

2024年12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12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(2024-12) • 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: OK then, this here is your yearly performance review. You've been with the company for 3 years and under my direct supervision for the past 12 months. Your report is mostly good. But there are a couple of issues we must discuss. The report is yours to take with you. We'll go through the main points together now. And you can come through it in greater detail later. Do you have any questions before we start?

M: 好的，这是你的年度绩效评估。你在公司工作了3年，在我的直接管理下工作了过去12个月。你的报告大部分是好的。但有几个问题我们必须讨论一下。报告你可以拿走。我们现在一起过一遍主要内容。你稍后可以更详细地看看。在我们开始之前你有什么问题吗？

2 W: No, sir.

W: 没有，先生。

3 M: I'll get straight to it then. It is evident that you are a hard worker. You are punctual and industrious. Furthermore, you have strong analytical skills and attention to detail. The company, myself included, is happy with your productivity and overall performance.

M: 那我就直说了。很明显你是个努力工作的人。你守时、勤奋。而且，你有很强的分析能力和对细节的关注。公司，包括我在内，对你的工作效率和整体表现很满意。

4 W: Thank you. I appreciate the recognition.

W: 谢谢。我很感激这样的认可。

5 M: Do you agree, then, with this depiction so far?

M: 那么，到目前为止你同意这个描述吗？

6 W: Yeah, it's a little simplistic perhaps. But that's to be expected from this kind of evaluation.

W: 是的，可能有点简单化了。但这种评估嘛，也是意料之中的。

7 M: Sure. Would you want to add anything? Your comments can be added to the report if you wish.

M: 当然。你想补充什么吗？如果你愿意的话，你的意见可以加到报告里。

8 W: Oh, there's no need. It's a flattering portrayal really. Thank you, though.

W: 哦，不用了。这描述其实挺好的。不过还是谢谢你。

9 M: OK. This leads me to the not-so-good part. This mostly centers around one behavioral aspect—your ability to work with others.

M: 好的。这就引出了不太好的部分。这主要集中在一个行为方面——你与他人合作的能力。

10 W: I see.

W: 我明白了。

11 M: Yes. As you already know, over the last several months, there have been some complaints raised about your communication style.

M: 是的。你也已经知道了，在过去几个月里，有一些关于你沟通风格的投诉。

12 W: Of course, we already had like three meetings about this. Look, all I'm going to say is that it was never my intention to offend anyone. Simply put, I don't like to write long emails, because, frankly, I think they're a waste of time. Conciseness is efficiency. I feel that writing long emails hurts that same productivity you praised me for just a minute ago. And I already apologized if anyone was offended. But to be perfectly honest, I think anyone who was offended was being a little too sensitive.

W: 当然，我们已经为这事开过三次会了。听着，我就想说，我从来没想冒犯任何人。简单说，我不喜欢写长邮件，因为，坦白讲，我觉得那是浪费时间。简洁就是效率。我觉得写长邮件损害了你刚才表扬我的那个工作效率。我已经道过歉了，如果有人感到被冒犯的话。但说实话，我觉得任何感到被冒犯的人都有点太敏感了。

1. A) Preparing for a job interview.
B) Writing a work report together.
C) Going through a couple of issues the company faces.
D) Discussing the woman's annual performance review.

【题目】 What are the speakers most probably doing?

【翻译】 说话者最有可能在做什么？

- A) 准备工作面试。 B) 一起撰写工作报告。 C) 梳理公司面临的几个问题。
D) 讨论女士的年度绩效评估。

【答案】 D (主旨题) Discussing the woman's annual performance review.

【定位】 OK then, this here is your yearly performance review. You've been with the company for 3 years and under my direct supervision for the past 12 months.

那好，这是你的年度绩效评估。你在公司已经三年，过去十二个月在我的直接管理之下。

【信号】 开头场景定调句。 对话第一句 this here is your yearly performance review 就开门见山点出场合，是典型的“开头定调”信号：主旨情境题的答案往往就埋在第一句对场合的交代里。

【替换】 this here is your yearly performance review ↔

Discussing the woman's annual performance review

yearly 等于 annual

【排除】 A) 未提及

录音是上司给在职三年的下属做评估，全程没有应聘、招人的内容，Preparing for a job interview. 凭“职场”联想硬套，属未提及。

B) 原词陷阱

录音里 report 是指已经写好的评估报告(Your report is mostly good)，男方说 the report is yours to take，并非两人“一起写报告”。Writing a work report together. 盗用了原词 report 却把“一起过报告”偷换成“一起写报告”。

借用原文：Your report is mostly good

C) 原词陷阱

男方确实说了 there are a couple of issues we must discuss，但那只是这次绩效面谈的一部分(后半段才谈问题)，并非两人整体“只在过几个公司问题”。Going through a couple of issues the company faces. 盗用 a couple of issues 把局部当成了全局，且 issues 是关于“她”的，不是“公司面临的问题”。

借用原文：there are a couple of issues we must discuss

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2. A) The overall culture of the company.
B) The instruction from her supervisor.
C) The honesty of the manager.
D) The recognition of her merits.

【题目】 What does the woman say she appreciates?

【翻译】女士说她欣赏什么？

A) 公司的整体文化。 B) 主管的指导。 C) 经理的诚实。 D) 对她优点的认可。

【答案】D (细节题) The recognition of her merits.

【定位】Thank you. I appreciate the recognition.

谢谢，我很感激这份认可。

【信号】被问者的直接应答。男方刚夸完她勤奋、有分析力、令公司满意，女方紧接着应答 I appreciate the recognition，这句“道谢 + appreciate”正是与题干 appreciate 直接对应的应答句，信号极明确。

【替换】I appreciate the recognition ↔ The recognition of her merits.

认可即对优点的认可

【排除】A) 未提及

The overall culture of the company. 录音从未谈“公司文化”，只是借 company 一词(男方多次提 the company)制造“职场”联想，属未提及。

B) 原词陷阱

The instruction from her supervisor. 借男方自称 supervisor(under my direct supervision)制造干扰，但女方感激的是“认可”而非“上级的指示”，盗用 supervision 一词答非所问。

借用原文：under my direct supervision

C) 偷换概念

The honesty of the manager. 中“经理诚实”录音并未作为她感激的内容提及；女方后文虽说 to be perfectly honest，但那是她自述坦率，与“感激经理诚实”无关，属偷换概念。

借用原文：to be perfectly honest

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3. A) Her inadequate language proficiency.
B) Her inability to interact with colleagues properly.
C) Her inappropriate behavior at company meetings.
D) Her simplistic approach to dealing with others.

【题目】What has given rise to some complaints about the woman?

【翻译】什么引发了一些关于女士的投诉？

A) 她不足的语言能力。 B) 她无法与同事恰当互动。 C) 她在公司会议上的不当行为。
D) 她对待他人过于简单化的方式。

【答案】B (细节题) Her inability to interact with colleagues properly.

【定位】This leads me to the not-so-good part. This mostly centers around one behavioral aspect—your ability to work with others.

这就引到不太好的部分了。它主要集中在一个行为方面——你与他人合作的能力。

【信号】**转折后才是落点。**男方用 the not-so-good part 把话题从表扬转向批评，这是明确的转向信号；转折之后点出的 your ability to work with others 才是抱怨的真正所指，前半的表扬都是铺垫。

【替换】your ability to work with others ↔ **Her inability to interact with colleagues properly.**
合作能力即与同事互动

【排除】A) **偷换概念**

Her inadequate language proficiency. 录音从未说她“语言能力不足”；抱怨针对的是 communication style(沟通方式)，与“语言水平”是两回事，属偷换概念。

借用原文：complaints raised about your communication style

C) **原词陷阱**

Her inappropriate behavior at company meetings. 盗用了 meetings(女方说 we already had like three meetings about this)，但 meetings 是“就此事开过的三次会”，不是“她开会时行为不当”。抱怨的内容是沟通方式，与开会表现无关。

借用原文：we already had like three meetings about this

D) **张冠李戴**

Her simplistic approach to dealing with others. 借第6段女方自评报告 it's a little simplistic perhaps 里的 simplistic 一词制造干扰，但那句是她评价“这份评估”有点简单，与“她待人方式简单”无关，张冠李戴。

借用原文：it's a little simplistic perhaps

4. A) To avoid offending the recipients.

B) To show her unique writing style.

C) To save time.

D) To be frank.

【题目】**Why doesn't the woman like to write long emails?**

【翻译】女士为什么不喜欢写长邮件？

A) 为了避免冒犯收件人。 B) 为了展示她独特的写作风格。 C) 为了节省时间。

D) 为了坦率直接。

【答案】**C** (细节题) To save time.

【定位】I don't like to write long emails, because, frankly, I think they're a waste of time. Conciseness is efficiency.

我不喜欢写长邮件，因为说实话，我觉得那是浪费时间。简洁就是效率。

【信号】**因果because直给原因。**她说 I don't like to write long emails, because... I think they're a waste of time, because 之后就是她亲口给出的理由——“浪费时间”，因果信号直白，是最干净的答案句。

【替换】I think they're a waste of time ↔ **To save time.**

不浪费时间即省时间

【排除】 A) 答非所问

To avoid offending the recipients. 盗用她说的 it was never my intention to offend anyone, 但“无意冒犯”是她对抱怨的辩解, 不是她“不写长邮件”的原因。她不写长邮件的理由明确是“浪费时间”, A 答非所问。

借用原文: it was never my intention to offend anyone

B) 未提及

To show her unique writing style. 录音从未说她不写长邮件是为“展示独特文风”, 纯属凭“写邮件”话题臆造, 属未提及。

D) 原词陷阱

To be frank. 盗用她话里的 frankly (frankly, I think they're a waste of time) 与 to be perfectly honest, 但 frankly 只是她说话的口吻插入语, 不是“不写长邮件”的目的。真正原因在 frankly 之后的 a waste of time, D 把语气词错当成了动机。

借用原文: frankly, I think they're a waste of time

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

1 M: So tell me, why do you wish to study medicine?

M: 那么告诉我, 你为什么想学医?

2 W: I've always wanted to be a doctor. I come from a small town where healthcare was never the best. And I think that had a profound effect on me. As a child, I remember thinking how great it would be to serve the community and cure people!

W: 我一直都想当医生。我来自一个小镇, 那里的医疗条件从来都不太好。我觉得这对我产生了深远的影响。小时候, 我记得我就在想, 能为社区服务、治好病人该有多好啊!

3 M: What other people or events in your life have shaped your interest in becoming a doctor?

M: 你生活中还有哪些人或事件影响了你想成为医生的兴趣?

4 W: Well, that's hard to say. I would certainly say my parents have been a key factor. They always pushed me to study hard. And I certainly wouldn't be here without their support. I guess I was also immensely fortunate to have good teachers and friends around me. At the end of the day, I've always been surrounded by a positive environment conducive to my working hard and pursuing my dreams.

W: 嗯, 这很难说。我父母肯定是关键因素。他们总是督促我努力学习。没有他们的支持, 我肯定不会坐在这里。我想我也非常幸运, 身边有好老师和好朋友。说到底, 我一直都处在一个积极的环境中, 有利于我努力学习和追求梦想。

5 M: Is there any medical branch that you would like to specialize in?

M: 有没有你想专攻的医学分支?

6 W: I haven't decided yet. It's still early days. However, if I had to say, internal medicine.

W: 我还没决定。现在还早着呢。不过, 如果一定要说的话, 内科。

7 M: Why internal medicine?

M: 为什么是内科?

8 W: I know it's no picnic. But I find it the most intriguing, because it covers so much and ties together so many other specialties.

W: 我知道这不轻松。但我觉得它最有趣，因为它涵盖的范围很广，把很多其他专科都联系在一起。

9 M: Thank you. Now I'd like to address your academic history and projected grades. We like to think of ourselves as a prestigious institution with a highly competitive and promising student body. As you know, to get into our programmes, you need at least 85% score in the entrance exam. Do you think you can attain this?

M: 谢谢。现在我想谈谈你的学业成绩和预期成绩。我们认为自己是一所名校，拥有竞争激烈、前途光明的学生群体。你知道的，要进入我们的项目，入学考试至少需要85分。你觉得你能达到吗？

10 W: I think so. Yes.

W: 我觉得可以。能。

11 M: I'm looking at your school grades now and I'll be honest. It's a bit of a mixed bag. You do get top grades here and there, but you are not very... Shall we say "consistent"? I see no problem in making you a conditional offer, but consider yourself warned, our entrance exam is, to use your own words, no picnic.

M: 我现在看的是你的在校成绩，说实话，有点参差不齐。你确实有些科目得了高分，但你不是很.....怎么说呢，“稳定”？给你一个有条件录取没问题，但提醒你一句，我们的入学考试，用你自己的话说，可不轻松。

5. A) Provide medical service to the community.

B) Make healthcare in her hometown the best.

C) Obtain a doctoral degree in internal medicine.

D) Have a profound impact on people around her.

【题目】 What does the woman say she has always wanted to do since childhood?

【翻译】 女士说她从童年起就一直想做什么？

A) 为社区提供医疗服务。 B) 使她家乡的医疗保健成为最好的。

C) 获得内科学博士学位。 D) 对周围的人产生深远影响。

【答案】 A (细节题) Provide medical service to the community.

【定位】 As a child, I remember thinking how great it would be to serve the community and cure people!

小时候，我就记得自己在想：能服务社区、治病救人该有多好啊！

【信号】 As a child 提示童年愿望。信号是时间状语 As a child——它直接对应题干的 since childhood，把“从小的愿望”标了出来；紧跟其后的 to serve the community and cure people 就是她从小想做的事。

【替换】serve the community ↔ **Provide medical service to the community**

serve=provide service

cure people ↔ **medical service**

cure people 概括为 medical service

【排除】B) **原词陷阱**

B 用了录音里 I come from a small town where healthcare was never the best 中的 healthcare 与"家乡"概念，但录音说的是"家乡医疗从来不算好"，她的愿望是去服务，并没有说要"把家乡医疗变成最好"。这是把原词拼成一个原文没说的目标。

借用原文：I come from a small town where healthcare was never the best

C) **未提及**

C 说"拿内科博士学位"，但录音里她只说想当医生、想专攻内科，从没提过"博士学位"。这是把后文的 internal medicine 嫁接到一个没出现过的"读博"目标上。

D) **与原文相反**

D"对身边人产生深远影响"借了录音 that had a profound effect on me 的 profound effect，但原文是"家乡医疗状况对她产生了深远影响"——是别的事影响"她"，不是她要去影响别人。方向被调了个个儿。

借用原文：that had a profound effect on me

-
6. A) They have constantly urged her to study hard.
B) They have worked hard to finance her education.
C) They have tried to create a positive learning environment.
D) They have pursued the family's dreams together with her.

【题目】What do we learn about the woman's parents from the conversation?

【翻译】从对话中我们对女士的父母了解到什么？

- A) 他们一直不断督促她努力学习。 B) 他们努力工作以资助她的教育。
C) 他们试图创造一个积极的学习环境。 D) 他们与她一起追求家庭的梦想。

【答案】**A** (细节题) They have constantly urged her to study hard.

【定位】I would certainly say my parents have been a key factor. They always pushed me to study hard.

我肯定会说，我父母是关键因素。他们总是督促我努力学习。

【信号】被问者应答里的 **my parents**。信号是被问者直接点名 my parents have been a key factor——对话题答案落在回答方，她一提到 parents，下一句 They always pushed me to study hard 就是关于父母的核心信息。

【替换】always pushed me to study hard ↔ **constantly urged her to study hard**

pushed=urged, always=constantly

【排除】 B) 偷换概念

B"努力挣钱供她读书"利用了录音 I certainly wouldn't be here without their support 里的 support, 但 support 只是泛指"支持", 录音从未说是"经济上出钱 (finance)". 这是把一个泛词坐实成具体的金钱资助。

借用原文: I certainly wouldn't be here without their support

C) 张冠李戴

C"营造积极学习环境"盗用了录音 a positive environment conducive to my working hard, 但说这环境的是"老师、朋友等她周围的人"带来的, 原文并没把"营造环境"安在父母头上。这是张冠李戴。

借用原文: surrounded by a positive environment conducive to my working hard

D) 未提及

D 说父母"和她一起追求家庭梦想", 录音只说追梦是"她自己的" (pursuing my dreams), 并无父母与她"共同追梦"之说。属凭空添加。

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7. A) It is a key medical branch conducive to realizing her dreams.
B) It connects many other specialties with its broad coverage.
C) It has a long history in the man's prestigious institution.
D) It is a medical branch both of her parents specialize in.

【题目】 Why does the woman say she wants to choose internal medicine as her specialty?

【翻译】 女士为什么说她想选择内科学作为专业?

- A) 它是有助于实现她梦想的关键医学分支。
B) 它以其广泛的覆盖范围连接许多其他专科。 c) 它在男士的知名机构有悠久的历史。
D) 它是她父母都专攻的医学分支。

【答案】 B (细节题) It connects many other specialties with its broad coverage.

【定位】 But I find it the most intriguing, because it covers so much and ties together so many other specialties.

但我觉得它最有意思, 因为它覆盖面很广, 又把许多其他专科串联在一起。

【信号】 because 领出真正理由。 信号是因果连词 because——它后面 it covers so much and ties together so many other specialties 才是她选内科的真正原因; before because 的 most intriguing 只是感受, 理由在 because 之后。

【替换】 it covers so much ↔ **its broad coverage**

covers so much=broad coverage

ties together so many other specialties ↔ **connects many other specialties**

ties together=connects

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A"有助于实现她的梦想"里的 dreams 确在录音别处出现过 (pursuing my dreams) , 但她解释"为何选内科"时给的理由是"覆盖广、连专科", 从未说内科"有助于实现梦想"。这是把别处的词搬来当本题理由。

借用原文: pursuing my dreams

C) 原词陷阱

C 说内科"在这所名校历史悠久", 录音里 prestigious institution (名校) 确出现过, 但谈的是"学校的声望与竞争", 根本没说内科"历史悠久"。把名校话题硬接到"内科有历史"上。

借用原文: prestigious institution

D) 未提及

D"父母都专攻这一科", 录音里父母只"督促她学习", 从没见过父母是医生、更没说专攻内科。这是把 parents 与 internal medicine 两个真词强行拼成一个假关系。

-
8. A) Problematic.
B) Competitive.
C) Inconsistent.
D) Trustworthy.

【题目】 How does the man describe the woman's school grades?

【翻译】 男士如何描述女士的学校成绩?

A) 有问题的。 B) 有竞争力的。 C) 不一致的。 D) 值得信赖的。

【答案】 C (态度观点题) Inconsistent.

【定位】 You do get top grades here and there, but you are not very... Shall we say "consistent"?

你确实这儿那儿拿过一些顶尖成绩, 但你不太.....怎么说呢, "稳定"?

【信号】 转折 but 后才是真评价。 信号是转折词 but——but 之前的 You do get top grades 是先扬, but 之后 you are not very... consistent 才是男方真正的评价: 成绩不够稳定。态度题的落点在转折后。

【替换】 you are not very... Shall we say "consistent"? ↔ **Inconsistent**

not consistent=inconsistent

a bit of a mixed bag ↔ **Inconsistent**

mixed bag=时好时坏=inconsistent

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A"有问题的"借了录音 I see no problem in making you a conditional offer 里的 problem, 但那句说的是"给你有条件录取没问题", 是对"录取"说的, 不是评价成绩"有问题"。盗了 problem 却换了对象。

借用原文: I see no problem in making you a conditional offer

B) 张冠李戴

B"有竞争力的"盗用录音 a highly competitive and promising student body 的 competitive, 但那是男方夸"本校生源竞争激烈", 与"她的成绩"无关。张冠李戴到了成绩头上。

借用原文: a highly competitive and promising student body

D) 与原文相反

D"可信赖的"是褒义, 但男方对成绩的整体态度是负面的 (mixed bag、not consistent、warned), 方向完全相反。把先扬后抑听成了纯表扬。

借用原文: consider yourself warned

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 Logging into your email account can sometimes feel like trying to hack into the Pentagon. If you follow all of the guidelines, you need to use a different password for every one of your accounts; use an incomprehensible variety of letters, numbers, and symbols; sign up for two-step verification; and change every password every time one of them is compromised. More often than not, you then have to choose photos that include a street sign, as this apparently provides solid evidence to your computer that you are, in fact, a human being.

登录电子邮件账户有时感觉就像试图侵入五角大楼。如果你遵循所有准则, 你需要为每个账户使用不同的密码; 使用难以理解的各种字母、数字和符号组合; 注册两步验证; 并且每当其中一个密码遭到泄露时就更改所有密码。更常见的情况是, 你还必须选择包含街道标志的照片, 因为这显然能向你的计算机提供可靠证据, 证明你实际上是一个人类。

2 It's no small wonder most of us forget our passwords more often than our keys. Now a new peer-reviewed study by researchers at Aalto University in Finland is attempting to figure out why we forget our passwords in order to help put an end to this frustrating phenomenon. Their findings suggest that how likely you are to remember your password has less to do with the password itself and more to do with how often you anticipate using it. Which is to say: you are far more likely to remember a complicated password if you know you'll frequently be using it to log into an account than you are to remember a simple password for an account that you don't expect to log into very often. The researchers

advise websites to include more of an incentive for users to log in more often in order to help them remember their secret codes.

难怪我们大多数人忘记密码的频率比忘记钥匙还高。现在，芬兰Aalto University研究人员的一项新的同行评审研究正试图弄清我们为什么会忘记密码，以帮助终结这一令人沮丧的现象。他们的研究结果表明，你记住密码的可能性与密码本身的关系不大，而更多地取决于你预期使用它的频率。也就是说：如果你知道自己会频繁使用一个复杂密码来登录账户，那么你记住它的可能性远远大于记住一个你预计不会经常登录的账户的简单密码。研究人员建议网站提供更多激励措施，让用户更频繁地登录，以帮助他们记住自己的密码。

9. A) To prevent hackers from cracking our secret codes.
B) To show that all the guidelines are being followed.
C) To provide evidence that passwords are forgotten.
D) To convince our computer that we are human.

【题目】 Why do we often have to choose photos that include a street sign to log into our email accounts?

【翻译】 为什么我们在登录电子邮件账户时经常需要选择包含街道标志的照片？

- A) 防止黑客破解我们的密码。 B) 表明所有准则都得到遵守。
C) 提供密码被遗忘的证据。 D) 使我们的计算机相信我们是人类。

【答案】 D (细节题) To convince our computer that we are human.

【定位】 More often than not, you then have to choose photos that include a street sign, as this apparently provides solid evidence to your computer that you are, in fact, a human being.
你往往还得去选那些含有街道标志的照片，因为这显然能向你的电脑提供确凿的证据，证明你其实是一个人类。

【信号】 原因信号 as 引出真意。答案就在 as this apparently provides solid evidence to your computer that you are, in fact, a human being 里的 as 之后——as 在这里是『因为』，专门交代前面『选含街道标志照片』这个动作的目的，是典型的原因信号。

【替换】 provides solid evidence to your computer that you are, in fact, a human being ↔

To convince our computer that we are human

提供证据=使信服，同义改写

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

选项里的 hackers 让人联想原文开头 hack into the Pentagon，但那只是开篇打比方说登录难，与『选街道标志照片是为了什么』无关，属听到 hack 就想选的原词陷阱。

借用原文：trying to hack into the Pentagon

B) 原词陷阱

all the guidelines are being followed 借用原文 If you follow all of the guidelines，但原文那句是在罗列守规则有多麻烦，并非解释选照片的目的，词对了、对应错了。

借用原文：If you follow all of the guidelines

C) 未提及

passwords are forgotten 把后文『人会忘记密码』这个话题硬塞进本题，但选照片是为了证明你是人，跟『提供忘记密码的证据』毫无关系，原文也没这么说。

10. A) Put an end to the hacking phenomenon.

B) Help people remember their passwords.

C) Reduce the intricacy of the password itself.

D) Explain the need for different email accounts.

【题目】 What do researchers at a university in Finland aim to do in their new study?

【翻译】 芬兰一所大学的研究人员在他们的新研究中旨在做什么？

A) 终结黑客攻击现象。 B) 帮助人们记住他们的密码。 C) 降低密码本身的复杂性。

D) 解释不同电子邮件账户的必要性。

【答案】 B （目的题） Help people remember their passwords.

【定位】 Now a new peer-reviewed study by researchers at Aalto University in Finland is attempting to figure out why we forget our passwords in order to help put an end to this frustrating phenomenon.

如今，芬兰阿尔托大学研究者开展的一项新的同行评审研究，正试图弄清我们为什么会忘记密码，以期帮助终结这一令人沮丧的现象。

【信号】 目的信号 in order to help. 研究者的真正目标由 in order to help put an end to this frustrating phenomenon 中的 in order to 引出——in order to 是直白的目的信号，它后面才是研究的最终意图。

【替换】 help put an end to this frustrating phenomenon ↔ **Help people remember their passwords**

代词 this 指回忘记密码，概括等值

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

Put an end to the hacking phenomenon 直接搬原文 put an end to this frustrating phenomenon 的 put an end to, 却把对象偷换成 hacking (黑客); 原文要终结的是『忘记密码』这一令人沮丧的现象, 不是黑客现象。

借用原文: in order to help put an end to this frustrating phenomenon

C) 原词陷阱

Reduce the intricacy of the password itself 借了原文反复出现的 the password itself, 但研究的发现是『记不记得住与密码本身关系不大』, 从未说要降低密码复杂度, 是把原词拼成原文没有的目标。

借用原文: less to do with the password itself

D) 原词陷阱

Explain the need for different email accounts 让人想到原文 a different password for every one of your accounts, 但那是开篇讲守规则的麻烦, 与芬兰研究的目标无关, accounts 这个词被挪用来骗选。

借用原文: a different password for every one of your accounts

11. A) Innovate technologies to ensure the safety of users' accounts.

B) Provide incentives for the application of creative passwords.

C) Explore the possibility of using simpler secret codes.

D) Take steps to encourage users to log in more often.

【题目】 What do the researchers advise websites to do at the end of the passage?

【翻译】 研究人员在文章末尾建议网站做什么?

- A) 创新技术以确保用户账户的安全。 B) 为使用创造性密码提供激励。
C) 探索使用更简单密码的可能性。 D) 采取措施鼓励用户更频繁地登录。

【答案】 D (细节题) Take steps to encourage users to log in more often.

【定位】 The researchers advise websites to include more of an incentive for users to log in more often in order to help them remember their secret codes.

研究者建议网站多设置一些激励, 促使用户更频繁地登录, 以帮助他们记住自己的密码。

【信号】 建议信号 advise 直接给出对策。 答案由 The researchers advise websites to include more of an incentive for users to log in more often 里的 advise 直接引出——advise 是建议信号, 它后面 websites to... 的内容就是研究者给出的对策。

【替换】 include more of an incentive for users to log in more often ↔

Take steps to encourage users to log in more often

设激励=采取措施鼓励, 同义改写

【排除】 A) 过度推断

Innovate technologies to ensure the safety of users' accounts 蹭全篇的安全 / accounts 话题，但研究者的建议是加登录激励，从未让网站去『创新技术保障账户安全』，是凭话题耳熟编出的拔高项。

B) 原词陷阱

Provide incentives for the application of creative passwords 直接搬原文 include more of an incentive 的 incentive，最易骗『听到 incentive 就选』，但原文是为『更常登录』设激励，不是为『使用创意密码』，对象被偷换了。

借用原文：include more of an incentive for users to log in more often

C) 原词陷阱

Explore the possibility of using simpler secret codes 借了原文结尾的 secret codes，但原文那句是说激励的目的（帮人记住密码），研究者并没建议用更简单的密码，词对、意思不对。

借用原文：help them remember their secret codes

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

1 Four years ago, Jenny Weiner was in a fitness slump. She wanted to improve her physical and mental health. However, her workouts lacked intensity without a proper training programme to follow. When she went to the gym, her daily ritual predominantly involved easy exercise options like jogging; she avoided more formidable exercises like lifting weights. A personal trainer who might push her was out of the question. The extravagant cost was just unaffordable. She then discovered the fitness phone app Slimmeretics. To use the app, you first input your profile about your previous training experiences and preferences, as well as your desired goals. A virtual coach then uses that information to suggest a personalised training regime. After the workout, the app's artificial intelligence software system gives feedback from Ms. Weiner and its other 53 million users around the world to adjust future training sessions. Now Ms. Weiner finds the workouts exciting. This is because no two are ever the same. As a result, the app has helped her to lose more than 25 kilograms. The app's mathematical approach can arrange a more meticulous workout schedule. This has led to optimal results. However, some experts think that apps cannot replace human personal trainers. An app cannot understand human behavior. It will not comprehend that there are competing interests outside of health and fitness. Additionally, a human trainer can add compassion to the workout. He can also make exercise fun and sustainable. Trainers can monitor whether a person is doing exercises correctly. This can safeguard against injuries. An app cannot perceive such subtleties.

四年前，Jenny Weiner陷入健身低谷。她想改善自己的身心健康。然而，由于没有合适的训练计划可以遵循，她的锻炼缺乏强度。当她去健身房时，她的日常活动主要包括慢跑等简单的运动选择；她避免举重等更具挑战性的运动。请私人教练来督促她是不可能的。高昂的费用根本负担不起。后来她发现了健身手机应用Slimmeretics。要使用该应用，你首先要输入关于你以往训练经历和偏好以及期望目标的个人资料。然后虚拟教练会利用这些信息建议一套个性化的训练方案。锻炼后，该应用的人工智能软件系统会从Weiner女士及其全球5300万其他用户那里获取反馈，以调整未来的训练课程。现在Weiner女士觉得锻炼

很令人兴奋。这是因为没有两次锻炼是完全相同的。因此，该应用帮助她减掉了超过25公斤。该应用的数学方法可以安排更细致的锻炼计划。这带来了最佳效果。然而，一些专家认为应用程序无法取代真人私教。应用程序无法理解人类行为。它不会理解在健康和健身之外还存在相互竞争的利益。此外，真人教练可以为锻炼增添同情心。他还可以让运动变得有趣且可持续。教练可以监控一个人是否正确地进行运动。这可以防止受伤。应用程序无法察觉这些细微之处。

12. A) Her work no longer interested her.
B) Her training app did not fit her.
C) Her fitness fell into a slump.
D) Her business deteriorated.

【题目】 What was the problem Jenny Weiner encountered four years ago?

【翻译】 四年前Jenny Weiner遇到了什么问题？

- A) 她的工作不再让她感兴趣。 B) 她的训练应用程序不适合她。
C) 她的健身状况陷入低迷。 D) 她的生意恶化了。

【答案】 C (细节题) Her fitness fell into a slump.

【定位】 Four years ago, Jenny Weiner was in a fitness slump.

四年前，珍妮·韦纳的健身状态陷入了低谷。

【信号】 开篇点题句 + 与题干 **four years ago** 时间对齐。录音开头 Four years ago, Jenny Weiner was in a fitness slump. 的时间状语 four years ago 与题干完全对齐，是篇章开篇交代背景的点题句，承载本题答案。

【替换】 in a fitness slump ↔ **Her fitness fell into a slump.**

同词换句式：介词短语改写成主谓句，核心词 fitness slump 不变

【排除】 A) **未提及**

Her work no longer interested her. 说的是 "工作不再有趣"，但录音通篇只谈健身、训练 app，从未提及她的 work 或兴趣转变，属凭常识脑补的未提及项。

B) **原词陷阱**

Her training app did not fit her. 借用了原文反复出现的 training 与 app，可录音里 She then discovered the fitness phone app Slimmeretics. 表明 app 是她发现后用来解决问题的工具，并非四年前遇到的问题本身，听到 app 就选正中圈套。

借用原文：She then discovered the fitness phone app Slimmeretics.

D) **偷换概念**

Her business deteriorated. 把 "健身低谷" 偷换成 "生意变差"，business 与原文 fitness slump 词形相近、都是 "某事变糟" 的格局，但录音谈的是身体健身状态而非商业，方向被悄悄换掉。

13. A) Help users keep track of their fitness levels.
B) Design personalised training programmes.
C) Strengthen ties among users worldwide.
D) Select well-qualified human coaches.

【题目】 What can the fitness phone app Slimmeretics do according to the passage?

【翻译】 根据文章,健身手机应用程序Slimmeretics能做什么?

- A) 帮助用户跟踪他们的健身水平。 B) 设计个性化的训练方案。
C) 加强全球用户之间的联系。 D) 挑选资质优秀的真人教练。

【答案】 B (细节题) Design personalised training programmes.

【定位】 A virtual coach then uses that information to suggest a personalised training regime.

随后一个虚拟教练会利用这些信息,推荐一套个性化的训练方案。

【信号】 功能描述句: **suggest** 引出 **app 提供的核心服务**。A virtual coach then uses that information to suggest a personalised training regime. 用 suggest (推荐/给出) 这一动作直接交代了 app 的核心功能——量身定制训练方案,是承载本题答案的功能描述句。

【替换】 suggest a personalised training regime ↔ **Design personalised training programmes.**

近义词替换: suggest→Design、regime→programmes, personalised 原样保留

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

Help users keep track of their fitness levels. 看似贴合 app 的智能形象,且原文确有 gives feedback 与 adjust future training sessions 这类近似 "追踪/调整" 的表述,但原文说的是据反馈调整训练,从未说帮用户 "记录健身水平",是借相近语境编出的功能。

借用原文: the app's artificial intelligence software system gives feedback

C) **原词陷阱**

Strengthen ties among users worldwide. 借用了原文 its other 53 million users around the world 里 "全球用户" 的字眼,可原文只是说 app 收集这些用户的反馈来优化训练,根本没提让用户彼此 "加强联系",听到 worldwide users 就选会掉坑。

借用原文: its other 53 million users around the world

D) **原词陷阱**

Select well-qualified human coaches. 借用原文反复出现的 human personal trainers/coach,可原文明说 app 配的是 A virtual coach (虚拟教练),并非 app 去挑选真人教练;末尾还有专家称 apps cannot replace human personal trainers,方向恰相反。

借用原文: A virtual coach then uses that information

14. A) They are never repeated.
B) They help enrich her life.
C) They are of no extreme intensity.
D) They keep her focused on her goal.

【题目】 Why does the passage say Jenny Weiner now finds the workouts exciting?

【翻译】 文章为什么说Jenny Weiner现在觉得锻炼令人兴奋?

- A) 它们从不重复。 B) 它们有助于丰富她的生活。 C) 它们的强度不是极高的。
D) 它们让她专注于自己的目标。

【答案】 A (细节题) They are never repeated.

【定位】 Now Ms. Weiner finds the workouts exciting. This is because no two are ever the same.

如今韦纳女士觉得训练很有意思。这是因为没有任何两次训练是相同的。

【信号】 因果信号 **This is because** 紧跟其后的句子即原因。原文先说她觉得训练有趣，紧接 This is because no two are ever the same. 用因果信号 This is because 引出原因——没有两次训练是一样的，正是本题答案落点。

【替换】 no two are ever the same ↔ **They are never repeated.**

肯否结构转换: "没有两次相同" = "从不重复", 意思等值

【排除】 B) **答非所问**

They help enrich her life. 听来正面、也像 app 的好处，但题问的是 "为何觉得训练 exciting", 原文给的原因明确是 no two are ever the same, 而非 "丰富生活"; 该项答的是别的问题。

C) **原词陷阱**

They are of no extreme intensity. 借用了原文 her workouts lacked intensity 中的 intensity, 可那句讲的是四年前训练缺乏强度的旧问题，与 "现在为何觉得有趣" 无关，听到 intensity 就选即中招。

借用原文: her workouts lacked intensity

D) **原词陷阱**

They keep her focused on her goal. 借用原文 your desired goals 里的 goal, 可原文谈 goal 只是说输入资料时填写目标，并未把 "专注目标" 说成她觉得训练有趣的原因，原因仍是 no two are ever the same.

借用原文: your desired goals

15. A) They will not be able to take the place of human personal trainers.
B) They will not be able to comprehend some of the profiles users put in.
C) They cannot lead to optimal results with their mathematical approach.
D) They cannot match humans in arranging meticulous workout schedules.

【题目】 What do some experts think of fitness apps like Slimmeretics?

【翻译】一些专家如何看待像Slimmeretics这样的健身应用程序？

- A) 它们无法取代真人私人教练。 B) 它们无法理解用户输入的某些个人资料。
- C) 它们无法通过数学方法达到最佳效果。
- D) 它们在安排细致的锻炼计划方面无法与人类相比。

【答案】 **A** (态度观点题) They will not be able to take the place of human personal trainers.

【定位】 However, some experts think that apps cannot replace human personal trainers.

然而，一些专家认为这些 app 无法取代真人私人教练。

【信号】 **转折 However + 评价主体 some experts 直接表态。** 原文前面一直夸 app 效果好，However, some experts think that apps cannot replace human personal trainers. 用转折 However 转向、并由评价主体 some experts 直陈观点，转折后才是本题真意。

【替换】 apps cannot replace human personal trainers ↔

They will not be able to take the place of human personal trainers.

近义短语替换：replace = take the place of, human personal trainers 原样保留

【排除】 B) **原词陷阱**

They will not be able to comprehend some of the profiles users put in. 借用了原文 It will not comprehend that there are competing interests 的 comprehend，以及输入环节的 profile，可原文说 app 不能理解的是 "人类行为/相互竞争的利益"，而非看不懂用户填的 profiles，对象被偷换。

借用原文：It will not comprehend that there are competing interests outside of health and fitness.

C) **与原文相反**

They cannot lead to optimal results with their mathematical approach. 盗用了原文 mathematical approach 与 optimal results，可原文是正面说 The app's mathematical approach can arrange a more meticulous workout schedule. This has led to optimal results.——数学方法"能"带来最优结果，选项加了 cannot 把极性反了。

借用原文：The app's mathematical approach can arrange a more meticulous workout schedule.

This has led to optimal results.

D) **与原文相反**

They cannot match humans in arranging meticulous workout schedules. 借用原文 meticulous workout schedule，可原文是正面称 The app's mathematical approach can arrange a more meticulous workout schedule.——app 能编排更精细的计划，并非说它在这点上不如真人，方向相反。

借用原文：The app's mathematical approach can arrange a more meticulous workout schedule.

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 All societies are held together by seven universal moral rules, which include deferring to superiors and respecting the property of others, Oxford University has concluded. Although many cultures are moving towards more liberal, less hierarchical organizations, the new research suggests that traditional power structures and basic values of charity and brotherhood are the cornerstones of successful societies.

牛津大学得出结论, 所有社会都由七条普遍的道德规则维系在一起, 其中包括服从上级和尊重他人财产。尽管许多文化正在向更自由、更少等级制度的组织方向发展, 但这项新研究表明, 传统权力结构以及慈善和兄弟情谊的基本价值观是成功社会的基石。

2 The huge study of 60 different cultures around the world found that all communities operate under seven basic moral codes. Those universal rules are: help your family, help your group, return favors, be brave, defer to superiors, divide resources fairly, and respect the property of others. The character traits held for every kind of community, be they traditional hunter gatherers or advanced civilizations, helping to uphold civilized society and foster social cooperation, researchers found. "Everyone everywhere shares a common moral code," said Dr. Oliver Scott Curry, lead author and senior researcher at Oxford. "These seven moral rules appear to be universal across cultures, because people face the same social problems. Even if some of these traits look right-wing or conservative, for example, deferring to authority, left-wing people will still have a group loyalty and deference to someone or something. This shows there really is more that unites us than divides us."

这项针对全球60种不同文化的大型研究发现, 所有社群都遵循七条基本道德准则。这些普遍规则是: 帮助家人、帮助群体、回报恩惠、勇敢、服从上级、公平分配资源以及尊重他人财产。研究人员发现, 这些品质特征适用于每一种社群, 无论是传统的狩猎采集者还是先进文明, 都有助于维护文明社会和促进社会合作。牛津大学首席作者兼高级研究员Oliver Scott Curry博士说: "每个地方的每个人都有共同的道德准则。这七条道德规则似乎在各种文化中都是普遍存在的, 因为人们面临着相同的社会问题。即使其中一些特征看起来属于右翼或保守派, 例如服从权威, 左翼人士仍然会对某个群体保持忠诚并服从某人或某事。这表明真正团结我们的东西比分裂我们的要多。"

3 The study published in Current Anthropology is the largest and most comprehensive and widespread survey of morals ever conducted and aimed to find out whether different societies had different versions of morality. The team accessed the world's best archives to analyze accounts from more than 600 sources of 60 societies around the world. They found that the seven rules were considered morally good in all societies and were observed across all continents, religions and politics. However, some communities valued certain rules more highly than others. Dr. Curry hopes that this research helps to promote mutual understanding between people of different cultures and appreciation of what we have in common and how and why we differ. Co-author professor Harvey Whitehouse said social scientists should now set about testing the theory in the field, rather than relying on old data. "This study was based on historical descriptions of cultures around the world," he said. "These descriptions were made independent of and

prior to the theory we're testing. In future, if social scientists are serious about testing theories of morality, they will need to gather new data, more systematically, out in the field."

这项发表在《Current Anthropology》上的研究是有史以来规模最大、最全面、范围最广的道德调查,旨在查明不同社会是否有不同版本的道德观。研究团队访问了世界上最好的档案馆,分析了来自全球60个社会600多个来源的记录。他们发现,这七条规则在所有社会中都被认为是道德上善的,并且在所有大洲、宗教和政治制度中都得到遵守。然而,一些社群比其他社群更看重某些规则。Curry博士希望这项研究有助于促进不同文化的人们之间的相互理解,以及对我们的共同点和我们如何以及为何存在差异的认识。共同作者Harvey Whitehouse教授表示,社会科学家现在应该开始在实地测试这一理论,而不是依赖旧数据。他说:"这项研究基于对世界各地文化的历史描述。这些描述是独立于我们正在测试的理论之前做出的。未来,如果社会科学家认真对待道德理论的测试,他们将需要在实地更系统地收集新数据。"

16. A) All societies are built upon the cornerstones of basic values.

B) Everyone everywhere demonstrates seven character traits.

C) All societies are kept together by seven basic moral rules.

D) Everyone everywhere shares a universal moral standard.

【题目】 What do we learn from the conclusion of the Oxford University researchers?

【翻译】 我们从牛津大学研究人员的结论中了解到什么?

A) 所有社会都建立在基本价值观的基石之上。 B) 各地的每个人都展现出七种性格特征。

C) 所有社会都由七条基本道德规则维系在一起。

D) 各地的每个人都有共同的普世道德标准。

【答案】 C (细节题) All societies are kept together by seven basic moral rules.

【定位】 All societies are held together by seven universal moral rules, which include deferring to superiors and respecting the property of others, Oxford University has concluded.

牛津大学得出结论:所有社会都靠七条普世道德规则维系在一起,其中包括服从尊长、尊重他人财物。

【信号】 结论标志词 concluded。句末的 Oxford University has concluded 是明确的结论信号,加之这句出现在篇章开头点题处,正是篇章独白把核心论点摆在开头的典型位置,听到 concluded 就该锁定这句是答案句。

【替换】 All societies are held together by seven universal moral rules ↔

All societies are kept together by seven basic moral rules

held together 同义改写为 kept together

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

All societies are built upon the cornerstones of basic values. 把第一段后文的 basic values of charity and brotherhood are the cornerstones of successful societies 的原词 cornerstones、basic values 搬了过来，但那句讲的是成功社会的基石，并非研究的结论本身，听到熟词就选会落进这个陷阱。

借用原文：basic values of charity and brotherhood are the cornerstones of successful societies

B) 偷换概念

Everyone everywhere demonstrates seven character traits. 借了原文出现过的 seven 和第二段的 The character traits held for every kind of community，但研究的结论说的是七条道德规则（rules），而非七种性格特质，把 rules 偷换成 character traits 就跑偏了。

借用原文：The character traits held for every kind of community

D) 偷换概念

Everyone everywhere shares a universal moral standard. 用了第二段 Everyone everywhere shares a common moral code 的熟悉句式，但原文说的是共享一套七条规则的道德准则（code），D 把它笼统说成 a universal moral standard，丢掉了结论里七条规则这一核心，不如 C 精确对应题干问的结论。

借用原文：Everyone everywhere shares a common moral code

-
17. A) Ascertain whether deferring to authority was confined to right-wing people.
B) Find out whether different societies had different versions of morality.
C) Make clear whether all societies faced the same moral issues.
D) Find out whether left-wing people still had a group loyalty.

【题目】 What did the new study by Oxford researchers aim to do?

【翻译】 牛津研究人员的新研究旨在做什么？

- A) 确定服从权威是否仅限于右翼人士。 B) 查明不同社会是否有不同版本的道德观。
C) 弄清所有社会是否面临相同的道德问题。 D) 查明左翼人士是否仍然具有群体忠诚。

【答案】 B （目的题） Find out whether different societies had different versions of morality.

【定位】 The study published in Current Anthropology is the largest and most comprehensive and widespread survey of morals ever conducted and aimed to find out whether different societies had different versions of morality.

这项发表于《当代人类学》的研究是有史以来规模最大、最全面、覆盖最广的道德调查，旨在弄清不同社会是否有不同版本的道德观。

【信号】 意图标志 aimed to find out. 句中的 aimed to find out whether different societies had different versions of morality 用 aimed to 直陈研究目的，这是目的题最直接的信号，听到 aimed to 即可锁定。

【替换】 aimed to find out whether different societies had different versions of morality ↔

Find out whether different societies had different versions of morality

近乎原句，仅去掉 aimed to

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

Ascertain whether deferring to authority was confined to right-wing people. 把第二段 Dr. Curry 那句里的 deferring to authority 和 right-wing 原词搬来，但那是他举例说明规则的普世性，并非这项研究本身要弄清的目标，听到熟词就选会被带偏。

借用原文：deferring to authority

C) 偷换概念

Make clear whether all societies faced the same moral issues. 听上去和研究目的沾边，但原文目的是查不同社会是否有不同版本的道德，C 反向说成所有社会是否面对相同道德问题，方向被改了。

借用原文：whether different societies had different versions of morality

D) 原词陷阱

Find out whether left-wing people still had a group loyalty. 借了第二段 left-wing people will still have a group loyalty 的原话，但那是 Dr. Curry 论证规则普世性的例子，不是研究要查明的目标，属典型的盗用原句却答非所问。

借用原文：left-wing people will still have a group loyalty

18. A) Make independent descriptions of cultures around the world.

B) Strive to understand the basic differences between peoples.

C) Appreciate the foundational value of the existing data.

D) Carry out systematic field studies to gather new data.

【题目】 What does Harvey Whitehouse think social scientists should do to theories of morality?

【翻译】 Harvey Whitehouse认为社会科学家应该如何对待道德理论？

A) 对世界各地的文化进行独立描述。 B) 努力理解不同民族之间的基本差异。

C) 认识到现有数据的基础价值。 D) 开展系统的实地研究以收集新数据。

【答案】 D (目的题) Carry out systematic field studies to gather new data.

【定位】 In future, if social scientists are serious about testing theories of morality, they will need to gather new data, more systematically, out in the field.

今后，社会科学家若真要检验道德理论，就需要更系统地到实地去采集新数据。

【信号】 建议信号 will need to + 转折 rather than。Whitehouse 先说 should now set about testing the theory in the field, rather than relying on old data, 再用 they will need to gather new data, more systematically, out in the field 点明做法；need to 是建议信号，rather than relying on old data 则用对比把落点推向新数据。

【替换】gather new data, more systematically, out in the field ↔

Carry out systematic field studies to gather new data.

systematically 名词化、out in the field 转为 field studies

【排除】A) 原词陷阱

Make independent descriptions of cultures around the world. 搬了原文 These descriptions were made independent of and prior to the theory we're testing 的原词 independent、descriptions, 但那是在说本研究所依据的旧资料的来历, 不是 Whitehouse 主张今后该做的事, 时间方向相反。

借用原文: These descriptions were made independent of and prior to the theory we're testing

B) 张冠李戴

Strive to understand the basic differences between peoples. 借了第三段 Dr. Curry 那句 appreciation of what we have in common and how and why we differ 的差异话题, 但那是 Curry 的期望, 且题干问的是 Whitehouse 的主张, 张冠李戴又跑了题。

借用原文: appreciation of what we have in common and how and why we differ

C) 与原文相反

Appreciate the foundational value of the existing data. 里的 existing data 恰是 Whitehouse 用 rather than relying on old data 明确否定的对象, 他主张采集新数据, C 取了被否定的旧数据一侧, 方向反了。

借用原文: rather than relying on old data

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

1 When it comes to food, color is money. Food companies know that better color gives better prices, so they ensure that their products are attractive in color to bolster earnings. Oranges, for example, have to meet specific color standards. And oranges are just the beginning. There are color standards for foods including French fries, tomatoes, pumpkins, olives, honey and cherries.

说到食品,颜色就是金钱。食品公司深知更好的颜色能带来更高的价格,因此他们确保产品的颜色具有吸引力以提升收益。例如,橙子必须符合特定的颜色标准。而橙子只是开始。包括炸薯条、番茄、南瓜、橄榄、蜂蜜和樱桃在内的食品都有颜色标准。

2 The attention to color is for good reason. For all the talk of the tongue, our eyes really might be the most important part of the eating experience. A great number of our brain functions are dedicated to processing vision, while only a percent or two is given over to taste faculties, and the result is that color actually changes how we taste food.

对颜色的关注是有充分理由的。尽管人们总是谈论舌头,但我们的眼睛实际上可能是饮食体验中最重要的部分。我们大脑的大量功能专门用于处理视觉,而只有百分之一或百分之二用于味觉功能,其结果是颜色实际上改变了我们对食物的味觉感受。

3 Scientists have demonstrated many times the importance of color to taste. In a 1980s study, for example, test participants were asked to name the flavor of the beverage they were drinking without being able to see that beverage. Only one in five was able to identify it as orange. But when they were

allowed to see what they were drinking which was orange in color, each of them identified the orange flavor. And when a drink that was lime flavor was colored orange, nearly half of respondents identified the flavor of the beverage as orange. None made that mistake when the beverage was green in color. What's happening when someone fails to identify the flavor of a beverage they can't see or that has an abnormal color? Is it that participants can't discern what the flavor is, and so rely on visual cues? Or does color actually change the experience of taste? The key to these questions is the effect of color on expectation. The brain makes predictions using color. These predictions rely on expectations that come from experience. Research shows that we're all born liking sweet things and desire to eat them, but we aren't born knowing what the sweet things we crave look like. So we need to learn this over time. The brain gets information from the environment. And we learn, for example, that fruits go from green and sour to red and ripe and sweet. Thus, if we see a green berry, we equate its color with a sour taste, and just looking at a red fruit will activate our expectations that it will taste sweet and delicious.

科学家已多次证明颜色对味觉的重要性。例如,在20世纪80年代的一项研究中,测试参与者被要求在看不见饮料的情况下说出他们正在喝的饮料的味道。只有五分之一的人能够识别出那是橙子味。但当他们被允许看到他们正在喝的橙色饮料时,每个人都识别出了橙子味。而当一种酸橙味的饮料被染成橙色时,近一半的受访者将饮料的味道识别为橙子味。当饮料呈绿色时,没有人犯这个错误。当有人无法识别他们看不见或颜色异常的饮料的味道时,发生了什么?是参与者无法辨别味道是什么,因而依赖视觉线索吗?还是颜色实际上改变了味觉体验?这些问题的关键在于颜色对期望的影响。大脑使用颜色进行预测。这些预测依赖于来自经验的期望。研究表明,我们天生就喜欢甜食并渴望食用它们,但我们并非生来就知道我们渴望的甜食看起来是什么样子。因此我们需要随着时间学习这一点。大脑从环境中获取信息。我们学习到,例如,水果从绿色和酸味变成红色、成熟和甜味。因此,如果我们看到一颗绿色浆果,我们就会将其颜色与酸味等同起来,而仅仅看着红色水果就会激活我们对它将来尝起来甜美可口的期望。

19. A) They might be the most important part of our eating experience.
B) They can activate our brain functions in a most direct fashion.
C) They can be viewed as the windows to our soul.
D) They could mislead us in more ways than one.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about our eyes?

【翻译】 讲话者关于我们的眼睛说了什么?

- A) 它们可能是我们进食体验中最重要的部分。
B) 它们能够以最直接的方式激活我们的大脑功能。 C) 它们可以被视为我们心灵的窗户。
D) 它们可能以不止一种方式误导我们。

【答案】 A (细节题) They might be the most important part of our eating experience.

【定位】 For all the talk of the tongue, our eyes really might be the most important part of the eating experience.

尽管人们老在谈论舌头(的味觉), 我们的眼睛或许才真正是吃这件事里最重要的部分。

【信号】让步 For all... + 强调 really might。信号是句首让步结构 For all the talk of the tongue ("尽管都在说舌头") 后面才抛出真正主张, 再加 our eyes really might be the most important part 里的 "really" 加重语气——让步之后、被强调的那句才是说话人的落点, 正是答案句。

【替换】our eyes really might be the most important part of the eating experience ↔

They might be the most important part of our eating experience.

近乎原句、They 替 our eyes

【排除】B) 偷换概念

B 盗用了第 2 段原词 brain functions。原文说 A great number of our brain functions are dedicated to processing vision——是 "很多脑功能用于处理视觉", 主语是脑功能、用来佐证 eyes 重要; B 把它倒过来说成 "眼睛激活脑功能", 还加了原文没有的 "in a most direct fashion", 是偷换概念, 且没回答 "说话人对 eyes 的核心论断"。

借用原文: A great number of our brain functions are dedicated to processing vision

C) 未提及

C 借用了关于眼睛的常见俗语 "心灵的窗户", 听着像常识、最易顺口选中, 但整篇录音只把眼睛和 "eating experience (吃的体验)" 挂钩, 从未说眼睛是 "心灵的窗户", 属原文未提及, 凭常识选它就中招。

D) 与原文相反

D 说眼睛会 mislead us (误导我们), 是贬义。但答案句对眼睛是高度肯定——our eyes really might be the most important part of the eating experience, 说话人在抬高眼睛而非贬低。D 的态度与原文相反, 故排除。

借用原文: our eyes really might be the most important part of the eating experience

20. A) It attracts food companies' growing attention.

B) It adversely impacts one's eating experience.

C) It invariably determines how food sells.

D) It changes the way people taste food.

【题目】What does color actually do according to this lecture?

【翻译】根据这次讲座, 颜色实际上起什么作用?

A) 它吸引了食品公司日益增长的关注。 B) 它对一个人的进食体验产生负面影响。

C) 它总是决定食品的销售情况。 D) 它改变了人们品尝食物方式。

【答案】D (细节题) It changes the way people taste food.

【定位】And the result is that color actually changes how we taste food.

其结果就是, 颜色实际上改变了我们品尝食物方式。

【信号】结果词 the result is + actually。信号是因果收束词 the result is that ("其结果是") 领出全段结论, 又叠加 color actually changes how we taste food 里的 "actually", 与题干 "actually do" 直接呼应——结果句 + actually 强调, 这就是答案句。

【替换】 color actually changes how we taste food ↔ **It changes the way people taste food.**

how we taste = the way people taste

【排除】 A) **答非所问**

A 盗用第 1 段背景里的 "food companies"。原文确说 Food companies know that better color gives better prices，但那是讲公司在意颜色的背景，不是回答 "color actually do (颜色实际起什么作用) "；且原文是公司已经关注，A 说 "growing attention (关注在增长) " 也无依据，属答非所问。

借用原文：Food companies know that better color gives better prices

B) **与原文相反**

B 借 eating experience 这个原文反复出现的词 (第 2 段就有 the eating experience) ，却安上 "adversely impacts (负面影响) "。原文从头到尾把颜色讲成 "改变味觉、帮助判断" 的中性甚至有用的作用，从没说颜色 "负面影响" 吃的体验，态度相反，排除。

借用原文：the most important part of the eating experience

C) **过度推断**

C 盗用第 1 段 "color is money / better prices" 的卖钱话题，推成 It invariably determines how food sells.。原文只说 better color gives better prices (更好的颜色卖更好的价) ，是 "有助于"，C 用绝对词 "invariably (无一例外地决定) " 把话说死，超出原文，属过度推断。

借用原文：better color gives better prices

21. A) Enhance the taste.

B) Make predictions.

C) Identify distinct flavors.

D) Enrich the eating experience.

【题目】 **What does the brain use color to do?**

【翻译】 大脑利用颜色做什么？

A) 增强味道。 B) 做出预测。 C) 识别不同的风味。 D) 丰富进食体验。

【答案】 **B** (细节题) Make predictions.

【定位】 The brain makes predictions using color.

大脑利用颜色来做出预测。

【信号】 **brain + color 同现的机制句。** 信号是录音第一次把 The brain 和 using color 放进同一句、直接给出动作的机制句 The brain makes predictions using color——题干问 "大脑用颜色做什么"，正是这句把主语、工具、动作三者一次说全，即答案句。

【替换】 The brain makes predictions using color ↔ **Make predictions.**

makes predictions = Make predictions

【排除】 A) 未提及

A 说 Enhance the taste. (增强味道), 听着像 "颜色让吃更好" 的常识, 但录音讲的是颜色让大脑做预测、形成对甜/酸的预期, 从没说颜色 "增强" 味道本身, 属原文未提及。

C) 张冠李戴

C 盗用第 3 段实验里的原词 "identify the flavor"。原文 each of them identified the orange flavor 说的是 "实验参与者借助看到颜色去辨认味道", 是讲颜色影响味觉的证据; 题问的是 "大脑用颜色做什么", 答案是 "做预测", C 把实验现象当成大脑机制本身, 属张冠李戴、答非所问。

借用原文: each of them identified the orange flavor

D) 未提及

D 说 Enrich the eating experience. (丰富吃的体验), 借用了贯穿全篇的 "eating experience" 话题词, 但原文说大脑用颜色是去 "做预测、形成味觉预期", 从没说颜色用来 "丰富" 吃的体验, 属原文未提及。

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

1 Searching for meaning is something many of us experience throughout our lives. For some, this meaning is religious, some political and some interpersonal. And having a sense of meaning can bring us happiness.

寻找意义是我们许多人在一生中都会经历的事情。对一些人来说,这种意义是宗教性的,对一些人来说是政治性的,对另一些人来说则是人际关系方面的。拥有意义感能给我们带来幸福。

2 A new study looks at the relationship between meaning and happiness in the context of financial resources. Rhea Catapano from the University of Toronto and colleagues find meaning is a far weaker predictor of happiness for rich people than poorer people, suggesting economic resources can impact how we experience meaning. The team analysed data from over 500,000 people across 123 countries. The first study used data from a daily poll of US residents collected between 2013 and 2015. Well-being was tracked using measures of positive affect—whether, during the day before they were surveyed, participants had smiled or laughed a lot or experienced a lot of happiness. Meaning was measured through a daily "purpose index", which explored the extent to which participants felt that they like what they do every day and are motivated to achieve their goals. Finally, income levels were assessed. The results showed that the correlation between meaning and happiness was strongest among those in lower income brackets. But as income levels increased, the correlation became weaker. The second study looked at worldwide data. Happiness was measured using the same questions as in the first study, while meaning was measured using the single question: "Do you feel your life has an important purpose or meaning?" Again, the strength of the relationship between meaning and happiness depended on participants' income: meaning had a greater influence on happiness for those on lower incomes compared to those in higher brackets. In the final study, French participants indicated the extent to which they felt they led a purposeful and meaningful life and how much they considered themselves a happy person. Finally, rather than using specific income brackets, they placed themselves on a "social ladder",

representing where they stand in society with regard to wealth, education, and career. The results from the study duplicated those of the first two.

一项新研究探讨了在财务资源背景下意义与幸福之间的关系。来自多伦多大学的Rhea Catapano及其同事发现,对于富人来说,意义对幸福的预测作用远弱于穷人,这表明经济资源会影响我们如何体验意义。该团队分析了来自123个国家超过50万人的数据。第一项研究使用了2013年至2015年间收集的美国居民每日调查数据。幸福感通过积极情绪指标进行追踪——即在接受调查的前一天,参与者是否经常微笑或大笑,或体验到很多快乐。意义通过每日“目标指数”来衡量,该指数探讨参与者在多大程度上感到自己喜欢每天所做的事情,并有动力实现目标。最后,还评估了收入水平。结果显示,意义与幸福之间的相关性在低收入群体中最强。但随着收入水平的提高,这种相关性变弱了。第二项研究考察了全球数据。幸福感的测量使用了与第一项研究相同的问题,而意义则通过单一问题来衡量:“你是否觉得自己的生活有重要的目标或意义?”同样,意义与幸福之间关系的强度取决于参与者的收入:与高收入群体相比,意义对低收入人群的幸福影响更大。在最后一项研究中,法国参与者表明了自己在多大程度上感到过着有目标和有意义的生活,以及在多大程度上认为自己是一个快乐的人。最后,他们没有使用具体的收入区间,而是将自己放在“社会阶梯”上,代表他们在财富、教育和职业方面在社会中所处的位置。这项研究的结果与前两项研究的结果一致。

3 So overall, meaning and happiness had a stronger relationship in those with fewer resources than those with more. This might be the case because rich individuals have more access to other sources of happiness—many of which will be external, like lack of stress or community. Thus, a focus on an internal sense of satisfaction, purpose or meaning is less important.

因此总体而言,意义与幸福在资源较少的人群中的关系比在资源较多的人群中更强。这可能是因为富人能够获得更多其他幸福来源——其中许多是外部的,比如没有压力或拥有社群。因此,对内在满足感、目标或意义的关注就不那么重要了。

22. A) Social status.

B) Financial resources.

C) Meaning.

D) Happiness.

【题目】 What does the speaker say many of us search for throughout our lives?

【翻译】 说话人说我们许多人终其一生都在寻找什么?

A) 社会地位。 B) 经济资源。 C) 意义。 D) 幸福。

【答案】 C (细节题) Meaning.

【定位】 Searching for meaning is something many of us experience throughout our lives.

追寻意义,是我们许多人一生中都会经历的事。

【信号】 开篇点题句即答案。录音第一句 Searching for meaning is something many of us experience throughout our lives 与题干 throughout our lives 逐词呼应,是典型的‘开篇点题’信号——篇章独白常把核心对象放在第一句领出,这里把 meaning 摆在句首作主语,正是答案所在。

【替换】 Searching for meaning ↔ Meaning

动名词短语取其宾语名词

【排除】 D) 原词陷阱

录音紧接着说 having a sense of meaning can bring us happiness, happiness 在这里是‘意义带来的结果’，不是‘人们追寻的东西’。选项 Happiness 盗用了这个刚听到的原词，但答非所问——题目问的是 search for 的对象。

借用原文：having a sense of meaning can bring us happiness

B) 原词陷阱

in the context of financial resources 里 financial resources 是这项研究的考察背景/变量，全篇没说它是‘人们一生追寻的东西’。选项 Financial resources 盗用了后文反复出现的财富一词来诱选。

借用原文：in the context of financial resources

A) 未提及

For some, this meaning is religious, some political and some interpersonal 列举的是意义的种类（宗教、政治、人际），通篇并未把 social status（社会地位）说成人们追寻的东西，属无中生有。

23. A) Their effect on people's happiness has long been overstated.

B) Their influence on people's life varies with social contexts.

C) They can affect people's experience of meaning.

D) They can ensure people's overall well-being.

【题目】 What do Rhia Catapano and colleagues find about economic resources?

【翻译】 Rhia Catapano及其同事关于经济资源有什么发现？

A) 经济资源对人们幸福感的影响长期以来被夸大了。

B) 经济资源对人们生活的影响因社会环境而异。

C) 经济资源能够影响人们对意义的体验。 D) 经济资源能够确保人们的整体幸福。

【答案】 C（细节题） They can affect people's experience of meaning.

【定位】 Rhea Catapano from the University of Toronto and colleagues find meaning is a far weaker predictor of happiness for rich people than poorer people, suggesting economic resources can impact how we experience meaning.

多伦多大学的 Rhea Catapano 及其同事发现，对富人而言，意义对幸福的预测作用远弱于穷人，这表明经济资源会影响我们体验意义的方式。

【信号】 find...suggesting 引出结论。 录音用 find meaning is a far weaker predictor of happiness...suggesting economic resources can impact how we experience meaning 把研究结论端出来：动词 find 直接对应题干的 find，而 suggesting 之后那半句正是对‘经济资源起什么作用’的定性回答，是结论信号最集中处。

【替换】 economic resources can impact how we experience meaning ↔

They can affect people's experience of meaning

impact=affect 同义替换

economic resources ↔ They

代词回指经济资源

【排除】 D) 偷换概念

录音说财富影响的是 how we experience meaning (体验意义的方式)，并未说它能‘保证整体幸福’。选项 They can ensure people's overall well-being 借用了全篇高频词 happiness 的近义概念 well-being，还把‘影响’夸大成‘保证 (ensure)’，对象与程度都改了。

借用原文：economic resources can impact how we experience meaning

A) 未提及

meaning is a far weaker predictor of happiness for rich people than poorer people 谈的是‘穷富之间预测力强弱不同’，从未说‘财富对幸福的影响被长期夸大’。选项 Their effect on people's happiness has long been overstated 凭空造出一个‘被夸大’的评价，是无中生有，正应了预读对 overstated 这个程度词的预警。

B) 原词陷阱

录音说差异取决于 income (收入高低)，而非 social contexts (社会环境)。第三项研究里虽有 social ladder (社会阶梯) 一词，但那是测量财富地位的工具，不是‘随社会环境而变’。选项 Their influence on people's life varies with social contexts 盗用了 social 这个原词来制造熟悉感。

借用原文：they placed themselves on a "social ladder"

-
24. A) It used questions totally different from those in their first study.
B) It focused on the sense of meaning of French participants.
C) It analysed cases from a daily poll of US residents.
D) It examined data collected from multiple countries.

【题目】 What do we learn about Rhia Catapano and colleagues' second study?

【翻译】 关于Rhia Catapano及其同事的第二项研究,我们了解到什么?

- A) 该研究使用的问题与他们第一项研究中的问题完全不同。
B) 该研究聚焦于法国参与者的意义感。
C) 该研究分析了来自美国居民每日民意调查的案例。
D) 该研究检验了从多个国家收集的数据。

【答案】 D (细节题) It examined data collected from multiple countries.

【定位】 The second study looked at worldwide data.

第二项研究考察的是全球范围的数据。

【信号】 序数词 **second** 直接定位。录音用序数词把三项研究串起来：first study...second study...final study。题干问 second study，就听 The second study looked at worldwide data 这句——worldwide data（全球数据）是这项研究区别于前后两项的核心特征，序数词是最干净的定位信号。

【替换】 worldwide data ↔ data collected from multiple countries
worldwide=multiple countries

【排除】 C) **张冠李戴**

The first study used data from a daily poll of US residents 明说‘分析美国居民每日民调’的是第一项研究，不是第二项。选项 It analysed cases from a daily poll of US residents 盗用了 daily poll of US residents 这串原话，但安到了错的研究上。

借用原文：The first study used data from a daily poll of US residents

B) **张冠李戴**

In the final study, French participants indicated 表明‘聚焦法国被试’的是最终那项研究，而非第二项。选项 It focused on the sense of meaning of French participants 盗用 French participants 这一原词，错配到第二项研究上。

借用原文：In the final study, French participants indicated

A) **与原文相反**

录音说第二项研究 Happiness was measured using the same questions as in the first study，幸福度用的是与第一项‘相同’的问题；选项 It used questions totally different from those in their first study 恰好把 same（相同）反说成 totally different（全然不同），正话反说。

借用原文：Happiness was measured using the same questions as in the first study

-
25. A) They might have more access to external sources of happiness.
B) They might focus on an individual sense of satisfaction or meaning.
C) They might be less easily affected by a community's overall feeling.
D) They might be less adversely impacted by failure to achieve a purpose.

【题目】 Why do meaning and happiness have a weaker relationship in those with more resources?

【翻译】 为什么在拥有更多资源的人群中,意义和幸福之间的关系更弱?

- A) 他们可能有更多途径获得外部幸福来源。 B) 他们可能更关注个人的满足感或意义感。
C) 他们可能较少受到群体整体情绪的影响。
D) 他们可能较少受到未能实现目标的负面影响。

【答案】 A (细节题) They might have more access to external sources of happiness.

【定位】 This might be the case because rich individuals have more access to other sources of happiness—many of which will be external, like lack of stress or community.

之所以如此，可能是因为富人能接触到更多其他的幸福来源——其中许多是外部的，比如没有压力、或拥有社群。

【信号】 **because 引出原因**。录音用 This might be the case because rich individuals have more access to other sources of happiness 给出解释，because 是最直接的因果信号，其后那句正是‘富人为何关系更弱’的答案；后面 many of which will be external 进一步点明这些来源是‘外部的’。

【替换】 rich individuals have more access to other sources of happiness ↔

They might have more access to external sources of happiness

near-原词复现+补 external

【排除】 B) **原词陷阱**

录音末句 a focus on an internal sense of satisfaction, purpose or meaning is less important 说‘对内部满足/意义的关注变得不那么重要’，这是‘外部来源多’导致的结果，且方向是‘内部变次要’，并非‘富人聚焦内部满足’。选项 They might focus on an individual sense of satisfaction or meaning 盗用 internal/satisfaction/meaning 这串原词，却把因果与方向都说反了。

借用原文：a focus on an internal sense of satisfaction, purpose or meaning is less important

C) **偷换概念**

录音的 like lack of stress or community 把 community（社群）举例为‘外部幸福来源之一’，而选项 They might be less easily affected by a community's overall feeling 把 community 改造成‘群体的整体情绪’并说富人‘不易受其影响’，与原文‘社群是一种幸福来源’完全不是一回事。

借用原文：like lack of stress or community

D) **未提及**

录音通篇没说富人‘较少受目标未达成的负面打击’。选项 They might be less adversely impacted by failure to achieve a purpose 借 purpose 一词（录音里 purpose 多次出现）拼出一个原文未提的因果，属无中生有。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

49 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。

We'll go through the main points together now.

第1段，第6句

简单句在考试中占比较大，will 表将来和短语动词（go through）也是常考点，但本句结构过于简单、不含任何复杂句式或易错点，作为典型句式的代表性一般。

It is evident that you are a hard worker.

第3段，第2句

It is + 形容词 + that 从句是四六级和考研中极为常见的句式，掌握这一结构可以迁移到大量类似句型（如 It is clear/important/obvious that...），具有很高的复用价值。

Furthermore, you have strong analytical skills and attention to detail.

第3段，第4句

简单句在考试中占比不高，且本句结构过于基础，与四六级、考研常考的复杂长难句差距较大，学习后的迁移价值较低。

W: Oh, there's no need.

第8段，第1句

there be 存在句是考试常见基础句型，但本句过于简短，缺少修饰成分和从句扩展，作为典型例句代表性一般

Look, all I'm going to say is that it was never my intention to offend anyone.

第12段，第2句

覆盖主系表结构,省略关系代词的定语从句,形式主语 it,不定式作后置定语,表语从句等多种成分;重点是识别省略关系代词的定语从句和形式主语,这是常见易错点,训练价值较高。

What has given rise to some complaints about the woman?

第3题题干

疑问词作主语的特殊疑问句在考试听力和阅读中较为常见，give rise to 也是高频短语，具有一定代表性，掌握后可迁移到同类句式。

I come from a small town where healthcare was never the best.

第2段，第2句

“地点名词 + where 引导的定语从句”是英语中非常典型且高频的描写性句式，具有极高的复用价值。

And I certainly wouldn't be here without their support.

第4段，第4句

情态动词加系动词表达假设或虚拟的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，“without”引出的条件状语也是典型的表达方式，学习者掌握后可在类似语境中迁移应用。

At the end of the day, I've always been surrounded by a positive environment conducive to my working hard and pursuing my dreams.

第4段，第6句

本句的“主语 + 现在完成时被动语态 + by 短语 + 后置定语”结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，尤其是被动语态和后置定语的组合是学术和正式文体的典型特征，掌握后可大量复用于理解同类句式。

M: Is there any medical branch that you would like to specialize in?

第5段，第1句

涵盖 there be 句型的主谓识别、定语从句中关系代词作介词宾语的用法、不定式作宾语、情态动词结构等多个考点，尤其是“that”在从句中充当介词“in”的宾语这一点容易被忽略，具有较好的训练价值

We like to think of ourselves as a prestigious institution with a highly competitive and promising student body.

第9段，第3句

“like to do”结构和“think of... as...”搭配在四六级阅读中较为常见，句式有一定代表性，但整体偏简单，不如带从句的复杂句型典型。

You do get top grades here and there, but you are not very... Shall we say "consistent"?

第11段，第3句

覆盖主谓宾、主系表、情态动词结构三种基本句型，包含强调助动词 do 的识别、系表结构中表语的省略与补足、情态动词 Shall 的疑问句倒装等多个训练点。第二分句的省略号和嵌入疑问句对划分表语成分是一个有益练习。成分种类适中，有一定实用性，但无复杂定状补或从句成分，训练价值中等。

More often than not, you then have to choose photos that include a street sign, as this apparently provides solid evidence to your computer that you are, in fact, a human being.

第1段，第3句

本句的结构模式(主句 + 定语从句修饰宾语 + 原因状语从句 + 同位语从句解释抽象名词)是四六级和考研真题中的高频句式。定语从句紧跟被修饰名词、状语从句位于句尾、同位语从句说明抽象名词内容,这些都是典型的书面语结构,学习者掌握后可在大量阅读材料中复用。

Now a new peer-reviewed study by researchers at Aalto University in Finland is attempting to figure out why we forget our passwords in order to help put an end to this frustrating phenomenon.

第2段，第2句

主句 + 宾语从句 + 目的状语的结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，尤其是疑问词引导的宾语从句 (why/what/how 引导) 和 in order to 目的状语在真题中反复出现，掌握后可广泛迁移。

Which is to say: you are far more likely to remember a complicated password if you know you'll frequently be using it to log into an account than you are to remember a simple password for an account that you don't expect to log into very often.

第2段，第4句

句子成分丰富，包含主系表结构、比较结构、条件状语、宾语从句、定语从句、目的状语、程度状语等多种成分类型，并且有从句嵌套和插入结构，是练习成分划分的优质句子，能训练学生识别复杂修饰关系和跨越干扰找主干的能力

Put an end to the hacking phenomenon.

第10题, A

涉及祈使句的主干识别(省略主语、动词原形作谓语)以及固定搭配 "put an end to" 中介词短语作状语的判断, 适合巩固基础成分划分和固定搭配用法, 但成分种类较少, 缺乏复杂修饰结构或易错点。

What do the researchers advise websites to do at the end of the passage?

第11题 题干

涵盖主语、谓语、宾语、宾语补足语和状语五种成分, 且包含疑问句的倒装结构和 "advise sb to do sth" 的宾补搭配, 成分种类较丰富, 适合练习成分划分和宾补识别

This is because no two are ever the same.

第1段, 第12句

本句涉及系表结构、表语从句、否定主语 ("no two") 和副词状语, 成分种类有一定代表性。表语从句由 "because" 引导这一点较为特殊, 可作为 "because" 不仅引导状语从句的典型例子, 有一定练习价值。

As a result, the app has helped her to lose more than 25 kilograms.

第1段, 第13句

"help sb (to) do sth" 是四六级、考研高频结构, 现在完成时表结果的用法也是常考点。句首结果状语 "As a result" 在学术写作和阅读理解中频繁出现, 句式实用且典型, 掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

However, some experts think that apps cannot replace human personal trainers.

第1段, 第16句

主句 + 宾语从句的结构在四六级和考研真题中非常常见, 尤其是 think/believe/say 等动词后接 that 从句的句式是典型高频考点; 从句中 cannot 表能力否定也是常考的情态用法。掌握后迁移性强。

Additionally, a human trainer can add compassion to the workout.

第1段，第19句

主谓宾结构加情态动词是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，句首副词衔接前文也是典型手法，具有一定代表性。但句子整体结构过于简单，缺少从句嵌套、长定语或复杂状语等真题高频难点，典型性中等。

They will not be able to take the place of human personal trainers.

第15题，A

主谓宾 + 后置定语的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，will be able to 表达能力的用法也是高频考点。但句子结构过于简单，缺少从句或并列等更复杂、更典型的真题句式特征，代表性中等偏上。

All societies are held together by seven universal moral rules, which include deferring to superiors and respecting the property of others, Oxford University has concluded.

第1段，第1句

句子覆盖主语、谓语、宾语、状语、定语从句等多种成分，且包含宾语从句、被动语态、动名词作宾语、并列结构等典型易错点。宾语从句前置的倒装形式和关系代词 which 在从句中充当主语的用法都值得练习。

The character traits held for every kind of community, be they traditional hunter gatherers or advanced civilizations, helping to uphold civilized society and foster social cooperation, researchers found.

第2段，第3句

涵盖倒装结构识别、省略 that 的宾语从句、虚拟语气让步从句、过去分词作定语、现在分词作状语等多个易错点，成分丰富且具有较高的辨析训练价值

These seven moral rules appear to be universal across cultures, because people face the same social problems.

第2段，第5句

"主句 + because 引导的原因状语从句" 是四六级和考研真题中高频出现的因果关系句式，系表结构 "appear to be" 也是常见表达，具有较强代表性和复用价值。

This shows there really is more that unites us than divides us.

第2段，第7句

本句的"主句+宾语从句+双定语从句+比较结构"是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式。there be句型、that引导的限制性定语从句、比较级中的than结构都是考试常见考点，掌握后可大量复用到类似句子的分析中。

The study published in Current Anthropology is the largest and most comprehensive and widespread survey of morals ever conducted and aimed to find out whether different societies had different versions of morality.

第3段，第1句

本句结构高度典型：主系表结构配并列谓语、后置定语修饰主语和表语、不定式短语作目的状语、宾语从句嵌套在不定式短语中，这些都是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式。特别是 aimed to do 表目的、whether 引导宾语从句、过去分词短语作后置定语、多个形容词并列修饰名词等结构，在学术文本和新闻报道中反复出现，掌握本句的分析方法后可以大量复用到类似句子上。

The team accessed the world's best archives to analyze accounts from more than 600 sources of 60 societies around the world.

第3段，第2句

本句采用'主语 + 谓语 + 宾语 + 不定式目的状语'的结构，是四六级和考研英语阅读中常见的简单句扩展模式，不定式作目的状语以及多层介词短语后置定语都是典型考点，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句式。

Co-author professor Harvey Whitehouse said social scientists should now set about testing the theory in the field, rather than relying on old data.

第3段，第6句

「人物 + said + 宾语从句（省略 that）+ 情态动词建议」是新闻报道和学术讨论中的高频句式，四六级和考研英语阅读中常见。掌握后可复用于大量类似结构

"This study was based on historical descriptions of cultures around the world," he said.

第3段，第7句

引述动词 + 直接引语是新闻报道、学术写作和日常对话中的高频句式，四六级和考研英语阅读中经常出现类似结构。掌握这种引语格式及其成分划分方法具有较强的迁移价值。

Ascertain whether deferring to authority was confined to right-wing people.

第17题, A

本句涵盖祈使句结构、宾语从句、动名词短语作主语、被动语态、介词短语作状语等多种成分和结构,且容易产生混淆点(如动名词 deferring 与谓语的区分、to right-wing people 的成分归属),作为成分划分练习句价值较高。

When it comes to food, color is money.

第1段, 第1句

"When it comes to..." 是四六级和考研阅读中常见的话题引入结构, 主句的主系表形式也是高频句式, 典型性较强, 掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子

Oranges, for example, have to meet specific color standards.

第1段, 第3句

简单句结构虽基础, 但 "have to + 动词原形" 表示客观要求的用法在考试阅读中常见, 插入语 "for example" 的处理也是典型考点, 有一定代表性。

There are color standards for foods including French fries, tomatoes, pumpkins, olives, honey and cherries.

第1段, 第5句

There be 存在句是基础句型, 考试中常见, 但本句结构过于简单, 缺少从句或复杂成分搭配, 代表性一般。

A great number of our brain functions are dedicated to processing vision, while only a percent or two is given over to taste faculties, and the result is that color actually changes how we taste food.

第2段, 第3句

本句涵盖了多种句子成分: 主语(包括较长的名词短语和or并列结构)、谓语(系动词、被动结构、实义动词)、表语(从句作表语)、宾语(从句作宾语)、状语(to短语、副词actually)。还包含了三种从句类型(表语从句、宾语从句嵌套)和被动语态。成分种类丰富, 且包含主语数的一致性、从句作成分等值得练习的知识点, 训练价值较高。

In a 1980s study, for example, test participants were asked to name the flavor of the beverage they were drinking without being able to see that beverage.

第3段，第2句

被动语态加不定式宾补的结构 (sb be asked to do) 以及省略关系代词的定语从句都是四六级和考研真题中的高频句式，非常典型。掌握本句的分析方法可以直接迁移到大量类似结构的句子中。

And we learn, for example, that fruits go from green and sour to red and ripe and sweet.

第3段，第16句

"及物动词 + that宾语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构，具有较强的代表性。从句内 "go from A to B" 表示变化的用法也较为常见。但整体句式相对简单，缺少更复杂的定语从句、状语从句等典型难点结构。

Thus, if we see a green berry, we equate its color with a sour taste, and just looking at a red fruit will activate our expectations that it will taste sweet and delicious.

第3段，第17句

主干识别和时态难度适中,但分句嵌套、成分覆盖和结构典型性都较高,综合训练价值突出,适合作为条件句、并列句和同位语从句的综合练习材料,推荐优先使用。

They can be viewed as the windows to our soul.

第19题，C

情态动词加被动语态的结构在四六级和考研真题中较为常见，尤其在科技、说明类文本中频繁出现，掌握后有较好的迁移价值。

Rhea Catapano from the University of Toronto and colleagues find meaning is a far weaker predictor of happiness for rich people than poorer people, suggesting economic resources can impact how we experience meaning.

第2段，第2句

find 加省略 that 的宾语从句、suggesting 分词短语作结果或伴随状语、以及 how 引导的宾语从句，都是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式；掌握本句结构后可大量迁移至其他学术性或说明性文本。

Well-being was tracked using measures of positive affect—whether, during the day before they were surveyed, participants had smiled or laughed a lot or experienced a lot of happiness.

第2段，第5句

学术文章中常见的句式:用破折号引出同位语解释前文概念,嵌套时间状语从句说明研究设计的时间细节,被动语态描述研究方法;这种"研究方法陈述+具体指标解释"的结构在四六级和考研阅读的学术类文章中高频出现,掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子

Meaning was measured through a daily "purpose index", which explored the extent to which participants felt that they like what they do every day and are motivated to achieve their goals.

第2段，第6句

全句包含五层分句,层层嵌套:主句内嵌非限制性定语从句,其内又嵌限制性定语从句,再嵌两层宾语从句。每层都需要回溯确认修饰或依存关系,且 to which、that、what 等引导词密集出现,理解归属需反复梳理,复杂度高。

Finally, income levels were assessed.

第2段，第7句

被动语态在学术写作和考试阅读中高频出现，本句“主语 + be 动词 + 过去分词”是被动句的标准句式，具有一定代表性。但因过于简短且无修饰成分，复杂度不及真题中常见的长难句，迁移价值中等。

The results showed that the correlation between meaning and happiness was strongest among those in lower income brackets.

第2段，第8句

"show/indicate/suggest + that从句" 是学术写作和考试阅读中的高频句式，常用于陈述研究发现或结论。从句内使用 "be + 形容词最高级 + 介词短语" 说明比较结果，也是常见的表达模式。本句结构在四六级和考研真题中具有较强的代表性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

Happiness was measured using the same questions as in the first study, while meaning was measured using the single question: "Do you feel your life has an important purpose or meaning?"

第2段，第11句

句子覆盖主语、谓语、宾语、方式状语、状语从句、宾语从句等多种成分,包含被动语态、并列结构、从句嵌套等值得练习的点,特别是状语从句与直接引语的配合、宾语从句省略引导词等都是常见易错点,训练价值较高

In the final study, French participants indicated the extent to which they felt they led a purposeful and meaningful life and how much they considered themselves a happy person.

第2段，第13句

句子覆盖主谓宾、地点状语、定语从句、宾语从句、复合宾语(宾语加宾语补足语)、程度状语等多种成分。定语从句中 "to which" 这种介词提前用法、felt 后省略 that 的宾语从句、considered 的复合宾语结构,都是容易出错的考点,适合作为成分划分的综合练习句。

Finally, rather than using specific income brackets, they placed themselves on a "social ladder", representing where they stand in society with regard to wealth, education, and career.

第2段，第14句

本句涵盖主语、谓语、宾语、地点状语、方式状语等多种核心成分，并包含分词短语状语和宾语从句，成分种类较丰富。特别是分词短语 "representing..." 和宾语从句 "where they stand..." 的嵌套关系，以及 "rather than" 引导的对比状语，对学生练习成分划分和层级分析有较高价值。

This might be the case because rich individuals have more access to other sources of happiness—many of which will be external, like lack of stress or community.

第3段，第2句

"主句 + because 原因状语从句" 以及 "非限制性定语从句补充说明前文名词" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。情态动词表推测、关系代词 "which" 指代前文内容也是常考点。该句结构具有较强的代表性和迁移价值。

It examined data collected from multiple countries.

第24题，D

简单句 + 后置定语的结构在考试中较为常见，具有一定代表性。但整体句式较为基础，不属于高频的复杂长难句类型，典型性中等。

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happiness A2

n. 幸福

本卷13次 · 真题 53 句

password B1

n. 密码;口令

本卷12次 · 真题 10 句

app B1

n. 应用程序

本卷11次 · 真题 36 句

moral B2

adj. 道德的

本卷9次 · 真题 32 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本卷8次 · 真题 363 句

data B1

n. 数据

本卷8次 · 真题 181 句

account A2

n. 账户

本卷8次 · 真题 93 句

community B1

n. 社区

本卷7次 · 真题 163 句

participant B2

n. 参与者

本卷7次 · 真题 91 句

user A2

n. 使用者

本卷7次 · 真题 42 句

fitness B1

n. 健康

本卷7次·真题 11 句

workout B1

n. 锻炼

本卷7次·真题 8 句

resource B1

n. 资源

本卷6次·真题 119 句

income B1

n. 收入

本卷6次·真题 94 句

email A2

n. 电子邮件

本卷6次·真题 53 句

log B1

n. 原木, 木材

本卷6次·真题 10 句

flavor B1

n. 味道

本卷6次·真题 8 句

overall B1

adj. 总体的

本卷5次·真题 58 句

code B1

n. 代码

本卷5次·真题 50 句

beverage B2

n. 饮料

本卷5次·真题 12 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本卷4次·真题 185 句

relationship B1

n. 关系

本卷4次·真题 168 句

measure B1

v. 测量

本卷4次·真题 100 句

colleague B1

n. 同事

本卷4次·真题 84 句

identify B1

v. 识别

本卷4次·真题 75 句

theory B1

n. 理论

本卷4次·真题 55 句

universal

B2

adj. 普遍的

本卷4次·真题 21 句

internal

B2

adj. 内部的

本卷4次·真题 17 句

less

A1

det. 较少的

本卷3次·真题 273 句

focus

B1

n. 重点

本卷3次·真题 200 句

effect

A2

n. 影响

本卷3次·真题 191 句

actually

A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本卷3次·真题 182 句

issue

B1

n. 问题

本卷3次·真题 158 句

positive

B1

adj. 积极的

本卷3次·真题 144 句

affect

B1

v. 影响

本卷3次·真题 116 句

access

B1

n. 进入

本卷3次·真题 101 句

performance

B1

n. 表演

本卷3次·真题 98 句

source

B1

n. 来源

本卷3次·真题 75 句

approach

B1

v. 靠近, 接近 (在空间或时间上)

本卷3次·真题 59 句

aim

B1

v. 瞄准

本卷3次·真题 57 句

ensure

B2

v. 确保

本卷3次·真题 57 句

rely

B1

v. 依赖; 依靠

本卷3次·真题 51 句

sign A1

n. 标志

本卷3次·真题 49 句

trait B2

n. 特征

本卷3次·真题 39 句

expectation B2

n. 期待;预期

本卷3次·真题 32 句

description B1

n. 描述

本卷3次·真题 26 句

branch A2

n. 树枝

本卷3次·真题 13 句

offend B2

v. 冒犯, 得罪 (使不快或生气)

本卷3次·真题 11 句

specialty B2

n. 专业

本卷3次·真题 9 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本卷2次·真题 228 句

behavior B1

n. 行为

本卷2次·真题 171 句

economic B2

adj. 经济的

本卷2次·真题 167 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本卷2次·真题 142 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本卷2次·真题 114 句

case A2

n. 情况

本卷2次·真题 97 句

according B1

prep. 根据

本卷2次·真题 96 句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本卷2次·真题 89 句

evidence B1

n. 证据

本卷2次·真题 87 句

traditional B1

adj. 传统的

本卷2次·真题 84 句

mostly B1

adv. 主要地

本卷2次·真题 59 句

specific B2

adj. 具体的

本卷2次·真题 59 句

productivity B2

n. 生产率

本卷2次·真题 58 句

explore B1

v. 探索

本卷2次·真题 52 句

institution B2

n. 机构

本卷2次·真题 52 句

resident B2

n. 居民

本卷2次·真题 50 句

track A2

n. 小路

本卷2次·真题 48 句

thus B2

adv. 因此, 所以

本卷2次·真题 47 句

detail B1

n. 细节

本卷2次·真题 46 句

demonstrate B2

v. 证明

本卷2次·真题 45 句

style A2

n. 方式

本卷2次·真题 44 句

certainly A2

adv. 当然

本卷2次·真题 43 句

pursue B2

v. 追求

本卷2次·真题 43 句

schedule A2

n. 时间表

本卷2次·真题 41 句

function B1

n. 功能

本卷2次·真题 40 句

guideline

B2

n. 指导方针

本卷2次·真题 40 句

worldwide

B1

adj. 全世界的

本卷2次·真题 35 句

highly

B1

adv. 非常

本卷2次·真题 34 句

incentive

B2

n. 激励

本卷2次·真题 33 句

context

B2

n. (事情发生的) 背景、环境

本卷2次·真题 32 句

gather

B1

v. 聚集, 集合

本卷2次·真题 31 句

character

B1

n. 性格

本卷2次·真题 30 句

finally

A2

adv. 终于, 最终

本卷2次·真题 29 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

property

B1

n. 财产

本卷2次·真题 28 句

satisfaction

B2

n. 满意

本卷2次·真题 28 句

conducive

C1

adj. 有助于的

本卷2次·真题 26 句

complaint

B1

n. 抱怨

本卷2次·真题 23 句

exciting

A2

adj. 令人兴奋的

本卷2次·真题 22 句

version

B1

n. 版本

本卷2次·真题 22 句

authority

B2

n. 权力

本卷2次·真题 21 句

correlation

C1

n. 相关性

本卷2次·真题 21 句

superior

B2

adj. 更好的

本卷2次·真题 19 句

activate

B2

v. 使运作

本卷2次·真题 18 句

external

B2

adj. 外部的;外面的

本卷2次·真题 18 句

healthcare

B2

n. 医疗保健

本卷2次·真题 14 句

prestigious

C1

adj. 有声望的

本卷2次·真题 14 句

poll

B2

n. 民意调查

本卷2次·真题 12 句

prediction

B2

n. 预测

本卷2次·真题 12 句

loyalty

B2

n. 忠诚

本卷2次·真题 10 句

mathematical

B2

adj. 数学的

本卷2次·真题 10 句

specialize

B2

v. 专门从事

本卷2次·真题 10 句

arrange

B1

v. 安排, 筹备 (活动、会议等)

本卷2次·真题 9 句

profound

C1

adj. 深刻的

本卷2次·真题 9 句

comprehend

B2

v. 理解

本卷2次·真题 8 句

optimal

C1

adj. 最佳的;最优的

本卷2次·真题 8 句

profile B2

n. 简介

本卷2次·真题8句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本卷1次·真题568句

product A2

n. 产品

本卷1次·真题271句

author A2

n. 作者

本卷1次·真题264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

power A2

n. 权力

本卷1次·真题128句

base A2

n. 基础

本卷1次·真题126句

million A2

num. 一百万

本卷1次·真题126句

process B1

n. 过程

本卷1次·真题126句

stress B1

n. 压力

本卷1次·真题126句

finding B2

n. 调查结果

本卷1次·真题121句

mental B1

adj. 精神的

本卷1次·真题120句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本卷1次·真题119句

professor B1

n. 教授 (大学教师的最高职称)

本卷1次·真题112句

factor B1

n. 因素

本卷1次·真题 108 句

career B1

n. 职业

本卷1次·真题 106 句

academic B2

adj. 学术的

本卷1次·真题 104 句

support A2

v. 支持

本卷1次·真题 103 句

event A2

n. 事件

本卷1次·真题 99 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本卷1次·真题 98 句

publish B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本卷1次·真题 94 句

physical B1

adj. 身体的

本卷1次·真题 91 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本卷1次·真题 87 句

understanding B1

n. 理解; 领悟

本卷1次·真题 84 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本卷1次·真题 82 句

promote B2

v. 促进

本卷1次·真题 82 句

financial B2

adj. 财政的

本卷1次·真题 79 句

organization B1

n. 组织

本卷1次·真题 73 句

current B1

adj. 现在的

本卷1次·真题 72 句

attract B1

v. 吸引 (注意力、兴趣)

本卷1次·真题 67 句

variety B1

n. 多样化

本卷1次·真题 66 句

creative B1

adj. 有创造力的

本卷1次·真题 65 句

easily A2

adv. 容易地

本卷1次·真题 65 句

intelligence B2

n. 智力

本卷1次·真题 64 句

realize B1

v. 意识到, 认识到

本卷1次·真题 64 句

determine B2

v. 决定

本卷1次·真题 62 句

extreme B2

adj. 极度的

本卷1次·真题 60 句

importance B1

n. 重要性

本卷1次·真题 60 句

conduct B2

v. 组织并实施

本卷1次·真题 59 句

political B1

adj. 政治的

本卷1次·真题 59 句

figure A2

n. 数字

本卷1次·真题 58 句

unique B2

adj. 独特的

本卷1次·真题 54 句

operate B1

v. 运转

本卷1次·真题 52 句

senior B1

adj. 级别高的

本卷1次·真题 52 句

fashion B1

n. 时尚;流行款式

本卷1次·真题 51 句

aspect B2

n. 方面

本卷1次·真题 50 句

observe B2

v. 观察;注意到

本卷1次·真题 48 句

option B1

n. 选择

本卷1次·真题 48 句

failure B1

n. 失败

本卷1次·真题 47 句

being B1

n. 存在

本卷1次·真题 46 句

indicate B2

v. 表明

本卷1次·真题 46 句

represent B1

v. 代表

本卷1次·真题 45 句

desire B2

n. 愿望

本卷1次·真题 44 句

previous B1

adj. 先前的

本卷1次·真题 44 句

replace A2

v. 替换, 更换 (用新的代替旧的)

本卷1次·真题 42 句

attempt B1

v. 试图

本卷1次·真题 39 句

interact B2

v. 相互作用

本卷1次·真题 37 句

compete B1

v. 竞争

本卷1次·真题 36 句

lecture B1

n. 讲座

本卷1次·真题 35 句

possibility B1

n. 可能性

本卷1次·真题 35 句

structure B1

n. 结构

本卷1次·真题 35 句

artificial B2

adj. 人造的

本卷1次·真题 34 句

motivate B2

v. 激励

本卷1次·真题 33 句

historical B2

adj. 历史的

本卷1次·真题 32 句

perceive B2

v. 理解, 领悟 (某事的性质或意义)

本卷1次·真题 32 句

sustainable B2

adj. 可持续的

本卷1次·真题 32 句

advanced B2

adj. 先进的

本卷1次·真题 31 句

constantly B1

adv. 不断地, 持续地

本卷1次·真题 31 句

frequently B1

adv. 频繁地

本卷1次·真题 31 句

recognition B2

n. 认可

本卷1次·真题 31 句

assess B2

v. 评估

本卷1次·真题 30 句

conclude B2

v. 断定;推断出

本卷1次·真题 30 句

vary B1

v. 不同

本卷1次·真题 30 句

broad B1

adj. 宽阔的

本卷1次·真题 29 句

complicated B2

adj. 复杂的

本卷1次·真题 29 句

obtain B2

v. 获得

本卷1次·真题 29 句

preference B2

n. 偏爱

本卷1次·真题 29 句

childhood A2

n. 童年

本卷1次·真题 28 句

comment B1

n. 评论

本卷1次·真题 28 句

competitive B2

adj. 竞争的

本卷1次·真题 28 句

vision B2

n. 视力

本卷1次·真题 28 句

analyze B2

v. 分析

本卷1次·真题 27 句

strengthen B2

v. 加强

本卷1次·真题 27 句

strive B2

v. 努力, 奋斗, 力求

本卷1次·真题 27 句

urge B2

v. 敦促

本卷1次·真题 27 句

application B1

n. 申请

本卷1次·真题 26 句

cooperation B2

n. 合作

本卷1次·真题 26 句

visual B2

adj. 视觉的

本卷1次·真题 26 句

annual B1

adj. 每年的, 年度的

本卷1次·真题 25 句

beginning A1

n. 开始

本卷1次·真题 25 句

favor B1

n. 帮忙

本卷1次·真题 25 句

feedback B1

n. 反馈

本卷1次·真题 25 句

differ B1

v. 不同, 有区别

本卷1次·真题 24 句

software B1

n. 软件 (计算机程序)

本卷1次·真题 24 句

finance

B2

n. 财政

本卷1次·真题 23 句

strength

B1

n. 力量

本卷1次·真题 23 句

widespread

B2

adj. 广泛的

本卷1次·真题 23 句

behavioral

B2

adj. 行为的

本卷1次·真题 22 句

continent

A2

n. 大陆

本卷1次·真题 22 句

foster

B2

v. 培养

本卷1次·真题 22 句

prior

B2

adj. 先前的, 之前的

本卷1次·真题 22 句

properly

B1

adv. 正确地

本卷1次·真题 22 句

adverse

C1

adj. 不利的

本卷1次·真题 21 句

anticipate

B2

v. 预料, 预期 (某事将发生)

本卷1次·真题 21 句

consistent

B2

adj. 一致的

本卷1次·真题 21 句

encounter

B2

v. 遇到

本卷1次·真题 21 句

injury

B1

n. (身体) 伤害, 损伤

本卷1次·真题 21 句

multiple

B2

adj. 多个的

本卷1次·真题 21 句

politics

B1

n. 政治

本卷1次·真题 21 句

adjust

B2

v. 调整

本卷1次·真题 20 句

fairly B1

adv. 相当

本卷1次·真题 20 句

convince B1

v. 说服, 使相信

本卷1次·真题 19 句

respondent C1

n. 被告

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

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

crack B1

v. 破裂

本卷1次·真题 18 句

hunter B1

n. 猎人

本卷1次·真题 18 句

mutual B2

adj. 相互的

本卷1次·真题 18 句

perfectly B1

adv. 完美地

本卷1次·真题 18 句

sensitive B2

adj. 敏感的

本卷1次·真题 18 句

hacker B2

n. 黑客 (非法入侵计算机系统者)

本卷1次·真题 17 句

existing B1

adj. 现有的

本卷1次·真题 16 句

surround B1

v. 围绕

本卷1次·真题 16 句

bolster C1

v. 支持

本卷1次·真题 15 句

input B1

n. 输入的信息、数据

本卷1次·真题 15 句

interpersonal B2

adj. 人际的

本卷1次·真题 15 句

ladder A2

n. 梯子

本卷1次·真题 15 句

promising B2

adj. 有希望的

本卷1次·真题 15 句

totally B1

adv. 完全地

本卷1次·真题 15 句

earning B1

n. 收入

本卷1次·真题 14 句

faculty B2

n. (大学的) 系, 院

本卷1次·真题 14 句

charity B1

n. 慈善机构

本卷1次·真题 13 句

comprehensive B2

adj. 全面的

本卷1次·真题 13 句

crave B2

v. 渴望, 渴求 (强烈地想要某物)

本卷1次·真题 13 句

cure B1

v. 治愈 (疾病)

本卷1次·真题 13 句

liberal C1

adj. 开明的

本卷1次·真题 13 句

meaningful B2

adj. 有意义的

本卷1次·真题 13 句

oh A1

intj. 哦 (表示惊讶、理解或反应)

本卷1次·真题 13 句

supervisor B2

n. 监督者

本卷1次·真题 13 句

yeah A1

intj. 是的

本卷1次·真题 13 句

appreciation B2

n. 感激

本卷1次·真题 12 句

cue

B2

n. 提示

本卷1次·真题 12 句

coverage

B2

n. 新闻报道

本卷1次·真题 11 句

dedicate

B2

v. 致力于

本卷1次·真题 11 句

evaluation

B2

n. 评估

本卷1次·真题 11 句

focused

B1

adj. 集中注意力的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

innovate

C1

v. 创新

本卷1次·真题 11 句

symbol

B2

n. 象征

本卷1次·真题 11 句

systematic

C1

adj. 系统的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

confine

C1

v. 限制

本卷1次·真题 10 句

religious

B1

adj. 宗教的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

adversely

C1

adv. 不利地

本卷1次·真题 9 句

compassion

B2

n. 同情

本卷1次·真题 9 句

compromise

B2

n. 妥协

本卷1次·真题 9 句

desired

B1

adj. 期望的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

enrich

B2

v. 丰富

本卷1次·真题 9 句

religion

B1

n. 宗教

本卷1次·真题 9 句

archive

B2

n. 档案馆

本卷1次·真题8句

ascertain

C1

v. 查明

本卷1次·真题8句

attain

B2

v. 达到

本卷1次·真题8句

berry

B1

n. 浆果

本卷1次·真题8句

civilization

B2

n. 文明(社会)

本卷1次·真题8句

correctly

A2

adv. 正确地

本卷1次·真题8句

furthermore

B2

adv. 此外

本卷1次·真题8句

hack

B2

v. 非法侵入(计算机系统)

本卷1次·真题8句

intention

B1

n. 意图

本卷1次·真题8句

overstate

C1

v. 夸大

本卷1次·真题8句

ritual

B2

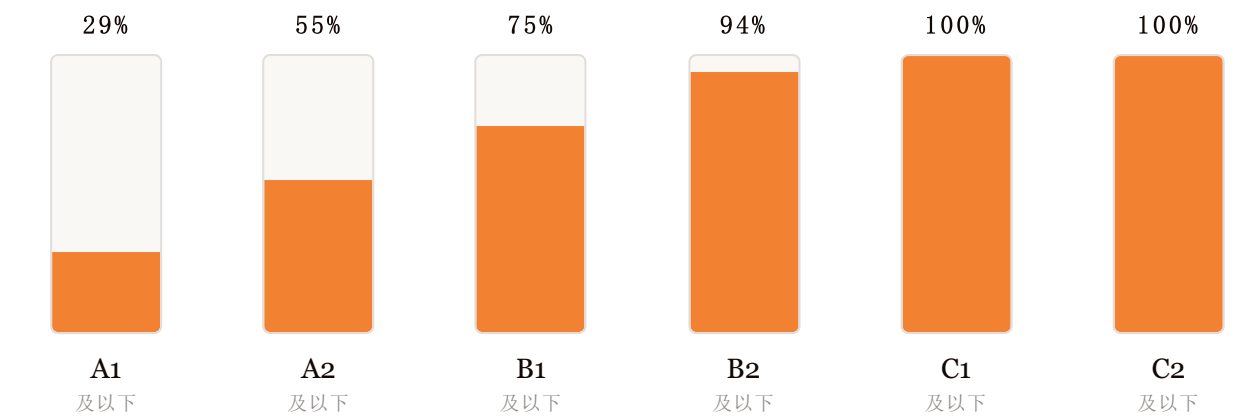
n. 仪式

本卷1次·真题8句

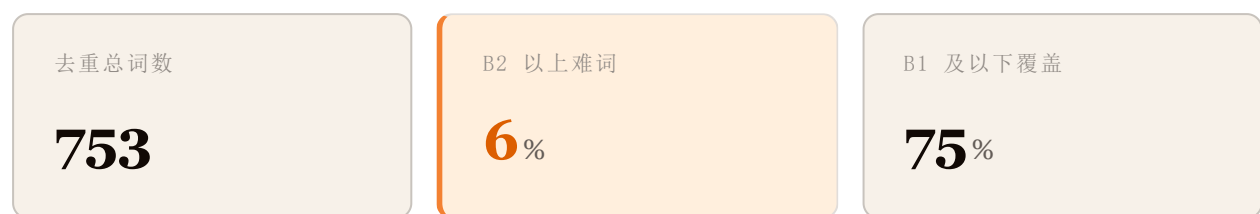
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全卷录音原文 753 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 **753** 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 46 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 753 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2024年12月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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