

2023年12月·第2套 英语六级听力真题原文与答案解析

PAPER & KEY • 听力题和解析

听力题和解析

本卷全部 25 题的标准答案与完整录音文字稿由懒笔记基于2023年12月·第2套 英语六级听力原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面层级：Part/Section 标题与各节 Directions 照原卷排印——真实听力考卷只印选项，题干由录音念出。其下按录音篇目逐篇排印：每篇先给完整录音文字稿（逐段中译），再逐题给出卷面题目与该题解析（题目、翻译、答案、定位、信号、替换与排除）。

真题卷第2套(2023-12) • 六级

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

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

Section A

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

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

1 W: So, I've been thinking, this summer, instead of our usual holiday rental, I'd like to try renting a camper van and exploring a bit more.

W: 我一直在想，今年夏天，我们不租常去的那种度假屋了，我想试试租一辆露营车，多到处转转。

2 M: A camper van? You mean to spend the summer living out of a car?

M: 露营车？你是说整个夏天住在车里？

3 W: Yes, a camper van. And no, it's nothing like living out of a car. These are proper vans with full-size beds to sleep in. Some even have kitchens. This way, we wouldn't have to be locked into one place during our holiday. We'd be able to visit so many more places and travel at our own pace. The rates of most hotels and holiday homes really soar in the summer anyway. We'd probably save a lot of money as well.

W: 对，露营车。但不是，这跟住在车里完全不一样。这种车是正规的厢式车，里面有全尺寸床铺可以睡觉。有些甚至还有厨房。这样的话，我们假期就不用被困在一个地方了。我们可以去更多地方，按自己的节奏旅行。反正大多数酒店和度假屋在夏天价格都会飙升。我们可能还能省不少钱。

4 M: I think my grandfather had a van like that. It doesn't sound that appealing to me.

M: 我记得我爷爷有过那样一辆车。听起来对我没什么吸引力。

5 W: Today's camper vans are completely different. These days, they're equipped with all the modern comforts. I've seen quite a few with solar panels that provide electricity for when you're stopped. This way, you can still use your computer or charge your phone. And most even have Wi-Fi, so if the weather's not great, you could stream videos.

W: 现在的露营车完全不一样了。如今它们配备了所有现代化的舒适设施。我见过不少车顶装有太阳能板, 停车时可以供电。这样你还能用电脑或给手机充电。而且大多数车还有Wi-Fi, 所以如果天气不太好, 你可以看视频。

6 M: I'm warming up to the idea. Keep talking.

M: 我开始有点兴趣了。继续说。

7 W: Loads of people are committing to this trend full time. Check it out online. Lots of people stream videos of their alternative lifestyles and actually earn a salary. Imagine having that kind of freedom to go anywhere you want and work from anywhere in the world.

W: 很多人已经全职投入这种生活方式了。你可以上网查查。很多人把他们的另类生活方式拍成视频, 还真能赚到工资。想象一下, 拥有那种自由, 想去哪就去哪, 在世界任何地方工作。

8 M: Okay, we can consider it. As long as the basic needs like toilet and showers are covered, I'm definitely in. Do you think there will be enough room for my mountain bike? What about food delivery? Will we be able to order at the van? Will there be enough space for the dog? We wouldn't want to leave him behind.

M: 好吧,我们可以考虑一下。只要厕所和淋浴这些基本需求能满足,我肯定没问题。你觉得能放得下我的山地车吗? 外卖呢? 我们能叫外卖送到车那儿吗? 有足够空间给狗吗? 我们可不想把它留下。

9 W: Slow down. Glad you're excited about it. Let's start by looking at what's available first.

W: 慢点慢点。很高兴你对这个感兴趣。我们先看看有什么车可以选吧。

1. A) Renting a car instead of driving their own.
- B) Surfing online to check out the best deals.
- C) Exploring more summer holiday resorts.
- D) Spending their holidays in a novel way.

【题目】 What has the woman been thinking of doing for this summer?

【翻译】 这位女士一直在考虑今年夏天做什么?

- A) 租一辆车而不是开他们自己的车。 B) 在网上浏览以查看最优惠的价格。
C) 探索更多的避暑度假胜地。 D) 以一种新颖的方式度过假期。

【答案】 D (细节题) Spending their holidays in a novel way.

【定位】 So, I've been thinking, this summer, instead of our usual holiday rental, I'd like to try renting a camper van and exploring a bit more.

嗯，我一直在想，今年夏天，不走我们往常租度假屋那一套，我想试试租一辆房车、多走走看看。

【信号】 意愿句 I'd like to. 答案信号是女方直接表达意愿的 I'd like to try renting a camper van and exploring a bit more, I'd like to (我想) 这类意愿句正是“她想做什么”的落点，紧跟在 I've been thinking 之后，开门见山。

【替换】 renting a camper van and exploring a bit more ↔ Spending their holidays in a novel way

具体做法概括为“新方式”

instead of our usual holiday rental ↔ in a novel way

“不走老一套”=“新方式”

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

选项 Renting a car instead of driving their own. 盗用了原文 renting a camper van 里的 renting, 听到“租”就想选；但她租的是 camper van (房车) 不是普通 car, 更没说“不开自己的车”，是把原词嫁接到一个原文没有的意思上。

借用原文：renting a camper van

B) 原词陷阱

Surfing online to check out the best deals. 里 online 确实在录音里出现过，但那是后文 Check it out online 让对方上网看这种生活方式，并非她“这个夏天想做的事”，时间点和意图都错位。

借用原文：Check it out online

C) 偷换概念

Exploring more summer holiday resorts. 借用了 exploring 和 summer holiday 的字眼，听感很熟；但她说的是 exploring a bit more (多走走看看更多地方)，从没提“度假胜地 resorts”，是把模糊的“多探索”偷换成具体的“逛度假村”。

借用原文：exploring a bit more

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2. A) He once owned a van.
B) He was well travelled.
C) He did not find holiday homes appealing.
D) He did not like to be locked into one place.

【题目】 What do we learn about the man's grandfather from the conversation?

【翻译】 从对话中我们了解到这位男士的祖父有什么情况？

- A) 他曾经拥有一辆面包车。 B) 他去过很多地方旅行。 C) 他觉得度假屋没有吸引力。
D) 他不喜欢被限制在一个地方。

【答案】 A (细节题) He once owned a van.

【定位】 M: I think my grandfather had a van like that. It doesn't sound that appealing to me.

男：我记得我爷爷有过一辆那样的车。这听着对我没什么吸引力。

【信号】 **提到祖父那一句**。答案信号就是男方亲口提到祖父的 I think my grandfather had a van like that——题目点名 grandfather，原文唯一讲祖父的就是这句，had a van 直接给出关于祖父的事实。

【替换】 my grandfather had a van like that ↔ **He once owned a van**
had a van=owned a van

【排除】 B) **未提及**

He was well travelled. (他见多识广 / 走过很多地方) 原文从未说祖父，是无中生有；对话只说祖父有过车，没说他爱旅行，属未提及的凭空拔高。

C) **张冠李戴**

He did not find holiday homes appealing. 盗用了原文 It doesn't sound that appealing to me 里的 appealing；但说“不吸引人”的是男方本人对房车主意的反应，且嫌的是房车不是 holiday homes，把男方的话张冠李戴成祖父的态度。

借用原文：It doesn't sound that appealing to me

D) **张冠李戴**

He did not like to be locked into one place. 盗用了 we wouldn't have to be locked into one place 的 locked into one place；但那是女方在讲房车的好处，主语是“我们”，不是祖父的喜好，人物与语境双重错位。

借用原文：we wouldn't have to be locked into one place

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3. A) Ensure the safety of passengers.
B) Drive under any weather condition.
C) Receive instructions via computers.
D) Generate their own electricity.

【题目】 **What can many camper vans do nowadays according to the woman?**

【翻译】 根据这位女士的说法,现在许多露营车能做什么?

- A) 确保乘客的安全。 B) 在任何天气条件下行驶。 C) 通过计算机接收指令。
D) 自行发电。

【答案】 **D** (细节题) Generate their own electricity.

【定位】 I've seen quite a few with solar panels that provide electricity for when you're stopped.
我见过不少装了太阳能板的，停车时能供电。

【信号】 **功能描述provide electricity**。答案信号是描述具体功能的 solar panels that provide electricity——provide electricity (提供电力) 直接说出房车“能做什么”，是这段功能罗列里与选项对得上的那一句。

【替换】 solar panels that provide electricity ↔ **Generate their own electricity**

供电=自己发电

【排除】 A) **未提及**

Ensure the safety of passengers. 原文整段讲的是供电、Wi-Fi、看视频这些舒适功能，从未提“保障乘客安全”，是凭常识硬加的功能，属未提及。

B) **原词陷阱**

Drive under any weather condition. 利用了原文 if the weather's not great 的 weather；但原文说的是“天气不好时可以看流媒体视频”，是娱乐功能，根本不是“任何天气都能开车”，把 weather 嫁接到一个原文没有的能力上。

借用原文：if the weather's not great

C) **原词陷阱**

Receive instructions via computers. 盗用了原文 you can still use your computer 里的 computer；但原文是“你可以用自己的电脑”，主语是人在用电脑，不是房车“通过电脑接收指令”，把人的行为偷换成车的功能。

借用原文：you can still use your computer

4. A) Having one's basic needs covered while away from home.

B) Enjoying the freedom to choose where to go and work.

C) Slowing down in one's increasingly hectic life.

D) Riding one's mountain bike on vacation.

【题目】 **What idea does the woman find attractive?**

【翻译】 这位女士觉得什么想法有吸引力？

A) 离家在外时基本需求得到满足。 B) 享有选择去哪里和在哪里工作的自由。

C) 在日益忙碌的生活中放慢节奏。 D) 度假时骑山地自行车。

【答案】 **B** （态度观点题） Enjoying the freedom to choose where to go and work.

【定位】 Imagine having that kind of freedom to go anywhere you want and work from anywhere in the world.

想象一下，拥有那种自由——想去哪儿就去哪儿，还能在世界任何地方工作。

【信号】 **向往句Imagine having**。答案信号是女方满怀憧憬的 Imagine having that kind of freedom——Imagine having（想象一下拥有）是她表达向往的语气，紧跟其后的 freedom 就是她觉得吸引人的那一点。

【替换】 that kind of freedom to go anywhere you want and work from anywhere in the world ↔

Enjoying the freedom to choose where to go and work

几乎逐点对应的同义改写

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

Having one's basic needs covered while away from home. 盗用了原文 the basic needs like toilet and showers are covered; 但说在意 basic needs 的是男方 (M), 不是女方, 题目问的是女方觉得什么吸引人, 人物错位。

借用原文: the basic needs like toilet and showers are covered

C) 偷换概念

Slowing down in one's increasingly hectic life. 借用了原文 Slow down 里的 slow down; 但那是女方让激动的男方“别急、慢点说”, 是对话节奏用语, 根本不是她觉得吸引人的生活理念, 把口语提醒偷换成人生主张。

借用原文: Slow down

D) 张冠李戴

Riding one's mountain bike on vacation. 盗用了原文 my mountain bike; 但提山地车的是男方 (担心装不装得下), 与女方“觉得吸引人”毫无关系, 人物和语境都错。

借用原文: my mountain bike

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

1 W: You wanted to see me?

W: 你找我?

2 M: Yes, I'll get straight to the point. Over the past month or so, it has become apparent that your performance has dipped. You've been late to work several times these past few weeks, which is very uncharacteristic of you. But what really concerns me is your curtailed output. Lately, you seem to be constantly one step behind. What's going on?

M: 是的, 我直说了。过去一个月左右, 你的表现明显下滑了。最近几周你好几次上班迟到, 这很不像你。但真正让我担心的是你的产出减少了。最近你似乎总是慢一拍。怎么回事?

3 W: I'm sorry. I'm going through some unfortunate family issues at the moment. It's a personal matter, so if you don't mind, I much prefer we don't get into it. Nevertheless, I expect it to have all blown over in another month or so.

W: 对不起。我目前正在处理一些不幸的家庭问题。这是私人事务, 所以如果你不介意的话, 我更希望我们不要深入讨论。不过, 我预计再过一个月左右就会全部过去。

4 M: Do you need some time off?

M: 你需要请假吗?

5 W: Actually, yes. Would it be possible to take the next two Mondays off? I was deliberating whether I should ask for this, but now that we're here...

W: 其实, 是的。能不能请接下来两个星期一的假? 我一直在考虑要不要提这个要求, 但既然我们现在谈到这儿了.....

6 M: Sure thing. But if you needed some leave, why didn't you ask for it earlier?

M: 当然可以。但如果你需要休假, 为什么不早点提出来呢?

7 W: I'm not sure why. I guess I kind of felt bad asking for it.

W: 我也不知道为什么。我想我大概觉得提这个要求有点不好意思。

8 M: You shouldn't feel bad asking for leave, especially if you need it.

M: 你不该为请假感到不好意思, 尤其是你确实需要的时候。

9 W: I know. You're right. I'm sorry.

W: 我知道。你说得对。对不起。

10 M: Look, you've been with us almost five years and I personally really value your proficiency at your job. It makes my job far easier. In addition, I can assure you that management as a whole also holds you in high regard.

M: 听着, 在我们这儿工作快五年了, 我个人非常看重你的工作能力。这让我的工作轻松多了。另外, 我可以向你保证, 管理层整体上也很有器重你。

11 W: Thank you.

W: 谢谢。

12 M: What I need is for you to be back at your 100%. Are you sure taking two Mondays off will suffice?

M: 我需要的是你能恢复到百分之百的状态。你确定请两个星期一的假就够了吗?

13 W: It'll be enough. I'm sure of it.

W: 足够了。我确定。

14 M: Okay, good. So this is what we're going to do. You will take those days off, and I expect that you will gradually come back to your usual self. Then in two months' time, we will catch up again to see how you are faring.

M: 好, 很好。那我们就这么办。你请那几天假, 我期待你能逐渐恢复到平时的状态。然后两个月后, 我们再谈一次, 看看你的情况如何。

15 W: Sounds good. Thank you for your understanding.

W: 听起来不错。谢谢你的理解。

5. A) She has missed several important appointments lately.

B) Her job performance has worsened over the past month.

C) She has lagged behind most of her co-workers in output.

D) Her physical health has deteriorated these past few weeks.

【题目】 What do we learn about the woman from the man's description?

【翻译】 从男士的描述中我们对这位女士了解到什么?

A) 她最近错过了几个重要的约会。 B) 她过去一个月的工作表现变差了。

C) 她的产出落后于大多数同事。 D) 她过去几周的身体健康状况恶化了。

【答案】 B (细节题) Her job performance has worsened over the past month.

【定位】 Over the past month or so, it has become apparent that your performance has dipped. You've been late to work several times these past few weeks, which is very uncharacteristic of you. But what really concerns me is your curtailed output.

在过去一个月左右，很明显你的表现下滑了。这几周你好几次上班迟到，这很不像你。但真正让我担心的是你产出减少了。

【信号】 总起定性句 + 转折强调。男方开口就给总定性 your performance has dipped，又用 But what really concerns me 的转折把重点压到"产出减少"上；"总起判断句 + But 后的强调"正是答案句信号。

【替换】 your performance has dipped ↔ Her job performance has worsened

dipped=worsened 同义替换

Over the past month or so ↔ over the past month

时间范围对应

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

原文确说她 late to work several times（多次迟到），A 却说 missed several important appointments（错过重要约会），盗用"several"和"迟到"的影子，把"上班迟到"偷换成"错过约会"，answer非所答。

借用原文：You've been late to work several times these past few weeks

C) 原词陷阱

原文只说她 curtailed output（产出减少），C 用了"output"原词，却擅自加上 lagged behind most of her co-workers（落后于大多数同事），原文从没拿她和同事作比较，属无中生有的范围扩大。

借用原文：what really concerns me is your curtailed output

D) 未提及

原文谈的是工作"表现/产出"下滑，D 却说 physical health has deteriorated（身体健康变差），原文男方描述中根本没提她身体生病，属未提及；这与第6题的健康选项呼应，是跨题混淆。

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6. A) Serious health issues.
B) Disturbance of her mind.
C) Some problems at home.
D) Penalty for curtailed output.

【题目】 What does the woman say she's experiencing at the moment?

【翻译】 女士说她目前正在经历什么？

- A) 严重的健康问题。 B) 精神上的困扰。 C) 家里的一些问题。
D) 因产出减少而受到的处罚。

【答案】 C（细节题） Some problems at home.

【定位】 I'm sorry. I'm going through some unfortunate family issues at the moment. It's a personal matter, so if you don't mind, I much prefer we don't get into it.

对不起，我目前正经历一些不幸的家庭问题。这是私人的事，如果你不介意，我更希望我们不要深谈。

【信号】 被问者应答 + I'm going through 自述。男方追问 What's going on? 后，女方的直接应答 I'm going through some unfortunate family issues 就是答案句；"被问者应答"加上 I'm going through 这种亲口陈述原因的句式，是双重定位信号。

【替换】 family issues ↔ problems at home

family issues=problems at home 同义替换

at the moment ↔ Some

"some...issues"对"Some problems"

【排除】 A) 未提及

女方从没说自己有 serious health issues (严重健康问题)，健康话题是借第5题 D 项的余味来混淆，原文她给的原因是家事不是身体，属未提及。

B) 过度推断

Disturbance of her mind (心神不宁) 原文从未出现，可能由"她状态不好"脑补出"心理问题"，但女方明说是 family issues、a personal matter，是家事而非精神疾患，属过度推断。

D) 原词陷阱

D 的 curtailed output 是从男方第2段 curtailed output 原封搬来的原词，但本题问她"在经历什么"，curtailed output 是"表现"不是"原因"，且"Penalty for" (因...受罚) 原文根本没有，盗原词来答非所问。

借用原文：what really concerns me is your curtailed output

7. A) The woman's work proficiency.

B) The woman's whole-hearted support.

C) His engaging personality.

D) His management capability.

【题目】 What does the man say makes his job far easier?

【翻译】 男士说什么使他的工作轻松得多？

A) 女士的工作能力。 B) 女士的全心全意支持。 C) 他有吸引力的个性。

D) 他的管理能力。

【答案】 A (细节题) The woman's work proficiency.

【定位】 I personally really value your proficiency at your job. It makes my job far easier.

我个人非常看重你在工作上的熟练。这让我的工作轻松多了。

【信号】 题干同款短语 **makes my job easier**。原文 It makes my job far easier 与题干 makes his job far easier 是同一短语，前一句的 your proficiency at your job 就是"It"指代的内容，定位锁这两句。

【替换】 your proficiency at your job ↔ **The woman's work proficiency**
your=the woman's, 视角转换

【排除】 B) **偷换概念**

原文男方说 I personally really value your proficiency (看重你的熟练)，B 借"value/对她的肯定"的影子说成 whole-hearted support (全心全意的支持)，但让他工作轻松的是她的"熟练"不是"支持"，原文没说她全力支持他，属偷换概念。

借用原文：I personally really value your proficiency at your job

C) **张冠李戴**

His engaging personality (他迷人的性格) 讲的是男方自己的特质，但原文让工作轻松的是"你的熟练"即女方，C 把归属从女方错挪到男方，且"魅力"原文从未出现，属张冠李戴。

D) **张冠李戴**

His management capability (他的管理能力) 原文从未提及，且方向反了——让工作轻松的是女方的熟练，不是男方自己的管理力，既张冠李戴又无中生有。

-
8. A) The woman will resume her work in two weeks.
B) The man will be back at his 100% in a couple of weeks.
C) The woman will be off work on the next two Mondays.
D) The man will help the woman get back to her usual self.

【题目】 **What agreement have the speakers reached by the end of the conversation?**

【翻译】 对话结束时双方达成了什么协议？

- A) 女士将在两周后恢复工作。 B) 男士将在几周内恢复到百分之百的状态。
C) 女士接下来两个星期一将休假。 D) 男士将帮助女士恢复到她平常的状态。

【答案】 **C** (细节题) The woman will be off work on the next two Mondays.

【定位】 W: Would it be possible to take the next two Mondays off? ... M: Sure thing. ... M: So this is what we're going to do. You will take those days off, and I expect that you will gradually come back to your usual self.

女：能让我接下来两个周一请假吗？.....男：当然可以。.....男：那我们就这么办，你把那两天休掉，我希望你慢慢恢复到平时的状态。

【信号】 **请求—应允—拍板三处合一**。女方提出 take the next two Mondays off, 男方 Sure thing 应允，结尾再 So this is what we're going to do. You will take those days off 拍板；"请求被应允并在结尾确认"是约定题的答案信号。

【替换】 take the next two Mondays off ↔ be off work on the next two Mondays

take...off=be off work 同义替换

You will take those days off ↔ The woman will be off work

结尾确认句坐实主语是女方

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A 说 resume her work in two weeks (两周后复工)，但原文女方只是休"两个周一"、并非停工两周后才回来；"two"原词在，时间概念却被偷换，且 in two months 才是再约谈时间，A 张冠时间。

借用原文：take the next two Mondays off

B) 张冠李戴

B 说 The man will be back at his 100%，但原文 What I need is for you to be back at your 100% 是男方要求"你(女方)"回到100%，主语该是女方不是男方；盗用 100% 原词却把人安反，属张冠李戴。

借用原文：What I need is for you to be back at your 100%

D) 过度推断

D 说 The man will help the woman get back to her usual self，但原文是男方期望"你会慢慢恢复"you will gradually come back to your usual self，是女方自己恢复，并非男方"帮"她；盗 usual self 原词却脑补出"帮助"，属过度推断。

借用原文：you will gradually come back to your usual self

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 There are many factors that impact our health. These include our finances, our emotions and the way we work. Education is one such factor. Research suggests that higher levels of education can lead to better health and even greater longevity. But what about the education of your partner? New research seeks to answer this question. Researchers use data from a longitudinal study. The data came from surveys first administered to high school seniors in 1957. The surveys ended in 2011. The team found that a person whose spouse had a higher level of education tended to report better health. This remained the case when adjusting for other factors, such as participants' own education, social background and health status before and after marriage. The authors suggest that high levels of education provide shared social, intellectual, emotional and financial resources. These include things like higher levels of emotional intelligence, particular skills or knowledge, or more money. The researchers concede that an individual's own level of education is clearly important for their health, but they assert that individuals also can reap the benefits of their partner's education. It is noteworthy that the effects vary by gender. For women,

health was more closely correlated to their spouse's education than for men. The team suggests this may be related to the time period of the study. Women in this sample had lower levels of education and lower occupational achievements than the men. The researchers' hypothesis is that this made the husband's resources more likely to have a shared impact.

有许多因素影响我们的健康。这些因素包括我们的财务状况、情绪以及工作方式。教育就是其中一个因素。研究表明,较高的教育水平可以带来更好的健康状况,甚至更长的寿命。但配偶的教育水平又如何呢?新的研究试图回答这个问题。研究人员使用了一项纵向研究的数据。这些数据来自1957年首次对高中毕业生进行的调查。调查于2011年结束。研究团队发现,配偶教育水平较高的人往往报告健康状况更好。在调整其他因素后,这一情况依然成立,这些因素包括参与者自身的教育水平、社会背景以及婚前婚后的健康状况。作者认为,高教育水平提供了共享的社会、智力、情感和财务资源。这些包括更高水平的情商、特定技能或知识,或者更多的金钱。研究人员承认,个人自身的教育水平对其健康显然很重要,但他们断言,个人也可以从配偶的教育中获益。值得注意的是,这种影响因性别而异。对女性而言,健康状况与配偶教育水平的相关性比男性更密切。研究团队认为这可能与研究的时间段有关。该样本中的女性教育水平和职业成就均低于男性。研究人员的假设是,这使得丈夫的资源更有可能产生共享影响。

9. A) It can have an impact on our moods and emotions.
B) It can enable us to live a healthier and longer life.
C) It can improve our financial status significantly.
D) It can help us achieve better work performance.

【题目】 What does research suggest about a higher level of education?

【翻译】 研究表明较高的教育水平会带来什么?

- A) 它可以影响我们的心境和情绪。 B) 它可以使我们过上更健康、更长寿的生活。
C) 它可以显著改善我们的经济状况。 D) 它可以帮助我们取得更好的工作表现。

【答案】 B (细节题) It can enable us to live a healthier and longer life.

【定位】 Research suggests that higher levels of education can lead to better health and even greater longevity.

研究表明,更高的教育水平能带来更好的健康状况,甚至更长的寿命。

【信号】 题干原词在原文的复现句。录音里 Research suggests that higher levels of education 几乎逐字复述了题干 What does research suggest about a higher level of education 的措辞,这种'题干怎么问、原文就怎么开头'的句子就是答案句,紧跟其后的 can lead to better health and even greater longevity 即为结论。

【替换】 better health and even greater longevity ↔ live a healthier and longer life

名词换成形容词、同义改写

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音开头确实念到 our emotions, 但那是在列举'影响健康的诸多因素'时提到的, 并非说'教育能影响情绪'。选项 have an impact on our moods and emotions 把这个原词搬来, 答的却不是题干问的'教育带来什么'。

借用原文: our finances, our emotions and the way we work

C) 原词陷阱

录音里 our finances 同样只是被列为'影响健康的因素'之一, 原文从未说'教育能显著改善财务'。选项 improve our financial status significantly 借 finances 这个原词设套, 与题干所问无关。

借用原文: our finances, our emotions and the way we work

D) 原词陷阱

录音说 the way we work 是影响健康的因素之一, 并未说'教育能带来更好的工作表现'。选项 achieve better work performance 用 work 这个原词制造熟悉感, 但属无中生有。

借用原文: the way we work

-
10. A) One's health tends to differ before and after marriage.
B) One's health status is related to one's social background.
C) The wealthier one's spouse is, the healthier one becomes.
D) The spouse's level of education can impact one's health.

【题目】 What do we learn from the finding of the new research?

【翻译】 我们从这项新研究的发现中了解到什么?

- A) 一个人的健康状况在婚前和婚后往往有所不同。
B) 一个人的健康状况与其社会背景有关。 C) 配偶越富有,一个人就越健康。
D) 配偶的教育水平可以影响一个人的健康。

【答案】 D (细节题) The spouse's level of education can impact one's health.

【定位】 The team found that a person whose spouse had a higher level of education tended to report better health.

研究团队发现, 配偶受教育水平更高的人, 往往报告自己的健康状况更好。

【信号】 The team found 引出研究结论。The team found that 是典型的'结论引导句', 篇章里凡以'研究团队发现.....'开头的话, 几乎必是某道题的答案句; 其后整句就是这项新研究的核心发现。

【替换】 a person whose spouse had a higher level of education tended to report better health ↔

The spouse's level of education can impact one's health

'配偶教育高→健康好'概括为'配偶教育影响健康'

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音里 health status before and after marriage 是作者明确列出的'被调整掉的其他因素'之一，意在说'即便排除它结论依然成立'，根本不是研究发现。选项 One's health tends to differ before and after marriage 反把这个被排除项当成结论。

借用原文：adjusting for other factors, such as participants' own education, social background and health status before and after marriage

B) 原词陷阱

social background 与上一项一样，是被作者 adjusting for 排除掉的干扰因素，原文没说'健康与社会背景有关'是新发现。选项 One's health status is related to one's social background 把被排除项伪装成结论。

借用原文：adjusting for other factors, such as participants' own education, social background and health status before and after marriage

C) 偷换概念

研究讲的是配偶'教育'影响健康，C 却说 The wealthier one's spouse is, the healthier one becomes，把'教育'偷换成'财富'。虽然录音后文提到教育能带来 more money 等资源，但那是教育的衍生好处，原文从未把'配偶越富→本人越健康'立为结论。

借用原文：more money

-
11. A) They benefited a lot from their career achievements.
B) They showed interest in their spouse's occupations.
C) They had much in common with their spouses.
D) They had more education than their spouses.

【题目】 What does the passage say about the men in the sample of the new research?

【翻译】 文章关于新研究样本中的男性说了什么？

- A) 他们从自己的职业成就中受益匪浅。 B) 他们对配偶的职业表现出兴趣。
C) 他们与配偶有很多共同点。 D) 他们比配偶受过更多教育。

【答案】 D (细节题) They had more education than their spouses.

【定位】 Women in this sample had lower levels of education and lower occupational achievements than the men.

该样本中的女性，其受教育水平和职业成就都低于男性。

【信号】 比较句 lower...than the men 反推男性更高。 答案句以女性为主语作比较——Women in this sample had lower levels of education...than the men，说女性教育水平低于男性，等于反过来说男性教育水平高于女性。问 men 的题，答案藏在'拿 women 跟 men 比'的这句话里，需做一次方向反推。

【替换】 Women in this sample had lower levels of education...than the men ↔

They had more education than their spouses

'女低于男'与'男多于女'肯否方向对调、等值

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音 lower occupational achievements 里确有 achievements 一词，但它是用来说女性'职业成就低的'，并没说男性'从事业成就中获益良多'。选项 benefited a lot from their career achievements 借 achievements 设套，且把描述对象错安到'获益'这一原文没有的意思上。

借用原文：lower occupational achievements

B) 原词陷阱

录音里与 occupation 沾边的只有 occupational achievements，原文从未说男性'对配偶的职业感兴趣'。选项 showed interest in their spouse's occupations 用 occupations 这个原词凑出一个原文没有的行为。

借用原文：lower occupational achievements

C) 与原文相反

原文恰恰在讲男女'教育与职业成就有差距'（女性更低），而 They had much in common with their spouses 说男性'与配偶有很多共同点'，方向正好相反，原文也根本没提共同点。

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

1 Climate scientists predict that many parts of the world will be increasingly prone to floods. This is a serious risk to human lives and property. So understanding and accurately forecasting flood risks is a key challenge for vulnerable cities around the globe. In 2017, Derek Loftis of the Virginia Institute of Marine Science started a project called Catch the King. It uses a smartphone app to collect the data of ordinary citizens during high tides. He'll use those data to validate and improve his mathematical flooding model, called TideWatch. Loftis's mission is to know where the water goes before it goes there. But collecting necessary data and then processing that information quickly enough to make usable forecasts is anything but easy. Accurate flood forecasts require an understanding of the situation on the ground. By the early 2000s, supercomputing had advanced enough that scientists could integrate weather forecasting models with such measurements. But they still didn't have the critically important ability to forecast fast-moving floods in real time. So, in 2017, Loftis and colleagues set up a group of 28 Internet-connected water-level sensors throughout the flood risk community of Norfolk, Virginia. The new sensors relayed rough measurements about water height and movement to a computer at the Virginia Institute. Along with those sensors, hundreds of local citizens take photos of rising tides and transmit them in real time to the institute. Scientists hope that the data collected by these citizens can help sharpen the ability to forecast exactly when and where damaging floods will occur.

气候科学家预测，世界许多地区将越来越容易发生洪水。这对人类生命和财产构成严重威胁。因此，了解并准确预测洪水风险是全球脆弱城市面临的关键挑战。2017年，弗吉尼亚海洋科学研究所的Derek Loftis启动了一个名为Catch the King的项目。该项目使用智能手机应用程序在涨潮期间收集普通公民的数据。他将使用这些数据来验证和改进他的数学洪水模型TideWatch。Loftis的使命是在水到达之前就知道水会流向哪里。但收集必要的数据并足够快地处理这些信息以做出可用的预测绝非易事。准确的洪水预测需要了解实地情况。到21世纪初，超级计算技术已经足够先进，科学家们可以将天气预报模型与此类测量数据

相结合。但他们仍然没有实时预测快速移动洪水这一至关重要的能力。因此，在2017年，Loftis及其同事在弗吉尼亚州诺福克这个洪水风险社区设置了一组28个联网水位传感器。新传感器将关于水位高度和流动的粗略测量数据传输到弗吉尼亚研究所的计算机。除了这些传感器，数百名当地居民拍摄涨潮照片并将其实时传输到研究所。科学家们希望这些公民收集的数据能够帮助提高准确预测破坏性洪水发生时间和地点的能力。

12. A) Eliminating their root cause.
B) Forecasting flood risks accurately.
C) Identifying the cities' geological features.
D) Finding out the changing climate patterns.

【题目】 What is said to be a key challenge for cities prone to floods?

【翻译】 据说对于易发洪水的城市而言，一个关键挑战是什么？

- A) 消除洪水的根本原因。 B) 准确预测洪水风险。 C) 识别城市的地质特征。
D) 找出不断变化的气候模式。

【答案】 B (细节题) Forecasting flood risks accurately.

【定位】 So understanding and accurately forecasting flood risks is a key challenge for vulnerable cities around the globe.

因此，理解并准确预报洪水风险，对全球易受灾的城市来说是一项关键挑战。

【信号】 原句直接出现 **key challenge**。这句直接含题干核心名词 a key challenge for vulnerable cities around the globe，且前面有 So 引出结论，是明确的答案句信号——题干名词在录音里几乎原样出现的那一句，就是落点。

【替换】 accurately forecasting flood risks ↔ **Forecasting flood risks accurately**
同词换序，意思全等

【排除】 A) **未提及**

Eliminating their root cause 谈“消除洪水的根源”，录音通篇讲的是“理解和预报”风险，从未提到消除根源，属凭常识臆想的方向。

C) **答非所问**

Identifying the cities' geological features 说挑战是“识别城市地质特征”，录音里 challenge 后面跟的是“预报洪水风险”，根本没提地质特征，方向被岔开。

D) **原词陷阱**

Finding out the changing climate patterns 借了录音开头 Climate scientists predict 里的 climate 制造熟耳感，但那只是引出背景的“气候科学家预测”，挑战并非“弄清气候模式变化”，是典型听到原词就想选的陷阱。

-
13. A) To validate his hypothesis about the gravity of floods.
B) To determine the frequency of high tides causing floods.
C) To improve his mathematical flooding model.
D) To see the feasibility of his project on flooding.

【题目】 For what purpose does Derek Loftis collect the data of ordinary citizens during high tides?

【翻译】 Derek Loftis在大潮期间收集普通市民的数据是出于什么目的?

- A) 验证他关于洪水严重程度的假设。 B) 确定引发洪水的大潮发生频率。
C) 改进他的洪水数学模型。 D) 了解他的洪水项目的可行性。

【答案】 C (目的题) To improve his mathematical flooding model.

【定位】 He'll use those data to validate and improve his mathematical flooding model, called TideWatch.

他将用这些数据去验证并改进他那个名为 TideWatch 的数学洪水模型。

【信号】 use those data to 引出目的。这句的 use those data to validate and improve his mathematical flooding model 正是目的信号 use... to..., to 后面的动作就是采集数据的目的，是答案句无疑。

【替换】 improve his mathematical flooding model ↔ To improve his mathematical flooding model
几乎原句对应

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

To validate his hypothesis about the gravity of floods 借了录音原词 validate and improve, 但录音 validate 的宾语是"数学洪水模型", 不是"关于洪水严重性的假设"——盗了动词、换了宾语。

B) 原词陷阱

To determine the frequency of high tides causing floods 盗用 high tides, 但录音里 high tides 是"采集数据的时机", 目的并非"测高潮致洪的频率", 把时间状语硬说成目的。

D) 未提及

To see the feasibility of his project on flooding 说目的是"看项目可行性", 录音从未提 feasibility 或"看可行性", 纯属添加。

-
14. A) To study the consequences of high tides on flooded areas.
B) To teach local citizens how to collect data of incoming floods.
C) To forecast rapid floods in real time.
D) To classify the flooding data processed.

【题目】 What does the passage say is Derek Loftis's mission?

【翻译】文章说Derek Loftis的使命是什么？

- A) 研究大潮对洪水淹没地区的后果。 B) 教当地市民如何收集即将到来的洪水的数据。
C) 实时预报快速洪水。 D) 对处理过的洪水数据进行分类。

【答案】C (细节题) To forecast rapid floods in real time.

【定位】Loftis's mission is to know where the water goes before it goes there. ... But they still didn't have the critically important ability to forecast fast-moving floods in real time.

Loftis 的使命是：在水流到某处之前，就知道它会去哪里。.....但他们仍不具备实时预报快速移动洪水这一至关重要的能力。

【信号】mission is to + 后文同义解释。信号句 Loftis's mission is to know where the water goes before it goes there 直接点出使命；它较抽象，录音随后用 forecast fast-moving floods in real time 把这一使命具体化，两处合起来锁定答案。

【替换】to know where the water goes before it goes there ↔ To forecast rapid floods in real time

形象说法换成专业说法

forecast fast-moving floods in real time ↔ To forecast rapid floods in real time

fast-moving=rapid, 近义词替换

【排除】A) 原词陷阱

To study the consequences of high tides on flooded areas 借了录音的 high tides，但录音说的使命是"实时预报"，不是"研究高潮对淹没区的后果"，study consequences 是录音没有的动作。

B) 张冠李戴

To teach local citizens how to collect data of incoming floods 盗用 citizens、collect data，但录音是"市民帮他采数据"，从没说他的使命是"教市民怎么采数据"——角色与动作都被偷换。

D) 原词陷阱

To classify the flooding data processed 借了录音 processing that information 里的"处理数据"概念，但录音从没说使命是"给处理过的洪水数据分类"，classify 是凭空添加的动作。

15. A) They set up Internet-connected water-level sensors.

B) They tracked the rising tides with video-cameras.

C) They used newly-developed supercomputing facilities.

D) They observed the direction of water flow on the spot.

【题目】What did Loftis and his colleagues do to obtain data about water height and movement?

【翻译】Loftis和他的同事们做了什么来获取有关水位高度和水流运动的数据？

- A) 他们安装了联网的水位传感器。 B) 他们用摄像机追踪涨潮情况。
C) 他们使用了新开发的超级计算设施。 D) 他们现场观察水流方向。

【答案】 **A** (细节题) They set up Internet-connected water-level sensors.

【定位】 So, in 2017, Loftis and colleagues set up a group of 28 Internet-connected water-level sensors throughout the flood risk community of Norfolk, Virginia. The new sensors relayed rough measurements about water height and movement to a computer at the Virginia Institute.

于是, 2017 年, Loftis 和同事们在弗吉尼亚州诺福克的涝灾社区各处架设了一组共 28 个联网水位传感器。这些新传感器把关于水位高度和水流移动的粗略测量数据传回弗吉尼亚研究所的一台计算机。

【信号】 **set up sensors + 紧跟 water height and movement**。答案句信号是动作动词 set up a group of 28 Internet-connected water-level sensors, 紧接着下一句出现题干的对象词 water height and movement, 两句锁死"靠装传感器拿水位数据"。

【替换】 set up a group of 28 Internet-connected water-level sensors ↔

They set up Internet-connected water-level sensors

略去数量, 核心动作器材全留

【排除】 B) **偷换概念**

They tracked the rising tides with video-cameras 看似对应录音 take photos of rising tides, 但那是"市民用(手机)拍照", 不是"用 video-cameras 追踪", 且这是采图片、不是题干问的"水位与水流"数据, 器材和数据类型都被换。

C) **原词陷阱**

They used newly-developed supercomputing facilities 借了录音 supercomputing had advanced, 但录音说超算是用来"整合天气预报模型"的背景能力, 不是他们获取水位数据的手段, 原词被搬错了位置。

D) **未提及**

They observed the direction of water flow on the spot 说他们"实地观察水流方向", 录音获取水流靠的是传感器测量, 从没说"实地肉眼观察方向", 属添加动作。

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear three recordings of lectures or talks followed by three or four questions. The recordings will be played only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet I** with a single line through the centre.

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

¹ Now, it's become something of a ritual to debate the value of a college degree, but as Current Population Survey data show, there has been a sharp decline in employment among men without college

degrees compared with those who have them. This decline began in the 1960s and has become more serious over time.

如今，辩论大学学位的价值已经成为一种惯例，但正如现行人口调查数据所显示的，与拥有大学学位的男性相比，没有大学学位的男性的就业率出现了急剧下降。这种下降始于20世纪60年代，并且随着时间的推移变得更加严重。

2 What has actually caused this decline? Well, economists have been working to ascertain the roots of the decline for decades and have come up with several theories. One popular theory is that it's a case of too low wages for jobs that don't require a degree. An alternate theory is that there were more jobs not requiring a college degree in the past than now.

究竟是什么导致了这种下降？嗯，几十年来经济学家一直在努力确定这种下降的根源，并提出了几种理论。一种流行的理论是，不需要学位的工作工资过低。另一种理论是，过去不需要大学学位的工作比现在更多。

3 A recent working paper from the National Bureau of Economic Research reviewed those theories and put forward additional hypotheses about the causes of the problem. Let's look at that paper now. First, the researchers considered the issue of wages. As the wage gap has grown between those with college degrees and those without, economists have suggested that men aren't as interested in taking some of the less lucrative jobs. While the authors of the paper found truth in this explanation, they assert that low wages can't be the only factor, as wages for men without college degrees, adjusting for inflation, haven't changed much since the 1960s, making it hard to see why fewer men seem willing to accept those wages.

美国国家经济研究局最近的一篇工作论文审视了这些理论，并提出了关于问题成因的其他假设。现在让我们看看那篇论文。首先，研究人员考虑了工资问题。随着拥有大学学位者与没有大学学位者之间的工资差距扩大，经济学家认为男性对接受一些收入较低的工作不那么感兴趣。虽然论文作者认为这一解释有其道理，但他们断言低工资不可能是唯一因素，因为没有大学学位的男性的工资，经通货膨胀调整后，自20世纪60年代以来并没有太大变化，这使得很难理解为什么似乎越来越少的男性愿意接受这些工资。

4 This leads to the second theory, that more jobs require a college degree today than in the past. Indeed, that theory seems valid, because in America today, 2/3 of jobs are filled by workers with at least some college education. However, the authors of the paper argue that there are other factors amplifying the problem.

这引出了第二种理论，即如今需要大学学位的工作比过去更多。确实，这一理论似乎是有效的，因为在今天的美国，三分之二的工作由至少接受过一些大学教育的工人担任。然而，论文作者认为还有其他因素在放大这个问题。

5 They identified two new potential explanations: the first being the tremendous decline in marriage among men without college degrees since the 1960s; and the second being the increase in women participating in the workforce that was concurrent with the decline in marriage. These two changes mean that men might not have families to support, or if they do, their wives might be doing more of the providing, both of which might remove the financial incentive to work. The authors of the paper concede

that research on the subject isn't complete, but they argue that their work supports the value of a college education.

他们确定了两个新的潜在解释:第一个是自20世纪60年代以来没有大学学位的男性结婚率大幅下降;第二个是与结婚率下降同时发生的女性劳动力参与率的增加。这两个变化意味着男性可能没有家庭需要供养,或者即使有,他们的妻子可能承担更多的供养责任,这两种情况都可能消除工作的经济激励。论文作者承认关于这一主题的研究尚未完成,但他们认为他们的工作支持大学教育的价值。

16. A) To argue about the value of a college degree.
B) To debate the validity of current survey data.
C) To account for the drastic decline in employment among men.
D) To compare men without college degrees with those who have.

【题目】 What does the speaker say has become something of a ritual?

【翻译】 说话者说什么已经成为一种惯例?

- A) 争论大学学位的价值。 B) 辩论当前调查数据的有效性。
C) 解释男性就业急剧下降的原因。
D) 将没有大学学位的男性与有大学学位的男性进行比较。

【答案】 A (细节题) To argue about the value of a college degree.

【定位】 Now, it's become something of a ritual to debate the value of a college degree, but as Current Population Survey data show, there has been a sharp decline in employment among men without college degrees compared with those who have them.

如今,争论大学学历的价值已经几乎成了一种惯例,但正如"当前人口调查"的数据所显示的,没有大学学历的男性其就业出现了急剧下降,与有学历的人相比尤其如此。

【信号】 标志词 **ritual** 紧跟其定义。答案句里 it's become something of a ritual to debate the value of a college degree 中 ritual 后面紧接的 to debate... 就是"惯例"的具体内容,标志词后面紧跟的不定式就是要听的落点。

【替换】 ritual to debate the value of a college degree ↔ To argue about the value of a college degree.
debate 同义替换为 argue about

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

录音里确有 Current Population Survey data show, B 项 To debate the validity of current survey data. 借走 survey、data 让你"听到就想选", 但原文是"数据显示", 并非"争论数据是否可信", 答非所问。

借用原文: Current Population Survey data show

C) 张冠李戴

C 项 To account for the drastic decline in employment among men. 搬来了答案句后半的 a sharp decline in employment among men without college degrees, 但"成为惯例的"是前半句"争论学历价值", "解释就业下降"是全篇要做的事、不是被称作 ritual 的那件事, 张冠李戴。

借用原文: a sharp decline in employment among men without college degrees

D) 原词陷阱

D 项 To compare men without college degrees with those who have. 用了 men without college degrees compared with those who have them 的字眼, 但 compared 在原文只是描述"下降"的对照背景, 说话人意图并非"做对比"这件事本身, 过度解读。

借用原文: men without college degrees compared with those who have them

-
17. A) The increase in women taking up jobs.
B) The issue of changing job requirements.
C) The factor of wages.
D) The impact of inflation.

【题目】 What did the researchers of a recent working paper consider first?

【翻译】 最近一篇工作论文的研究人员首先考虑了什么?

- A) 女性从事工作的增加。 B) 工作要求变化的问题。 C) 工资因素。
D) 通货膨胀的影响。

【答案】 C (细节题) The factor of wages.

【定位】 Let's look at that paper now. First, the researchers considered the issue of wages.

现在我们来看这篇论文。首先, 研究者们考虑了工资这一问题。

【信号】 次序信号词 First 直接领出答案。 First, the researchers considered the issue of wages. 里 First 就是"最先考虑"的信号, 它后面紧跟的 the issue of wages 即答案落点。

【替换】 the researchers considered the issue of wages ↔ **The factor of wages.**
the issue of wages 概括为 The factor of wages

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A 项 The increase in women taking up jobs. 对应录音 the increase in women participating in the workforce, 但那是第 5 段"新增解释"里的内容, 不是"首先考虑"的, 答非所问。

借用原文: the increase in women participating in the workforce

B) 原词陷阱

B 项 The issue of changing job requirements. 指向 more jobs require a college degree today than in the past, 但录音明说这是 the second theory, 不是"首先"考虑的, 次序错位。

借用原文: This leads to the second theory, that more jobs require a college degree today

D) 原词陷阱

D 项 The impact of inflation. 借走录音 adjusting for inflation 里的 inflation, 但 inflation 在原文只是"调整通胀后"的限定语, 研究者首先考虑的是 wages, 不是通胀, 原词陷阱。

借用原文: adjusting for inflation

18. A) Men's unwillingness to accept low wages in times of growing inflation.

B) The wage gap between those with college degrees and those without.

C) More jobs requiring their holders to have a college degree nowadays.

D) The sharp decline in marriage among men with no college degrees.

【题目】 What did the recent paper identify as a new potential explanation of the problem concerning men's employment?

【翻译】 最近的论文指出了关于男性就业问题的哪个新的潜在解释?

A) 男性在通货膨胀加剧时期不愿接受低工资。

B) 有大学学位者与无大学学位者之间的工资差距。

C) 如今更多工作要求持有者拥有大学学位。 D) 没有大学学位的男性结婚率急剧下降。

【答案】 D (细节题) The sharp decline in marriage among men with no college degrees.

【定位】 They identified two new potential explanations: the first being the tremendous decline in marriage among men without college degrees since the 1960s; and the second being the increase in women participating in the workforce that was concurrent with the decline in marriage.

他们指出了两个新的可能解释: 第一个是自上世纪六十年代以来, 没有大学学历的男性婚姻率的剧烈下降; 第二个是与婚姻下降同时出现的女性进入劳动力市场的增加。

【信号】 信号词 new、identified 领出两个新解释。 They identified two new potential explanations 里 new、identified 就是"新提出"的信号, 冒号后的 the tremendous decline in marriage among men without college degrees 即新解释之一。

【替换】 the tremendous decline in marriage among men without college degrees ↔

The sharp decline in marriage among men with no college degrees.

tremendous=sharp、without=with no 同义替换

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A 项 Men's unwillingness to accept low wages in times of growing inflation. 拼接了 why fewer men seem willing to accept those wages 与 inflation, 但这是第一个旧理论的内容, 不是"新"解释, 且原文说工资经通胀调整后"变化不大", 并非"通胀加剧", 既答非所问又与原文相反。

借用原文: why fewer men seem willing to accept those wages

B) 原词陷阱

B 项 The wage gap between those with college degrees and those without. 几乎照抄录音 the wage gap has grown between those with college degrees and those without, 但那是第 3 段已有的工资理论, 不是第 5 段"新提出"的, 原词陷阱。

借用原文: As the wage gap has grown between those with college degrees and those without

C) 原词陷阱

C 项 More jobs requiring their holders to have a college degree nowadays. 对应 more jobs require a college degree today than in the past, 但这是 the second theory (旧理论), 不在"new potential explanations"之列, 答非所问。

借用原文: more jobs require a college degree today than in the past

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

1 While an increasing number of people are trying to eat less meat, a market research team has found in its latest fashion and sustainability report that the trend is now spreading from kitchen to closet. It found animal welfare came top of a list of issues that people considered before buying clothes, with 42% saying it was important to them. The researchers of the team predicted that the next year would see a boom in animal-free shoe collections, since they heard shoppers of all ages say they would buy footwear designated as "vegan", meaning the goods were produced without using any animal or animal part.

虽然越来越多的人正在尝试少吃肉, 但一个市场研究团队在其最新的时尚与可持续发展报告中发现, 这一趋势现在正在从厨房蔓延到衣橱。报告发现, 动物福利在人们购买衣服前考虑的问题清单中位居首位, 42%的人表示这对他们很重要。该团队的研究人员预测, 明年将出现无动物成分鞋履系列的繁荣, 因为他们听到各个年龄段的购物者都表示会购买标注为"纯素"的鞋类, 这意味着这些商品在生产过程中没有使用任何动物或动物部位。

2 As well as being on trend, and with a much better ring to it than synthetic leather, the vegan label does convey an important extra distinction. If you label something as vegan, then the whole product needs to be animal free. That means checking things like the glue that holds the shoe together, for example, and the chemicals used for finishing them. At the top end, some of the world-renowned fashion

designers have avoided leather and fur for some time. In fact, some of the companies are now exploring a leather substitute and a silk replacement made from mushrooms.

纯素标签不仅符合潮流趋势，而且比合成革听起来好得多，它确实传达了一个重要的额外区别。如果你将某物标注为纯素，那么整个产品都需要不含动物成分。这意味着要检查诸如将鞋子粘合在一起的胶水，以及用于修整鞋子的化学品等细节。在高端领域，一些世界知名的时装设计师已经有一段时间避免使用皮革和毛皮。事实上，一些公司现在正在探索用蘑菇制成的皮革替代品和丝绸替代品。

3 The Animal Free Product Society says they've seen a boom in products registered with the vegan trademark. In 2018, there were 119. So far this year, it says an unprecedented 1,956 have been registered. New products are being added daily. There are fur coats that are vegan, plastic vegan belts and shoes made from tree bark or natural rubber labelled vegan. These new products aren't coming at an extra cost to consumers though. Vegan boots cost the same as the leather originals. New Look, one of the first reputable store chains to use the vegan trademark, prices ballet shoes at £7.99 and a vegan laptop handbag at £29.99, comparable with its other products.

Animal Free Product Society表示，他们看到注册纯素商标的产品出现了激增。2018年有119个。该组织称，今年迄今为止已有前所未有的1,956个产品注册。每天都在增加新产品。有纯素皮草大衣、塑料纯素腰带以及由树皮或天然橡胶制成并标注为纯素的鞋子。不过，这些新产品并没有给消费者带来额外成本。纯素靴子的价格与原版皮革靴子相同。New Look是首批使用纯素商标的知名连锁店之一，其芭蕾舞鞋售价7.99英镑，纯素笔记本电脑手提包售价29.99英镑，与其他产品价格相当。

4 This signifies a change. In the past, ethical products, whether they were fair trade or organic, came at a premium. However, it is unclear whether these new products can be considered ethical. The debate over durability, crop-growing impacts, pollution and recyclability is a complicated one, not to mention the ethics around the working conditions for people making the products, whatever the component materials. Environmental campaigners advise that the best approach is to buy less, never mind what the item is made of.

这标志着一种变化。过去，无论是公平贸易还是有机产品，道德产品都要溢价。然而，这些新产品是否可以被视为道德产品尚不清楚。关于耐用性、作物种植影响、污染和可回收性的争论是复杂的，更不用说围绕制造这些产品的人的工作条件的伦理问题，无论组成材料是什么。环保活动人士建议，最好的做法是少买，无论这件物品是用什么制成的。

19. A) More and more people attach importance to protecting endangered animals.
B) More and more people prioritize animal welfare when buying things to wear.
C) An increasing number of people demand to free animals being kept in cages.
D) An increasing number of people follow the latest trend of becoming vegetarians.

【题目】 What has a market research team found in its latest fashion and sustainability report?

【翻译】 一个市场研究团队在其最新的时尚与可持续性报告中发现了什么？

- A) 越来越多的人重视保护濒危动物。
B) 越来越多的人在购买穿戴物品时优先考虑动物福利。
C) 越来越多的人要求释放被关在笼子里的动物。
D) 越来越多的人追随成为素食主义者的最新潮流。

【答案】 **B** (细节题) More and more people prioritize animal welfare when buying things to wear.

【定位】 It found animal welfare came top of a list of issues that people considered before buying clothes, with 42% saying it was important to them.

调查发现，在人们买衣服前会考虑的诸多问题中，动物福利排在首位，有 42% 的人表示这点对他们很重要。

【信号】 **主体 It found 直接领出发现**。录音用 It found animal welfare came top of a list of issues that people considered before buying clothes 把调查主体的「发现」直接端出来，「It found」就是答案句的信号——题目问发现什么，跟着 found 后面那句走即可。

【替换】 animal welfare came top of a list of issues that people considered before buying clothes ↔
prioritize animal welfare when buying things to wear
came top=prioritize、buying clothes=things to wear

【排除】 A) **偷换概念**

录音通篇讲 animal welfare(动物福利)和 animal-free(无动物成分)产品，从没说 protecting endangered animals(保护濒危动物)，A 把「动物福利」偷换成「濒危动物保护」，是听到 animal 就想选的诱饵。

C) **未提及**

录音只字未提 free animals being kept in cages(放生笼中动物)，这是凭「动物」话题联想出来的内容，原文无据。

D) **原词陷阱**

录音开头确有 an increasing number of people are trying to eat less meat，但那只是引出话题的背景，不是调查「发现」的内容；D becoming vegetarians 盗用了开头的「吃肉/吃素」原词来答非所问。

借用原文：While an increasing number of people are trying to eat less meat

-
20. A) Avoided the use of leather and fur.
B) Labelled all their products as vegan.
C) Refrained from using chemicals in their products.
D) Utilized a silk substitute made from mushrooms.

【题目】 **What have some world-renowned fashion designers done for some time?**

【翻译】 一些世界知名的时装设计师一段时间以来做了什么？

- A) 避免使用皮革和毛皮。 B) 将他们所有的产品标注为纯素产品。
C) 避免在产品中使用化学物质。 D) 使用由蘑菇制成的丝绸替代品。

【答案】 **A** (细节题) Avoided the use of leather and fur.

【定位】 At the top end, some of the world-renowned fashion designers have avoided leather and fur for some time.

在高端领域，一些世界知名的时装设计师已经有一段时间不用皮革和皮草了。

【信号】主体词+for some time 原样复现。录音 some of the world-renowned fashion designers have avoided leather and fur for some time 把题干的主体词和 for some time 几乎原样念出，这种「题干主体词在原文复现」就是答案句信号，紧跟其后的动词 avoided 即所做之事。

【替换】have avoided leather and fur for some time ↔ Avoided the use of leather and fur.
近乎原词、仅补 the use of

【排除】B) 张冠李戴

录音里 vegan 标签是 products registered with the vegan trademark、由 The Animal Free Product Society 与 New Look 等做的，不是高端设计师；B Labelled all their products as vegan. 把别人做的事安到设计师头上，且加了原文没有的 all。

借用原文：products registered with the vegan trademark

C) 原词陷阱

录音提到 the chemicals used for finishing them 是说做 vegan 产品要检查的环节，并未说设计师「拒用化学品」；C Refrained from using chemicals in their products. 盗用 chemicals 原词却编造了「拒用」这个原文没有的动作。

借用原文：the chemicals used for finishing them

D) 原词陷阱

录音说 some of the companies are now exploring a leather substitute and a silk replacement made from mushrooms，主体是 some companies、动作是 now exploring(正在探索)，既非「设计师长期所做」也非已经 utilized；D Utilized a silk substitute made from mushrooms. 盗用了 mushrooms 这个抢眼原词，但主体和时态都错位。

借用原文：some of the companies are now exploring a leather substitute and a silk replacement made from mushrooms

21. A) Whether they actually signify a substantial change.

B) Whether they effectively protect animals at large.

C) Whether they can be considered sustainable.

D) Whether they can be regarded as ethical.

【题目】What does the speaker say is unclear concerning vegan products?

【翻译】说话者说关于纯素产品有什么是不明确的？

A) 它们是否真正标志着实质性的改变。 B) 它们是否能有效地保护整体上的动物。

C) 它们是否可以被认为是可持续的。 D) 它们是否可以被视为符合伦理的。

【答案】D (细节题) Whether they can be regarded as ethical.

【定位】However, it is unclear whether these new products can be considered ethical.

然而，这些新产品是否能被视为合乎道德/伦理，尚不明确。

【信号】 **However 转折后接 unclear**。录音先说 This signifies a change, 紧接 However, it is unclear whether these new products can be considered ethical——转折词 However 加存疑词 unclear 双重信号叠加, 转折之后才是真意, 存疑的对象 ethical 就在这句里。

【替换】 whether these new products can be considered ethical ↔

Whether they can be regarded as ethical.

considered=regarded as 同义

【排除】 A) **与原文相反**

录音说 This signifies a change——「这标志着一种改变」是肯定语气、已成定论, 恰恰不是 unclear 的对象; A a substantial change 盗用了 change 原词, 却把已确定的事说成尚不明确, 正话反说。

借用原文: This signifies a change

B) **答非所问**

录音整体讲 animal-free/animal welfare, 但说 unclear 的那句问的是 ethical, 不是 protect animals at large; B 借了全篇的「动物」话题来冒充存疑对象, 原文没把「是否真护动物」列为不明确之事。

C) **原词陷阱**

录音只在开头报告名 fashion and sustainability report 出现过 sustainability, 从未说「是否可持续」尚不明确; C sustainable 盗用了这个开头出现的原词来答非所问。

借用原文: fashion and sustainability report

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

1 By the end of 2016, anyone who had been paying even passing attention to the news headlines was highly likely to conclude that everything was terrible, and that the world was going to hell. It was easy to feel depressed by the wars in different parts of the world, the spread of deadly viruses or terror attacks.

到2016年底,任何稍微关注新闻头条的人都极有可能得出这样的结论:一切都很糟糕,世界正走向毁灭。世界各地的战争、致命病毒的传播或恐怖袭击很容易让人感到沮丧。

2 Yet, 2016 was the best year in the history of humanity. Child mortality was roughly half what it was as recently as 1990. And 300,000 more people gained access to electricity each day. Every single measure of material and environmental welfare in America, Europe, Asia, Africa and the world as a whole has improved rather than deteriorated. We are living in history's most peaceful era, with violence of all kinds in steep decline. Those are the facts. So why aren't we all optimists?

然而,2016年是人类历史上最好的一年。儿童死亡率大约是1990年的一半。每天有30万人获得电力供应。美国、欧洲、亚洲、非洲和整个世界的物质和环境福祉的每一项指标都在改善而非恶化。我们生活在历史上最和平的时代,各种暴力行为都在急剧下降。这些都是事实。那么为什么我们不都是乐观主义者呢?

3 In a 2015 survey for YouGov, 65% of British people and 81% of the French said they thought the world was getting worse. However, according to numerous sensible statistics, these people are simply wrong. Nobody in their right mind should wish to have lived in a previous century. Yet people do. Why? 在2015年YouGov的一项调查中,65%的英国人和81%的法国人表示他们认为世界正在变得更糟。然而,根据众多可靠的统计数据,这些人完全错了。没有一个头脑正常的人 would 希望生活在前几个世纪。然而人们确实这样希望。为什么?

4 Our prevailing mood of despair is irrational. It says more about us than it does about how things really are. It is best explained as the result of various psychological biases that served a purpose for our evolutionary ancestors—but now, in a media-saturated era, constantly mislead us. Once upon a time, it was of great survival value to be worried about everything that could go wrong. This is what makes bad news especially compelling.

我们普遍的绝望情绪是不理性的。它更多地反映了我们自身,而非事物的真实状况。最好的解释是,这是各种心理偏见的结果,这些偏见曾对我们进化中的祖先有用,但现在在一个媒体饱和的时代,却不断误导我们。曾几何时,担心可能出错的一切事情具有极大的生存价值。这就是坏消息特别引人注目的原因。

5 In our evolutionary past, it was a very good thing that our attention could be easily seized by negative information, since it might well indicate a dangerous risk to our own survival. The caveman who always assumed there was a lion behind the next rock would usually be wrong, but he'd be much more likely to survive and reproduce than one who always assumed the opposite. But that was all before newspapers, television and the internet. In today's hyper connected times, our addiction to bad news just leads us to vacuum up depressing or enraging stories from across the globe. Whether these news stories threaten us or not, we conclude that things are much worse than they actually are. Really good news, on the other hand, can be a lot harder to spot in a newspaper because predictable daily events by definition aren't news.

在我们的进化历史中,我们的注意力很容易被负面信息吸引是一件非常好的事情,因为它很可能预示着对我们自身生存的危险风险。那个总是假设下一块岩石后面有狮子的穴居人通常会判断错误,但他比总是做相反假设的人更有可能生存和繁衍。但那都是在报纸、电视和互联网出现之前。在当今这个高度互联的时代,我们对坏消息的沉迷只会导致我们从全球各地吸收令人沮丧或愤怒的故事。无论这些新闻是否威胁到我们,我们都会得出结论:事情比实际情况糟糕得多。另一方面,真正的好消息在报纸上可能更难发现,因为可预测的日常事件从定义上讲不是新闻。

22. A) The era we live in is the most peaceful in history.
B) The world has seen more violence in recent years.
C) The environmental welfare has worsened in the world.
D) The belief is less prevalent that the world is going to hell.

【题目】 What is one of the facts stated by the speaker?

【翻译】 说话者陈述的事实之一是什么?

- A) 我们生活的时代是历史上最和平的。 B) 近年来世界上发生了更多暴力事件。
C) 世界环境福祉已经恶化。 D) 认为世界正在走向毁灭的观念不那么普遍了。

【答案】 **A** (细节题) The era we live in is the most peaceful in history.

【定位】 We are living in history's most peaceful era, with violence of all kinds in steep decline. Those are the facts.

我们正生活在历史上最和平的时代，各类暴力都在急剧下降。这些就是事实。

【信号】 'Those are the facts' 直接点明这是事实。演讲者紧接着用 Those are the facts. 给前面一串陈述盖章为'事实'，这就是答案信号；其中 history's most peaceful era 正对应题干要的那个 fact。

【替换】 history's most peaceful era ↔ the most peaceful in history

同义改写：词序调换、词性微调

【排除】 **B) 与原文相反**

选项说 more violence in recent years，但录音明说 violence of all kinds in steep decline (各类暴力急剧下降)，方向正好相反，是把'下降'听反成'增多'。

借用原文：violence of all kinds in steep decline

C) 与原文相反

选项称 environmental welfare has worsened，但录音说每一项 environmental welfare...has improved rather than deteriorated (改善而非恶化)，用 worsened 偷换了 improved，方向反了。

借用原文：Every single measure of material and environmental welfare...has improved rather than deteriorated

D) 未提及

选项说'认为世界要完蛋的信念不那么流行了'，但录音恰恰描述这种悲观信念很普遍 (everything was terrible, and that the world was going to hell、第3段多数英法人觉得世界在变坏)，从没说它在减弱，属凭空生造。

-
23. A) They were actually not in their right mind.
B) They believed the world was deteriorating.
C) They did not wish to live in the previous century.
D) They were convinced by the statistics presented to them.

【题目】 What do we learn about most British and French people in a 2015 survey for YouGov?

【翻译】 关于2015年YouGov调查中的大多数英国人和法国人,我们了解到什么?

- A) 他们实际上神智不清。 B) 他们认为世界正在恶化。 C) 他们不愿生活在上个世纪。
D) 他们被呈现给他们的统计数据说服了。

【答案】 **B** (细节题) They believed the world was deteriorating.

【定位】 In a 2015 survey for YouGov, 65% of British people and 81% of the French said they thought the world was getting worse.

在 2015 年一项 YouGov 的调查中，65% 的英国人和 81% 的法国人说他们认为世界正在变糟。

【信号】 专名 YouGov/2015 直接领出答案句。题干的专名锚点 In a 2015 survey for YouGov 在原文原样出现，紧跟其后的 said they thought the world was getting worse 就是这群人的看法，即答案信号。

【替换】 the world was getting worse ↔ the world was deteriorating

同义改写：getting worse = deteriorating

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

选项说这群人 not in their right mind，原文确有 Nobody in their right mind should wish to have lived in a previous century，但这是演讲者自己的评论，不是调查显示这群人神志不清；把演讲者的话安到调查对象头上。

借用原文：Nobody in their right mind should wish to have lived in a previous century.

C) 张冠李戴

选项 did not wish to live in the previous century 同样取自 Nobody in their right mind should wish to have lived in a previous century，但这仍是演讲者的论断，且原文是说‘没人该希望活在过去’，并非调查里这群人表达了此意愿。

借用原文：Nobody in their right mind should wish to have lived in a previous century.

D) 与原文相反

选项说他们 convinced by the statistics presented to them，但原文说按 numerous sensible statistics, these people are simply wrong——统计数据恰恰证明他们错了，他们并未被数据说服，方向相反。

借用原文：according to numerous sensible statistics, these people are simply wrong

24. A) The subjectivity of mass media.

B) The current state of affairs.

C) Our psychological biases.

D) Our ancestors' influence.

【题目】 What does our prevailing mood of despair indicate?

【翻译】 我们普遍存在的绝望情绪表明了什么？

A) 大众媒体的主观性。 B) 当前的事态。 C) 我们的心理偏见。 D) 我们祖先的影响。

【答案】 C (细节题) Our psychological biases.

【定位】 It is best explained as the result of various psychological biases that served a purpose for our evolutionary ancestors—but now, in a media-saturated era, constantly mislead us.

它最好被解释为种种心理偏见的结果——这些偏见曾对我们的进化祖先有用，但如今在一个被媒体充斥的时代，却不断误导我们。

【信号】归因信号 'explained as the result of'。演讲者用 It is best explained as the result of various psychological biases 明确把这股绝望情绪归因到'心理偏见', explained as the result of 就是答案信号, 其后名词即题目要的答案。

【替换】various psychological biases ↔ **Our psychological biases.**

近乎原词, 仅限定词不同

【排除】A) **偷换概念**

选项说 The subjectivity of mass media., 原文虽提到 in a media-saturated era (媒体充斥的时代), 但那只是偏见'被放大'的背景, 演讲者归因的根源是心理偏见, 而非'媒体的主观性', 把背景偷换成根源。

借用原文: in a media-saturated era, constantly mislead us

B) **与原文相反**

选项说反映 The current state of affairs., 但原文明说这情绪 says more about us than it does about how things really are——它说的是我们自己, 而非事情的真实状况, 正好相反。

借用原文: It says more about us than it does about how things really are.

D) **原词陷阱**

选项 Our ancestors' influence. 盗用原文 served a purpose for our evolutionary ancestors 里的 ancestors, 听到这个词很想选; 但原文是说偏见曾对祖先有用, 演讲者把绝望情绪直接归因到'心理偏见'本身, 而非'祖先的影响'。

借用原文: that served a purpose for our evolutionary ancestors

25. A) Spreading exciting news around us far and wide.

B) Vacuuming up depressing or enraging stories.

C) Calculating dangerous risks to our survival.

D) Paying attention to negative information.

【题目】What was a very good thing in our evolutionary past?

【翻译】在我们的进化历史中什么是非常好的事情?

A) 把令人兴奋的消息广泛传播到我们周围。 B) 大量吸收令人沮丧或愤怒的故事。

C) 计算对我们生存的危险风险。 D) 关注负面信息。

【答案】**D** (细节题) Paying attention to negative information.

【定位】In our evolutionary past, it was a very good thing that our attention could be easily seized by negative information, since it might well indicate a dangerous risk to our own survival.

在我们的进化过去, 注意力容易被负面信息攫取是一件很好的事, 因为这很可能意味着对我们自身生存的危险威胁。

【信号】原句直给 'a very good thing that...'. 题干 a very good thing 在原文原样出现于 it was a very good thing that our attention could be easily seized by negative information, that 从句里的内容就是那件'好事', 即答案信号。

【替换】 our attention could be easily seized by negative information ↔

Paying attention to negative information.

被动转主动 + 概括：被攫取注意 = 关注负面信息

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

选项说 Spreading exciting news around us far and wide., 但原文说 Really good news...can be a lot harder to spot (好消息其实更难被注意到), 且演讲者夸的是关注'坏'消息有生存价值, 不是传播好消息, 方向相反。

借用原文: Really good news...can be a lot harder to spot in a newspaper

B) 原词陷阱

选项 Vacuuming up depressing or enraging stories. 几乎照搬原文 vacuum up depressing or enraging stories from across the globe, 听到原词极想选; 但原文说这是'当今超连接时代'我们对坏消息上瘾的恶果, 而非'进化过去的好事', 时间与褒贬都对不上。

借用原文: our addiction to bad news just leads us to vacuum up depressing or enraging stories from across the globe

C) 偷换概念

选项说 Calculating dangerous risks to our survival., 原文有 a dangerous risk to our own survival, 但说的是负面信息可能'意味着'生存危险, 故关注它是好事, 并未说去'计算'风险; 把'感知威胁'偷换成'计算风险'。

借用原文: it might well indicate a dangerous risk to our own survival

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

53 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。

The rates of most hotels and holiday homes really soar in the summer anyway.

第3段, 第7句

本句涵盖了主语(含后置定语)、谓语、时间状语、程度状语、语气状语等多种成分, 可以练习识别不及物动词、区分定语与状语、理解副词位置。但成分组合较常规, 没有特别易错或复杂的结构(如形式主语、双宾语、宾补等), 训练价值中等。

These days, they're equipped with all the modern comforts.

第5段，第2句

被动语态 + 方式状语的组合在四六级阅读中较常见，具有一定代表性；但简单句结构在真题长难句中占比不高，典型性中等

Imagine having that kind of freedom to go anywhere you want and work from anywhere in the world.

第7段，第4句

主句包含祈使句谓语、动名词作宾语、不定式作定语等多种成分，从句涉及关系词省略这一易错点。成分种类较丰富，且省略关系词的识别对初学者有一定训练价值，但整体难度适中，坑点不算密集。

As long as the basic needs like toilet and showers are covered, I'm definitely in.

第8段，第2句

条件状语从句 + 主句的结构在四六级和考研真题中较为常见，"As long as" 引导条件从句是典型用法；但主句过于口语化简短，整体句式的复杂度和书面性略低于典型真题句。

W: You wanted to see me?

第1段，第1句

"want + 不定式" 是四六级和考研中常见的动词搭配，具有一定代表性，但句子整体过于简短，缺乏复杂修饰成分，作为典型例句略显单薄

Over the past month or so, it has become apparent that your performance has dipped.

第2段，第2句

it 作形式主语加 that 主语从句后置是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句型，本句结构典型，掌握后可大量迁移应用到类似句子的理解中。

You've been late to work several times these past few weeks, which is very uncharacteristic of you.

第2段，第3句

主句采用现在完成时描述最近一段时间的反复行为,非限制性定语从句对前句进行评价,这是四六级和考研阅读中非常常见的句式组合。无论是完成时的使用场景,还是非限制性定语从句的补充说明功能,都属于高频考点。掌握本句结构后,可迁移到大量类似的真题句子中。

I'm going through some unfortunate family issues at the moment.

第3段，第2句

主谓宾加时间状语的简单句是四六级、考研阅读中的基础句式，出现频率高；短语动词 "go through" 及现在进行时的搭配也是常考点；但本句未涉及从句、复杂修饰或特殊句式，典型性中等。

It's a personal matter, so if you don't mind, I much prefer we don't get into it.

第3段，第3句

本句结构在真题中非常典型：并列主句通过因果连词连接、条件状语从句插入主句、宾语从句省略引导词，这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，掌握后可大量复用到类似句子的理解中。

Nevertheless, I expect it to have all blown over in another month or so.

第3段，第4句

涵盖主语、谓语、宾语（含复合宾语结构）、状语四种成分；"expect + 宾语 + 不定式" 是常见易错结构，且不定式完成式的识别有练习价值；成分种类适中，适合巩固复合宾语概念。

Would it be possible to take the next two Mondays off?

第5段，第2句

形式主语 it + be + 形容词 + 不定式短语 是四六级和考研高频句式，常用于表达可行性、必要性、重要性等；疑问语序的情态动词用法也是常考点；本句结构具有很强的代表性和可迁移性，掌握后可大量复用于类似句型的理解和写作。

I was deliberating whether I should ask for this, but now that we're here...

第5段，第3句

主句带宾语从句加转折连词引出状语从句的组合,是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式。宾语从句用"whether"引导,状语从句用"now that"引导,都是考试常见结构,学习后可迁移到大量类似句子。

M: Look, you've been with us almost five years and I personally really value your proficiency at your job.

第10段，第1句

“先陈述事实，再用 and 接评价”的口语与书面表达都很常见；现在完成时加一段持续时间也是常考模式。掌握这种并列展开方式，迁移性较强。

In addition, I can assure you that management as a whole also holds you in high regard.

第10段，第3句

本句体现了“动词 + 间接宾语 + that 从句（直接宾语）”的典型双宾语结构（如 assure/tell/inform/convince + sb + that 从句），这类结构在四六级和考研英语阅读、写作中频繁出现，掌握后可广泛迁移应用，结构代表性较强。

M: What I need is for you to be back at your 100%.

第12段，第1句

本句涵盖了主语从句、主系表结构、不定式复合结构作表语等多个成分类型，对于练习从句作主语、系动词用法、不定式结构有较好的训练价值。特别是主语从句 "What I need" 和不定式复合结构 "for you to be back at your 100%" 都是学生容易混淆或忽略的成分，适合作为划分练习。但句子整体长度适中，成分种类虽有一定丰富性，尚未达到极高的训练密度。

Are you sure taking two Mondays off will suffice?

第12段，第2句

"be + 形容词 + 宾语从句" 是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式，sure、certain、afraid 等形容词后接从句（常省略 that）非常典型；动名词短语作主语也是常考结构，本句作为这类句式的代表性较强，学习后可大量复用。

You will take those days off, and I expect that you will gradually come back to your usual self.

第14段，第3句

并列主句加宾语从句的组合是四六级和考研英语阅读中的常见句式，具有较强的代表性。尤其是 expect that 引导宾语从句的结构在真题中频繁出现，掌握后可大量复用。唯一不足是缺少定语从句或状语从句等更高频的从句类型。

Then in two months' time, we will catch up again to see how you are faring.

第14段，第4句

本句的“主句 + 不定式目的状语 + 宾语从句”结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，特别是不定式引出目的、间接疑问句作宾语的组合是典型句式。掌握这一结构后，学生可以迁移到类似的“动词 + to do + 疑问词从句”句型上。句子结构的代表性较强，适合作为常考句式的练习样本。

Thank you for your understanding.

第15段，第2句

祈使句在应用文、口语场景中常见（如邮件结尾客套话），但在四六级、考研阅读理解的长难句中出现频率较低，作为典型句式的代表性中等偏下。

She has missed several important appointments lately.

第5题，A

现在完成时 + 时间状语（lately/recently 等）是四六级和考研阅读、翻译中的高频句式，用于描述近期发生且对现在有影响的事件。本句结构简洁、语义明确，学习者掌握后可迁移至大量类似表达（如“I have finished the report recently”）。

What does the man say makes his job far easier?

第7题 题干

疑问句 + 省略 that 的宾语从句是四六级听力和阅读中的高频句式，say/think/believe 等动词后常出现此结构；宾语从句内嵌套疑问词引导的主谓结构也很常见，掌握后可大量复用到类似句型。

What agreement have the speakers reached by the end of the conversation?

第8题 题干

疑问句结构在四六级和考研阅读、听力理解题中非常常见，本句使用的现在完成时疑问句（“have/has + 主语 + 过去分词”）是标准句式，学习者掌握后可以大量复用到类似问句的理解和构造中。

The team found that a person whose spouse had a higher level of education tended to report better health.

第1段，第10句

主句 + 宾语从句 + 定语从句嵌套是四六级和考研阅读的高频句式，whose 引导的定语从句修饰主语、打断主谓结构也是常考难点，句式代表性强，掌握后可迁移到大量真题长难句。

It is noteworthy that the effects vary by gender.

第1段，第15句

形式主语 It + be + 形容词 + that 从句是四六级和考研中高频出现的句式，掌握后可迁移到大量类似结构（如 It is important/necessary/obvious that ...），典型性较高。

It can help us achieve better work performance.

第9题，D

情态动词结构和"help + 宾语 + 不定式（省略 to）"句型在四六级及考研阅读中高频出现，是表达能力、建议、帮助等语义的典型结构，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句式（如 make/let/have 等使役动词结构）。

The wealthier one's spouse is, the healthier one becomes.

第10题，C

"the + 比较级..., the + 比较级..." 是四六级和考研阅读、写作中的高频句型，用于表达比例或因果关系，掌握后可大量复用，具有很高的典型性和实用价值。

He'll use those data to validate and improve his mathematical flooding model, called TideWatch.

第1段，第6句

简单句带目的状语和后置定语的结构在四六级和考研真题中频繁出现，是典型的科技说明文句式，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

But collecting necessary data and then processing that information quickly enough to make usable forecasts is anything but easy.

第1段，第8句

本句展现了典型的"动名词短语作主语 + 系动词 + 形容词短语作表语"结构,且主语为并列动名词,这在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现。句中 "anything but + 形容词" 的惯用表达、不定式作目的状语的用法,也都是真题高频句式,掌握后可大量复用到类似句型的分析中。

So, in 2017, Loftis and colleagues set up a group of 28 Internet-connected water-level sensors throughout the flood risk community of Norfolk, Virginia.

第1段，第12句

主谓宾加时间地点状语是四六级考研阅读中常见的叙事句式,宾语带介词短语后置定语也是高频结构,具有较好的代表性和迁移价值,但句式本身不算最典型的难点句型

Scientists hope that the data collected by these citizens can help sharpen the ability to forecast exactly when and where damaging floods will occur.

第1段，第15句

主句 + that 宾语从句 + 从句内再嵌套疑问词引导的宾语从句，是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。情态动词 can + help do 结构、不定式 to forecast 作定语、过去分词 collected 作后置定语、间接疑问句 when and where 等也都是常考语法点。句子结构典型且实用，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子的理解和翻译中。

They set up Internet-connected water-level sensors.

第15题，A

主谓宾简单句是英语中最基础的句型，具有一定代表性，但过于简单，缺乏四六级或考研真题中常见的从句嵌套、复杂修饰等特征，典型性一般。

Now, it's become something of a ritual to debate the value of a college degree, but as Current Population Survey data show, there has been a sharp decline in employment among men without college degrees compared with those who have them.

第1段，第1句

本句包含并列转折 ("but" 连接两个主句)、形式主语、"there be" 句型、状语从句、定语从句等多种四六级和考研高频句式。尤其是 "it is ... to do" 和 "there be" 两种句型以及转折并列结构，在真题中反复出现，掌握本句的结构分析方法可大量复用到其他句子。

Well, economists have been working to ascertain the roots of the decline for decades and have come up with several theories.

第2段，第2句

并列谓语共用主语是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，不定式作目的状语也极为常见。现在完成进行时虽不如一般过去时频繁，但在描述学术研究、长期趋势的语境中经常出现，具有较强的迁移价值。整体结构简洁典型，掌握后可广泛应用于理解类似句子。

An alternate theory is that there were more jobs not requiring a college degree in the past than now.

第2段，第4句

主系表 + 表语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，比较结构 more...than 也是常考点，且表语从句内部含 there be 和后置定语，都是典型学术表达，代表性强，掌握后可大量复用。

A recent working paper from the National Bureau of Economic Research reviewed those theories and put forward additional hypotheses about the causes of the problem.

第3段，第1句

这种学术说明类句子很常见：先给出较长主语，再用两个并列过去式动作报告研究行为。掌握这种骨架后，处理大量说明文和学术材料都会有帮助。

First, the researchers considered the issue of wages.

第3段，第3句

主谓宾加状语的简单句结构在各类考试中常见，学术写作也常用此类句式陈述事实，具有一定代表性，但因过于简单而缺乏复杂句式的典型特征

Indeed, that theory seems valid, because in America today, 2/3 of jobs are filled by workers with at least some college education.

第4段，第2句

“主句 + because 引导的原因状语从句”是非常常见、可大量迁移的句式；从句里再配一个一般现在时被动结构，也很符合考试阅读中的常见表达方式。掌握后可直接复用到很多句子。

However, the authors of the paper argue that there are other factors amplifying the problem.

第4段，第3句

主句 + 宾语从句的结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式, argue that 引导观点陈述极为常见。there be 句型和现在分词作后置定语也是典型考点。掌握本句结构后, 可以迁移到大量类似的学术论证句式。

It found animal welfare came top of a list of issues that people considered before buying clothes, with 42% saying it was important to them.

第1段，第2句

本句结构层次清楚但不算过分罕见，既能训练主干识别，又能训练从属关系和非谓语补充说明的拆解；时态难度适中，适合作为结构与时态综合练习材料优先学习。

The researchers of the team predicted that the next year would see a boom in animal-free shoe collections, since they heard shoppers of all ages say they would buy footwear designated as "vegan", meaning the goods were produced without using any animal or animal part.

第1段，第3句

覆盖主谓宾、宾语从句、状语从句、复合宾语、后置定语、分词状语等多种成分，且含感官动词 hear 后接省略 to 的不定式、过去分词作定语、现在分词作状语等易错点，成分划分训练价值较高。

If you label something as vegan, then the whole product needs to be animal free.

第2段，第2句

条件状语从句加主句的 "If..., then..." 结构是英语中最典型的条件-结果表达方式之一，在各类考试和实际应用中极为常见。主句使用 "need to be" 表达要求或必要性，也是高频句式。掌握本句结构后，学生可以直接迁移到大量类似条件句的理解和构造中，复用性强。

However, it is unclear whether these new products can be considered ethical.

第4段，第3句

"It is + 形容词 + whether/that 从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式, 用于客观陈述或学术讨论, 本句结构完整规范, 是该句型的典型代表, 掌握后可广泛迁移

The debate over durability, crop-growing impacts, pollution and recyclability is a complicated one, not to mention the ethics around the working conditions for people making the products, whatever the component materials.

第4段，第4句

主系表结构配合较长的主语名词短语（含介词短语作后置定语、并列名词）是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式，具有一定代表性，但本句缺少从句或其他复杂结构，典型性中等偏上

More and more people attach importance to protecting endangered animals.

第19题，A

涵盖主语、谓语、宾语和后置定语四种成分，其中 "attach importance to" 固定搭配和介词短语作后置定语有一定练习价值，但整体成分种类较单一、无复杂修饰或易错点，训练收益中等偏下。

What does the speaker say is unclear concerning vegan products?

第21题 题干

特殊疑问句+宾语从句+疑问词双重身份(既是句首疑问词又是从句主语)的组合,是四六级听力题干和考研阅读长难句的高频句式,掌握后可广泛迁移

By the end of 2016, anyone who had been paying even passing attention to the news headlines was highly likely to conclude that everything was terrible, and that the world was going to hell.

第1段，第1句

本句结构高度典型：主语中嵌入定语从句修饰、谓语后带并列宾语从句，这是四六级和考研阅读中极为常见的句式。定语从句用关系代词who引导修饰人、宾语从句用that引导表达观点或结论、并列连词and连接两个并列从句，这些都是高频考点和常见难点。掌握本句的分析方法后，可以直接迁移到大量类似结构的句子，实用性很强。

Yet, 2016 was the best year in the history of humanity.

第2段，第1句

主系表结构是英语中常见的基本句型,后置定语修饰名词也很典型。但本句过于简单,缺少四六级或考研常考的从句、长难句特征。作为基础句式有一定代表性,但难以迁移到更复杂的真题句式。

And 300,000 more people gained access to electricity each day.

第2段，第3句

主谓宾加状语的简单句是常见句式，具有一定代表性，但缺少从句、复杂修饰等考试高频结构，典型性中等偏下。

Every single measure of material and environmental welfare in America, Europe, Asia, Africa and the world as a whole has improved rather than deteriorated.

第2段，第4句

简单句配合多层修饰、并列谓语、现在完成时，是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式类型；这种“复杂主语 + 完成时谓语”的结构在学术文章和新闻报道中大量出现，掌握后迁移价值高

However, according to numerous sensible statistics, these people are simply wrong.

第3段，第2句

主系表结构 + 状语是常见句式，转折副词和“according to”介词短语在考试阅读中频繁出现；但本句结构过于简单，不涉及从句或复杂修饰，作为真题句式的代表性一般，学习后可部分迁移到状语识别场景。

Once upon a time, it was of great survival value to be worried about everything that could go wrong.

第4段，第4句

形式主语 it + be + 表语 + 不定式真正主语的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，是典型的高频句式。定语从句修饰不定式短语中的宾语也是常规考点。掌握这种结构后可以迁移到大量类似句子的分析中，典型性很高。

In our evolutionary past, it was a very good thing that our attention could be easily seized by negative information, since it might well indicate a dangerous risk to our own survival.

第5段，第1句

覆盖形式主语、真正主语从句、系表结构、被动语态、状语从句多种成分，且包含易错点：形式主语与真正主语的识别、that从句的归属判断、情态动词被动结构的拆解。适合练习复杂成分划分。

Really good news, on the other hand, can be a lot harder to spot in a newspaper because predictable daily events by definition aren't news.

第5段，第6句

主句 + 原因状语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中极为常见，"because" 引导原因从句是高频句式。插入语和不定式修饰也是典型考点。掌握本句结构后可迁移到大量类似句子。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本卷出现的 279 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。

flood B1

n. 洪水

本卷12次 · 真题 44 句

vegan B2

n. 严格素食主义者（不吃任何动物制品的人）

本卷12次 · 真题 10 句

product A2

n. 产品

本卷11次 · 真题 271 句

data B1

n. 数据

本卷9次 · 真题 181 句

decline B2

v. 下降

本卷9次 · 真题 88 句

wage B1

n. 工资

本卷9次 · 真题 63 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本卷8次 · 真题 568 句

van A2

n. 厢式货车

本卷8次 · 真题 8 句

forecast B2

v. 预测，预报（未来的事情或趋势）

本卷7次 · 真题 11 句

spouse B2

n. 配偶

本卷7次 · 真题 11 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本卷6次·真题 363 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本卷6次·真题 185 句

risk A2

n. 风险

本卷6次·真题 167 句

factor B1

n. 因素

本卷6次·真题 108 句

theory B1

n. 理论

本卷6次·真题 55 句

tide B1

n. 潮汐, 潮水

本卷6次·真题 8 句

actually A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本卷5次·真题 182 句

citizen B1

n. 公民

本卷5次·真题 41 句

leather B1

n. 皮革

本卷5次·真题 9 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本卷4次·真题 273 句

author A2

n. 作者

本卷4次·真题 264 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本卷4次·真题 158 句

trend B1

n. 趋势

本卷4次·真题 63 句

label B1

n. 标签

本卷4次·真题 52 句

fashion B1

n. 时尚;流行款式

本卷4次·真题 51 句

welfare B2

n. 福利

本卷4次·真题 23 句

sensor B2

n. 传感器

本卷4次·真题 19 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本卷3次·真题 228 句

environmental B1

adj. 环境的

本卷3次·真题 112 句

argue B1

v. 争论

本卷3次·真题 106 句

support A2

v. 支持

本卷3次·真题 103 句

performance B1

n. 表演

本卷3次·真题 98 句

financial B2

adj. 财政的

本卷3次·真题 79 句

identify B1

v. 识别

本卷3次·真题 75 句

current B1

adj. 现在的

本卷3次·真题 72 句

wrong A2

adj. 错误的

本卷3次·真题 66 句

debate B2

n. 辩论

本卷3次·真题 52 句

explore B1

v. 探索

本卷3次·真题 52 句

status B2

n. 地位

本卷3次·真题 48 句

institute B2

n. 学院

本卷3次·真题 35 句

datum C1

n. 数据（单数形式，复数为 data）

本卷3次·真题 34 句

era B2

n. 时代

本卷3次·真题 31 句

explanation B1

n. 解释

本卷3次·真题 31 句

working A2

adj. 有工作的

本卷3次·真题 29 句

employment B1

n. 工作

本卷3次·真题 27 句

mood A2

n. 心情

本卷3次·真题 27 句

survival B2

n. 幸存

本卷3次·真题 27 句

increasing B1

adj. 越来越多的

本卷3次·真题 26 句

electricity A2

n. 电

本卷3次·真题 20 句

hypothesis C1

n. 假设

本卷3次·真题 18 句

deteriorate C1

v. 恶化, 变坏

本卷3次·真题 16 句

evolutionary C1

adj. 进化的

本卷3次·真题 15 句

output B1

n. 产量

本卷3次·真题 14 句

ethical B2

adj. 道德的

本卷3次·真题 13 句

fur A2

n. (动物的) 毛皮

本卷3次·真题 9 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本卷2次·真题 244 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本卷2次·真题 170 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本卷2次·真题 167 句

climate

B1

n. 气候

本卷2次·真题 160 句

local

A2

adj. 当地的

本卷2次·真题 143 句

individual

B2

adj. 单独的

本卷2次·真题 142 句

online

A2

adj. 在线的

本卷2次·真题 139 句

negative

B1

adj. 否定的

本卷2次·真题 132 句

process

B1

n. 过程

本卷2次·真题 126 句

challenge

B1

n. 挑战

本卷2次·真题 119 句

resource

B1

n. 资源

本卷2次·真题 119 句

project

A2

n. 项目

本卷2次·真题 116 句

case

A2

n. 情况

本卷2次·真题 97 句

potential

B2

adj. 潜在的

本卷2次·真题 92 句

concern

B1

v. 涉及

本卷2次·真题 88 句

colleague

B1

n. 同事

本卷2次·真题 84 句

understanding

B1

n. 理解;领悟

本卷2次·真题 84 句

increasingly

B2

adv. 越来越;日益;不断增加地

本卷2次·真题 78 句

material

B1

n. 材料

本卷2次·真题 66 句

gap B1

n. 间隙

本卷2次·真题 54 句

emotional B1

adj. 情绪的

本卷2次·真题 52 句

chemical B1

adj. 化学的

本卷2次·真题 46 句

indicate B2

v. 表明

本卷2次·真题 46 句

achievement B1

n. 成就

本卷2次·真题 44 句

previous B1

adj. 先前的

本卷2次·真题 44 句

partner B1

n. 伴侣

本卷2次·真题 39 句

related B1

adj. 相关的

本卷2次·真题 39 句

assert C1

v. 坚称

本卷2次·真题 34 句

extra A2

adj. 额外的

本卷2次·真题 33 句

movement B1

n. 移动

本卷2次·真题 32 句

assume B2

v. 假定

本卷2次·真题 31 句

constantly B1

adv. 不断地, 持续地

本卷2次·真题 31 句

conclude B2

v. 断定;推断出

本卷2次·真题 30 句

spot A2

n. 地点

本卷2次·真题 30 句

designer B1

n. 设计师

本卷2次·真题 27 句

economist B2

n. 经济学家

本卷2次·真题 27 句

freedom B1

n. 自由

本卷2次·真题 26 句

root A2

n. 根

本卷2次·真题 25 句

statistic B2

n. 统计数字

本卷2次·真题 25 句

ordinary B1

adj. 普通的

本卷2次·真题 24 句

adjust B2

v. 调整

本卷2次·真题 20 句

latest B1

adj. 最新的

本卷2次·真题 20 句

sample B1

n. 样品

本卷2次·真题 20 句

globe B1

n. 地球

本卷2次·真题 18 句

sustainability C1

n. 可持续性

本卷2次·真题 17 句

mission B1

n. 任务

本卷2次·真题 16 句

nowadays B1

adv. 现在

本卷2次·真题 14 句

substitute B2

n. 替代品

本卷2次·真题 14 句

worsen B2

v. (使)恶化;(使)变得更糟

本卷2次·真题 14 句

concede C1

v. 承认 (某事属实、正确)

本卷2次·真题 13 句

self B1

n. 自我

本卷2次·真题 12 句

accurately B2

adv. 准确地

本卷2次·真题 11句

boom B1

n. 繁荣

本卷2次·真题 11句

sharp A2

adj. 锋利的, 尖锐的

本卷2次·真题 11句

appealing B2

adj. 有吸引力的

本卷2次·真题 10句

mathematical B2

adj. 数学的

本卷2次·真题 10句

register B1

v. 登记, 注册

本卷2次·真题 9句

rent A2

v. 租用

本卷2次·真题 9句

signify C1

v. 表示

本卷2次·真题 9句

measurement B1

n. 测量

本卷2次·真题 8句

ritual B2

n. 仪式

本卷2次·真题 8句

validate C1

v. 证实

本卷2次·真题 8句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本卷1次·真题 205句

effect A2

n. 影响

本卷1次·真题 191句

economic B2

adj. 经济的

本卷1次·真题 167句

consumer B1

n. 消费者

本卷1次·真题 165句

community B1

n. 社区

本卷1次·真题 163句

finding B2

n. 调查结果

本卷1次·真题 121 句

rate A2

n. 速度

本卷1次·真题 121 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本卷1次·真题 120 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本卷1次·真题 119 句

career B1

n. 职业

本卷1次·真题 106 句

access B1

n. 进入

本卷1次·真题 101 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

least A2

det. 最少的

本卷1次·真题 98 句

gain B1

v. 获得;赢得

本卷1次·真题 96 句

account A2

n. 账户

本卷1次·真题 93 句

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

本卷1次·真题 92 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

belief B1

n. 相信

本卷1次·真题 85 句

recently A2

adv. 最近

本卷1次·真题 76 句

seek B1

v. 寻找

本卷1次·真题 70 句

enable B1

v. 使能够

本卷1次·真题 68 句

consequence B2

n. 结果

本卷1次·真题 66 句

easily A2

adv. 容易地

本卷1次·真题 65 句

earn A2

v. 赚得, 挣得 (金钱)

本卷1次·真题 64 句

intelligence B2

n. 智力

本卷1次·真题 64 句

available A2

adj. 可获得的

本卷1次·真题 63 句

internet A2

n. 互联网

本卷1次·真题 63 句

management B1

n. 管理

本卷1次·真题 63 句

quickly A2

adv. 快速地

本卷1次·真题 63 句

various B1

adj. 各种各样的

本卷1次·真题 63 句

determine B2

v. 决定

本卷1次·真题 62 句

occur B1

v. 发生, 出现

本卷1次·真题 62 句

importance B1

n. 重要性

本卷1次·真题 60 句

approach B1

v. 靠近, 接近 (在空间或时间上)

本卷1次·真题 59 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

feature B1

n. 特征

本卷1次·真题 55 句

particular B2

adj. 特定的

本卷1次·真题 52 句

senior B1

adj. 级别高的

本卷1次·真题 52 句

advance B1

v. 前进

本卷1次·真题 48 句

observe B2

v. 观察;注意到

本卷1次·真题 48 句

track A2

n. 小路

本卷1次·真题 48 句

growing A2

adj. 增长的

本卷1次·真题 47 句

exactly B1

adv. 精确地

本卷1次·真题 46 句

pattern B1

n. 模式

本卷1次·真题 46 句

charge B1

v. 收费

本卷1次·真题 44 句

mass B1

n. 大量

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

lifestyle B1

n. 生活方式

本卷1次·真题 43 句

novel B1

n. 小说

本卷1次·真题 43 句

survive B1

v. 幸存

本卷1次·真题 42 句

addition A2

n. 增加

本卷1次·真题 41 句

alternative B2

n. 可供选择的事物

本卷1次·真题 41 句

interested A1

adj. 感兴趣的

本卷1次·真题 41 句

marine B2

adj. 海洋的

本卷1次·真题 41 句

generate B2

v. 产生, 引起 (结果、反应等)

本卷1次·真题 39 句

psychological B2

adj. 心理的

本卷1次·真题 39 句

wealthy B2

adj. 富有的

本卷1次·真题 39 句

organic B2

adj. 有机的 (不使用化学物质的)

本卷1次·真题 38 句

indeed B1

adv. 确实, 的确 (强调肯定)

本卷1次·真题 37 句

app B1

n. 应用程序

本卷1次·真题 36 句

highly B1

adv. 非常

本卷1次·真题 34 句

pollution B1

n. 污染

本卷1次·真题 34 句

remove A2

v. 移开

本卷1次·真题 34 句

incentive B2

n. 激励

本卷1次·真题 33 句

original B1

adj. 最初的, 原始的

本卷1次·真题 33 句

vegetarian B1

n. 素食者

本卷1次·真题 33 句

chain B1

n. 链条

本卷1次·真题 32 句

clearly A2

adv. 清楚地, 明白地

本卷1次·真题 32 句

humanity B2

n. 人类 (总称)

本卷1次·真题 32 句

sustainable B2

adj. 可持续的

本卷1次·真题 32 句

item A2

n. 项目

本卷1次·真题 31 句

participate B1

v. 参加

本卷1次·真题 31 句

eliminate B2

v. 消除

本卷1次·真题 30 句

vary B1

v. 不同

本卷1次·真题 30 句

vulnerable C1

adj. 易受伤害的

本卷1次·真题 30 句

bias B2

n. 偏见

本卷1次·真题 29 句

complicated B2

adj. 复杂的

本卷1次·真题 29 句

obtain B2

v. 获得

本卷1次·真题 29 句

attack A2

v. 攻击

本卷1次·真题 28 句

closely B1

adv. 紧密地

本卷1次·真题 28 句

collection B1

n. 收集物

本卷1次·真题 28 句

gender B1

n. 性别 (社会文化意义上的)

本卷1次·真题 28 句

property B1

n. 财产

本卷1次·真题 28 句

facility B2

n. 设施

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

description B1

n. 描述

本卷1次·真题 26 句

willing B1

adj. 愿意的, 乐意的

本卷1次·真题 26 句

component B2

n. 组成部分

本卷1次·真题 25 句

numerous B2

adj. 众多的, 许多的

本卷1次·真题 25 句

additional B1

adj. 额外的

本卷1次·真题 24 句

differ B1

v. 不同, 有区别

本卷1次·真题 24 句

attach B1

v. 贴上;系上;附上

本卷1次·真题 23 句

finance B2

n. 财政

本卷1次·真题 23 句

pace B1

n. 速度

本卷1次·真题 23 句

connected B1

adj. 连接的

本卷1次·真题 22 句

exciting A2

adj. 令人兴奋的

本卷1次·真题 22 句

intellectual

C1

adj. 智力的

本卷1次·真题 22 句

accurate

B2

adj. 准确的

本卷1次·真题 21 句

virus

B1

n. 病毒 (引起疾病的微生物)

本卷1次·真题 21 句

worried

A2

adj. 担心的

本卷1次·真题 21 句

concerning

B2

prep. 关于

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

convince

B1

v. 说服, 使相信

本卷1次·真题 19 句

definition

B2

n. 定义

本卷1次·真题 19 句

prioritize

B2

v. 优先处理

本卷1次·真题 19 句

requirement

B2

n. 要求

本卷1次·真题 19 句

workforce

B2

n. (一国或一地区的) 劳动力, 劳动人口

本卷1次·真题 19 句

attractive

B1

adj. 有吸引力的

本卷1次·真题 18 句

correlate

C1

v. 相关联

本卷1次·真题 18 句

flow

B1

v. 流动

本卷1次·真题 18 句

definitely

B1

adv. 肯定地

本卷1次·真题 16 句

distinction B2

n. 区别

本卷1次·真题 16 句

refrain C1

v. 克制

本卷1次·真题 16 句

significantly B2

adv. 显著地

本卷1次·真题 16 句

solar B2

adj. 太阳的

本卷1次·真题 16 句

ancestor B2

n. 祖先, 祖宗

本卷1次·真题 15 句

convey B2

v. 传达、表达 (信息、思想、感情等)

本卷1次·真题 15 句

laptop A2

n. 笔记本电脑

本卷1次·真题 15 句

unprecedented C1

adj. 史无前例的

本卷1次·真题 15 句

bureau B2

n. 办事处

本卷1次·真题 14 句

integrate C1

v. 使融入

本卷1次·真题 14 句

tremendous B2

adj. 巨大的

本卷1次·真题 14 句

calculate B1

v. 计算

本卷1次·真题 13 句

delivery B1

n. 递送

本卷1次·真题 13 句

equip B1

v. 装备

本卷1次·真题 13 句

headline B1

n. (报纸、网页等的) 大标题, 头条

本卷1次·真题 13 句

lag B2

v. 落后

本卷1次·真题 13 句

occupation

B1

n. 职业

本卷1次·真题 13 句

roughly

B1

adv. 大约, 大概

本卷1次·真题 13 句

substantial

B2

adj. 大量的

本卷1次·真题 13 句

affair

B2

n. 事务

本卷1次·真题 12 句

comfort

B1

n. 舒适

本卷1次·真题 12 句

commit

B2

v. 承诺、保证做某事

本卷1次·真题 12 句

okay

A2

adj. 可以的

本卷1次·真题 12 句

premium

B2

n. 保险费

本卷1次·真题 12 句

prevalent

C1

adj. 普遍的

本卷1次·真题 12 句

reproduce

B2

v. 复制

本卷1次·真题 12 句

sensible

B1

adj. 明智的

本卷1次·真题 12 句

shared

A2

adj. 共享的

本卷1次·真题 12 句

comparable

B2

adj. 可比较的

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

nevertheless

B2

adv. 然而

本卷1次·真题 11 句

load B1

n. 负载

本卷1次·真题 10 句

mortality C1

n. 死亡率

本卷1次·真题 10 句

resort B2

n. 度假胜地

本卷1次·真题 10 句

utilize B2

v. 使用, 利用

本卷1次·真题 10 句

deadly B2

adj. 致命的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

depressed B2

adj. 抑郁的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

dip B1

v. 浸, 蘸

本卷1次·真题 9 句

endangered B2

adj. 濒危的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

penalty B1

n. 处罚

本卷1次·真题 9 句

shopper A2

n. 购物者

本卷1次·真题 9 句

ascertain C1

v. 查明

本卷1次·真题 8 句

personally B1

adv. 就个人而言

本卷1次·真题 8 句

rough B1

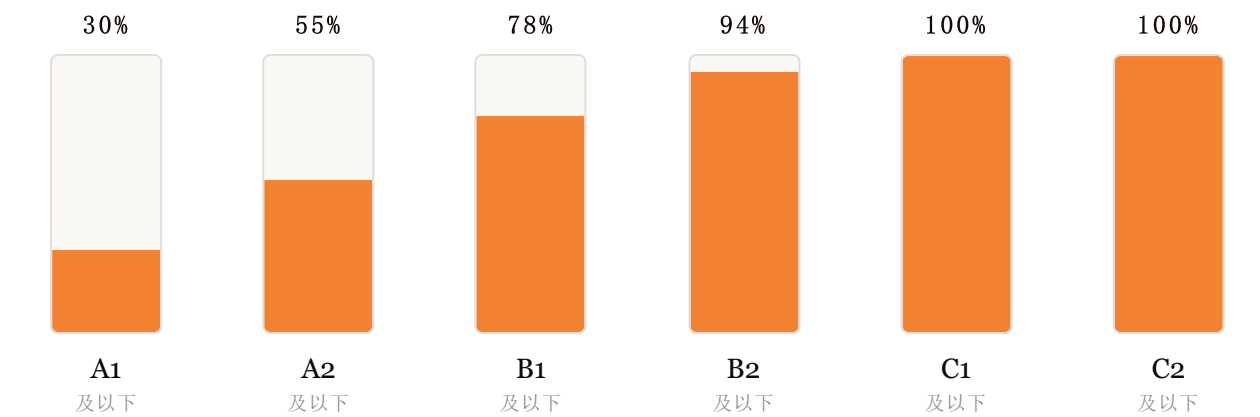
adj. 粗糙的

本卷1次·真题 8 句

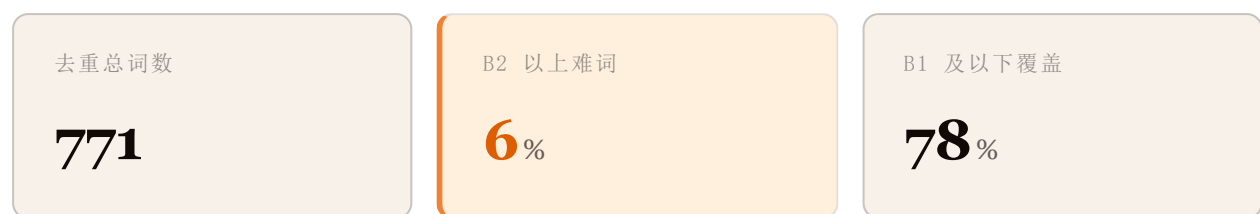
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全卷录音原文 771 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 **771** 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 45 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 771 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2023年12月·第2套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	本页
Part III Section A	完形填空（选词填空）	题目解析 →
Part III Section B	长篇阅读（信息匹配）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part IV	汉译英（段落翻译）	题目解析 →