

2024年6月·第1套 英语六级听力真题原文与答案解析

PAPER & KEY · 听力题和解析

听力题和解析

本卷全部 25 题的标准答案与完整录音文字稿由懒笔记基于2024年6月·第1套 英语六级听力原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面层级：Part/Section 标题与各节 Directions 照原卷排印——真实听力考卷只印选项，题干由录音念出。其下按录音篇目逐篇排印：每篇先给完整录音文字稿（逐段中译），再逐题给出卷面题目与该题解析（题目、翻译、答案、定位、信号、替换与排除）。

真题卷第1套(2024-06) · 英语六级

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: Thank you for meeting with me, Stephen, at such short notice.

W: 谢谢你这么短时间内就和我见面，Stephen。

2 M: Not a problem, Margaret. Now, please give me some good news. Have you agreed to my last proposal?

M: 没问题，Margaret。现在，请给我一些好消息吧。你同意我上次的提案了吗？

3 W: I have, indeed. And I wish to sign the agreement pending one small change to be made to the contract.

W: 我确实同意了。我希望签署这份协议，只需要对合同做一个小小的修改。

4 M: Margaret, we've been through this for almost a year now, back and forth, making alterations. Are you sure you want to make a sponsorship deal for your clients, or not? I ask this, because, frankly, some people at my end are running out of patience.

M: Margaret，我们为这事来来回回、反复修改已经快一年了。你到底确定要不要为你的客户做这个赞助协议？我这么问是因为，坦白说，我这边有些人已经失去耐心了。

5 W: I understand your concerns. But as I'm sure you understand, we hold our clients' best interests to be of the utmost concern. We therefore comb through the fine details of all contracts, rest assured, we all appreciate your firm's patience.

W: 我理解你的担忧。但我相信你也明白, 我们把客户的最佳利益放在首位。因此我们会仔细审查所有合同的细节, 请放心, 我们都很感激贵公司的耐心。

6 M: OK, fine. So what change do you wish to make?

M: 好吧, 行。那你想做什么修改?

7 W: Essentially, we would like the new deal to exclude the Middle East. That's all.

W: 基本上, 我们希望新协议把中东地区排除在外。就这样。

8 M: The Middle East? Why?

M: 中东? 为什么?

9 W: My client has a couple of other prospective marketing deals from companies in the Middle East. Those offers, should they materialize, would exclusively employ my client's image in the Middle East only. Therefore, in order to avoid any conflict, we would need to ensure that both marketing campaigns do not overlap geographically.

W: 我的客户有几个来自中东公司的其他潜在营销协议。这些协议如果成交的话, 将专门在中东地区使用我客户的形象。因此, 为了避免任何冲突, 我们需要确保两个营销活动在地理上不重叠。

10 M: What business sector in the Middle East are we talking about here?

M: 我们这里说的中东是哪个行业?

11 W: Real estate.

W: 房地产。

12 M: Well, that should be okay then. So long as the product is very different from our food and beverage market, there should be no conflict of interest. Nevertheless, I will have to run this through my people. I don't foresee any problem, though. The Middle East is a negligible market for us, but I still need to check this with a couple of departments.

M: 那应该没问题。只要产品与我们的食品饮料市场有很大不同, 就不会有利益冲突。不过, 我还是得让我的人过一遍。我预计不会有什么问题。中东对我们来说是个微不足道的市场, 但我仍然需要和几个部门确认一下。

1. A) Reply to the man's last proposal within a short time.
B) Sign the agreement if one small change is made to it.
C) Make a sponsorship deal for her client at the meeting.
D) Give the man some good news regarding the contract.

【题目】 What does the woman say she will do?

【翻译】 女士说她将做什么?

- A) 在短时间内回复男士的最新提议。 B) 如果对协议做一处小的修改就签署协议。
C) 在会议上为她的客户达成一项赞助协议。 D) 告诉男士一些关于合同的好消息。

【答案】 **B** (细节题) Sign the agreement if one small change is made to it.

【定位】 W: I have, indeed. And I wish to sign the agreement pending one small change to be made to the contract.

女：我确实同意了。而且我希望签署这份协议，前提是合同里做一处小改动。

【信号】 **被问者的直接应答 + I wish to 表态**。上一句男方问 Have you agreed to my last proposal?，女方紧接着应答 I have, indeed. And I wish to sign the agreement pending one small change，这句既是被问者的直接回应，又含 I wish to 的明确表态，正是答案句。

【替换】 I wish to sign the agreement ↔ **Sign the agreement**

I wish to do = 表示要做该动作

pending one small change to be made to the contract ↔ **if one small change is made to it**

pending = if, 都是 "先改一处为条件"

【排除】 **A) 原词陷阱**

A 借了男方话里的 my last proposal 拼成 Reply to the man's last proposal within a short time., 可她在 I have, indeed 里已经回复并表态要签，根本没说 "短时间内回复", within a short time 是凭空加的。

借用原文：Have you agreed to my last proposal?

C) 张冠李戴

C 的 Make a sponsorship deal for her client at the meeting. 用了录音里的 make a sponsorship deal for your clients, 但那是男方反问 "你到底要不要做这笔交易", 并非女方此刻 "我要做什么" 的回答；本题问的是她当下表态，答案是签约。

借用原文：Are you sure you want to make a sponsorship deal for your clients

D) 原词陷阱

D 的 Give the man some good news regarding the contract. 盗了男方那句 please give me some good news, 那是男方的请求 / 期待，女方并没说 "我要给你好消息", 她说的是愿意签约。

借用原文：please give me some good news

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2. A) They are becoming impatient.
B) They are afraid time is running out.
C) They are used to making alterations.
D) They are concerned about the details.

【题目】 **What does the man say about some people he represents?**

【翻译】 男士关于他所代表的一些人说了什么？

- A) 他们正变得不耐烦。 B) 他们担心时间不多了。 C) 他们习惯于做出修改。
D) 他们关注细节。

【答案】 **A** (细节题) They are becoming impatient.

【定位】 M: I ask this, because, frankly, some people at my end are running out of patience.

男：我之所以这么问，是因为坦白说，我这边有些人快没耐心了。

【信号】 因果 **because** 后给出他对己方人员的真实描述。他用 because, frankly, some people at my end are running out of patience, because 引出对 "我这边的人" 的实情描述，frankly (坦白说) 更是加重语气的强调信号，这句就是答案句。

【替换】 running out of patience ↔ **becoming impatient**
running out of patience = impatient, 同义改写

【排除】 B) **原词陷阱**

B 的 time is running out 盗用了录音 running out of patience 里的 running out, 却把宾语偷换成 time。录音里耗尽的是耐心，不是时间，B 在 running out 后面动了手脚。

借用原文：running out of patience

C) **答非所问**

C 的 used to making alterations 取自录音 making alterations, 但那是男方说双方 "这一年来来回改来改去" 的背景，不是在描述 "我方那些人现在什么状态", 答非所问。

借用原文：we've been through this for almost a year now, back and forth, making alterations

D) **张冠李戴**

D 的 concerned about the details 实际对应女方后面说的 We therefore comb through the fine details of all contracts, 那是女方一边推敲细节，与男方所说 "我那边的人没耐心" 是两拨人、两回事。

借用原文：We therefore comb through the fine details of all contracts

3. A) To prevent geographical discrimination.

B) To tap the food and beverage market.

C) To avoid any conflict of interest.

D) To reduce unfair competition.

【题目】 What reason does the woman give for the new deal to exclude the Middle East?

【翻译】 女士给出了什么理由说明新协议要排除中东地区？

A) 为了防止地域歧视。 B) 为了开拓食品和饮料市场。 C) 为了避免任何利益冲突。

D) 为了减少不公平竞争。

【答案】 **C** (细节题) To avoid any conflict of interest.

【定位】 W: Therefore, in order to avoid any conflict, we would need to ensure that both marketing campaigns do not overlap geographically.

女：因此，为了避免任何冲突，我们需要确保两个营销活动在地域上不重叠。

【信号】 in order to / therefore 双因果信号引出真目的。她先讲客户在中东另有营销意向，再用 Therefore, in order to avoid any conflict, we would need to ensure that both marketing campaigns do not overlap geographically, therefore 与 in order to 双双标出这是给理由的句子，正是答案句。

【替换】 in order to avoid any conflict ↔ To avoid any conflict of interest.

avoid any conflict 与选项几乎原义对应

both marketing campaigns do not overlap geographically ↔ conflict of interest

两活动地域不重叠 = 不产生利益冲突

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A 的 To prevent geographical discrimination. 蹭了录音 overlap geographically 里的 geographically, 造出 "地域歧视"。原文讲的是两个营销活动地域别重叠，与 "歧视" 毫不相干，是借词造假。

借用原文：both marketing campaigns do not overlap geographically

B) 答非所问

B 的 To tap the food and beverage market. 用了录音 our food and beverage market, 但那是男方在第12段说自家所属行业，与女方排除中东的理由无关；她的理由是避免冲突，不是去开发某市场。

借用原文：So long as the product is very different from our food and beverage market

D) 未提及

D 的 To reduce unfair competition. 听着像商务套话，但录音通篇没说要减少不公平竞争，她讲的是避免客户形象在同一地域撞车的利益冲突，competition 一词原文压根没出现。

4. A) It is a potential market for food and beverage.

B) It is very attractive for real estate developers.

C) It is a negligible market for his company.

D) It is very different from other markets.

【题目】 What does the man say about the Middle East?

【翻译】 男士关于中东地区说了什么？

A) 它是食品和饮料的潜在市场。 B) 它对房地产开发商很有吸引力。

C) 对他的公司来说它是一个微不足道的市场。 D) 它与其他市场非常不同。

【答案】 C (细节题) It is a negligible market for his company.

【定位】 M: The Middle East is a negligible market for us, but I still need to check this with a couple of departments.

男：中东对我们来说是个可以忽略的市场，不过我还是得跟几个部门核实一下。

【信号】他对中东的直接评价句 + 形容词 **negligible**。他直说 The Middle East is a negligible market for us, 主系表结构直接给出评价形容词 negligible, 是对中东的正面定性句, 正是答案句; 后半 but 起的只是补充程序, 不改这句评价。

【替换】a negligible market for us ↔ a negligible market for his company
for us = for his company, 几乎原义

【排除】A) 与原文相反

A 的 It is a potential market for food and beverage. 把中东说成 "有潜力", 与他原话 a negligible market (可忽略) 正好相反; food and beverage 又是蹭了他讲己方行业的熟词, 双重误导。

借用原文: The Middle East is a negligible market for us

B) 张冠李戴

B 的 It is very attractive for real estate developers. 借了女方说的中东 Real estate, 但那是女方客户在中东另有房地产营销意向, 并非男方对中东市场的评价, 张冠李戴。

借用原文: Real estate

D) 偷换概念

D 的 It is very different from other markets. 盗用了 the product is very different from our food and beverage market 里的 very different, 但原文说的是 "产品" 与饮食市场不同, 不是说 "中东市场" 与别的市场不同, 主语被偷换。

借用原文: So long as the product is very different from our food and beverage market

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

1 M: Next, we have a special science-related news story. Paula Hancocks at the Denver Observatory. Paula, what is the big story over there?

M: 接下来, 我们有一条特别的科学相关新闻。Paula Hancocks 在 Denver 天文台。Paula, 那边有什么大新闻?

2 W: Hi, John. Yes, all the astronomers on site here are very excited. In fact, space enthusiasts all across North America and the rest of the Northern Hemisphere will be congregating on mountain tops tonight to watch the night's sky.

W: 嗨, John。是的, 这里现场的所有天文学家都非常兴奋。事实上, 整个北美和北半球其他地区的太空爱好者今晚都会聚集在山顶上观看夜空。

3 M: Why? What's the big event? Is there an eclipse happening soon?

M: 为什么? 有什么大事件吗? 是不是很快有日食发生?

4 W: Tonight, the Earth will come into close proximity with the Oppenheimer comet. It is the closest our planet has been to such a phenomenon in over 100 years. For this reason, it is expected that thousands of people will gaze up at the sky tonight in order to see this formidable object.

W: 今晚, 地球将与 Oppenheimer 彗星近距离接触。这是我们的星球在一百多年来与这种现象最接近的一次。因此, 预计今晚将有成千上万的人仰望天空, 以观看这个令人敬畏的天体。

5 M: How far away is this comet? Will people be able to see it with the naked eye?

M: 这颗彗星有多远? 人们能用肉眼看到它吗?

6 W: The Oppenheimer comet will still be millions of miles away, on the edge of our galaxy. But nevertheless, this is a relatively close distance, close enough for people to observe in good detail through a telescope. People will only see a blur without one. However, that does not mean one needs professional equipment. Even the most ordinary of telescopes should be conducive for people to observe and wonder at this flying object.

W: Oppenheimer 彗星仍将在数百万英里之外, 在我们银河系的边缘。但尽管如此, 这是一个相对较近的距离, 近到足以让人们通过望远镜详细观察。没有望远镜的话, 人们只能看到一个模糊的影像。不过, 这并不意味着需要专业设备。即使是最普通的望远镜也应该足以让人们观察并惊叹于这个飞行的天体。

7 M: Many of our viewers will be wondering how they too can take part in this once-in-a-lifetime event. Where will this comet be in the sky? How can people find it?

M: 我们的许多观众会想知道他们如何也能参与这个千载难逢的事件。这颗彗星会在天空的什么位置? 人们怎么找到它?

8 W: The comet will be almost exactly due north, at 60 degrees above the equator. However, finding the comet is indeed very tricky. And scientists here have told me there are plenty of phone apps that will facilitate this.

W: 这颗彗星几乎正好在正北方, 在赤道上方 60 度。不过, 找到这颗彗星确实非常棘手。这里的科学家告诉我, 有很多手机应用程序可以帮助实现这一点。

9 M: How fantastic! Thank you, Paula, for the information.

M: 太棒了! 谢谢你, Paula, 提供这些信息。

5. A) They are thrilled by a rare astronomic phenomenon.

B) They are celebrating a big event on mountain tops.

C) They are enthusiastic about big science-related stories.

D) They are joined by astronomers all across North America.

【题目】 What does the woman say about all the astronomers at the Denver Observatory?

【翻译】 关于丹佛天文台的所有天文学家, 这位女士说了什么?

- A) 他们对一种罕见的天文现象感到兴奋。 B) 他们正在山顶庆祝一个重大事件。
C) 他们对与科学相关的重大新闻充满热情。 D) 北美各地的天文学家都加入了他们。

【答案】 A (细节题) They are thrilled by a rare astronomic phenomenon.

【定位】 Yes, all the astronomers on site here are very excited.

是的, 在这里现场的所有天文学家都非常兴奋。

【信号】 被问者的直接应答。男士在 what is the big story over there? 抛出问题, 女士开口第一句 all the astronomers on site here are very excited 就是直接应答, 对话题的答案落在回答方, 这句即落点。

【替换】 all the astronomers on site here are very excited ↔

They are thrilled by a rare astronomic phenomenon.

excited 同义改写为 thrilled

【排除】 B) **张冠李戴**

录音 congregating on mountain tops 确实念到"山顶", 但那是"聚集去观星", 不是 celebrating a big event on mountain tops 的"在山顶庆祝", 且主语是北美各地爱好者, 非天文台的天文学家。

借用原文: congregating on mountain tops tonight to watch the night's sky

C) **原词陷阱**

开头 a special science-related news story 念到"科学相关", C 项 enthusiastic about big science-related stories 直接搬这串词, 但录音说的是天文学家"为这次天象兴奋", 不是"热衷各种科学新闻故事", 把对一次具体天象的兴奋偷换成对科学故事的泛泛热衷。

借用原文: a special science-related news story

D) **张冠李戴**

录音 space enthusiasts all across North America 说的是"北美各地的爱好者要聚集", D 项 joined by astronomers all across North America 把它改成"天文台的天文学家被北美各地天文学家加入", 主语和事件都被偷换, 原文没有这层意思。

借用原文: space enthusiasts all across North America and the rest of the Northern Hemisphere will be congregating

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6. A) It will be the most formidable of its kind in over a century.
B) It will come closest to Earth in more than one hundred years.
C) It will eclipse many other such events in human history.
D) It will be seen most clearly from Denver's mountain tops.

【题目】 **What do we learn from the conversation about the Oppenheimer comet?**

【翻译】 从对话中我们了解到关于Oppenheimer彗星的什么信息?

- A) 它将是一个多世纪以来同类中最壮观的。 B) 它将在一百多年来最接近地球。
C) 它将使人类历史上许多其他此类事件黯然失色。 D) 从丹佛的山顶将最清楚地看到它。

【答案】 **B** (细节题) It will come closest to Earth in more than one hundred years.

【定位】 Tonight, the Earth will come into close proximity with the Oppenheimer comet. It is the closest our planet has been to such a phenomenon in over 100 years.

今晚, 地球将与奥本海默彗星近距离接近。这是一百多年来我们的星球离这样一种天象最近的一次。

【信号】 **正面定性句 + 时间数字**。女士直接给彗星定性 It is the closest our planet has been to such a phenomenon in over 100 years, "closest...in over 100 years" 把"距离最近"和"百年"绑在一起, 是带数字的定性句, 正是答案落点。

【替换】 the closest our planet has been to such a phenomenon in over 100 years ↔

It will come closest to Earth in more than one hundred years.

主被动对调 + 数字同义

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音后文 this formidable object 确有 "formidable", A 项 the most formidable of its kind in over a century 便把 "百年" 嫁接到 "最厉害" 上; 但原文里 "百年" 修饰的是 "距离最近", 从没说它是百年来 "最厉害" 的, 是把数字按到了错的形容词上。

借用原文: in order to see this formidable object

C) 过度推断

eclipse many other such events in human history 借 "eclipse" (此处作动词 "使相形见绌") 和前文 Is there an eclipse happening soon? 的 "日食" 玩文字游戏, 原文从没说这颗彗星 "使人类历史上其他天象相形见绌", 属凭空拔高。

借用原文: Is there an eclipse happening soon?

D) 原词陷阱

seen most clearly from Denver's mountain tops 把前文 the Denver Observatory 的 "丹佛" 和 mountain tops 的 "山顶" 拼到一起, 但原文只说爱好者会聚到山顶观星, 从没说 "从丹佛的山顶看得最清楚", 是把零散原词攒成一句没说过的话。

借用原文: congregating on mountain tops tonight to watch the night's sky

7. A) blur.

B) Stars.

C) The edge of our galaxy.

D) An ordinary flying object.

【题目】 What does the woman say people will only see in the sky without a telescope?

【翻译】 这位女士说人们在没有望远镜的情况下在天空中只能看到什么?

A) 模糊的影像。 B) 星星。 C) 我们星系的边缘。 D) 一个普通的飞行物体。

【答案】 A (细节题) blur.

【定位】 People will only see a blur without one.

没有望远镜的话, 人们只会看到模糊的一团。

【信号】 条件 without one + only 直陈。这句用 without one (one 指代上文 telescope) 锁定 "不用望远镜" 的前提, 再用 only see a blur 直说看到什么, 前提和结果都摆明, 是答案句。

【替换】 People will only see a blur without one ↔ blur.

原句直取, 前提一致

【排除】 B) 未提及

录音通篇没说不用望远镜会看到"星星", Stars. 是凭"看星空"的常识脑补出来的, 原文只说看到"一团模糊"。

C) 原词陷阱

on the edge of our galaxy 念到"星系边缘", 但那是说彗星"所在的位置", 不是"不用望远镜看到的東西", C 项 The edge of our galaxy. 把"它在哪"偷换成"看到什么"。

借用原文: The Oppenheimer comet will still be millions of miles away, on the edge of our galaxy

D) 与原文相反

wonder at this flying object 念到 "flying object", 但那是"用普通望远镜能观赏到的彗星", D 项 An ordinary flying object. 把它挪到"不用望远镜"的前提下——条件正好反了, 不用望远镜只见模糊团, 看不清是个"飞行物"。

借用原文: Even the most ordinary of telescopes should be conducive for people to observe and wonder at this flying object

-
8. A) Use professional equipment.
B) Climb to the nearby heights.
C) Fix their eyes due north.
D) Make use of phone apps.

【题目】 What do scientists at the Denver Observatory advise amateurs do to facilitate their observation?

【翻译】 丹佛天文台的科学家们建议业余爱好者做什么来便于他们的观测?

- A) 使用专业设备。 B) 爬到附近的高处。 C) 将目光固定在正北方。
D) 使用手机应用程序。

【答案】 D (细节题) Make use of phone apps.

【定位】 And scientists here have told me there are plenty of phone apps that will facilitate this.
这里的科学家告诉我, 有很多手机应用程序可以帮上这个忙。

【信号】 建议句 + 与题干同词 facilitate. 女士转述科学家的建议 there are plenty of phone apps that will facilitate this, "scientists...told me"对应题干的"scientists advise", "facilitate"与题干 facilitate their observation 同词, 是答案句。

【替换】 there are plenty of phone apps that will facilitate this ↔ **Make use of phone apps.**
存在句 → 祈使建议

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

录音 that does not mean one needs professional equipment 明确说"并不需要专业设备", A 项 Use professional equipment. 直接搬这串原词却把否定改成肯定, 意思正好反了。

借用原文: that does not mean one needs professional equipment

B) 原词陷阱

录音 congregating on mountain tops 念到"山顶", B 项 Climb to the nearby heights. (爬到附近高处) 借此设套, 但那是说爱好者去哪儿聚集, 不是科学家"为方便观测给的建议", 问的根本不是同一件事。

借用原文: will be congregating on mountain tops tonight to watch the night's sky

C) 原词陷阱

录音 The comet will be almost exactly due north 念到"正北", 那是在说彗星"在天上的位置", C 项 Fix their eyes due north. 把"它在正北方"偷换成"建议人们眼睛盯着正北", 而科学家给的方便观测的办法是用 app, 不是"盯着北方"。

借用原文: The comet will be almost exactly due north, at 60 degrees above the equator

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 Dietary guidelines form the basis for nutrition advice and regulations around the world. While there is strong scientific consensus around most existing guidelines, one question has recently stirred debate: should consumers be warned to avoid ultra-processed foods?

膳食指南构成了全球营养建议和法规的基础。尽管现有指南大多已达成强有力的科学共识,但最近有一个问题引发了争论:是否应该警告消费者避免超加工食品?

2 Two papers published today in the American Journal of Clinical Nutrition outline the case for and against using the concept of ultra-processed foods to help inform dietary guidelines beyond conventional food classification systems. The authors, Carlos Monteiro of the University of São Paulo and Arne Astrup of Novo Nordisk Foundation, will discuss the issue in a live virtual debate August 14th during NUTRITION 2024 LIVE ONLINE.

今天发表在《美国临床营养学杂志》上的两篇论文概述了赞成和反对使用超加工食品概念来帮助指导膳食指南超越传统食品分类系统的理由。作者Carlos Monteiro来自圣保罗大学,Arne Astrup来自Novo Nordisk基金会,他们将在8月14日NUTRITION 2024 LIVE ONLINE期间的现场虚拟辩论中讨论这个问题。

3 The debate centers around a system developed by Monteiro and colleagues that classifies foods by their degree of industrial processing, ranging from unprocessed to ultra-processed. The system defines

ultra-processed foods as those made using sequences of processes that extract substances from foods and alter them with chemicals in order to formulate the final product. Ultra-processed foods are characteristically designed to be cheap, tasty, and convenient; examples include soft drinks and candy, packaged snacks and pastries, ready-to-heat products, and reconstituted meat products.

这场辩论围绕着Monteiro及其同事开发的一个系统展开,该系统按工业加工程度对食品进行分类,从未加工到超加工不等。该系统将超加工食品定义为使用一系列工艺从食品中提取物质并用化学物质改变它们以配制最终产品的食品。超加工食品的特点是被设计得廉价、美味和方便;例子包括软饮料和糖果、包装零食和糕点、即热产品以及重组肉制品。

4 Studies have linked consumption of ultra-processed foods—which are packed high in salt, sugar, and fat—with weight gain and an increased risk of chronic diseases, even after adjusting for the amount of salt, sugar, and fat in the diet. While the mechanisms behind these associations are not fully understood, Monteiro argues that the existing evidence is sufficient to justify discouraging consumption of ultra-processed foods in dietary recommendations and government policies.

研究已将超加工食品的消费——这些食品富含盐、糖和脂肪——与体重增加和慢性疾病风险增加联系起来,即使在调整了饮食中盐、糖和脂肪的含量之后也是如此。虽然这些关联背后的机制尚未完全理解,但Monteiro认为现有证据足以证明在膳食建议和政府政策中不鼓励消费超加工食品是合理的。

9. A) Whether consumers should be warned against ultra-processed foods.
B) Whether there is sufficient scientific consensus on dietary guidelines.
C) Whether guidelines can form the basis for nutrition advice to consumers.
D) Whether food scientists will agree on the concept of ultra-processed foods.

【题目】 What question is said to have recently stirred debate?

【翻译】 据说最近引发争论的问题是什么?

- A) 是否应该警告消费者不要食用超加工食品。
B) 关于膳食指南是否存在充分的科学共识。
C) 指南能否构成向消费者提供营养建议的基础。
D) 食品科学家是否会就超加工食品的概念达成一致。

【答案】 A (细节题) Whether consumers should be warned against ultra-processed foods.

【定位】 While there is strong scientific consensus around most existing guidelines, one question has recently stirred debate: should consumers be warned to avoid ultra-processed foods?

尽管围绕现有的大多数指南存在强有力的科学共识,但近来有一个问题引发了争论:是否应当警告消费者避免食用超加工食品?

【信号】 冒号后正面点出争论问题。信号是 one question has recently stirred debate: 这一句——它直接照应题干 stirred debate, 而冒号之后的 should consumers be warned to avoid ultra-processed foods? 才是被点名的那个争论问题, 冒号在这里起「即将给出答案」的提示作用。

【替换】 should consumers be warned to avoid ultra-processed foods? ↔

Whether consumers should be warned against ultra-processed foods.

疑问句→Whether名词从句, warned against=warned to avoid

【排除】 B) **原词陷阱**

B Whether there is sufficient scientific consensus on dietary guidelines. 借用了录音里 strong scientific consensus 这个原词, 但原文说的是「围绕大多数指南已存在强共识」, 共识是既定背景、不是争论的问题; 真正起争论的是冒号后那句, B 答非所问。

借用原文: While there is strong scientific consensus around most existing guidelines

C) **原词陷阱**

C Whether guidelines can form the basis for nutrition advice to consumers. 几乎照搬开篇 Dietary guidelines form the basis for nutrition advice, 但原文这句是肯定的陈述(指南本就是营养建议的基础), 并非被拿来争论的疑问, C 把陈述句伪装成争论点。

借用原文: Dietary guidelines form the basis for nutrition advice and regulations around the world.

D) **未提及**

D Whether food scientists will agree on the concept of ultra-processed foods. 用了话题词 ultra-processed foods, 但「食品科学家是否会就这一概念达成一致」原文根本没说——录音争论的是「要不要警告消费者」, 不是「科学家认不认这个概念」, 属无中生有。

10. A) By the labor cost for the final products.

B) By the degree of industrial processing.

C) By the extent of chemical alteration.

D) By the convention of classification.

【题目】 **How does the system developed by Monteiro and colleagues classify foods?**

【翻译】 Monteiro及其同事开发的系统如何对食品进行分类?

A) 按最终产品的人工成本。 B) 按工业加工程度。 C) 按化学改变程度。

D) 按分类惯例。

【答案】 **B** (细节题) By the degree of industrial processing.

【定位】 The debate centers around a system developed by Monteiro and colleagues that classifies foods by their degree of industrial processing, ranging from unprocessed to ultra-processed. 这场争论围绕蒙泰罗及其同事开发的一套系统展开, 该系统按食物的工业加工程度对其分类, 从未加工到超加工。

【信号】 **专名+classifies...by 直接给出分类标准。** 信号是题干专名 Monteiro 在录音里复现, 紧跟的 classifies foods by their degree of industrial processing 用 classify...by... 句式正面给出分类依据, 这句就是答案句。

【替换】 by their degree of industrial processing ↔ **By the degree of industrial processing.**

近乎原话对应, 仅去掉物主代词

【排除】 C) 原词陷阱

C By the extent of chemical alteration. 来自后一句 alter them with chemicals——但那句是在「定义什么叫超加工食品」，分类的标准是「工业加工程度」，化学改变只是超加工这一端的特征描述，不是整套系统的分类轴，C 答非所问。

借用原文：alter them with chemicals in order to formulate the final product

A) 未提及

A By the labor cost for the final products. 里 final products 蹭了原文 formulate the final product 的字眼，但「按人工成本分类」录音从没说过；原文提到的是 cheap（便宜），与「人工成本」不是一回事，属无中生有。

D) 与原文相反

D By the convention of classification. 借了 food classification 里的 classification 一词，但原文恰恰强调这套系统是「超越」传统分类的——第2段说要 beyond conventional food classification systems，方向正好相反，D 取了被否定的那一端。

借用原文：beyond conventional food classification systems

-
11. A) Increased consumers' expenses.
B) Greater risk of chronic diseases.
C) People's misunderstanding of nutrition.
D) Children's dislike for unprocessed foods.

【题目】 What is consumption of ultra-processed foods linked with, according to studies?

【翻译】 根据研究,食用超加工食品与什么相关?

- A) 消费者支出增加。 B) 慢性疾病风险增大。 C) 人们对营养的误解。
D) 儿童不喜欢未加工食品。

【答案】 B (细节题) Greater risk of chronic diseases.

【定位】 Studies have linked consumption of ultra-processed foods—which are packed high in salt, sugar, and fat—with weight gain and an increased risk of chronic diseases, even after adjusting for the amount of salt, sugar, and fat in the diet.

多项研究已将食用超加工食品（这类食品盐、糖、脂肪含量极高）与体重增加和慢性病风险升高联系在一起，即便在调整了膳食中盐、糖、脂肪的摄入量之后仍是如此。

【信号】 Studies have linked...with 正面给出关联后果。 信号是 Studies have linked consumption of ultra-processed foods...with weight gain and an increased risk of chronic diseases, 与题干 linked with...according to studies 措辞高度对应，linked...with 后面的内容就是答案；注意中间被 salt/sugar/fat 的插入语隔开，要听完整句。

【替换】 an increased risk of chronic diseases ↔ **Greater risk of chronic diseases.**

increased=greater, risk of chronic diseases 同义保留

【排除】 A) 未提及

A Increased consumers' expenses. 蹭了第3段超加工食品 designed to be cheap 的语境联想，但原文说这类食品「便宜」，恰恰不是「让消费者花费增加」；研究关联的是健康后果，不是花钱，A 属无中生有。

C) 未提及

C People's misunderstanding of nutrition. 借了全文反复出现的 nutrition 话题词，但「人们对营养的误解」录音从没说过；研究关联的是体重和疾病，不是认知误解，C 无中生有。

D) 未提及

D Children's dislike for unprocessed foods. 用了第3段 unprocessed 一词，但「孩子不喜欢未加工食品」录音完全没提，且把话题从「健康后果」偷换成「儿童口味偏好」，属无中生有。

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

1 Believe it or not, human creativity benefits from constraints. According to psychologists, when you have less to work with, you actually begin to see the world differently. With constraints, you dedicate your mental energy to acting more resourcefully. When challenged, you figure out new ways to be better. 信不信由你,人类的创造力其实受益于限制。根据心理学家的研究,当你可用的资源较少时,你实际上会开始以不同的方式看待世界。有了限制,你会将精神能量投入到更有策略地行动上。当面临挑战时,你会想出新的方法来做得更好。

2 The most successful creative people know that constraints give their minds the impetus to leap higher. People who invent new products are not limited by what they don't have or can't do. They leverage their limitations to push themselves even further. Many products and services are created because the founders saw a limitation in what they use. They created innovation based on what was not working for them at the moment.

最成功的创意人士知道,限制能给他们的头脑带来向更高处跃进的动力。发明新产品的人不会被他们没有的东西或做不到的事情所限制。他们利用自身的局限来进一步推动自己。许多产品和服务的诞生,正是因为创始人看到了他们所使用事物的局限性。他们基于当时对自己不起作用的问题创造了创新。

3 Innovation is a creative person's response to limitation. In a 2015 study which examined how thinking about scarcity or abundance influences how creatively people use their resources, Ravi Mehta at the University of Illinois and Meng Zhu at Johns Hopkins University found that people simply have no incentive to use what's available to them in novel ways. When people face scarcity, they give themselves the freedom to use resources in less conventional ways because they have to. Obstacles can broaden your perception and open up your thinking processes. Consistent constraints help you improve at connecting unrelated ideas and concepts.

创新是创意人士对限制的回应。在2015年的一项研究中,伊利诺伊大学的Ravi Mehta和约翰斯·霍普金斯大学的Meng Zhu考察了思考稀缺或充裕如何影响人们创造性地使用资源的方式,他们发现人们根本没有动力以新颖的方式使用现有资源。当人们面临稀缺时,他们会给自己以不那么常规的方式使用资源的自由,因为

他们不得不这样做。障碍可以拓宽你的认知并开启你的思维过程。持续的限制能帮助你提高连接不相关想法和概念的能力。

4 Marissa Mayer, former vice president for search products and user experience at Google, once wrote in a publication on Bloomberg, "Constraints shape and focus problems and provide clear challenges to overcome; Creativity thrives best when constrained."

Google前搜索产品和用户体验副总裁Marissa Mayer曾在Bloomberg的一篇文章中写道:"限制塑造并聚焦问题,并提供需要克服的明确挑战;创造力在受限时才能最好地蓬勃发展。"

12. A) They begin to think of the benefits of constraints.
B) They try to seek solutions from creative people.
C) They try hard to maximize their mental energy.
D) They begin to see the world in a different way.

【题目】 What do psychologists say people do when they are short of resources?

【翻译】 心理学家说,当人们资源短缺时会做什么?

- A) 他们开始思考约束的好处。 B) 他们试图从有创造力的人那里寻求解决方案。
C) 他们努力最大化自己的心理能量。 D) 他们开始以不同的方式看待世界。

【答案】 D (细节题) They begin to see the world in a different way.

【定位】 According to psychologists, when you have less to work with, you actually begin to see the world differently.

据心理学家所说,当你可支配的东西更少时,你实际上会开始用不同的方式看待世界。

【信号】 题干信号词 **psychologists** 顺听定位。题干问的是 psychologists (心理学家) 的说法,录音里恰有 According to psychologists 这一引述信号,紧跟其后的 you actually begin to see the world differently 就是答案句;篇章题题目多与录音同序,听到 psychologists 就知道答案落在它后面那句。

【替换】 begin to see the world differently ↔ **begin to see the world in a different way**

副词换介词短语

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A 用了全文话题词 constraints, 但 think of the benefits of constraints (想到约束的好处) 是录音从未说过的动作, 录音说的是人开始换个方式看世界, A 只是借 constraints 这个耳熟的词诱你误选。

借用原文: human creativity benefits from constraints

B) 未提及

B 说人去 seek solutions from creative people (向有创造力的人求解), 录音通篇讲的是人自己换方式看世界、自己更灵活地用资源, 从没说去向别人求助, 属无中生有。

C) 原词陷阱

C 出现 maximize their mental energy, 录音确有 dedicate your mental energy (投入心智能量) 这个词, 但原文说的是把心智能量投入到更灵活地行动, 不是 maximize (最大化) 能量本身, C 盗用 mental energy 这个原词却篡改了它的动作。

借用原文: you dedicate your mental energy to acting more resourcefully

-
13. A) It is characteristic of all creative people.
B) It is essential to pushing society forward.
C) It is a creative person's response to limitation.
D) It is an impetus to socio-economic development.

【题目】 What does the passage say about innovation?

【翻译】 文章关于创新说了什么?

- A) 这是所有有创造力的人的特征。 B) 这对推动社会前进至关重要。
C) 这是有创造力的人对限制的回应。 D) 这是社会经济发展的推动力。

【答案】 C (细节题) It is a creative person's response to limitation.

【定位】 Innovation is a creative person's response to limitation.

创新是有创造力的人对限制做出的回应。

【信号】 段首定性句直接定义。第三段开头 Innovation is a creative person's response to limitation. 是一句标准的 X is Y 定性句, 主语正是题干的 innovation; 篇章题里这种段首主语直接成句的定义往往就是答案句, 听到 Innovation is 就该锁定。

【替换】 a creative person's response to limitation ↔ a creative person's response to limitation

罕见的近乎原句对应

【排除】 A) 偷换概念

A 说创新 characteristic of all creative people (所有有创造力的人的特征)，录音说的是创新是有创造力者对限制的回应，并没有断言它是所有这类人都具备的特征，all 把范围说死，属偷换概念。

借用原文：The most successful creative people know that constraints give their minds the impetus to leap higher.

B) 过度推断

B 说创新 essential to pushing society forward (对推动社会前进至关重要)，录音有 impetus (推动力) 一词，但说的是约束给人的头脑以跃升的推动力，并非创新对推动社会前进必不可少，B 把对象偷偷拔高到社会层面，过度推断。

借用原文：constraints give their minds the impetus to leap higher

D) 原词陷阱

D 说创新是 impetus to socio-economic development (社会经济发展的推动力)，impetus 虽是原词，但 socio-economic development (社会经济发展) 录音从头到尾没提，纯属拿原词拼接出一个原文没有的结论。

借用原文：constraints give their minds the impetus to leap higher

-
14. A) Scarcity or abundance of resources has little impact on people's creativity.
B) Innovative people are not constrained in connecting unrelated concepts.
C) People have no incentive to use available resources in new ways.
D) Creative people tend to consume more available resources.

【题目】 What did a 2015 study by Ravi Mehta and Meng Zhu find?

【翻译】 Ravi Mehta和Meng Zhu在2015年的研究发现了什么？

- A) 资源的稀缺或充裕对人们的创造力影响很小。
B) 创新型人才在连接不相关概念时不受约束。 c) 人们没有动力以新方式使用可用资源。
D) 有创造力的人往往会消耗更多可用资源。

【答案】 C (细节题) People have no incentive to use available resources in new ways.

【定位】 Ravi Mehta at the University of Illinois and Meng Zhu at Johns Hopkins University found that people simply have no incentive to use what's available to them in novel ways.

伊利诺伊大学的拉维·梅塔和约翰·霍普金斯大学的朱萌发现，人们根本没有动力以新颖的方式使用手头现有的东西。

【信号】 人名加 found that 引出发现。录音里 Ravi Mehta 与 Meng Zhu 两个人名后紧跟 found that，这是研究发现的标志信号，that 引导的从句就是答案内容；听到人名加 found that，答案句必在其后。

【替换】 no incentive to use what's available to them in novel ways ↔

no incentive to use available resources in new ways

近义词逐处替换

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

A 说 Scarcity or abundance of resources has little impact on people's creativity (资源稀缺或充裕对创造力影响不大)，录音确实研究了 scarcity or abundance 如何影响创造性用资源，但结论恰恰是影响很大、稀缺反而激发创造，A 把研究的对象词盗来却得出与原文相反的结论。

借用原文：how thinking about scarcity or abundance influences how creatively people use their resources

B) 答非所问

B 说 Innovative people are not constrained in connecting unrelated concepts (创新者在联结不相关概念时不受约束)，录音末句确有 connecting unrelated ideas and concepts 这个搭配，但那是说持续的约束帮助人更善于联结不相关概念，并非这项 2015 研究的发现，B 把别处的原词搬到研究结论上，答非所问。

借用原文：Consistent constraints help you improve at connecting unrelated ideas and concepts.

D) 原词陷阱

D 说 Creative people tend to consume more available resources (有创造力的人倾向消耗更多现有资源)，available resources 蹭了原文的词，但 consume more (消耗更多) 录音从未提及，录音讲的是以新方式使用资源，不是消耗更多，纯属编造。

借用原文：use what's available to them in novel ways

15. A) It is key to a company's survival.

B) It shapes and focuses problems.

C) It is essential to meeting challenges

D) It thrives best when constrained.

【题目】 What did Marissa Mayer once write concerning creativity?

【翻译】 Marissa Mayer 曾就创造力写过什么？

- A) 这是公司生存的关键。 B) 它塑造并聚焦问题。 C) 它对应对挑战至关重要。
D) 它在受到约束时最为繁荣。

【答案】 D (细节题) It thrives best when constrained.

【定位】 Constraints shape and focus problems and provide clear challenges to overcome; Creativity thrives best when constrained.

约束塑造并聚焦问题，并提供明确的、需要去克服的挑战；创造力在受约束时最为繁盛。

【信号】 题干限定词 creativity 锁后半句。 Mayer 的引述有前后两句，前半 Constraints shape and focus problems 主语是约束，后半 Creativity thrives best when constrained 主语才是 creativity；题干限定 concerning creativity，信号就是这个限定词，答案锁后半句。

【替换】 Creativity thrives best when constrained ↔ It thrives best when constrained.

代词 It 回指 creativity

【排除】 A) 未提及

A 说创造力 key to a company's survival (对公司生存至关重要), 虽然录音提到 Mayer 曾是 Google 的副总裁, 但她写的话里根本没提公司生存, A 凭 Google 这一职务背景臆造出公司话题, 属未提及。

B) 张冠李戴

B 说 It shapes and focuses problems., 这句确实摘自 Mayer 的话 Constraints shape and focus problems, 但原文该动作的主语是 Constraints (约束) 不是 creativity, 题干问的是关于 creativity 的内容, B 把约束做的事安到了创造力头上, 主语张冠李戴。

借用原文: Constraints shape and focus problems

C) 原词陷阱

C 说创造力 essential to meeting challenges (对应对挑战至关重要), 录音里 challenges 一词出自 provide clear challenges to overcome, 说的是约束提供需克服的挑战, 而非创造力对应对挑战必不可少, C 盗用 challenges 偷换了逻辑关系。

借用原文: provide clear challenges to overcome

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 Different people use different strategies for managing conflicts. These strategies are learned in childhood. Usually, we are not aware of how we act in conflict situations. We just do whatever seems to come naturally. But we do have a personal strategy, and because it is learned, we can always change it by learning new and more effective ways of managing conflicts. When you get involved in a conflict, there are two major concerns you have to take into account: achieving your personal goals and keeping a good relationship with the other person. How important your personal goals are and how important the relationship is to you affect how you act in a conflict. Given these two concerns, five styles of managing conflicts can be identified.

不同的人使用不同的策略来管理冲突。这些策略是在童年时期学会的。通常,我们并不知道自己在冲突情境中是如何行事的。我们只是做任何看似自然而然的事情。但我们确实有个人策略,而且因为它是习得的,我们总是可以通过学习新的、更有效的冲突管理方式来改变它。当你卷入冲突时,你必须考虑两个主要关切:实现你的个人目标和与他人保持良好关系。你的个人目标有多重要以及这段关系对你有多重要,会影响你在冲突中的行为方式。基于这两个关切,可以识别出五种冲突管理风格。

2 The turtle. Turtles withdraw into their shells to avoid conflicts. They give up their personal goals and relationships. They believe it is easier to withdraw from a conflict than to face it.

海龟型。海龟缩进壳里以避免冲突。他们放弃个人目标和关系。他们认为退出冲突比面对冲突更容易。

3 The shark. Sharks try to overpower opponents by forcing them to accept their solution to the conflict. They seek to achieve their goals at all costs. Sharks assume that conflicts are settled by one person winning and one person losing. Winning gives sharks a sense of pride and achievement. Losing gives them a sense of weakness, inadequacy, and failure.

鲨鱼型。鲨鱼试图通过强迫对手接受他们对冲突的解决方案来压倒对手。他们不惜一切代价寻求实现自己的目标。鲨鱼认为冲突是通过一方获胜、一方失败来解决的。获胜给鲨鱼带来自豪感和成就感。失败则让他们感到软弱、无能和失败。

4 The teddy bear. Teddy bears want to be accepted and liked by other people. They think that conflict should be avoided in favor of harmony, and believe that conflicts cannot be discussed without damaging relationships. They give up their goals to preserve the relationship.

泰迪熊型。泰迪熊希望被他人接受和喜欢。他们认为应该避免冲突以维护和谐,并相信冲突无法在不损害关系的情况下讨论。他们为了保持关系而放弃自己的目标。

5 The fox. Foxes are moderately concerned with their own goals and about their relationships with other people. They give up part of their goals and persuade the other person in a conflict to give up part of his goals. They seek a solution to conflicts where both sides gain something.

狐狸型。狐狸对自己的目标和与他人的关系都适度关注。他们放弃部分目标,并说服冲突中的对方也放弃部分目标。他们寻求让双方都有所收获的冲突解决方案。

6 The owl. Owls view conflicts as problems to be solved. They see conflicts as improving relationships by reducing tension between two people. They try to begin a discussion that identifies the conflict as a problem. By seeking solutions that satisfy both themselves and the other person, owls maintain the relationship. Owls are not satisfied until a solution is found that achieves their own goals and the other person's goals, and they are not satisfied until the tensions and negative feelings have been fully resolved.

猫头鹰型。猫头鹰将冲突视为需要解决的问题。他们认为冲突通过减少两人之间的紧张关系来改善关系。他们试图发起讨论,将冲突确定为一个问题。通过寻求既满足自己又满足对方的解决方案,猫头鹰维持了关系。猫头鹰只有在找到既实现自己目标又实现对方目标的解决方案时才会满意,只有在紧张和负面情绪得到完全化解时才会满意。

16. A) Because they are learned.

B) Because they come naturally.

C) Because they have to be properly personalized.

D) Because there can be more effective strategies.

【题目】 Why does the speaker say strategies for managing conflicts can always be changed?

【翻译】 为什么说话者说管理冲突的策略总是可以改变的?

A) 因为它们是习得的。 B) 因为它们是自然而然产生的。

C) 因为它们必须被适当地个性化。 D) 因为可能存在更有效的策略。

【答案】 A (细节题) Because they are learned.

【定位】 But we do have a personal strategy, and because it is learned, we can always change it by learning new and more effective ways of managing conflicts.

但我们确实有一套个人策略，而正因为它是后天习得的，我们总能通过学习新的、更有效的冲突处理方式改变它。

【信号】 **because 直接交代原因**。这句里 because it is learned, we can always change it 是赤裸裸的因果结构："because + 原因"紧跟着"can always change"。原因题听到 because 就锁这句，不必再听下文。

【替换】 because it is learned ↔ **Because they are learned.**

几乎原句搬到选项

【排除】 B) **原词陷阱**

录音确实说过 We just do whatever seems to come naturally，但那是讲"我们平时不自觉地、顺其自然地行事"，并非"策略能被改变的原因"。B 把这个原词搬来当原因，恰恰用反了——天生自然反而是难改的那一面。

借用原文：We just do whatever seems to come naturally

C) **偷换概念**

录音提到策略是 a personal strategy (个人的)，C 顺势造出 they have to be properly personalized (必须妥善个性化)。但录音从没说"必须被个性化"是它能改变的原因，这是把"个人的"偷换成"必须个性化"的无中生有。

借用原文：a personal strategy

D) **答非所问**

录音末尾确有 more effective ways，D 据此说 there can be more effective strategies。但"有更有效的策略"在录音里是"改变之后能达到的效果/途径"，不是"能改变"的原因；真正的原因是它习得 (learned)。D 把结果当成了原因。

借用原文：more effective ways of managing conflicts

17. A) The extent of difference and of similarity between the two sides.

B) The knowledge of the specific expectation the other side holds.

C) The importance of one's goals and of the relationship.

D) The approaches one adopts to conflict management.

【题目】 **What is said to affect the way one acts in a conflict?**

【翻译】 什么被认为会影响一个人在冲突中的行为方式？

A) 双方之间差异和相似的程度。 B) 对另一方所持特定期望的了解。

C) 一个人的目标和关系的重要性。 D) 一个人采用的冲突管理方法。

【答案】 **C** (细节题) The importance of one's goals and of the relationship.

【定位】 How important your personal goals are and how important the relationship is to you affect how you act in a conflict.

你的个人目标有多重要、以及这段关系对你有多重要，这两点影响你在冲突中如何行事。

【信号】原句直接出现 **affect**。这句的主干就是 How important your personal goals are and how important the relationship is to you affect how you act, 动词 affect 与题干 affect 同词出现, 谓语前的两个主语 (目标重要性、关系重要性) 即所求, 是教科书式的"信号词同词复现"定位点。

【替换】How important your personal goals are and how important the relationship is to you ↔

The importance of one's goals and of the relationship.

句子改名词化

【排除】A) **未提及**

A 说 The extent of difference and of similarity between the two sides. (双方差异与相似的程度) 听上去很学术, 但录音通篇没说"差异/相似程度"会影响行为。这是凭"冲突=双方有分歧"的常识脑补出来的, 原文无据。

B) **原词陷阱**

B 说 The knowledge of the specific expectation the other side holds. (了解对方的具体期待)。录音确实反复说到"the other person", 但从没说"知道对方期待什么"会影响你的行为, 影响行为的是你自己目标和关系的重要性。B 借了"对方"这个原词, 却安了个录音没说的内容。

借用原文: keeping a good relationship with the other person

D) **原词陷阱**

D 说 The approaches one adopts to conflict management. (处理冲突所采取的方法)。这正是整篇的大主题词 managing conflicts, 但题目问的是"什么影响你的做法", 而"做法本身"不能影响"做法", 逻辑上自指。D 盗用了贯穿全文的话题词来冒充答案。

借用原文: strategies for managing conflicts

18. A) The fox.

B) The owl.

C) The shark.

D) The turtle.

【题目】Of the five styles the speaker discusses, which views conflicts as problems to be solved?

【翻译】在说话者讨论的五种风格中,哪一种将冲突视为需要解决的问题?

A) 狐狸型。 B) 猫头鹰型。 C) 鲨鱼型。 D) 乌龟型。

【答案】**B** (细节题) The owl.

【定位】The owl. Owls view conflicts as problems to be solved.

猫头鹰。猫头鹰把冲突视为有待解决的问题。

【信号】原句逐字复述特征。第 6 段开头先报名字 The owl, 紧接着 Owls view conflicts as problems to be solved 与题干 views conflicts as problems to be solved 几乎一字不差。匹配题里, 题干特征在哪段被原样念出, 那段的主角就是答案。

【替换】 Owls view conflicts as problems to be solved ↔ **The owl.**

特征绑定到名字

【排除】 A) **答非所问**

A 是 The fox.。狐狸的特征是 both sides gain something (双方各让一步、各得一点), 属于折中妥协, 录音没说狐狸"把冲突看作待解决的问题"。它和 owl 都偏正面, 最易混, 但定性不同。

借用原文: They seek a solution to conflicts where both sides gain something.

C) **与原文相反**

C 是 The shark.。鲨鱼的特征是 overpower opponents by forcing them to accept their solution (强压对方、逼其接受), 与"把冲突当问题来解决"正相反。鲨鱼追求一方赢一方输, 绝非协商解决。

借用原文: Sharks try to overpower opponents by forcing them to accept their solution

D) **与原文相反**

D 是 The turtle.。乌龟的特征是 withdraw into their shells to avoid conflicts (缩进壳里逃避冲突), 它连面对都不愿意, 更谈不上"把冲突当问题来解决", 与题干特征截然相反。

借用原文: Turtles withdraw into their shells to avoid conflicts.

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

1 The genetic code of all 1.5 million known species of animals and plants living on earth will be mapped to help save species from extinction and boost human health. Scientists hope that cracking the genetic code of plants and animals could help uncover new treatments for infectious diseases, slow aging, improve crops in agriculture, and create new bio-materials.

地球上现存的全部150万个已知动植物物种的基因密码将被绘制成图谱,以帮助拯救濒危物种并促进人类健康。科学家希望破解动植物的基因密码能够帮助发现传染病的新疗法、延缓衰老、改良农业作物并创造新型生物材料。

2 In Britain, organizations including the Natural History Museum, the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew and the Wellcome Sanger Institute have joined forces to sequence Britain's 66,000 species of animals and plants. Dubbed the Darwin Tree of Life Project, it is expected to take 10 years and cost £100 million. Once completed, all the information will be publicly available to researchers.

在英国,包括自然历史博物馆、邱园皇家植物园和Wellcome Sanger研究所在内的多家机构联手对英国的66000个动植物物种进行基因测序。该项目被称为达尔文生命之树项目,预计耗时10年,耗资1亿英镑。项目完成后,所有信息将向研究人员公开。

3 Many scientists believe that earth has now entered the sixth mass extinction, with humans creating a toxic mix of habitat loss, pollution and climate change, which has already led to the loss of at least 77 species of mammals and 140 types of birds since 1500. It is the biggest loss of species since the dinosaurs were wiped out 66 million years ago. Scientists say that sequencing every species will

revolutionise the understanding of biology and evolution, bolster efforts to conserve as well as protect and restore biodiversity.

许多科学家认为地球现已进入第六次大灭绝,人类正在制造栖息地丧失、污染和气候变化的有毒混合体,这已导致自1500年以来至少77种哺乳动物和140种鸟类灭绝。这是自6600万年前恐龙灭绝以来最大规模的物种丧失。科学家表示,对每个物种进行测序将彻底改变人们对生物学和进化的理解,并加强保护、维护和恢复生物多样性的努力。

4 Dr. Tim Littlewood, head of Life Sciences Department at the Natural History Museum, said, "Whether you are interested in food or disease, the history of how every organism on the planet has adapted to its environment is recorded in its genetic makeup. How you then harness that is dependent on your ability to understand it. We will be using modern methods to get a really good window on the present and the past. And of course, a window on the past gives you a prospective model on the future."

自然历史博物馆生命科学部主任Tim Littlewood博士说:"无论你关心的是食物还是疾病,地球上每个生物体如何适应其环境的历史都记录在它的基因组成中。如何利用这些信息取决于你理解它的能力。我们将使用现代方法来深入了解现在和过去。当然,了解过去也为未来提供了一个前瞻性模型。"

5 Sir Jim Smith, Director of Science at Wellcome, said, "Try as I might, I can't think of a more exciting, more relevant, more timely or more internationally inspirational project. Since 1970, humanity has wiped out 60 percent of animal populations. About 23,000 of 80,000 species surveyed are approaching extinction. We are in the midst of the sixth great extinction event of life on our planet, which not only threatens wildlife species, but also imperils the global food supply. As scientists, we all realise we desperately need to catalogue life on our fragile planet now. I think we're making history."

Wellcome科学主任Jim Smith爵士说:"无论我如何努力,我都想不出比这更激动人心、更相关、更及时或更具国际启发性的项目了。自1970年以来,人类已经消灭了60%的动物种群。在调查的80000个物种中,约23000个正在走向灭绝。我们正处于地球上第六次物种大灭绝事件之中,这不仅威胁着野生物种,也危及全球粮食供应。作为科学家,我们都意识到我们迫切需要现在就为我们脆弱的星球上的生命编目。我认为我们正在创造历史。"

19. A) Help save species from extinction and boost human health.

B) Understand how plants and animals perished over the past.

C) Help gather information publicly available to researchers.

D) Find out the cause of extinction of Britain's 66, 000 species.

【题目】 What do scientists hope to do by cracking the genetic code of plants and animals?

【翻译】 科学家希望通过破解动植物的遗传密码来做什么?

- A) 帮助拯救物种免于灭绝并促进人类健康。 B) 了解动植物在过去是如何灭亡的。
C) 帮助收集研究人员可公开获取的信息。 D) 找出英国66000个物种灭绝的原因。

【答案】 A (细节题) Help save species from extinction and boost human health.

【定位】 The genetic code of all 1.5 million known species of animals and plants living on earth will be mapped to help save species from extinction and boost human health.

地球上全部 150 万已知动植物物种的基因密码都将被绘制出来，以帮助拯救物种免于灭绝、并提升人类健康。

【信号】 目的信号 to help 后面接落点。答案句靠目的状语 to help save species from extinction and boost human health 中的 to help 锁定——"做基因测序"的目的正写在 to help 之后，这正是题干 hope to do 要的那一层。

【替换】 save species from extinction and boost human health ↔

Help save species from extinction and boost human health.

选项几乎原句搬来，只在前面加 Help

【排除】 B) 答非所问

本项 Understand how plants and animals perished over the past. 借了"动植物消亡"的料（呼应录音第 3 段大量物种灭绝的描述），但说的是"理解过去它们如何消亡"，而录音目的是"拯救现在的物种"，把"救（未来）"偷换成"懂（过去）"，答非所问。

借用原文：has already led to the loss of at least 77 species of mammals and 140 types of birds since 1500

C) 原词陷阱

Help gather information publicly available to researchers. 直接搬了录音 all the information will be publicly available to researchers，但那是说"项目完成后信息将公开给研究者"，是项目的副产品，不是"破解基因码"这一动作的目的，典型原词陷阱。

借用原文：all the information will be publicly available to researchers

D) 原词陷阱

Find out the cause of extinction of Britain's 66, 000 species. 搬了录音 Britain's 66,000 species 这个醒目数字，又拼上"找灭绝原因"，但录音从没说目的是"查灭绝原因"，且 66,000 是英国测序的物种数、与"破解基因码的目的"是两码事，原词 + 无中生有。

借用原文：Britain's 66,000 species of animals and plants

20. A) It was once dominated by dinosaurs.

B) It has entered the sixth mass extinction.

C) Its prospects depend on future human behaviour.

D) Its climate change is aggravated by humans.

【题目】 What do many scientists believe with regard to earth?

【翻译】 许多科学家对地球持什么看法？

A) 它曾经由恐龙统治。 B) 它已进入第六次大灭绝。

C) 它的前景取决于人类未来的行为。 D) 它的气候变化因人类而加剧。

【答案】 B (细节题) It has entered the sixth mass extinction.

【定位】 Many scientists believe that earth has now entered the sixth mass extinction, with humans creating a toxic mix of habitat loss, pollution and climate change.

许多科学家相信，地球如今已进入第六次大规模物种灭绝，人类制造出栖息地丧失、污染和气候变化交织而成的有毒组合。

【信号】 观点信号 **Many scientists believe 直接引出**。答案句由 Many scientists believe that earth has now entered the sixth mass extinction 这个观点引导句锁定——题干 believe 与原文 believe 对齐，believe 后的 that 从句就是"许多科学家相信什么"的答案。

【替换】 earth has now entered the sixth mass extinction ↔ **It has entered the sixth mass extinction.**
earth→It, 其余原句保留

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

It was once dominated by dinosaurs. 蹭录音里的 dinosaurs, 但原文说的是 the biggest loss of species since the dinosaurs were wiped out 66 million years ago——恐龙是被灭绝来做"损失之大"的参照，录音从没说"地球曾被恐龙统治"，纯属听到 dinosaurs 就想选的陷阱。

借用原文：since the dinosaurs were wiped out 66 million years ago

C) **偷换概念**

Its prospects depend on future human behaviour. 说"地球前景取决于未来人类行为"，录音第 4 段虽提到 a window on the future, 但那是讲项目能模型化未来，并非"许多科学家相信地球前景取决于人类未来行为"，把别处的零碎拼成新断言，无中生有。

借用原文：a window on the past gives you a prospective model on the future

D) **原词陷阱**

Its climate change is aggravated by humans. 抓住录音 habitat loss, pollution and climate change 里的 climate change 单独放大，但原文是"栖息地丧失、污染、气候变化"三者并列、共同构成有毒组合，单拎一项当作"科学家相信地球如何"，以偏概全。

借用原文：a toxic mix of habitat loss, pollution and climate change

-
21. A) It dwarfs all other efforts to conserve, protect and restore biodiversity on earth.
B) It is costly to get started and requires the joint efforts of thousands of scientists.
C) It can help to bring back the large numbers of plants and animals that have gone extinct.
D) It is the most exciting, most relevant, most timely and most internationally inspirational.

【题目】 **How does Sir Jim Smith, Director of Science at Wellcome, describe the Darwin Tree of Life Project?**

【翻译】 Wellcome科学主任Jim Smith爵士如何描述生命之树计划？

- A) 它使地球上所有其他保护、保护和恢复生物多样性的努力都相形见绌。
B) 它启动成本高昂,需要数千名科学家的共同努力。
C) 它可以帮助恢复已经灭绝的大量动植物。
D) 它是最激动人心、最相关、最及时和最具国际启发性的。

【答案】 **D** (态度观点题)

It is the most exciting, most relevant, most timely and most internationally inspirational.

【定位】 Sir Jim Smith, Director of Science at Wellcome, said, "Try as I might, I can't think of a more exciting, more relevant, more timely or more internationally inspirational project."

Wellcome 科学总监 Jim Smith 爵士说: "无论我怎么想, 都想不出还有比这更激动人心、更切题、更及时、更具国际启发性的项目。"

【信号】 评价语气: **I can't think of a more...** 是变相最高级。答案句靠 I can't think of a more exciting, more relevant, more timely or more internationally inspirational project 这个"想不出更..."的否定结构锁定——"想不出比它更..."的"等于"它是最...的", 是说话人对项目的最高评价。

【替换】 I can't think of a more exciting, more relevant, more timely or more internationally inspirational project

↔ **It is the most exciting, most relevant, most timely and most internationally inspirational.**

"想不出更..."="最..."的, 比较级转最高级

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

It dwarfs all other efforts to conserve, protect and restore biodiversity on earth. 蹭了录音 conserve as well as protect and restore biodiversity 的原词, 但说"它使其它一切保护努力相形见绌"是录音没有的比较, 且这是 Jim Smith 的评价题, A 拼的是别处第 3 段的料, 张冠李戴。

借用原文: bolster efforts to conserve as well as protect and restore biodiversity

B) **答非所问**

It is costly to get started and requires the joint efforts of thousands of scientists. 蹭了录音 cost £100 million 与众多科学家协作的料, 但这是讲项目的成本与规模, 是客观事实, 不是 Jim Smith"如何形容/评价"项目, 答非所问。

借用原文: it is expected to take 10 years and cost £100 million

C) **过度推断**

It can help to bring back the large numbers of plants and animals that have gone extinct. 用了录音常出现的"动植物灭绝"原词, 但录音只说项目能助保护、记录生命, 从没说能"把已灭绝物种带回来", 明显过度推断。

借用原文: we desperately need to catalogue life on our fragile planet now

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

1 John Donne, the English poet, wrote in the 17th century, "No man is an island, entire of itself; every man is a piece of the continent, a part of the main." Now, a British academic has claimed that human individuality is indeed just an illusion, because societies are far more interconnected at a mental, physical, and cultural level than people realise. In his new book, The Self Delusion, Professor Tom

Oliver, a researcher in the Ecology and Evolution group at the University of Reading, argues there is no such thing as "self", and not even our bodies are truly "us".

17世纪英国诗人约翰·多恩写道："没有人是一座孤岛，可以自全；每个人都是大陆的一片，是整体的一部分。"现在，一位英国学者声称，人类的个体性确实只是一种幻觉，因为社会在心理、生理和文化层面的相互联系远比人们意识到的要紧密得多。雷丁大学生态与进化研究小组的研究员汤姆·奥利弗教授在他的新书《自我的错觉》中指出，不存在所谓的"自我"，甚至连我们的身体也不是真正的"我们"。

2 Just as Copernicus realised the Earth is not the centre of the universe, Professor Oliver said society urgently needs a Copernican-like revolution to understand people are not detached beings but rather part of one connected identity. "A significant milestone in the cultural evolution of human minds was the acceptance that the Earth is not the centre of the universe, the so-called Copernican Revolution," he writes. "However, we have one more big myth to dispose of: that we exist as independent selves at the centre of a subjective universe. You may feel as if you are an independent individual, acting autonomously in the world; that you have an unchanging inner self that persists throughout your lifetime, acting as a central anchor-point with the world changing around you. This is the illusion I seek to tackle. We are intimately connected to the world around us."

正如哥白尼意识到地球不是宇宙的中心一样，奥利弗教授表示，社会迫切需要一场类似哥白尼式的革命，以理解人们不是独立的存在，而是一个相互联系的整体的一部分。他写道："人类思维文化演变中的一个重要里程碑是接受地球不是宇宙的中心，即所谓的哥白尼革命。然而，我们还有一个重大的神话需要破除：我们作为独立的自我存在于主观宇宙的中心。你可能觉得自己是一个独立的个体，在世界上自主行动；你有一个贯穿一生的不变的内在自我，作为一个中心锚点，而世界在你周围变化。这就是我试图揭穿的幻觉。我们与周围的世界紧密相连。"

3 Professor Oliver argues there are around 37 trillion cells in the body but most have a lifespan of just a few days or weeks, so the material "us" is constantly changing. In fact, there is no part of your body that has existed for more than 10 years. "Since our bodies are essentially made anew every few weeks, the material in them alone is clearly insufficient to explain the persistent thread of an identity."

奥利弗教授认为，人体内大约有37万亿个细胞，但大多数细胞的寿命只有几天或几周，因此物质层面的"我们"在不断变化。事实上，你身体的任何部分都不曾存在超过10年。"由于我们的身体基本上每隔几周就会重新生成，仅凭其中的物质显然不足以解释身份认同的持续性线索。"

4 Professor Oliver claims that individualism is actually bad for society, and only by realising we are part of a bigger entity can we solve pressing environmental and societal problems. Through selfish over-consumption we are destroying the natural world and using non-renewable resources at an accelerating rate. "We are at a critical crossroads as a species where we must rapidly reform our mindsets and behaviour to act in less selfish ways," he said. "So let's open our eyes to the hidden connections all around us."

奥利弗教授声称，个人主义实际上对社会有害，只有认识到我们是一个更大整体的一部分，我们才能解决紧迫的环境和社会问题。通过自私的过度消费，我们正在破坏自然世界，并以越来越快的速度使用不可再生资源。他说："作为一个物种，我们正处于一个关键的十字路口，必须迅速改革我们的思维方式和行为，以更少自私的方式行事。所以让我们睁开眼睛，看到我们周围隐藏的联系。"

22. A) Cultural identity.
B) Social evolution.
C) The Copernican revolution.
D) Human individuality.

【题目】 What is indeed just an illusion according to Professor Tom Oliver?

【翻译】 根据Tom Oliver教授的观点,什么实际上只是一种幻觉?

A) 文化身份。 B) 社会演化。 C) 哥白尼革命。 D) 人类个体性。

【答案】 **D** (细节题) Human individuality.

【定位】 Now, a British academic has claimed that human individuality is indeed just an illusion, because societies are far more interconnected at a mental, physical, and cultural level than people realise.

如今,一位英国学者声称,人的个体独立性其实只是一种幻觉,因为社会在心理、生理和文化层面上的相互联系远比人们意识到的紧密。

【信号】 **原句直陈定性**。答案句直接用 human individuality is indeed just an illusion 把某概念点定为"幻觉", is just an illusion 这种判定句就是信号,听到"X 其实只是个幻觉"就锁定 X。

【替换】 human individuality ↔ **Human individuality**.

原词直接对应

【排除】 C) **原词陷阱**

The Copernican revolution. 盗用了录音第二段反复出现的 Copernican, 但哥白尼革命是讲者用来作类比的"参照", 不是被称为幻觉的对象, 属听到 Copernican 就想选的原词陷阱。

借用原文: the so-called Copernican Revolution

B) **原词陷阱**

Social evolution. 借了录音 the cultural evolution of human minds 里的 evolution 一词, 但"社会 / 文化演化"是讲者描述心智发展的背景, 并未被定性为幻觉。

借用原文: A significant milestone in the cultural evolution of human minds

A) **偷换概念**

Cultural identity. 与录音 cultural level 的 cultural 沾边, 但讲者说的是"文化层面的联系", 从未把"文化身份"称为幻觉, 属偷换概念。

借用原文: at a mental, physical, and cultural level

-
23. A) It is a delusion to be disposed of.
B) It is prevalent even among academics.
C) It is a myth spread by John Donne's poem.
D) It is rooted in the mindset of the 17th century.

【题目】 What does Professor Tom Oliver think of the idea that we exist as independent selves at the centre of a subjective universe?

【翻译】 Tom Oliver教授如何看待我们作为独立自我存在于主观宇宙中心这一观念？

- A) 这是一种应当被摒弃的错觉。 B) 即使在学术界这种观念也很普遍。
C) 这是一个由John Donne的诗歌传播的谬误。 D) 这根植于17世纪的思维模式。

【答案】 **A** (态度观点题) It is a delusion to be disposed of.

【定位】 However, we have one more big myth to dispose of: that we exist as independent selves at the centre of a subjective universe.

然而，我们还有一个大迷思需要破除：即我们以为自己是独立的自我、处在一个主观宇宙的中心。

【信号】 **转折However后是真意。** 句首 However 转折之后才是讲者真正要表达的态度，他把那个想法称为 one more big myth to dispose of (又一个要破除的迷思)，处置动词 dispose of 直接给出否定态度。

【替换】 one more big myth to dispose of ↔ **a delusion to be disposed of**
myth=delusion同义替换

【排除】 D) **原词陷阱**

rooted in the mindset of the 17th century 盗用了录音开头 wrote in the 17th century 的时间词，但 17 世纪说的是 John Donne 写诗的年代，讲者从未说那个“独立自我”的想法植根于 17 世纪心态，属原词陷阱。

借用原文：wrote in the 17th century

C) **张冠李戴**

a myth spread by John Donne's poem 把“迷思”归因到 John Donne 的诗，盗用了开头出现的 John Donne，但讲者引 Donne 的诗恰恰是支持“人互相连接”，并非说这首诗散布了迷思，属张冠李戴。

借用原文：every man is a piece of the continent, a part of the main

B) **未提及**

prevalent even among academics (连学者中都很普遍) 原文从未提及，讲者只说这是普遍的 illusion，没有专门强调“在学者中尤其普遍”，属未提及。

24. A) He believes in Copernican philosophical doctrines about the universe.

B) He has gained ample scientific evidence at the University of Reading.

C) He has found that our inner self and material self are interconnected.

D) He contends most of our body cells can only live a few days or weeks.

【题目】 **Why does Professor Tom Oliver claim that the material "us" is constantly changing?**

【翻译】 为什么Tom Oliver教授声称物质层面的“我们”在不断变化？

- A) 他信奉哥白尼关于宇宙的哲学学说。 B) 他在Reading大学获得了充分的科学证据。
C) 他发现我们的内在自我与物质自我是相互关联的。
D) 他认为我们身体的大部分细胞只能存活几天或几周。

【答案】 **D** (细节题) He contends most of our body cells can only live a few days or weeks.

【定位】 Professor Oliver argues there are around 37 trillion cells in the body but most have a lifespan of just a few days or weeks, so the material "us" is constantly changing.

奥利弗教授指出，人体内约有37万亿个细胞，但大多数细胞的寿命只有几天或几周，因此物质意义上的"我们"在不断变化。

【信号】 **因果so前是原因**。句中 so the material "us" is constantly changing 的 so 是结果标志，so 之前的 most have a lifespan of just a few days or weeks 就是讲者给出的原因，正是 Why 题要找的依据句。

【替换】 most have a lifespan of just a few days or weeks ↔

most of our body cells can only live a few days or weeks

lifespan改写为can only live

【排除】 **B) 原词陷阱**

ample scientific evidence at the University of Reading 盗用了录音第一段介绍学者时的 the University of Reading，但那只是说明他的任职单位，原文从未说他在该校获得了大量科学证据，属原词陷阱。

借用原文：Professor Tom Oliver, a researcher in the Ecology and Evolution group at the University of Reading

A) 答非所问

He believes in Copernican philosophical doctrines about the universe. 又借 Copernican 一词，但本题问的是"物质之我为何在变"，答案是细胞寿命，与哥白尼无关，属答非所问。

借用原文：Just as Copernicus realised the Earth is not the centre of the universe

C) 偷换概念

He has found that our inner self and material self are interconnected. 听上去与全篇"互相连接"主旨呼应，但原文并未以"内在自我与物质自我相连"来解释物质之我为何变化，是偷换概念、答非所问。

借用原文：We are intimately connected to the world around us.

25. A) By coming to see how disruptive such problems have got to be.

B) By realising that we all can do our own bit in such endeavours.

C) By becoming aware that we are part of a bigger world.

D) By making joint efforts resolutely and persistently.

【题目】 **How can we solve pressing environmental and societal problems according to Professor Tom Oliver?**

【翻译】根据Tom Oliver教授的观点,我们如何才能解决紧迫的环境和社会问题?

- A) 通过认识到这些问题已经变得多么具有破坏性。
- B) 通过意识到我们都可以在这努力中尽自己的一份力。
- C) 通过认识到我们是更大世界的一部分。 D) 通过坚决而持续地共同努力。

【答案】C (细节题) By becoming aware that we are part of a bigger world.

【定位】Professor Oliver claims that individualism is actually bad for society, and only by realising we are part of a bigger entity can we solve pressing environmental and societal problems.

奥利弗教授声称,个人主义其实对社会有害,只有意识到我们是更大整体的一部分,我们才能解决紧迫的环境与社会问题。

【信号】only by引出唯一途径。句中 only by realising we are part of a bigger entity 用 only by 引出唯一解决途径, only by 这种限定条件结构是答案信号,听到"只有.....才能解决....."就锁定 by 后面的办法。

【替换】realising we are part of a bigger entity ↔ becoming aware that we are part of a bigger world
entity改写为world

【排除】D) 未提及

By making joint efforts resolutely and persistently (坚定持久地共同努力) 听上去正确且积极,但原文给的办法是"意识到自己属于更大整体",并未说靠"坚定持久的共同努力",属未提及的正确话陷阱。

B) 偷换概念

By realising that we all can do our own bit in such endeavours (意识到人人能尽一份力) 借了 realising 一词,但原文 realising 后接的是"我们是更大整体的一部分",不是"人人能尽一份力",属偷换概念。

借用原文: only by realising we are part of a bigger entity

A) 未提及

By coming to see how disruptive such problems have got to be (认清这些问题有多具破坏性) 原文并未把"看清问题严重"作为解决之道,讲者给的解法是意识到自己属于更大整体,属未提及。

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: Thank you for meeting with me, Stephen, at such short notice.

第1段，第1句

本句涵盖谓语、宾语、原因状语、时间状语四种成分，成分种类较丰富；祈使句的谓语识别、介词短语作状语的判定均为基础但重要的练习点，适合巩固基本句型；但缺少主语、定语、宾补等成分，覆盖面有限。

I ask this, because, frankly, some people at my end are running out of patience.

第4段，第3句

"主句 + because 引导的原因状语从句" 是考试中极为常见的复合句结构。插入语的使用也是真题中的常见现象。动词短语 "run out of" 和现在进行时的搭配在实际语境中频繁出现。整体句式具有较强的典型性和迁移价值。

Those offers, should they materialize, would exclusively employ my client's image in the Middle East only.

第9段，第2句

本句包含主语、谓语、宾语、地点状语、程度状语等多种成分，且条件从句插入主句造成主谓分离，是练习识别主干、排除干扰成分的优质材料。倒装结构和情态动词搭配也是值得练习的易错点。

Therefore, in order to avoid any conflict, we would need to ensure that both marketing campaigns do not overlap geographically.

第9段，第3句

本句体现 "情态动词 + 及物动词 + 宾语从句" 和 "目的状语前置" 两种常见句式,均为四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频结构。宾语从句的识别和目的状语的理解都是典型考点,具有较强的代表性和迁移价值。

So long as the product is very different from our food and beverage market, there should be no conflict of interest.

第12段，第2句

本句使用 "So long as" 引导条件状语从句，这是四六级和考研英语阅读中常见的复杂句式之一。"there should be" 结构也是典型的书面表达方式，学习者掌握后可以迁移到类似的条件或假设情境中。

Nevertheless, I will have to run this through my people.

第12段，第3句

本句是标准的简单句结构（主谓宾加状语），这种句型在四六级和考研阅读中极为常见。"will have to" 表示将来义务的用法也是高频结构，具有一定代表性。但由于缺少从句、并列、特殊句式等更复杂的常考结构，作为典型性练习句的价值处于中等水平——掌握后可复用，但覆盖的句式变化不够丰富。

They are used to making alterations.

第2题，C

"be used to doing" 是四六级和考研阅读中常见的固定搭配，本句结构简洁典型，掌握后可直接迁移到其他包含该短语的句子，实用性强。

It is very different from other markets.

第4题，D

主系表结构是英语基本句型之一，高频出现，但本句过于简单，缺少考试中常见的修饰层次或从句嵌套，作为典型例句代表性一般。

For this reason, it is expected that thousands of people will gaze up at the sky tonight in order to see this formidable object.

第4段，第3句

形式主语 it + be + 过去分词 + that 从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，常用于表达观点、预期或客观事实；掌握这种结构后，学生可以在大量类似句子中快速识别主干和从句关系，具有较强的迁移性和实用价值。

But nevertheless, this is a relatively close distance, close enough for people to observe in good detail through a telescope.

第6段，第2句

覆盖主谓表基本结构，同时包含较长的后置定语（"close enough for people to observe..."），可训练学生识别定语修饰关系和不定式用法，但成分种类相对单一，缺少宾语、状语从句等其他成分，训练覆盖面中等。

However, that does not mean one needs professional equipment.

第6段，第4句

主句 + 宾语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，mean 后省略 that 引导宾语从句也是典型用法；掌握后可迁移到大量类似结构（think/believe/say 等及物动词 + 宾语从句），实用性强。

M: Many of our viewers will be wondering how they too can take part in this once-in-a-lifetime event.

第7段，第1句

本句的结构非常典型：主句 + 疑问词引导的宾语从句是四六级和考研真题中高频出现的句式。将来进行时虽不如一般时态常见，但也属于考试范围内的标准时态。宾语从句作为动词宾语、疑问词引导间接疑问句等都是必考知识点。掌握本句结构后，学习者可以轻松迁移到大量类似句型（如 I don't know when he will arrive 等），代表性和复用性较强。

However, finding the comet is indeed very tricky.

第8段，第2句

动名词短语作主语 + 系动词 + 形容词表语，这是四六级和考研阅读中非常常见的句式。这种结构经常用于表达观点、描述现象或陈述事实，掌握后可以广泛迁移到其他句子的理解和写作中。典型性较高。

They are enthusiastic about big science-related stories.

第5题，C

主系表结构是英语基本句型之一，在考试阅读中经常出现，但本句的表语形式（形容词 + about 介词短语）虽常见，整体句式过于简单，不具备考试中常考的复杂修饰或从句特征，代表性处于中等水平。

Make use of phone apps.

第8题，D

祈使句配合“make use of”这类固定搭配在建议类写作和说明文里相当常见，具备一定的代表性，但结构本身较为简单，作为典型考试句式的复杂度不高。

The system defines ultra-processed foods as those made using sequences of processes that extract substances from foods and alter them with chemicals in order to formulate the final product.

第3段，第2句

本句体现define...as句型、过去分词作后置定语、关系代词引导定语从句、现在分词作方式状语、in order to表目的等多个四六级和考研高频句式,具有很强的代表性,掌握后可大量复用于真题长难句。

Studies have linked consumption of ultra-processed foods—which are packed high in salt, sugar, and fat—with weight gain and an increased risk of chronic diseases, even after adjusting for the amount of salt, sugar, and fat in the diet.

第4段，第1句

本句展现了学术英语和四六级长难句的典型特征：主句使用现在完成时陈述研究发现，插入非限制性定语从句界定关键术语，句末附加状语从句强化论证。这种'核心陈述+术语说明+条件限定'的三层结构在科技文献和考试阅读中极为常见，掌握后可迁移到大量同类句子。

Believe it or not, human creativity benefits from constraints.

第1段，第1句

主谓状语的简单句结构在考试阅读中常见，插入语的使用也是典型写作手法，但句式过于简单，不能代表考试中常考的复杂句型。

When challenged, you figure out new ways to be better.

第1段，第4句

时间或条件状语从句前置 + 主句的结构在四六级和考研真题中非常常见，状语从句的省略现象也是高频考点，掌握后可应用于大量类似句型。

What do psychologists say people do when they are short of resources?

第12题 题干

特殊疑问句加宾语从句加状语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读理解中极为常见,掌握这种结构对理解学术文献和新闻报道中的复杂提问句有很高的迁移价值

It is characteristic of all creative people.

第13题，A

主系表结构是英语基本句式之一，在真题中常见，但本句过于简短、无修饰成分，缺少真题句式常有的复杂修饰或从句，代表性中等。

But we do have a personal strategy, and because it is learned, we can always change it by learning new and more effective ways of managing conflicts.

第1段，第5句

并列复合句加原因状语从句的结构在四六级和考研真题中非常常见。"情态动词 + 动词原形"和"because"引导的原因从句是高频考点，"by + 动名词"表示方式也是典型用法。整句结构代表了考试中常见的"陈述事实 + 解释原因 + 说明方式"的论述句式，掌握后可以迁移到大量类似句子的理解和写作中，典型性较高。

When you get involved in a conflict, there are two major concerns you have to take into account: achieving your personal goals and keeping a good relationship with the other person.

第1段，第6句

本句的结构在四六级和考研真题中非常典型：时间状语从句 + there be 主句 + 定语从句修饰主语 + 同位语解释列举。这种多层修饰和同位语用法是长难句的常见模式，掌握后可大量迁移到其他真题句中。唯一不足是句子整体长度和复杂度适中，不是极端长难句，因此代表性略低于满分。

They give up their personal goals and relationships.

第2段，第3句

主谓宾简单句是英语基础句型，常见于各类考试，但本句结构过于简单，不具备四六级或考研真题中常考的从句、非谓语、插入语等复杂特征，代表性中等偏低。

Sharks try to overpower opponents by forcing them to accept their solution to the conflict.

第3段，第2句

"动词+不定式作宾语+by短语作状语"是四六级阅读中常见的简单句扩展模式，具有一定代表性，学习后可迁移至其他类似结构，但结构本身不属于高频难点句式。

They give up their goals to preserve the relationship.

第4段，第4句

"主语+谓语+宾语+不定式目的状语"是四六级和考研阅读中常见的基础句式，不定式作目的状语也是高频考点，具备一定代表性，但整体结构过于简单，不如复合句或并列复合句典型。

Foxes are moderately concerned with their own goals and about their relationships with other people.

第5段，第2句

主系表结构加介词短语作状语是常见句式，但本句表达较为平实、无复杂修饰或易错点，作为考试真题句式的代表性中等，掌握后可迁移到类似结构，但不属于高频难点句型。

They give up part of their goals and persuade the other person in a conflict to give up part of his goals.

第5段，第3句

本句涵盖主语、并列谓语、宾语、宾语补足语四类成分，并列谓语和宾语补足语（persuade sb to do）是值得练习的考点。宾语补足语的识别需要理解不定式在句中的作用，对基础较弱的学生有一定练习价值。

Owls view conflicts as problems to be solved.

第6段，第2句

"view/regard/see...as..."结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，是表达"看待、认为"的典型句式。加上不定式作后置定语修饰名词，这两个结构都是考试高频考点，掌握后可大量复用。

They see conflicts as improving relationships by reducing tension between two people.

第6段，第3句

"see + 宾语 + as + 宾补"是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式，表达"把...看作..."的含义在真题中反复出现，掌握后可迁移到类似 consider/regard/view 等动词的结构，具有较高代表性。

Owls are not satisfied until a solution is found that achieves their own goals and the other person's goals, and they are not satisfied until the tensions and negative feelings have been fully resolved.

第6段，第6句

本句体现了考试中高频出现的多个句型：并列主句、"until" 引导的时间状语从句、限制性定语从句嵌套在状语从句中、被动语态和完成时被动语态在从句中的应用。这种 "并列主句 + 状语从句 + 定语从句嵌套" 的组合在四六级和考研阅读中非常典型，掌握后可以迁移到大量类似长难句的分析中，代表性很强。

Dubbed the Darwin Tree of Life Project, it is expected to take 10 years and cost £100 million.

第2段，第2句

本句覆盖了主语、谓语、状语（过去分词短语作状语、不定式短语作时间和程度状语）、主语补足语（不定式 to take 和 cost）等多种成分，且涉及被动语态和不定式的判定，成分种类较丰富；特别是句首过去分词短语易被误判为定语或独立主格，以及 to take 和 cost 作补语而非宾语的辨析，具有一定的练习价值。

Many scientists believe that earth has now entered the sixth mass extinction, with humans creating a toxic mix of habitat loss, pollution and climate change, which has already led to the loss of at least 77 species of mammals and 140 types of birds since 1500.

第3段，第1句

主句 + 宾语从句 + 非限制性定语从句的组合是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，with 伴随结构和现在完成时的使用也是典型考点，掌握本句结构可迁移到大量类似长难句的分析。

It is the biggest loss of species since the dinosaurs were wiped out 66 million years ago.

第3段，第2句

since 引导的时间状语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构，主句用最高级形容词 biggest 搭配 since 从句进行时间对比，也是常见的表达模式。被动语态在科普和学术文本中大量出现。整体句式具有较强的代表性和复用价值。

Dr. Tim Littlewood, head of Life Sciences Department at the Natural History Museum, said, "Whether you are interested in food or disease, the history of how every organism on the planet has adapted to its environment is recorded in its genetic makeup."

第4段，第1句

句子成分丰富且覆盖易错点:同位语 head of Life Sciences Department、宾语从句充当整句宾语、介词宾语从句 how...、让步状语从句 Whether...、被动语态的主系表结构。这些成分组合在一个句子中,既考查识别能力,又考查层级归属判断,是优质的划分练习材料。

Sir Jim Smith, Director of Science at Wellcome, said, "Try as I might, I can't think of a more exciting, more relevant, more timely or more internationally inspirational project."

第5段，第1句

综合来看,本句主干识别有一定干扰但不算极难,嵌套层级中等,时态语态相对基础,但成分种类丰富且包含多个常考易错点,结构典型性高。作为句子结构和时态的训练材料,本句适合用于巩固同位语、让步状语从句倒装、情态动词等知识点,能有效提升学生的成分划分和结构分析能力,推荐优先练习。

We are in the midst of the sixth great extinction event of life on our planet, which not only threatens wildlife species, but also imperils the global food supply.

第5段，第4句

主句加非限制性定语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现,从句内并列谓语和关系代词充当主语的用法也是典型考点。本句句式具有较强的代表性和迁移价值,掌握后可应用于大量类似句型。

What do many scientists believe with regard to earth?

第20题 题干

特殊疑问句是四六级和考研常考句式,疑问词作宾语前置的结构具有一定代表性;但本句结构较为简单,未涉及更复杂的从句或倒装等高频难点句式。

Now, a British academic has claimed that human individuality is indeed just an illusion, because societies are far more interconnected at a mental, physical, and cultural level than people realise.

第1段，第2句

句子呈现了典型的学术论述句式：主句陈述某学者观点 + 宾语从句阐述观点内容 + 原因状语从句提供依据 + 比较结构强化论证。这种“声称—观点—理由—程度强化”的句式在四六级、考研英语阅读中极为常见，尤其是社科类文章。掌握此类结构后可大量复用。

Just as Copernicus realised the Earth is not the centre of the universe, Professor Oliver said society urgently needs a Copernican-like revolution to understand people are not detached beings but rather part of one connected identity.

第2段，第1句

全句涵盖多种成分类型：主句含主语、谓语、宾语从句、状语从句；宾语从句内含副词状语“urgently”、目的状语不定式“to understand”；最内层从句含并列表语结构“not...but rather...”。各层从句均需识别主谓宾或主系表，状语从句的引导词“Just as”和不定式目的状语是常考易混点。结构丰富，成分划分训练价值高。

"Since our bodies are essentially made anew every few weeks, the material in them alone is clearly insufficient to explain the persistent thread of an identity."

第3段，第3句

本句采用“Since引导的原因状语从句 + 主句”结构，是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。被动语态、系表结构、后置定语、不定式补语等都是考试高频结构，具有较高的代表性和迁移价值。

Professor Oliver claims that individualism is actually bad for society, and only by realising we are part of a bigger entity can we solve pressing environmental and societal problems.

第4段，第1句

本句覆盖了主谓宾、主系表两种基本句型，包含宾语从句、方式状语、倒装结构等多种成分类型，且第二个主句的倒装和方式状语内嵌宾语从句的结构具有较高的辨识训练价值，适合练习成分划分和倒装识别。

"We are at a critical crossroads as a species where we must rapidly reform our mindsets and behaviour to act in less selfish ways," he said.

第4段，第3句

直接引语结构、限制性定语从句修饰抽象地点名词、情态动词表达必要性、不定式作目的状语，这些都是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式。特别是 "where" 引导定语从句修饰抽象地点、以及情态动词加不定式的搭配，在真题中反复出现。掌握本句结构后可直接迁移到大量类似句型，典型性很高。

What is indeed just an illusion according to Professor Tom Oliver?

第22题 题干

疑问句在四六级和考研阅读理解的题干或原文标题中较为常见，系表结构加状语的组合也是典型句式；但本句结构过于简单，不涉及从句或复杂修饰，作为代表性句式略显单薄，典型性中等偏上。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本卷出现的 303 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。

conflict

B2

n. 冲突

本卷24次 · 真题 66 句

species

B2

n. 物种

本卷11次 · 真题 136 句

relationship

B1

n. 关系

本卷9次 · 真题 168 句

product

A2

n. 产品

本卷8次 · 真题 271 句

professor

B1

n. 教授（大学教师的最高职称）

本卷8次 · 真题 112 句

resource

B1

n. 资源

本卷7次 · 真题 119 句

creative B1

adj. 有创造力的

本卷7次·真题 65 句

extinction B2

n. 灭绝

本卷7次·真题 41 句

self B1

n. 自我

本卷7次·真题 12 句

comet B2

n. 彗星

本卷7次·真题 8 句

constraint B2

n. 限制

本卷6次·真题 13 句

solution B1

n. 解决办法

本卷5次·真题 76 句

seek B1

v. 寻找

本卷5次·真题 70 句

available A2

adj. 可获得的

本卷5次·真题 63 句

strategy B2

n. 策略

本卷5次·真题 63 句

guideline B2

n. 指导方针

本卷5次·真题 40 句

client B1

n. 客户

本卷5次·真题 36 句

universe B2

n. 宇宙

本卷5次·真题 20 句

system A2

n. 系统

本卷4次·真题 176 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本卷4次·真题 126 句

event A2

n. 事件

本卷4次·真题 99 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本卷4次·真题 88 句

material B1

n. 材料

本卷4次·真题 66 句

concept B2

n. 概念

本卷4次·真题 59 句

solve A2

v. 解决 (问题、困难)

本卷4次·真题 54 句

debate B2

n. 辩论

本卷4次·真题 52 句

creativity B2

n. 创造力

本卷4次·真题 45 句

dietary B2

adj. 饮食的

本卷4次·真题 39 句

genetic B2

adj. 遗传的

本卷4次·真题 38 句

nutrition B2

n. 营养

本卷4次·真题 36 句

centre A2

n. 中心;中央

本卷4次·真题 33 句

limitation B2

n. 限制

本卷4次·真题 14 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本卷3次·真题 363 句

consumer B1

n. 消费者

本卷3次·真题 165 句

mental B1

adj. 精神的

本卷3次·真题 120 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本卷3次·真题 119 句

project A2

n. 项目

本卷3次·真题 116 句

claim B1

v. 声称

本卷3次·真题 111 句

argue B1

v. 争论

本卷3次·真题 106 句

scientific B1

adj. 科学的

本卷3次·真题 103 句

according B1

prep. 根据

本卷3次·真题 96 句

gain B1

v. 获得;赢得

本卷3次·真题 96 句

exist A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本卷3次·真题 77 句

consumption B2

n. 消费

本卷3次·真题 56 句

loss B1

n. 丧失

本卷3次·真题 56 句

innovation B2

n. 创新;革新(指行为或过程)

本卷3次·真题 53 句

code B1

n. 代码

本卷3次·真题 50 句

detail B1

n. 细节

本卷3次·真题 46 句

indeed B1

adv. 确实, 的确 (强调肯定)

本卷3次·真题 37 句

contract B2

n. 合同

本卷3次·真题 30 句

evolution B2

n. 进化

本卷3次·真题 15 句

beverage B2

n. 饮料

本卷3次·真题 12 句

sequence B2

n. 顺序

本卷3次·真题 10 句

astronomer B2

n. 天文学家

本卷3次·真题 8 句

illusion

B2

n. 错觉

本卷3次·真题8句

scarcity

C1

n. 缺乏

本卷3次·真题8句

would

A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本卷2次·真题568句

benefit

B1

n. 好处

本卷2次·真题244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

risk

A2

n. 风险

本卷2次·真题167句

climate

B1

n. 气候

本卷2次·真题160句

view

A2

n. 观点, 看法

本卷2次·真题134句

process

B1

n. 过程

本卷2次·真题126句

affect

B1

v. 影响

本卷2次·真题116句

environmental

B1

adj. 环境的

本卷2次·真题112句

academic

B2

adj. 学术的

本卷2次·真题104句

effective

B1

adj. 有效的, 起作用的

本卷2次·真题94句

evidence

B1

n. 证据

本卷2次·真题87句

colleague

B1

n. 同事

本卷2次·真题84句

recently A2

adv. 最近

本卷2次 · 真题 76 句

identify B1

v. 识别

本卷2次 · 真题 75 句

due B1

adj. 预期的

本卷2次 · 真题 70 句

cultural B1

adj. 文化的

本卷2次 · 真题 68 句

approach B1

v. 靠近, 接近 (在空间或时间上)

本卷2次 · 真题 59 句

boost B2

v. 提高

本卷2次 · 真题 55 句

essential B1

adj. 必不可少的

本卷2次 · 真题 55 句

psychologist B2

n. 心理学家

本卷2次 · 真题 54 句

link A2

n. 联系

本卷2次 · 真题 53 句

response B1

n. 回答

本卷2次 · 真题 52 句

sign A1

n. 标志

本卷2次 · 真题 49 句

observe B2

v. 观察; 注意到

本卷2次 · 真题 48 句

cell B1

n. 细胞

本卷2次 · 真题 47 句

chemical B1

adj. 化学的

本卷2次 · 真题 46 句

marketing B1

n. 营销

本卷2次 · 真题 45 句

mass B1

n. 大量

本卷2次 · 真题 44 句

style A2

n. 方式

本卷2次·真题 44 句

concerned B1

adj. 担心的

本卷2次·真题 43 句

fully B1

adv. 完全地

本卷2次·真题 43 句

reading A1

n. 阅读

本卷2次·真题 43 句

department A2

n. 部门

本卷2次·真题 41 句

conventional B2

adj. 传统的

本卷2次·真题 39 句

identity B2

n. 身份

本卷2次·真题 39 句

relevant B2

adj. 相关的

本卷2次·真题 38 句

basis B2

n. 基础;根据

本卷2次·真题 37 句

app B1

n. 应用程序

本卷2次·真题 36 句

aware A2

adj. 知道的

本卷2次·真题 34 句

proposal B2

n. 提议

本卷2次·真题 34 句

incentive B2

n. 激励

本卷2次·真题 33 句

constantly B1

adv. 不断地, 持续地

本卷2次·真题 31 句

sufficient B2

adj. 足够的

本卷2次·真题 30 句

extent B2

n. 程度

本卷2次·真题 28 句

phenomenon

B2

n. 现象

本卷2次·真题 28 句

therefore

B1

adv. 因此, 所以

本卷2次·真题 28 句

chronic

B2

adj. (疾病) 慢性的, 长期的

本卷2次·真题 27 句

revolution

B2

n. 革命

本卷2次·真题 27 句

thrive

B2

v. 茁壮成长

本卷2次·真题 27 句

exciting

A2

adj. 令人兴奋的

本卷2次·真题 22 句

crack

B1

v. 破裂

本卷2次·真题 18 句

facilitate

C1

v. 促进

本卷2次·真题 18 句

consensus

C1

n. (意见的) 一致

本卷2次·真题 17 句

essentially

B2

adv. 本质上

本卷2次·真题 17 句

biodiversity

C1

n. 生物多样性

本卷2次·真题 16 句

existing

B1

adj. 现有的

本卷2次·真题 16 句

dinosaur

A2

n. 恐龙

本卷2次·真题 15 句

exclude

B2

v. 排除

本卷2次·真题 15 句

processing

B1

n. 加工;处理

本卷2次·真题 14 句

industrial

B2

adj. 工业的

本卷2次·真题 13 句

inner B1

adj. 内部的, 里面的

本卷2次·真题 13句

unrelated B2

adj. 无关的

本卷2次·真题 13句

mindset B2

n. 思维模式

本卷2次·真题 12句

restore B2

v. 恢复, 使复原

本卷2次·真题 12句

conserve B2

v. 保护

本卷2次·真题 11句

nevertheless B2

adv. 然而

本卷2次·真题 11句

satisfied B1

adj. 满意的

本卷2次·真题 11句

patience B1

n. 耐心

本卷2次·真题 10句

societal C1

adj. 社会的

本卷2次·真题 10句

timely B2

adj. 及时的

本卷2次·真题 10句

wipe A2

v. 擦, 抹

本卷2次·真题 10句

joint B1

adj. 共同的

本卷2次·真题 9句

myth B2

n. 神话

本卷2次·真题 9句

abundance C1

n. 大量

本卷2次·真题 8句

less A1

det. 较少的

本卷1次·真题 273句

author A2

n. 作者

本卷1次·真题 264句

impact B2

n. 影响

本卷1次·真题 185 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

issue B1

n. 问题

本卷1次·真题 158 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本卷1次·真题 142 句

global B2

adj. 全球的

本卷1次·真题 140 句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本卷1次·真题 138 句

negative B1

adj. 否定的

本卷1次·真题 132 句

base A2

n. 基础

本卷1次·真题 126 句

rate A2

n. 速度

本卷1次·真题 121 句

design B1

n. 设计

本卷1次·真题 119 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本卷1次·真题 119 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本卷1次·真题 108 句

policy B1

n. 政策

本卷1次·真题 103 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本卷1次·真题 98 句

case A2

n. 情况

本卷1次·真题 97 句

crop B1

n. 农作物

本卷1次·真题 95 句

publish B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本卷1次·真题 94 句

account A2

n. 账户

本卷1次·真题 93 句

potential B2

adj. 潜在的

本卷1次·真题 92 句

physical B1

adj. 身体的

本卷1次·真题 91 句

amount A2

n. 数量

本卷1次·真题 84 句

type A2

n. 类型

本卷1次·真题 84 句

understanding B1

n. 理解; 领悟

本卷1次·真题 84 句

diet A2

n. 日常饮食

本卷1次·真题 82 句

professional B1

adj. 专业的

本卷1次·真题 82 句

further B1

adv. 更远处

本卷1次·真题 79 句

organization B1

n. 组织

本卷1次·真题 73 句

agriculture B2

n. 农业

本卷1次·真题 70 句

thinking A2

n. 思考

本卷1次·真题 68 句

journal B1

n. 杂志

本卷1次·真题 66 句

significant B2

adj. 重要的

本卷1次·真题 65 句

maintain B1

v. 维持

本卷1次·真题 64 句

management B1

n. 管理

本卷1次·真题 63 句

importance B1

n. 重要性

本卷1次·真题 60 句

specific B2

adj. 具体的

本卷1次·真题 59 句

figure A2

n. 数字

本卷1次·真题 58 句

campaign B2

n. 运动

本卷1次·真题 57 句

ensure B2

v. 确保

本卷1次·真题 57 句

image A2

n. 形象, 印象

本卷1次·真题 57 句

limit B1

n. 限度

本卷1次·真题 51 句

connection B1

n. 联系

本卷1次·真题 50 句

range B1

n. 范围

本卷1次·真题 50 句

failure B1

n. 失败

本卷1次·真题 47 句

adopt B1

v. 采纳

本卷1次·真题 46 句

being B1

n. 存在

本卷1次·真题 46 句

damage B1

n. 损害

本卷1次·真题 46 句

exactly B1

adv. 精确地

本卷1次·真题 46 句

represent B1

v. 代表

本卷1次·真题 45 句

achievement B1

n. 成就

本卷1次·真题 44 句

adapt B2

v. 适应, 适合 (新环境、新情况)

本卷1次·真题 44 句

novel B1

n. 小说

本卷1次·真题 43 句

critical B2

adj. 批评的

本卷1次·真题 42 句

labor B1

n. 劳动

本卷1次·真题 42 句

user A2

n. 使用者

本卷1次·真题 42 句

interested A1

adj. 感兴趣的

本卷1次·真题 41 句

define B1

v. 给.....下定义

本卷1次·真题 39 句

relatively B2

adv. 相对地

本卷1次·真题 37 句

central B1

adj. 主要的

本卷1次·真题 36 句

characteristic B2

n. 特征

本卷1次·真题 36 句

institute B2

n. 学院

本卷1次·真题 35 句

entire B1

adj. 整个的

本卷1次·真题 34 句

habitat B2

n. (动植物的) 栖息地, 生长环境

本卷1次·真题 34 句

pollution B1

n. 污染

本卷1次·真题 34 句

preserve B2

v. 保护

本卷1次·真题 34 句

site A2

n. 地点

本卷1次·真题 34 句

sector B2

n. (经济或商业的) 部门, 行业

本卷1次·真题 33 句

clearly A2

adv. 清楚地, 明白地

本卷1次·真题 32 句

expectation B2

n. 期待; 预期

本卷1次·真题 32 句

firm B1

adj. 坚固的

本卷1次·真题 32 句

humanity B2

n. 人类 (总称)

本卷1次·真题 32 句

assume B2

v. 假定

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

gather B1

v. 聚集, 集合

本卷1次·真题 31 句

association B2

n. 协会

本卷1次·真题 30 句

employ B1

v. 雇用

本卷1次·真题 30 句

childhood A2

n. 童年

本卷1次·真题 28 句

increased A2

v. 增加了

本卷1次·真题 28 句

rapidly B1

adv. 迅速地

本卷1次·真题 28 句

regulation B2

n. 规则, 条例

本卷1次·真题 28 句

truly B1

adv. 真正地

本卷1次·真题 28 句

survival B2

n. 幸存

本卷1次·真题 27 句

conducive C1

adj. 有助于的

本卷1次·真题 26 句

distance A2

n. 距离

本卷1次·真题 26 句

freedom B1

n. 自由

本卷1次·真题 26 句

persuade B1

v. 说服

本卷1次·真题 26 句

favor B1

n. 帮忙

本卷1次·真题 25 句

foundation B2

n. 基础,根基

本卷1次·真题 25 句

rare B1

adj. 稀有的

本卷1次·真题 25 句

recommendation B2

n. 推荐

本卷1次·真题 25 句

root A2

n. 根

本卷1次·真题 25 句

alter B2

v. 改变, 更改 (使某物与之前不同)

本卷1次·真题 24 句

observation B2

n. 观察

本卷1次·真题 24 句

ordinary B1

adj. 普通的

本卷1次·真题 24 句

toxic B2

adj. 有毒的, 中毒性的

本卷1次·真题 24 句

differently A2

adv. 不同地

本卷1次·真题 23 句

connected B1

adj. 连接的

本卷1次·真题 22 句

continent A2

n. 大陆

本卷1次·真题 22 句

dependent B2

adj. 依靠的

本卷1次·真题 22 句

properly B1

adv. 正确地

本卷1次·真题 22 句

tap B1

v. 轻敲、轻拍

本卷1次·真题 22 句

wildlife B1

n. 野生动植物

本卷1次·真题 22 句

consistent B2

adj. 一致的

本卷1次·真题 21 句

mix A2

v. 混合

本卷1次·真题 21 句

resolve B2

v. 解决 (问题、困难)

本卷1次·真题 21 句

adjust B2

v. 调整

本卷1次·真题 20 句

concerning B2

prep. 关于

本卷1次·真题 20 句

involved B1

adj. 参与的

本卷1次·真题 20 句

overcome B2

v. 克服

本卷1次·真题 20 句

reform B2

v. 改革

本卷1次·真题 20 句

threaten B1

v. 威胁; 恐吓

本卷1次·真题 20 句

justify B2

v. 证明...有道理

本卷1次·真题 19 句

prospect B2

n. 可能性

本卷1次·真题 19句

virtual B2

adj. 虚拟的 (计算机生成的)

本卷1次·真题 19句

attractive B1

adj. 有吸引力的

本卷1次·真题 18句

founder B2

n. 创始人

本卷1次·真题 18句

tackle B2

v. 处理

本卷1次·真题 18句

aging B2

n. 变老, 老化

本卷1次·真题 17句

dominate B2

v. 控制

本卷1次·真题 17句

viewer B1

n. 观众

本卷1次·真题 17句

costly B2

adj. 昂贵的, 代价高的

本卷1次·真题 16句

hidden B1

adj. 隐藏的

本卷1次·真题 16句

lifetime B1

n. 一生, 终生

本卷1次·真题 16句

bolster C1

v. 支持

本卷1次·真题 15句

clinical B2

adj. 临床的

本卷1次·真题 15句

discourage B2

v. 使泄气

本卷1次·真题 15句

innovative B2

adj. 创新的

本卷1次·真题 15句

obstacle B2

n. 障碍物

本卷1次·真题 15句

perception C1

n. 看法

本卷1次·真题 15 句

snack A2

n. 零食

本卷1次·真题 15 句

dislike A2

v. 不喜欢

本卷1次·真题 14 句

inform B1

v. 告知, 通知 (正式地告诉某人某事)

本卷1次·真题 14 句

publication B2

n. 出版物

本卷1次·真题 14 句

substance B2

n. 物质

本卷1次·真题 14 句

amateur B2

n. 业余爱好者

本卷1次·真题 13 句

equipment B1

n. 设备

本卷1次·真题 13 句

persist B2

v. 坚持

本卷1次·真题 13 句

acceptance B2

n. 接受

本卷1次·真题 12 句

convenient B1

adj. 方便的

本卷1次·真题 12 句

estate B2

n. 地产

本卷1次·真题 12 句

exclusively B2

adv. 专门地

本卷1次·真题 12 句

foresee B2

v. 预见

本卷1次·真题 12 句

former B1

adj. 以前的, 从前的

本卷1次·真题 12 句

mechanism B2

n. 机制

本卷1次·真题 12 句

okay A2

adj. 可以的

本卷1次·真题 12 句

prevalent C1

adj. 普遍的

本卷1次·真题 12 句

dedicate B2

v. 致力于

本卷1次·真题 11 句

extract B2

v. 提取

本卷1次·真题 11 句

opponent B2

n. 对手

本卷1次·真题 11 句

known A2

v. 知道, 了解 (know 的过去分词)

本卷1次·真题 10 句

mammal B1

n. 哺乳动物

本卷1次·真题 10 句

milestone B2

n. 里程碑

本卷1次·真题 10 句

organism B2

n. 生物

本卷1次·真题 10 句

persistent B2

adj. 坚持不懈的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

similarity B2

n. 相似性

本卷1次·真题 10 句

biology B1

n. 生物学

本卷1次·真题 9 句

broaden B2

v. 扩大

本卷1次·真题 9 句

constrain C1

v. 限制, 约束 (行动或自由)

本卷1次·真题 9 句

uncover B2

v. 发现, 揭露 (秘密、真相等)

本卷1次·真题 9 句

enthusiastic B2

adj. 热情的

本卷1次·真题 8 句

entity C1

n. 实体

本卷1次·真题8句

formulate C1

v. 制定

本卷1次·真题8句

individualism C1

n. 个人主义（强调个人自由和独立的信念）

本卷1次·真题8句

insufficient B2

adj. 不足的

本卷1次·真题8句

leverage C1

n. 影响力

本卷1次·真题8句

lifespan B2

n. 寿命

本卷1次·真题8句

outline B2

n. 概要

本卷1次·真题8句

pack A2

v. 打包

本卷1次·真题8句

weakness B1

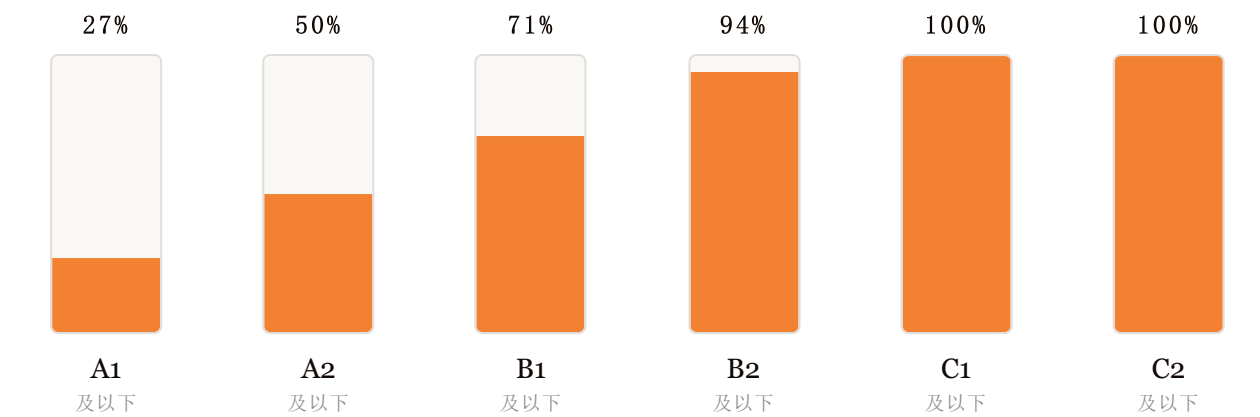
n. 缺点

本卷1次·真题8句

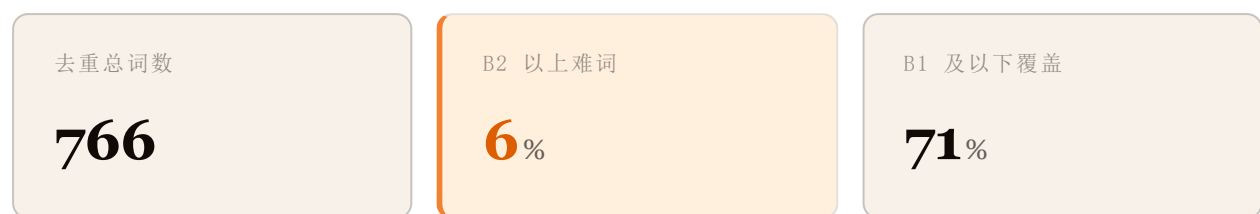
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全卷录音原文 766 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 **766** 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 49 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 766 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2024年6月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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Part III Section B	长篇阅读（信息匹配）	题目解析 →
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