

2023年3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2023年3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(2023-03) • 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: Thanks for inviting me out tonight. I've been wanting to try this place for weeks. I usually pass it on my way home from work but never seem to have time to stop.

M: 谢谢你今晚邀请我出来。我好几个星期都想来这家店试试了。我下班回家时通常会路过这里,但好像总是没时间停下来。

2 W: I've been dying to come here as well. I was worried that the menu might not be accommodating. But one of my close friends ate here last week. She's a vegetarian. She told me that there were a lot of options for her, and they offered alternative dishes.

W: 我也一直很想来这儿。我之前还担心菜单可能不太合适。但我有个好朋友上周在这儿吃过。她是素食主义者。她告诉我这里有很多适合她的选择,而且他们还提供替代菜品。

3 M: But you're not vegetarian, are you?

M: 但你不是素食主义者,对吧?

4 W: Well, not entirely. I don't eat meat at all, but I don't have a problem eating fish, seafood or eggs.

W: 嗯,不完全是。我完全不吃肉,但吃鱼、海鲜或鸡蛋没问题。

5 M: Isn't that very difficult? I can't imagine giving up a premium juicy steak or bacon cheeseburgers.

M: 那不是很难吗?我无法想象放弃上等多汁的牛排或培根芝士汉堡。

6 W: I wouldn't know. My parents followed the same diet. Even when I was younger, we never had meat during meals, and I never really had a craving to try it. I bet it would be hard though, giving up something you're accustomed to eating. I tried cutting back on coffee in the morning, and it was awful. Come to think of it, it was probably even worse for my colleagues that had to deal with me at morning meetings.

W: 我不太清楚。我父母也是同样的饮食习惯。即使在我小时候,我们吃饭时也从来不吃肉,我也从来没有特别想尝试。不过我觉得放弃你习惯吃的东西肯定很难。我试过早上少喝咖啡,那真是太糟糕了。现在想想,对于早会上不得不应付我的同事们来说,可能更糟糕。

7 M: That's even harder to imagine you, without coffee. So you say your parents also followed a partially vegetarian diet? Why did they decide to do that?

M: 那更难想象了,你不喝咖啡的样子。你说你父母也遵循部分素食的饮食?他们为什么决定这样做呢?

8 W: That's an interesting question. I never thought to ask them though. My best guess is for health reasons. They're not terribly active or knowledgeable about animal preservation efforts, but they're serious about their health. Both are in their 70s now, but eat organic as often as possible and take part in regular physical exercise. Neither of them has any health problems, and they hardly ever get sick.

W: 这个问题很有意思。我从来没想过问他们。我最好的猜测是出于健康原因。他们对动物保护方面不是特别积极或了解,但他们非常注重健康。他们现在都70多岁了,但尽可能吃有机食品,定期进行体育锻炼。他们俩都没有任何健康问题,而且几乎从不生病。

9 M: In that case, I might give it a try someday.

M: 那样的话,我哪天也许会试试。

10 W: Now back to the menu. What are you going to have?

W: 现在回到菜单上。你要点什么?

1. A) In a restaurant.
- B) In a kitchen.
- C) In a food store.
- D) In a supermarket.

【题目】 Where does the conversation most probably take place?

【翻译】 对话最可能发生在哪里?

A) 在餐馆里。 B) 在厨房里。 C) 在食品店里。 D) 在超市里。

【答案】 A (推断题) In a restaurant.

【定位】 But one of my close friends ate here last week. She's a vegetarian. She told me that there were a lot of options for her, and they offered alternative dishes.

不过我一个好朋友上周在这儿吃过。她是素食者。她跟我说这里给她的选择很多,还提供替代菜品。

【信号】 menu、ate here、offered dishes 等餐厅标志词。环境标志词成串出现：第1段 I've been wanting to try this place、第2段 the menu 与 they offered alternative dishes、第10段 What are you going to have?——「菜单、上菜、点什么」只可能发生在餐厅，多个标志词共同锁定地点。

【替换】 the menu ↔ In a restaurant.
有菜单、有人上菜的场所即餐厅

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

kitchen（厨房）借的是 dishes、menu 引发的「跟做饭有关」联想，但全程是别人给两人上菜、问他们点什么，没人在自己下厨，地点不是厨房。

借用原文：they offered alternative dishes

C) 原词陷阱

food store（食品店）只是蹭了满篇的食物话题，可对话里是坐下来看菜单、被问点什么，没有任何挑选购买商品的情节，与食品店不符。

D) 原词陷阱

supermarket（超市）与 food store 错法相同，只因话题是吃就被列进来，但录音里 What are you going to have? 是点餐、不是购物，排除。

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2. A) She eats meat occasionally.
B) She enjoys cheeseburgers.
C) She is allergic to seafood.
D) She is a partial vegetarian.

【题目】 What do we learn about the woman?

【翻译】 关于这位女士我们了解到什么？

- A) 她偶尔吃肉。 B) 她喜欢吃芝士汉堡。 C) 她对海鲜过敏。
D) 她是一位部分素食者。

【答案】 D （细节题） She is a partial vegetarian.

【定位】 Well, not entirely. I don't eat meat at all, but I don't have a problem eating fish, seafood or eggs.

嗯，不完全是。我完全不吃肉，但吃鱼、海鲜或蛋是没问题的。

【信号】 被问者应答 + not entirely 让步 + but 转折。男士问 you're not vegetarian, are you?, 女士的应答即落点；她先说 not entirely（不完全是），再用 but 把「不吃肉」和「吃鱼蛋」对接——这种「部分是、不完全是」正是 partial vegetarian 的定义。

【替换】 I don't eat meat at all, but I don't have a problem eating fish, seafood or eggs ↔

She is a partial vegetarian.

「不吃肉但吃鱼蛋」概括为「部分素食者」

not entirely ↔ partial vegetarian

「不完全是」对应「部分」

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

She eats meat occasionally. (偶尔吃肉) 与原文 I don't eat meat at all (完全不吃肉) 正好相反, 把「一点都不吃」反成了「偶尔吃」。

借用原文: I don't eat meat at all

B) 张冠李戴

She enjoys cheeseburgers. 盗用了男士那句 bacon cheeseburgers, 但说舍不得汉堡的是男士、不是女士, 把男方的话安到了女方头上。

借用原文: bacon cheeseburgers

C) 原词陷阱

She is allergic to seafood. 盗用了 seafood 一词, 但原文是她「吃海鲜没问题」, 根本没提过敏, allergic 系凭空捏造且与事实相反。

借用原文: eating fish, seafood or eggs

3. A) Dealing with one's colleagues.

B) Changing one's eating habit.

C) Following the same diet for years.

D) Keeping awake at morning meetings.

【题目】 What would be a difficult thing to do according to the woman?

【翻译】 根据这位女士的说法,什么事情会比较难做到?

A) 与同事打交道。 B) 改变饮食习惯。 C) 多年保持同样的饮食。

D) 在早晨会议上保持清醒。

【答案】 B (细节题) Changing one's eating habit.

【定位】 I bet it would be hard though, giving up something you're accustomed to eating.

不过我敢说, 要放弃一样你习惯了的吃食, 是会很困难的。

【信号】 评价词 hard 直接修饰 giving up... eating。it would be hard 里的 hard (难) 直接评价后面的 giving up something you're accustomed to eating——「放弃一样你已习惯吃的东西」, 评价词紧贴的那件事就是答案, 正是「改变饮食习惯」。

【替换】 giving up something you're accustomed to eating ↔ Changing one's eating habit.

「放弃习惯吃的东西」=「改变饮食习惯」

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

Dealing with one's colleagues. 盗用了 deal with me 旁边的 colleagues, 但原文是「戒咖啡后同事得忍受我很难受」, 难的是戒咖啡这件事, 不是「处理同事」。

借用原文: deal with me at morning meetings

C) 原词陷阱

Following the same diet for years. 蹭了 My parents followed the same diet, 可那是在讲她从小随父母吃同样的饭、并不觉得难, 不是被评为「难做」的事。

借用原文: My parents followed the same diet

D) 原词陷阱

Keeping awake at morning meetings. 借用了 morning meetings, 但原文只说戒咖啡让她早会上状态差、同事难受, 从没说「在早会保持清醒」是难事, 系拼凑原词。

借用原文: morning meetings

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4. A) They enjoy perfect health.
B) They are both animal lovers.
C) They only eat organic food.
D) They are cutting back on coffee.

【题目】 What does the woman say about her parents?

【翻译】 这位女士关于她父母说了什么?

- A) 他们身体非常健康。 B) 他们都是动物爱好者。 C) 他们只吃有机食品。
D) 他们正在减少咖啡摄入量。

【答案】 A (细节题) They enjoy perfect health.

【定位】 Both are in their 70s now, but eat organic as often as possible and take part in regular physical exercise. Neither of them has any health problems, and they hardly ever get sick.

他们俩现在都七十多岁了, 但尽量常吃有机食品, 也定期参加体育锻炼。两人都没有任何健康问题, 也几乎从不生病。

【信号】 强否定 Neither...any + hardly ever 收束健康结论。 落点在 Neither of them has any health problems 与 they hardly ever get sick——双重否定 + hardly ever 把父母身体状况推到「完全没病、几乎不生病」的极佳状态, 这是对父母的总体定论。

【替换】 Neither of them has any health problems, and they hardly ever get sick ↔

They enjoy perfect health.

「都没病、几乎不生病」=「身体极佳」

【排除】 B) 与原文相反

They are both animal lovers. 借了 animal preservation 一词，但原文说父母 not terribly active or knowledgeable about animal preservation efforts (对动物保护既不热心也不懂)，与「都是爱动物者」相反。

借用原文：not terribly active or knowledgeable about animal preservation efforts

C) 偷换概念

They only eat organic food. 盗用 eat organic，却把原文的 as often as possible (尽量常吃) 偷改成 only (只吃)，范围被绝对化，不符。

借用原文：eat organic as often as possible

D) 张冠李戴

They are cutting back on coffee. 盗用了 cutting back on coffee，但戒咖啡的是女士自己 (I tried cutting back on coffee)，父母从未减咖啡，把女士的事安到了父母身上。

借用原文：I tried cutting back on coffee

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

1 W: How did your annual performance evaluation meeting with your manager go? Did you get much in the way of praise?

W: 你和经理的年度绩效评估会谈怎么样?他有没有表扬你?

2 M: Next to zero. When we came to the part about discussing my areas for growth, he bluntly told me that I had an attitude problem. But he wouldn't really expand on that description. He said it's the little things I do and say.

M: 几乎没有。当我们谈到需要改进的地方时,他直截了当地说我有态度问题。但他没有详细说明。他说是我做的和说的一些小事。

3 W: Did you ask him for a specific example?

W: 你有没有让他举个具体例子?

4 M: I did ask him a few more questions to try and narrow it down. He said my constant questioning of him and his decisions was the most obvious example he could give. Then our conversation was swiftly brought to a close.

M: 我确实又问了他几个问题,想把范围缩小一点。他说我不断质疑他和他的决定是他能给出的最明显的例子。然后我们的对话就迅速结束了。

5 W: I had a similar experience once. My manager told me I was too honest. In most cases, I thought my honesty was helpful, as did my colleagues, but my manager thought otherwise. Some managers really adopt manipulative language to disguise the unreasonable choices they have made. They don't use the rational power of arguments to resolve issues of conflict or complaints about unfairness.

W: 我有过类似的经历。我的经理说我太诚实了。在大多数情况下,我觉得我的诚实是有帮助的,我的同事也这么认为,但我的经理不这么想。有些经理真的会采用操控性的语言来掩饰他们做出的不合理选择。他们不用理性论证的力量来解决冲突问题或关于不公平的投诉。

6 M: Right. Some employ their persuasive vocabulary and influential communication style to win workplace arguments by compelling people to perform the intended action.

M: 没错。有些人运用他们的说服力词汇和有影响力的沟通风格,通过迫使人们执行预定行动来赢得职场争论。

7 W: Exactly. Too honest? Isn't that a good thing? I thought that's surely something we should have covered earlier in the section discussing strengths and talents, but no. Honesty was deemed to be more of a sin than a virtue, since it made people feel uncomfortable, or at least it made the most powerful folks feel uncomfortable.

W: 就是这样。太诚实?这难道不是件好事吗?我觉得这肯定应该在前面讨论优势和才能的部分提到,但没有。诚实被认为更像是一种罪过而不是美德,因为它让人感到不舒服,或者至少让那些最有权势的人感到不舒服。

8 M: Indeed. Rhetoric is viewed by many philosophers as the method through which the powerful accumulate more power. By virtue of having the loudest voice, they're able to command greater attention and to further assert their dominance, even when what they're saying doesn't really make much sense.

M: 确实如此。许多哲学家认为修辞是权势者积累更多权力的方法。凭借最响亮的声音,他们能够获得更多关注,并进一步巩固自己的支配地位,即使他们说的话并没有多大意义。

9 W: And retaining their power and prestige is their priority.

W: 保持权力和威望是他们的首要任务。

10 M: It's what makes the most sense to a lot of them.

M: 这对他们很多人来说是最合理的。

5. A) The man got a poor evaluation from his colleagues.

B) The man made little contribution to the company.

C) The man paid attention to trivial things.

D) The man had an attitude problem.

【题目】 What was the manager's reason for giving little praise for the man's performance?

【翻译】 经理对这名男士的工作表现几乎不予赞扬的原因是什么?

A) 这名男士从同事那里得到了较差的评价。 B) 这名男士对公司贡献甚微。

C) 这名男士关注琐碎的事情。 D) 这名男士有态度问题。

【答案】 D (细节题) The man had an attitude problem.

【定位】 he bluntly told me that I had an attitude problem.

他直截了当地告诉我,我有态度问题。

【信号】 被问者复述经理原话的直接引述句。女士问考评结果后,男士应答里 he bluntly told me that I had an attitude problem 是对经理原话的直接转述,'他告诉我.....'这种引述就是答案信号——经理给出的原因被原原本本复述在这里。

【替换】 I had an attitude problem ↔ The man had an attitude problem.

原话第一人称 I, 选项换成第三人称 The man, 意思不变

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

原文差评出自男士的 manager(见 your annual performance evaluation meeting with your manager), A 却说 a poor evaluation from his colleagues'来自同事', 张冠李戴改了评价来源, 故错。

借用原文: your annual performance evaluation meeting with your manager

B) 未提及

经理给的理由是态度问题, 全程没说男士 made little contribution to the company'贡献少', 这是凭'表扬少'常识脑补出的原因, 原文无据。

C) 原词陷阱

原文经理说 it's the little things I do and say, C 的 paid attention to trivial things 用 trivial(琐碎)勾住这个 little things, 听着像。但原文 little things 指'惹经理不快的琐碎言行(即态度的体现)', 不是说男士'只关注琐事', 含义被偷换。

借用原文: it's the little things I do and say

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6. A) They make unhelpful decisions for solving problems.
B) They favor some employees' suggestions over others.
C) They use manipulative language to mask their irrational choices.
D) They reject employees' reasonable arguments for work efficiency.

【题目】 What does the woman say about some managers?

【翻译】 女士对一些管理者有什么看法?

- A) 他们在解决问题时做出无益的决定。 B) 他们偏爱某些员工的建议而非其他人的建议。
C) 他们使用操纵性语言来掩盖其不理性的选择。
D) 他们拒绝员工关于提高工作效率的合理论证。

【答案】 C (细节题) They use manipulative language to mask their irrational choices.

【定位】 Some managers really adopt manipulative language to disguise the unreasonable choices they have made.

有些经理确实会采用操控性的语言, 来掩饰他们做出的那些不合理的选择。

【信号】 女士发言中直接评价经理的核心陈述句。 女士这段以 Some managers really adopt manipulative language to disguise the unreasonable choices 直陈对经理的判断, 主语 Some managers、动词 adopt...to disguise 把'手段+目的'说全, 是承载答案的评价句。

【替换】 adopt manipulative language ↔ use manipulative language

adopt 换成 use, 同义动词替换

disguise the unreasonable choices ↔ mask their irrational choices

disguise→mask、unreasonable→irrational 双重同义替换

【排除】 A) 答非所问

原文批评的是经理'用话术掩盖不合理决定', 重点在'掩盖'这个语言行为; A 的 make unhelpful decisions for solving problems 只截取'决定不好'一层, 丢了'操控语言'的核心, 且 unhelpful 与原文 unreasonable 侧重不同, 未答到点上。

借用原文: disguise the unreasonable choices they have made

B) 未提及

原文没说经理 favor some employees' suggestions over others'偏心采纳某些建议', 这是凭'经理不公'的印象自造的指控, 原文无对应句。

D) 原词陷阱

原文紧接的下一句是 They don't use the rational power of arguments to resolve issues'他们不用理性论证去解决问题', D 的 reject employees' reasonable arguments for work efficiency 盗用 rational/arguments 这两个原词, 并自添 for work efficiency(为效率)的动机, 原文既没说'否决员工合理论点', 更没提'效率', 原词在意思被改向。

借用原文: They don't use the rational power of arguments to resolve issues of conflict

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7. A) It is a must for rational judgment.
B) It is more of a sin than a virtue.
C) It is a good quality in the workplace.
D) It is more important now than ever.

【题目】 According to the woman, what do some managers think of honesty?

【翻译】 根据女士的说法,一些管理者如何看待诚实?

- A) 诚实是理性判断的必要条件。 B) 诚实更像是一种罪过而非美德。
C) 诚实是职场中的一种良好品质。 D) 诚实现在比以往任何时候都更重要。

【答案】 B (态度观点题) It is more of a sin than a virtue.

【定位】 Honesty was deemed to be more of a sin than a virtue, since it made people feel uncomfortable.

诚实被认为更像是一种罪过而非美德, 因为它让人感到不舒服。

【信号】 评价动词 deemed 引出的定性, 是态度落点。 女士用 Honesty was deemed to be more of a sin than a virtue, deemed(被认为是)后面跟的 a sin(罪)就是这些经理对诚实的定性, 评价性动词后的内容正是态度题答案信号。

【替换】 more of a sin than a virtue ↔ more of a sin than a virtue

此项罕见地原句照搬, 反成正确项

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

原文把诚实判为 more of a sin than a virtue'更像罪', 是负面; A 的 It is a must for rational judgment'理性判断的必需品'是正面拔高, 极性与原文相反。

借用原文: Honesty was deemed to be more of a sin than a virtue

C) 与原文相反

C 的 It is a good quality in the workplace'职场好品质'是正面评价, 而原文这些经理把诚实看作 a sin(负面), 褒贬相反; workplace 虽是全篇高频词, 但拿它包装的却是与原意相反的正面判断。

借用原文: Honesty was deemed to be more of a sin than a virtue

D) 未提及

原文谈的是诚实被看作罪/还是美德, 从没说它 more important now than ever'现在比过去更重要', 时间今昔的维度原文完全没出现。

-
8. A) Smoothing relationships in the workplace.
B) Making rational and productive decisions.
C) Focusing on employees career growth.
D) Preserving their power and prestige.

【题目】 What does the woman think is the priority of many managers?

【翻译】 女士认为许多管理者的首要任务是什么?

- A) 协调职场中的关系。 B) 做出理性且富有成效的决定。 C) 关注员工的职业发展。
D) 维护他们的权力和威望。

【答案】 D (细节题) Preserving their power and prestige.

【定位】 And retaining their power and prestige is their priority.

而且, 保住他们的权力和威望, 才是他们的首要之务。

【信号】 对话收尾处带 priority 的结论句。 临近结束, 女士用 And retaining their power and prestige is their priority 直接点出 priority, 以 And 收束全段批评、给出结论, 正是答案信号——对话的总结判断落在这句。

【替换】 retaining their power and prestige ↔ Preserving their power and prestige.

retaining 换成 preserving, 同义动词替换

【排除】 A) 未提及

原文说经理首要是保权保威，从没说他们以 Smoothing relationships in the workplace'维系职场关系'为先，这是凭好印象自造的目标，原文无对应。

B) 原词陷阱

原文多处用到 rational(如 They don't use the rational power of arguments), B 的 Making rational and productive decisions'做理性高效决定'正是拿这个高频词设套；但全篇批评经理不理性、靠话术保权，把'理性决策'当成他们的首要恰恰相反。

借用原文：They don't use the rational power of arguments to resolve issues

C) 未提及

原文通篇批评经理只顾自己权威，绝没说他们以 Focusing on employees career growth'员工职业成长'为先，这与结论句的'保权'完全背离，原文无据。

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 Athletes are seen as heroes because they can do things that most of us can't do. They can hit fastballs coming at them at nearly 100 miles an hour, and leap and hang in the air, seemingly defying gravity. They get paid millions of dollars for their efforts, and their names and faces appear on everything from running shoes to advertising boards.

运动员被视为英雄，因为他们能做到我们大多数人做不到的事情。他们能击中以近100英里时速飞来的快速球，能跳跃并悬停在空中，似乎在对抗地心引力。他们的努力为他们赢得了数百万美元的报酬，他们的名字和面孔出现在从跑鞋到广告牌的各种事物上。

2 Athletes who are champions also show qualities such as perseverance, dedication, and the ability to keep their cool under pressure. Many show those same qualities off the playing field, too. Stories about superstar athletes teach us about working hard and believing in ourselves and then being passionate about what we do. Although it's usually bad behavior that gets an athlete a spot on the six o'clock news, many high-profile players work hard to be positive role models to children. They raise money for charities and act as mentors, talking to student groups and volunteering their time to programs that help children keep off drugs and stay in school.

成为冠军的运动员还展现出诸如毅力、奉献精神以及在压力下保持冷静的能力等品质。许多人在赛场外也展现出同样的品质。关于超级明星运动员的故事教会我们努力工作、相信自己，然后对我们所做的事情充满热情。尽管通常是不良行为让运动员登上六点钟新闻，但许多知名球员努力成为儿童的正面榜样。他们为慈善事业筹款，担任导师，向学生团体演讲，并自愿将时间投入到帮助儿童远离毒品和留在学校的项目中。

3 Still, even the greatest champions have flaws. Just because an athlete has the perfect golf swing doesn't mean he is the perfect parent, friend or spokesperson. They also make mistakes. Separating an athlete's professional and personal lives can be tough. When a sports star gets in trouble with the law, or does something wrong in their private life, fans are often left disappointed. Before he died, baseball star Mickey Mantle, who was plagued with alcohol problems, told young ballplayers and the fans who admired him "to play like me, don't be like me."

然而，即使是最伟大的冠军也有缺陷。仅仅因为一名运动员拥有完美的高尔夫挥杆动作，并不意味着他是完美的父母、朋友或代言人。他们也会犯错。将运动员的职业生活和个人生活分开可能很困难。当体育明星触犯法律或在私人生活中做错事时，粉丝们往往会感到失望。棒球明星Mickey Mantle深受酗酒问题困扰，在他去世前，他告诉年轻球员和崇拜他的粉丝们'像我一样打球，但不要像我一样做人'。

9. A) They show genius which defies description.
B) They accomplish feats many of us cannot.
C) They create very high commercial value.
D) They bring great honor to their country.

【题目】 Why does the speaker say athletes are often viewed as heroes?

【翻译】 为什么说话者说运动员常被视为英雄？

- A) 他们展现了难以言表的天赋。 B) 他们完成了我们许多人无法做到的壮举。
C) 他们创造了非常高的商业价值。 D) 他们为国家带来巨大荣誉。

【答案】 B (细节题) They accomplish feats many of us cannot.

【定位】 Athletes are seen as heroes because they can do things that most of us can't do.

运动员被视为英雄，是因为他们能做到我们多数人做不到的事。

【信号】 because 后紧跟原因。 答案信号是因果连词 because，它后面 they can do things that most of us can't do 正是录音给出的理由，因果词后那一句就是答案落点。

【替换】 do things that most of us can't do ↔ accomplish feats many of us cannot

同义改写：do things=accomplish feats

【排除】 A) 未提及

They show genius which defies description. 的天赋/无法描述在录音里没有对应表述；录音说的是做到常人做不到的事，并未夸张到天才到无法形容，属拔高式编造。

C) 原词陷阱

They create very high commercial value. 借了录音里 They get paid millions of dollars 和广告板出现这层商业画面来诱选，但那是顺带描述、并非说话人给出的成为英雄的原因；题问 Why are they heroes，答案是能力而非商业价值，听到钱就选会中招。

借用原文：They get paid millions of dollars for their efforts

D) 未提及

They bring great honor to their country. 的 country/为国争光在整段录音里没出现过，是听力惯用的拔高型干扰，第一步预读时已提醒要警惕 country 是否真被提到。

10. A) They take part in kids' extra-curricular activities.
B) They work in spare time to teach children sports.
C) They try to be positive role models to children.
D) They serve as spokespersons for luxury goods.

【题目】 What does the speaker say many high-profile players do?

【翻译】 说话者说许多知名球员会做什么？

- A) 他们参加孩子们的课外活动。 B) 他们利用业余时间教孩子们体育运动。
C) 他们努力成为孩子们的积极榜样。 D) 他们担任奢侈品的代言人。

【答案】 C (细节题) They try to be positive role models to children.

【定位】 They raise money for charities and act as mentors, talking to student groups and volunteering their time to programs that help children keep off drugs and stay in school.

他们为慈善募款、担任导师，与学生群体交流，并把时间投入到帮助孩子远离毒品、留在学校的项目中。

【信号】 主语承接后的行为列举。答案句承接上句 many high-profile players work hard to be positive role models to children，紧接着用 volunteering their time to programs that help children keep off drugs and stay in school 具体列举其作为，行为列举处即题问的落点。

【替换】 help children keep off drugs and stay in school ↔

Keeping athletes away from drug or alcohol problems

keep off=keep away from 同义

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

They take part in kids' extra-curricular activities. 借录音里频繁出现的 children/student groups 这层与孩子相关的画面诱选，但录音说的是 talking to student groups、volunteering，并非 take part in 课外活动，动作对不上。

借用原文：talking to student groups

B) 未提及

They work in spare time to teach children sports. 利用录音里 children 一词及对孩子的帮助来诱选，但录音从未说他们利用业余时间教孩子体育，teach ... sports 与 spare time 都是录音没有的添加。

借用原文：help children keep off drugs and stay in school

D) 与原文相反

They serve as spokespersons for luxury goods. 把这群正面榜样说成代言奢侈品，方向与录音里 work hard to be positive role models to children 的公益形象相反，且 luxury goods 录音未提。

11. A) Separating an athlete's professional life from their personal life.
B) Preventing certain athletes from getting in trouble with the law.
C) Keeping athletes away from drug or alcohol problems.
D) Being super sports stars without appearing arrogant.

【题目】 What does the speaker say can be difficult?

【翻译】 说话者说什么可能很困难？

- A) 将运动员的职业生活与个人生活分开。 B) 防止某些运动员触犯法律。
C) 让运动员远离毒品或酒精问题。 D) 成为超级体育明星而不显得傲慢。

【答案】 A (细节题) Separating an athlete's professional life from their personal life.

【定位】 Separating an athlete's professional and personal lives can be tough.

把运动员的职业生活与私人生活分开，可能很难。

【信号】 tough 这一难易判断词。答案信号是 can be tough 里的 tough，它正是题干 difficult 的同义词，与它搭配的 Separating an athlete's professional and personal lives 即题问的那件难事。

【替换】 Separating an athlete's professional and personal lives ↔

Separating an athlete's professional life from their personal life

几乎原句，仅句式微调

can be tough ↔ can be difficult

tough=difficult

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

Preventing certain athletes from getting in trouble with the law. 直接搬录音里 gets in trouble with the law 的原话诱选，但录音是把触犯法律当作运动员会犯错的举例，并没说防止其触法是件难事，问的难事是分开两种生活。

借用原文：When a sports star gets in trouble with the law

C) 原词陷阱

Keeping athletes away from drug or alcohol problems. 借录音 plagued with alcohol problems 的醒目词诱选，但那是 Mickey Mantle 个人遭遇的举例，录音没把远离毒品酒精说成困难，与 tough 搭配的并非此事。

借用原文：Mickey Mantle, who was plagued with alcohol problems

D) 未提及

Being super sports stars without appearing arrogant. 的不显傲慢在录音里没有任何对应，arrogant 一词及相关意思整段未出现，属凭空编造的难处。

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

1 We don't need to tell you that weddings can get expensive. Even with the most meticulous budgeting, a few unexpected costs are bound to occur. While most brides tend to accept this as fact, one Canadian

woman, who is only known as Susan, attempted to avoid all wedding costs. She did this by asking her friends and family to pay up to attend her wedding. It went about as well as you'd expect. Susan is causing quite the debate online after posting a bizarre Facebook complaint about her now-cancelled wedding.

我们无需告诉你婚礼可能会很昂贵。即使预算再精细,也难免会出现一些意外开支。虽然大多数新娘倾向于接受这一事实,但一位名叫Susan的加拿大女性试图避免所有婚礼费用。她的做法是要求她的朋友和家人付费参加她的婚礼。结果正如你所料。Susan在Facebook上发布了一则关于她现已取消婚礼的古怪抱怨后,在网上引发了相当大的争议。

2 Yes, the couple called off the wedding just days before their wedding vows. Since their guests refused to pay the \$1,500 attendance fee, the \$60,000 dream wedding was put on permanent hold. In her long explanation filled with cursing and swearing, the bride accused her friends and family of ruining her marriage and her life. She stated that each guest would only need to pay \$1,500 while she sacrificed everything for the day. Her maid of honor told her to stick to the budget, as she was asking too much from her guests. But Susan ignored her. Not surprisingly, only eight people responded positively to the wedding invitations and money requests.

是的,这对夫妇在婚礼誓言前几天取消了婚礼。由于宾客拒绝支付1500美元的参加费,这场6万美元的梦想婚礼被永久搁置。在她充满脏话和咒骂的长篇解释中,新娘指责她的朋友和家人毁了她的婚姻和生活。她表示每位宾客只需支付1500美元,而她为这一天牺牲了一切。她的伴娘告诉她要遵守预算,因为她对宾客的要求太高了。但Susan不予理会。不出所料,只有八个人对婚礼邀请和金钱要求做出了积极回应。

3 Realizing they would not be able to afford their dream wedding, Susan's future husband suggested getting married in Las Vegas. The bride quickly shut down the idea, saying she did not want a wedding of gambling and heavy drinking. It seems her dream wedding has now become a nightmare.

意识到他们无法负担梦想婚礼后,Susan的未婚夫建议去Las Vegas结婚。新娘迅速否决了这个想法,说她不想要一场充斥着赌博和酗酒的婚礼。看来她的梦想婚礼现在已经变成了一场噩梦。

12. A) They always cost more than expected.

B) They are joyous and exciting occasions.

C) They should be paid up by the attendees.

D) They are dreams coming true to the brides.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about weddings?

【翻译】 说话者关于婚礼说了什么?

A) 婚礼的花费总是超出预期。 B) 婚礼是欢乐和激动人心的场合。

C) 婚礼应该由参加者付费。 D) 婚礼是新娘梦想成真的时刻。

【答案】 A (细节题) They always cost more than expected.

【定位】 We don't need to tell you that weddings can get expensive. Even with the most meticulous budgeting, a few unexpected costs are bound to occur.

不用我们说你也知道,婚礼会变得很烧钱。哪怕预算做得再精细,也难免冒出一些意料之外的开销。

【信号】 开篇总起句直接定调。篇章第一句 weddings can get expensive 就是开门见山的总起，紧接着 a few unexpected costs are bound to occur 进一步坐实"花费会超出预料"。开头总起句是篇章题最常见的答案信号，听到第一句定性就该锁定。

【替换】 a few unexpected costs are bound to occur ↔ cost more than expected
unexpected costs = cost more than expected

【排除】 B) 未提及

They are joyous and exciting occasions. (欢乐激动的场合) 听起来像婚礼常识，很诱人，但说话人开篇的定性是"烧钱、超预算"，全篇也是讲婚礼黄掉的糟心事，根本没说婚礼欢乐。这是用生活常识代替原文的典型坑。

C) 原词陷阱

They should be paid up by the attendees. (该由出席者付费) 盗用了原文 asking her friends and family to pay up to attend her wedding 里的 pay up、attend——但那是 Susan 一个人的荒唐做法，不是 speaker 对"婚礼"的普遍看法。听到 pay up 就选，正中原词陷阱。

借用原文：asking her friends and family to pay up to attend her wedding

D) 原词陷阱

They are dreams coming true to the brides. 借用了原文反复出现的 dream wedding、brides，听着顺耳。但原文的 dream wedding 是讽刺 Susan 那场最终变 nightmare 的婚礼，绝非说"婚礼是新娘美梦成真"。这是把后文的反讽细节误当成开篇定性。

借用原文：the \$60,000 dream wedding was put on permanent hold

13. A) It cost \$60,000.

B) It was cancelled.

C) It had eight guests only.

D) It was held in Las Vegas.

【题目】 What do we learn about the wedding of the Canadian woman Susan?

【翻译】 关于加拿大女性Susan的婚礼,我们了解到什么?

A) 婚礼花费了60000美元。 B) 婚礼被取消了。 C) 婚礼只有八位宾客。

D) 婚礼在Las Vegas举行。

【答案】 B (细节题) It was cancelled.

【定位】 Yes, the couple called off the wedding just days before their wedding vows. Since their guests refused to pay the \$1,500 attendance fee, the \$60,000 dream wedding was put on permanent hold.

是的，这对新人在交换结婚誓言前几天取消了婚礼。由于宾客拒付 1500 美元的出席费，这场 6 万美元的梦想婚礼被永久搁置了。

【信号】结局动词 **called off / put on permanent hold**。答案落在表"取消"的动作上：the couple called off the wedding 与 put on permanent hold 直接交代了婚礼的最终结局。问"这场婚礼怎么了"，结局性动词就是定位信号，盖过其中的数字干扰。

【替换】the couple called off the wedding ↔ **It was cancelled.**
called off = was cancelled

【排除】A) **原词陷阱**

It cost \$60,000. 里的 6 万美元录音确实念到了——the \$60,000 dream wedding——但原文是说这场"标价 6 万的梦想婚礼被搁置"，并不是说它"真的花掉了 6 万"（婚礼根本没办成）。听到 \$60,000 就选，正中数字原词陷阱。

借用原文：the \$60,000 dream wedding was put on permanent hold

C) **原词陷阱**

It had eight guests only. 借了原文 only eight people responded positively 里的 eight。但那"八个人"是"积极回应邀请和付费要求的人数"，而婚礼根本取消了、压根没有出席的宾客。把"回应的八人"偷换成"到场八位宾客"，是细节偷换。

借用原文：only eight people responded positively to the wedding invitations and money requests

D) **原词陷阱**

It was held in Las Vegas. 盗用了原文地名 getting married in Las Vegas。但拉斯维加斯只是未婚夫"提议"的地点，且 Susan 当场否决了，婚礼根本没在那办、也没办成。地名被搬到错误的事实上，是张冠李戴式原词陷阱。

借用原文：Susan's future husband suggested getting married in Las Vegas

14. A) Postpone her wedding.

B) Ask her friends for help.

C) Keep to her budget.

D) Invite more guests.

【题目】What did Susan's maid of honor advise her to do?

【翻译】Susan的伴娘建议她做什么？

A) 推迟她的婚礼。 B) 向她的朋友寻求帮助。 C) 遵守她的预算。 D) 邀请更多宾客。

【答案】C (细节题) Keep to her budget.

【定位】Her maid of honor told her to stick to the budget, as she was asking too much from her guests.

她的伴娘劝她守住预算，因为她对宾客的要求太过分了。

【信号】建议信号 **told her to**。Her maid of honor told her to stick to the budget 中的 told her to 就是"建议"信号，信号后紧跟的动作 stick to the budget 即答案所在。听建议题，认准 told sb to / advised 这类信号，落点就在其后的动词短语。

【替换】stick to the budget ↔ **Keep to her budget**
stick to = keep to

【排除】A) 未提及

Postpone her wedding. 听着合理（婚礼出问题了，推迟很常见），但伴娘说的是守预算，从没提推迟。婚礼最后是被取消（called off）而非推迟，考生易把“取消”的印象误当成伴娘建议“推迟”。

B) 与原文相反

Ask her friends for help. 恰恰反了：原文里 Susan 正是因为 asking too much from her guests（向宾客 / 朋友要太多）才闹崩，伴娘是劝她“别再这么要了、守预算”，而非劝她“找朋友帮忙”。方向完全相反。

借用原文：she was asking too much from her guests

D) 与原文相反

Invite more guests. 与伴娘的本意相悖。伴娘嫌 Susan 对宾客要求太多、要她收着点（守预算），怎会让她再多邀客人？这是把建议方向取反的干扰项。

借用原文：Her maid of honor told her to stick to the budget

15. A) She called it romantic.

B) She welcomed it with open arms.

C) She said she would think about it.

D) She rejected it flatly.

【题目】How did Susan respond to her future husband's suggestion?

【翻译】Susan如何回应她未婚夫的建议？

- A) 她称这个建议很浪漫。 B) 她张开双臂欢迎这个建议。 C) 她说她会考虑一下。
D) 她断然拒绝了。

【答案】D （态度观点题） She rejected it flatly.

【定位】The bride quickly shut down the idea, saying she did not want a wedding of gambling and heavy drinking.

新娘很快否决了这个主意，说她不想要一场满是赌博和酗酒的婚礼。

【信号】强否定动作 **shut down** + 理由。The bride quickly shut down the idea 里 shut down（直接否决）加上副词 quickly，语气强烈而干脆；后面 she did not want 的否定理由再次坐实拒绝。态度题就抓这种强否定动作 + 否定理由作为信号。

【替换】quickly shut down the idea ↔ **rejected it flatly**

quickly shut down = rejected flatly

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

She called it romantic. (说它浪漫) 是正面反应, 与原文 shut down the idea 的干脆否决完全相反。原文里浪漫一词根本没出现, 是凭"婚礼"联想出的诱选。

借用原文: The bride quickly shut down the idea

B) 与原文相反

She welcomed it with open arms. (张开双臂欢迎) 是强烈接受, 恰与 Susan 的强烈拒绝相对。这是把态度光谱拨到了相反一端的干扰。

借用原文: quickly shut down the idea

C) 偷换概念

She said she would think about it. (说她会考虑) 是夹在接受与拒绝之间的中间态度, 最像"温和版"答案。但原文是 quickly shut down——又快又决绝, 没有任何"再想想"的余地。把强否定弱化成"考虑", 是程度偷改。

借用原文: The bride quickly shut down the idea

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 It has long been scientifically established that weather changes can affect people's moods. Now, a new study has provided evidence that temperature can influence people's personalities. This study of over 1.6 million people revealed that 22 degrees Celsius is the perfect air temperature to live in. A city with an average annual temperature closer to 22 tends to have a population who are more agreeable, conscientious, emotionally stable, and outgoing. It is the least taxing temperature for the body to regulate its own temperature.

长期以来,科学已经证实天气变化会影响人们的情绪。现在,一项新研究提供了证据表明温度可以影响人们的性格。这项针对160多万人的研究显示,22摄氏度是最理想的生活气温。年平均气温接近22度的城市,其人口往往更随和、更尽责、情绪更稳定、更外向。这是身体调节自身温度负担最小的温度。

2 The study was observational and didn't show cause and effect, but the scientists behind it theorized that better weather leads people to leave their home more often. This, in turn, leads to more social interaction, which encourages them to develop a friendlier and socially more acceptable personality. Warmer climates also make people feel more positive in general. They tend to be more agreeable and conscientious.

该研究是观察性的,并未显示因果关系,但背后的科学家们提出理论认为,更好的天气会导致人们更频繁地离开家。这反过来又会带来更多的社交互动,从而鼓励他们发展出更友好、社会上更容易被接受的性格。更温暖的气候也会让人们总体上感觉更积极。他们往往更随和、更尽责。

3 The findings might help explain why colder and warmer countries tend to produce people with different personalities. Roughly speaking, about 40% of a person's personality is determined by their genes, the other 60% by their environment. It was already well-known that personality traits vary across geographic regions. Scientists also knew that these geographic personality traits are associated with a broad range of consequential outcomes. These outcomes include economic activity, for example, entrepreneurial start-up rates, and also crime rates, health behaviors, and health outcomes.

这些发现可能有助于解释为什么较冷和较暖的国家往往会培养出性格不同的人。大致来说,一个人的性格约40%由基因决定,另外60%由环境决定。人们早已知道性格特征在不同地理区域之间存在差异。科学家们也知道这些地理性格特征与一系列重要结果相关。这些结果包括经济活动,例如创业启动率,以及犯罪率、健康行为和健康结果。

4 And it is well established that personality traits differ between countries. The research team speculated the two might be linked. To test this, they gave online personality tests to 5,587 Chinese students and 1.66 million Americans. They then compared the results with the average annual temperature where they grew up. The tests measured personality along five well-studied characteristics. The five were agreeability, conscientiousness, emotional stability, outgoingness, and openness to new experiences. In both groups, the researchers found the closer a town's average annual temperature was to 22 degrees, the more its population exhibited those personality characteristics.

性格特征在不同国家之间存在差异已是公认的事实。研究团队推测两者可能存在联系。为了验证这一点,他们对5587名中国学生和166万美国人进行了在线性格测试。然后将结果与这些人成长地的年平均气温进行比较。这些测试沿着五个经过充分研究的特征来衡量性格。这五个特征是随和性、尽责性、情绪稳定性、外向性和对新体验的开放性。在两组人群中,研究人员发现,一个城镇的年平均气温越接近22度,其人口就越表现出这些性格特征。

5 However, the findings were much stronger for the Chinese group than the Americans studied, which suggests that though temperature plays a role, it does not play a dominant role. The effects are fairly weak. It's unlikely to lead to many arguments over the temperature setting of the office air conditioner. 然而,这些发现在中国群体中比在所研究的美国人中要强得多,这表明虽然温度起作用,但它并不起主导作用。这些影响相当微弱。它不太可能导致人们对办公室空调温度设置产生太多争论。

16. A) It determines people's moods.
B) It can impact people's wellbeing.
C) It is closely related to people's emotions.
D) It can influence people's personalities.

【题目】 What has a new study revealed about temperature?

【翻译】 一项新研究揭示了关于温度的什么信息?

- A) 它决定人们的心情。 B) 它会影响人们的幸福感。 C) 它与人们的情绪密切相关。
D) 它会影响人们的性格。

【答案】 D (细节题) It can influence people's personalities.

【定位】 Now, a new study has provided evidence that temperature can influence people's personalities.

如今，一项新研究提供了证据，表明温度能够影响人的性格。

【信号】 Now 引出新结论。前一句说"天气影响情绪"早已是定论，紧接 Now, a new study has provided evidence 用 "Now"（如今）把新旧对照开来——"Now+新研究"正是答案信号，新研究的新发现就在这句，落点是 temperature can influence people's personalities.

【替换】 temperature can influence people's personalities ↔ **It can influence people's personalities.**
近乎原句对应

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A"决定人的情绪 moods"盗用了原文 weather changes can affect people's moods 里的 moods，但那是"早已确立的旧定论"、且用的是 affect（影响）不是 determine（决定），并非"新研究的发现"，听到 moods 就选会掉进时间错位的坑。

借用原文：weather changes can affect people's moods

B) 未提及

B 说温度"影响人的福祉 wellbeing"，可原文新研究讲的是影响"personalities 性格"，从没出现 wellbeing 这层；属凭"听着合理"硬填，原文无据。

C) 答非所问

C"与情绪密切相关 closely related to emotions"对应的是 weather changes can affect people's moods 那条"早已确立"的旧知识，不是"new study revealed"的新发现；既错在时间（旧非新），"closely"也夸大了原文 affect 的程度。

借用原文：It has long been scientifically established that weather changes can affect people's moods.

-
17. A) They make people more reproductive.
B) They increase people's life expectancy.
C) They tend to produce positive feelings.
D) They may alter people's genes gradually.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about warmer climates?

【翻译】 说话者关于较温暖的气候说了什么？

- A) 它们使人们更具生殖能力。 B) 它们延长人们的预期寿命。
C) 它们往往会产生积极的情绪。 D) 它们可能会逐渐改变人们的基因。

【答案】 C（细节题） They tend to produce positive feelings.

【定位】 Warmer climates also make people feel more positive in general.
温暖的气候总体上还会让人感觉更积极。

【信号】**主语直点 warmer climates**。这句主语就是题干路标词 Warmer climates，谓语 "make people feel more positive" 正面回答"温暖气候使人怎样"，是直接应答式的答案句，无需转折也无需推断。

【替换】make people feel more positive in general ↔ **They tend to produce positive feelings.**
使人感觉积极=产生积极感受

【排除】A) **未提及**

A"使人更能生育 reproductive"原文从未提及生育这一层，是凭"暖→繁衍"的常识硬推，无原文依据。

B) **未提及**

B"延长寿命 life expectancy"听着像健康类结论，但原文谈温暖气候只说让人更积极、更友善，从未涉及寿命；属合理却无据。

D) **张冠李戴**

D"逐渐改变人的基因 genes"盗用了原文 about 40% of a person's personality is determined by their genes 里的 genes，但原文 genes 是讲"基因决定四成性格"，根本不是说"温暖气候改变基因"；把别处的词安到本题对象上，是张冠李戴。

借用原文：about 40% of a person's personality is determined by their genes

-
18. A) The link between temperature and personality is fairly weak.
B) People share many personality traits despite their nationalities.
C) People in the same geographical area may differ in personality.
D) The Americans are apparently more outgoing than the Chinese.

【题目】**What did the online personality tests suggest?**

【翻译】在线性格测试表明了什么？

- A) 温度与性格之间的联系相当微弱。 B) 尽管国籍不同,人们有许多共同的性格特征。
C) 同一地理区域的人在性格上可能有所不同。 D) 美国人显然比中国人更外向。

【答案】**A** (细节题) The link between temperature and personality is fairly weak.

【定位】However, the findings were much stronger for the Chinese group than the Americans studied, which suggests that though temperature plays a role, it does not play a dominant role. The effects are fairly weak.

然而，对中国组的研究结果比对所研究的美国人要强得多，这表明温度虽起作用，但并不起主导作用。其影响相当微弱。

【信号】**However 转折收束**。However 这个转折词把前文"温度越接近22度、性格越明显"的正面铺陈一收，转折后的 it does not play a dominant role 和 The effects are fairly weak 才是研究的真正定论——转折后才是落点，正是答案信号。

【替换】 The effects are fairly weak ↔ **The link between temperature and personality is fairly weak.**

影响弱=关联弱

it does not play a dominant role ↔ **fairly weak**

非主导=弱

【排除】 B) **与原文相反**

B"人们尽管国籍不同却共享许多性格特质", 但原文 the findings were much stronger for the Chinese group than the Americans 恰恰强调中美两组结果差别很大(中国组强得多), 方向与"跨国籍相似"相反。

借用原文: the findings were much stronger for the Chinese group than the Americans studied

C) **答非所问**

C"同一地理区域的人性格可能不同"借用了原文 personality traits vary across geographic regions 关于地区差异的说法, 但那是第三段的背景旧知识, 且讲的是"跨地区"差异, 不是"测试 suggest"的结论; 本题问 tests 说明了什么, 答案在第五段的强弱定性, 不在这里。

借用原文: personality traits vary across geographic regions

D) **原词陷阱**

D"美国人显然比中国人更外向"盗用了原文测过的性格维度 outgoingness 和 Chinese/Americans 这些原词, 但原文只说中国组的研究结果"更强", 从未比较两国谁更外向; 是把听过的词拼成一个原文没下的结论。

借用原文: outgoingness

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

1 Today, we are talking about loneliness. Loneliness and social isolation are growing public health concerns for people of all ages in the United States, from adolescence to the elderly. Public health experts are worried because loneliness seems to be on the rise, and studies have long found correlations between loneliness and an assortment of medical conditions that threaten health and longevity.

今天, 我们要谈论孤独问题。孤独和社会隔离正在成为美国各年龄段人群日益关注的公共健康问题, 从青少年到老年人都受到影响。公共健康专家感到担忧, 因为孤独似乎呈上升趋势, 而且研究长期以来发现孤独与威胁健康和寿命的各种医学状况之间存在关联。

2 The problem of loneliness may be even greater than we thought. A new national poll found that about a third of older Americans are lonely, and almost as many seniors feel isolated. This is a serious problem as research shows that chronic loneliness is particularly harmful to senior citizens. That's because it can impair older adults' memory and damage their physical and mental health. Chronic loneliness even impacts the life expectancy of seniors, increasing their risk of early mortality.

孤独问题可能比我们想象的更严重。一项新的全国性民意调查发现, 约三分之一的美国老年人感到孤独, 几乎同样多的老年人感到孤立。这是一个严重的问题, 因为研究表明慢性孤独对老年人尤其有害。这是因为它会损害老年人的记忆力, 损害他们的身心健康。慢性孤独甚至影响老年人的预期寿命, 增加他们早逝的风险。

3 Let's take a closer look at that poll now. More than a third of seniors in the poll said they felt lonely at least some of the time, and 27% said they sometimes or often felt isolated. This reflects how much time the seniors spent with others. Almost 30% said they socialized with friends, family or neighbors once a week or less. Women were more likely than men to report loneliness.

现在让我们仔细看看这项民意调查。调查中超过三分之一的老年人表示他们至少有时感到孤独，27%的人表示有时或经常感到孤立。这反映了老年人与他人相处的时间。近30%的人表示他们每周与朋友、家人或邻居社交一次或更少。女性比男性更容易报告感到孤独。

4 But there is good news. It looks like loneliness can be reversed. But researchers are still trying to determine the best way to do so. Why is that? Resolving the problem of loneliness among seniors often isn't as simple as getting them together with others or moving them in with their children. In fact, the poll found that seniors who lived with their children were more likely to report feeling lonely than those who didn't. This may be because loneliness refers to the discrepancy between actual and desired relationships. So it's possible that someone who lives alone doesn't meet that definition, while someone in a house full of busy people does.

但也有好消息。看起来孤独是可以逆转的。但研究人员仍在试图确定最佳方法。为什么呢？解决老年人孤独问题往往并不像让他们与他人聚在一起或让他们与子女同住那么简单。事实上，调查发现与子女同住的老年人比不与子女同住的老年人更容易报告感到孤独。这可能是因为孤独指的是实际关系与期望关系之间的差异。因此，独居的人可能不符合这个定义，而住在满是忙碌人群的房子的人却符合。

5 How can we solve the problem? Well, the researchers assert that it's important to address each person's underlying cause of loneliness, whether it's the death of a spouse, medical problems, or social expectations that haven't been fulfilled. It's noteworthy that there is one general recommendation. While finding solutions for loneliness is highly personal, research suggests the best interventions are those that involve meaningful social contact at least once a week. Depending on the person, that could mean volunteering, seeing an old friend or something else.

我们如何解决这个问题？研究人员断言，重要的是要解决每个人孤独的根本原因，无论是配偶的去世、医疗问题，还是未实现的社会期望。值得注意的是，有一个总体建议。虽然寻找孤独的解决方案是高度个人化的，但研究表明最好的干预措施是那些涉及每周至少一次有意义的社交接触的措施。根据个人情况，这可能意味着做志愿者、拜访老朋友或其他活动。

19. A) The number of older Americans living alone is on the rise.
B) Chronic loneliness does harm to senior citizens in particular.
C) Correlations have been found between loneliness and ill health.
D) A growing number of US seniors face the risk of early mortality.

【题目】 Why does the speaker say the finding of a new national poll reveals a serious problem?

【翻译】 为什么说话者说一项新的全国民意调查的发现揭示了一个严重的问题？

- A) 独居的美国老年人数量正在上升。 B) 慢性孤独尤其对老年人造成伤害。
C) 孤独与健康不佳之间已被发现存在关联。 D) 越来越多的美国老年人面临早死的风险。

【答案】 B (细节题) Chronic loneliness does harm to senior citizens in particular.

【定位】 This is a serious problem as research shows that chronic loneliness is particularly harmful to senior citizens.

这是个严重的问题，因为研究显示长期的孤独对老年人尤其有害。

【信号】 原句直说 **serious problem** 加 **as 因果**。录音里 This is a serious problem as research shows that chronic loneliness is particularly harmful to senior citizens 用 a serious problem 直接呼应题干的 serious problem，再用 as（因为）引出原因——题干问 Why，答案就在这个 as 因果句里。

【替换】 chronic loneliness is particularly harmful to senior citizens ↔

Chronic loneliness does harm to senior citizens in particular

近义改写：harmful 换 does harm，particularly 换 in particular

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

录音第1段确实念过 loneliness seems to be on the rise，选项 The number of older Americans living alone is on the rise 顺手借了 on the rise 制造耳熟，但录音说的是孤独在上升，不是独居老人人数在上升，且这不是题干问的为何是严重问题，属听到原词就想选的陷阱。

借用原文：loneliness seems to be on the rise

C) **原词陷阱**

第1段念过 correlations between loneliness and an assortment of medical conditions，选项 Correlations have been found between loneliness and ill health 借此造耳熟。但这是讲座开场的背景铺垫，题干问的是新民调揭示的严重问题，那条具体落在第2段的尤其伤害老人，C 答非所问。

借用原文：studies have long found correlations between loneliness and an assortment of medical conditions

D) **原词陷阱**

第2段念过 increasing their risk of early mortality，选项 A growing number of US seniors face the risk of early mortality 借走 early mortality 与 risk。但录音说的是长期孤独提高了老人早亡风险，并没说越来越多老人面临早亡风险（人数增长），D 把风险升高偷换成人数增多，答非所问。

借用原文：increasing their risk of early mortality

20. A) Medication is available for treating loneliness.

B) Loneliness rarely results from living alone.

C) Being busy helps fight loneliness.

D) Loneliness is probably reversible.

【题目】 What is the good news the speaker talks about?

【翻译】 说话者谈到的好消息是什么？

A) 有药物可用于治疗孤独。 B) 孤独很少是独居造成的。 C) 忙碌有助于对抗孤独。

D) 孤独可能是可逆的。

【答案】 **D** (细节题) Loneliness is probably reversible.

【定位】 But there is good news. It looks like loneliness can be reversed.

但有个好消息。看起来孤独是可以被逆转的。

【信号】 **转折 But 加提示词 good news**。录音 But there is good news 用转折 But 加题干同词 good news 双重提示，紧接的 loneliness can be reversed 就是好消息的内容——转折后/提示词后的那句才是真正落点。

【替换】 loneliness can be reversed ↔ **Loneliness is probably reversible**

词性转换：can be reversed 换 reversible

【排除】 **A) 原词陷阱**

录音第5段提到 medical problems，选项 Medication is available for treating loneliness 借 medical 的耳熟造出有药可治。但录音只把 medical problems 列为孤独的诱因之一，从没说有药物能治疗孤独，属无中生有的原词陷阱。

借用原文：medical problems

B) 原词陷阱

第4段念过 someone who lives alone，选项 Loneliness rarely results from living alone 借 living alone 造耳熟。录音确实暗示独居未必孤独，但用 rarely（很少）把它说成了绝对判断，且这不是题干问的好消息那一句，答非所问。

借用原文：someone who lives alone doesn't meet that definition

C) 与原文相反

第4段念过 a house full of busy people，选项 Being busy helps fight loneliness 借 busy 造耳熟。可录音恰恰是说住在一屋子忙人中间的人反而可能孤独，busy 在原文是孤独的反例，C 把它反着用成忙碌能对抗孤独，与原文相反。

借用原文：someone in a house full of busy people does

21. A) Living with one's children.

B) Meeting social expectations.

C) Meaningful social contact.

D) Timely medical intervention.

【题目】 **What is the key to solving the loneliness problem according to the speaker?**

【翻译】 根据说话者的说法，解决孤独问题的关键是什么？

A) 与子女同住。 B) 满足社会期望。 C) 有意义的社交接触。 D) 及时的医疗干预。

【答案】 **C** (细节题) Meaningful social contact.

【定位】 While finding solutions for loneliness is highly personal, research suggests the best interventions are those that involve meaningful social contact at least once a week.

尽管为孤独寻找解决办法因人而异，但研究表明，最好的干预是那些每周至少有一次有意义社交接触的方式。

【信号】推荐信号 **research suggests the best**。录音 research suggests the best interventions are those that involve meaningful social contact 用 suggests 加 the best (最佳) 双重推荐信号点名办法——题干问 the key, 答案就在这个给推荐的句子里。

【替换】meaningful social contact at least once a week ↔ **Meaningful social contact**

概括截取：选项是原句的核心保留

【排除】A) **与原文相反**

第4段念过 moving them in with their children, 选项 Living with one's children 借 children 造耳熟。但录音明说和子女同住的老人反而更易孤独, 把它当解决办法正好相反, 是听到熟词就选的陷阱。

借用原文: seniors who lived with their children were more likely to report feeling lonely

B) **原词陷阱**

第5段念过 social expectations that haven't been fulfilled, 选项 Meeting social expectations 借 social expectations 造耳熟。但录音把它列为孤独的诱因之一, 不是解决孤独的关键, B 答非所问。

借用原文: social expectations that haven't been fulfilled

D) **原词陷阱**

录音念过 the best interventions 和第5段的 medical problems, 选项 Timely medical intervention 拼合 medical 与 intervention 造耳熟。但录音说最佳 intervention 是有意义的社交接触, 不是医疗干预; medical 在原文是诱因, D 张冠李戴。

借用原文: the best interventions are those that involve meaningful social contact

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

1 Hello, I'm co-founder of the popular female travel community We Are Travel Girls. We collect and publish stories from women traveling all over the world. We promote women's blogs; we host meetings and events and are getting ready to launch our Travel With Us trips in Bali, Japan and Malawi.

你好,我是广受欢迎的女性旅行社区We Are Travel Girls的联合创始人。我们收集并发布来自世界各地旅行女性的故事。我们推广女性博客,举办聚会和活动,并正准备在巴厘岛、日本和马拉维推出我们的Travel With Us旅行项目。

2 Before I started We Are Travel Girls, I had a successful 10-year career in finance in London, where I advised private clients on their investments. Having always had a huge love for travel, I finally took the leap and left finance to pursue my dream of starting a travel company.

在创办We Are Travel Girls之前,我在伦敦金融行业有着成功的十年职业生涯,为私人客户提供投资建议。由于一直对旅行怀有巨大的热爱,我最终迈出了这一步,离开金融行业去追求创办旅行公司的梦想。

3 For as long as I can remember, I wanted to be a travel writer. Before blogs existed and everything we read was online, I would go to travel writing seminars by writers who were published in travel magazines. I was desperate to write for one of those magazines, but didn't know how to break into that

industry. After university, I ended up working in finance, but always had a desire to travel and write about it.

从我记事起,我就想成为一名旅行作家。在博客出现之前,我们阅读的所有内容都还在网上之前,我会去参加那些在旅行杂志上发表作品的作家举办的旅行写作研讨会。我非常渴望为那些杂志中的一本撰稿,但不知道如何进入那个行业。大学毕业后,我最终在金融行业工作,但始终怀有旅行并写作的愿望。

4 In 2015, I was looking at ways to leave finance, and my best friend Vanessa, who grew up on a ranch on the Central Coast of California, suggested starting a blog. But when we started creating it, we realized that was the same thing every girl was doing. So we turned our attention to creating a community among these women. This led us to start We Are Travel Girls, which has now grown into a community of over 200,000 followers.

2015年,我在寻找离开金融行业的途径,我最好的朋友Vanessa——她在加利福尼亚中央海岸的一个牧场长大——建议开设一个博客。但当我们开始创建它时,我们意识到这和每个女孩都在做的事情一样。于是我们把注意力转向在这些女性之间建立一个社区。这促使我们创办了We Are Travel Girls,现在它已经发展成为一个拥有超过20万粉丝的社区。

5 To anyone thinking about becoming a travel writer, I would suggest they first try and look for a unique way to enter the industry. There are a lot of travel writers now and it can be hard to stand out from the crowd, which is really why we started We Are Travel Girls. Be prepared to work hard if you want to turn it into a full-time business, and try not to rush to selling advertising spaces before you have created a dedicated audience. The size of your audience doesn't necessarily need to be huge, but you want them to be engaged. If you post too many promotions early on, you will turn many people off.

对于任何考虑成为旅行作家的人,我建议他们首先尝试寻找一种独特的方式进入这个行业。现在有很多旅行作家,很难从人群中脱颖而出,这确实是我们创办We Are Travel Girls的原因。如果你想把它变成一项全职事业,要做好努力工作的准备,并且在建立起忠实的受众之前,尽量不要急于出售广告位。你的受众规模不一定需要很大,但希望你他们有参与度。如果你在早期发布太多推广内容,会让很多人反感。

22. A) She had a successful career in finance.
B) She wrote stories about women travelers.
C) She made regular trips to Asian countries.
D) She invested in several private companies.

【题目】 What do we learn about the speaker before she created the community We Are Travel Girls?

【翻译】 在创建 We Are Travel Girls 社区之前,我们对说话者有什么了解?

- A) 她在金融领域有一份成功的职业。 B) 她撰写关于女性旅行者的故事。
C) 她定期前往亚洲国家旅行。 D) 她投资了几家私营公司。

【答案】 A (细节题) She had a successful career in finance.

【定位】 Before I started We Are Travel Girls, I had a successful 10-year career in finance in London, where I advised private clients on their investments.

在创办 We Are Travel Girls 之前，我在伦敦有过一段成功的、长达十年的金融职业生涯，在那里我为私人客户提供投资建议。

【信号】 时间信号 Before...对上题干。 答案句以 Before I started We Are Travel Girls 开头，与题干的 before she created the community 时间状语完全对应，这个『Before...』就是定位信号，它领出的那句正是讲她创办社区之前的身份。

【替换】 a successful 10-year career in finance ↔ a successful career in finance

几乎原句，只省去年限

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

选项 She wrote stories about women travelers. 盗用了录音第一段 We collect and publish stories from women traveling all over the world 里的 stories 与 women，但那是她现在做的社区业务、且是『收集发布』而非她个人『写』，题目问的是『创办社区之前』，时间和动作都对不上。

借用原文：We collect and publish stories from women traveling all over the world

C) 原词陷阱

选项 She made regular trips to Asian countries. 借了录音 launch our Travel With Us trips in Bali, Japan 里的 trips 和亚洲地名，但那是社区『正准备推出』的旅行项目（未来），不是她个人过去定期去亚洲，与题目问的『之前』不符。

借用原文：launch our Travel With Us trips in Bali, Japan and Malawi

D) 偷换概念

选项 She invested in several private companies. 盗用录音 I advised private clients on their investments 里的 private 和 invest，但原文是她『为私人客户提供投资建议』，主语和动作都被偷换成『她自己投资了几家私人公司』，意思已变。

借用原文：I advised private clients on their investments

23. A) Buy a ranch.

B) Start a blog.

C) Travel round the world.

D) Set up a travel agency.

【题目】 What did the speaker's friend suggest they do in 2015?

【翻译】 说话者的朋友在2015年建议她们做什么？

A) 购买一个牧场。 B) 创建一个博客。 C) 环游世界。 D) 成立一家旅行社。

【答案】 B （细节题） Start a blog.

【定位】 In 2015, I was looking at ways to leave finance, and my best friend Vanessa, who grew up on a ranch on the Central Coast of California, suggested starting a blog.

2015 年，我正在寻找离开金融业的办法，我最好的朋友 Vanessa——她在加州中央海岸的一个牧场长大——建议（我们）开一个博客。

【信号】 年份 In 2015 + suggested 双信号。答案句同时出现题干两个关键信号：In 2015 对上题干的 in 2015, suggested starting a blog 里的 suggested 正对题干的 suggest, 年份加建议动词双重锁定，这句就是答案句。

【替换】 suggested starting a blog ↔ Start a blog

动词词形变化，意思不变

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

选项 Buy a ranch. 盗用录音 who grew up on a ranch on the Central Coast of California 里的 ranch, 但 ranch 只是描述朋友在牧场长大的背景，没人提议『买牧场』，纯属听到 ranch 就选的陷阱。

借用原文：who grew up on a ranch on the Central Coast of California

C) 未提及

选项 Travel round the world. 借了本篇反复出现的 travel 主题氛围，但录音里朋友 2015 年的提议是开博客，从未提议『环游世界』，属未提及。

D) 偷换概念

选项 Set up a travel agency. 蹭了 travel 这个高频词，但录音里朋友提议的是 blog, 后来她们转做 creating a community (社区)，从没说要开『旅行社』，动作对不上。

借用原文：we turned our attention to creating a community among these women

-
24. A) Work hard to attract attention from publishers.
B) Gain support from travel advertising companies.
C) Try to find a full-time job in the travel business.
D) Create something unique to enter the industry.

【题目】 What does the speaker advise people to do if they want to become travel writers?

【翻译】 如果人们想成为旅行作家,说话者建议他们做什么?

- A) 努力工作以吸引出版商的关注。 B) 获得旅游广告公司的支持。
C) 尝试在旅游行业找到一份全职工作。 D) 创造独特的东西以进入该行业。

【答案】 D (细节题) Create something unique to enter the industry.

【定位】 To anyone thinking about becoming a travel writer, I would suggest they first try and look for a unique way to enter the industry.

对任何想成为旅行作家的人，我建议他们首先去寻找一种独特的方式进入这个行业。

【信号】建议信号 I would suggest. 答案句以 I would suggest they first try and look for a unique way to enter the industry 给出, I would suggest 是明确的建议信号词, 对上题干的 advise, suggest 引出的内容就是她的忠告。

【替换】look for a unique way to enter the industry ↔ Create something unique to enter the industry
find a way 概括为 create something

【排除】A) 原词陷阱

选项 Work hard to attract attention from publishers. 借了录音另一句建议 Be prepared to work hard 里的 work hard, 但她说努力是为了把它变成全职生意, 根本没提『吸引出版商注意』, 是把真实出现的 work hard 嫁接到没说过的目的上。

借用原文: Be prepared to work hard if you want to turn it into a full-time business

B) 与原文相反

选项 Gain support from travel advertising companies. 盗用录音 try not to rush to selling advertising spaces 里的 advertising, 但原文是劝人『别急着卖广告位』, 方向与『争取广告公司支持』相反, 意思被反着用。

借用原文: try not to rush to selling advertising spaces before you have created a dedicated audience

C) 偷换概念

选项 Try to find a full-time job in the travel business. 蹭了录音 turn it into a full-time business 里的 full-time, 但原文说的是把事业做成全职生意, 不是叫人去找一份旅行业的全职工作, 且这并非她对『如何入行』的核心建议。

借用原文: if you want to turn it into a full-time business

25. A) Attracting sufficient investment.

B) Creating an exotic corporate culture.

C) Avoiding too much advertising early on.

D) Refraining from promoting similar products.

【题目】What is the speaker's advice on winning a loyal audience?

【翻译】关于赢得忠实受众,说话者的建议是什么?

- A) 吸引足够的投资。 B) 创建一种异国情调的企业文化。 C) 早期避免过多广告。
D) 避免推广类似产品。

【答案】C (细节题) Avoiding too much advertising early on.

【定位】Try not to rush to selling advertising spaces before you have created a dedicated audience. If you post too many promotions early on, you will turn many people off.

在你培养起一批忠实受众之前, 不要急着去卖广告位。如果你早期发太多推广, 会让很多人反感离开。

【信号】否定建议 **try not to + early on**。答案句是 Try not to rush to selling advertising spaces before you have created a dedicated audience 和 If you post too many promotions early on, you will turn many people off, try not to 这个否定建议信号配合 early on（早期），正是讲如何留住受众的关键句。

【替换】try not to rush to selling advertising spaces before you have created a dedicated audience ↔

Avoiding too much advertising early on

try not to 等于 avoiding，时机对应 early on

【排除】A) **原词陷阱**

选项 Attracting sufficient investment. 里 investment 让人联想第二段她的金融/投资背景 advised private clients on their investments，但讲『赢得受众』的这段从未谈吸引投资，属拿别处话题词来干扰。

借用原文：I advised private clients on their investments

B) **未提及**

选项 Creating an exotic corporate culture. 没有任何录音原句支撑，exotic corporate culture（异域企业文化）是凭旅行主题臆造出来的，与赢得受众的建议无关，属未提及。

D) **偷换概念**

选项 Refraining from promoting similar products. 盗用录音 post too many promotions 里的 promotion，但原文劝的是『别在早期发太多推广』，问题在数量与时机，不是『别推类似产品』，similar products 是录音没有的偷换。

借用原文：If you post too many promotions early on, you will turn many people off

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

34 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 bet it would be hard though, giving up something you're accustomed to eating.

第6段，第4句

本句结构层级清楚，既包含常见句型，又有容易误判的成分归属和时态判断点，适合作为结构与时态结合训练的材料。难度中等偏上，练完后可迁移到大量类似句子。

They're not terribly active or knowledgeable about animal preservation efforts, but they're serious about their health.

第8段，第4句

转折并列句是常见句式，但本句两个分句都是主系表结构且都用 be 动词，结构过于相似，缺少动宾结构、复合谓语等更典型的变化形式，代表性中等偏下。

Both are in their 70s now, but eat organic as often as possible and take part in regular physical exercise.

第8段，第5句

本句涵盖并列谓语（三个谓语共享主语）、系表结构（"are in their 70s"）、及物动词宾语（"eat organic"）、动词短语宾语（"take part in exercise"）、时间状语（"now"）和方式状语（"as often as possible"），成分种类较为丰富，适合训练并列谓语和多状语识别。

M: In that case, I might give it a try someday.

第9段，第1句

本句涵盖主语、谓语、双宾语（间接宾语 it + 直接宾语 a try）、条件状语、时间状语等多种成分，且 "give it a try" 的双宾语结构是易错点（学生可能只识别出一个宾语），适合用于练习成分划分和固定搭配辨析。

M: I did ask him a few more questions to try and narrow it down.

第4段，第1句

双宾语结构和不定式作目的状语都是四六级和考研真题中的常见句式。did 强调形式虽不算最高频，但在口语和强调语境中经常出现。整体句式代表性较强，学习后可迁移到大量类似结构的句子。

In most cases, I thought my honesty was helpful, as did my colleagues, but my manager thought otherwise.

第5段，第3句

句子包含并列主句、宾语从句、状语从句，这些都是考试中常见的句式结构。尤其是 but 连接的转折并列、省略 that 的宾语从句、as 引导的倒装状语从句，都是典型的书面语句式，在四六级和考研真题中频繁出现。掌握这个句子的结构分析方法后，可以应用到大量类似句型。

By virtue of having the loudest voice, they're able to command greater attention and to further assert their dominance, even when what they're saying doesn't really make much sense.

第8段，第3句

本句成分丰富且含多个训练要点：介词短语作方式状语、并列不定式作宾语、让步状语从句、主语从句在从句内部充当主语、连接代词 "what" 的双重功能（引导词兼宾语）。这些都是四六级和考研常考点，且容易混淆（如 "what" 的成分归属、状语从句的识别），作为划分练习句收益高

The man paid attention to trivial things.

第5题，C

句中包含主语、谓语、宾语三个基本成分，可用于初学者识别最基础的主谓宾结构，但成分种类单一，无定语从句、状语从句、补语等复杂成分，缺乏易错点和进阶训练价值。

Athletes are seen as heroes because they can do things that most of us can't do.

第1段，第1句

本句结构高度典型：被动语态主句 + because原因状语从句 + 定语从句修饰从句宾语，是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。被动语态表达客观评价、原因从句解释现象、定语从句限定名词，这种组合在议论文和说明文中频繁出现，掌握后可大量复用。

Many show those same qualities off the playing field, too.

第2段，第2句

简单句在考试中常作为复杂句的对比材料或过渡句出现，但本句结构过于简单、未包含常考的从句或特殊句式，作为真题句式代表性一般，学了之后可迁移的场景不多。

Although it's usually bad behavior that gets an athlete a spot on the six o'clock news, many high-profile players work hard to be positive role models to children.

第2段，第4句

让步状语从句 + 主句的对比结构、强调句 "it is ... that" 框架、双宾语结构 "get sb sth" 都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。全句整合了多个典型考点，具有很强的代表性，掌握后可大量复用到类似结构的句子分析中。

Still, even the greatest champions have flaws.

第3段，第1句

本句涉及基本的主谓宾成分、句首状语、程度状语、定语等常见成分，成分种类有一定丰富度。但所有成分都按标准位置排列，没有特殊的易错点（如形式主语、分隔、倒装），训练价值中等偏下。适合用于巩固基础成分识别，但缺乏进阶挑战。

Before he died, baseball star Mickey Mantle, who was plagued with alcohol problems, told young ballplayers and the fans who admired him "to play like me, don't be like me."

第3段，第6句

涵盖双宾语结构（told sb sth）、同位语（baseball star）、两类定语从句（限制性与非限制性）、时间状语从句、直接引语作宾语，成分类型丰富，且双宾语和两类定语从句对比明显，训练价值高。

They take part in kids' extra-curricular activities.

第10题，A

主谓宾简单句是英语最基础句式，take part in 是常考固定搭配，具有一定代表性；但此句过于简单，不含四六级或考研真题中常见的复杂修饰、从句嵌套等典型难点结构，作为应试训练材料的针对性不强。

Susan is causing quite the debate online after posting a bizarre Facebook complaint about her now-cancelled wedding.

第1段，第6句

涵盖主语、谓语、宾语、地点状语和时间状语五种成分，成分种类较为丰富。时间状语内部嵌套了动名词结构和多层定语，可以训练学生识别介词短语作状语以及区分状语与从句的能力。但缺少从句、复合宾语、表语等更复杂成分，训练广度有限。

Yes, the couple called off the wedding just days before their wedding vows.

第2段，第1句

本句包含主语、谓语（短语动词）、宾语、时间状语四种成分，覆盖基本句型的核心要素。短语动词 "called off" 是一个值得练习的点，学生需要识别动词 + 副词小品词的组合。但整体成分种类较少，没有定语从句、补语、同位语等更复杂的成分类型，训练价值中等偏下。

Since their guests refused to pay the \$1,500 attendance fee, the \$60,000 dream wedding was put on permanent hold.

第2段，第2句

"Since + 原因状语从句,主句" 是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的因果复合句式,被动语态结合原因状语也是典型考点结构,掌握后可迁移至大量同类句子,代表性较强。

In her long explanation filled with cursing and swearing, the bride accused her friends and family of ruining her marriage and her life.

第2段，第3句

涵盖主谓宾基本成分，还包含介词短语作状语、过去分词短语作后置定语、动名词作介词宾语等多种成分类型，适合练习区分谓语动词与非谓语形式，以及识别被状语分隔的主干

What did Susan's maid of honor advise her to do?

第14题 题干

句式具有较高代表性：疑问句 + 双宾语结构 + 不定式作宾补的组合在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，"advise/tell/ask sb to do" 类句型是典型考查对象，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

This, in turn, leads to more social interaction, which encourages them to develop a friendlier and socially more acceptable personality.

第2段，第2句

非限制性定语从句补充说明主句结果、形成因果链条的句式在四六级和考研真题中非常常见,尤其是议论文和说明文。本句结构清晰、逻辑典型,掌握后可大量复用到类似语境中。

Roughly speaking, about 40% of a person's personality is determined by their genes, the other 60% by their environment.

第3段，第2句

被动语态 + by引导施动者的结构在学术写作和考试阅读中非常常见，尤其是在陈述客观规律或科学结论时。并列结构及谓语省略也是真题中的高频句式。本句的结构具有较强的代表性，掌握后可以迁移到大量类似句子的理解和写作中。

They then compared the results with the average annual temperature where they grew up.

第4段，第4句

包含限制性定语从句修饰名词的结构在考试阅读中较常见，且 where 引导的定语从句也是典型考点。整体句式有一定代表性，但不是特别复杂或高频的经典句式。

People share many personality traits despite their nationalities.

第18题，B

简单句加介词短语状语是常见句式，但在四六级和考研真题中，此类结构通常会嵌入从句或与其他复杂成分结合，单独的简单句代表性较低，学生掌握后可迁移的场景有限。

In fact, the poll found that seniors who lived with their children were more likely to report feeling lonely than those who didn't.

第4段，第6句

宾语从句 + 定语从句的嵌套结构、比较结构 more likely ... than、关系代词 who 在从句中作主语，都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。掌握本句的结构分析方法可直接迁移到大量同类句子。

So it's possible that someone who lives alone doesn't meet that definition, while someone in a house full of busy people does.

第4段，第8句

本句结构不算过难，但覆盖了多个高频且实用的结构识别点，尤其适合做主干、从句层级和省略恢复训练。对结构与时态的综合练习价值较高，值得优先学习。

Well, the researchers assert that it's important to address each person's underlying cause of loneliness, whether it's the death of a spouse, medical problems, or social expectations that haven't been fulfilled.

第5段，第2句

本句结构在四六级和考研阅读中极为典型：主句 + 宾语从句 + 从句内嵌套状语或定语的多层复合句，且使用形式主语后置真正主语的写法，都是高频考查句式。掌握本句的分析方法可以直接复用到大量真题长难句中。

Chronic loneliness does harm to senior citizens in particular.

第19题，B

简单句中使用助动词强调是常见手法，"do/does/did + 动词原形" 结构在考试中频繁出现，具有一定代表性，但因句式过于简单，整体典型性中等

Loneliness rarely results from living alone.

第20题，B

"主语 + 不及物动词 + from 引导的来源状语" 是常见句型，在表达因果或来源关系时较为典型。但简单句本身在四六级或考研阅读中占比不高，复杂长难句更具代表性，因此本句的结构典型性处于中等水平。

For as long as I can remember, I wanted to be a travel writer.

第3段，第1句

这句结构不复杂，但非常适合训练“先抓主干、再处理句首从属部分”的稳定步骤，同时还能练一个基础过去时和一个情态动词结构，适合作为入门到进阶之间的过渡材料。

Before blogs existed and everything we read was online, I would go to travel writing seminars by writers who were published in travel magazines.

第3段，第2句

覆盖主语、谓语、宾语（隐含）、表语、状语、定语等多种成分，且包含关系代词省略（"we read"）和 "who" 在从句中作主语两种定语从句形式，以及被动语态的成分划分，训练价值较高。

In 2015, I was looking at ways to leave finance, and my best friend Vanessa, who grew up on a ranch on the Central Coast of California, suggested starting a blog.

第4段，第1句

并列句加非限制性定语从句的组合在四六级和考研真题中较为常见，是典型的叙事句式。过去进行时 "was looking" 也是常考时态。学生掌握本句结构后，可迁移到大量类似并列叙事句的分析中。

To anyone thinking about becoming a travel writer, I would suggest they first try and look for a unique way to enter the industry.

第5段，第1句

本句体现了 suggest 类动词后接虚拟语气宾语从句的典型用法,以及情态动词 would 表达委婉建议的常见句式,这两种结构在四六级和考研阅读写作中频繁出现,掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子,具有很高的代表性

Be prepared to work hard if you want to turn it into a full-time business, and try not to rush to selling advertising spaces before you have created a dedicated audience.

第5段，第3句

本句的结构在四六级和考研真题中具有较高的典型性:祈使句表达建议或劝告、条件和时间状语从句修饰主句、并列句通过连词连接,都是常考句式。特别是时间状语从句中使用现在完成时表示将来某时间前完成的动作,这是考试中常见的时态用法。掌握这种结构后,学生可以复用到许多类似的建议类、说明类句子中。

Set up a travel agency.

第23题，D

祈使句在日常交际和应用文中常见(如说明书、广告语、指示)，但在四六级或考研阅读的长难句中出現频率较低，典型性一般。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本卷出现的 269 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。

loneliness B2

n. 孤独感

本卷20次·真题 28 句

personality B1

n. 个性

本卷15次·真题 46 句

wedding A2

n. 婚礼

本卷13次·真题 17句

athlete B1

n. 运动员

本卷10次·真题 49句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本卷9次·真题 568句

senior B1

adj. 级别高的

本卷9次·真题 52句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本卷5次·真题 170句

finance B2

n. 财政

本卷5次·真题 23句

poll B2

n. 民意调查

本卷5次·真题 12句

community B1

n. 社区

本卷4次·真题 163句

positive B1

adj. 积极的

本卷4次·真题 144句

online A2

adj. 在线的

本卷4次·真题 139句

power A2

n. 权力

本卷4次·真题 128句

least A2

det. 最少的

本卷4次·真题 98句

colleague B1

n. 同事

本卷4次·真题 84句

argument B1

n. 争论

本卷4次·真题 51句

trait B2

n. 特征

本卷4次·真题 39句

annual B1

adj. 每年的, 年度的

本卷4次·真题 25句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本卷3次·真题 363句

employee A2

n. 雇员, 员工

本卷3次·真题 190句

million A2

num. 一百万

本卷3次·真题 126句

finding B2

n. 调查结果

本卷3次·真题 121句

average A2

adj. 平均的

本卷3次·真题 112句

quality A2

n. 质量

本卷3次·真题 112句

career B1

n. 职业

本卷3次·真题 106句

diet A2

n. 日常饮食

本卷3次·真题 82句

advertising B1

n. 广告业

本卷3次·真题 72句

workplace B1

n. 工作场所

本卷3次·真题 70句

determine B2

v. 决定

本卷3次·真题 62句

reveal B2

v. 揭示

本卷3次·真题 54句

solve A2

v. 解决 (问题、困难)

本卷3次·真题 54句

audience A2

n. 观众

本卷3次·真题 52句

outcome B2

n. 结果

本卷3次·真题 40句

vegetarian B1

n. 素食者

本卷3次·真题 33句

chronic B2

adj. (疾病) 慢性的, 长期的

本卷3次·真题 27 句

rational B2

adj. 理性的

本卷3次·真题 22 句

honor B2

n. 荣誉

本卷3次·真题 14 句

virtue B2

n. 美德

本卷3次·真题 14 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本卷2次·真题 228 句

effect A2

n. 影响

本卷2次·真题 191 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本卷2次·真题 185 句

behavior B1

n. 行为

本卷2次·真题 171 句

relationship B1

n. 关系

本卷2次·真题 168 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本卷2次·真题 167 句

risk A2

n. 风险

本卷2次·真题 167 句

climate B1

n. 气候

本卷2次·真题 160 句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本卷2次·真题 134 句

rate A2

n. 速度

本卷2次·真题 121 句

growth B1

n. 增长

本卷2次·真题 104 句

performance B1

n. 表演

本卷2次·真题 98 句

case A2

n. 情况

本卷2次·真题 97 句

publish B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本卷2次·真题 94 句

physical B1

adj. 身体的

本卷2次·真题 91 句

professional B1

adj. 专业的

本卷2次·真题 82 句

promote B2

v. 促进

本卷2次·真题 82 句

realize B1

v. 意识到, 认识到

本卷2次·真题 64 句

unique B2

adj. 独特的

本卷2次·真题 54 句

link A2

n. 联系

本卷2次·真题 53 句

respond B1

v. 回答, 答复

本卷2次·真题 52 句

powerful B1

adj. 强大的

本卷2次·真题 50 句

gene B2

n. 基因

本卷2次·真题 43 句

establish B2

v. 建立, 创立 (组织、机构、关系等)

本卷2次·真题 42 句

citizen B1

n. 公民

本卷2次·真题 41 句

player A2

n. 运动员

本卷2次·真题 41 句

priority B2

n. 优先事项

本卷2次·真题 39 句

organic B2

adj. 有机的 (不使用化学物质的)

本卷2次·真题 38 句

budget B1

n. 预算

本卷2次·真题 37 句

characteristic B2

n. 特征

本卷2次·真题 36 句

assert C1

v. 坚称

本卷2次·真题 34 句

regular B1

adj. 经常的

本卷2次·真题 33 句

mood A2

n. 心情

本卷2次·真题 27 句

description B1

n. 描述

本卷2次·真题 26 句

differ B1

v. 不同，有区别

本卷2次·真题 24 句

complaint B1

n. 抱怨

本卷2次·真题 23 句

champion B1

n. 冠军

本卷2次·真题 22 句

alcohol B1

n. 酒精饮料

本卷2次·真题 21 句

correlation C1

n. 相关性

本卷2次·真题 21 句

resolve B2

v. 解决（问题、困难）

本卷2次·真题 21 句

worried A2

adj. 担心的

本卷2次·真题 21 句

fairly B1

adv. 相当

本卷2次·真题 20 句

reject B2

v. 拒绝接受

本卷2次·真题 20 句

outgoing B2

adj. 外向的

本卷2次·真题 14 句

uncomfortable

B1

adj. 不舒服的

本卷2次·真题 13 句

evaluation

B2

n. 评估

本卷2次·真题 11 句

expectancy

C1

n. 预期寿命

本卷2次·真题 10 句

mortality

C1

n. 死亡率

本卷2次·真题 10 句

prestige

C1

n. 威望

本卷2次·真题 9 句

less

A1

det. 较少的

本卷1次·真题 273 句

product

A2

n. 产品

本卷1次·真题 271 句

better

A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本卷1次·真题 205 句

focus

B1

n. 重点

本卷1次·真题 200 句

economic

B2

adj. 经济的

本卷1次·真题 167 句

issue

B1

n. 问题

本卷1次·真题 158 句

mental

B1

adj. 精神的

本卷1次·真题 120 句

affect

B1

v. 影响

本卷1次·真题 116 句

expert

B1

n. 专家

本卷1次·真题 114 句

support

A2

v. 支持

本卷1次·真题 103 句

measure

B1

v. 测量

本卷1次·真题 100 句

event A2

n. 事件

本卷1次·真题 99 句

united B1

adj. 联合的

本卷1次·真题 97 句

according B1

prep. 根据

本卷1次·真题 96 句

gain B1

v. 获得;赢得

本卷1次·真题 96 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本卷1次·真题 88 句

evidence B1

n. 证据

本卷1次·真题 87 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本卷1次·真题 82 句

states A1

n. 国家

本卷1次·真题 80 句

further B1

adv. 更远地

本卷1次·真题 79 句

region B1

n. 地区

本卷1次·真题 78 句

despite B1

prep. 尽管

本卷1次·真题 77 句

exist A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本卷1次·真题 77 句

solution B1

n. 解决办法

本卷1次·真题 76 句

reflect B1

v. 反映, 显示

本卷1次·真题 71 句

engage B2

v. 参与;从事

本卷1次·真题 68 句

attract B1

v. 吸引 (注意力、兴趣)

本卷1次·真题 67 句

conflict

B2

n. 冲突

本卷1次·真题 66 句

wrong

A2

adj. 错误的

本卷1次·真题 66 句

available

A2

adj. 可获得的

本卷1次·真题 63 句

quickly

A2

adv. 快速地

本卷1次·真题 63 句

occur

B1

v. 发生, 出现

本卷1次·真题 62 句

perform

B1

v. 执行

本卷1次·真题 61 句

specific

B2

adj. 具体的

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

pressure

B1

n. 心理压力

本卷1次·真题 57 句

launch

B1

v. 推出

本卷1次·真题 56 句

associate

B2

v. 联系

本卷1次·真题 54 句

interaction

B2

n. 相互作用

本卷1次·真题 53 句

debate

B2

n. 辩论

本卷1次·真题 52 句

emotional

B1

adj. 情绪的

本卷1次·真题 52 句

particular

B2

adj. 特定的

本卷1次·真题 52 句

range

B1

n. 范围

本卷1次·真题 50 句

option B1

n. 选择

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

attend A2

v. 出席, 参加 (会议、活动等)

本卷1次·真题 46 句

damage B1

n. 损害

本卷1次·真题 46 句

harm B1

n. 伤害

本卷1次·真题 46 句

ignore B1

v. 忽视;不理睬

本卷1次·真题 46 句

invest B2

v. 投资 (金钱、时间等以期获得回报)

本卷1次·真题 45 句

desire B2

n. 愿望

本卷1次·真题 44 句

style A2

n. 方式

本卷1次·真题 44 句

commercial B2

adj. 商业的

本卷1次·真题 43 句

pursue B2

v. 追求

本卷1次·真题 43 句

wellbeing B2

n. 幸福;安康

本卷1次·真题 43 句

agency B2

n. 代理机构

本卷1次·真题 42 句

female A2

adj. 女性的

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

attempt B1

v. 试图

本卷1次·真题 39 句

investment B1

n. 投资

本卷1次·真题 39 句

related B1

adj. 相关的

本卷1次·真题 39 句

central B1

adj. 主要的

本卷1次·真题 36 句

client B1

n. 客户

本卷1次·真题 36 句

talent B1

n. 天赋

本卷1次·真题 35 句

contact B1

n. 联系

本卷1次·真题 34 句

highly B1

adv. 非常

本卷1次·真题 34 句

preserve B2

v. 保护

本卷1次·真题 34 句

efficiency B2

n. 效率

本卷1次·真题 33 句

otherwise B2

adv. 否则, 不然

本卷1次·真题 33 句

expectation B2

n. 期待;预期

本卷1次·真题 32 句

harmful B1

adj. 有害的

本卷1次·真题 32 句

intervention C1

n. 干预

本卷1次·真题 32 句

explanation B1

n. 解释

本卷1次·真题 31 句

obvious B1

adj. 明显的

本卷1次·真题 31 句

employ B1

v. 雇用

本卷1次·真题 30 句

necessarily B2

adv. 必然地

本卷1次·真题 30 句

rarely B1

adv. 很少, 难得, 不常

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

broad B1

adj. 宽阔的

本卷1次·真题 29 句

finally A2

adv. 终于, 最终

本卷1次·真题 29 句

judgment B2

n. 判断力;识别力

本卷1次·真题 29 句

promotion B2

n. 晋升, 升职

本卷1次·真题 29 句

socially B1

adv. 在社交方面

本卷1次·真题 29 句

closely B1

adv. 紧密地

本卷1次·真题 28 句

cannot A1

aux. 不能

本卷1次·真题 27 句

sacrifice B2

n. 牺牲

本卷1次·真题 27 句

favor B1

n. 帮忙

本卷1次·真题 25 句

intend B1

v. 打算, 计划

本卷1次·真题 25 句

recommendation B2

n. 推荐

本卷1次·真题 25 句

alter B2

v. 改变, 更改 (使某物与之前不同)

本卷1次·真题 24 句

fee B1

n. 费用

本卷1次·真题 24 句

thanks A1

intj. 谢谢

本卷1次·真题 24 句

tough B1

adj. 困难的

本卷1次·真题 24 句

crowd A2

n. 人群

本卷1次·真题 23 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

strength B1

n. 力量

本卷1次·真题 23 句

earlier A2

adv. 较早地

本卷1次·真题 22 句

eating A1

n. 吃

本卷1次·真题 22 句

exciting A2

adj. 令人兴奋的

本卷1次·真题 22 句

setting B1

n. 环境

本卷1次·真题 22 句

contribution B2

n. 贡献

本卷1次·真题 21 句

regulate B2

v. 管理

本卷1次·真题 21 句

actual B1

adj. 真实的

本卷1次·真题 20 句

elderly B2

adj. 年老的

本卷1次·真题 20 句

exotic B2

adj. 异国情调的;外来的

本卷1次·真题 20 句

gradually B1

adv. 逐渐地, 逐步地

本卷1次·真题 20 句

threaten B1

v. 威胁;恐吓

本卷1次·真题 20 句

traveler A2

n. 旅行者

本卷1次·真题 20 句

definition B2

n. 定义

本卷1次·真题 19 句

host B1

n. 主人

本卷1次·真题 19 句

luxury B2

n. 奢侈品

本卷1次·真题 19 句

narrow B1

adj. 狭窄的

本卷1次·真题 19 句

accomplish B2

v. 完成, 实现 (任务、目标)

本卷1次·真题 18 句

apparently B2

adv. 显然, 看来 (根据外表或所见所闻判断)

本卷1次·真题 18 句

unexpected B1

adj. 意外的

本卷1次·真题 18 句

exhibit B2

v. 展览

本卷1次·真题 17 句

reverse B2

v. 颠倒

本卷1次·真题 17 句

ruin B2

v. 毁坏

本卷1次·真题 17 句

writing A2

n. 写作

本卷1次·真题 17 句

constant B2

adj. 持续不断的

本卷1次·真题 16句

corporate B2

adj. 公司的

本卷1次·真题 16句

deem C1

v. 认为, 视为 (正式用语)

本卷1次·真题 16句

occasion B1

n. 场合

本卷1次·真题 16句

refrain C1

v. 克制

本卷1次·真题 16句

compel B2

v. 强迫;迫使

本卷1次·真题 15句

influential B2

adj. 有影响力的;有权势的

本卷1次·真题 15句

occasionally B1

adv. 偶尔

本卷1次·真题 15句

super B1

adj. 极好的, 超级棒的

本卷1次·真题 15句

accumulate B2

v. 积累

本卷1次·真题 14句

passionate B2

adj. 热情的

本卷1次·真题 14句

philosopher B2

n. 哲学家

本卷1次·真题 14句

section B1

n. 部分

本卷1次·真题 14句

seemingly B2

adv. 看似, 似乎 (表面上看起来是这样, 但...

本卷1次·真题 14句

bizarre C1

adj. 古怪的

本卷1次·真题 13句

charity B1

n. 慈善机构

本卷1次·真题 13句

emotionally B2

adv. 在情感上

本卷1次·真题 13 句

meaningful B2

adj. 有意义的

本卷1次·真题 13 句

request B1

n. 请求

本卷1次·真题 13 句

roughly B1

adv. 大约, 大概

本卷1次·真题 13 句

accustomed B2

adj. 习惯的;惯常的

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

drinking A1

n. 饮酒

本卷1次·真题 12 句

genius B2

n. 天才

本卷1次·真题 12 句

isolated B2

adj. 孤立的

本卷1次·真题 12 句

positively B2

adv. 积极地

本卷1次·真题 12 句

premium B2

n. 保险费

本卷1次·真题 12 句

unlikely B1

adj. 不太可能的

本卷1次·真题 12 句

accuse B2

v. 指控

本卷1次·真题 11 句

adolescence B2

n. 青春期

本卷1次·真题 11 句

irrational C1

adj. 不合理的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

longevity C1

n. 长寿

本卷1次·真题 11 句

medication

B2

n. 药物;药品

本卷1次·真题 11 句

preservation

B2

n. 保护

本卷1次·真题 11 句

spouse

B2

n. 配偶

本卷1次·真题 11 句

stable

B1

adj. 稳定的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

surely

B1

adv. 肯定地

本卷1次·真题 11 句

advertise

B1

v. 为...做广告

本卷1次·真题 10 句

folk

B1

n. 人们

本卷1次·真题 10 句

publisher

B2

n. 出版商

本卷1次·真题 10 句

reasonable

B1

adj. 合理的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

socialize

B2

v. 社交

本卷1次·真题 10 句

surprisingly

B1

adv. 令人惊讶地

本卷1次·真题 10 句

assortment

B2

n. 各种各样的东西

本卷1次·真题 9 句

bound

B1

adj. 一定会

本卷1次·真题 9 句

desired

B1

adj. 期望的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

feat

B2

n. 功绩

本卷1次·真题 9 句

follower

B1

n. 追随者

本卷1次·真题 9 句

fulfill

B2

v. 履行、执行（承诺、义务、职责等）

本卷1次·真题9句

isolation

B2

n. 隔离

本卷1次·真题9句

openness

B2

n. 坦率

本卷1次·真题9句

acceptable

B1

adj. 可接受的

本卷1次·真题8句

command

B1

n. 命令

本卷1次·真题8句

discrepancy

C1

n. 差异

本卷1次·真题8句

entrepreneurial

C1

adj. 创业的

本卷1次·真题8句

plague

B2

n. 瘟疫

本卷1次·真题8句

speculate

C1

v. 推测，猜测

本卷1次·真题8句

stability

B2

n. 稳定（性）

本卷1次·真题8句

vocabulary

B1

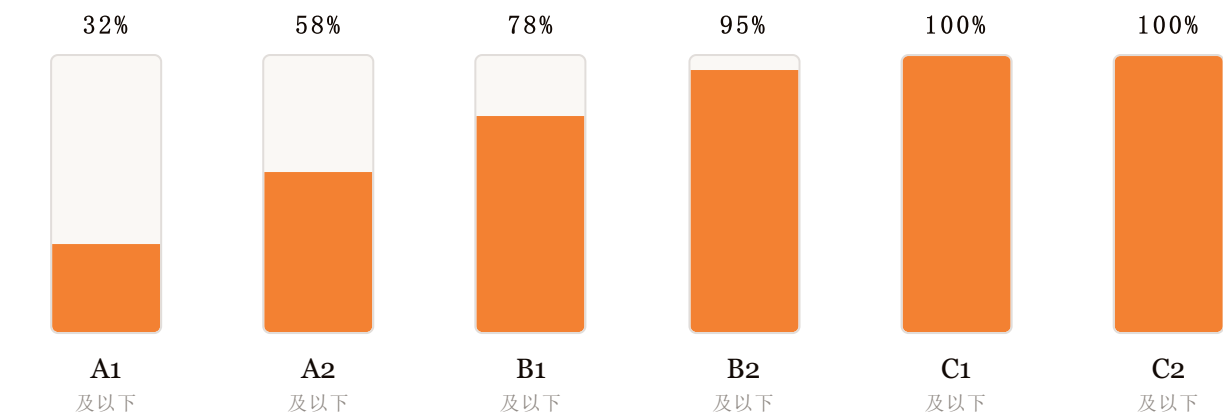
n. 词汇量

本卷1次·真题8句

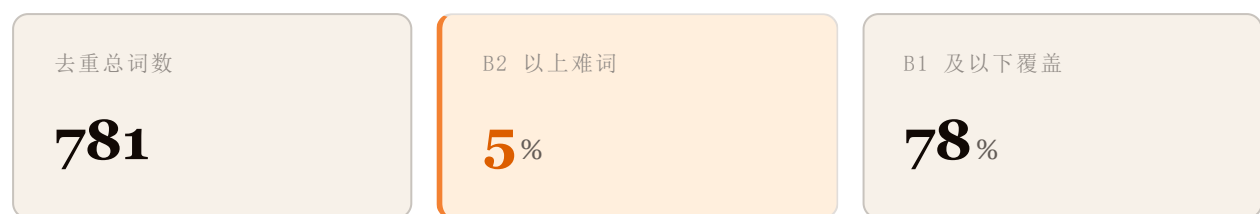
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全卷录音原文 781 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 **781** 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 38 个·约 5%。



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 781 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2023年3月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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