

2023年6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2023年6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(2023-06) • 六级

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

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

Section A

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

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

1 M: Have you decided what you wish to study?

M: 你决定好想学什么了吗?

2 W: Yes, professor. I wish to study architecture.

W: 是的, 教授。我想学建筑学。

3 M: Ah, that's a wonderful profession. Why did you choose it?

M: 啊, 那是个很好的专业。你为什么选择它?

4 W: I gave a lot of thought to things you said during our last discussion, and I decided architecture made the most sense for me. In particular, I'm attracted to the marriage of design and engineering.

W: 我仔细考虑了您上次讨论时说的那些话, 我觉得建筑学对我来说最合适。特别是, 我被设计和工程的结合所吸引。

5 M: That's great, but I seem to remember you were preoccupied with all the lofty mathematics. You no longer think this aspect will be too hard for you?

M: 很好, 但我记得你当时很担心那些高深的数学。你现在不再觉得这方面对你来说太难了吗?

6 W: No. I was doing some online research and I think I should be able to manage. Math might be the toughest subject I encounter in the curriculum, but I'll simply put in the work required. I'm certain the fruits of my labor will pay off.

W: 不会了。我做了一些网上调查, 我觉得我应该能应付得来。数学可能是在课程中遇到的最难的科目, 但我会付出所需的努力。我确信我的辛勤付出会有回报的。

7 M: I'm sure that's true. Due to its material nature, architecture is one field where you will be able to clearly witness the contribution you make to a city. And the legacies you build will last much longer than any of us mortals.

M: 我相信确实如此。由于建筑的物质性, 建筑学是一个能让你清楚地看到自己对一座城市所做贡献的领域。而且你建造的遗产会比我们任何凡人都存在得更久。

8 W: Yeah, I guess that's true too. So what subjects do you think I should start brushing up on in preparation? I have the whole summer.

W: 是啊, 我想这也是真的。那您觉得我应该开始温习哪些科目来做准备呢? 我有整个夏天的时间。

9 M: These days, architecture is a very diverse and dynamic degree. Most universities will encourage you to learn different things from fields as wide-ranging as philosophy and economics. Nevertheless, I would suggest you start with computer science because there will be many intricate visuals you will have to produce as part of your projects.

M: 如今, 建筑学是一个非常多元和充满活力的学位。大多数大学会鼓励你学习不同领域的东西, 范围广泛, 从哲学到经济学都有。不过, 我建议你从计算机科学开始, 因为作为项目的一部分, 你需要制作很多复杂的视觉图像。

10 W: Any software in particular you think I should start with?

W: 您觉得我应该从哪个软件开始学起呢?

11 M: Photoshop is a good place. If you aren't yet, try to become as proficient as you can with it. And another thing that I would recommend you learn as much as you can is fine arts, in particular, the history of Western art.

M: Photoshop是个好起点。如果你还不熟练的话, 尽量让自己变得越熟练越好。另外我建议你尽可能多学的一个东西是美术, 特别是西方艺术史。

1. A) She is attracted to the beauty of modern buildings.
B) She is preoccupied with her dream to be an architect.
C) She is influenced by her father who teaches architecture.
D) She is drawn to its integration of design and engineering.

【题目】 Why does the woman wish to study architecture?

【翻译】 这位女士为什么希望学习建筑学?

- A) 她被现代建筑的美感所吸引。 B) 她一心想着成为建筑师梦想。
C) 她受到教授建筑学的父亲的影响。 D) 她被建筑学中设计与工程的结合所吸引。

【答案】 D (细节题) She is drawn to its integration of design and engineering.

【定位】 In particular, I'm attracted to the marriage of design and engineering.

尤其是，我被设计与工程的结合所吸引。

【信号】 被问者直接应答动机。教授先问 Why did you choose it?, 她的回答里用 I'm attracted to 直接给出动机，且以 In particular 加重强调——"问因 + 被问者亲口应答 + 加重语气"三重信号锁定此句。

【替换】 the marriage of design and engineering ↔ its integration of design and engineering
marriage=integration同义改写

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音确有 I'm attracted to, A 项 She is attracted to the beauty of modern buildings. 借用了 attracted 这个原词，但她被吸引的是"设计与工程的结合"，不是"现代建筑的美"——美这一点录音从未说，属听到 attracted 就想选的陷阱。

借用原文：I'm attracted to the marriage of design and engineering

B) 原词陷阱

preoccupied 一词录音里出现在教授口中 you were preoccupied with all the lofty mathematics, 指她曾为数学发愁，根本不是"痴迷当建筑师的梦想"。B 项 She is preoccupied with her dream to be an architect. 盗了 preoccupied 又改了对象，与问"动机"无关。

借用原文：you were preoccupied with all the lofty mathematics

C) 未提及

C 项 She is influenced by her father who teaches architecture. 牵出一个"教建筑的父亲"，但整段录音从未提到她父亲，更没说受其影响——是预读时就警惕的"凭空多出一个人物"的诱选。

2. A) Through hard work.

B) With the professor's help.

C) By studying the subject online.

D) By taking prerequisite courses.

【题目】 How does the woman say she will overcome the difficulty in learning mathematics?

【翻译】 这位女士说她如何将克服学习数学的困难？

A) 通过刻苦学习。 B) 在教授的帮助下。 C) 通过在线学习该科目。

D) 通过修读先修课程。

【答案】 A (细节题) Through hard work.

【定位】 Math might be the toughest subject I encounter in the curriculum, but I'll simply put in the work required.

数学可能是在课程里遇到的最难的科目，但我会直接付出所需的努力。

【信号】转折 but 后才是真应对。她先承认 Math might be the toughest subject, 紧接 but I'll simply put in the work required——转折词 but 之后才是她真正给出的克服办法, 前半只是铺垫难处。"but 后是落点"是听力定位的硬信号。

【替换】put in the work required ↔ **Through hard work**
put in work=hard work同义概括

【排除】B) 未提及

对话里确有 professor 这个人, B 项 With the professor's help. 借"现场有教授"诱你选, 但她讲克服数学的办法时只字未提靠教授, 靠的是自己出力——属"同场有这人就误以为靠他"的陷阱。

C) 原词陷阱

录音里 I was doing some online research 确实出现 online, C 项 By studying the subject online. 盗了 online。但她上网只是"做了点调研"判断自己应付得来, 并非"靠网上学数学"来克服难点——原词在、用途被偷换。

借用原文: I was doing some online research

D) 未提及

D 项 By taking prerequisite courses. 说靠"修先修课"克服, 但录音从未提到 prerequisite 或先修课程这回事——是凭空安上的办法。

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3. A) It is groundbreaking.
B) It is long-lasting.
C) It is immaterial.
D) It is immortal.

【题目】What does the man say about architects' contribution to a city?

【翻译】这位男士对建筑师对城市的贡献有何看法?

A) 它是开创性的。 B) 它是持久的。 C) 它是无关紧要的。 D) 它是不朽的。

【答案】B (细节题) It is long-lasting.

【定位】And the legacies you build will last much longer than any of us mortals.

而且你所建造的那些遗产, 会比我们这些凡人存续得久得多。

【信号】男士对城市贡献的直接断言。男士谈到 the contribution you make to a city 后, 紧接断言 the legacies you build will last much longer——这句直接定性"建筑师留下的东西能存续很久", 是他对该话题的正面陈述句, 定位于此。

【替换】will last much longer than any of us mortals ↔ **It is long-lasting**
last much longer=long-lasting同义

【排除】 A) 未提及

A 项 It is groundbreaking."具开创性"在录音里毫无对应——男士谈的是贡献能"长久存续", 不是"开天辟地", 属凭空贴标签。

C) 与原文相反

录音里 Due to its material nature 出现 material (实体的), C 项 It is immaterial. 恰好取了它的反义 immaterial (非物质/无关紧要)。建筑明明是"实体", 选项却说"无形", 是"盗原词又反极性"的诱选。

借用原文: Due to its material nature

D) 原词陷阱

录音 longer than any of us mortals 用 mortals (凡人) 作对比, D 项 It is immortal. 盗这个词根改成 immortal (不朽)。原文只说贡献"比凡人活得久", 是相对的"更久", 并非"永不灭"——把相对的久夸成绝对不朽, 程度过头。

借用原文: will last much longer than any of us mortals

4. A) Economics.

B) Philosophy.

C) Computer science.

D) Western art.

【题目】 What subject does the man suggest the woman start with?

【翻译】 这位男士建议这位女士从什么科目开始学习?

A) 经济学。 B) 哲学。 C) 计算机科学。 D) 西方艺术。

【答案】 C (细节题) Computer science.

【定位】 Nevertheless, I would suggest you start with computer science because there will be many intricate visuals you will have to produce as part of your projects.

不过, 我建议你从计算机科学开始, 因为你的项目里会有很多复杂的图像需要你来制作。

【信号】 Nevertheless 转折 + suggest start with. 前句先泛举 philosophy and economics 等领域, 再用 Nevertheless 一转, 紧跟 I would suggest you start with computer science ——转折后的"建议 + start with"双信号, 直指真正要先学的那门。

【替换】 I would suggest you start with computer science ↔ **Computer science**

原句点名即选项学科

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

philosophy and economics 里 economics 被念到，但那是男士泛举"大学会鼓励你学的各类领域"，A 项 Economics. 盗这个原词冒充答案；题问的是 start with（先学），经济学并非他建议起步的那门。

借用原文：fields as wide-ranging as philosophy and economics

B) 原词陷阱

B 项 Philosophy. 同样来自 philosophy and economics 的泛举，philosophy 被念到却不是"建议先学"的那门——与 A 一样是"听到学科名就想划"的原词诱选。

借用原文：fields as wide-ranging as philosophy and economics

D) 答非所问

录音末尾 the history of Western art 确出现"西方艺术"，D 项 Western art. 盗了它。但那是男士另起一句"还建议你尽量多学美术"，与本题问的 start with（最先入手）不是同一件事——位置和性质都对不上。

借用原文：another thing that I would recommend you learn as much as you can is fine arts, in particular, the history of Western art

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

1 W: So as I mentioned over the phone, we are looking for someone who is very discreet, I can't stress this enough.

W: 就像我在电话里提到的，我们在找一个非常谨慎的人，这点我怎么强调都不为过。

2 M: I fully understand.

M: 我完全理解。

3 W: As we all know, being such a famous football player at Real Madrid, Mr. Sanchez has a very high public profile. This means he cannot leave the house without being recognized and harassed.

W: 众所周知，作为Real Madrid这么有名的足球运动员，Sanchez先生的公众知名度非常高。这意味着他一出门就会被认出来，被骚扰。

4 M: Yes, I completely understand how imperative it would be to respect Mr. Sanchez's private life.

M: 是的，我完全明白尊重Sanchez先生的私人生活有多重要。

5 W: Good. As his personal assistant, you would be required to run common everyday chores for Mr. Sanchez, things he cannot do himself due to his fame, like going to the supermarket or post office. So, well, at first sight it may appear that working for a celebrity is very glamorous. Nothing could be further from the truth. I'm telling you this so that you don't get any false expectations of what the job has to offer you.

W: 很好。作为他的私人助理，你需要为Sanchez先生处理一些日常琐事，那些他因为名气而没法亲自做的事，比如去超市或邮局。所以，嗯，乍一看为名人工作可能显得很光鲜亮丽。但事实恰恰相反。我告诉你这些是为了让你对这份工作能给你带来什么不要有错误的期待。

6 M: Thanks. I understand this too. This is my first job after graduating from university. So frankly, I don't have much prior working experience. I am, however, very excited about the prospect of joining this

company and very keen to start from the bottom in whatever capacity I may be of use.

M: 谢谢。我也明白这点。这是我大学毕业后的第一份工作。所以坦白说, 我之前没什么工作经验。不过, 我对加入这家公司的前景非常兴奋, 也非常渴望从基层做起, 无论我能在什么岗位上发挥作用。

7 W: That's good to hear. You sound very energetic. Tell me why you think you are well suited for this job?

W: 很高兴听到这个。你听起来很有活力。跟我说说你为什么觉得自己很适合这份工作?

8 M: Well, firstly, I love football. I'm a lifelong Real Madrid supporter and go to their games every weekend I can. I would simply love to have a job where I'm involved in some capacity with Real Madrid, regardless of the position and salary. And secondly, I think what this company does in sports consultancy is very cool. And I think my language skills could prove very useful down the road.

M: 嗯, 首先, 我热爱足球。我是Real Madrid的终身球迷, 每个周末只要有空就去看他们的比赛。我真的很想有一份工作能让我以某种方式参与到Real Madrid中, 不管是什么职位和薪水。其次, 我觉得贵公司在体育咨询方面做的事情非常酷。而且我觉得我的语言技能将来可能会很有用。

9 W: Please tell me more about your language skills.

W: 请多说说你的语言技能。

10 M: I am fully fluent in English and Spanish and have a working proficiency in French.

M: 我的英语和西班牙语都很流利, 法语也有工作水平。

5. A) He has occasionally been harassed by his fans.

B) He has been guarded by a discreet assistant.

C) He is well known to the public.

D) He is a famous football coach.

【题目】 What do we learn from the conversation about Mr. Sanchez?

【翻译】 从对话中我们了解到关于桑切斯先生的什么信息?

A) 他偶尔会被粉丝骚扰。 B) 他一直由一位谨慎的助理保护着。 C) 他为公众所熟知。

D) 他是一位著名的足球教练。

【答案】 C (细节题) He is well known to the public.

【定位】 As we all know, being such a famous football player at Real Madrid, Mr. Sanchez has a very high public profile. This means he cannot leave the house without being recognized and harassed.

众所周知, 作为皇马一名如此有名的足球运动员, 桑切斯先生有着很高的公众知名度。这意味着他一出门就会被认出、被骚扰。

【信号】 直接的身份介绍句。 女士用 being such a famous football player at Real Madrid 一句话给桑切斯定了身份, 再用 has a very high public profile 说明其名气之大——这种“客观介绍人物”的陈述句就是身份细节题的答案句。

【替换】 has a very high public profile ↔ **well known to the public**

「高公众知名度」= 「被公众熟知」

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

He has occasionally been harassed by his fans. 借了录音 recognized and harassed 里的 harassed 一词，但录音说的是"一出门就"被骚扰、且并未限定"被粉丝"，更没说"偶尔"。题问的是"我们了解到什么"，最核心是他名气大，A把附带后果当主答案、还加了 occasionally,fans 这些原文没有的限定。

借用原文：recognized and harassed

B) 张冠李戴

He has been guarded by a discreet assistant. 把开头 we are looking for someone who is very discreet 里的 discreet 拿来，安成"他被一位谨慎的助理护卫"。但 discreet 是对应聘者（男方）的要求，不是说桑切斯有这样一个助理——人物对应被搬错，且题问的是桑切斯本人，不是他的助理。

借用原文：someone who is very discreet

D) 偷换概念

He is a famous football coach. 借用了录音 famous football player 里的 famous football，却把 player（球员）偷换成 coach（教练）。一字之差、身份全错，这正是预读时圈出"coach 是差异点"要防的偷换。

借用原文：famous football player

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6. A) Serve as a personal assistant.
B) Play a key role in Real Madrid.
C) Run common daily chores for the woman.
D) Help promote Mr. Sanchez's public profile.

【题目】 What will the man do if he gets the job?

【翻译】 如果男士得到这份工作,他会做什么?

- A) 担任私人助理。 B) 在皇家马德里扮演关键角色。 C) 为女士处理日常琐事。
D) 帮助提升桑切斯先生的公众形象。

【答案】 A (细节题) Serve as a personal assistant.

【定位】 As his personal assistant, you would be required to run common everyday chores for Mr. Sanchez, things he cannot do himself due to his fame, like going to the supermarket or post office.

作为他的私人助理，你将被要求为桑切斯先生跑日常琐事，那些他因名气太大而无法自己做的事，比如去超市或邮局。

【信号】 招聘者直接交代岗位。 女方用 As his personal assistant 一句明确点出岗位名，这种由招聘方直接交代"你将担任什么"的句子，就是"他将做什么"的答案句。

【替换】 As his personal assistant ↔ **Serve as a personal assistant.**

「作为私人助理」=「担任私人助理」

【排除】 B) 过度推断

Play a key role in Real Madrid. 借了第7、8段反复出现的 Real Madrid, 把"跑腿助理"夸成"在皇马担任关键角色"。录音清楚说他要做的是 run common everyday chores (跑日常琐事), 与"key role"完全相反, 是过度拔高。

借用原文: run common everyday chores for Mr. Sanchez

C) 张冠李戴

Run common daily chores for the woman. 几乎照搬录音 run common everyday chores, 只把"for Mr. Sanchez"换成"for the woman"。跑腿是为桑切斯、不是为这位招聘的女士, 服务对象被掉包——正是预读时圈 for the woman 要防的张冠李戴。

借用原文: run common everyday chores for Mr. Sanchez

D) 与原文相反

Help promote Mr. Sanchez's public profile. 拿了 high public profile 里的 public profile, 编成"帮桑切斯提升公众形象"。但录音说的是因他名气太大、助理替他做他没法做的事 (things he cannot do himself due to his fame), 是"避开曝光", 绝非"提升曝光", 方向相反。

借用原文: has a very high public profile

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7. A) He is honest and always tells the truth.
B) He once worked part-time in university.
C) He cares little about his working hours.
D) He has little previous work experience.

【题目】 What does the man say about himself?

【翻译】 男士如何评价自己?

- A) 他诚实且总是说真话。 B) 他曾在大学期间做过兼职工作。
C) 他不太在意自己的工作时间。 D) 他几乎没有以前的工作经验。

【答案】 D (细节题) He has little previous work experience.

【定位】 This is my first job after graduating from university. So frankly, I don't have much prior working experience.

这是我大学毕业后的第一份工作。所以坦白说, 我没有多少之前的工作经验。

【信号】 第一人称的自我坦白。男方用 This is my first job after graduating from university 加 I don't have much prior working experience 直陈自身处境, 这种"I/my"领起的自述句即本题答案落点。

【替换】 I don't have much prior working experience ↔ **He has little previous work experience.**

「没多少经验」=「几乎没经验」

【排除】 A) 过度推断

He is honest and always tells the truth. 大概由录音里 frankly (坦白说) 联想而来, 但 frankly 只是说话的语气词, 男方并未谈自己"诚实、总说真话"。把一个口头副词夸成性格优点, 属无中生有的推断。

借用原文: So frankly, I don't have much prior working experience

B) 未提及

He once worked part-time in university. 用了 university 这个录音确实出现的词 (after graduating from university), 但男方只说"大学毕业", 从未提"在校期间打过工"。借眼熟的 university 编出一段没说过的经历, 属未提及。

借用原文: after graduating from university

C) 未提及

He cares little about his working hours. 听起来像呼应他"愿从底层做起" (keen to start from the bottom) 的谦逊, 但他谈的是不计职位与薪水, 从没说"不在乎工作时长 (working hours)"。working hours 是录音里完全没出现的话题。

-
8. A) He has a strong ability to connect with people.
B) He has a high proficiency in several languages.
C) He has a sound knowledge of sports consultancy.
D) He has a natural capacity to cooperate with others.

【题目】 Why does the man think he is a very competitive candidate?

【翻译】 男士为什么认为自己是一位非常有竞争力的候选人?

- A) 他有很强的与人交往的能力。 B) 他精通多种语言。 C) 他对体育咨询有扎实的知识。
D) 他有与他人合作的天生能力。

【答案】 B (细节题) He has a high proficiency in several languages.

【定位】 And I think my language skills could prove very useful down the road.

而且我觉得我的语言能力日后会很有用。

【信号】 他自陈的优势落点。在列举理由的段落里, 男方以 I think my language skills could prove very useful 把"语言能力"点为自己的可用之长——这种"I think my ... useful"的自夸句就是优势题的答案句。第10段又用 fully fluent in English and Spanish 坐实他确有多语言能力。

【替换】 my language skills could prove very useful ↔ He has a high proficiency in several languages.

「语言能力有用」=「精通几门语言」

【排除】 A) 未提及

He has a strong ability to connect with people. 描述的人际沟通能力，录音通篇没有提及。他列的是爱足球、觉得公司酷、语言能力，没有任何一句谈"与人连接"，属凭"助理该会沟通"的常识脑补。

C) 张冠李戴

He has a sound knowledge of sports consultancy. 盗用了录音 what this company does in sports consultancy 里的 sports consultancy。但这是他在夸"公司做的体育咨询很酷"，说的是公司的业务，不是他本人懂体育咨询——把公司的事安成了他的能力。

借用原文：what this company does in sports consultancy is very cool

D) 未提及

He has a natural capacity to cooperate with others. 和A一样属人际类能力，与他亲口列的"语言能力"无关，录音没说他"善于与人协作"。它和A刻意做得相像（connect with people/cooperate with others），用来分散对正确项B的注意。

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 Adventure sports are undeniably attractive to many energetic and thrill-seeking kids. Sports like rock climbing, surfing, skiing, and mountain biking, thus have lots of appeal. They don't have many of the rules and pressures of traditional team sports, but they still have all the benefits of outdoor physical activity.

冒险运动对许多精力充沛、寻求刺激的孩子来说无疑具有吸引力。因此，攀岩、冲浪、滑雪和山地自行车等运动颇具魅力。它们没有传统团队运动的诸多规则和压力，但仍然具备户外体育活动的所有益处。

2 When properly supervised, extreme sports can be a part of a healthy, balanced life. Some adventure sports may be associated with high risks of injury, so it's important for kids to figure out when to take risks, and when not to. Risk-free activities deprive kids of the opportunity to test themselves and overcome their fears. But to some, these very risks are what makes these sports a bad choice. They say that extreme sports can often lead to devastating injuries, especially as young thrill-seekers may attempt feats that are too advanced for them.

在适当监督下，极限运动可以成为健康、平衡生活的一部分。一些冒险运动可能伴随着较高的受伤风险，因此孩子们必须学会判断何时该冒险、何时不该冒险。没有风险的活动会剥夺孩子测试自己和克服恐惧的机会。但对某些人来说，正是这些风险使得这些运动成为糟糕的选择。他们认为极限运动往往会导致毁灭性的伤害，尤其是年轻的寻求刺激者可能会尝试对他们来说过于高难度的技巧。

3 But let's be real. Most kids do all kinds of dangerous stuff whether you want them to or not. Adventure sports have many of the same risks and dangers, but they have an additional sense of adventure, courage and autonomy that is important to foster in young children. As always, it's up to parents to decide what's best for their kids. But if you do decide that adventure sports are a bit too much, do try to introduce other forms of outdoor adventures into their lives. Camping under the stars, fishing, stargazing or even just playing in the woods can help a lot in building the same sense of self-confidence and risk-taking as in adventure sports.

但我们要面对现实。大多数孩子无论你是否愿意，都会做各种危险的事情。冒险运动具有许多相同的风险和危险，但它们还有一种额外的冒险感、勇气和自主性，这些对于培养幼儿非常重要。一如既往，父母有责任决定什么对他们的孩子最好。但如果你确实认为冒险运动有点过头，那就尽量在他们的生活中引入其他形式的户外探险。在星空下露营、钓鱼、观星，甚至只是在树林里玩耍，都能在很大程度上帮助建立与冒险运动相同的自信心和冒险精神。

9. A) They bring more benefits to young people.
B) They require less supervision and training.
C) They are more suitable to young people.
D) They have fewer rules and pressures.

【题目】 Why do extreme sports appeal to many kids?

【翻译】 为什么极限运动对许多孩子有吸引力？

- A) 它们给年轻人带来更多益处。 B) 它们需要更少的监督和训练。
C) 它们更适合年轻人。 D) 它们有更少的规则和压力。

【答案】 D (细节题) They have fewer rules and pressures.

【定位】 They don't have many of the rules and pressures of traditional team sports, but they still have all the benefits of outdoor physical activity.

它们没有传统团队运动那么多的规则和压力，但仍然具备户外体育活动的全部益处。

【信号】 对照句“没有.....但仍有.....”。这句用 They don't have many of the rules and pressures of traditional team sports 与后面 but they still have all the benefits 做对照，前半把“规则和压力少”点了出来——这正是这类运动区别于传统运动、吸引孩子的卖点，是承载答案的句子。

【替换】 don't have many of the rules and pressures ↔ have fewer rules and pressures
don't have many = fewer

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A 用了录音同句里的原词 benefits, 但录音说的是"仍具备户外活动的全部益处", 并非"带来更多益处"; more 是选项硬加的, 题目问的是"吸引力来自哪", benefits 只是顺带提及, 不是吸引点。

借用原文: they still have all the benefits of outdoor physical activity

B) 原词陷阱

B 的 less supervision and training 借用了第二段的 When properly supervised 制造熟耳感, 但录音从没说这类运动"需要的监管和训练更少"; 相反第二段强调"需要妥善监管", 与 B 相反。

借用原文: When properly supervised, extreme sports can be a part of a healthy, balanced life.

C) 未提及

C 说这类运动"更适合"年轻人, 录音只说它们对孩子"有吸引力 (attractive/appeal)", 从未做"更适合/更不适合"的比较判断, 属于原文未提及的拔高。

-
10. A) They prevent kids from enjoying adventure sports.
B) They help kids guard against any possible injuries.
C) They rob kids of the chance to cultivate their courage.
D) They deprive kids of the opportunity to develop team spirit.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about risk-free activities?

【翻译】 说话者对无风险活动有何看法?

- A) 它们阻止孩子享受冒险运动。 B) 它们帮助孩子防范任何可能的伤害。
C) 它们剥夺了孩子培养勇气的机会。 D) 它们剥夺了孩子发展团队精神的机会。

【答案】 C (细节题) They rob kids of the chance to cultivate their courage.

【定位】 Risk-free activities deprive kids of the opportunity to test themselves and overcome their fears.

无风险的活动剥夺了孩子自我考验、克服恐惧的机会。

【信号】 对象词 risk-free 直接现身。 录音里 Risk-free activities deprive kids of the opportunity to test themselves and overcome their fears 正面点出题干对象 risk-free activities, 并紧跟一个负面动词 deprive, 这一句就是对该对象的直接评价, 是答案句。

【替换】 deprive kids of the opportunity to test themselves and overcome their fears ↔

rob kids of the chance to cultivate their courage

deprive=rob、克服恐惧=培养勇气

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A 的 prevent kids from enjoying adventure sports 借了录音常出现的 adventure sports, 但录音说"剥夺机会"的是 risk-free activities 对"自我考验", 并非"阻止孩子享受冒险运动", 把对象和内容都换了。

借用原文: Adventure sports have many of the same risks and dangers

B) 与原文相反

B 说无风险活动"帮孩子防受伤", 听上去像好事, 但录音对 risk-free activities 的态度是负面的 (deprive 剥夺机会), B 把贬义说成了褒义, 方向相反; injuries 一词来自录音第二段对 devastating injuries 的描述。

借用原文: extreme sports can often lead to devastating injuries

D) 偷换概念

D 把录音"克服恐惧"偷换成 develop team spirit (团队精神)。录音里"团队"概念只与 traditional team sports 沾边, 从没说无风险活动剥夺了"团队精神", 是把尾词悄悄换掉。

借用原文: traditional team sports

11. A) Help them take up these sports when they are more mature.

B) Let them participate in some less risky outdoor activities.

C) Ask them to try some forms of indoor sports.

D) Introduce them to these sports step by step.

【题目】 What should parents do if they decide adventure sports are a bit too much for their kids?

【翻译】 如果父母认为冒险运动对他们的孩子来说有点过于激烈,他们应该怎么做?

A) 在孩子更成熟时帮助他们从事这些运动。 B) 让他们参与一些风险较小的户外活动。

C) 让他们尝试某些形式的室内运动。 D) 循序渐进地向他们介绍这些运动。

【答案】 B (细节题) Let them participate in some less risky outdoor activities.

【定位】 But if you do decide that adventure sports are a bit too much, do try to introduce other forms of outdoor adventures into their lives.

但如果你确实觉得冒险运动有点过头, 那就一定要试着把其他形式的户外探险引入他们的生活。

【信号】 建议句"do try to..."加重语气。 这句用 do try to introduce other forms of outdoor adventures, do 加在动词前是强调语气的建议, 且与题干条件 adventure sports are a bit too much 逐字对上, 是承载答案的建议句。

【替换】 introduce other forms of outdoor adventures ↔ participate in some less risky outdoor activities
其他户外探险 = 风险更低的户外活动

【排除】 A) 未提及

A 说"等孩子更成熟再让他们玩这些运动", 录音从没建议"等长大再玩", only 提到引入别的户外活动; mature 一词录音也未出现, 属凭空添加的方案。

C) 与原文相反

C 让孩子"试室内运动", 但录音建议的是 outdoor adventures (户外探险), 并举露营、观星等户外例子, 方向与"室内"相反。

借用原文: introduce other forms of outdoor adventures into their lives

D) 原词陷阱

D 的"step by step / 循序渐进地把这些运动介绍给孩子"盗用了录音原词 introduce, 但录音的 introduce 接的是 other forms of outdoor adventures (别的户外活动), 不是"循序渐进地引入冒险运动本身"; step by step 是选项硬加, 且与"觉得太过头就别玩"的前提矛盾。

借用原文: do try to introduce other forms of outdoor adventures into their lives

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

1 The shiny gadgets of today will be waste tomorrow. Manufacturers don't talk much about this when they announce the big new thing that will replace your mostly just as good old thing. In fact, technology firms often purposely design devices that will not last long and cannot be repaired so that consumers will have to spend their money on a new one.

今天闪亮的小玩意明天就会变成废物。制造商在宣布将取代你那几乎同样好用的旧物的重大新产品时, 对此却不怎么提及。事实上, 科技公司常常故意设计那些不会持久且无法维修的设备, 以便消费者不得不花钱购买新的。

2 This year, the French government began requiring tech manufacturers to list a repairability score. If a device can be repaired, then its life can be extended, saving consumers money and the planet the burden of so many trashed gadgets. Equipped with this knowledge, consumers can make better choices about which products to buy.

今年, 法国政府开始要求科技制造商标注可维修性评分。如果设备可以维修, 那么它的使用寿命就能延长, 既为消费者省钱, 也减轻了地球承受如此多废弃电子产品的负担。有了这些知识, 消费者可以更好地选择购买哪些产品。

3 Some 59 million tons of old TVs, computers, screens, smartphones, washers and other electronics are discarded every year. This waste is dangerous. Batteries explode in recycling facilities. Toxic substances like mercury leak into soil and groundwater and disperse in the air. Manufacturing flat screens adds greenhouse gases to the atmosphere. We need tech companies to take the lead to solve this problem. If they won't, governments must make them do so.

每年有约5900万吨旧电视、电脑、屏幕、智能手机、洗衣机和其他电子产品被丢弃。这些废物是危险的。电池在回收设施中爆炸。汞等有毒物质渗入土壤和地下水, 并扩散到空气中。制造平板屏幕会向大气中排放温室气体。我们需要科技公司带头解决这个问题。如果它们不愿意, 政府必须强制它们这样做。

4 Although tech companies will often speak of environmental sustainability, many lobby against repair legislation, fearful it will eat into their profits. Sustainability matters, but marketable design appears to matter more to these companies. Consumers should support right-to-repair legislation. In this world, damage is a certainty. But we cannot leave things broken: A problem of our creation is a problem that can be fixed.

尽管科技公司经常谈论环境可持续性,但许多公司游说反对维修立法,担心这会侵蚀它们的利润。可持续性固然重要,但对这些公司来说,可销售的设计似乎更重要。消费者应该支持维修权立法。在这个世界上,损坏是必然的。但我们不能让东西就这样坏着:我们造成的问题是可以修复的问题。

12. A) Consumers often have a craving for the latest model.
B) Such products tend to comprise parts that are irreplaceable.
C) Tech firms intentionally design products to have short lifespans.
D) Manufacturers use effective strategies to promote fancier products.

【题目】 Why do new tech products soon become waste?

【翻译】 为什么新科技产品很快就会变成废弃物?

- A) 消费者往往渴望拥有最新款式。 B) 此类产品往往包含无法更换的部件。
C) 科技公司有意将产品设计成使用寿命短的。
D) 制造商使用有效的策略来推广更华丽的产品。

【答案】 C (细节题) Tech firms intentionally design products to have short lifespans.

【定位】 In fact, technology firms often purposely design devices that will not last long and cannot be repaired so that consumers will have to spend their money on a new one.

事实上, 科技公司常常故意把设备设计成用不长久、又无法维修, 好让消费者不得不掏钱买新的。

【信号】 强调词 In fact + 因果连词 so that. In fact 把语气加重、引出真意, 紧接的 so that consumers will have to spend their money on a new one 是明确因果, 正是 Why 题要锁定的那一句。

【替换】 purposely design devices that will not last long ↔
intentionally design products to have short lifespans
purposely=intentionally, 短命换说法

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音确实提到 spend their money on a new one 里有 "买新" 的影子, 但那是厂商设计造成的结果, 不是说消费者主动 "渴望新款"; A 盗用 "new" 的语感把原因偷换到消费者欲望上。

借用原文: consumers will have to spend their money on a new one

B) 答非所问

录音说 cannot be repaired, B 据此说零件 irreplaceable, 但题问的是 "为何变废" 的根因——厂商故意, 而非单纯零件不可换; B 抓了枝节当主因。

借用原文: cannot be repaired

D) 偷换概念

录音批评厂商 purposely design devices that will not last long, D 却说厂商用有效策略推广更高端产品, 语气由贬转中、且 "fancier products" 录音根本没说, 是改了立场的无中生有。

借用原文: purposely design devices that will not last long and cannot be repaired

13. A) Indicate the competitiveness of their products.

B) List a repairability score of their products.

C) Specify the major parts of their products.

D) Detail the lifecycle of their products.

【题目】 What did the French government require tech companies to do to help consumers make better choices?

【翻译】 法国政府要求科技公司做什么来帮助消费者做出更好的选择?

A) 标明其产品的竞争力。 B) 列出其产品的可维修性评分。

C) 详细说明其产品的主要部件。 D) 详细说明其产品的生命周期。

【答案】 B (细节题) List a repairability score of their products.

【定位】 This year, the French government began requiring tech manufacturers to list a repairability score.

今年, 法国政府开始要求科技制造商列出一个可维修性评分。

【信号】 题干主体 **French government** 在原文复现, 紧跟其后动作即答案。录音 the French government began requiring tech manufacturers to list a repairability score 与题干主体逐字对上, requiring 后的动作就是要求内容, 是顺序定位的标准信号。

【替换】 list a repairability score ↔ **List a repairability score of their products**

近乎原句对应, list 与评分逐词吻合

【排除】 A) 未提及

录音通篇没说标 "竞争力", A 的 competitiveness of their products 是凭 "产品" 话题臆造出的方向, 与政府要求无关。

C) 张冠李戴

录音第一段说设备 cannot be repaired 时隐含零件问题, C 借 major parts 之名说政府要求 "列出主要零件", 但政府要求的是评分不是列零件, 把别处的词安到这道题上。

借用原文: cannot be repaired

D) 原词陷阱

录音后句提到 its life can be extended, D 的 lifecycle of their products 借这点说要求 "详述生命周期", 但那是评分带来的好处, 不是政府要求标注的内容, 方向被带偏。

借用原文: its life can be extended

-
14. A) Take the initiative to reduce electronic waste.
B) Take due caution in upgrading their products.
C) Invest in constructing more recycling facilities.
D) Substitute all toxic substances with non-toxic ones.

【题目】 What should tech companies do to help ensure environmental sustainability?

【翻译】 科技公司应该做什么来帮助确保环境可持续性?

- A) 主动减少电子废弃物。 B) 在升级其产品时采取适当的谨慎措施。
C) 投资建设更多回收设施。 D) 用无毒物质替代所有有毒物质。

【答案】 A (细节题) Take the initiative to reduce electronic waste.

【定位】 We need tech companies to take the lead to solve this problem.

我们需要科技公司带头来解决这个问题。

【信号】 主张句信号 We need...to take the lead. We need tech companies to take the lead to solve this problem 用 We need...to 直陈主张, take the lead 是 "应做" 动作的核心, 正是 should 题要锁的句。

【替换】 take the lead to solve this problem ↔ **Take the initiative to reduce electronic waste**

take the lead=take the initiative; this problem=electronic waste

【排除】 B) 未提及

Take due caution in upgrading their products 谈升级要谨慎，录音只在第一段批评厂商频出新品，从未要求厂商 "升级时谨慎"，是顺着话题臆造的对策。

C) 原词陷阱

录音 Batteries explode in recycling facilities 是在讲危害，C 借 recycling facilities 这个原词说应 "投资建更多回收设施"，但录音没把建设施当对策，把危害描述里的词挪来当答案。

借用原文：Batteries explode in recycling facilities

D) 过度推断

录音 Toxic substances like mercury leak into soil 只在说毒物危害，D 借 toxic substances 拔高成 "用无毒物替换全部毒物"，substitute all 录音根本没主张，绝对词 all 更是过满。

借用原文：Toxic substances like mercury leak into soil and groundwater

15. A) It can be solved.

B) It is certain to worsen.

C) It will be fixed by tech companies.

D) It is unavoidable in the long run.

【题目】 What does the speaker think of the problem of waste?

【翻译】 说话者对废弃物问题有什么看法？

A) 它可以被解决。 B) 它肯定会恶化。 C) 它将由科技公司解决。

D) 从长远来看它是不可避免的。

【答案】 A (态度观点题) It can be solved.

【定位】 But we cannot leave things broken: A problem of our creation is a problem that can be fixed.

但我们不能让问题就这么烂着：我们自己造成的问题，是能够被解决的。

【信号】 转折 But + 末句定调 can be fixed. But we cannot leave things broken 的 But 是态度反转信号，前句 damage is a certainty 是铺垫，转折后的 a problem that can be fixed 才是说话人真正的乐观结论。

【替换】 a problem that can be fixed ↔ **It can be solved.**

can be fixed=can be solved, 主被动同形

【排除】 B) 与原文相反

录音 damage is a certainty 只说损害必定存在，B 借 certainty 这个词头偷换成 certain to worsen (必然变糟)，把 "必定有损害" 曲解为 "必定恶化"，与说话人乐观结论相反。

借用原文：damage is a certainty

C) 张冠李戴

录音说问题 can be fixed 是 "我们" 共同的事，C 却说 fixed by tech companies，把解决主体单独安到科技公司头上；录音前文还说很多厂商 lobby against repair，正说明不能指望它们独力解决。

借用原文：many lobby against repair legislation

D) 与原文相反

unavoidable in the long run 借的是 damage is a certainty 的悲观语气，但说话人紧接 But 就反转为问题能解决，D 取了被否定掉的那一半，与最终乐观态度相反。

借用原文：damage is a certainty

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 On average, US workers spend about 10% of their workday surfing the internet, emailing friends or shopping online. This behavior, called cyberloafing, is believed to cost employers up to \$85 billion a year in lost productivity.

平均而言,美国工人每天约有10%的工作时间用于上网冲浪、给朋友发电子邮件或网上购物。这种被称为网络闲逛的行为据信每年给雇主造成高达850亿美元的生产力损失。

2 The majority of cyberloafing research focuses on ways to prevent employees from engaging in this behavior through interventions such as internet monitoring and computer use policies. But it turns out, such behaviors may not be a sign that a worker is lazy or just wasting time. Social media use at work has been linked to higher levels of employee engagement and job satisfaction. New research suggests cyberloafing can help workers cope with an exceptionally stressful work environment.

大多数关于网络闲逛的研究都侧重于通过网络监控和计算机使用政策等干预措施来防止员工从事这种行为。但事实证明,这类行为可能并不意味着员工懒惰或只是在浪费时间。工作中使用社交媒体与员工敬业度和工作满意度的提高有关。新研究表明,网络闲逛可以帮助员工应对压力极大的工作环境。

3 But is cyberloafing actually effective at reducing employee stress levels? That's the question my research team wanted to answer in our new study. Our hypothesis was that cyberloafing may serve as a mini-break, giving employees an opportunity to recover from stressful work situations. To test this, we asked workers to complete an online survey and rank how much time they spent cyberloafing, checking

non-work emails and shopping. We also asked them to rank job satisfaction, their desire to quit, and how often they've experienced mistreatment at work, such as being bullied, threatened or yelled at. As you might expect, we found that overall, more mistreatment at work was correlated with lower levels of job satisfaction and a greater desire to quit. More interestingly, we found that cyberloafing effectively buffered this connection. That is, mistreated workers who spent more time surfing the web and checking emails reported higher job satisfaction and were less likely to want to quit than similar participants who didn't cyberloaf as much. This suggests that cyberloafing acts as a sort of relief valve for workers, helping them recover from stressful experiences.

但网络闲逛真的能有效降低员工的压力水平吗?这正是我的研究团队想在我们的新研究中回答的问题。我们的假设是,网络闲逛可能起到小憩的作用,让员工有机会从压力大的工作情境中恢复过来。为了验证这一点,我们要求员工完成一项在线调查,并对他们花在网络闲逛、查看非工作邮件和购物上的时间进行排序。我们还要求他们对工作满意度、离职意愿以及在工作中遭受不当对待的频率进行排序,比如被欺凌、威胁或吼叫。正如你可能预料的那样,我们发现总体而言,工作中遭受的不当对待越多,工作满意度就越低,离职意愿就越强。更有趣的是,我们发现网络闲逛有效缓冲了这种关联。也就是说,花更多时间上网和查看邮件的受虐待员工报告的工作满意度更高,离职意愿也低于网络闲逛时间较少的类似参与者。这表明网络闲逛对员工来说起到了某种减压阀的作用,帮助他们从压力性经历中恢复过来。

4 While we did not directly assess how cyberloafing affects worker performance, we believe by relieving stress it may not only reduce worker turnover, but also ultimately bolster productivity. This fits with other recent research that suggests taking short breaks is associated with higher levels of daily job performance. That isn't to say cyberloafing is always good. Too much time spent on non-work activities likely causes performance to suffer. All in all, managers should be more lenient with employees. We believe a bit of online shopping or surfing the internet at work could make workers more productive in the long run.

虽然我们没有直接评估网络闲逛如何影响员工绩效,但我们相信通过缓解压力,它不仅可以降低员工流失率,而且最终可能提高生产力。这与其他近期研究相符,这些研究表明短暂休息与更高水平的日常工作表现相关。这并不是说网络闲逛总是好的。花太多时间在非工作活动上可能会导致绩效下降。总而言之,管理者应该对员工更加宽容。我们认为,从长远来看,在工作中稍微网上购物或上网冲浪可能会让员工更有生产力。

16. A) How internet monitoring can be implemented.
B) How to encourage productive internet surfing.
C) How cyberloafing affects overall productivity.
D) How to prevent employees from cyberloafing.

【题目】 What does most cyberloafing research focus on?

【翻译】 大多数网络闲逛研究关注什么?

- A) 如何实施互联网监控。 B) 如何鼓励富有成效的网络浏览。
C) 网络闲逛如何影响整体生产力。 D) 如何防止员工网络闲逛。

【答案】 D (细节题) How to prevent employees from cyberloafing.

【定位】 The majority of cyberloafing research focuses on ways to prevent employees from engaging in this behavior through interventions such as internet monitoring and computer use policies.
大多数关于摸鱼上网的研究关注的是如何通过网络监控、电脑使用规定等干预手段来防止员工从事这种行为。

【信号】 原话直述 **research focuses on**。录音直接说 The majority of cyberloafing research focuses on ways to prevent employees from engaging in this behavior, 与题干 research focus on 几乎同词, 是直述型答案句, 听到 research focuses on 立刻锁定其后的宾语。

【替换】 ways to prevent employees from engaging in this behavior ↔

How to prevent employees from cyberloafing

this behavior 即 cyberloafing, prevent 原词对应

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

录音确实念了 internet monitoring, 但它是研究焦点(防止摸鱼)下面举的干预手段之一, 不是研究本身关注的对象; A 把举例升格成焦点, 且原文没说研究关注它如何被 implemented。

借用原文: internet monitoring and computer use policies

B) **与原文相反**

原文研究关注的是防止摸鱼, B 却说成鼓励高效上网(encourage productive internet surfing), 方向相反, 录音从未说大多数研究关注怎么鼓励上网。

借用原文: prevent employees from engaging in this behavior

C) **张冠李戴**

cyberloafing 对效率的影响是讲者自己团队后续探讨的内容, 而本题问的是大多数已有研究关注什么——答案句明说那聚焦于 prevent; C 张冠李戴, 把后文结论安到大多数研究头上。

借用原文: is cyberloafing actually effective at reducing employee stress levels?

17. A) Cyberloafing is a sign of workers' laziness.

B) Cyberloafing may relieve employees of stress.

C) Employee engagement is closely related to job satisfaction.

D) Overuse of social media may lead to decline in productivity.

【题目】 What was the hypothesis of the speaker's research team?

【翻译】 研究团队的假设是什么?

A) 网络闲逛是员工懒惰的标志。 B) 网络闲逛可能缓解员工的压力。

C) 员工敬业度与工作满意度密切相关。 D) 过度使用社交媒体可能导致生产力下降。

【答案】 B (细节题) Cyberloafing may relieve employees of stress.

【定位】 Our hypothesis was that cyberloafing may serve as a mini-break, giving employees an opportunity to recover from stressful work situations.

我们的假设是：摸鱼上网或许能充当一次短暂的休息，给员工一个从高压工作处境中恢复过来的机会。

【信号】标志词 Our hypothesis was that 引出答案。 录音用 Our hypothesis was that cyberloafing may serve as a mini-break 直接点出假设，hypothesis 与题干同词，是标志词引导的答案句，听到 hypothesis was that 后面那句就是答案。

【替换】 recover from stressful work situations ↔ **relieve employees of stress**

从压力中恢复 = 缓解压力，同义改写

serve as a mini-break ↔ **may relieve employees of stress**

充当短歇 = 起到减压作用，功能等值

【排除】A) 与原文相反

录音确实念了 a sign that a worker is lazy，但前面有 may not be，是讲者要否定的旧观念，不是其团队的假设；A 取了被否定的那一极，正话反取。

借用原文：such behaviors may not be a sign that a worker is lazy

C) 张冠李戴

higher levels of employee engagement and job satisfaction 是录音引用的他人研究背景，且原文是说社媒使用与二者相关，并未说 engagement 与 job satisfaction 互相关联；C 既错置主体又乱搭关系。

借用原文：Social media use at work has been linked to higher levels of employee engagement and job satisfaction

D) 原词陷阱

录音多处提到 productivity，但本团队的假设是摸鱼减压，而非过度用社媒会降低效率；D 取了一个原文别处的话题词拼成假设，答非所问。

借用原文：cost employers up to \$85 billion a year in lost productivity

18. A) Taking mini-breaks means better job performance.

B) Cyberloafing generally does more harm than good.

C) Worker turnover is linked to the time allowed for cyberloafing.

D) Employees who indulge in internet surfing are most likely to quit.

【题目】 On what point do the results of the speaker's study agree with other recent research?

【翻译】 研究结果在哪一点上与其他近期研究一致？

A) 短暂休息意味着更好的工作表现。 B) 网络闲逛总体上弊大于利。

C) 员工流动率与允许网络闲逛的时间有关。 D) 沉溺于网络浏览的员工最有可能辞职。

【答案】 A (细节题) Taking mini-breaks means better job performance.

【定位】 This fits with other recent research that suggests taking short breaks is associated with higher levels of daily job performance.

这与其他近期研究相吻合——那些研究表明，进行短暂的休息与更高水平的日常工作表现相关联。

【信号】 fits with other recent research 直接挂钩。录音用 This fits with other recent research that suggests taking short breaks is associated with higher levels of daily job performance, fits with other recent research 与题干 agree with other recent research 直接呼应，that 从句即两方一致之处。

【替换】 taking short breaks is associated with higher levels of daily job performance ↔

Taking mini-breaks means better job performance

short breaks = mini-breaks, associated with = means, higher = better

【排除】 B) 与原文相反

录音虽说 cyberloafing is always good 也非绝对，但整体结论是摸鱼适度有益、能提效；B 说弊大于利，与讲者立场相反，更非两研究的吻合点。

借用原文：we believe a bit of online shopping or surfing the internet at work could make workers more productive

C) 原词陷阱

录音确有 reduce worker turnover，但说的是减压可降低离职，并未说离职与允许摸鱼的时间长短相关联；C 拼出一个原文没有的因果，且不是与他研究的吻合点。

借用原文：it may not only reduce worker turnover

D) 与原文相反

原文说常上网的受虐员工 less likely to want to quit，D 却说爱上网的最想辞职，方向正好反；且离职话题也不是与他研究的吻合点。

借用原文：were less likely to want to quit than similar participants who didn't cyberloaf as much

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

1 When Julius Morton moved to Nebraska City in 1854, he faced a problem shared by many settlers in the territory: It was a treeless plain. That meant no trees for building materials, or for fuel. But Morton was one of the world's first conservationists, stating, "For prosperity, we ought to plant as many forests as we have exhausted and consumed". So he started planting trees, beginning with his own land. By 1860 Morton possessed a forest of more than 300 trees. A few years later, he had more than 1,000.

1854年，当Julius Morton搬到Nebraska City时，他面临着这片领地上许多定居者共同的问题：这是一片没有树木的平原。这意味着没有树木作为建筑材料，也没有燃料。但Morton是世界上最早的环保主义者之一，他说：“为了繁荣，我们应该种植与我们消耗和耗尽的一样多的森林”。于是他开始种树，从自己的土地开始。到1860年，Morton拥有了一片超过300棵树的森林。几年后，他拥有了1000多棵树。

2 As the forest grew, so did Morton's influence in Nebraska. This was largely because Morton founded the Nebraska City News, the state's first newspaper, in which he frequently wrote editorials about the practical and aesthetic benefits of tree planting. He also organized the Nebraska State Gardening Society

and served on the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture. While serving on the Board, Morton came up with an idea to spread his belief in tree planting statewide.

随着森林的增长，Morton在Nebraska的影响力也在增长。这主要是因为Morton创办了该州第一份报纸Nebraska City News，他经常在报纸上撰写社论，阐述植树的实用和美学益处。他还组织了Nebraska州园艺协会，并在Nebraska州农业委员会任职。在委员会任职期间，Morton想出了一个主意，将他对植树的信念推广到全州。

3 On January 4, 1872, Morton drafted a resolution that April 10 be designated day for the planting of trees in the State of Nebraska and urged people to go out and plant trees themselves. Morton called the special event Arbor Day as "arbor" is Latin for "tree". The state government agreed. And on April 10, 1872, the first unofficial Arbor Day was celebrated throughout Nebraska. Prizes were awarded to counties, cities, and individuals who planted the largest number of trees. That day, an astounding one million trees were planted in Nebraska—an average of more than six for every man, woman and child in the state. Since 1885, Nebraska has planted more than 700,000 acres of trees, earning it the nickname "the Tree Planters State".

1872年1月4日，Morton起草了一项决议，将4月10日定为Nebraska州的植树日，并敦促人们亲自出去种树。Morton将这个特殊活动称为Arbor Day，因为"arbor"在拉丁语中是"树"的意思。州政府同意了。1872年4月10日，第一个非正式的Arbor Day在整个Nebraska庆祝。种植树木数量最多的县、市和个人获得了奖励。那一天，Nebraska种植了惊人的100万棵树——平均每个州内的男人、女人和孩子种了6棵多。自1885年以来，Nebraska已经种植了超过70万英亩的树木，赢得了"植树者之州"的称号。

4 Arbor Day became a legal, civic holiday in the state in 1885. It was held on April 22—Julius Morton's birthday. In addition to a parade in Nebraska City, Morton introduced what has since become a long-standing Arbor Day tradition: School children went outside and planted trees together.

1885年，Arbor Day成为该州的法定公民假日。它定在4月22日——Julius Morton的生日。除了在Nebraska City举行游行外，Morton还引入了一项后来成为Arbor Day长期传统的活动：学校的孩子们走到户外一起种树。

5 In 1970, nearly a century after Arbor Day was first celebrated, President Richard Nixon declared the last Friday of every April to be observed as National Arbor Day. All 50 states recognize the April observance, although many hold an additional state Arbor Day in a month more suited to local tree planting.

1970年，在Arbor Day首次庆祝近一个世纪后，Richard Nixon总统宣布每年4月的最后一个星期五为全国Arbor Day。所有50个州都承认4月的纪念活动，尽管许多州在更适合当地植树的月份还会举行额外的州Arbor Day。

19. A) There were no wooden buildings.

B) There were environmental problems.

C) There were no trees.

D) There were few settlers.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about Nebraska City in 1854 when Julius Morton moved there?

【翻译】说话者关于1854年Julius Morton搬到那里时的Nebraska City说了什么？

A) 没有木制建筑。 B) 存在环境问题。 C) 没有树木。 D) 几乎没有定居者。

【答案】C (细节题) There were no trees.

【定位】When Julius Morton moved to Nebraska City in 1854, he faced a problem shared by many settlers in the territory: It was a treeless plain. That meant no trees for building materials, or for fuel.

当朱利叶斯·莫顿于1854年迁居内布拉斯加城时，他面临着该地区许多移民共有的一个问题：这是一片没有树的平原。这意味着没有树木可作建筑材料，也没有树木可作燃料。

【信号】时间词后的状况交代。录音开头复述了题干同样的时间地点 When Julius Morton moved to Nebraska City in 1854, 紧跟着的 It was a treeless plain 就是对当地状况的直接交代，这种"时间地点重现+随即说明情况"是答案句的信号。

【替换】It was a treeless plain ↔ There were no trees.

treeless = no trees

【排除】A) 原词陷阱

录音确实念到 no trees for building materials (没有树作建筑材料)，A 把它偷换成 There were no wooden buildings. (没有木建筑)。原文说的是缺"建材来源"而非"已无木建筑"，听到 building 这个原词就选会上当。

借用原文：no trees for building materials

B) 过度推断

录音只说当地是没树的平原、缺建材和燃料，并未泛泛地说 There were environmental problems. B 把"无树"这一具体事实拔高成"环境问题"这种概括大词，属过度推断。

D) 原词陷阱

录音念到 a problem shared by many settlers (许多移民共有的问题)，D 盗用 settlers 这个原词编出 There were few settlers. (移民很少)。原文是说移民"多"且共有难题，并未说移民少，方向正相反。

借用原文：a problem shared by many settlers

20. A) He served as chairman of the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture.

B) He urged the state to start the Nebraska State Gardening Society.

C) He engaged himself in a large number of aesthetic projects.

D) He founded a newspaper and used it to promote his ideas.

【题目】What did Julius Morton do that increased his influence in Nebraska City?

【翻译】Julius Morton做了什么增加了他在Nebraska City的影响力？

A) 他担任Nebraska州农业委员会主席。 B) 他敦促该州成立Nebraska州园艺协会。

C) 他参与了大量美化项目。 D) 他创办了一份报纸并用它来宣传他的理念。

【答案】D (细节题) He founded a newspaper and used it to promote his ideas.

【定位】 As the forest grew, so did Morton's influence in Nebraska. This was largely because Morton founded the Nebraska City News, the state's first newspaper, in which he frequently wrote editorials about the practical and aesthetic benefits of tree planting.

随着森林的成长，莫顿在内布拉斯加的影响力也随之增长。这在很大程度上是因为莫顿创办了内布拉斯加城新闻报——该州第一份报纸，他常在报上撰写社论，论述植树在实用与审美两方面的益处。

【信号】 **because 引出的因果落点**。录音先说影响力增长，紧接 This was largely because Morton founded the Nebraska City News，因果连词 because 直接把"影响力增大"的原因锁定到"创办报纸"这件事上，因果信号即答案信号。

【替换】 Morton founded the Nebraska City News, the state's first newspaper ↔ **He founded a newspaper**
专名概括成普通名词
he frequently wrote editorials about the practical and aesthetic benefits of tree planting ↔
used it to promote his ideas
撰文宣传=推广理念

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

录音说他 served on the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture（在董事会任职），A 改成 served as chairman of the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture（任董事会主席）。原文只说"任职"未说"任主席"，且这件事并非影响力增大的原因，既偷换身份又答非所问。

借用原文：served on the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture

B) **原词陷阱**

录音说他 organized the Nebraska State Gardening Society（组织了园艺学会），B 盗用该机构名却把动作换成 urged the state to start the Nebraska State Gardening Society（敦促州里去创办）。原文是他亲自组织、并非"敦促州政府创办"，且此事也非影响力之源，答非所问。

借用原文：organized the Nebraska State Gardening Society

C) **原词陷阱**

录音里 aesthetic 只是修饰社论内容（讲植树的实用与审美益处），C 把它拼成 engaged himself in a large number of aesthetic projects（投身大量审美项目）。原文根本没说他搞了一堆审美项目，属盗用原词后无中生有。

借用原文：the practical and aesthetic benefits of tree planting

21. A) A special prize was awarded to Julius Morton.

B) One million trees were planted throughout Nebraska.

C) The state government declared it the official Arbor Day.

D) Nebraska earned the nickname "the Tree Planters State".

【题目】 What does the speaker say happened on April 10, 1872?

【翻译】说话者说1872年4月10日发生了什么？

- A) Julius Morton获得了一项特别奖励。 B) 整个Nebraska州种植了一百万棵树。
C) 州政府宣布这一天为正式的植树节。 D) Nebraska获得了"植树者之州"的昵称。

【答案】B (细节题) One million trees were planted throughout Nebraska.

【定位】And on April 10, 1872, the first unofficial Arbor Day was celebrated throughout Nebraska. Prizes were awarded to counties, cities, and individuals who planted the largest number of trees. That day, an astounding one million trees were planted in Nebraska—an average of more than six for every man, woman and child in the state.

于是在1872年4月10日，第一个非官方的植树节在内布拉斯加全境举行。奖项颁给了种树最多的县、市和个人。那一天，内布拉斯加种下了惊人的一百万棵树——平均每个男女老少每人种了六棵多。

【信号】日期后"that day"复指。录音念出题干同一日期 on April 10, 1872, 随后用 That day, an astounding one million trees were planted 复指该日并给出当天的核心数字，这种"日期重现+that day 复指"是答案句信号，把当天发生的关键事件标了出来。

【替换】an astounding one million trees were planted in Nebraska ↔

One million trees were planted throughout Nebraska.

去掉修饰即等值

【排除】A) 原词陷阱

录音那天确有颁奖 Prizes were awarded to counties, cities, and individuals, 但发给的是种树最多的县市和个人，A 却说 A special prize was awarded to Julius Morton. (颁给莫顿一个特别奖)。原文没说奖给莫顿，盗用 prize 原词后偷换了获奖对象。

借用原文：Prizes were awarded to counties, cities, and individuals

C) 与原文相反

录音明说那天是 the first unofficial Arbor Day (第一个非官方植树节)，C 却说州政府 declared it the official Arbor Day (宣布为官方植树节)。原文在 official 前有否定前缀 un-, C 恰好把极性反了，与原文相反。

借用原文：the first unofficial Arbor Day

D) 张冠李戴

录音确实念到 earning it the nickname "the Tree Planters State", 但那是 Since 1885, Nebraska has planted more than 700,000 acres 之后才赢得的，并非 1872 年4月10日当天事。D 盗用醒目专名却安错了时间，张冠李戴。

借用原文：Since 1885, Nebraska has planted more than 700,000 acres of trees, earning it the nickname "the Tree Planters State"

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

1 Modern humans arose in Africa about 200,000 years ago. They then spread across Europe and Asia sometime after 60,000 years ago. This is the "Out of Africa" model, as it's commonly known. In the

1990s, the hypothesis found widespread acceptance. But this popular idea is in need of revision, particularly given the number of important findings across Asia over the past few decades.

现代人类约在20万年前起源于非洲。随后在6万年前的某个时候扩散到欧洲和亚洲。这就是通常所说的“走出非洲”模型。在20世纪90年代,这一假说得到了广泛认可。但这一流行观点需要修正,特别是考虑到过去几十年在亚洲发现的大量重要发现。

2 For instance, many new human fossils found, particularly in China, are now dated as older than 60,000 years. This calls into question the idea that modern humans migrated out of Africa only 60,000 years ago. Take the recent discovery of two modern human teeth found in the Luna cave in China's Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region. When my research team and I dated these teeth, we found they were more than 70,000 years old—a situation clearly impossible if modern humans moved out of Africa only 60,000 years ago.

例如,许多新发现的人类化石,特别是在中国发现的,现在被测定为早于6万年前。这对现代人类仅在6万年前走出非洲的观点提出了质疑。以最近在中国广西壮族自治区崧山洞穴中发现的两颗现代人类牙齿为例。当我和我的研究团队对这些牙齿进行测定时,我们发现它们超过7万年的历史——如果现代人类仅在6万年前走出非洲,这种情况显然是不可能的。

3 So with such findings, what happened exactly? Where does the most current data suggest we came from?

那么有了这些发现,究竟发生了什么?最新的数据表明我们来自哪里?

4 The first question we should ask is why did modern humans leave Africa to begin with? If a population is perfectly adapted to a particular environment and has access to an abundance of resources, then there really is no reason to move or change. For instance, some monkeys in Africa have a set of teeth that has hardly changed over the course of millions of years, indicating that they found a place that has worked for them.

我们首先应该问的问题是,现代人类为什么要离开非洲?如果一个种群完全适应某个特定环境并能获得丰富的资源,那么就真的没有理由迁移或改变。例如,非洲的一些猴子有一套牙齿,在数百万年的时间里几乎没有变化,这表明它们找到了适合自己的地方。

5 So what happened with humans? Some researchers have suggested that population density increased to the point where smaller human groups were forced to explore new lands. Other researchers have suggested that due to major environmental events in East Africa, humans were prompted to find greener pastures. Yet another explanation could simply be that early modern human hunters were following the large animals that they relied on, and so they moved out of Africa without realizing that they were actually moving from one continent to another.

那么人类发生了什么?一些研究人员认为,人口密度增加到了迫使较小的人类群体去探索新土地的程度。其他研究人员认为,由于东非的重大环境事件,人类被促使去寻找更好的牧场。还有一种解释可能仅仅是,早期现代人类猎人追随他们所依赖的大型动物,因此他们在没有意识到自己实际上正在从一个大陆迁移到另一个大陆的情况下离开了非洲。

6 Humans need daily access to reliable fresh water, which appears to be absent from many coastal areas. This brings us to another question: by which route did modern humans move out of Africa? No clear

route across the Mediterranean from North Africa appears to be present, so the earlier dispersals out of Africa and into Europe and Asia might have been across the Arabian Peninsula.

人类需要每天获得可靠的淡水,而许多沿海地区似乎缺乏淡水。这给我们带来了另一个问题:现代人类通过哪条路线走出非洲?从北非穿越地中海的明确路线似乎并不存在,因此早期走出非洲进入欧洲和亚洲的扩散可能是穿越阿拉伯半岛。

22. A) They spread across Europe and Asia in a few decades.
B) They lived mostly in Africa for about 200,000 years.
C) They preferred to live in Europe rather than in Asia.
D) They moved out of Africa about 60,000 years ago.

【题目】 What do we learn about modern humans according to the hypothesis commonly accepted in the 1990s?

【翻译】 根据20世纪90年代普遍接受的假说,我们对现代人类有何了解?

- A) 他们在几十年内遍布欧洲和亚洲。 B) 他们在非洲生活了大约20万年。
C) 他们更喜欢生活在欧洲而不是亚洲。 D) 他们大约在6万年前走出非洲。

【答案】 D (细节题) They moved out of Africa about 60,000 years ago.

【定位】 Modern humans arose in Africa about 200,000 years ago. They then spread across Europe and Asia sometime after 60,000 years ago. This is the "Out of Africa" model, as it's commonly known. In the 1990s, the hypothesis found widespread acceptance.

现代人大约在二十万年前起源于非洲。随后在距今约六万年后的某个时期扩散到欧洲和亚洲。这就是众所周知的『走出非洲』模型。上世纪九十年代,这一假说获得了广泛接受。

【信号】 时间状语锁定旧假说内容。题干限定 in the 1990s 的旧假说,录音里 In the 1990s, the hypothesis found widespread acceptance. 把前文 spread across Europe and Asia sometime after 60,000 years ago 这段表述归到了那个旧假说名下,因此前面讲迁徙时间的那几句就是答案句。

【替换】 spread across Europe and Asia sometime after 60,000 years ago ↔

They moved out of Africa about 60,000 years ago.

扩散到欧亚=走出非洲

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

选项 They spread across Europe and Asia in a few decades. 直接搬用录音原词 spread across Europe and Asia, 听到就想选; 但 in a few decades (几十年内) 是录音根本没说的速度, 讲者只说在六万年后扩散、并未说扩散只花几十年。

借用原文: spread across Europe and Asia sometime after 60,000 years ago

B) 偷换概念

选项 They lived mostly in Africa for about 200,000 years. 偷换了 arose in Africa about 200,000 years ago 里的 200,000: 录音说的是『二十万年前起源于非洲』这个时间点, 不是『在非洲住了二十万年』这个时长, 听到 200,000 + Africa 就选会落坑。

借用原文: Modern humans arose in Africa about 200,000 years ago.

C) 未提及

选项 They preferred to live in Europe rather than in Asia. 借用了原词 Europe 和 Asia, 但录音只把欧洲与亚洲并列为扩散去向 (Europe and Asia), 从未比较二者、更没说『偏好欧洲胜过亚洲』, 属凭空添加的偏好。

借用原文: spread across Europe and Asia sometime after 60,000 years ago

-
23. A) The discovery of two modern human teeth in China.
B) The traces of human migration out of Africa to Asia.
C) The human fossils discovered most recently in Africa.
D) The Luna cave in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region.

【题目】 What has called into question the "Out of Africa" model?

【翻译】 什么对"走出非洲"模型提出了质疑?

- A) 在中国发现的两颗现代人类牙齿。 B) 人类从非洲迁徙到亚洲的痕迹。
C) 最近在非洲发现的人类化石。 D) 广西壮族自治区的Luna洞穴。

【答案】 A (细节题) The discovery of two modern human teeth in China.

【定位】 Take the recent discovery of two modern human teeth found in the Luna cave in China's Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region. When my research team and I dated these teeth, we found they were more than 70,000 years old—a situation clearly impossible if modern humans moved out of Africa only 60,000 years ago.

以最近在中国广西壮族自治区娄洞发现的两颗现代人牙齿为例。当我和我的研究团队给这些牙齿测年时, 我们发现它们已有七万多年的历史——如果现代人直到六万年前才走出非洲, 这种情况显然是不可能出现的。

【信号】 Take...例子+测年结果证伪旧说。 讲者用 Take the recent discovery of two modern human teeth 引出一个具体例子, 并以 more than 70,000 years old 这个测年结果说明它与旧模型矛盾, 正是这个『两颗牙齿』的发现 called into question 了该模型, 故定位到这例子。

【替换】 the recent discovery of two modern human teeth found in the Luna cave in China ↔

The discovery of two modern human teeth in China.

近乎原句的浓缩

【排除】 B) 答非所问

选项 The traces of human migration out of Africa to Asia. 用的是全篇大主题词 migration out of Africa, 听起来很对题; 但题目问的是『具体什么动摇了模型』, 动摇模型的是那个测年超七万年的牙齿发现, 而非泛泛的『迁徙痕迹』, B 笼统得答非所问。

借用原文: the idea that modern humans migrated out of Africa only 60,000 years ago

C) 原词陷阱

选项 The human fossils discovered most recently in Africa. 借了录音的 recent / discovery 和 fossils 等原词, 但把地点改成了 in Africa; 动摇模型的发现明明在中国 (Luna cave in China), 不在非洲, 听到 recent + discovered 就选会被骗。

借用原文: many new human fossils found, particularly in China

D) 原词陷阱

选项 The Luna cave in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region. 把录音里原样念出的专有地名整段照搬, 最易『听到原词就想选』; 但动摇模型的是『在该洞发现的牙齿超七万年』这一发现, 洞穴本身只是地点, 并非动摇模型的证据, D 偷换了概念。

借用原文: found in the Luna cave in China's Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region

24. A) There must have been some reason for human migration.

B) There have been changes in animals' living conditions.

C) Humans adapted themselves to the environment there.

D) Humans had access to abundant food sources there.

【题目】 What does the speaker want to show with the example of some monkeys in Africa?

【翻译】 讲话者想通过非洲某些猴子的例子说明什么?

A) 人类迁徙一定有某种原因。 B) 动物的生存条件发生了变化。

C) 人类在那里适应了环境。 D) 人类在那里能获得丰富的食物来源。

【答案】 A (细节题) There must have been some reason for human migration.

【定位】 The first question we should ask is why did modern humans leave Africa to begin with? If a population is perfectly adapted to a particular environment and has access to an abundance of resources, then there really is no reason to move or change. For instance, some monkeys in Africa have a set of teeth that has hardly changed over the course of millions of years, indicating that they found a place that has worked for them.

我们首先该问的是: 现代人当初究竟为什么要离开非洲? 如果一个种群完美适应了某个特定环境、又能获得充足的资源, 那就真的没有理由迁移或改变了。比如, 非洲的一些猴子, 其牙齿在数百万年里几乎没有变化, 这表明它们找到了一处适合自己的栖身之地。

【信号】例子前的论点句+indicating回扣。猴子例子由 For instance 引出，它服务的论点写在前一句 then there really is no reason to move or change，又被例子末尾 indicating that they found a place that has worked for them 回扣——合起来说明：环境好就没理由迁，反过来人类迁徙必有原因，故答案句锁定这组论点而非猴子牙齿细节。

【替换】there really is no reason to move or change ↔

There must have been some reason for human migration.

正话反说的等值推论

【排除】B) 与原文相反

选项 There have been changes in animals' living conditions. 蹭了 animals (猴子是动物) 这一关联，但录音说猴子牙齿 hardly changed、环境一直 worked for them，恰恰是『没变化』，B 把『没变』说成『有变』，与原文相反。

借用原文：some monkeys in Africa have a set of teeth that has hardly changed

C) 原词陷阱

选项 Humans adapted themselves to the environment there. 借了原文 adapted、environment 等原词，但 perfectly adapted 在录音里说的是『假设种群（以猴子为例）适应了就不会迁』，是用来反衬人类要迁的前提，并非讲者想证明『人类适应了那里』，C 张冠李戴又答非所问。

借用原文：If a population is perfectly adapted to a particular environment

D) 原词陷阱

选项 Humans had access to abundant food sources there. 盗用原文 access to an abundance of resources 的近义词，但原文说的是『若有充足资源就没理由迁』这一假设前提，讲者举猴子恰是要说明人类迁了说明并非如此，D 把反衬前提错当成结论，且把 resources 窄化成 food sources。

借用原文：has access to an abundance of resources, then there really is no reason to move

-
25. A) How humans settled down on the Arabian Peninsula.
B) When modern humans started to disperse out of Africa.
C) What path modern humans took to migrate out of Africa.
D) Why fresh water is so important for human survival.

【题目】What question does the speaker raise close to the end of the talk?

【翻译】讲话者在讲话接近尾声时提出了什么问题？

- A) 人类如何在阿拉伯半岛定居。 B) 现代人类何时开始走出非洲。
C) 现代人类走出非洲采取了什么路径。 D) 淡水对人类生存为何如此重要。

【答案】C (细节题) What path modern humans took to migrate out of Africa.

【定位】This brings us to another question: by which route did modern humans move out of Africa?
这就把我们引向另一个问题：现代人究竟是沿哪条路线走出非洲的？

【信号】 **another question**引出的自问句。结尾段用 This brings us to another question 明确抛出讲者临近结尾的那个问题，冒号后的 by which route did modern humans move out of Africa 就是该问题本体，by which route 即问『路线』，故答案锁定此句。

【替换】 by which route did modern humans move out of Africa ↔

What path modern humans took to migrate out of Africa.

by which route=what path

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

选项 How humans settled down on the Arabian Peninsula. 借了结尾出现的地名 Arabian Peninsula，听到就想选；但讲者只是把阿拉伯半岛作为可能路线的推测，并没有把『如何在阿拉伯半岛定居』当作他提出的那个问题，A 答非所问。

借用原文：the earlier dispersals out of Africa and into Europe and Asia might have been across the Arabian Peninsula

B) **偷换概念**

选项 When modern humans started to disperse out of Africa. 用了 disperse out of Africa 等原词，问的是『何时』；但『何时走出非洲』是前文（第二段牙齿测年）已讨论的旧问题，结尾真正抛出的是 by which route（哪条路线），B 把疑问词从 route 偷换成 when。

借用原文：by which route did modern humans move out of Africa

D) **原词陷阱**

选项 Why fresh water is so important for human survival. 盗用结尾出现的 fresh water 原词；但讲者提 Humans need daily access to reliable fresh water 只是引出路线问题的铺垫，并未把『为何淡水重要』作为他提出的问题，D 把铺垫句错当成所提问题。

借用原文：Humans need daily access to reliable fresh water

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

44 句真题句逐层精讲

下列真题句各有独立的句子解析页——中文翻译、结构树逐层拆解、成分与时态、考点讲解与真题高频词。点击句子进入完整解析。

W: I gave a lot of thought to things you said during our last discussion, and I decided architecture made the most sense for me.

第4段，第1句

并列句加嵌套从句的组合是四六级听力和阅读中的常见句式，尤其是省略引导词的定语从句和宾语从句在口语化的听力原文中高频出现。这个句子的结构具有较强的代表性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子

M: That's great, but I seem to remember you were preoccupied with all the lofty mathematics.

第5段，第1句

本句的结构在四六级和考研真题中具有较高的典型性。并列句通过 but 连接、宾语从句省略引导词 that、seem to do 表示不确定的推测、be preoccupied with 表示专注状态，这些都是真题中的常见句式和搭配。学生掌握本句的分析方法后，可以迁移到大量类似结构的句子中，代表性较强。

Due to its material nature, architecture is one field where you will be able to clearly witness the contribution you make to a city.

第7段，第2句

主干清晰但嵌套层次分明,时态难度适中,成分种类丰富且包含多个易错点,句式结构具有高度典型性;整体作为定语从句嵌套与成分划分的训练材料,性价比较高,适合中等偏上水平学生巩固复杂句分析能力

Nevertheless, I would suggest you start with computer science because there will be many intricate visuals you will have to produce as part of your projects.

第9段，第3句

suggest 后接省略 that 的宾语从句（虚拟语气）、because 引导原因状语从句、省略关系代词的定语从句，均为四六级和考研真题中的高频句式，典型性强，掌握后可大量复用。

She is preoccupied with her dream to be an architect.

第1题，B

系表结构加介词短语是常见句式，"be + 形容词 + with" 的搭配在考试阅读中经常出现，不定式作后置定语也是常考点，具有一定的代表性，但句子整体较短、结构简单，不如复杂句式那样高频出现在难题中。

W: As we all know, being such a famous football player at Real Madrid, Mr. Sanchez has a very high public profile.

第3段，第1句

"As we all know" 引导的非限制性从句和现在分词短语作状语都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，主句前插入修饰成分的结构也很常见，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子的分析中。

This means he cannot leave the house without being recognized and harassed.

第3段，第2句

"主句 + 宾语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，means 后接省略 that 的宾语从句、情态动词否定结构、without 加动名词表伴随或条件，都是典型考点。本句结构代表性强，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子，实用性强。

Nothing could be further from the truth.

第5段，第4句

"Nothing could be + 比较级" 是英语中常见的强调否定句式，在四六级和考研阅读中经常出现类似表达。掌握这一句式后，学生可以迁移到其他 "否定词 + 情态动词 + 比较级" 的结构，实用性和典型性较高。

I'm telling you this so that you don't get any false expectations of what the job has to offer you.

第5段，第5句

本句成分丰富：双宾语结构、目的状语从句、后置定语、宾语从句，且宾语从句中 "what" 在从句内充当宾语，这一用法是常见易错点。句子覆盖了多种成分类型，且涉及从句内部成分分析，适合作为划分练习材料帮助学生掌握复杂结构中的成分识别。

I am, however, very excited about the prospect of joining this company and very keen to start from the bottom in whatever capacity I may be of use.

第6段，第5句

本句涵盖主系表结构、并列表语、介词短语作定语和状语、动名词短语、不定式短语、状语从句等多种成分，成分种类较丰富。特别是状语从句的识别和并列表语的划分，对基础学习者有一定训练价值。但句子相对规整，缺少容易混淆的坑点。

M: Well, firstly, I love football.

第8段，第1句

主谓宾结构虽是英语基本句型,但过于简单,缺少四六级或考研真题中常见的从句、修饰语、复杂时态等特征,代表性较低。

And secondly, I think what this company does in sports consultancy is very cool.

第8段，第4句

I think+宾语从句,以及宾语从句主语由what引导的主语从句,这种双层嵌套结构在四六级和考研阅读中极为常见,掌握后可大量复用

He cares little about his working hours.

第7题，C

主谓加状语的简单句是考试中最常见的基础句式之一；care about这类不及物动词加介词短语的结构在阅读中频繁出现，掌握后可迁移到worry about、think about等类似搭配

Some adventure sports may be associated with high risks of injury, so it's important for kids to figure out when to take risks, and when not to.

第2段，第2句

"It is + 形容词 + for sb + to do" 句型、"so" 连接的因果并列句、宾语从句、情态动词加被动语态、并列结构中的省略，都是四六级和考研真题中的高频句式；本句同时包含多个常考结构且组合自然，掌握后可大量迁移到其他阅读和写作场景，代表性强。

Risk-free activities deprive kids of the opportunity to test themselves and overcome their fears.

第2段，第3句

主谓宾加介词短语状语的结构在考试阅读中高频出现，'deprive sb of sth' 的固定搭配也是常考点。不定式作后置定语修饰名词是典型句式。掌握本句结构后可迁移到大量类似表达，具有较强的代表性。

But if you do decide that adventure sports are a bit too much, do try to introduce other forms of outdoor adventures into their lives.

第3段，第5句

条件状语从句 + 祈使主句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，常用于提建议、给方案类语篇。宾语从句嵌套在条件从句中也是典型用法。But 引导的转折 + 祈使建议句式具有较高复用性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句型。

Camping under the stars, fishing, stargazing or even just playing in the woods can help a lot in building the same sense of self-confidence and risk-taking as in adventure sports.

第3段，第6句

本句主语为四个动名词短语并列，可练习动名词作主语及并列结构的识别；谓语后有程度状语"a lot"和介词短语状语"in building..."，可练习状语的定位；介词短语内部包含动名词 building 带宾语，以及比较结构"the same... as..."。成分种类较丰富，涵盖主语、谓语、状语及内部修饰关系，适合作为成分划分练习句，但无宾语、表语、定语从句等其他常见成分，覆盖面不够全。

They prevent kids from enjoying adventure sports.

第10题，A

"prevent sb from doing sth" 是四六级和考研中常见的动词搭配句式，具有一定代表性，但句子本身过于简单，不涉及复杂结构，典型性中等。

They rob kids of the chance to cultivate their courage.

第10题，C

"动词 + 宾语 + of + 名词" 结构（如 rob/deprive/inform somebody of something）在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，且不定式作定语也是常考句式。掌握后可迁移到大量类似结构，典型性较高。

They deprive kids of the opportunity to develop team spirit.

第10题，D

主谓宾加介词短语状语是常见句式，deprive sb of sth 这类动词搭配在四六级和考研阅读中经常出现，具有一定代表性，掌握后可迁移到类似结构的句子，但不算最高频的核心句式。

What should parents do if they decide adventure sports are a bit too much for their kids?

第11题 题干

特殊疑问句搭配条件状语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见结构,宾语从句省略 that 也是高频现象,整体句式具有较强的代表性和可迁移性

Help them take up these sports when they are more mature.

第11题, A

覆盖祈使句主谓宾补结构和时间状语从句, 能练习 help sb do sth 句型识别和状语从句定位。但成分种类有限(无定语、同位语等), 缺少易混淆的干扰成分, 训练价值中等。

Let them participate in some less risky outdoor activities.

第11题, B

祈使句是四六级和考研常考句式, let 使役结构频繁出现在建议类、措施类语境中, 掌握后可直接迁移到大量真题句

In fact, technology firms often purposely design devices that will not last long and cannot be repaired so that consumers will have to spend their money on a new one.

第1段, 第3句

本句结构高度典型:主句 + 限制性定语从句修饰宾语 + 目的状语从句修饰主句,是四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现的句式模式。定语从句用 that 引导、目的状语从句用 so that 引导,都是标准用法。并列谓语和多种状语的组合也是真题常见特征。掌握本句的分析方法可直接迁移到大量类似长难句。

If a device can be repaired, then its life can be extended, saving consumers money and the planet the burden of so many trashed gadgets.

第2段, 第2句

if...then... 条件句是四六级和考研阅读中极为常见的句式,主句后附带现在分词短语作状语也是典型的书面语结构。本句结构清晰规范,兼具条件推理和结果延伸,代表了学术和应用文写作中的标准复合句模式,迁移性强,掌握后可大量复用。

Equipped with this knowledge, consumers can make better choices about which products to buy.

第2段，第3句

本句体现了两个典型句式:一是情态动词加动词原形作谓语,二是宾语后带介词短语作后置定语,其中嵌套疑问词引导的不定式结构。这两种结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现,掌握后可以迁移到大量类似句子,具有较高的代表性和实用性。

Although tech companies will often speak of environmental sustainability, many lobby against repair legislation, fearful it will eat into their profits.

第4段，第1句

让步状语从句 + 主句 + 宾语从句的组合，以及 Although 引导的让步与主句构成转折对比的逻辑，是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。形容词后接宾语从句（that 省略）也是典型考点，学习后可迁移到类似结构。

This behavior, called cyberloafing, is believed to cost employers up to \$85 billion a year in lost productivity.

第1段，第2句

本句成分丰富且含多个易混淆点：后置定语 "called cyberloafing" 与谓语的区分、被动语态后的不定式补足语 "to cost..." 的识别、不定式内部双宾语结构 "cost employers \$85 billion" 的划分。这些都是学习者常犯错的地方，作为练习句收益较高。

But it turns out, such behaviors may not be a sign that a worker is lazy or just wasting time.

第2段，第2句

本句使用了情态动词 "may" 表推测、同位语从句解释抽象名词的内容,这两种结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见。特别是 "名词 + that 同位语从句" 的模式(如 the fact that, the idea that, the sign that 等)属于高频句式,掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。结构具有较强的代表性和实用性。

To test this, we asked workers to complete an online survey and rank how much time they spent cyberloafing, checking non-work emails and shopping.

第3段，第4句

ask sb to do sth 结构是四六级和考研常考句型,宾语从句和疑问词从句也是高频考点。句中还包括不定式并列、动名词并列和目的状语等多种典型结构,学习者掌握本句后可将这些句式迁移到大量类似句子中,复用性很强。

This fits with other recent research that suggests taking short breaks is associated with higher levels of daily job performance.

第4段，第2句

本句结构高度典型：主句 + 限制性定语从句 + 宾语从句的三层嵌套，以及 "be associated with" 这类学术表达，是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。掌握后可广泛迁移到类似复杂句的理解。

Too much time spent on non-work activities likely causes performance to suffer.

第4段，第4句

本句覆盖了主语、谓语、宾语、宾语补足语、状语、定语六种成分，成分种类较为丰富。特别是后置定语 "spent on non-work activities" 和宾语补足语 "to suffer" 都是学生容易混淆的考点：前者易被误判为谓语，后者需要理解使役动词的复合宾语结构。作为成分划分练习句，有较好的训练价值。

All in all, managers should be more lenient with employees.

第4段，第5句

"情态动词 + 系动词 + 形容词" 的主系表结构是常见句式，在议论文和建议类表达中频繁出现，具有一定代表性，但句子过于简短、无从句修饰，不如复杂句式更能体现考试真题的典型特征

But Morton was one of the world's first conservationists, stating, "For prosperity, we ought to plant as many forests as we have exhausted and consumed".

第1段，第3句

句子体现了并列连词引导转折、非谓语结构作状语、引述动词后跟宾语从句、"as...as..." 比较结构等多个四六级和考研常考句式。这些结构在真题中频繁出现，掌握后迁移性强，具有较高的典型性和复用价值。

By 1860 Morton possessed a forest of more than 300 trees.

第1段，第5句

本句覆盖了主语、谓语、宾语、时间状语、定语五种基本成分，结构虽简单但较为完整。宾语 "a forest of more than 300 trees" 中包含介词短语作后置定语，可以练习识别定语的位置和作用，但整体难度较低，坑点不多。

A few years later, he had more than 1,000.

第1段，第6句

包含主谓宾和时间状语四种基本成分，适合初学者练习成分识别的入门句。但成分种类较少，缺少定语、表语、宾补等其他常考成分，也没有易混淆的坑点，训练价值有限。

As the forest grew, so did Morton's influence in Nebraska.

第2段，第1句

主句的倒装结构对成分划分训练很有价值，学生需要识别倒装后主语和谓语的实际位置，以及助动词 "did" 的替代作用。状语从句作为整体充当主句状语，也是典型的成分识别点。句中涵盖主语、谓语、状语等核心成分，且有一定辨识难度。

This was largely because Morton founded the Nebraska City News, the state's first newspaper, in which he frequently wrote editorials about the practical and aesthetic benefits of tree planting.

第2段，第2句

本句结构高度典型：主句引出because原因状语从句，状语从句中包含同位语和非限制性定语从句，这种多层嵌套的因果解释句式在四六级和考研阅读理解中极为常见。掌握此类句型后可以大量复用到说明文、议论文等真题文本的分析中。

While serving on the Board, Morton came up with an idea to spread his belief in tree planting statewide.

第2段，第4句

"While + 分词短语" 引导时间状语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构，主句中不定式作后置定语修饰抽象名词(idea、plan、ability 等)也是常考句式。整句结构在真题中有很强的代表性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

In addition to a parade in Nebraska City, Morton introduced what has since become a long-standing Arbor Day tradition: School children went outside and planted trees together.

第4段，第3句

覆盖了主语、谓语、宾语从句、状语、表语等多种成分，宾语从句内部又包含主语 (what 兼做)、系动词谓语、表语、时间状语，成分种类丰富。what 引导的宾语从句以及 what 在从句中充当主语的双重作用是较好的练习点。

For instance, many new human fossils found, particularly in China, are now dated as older than 60,000 years.

第2段，第1句

被动语态 + 后置定语的组合在学术英语和考试阅读中非常常见，掌握后可迁移到大量科研论述类句子。

For instance, some monkeys in Africa have a set of teeth that has hardly changed over the course of millions of years, indicating that they found a place that has worked for them.

第4段，第3句

覆盖主谓宾基本结构、定语从句(两个)、宾语从句、分词作状语、时间状语、程度状语等多种成分; 包含关系代词that在从句中作主语的用法,以及分词indicating易被误判为谓语的坑点;句型丰富,适合练习从句识别与成分划分。

Some researchers have suggested that population density increased to the point where smaller human groups were forced to explore new lands.

第5段，第2句

本句的结构高度典型:及物动词加 that 宾语从句、关系副词 where 引导定语从句修饰抽象地点名词、被动语态表达被迫行为,这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。掌握本句的分析方法可直接迁移到大量类似真题句。

They preferred to live in Europe rather than in Asia.

第22题，C

prefer to do 结构和 rather than 比较结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，学生掌握后可应用于表达偏好和对比的场景，具有一定代表性，但不如复合句或特殊句式那样典型高频。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本卷出现的 282 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。

cyberloafing

C1

n. 上班时上网做私事

本卷17次·真题 17句

product

A2

n. 产品

本卷10次·真题 271句

employee

A2

n. 雇员, 员工

本卷9次·真题 190句

adventure

B1

n. 冒险经历

本卷9次·真题 17句

tech

B1

n. 技术

本卷8次·真题 73句

consumer

B1

n. 消费者

本卷6次·真题 165句

internet

A2

n. 互联网

本卷6次·真题 63句

architecture

B2

n. 建筑学;建筑设计

本卷6次·真题 17句

would

A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本卷5次·真题 568句

online

A2

adj. 在线的

本卷5次·真题 139句

design

B1

n. 设计

本卷5次·真题 119句

satisfaction

B2

n. 满意

本卷5次·真题 28句

risk

A2

n. 风险

本卷4次·真题 167句

million

A2

num. 一百万

本卷4次·真题 126句

stress

B1

n. 压力

本卷4次·真题 126句

environmental

B1

adj. 环境的

本卷4次·真题 112句

performance

B1

n. 表演

本卷4次·真题 98 句

due

B1

adj. 预期的

本卷4次·真题 70 句

productivity

B2

n. 生产率

本卷4次·真题 58 句

particular

B2

adj. 特定的

本卷4次·真题 52 句

quit

B1

v. 离开 (工作、学校等)

本卷4次·真题 24 句

hypothesis

C1

n. 假设

本卷4次·真题 18 句

less

A1

det. 较少的

本卷3次·真题 273 句

benefit

B1

n. 好处

本卷3次·真题 244 句

likely

A2

adj. 很可能的

本卷3次·真题 228 句

better

A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本卷3次·真题 205 句

behavior

B1

n. 行为

本卷3次·真题 171 句

reduce

B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本卷3次·真题 138 句

simply

B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本卷3次·真题 119 句

opportunity

B1

n. 机会

本卷3次·真题 115 句

access

B1

n. 进入

本卷3次·真题 101 句

promote

B2

v. 促进

本卷3次·真题 82 句

extreme B2

adj. 极度的

本卷3次·真题 60 句

email A2

n. 电子邮件

本卷3次·真题 53 句

capacity B2

n. 容量

本卷3次·真题 36 句

manufacturer B2

n. 制造商

本卷3次·真题 33 句

working A2

adj. 有工作的

本卷3次·真题 29 句

injury B1

n. (身体) 伤害, 损伤

本卷3次·真题 21 句

sustainability C1

n. 可持续性

本卷3次·真题 17 句

assistant A2

n. 助手

本卷3次·真题 16 句

stressful B1

adj. 压力大的

本卷3次·真题 13 句

outdoor A2

adj. 户外的, 室外的

本卷3次·真题 12 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本卷2次·真题 363 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本卷2次·真题 200 句

actually A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本卷2次·真题 182 句

finding B2

n. 调查结果

本卷2次·真题 121 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本卷2次·真题 120 句

affect B1

v. 影响

本卷2次·真题 116 句

project A2

n. 项目

本卷2次·真题 116 句

average A2

adj. 平均的

本卷2次·真题 112 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本卷2次·真题 108 句

event A2

n. 事件

本卷2次·真题 99 句

effective B1

adj. 有效的，起作用的

本卷2次·真题 94 句

region B1

n. 地区

本卷2次·真题 78 句

agriculture B2

n. 农业

本卷2次·真题 70 句

engage B2

v. 参与;从事

本卷2次·真题 68 句

attract B1

v. 吸引 (注意力、兴趣)

本卷2次·真题 67 句

material B1

n. 材料

本卷2次·真题 66 句

earn A2

v. 赚得，挣得 (金钱)

本卷2次·真题 64 句

mostly B1

adv. 主要地

本卷2次·真题 59 句

overall B1

adj. 总体的

本卷2次·真题 58 句

particularly B2

adv. 尤其，特别 (强调某事物)

本卷2次·真题 57 句

pressure B1

n. 心理压力

本卷2次·真题 57 句

associate B2

v. 联系

本卷2次·真题 54 句

device B1

n. 设备

本卷2次·真题 54 句

solve A2

v. 解决 (问题、困难)

本卷2次·真题 54 句

link A2

n. 联系

本卷2次·真题 53 句

sign A1

n. 标志

本卷2次·真题 49 句

appeal B2

v. 呼吁

本卷2次·真题 48 句

indicate B2

v. 表明

本卷2次·真题 46 句

desire B2

n. 愿望

本卷2次·真题 44 句

recognize B1

v. 认出

本卷2次·真题 42 句

fossil B2

n. 化石

本卷2次·真题 39 句

instance B2

n. 例子

本卷2次·真题 35 句

recover B1

v. 恢复健康

本卷2次·真题 35 句

clearly A2

adv. 清楚地, 明白地

本卷2次·真题 32 句

firm B1

adj. 坚固的

本卷2次·真题 32 句

facility B2

n. 设施

本卷2次·真题 27 句

urge B2

v. 敦促

本卷2次·真题 27 句

additional B1

adj. 额外的

本卷2次·真题 24 句

toxic

B2

adj. 有毒的, 中毒性的

本卷2次·真题 24 句

productive

B2

adj. 富有成效的

本卷2次·真题 23 句

route

B1

n. 路线

本卷2次·真题 23 句

contribution

B2

n. 贡献

本卷2次·真题 21 句

overcome

B2

v. 克服

本卷2次·真题 20 句

rank

B2

n. 等级

本卷2次·真题 19 句

declare

B2

v. 宣布

本卷2次·真题 18 句

engineering

B1

n. 工程学

本卷2次·真题 18 句

aesthetic

C1

adj. 美的

本卷2次·真题 17 句

autonomous

C1

adj. 自主的

本卷2次·真题 17 句

found

A1

v. find 的过去式和过去分词

本卷2次·真题 17 句

deprive

B2

v. 剥夺

本卷2次·真题 16 句

gadget

B2

n. 小装置

本卷2次·真题 16 句

migrate

B2

v. (动物) 迁徙

本卷2次·真题 16 句

engagement

B2

n. 约定

本卷2次·真题 15 句

recycling

B1

n. 回收利用

本卷2次·真题 15 句

substance B2

n. 物质

本卷2次·真题 14 句

award B1

n. 奖

本卷2次·真题 13 句

monitoring B2

n. 监控

本卷2次·真题 13 句

commonly B1

adv. 通常，常常

本卷2次·真题 11 句

migration B2

n. 迁移

本卷2次·真题 11 句

profile B2

n. 简介

本卷2次·真题 8 句

relieve B2

v. 减轻、缓解（疼痛、焦虑等不适）

本卷2次·真题 8 句

turnover B2

n. 营业额

本卷2次·真题 8 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于，往往会

本卷1次·真题 170 句

accord C1

n. （国家、团体间的）协议

本卷1次·真题 167 句

local A2

adj. 当地的

本卷1次·真题 143 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本卷1次·真题 142 句

resource B1

n. 资源

本卷1次·真题 119 句

professor B1

n. 教授（大学教师的最高职称）

本卷1次·真题 112 句

policy B1

n. 政策

本卷1次·真题 103 句

support A2

v. 支持

本卷1次·真题 103 句

medium B1

adj. 中等的

本卷1次·真题 98 句

participant B2

n. 参与者

本卷1次·真题 91 句

physical B1

adj. 身体的

本卷1次·真题 91 句

decline B2

v. 下降

本卷1次·真题 88 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本卷1次·真题 87 句

belief B1

n. 相信

本卷1次·真题 85 句

traditional B1

adj. 传统的

本卷1次·真题 84 句

graduate B1

n. 毕业生

本卷1次·真题 82 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本卷1次·真题 82 句

further B1

adv. 更远地

本卷1次·真题 79 句

gas A2

n. 气体

本卷1次·真题 77 句

recently A2

adv. 最近

本卷1次·真题 76 句

source B1

n. 来源

本卷1次·真题 75 句

billion B1

num. 十亿 (1,000,000,000)

本卷1次·真题 74 句

current B1

adj. 现在的

本卷1次·真题 72 句

realize B1

v. 意识到, 认识到

本卷1次·真题 64 句

strategy B2

n. 策略

本卷1次·真题 63 句

fuel B1

n. 燃料

本卷1次·真题 60 句

generally B1

adv. 通常，一般地

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

figure A2

n. 数字

本卷1次·真题 58 句

media B1

n. 大众传播媒介（报刊、电视、广播、互联...

本卷1次·真题 58 句

ensure B2

v. 确保

本卷1次·真题 57 句

employer B1

n. 雇主

本卷1次·真题 56 句

greenhouse B1

n. 温室

本卷1次·真题 56 句

beauty A2

n. 美

本卷1次·真题 53 句

explore B1

v. 探索

本卷1次·真题 52 句

majority B2

n. 大多数，大部分

本卷1次·真题 51 句

rely B1

v. 依赖;依靠

本卷1次·真题 51 句

aspect B2

n. 方面

本卷1次·真题 50 句

connection B1

n. 联系

本卷1次·真题 50 句

candidate B1

n. 候选人

本卷1次·真题 48 句

observe B2

v. 观察;注意到

本卷1次·真题 48 句

recommend B1

v. 推荐

本卷1次·真题 47 句

thus B2

adv. 因此, 所以

本卷1次·真题 47 句

damage B1

n. 损害

本卷1次·真题 46 句

detail B1

n. 细节

本卷1次·真题 46 句

exactly B1

adv. 精确地

本卷1次·真题 46 句

harm B1

n. 伤害

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

adapt B2

v. 适应, 适合 (新环境、新情况)

本卷1次·真题 44 句

previous B1

adj. 先前的

本卷1次·真题 44 句

smartphone B1

n. 智能手机

本卷1次·真题 44 句

completely B1

adv. 完全地

本卷1次·真题 43 句

effectively B2

adv. 有效地

本卷1次·真题 43 句

electronic B1

adj. 电子的

本卷1次·真题 43 句

fully B1

adv. 完全地

本卷1次·真题 43 句

labor B1

n. 劳动

本卷1次·真题 42 句

practical B1

adj. 实际的

本卷1次·真题 42 句

replace A2

v. 替换, 更换 (用新的代替旧的)

本卷1次·真题 42 句

addition A2

n. 增加

本卷1次·真题 41 句

player A2

n. 运动员

本卷1次·真题 41 句

attempt B1

v. 试图

本卷1次·真题 39 句

related B1

adj. 相关的

本卷1次·真题 39 句

official B1

adj. 官方的

本卷1次·真题 37 句

celebrity B2

n. 名人, 名流

本卷1次·真题 35 句

datum C1

n. 数据 (单数形式, 复数为 data)

本卷1次·真题 34 句

ultimately B2

adv. 最终; 终归

本卷1次·真题 34 句

profit B1

n. 利润, 盈利

本卷1次·真题 33 句

expectation B2

n. 期待; 预期

本卷1次·真题 32 句

intervention C1

n. 干预

本卷1次·真题 32 句

advanced B2

adj. 先进的

本卷1次·真题 31 句

consume B2

v. 消耗, 耗费 (燃料、能源、时间等)

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

explanation B1

n. 解释

本卷1次·真题 31 句

frequently B1

adv. 频繁地

本卷1次·真题 31 句

participate B1

v. 参加

本卷1次·真题 31 句

assess B2

v. 评估

本卷1次·真题 30 句

tradition B1

n. 传统

本卷1次·真题 30 句

directly B1

adv. 直接地

本卷1次·真题 29 句

closely B1

adv. 紧密地

本卷1次·真题 28 句

competitive B2

adj. 竞争的

本卷1次·真题 28 句

extend B1

v. 延伸;延长

本卷1次·真题 28 句

implement B2

v. 实施

本卷1次·真题 28 句

largely B2

adv. 主要地

本卷1次·真题 28 句

curriculum B2

n. 课程

本卷1次·真题 27 句

regardless B2

adv. 不管

本卷1次·真题 27 句

salary B1

n. 薪水, 工资 (通常指按月发放的固定报酬)

本卷1次·真题 27 句

survival B2

n. 幸存

本卷1次·真题 27 句

visual B2

adj. 视觉的

本卷1次·真题 26 句

web A2

n. 网站

本卷1次·真题 26 句

initiative B2

n. 主动性

本卷1次·真题 25 句

diverse B2

adj. 多种多样的

本卷1次·真题 24 句

software B1

n. 软件 (计算机程序)

本卷1次·真题 24 句

tough B1

adj. 困难的

本卷1次·真题 24 句

legal B1

adj. 法律的

本卷1次·真题 23 句

widespread B2

adj. 广泛的

本卷1次·真题 23 句

continent A2

n. 大陆

本卷1次·真题 22 句

foster B2

v. 培养

本卷1次·真题 22 句

prior B2

adj. 先前的, 之前的

本卷1次·真题 22 句

properly B1

adv. 正确地

本卷1次·真题 22 句

encounter B2

v. 遇到

本卷1次·真题 21 句

lifelong B2

adj. 终身的

本卷1次·真题 21 句

preparation B1

n. 准备

本卷1次·真题 21 句

creation B2

n. 创造

本卷1次·真题 20 句

latest B1

adj. 最新的

本卷1次·真题 20 句

profession B2

n. 职业 (尤指需要专门技能和培训的)

本卷1次·真题 20 句

reliable B1

adj. 可靠的

本卷1次·真题 20 句

stuff A2

n. 东西

本卷1次·真题 20 句

threaten B1

v. 威胁; 恐吓

本卷1次·真题 20 句

battery A2

n. 电池

本卷1次·真题 19 句

burden B2

n. 负担

本卷1次·真题 19 句

economics B2

n. 经济学

本卷1次·真题 19 句

organize B1

v. 组织, 安排 (活动、会议等)

本卷1次·真题 19 句

prompt B2

v. 促使

本卷1次·真题 19 句

prospect B2

n. 可能性

本卷1次·真题 19 句

witness B2

n. 目击者

本卷1次·真题 19 句

wooden A2

adj. 木制的, 木头的

本卷1次·真题 19 句

attractive B1

adj. 有吸引力的

本卷1次·真题 18 句

cope B2

v. 应对

本卷1次·真题 18 句

correlate C1

v. 相关联

本卷1次·真题 18 句

false A2

adj. 错误的

本卷1次·真题 18 句

given B1

prep. 考虑到

本卷1次·真题 18句

hunter B1

n. 猎人

本卷1次·真题 18句

perfectly B1

adv. 完美地

本卷1次·真题 18句

arise B2

v. 出现;产生;发生

本卷1次·真题 17句

autonomy C1

n. 自主权

本卷1次·真题 17句

cooperate B2

v. 合作

本卷1次·真题 17句

announce B1

v. 宣布

本卷1次·真题 16句

atmosphere B2

n. 气氛

本卷1次·真题 16句

caution B2

n. 小心;谨慎

本卷1次·真题 16句

plain A2

adj. 清楚的

本卷1次·真题 16句

possess B2

v. 拥有, 持有 (财产、特质等)

本卷1次·真题 16句

prosperity C1

n. 繁荣

本卷1次·真题 16句

bolster C1

v. 支持

本卷1次·真题 15句

mature B2

adj. 成熟的

本卷1次·真题 15句

occasionally B1

adv. 偶尔

本卷1次·真题 15句

suitable B1

adj. 合适的

本卷1次·真题 15句

editorial

C1

adj. 编辑的

本卷1次·真题 14句

keen

B2

adj. 热衷的

本卷1次·真题 14句

risky

B2

adj. 有风险的

本卷1次·真题 14句

substitute

B2

n. 替代品

本卷1次·真题 14句

upgrade

B2

v. 升级

本卷1次·真题 14句

worsen

B2

v. (使)恶化;(使)变得更糟

本卷1次·真题 14句

acre

B2

n. 英亩 (土地面积单位)

本卷1次·真题 13句

equip

B1

v. 装备

本卷1次·真题 13句

manufacture

B2

v. (大规模) 制造, 生产

本卷1次·真题 13句

yeah

A1

intj. 是的

本卷1次·真题 13句

abundant

B2

adj. 大量的

本卷1次·真题 12句

acceptance

B2

n. 接受

本卷1次·真题 12句

balanced

B1

adj. 平衡的

本卷1次·真题 12句

philosophy

B2

n. 哲学

本卷1次·真题 12句

supporter

B1

n. 支持者

本卷1次·真题 12句

fancy

B1

v. 想要

本卷1次·真题 11句

indulge C1

v. 放纵 (自己享受某事物)

本卷1次·真题 11 句

intricate C1

adj. 错综复杂的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

nevertheless B2

adv. 然而

本卷1次·真题 11 句

construct B2

v. 建造

本卷1次·真题 10 句

draft B2

n. 草稿

本卷1次·真题 10 句

exhaust B2

v. 使筋疲力尽

本卷1次·真题 10 句

fame B2

n. 名声

本卷1次·真题 10 句

glamorous B2

adj. 有魅力的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

imperative C1

adj. 极其重要的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

indoor A2

adj. 室内的, 户内的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

known A2

v. 知道, 了解 (know 的过去分词)

本卷1次·真题 10 句

ought B1

aux. 应该

本卷1次·真题 10 句

relief B1

n. 宽慰

本卷1次·真题 10 句

workday B1

n. 工作日

本卷1次·真题 10 句

civic B2

adj. 公民的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

density B2

n. 密度

本卷1次·真题 9 句

devastating

C1

adj. 毁灭性的

本卷1次·真题9句

feat

B2

n. 功绩

本卷1次·真题9句

abundance

C1

n. 大量

本卷1次·真题8句

dynamic

B2

adj. 充满活力的

本卷1次·真题8句

legacy

C1

n. 遗产

本卷1次·真题8句

lifespan

B2

n. 寿命

本卷1次·真题8句

pasture

B2

n. 牧场, 牧草地

本卷1次·真题8句

rob

B1

v. 抢劫

本卷1次·真题8句

territory

B2

n. 领土

本卷1次·真题8句

trace

B2

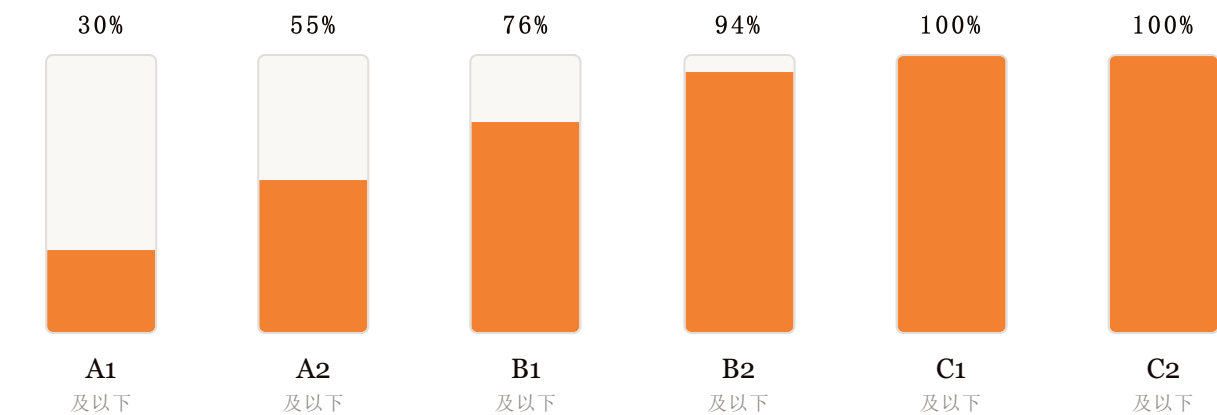
v. 追踪, 查找

本卷1次·真题8句

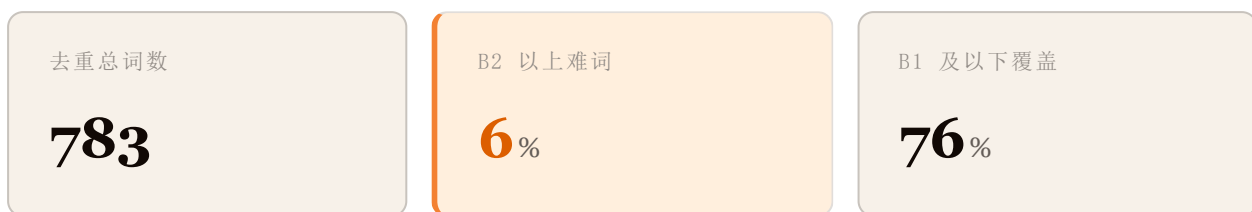
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全卷录音原文 783 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 **783** 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 44 个·约 6%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全卷录音原文去重词 783 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2023年6月·第2套 · 全卷构成

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