

# 2024年6月·第2套 英语六级听力真题原文与答案解析

PAPER & KEY • 听力题和解析

## 听力题和解析

本卷全部 25 题的标准答案与完整录音文字稿由懒笔记基于2024年6月·第2套 英语六级听力原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面层级：Part/Section 标题与各节 Directions 照原卷排印——真实听力考卷只印选项，题干由录音念出。其下按录音篇目逐篇排印：每篇先给完整录音文字稿（逐段中译），再逐题给出卷面题目与该题解析（题目、翻译、答案、定位、信号、替换与排除）。

真题卷第2套(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 M: I've just bought a new blender.

M: 我刚买了一台新搅拌机。

2 W: What's that?

W: 那是什么？

3 M: A blender, you know, a machine that blends food.

M: 搅拌机，你知道的，就是把食物搅拌在一起的机器。

4 W: Uh, yes, of course, the electric kitchen appliance.

W: 哦，是的，当然了，电动厨房用具。

5 M: Exactly, this one is state-of-the-art. I've been meaning to buy one for a while, and I did thorough research on which specific model to get. I read through maybe hundreds of online user reviews. Anyway, it's amazing.

M: 没错，这台是最先进的。我一直想买一台，而且我做了彻底的研究来决定买哪个型号。我可能看了几百条在线用户评价。总之，它太棒了。

6 W: Really? What could be so special about it? I mean it's just a blender.

W: 真的吗? 它能有什么特别的? 我是说它只是个搅拌机而已。

7 M: Well, basically, it's just a very good one. It feels heavy and sturdy and well made. It also has lots of power and can easily cut and crush practically anything. This way, the soups and juices I make come out really fine and smooth, with no lumpy bits.

M: 嗯, 基本上就是它非常好用。摸起来很有分量、很结实、做工精良。它还有很强的动力, 几乎可以轻松切碎和粉碎任何东西。这样一来, 我做出来的汤和果汁就非常细腻顺滑, 没有结块。

8 W: Um, I see. I've never thought of getting one myself. It sounds like the kind of thing that, for me personally, I would rarely use.

W: 嗯, 我明白了。我自己从来没想过要买一台。听起来对我个人来说, 这种东西我很少会用到。

9 M: I've never had one before, and now that I do. I use it all the time. I make a fresh fruit juice in the morning, maybe not every morning, but three or four times a week, and it feels fantastic. It's a really healthy habit.

M: 我以前从来没有用过, 现在有了之后, 我一直在用。我早上会做新鲜果汁, 也许不是每天早上, 但一周有三四次, 感觉太棒了。这真是个很健康的习惯。

10 W: I can imagine that must feel quite satisfying. I can picture you getting all creative in the kitchen and trying out a multitude of different ingredient combinations, and it's obviously going to be healthier than buying packaged juice from a supermarket.

W: 我能想象那一定很有满足感。我可以想象你在厨房里充满创意, 尝试各种不同的食材组合, 而且这显然要比从超市买包装果汁更健康。

11 M: It's so much healthier. It's not even close. Did you know that store-bought juice is like 10% sugar?

M: 健康得多。根本没法比。你知道商店买的果汁含糖量有10%吗?

12 W: Right, so then you bought it for the health benefits?

W: 是啊, 所以你是为了健康益处才买的?

13 M: Mostly yes. Basically, it allows me to have a more varied diet with a far wider assortment of nutrients, because it's not only fruit in my morning juices you see. I can also throw in vegetables, nuts, yogurts, cereals, anything that tickles my fancy.

M: 主要是的。基本上它让我的饮食更加多样化, 摄入的营养种类也更广泛, 因为你看我早上的果汁里不仅有水果。我还可以加蔬菜、坚果、酸奶、谷物, 任何我想加的东西。

1. A) Read numerous comments users put online.

B) Blended all his food without using a machine.

C) Searched for the state-of-the-art models of blenders.

D) Did thorough research on the price of kitchen appliances.

**【题目】 What does the man say he did before buying the blender?**

【翻译】男士说他在购买搅拌机之前做了什么？

- A) 阅读了大量用户在网上发布的评论。 B) 不使用机器搅拌他所有的食物。  
C) 搜索了最先进的搅拌机型号。 D) 对厨房电器的价格做了彻底的研究。

【答案】A (细节题) Read numerous comments users put online.

【定位】I did thorough research on which specific model to get. I read through maybe hundreds of online user reviews.

我对具体该买哪个型号做了彻底的研究。我大概读了几百条网上的用户评论。

【信号】男方自述买前动作。这题问"the man...did before buying", 信号就是男方在介绍这台机器时, 自己说出的那串"我做了....."。关键落点是 I read through maybe hundreds of online user reviews, "读了几百条网上用户评论"正是买前的准备动作。

【替换】read through maybe hundreds of online user reviews ↔

Read numerous comments users put online.

几百条=numerous, 评论=comments

【排除】C) 原词陷阱

录音里 state-of-the-art 是男方用来夸"这台机器很先进" (this one is state-of-the-art), 并不是说他"去搜寻顶配机型"。选项 Searched for the state-of-the-art models of blenders. 把这个原词搬过来拼成一个他没做的动作, 听到 state-of-the-art 就选就中招。

借用原文: this one is state-of-the-art

D) 偷换概念

男方确实说了 I did thorough research, 但研究的是 which specific model to get (该买哪个型号), 不是价格。选项 Did thorough research on the price of kitchen appliances. 偷偷把研究对象换成 price, 听到"thorough research"就选就被偷换。

借用原文: I did thorough research on which specific model to get

B) 与原文相反

选项 Blended all his food without using a machine. 说"不用机器就把食物搅了", 可整段重点恰恰是他买了一台机器 (blender 就是机器)。这和录音说的正相反, 属无中生有又反向的陷阱。

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2. A) Eating any blended food.  
B) Buying a blender herself.  
C) Using machines to do her cooking.  
D) Making soups and juices for herself.

【题目】What does the woman say she has never thought of doing?

【翻译】女士说她从未想过做什么？

- A) 吃任何搅拌食品。 B) 自己购买一台搅拌机。 C) 使用机器来做饭。  
D) 自己制作汤和果汁。

【答案】 **B** (细节题) Buying a blender herself.

【定位】 I've never thought of getting one myself.

我自己从没想过要买一台。

【信号】 女方应答中的 **never thought** 原话。题干问 never thought of doing, 录音里女方原话就是 I've never thought of getting one myself, "never thought of" 与题干几乎一字不差, 这句被问者的直接应答就是答案句。one 指上文的 blender。

【替换】 never thought of getting one myself ↔ **Buying a blender herself.**

getting one=buying a blender, myself=herself

【排除】 **D) 张冠李戴**

soups and juices 是男方说的 (他做的汤和果汁 the soups and juices I make), 不是女方 "从没想过给自己做" 的事。选项 Making soups and juices for herself. 把男方做的事安到女方头上, 是张冠李戴。

借用原文: the soups and juices I make

**C) 原词陷阱**

录音里 machine 出现在介绍 blender 时 (a machine that blends food), 女方并没说自己 "从没想过用机器做饭"。选项 Using machines to do her cooking. 借 machine 这个原词编了个她没表过的态。

借用原文: a machine that blends food

**A) 未提及**

选项 Eating any blended food. 蹭了 blend 这个话题词, 但女方从没说 "从没想过吃任何搅拌食物", 她说的是没想过 "买机器"。属未提及。

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3. A) Cooking every meal creatively in the kitchen.

B) Paying due attention to his personal hygiene.

C) Eating breakfast punctually every morning.

D) Making his own fresh fruit juice regularly.

【题目】 What does the man say is a really healthy habit?

【翻译】 男士说什么是真正健康的习惯?

A) 在厨房里创意性地烹饪每一餐。 B) 适当关注他的个人卫生。

C) 每天早上准时吃早餐。 D) 定期自制新鲜果汁。

【答案】 **D** (细节题) Making his own fresh fruit juice regularly.

【定位】 I make a fresh fruit juice in the morning, maybe not every morning, but three or four times a week, and it feels fantastic. It's a really healthy habit.

我早上会榨一杯鲜果汁, 也许不是每天早上, 而是一周三四次, 感觉棒极了。这是个真正健康的习惯。

【信号】 **healthy habit前紧挨的那件事**。答案信号是 It's a really healthy habit 里的 it——它回指紧挨着前面那件事 I make a fresh fruit juice in the morning...three or four times a week。男方把"经常自榨果汁"明确称作"真正健康的习惯"。

【替换】 I make a fresh fruit juice in the morning, maybe not every morning, but three or four times a week  
↔ **Making his own fresh fruit juice regularly.**  
一周三四次=regularly

【排除】 A) **与原文相反**

Cooking every meal creatively in the kitchen. 借的 creative in the kitchen 是女方的猜想 getting all creative in the kitchen, 不是男方说的健康习惯; 而且 every meal (每一餐) 比录音的"一周三四次"夸张得多, 频率过头。

借用原文: getting all creative in the kitchen

C) **原词陷阱**

录音男方只说早上榨果汁、还"不是每天早上", Eating breakfast punctually every morning. 借 morning 这个原词, 编出"每天准时吃早餐", 既无 breakfast 也无 punctually, 是原词陷阱。

借用原文: I make a fresh fruit juice in the morning, maybe not every morning

B) **未提及**

Paying due attention to his personal hygiene. 讲"个人卫生", 整段对话围绕果汁与营养, 从没谈卫生, 属未提及, 靠跑题词凑数。

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4. A) One-tenth of it is sugar.  
B) It looks healthy and attractive.  
C) One's fancy may be tickled by it.  
D) It contains an assortment of nutrients.

【题目】 **What do we learn about store-bought juice from the conversation?**

【翻译】 从对话中我们了解到关于商店购买的果汁的什么信息?

- A) 其中十分之一是糖。 B) 它看起来健康且有吸引力。 C) 它可能会引起人们的兴趣。  
D) 它包含各种营养成分。

【答案】 **A** (细节题) One-tenth of it is sugar.

【定位】 Did you know that store-bought juice is like 10% sugar?

你知道店里买的果汁差不多有百分之十是糖吗?

【信号】 **对象store-bought juice配数字**。题干对象 store-bought juice 在录音里只在 store-bought juice is like 10% sugar 这一句被正面描述, 且带一个具体比例 10%。"对象点名 + 出现数字"双重信号, 这句就是答案句。

【替换】 store-bought juice is like 10% sugar ↔ **One-tenth of it is sugar.**  
10%=One-tenth

**【排除】 D) 偷换概念**

It contains an assortment of nutrients. 借的 assortment of nutrients 是男方夸"自榨晨间果汁"的 (a far wider assortment of nutrients) , 对象是自榨果汁, 不是店买果汁。题干问的是 store-bought, 对象被偷换。

借用原文: a far wider assortment of nutrients

**C) 原词陷阱**

One's fancy may be tickled by it. 盗用 tickles my fancy, 但录音里这词形容的是男方往自榨果汁里加 anything that tickles my fancy, 和店买果汁无关, 是张冠李戴的原词陷阱。

借用原文: anything that tickles my fancy

**B) 与原文相反**

It looks healthy and attractive. 蹭了 healthy 一词, 但录音说"自榨"比店买更健康 (It's so much healthier) , 从没说"店买果汁看起来健康诱人", attractive 更是没提, 属未提及兼相反。

借用原文: It's so much healthier

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

1 W: Today we have a very interesting guest. Mr. Thomas Benjamin Grimm, the mayor of Berkton, is here to talk about his job and responsibilities overseeing this charming village. Mr. Grimm, thank you for being here.

W: 今天我们有一位非常有趣的嘉宾。Thomas Benjamin Grimm 先生, Berkton 的市长, 来这里谈谈他的工作以及管理这个迷人村庄的职责。Grimm 先生, 感谢您的到来。

2 M: Thank you for having me.

M: 感谢邀请我来。

3 W: I'd like to start by stating the obvious. Berkton has become one of the most popular tourist destinations in the country, and this has happened under your watch. Just how did you achieve this?

W: 我想先说一个显而易见的事实。Berkton 已经成为全国最受欢迎的旅游目的地之一, 而这是在您的任期内发生的。您究竟是如何做到这一点的?

4 M: The achievement belongs to all the residents of Berkton. It was a shared effort where everybody pitched in for the communal good.

M: 这个成就属于 Berkton 的全体居民。这是一个共同的努力, 每个人都为公共利益做出了贡献。

5 W: But how did this change happen? In about 10 years, Berkton has gone from a relatively unheard-of sleepy village to a must-see destination.

W: 但这种改变是如何发生的呢? 大约 10 年间, Berkton 从一个相对默默无闻的沉寂村庄变成了必看的旅游目的地。

6 M: Yes, the change has truly been remarkable. Berkton was always fortunate to be endowed with such a beautiful natural allure. The Ambury Hills above the village remain untouched by human development, and the Sonora Valley just below it is equally stunning. The transformation commenced in a town hall

meeting in spring 2008 over 10 years ago now, when an overwhelming majority of neighbors voted in favor of "Motion 836". This legislative proposal essentially set out to harmonize the aesthetic appearance of all the houses in Berkton. The idea was that if all the properties looked a certain way with shared design features, then a village as a whole would look more beautiful. And it worked.

M: 是的, 这种变化确实非常显著。Berkton 一直很幸运地拥有如此美丽的自然魅力。村庄上方的 Ambury Hills 至今未受人类开发的影响, 而就在其下方的 Sonora Valley 同样令人惊叹。这场转变始于 2008 年春天的一次市政厅会议, 距今已有 10 多年了, 当时绝大多数居民投票支持了"836 号动议"。这项立法提案本质上是要统一 Berkton 所有房屋的美学外观。这个想法是, 如果所有房产都以某种方式呈现共同的设计特征, 那么整个村庄看起来就会更美丽。而它奏效了。

7 W: It certainly did. I'm looking now at a before-and-after photo, and the change is truly remarkable. It's hard to believe it's the same place. And how do the neighbors feel now?

W: 确实如此。我现在正在看一张前后对比照片, 变化真的非常显著。很难相信这是同一个地方。那么现在居民们的感受如何?

8 M: Great pride, I would say.

M: 我想说是巨大的自豪感。

9 W: But what about the multitudes of visitors now crowding the streets? Is everyone happy about that?

W: 但现在大批游客涌入街道呢? 每个人都对此感到高兴吗?

10 M: The tourists we receive are a blessing, as they have completely revitalized our local economy. Every visitor is warmly welcome.

M: 我们接待的游客是一种福气, 因为他们彻底振兴了我们的本地经济。每一位游客都受到热烈欢迎。

5. A) How he has made himself popular as the mayor of Berkton.  
B) How the residents will turn Berkton into a tourist attraction.  
C) How charming he himself considers the village of Berkton to be.  
D) How he has led people of Berkton to change the village radically.

**【题目】** What is the question the woman asked Mr. Grimm after the introduction?

**【翻译】** 这位女士在介绍之后向Grimm先生提出了什么问题?

- A) 他如何使自己成为广受欢迎的Berkton市长。 B) 居民将如何把Berkton变成旅游胜地。  
C) 他本人认为Berkton村有多迷人。 D) 他如何带领Berkton的人们彻底改变了这个村庄。

**【答案】** D (细节题) How he has led people of Berkton to change the village radically.

**【定位】** Berkton has become one of the most popular tourist destinations in the country, and this has happened under your watch. Just how did you achieve this?

Berkton 已成为全国最受欢迎的旅游目的地之一, 而这一切就发生在你的任期之内。你究竟是怎么做到这一点的呢?

**【信号】**主持人在介绍后抛出的直接提问句。答案句的信号是主持人(W)在开场介绍之后说出的那句直接发问 Just how did you achieve this?——"this" 回指上一句 "Berkton 变成热门旅游地", 所以她问的正是 "你如何促成了这场转变"。对话题里, 主持人 "介绍之后的第一个问句" 就是答案落点。

**【替换】** how did you achieve this ↔ **How he has led people of Berkton to change the village radically**  
this = 把村子变旅游地, 即 "彻底改变村庄"  
this has happened under your watch ↔ **he has led people of Berkton**  
"在你任期内发生" = 市长带领大家做成

**【排除】** A) **原词陷阱**

A 用了原文反复出现的 popular as the mayor of Berkton 这些原词, 但主持人问的是 "如何改变村子", 不是 "市长本人如何变得受欢迎"; 原文 popular tourist destinations 说的是 "村子" 受欢迎, A 偷换成 "市长" 受欢迎, 听到 popular 就选会中招。

借用原文: Berkton has become one of the most popular tourist destinations in the country

B) **张冠李戴**

B 说的是 the residents will turn Berkton into a tourist attraction, 主语是居民、且是 "将要" 做的将来事; 可主持人问的是 "你(市长)如何做到了已经发生的转变", B 张冠李戴(把焦点从市长换成居民)又错了时态。

借用原文: The achievement belongs to all the residents of Berkton.

C) **原词陷阱**

C 说 How charming he himself considers the village of Berkton to be, 借用了原文 this charming village 里的 charming 一词; 但 charming 是主持人介绍时用的, 且主持人问的是 "如何做到转变", 不是 "市长觉得村子多迷人", C 把客观描述偷换成 "市长的主观评价"。

借用原文: overseeing this charming village

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6. A) It was developed only to a limited extent.  
B) It was totally isolated as a sleepy village.  
C) It was relatively unknown to the outside.  
D) It was endowed with rare natural resources.

**【题目】** What do we learn about Berkton 10 years ago?

**【翻译】** 关于10年前的Berkton我们了解到什么?

- A) 它的开发程度很有限。 B) 它完全与世隔绝,是个沉睡的村庄。  
C) 它在外界相对不为人知。 D) 它拥有稀有的自然资源。

**【答案】** C (细节题) It was relatively unknown to the outside.

**【定位】** In about 10 years, Berkton has gone from a relatively unheard-of sleepy village to a must-see destination.

大约 10 年间, Berkton 从一个相对默默无闻的沉睡小村, 变成了一个必看的旅游胜地。

**【信号】** "from...to..." 中 from 后即 10 年前的状态。答案信号是主持人这句 gone from a relatively unheard-of sleepy village to a must-see destination 里的 "from...to..." 结构: from 后面 a relatively unheard-of sleepy village 正是 "10 年前" 的起点状态, to 后面才是现在。问 "10 年前", 答案就在 from 之后。

**【替换】** a relatively unheard-of sleepy village ↔ It was relatively unknown to the outside  
unheard-of = unknown, 同义替换

**【排除】** A) 未提及

A 说 developed only to a limited extent(只在有限程度上被开发), 但原文只说村子 "没名气/沉睡", 从没说它 "被开发到有限程度"; 这是凭 "沉睡村" 的印象自行脑补的开发说法, 原文无据。

B) 原词陷阱

B 用了原文原词 sleepy village, 但把 relatively unheard-of(相对没名气)夸大成 totally isolated(完全孤立); relatively(相对)被偷换成 totally(完全), 程度被拔高, 与原文不符。

借用原文: a relatively unheard-of sleepy village

D) 原词陷阱

D 说 endowed with rare natural resources, 借用了原文 endowed with such a beautiful natural allure 的 endowed 与 natural; 但原文说的是 "自然之美(allure)" 而非 "罕见资源(resources)", 且这句讲的不是 "10 年前的状态", 与题问的时间也不对。

借用原文: Berkton was always fortunate to be endowed with such a beautiful natural allure.

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7. A) All the properties in Berkton were designed by the same architect.

B) The majority of residents lived in harmony with their neighbours.

C) The majority of residents enjoyed cosy housing conditions.

D) All the houses in Berkton looked aesthetically similar.

**【题目】** What resulted from the passing of the legislative proposal "Motion 836"?

**【翻译】** 立法提案"836号动议"的通过产生了什么结果?

A) Berkton的所有房产都由同一位建筑师设计。 B) 大多数居民与邻居和睦相处。

C) 大多数居民享有舒适的住房条件。 D) Berkton的所有房屋在美学上看起来相似。

**【答案】** D (细节题) All the houses in Berkton looked aesthetically similar.

**【定位】** This legislative proposal essentially set out to harmonize the aesthetic appearance of all the houses in Berkton. The idea was that if all the properties looked a certain way with shared design features, then a village as a whole would look more beautiful. And it worked.

这项立法提案本质上是要统一 Berkton 所有房屋的外观审美。其设想是: 如果所有房产都按某种方式、带着共同的设计特征呈现, 那么整个村庄看起来会更美。而它奏效了。

【信号】提案后紧跟的“统一外观”+“奏效了”。答案信号有两处：一是紧跟提案的目的句 harmonize the aesthetic appearance of all the houses(统一所有房子的外观)，二是收尾的 And it worked.(它奏效了)——“奏效”确认了这个“外观统一”的效果真的实现了，正是提案带来的结果。

【替换】harmonize the aesthetic appearance of all the houses in Berkton ↔

All the houses in Berkton looked aesthetically similar

“统一外观”=“外观看起来相似”

shared design features ↔ aesthetically similar

“共同设计特征”=外观相似

【排除】A) 原词陷阱

A 说 designed by the same architect，借用了原文 shared design features 里的 design；但原文说的是“共同的设计特征”，从没说“出自同一个建筑师”，A 把“设计相似”偷换成“同一人设计”，是听到 design 就选的陷阱。

借用原文：if all the properties looked a certain way with shared design features

B) 偷换概念

B 说 lived in harmony with their neighbours(邻里和睦相处)，疑似借了原文 harmonize(统一)与 an overwhelming majority of neighbors voted 里 neighbors 的影子；但原文是说邻居们“投票通过提案”，harmonize 指“统一房屋外观”而非“邻里关系和睦”，B 偷换了概念。

借用原文：an overwhelming majority of neighbors voted in favor of "Motion 836"

C) 未提及

C 说 enjoyed cosy housing conditions(享受舒适的居住条件)，但原文谈的是房子“外观是否统一、村子是否更美”，从没谈居民住得舒不舒适；cosy(舒适)是凭“漂亮房子”联想出来的，原文无据。

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8. A) They have helped boost the local economy.

B) They have made the residents unusually proud.

C) They have contributed considerably to its popularity.

D) They have brought happiness to everyone in the village.

【题目】Why does the man say the tourists are a blessing to Berkton?

【翻译】为什么这位男士说游客是Berkton的福音？

A) 他们帮助促进了当地经济。 B) 他们使居民感到异常自豪。

C) 他们为其知名度做出了相当大的贡献。 D) 他们给村里的每个人都带来了快乐。

【答案】A (细节题) They have helped boost the local economy.

【定位】The tourists we receive are a blessing, as they have completely revitalized our local economy.

我们接待的游客是一种福气，因为他们彻底重振了我们当地的经济。

【信号】因果词 as 之后即原因。答案信号是因果连词 as：它前面是判断 The tourists we receive are a blessing，后面 they have completely revitalized our local economy 才是 "为什么是福气" 的真正原因。问 Why，答案就在 as 引出的从句里。

【替换】they have completely revitalized our local economy ↔

**They have helped boost the local economy**

revitalize = boost, 同义替换

【排除】B) **张冠李戴**

B 说 made the residents unusually proud，借用了原文前面 Great pride 的 pride；但那是回答 "邻居们现在感受如何" 时说的居民对 "村子变美" 的自豪，不是 "游客" 带来的、也不是 "游客是福气" 的原因，B 张冠李戴、错配了问题。

借用原文：Great pride, I would say.

C) **原词陷阱**

C 说 contributed considerably to its popularity，借了原文反复出现的 popular/popularity 影子；但说话人给出的 "福气" 原因是 "重振经济"，不是 "游客提升了知名度"，C 把答案换到了名气这条线，与 as 后的原因不符。

借用原文：Berkton has become one of the most popular tourist destinations in the country

D) **过度推断**

D 说 brought happiness to everyone in the village，疑似从 Every visitor is warmly welcome 的友好氛围里推出来；但原文只说 "重振经济/欢迎游客"，没说 "给村里每个人带来快乐"，everyone/happiness 都是脑补放大，过度推断。

借用原文：Every visitor is warmly welcome.

## 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 Researchers in the US have created a remote-controlled robot that is so small it can walk on the top of a US penny. In research published in the journal Science Robotics, a team at Northwestern University said the crab-like robot is 0.5mm wide. Researchers described it as the smallest-ever remote-controlled walking robot.

美国研究人员创造了一种遥控机器人，小到可以在美国一分硬币顶部行走。在发表于《科学机器人学》期刊的研究中，Northwestern University的一个团队表示，这种类似螃蟹的机器人宽0.5毫米。研究人员称其为有史以来最小的遥控行走机器人。

2 The tiny robot can bend, twist, crawl, walk, turn, and even jump without the use of complex hardware or special power. The engineers said this is because the robot is powered by the elastic property of its

body. To construct the robot, the researchers used a shape-memory alloy material that transforms to its remembered shape when heated.

这个微型机器人可以弯曲、扭转、爬行、行走、转向，甚至跳跃，而无需使用复杂的硬件或特殊电源。工程师们表示，这是因为机器人由其身体的弹性特性提供动力。为了构造这个机器人，研究人员使用了一种形状记忆合金材料，该材料在加热时会变回其记忆形状。

3 Using a laser, the team is able to heat the robot at specific parts of its body, causing it to change shape. As the robot deforms and goes back to its original shape, it creates movement from one place to another. "Because these structures are so tiny, the rate of cooling is very fast," project lead Professor John A. Rogers said. "In fact, reducing the sizes of these robots allows them to run faster."

通过使用激光，团队能够在机器人身体的特定部位加热，使其改变形状。当机器人变形并恢复到原始形状时，就产生了从一个地方到另一个地方的运动。项目负责人John A. Rogers教授说："因为这些结构非常微小，冷却速度非常快。事实上，缩小这些机器人的尺寸可以让它们运行得更快。"

4 While the research is still in the exploratory phase, the team believes that technology could lead to micro-sized robots that can perform practical tasks in tightly confined spaces. "You might imagine micro-robots as agents to repair or assemble small structures or machines in industry or as surgical assistants to clear clogged arteries, to stop internal bleeding, or to eliminate cancerous tumours—all in minimally invasive procedures," Rogers said.

虽然研究仍处于探索阶段，但团队相信这项技术可以催生出能够在狭小空间内执行实际任务的微型机器人。Rogers说："你可以想象微型机器人作为修复或组装工业中小型结构或机器的代理，或者作为外科助手清除阻塞的动脉、止住内出血或消除恶性肿瘤——所有这些都在微创手术中完成。"

9. A) They have created the smallest remote-controlled walking robot in the world.  
B) They are going to publish their research findings in the journal Science Robotics.  
C) They are the first to build a robot that can bend, crawl, walk, turn and even jump.  
D) They are engaged in research on a remote-controlled robot which uses special power.

**【题目】** What does the passage say about a team of researchers at Northwestern University?

**【翻译】** 文章关于Northwestern大学的一组研究人员说了什么？

- A) 他们创造了世界上最小的遥控行走机器人。  
B) 他们将在《Science Robotics》期刊上发表他们的研究成果。  
C) 他们是第一个制造出能够弯曲、爬行、行走、转弯甚至跳跃的机器人的团队。  
D) 他们正从事一种使用特殊动力的遥控机器人的研究。

**【答案】** A (细节题) They have created the smallest remote-controlled walking robot in the world.

**【定位】** Researchers described it as the smallest-ever remote-controlled walking robot.

研究人员把它描述为有史以来最小的遥控步行机器人。

**【信号】** 最高级 **smallest-ever** 收尾定调。这句用最高级 the smallest-ever remote-controlled walking robot 给团队成就下定论，最高级是篇章里典型的答案信号，听到 the smallest-ever 就该锁定它为承载结论的那一句。

【替换】 the smallest-ever remote-controlled walking robot ↔  
the smallest remote-controlled walking robot in the world  
smallest-ever = smallest...in the world  
created a remote-controlled robot ↔ They have created  
动词 created 直接对应

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

选项B盗用了录音里的期刊名 the journal Science Robotics, 但原文只是说"研究发表在该期刊", 并非"将要发表", 更不是问团队的核心成就; 它靠你听到 Science Robotics 就想选来设套。

借用原文: In research published in the journal Science Robotics

C) 原词陷阱

选项C搬来录音里整串动作 bend, crawl, walk, turn and even jump, 极易让人一听就选; 但原文从未说该团队是 first to build 会做这些动作的机器人, "第一个"是无中生有, 题干问的也是成就定性而非"是否首创动作"。

借用原文: The tiny robot can bend, twist, crawl, walk, turn, and even jump

D) 与原文相反

选项D说机器人 uses special power, 盗用了录音里的 special power 一词; 但原文明说机器人 without the use of complex hardware or special power, 是"不用"特殊能源, 选项把否定改成了肯定, 方向反了。

借用原文: without the use of complex hardware or special power

- 
10. A) It changes its shape by complex hardware.  
B) It is operated by a special type of tiny motor.  
C) It moves from one place to another by memory.  
D) It is powered by the elastic property of its body.

【题目】 What did the researchers say about the robot they created?

【翻译】 研究人员关于他们创造的机器人说了什么?

- A) 它通过复杂的硬件改变形状。 B) 它由一种特殊类型的微型马达操作。  
C) 它通过记忆从一个地方移动到另一个地方。 D) 它由其身体的弹性特性提供动力。

【答案】 D (细节题) It is powered by the elastic property of its body.

【定位】 The engineers said this is because the robot is powered by the elastic property of its body.  
工程师们说, 这是因为机器人由其身体的弹性属性提供动力。

【信号】 因果 because + powered by。这句以因果词 because 引出原因, 又用 powered by the elastic property of its body 点明供能来源, 因果信号 + 原理表述双重锁定它为答案句。

【替换】 powered by the elastic property of its body ↔ powered by the elastic property of its body  
供能机制几乎原句对应

**【排除】 A) 与原文相反**

选项A说靠 complex hardware 变形，盗用了录音原词 complex hardware；但原文明说机器人做各种动作 without the use of complex hardware，是"不靠"复杂硬件，选项把否定说成了依靠，方向相反。

借用原文：without the use of complex hardware or special power

**B) 未提及**

选项B说靠 a special type of tiny motor 运转，但录音通篇没提任何 motor（马达），供能来源明确是身体弹性；这是凭"机器人=有马达"的常识硬编出来的无中生有项。

**C) 原词陷阱**

选项C把录音里 from one place to another 和 memory（来自 shape-memory）两处原词拼在一起，说机器人 moves...by memory；但原文是靠形状记忆合金"变形再复原"才产生移动，并非"靠记忆移动"，属偷换概念。

借用原文：As the robot deforms and goes back to its original shape, it creates movement from one place to another

- 
11. A) Replace humans in exploratory tasks.  
B) Perform tasks in tightly confined spaces.  
C) Explore the structure of clogged arteries.  
D) Assist surgeons in highly complex surgery.

**【题目】 What do the researchers expect their robots to do in the future?**

**【翻译】** 研究人员期望他们的机器人未来做什么？

- A) 在探索性任务中取代人类。 B) 在狭小密闭的空间中执行任务。  
C) 探索堵塞动脉的结构。 D) 在高度复杂的手术中协助外科医生。

**【答案】 B**（细节题） Perform tasks in tightly confined spaces.

**【定位】** While the research is still in the exploratory phase, the team believes that technology could lead to micro-sized robots that can perform practical tasks in tightly confined spaces.

尽管研究仍处于探索阶段，但团队相信，这项技术可能催生出能够在狭小空间内执行实际任务的微型机器人。

**【信号】 believes + could 引出展望落点。** 这句用 the team believes that technology could lead to 表团队对未来的预期，believe + could 是展望性信号，其后 perform practical tasks in tightly confined spaces 就是预期用途的落点。

**【替换】** perform practical tasks in tightly confined spaces ↔ **Perform tasks in tightly confined spaces**  
执行任务/狭小空间近乎同形

**【排除】 A) 过度推断**

选项A说 Replace humans in exploratory tasks, 借了录音里 in the exploratory phase 的 exploratory 一词; 但原文只说研究"尚处探索阶段", 从未说要"取代人类", replace humans 是凭空拔高的过度推断。

借用原文: While the research is still in the exploratory phase

**C) 原词陷阱**

选项C说 Explore the structure of clogged arteries, 盗用了录音举例里的 clogged arteries; 但 to clear clogged arteries 只是诸多设想用途中的一个例子, 且原文是"清理"血管不是"探查结构", 把举例之一冒充成总的未来预期, 以偏概全。

借用原文: as surgical assistants to clear clogged arteries

**D) 原词陷阱**

选项D说 Assist surgeons in highly complex surgery, 盗用录音 as surgical assistants 的医疗设想; 但原文设想的是充当外科助手做清血管/止血等"微创"操作, 并未说"辅助高度复杂的手术", highly complex 是被改大的程度词, 同样属举例被偷换。

借用原文: as surgical assistants to clear clogged arteries, to stop internal bleeding, or to eliminate cancerous tumours—all in minimally invasive procedures

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

1 I don't want to boast or anything, but I have always considered myself something of an elite sleeper. Given the opportunity, I will sleep for marathon stretches, and can doze through the most extreme situations. On one very rough ferry crossing, on the route to the Isles of Scilly, for example, my traveling companion spent the entire 3-hour-ride throwing up in the bathroom, while I dozed happily on a plastic chair.

我不想自夸什么的,但我一直认为自己算得上是睡眠精英。只要有机会,我能睡上马拉松式的长时间,而且可以在最极端的情况下打瞌睡。例如,在一次前往锡利群岛的非常颠簸的渡轮航行中,我的旅伴在整整3小时的航程中都在卫生间里呕吐,而我却在一把塑料椅子上愉快地打盹。

2 Unfortunately, it has come to my attention that I am not an elite sleeper after all. It seems I am just lazy, because elite sleepers are defined as the approximately 3 percent of the population who are biologically programmed to need less sleep than the rest of us. According to a study that came out in March, elite sleepers have rare genetic changes, which means they can sleep fewer hours than mere mortals, without any risk of cognitive decline.

不幸的是,我注意到自己毕竟不是睡眠精英。看来我只是懒惰而已,因为睡眠精英被定义为大约占人口3%的、在生物学上被编程为比我们其他人需要更少睡眠的人群。根据3月份发表的一项研究,睡眠精英拥有罕见的基因变异,这意味着他们可以比普通人的睡眠时间更少,而不会有任何认知能力下降的风险。

3 It may not be possible to change your own genes, but can you train yourself to need less sleep? Is there a non-biological way to reach elite sleeper status? I have spent the past year trying to answer that

question. Not for fun, I should add, but because having a baby has severely disrupted my sleep, for which I still have a great passion.

也许无法改变自己的基因,但你能否训练自己减少睡眠需求呢?有没有非生物学的方式来达到睡眠精英的地位?过去一年我一直在尝试回答这个问题。我要补充说明的是,这不是为了好玩,而是因为有了孩子严重打乱了我的睡眠,而我对睡眠仍然有极大的热情。

4 For a while, I assumed I'd be forced to become one of those people who jump out of bed at the crack of dawn. After a year of tough scientific study, however, I have discovered being forced to get up early in the morning is very different from being an early bird.

有一段时间,我以为自己会被迫成为那些在黎明时分就跳下床的人之一。然而,经过一年艰苦的科学研究,我发现被迫早起和成为早起的人是非常不同的。

12. A) She threw up in the bathroom.  
B) She slept during the entire ride.  
C) She dozed off for a few minutes.  
D) She boasted of her marathon race.

**【题目】** What does the speaker say she did on her ride to the Isles of Scilly?

**【翻译】** 说话者说她在前往锡利群岛的途中做了什么?

- A) 她在浴室里呕吐了。 B) 她在整个行程中都在睡觉。 C) 她打了几分钟瞌睡。  
D) 她吹嘘自己的马拉松比赛。

**【答案】** B (细节题) She slept during the entire ride.

**【定位】** On one very rough ferry crossing, on the route to the Isles of Scilly, for example, my traveling companion spent the entire 3-hour-ride throwing up in the bathroom, while I dozed happily on a plastic chair.

比如有一次在去锡利群岛的航线上、那趟非常颠簸的渡轮航程里,我的旅伴整整三个小时都在卫生间呕吐,而我却在一把塑料椅上美美地睡着了。

**【信号】** 对比连词 **while** 分开「她」和「旅伴」。while I dozed happily on a plastic chair 里的 while 是答案信号: 它把两个人的行为对照开——while 前是旅伴 throwing up in the bathroom, while 后才是「我」做的事。听到 while、whereas 这类对比词,要立刻分清前后各是谁。

**【替换】** I dozed happily on a plastic chair ↔ She slept during the entire ride.

doze 等于睡着,且时长沿用前文 entire 3-hour-ride

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

She threw up in the bathroom. 盗用了录音原词 throwing up in the bathroom, 但那是 while 前「我的旅伴」做的事, 被安到了「她」头上, 典型听到原词就想选的陷阱。

借用原文: my traveling companion spent the entire 3-hour-ride throwing up in the bathroom

C) 原词陷阱

She dozed off for a few minutes. 借用了 doze 这个原词, 但把时长偷改成「几分钟」, 与原文 entire 3-hour-ride 的整程相反, 是在「睡多久」上做手脚。

借用原文: I dozed happily on a plastic chair

D) 原词陷阱

She boasted of her marathon race. 拼了两个扎眼原词: boast 来自开头 I don't want to boast、marathon 来自 sleep for marathon stretches (指「长时间地睡」, 非比赛)。它们都不在「乘船」场景里, 且 marathon stretches 根本不是「马拉松比赛」。

借用原文: I will sleep for marathon stretches

- 
13. A) They are mostly immune to cognitive impairment.  
B) They can sleep soundly during a rough ride at sea.  
C) They are genetically determined to need less sleep.  
D) They constitute about 13 percent of the population.

【题目】 What do we learn from the passage about elite sleepers?

【翻译】 我们从这段文字中了解到关于精英睡眠者的什么信息?

- A) 他们大多对认知障碍免疫。 B) 他们能在海上颠簸的行程中安然入睡。  
C) 他们在基因上被决定需要更少的睡眠。 D) 他们约占人口的百分之十三。

【答案】 C (细节题) They are genetically determined to need less sleep.

【定位】 elite sleepers are defined as the approximately 3 percent of the population who are biologically programmed to need less sleep than the rest of us.

精英睡眠者被定义为大约占人口3%、在生物学上被设定为比我们其余人需要更少睡眠的那群人。

【信号】 下定义句式 are defined as。elite sleepers are defined as 是答案信号: are defined as 是典型的下定义句式, 问某类人特征时, 定义句就是答案句。定义里的核心是 biologically programmed to need less sleep。

【替换】 biologically programmed to need less sleep ↔

They are genetically determined to need less sleep.

biologically programmed 等于 genetically determined

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

They are mostly immune to cognitive impairment. 借了 cognitive 一词（原文 cognitive decline），但原文只说他们少睡时 without any risk of cognitive decline——是「不因少睡而认知衰退」，并非泛泛地「对认知损害免疫」，把条件性表述夸大成绝对免疫。

借用原文：without any risk of cognitive decline

B) 张冠李戴

They can sleep soundly during a rough ride at sea. 把第1段讲者本人乘船 very rough ferry crossing 时睡着的事，安到了「精英睡眠者 They」这类人头上，主语张冠李戴；何况第2段恰恰说她其实不是精英睡眠者。

借用原文：On one very rough ferry crossing

D) 原词陷阱

They constitute about 13 percent of the population. 盗用了原文的「百分比加人口」结构 approximately 3 percent of the population，却把数字从3%偷改成13%，是典型数字陷阱。

借用原文：the approximately 3 percent of the population

- 
14. A) Whether there is a way to reach elite status.  
B) Whether it is possible to modify one's genes.  
C) Whether having a baby impacts one's passion.  
D) Whether one can train themselves to sleep less.

【题目】 What has the speaker been trying to find out over the past year?

【翻译】 说话者在过去一年里一直试图弄清楚什么？

- A) 是否有办法达到精英睡眠者的状态。 B) 是否有可能改变一个人的基因。  
C) 生孩子是否会影响一个人的热情。 D) 一个人是否能训练自己少睡觉。

【答案】 D （细节题） Whether one can train themselves to sleep less.

【定位】 It may not be possible to change your own genes, but can you train yourself to need less sleep? Is there a non-biological way to reach elite sleeper status? I have spent the past year trying to answer that question.

改变自己的基因也许不可能，但你能训练自己变得需要更少睡眠吗？有没有一种非生物学的途径达到精英睡眠者的地位？我过去一年就一直在试图回答这个问题。

【信号】 讲者亲口发问加紧跟「我花一年回答这个问题」。答案信号有二：一是讲者自己抛出的问句 can you train yourself to need less sleep?；二是其后 I have spent the past year trying to answer that question 把「过去一年」与这个问句直接挂钩，明确指认它就是她要弄清的那个问题。

【替换】 can you train yourself to need less sleep? ↔ Whether one can train themselves to sleep less.  
疑问句改写成 Whether 间接问句，you 变 one

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

Whether there is a way to reach elite status. 借了原文问句里的 reach elite sleeper status, 但原文紧接着用 that question 回指的重点是「非生物途径即训练自己少睡」; D 才精确对上她真正探究的内容, A 停在表层措辞。

借用原文: Is there a non-biological way to reach elite sleeper status?

B) 与原文相反

Whether it is possible to modify one's genes. 盗用 change your own genes, 但原文是 It may not be possible to change your own genes, but——改基因被 but 否定掉、用来引出真正的问题, 选它正好取了被推翻的那半句。

借用原文: It may not be possible to change your own genes

C) 答非所问

Whether having a baby impacts one's passion. 用了原文的 having a baby 和 a great passion, 但原文这两词出现在解释「她为何研究」的背景里, 并非她要弄清的那个疑问句, 属答非所问。

借用原文: having a baby has severely disrupted my sleep, for which I still have a great passion

- 
15. A) It is in fact quite possible to nurture a passion for sleep.  
B) Babies can severely disrupt their parents' sleep patterns.  
C) Being forced to rise early differs from being an early bird.  
D) New parents are forced to jump out of bed at the crack of dawn.

【题目】 What has the speaker discovered after a year of tough scientific study?

【翻译】 说话者在经过一年艰苦的科学研究后发现了什么?

- A) 事实上完全有可能培养对睡眠的热情。 B) 婴儿会严重扰乱父母的睡眠模式。  
C) 被迫早起不同于成为早起的人。 D) 新手父母被迫在破晓时分跳下床。

【答案】 C (细节题) Being forced to rise early differs from being an early bird.

【定位】 After a year of tough scientific study, however, I have discovered being forced to get up early in the morning is very different from being an early bird.

然而, 经过一年艰苦的科学研究, 我发现被迫早起和真正的早起者是非常不同的两回事。

【信号】 转折 however 加标记词 I have discovered。答案信号有二: however 把前文「我以为我会被迫成为早起者」的旧假设推翻; 紧跟的 I have discovered 直接挂出结论。转折后加 discovered 标记的那句就是答案句。

【替换】 being forced to get up early in the morning is very different from being an early bird ↔  
Being forced to rise early differs from being an early bird.

get up early 等于 rise early, is very different from 等于 differs from

【排除】 A) 未提及

It is in fact quite possible to nurture a passion for sleep. 拼用了原文的 passion (a great passion), 但原文 passion 指「她对睡眠本就有热情」, 从未说「可以去培养」, 更不是这次研究的发现, 属无中生有。

借用原文: for which I still have a great passion

B) 原词陷阱

Babies can severely disrupt their parents' sleep patterns. 几乎照搬原文 having a baby has severely disrupted my sleep (disrupt 原词复现), 但那是第3段交代的「为什么做研究」, 而题问「研究后发现了什么」, 时间、逻辑位置都错, 答非所问。

借用原文: having a baby has severely disrupted my sleep

D) 与原文相反

New parents are forced to jump out of bed at the crack of dawn. 盗用 jump out of bed at the crack of dawn, 但原文这是她 I assumed I'd be forced to become 的旧假设, 紧接着 however 就把它否定了, 取它等于选了被推翻的内容。

借用原文: I assumed I'd be forced to become one of those people who jump out of bed at the crack of dawn

## Section C

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear three recordings of lectures or talks followed by three or four questions. The recordings will be played only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

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

1 If you read an article about a controversial issue, do you think you'd realise if it had changed your beliefs? No one knows your own mind like you do—it seems obvious that you would know if your beliefs had shifted. And yet a new paper in the Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology suggests that we actually have very poor awareness of our own belief change, meaning that we will tend to underestimate how much we've been swayed by a convincing article.

如果你读到一篇关于争议性问题的文章,你认为你会意识到它改变了你的信念吗?没有人比你更了解自己的想法——你会知道自己的信念是否发生了转变,这似乎是显而易见的。然而《实验心理学季刊》上的一篇新论文表明,我们实际上对自己信念的改变认知很差,这意味着我们往往会低估自己被一篇有说服力的文章影响的程度。

2 The researchers recruited over two hundred undergraduates across two studies and focused on their beliefs about whether physical punishment of kids is an effective form of discipline. The students reported their initial beliefs about whether physical punishment is an effective way to discipline a child on a scale from "1" completely disbelieve to "9" completely believe. Several weeks later they were given one of two research-based texts to read: each was several pages long and either presented the arguments and data in favour of physical punishment or against it. After this, the students answered some questions

to test their comprehension and memory of the text. Then, the students again scored their belief about whether physical punishment is effective or not. Finally, the researchers asked them to recall what their belief had been at the start of the study.

研究人员在两项研究中招募了两百多名本科生,重点关注他们对体罚儿童是否是一种有效管教形式的信念。学生们报告了他们最初关于体罚是否是管教儿童的有效方式的信念,评分范围从"1"完全不相信到"9"完全相信。几周后,他们被给予两篇基于研究的文本中的一篇来阅读:每篇都有几页长,要么呈现支持体罚的论据和数据,要么呈现反对体罚的论据和数据。此后,学生们回答了一些问题以测试他们对文本的理解和记忆。然后,学生们再次对他们关于体罚是否有效的信念进行评分。最后,研究人员要求他们回忆研究开始时他们的信念是什么。

3 The students' belief about physical punishment changed when they read a text that argued against their own initial position. Crucially, the memory of their initial belief was shifted in the direction of their new belief—in fact, their memory was closer to their current belief than their original belief. The more their belief had changed, the larger this memory bias tended to be, suggesting the students were relying on their current belief to deduce the initial belief. The memory bias was unrelated to the measures of how well they'd understood or recalled the text, suggesting these factors didn't play a role in memory of initial belief or awareness of belief change.

当学生们阅读与他们自己最初立场相反的文本时,他们对体罚的信念发生了改变。至关重要的是,他们对最初信念的记忆朝着新信念的方向发生了偏移——事实上,他们的记忆更接近他们当前的信念而不是最初的信念。他们的信念改变得越多,这种记忆偏差往往就越大,这表明学生们依靠当前的信念来推断最初的信念。记忆偏差与衡量他们对文本理解或回忆程度的指标无关,这表明这些因素在最初信念的记忆或对信念改变的认知中没有发挥作用。

4 The researchers concede that this research was about changes to mostly moderate beliefs—it's likely the findings would be different in the context of changes to extreme or deeply held beliefs. However, our beliefs on most topics are in the moderate range, and as we go about our daily lives reading informative material, these intriguing findings suggest we are mostly ignorant of how what we just read has updated and altered our own position.

研究人员承认,这项研究是关于大多数温和信念的改变——在极端或根深蒂固的信念改变的背景下,研究结果可能会有所不同。然而,我们对大多数话题的信念都处于温和范围内,当我们在日常生活中阅读信息性材料时,这些有趣的发现表明我们大多不知道刚刚读到的内容如何更新和改变了我们自己的立场。

16. A) We have poor awareness of how many controversial issues are being debated.  
B) No one knows better than yourself what you are thinking about at the moment.  
C) No one can change your opinions more than those who speak in a convincing tone.  
D) We are likely to underestimate how much we can be swayed by a convincing article.

**【题目】** What does a new paper in the \*Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology\* suggest?

【翻译】《实验心理学季刊》上的一篇新论文提出了什么？

- A) 我们对有多少争议性问题正在被讨论缺乏认识。
- B) 没有人比你更清楚此刻你在想什么。
- C) 没有人能比那些以令人信服的语气说话的人更能改变你的观点。
- D) 我们可能低估了自己会在多大程度上被一篇有说服力的文章所影响。

【答案】D (细节题)

We are likely to underestimate how much we can be swayed by a convincing article.

【定位】And yet a new paper in the Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology suggests that we actually have very poor awareness of our own belief change, meaning that we will tend to underestimate how much we've been swayed by a convincing article.

然而，《实验心理学季刊》上的一篇新论文表明，我们其实对自己信念的变化觉察得很差，这意味着我们往往会低估自己被一篇有说服力的文章左右的程度。

【信号】转折 And yet 后才是真意。前一句说"没人比你更了解自己的想法，你似乎该知道信念变没变"，紧接一个转折 And yet，研究真正的结论在转折之后；听到 And yet 就该锁定其后这句为答案句，而非顺着前面那句"你最懂自己"去选。

【替换】we will tend to underestimate how much we've been swayed by a convincing article ↔

We are likely to underestimate how much we can be swayed by a convincing article.

近乎同义改写、只换情态词

【排除】A) 原词陷阱

选项说我们对"有多少争议话题正在被讨论"觉察很差，盗用了录音 very poor awareness 这个原词，但录音说的是对"自己信念变化"觉察差，A 把觉察的对象偷换成了"有多少争议话题"，答非所问。

借用原文：we actually have very poor awareness of our own belief change

B) 与原文相反

选项"没人比你更了解你此刻在想什么"几乎照搬录音开头 No one knows your own mind like you do，但那是作者先立的"看似如此"的常识、随即被 And yet 推翻，并非论文的 suggest (结论)，拿被推翻的铺垫当答案。

借用原文：No one knows your own mind like you do

C) 偷换概念

选项说"用有说服力语气说话的人最能改变你的看法"，蹭了录音 a convincing article 里 convincing 一词，却把"有说服力的文章"换成了"有说服力的语气 (tone)"，且"没人比这更能改变你看法"录音从未说，属偷换加无中生有。

借用原文：swayed by a convincing article

17. A) Their belief about physical punishment changed.  
B) Their memory pushed them toward a current belief.  
C) The memory of their initial belief came back to them.  
D) Their experiences of physical punishment haunted them.

**【题目】** What happened when the students read a text that argued against their own initial position?

**【翻译】** 当学生们阅读一篇反对他们自己最初立场的文章时发生了什么？

- A) 他们对体罚的看法改变了。 B) 他们的记忆将他们推向了当前的信念。  
C) 他们对最初信念的记忆回到了他们脑海中。 D) 他们遭受体罚的经历困扰着他们。

**【答案】** A (细节题) Their belief about physical punishment changed.

**【定位】** The students' belief about physical punishment changed when they read a text that argued against their own initial position.

当学生读到一篇与自己最初立场相反的文章时，他们对体罚的信念发生了改变。

**【信号】** 题干条件原话复现处即答案句。录音 when they read a text that argued against their own initial position 与题干条件几乎一字不差，这种“题干条件在录音里原话出现”的位置，紧挨着的主句就是答案句；本句主句正是 The students' belief about physical punishment changed。

**【替换】** The students' belief about physical punishment changed ↔

**Their belief about physical punishment changed.**

几乎原句对应、仅换主语为代词

**【排除】** B) 答非所问

选项“他们的记忆把他们推向当前信念”蹭了录音 the memory of their initial belief was shifted in the direction of their new belief，但那是“信念已改变”之后另起的现象（记忆偏移），不是题干问的“读到反对文章时直接发生了什么”；记忆偏移是次级结果，答非所问。

借用原文：the memory of their initial belief was shifted in the direction of their new belief

C) 与原文相反

选项说“他们最初信念的记忆回来了（came back）”，但录音明确说记忆 was shifted in the direction of their new belief、closer to their current belief than their original belief，即对原信念的记忆被改写、偏离了，而非“回来了”，方向恰好相反。

借用原文：their memory was closer to their current belief than their original belief

D) 未提及

选项说“他们受体罚的亲身经历困扰着他们”，录音通篇只讲对体罚“是否有效”的信念与记忆，从未提学生本人“受过体罚的经历（experiences of physical punishment）”，更没说被 haunted（困扰），属凭 physical punishment 这个话题词臆造。

18. A) They apparently have little to do with moderate beliefs.  
B) They don't reflect the change of view on physical punishment.  
C) They may not apply to changes to extreme or deeply held beliefs.  
D) They are unlikely to alter people's position without more evidence.

**【题目】 What did the researchers concede concerning their findings?**

**【翻译】** 研究人员承认他们的研究结果存在什么问题？

- A) 这些结果显然与温和的信念关系不大。 B) 这些结果没有反映出对体罚看法的变化。  
C) 这些结果可能不适用于极端或根深蒂固的信念的改变。  
D) 如果没有更多证据,这些结果不太可能改变人们的立场。

**【答案】 C** (细节题) They may not apply to changes to extreme or deeply held beliefs.

**【定位】** The researchers concede that this research was about changes to mostly moderate beliefs —it's likely the findings would be different in the context of changes to extreme or deeply held beliefs.

研究者承认, 这项研究针对的大多是温和信念的变化——很可能在极端或根深蒂固的信念发生变化时, 研究结论会有所不同。

**【信号】 concede 后的让步句即答案。** 题干里的 concede 在录音 The researchers concede that 原词出现, 其后破折号引出的 it's likely the findings would be different in the context of changes to extreme or deeply held beliefs 就是研究者承认的局限, 正是答案句。

**【替换】** it's likely the findings would be different in the context of changes to extreme or deeply held beliefs  
↔ They may not apply to changes to extreme or deeply held beliefs.

"结论会不同" = "可能不适用"

**【排除】 A) 与原文相反**

选项说结论"与温和信念几乎无关 (little to do with moderate beliefs) ", 蹭了录音 mostly moderate beliefs, 但录音恰恰说这项研究就是"关于温和信念"的, 结论正适用于温和信念, A 把适用对象说成了无关, 与原文相反。

借用原文: this research was about changes to mostly moderate beliefs

**B) 未提及**

选项说研究结论"没有反映对体罚看法的变化", 但录音第三段恰恰证明了看法会变 (The students' belief about physical punishment changed), 研究者承认的是"对极端信念可能不适用", 从没说"没反映看法变化", 属臆造。

**D) 过度推断**

选项说"没有更多证据, 结论难以改变人们立场", 听感上像研究的谨慎口吻, 但录音研究者承认的是适用范围 (极端信念可能不适用), 从未提"需要更多证据才能改变立场", evidence 的说法是凭学术语感臆造的。

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

1 As the American population grows, so does the number of American moms. But, more than a century after Mother's Day became an official holiday, even as that number increases, the share of the American population who are mothers is at the lowest point in a quarter century.

随着美国人口的增长,美国母亲的数量也在增加。但是,在母亲节成为正式节日一个多世纪后,即使这个数字在增加,美国人口中母亲所占的比例却处于四分之一一个世纪以来的最低点。

2 It's frequently noted that fertility rates are falling sharply in richer countries. But the less-observed consequence of this trend is that the decline in births can also mean a decline in motherhood in America. According to my analysis of data from the Census Bureau, the decline of American motherhood is real, occurring very quickly, and may continue for some time yet.

人们经常注意到,富裕国家的生育率正在急剧下降。但这一趋势较少被观察到的后果是,出生率的下降也可能意味着美国母亲身份的下降。根据我对人口普查局数据的分析,美国母亲身份的下降是真实存在的,发生得非常迅速,并且可能还会持续一段时间。

3 Not only are moms making up less of the population, but their characteristics are changing too, and in a way that might be linked to their proportional decline. Moms today tend to be older than in the past. Just looking at recent years, the change in age-specific birth rates has been drastic.

母亲不仅在人口中所占比例越来越小,而且她们的特征也在发生变化,这种变化可能与她们比例的下降有关。如今的母亲往往比过去年龄更大。仅看近年来,不同年龄段生育率的变化就非常剧烈。

4 In just the past few years, the peak childbearing age range for American women has advanced from that of 25-29 to that of 30-34. Meanwhile, childbearing among women under 20 has fallen by half or more, while childbearing among women 35 and older is rising.

仅在过去几年里,美国女性的生育高峰年龄段就从25至29岁推进到了30至34岁。与此同时,20岁以下女性的生育率下降了一半或更多,而35岁及以上女性的生育率则在上升。

5 One positive consequence of this age shift is that a larger proportion of new mothers are economically prepared to raise children. Less positively, however, many women find that, as they age, they can't have as many kids as they would like. Plus, having children later in life can increase the risk of health complications. These finer points aside, one major consequence of the older-moms trend is that fewer years of a woman's life are spent as a mother. This means that, at any given time, a larger share of women, and thus of the whole population, will report not having children in government surveys. In other words, later motherhood means less motherhood.

这种年龄转变的一个积极后果是,更大比例的新手母亲在经济上做好了抚养孩子的准备。然而,不那么积极的是,许多女性发现,随着年龄的增长,她们无法拥有她们想要的那么多孩子。此外,晚育会增加健康并发症的风险。撇开这些细节不谈,高龄母亲趋势的一个主要后果是,女性一生中作为母亲的年数减少了。这意味着,在任何给定时间,更大比例的女性,从而整个人口中更大的比例,在政府调查中会报告没有孩子。换句话说,更晚的母亲身份意味着更少的母亲身份。

6 Even as motherhood rates decline, Mother's Day, of course, will endure. In fact, despite the demographic shift, retail spending on the holiday appears to be rising. It is hard to say if Mother's Day spending is rising more than one would expect, given that the American population keeps growing, but one factor might be that the proportion of women who are the mothers of adult children is rising. And

those adult children may spend more generously when it comes to celebrating the moms they no longer live with.

即使母亲身份比例下降,母亲节当然会持续下去。事实上,尽管存在人口结构转变,这个节日的零售支出似乎还在上升。很难说母亲节支出的增长是否超过了人们的预期,考虑到美国人口持续增长,但一个因素可能是,拥有成年子女的母亲所占比例正在上升。而这些成年子女在庆祝不再与她们同住的母亲时可能会花费更加慷慨。

19. A) American moms have been increasingly inclined to live alone.  
B) The American population has been on the rise in the past 25 years.  
C) American motherhood has actually been on the decline.  
D) The fertility rates in America have in fact been falling sharply.

**【题目】** What does the speaker conclude from her analysis of the Census Bureau's data?

**【翻译】** 说话者从她对人口普查局数据的分析中得出了什么结论?

- A) 美国母亲越来越倾向于独自生活。 B) 过去25年美国人口一直在增长。  
C) 美国母亲身份实际上一一直在减少。 D) 美国的生育率实际上一一直在急剧下降。

**【答案】** C (细节题) American motherhood has actually been on the decline.

**【定位】** According to my analysis of data from the Census Bureau, the decline of American motherhood is real, occurring very quickly, and may continue for some time yet.

根据我对普查局数据的分析,美国"当母亲"这件事的减少是真实存在的,正在迅速发生,而且可能还会持续一段时间。

**【信号】** 题干原话回扣 + 断言语气 "is real"。这句以 According to my analysis of data from the Census Bureau 直接回扣题干的 "analysis of the Census Bureau's data", 紧接着用断言语气 the decline of American motherhood is real, "is real (确实如此)" 这种作者明确下判断的口吻就是结论信号。

**【替换】** the decline of American motherhood is real ↔

American motherhood has actually been on the decline

名词/动词换说法,意思同为"母亲减少"

【排除】 A) 未提及

American moms have been increasingly inclined to live alone 说母亲越来越爱独居，全文谈的是母亲数量/比例下降，从未提母亲的居住方式，属凭空添加的内容。

B) 原词陷阱

The American population has been on the rise 借用了原文 As the American population grows 的原词，人口确实在涨，但题干问的是作者从数据得出的 "结论"，作者的结论是母亲在减少，人口上涨只是铺垫前提，不是结论本身。

借用原文：As the American population grows

D) 原词陷阱

The fertility rates in America have in fact been falling sharply 用了原文 fertility rates are falling sharply 的原词，可作者的结论对象是 "motherhood (当母亲)" 而非 "fertility rates (生育率)"——原文里生育率下降是 "frequently noted (常被提到)" 的旧事，作者要讲的 "less-observed (少被注意)" 的新结论是母亲减少。

借用原文：fertility rates are falling sharply

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20. A) More new mothers tend to take greater care of their children.

B) More new mothers are economically able to raise children.

C) A larger proportion of women take pride in their children.

D) A larger proportion of women really enjoy motherhood.

【题目】 What does the speaker say is a positive consequence of the age shift in childbearing?

【翻译】 说话者认为生育年龄推移带来的积极后果是什么？

A) 更多新手母亲倾向于更悉心照顾她们的孩子。

B) 更多新手母亲在经济上有能力抚养孩子。 c) 更大比例的女性为她们孩子感到自豪。

D) 更大比例的女性真正享受母亲身份。

【答案】 B (细节题) More new mothers are economically able to raise children.

【定位】 One positive consequence of this age shift is that a larger proportion of new mothers are economically prepared to raise children.

这一年龄变化带来的一个正面后果是：更大比例的新晋母亲在经济上已为养育孩子做好了准备。

【信号】 作者亲口贴的 "positive consequence" 标签。这句开头 One positive consequence of this age shift is that 与题干用词几乎一字不差，"positive consequence" 是作者明确贴上的 "好处" 标签，标签之后的内容就是要找的答案句。

【替换】 a larger proportion of new mothers are economically prepared to raise children ↔

More new mothers are economically able to raise children

"economically prepared" ≈ "economically able", 比例 ≈ more

**【排除】 A) 未提及**

More new mothers tend to take greater care of their children 说更多新母亲更用心照顾孩子，原文讲的好处是 "经济上准备好"，从没说她们更会/更用心照顾，属凭空添加。

**C) 原词陷阱**

A larger proportion of women take pride in their children 借用了原文 a larger proportion 的原词造出熟悉感，但作者说的是 "economically prepared"，根本没提 "take pride (自豪)"，比例的对象被悄悄换成了情感。

借用原文：a larger proportion of new mothers

**D) 原词陷阱**

A larger proportion of women really enjoy motherhood 说更大比例女性享受当母亲，同样套用了 "a larger proportion" 的措辞，但原文的好处是经济准备，没说享受，且全文未句 later motherhood means less motherhood 的基调也不是在讲享受。

借用原文：a larger proportion of new mothers

- 
21. A) The meaning of motherhood has changed considerably.  
B) More and more mothers go shopping to treat themselves.  
C) More mothers have adult children celebrating the holiday.  
D) The number of American mothers has been growing steadily.

**【题目】 What might be one explanation for the rise in retail spending on Mother's Day?**

**【翻译】** 母亲节零售消费增长的一个可能解释是什么？

- A) 母亲身份的含义已经发生了相当大的变化。 B) 越来越多的母亲去购物犒劳自己。  
C) 更多母亲有成年子女庆祝这个节日。 D) 美国母亲的数量一直在稳步增长。

**【答案】 C (细节题)** More mothers have adult children celebrating the holiday.

**【定位】** It is hard to say if Mother's Day spending is rising more than one would expect ... but one factor might be that the proportion of women who are the mothers of adult children is rising. And those adult children may spend more generously when it comes to celebrating the moms they no longer live with.

很难说母亲节开销是否涨得超出预期.....但一个因素可能是：身为成年子女之母亲的女性占比在上升。而这些成年子女在为已不同住的母亲庆祝时，可能花钱更大方。

**【信号】** 给原因的标记 "one factor might be"。这句用 one factor might be that 明确引出原因，与题干 "one explanation" 对应；后一句 those adult children may spend more generously 进一步点明是成年子女花钱多，原因信号清晰。

**【替换】** those adult children may spend more generously when it comes to celebrating the moms ↔

**More mothers have adult children celebrating the holiday**

因果同一件事换主语视角表述

**【排除】 A) 过度推断**

The meaning of motherhood has changed considerably 说母亲节/母亲身份的含义大变, 原文只说开销上涨的一个具体原因是成年子女花钱, 并未上升到 "含义改变" 这种概括判断, 属过度拔高。

**B) 张冠李戴**

More and more mothers go shopping to treat themselves 借了原文 "spend/spending" 的花钱语境, 但原文是 those adult children may spend more generously——掏钱的是成年子女, 不是母亲自己购物犒劳自己, 主体张冠李戴。

借用原文: those adult children may spend more generously

**D) 与原文相反**

The number of American mothers has been growing steadily 说母亲数量稳步增长, 这与全文结论 the decline of American motherhood is real 正好相反; 况且作者还专门指出 given that the American population keeps growing 的是人口、不是母亲, 选项把对象与方向都弄反了。

借用原文: given that the American population keeps growing

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

1 Since NASA published a paper in 1989 claiming that houseplants can soak up pollution and toxic chemicals, businesses and homeowners have increasingly invested in greenery to help clean their air. But, a new analysis suggests it could actually take more than 1,000 plants per square meter to gain a benefit any greater than simply opening a couple of windows.

自从NASA在1989年发表一篇论文声称室内植物可以吸收污染物和有毒化学物质以来,企业和房主越来越多地投资于绿植以帮助净化空气。但是,一项新的分析表明,实际上可能需要每平方米超过1000株植物才能获得比简单地打开几扇窗户更大的益处。

2 The problem lies in the fact that NASA conducted their tests in sealed containers that do not simulate the conditions in most people's homes or offices. The space agency was primarily concerned about keeping the air fresh for astronauts cut off in biospheres or space stations and helping to combat "sick building syndrome", which had become a problem due to the super insulated and energy efficient offices of the late 1970s. By the early 1980s, workers regularly complained of skin rashes, sleeplessness, headaches, and allergies as they breathed in toxic chemicals from paints and plastics.

问题在于NASA是在密封容器中进行测试的,这些容器并不能模拟大多数人家中或办公室的条件。该航天局主要关注的是为被隔离在生物圈或空间站中的宇航员保持空气新鲜,并帮助对抗"病态建筑综合症",这在20世纪70年代后期由于超级隔热和节能的办公室而成为一个问题。到20世纪80年代初,工作人员经常抱怨皮疹、失眠、头痛和过敏,因为他们吸入了来自油漆和塑料的有毒化学物质。

3 NASA found that certain plants could remove chemicals from the air, and even today, garden centers recommend the plants for air cleaning properties. However, a new evaluation of dozens of studies spanning 30 years found that houseplants in a normal environment have little impact. In fact, natural ventilation is far better at cleaning the air. The researchers also calculated the clean air delivery rate for

plants in the studies they analyzed and found that the rate at which plants disperse the compounds was well below the usual rate of air exchange in a normal building, caused by the movement of people coming and going, opening doors and windows.

NASA发现某些植物可以去除空气中的化学物质,即使在今天,园艺中心也会推荐这些植物用于空气净化。然而,对跨越30年的数十项研究的新评估发现,正常环境中的室内植物影响甚微。事实上,自然通风在净化空气方面要好得多。研究人员还计算了他们分析的研究中植物的洁净空气输送率,发现植物分散化合物的速率远低于正常建筑物中通常的空气交换率,后者是由人员进出、开关门窗的移动引起的。

4 Many of the studies did show a reduction in the concentration of volatile organic compounds over time, which is likely why people have seized on them to praise the air purifying virtues of plants. But the researchers' calculation showed it would take 10 to 1,000 plants per square meter of floor space to compete with the air cleaning capacity of a building's air handling system or even just a couple of open windows in a house. In contrast, NASA's sealed experiment recommended one pot plant per 100 square feet.

许多研究确实显示随着时间的推移挥发性有机化合物的浓度有所下降,这可能就是人们抓住这些研究来赞扬植物空气净化功效的原因。但研究人员的计算表明,需要每平方米地面空间10到1000株植物才能与建筑物空气处理系统的空气净化能力相竞争,甚至只是与房屋中打开的几扇窗户相竞争。相比之下,NASA的密封实验建议每100平方英尺放置一盆植物。

5 This is certainly an example of how scientific findings can be misleading or misinterpreted over time. But it's also a great example of how scientific research should continually reexamine and question findings to get closer to the ground truth of understanding what's actually happening.

这无疑是一个科学发现如何随着时间的推移被误导或误解的例子。但这也是一个很好的例子,说明科学研究应该不断重新审查和质疑研究结果,以更接近理解实际发生情况的根本真相。

22. A) Add to indoor toxic pollutants.  
B) Absorb poisonous chemicals.  
C) Beautify the home environment.  
D) Soak up surrounding moisture.

**【题目】** What does NASA's 1989 paper claim houseplants can do?

**【翻译】** NASA 1989年的论文声称室内植物能做什么?

- A) 增加室内有毒污染物。 B) 吸收有毒化学物质。 C) 美化家居环境。  
D) 吸收周围湿气。

**【答案】** B (细节题) Absorb poisonous chemicals.

**【定位】** Since NASA published a paper in 1989 claiming that houseplants can soak up pollution and toxic chemicals, businesses and homeowners have increasingly invested in greenery to help clean their air.

自从 NASA 于 1989 年发表一篇论文, 宣称室内植物能吸走污染和有毒化学物质以来, 企业和房主便越来越多地投资绿植来帮助净化空气。

【信号】 **claiming 后接论文主张**。录音开头 claiming that houseplants can soak up pollution and toxic chemicals 中的 claiming 直接对应题干的 claim，是论文主张的落点，紧跟其后的内容就是答案句。

【替换】 soak up pollution and toxic chemicals ↔ **Absorb poisonous chemicals.**  
soak up=Absorb, toxic=poisonous

【排除】 A) **与原文相反**

Add to indoor toxic pollutants. 盗用了录音里的 toxic chemicals（有毒化学物）一词，却把『吸走』反说成『增加』，与论文主张正好相反。

借用原文：houseplants can soak up pollution and toxic chemicals

C) **未提及**

Beautify the home environment. 是植物『好看』的生活常识，录音从头到尾只谈净化空气、从未提美化，属凭常识硬填。

D) **原词陷阱**

Soak up surrounding moisture. 借用了答案句 soak up 这个动词，却把吸收对象从『污染物』偷换成『水分 (moisture)』，录音并未说植物吸潮。

借用原文：houseplants can soak up pollution and toxic chemicals

- 
23. A) NASA did experiments in sealed containers resembling the super insulated offices of 1970s.  
B) It was based on experiments under conditions unlike those in most homes or offices.  
C) NASA conducted tests in outer space whose environment is different from ours.  
D) It drew its conclusion without any contrastive data from other experiments.

【题目】 **What is said to be the problem with NASA's study reported in its 1989 paper?**

【翻译】 NASA 1989年论文中报告的研究存在什么问题？

- A) NASA在类似1970年代超级隔热办公室的密封容器中进行了实验。  
B) 该研究基于与大多数家庭或办公室条件不同的实验。  
C) NASA在外太空进行了测试,其环境与我们的环境不同。  
D) 该研究在没有其他实验对比数据的情况下得出了结论。

【答案】 **B** (细节题)

It was based on experiments under conditions unlike those in most homes or offices.

【定位】 The problem lies in the fact that NASA conducted their tests in sealed containers that do not simulate the conditions in most people's homes or offices.

问题在于，NASA 是在密封容器里做的实验，而这种容器并不能模拟大多数人家里或办公室的环境。

【信号】 **The problem lies in 明示缺陷**。The problem lies in the fact that 是直接点题的标志，问题就在这句之后——这正是题干 the problem 的对应落点。

【替换】 sealed containers that do not simulate the conditions in most people's homes or offices ↔

It was based on experiments under conditions unlike those in most homes or offices.

do not simulate=unlike

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

NASA did experiments in sealed containers resembling the super insulated offices of 1970s. 把录音真出现的 sealed containers 和 super insulated 两处原词硬拼，还说密封舱『像 1970 年代办公室』——录音说密封舱『不模拟』普通环境，二者恰恰不像，属张冠李戴式拼接。

借用原文：sealed containers that do not simulate the conditions

C) 过度推断

NASA conducted tests in outer space whose environment is different from ours. 借了录音 space stations 的太空联想，但录音说实验是在 sealed containers 里做的，从没说在 outer space 做测试，属无中生有。

借用原文：keeping the air fresh for astronauts cut off in biospheres or space stations

D) 未提及

It drew its conclusion without any contrastive data from other experiments. 说该研究『缺对照数据』，录音指出的缺陷是『实验条件不真实』，从未提缺对照数据，属未提及。

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24. A) Natural ventilation proves much more efficient for cleaning the air than houseplants.  
B) Houseplants disperse chemical compounds more quickly with people moving around.  
C) Natural ventilation turns out to be most effective with doors and windows wide open.  
D) Houseplants in a normal environment rarely have any adverse impact on the air.

【题目】 What is the finding of a new evaluation of dozens of studies spanning 30 years?

【翻译】 对跨越30年的数十项研究进行的新评估有何发现？

- A) 自然通风在清洁空气方面比室内植物有效得多。  
B) 随着人员走动,室内植物更快地散发化学化合物。 c) 自然通风在门窗大开时最为有效。  
D) 正常环境中的室内植物很少对空气产生任何不良影响。

【答案】 A (细节题)

Natural ventilation proves much more efficient for cleaning the air than houseplants.

【定位】 However, a new evaluation of dozens of studies spanning 30 years found that houseplants in a normal environment have little impact. In fact, natural ventilation is far better at cleaning the air.

然而，一项跨越 30 年、对数十项研究的新评估发现，正常环境下的室内植物作用甚微。事实上，自然通风在净化空气方面要好得多。

【信号】 However 转折后是真结论。However, a new evaluation 用 However 把语气从『植物有用』扭向新结论，转折之后的两句才是答案落点，尤其 In fact, natural ventilation is far better 是核心。

【替换】 natural ventilation is far better at cleaning the air ↔

Natural ventilation proves much more efficient for cleaning the air than houseplants.

far better=much more efficient

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

Houseplants disperse chemical compounds more quickly with people moving around. 盗用了录音 disperse the compounds 和 movement of people 两处原词，却说『植物因人走动散得更快』；录音的意思是建筑本身的换气率（人来人往开门窗）远高于植物的散播率，是在贬低植物，而非夸植物散得快，方向被偷换。

借用原文：the rate at which plants disperse the compounds was well below the usual rate of air exchange

C) 过度推断

Natural ventilation turns out to be most effective with doors and windows wide open. 借了录音 opening doors and windows 的原词，却加上『most effective / wide open』这种录音没说的最高级和条件；录音只说通风比植物好，没说门窗全开才最有效。

借用原文：opening doors and windows

D) 偷换概念

Houseplants in a normal environment rarely have any adverse impact on the air. 几乎照搬了录音 houseplants in a normal environment have little impact，但把 little impact（作用甚微）偷换成 rarely have any adverse impact（几乎无害）——录音说的是植物『没多大净化作用』，不是说植物『无害』，含义跑偏。

借用原文：houseplants in a normal environment have little impact

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25. A) The root cause for misinterpretations of scientific findings.

B) The difficulty in understanding what's actually happening.

C) The steps to be taken in arriving at any conclusion with certainty.

D) The necessity of continually reexamining and challenging findings.

【题目】 What does NASA's sealed experiment recommendation exemplify in scientists' pursuit of truth?

【翻译】 NASA的密封实验建议在科学家追求真理的过程中体现了什么？

A) 科学发现被误读的根本原因。 B) 理解实际发生情况的难度。

C) 确定无疑地得出任何结论所需采取的步骤。

D) 不断重新审查和质疑研究发现的必要性。

【答案】 D （推断题） The necessity of continually reexamining and challenging findings.

【定位】 This is certainly an example of how scientific findings can be misleading or misinterpreted over time. But it's also a great example of how scientific research should continually reexamine and question findings to get closer to the ground truth of understanding what's actually happening.

这无疑是一个例子，说明科学发现如何会随时间被误导或误读。但它也是一个绝佳的例子，说明科学研究应当不断重新审视、质疑已有结论，以更接近事情真相的理解。

【信号】 **But also 转向真正落点。** 结尾两句用 But it's also a great example of 把重点从『发现会被误读』转到『科研应不断重审质疑』；题干问 pursuit of truth（追求真理），对应的正是 But 之后这句升华。

【替换】 scientific research should continually reexamine and question findings ↔  
**The necessity of continually reexamining and challenging findings.**  
should=necessity, question=challenging

【排除】 A) **与原文相反**

The root cause for misinterpretations of scientific findings. 抓的是 But 之前那句 can be misleading or misinterpreted，且录音只说会被误读、从未分析『根本原因（root cause）』，既取错重心又无中生有。

借用原文：how scientific findings can be misleading or misinterpreted over time

B) **原词陷阱**

The difficulty in understanding what's actually happening. 盗用了录音结尾 understanding what's actually happening 这串原词，却把它说成『理解之难（difficulty）』；录音说的是科研应不断质疑以『接近』真相，重点是方法而非『难』，属截取原词答非所问。

借用原文：to get closer to the ground truth of understanding what's actually happening

C) **未提及**

The steps to be taken in arriving at any conclusion with certainty. 说『下确定结论的步骤』，录音强调的恰恰是『不断重审质疑、逼近真相』这种开放过程，并未给出『确定结论的步骤』，且 certainty 与录音口吻相反，属未提及兼相反。

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。

This way, the soups and juices I make come out really fine and smooth, with no lumpy bits.

第7段，第4句

限制性定语从句修饰主语且省略关系代词，是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式。系表结构加状语的组合也很常见。这种结构在真题中反复出现，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

M: I've never had one before, and now that I do.

第9段，第1句

现在完成时的使用在四六级和考研中较为常见，原因状语从句 "now that" 也是典型的从句引导方式。主从句时间对比(过去完成时与一般现在时)体现了真题中常见的时态转换。从句中的承前省略在口语和书面语中都很典型。整体句式具有较好的代表性和迁移价值

I make a fresh fruit juice in the morning, maybe not every morning, but three or four times a week, and it feels fantastic.

第9段，第3句

涵盖了主谓宾、主系表两种基本句型，以及时间状语、宾语修饰(fresh fruit)、系表搭配等常规成分，但成分种类有限，无定语从句、宾补、双宾等易错结构，训练价值较为基础。

I can picture you getting all creative in the kitchen and trying out a multitude of different ingredient combinations, and it's obviously going to be healthier than buying packaged juice from a supermarket.

第10段，第2句

第一主句包含复合宾语(宾语+宾语补足语)，且宾补是并列的动名词短语，适合练习宾补识别。第二主句有表语+程度状语+比较从句，比较从句内有省略还原，覆盖主系表、状语、从句省略等多个考点。成分种类丰富，适合综合训练。

Mr. Grimm, thank you for being here.

第1段，第3句

祈使句在口语和应用文中常见，"thank you for + 动名词" 是典型的礼貌表达句式，有一定学习价值。但此句过于简短，缺少复杂结构，代表性不如包含从句或多重修饰的长句。

M: The achievement belongs to all the residents of Berkton.

第4段，第1句

主谓加介词短语的简单句结构在英语中非常常见，belong to 也是高频固定搭配，具有一定代表性。但四六级和考研真题更偏好复杂句式，纯简单句的典型性相对较低，学习迁移价值中等。

It was a shared effort where everybody pitched in for the communal good.

第4段，第2句

主系表结构加限制性定语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，特别是关系副词引导的定语从句在真题中频繁出现。本句结构具有较好的代表性和迁移价值。

The transformation commenced in a town hall meeting in spring 2008 over 10 years ago now, when an overwhelming majority of neighbors voted in favor of "Motion 836".

第6段，第4句

主句加时间状语从句的结构在真题中较为常见，when 引导的时间从句是考试高频句式。主句中多个状语并列修饰谓语的用法也具有一定代表性。掌握后可应用于类似的时间背景叙述句型。

This legislative proposal essentially set out to harmonize the aesthetic appearance of all the houses in Berkton.

第6段，第5句

简单句中包含不定式作目的状语的结构较为常见，但整体句式相对基础，缺少复杂句式特征，作为考试句式的代表性一般。

The idea was that if all the properties looked a certain way with shared design features, then a village as a whole would look more beautiful.

第6段，第6句

本句展示了考试中常见的“主句 + 表语从句 + 嵌套条件句”结构，表语从句在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，而条件句的“if...then”搭配也是典型句式。这种将假设推论作为陈述内容的表达方式，在说明文和议论文中极为常见，掌握后可以迁移到大量类似句子的理解中，具有很强的代表性。

### W: But what about the multitudes of visitors now crowding the streets?

第9段，第1句

本句作为成分划分练习具有中等价值。主要训练点包括:识别 "what about" 这类固定疑问结构作谓语,区分现在分词 "crowding" 作定语而非谓语,辨析介词短语和分词短语作后置定语的层次关系。这些都是实用的考点,但成分种类不算特别丰富

### What resulted from the passing of the legislative proposal "Motion 836"?

第7题题干

特殊疑问句 + 不及物动词 + 介词短语状语是常见句式，在阅读理解中频繁出现。结构典型但不复杂，属于中等代表性的基础句型。

### In research published in the journal Science Robotics, a team at Northwestern University said the crab-like robot is 0.5mm wide.

第1段，第2句

主句带宾语从句的结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,尤其 said 后接陈述内容的用法极为常见。句首介词短语作状语、过去分词作后置定语也是典型书面语结构。宾语从句省略 that 在真题中也频繁出现。整体结构代表性强,掌握后可大量迁移。

### Researchers described it as the smallest-ever remote-controlled walking robot.

第1段，第3句

"describe...as..." 是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句型，主谓宾加宾语补足语的结构具有较高的代表性和复用价值，掌握后可用于理解大量类似表达。

### The engineers said this is because the robot is powered by the elastic property of its body.

第2段，第2句

本句覆盖主谓宾、主系表、被动语态、状语等多种成分，且涉及从句充当句子成分（宾语从句、表语从句）的典型情况。特别是表语从句由 "because" 引导，易与状语从句混淆，是值得练习的易错点

To construct the robot, the researchers used a shape-memory alloy material that transforms to its remembered shape when heated.

第2段，第3句

"主句 + 限制性定语从句 + 嵌套状语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式,且状语从句的省略形式(when + 过去分词)也是常考点,句子结构具有很强的代表性和迁移价值。

Using a laser, the team is able to heat the robot at specific parts of its body, causing it to change shape.

第3段，第1句

本句成分丰富且布局典型：句首方式状语（分词短语）、主语、系表加不定式构成的谓语、宾语、地点状语（介词短语）、句尾结果状语（分词短语）。特别是两个分词短语的位置和作用（句首方式、句尾结果）是常见易错点，学习者容易误判为并列谓语或从句；"be able to" 结构的识别也是值得练习的考点。适合作为划分成分的综合练习句。

Given the opportunity, I will sleep for marathon stretches, and can doze through the most extreme situations.

第1段，第2句

本句涵盖了主语、并列谓语、条件状语（过去分词短语）、时间状语、方式状语等多种成分，结构相对丰富。句首的 "Given the opportunity" 作为过去分词短语状语，是易错点，学生常误判为从句。并列谓语的识别和两个状语的区别（"for marathon stretches" 作时间状语，"through the most extreme situations" 作方式状语）也有练习价值。但句子整体不算复杂，坑点密度中等。

On one very rough ferry crossing, on the route to the Isles of Scilly, for example, my traveling companion spent the entire 3-hour-ride throwing up in the bathroom, while I dozed happily on a plastic chair.

第1段，第3句

while 引导时间状语从句表对比是四六级和考研常考句式,spend time doing 结构也是高频考点。句首多状语的排列方式也符合真题中常见的复杂句式特征,迁移价值较高。

Unfortunately, it has come to my attention that I am not an elite sleeper after all.

第2段，第1句

形式主语 it + 主语从句后置是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，如 It is clear that、It has been reported that 等。本句是该句式的典型代表，掌握后可大量迁移。

It seems I am just lazy, because elite sleepers are defined as the approximately 3 percent of the population who are biologically programmed to need less sleep than the rest of us.

第2段，第2句

本句的核心结构——形式主语 + 宾语从句 + 原因状语从句 + 定语从句 + 比较从句——是四六级和考研英语阅读中的典型长难句模式。被动语态、定语从句修饰、比较结构省略都是真题中反复出现的句式特征，掌握后可大量迁移到其他科普类、学术类文本的理解中。

According to a study that came out in March, elite sleepers have rare genetic changes, which means they can sleep fewer hours than mere mortals, without any risk of cognitive decline.

第2段，第3句

句子结构高度典型:限制性与非限制性定语从句、宾语从句、比较结构、情态动词、介词短语状语,这些都是四六级和考研英语阅读的常见句式。特别是 which 引导非限制性从句补充说明前文,以及从句嵌套的多层结构,是长难句的标准模式,掌握后可广泛迁移。

It may not be possible to change your own genes, but can you train yourself to need less sleep?

第3段，第1句

第一句包含形式主语"It"与真正主语不定式,第二句包含宾语补足语不定式,覆盖了主系表结构、主谓宾宾补结构、疑问倒装等多种成分搭配,且形式主语与宾语补足语都是易错点,练习价值较高

Being forced to rise early differs from being an early bird.

第15题，C

本句结构非常典型，属于四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式：动名词短语作主语 + 不及物动词 + 介词短语作状语。这种“抽象概念作主语进行对比”的句式在议论文和说明文中大量出现，掌握后可直接迁移到大量真题句子的理解和分析中。

If you read an article about a controversial issue, do you think you'd realise if it had changed your beliefs?

第1段，第1句

覆盖主谓宾、条件状语、多层宾语从句、情态动词、虚拟语气等多个成分，且包含两个“if”的不同用法（条件状语 vs 宾语从句）这一易错点，适合综合训练成分划分能力

No one knows your own mind like you do—it seems obvious that you would know if your beliefs had shifted.

第1段，第2句

形式主语it加that从句、would与if虚拟条件搭配、比较状语从句都是四六级和考研常考句式,本句集中体现这些典型结构,学习后可在大量真题中复用

And yet a new paper in the Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology suggests that we actually have very poor awareness of our own belief change, meaning that we will tend to underestimate how much we've been swayed by a convincing article.

第1段，第3句

本句展示了学术写作和四六级、考研阅读中的典型句式：主句陈述研究发现 + 多层宾语从句层层展开论述。这种通过suggests、meaning等词引导嵌套从句的结构在学术文献和考试真题中频繁出现，掌握后可大量复用于理解类似长句。结构代表性强。

The students reported their initial beliefs about whether physical punishment is an effective way to discipline a child on a scale from "1" completely disbelieve to "9" completely believe.

第2段，第2句

主句 + 宾语从句（尤其是 whether 引导的宾语从句作介词宾语）是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，句末附加状语说明方式也很常见。本句结构具有很强的代表性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

Several weeks later they were given one of two research-based texts to read: each was several pages long and either presented the arguments and data in favour of physical punishment or against it.

第2段，第3句

本句涵盖了被动语态的主谓宾结构、主系表结构、并列谓语、后置定语（不定式、介词短语）、时间状语、以及'either...or'并列结构等多种成分，成分种类较为丰富。特别是第一句的被动语态和第二句的双谓语并列，对于理解句子成分的划分有较好的练习价值。

Then, the students again scored their belief about whether physical punishment is effective or not.

第2段，第5句

主句包含及物动词后接复杂宾语（名词加介词短语加从句）的结构，宾语从句由whether引导且以or not结尾，这种结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，尤其在讨论观点、信念、判断等话题时频繁出现，具有较高的代表性和迁移价值

Finally, the researchers asked them to recall what their belief had been at the start of the study.

第2段，第6句

"ask + 宾语 + to do" 结构以及宾语从句的嵌套组合是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，过去完成时的时间先后关系也是高频考点，具有较高的典型性和迁移价值。

Crucially, the memory of their initial belief was shifted in the direction of their new belief—in fact, their memory was closer to their current belief than their original belief.

第3段，第2句

本句的结构在学术写作和考试文章中较为常见：两个主句并列、第二主句对第一主句进行补充说明的模式是典型的论证结构；被动语态在学术语境中高频出现；比较级表语结构也是常考句式。句中使用的"Crucially"和"in fact"等衔接词也是学术写作的常见标志。掌握本句的分析方法后，学习者可以迁移到大量类似的并列论证句和被动语态句上，具有较高的复用价值。

The more their belief had changed, the larger this memory bias tended to be, suggesting the students were relying on their current belief to deduce the initial belief.

第3段，第3句

"the more ... the larger ..." 比较结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，现在分词引导宾语从句表示结果或补充说明也是学术文本常见用法，整句结构具有很强的代表性，掌握后可在多种语境复用。

No one can change your opinions more than those who speak in a convincing tone.

第16题，C

比较结构 more than 结合限制性定语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，who 引导定语从句修饰 those 也是经典搭配，掌握本句结构后可迁移到大量类似句型，具有较高的复用价值。

As the American population grows, so does the number of American moms.

第1段，第1句

"As...从句, so + 助动词 + 主语" 这种结构是英语中表达同步或呼应关系的经典句式，在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，学生掌握这个句式后可以迁移到大量类似表达，典型性很强。

Not only are moms making up less of the population, but their characteristics are changing too, and in a way that might be linked to their proportional decline.

第3段，第1句

本句覆盖了倒装结构中的主谓识别、并列分句的成分划分、定语从句内部的主谓宾、介词短语作状语、关系代词在从句中充当主语等多个知识点。倒装和并列的组合是易错点，定语从句的引导词和成分归属也是常见训练内容。对于练习成分划分和从句识别，本句具有较好的综合性。

Moms today tend to be older than in the past.

第3段，第2句

简单句配合比较级结构和 tend to 的固定搭配，是四六级、考研阅读中常见的句式。虽然不属于复杂长难句，但作为基础句型的代表具有一定典型性，掌握后可迁移到类似表达。

Meanwhile, childbearing among women under 20 has fallen by half or more, while childbearing among women 35 and older is rising.

第4段，第2句

while 引导的对比状语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，用于对比两种现象或趋势。现在完成时和现在进行时的搭配也是常考时态组合，用于对比过去到现在的结果与当前的趋势。这种结构在真题中反复出现，具有较高的典型性和复用价值。

Less positively, however, many women find that, as they age, they can't have as many kids as they would like.

第5段，第2句

主句 + 宾语从句 + 状语从句嵌套是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，find that 结构和 as 引导的时间状语从句都是常见搭配。as...as 比较结构也是考试重点。本句结构典型，掌握后可广泛迁移到类似长难句的分析中。

Plus, having children later in life can increase the risk of health complications.

第5段，第3句

动名词短语作主语 + 情态动词谓语 + 名词短语宾语，是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式。这种结构在议论文和说明文中常用于陈述抽象行为的可能后果，具有较强的代表性和可迁移性。

In other words, later motherhood means less motherhood.

第5段，第6句

主谓宾结构是最基础的句型，但本句"A means B"的对称结构在考试阅读中较为常见，用于表达等价或因果关系，有一定代表性。句首过渡短语"In other words"也是常见搭配，值得熟悉。

It is hard to say if Mother's Day spending is rising more than one would expect, given that the American population keeps growing, but one factor might be that the proportion of women who are the mothers of adult children is rising.

第6段，第3句

由于其结构的综合性和典型性，该句非常适合作为中高级语法进阶的重点练习题。

And those adult children may spend more generously when it comes to celebrating the moms they no longer live with.

第6段，第4句

本句涵盖主语、谓语、方式状语、时间状语从句、宾语（含动名词短语）、定语从句（省略关系代词）、形式主语等多种成分。特别是定语从句省略关系代词、状语从句中形式主语与真正主语的区分、以及多层修饰关系，都是易错且值得练习的点。成分种类丰富，训练价值较高。

A larger proportion of women take pride in their children.

第20题，C

简单的主谓宾陈述句在考试中常见，但本句结构过于基础，缺少复杂修饰、从句或特殊句式，作为典型句式的代表性一般。

More and more mothers go shopping to treat themselves.

第21题，B

涵盖主语、谓语和目的状语三种基本成分，其中 "go shopping" 固定搭配和不定式作目的状语有一定训练价值，但成分种类较单一，无宾语、表语、定语等其他成分，练习收益有限。

In fact, natural ventilation is far better at cleaning the air.

第3段，第3句

主系表结构加比较级 ("is far better") 在考试中较常见，属于表达观点或比较时的典型句式。但句子过于简短、修饰成分单一，缺少从句或复杂修饰，作为真题句式的代表性中等偏下。

The researchers also calculated the clean air delivery rate for plants in the studies they analyzed and found that the rate at which plants disperse the compounds was well below the usual rate of air exchange in a normal building, caused by the movement of people coming and going, opening doors and windows.

第3段，第4句

主句 + 定语从句 + 宾语从句 + 定语从句嵌套的组合，是学术英语和考试长难句的高频典型结构。并列谓语带各自宾语、宾语从句内部再嵌套从句的模式，在四六级和考研真题中反复出现，掌握后可大量迁移。

But the researchers' calculation showed it would take 10 to 1,000 plants per square meter of floor space to compete with the air cleaning capacity of a building's air handling system or even just a couple of open windows in a house.

第4段，第2句

这种“研究表明 + 宾语从句”的结构在学术英语和真题阅读中极高频，且 "It takes sth to do" 是必须掌握的经典句型。

In contrast, NASA's sealed experiment recommended one pot plant per 100 square feet.

第4段，第3句

标准的简单句主谓宾结构在真题中常见,句首对比状语 "In contrast" 也是典型的逻辑连接用法,具有一定代表性,但整体结构过于基础,缺少真题常考的从句嵌套或复杂修饰。

But it's also a great example of how scientific research should continually reexamine and question findings to get closer to the ground truth of understanding what's actually happening.

第5段，第2句

本句成分类型丰富：包含主系表结构、宾语从句（两个）、目的状语、程度状语、介词短语作定语等，并涉及连接副词 how 和连接代词 what 在从句中充当成分的辨析。适合训练从句识别、状语类型判断、连接词在从句中的成分归属等易混点。

NASA conducted tests in outer space whose environment is different from ours.

第23题，C

本句的结构（主句 + 限制性定语从句修饰名词）是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。关系词 whose 引导定语从句修饰名词的用法也是常考知识点。主句为一般过去时陈述事实、从句为一般现在时描述客观状态的时态搭配，符合真题中科技类、历史类文章的典型用法。学生掌握这类句式后，可以在大量阅读材料中复用识别方法。

Houseplants disperse chemical compounds more quickly with people moving around.

第24题，B

句中包含主语、谓语、宾语、方式状语（副词比较级和独立主格结构），成分种类较为丰富。独立主格结构 "with people moving around" 是易错点，需要学生区分其中的 "moving" 不是主句谓语，具有一定训练价值。

Natural ventilation turns out to be most effective with doors and windows wide open.

第24题，C

句中涵盖主语、系动词谓语、表语、状语四种核心成分，且状语部分是 "with + 宾语 + 宾补" 的复合结构，有一定辨识价值。但成分种类不算丰富（无宾语、定语从句、同位语等），也无典型易错点（如形式主语、双宾语、宾补与定语混淆等），训练收益中等。

## 本卷出现的 286 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。

**belief** B1

n. 相信

本卷24次 · 真题 85 句

**researcher** B2

n. 研究人员

本卷12次 · 真题 363 句

**finding** B2

n. 调查结果

本卷9次 · 真题 121 句

**rate** A2

n. 速度

本卷8次 · 真题 121 句

**physical** B1

adj. 身体的

本卷8次 · 真题 91 句

**punishment** B1

n. 惩罚

本卷8次 · 真题 11 句

**decline** B2

v. 下降

本卷7次 · 真题 88 句

**elite** C1

n. 精英

本卷7次 · 真题 37 句

**initial** B1

adj. 最初的

本卷7次 · 真题 26 句

**motherhood** B2

n. 母亲身份

本卷7次 · 真题 10 句

**would** A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本卷6次 · 真题 568 句

**sleeper** B1

n. 睡觉的人

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

**power** A2

n. 权力

本卷5次 · 真题 128 句

**scientific** B1

adj. 科学的

本卷5次 · 真题 103 句

**shift** B1

v. 移动

本卷5次 · 真题 65 句

**resident** B2

n. 居民

本卷5次 · 真题 50 句

**property** B1

n. 财产

本卷5次 · 真题 28 句

**mom** A1

n. 妈妈

本卷5次 · 真题 18 句

**data** B1

n. 数据

本卷4次 · 真题 181 句

**tend** B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本卷4次 · 真题 170 句

**effective** B1

adj. 有效的, 起作用的

本卷4次 · 真题 94 句

**consequence** B2

n. 结果

本卷4次 · 真题 66 句

**journal** B1

n. 杂志

本卷4次 · 真题 66 句

**chemical** B1

adj. 化学的

本卷4次 · 真题 46 句

**proportion** B2

n. 部分

本卷4次 · 真题 30 句

**likely** A2

adj. 很可能的

本卷3次 · 真题 228 句

**impact** B2

n. 影响

本卷3次 · 真题 185 句

**publish** B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本卷3次·真题 94 句

**current** B1

adj. 现在的

本卷3次·真题 72 句

**complex** B2

adj. 复杂的, 难懂的

本卷3次·真题 61 句

**extreme** B2

adj. 极度的

本卷3次·真题 60 句

**mostly** B1

adv. 主要地

本卷3次·真题 59 句

**per** B1

prep. 每

本卷3次·真题 53 句

**majority** B2

n. 大多数, 大部分

本卷3次·真题 51 句

**analysis** B2

n. 分析

本卷3次·真题 49 句

**completely** B1

adv. 完全地

本卷3次·真题 43 句

**passion** B2

n. 强烈的情感

本卷3次·真题 43 句

**spending** A2

n. 开支

本卷3次·真题 41 句

**structure** B1

n. 结构

本卷3次·真题 35 句

**awareness** B2

n. 意识

本卷3次·真题 33 句

**toxic** B2

adj. 有毒的, 中毒性的

本卷3次·真题 24 句

**compound** B2

n. 化合物

本卷3次·真题 12 句

**moderate** B2

adj. 适度的

本卷3次·真题 11 句

**less** A1

det. 较少的

本卷2次·真题 273 句

**benefit** B1

n. 好处

本卷2次·真题 244 句

**risk** A2

n. 风险

本卷2次·真题 167 句

**issue** B1

n. 问题

本卷2次·真题 158 句

**positive** B1

adj. 积极的

本卷2次·真题 144 句

**local** A2

adj. 当地的

本卷2次·真题 143 句

**online** A2

adj. 在线的

本卷2次·真题 139 句

**design** B1

n. 设计

本卷2次·真题 119 句

**claim** B1

v. 声称

本卷2次·真题 111 句

**factor** B1

n. 因素

本卷2次·真题 108 句

**argue** B1

v. 争论

本卷2次·真题 106 句

**economy** B1

n. 经济

本卷2次·真题 102 句

**according** B1

prep. 根据

本卷2次·真题 96 句

**cognitive** C1

adj. 认知的

本卷2次·真题 85 句

**increasingly** B2

adv. 越来越;日益;不断增加地

本卷2次·真题 78 句

**due** B1

adj. 预期的

本卷2次·真题 70 句

**material** B1

n. 材料

本卷2次·真题 66 句

**creative** B1

adj. 有创造力的

本卷2次·真题 65 句

**quickly** A2

adv. 快速地

本卷2次·真题 63 句

**trend** B1

n. 趋势

本卷2次·真题 63 句

**perform** B1

v. 执行

本卷2次·真题 61 句

**conduct** B2

v. 组织并实施

本卷2次·真题 59 句

**specific** B2

adj. 具体的

本卷2次·真题 59 句

**psychology** B2

n. 心理学

本卷2次·真题 52 句

**range** B1

n. 范围

本卷2次·真题 50 句

**status** B2

n. 地位

本卷2次·真题 48 句

**recommend** B1

v. 推荐

本卷2次·真题 47 句

**gene** B2

n. 基因

本卷2次·真题 43 句

**user** A2

n. 使用者

本卷2次·真题 42 句

**relatively** B2

adv. 相对地

本卷2次·真题 37 句

**retail** B2

n. 零售

本卷2次·真题 37 句

**entire** B1

adj. 整个的

本卷2次·真题 34 句

**proposal** B2

n. 提议

本卷2次·真题 34 句

**movement** B1

n. 移动

本卷2次·真题 32 句

**obvious** B1

adj. 明显的

本卷2次·真题 31 句

**rarely** B1

adv. 很少，难得，不常

本卷2次·真题 30 句

**bias** B2

n. 偏见

本卷2次·真题 29 句

**discipline** B2

n. 纪律

本卷2次·真题 28 句

**truly** B1

adv. 真正地

本卷2次·真题 28 句

**regularly** A2

adv. 经常地

本卷2次·真题 27 句

**destination** B1

n. 目的地

本卷2次·真题 25 句

**rare** B1

adj. 稀有的

本卷2次·真题 25 句

**alter** B2

v. 改变，更改（使某物与之前不同）

本卷2次·真题 24 句

**tough** B1

adj. 困难的

本卷2次·真题 24 句

**marathon** B2

n. 马拉松赛跑（42.195公里）

本卷2次·真题 21 句

**basically** B1

adv. 基本上

本卷2次·真题 20 句

**efficient** B2

adj. 效率高的

本卷2次·真题 20 句

**robotics** B2

n. 机器人学

本卷2次·真题 20 句

**convince** B1

v. 说服, 使相信

本卷2次·真题 19句

**deeply** B1

adv. 深深地

本卷2次·真题 19句

**crack** B1

v. 破裂

本卷2次·真题 18句

**given** B1

prep. 考虑到

本卷2次·真题 18句

**recall** B2

v. 回忆起, 记起

本卷2次·真题 18句

**underestimate** B2

v. 低估

本卷2次·真题 18句

**census** B2

n. 人口普查

本卷2次·真题 16句

**super** B1

adj. 极好的, 超级棒的

本卷2次·真题 15句

**bureau** B2

n. 办事处

本卷2次·真题 14句

**nutrient** B2

n. 营养物质

本卷2次·真题 14句

**remarkable** B2

adj. 非凡的

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

**experimental** B2

adj. 实验的

本卷2次·真题 13句

**sharply** B2

adv. 急剧地

本卷2次·真题 13句

**disrupt** C1

v. 扰乱; 中断

本卷2次·真题 12句

**economically** B2

adv. 在经济上

本卷2次·真题 12句

**shared** A2

adj. 共享的

本卷2次·真题12句

**considerably** B2

adv. 相当大地

本卷2次·真题11句

**controversial** B2

adj. 有争议的

本卷2次·真题11句

**evaluation** B2

n. 评估

本卷2次·真题11句

**fancy** B1

v. 想要

本卷2次·真题11句

**appliance** B1

n. 家用电器

本卷2次·真题10句

**span** B2

n. 时间段

本卷2次·真题10句

**assortment** B2

n. 各种各样的东西

本卷2次·真题9句

**dawn** B1

n. 黎明, 拂晓

本卷2次·真题9句

**blessing** B2

n. 幸事

本卷2次·真题8句

**container** B1

n. 容器

本卷2次·真题8句

**continually** B2

adv. 频繁地

本卷2次·真题8句

**rough** B1

adj. 粗糙的

本卷2次·真题8句

**focus** B1

n. 重点

本卷1次·真题200句

**system** A2

n. 系统

本卷1次·真题176句

**reduce** B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本卷1次·真题138句

**view** A2

n. 观点, 看法

本卷1次·真题 134 句

**base** A2

n. 基础

本卷1次·真题 126 句

**challenge** B1

n. 挑战

本卷1次·真题 119 句

**resource** B1

n. 资源

本卷1次·真题 119 句

**simply** B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本卷1次·真题 119 句

**project** A2

n. 项目

本卷1次·真题 116 句

**opportunity** B1

n. 机会

本卷1次·真题 115 句

**professor** B1

n. 教授 (大学教师的最高职称)

本卷1次·真题 112 句

**major** B1

adj. 主要的

本卷1次·真题 108 句

**measure** B1

v. 测量

本卷1次·真题 100 句

**gain** B1

v. 获得; 赢得

本卷1次·真题 96 句

**evidence** B1

n. 证据

本卷1次·真题 87 句

**later** A1

adv. 以后, later

本卷1次·真题 87 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

**contribute** B1

v. 捐献

本卷1次·真题 79 句

**despite** B1

prep. 尽管

本卷1次·真题 77 句

**reflect** B1

v. 反映, 显示

本卷1次·真题 71 句

**responsibility** B1

n. 责任

本卷1次·真题 69 句

**engage** B2

v. 参与;从事

本卷1次·真题 68 句

**easily** A2

adv. 容易地

本卷1次·真题 65 句

**apply** A2

v. 申请

本卷1次·真题 63 句

**occur** B1

v. 发生, 出现

本卷1次·真题 62 句

**boost** B2

v. 提高

本卷1次·真题 55 句

**feature** B1

n. 特征

本卷1次·真题 55 句

**happiness** A2

n. 幸福

本卷1次·真题 53 句

**link** A2

n. 联系

本卷1次·真题 53 句

**contain** B1

v. 包含, 含有

本卷1次·真题 52 句

**debate** B2

n. 辩论

本卷1次·真题 52 句

**explore** B1

v. 探索

本卷1次·真题 52 句

**operate** B1

v. 运转

本卷1次·真题 52 句

**argument** B1

n. 争论

本卷1次·真题 51 句

**rely** B1

v. 依赖;依靠

本卷1次·真题 51 句

**advance** B1

v. 前进

本卷1次·真题 48 句

**thus** B2

adv. 因此, 所以

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

**invest** B2

v. 投资 (金钱、时间等以期获得回报)

本卷1次·真题 45 句

**achievement** B1

n. 成就

本卷1次·真题 44 句

**certainly** A2

adv. 当然

本卷1次·真题 43 句

**concerned** B1

adj. 担心的

本卷1次·真题 43 句

**agency** B2

n. 代理机构

本卷1次·真题 42 句

**practical** B1

adj. 实际的

本卷1次·真题 42 句

**replace** A2

v. 替换, 更换 (用新的代替旧的)

本卷1次·真题 42 句

**define** B1

v. 给.....下定义

本卷1次·真题 39 句

**genetic** B2

adj. 遗传的

本卷1次·真题 38 句

**organic** B2

adj. 有机的 (不使用化学物质的)

本卷1次·真题 38 句

**official** B1

adj. 官方的

本卷1次·真题 37 句

**opinion** A2

n. 观点

本卷1次·真题 37 句

**capacity** B2

n. 容量

本卷1次·真题 36 句

**characteristic** B2

n. 特征

本卷1次·真题 36 句

**compete** B1

v. 竞争

本卷1次·真题 36 句

**highly** B1

adv. 非常

本卷1次·真题 34 句

**housing** B1

n. 住房

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

**original** B1

adj. 最初的, 原始的

本卷1次·真题 33 句

**context** B2

n. (事情发生的) 背景、环境

本卷1次·真题 32 句

**handle** A2

v. 处理

本卷1次·真题 32 句

**scale** B1

n. 规模

本卷1次·真题 32 句

**assume** B2

v. 假定

本卷1次·真题 31 句

**explanation** B1

n. 解释

本卷1次·真题 31 句

**frequently** B1

adv. 频繁地

本卷1次·真题 31 句

**unlike** B1

prep. 不像

本卷1次·真题 31 句

**conclude** B2

v. 断定;推断出

本卷1次·真题 30 句

**eliminate** B2

v. 消除

本卷1次·真题 30 句

**transform** B2

v. 使彻底改变;使转变

本卷1次·真题 30 句

**finally** A2

adv. 终于, 最终

本卷1次·真题 29 句

**limited** B1

adj. 有限的

本卷1次·真题 29 句

**meanwhile** B1

adv. 与此同时

本卷1次·真题 29 句

**skin** A2

n. 皮肤

本卷1次·真题 29 句

**comment** B1

n. 评论

本卷1次·真题 28 句

**extent** B2

n. 程度

本卷1次·真题 28 句

**ingredient** B1

n. (烹饪) 食材, 原料

本卷1次·真题 28 句

**analyze** B2

v. 分析

本卷1次·真题 27 句

**favor** B1

n. 帮忙

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

**pursuit** B2

n. 追求

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

**contrast** B2

n. 对比

本卷1次·真题 24 句

**differ** B1

v. 不同, 有区别

本卷1次·真题 24 句

**complain** A2

v. 抱怨

本卷1次·真题 23 句

**crowd** A2

n. 人群

本卷1次·真题 23 句

**prepared** A2

adj. 准备好的

本卷1次·真题 23 句

**route** B1

n. 路线

本卷1次·真题 23 句

**adverse** C1

adj. 不利的

本卷1次·真题 21 句

**exchange** B1

n. 交换

本卷1次·真题 21 句

**primarily** B2

adv. 主要地

本卷1次·真题 21 句

**aside** B1

adv. 在旁边;到旁边

本卷1次·真题 20 句

**concerning** B2

prep. 关于

本卷1次·真题 20 句

**popularity** B2

n. 受欢迎

本卷1次·真题 20 句

**immune** B2

adj. 有免疫力的

本卷1次·真题 19 句

**mere** B2

adj. 仅仅的

本卷1次·真题 19 句

**nut** A2

n. 坚果

本卷1次·真题 19 句

**obviously** B1

adv. 显然,明显地

本卷1次·真题 19句

**unfortunately** B1

adv. 不幸地

本卷1次·真题 19句

**apparently** B2

adv. 显然,看来(根据外表或所见所闻判断)

本卷1次·真题 18句

**attractive** B1

adj. 有吸引力的

本卷1次·真题 18句

**reduction** B2

n. 减少

本卷1次·真题 18句

**aesthetic** C1

adj. 美的

本卷1次·真题 17句

**combination** B1

n. 结合

本卷1次·真题 17句

**equally** B1

adv. 同样地

本卷1次·真题 17句

**essentially** B2

adv. 本质上

本卷1次·真题 17句

**internal** B2

adj. 内部的

本卷1次·真题 17句

**tone** B1

n. 语气,口气

本卷1次·真题 17句

**assistant** A2

n. 助手

本卷1次·真题 16句

**phase** B2

n. 阶段

本卷1次·真题 16句

**recruit** B2

v. 招募

本卷1次·真题 16句

**transformation** B2

n. 彻底改变

本卷1次·真题 16句

**update** B1

v. 更新

本卷1次·真题 16句

**valley** A2

n. 山谷

本卷1次·真题 16 句

**appearance** B1

n. 外貌

本卷1次·真题 15 句

**combat** B2

n. 战斗

本卷1次·真题 15 句

**peak** B1

n. 山峰

本卷1次·真题 15 句

**totally** B1

adv. 完全地

本卷1次·真题 15 句

**undergraduate** B2

n. 大学本科生

本卷1次·真题 15 句

**outer** B1

adj. 外部的，外面的

本卷1次·真题 14 句

**plus** A2

prep. 加，加上

本卷1次·真题 14 句

**syndrome** C1

n. 综合征

本卷1次·真题 14 句

**virtue** B2

n. 美德

本卷1次·真题 14 句

**belong** A2

v. 属于（某人）

本卷1次·真题 13 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

**procedure** B2

n. 程序

本卷1次·真题 13 句

**unrelated** B2

adj. 无关的

本卷1次·真题 13 句

**vote** B1

n. 投票

本卷1次·真题 13 句

**agent** B2

n. 代理人

本卷1次·真题 12句

**approximately** B1

adv. 大约, 近似地

本卷1次·真题 12句

**comprehension** B2

n. 理解力

本卷1次·真题 12句

**determined** B1

adj. 坚决的

本卷1次·真题 12句

**endure** B2

v. 忍受

本卷1次·真题 12句

**isolated** B2

adj. 孤立的

本卷1次·真题 12句

**motor** B1

n. 发动机

本卷1次·真题 12句

**positively** B2

adv. 积极地

本卷1次·真题 12句

**tumour** C1

n. 肿瘤

本卷1次·真题 12句

**unlikely** B1

adj. 不太可能的

本卷1次·真题 12句

**concentration** B2

n. 专注

本卷1次·真题 11句

**modify** B2

v. 修改, 更改 (使局部变化)

本卷1次·真题 11句

**neighbour** A2

n. 邻居

本卷1次·真题 11句

**stretch** B1

v. 伸展

本卷1次·真题 11句

**attraction** B1

n. 吸引力

本卷1次·真题 10句

**construct** B2

v. 建造

本卷1次·真题 10句

**indoor** A2

adj. 室内的, 户内的

本卷1次·真题 10句

**overwhelming** B2

adj. 压倒性的

本卷1次·真题 10句

**pollutant** B2

n. 污染物

本卷1次·真题 10句

**companion** B2

n. 同伴

本卷1次·真题 9句

**constitute** C1

v. 构成, 组成

本卷1次·真题 9句

**nurture** C1

v. 养育

本卷1次·真题 9句

**stunning** B2

adj. 极美的

本卷1次·真题 9句

**unknown** B1

adj. 未知的

本卷1次·真题 9句

**varied** B2

adj. 各种各样的

本卷1次·真题 9句

**calculation** B2

n. 计算

本卷1次·真题 8句

**generous** B1

adj. 慷慨的, 大方的

本卷1次·真题 8句

**genetically** B2

adv. 在基因上

本卷1次·真题 8句

**invasive** C1

adj. 侵入性的

本卷1次·真题 8句

**necessity** B2

n. 必需品

本卷1次·真题 8句

**personally** B1

adv. 就个人而言

本卷1次·真题 8句

**practically** B2

adv. 几乎, 差不多

本卷1次·真题 8句

radically

C1

adv. 根本地

本卷1次·真题8句

surgery

B1

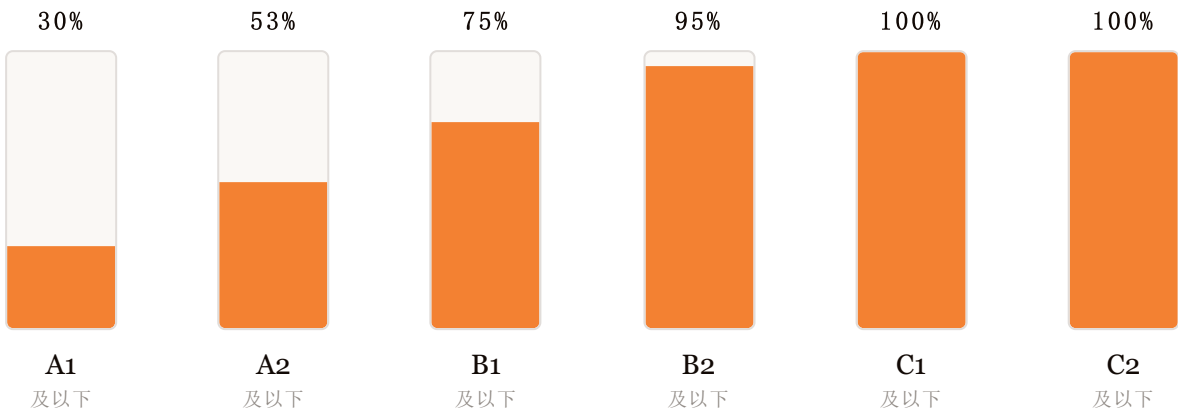
n. 外科手术

本卷1次·真题8句

VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

## 全卷录音原文 808 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 **808** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本卷共 44 个·约 5%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）·数据为全卷录音原文去重词 808 个·末柱为 100%

去重总词数

**808**

B2 以上难词

**5%**

B1 及以下覆盖

**75%**

英语六级 2024年6月·第2套 · 全卷构成

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| Part II                | 听力         | <a href="#">本页</a>     |
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