 和限制性定语从句 (关系代词作宾语省略) 都是四六级和考研高频句式；并列谓语和嵌套修饰的组合在真题中反复出现，掌握后可大量迁移。

Help his students get through the growing pains.

第25题，C

祈使句在四六级和考研真题中频繁出现，尤其是应用文写作（建议信、通知等）和口语交际场景。"help + 宾语 + (to) do" 结构也是高频句式，掌握后可大量复用到类似的使役动词 (make、let、have) 和感官动词 (see、watch、hear) 结构中。本句作为该句式的典型代表，迁移价值高。

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would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会
本卷15次 · 真题 568 句

subway A2

n. 地铁
本卷11次 · 真题 15 句

offender B2

n. 罪犯
本卷10次 · 真题 9 句

opinion A2

n. 观点
本卷9次 · 真题 37 句

forgiveness B2

n. 宽恕
本卷9次 · 真题 10 句

prejudiced C1

adj. 有偏见的
本卷9次 · 真题 10 句

prejudice B2

n. 偏见
本卷8次 · 真题 10 句

earn A2

v. 赚得, 挣得 (金钱)
本卷6次 · 真题 64 句

system A2

n. 系统
本卷5次 · 真题 176 句

relationship B1

n. 关系
本卷5次 · 真题 168 句

gallery B1

n. 美术馆
本卷5次 · 真题 13 句

major B1

adj. 主要的
本卷4次 · 真题 108 句

financial B2

adj. 财政的
本卷4次 · 真题 79 句

reflect B1

v. 反映, 显示
本卷4次 · 真题 71 句

purchase B1

v. 购买
本卷4次 · 真题 55 句

transport B1

v. 运输, 运送
本卷4次 · 真题 26 句

forgive B1

v. 原谅

本卷4次·真题 13 句

behavior B1

n. 行为

本卷3次·真题 171 句

replace A2

v. 替换, 更换 (用新的代替旧的)

本卷3次·真题 42 句

judgment B2

n. 判断力;识别力

本卷3次·真题 29 句

sacrifice B2

n. 牺牲

本卷3次·真题 27 句

challenging B2

adj. 有挑战性的

本卷3次·真题 22 句

lifetime B1

n. 一生, 终生

本卷3次·真题 16 句

landscape B1

n. 风景

本卷3次·真题 13 句

victim B1

n. 受害者

本卷3次·真题 11 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本卷2次·真题 244 句

power A2

n. 权力

本卷2次·真题 128 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本卷2次·真题 126 句

process B1

n. 过程

本卷2次·真题 126 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本卷2次·真题 120 句

mental B1

adj. 精神的

本卷2次·真题 120 句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本卷2次·真题 115 句

event A2

n. 事件

本卷2次·真题 99 句

case A2

n. 情况

本卷2次·真题 97 句

decline B2

v. 下降

本卷2次·真题 88 句

belief B1

n. 相信

本卷2次·真题 85 句

further B1

adv. 更远地

本卷2次·真题 79 句

recently A2

adv. 最近

本卷2次·真题 76 句

responsibility B1

n. 责任

本卷2次·真题 69 句

realize B1

v. 意识到, 认识到

本卷2次·真题 64 句

determine B2

v. 决定

本卷2次·真题 62 句

generally B1

adv. 通常, 一般地

本卷2次·真题 60 句

struggle B1

v. 奋斗

本卷2次·真题 54 句

happiness A2

n. 幸福

本卷2次·真题 53 句

attend A2

v. 出席, 参加 (会议、活动等)

本卷2次·真题 46 句

chemical B1

adj. 化学的

本卷2次·真题 46 句

detail B1

n. 细节

本卷2次·真题 46 句

represent B1

v. 代表

本卷2次·真题 45 句

debt B1

n. 欠款

本卷2次·真题 44 句

addition A2

n. 增加

本卷2次·真题 41 句

priority B2

n. 优先事项

本卷2次·真题 39 句

release B1

v. 释放

本卷2次·真题 38 句

housing B1

n. 住房

本卷2次·真题 34 句

centre A2

n. 中心;中央

本卷2次·真题 33 句

harmful B1

adj. 有害的

本卷2次·真题 32 句

consume B2

v. 消耗, 耗费 (燃料、能源、时间等)

本卷2次·真题 31 句

wild A2

adj. 野生的

本卷2次·真题 31 句

collection B1

n. 收集物

本卷2次·真题 28 句

scene A2

n. 场景

本卷2次·真题 25 句

intelligent B1

adj. 聪明的

本卷2次·真题 24 句

quit B1

v. 离开 (工作、学校等)

本卷2次·真题 24 句

tough B1

adj. 困难的

本卷2次·真题 24 句

finance B2

n. 财政

本卷2次·真题 23 句

apart B1

adv. 分开地

本卷2次·真题 22 句

display B1

v. 展示

本卷2次·真题 22 句

injury B1

n. (身体) 伤害, 损伤

本卷2次·真题 21 句

neighborhood B1

n. 街区

本卷2次·真题 19 句

retirement B2

n. 退休

本卷2次·真题 19 句

adequate B2

adj. 足够的, 充分的

本卷2次·真题 18 句

perfectly B1

adv. 完美地

本卷2次·真题 18 句

depict B2

v. 描绘

本卷2次·真题 17 句

deprive B2

v. 剥夺

本卷2次·真题 16 句

recognise B1

v. 认出, 识别出

本卷2次·真题 15 句

anger B1

n. 愤怒

本卷2次·真题 13 句

award B1

n. 奖

本卷2次·真题 13 句

occupation B1

n. 职业

本卷2次·真题 13 句

commit B2

v. 承诺、保证做某事

本卷2次·真题 12 句

fortune B2

n. 财富

本卷2次·真题 12 句

roll A2

v. 滚动

本卷2次·真题 12 句

suddenly A2

adv. 突然地

本卷2次·真题 12 句

jam A2

n. 果酱

本卷2次·真题 11 句

myth B2

n. 神话

本卷2次·真题 9 句

author A2

n. 作者

本卷1次·真题 264 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

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本卷1次·真题 138 句

base A2

n. 基础

本卷1次·真题 126 句

stress B1

n. 压力

本卷1次·真题 126 句

resource B1

n. 资源

本卷1次·真题 119 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本卷1次·真题 119 句

united B1

adj. 联合的

本卷1次·真题 97 句

physical B1

adj. 身体的

本卷1次·真题 91 句

customer A2

n. 顾客, 客户

本卷1次·真题 87 句

amount A2

n. 数量

本卷1次·真题 84 句

understanding B1

n. 理解; 领悟

本卷1次·真题 84 句

graduate B1

n. 毕业生

本卷1次·真题 82 句

promote B2

v. 促进

本卷1次·真题 82 句

source B1

n. 来源

本卷1次·真题 75 句

due B1

adj. 预期的

本卷1次·真题 70 句

wrong A2

adj. 错误的

本卷1次·真题 66 句

apply A2

v. 申请

本卷1次·真题 63 句

occur B1

v. 发生, 出现

本卷1次·真题 62 句

extreme B2

adj. 极度的

本卷1次·真题 60 句

generation B2

n. 一代人

本卷1次·真题 60 句

suffer B1

v. 遭受 (痛苦、疾病、损失等)

本卷1次·真题 59 句

particularly B2

adv. 尤其, 特别 (强调某事物)

本卷1次·真题 57 句

launch B1

v. 推出

本卷1次·真题 56 句

loss B1

n. 丧失

本卷1次·真题 56 句

boost B2

v. 提高

本卷1次·真题 55 句

beauty A2

n. 美

本卷1次·真题 53 句

audience A2

n. 观众

本卷1次·真题 52 句

contain B1

v. 包含, 含有

本卷1次·真题 52 句

particular B2

adj. 特定的

本卷1次·真题 52 句

senior B1

adj. 级别高的

本卷1次·真题 52 句

observe B2

v. 观察;注意到

本卷1次·真题 48 句

track A2

n. 小路

本卷1次·真题 48 句

growing A2

adj. 增长的

本卷1次·真题 47 句

adopt B1

v. 采纳

本卷1次·真题 46 句

pattern B1

n. 模式

本卷1次·真题 46 句

native B1

adj. 本国的

本卷1次·真题 45 句

desire B2

n. 愿望

本卷1次·真题 44 句

certainly A2

adv. 当然

本卷1次·真题 43 句

concerned B1

adj. 担心的

本卷1次·真题 43 句

practical B1

adj. 实际的

本卷1次·真题 42 句

protection B1

n. 保护

本卷1次·真题 42 句

alternative B2

n. 可供选择的事物

本卷1次·真题 41 句

expand B2

v. 扩大;扩展;增长

本卷1次·真题 40 句

function B1

n. 功能

本卷1次·真题 40 句

outcome B2

n. 结果

本卷1次·真题 40 句

responsible B1

adj. 负责的

本卷1次·真题 40 句

investment B1

n. 投资

本卷1次·真题 39 句

basis B2

n. 基础;根据

本卷1次·真题 37 句

capacity B2

n. 容量

本卷1次·真题 36 句

means A2

n. 方法

本卷1次·真题 35 句

possibility B1

n. 可能性

本卷1次·真题 35 句

site A2

n. 地点

本卷1次·真题 34 句

carefully A2

adv. 仔细地

本卷1次·真题 32 句

executive B2

n. 主管;经理;管理人员

本卷1次·真题 32 句

assume B2

v. 假定

本卷1次·真题 31 句

cultivate B2

v. 培养, 发展 (技能、态度、关系等)

本卷1次·真题 31 句

eliminate B2

v. 消除

本卷1次·真题 30 句

spot A2

n. 地点

本卷1次·真题 30 句

vary B1

v. 不同

本卷1次·真题 30 句

ahead A2

adv. 在前面

本卷1次·真题 29 句

extremely B1

adv. 极其

本卷1次·真题 29 句

finally A2

adv. 终于, 最终

本卷1次·真题 29 句

obtain B2

v. 获得

本卷1次·真题 29 句

promotion B2

n. 晋升, 升职

本卷1次·真题 29 句

radical B2

adj. 根本的

本卷1次·真题 29 句

vital B2

adj. 极其重要的, 必不可少的

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

transportation B1

n. 交通运输 (系统)

本卷1次·真题 28 句

salary B1

n. 薪水, 工资 (通常指按月发放的固定报酬)

本卷1次·真题 27 句

strive B2

v. 努力, 奋斗, 力求

本卷1次·真题 27 句

thrive B2

v. 茁壮成长

本卷1次·真题 27 句

cooperation B2

n. 合作

本卷1次·真题 26 句

fault B1

n. 过错

本卷1次·真题 26 句

judge B1

v. 判断, 评判

本卷1次·真题 26 句

willing B1

adj. 愿意的, 乐意的

本卷1次·真题 26 句

revenue B2

n. (公司、组织的) 收入, 收益

本卷1次·真题 25 句

strike B1

v. 打击

本卷1次·真题 25 句

escape A2

v. 逃跑;逃脱

本卷1次·真题 24 句

prepared A2

adj. 准备好的

本卷1次·真题 23 句

productive B2

adj. 富有成效的

本卷1次·真题 23 句

relate B1

v. 使有联系, 把...联系起来

本卷1次·真题 23 句

shrink B2

v. 缩小

本卷1次·真题 23 句

widespread B2

adj. 广泛的

本卷1次·真题 23 句

tap B1

v. 轻敲、轻拍

本卷1次·真题 22 句

wildlife B1

n. 野生动植物

本卷1次·真题 22 句

alcohol B1

n. 酒精饮料

本卷1次·真题 21 句

emphasize B2

v. 强调

本卷1次·真题 21 句

mix A2

v. 混合

本卷1次·真题 21 句

acknowledge B2

v. 承认 (事实、错误等)

本卷1次·真题 20 句

aside B1

adv. 在旁边;到旁边

本卷1次·真题 20 句

inspire B2

v. 激励

本卷1次·真题 20 句

popularity B2

n. 受欢迎

本卷1次·真题 20 句

alleviate C1

v. 减轻, 缓和 (痛苦、问题等)

本卷1次·真题 19 句

bar

A2

n. 酒吧

本卷1次·真题 19句

mere

B2

adj. 仅仅的

本卷1次·真题 19句

obviously

B1

adv. 显然,明显地

本卷1次·真题 19句

prioritize

B2

v. 优先处理

本卷1次·真题 19句

prompt

B2

v. 促使

本卷1次·真题 19句

reflection

B2

n. 深思

本卷1次·真题 19句

superior

B2

adj. 更好的

本卷1次·真题 19句

cope

B2

v. 应对

本卷1次·真题 18句

flow

B1

v. 流动

本卷1次·真题 18句

intense

B2

adj. 强烈的

本卷1次·真题 18句

desert

A2

n. 沙漠

本卷1次·真题 17句

destruction

B2

n. 破坏

本卷1次·真题 17句

transfer

B1

v. 转移

本卷1次·真题 17句

cycle

B1

n. 循环

本卷1次·真题 16句

frequent

B1

adj. 频繁的

本卷1次·真题 16句

refrain

C1

v. 克制

本卷1次·真题 16句

scenario

B2

n. 可能发生的情况

本卷1次·真题 16 句

update

B1

v. 更新

本卷1次·真题 16 句

convey

B2

v. 传达、表达 (信息、思想、感情等)

本卷1次·真题 15 句

interpersonal

B2

adj. 人际的

本卷1次·真题 15 句

mature

B2

adj. 成熟的

本卷1次·真题 15 句

peak

B1

n. 山峰

本卷1次·真题 15 句

accumulate

B2

v. 积累

本卷1次·真题 14 句

cigarette

A2

n. 香烟, 纸烟

本卷1次·真题 14 句

circumstance

B2

n. 情况

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

engaged

B1

adj. 忙碌的

本卷1次·真题 14 句

exact

B2

adj. 精确的

本卷1次·真题 14 句

nowadays

B1

adv. 现在

本卷1次·真题 14 句

pain

A2

n. 疼痛

本卷1次·真题 14 句

absolutely

B1

adv. 完全地

本卷1次·真题 13 句

emotionally

B2

adv. 在情感上

本卷1次·真题 13 句

persist B2

v. 坚持

本卷1次·真题 13 句

sanctuary C1

n. 庇护所

本卷1次·真题 13 句

scheme B2

n. 计划

本卷1次·真题 13 句

sharply B2

adv. 急剧地

本卷1次·真题 13 句

substantial B2

adj. 大量的

本卷1次·真题 13 句

convenient B1

adj. 方便的

本卷1次·真题 12 句

forever A2

adv. 永远

本卷1次·真题 12 句

isolated B2

adj. 孤立的

本卷1次·真题 12 句

mechanism B2

n. 机制

本卷1次·真题 12 句

positively B2

adv. 积极地

本卷1次·真题 12 句

instantly B1

adv. 立即, 马上

本卷1次·真题 11 句

offend B2

v. 冒犯, 得罪 (使不快或生气)

本卷1次·真题 11 句

operator B1

n. 操作员

本卷1次·真题 11 句

outdated B2

adj. 过时的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

owe B1

v. 欠 (债、钱、人情等)

本卷1次·真题 11 句

bite A2

v. 咬

本卷1次·真题 10 句

desirable B2

adj. 令人向往的

本卷1次·真题 10句

fierce B2

adj. 凶猛的, 凶狠的

本卷1次·真题 10句

kindness B1

n. 善良;仁慈(品质)

本卷1次·真题 10句

milestone B2

n. 里程碑

本卷1次·真题 10句

prohibit B2

v. 禁止, 不允许

本卷1次·真题 10句

religious B1

adj. 宗教的

本卷1次·真题 10句

resentment C1

n. 愤恨

本卷1次·真题 10句

scratch B1

v. 抓

本卷1次·真题 10句

span B2

n. 时间段

本卷1次·真题 10句

viable C1

adj. 可行的

本卷1次·真题 10句

ceremony B2

n. 典礼

本卷1次·真题 9句

commuter B2

n. 通勤者

本卷1次·真题 9句

compassion B2

n. 同情

本卷1次·真题 9句

consequently B2

adv. 因此, 所以

本卷1次·真题 9句

constitute C1

v. 构成, 组成

本卷1次·真题 9句

disclose C1

v. 透露, 公开 (信息、秘密等)

本卷1次·真题 9句

religion B1

n. 宗教

本卷1次·真题9句

unknown B1

adj. 未知的

本卷1次·真题9句

acceptable B1

adj. 可接受的

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

evil B1

adj. 邪恶的

本卷1次·真题8句

generous B1

adj. 慷慨的, 大方的

本卷1次·真题8句

hi A1

intj. 嗨

本卷1次·真题8句

occasional B1

adj. 偶尔的, 偶然发生的

本卷1次·真题8句

personally B1

adv. 就个人而言

本卷1次·真题8句

rough B1

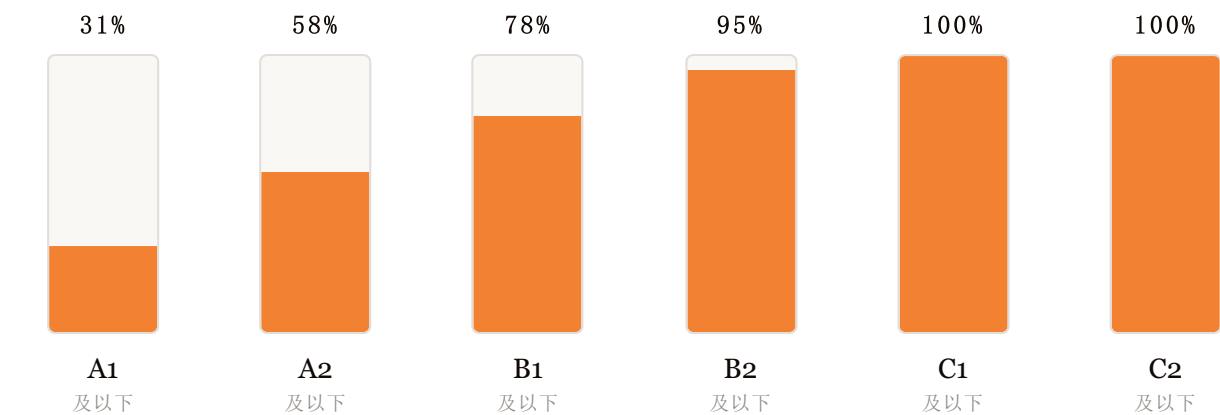
adj. 粗糙的

本卷1次·真题8句

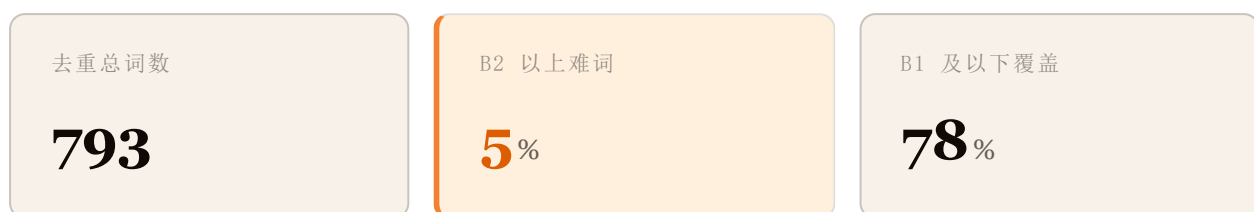
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英语六级 2022年12月·第2套 · 全卷构成

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