

2024年12月·第2套 英语六级听力真题原文与答案解析

PAPER & KEY • 听力题和解析

听力题和解析

本卷全部 25 题的标准答案与完整录音文字稿由懒笔记基于2024年12月·第2套 英语六级听力原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面层级：Part/Section 标题与各节 Directions 照原卷排印——真实听力考卷只印选项，题干由录音念出。其下按录音篇目逐篇排印：每篇先给完整录音文字稿（逐段中译），再逐题给出卷面题目与该题解析（题目、翻译、答案、定位、信号、替换与排除）。

真题卷第2套(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 W: Hi, Alan. Sorry for not calling you back sooner. You said on the phone you had something you needed to discuss with me?

W: 嗨,Alan。抱歉没能早点给你回电话。你在电话里说有事要跟我讨论?

2 M: Well, to get right down to it, I'm having second thoughts about my major. With my family situation getting more complicated and the end of my university education nearing, persisting with Art History just doesn't seem the right choice.

M: 嗯,直说吧,我在重新考虑我的专业。随着我家里的情况越来越复杂,而我的大学教育也快结束了,继续学艺术史似乎不是正确的选择。

3 W: Alan, in the last 3 years, I have heard nothing but how passionate you are about the Art History programme. You often told fellow classmates how fabulous the instructors were and that you finally felt accepted. What would cause you to abandon it?

W: Alan,过去3年里,我听到的都是你对艺术史专业有多热爱。你经常跟同学说这些老师有多棒,说你终于有了归属感。是什么让你要放弃它?

4 M: My father's current financial situation has helped me realize that a more financially viable employment opportunity is not necessarily a bad thing. Art History nourishes my soul, but does nothing to put food on my plate.

M: 我父亲目前的经济状况让我意识到,一个更能赚钱的工作机会未必是坏事。艺术史滋养我的灵魂,但无法让我糊口。

5 W: What about all the work opportunities I discussed with you last month? Have you gone to those places of business to investigate whether any legitimate positions might be available for someone with your background?

W: 那我上个月跟你讨论的那些工作机会呢?你去那些公司了解过有没有适合你这种背景的正式职位吗?

6 M: Ah, well...

M: 啊,这个嘛.....

7 W: Look, Alan, if your heart is set on working in the art industry, you need to be more assertive and start talking with people. Networking is key if you want to become a celebrity in the world of museums and galleries.

W: 听着,Alan,如果你铁了心要在艺术行业工作,你就得更主动一些,开始跟人交流。如果你想在博物馆和画廊界成为名人,人脉是关键。

8 M: Time is a very precious commodity right now. My social life does not exist. I can barely keep up with my studies and thesis is due by the end of this year. When can I find time to research jobs when I have so much to do as it is?

M: 现在时间非常宝贵。我根本没有社交生活。我勉强跟上学习进度,而且论文要在今年年底交。我已经有这么多事要做了,哪还有时间去找工作?

9 W: What you do now will determine your future options. Now is the optimum time to put forth your best effort.

W: 你现在做的事会决定你未来的选择。现在是你全力以赴的最佳时机。

10 M: I will take what you said into consideration. The advice is much appreciated.

M: 我会考虑你说的话。非常感谢你的建议。

1. A) Changing his major.
- B) His family situation.
- C) Revising his graduation thesis.
- D) His passion for Art History.

【题目】 What did the man want to discuss with the woman?

【翻译】 男士想和女士讨论什么?

- A) 更改他的专业。 B) 他的家庭状况。 C) 修改他的毕业论文。
D) 他对艺术史的热情。

【答案】 A (细节题) Changing his major.

【定位】 Well, to get right down to it, I'm having second thoughts about my major.

嗯，直说吧，我对自己的专业起了动摇 / 想重新考虑了。

【信号】 开门见山引出语。to get right down to it（直奔主题地说）是典型的点题信号，紧跟其后的 I'm having second thoughts about my major 就是他要谈的核心，这正是开篇定主话题的落点。

【替换】 having second thoughts about my major ↔ Changing his major.

动摇=想换

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

录音确有 With my family situation getting more complicated，但家庭状况只是促使他动摇的背景诱因，不是他『想讨论』的主题；听到原词 family situation 就选会上当。

借用原文：With my family situation getting more complicated

C) 原词陷阱

thesis（毕业论文）确实在后文 thesis is due by the end of this year 被提到，但那是讲他没时间的论据，与他开头要谈的『换专业』无关，更没说要 revise（修改）论文。

借用原文：thesis is due by the end of this year

D) 与原文相反

passion for Art History 出自女方回忆 how passionate you are about the Art History programme，那是男生过去的热爱；他现在恰恰是要放弃，方向相反，不是他想讨论的事。

借用原文：how passionate you are about the Art History programme

2. A) He doesn't think it legitimate to depend on his father.

B) He thinks his financial situation has now changed.

C) He doesn't think it will provide him with a living.

D) He thinks it nourishes the financially secure only.

【题目】 Why does the man want to give up Art History?

【翻译】 男士为什么想放弃艺术史？

A) 他认为依赖父亲不合理。 B) 他认为他的经济状况现在已经改变了。

C) 他认为艺术史无法让他谋生。 D) 他认为艺术史只能滋养经济富裕的人。

【答案】 C（细节题） He doesn't think it will provide him with a living.

【定位】 Art History nourishes my soul, but does nothing to put food on my plate.

艺术史滋养我的灵魂，却完全没法让我糊口 / 养活自己。

【信号】 转折 but 后是真意。but does nothing to put food on my plate 中的 but 是关键信号：前半 nourishes my soul 是让步，转折之后才是他放弃的真正理由——这门专业养不活自己。转折后才是落点。

【替换】 does nothing to put food on my plate ↔ He doesn't think it will provide him with a living.

糊口=谋生

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音出现过 My father's current financial situation 和别处的 legitimate，但他从没说『依赖父亲不正当』；这是把不同句的原词拼成一个似是而非的理由。

借用原文：My father's current financial situation has helped me realize

B) 张冠李戴

My father's current financial situation 是『父亲的』经济状况让他醒悟，并非『他自己的经济状况变了』；选项把主语和含义都改了。

借用原文：My father's current financial situation has helped me realize

D) 偷换概念

nourishes 确实念到了，但原文是 Art History nourishes my soul——艺术史滋养灵魂是他舍不得它的地方，不是放弃的理由；选项把它说成『只滋养经济无虞者』，纯属歪曲。

借用原文：Art History nourishes my soul

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3. A) Try his best to socialize and build a network in the art industry.
B) Seek financially viable employment opportunities after graduation.
C) Investigate all possible ways to become a celebrity in the art world.
D) Strike a balance between intellectual pursuits and financial security.

【题目】 What does the woman advise the man to do?

【翻译】 女士建议男士做什么？

- A) 尽力在艺术行业社交并建立人脉网络。 B) 毕业后寻找经济上可行的就业机会。
C) 探究所有可能成为艺术界名人的途径。 D) 在智识追求与经济保障之间取得平衡。

【答案】 A (细节题) Try his best to socialize and build a network in the art industry.

【定位】 if your heart is set on working in the art industry, you need to be more assertive and start talking with people. Networking is key if you want to become a celebrity in the world of museums and galleries.

如果你一心想在艺术行业工作，就得更主动些，开始去和人交谈。如果你想成为博物馆和画廊界的名人，建立人脉至关重要。

【信号】 建议句 you need to / is key. you need to be more assertive and start talking with people 用 you need to 直接发出建议，Networking is key 又以『...至关重要』强调要点——这两处劝告语气正是建议题的答案信号。

【替换】 start talking with people ↔ Try his best to socialize and build a network in the art industry.

和人交谈=社交

Networking is key ↔ build a network in the art industry

networking=build a network

【排除】 B) 张冠李戴

financially viable employment 是男方在 a more financially viable employment opportunity is not necessarily a bad thing 说的想法，不是女方的建议；女方反而劝他坚持艺术行业。

借用原文：a more financially viable employment opportunity is not necessarily a bad thing

C) 偷换概念

录音里 become a celebrity in the world of museums and galleries 是『成名』这一目标，女方建议的手段是建人脉；选项把它说成『研究怎样成名』，把目标当成了建议的动作。

借用原文：become a celebrity in the world of museums and galleries

D) 未提及

Strike a balance between intellectual pursuits and financial security. 听上去最稳妥，但女方通篇没说『要在理想与现实间平衡』，她是明确劝他坚持艺术、去建人脉；这是录音没提及的折中说法。

4. A) Money.

B) Time.

C) Determination.

D) Optimism.

【题目】 What does the man say he really lacks right now?

【翻译】 男士说他现在真正缺少什么？

A) 金钱。 B) 时间。 C) 决心。 D) 乐观态度。

【答案】 B (细节题) Time.

【定位】 Time is a very precious commodity right now. My social life does not exist. I can barely keep up with my studies and thesis is due by the end of this year. When can I find time to research jobs when I have so much to do as it is?

时间现在是非常稀缺的东西。我根本没有社交生活，连学业都快跟不上，论文今年底就要交。我本就忙得不可开交，哪还能挤出时间去找工作？

【信号】 稀缺信号 **precious / barely**。Time is a very precious commodity right now 中的 precious (珍贵稀缺) 直接点出匮乏，后面 I can barely keep up 和 When can I find time 反复诉说时间不够——这一连串稀缺信号都指向时间。

【替换】 Time is a very precious commodity right now ↔ **Time**.

稀缺=缺乏

【排除】 A) 答非所问

金钱话题 (financial、food on my plate) 出现在前文谈放弃专业时, 但他在被问『缺什么』的这段里抱怨的是时间不是钱; 把别处的 money 话题搬过来就答偏了。

借用原文: does nothing to put food on my plate

C) 未提及 录音没说他缺决心; 他缺的是时间, 决心与原文无对应。

D) 原词陷阱

女方说过 Now is the optimum time, optimum (最佳的) 与 optimism (乐观) 形近易混, 但这是女方的话、且讲的是『最佳时机』, 与他缺什么无关。

借用原文: Now is the optimum time to put forth your best effort

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

1 M: Have you decided yet what your end-of-semester business project will be on?

M: 你决定好期末商业项目要做什么了吗?

2 W: Yes. How about you?

W: 决定好了。你呢?

3 M: Yes. Go on. You go first.

M: 我也决定好了。你先说吧。

4 W: I am going to do it about beef.

W: 我打算做关于牛肉的。

5 M: Beef?

M: 牛肉?

6 W: Yeah, beef. I'm going to design a business case study for a cow farm that supplies beef for the domestic market.

W: 对,牛肉。我打算为一个向国内市场供应牛肉的养牛场设计一个商业案例研究。

7 M: Well, that sounds very interesting and original. Wherever did you get that idea?

M: 听起来很有意思也很新颖。你是从哪儿想到这个主意的?

8 W: I don't know. It just came to me, I guess. But think about it. Beef consumption has been rising strongly over the past 20 years. As the economy continues to grow, consumer demand is expected to continue to increase for the foreseeable future. And currently, most of the beef is imported, which brings with it added fees. So why not raise cattle here?

W: 我也不知道。我想就是突然想到的吧。但你想想看,过去20年里牛肉消费一直在强劲增长。随着经济持续发展,预计在可预见的未来消费者需求会继续增加。而且目前大部分牛肉都是进口的,这会带来额外的费用。所以为什么不在这里养牛呢?

9 M: Of course. Makes perfect sense. There's plenty of land out west. So, if done right, it should be very profitable to raise our own cattle.

M: 当然了。非常有道理。西部有大量的土地。所以如果操作得当,自己养牛应该会很赚钱。

10 W: Exactly.

W: 没错。

11 M: Seriously, that sounds like a great idea. You should genuinely look into it once we get our degrees.

M: 说真的,这听起来是个很棒的主意。等我们拿到学位后,你真应该认真研究一下这个。

12 W: Thanks. So, your turn now. What are you doing your case study on?

W: 谢谢。那现在轮到你了。你的案例研究做什么?

13 M: I was thinking about a car wash, but it now seems like such a boring notion after hearing your brilliant idea.

M: 我想的是洗车行,但听了你这个绝妙的想法后,现在感觉我的主意好无聊。

14 W: That's cool. I could see that working. After all, there's plenty of cars about and those aren't going away any time soon. While many people don't care how their car looks, many other people do. You got yourself a vast and continual market.

W: 挺不错的呀。我觉得这个能行。毕竟到处都是车,而且这些车短期内也不会消失。虽然很多人不在乎自己的车看起来怎么样,但也有很多人在乎。你有一个庞大而持续的市场。

15 M: Right. So the idea is a large self-cleaning car wash, but I mean really big and well-outfitted like they have in America. I was thinking of having it cater to high-end consumers in large cities. It could charge a profitable markup by offering just a bit more technical equipment and professional service than competitors.

M: 对。所以我的想法是开一个大型自助洗车行,但我是说真的很大、设备很齐全的那种,就像美国那边的。我在考虑让它面向大城市的高端消费者。它可以通过提供比竞争对手稍微更先进的技术设备和专业服务来收取有利可图的溢价。

5. A) Their decision on investigating beef consumption.

B) Their original ideas about the domestic market.

C) Their different approaches to a case study.

D) Their end-of-semester business projects.

【题目】 What are the speakers mainly talking about in the conversation?

【翻译】 对话中说话者主要在谈论什么?

A) 他们关于调查牛肉消费的决定。 B) 他们对国内市场的最初想法。

C) 他们对案例研究的不同方法。 D) 他们的学期末商业项目。

【答案】 D (主旨题) Their end-of-semester business projects.

【定位】 M: Have you decided yet what your end-of-semester business project will be on? ... W: I'm going to design a business case study for a cow farm... M: What are you doing your case study on? M: I was thinking about a car wash...

男: 你定下来期末商业项目做什么了吗?女: 我打算给一个供应国内市场牛肉的养牛场设计一个商业案例.....男: 你的案例研究做什么? 男: 我本来在想做洗车.....

【信号】首句点题且全程围绕。开头第一句 what your end-of-semester business project will be on 就点出话题，之后两人轮流介绍各自的 project（女的牛肉、男的洗车），话题从头贯到尾——主旨就靠“开头点题 + 全程不离”判定。

【替换】end-of-semester business project ↔ **Their end-of-semester business projects**
几乎原词照搬

【排除】A) **原词陷阱**

Their decision on investigating beef consumption 盗用了录音里 Beef consumption has been rising strongly 的 beef consumption，但那只是女方项目内的一个论据，既非“两人”共谈、也非全程主旨，以偏概全。

借用原文：Beef consumption has been rising strongly over the past 20 years

B) **原词陷阱**

Their original ideas about the domestic market 借了 the domestic market 的原词，但对话主谈的是“做什么项目”，domestic market 只是女方方案里的一个限定，不能代表整段。

借用原文：supplies beef for the domestic market

C) **过度推断**

Their different approaches to a case study 听上去合理，因为两人确实各做 case study，但录音中两人是“各做各的不同生意”，并没有讨论“做案例的不同方法”，approaches 是无中生有。

借用原文：What are you doing your case study on?

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6. A) Expanding farmland out west.
B) Importing most of the beef.
C) Raising cattle domestically.
D) Continuing to boost economic growth.

【题目】What does the man say makes perfect sense?

【翻译】男士说什么非常合理？

- A) 向西部扩张农田。 B) 进口大部分牛肉。 C) 在国内饲养牛。
D) 继续促进经济增长。

【答案】C (细节题) Raising cattle domestically.

【定位】M: Of course. Makes perfect sense. There's plenty of land out west. So, if done right, it should be very profitable to raise our own cattle.

男：当然。完全说得通。西部有大片土地。所以，只要做得对，自己养牛应该很赚钱。

【信号】题干原词 **makes perfect sense**。录音里 Makes perfect sense 与题干同词出现，紧跟其后的 to raise our own cattle 就是男方认可的做法——题干的关键短语在原文复现处，答案就在它周围。

【替换】 to raise our own cattle ↔ Raising cattle domestically

our own=domestically

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

Expanding farmland out west 盗用了男方 plenty of land out west 的 land out west, 但他是用"西部有地"来论证自养可行, 并非主张"扩张西部农田", 答非所问。

借用原文: There's plenty of land out west

B) 与原文相反

Importing most of the beef 借了女方 most of the beef is imported 的原词, 但 imported 在录音里是"现状的弊端、要被自养取代"的对象, 绝不是 makes sense 的对象, 取的恰是反面。

借用原文: most of the beef is imported, which brings with it added fees

D) 原词陷阱

Continuing to boost economic growth 盗用了 the economy continues to grow 的 economy/grow, 但经济增长在录音里是"需求会涨"的大背景, 男方认可的是"自养"这个做法, 不是"继续推动经济增长"。

借用原文: As the economy continues to grow, consumer demand is expected to continue to increase

7. A) Technical equipment.

B) Business consultancy.

C) Beef.

D) Carwashing.

【题目】 Why does the man believe he has a vast and continual market?

【翻译】 为什么男士相信他拥有一个广阔且持续的市场?

A) 技术设备。 B) 商业咨询。 C) 牛肉。 D) 洗车。

【答案】 D (细节题) Carwashing.

【定位】 W: That's cool. I could see that working. After all, there's plenty of cars about and those aren't going away any time soon. While many people don't care how their car looks, many other people do. You got yourself a vast and continual market.

女: 这挺好。我看行得通。毕竟到处都是车, 而且短期内不会消失。虽然很多人不在乎自己的车好不好看, 但也有很多人在乎。你有了一个庞大又持续的市场。

【信号】 题干原句 vast and continual market 的上文。录音 You got yourself a vast and continual market 与题干同句, 它前面 there's plenty of cars about 给出原因, 而这整段是在评价男方的"洗车"项目——理由句紧贴结论句。

【替换】 I was thinking about a car wash ↔ Carwashing

car wash=Carwashing

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

Technical equipment 盗用了后文 a bit more technical equipment 的原词，但那是男方靠它"加价"的卖点，不是"市场大"的对象，答非所问。

借用原文：offering just a bit more technical equipment and professional service

B) 未提及

Business consultancy 在录音里完全没出现，两人谈的是牛肉和洗车两门生意，没有"商业咨询"这一项，纯属无中生有。

C) 张冠李戴

Beef 盗用女方项目里的核心词，但"vast and continual market"那句明明针对男方的洗车说的，把牛肉安到"男方的大市场"上是张冠李戴。

借用原文：I'm going to design a business case study for a cow farm that supplies beef

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8. A) Car owners of all walks of life.
B) High-end customers in big cities.
C) Consumers craving for professional service.
D) Well-off dealers seeking a profitable markup.

【题目】 Who would the man's imagined business cater to?

【翻译】 男士设想的业务将面向哪些人？

- A) 各行各业的车主。 B) 大城市的高端客户。 C) 渴望专业服务的消费者。
D) 寻求丰厚利润的富裕经销商。

【答案】 B (细节题) High-end customers in big cities.

【定位】 M: I was thinking of having it cater to high-end consumers in large cities. It could charge a profitable markup by offering just a bit more technical equipment and professional service than competitors.

男：我本想让它面向大城市的高端消费者。靠比对手多提供一点技术设备和服务，就能收取可观的利润加价。

【信号】 cater to 直接领出受众。 录音 cater to high-end consumers in large cities 里 cater to 与题干同词，它后面紧跟的"高端消费者、在大城市"就是面向的人群——指向受众的动词后那一串就是答案。

【替换】 high-end consumers in large cities ↔ **High-end customers in big cities**

近义词逐一对应

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

Car owners of all walks of life 用了 car (与洗车相关) 勾人, 但男方限定的是"高端、大城市"的窄众, of all walks of life (各行各业) 把范围扩成了所有人, 与原文相反。

借用原文: cater to high-end consumers in large cities

C) 原词陷阱

Consumers craving for professional service 盗用了 professional service 的原词, 但专业服务是男方"提供"的卖点, 而非他面向的客户特征, 答非所问。

借用原文: offering just a bit more technical equipment and professional service

D) 张冠李戴

Well-off dealers seeking a profitable markup 盗用了 a profitable markup 的原词, 但 markup (加价获利) 是男方"自己"要做的事, 不是他面向的客户; 把商家行为安成客户身份, 张冠李戴。

借用原文: It could charge a profitable markup

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 Increased television time for young children has long been linked with poorer progress in some areas of development. One possible way to counter those negative effects is talking while watching the screen. As a new study suggests, the more parents engaged in conversation with preschoolers during TV time, the more likely those children were to have higher curiosity levels when they reached kindergarten. This was particularly true for children with socioeconomic disadvantages.

长期以来, 幼儿看电视时间增加一直与某些发展领域的进步较差相关联。抵消这些负面影响的一个可能方法是在看屏幕时交谈。正如一项新研究表明的那样, 父母在看电视期间与学龄前儿童交谈越多, 这些儿童在进入幼儿园时拥有更高好奇心水平的可能性就越大。这对于社会经济条件不利的儿童尤其如此。

2 "Our findings reinforce the importance of parent conversation to promote early childhood development and curiosity," said lead author Prachi Shah at University of Michigan Health C.S. Mott Children's Hospital. Researchers assessed hours of daily television exposure and frequency of parent-screen-time conversation among 1,500 preschoolers, and then measured early childhood curiosity in kindergarten. The study specifically focused on curiosity levels, which are associated with enhanced learning and higher academic achievement in reading and math at kindergarten, and behavioral-developmental benefits, especially for children from families with lower socioeconomic status. While many young children are now growing up with digital media exposure through mobile devices like tablets and phones, television

remains a dominant screen activity, accounting for 72% of all screen time. TVs are in 98% of all homes, keeping television exposure a relevant developmental context in young children.

密歇根大学健康C.S. Mott儿童医院的首席作者Prachi Shah说:"我们的研究结果强化了父母交谈对促进幼儿发展和好奇心的重要性。"研究人员评估了1500名学龄前儿童每天看电视的小时数和父母在屏幕时间交谈的频率,然后测量了幼儿园时期的早期儿童好奇心。该研究特别关注好奇心水平,这与幼儿园阶段阅读和数学方面的学习增强和更高学业成就相关,以及行为发展方面的益处,特别是对来自社会经济地位较低家庭的儿童。虽然现在许多幼儿通过平板电脑和手机等移动设备接触数字媒体而成长,但电视仍然是主要的屏幕活动,占有所有屏幕时间的72%。98%的家庭都有电视,使得电视接触成为幼儿发展背景中的一个相关因素。

3 Excessive media exposure, including television, can displace exploratory activities such as play and parent-child interactions, which are believed to be key to cultivating curiosity in kids. "Our findings suggest the importance of parents finding opportunities to foster conversational exchanges in daily routines with their young children—including while watching television," Shah said.

过度接触媒体,包括电视,可能会取代探索性活动,如游戏和亲子互动,而这些被认为是培养儿童好奇心的关键。Shah说:"我们的研究结果表明,父母在与幼儿的日常生活中寻找机会促进对话交流的重要性——包括在看电视时。"

9. A) Parents' talking with them during TV time raises their curiosity levels.

B) Their daily television exposure cuts parent-child conversation time.

C) The more TV they watch the poorer their progress in development.

D) Their socioeconomic levels impact their academic achievement.

【题目】 What do we learn from a new study about young children?

【翻译】 我们从一项关于幼儿的新研究中了解到什么?

A) 父母在看电视期间与他们交谈会提高他们的好奇心水平。

B) 他们每天接触电视会减少亲子交流时间。 c) 他们看电视越多,发展进步就越差。

D) 他们的社会经济水平影响他们的学业成绩。

【答案】 A (细节题) Parents' talking with them during TV time raises their curiosity levels.

【定位】 As a new study suggests, the more parents engaged in conversation with preschoolers during TV time, the more likely those children were to have higher curiosity levels when they reached kindergarten.

正如一项新研究所示,家长在看电视时与学龄前儿童交谈得越多,这些孩子上幼儿园时拥有更高好奇心水平的可能性就越大。

【信号】 研究结论标志语 a new study suggests。 录音用 As a new study suggests 这个明确的结论引出语点题,紧跟其后的 the more... the more... 句式正是新研究的核心结论,听到 study suggests 就该锁定其后那句为答案句。

【替换】 the more parents engaged in conversation with preschoolers during TV time, the more likely those children were to have higher curiosity levels

↔ Parents' talking with them during TV time raises their curiosity levels

the more...the more 改写为 raises

engaged in conversation with preschoolers during TV time ↔ talking with them during TV time
engaged in conversation = talking

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

B 借用了录音第二段念到的 daily television exposure 这个原词，编出看电视会减少亲子对话时间的说法，但录音从未说看电视削减对话，反而强调看电视时家长要多陪聊，属于听到原词就想选的原词陷阱。

借用原文：Researchers assessed hours of daily television exposure and frequency of parent-screen-time conversation

C) 答非所问

C 用了录音开头 poorer progress in some areas of development 的原词，说成看得越多发展越差的递进因果，但录音只说看电视时间增多长期与发展较差相关联，是个背景前提、并非本研究的新发现，新发现是陪聊提升好奇心，故 C 答非所问。

借用原文：Increased television time for young children has long been linked with poorer progress in some areas of development.

D) 偷换概念

D 借用录音里的 socioeconomic disadvantages 一词，说成经济水平影响学业成就，但录音只把社会经济弱势作为陪聊效果尤其明显的人群补充，并未把它当作研究的主结论，属于把次要信息偷换成主结论。

借用原文：This was particularly true for children with socioeconomic disadvantages.

10. A) Kids' enhanced learning.

B) Kids' curiosity levels.

C) Kids' reading and math.

D) Kids' behavioral development.

【题目】 What did Prachi Shah's study specifically focus on?

【翻译】 Prachi Shah的研究具体关注什么？

A) 儿童的学习提升。 B) 儿童的好奇心水平。 C) 儿童的阅读和数学。

D) 儿童的行为发展。

【答案】 B (细节题) Kids' curiosity levels.

【定位】 The study specifically focused on curiosity levels, which are associated with enhanced learning and higher academic achievement in reading and math at kindergarten, and behavioral-developmental benefits.

这项研究特别聚焦于好奇心水平，好奇心与幼儿园阶段更强的学习能力、更高的读写与数学学业成就，以及行为发展方面的益处相关联。

【信号】限定词 **specifically focused on** 直接点聚焦点。录音 The study specifically focused on curiosity levels 里 specifically focused on 把研究范围明确收窄到 curiosity levels 这一项，限定词后紧跟的对象就是答案句的核心，听到 focused on 就锁定其后的名词。

【替换】The study specifically focused on curiosity levels ↔ **Kids' curiosity levels**
curiosity levels 原概念被前置 Kids'

【排除】A) **原词陷阱**

A 用了录音里的原词 enhanced learning，但这是好奇心 associated with（相关联）的好处之一，出现在 which 引导的延伸部分，而非研究 focused on 的对象，听到原词就选会落入这个陷阱。

借用原文：which are associated with enhanced learning and higher academic achievement in reading and math

C) **原词陷阱**

C 照搬录音原词 reading and math，但 reading and math 是好奇心相关联的学业成就领域，属于延伸好处，不是研究聚焦的对象，同样是听到具体学科词就想选的原词陷阱。

借用原文：higher academic achievement in reading and math at kindergarten

D) **原词陷阱**

D 取自录音原词 behavioral-developmental benefits，但这同样是好奇心带来的益处之一，与 enhanced learning、reading and math 并列在延伸部分，并非研究 focused on 的对象，属原词陷阱。

借用原文：and behavioral-developmental benefits, especially for children from families with lower socioeconomic status

-
11. A) It can hinder kids from getting on with their peers.
B) It can cut into kids' time on exploratory activities.
C) It can arouse kids' interest in how people interact in real life.
D) It can widen the gap between kids from different economic statuses.

【题目】What does the passage say about excessive media exposure?

【翻译】文章关于过度接触媒体说了什么？

- A) 它会妨碍儿童与同龄人相处。 B) 它会占用儿童探索性活动的时间。
C) 它会激发儿童对现实生活中人们如何互动的兴趣。
D) 它会扩大不同经济地位儿童之间的差距。

【答案】B（细节题） It can cut into kids' time on exploratory activities.

【定位】Excessive media exposure, including television, can displace exploratory activities such as play and parent-child interactions, which are believed to be key to cultivating curiosity in kids.

包括电视在内的过度媒体接触，会挤占诸如游戏和亲子互动这样的探索性活动，而这些活动被认为是培养孩子好奇心的关键。

【信号】主体加负面谓语 **can displace**。录音第三段开头 Excessive media exposure, including television, can displace exploratory activities 中，主体 excessive media exposure 后紧跟负面谓语 can displace（挤占），这就是直接回答其后果的答案句，听到题目主体原词加一个动词就锁定该句。

【替换】can displace exploratory activities such as play and parent-child interactions ↔
cut into kids' time on exploratory activities
displace 改写为 cut into time

【排除】A) **未提及**

A 说过度媒体接触会妨碍孩子与同伴相处（get on with their peers），但录音通篇只说挤占游戏和亲子互动，从未提到与同伴相处或交友受阻，属录音根本没说的内容。

C) **与原文相反**

C 说能激发孩子对真实人际互动的兴趣，是正面后果，而录音 can displace exploratory activities such as play and parent-child interactions 借用了 interactions 这个原词却把方向说反了：原文是挤占亲子互动这一负面结果，C 却说成激发兴趣，方向完全相反。

借用原文：can displace exploratory activities such as play and parent-child interactions

D) **原词陷阱**

D 借用了录音里反复出现的社会经济地位概念（lower socioeconomic status），说成会拉大不同经济地位孩子间的差距，但录音从未说过度媒体接触会扩大经济差距，只把经济弱势作为陪聊受益尤其明显的人群，属于听到熟悉术语就想选的原词陷阱。

借用原文：especially for children from families with lower socioeconomic status

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

1 Humans are aspirational goal-seeking beings. Each of us, according to research, has an inborn drive to acquire. The "dark side" of this drive to acquire is being mindlessly driven to possess more and more "things" and to socially compare our "stuff" with all the stuff other people have in their lives. So the question is, how do we ensure we tap into our drive to acquire in positive ways that will benefit our well-being?

人类是有抱负、追求目标的生物。根据研究，我们每个人都有一种与生俱来的获取驱动力。这种获取驱动力的“阴暗面”是无意识地被驱使去拥有越来越多的“东西”，并将我们的“物品”与其他人生活中拥有的所有物品进行社会比较。所以问题是，我们如何确保以积极的方式利用我们的获取驱动力，从而有益于我们的幸福感？

2 One way is to become more intentionally aspirational. To be intentionally aspirational includes consciously aspiring to be the person you need to be to succeed in your professional and personal life. It also includes consciously aspiring to acquire things in your life that will positively impact your sense of well-being. If you're not consciously, mindfully and intentionally harnessing this inborn drive to acquire, you might be mindlessly pursuing all the wrong things.

一种方法是变得更有意识地怀有抱负。有意识地怀有抱负包括有意识地渴望成为你在职业和个人生活中取得成功所需要成为的那个人。它还包括有意识地渴望在生活中获得能够积极影响你幸福感的事物。如果你

没有有意识地、用心地、有意图地驾驭这种与生俱来的获取驱动力,你可能正在无意识地追求所有错误的东西。

3 While your intentional aspirational goals will include pursuit of acquiring things that will increase your sense of well-being, they ought to also include goals to help other people in your various life roles. Your intentional aspirational goals will also include striving to be your personal best—a person of "good" character, integrity, and trustworthiness.

虽然你有意的抱负目标将包括追求获得能增加你幸福感的事物,但它们也应该包括在你各种生活角色中帮助他人的目标。你有意的抱负目标还将包括努力成为最好的自己——一个具有"良好"品格、正直和值得信赖的人。

4 Think about this from a practical, rather than theoretical viewpoint. If you're not pursuing intentional aspirational goals, you have nothing to strive for. If you have nothing to strive for, you're putting yourself in the dangerous position of simply drifting through life, and you will not be able to experience, live and enjoy all that life has to offer.

从实践而非理论的角度来思考这个问题。如果你不追求有意的抱负目标,你就没有可以努力争取的东西。如果你没有可以努力争取的东西,你就将自己置于简单地随波逐流度过人生的危险境地,你将无法体验、生活和享受生活所提供的一切。

12. A) Exerting ourselves too hard in order to attain our life's goals.
B) Being possessed with a single thought of professional success.
C) Trying every means to beat others in terms of personal aspirations.
D) Being mindlessly driven to possess more and more material things.

【题目】 What is the dark side of our inborn drive to acquire?

【翻译】 我们与生俱来的获取欲望的阴暗面是什么?

- A) 为了实现人生目标而过度努力。 B) 被追求职业成功的单一想法所占据。
C) 想尽一切办法在个人抱负方面击败他人。 D) 被盲目驱使去占有越来越多的物质。

【答案】 D (细节题) Being mindlessly driven to possess more and more material things.

【定位】 The "dark side" of this drive to acquire is being mindlessly driven to possess more and more "things" and to socially compare our "stuff" with all the stuff other people have in their lives.
这种获取欲的"阴暗面"就是:被盲目地驱使着去占有越来越多的"东西",并把自己的"物品"和别人生活里拥有的所有物品作社会性比较。

【信号】 题干原词在原文复现。原文 The "dark side" of this drive to acquire is 和题干用了同样的 dark side、drive to acquire, 是"原词定位"信号——听到题干念到的词,原文这一句就是答案句。

【替换】 being mindlessly driven to possess more and more "things" ↔

Being mindlessly driven to possess more and more material things
things 具体化为 material things

【排除】A) 未提及

Exerting ourselves too hard in order to attain our life's goals. 谈"为目标过度用力", 但原文 dark side 指的是盲目占有物质, 并非"努力过头", 属未提及。

B) 原词陷阱

Being possessed with a single thought of professional success. 借了原文后文出现的 success (succeed in your professional and personal life) 来诱选, 但那处讲的是"有意识地追求成功"的正面建议, 不是 dark side。

借用原文: succeed in your professional and personal life

C) 过度推断

Trying every means to beat others in terms of personal aspirations. 说"想方设法胜过别人", 原文谈的是"和别人比较自己的物品" (compare), 并非"击败别人", 把 compare 夸大成 beat。

借用原文: socially compare our "stuff" with all the stuff other people have

13. A) We might isolate ourselves from our fellow beings.

B) We might acquire an incorrect sense of well-being.

C) We might end up pursuing all the wrong things.

D) We might make a mess of our personal lives.

【题目】What might happen if we do not harness our inborn drive to acquire?

【翻译】如果我们不驾驭与生俱来的获取欲望,可能会发生什么?

- A) 我们可能会将自己与同胞隔离开来。 B) 我们可能会获得一种错误的幸福感。
C) 我们可能最终会追求所有错误的东西。 D) 我们可能会把个人生活搞得一团糟。

【答案】C (细节题) We might end up pursuing all the wrong things.

【定位】If you're not consciously, mindfully and intentionally harnessing this inborn drive to acquire, you might be mindlessly pursuing all the wrong things.

如果你不是有意识地、用心地、有目的地去驾驭这种与生俱来的获取欲, 你可能就会盲目地去追求一切错误的东西。

【信号】条件句 If...you might 的结果半句。原文 If you're not...harnessing this inborn drive to acquire, you might be... 是 If...you might 结构, 转折点在逗号后——后半句才是"会发生什么"的落点。

【替换】you might be mindlessly pursuing all the wrong things ↔

We might end up pursuing all the wrong things

you 换 We、加 end up 不改义

【排除】 A) 未提及

We might isolate ourselves from our fellow beings. 说"把自己和同类隔离", 原文从未讲会孤立自己, 属凭常识脑补的未提及项。

B) 原词陷阱

We might acquire an incorrect sense of well-being. 借了原文高频词 well-being 来诱选, 但原文 well-being 都用在"如何正向利用获取欲、提升幸福感", 并非"不驾驭就会得到错误的幸福感"。

借用原文: benefit our well-being

D) 原词陷阱

We might make a mess of our personal lives. 借 personal (原文有 personal life) 造出"搞砸私人生活"的后果, 但原文只说会"追错东西", 没说生活会一团糟。

借用原文: succeed in your professional and personal life

14. A) They should be based on solid theoretical concepts.

B) They should take personal interests into account.

C) They should include goals to help other people.

D) They should increase our sense of worthiness.

【题目】 What does the passage say about our intentional aspirational goals?

【翻译】 文章关于我们有意的抱负目标说了什么?

A) 它们应该基于坚实的理论概念。 B) 它们应该考虑个人兴趣。

C) 它们应该包括帮助他人的目标。 D) 它们应该增强我们的价值感。

【答案】 C (细节题) They should include goals to help other people.

【定位】 While your intentional aspirational goals will include pursuit of acquiring things that will increase your sense of well-being, they ought to also include goals to help other people in your various life roles.

虽然你那些有意识的人生目标会包含"去获取能提升幸福感的東西"这一追求, 但它们还应当包含"在你各种人生角色中去帮助他人"的目标。

【信号】 让步 While + ought to also 的递进落点。 原文 While...will include..., they ought to also include goals to help other people 用 While 让步开头、真正主张在 ought to also 之后——递进"还应当"处才是落点。

【替换】 they ought to also include goals to help other people ↔

They should include goals to help other people

ought to=should, 其余照搬

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

They should be based on solid theoretical concepts. 借了原文 theoretical 一词，但原文是叫你"从实践而非理论角度看" (practical, rather than theoretical)，态度恰好相反。

借用原文：from a practical, rather than theoretical viewpoint

B) 偷换概念

They should take personal interests into account. 说"应考虑个人兴趣"，原文谈的是 personal best、personal life，从没说 goals 要照顾"个人兴趣"，属偷换。

借用原文：striving to be your personal best

D) 原词陷阱

They should increase our sense of worthiness. 仿照原文 increase your sense of well-being 的句式，把 well-being 换成 worthiness (价值感)，但那句讲的是"获取能提升幸福感的东西"，且不是本题问的"还应当包含什么"的落点。

借用原文：increase your sense of well-being

-
15. A) Drifting through life aimlessly.
B) Giving up the chance to fulfill yourself.
C) Abandoning all that life has to offer.
D) Spoiling your character and integrity.

【题目】 What will you end up doing without pursuing intentional aspirational goals?

【翻译】 如果不追求有意的抱负目标,你最终会做什么?

- A) 漫无目的地度过一生。 B) 放弃实现自我的机会。 C) 放弃生活所提供的一切。
D) 毁坏你的品格和正直。

【答案】 A (细节题) Drifting through life aimlessly.

【定位】 If you have nothing to strive for, you're putting yourself in the dangerous position of simply drifting through life, and you will not be able to experience, live and enjoy all that life has to offer.

如果你没有什么可为之奋斗的，你就把自己置于一个危险的境地——只是漫无目的地随波逐流地过一生，而且你将无法去体验、去活出、去享受生活所能给予的一切。

【信号】 文末 dangerous position 的警示结论。 原文 you're putting yourself in the dangerous position of simply drifting through life 用 dangerous 加重语气点出"危险结局"，是文末收束的警示落点。

【替换】 simply drifting through life ↔ **Drifting through life aimlessly**
simply=aimlessly 同义改写

【排除】 B) 未提及

Giving up the chance to fulfill yourself. 说"放弃自我实现的机会", 原文文末讲的是"漂泊度日、无法享受生活", 并未提到"放弃自我实现", 属未提及。

C) 原词陷阱

Abandoning all that life has to offer. 直接借了原文 all that life has to offer 来诱选, 但原文是说你"将无法享受 all that life has to offer", 是"无法享受"而非主动"abandon (抛弃)", 意思错位。

借用原文: enjoy all that life has to offer

D) 张冠李戴

Spoiling your character and integrity. 借了第 3 段 character, integrity, and trustworthiness 的词, 但那处讲的是"目标应包含做有品格的人"这一正面主张, 不是"不追目标会毁品格"的结局, 张冠李戴到本题。

借用原文: a person of "good" character, integrity, and trustworthiness

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 It's revision time for exams and dissertations. The pressure is on, so you want all the help you can get to aid your memory and raise your grades. As a nutrition expert, I want to say that eating well can make a real difference to your revision regime—so what brain-boosting food and drink would I recommend?

现在是考试和论文的复习时间。压力很大,所以你想要获得一切帮助来增强记忆力、提高成绩。作为一名营养专家,我想说良好的饮食确实能对你的复习计划产生实质性影响——那么我会推荐哪些增强大脑功能的食物和饮料呢?

2 Coffee can have numerous benefits. However, while coffee may make you more alert, individuals can build up a tolerance, meaning this is short-lived. Coffee can also increase blood sugar and eventually cause lack of focus and energy. It's also worth noting that people react differently to coffee. Some people can drink it at midnight and go straight to sleep, whereas others get feelings of anxiety after a small amount. Also remember that coffee from a coffee shop may be stronger than coffee made at home. So stop drinking coffee by 2 pm and have a maximum of 2 cups of coffee a day, but be aware of your own reaction to it.

咖啡可以带来许多益处。然而,虽然咖啡可能让你更加警觉,但个体会产生耐受性,这意味着效果是短暂的。咖啡还会升高血糖,最终导致注意力不集中和精力不足。还值得注意的是,不同的人对咖啡反应不同。有些人可以在午夜喝咖啡然后直接入睡,而另一些人喝少量咖啡后就会产生焦虑感。还要记住,咖啡店的咖啡可

能比家里冲泡的咖啡更浓。所以应在下午2点之前停止喝咖啡,每天最多喝2杯咖啡,但要注意自己对咖啡的反应。

3 Whole grain foods will ward off hunger. Examples include porridge and whole wheat bread. Combining whole grain foods with protein will help keep your blood sugar levels balanced, which is essential for mood and concentration. Berries and nuts are a convenient and nutritious snack. Blueberries, like many dark colored fruits and vegetables, can slow down brain damage and age-related decline. Frozen berries are also a good choice. They are usually cheap, last longer and don't lose their nutrients when frozen. But flavored and coated nuts are less healthy as they contain added oil, salt, and sugar.

全谷物食品能抵御饥饿。例子包括燕麦粥和全麦面包。将全谷物食品与蛋白质结合可以帮助保持血糖水平平衡,这对情绪和注意力至关重要。浆果和坚果是方便且营养丰富的零食。蓝莓和许多深色水果蔬菜一样,可以减缓大脑损伤和与年龄相关的衰退。冷冻浆果也是不错的选择。它们通常便宜,保存时间更长,冷冻后也不会失去营养成分。但调味和裹衣坚果不太健康,因为它们含有添加的油、盐和糖。

4 Doctors often recommend taking vitamin supplements to top up on the nutrients you need. But I would say food should always come before supplements and the key to getting as many nutrients as possible is to eat a varied diet with lots of different colors such as frozen berries and dark green vegetables. It's better to get everything you need from food and drink. For example, oranges contain not only vitamin C which boosts the immune system, but also fiber and other components that you can't get packaged together in a tablet.

医生经常建议服用维生素补充剂来补充所需的营养素。但我会说食物应该始终优先于补充剂,获得尽可能多营养素的关键是饮食多样化,包含许多不同颜色的食物,如冷冻浆果和深绿色蔬菜。最好从食物和饮料中获得所需的一切。例如,橙子不仅含有增强免疫系统的维生素C,还含有纤维和其他无法在片剂中打包在一起的成分。

5 Don't forget to drink a proper amount of water, which can boost attention by almost 25 percent and can elevate your mood as well.

不要忘记饮用适量的水,这可以将注意力提高近25%,还能提升你的情绪。

6 Finally, don't skip meals. Eating regularly will help keep blood sugar balanced and feed the brain with the fuel it needs.

最后,不要不吃饭。规律进食将有助于保持血糖平衡,并为大脑提供所需的燃料。

16. A) Grade-raising ways and means.

B) Pressure-alleviating exercise.

C) Revision-conducting approaches.

D) Brain-boosting food and drink.

【题目】 What does the speaker recommend in this talk?

【翻译】 演讲者在这次讲话中推荐了什么?

A) 提高成绩的方式和方法。 B) 缓解压力的锻炼。 C) 进行复习的方法。

D) 增强大脑的食物和饮料。

【答案】 D (主旨题) Brain-boosting food and drink.

【定位】 As a nutrition expert, I want to say that eating well can make a real difference to your revision regime—so what brain-boosting food and drink would I recommend?

作为一名营养专家,我想说吃得好能给你的复习状态带来实实在在的改善——那么我会推荐哪些健脑的食物和饮品呢?

【信号】 开头自问句直接抛出主题 **recommend**。讲解者用一句自问 what brain-boosting food and drink would I recommend? 直接亮出全篇主题, recommend 一词与题干 recommend 对应,这种开头的点题自问句就是主旨题的答案信号,后面整篇都在回答这个问题。

【替换】 what brain-boosting food and drink would I recommend? ↔ **Brain-boosting food and drink**.
原文设问中的 brain-boosting food and drink 与选项几乎同形,且后文全篇兑现

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

开头 raise your grades 念到了提高分数,A 项 Grade-raising ways and means. 就盗这个 grades 来诱选。但提分只是吃得好带来的结果,全篇真正推荐的是健脑食物饮品,A 把手段说成了提分本身,答非所问。

借用原文: raise your grades

B) **原词陷阱**

开头 The pressure is on 提到了压力,B 项 Pressure-alleviating exercise. 盗用压力概念并改成运动来诱选。但全篇没讲任何运动,讲的全是吃喝,B 既偏离主题又凭空加了运动。

借用原文: The pressure is on

C) **原词陷阱**

开头 It's revision time 与 your revision regime 多次念到 revision,C 项 Revision-conducting approaches. 就盗这个 revision 来诱选。但 revision 只是讲话的背景场景,讲解者推荐的是辅助复习的饮食,而非怎么开展复习,C 偷换了主题。

借用原文: your revision regime

17. A) Buying it from coffee shops.

B) Building up a tolerance of it.

C) Drinking it after 2 pm.

D) Consuming it with sugar.

【题目】 What does the speaker warn against coffee?

【翻译】 演讲者对咖啡提出了什么警告?

A) 从咖啡店购买咖啡。 B) 对咖啡产生耐受性。 C) 下午两点后饮用咖啡。
D) 与糖一起摄入咖啡。

【答案】 **C** (细节题) Drinking it after 2 pm.

【定位】 So stop drinking coffee by 2 pm and have a maximum of 2 cups of coffee a day, but be aware of your own reaction to it.

所以下午两点之后就别再喝咖啡了,每天最多喝两杯,但要留意你自己对它的反应。

【信号】建议句 **stop drinking coffee by 2 pm** 是直接劝阻信号。讲解者用祈使式建议句 **stop drinking coffee by 2 pm, stop...by** 是直接劝阻的口吻,正对应题干 **warn against**(警告别做)。这种带 **stop/avoid/be aware** 的建议句就是细节题里该避免做法的答案信号。

【替换】stop drinking coffee by 2 pm ↔ **Drinking it after 2 pm.**
stop...by 2 pm 等于警告 after 2 pm 别喝,肯否定与时间对照转换

【排除】A) **原词陷阱**

原文 coffee from a coffee shop may be stronger than coffee made at home 念到了 coffee shop, A 项 Buying it from coffee shops. 就盗这个原词来诱选。但原文只是提醒咖啡店的咖啡可能更浓,是一句提示,并没把从咖啡店买列为该警告避免的事,答非所问。

借用原文: coffee from a coffee shop may be stronger than coffee made at home

B) **原词陷阱**

原文 individuals can build up a tolerance 念到了 build up a tolerance, B 项 Building up a tolerance of it. 直接照搬这个短语来诱选。但原文说的是人会产生耐受、导致提神效果短暂,这是在解释咖啡的局限,并不是警告你别去建立耐受(耐受也不是人主动做的事),属答非所问。

借用原文: individuals can build up a tolerance

D) **原词陷阱**

原文 Coffee can also increase blood sugar 念到了 sugar, D 项 Consuming it with sugar. 就盗这个 sugar 来诱选。但原文说的是咖啡会升高血糖,根本没说要警告别就着糖喝咖啡, D 是把 sugar 这个词嫁接到一个原文没说过的做法上,属未提及。

借用原文: Coffee can also increase blood sugar

-
18. A) By taking varied vitamin supplements.
B) By consuming a rich variety of foods.
C) By eating both oranges and frozen berries.
D) By getting components packaged in tablets.

【题目】How can we get sufficient nutrients according to the speaker?

【翻译】根据演讲者所说,我们如何获得充足的营养?

- A) 通过服用各种维生素补充剂。 B) 通过摄入丰富多样的食物。
C) 通过食用橙子和冷冻浆果。 D) 通过获取包装在药片中的成分。

【答案】B (细节题) By consuming a rich variety of foods.

【定位】But I would say food should always come before supplements and the key to getting as many nutrients as possible is to eat a varied diet with lots of different colors such as frozen berries and dark green vegetables.

但我要说,食物应当永远优先于补充剂,而尽可能多获取营养的关键,在于吃多样化、颜色丰富的饮食,比如冷冻莓果和深绿色蔬菜。

【信号】 转折 But + the key 双重信号点明真正途径。讲解者先承认医生常推荐补充剂,随即用 But I would say food should always come before supplements 转折表态,再用 the key to getting as many nutrients as possible is to eat a varied diet 直接给出关键。转折 But 之后才是真意、加上 the key is 的强调,是细节表态题最硬的答案信号。

【替换】 eat a varied diet with lots of different colors ↔ **By consuming a rich variety of foods.**
varied diet 等于 a rich variety of foods, eat 等于 consuming
food should always come before supplements ↔ **By consuming a rich variety of foods.**
食物优先于补充剂,正指向靠食物而非补充剂获取营养

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

原文 Doctors often recommend taking vitamin supplements 念到了 vitamin supplements, A 项 By taking varied vitamin supplements. 就盗这个原词来诱选。但那是医生常推荐、被讲解者用 But 转折否定的做法,他明说 food should always come before supplements, 故靠补充剂正是被驳斥的途径,与原文相反。

借用原文: Doctors often recommend taking vitamin supplements

C) 原词陷阱

原文 such as frozen berries 与 oranges contain not only vitamin C 念到了 frozen berries 和 oranges, C 项 By eating both oranges and frozen berries. 就把这两个例子拼起来诱选。但原文只是用它们举例说明多样饮食,获取营养的途径是吃多样食物,不是单吃这两样, C 把举例当成了答案,以偏概全。

借用原文: such as frozen berries and dark green vegetables

D) 与原文相反

原文 components that you can't get packaged together in a tablet 念到了 packaged 和 tablet, D 项 By getting components packaged in tablets. 就盗这两个词诱选。但原文带 can't, 说的是有些成分你没法靠一颗药片打包获得,意思与 D 完全相反,听漏了 can't 就会误选。

借用原文: components that you can't get packaged together in a tablet

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

1 The late Swedish academic Hans Rosling has identified a worrying trend: not only do many people across advanced economies have no idea that the world is becoming a much better place, but they actually even think the opposite. This is no wonder, when the news focuses on reporting catastrophes, terrorist attacks, wars, and famines.

已故瑞典学者 Hans Rosling 发现了一个令人担忧的趋势: 发达经济体中许多人不仅不知道世界正在变得更加美好, 而且实际上甚至认为情况恰恰相反。这并不奇怪, 因为新闻报道关注的是灾难、恐怖袭击、战争和饥荒。

2 Who wants to hear about the fact that every day some 200,000 people around the world are lifted above the \$2-a-day poverty line? Or that more than 300,000 people get access to electricity and clean water for the first time every day? These stories in people in low-income countries simply don't make

for exciting news coverage. But, as Rosling pointed out in his book *Factfulness*, it's important to put all the bad news in perspective.

谁想听到这样的事实:世界各地每天约有20万人摆脱每天2美元的贫困线?或者每天有超过30万人首次获得电力和清洁水?这些发生在低收入国家民众身上的故事根本无法成为令人兴奋的新闻报道。但正如Rosling在其著作《事实》中指出的那样,将所有坏消息放在适当的视角下看待是很重要的。

3 While it is true that globalization has put some downward pressure on middle-class wages in advanced economies in recent decades, it has also helped lift hundreds of millions of people above the global poverty line. If we really care about global welfare, globalization is the only way forward to ensure that economic prosperity is shared among all countries and not only a select few advanced economies.

虽然全球化确实在近几十年对发达经济体的中产阶级工资造成了一些下行压力,但它也帮助数亿人摆脱了全球贫困线。如果我们真正关心全球福祉,全球化是确保经济繁荣在所有国家而非仅少数发达经济体之间共享的唯一前进道路。

4 While some people glorify the past, one of the big facts of economic history is that until quite recently a significant part of the world population has lived under quite miserable conditions—and this has been true throughout most of human history.

虽然有些人美化过去,但经济史的一个重大事实是,直到最近,世界人口的很大一部分一直生活在相当悲惨的条件下——而且这在人类历史的大部分时间里都是如此。

5 While there were many long-lasting ups and downs, like the Great Depression or the recent Great Recession, the constancy of the long-run growth rate is actually quite miraculous. Low-income countries, including China and India, have been growing at a significantly faster pace in recent decades and are quickly catching up to the West. A 10% growth rate over a prolonged period means that income levels double roughly every seven years. It is obviously good news if prosperity is more shared across the globe.

虽然存在许多长期的起伏,如大萧条或最近的大衰退,但长期增长率的稳定性实际上是相当了不起的。包括中国和印度在内的低收入国家在近几十年以明显更快的速度增长,正在迅速赶上西方。在较长时期内保持10%的增长率意味着收入水平大约每七年翻一番。如果繁荣在全球范围内得到更多分享,这显然是好消息。

6 While inequality within countries has gone up as a result of globalization, global inequality has been on a steady downward trend for several decades. This is mostly a result of the improvement of hundreds of millions of people's living standards. In fact, for the first time ever since the Industrial Revolution, about half of the global population can be considered middle class.

虽然全球化导致国家内部不平等加剧,但全球不平等在几十年来一直呈稳步下降趋势。这主要是数亿人生活水平改善的结果。事实上,自工业革命以来首次,全球约一半人口可被视为中产阶级。

19. A) Many people across advanced economies think the world is going from bad to worse.

B) The news focuses on reporting catastrophes that occur across the world.

C) A significant part of the world is experiencing another great recession.

D) Many people have no idea of those living under miserable conditions.

【题目】 What is the worrying trend the late Swedish academic has identified?

【翻译】这位已故的瑞典学者发现了什么令人担忧的趋势？

- A) 发达经济体中的许多人认为世界正在每况愈下。
- B) 新闻侧重于报道世界各地发生的灾难。
- C) 世界上很大一部分地区正在经历另一次大衰退。
- D) 许多人不了解那些生活在悲惨境况下的人。

【答案】A (细节题)

Many people across advanced economies think the world is going from bad to worse.

【定位】The late Swedish academic Hans Rosling has identified a worrying trend: not only do many people across advanced economies have no idea that the world is becoming a much better place, but they actually even think the opposite.

已故瑞典学者汉斯·罗斯林发现了一个令人担忧的趋势：发达经济体里许多人不仅不知道世界正在变得好得多，反而恰恰认为情况相反（即觉得世界在变糟）。

【信号】冒号后直接给出趋势内容。讲者用 has identified a worrying trend: 点题，冒号本身就是答案信号——冒号后那句就是“趋势”的具体内容。再加 not only do many people...but they actually even think the opposite 的 not only...but 递进，把“以为世界在变糟”这层意思推到最强，正是答案落点。

【替换】they actually even think the opposite ↔ the world is going from bad to worse

“想法恰恰相反”=“觉得世界越来越糟”

many people across advanced economies ↔ Many people across advanced economies

主语原样对应

【排除】B) 原词陷阱

录音确实说了 the news focuses on reporting catastrophes，但那是讲者解释“为什么人们会有这种错觉”的原因，不是题干问的“那个令人担忧的趋势本身”。听到 catastrophes 原词就选 B，正中圈套。

借用原文：the news focuses on reporting catastrophes

C) 原词陷阱

录音第 5 段才出现 the recent Great Recession，且是作为长期增长中的一次起落被一笔带过，根本不是第 1 段“令人担忧的趋势”。选项 another great recession 借这个眼熟术语骗人，与本题答案句无关。

借用原文：the recent Great Recession

D) 张冠李戴

miserable conditions 出现在第 4 段 has lived under quite miserable conditions，讲的是“历史上很大一部分人曾生活悲惨”，不是“人们没意识到有人过得悲惨”。选项 Many people have no idea of those living under miserable conditions 把第 1 段的 have no idea 和第 4 段的 miserable conditions 拼接嫁接，张冠李戴。

借用原文：has lived under quite miserable conditions

20. A) It has experienced ups and downs like any other historical trend.
B) It is hailed as a miracle by both economists and ordinary people.
C) It is the only way for all countries to share economic prosperity.
D) It has given more and more countries a rare chance to thrive.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about globalization?

【翻译】 说话者对全球化有何看法？

- A) 它像任何其他历史趋势一样经历了起伏。 B) 经济学家和普通人都将其誉为奇迹。
C) 这是所有国家共享经济繁荣的唯一途径。
D) 它给越来越多的国家提供了难得的繁荣机会。

【答案】 C (细节题) It is the only way for all countries to share economic prosperity.

【定位】 If we really care about global welfare, globalization is the only way forward to ensure that economic prosperity is shared among all countries and not only a select few advanced economies.

如果我们真正关心全球福祉，全球化就是确保经济繁荣由所有国家共享、而不只是少数发达经济体独享的唯一前进之路。

【信号】 判断句 **globalization is the only way**。讲者用 globalization is the only way forward 直接给全球化下定性判断，is the only way 这种“主语 + 系动词 + 定性”的结构就是答案信号。再加后半句 economic prosperity is shared among all countries 点明它指向“让所有国家共享繁荣”，与选项口径吻合。

【替换】 globalization is the only way forward ↔ **It is the only way**

the only way 原义对应

economic prosperity is shared among all countries ↔

for all countries to share economic prosperity

主被动转换的等值改写

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

ups and downs 出现在第 5 段 there were many long-lasting ups and downs, 讲的是长期增长率有起落, 对象是 growth rate, 不是题干问的 globalization。选项 It has experienced ups and downs like any other historical trend 张冠李戴。

借用原文: there were many long-lasting ups and downs

B) 原词陷阱

录音第 5 段说 the constancy of the long-run growth rate is actually quite miraculous, 被称为奇迹的是“长期增长率的恒定”, 不是全球化, 且没有 economists and ordinary people 一起称颂之说。选项 hailed as a miracle by both economists and ordinary people 既错对象又无中生有添加了称颂主体。

借用原文: the constancy of the long-run growth rate is actually quite miraculous

D) 偷换概念

原文说的是 globalization 让繁荣由 all countries (所有国家) 共享, 是范围最大的表述; 选项 more and more countries 把‘所有’偷偷缩成‘越来越多’, 范围被改小, 与讲者口径不符。

借用原文: shared among all countries

-
21. A) Their fortunes may take a downturn.
B) They can be classified as middle class.
C) Their living standards have been deteriorating.
D) They are experiencing a radical transformation.

【题目】 What do we learn about half of the global population?

【翻译】 关于全球一半人口我们了解到什么?

- A) 他们的命运可能会走下坡路。 B) 他们可以归类为中产阶级。
C) 他们的生活水平一直在恶化。 D) 他们正在经历一场彻底的转变。

【答案】 B (细节题) They can be classified as middle class.

【定位】 In fact, for the first time ever since the Industrial Revolution, about half of the global population can be considered middle class.

事实上, 自工业革命以来第一次, 大约一半的全球人口可以被视为中产阶级。

【信号】 群体定性句 half...can be considered middle class. 末段用 about half of the global population can be considered middle class 给这群人直接下结论, 主语正是题干的 half of the global population, 谓语 can be considered middle class 就是答案信号。开头的 In fact 起强调收束作用, 提示这是讲者要落下的结论。

【替换】 can be considered middle class ↔ can be classified as middle class

considered=classified 的同义替换

about half of the global population ↔ They

They 回指题干群体

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

录音第 6 段说全球不平等 on a steady downward trend、这群人的 living standards 在 improvement, 整体是向好的; 选项 Their fortunes may take a downturn 说他们境况会下行, 方向与原文相反。

借用原文: global inequality has been on a steady downward trend

C) 与原文相反

录音说 the improvement of hundreds of millions of people's living standards——living standards 是在改善; 选项 Their living standards have been deteriorating 盗用 living standards 原词却把方向反成 deteriorating (恶化), 正负颠倒。

借用原文: the improvement of hundreds of millions of people's living standards

D) 未提及

录音对这群人只说“可被视为中产”“生活水平改善”, 从未说他们正经历 radical transformation (剧变)。选项 They are experiencing a radical transformation 是录音里没有的说法, 无中生有。

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

1 We all know that the sense of smell is powerful. The delicious scent of bread, for example, can act like a time machine. One sniff can bring back a memory from many years ago. Indeed, scent particles, in general, can revive memories that have been long forgotten. But why do smells sometimes trigger powerful memories, especially emotional ones? The short answer is that the brain regions that handle smells, memories and emotions are linked.

我们都知道嗅觉是强大的。例如,面包的香味可以像时光机一样发挥作用。一次嗅闻就能唤起多年前的记忆。事实上,气味分子通常可以唤醒那些早已被遗忘的记忆。但为什么气味有时会引发强烈的记忆,尤其是情感记忆呢?简单来说,是因为大脑中处理气味、记忆和情感的区域是相互关联的。

2 A scent is a chemical particle that floats in through the nose and into the region of the brain responsible for smell, where the sensation is first processed into a form that the brain can read. Brain cells then carry that information to the area of the brain where emotions are processed, and then to an adjacent area of the brain where learning and memory formation take place.

气味是一种化学微粒,它通过鼻子飘入负责嗅觉的大脑区域,在那里感觉首先被处理成大脑可以读取的形式。然后脑细胞将这些信息传递到处理情感的大脑区域,再传递到相邻的负责学习和记忆形成的大脑区域。

3 Scents are the only sensations that travel such a direct path to the emotional and memory centers of the brain. That results in an intimate connection between emotions, memories and scents, which is why memories triggered by scents are experienced as more emotional than those triggered by sight or sound.

气味是唯一以如此直接的路径传递到大脑情感和记忆中枢的感觉。这导致情感、记忆和气味之间形成了紧密的联系,这就是为什么气味引发的记忆比视觉或听觉引发的记忆更具情感性。

4 Let's take a closer look at how those memories are activated. Usually, when a person smells something that's connected to a meaningful event in their past, they'll first have an emotional response to the sensation and then a memory might follow. But sometimes, the memory doesn't come to the surface.

The person might feel the emotion of something that happened in the past but won't remember what they experienced. What causes this baffling phenomenon? The explanation is context. Imagine this scenario—a person is walking down the street smelling a scent that they first encountered decades ago, which activates an emotional response. If the person had first come across that smell in a very different context, it will be much more difficult to recover the associated memory, because the brain uses the context to give meaning to the information and find that memory.

让我们更仔细地看看这些记忆是如何被激活的。通常,当一个人闻到与他们过去某个有意义的事件相关的气味时,他们首先会对这种感觉产生情感反应,然后可能会跟随一段记忆。但有时,记忆并不会浮现出来。这个人可能会感受到过去发生的某件事的情感,但不会记得他们经历了什么。是什么导致了这种令人困惑的现象?答案是情境。想象这样一个场景——一个人走在街上,闻到了几十年前第一次遇到的气味,这激活了情感反应。如果这个人第一次遇到这种气味时处于完全不同的情境中,那么恢复相关记忆将会困难得多,因为大脑使用情境来赋予信息意义并找到那段记忆。

5 The special nature of memories brought back by scents notwithstanding, they have the same drawbacks as other memories. They aren't always accurate, and they can change over time. In fact, each time we remember something, that memory can become distorted. But, because of the strong emotional associations these memories evoke, people who remember something due to a scent are often convinced that the memories are accurate, even when they aren't.

尽管气味唤回的记忆具有特殊性,但它们也有与其他记忆相同的缺陷。它们并不总是准确的,而且会随时间变化。事实上,每次我们记起某件事时,那段记忆都可能被扭曲。但是,由于这些记忆唤起的强烈情感联系,因气味而记起某事的人往往确信记忆是准确的,即使它们并非如此。

22. A) Why smells can activate emotional memories.
B) How powerful the sense of smell can become.
C) How scent particles revive memories forgotten.
D) Why the scent of bread has a strong mental impact.

【题目】 What question does the speaker try to answer in this talk?

【翻译】 演讲者在这次讲话中试图回答什么问题?

- A) 为什么气味能激活情感记忆。 B) 嗅觉能变得多么强大。
C) 气味粒子如何唤醒被遗忘的记忆。 D) 为什么面包的气味具有强烈的心理影响。

【答案】 A (主旨题) Why smells can activate emotional memories.

【定位】 But why do smells sometimes trigger powerful memories, especially emotional ones? The short answer is that the brain regions that handle smells, memories and emotions are linked.

可是,为什么气味有时会唤起强烈的记忆,尤其是带情绪的记忆呢?简短的答案是:大脑中处理气味、记忆和情绪的区域是相互连接的。

【信号】 转折 But + 自问 + The short answer 收束。第一段先铺垫嗅觉很强,随后用 But why do smells sometimes trigger powerful memories, especially emotional ones? 这个 But 引出的设问亮出全文要答的问题,再用 The short answer is 直接给答案;"转折后自问 + 点明答案"正是篇章主问题的落点信号。

【替换】 why do smells sometimes trigger powerful memories, especially emotional ones ↔

Why smells can activate emotional memories.

trigger=activate、emotional memories 同指

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

How powerful the sense of smell can become. 借了开头 the sense of smell is powerful 的 powerful, 但那只是第一句的引子铺垫, 不是全文要回答的问题; 全文问的是"为什么"而非"嗅觉有多强", 范围被放大了。

借用原文: We all know that the sense of smell is powerful.

C) 原词陷阱

How scent particles revive memories forgotten. 几乎照搬录音 scent particles, in general, can revive memories that have been long forgotten, 但这句只是引向主问题前的过渡陈述、是"已知现象", 不是讲者要解答的那个"为什么", 属答非所问。

借用原文: scent particles, in general, can revive memories that have been long forgotten

D) 原词陷阱

Why the scent of bread has a strong mental impact. 抓住开头举的 The delicious scent of bread 这个例子, 但面包只是说明"气味像时光机"的一个例证, 全文并非专讲面包, 以偏概全。

借用原文: The delicious scent of bread, for example, can act like a time machine.

23. A) The brain cells' processing of memories experienced as strongly emotional.

B) The activation of the brain's emotion processing area by chemical particles.

C) The interaction between chemical particles and the brain cells responsible for smell.

D) The sensations of scents going directly to the brain's emotional and memory centers.

【题目】 What is said to result in an intimate connection between emotions, memories and scents?

【翻译】 据说什么导致了情感、记忆和气味之间的密切联系?

A) 脑细胞对被体验为强烈情感的记忆的处理。 B) 化学粒子对大脑情感处理区域的激活。

C) 化学粒子与负责嗅觉的脑细胞之间的相互作用。

D) 气味的感觉直接进入大脑的情感和记忆中枢。

【答案】 D (细节题)

The sensations of scents going directly to the brain's emotional and memory centers.

【定位】 Scents are the only sensations that travel such a direct path to the emotional and memory centers of the brain. That results in an intimate connection between emotions, memories and scents.

气味是唯一一种沿如此直接的通路抵达大脑情绪中枢和记忆中枢的感觉。正是这一点造成了情绪、记忆与气味之间的紧密联系。

【信号】因果指代 **That results in** 回指前句。录音用 That results in an intimate connection 中的 That 回指紧挨的前一句 Scents are the only sensations that travel such a direct path to the emotional and memory centers of the brain; "That results in"是明确的因果信号，That 指向的那句就是原因，即答案。

【替换】Scents are the only sensations that travel such a direct path to the emotional and memory centers of the brain

↔ **The sensations of scents going directly to the brain's emotional and memory centers.**

travel a direct path = going directly

【排除】A) **原词陷阱**

The brain cells' processing of memories experienced as strongly emotional. 借了第二段 Brain cells then carry that information 的 brain cells，但那是讲气味信息在脑内传递的中间步骤，且"脑细胞处理被强烈情绪体验的记忆"是生造的说法，并非"造成紧密联系"的原因。

借用原文：Brain cells then carry that information to the area of the brain where emotions are processed

B) **原词陷阱**

The activation of the brain's emotion processing area by chemical particles. 借了 the area of the brain where emotions are processed 和 a chemical particle，但这是描述气味信息传到情绪区的过程，不是"唯一直达通路造成紧密联系"这个被点名的原因，属答非所问。

借用原文：A scent is a chemical particle that floats in through the nose

C) **原词陷阱**

The interaction between chemical particles and the brain cells responsible for smell. 把 a chemical particle 与 the region of the brain responsible for smell 的词拼成"化学粒子与嗅觉脑细胞互动"，录音并未说二者"互动"造成紧密联系，是生造关系。

借用原文：the region of the brain responsible for smell, where the sensation is first processed

24. A) Imagination.

B) Association.

C) Experience.

D) Context.

【题目】What does the brain use to give meaning to information and find a memory?

【翻译】大脑使用什么来赋予信息意义并找到记忆？

A) 想象。 B) 联想。 C) 经验。 D) 语境。

【答案】D (细节题) Context.

【定位】 If the person had first come across that smell in a very different context, it will be much more difficult to recover the associated memory, because the brain uses the context to give meaning to the information and find that memory.

如果那个人当初是在一个很不一样的情景中第一次接触到这种气味，那么要找回与之相关的记忆就会困难得多，因为大脑要靠情景来赋予信息意义、并找到那段记忆。

【信号】 因果 **because** + 题干原话照应。答案就在 because the brain uses the context to give meaning to the information and find that memory, because 引出原因，且这句与题干 give meaning to information and find a memory 几乎一字不差，紧挨 uses 的宾语 context 即为答案。

【替换】 the brain uses the context to give meaning to the information and find that memory ↔ **Context**.
原文 the context 直接对应选项 Context

【排除】 A) **未提及**

Imagination. 在全文没有任何对应，纯属为凑四项而设的无关词，凭“嗅觉勾起想象”的联想去选会落空。

B) **原词陷阱**

Association. 借了 the associated memory 里的 associated，但那里 associated 只是修饰 memory（相关的记忆），并非大脑“用来”赋义的东西，混淆了修饰成分与答案宾语。

借用原文：it will be much more difficult to recover the associated memory

C) **答非所问**

Experience. 很贴合“嗅觉唤起过往经历”的常识印象，录音也用 over encountered / experienced 类近义表达，但讲“赋予意义、找回记忆”时点名的是 context 不是 experience，是常识诱饵。

借用原文：a person smells something that's connected to a meaningful event in their past

25. A) Inaccuracy and alterability.

B) Susceptibility to polar interpretations.

C) Being personal and individualistic.

D) Being dependent on relevant scenarios.

【题目】 What drawback do memories of scents share with other memories?

【翻译】 气味的记忆与其他记忆有什么共同的缺陷？

A) 不准确性和可改变性。 B) 易受极端解释的影响。 C) 具有个人性和个体性。

D) 依赖于相关情境。

【答案】 **A** (细节题) Inaccuracy and alterability.

【定位】 The special nature of memories brought back by scents notwithstanding, they have the same drawbacks as other memories. They aren't always accurate, and they can change over time.

尽管气味唤回的记忆有其特殊性，它们却和其他记忆有着同样的缺点。它们并不总是准确，而且会随时间发生改变。

【信号】让步 **notwithstanding** 转到 **the same drawbacks**。末段用 notwithstanding (尽管) 作让步转折, 明确转到 they have the same drawbacks as other memories, 紧跟一句把缺点摊开: They aren't always accurate, and they can change over time; 让步转折后的这句就是答案句。

【替换】They aren't always accurate ↔ **Inaccuracy and alterability.**

aren't always accurate = Inaccuracy

they can change over time ↔ **alterability**

can change over time = alterability

【排除】B) **过度推断**

Susceptibility to polar interpretations. 像是从 that memory can become distorted 和 convinced that the memories are accurate, even when they aren't 引申出的"易被两极解读", 但录音说的是"会失真、人却深信准确", 并没有"被正反两极解释"之意, 属过度推断。

借用原文: each time we remember something, that memory can become distorted

C) **未提及**

Being personal and individualistic. 符合"每人气味记忆不同"的常识, 但录音此处讲的是"与其他记忆共有的缺点", "私人化"既非录音点名的缺点, 也不是"共有"的特征, 与题干 share with other memories 相悖。

D) **张冠李戴**

Being dependent on relevant scenarios. 把第四段讲的 The explanation is context. 那类"依赖情景"内容搬到这里, 但那是讲"为何有时想不起记忆", 不是末段所说的"共有缺点", 张冠李戴。

借用原文: because the brain uses the context to give meaning to the information

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

50 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。

You said on the phone you had something you needed to discuss with me?

第1段，第3句

宾语从句省略 that 引导词、定语从句省略关系代词并修饰不定代词，都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式；两层嵌套结构也是长难句的典型特征；掌握此句型可大量迁移到其他包含从句省略和嵌套的句子。

With my family situation getting more complicated and the end of my university education nearing, persisting with Art History just doesn't seem the right choice.

第2段，第2句

覆盖动名词短语作主语、系动词作谓语、名词短语作表语、With 独立主格作状语、程度副词等多种成分；动名词作主语和独立主格结构对基础学习者有一定练习价值，但不涉及宾语补足语、双宾语等更复杂成分

W: Alan, in the last 3 years, I have heard nothing but how passionate you are about the Art History programme.

第3段，第1句

现在完成时主句加宾语从句的结构在四六级听力和考研阅读中常见。宾语从句由疑问词引导并保持陈述语序，是考试高频句式。主句的 nothing but 固定搭配也是常考表达。整体句式典型且实用，掌握后可迁移到类似语境。

M: My father's current financial situation has helped me realize that a more financially viable employment opportunity is not necessarily a bad thing.

第4段，第1句

本句涵盖了主语、谓语、宾语、宾语补足语、表语等多种成分，特别是宾语补足语中嵌套了一个完整的宾语从句，这种结构在考试中常见且容易混淆。主句的主语较长且带有所有格修饰，宾语从句的主语也包含比较级修饰，这些都是值得练习的成分划分要点。对于理解 help sb do sth 句型以及 that 引导的宾语从句也有很好的训练价值。

Have you gone to those places of business to investigate whether any legitimate positions might be available for someone with your background?

第5段，第2句

本句成分丰富，主句包含主语、谓语、地点状语、目的状语（不定式短语），宾语从句包含主语、系表结构、状语。特别是不定式短语作目的状语、宾语从句嵌套在不定式宾语位置、系表结构与情态动词的搭配，都是值得训练的考点。

W: Look, Alan, if your heart is set on working in the art industry, you need to be more assertive and start talking with people.

第7段，第1句

本句包含主语、谓语、宾语、条件状语等多种成分,并涉及不定式并列作宾语、被动语态、固定搭配 "be set on",成分种类较丰富,适合练习识别并列宾语和状语从句的位置

I can barely keep up with my studies and thesis is due by the end of this year.

第8段，第3句

并列句在四六级和考研真题中常见，且本句体现了情态动词加副词修饰、主系表结构加时间状语等典型用法。但整体结构过于简单，缺乏从句或复杂修饰，作为代表性句式的迁移价值有限，只能算中等典型。

When can I find time to research jobs when I have so much to do as it is?

第8段，第4句

主句涉及疑问句倒装、情态动词谓语、宾语带后置定语、疑问副词作状语、从句作状语等多种成分类型。从句内含代词宾语带不定式定语、固定习语作方式状语。句中有两个 "when" 需区分性质(疑问副词 vs 从属连词),不定式短语既可视作定语也可视为目的状语,存在成分划分的思考空间,适合练习成分识别和边界判断。

M: I will take what you said into consideration.

第10段，第1句

宾语从句是四六级和考研英语的高频考点,"what" 引导的宾语从句尤其常见。本句结构清晰、长度适中,是典型的包含宾语从句的复合句,具有较强的代表性和可迁移性。

Why does the man want to give up Art History?

第2题 题干

特殊疑问句在四六级听力和阅读中较常见，"want to do" 结构也是高频搭配。本句作为疑问句练习材料具有一定代表性，但因过于简单，复杂度不及真题中常见的复合句或长难句，典型性中等偏上。

He doesn't think it legitimate to depend on his father.

第2题, A

"think/find/make it + 形容词/名词 + to do" 是四六级和考研英语阅读、翻译中高频出现的句型, 掌握这一结构可以迁移到大量类似句子(如 "make it possible to achieve"、"find it difficult to understand")。本句结构虽然简单, 但代表性强, 是常考句式的典型代表。

He doesn't think it will provide him with a living.

第2题, C

"主句 + 省略 that 的宾语从句" 是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式, think、believe 等动词后接从句极为常见, 典型性强, 掌握后可广泛迁移。

So, if done right, it should be very profitable to raise our own cattle.

第9段, 第4句

句子涵盖形式主语与真正主语(it 与 to raise)、条件状语从句及其省略、被动语态、方式状语等多种成分和结构, 且形式主语和状语从句省略都是常见易错点, 训练价值较高。

You should genuinely look into it once we get our degrees.

第11段, 第2句

主句加时间状语从句的结构在四六级和考研英语阅读中常见, 情态动词和短语动词也是高频考点。时间状语从句用一般现在时表将来是典型用法, 掌握后可迁移到其他时间或条件状语从句。

After all, there's plenty of cars about and those aren't going away any time soon.

第14段, 第3句

"there be" 结构、并列连词 "and"、以及进行时否定, 都是考试和日常阅读里非常常见的基本句式。掌握这种线性并列句的拆法, 迁移性较强。

While many people don't care how their car looks, many other people do.

第14段, 第4句

"While + 状语从句, 主句" 的对比结构以及宾语从句的嵌套用法, 都是四六级和考研英语阅读中的常见句式, 学生掌握后可大量复用于理解让步转折逻辑和名词性从句。此外 "do" 的替代用法也是常考点, 具有较高的典型性和迁移价值。

I was thinking of having it cater to high-end consumers in large cities.

第15段，第3句

这句长度不长，但同时覆盖外层主干定位、内容性结构识别和内层补足关系，训练收益较稳定。对于结构和时态入门到进阶过渡阶段，值得优先练习。

As a new study suggests, the more parents engaged in conversation with preschoolers during TV time, the more likely those children were to have higher curiosity levels when they reached kindergarten.

第1段，第3句

本句成分丰富且具有训练价值。主句是主系表结构，包含不定式作表语的补充说明；比较状语从句展示了状语的嵌套修饰；时间状语从句提供了时间状语的典型用法。此外，"the more... the more..." 比较结构本身就是一个值得专门练习的句式，学生需要识别其中的平行对应关系。句中还涉及介词短语作状语（"in conversation with..."、"during TV time"）等多种成分类型，覆盖面广，适合作为成分划分的综合练习。

While many young children are now growing up with digital media exposure through mobile devices like tablets and phones, television remains a dominant screen activity, accounting for 72% of all screen time.

第2段，第4句

"While 从句，主句" 的让步或对比结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，是表达对比观点的典型句式。主句的主系表结构加现在分词伴随状语也是常规搭配。从句中介词短语作方式状语的用法同样高频。整体句式具有较强的代表性和迁移价值。

Excessive media exposure, including television, can displace exploratory activities such as play and parent-child interactions, which are believed to be key to cultivating curiosity in kids.

第3段，第1句

句子结构高度典型：主句使用情态动词表达可能性，非限制性定语从句补充说明关键信息，被动语态表达观点认同，这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。掌握这类结构后可迁移到大量同类句子，实用性强。

The more TV they watch the poorer their progress in development.

第9题, C

"the + 比较级..., the + 比较级..." 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句型, 常用于表达因果或比例关系; 本句结构完整、无冗余修饰, 是该句型的标准范例, 掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似句子, 典型性极高。

It can hinder kids from getting on with their peers.

第11题, A

简单句, 使用常见的 "主语 + 情态动词 + 及物动词 + 宾语 + 介词短语状语" 结构。情态动词在四六级和考研中频繁出现, 固定搭配 "hinder sb from doing" 也是常考点。结构较为典型, 但因为过于简单, 代表性不如复杂句式。

The "dark side" of this drive to acquire is being mindlessly driven to possess more and more "things" and to socially compare our "stuff" with all the stuff other people have in their lives.

第1段, 第3句

覆盖主系表结构、后置定语、现在分词作表语、并列不定式、省略关系代词的定语从句等多种成分, 且表语结构复杂 ("being driven to do A and to do B"), 能训练对系表句型和从句宾语省略的识别能力, 练习价值较高。

So the question is, how do we ensure we tap into our drive to acquire in positive ways that will benefit our well-being?

第1段, 第4句

本句成分丰富: 涵盖主语、谓语、表语、宾语、方式状语、定语从句, 且有从句嵌套、不定式作定语、关系代词充当主语等多个练习点。特别适合训练从句识别、成分划分和引导词分析, 实战价值高。

If you're not consciously, mindfully and intentionally harnessing this inborn drive to acquire, you might be mindlessly pursuing all the wrong things.

第2段, 第4句

条件状语从句加主句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式, 尤其 "If ... not ..., ... might ..." 这种假设-推测结构非常典型。主句使用情态动词表推测, 从句用现在进行时表持续状态, 均为常考用法。掌握这种结构可迁移到大量类似真题句子, 代表性较强

Think about this from a practical, rather than theoretical viewpoint.

第4段，第1句

祈使句在四六级和考研阅读中较少单独考查，更多见于口语或指令性文本。本句的 "rather than" 对比结构有一定代表性，但整体句式在真题中并非高频典型结构。

If you're not pursuing intentional aspirational goals, you have nothing to strive for.

第4段，第2句

"If 从句 + 主句"是四六级和考研常考的条件复合句结构；不定式作后置定语修饰不定代词也是高频考点；整体句式结构在考试中出现频率高，具有较强的代表性和迁移价值。

They should take personal interests into account.

第14题，B

简单句加情态动词是考试常见句式，take ... into account 固定搭配也经常出现，具有中等代表性，但由于结构过于简单，不能覆盖更多高频复杂句式

Coffee can also increase blood sugar and eventually cause lack of focus and energy.

第2段，第3句

简单句搭配并列谓语和情态动词是四六级阅读中的常见句式，具有一定代表性，但相比含从句的复合句结构，复用场景相对有限

It's also worth noting that people react differently to coffee.

第2段，第4句

"It is + 形容词 + that 从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，形式主语结构在学术写作和正式表达中极为常见。掌握这一句型后可以迁移到大量类似结构（如 It is important that / It is clear that 等），实用性很强。

Some people can drink it at midnight and go straight to sleep, whereas others get feelings of anxiety after a small amount.

第2段，第5句

本句使用 whereas 引导对比状语从句，这是四六级和考研阅读中常见的对比句式。主句中并列谓语的使用也符合真题常考的并列结构。整体句式清晰、逻辑明确，具有较强的代表性和可迁移性，掌握后可应用于大量对比类句子的理解和写作。

For example, oranges contain not only vitamin C which boosts the immune system, but also fiber and other components that you can't get packaged together in a tablet.

第4段，第4句

not only... but also 并列结构和限制性定语从句都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。关系代词 which 和 that 引导定语从句、在从句中充当不同成分,以及复合宾语结构,都是典型考点。句子结构具有很强的代表性和可复用性。

This is no wonder, when the news focuses on reporting catastrophes, terrorist attacks, wars, and famines.

第1段，第2句

"主句 + when 引导的时间或条件状语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，具有一定代表性。主句采用 "This/It is no wonder (that)..." 的表达方式在学术和新闻语体中频繁出现。但本句整体结构较为简单，没有定语从句、名词性从句等更高频的复杂句式组合，典型性中等偏上。

These stories in people in low-income countries simply don't make for exciting news coverage.

第2段，第3句

简单句是英语句子的基础类型，在各类考试中常见。本句展示了典型的主谓宾结构，主语带介词短语修饰，谓语是短语动词这种常考点。虽然不是复杂从句结构，但作为基础句式，其结构特征具有一定代表性，学生掌握后可迁移到类似的简单句分析。

But, as Rosling pointed out in his book Factfulness, it's important to put all the bad news in perspective.

第2段，第4句

It is important to do 句型是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构,状语从句插入主句中间的用法也很常见,整体句式具有较强的代表性,学生掌握后可在大量类似句子中复用识别方法

While it is true that globalization has put some downward pressure on middle-class wages in advanced economies in recent decades, it has also helped lift hundreds of millions of people above the global poverty line.

第3段，第1句

本句成分丰富且包含多个值得练习的典型结构：形式主语与真正主语从句、宾语补足语（help sb do sth）、多种状语类型（时间、地点、一般状语），以及让步状语从句的识别。这些都是四六级和考研常考的易错点。特别是形式主语结构和宾语补足语的识别，对基础较弱的学习者来说是很好的训练材料，能够有效提升成分划分能力。

It is obviously good news if prosperity is more shared across the globe.

第5段，第4句

形式主语加条件状语从句是考试中的高频句式，被动语态在从句中的使用也很常见，本句结构具有较强的代表性和可迁移性，适合作为典型例句学习。

While inequality within countries has gone up as a result of globalization, global inequality has been on a steady downward trend for several decades.

第6段，第1句

"While" 引导的让步或对比状语从句加主句的结构，是四六级和考研阅读中非常常见的复合句模式，用于陈述对比或转折关系。现在完成时在学术和新闻语体中也高频出现，整句结构具有较强的典型性和复用价值

In fact, for the first time ever since the Industrial Revolution, about half of the global population can be considered middle class.

第6段，第3句

本句覆盖主语、谓语、宾语补足语、插入语状语和时间状语五种成分,成分种类较为丰富。其中被动语态中的宾语补足语、句首插入语的识别、含介词短语的复杂主语结构都是值得练习的点。但句子整体结构简单,缺少定语从句、宾语从句等更复杂的成分类型。

It has given more and more countries a rare chance to thrive.

第20题, D

本句包含双宾语结构 ("give + 间接宾语 + 直接宾语") 和不定式作定语两个重要考点, 双宾语结构是学生易混淆的语法点, 不定式作后置定语也需要练习识别, 成分划分训练价值较高。

The delicious scent of bread, for example, can act like a time machine.

第1段, 第2句

简单句配情态动词是常见结构, 插入语的使用也较典型, 但句式本身过于基础, 在四六级或考研真题中属于入门级别, 代表性中等。

Indeed, scent particles, in general, can revive memories that have been long forgotten.

第1段, 第4句

"主句 + 宾语后置定语从句"是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式, 情态动词 + 动词原形、现在完成时被动语态也是常考结构。本句结构具有较强的代表性, 学习后可迁移到大量类似句子。

A scent is a chemical particle that floats in through the nose and into the region of the brain responsible for smell, where the sensation is first processed into a form that the brain can read.

第2段, 第1句

本句成分丰富且包含多个教学价值点: 主句是典型的主系表结构, 第一个 that 既是引导词又充当从句主语, where 既是引导词又充当地点状语, 第二个 that 既是引导词又充当宾语。这些关系代词和副词的双重身份是学生常见易错点。此外, 句中还包含被动语态、情态动词、多层定语从句修饰等多种成分形式, 非常适合作为综合划分练习。

Brain cells then carry that information to the area of the brain where emotions are processed, and then to an adjacent area of the brain where learning and memory formation take place.

第2段, 第2句

本句结构高度典型, 体现了四六级和考研阅读中常见的复杂句式: 主句带并列状语、定语从句修饰名词、关系副词 where 引导从句限定地点。这种主句加并列成分加嵌套定语从句的组合在科技类和学术类文章中频繁出现, 掌握后可大量复用于理解同类长句。

That results in an intimate connection between emotions, memories and scents, which is why memories triggered by scents are experienced as more emotional than those triggered by sight or sound.

第3段，第2句

本句展现了四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式：主句加非限制性定语从句，从句内部嵌套名词性从句，且使用被动语态和比较结构。这种多层嵌套加复杂修饰的模式在真题长难句中频繁出现，掌握后可大量迁移到类似句子的分析。

Usually, when a person smells something that's connected to a meaningful event in their past, they'll first have an emotional response to the sensation and then a memory might follow.

第4段，第2句

本句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常典型：时间状语从句前置、定语从句修饰名词、主句内部并列结构，都是高频句式；被动语态、情态动词、一般将来时的组合也是考试常见；句子整体符合“条件/时间状语 + 主句陈述结果”的逻辑框架，掌握后可迁移到大量类似长句的理解中。

Imagine this scenario—a person is walking down the street smelling a scent that they first encountered decades ago, which activates an emotional response.

第4段，第7句

这种“主句 + 长修饰语 + 从句”的结构在学术英语和说明文中极为常见，具有很强的迁移学习价值。

If the person had first come across that smell in a very different context, it will be much more difficult to recover the associated memory, because the brain uses the context to give meaning to the information and find that memory.

第4段，第8句

虚拟条件句加原因状语从句的组合是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，特别是用虚拟语气表达反事实假设并说明原因的逻辑结构，在学术文章和说明文中大量出现。掌握这种句式可以迁移到大量类似结构的理解和写作中。

The special nature of memories brought back by scents notwithstanding, they have the same drawbacks as other memories.

第5段，第1句

涵盖主语、谓语、宾语、让步状语四种成分，其中让步状语采用 notwithstanding 后置的独立结构，具有一定辨识难度。宾语中包含 the same ... as ... 比较结构，可训练学生识别修饰成分与核心成分的关系。成分种类中等丰富，有练习价值。

In fact, each time we remember something, that memory can become distorted.

第5段，第3句

时间状语从句嵌入主句、情态动词表达可能性、系表结构描述状态，均是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式。掌握后迁移性强，典型性较高。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本卷出现的 280 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。

scent B1

n. 香味，气味

本卷14次 · 真题 14 句

emotional B1

adj. 情绪的

本卷9次 · 真题 52 句

acquire B2

v. 获得

本卷9次 · 真题 31 句

aspirational C1

adj. 有抱负的

本卷8次 · 真题 9 句

exposure B2

n. 暴露

本卷6次 · 真题 21 句

curiosity B2

n. 好奇心

本卷6次 · 真题 17 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本卷5次·真题 200 句

economic B2

adj. 经济的

本卷5次·真题 167 句

global B2

adj. 全球的

本卷5次·真题 140 句

economy B1

n. 经济

本卷5次·真题 102 句

particle B2

n. 微粒，颗粒

本卷5次·真题 14 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本卷4次·真题 120 句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本卷4次·真题 115 句

academic B2

adj. 学术的

本卷4次·真题 104 句

professional B1

adj. 专业的

本卷4次·真题 82 句

trend B1

n. 趋势

本卷4次·真题 63 句

pursue B2

v. 追求

本卷4次·真题 43 句

nutrient B2

n. 营养物质

本卷4次·真题 14 句

inborn C1

adj. 天生的

本卷4次·真题 9 句

berry B1

n. 浆果

本卷4次·真题 8 句

globalization C1

n. 全球化（经济、文化等的全球一体化过程）

本卷4次·真题 8 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本卷3次·真题 244 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本卷3次·真题 185 句

consumer B1

n. 消费者

本卷3次·真题 165 句

growth B1

n. 增长

本卷3次·真题 104 句

case A2

n. 情况

本卷3次·真题 97 句

financial B2

adj. 财政的

本卷3次·真题 79 句

boost B2

v. 提高

本卷3次·真题 55 句

powerful B1

adj. 强大的

本卷3次·真题 50 句

cell B1

n. 细胞

本卷3次·真题 47 句

recommend B1

v. 推荐

本卷3次·真题 47 句

chemical B1

adj. 化学的

本卷3次·真题 46 句

context B2

n. (事情发生的) 背景、环境

本卷3次·真题 32 句

advanced B2

adj. 先进的

本卷3次·真题 31 句

supplement B2

n. 补充物

本卷3次·真题 28 句

strive B2

v. 努力, 奋斗, 力求

本卷3次·真题 27 句

vitamin B1

n. 维生素

本卷3次·真题 22 句

financially B2

adv. 在财务上

本卷3次·真题 20 句

profitable B2

adj. 盈利的, 有利可图的

本卷3次·真题20句

trigger B2

v. 引发

本卷3次·真题20句

activate B2

v. 使运作

本卷3次·真题18句

investigate B2

v. 调查

本卷3次·真题18句

prosperity C1

n. 繁荣

本卷3次·真题16句

socioeconomic C1

adj. 社会经济的

本卷3次·真题13句

tablet B1

n. 药片

本卷3次·真题12句

actually A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本卷2次·真题182句

learning A1

n. 学习

本卷2次·真题128句

million A2

num. 一百万

本卷2次·真题126句

process B1

n. 过程

本卷2次·真题126句

finding B2

n. 调查结果

本卷2次·真题121句

rate A2

n. 速度

本卷2次·真题121句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本卷2次·真题119句

medium B1

adj. 中等的

本卷2次·真题98句

account A2

n. 账户

本卷2次·真题93句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本卷2次 · 真题 89 句

amount A2

n. 数量

本卷2次 · 真题 84 句

region B1

n. 地区

本卷2次 · 真题 78 句

identify B1

v. 识别

本卷2次 · 真题 75 句

due B1

adj. 预期的

本卷2次 · 真题 70 句

seek B1

v. 寻找

本卷2次 · 真题 70 句

wrong A2

adj. 错误的

本卷2次 · 真题 66 句

significant B2

adj. 重要的

本卷2次 · 真题 65 句

importance B1

n. 重要性

本卷2次 · 真题 60 句

ensure B2

v. 确保

本卷2次 · 真题 57 句

pressure B1

n. 心理压力

本卷2次 · 真题 57 句

consumption B2

n. 消费

本卷2次 · 真题 56 句

interaction B2

n. 相互作用

本卷2次 · 真题 53 句

link A2

n. 联系

本卷2次 · 真题 53 句

contain B1

v. 包含, 含有

本卷2次 · 真题 52 句

response B1

n. 回答

本卷2次 · 真题 52 句

connection

B1

n. 联系

本卷2次·真题 50 句

inequality

B2

n. 不平等

本卷2次·真题 50 句

status

B2

n. 地位

本卷2次·真题 48 句

being

B1

n. 存在

本卷2次·真题 46 句

achievement

B1

n. 成就

本卷2次·真题 44 句

poverty

B2

n. 贫穷

本卷2次·真题 44 句

responsible

B1

adj. 负责的

本卷2次·真题 40 句

relevant

B2

adj. 相关的

本卷2次·真题 38 句

celebrity

B2

n. 名人, 名流

本卷2次·真题 35 句

original

B1

adj. 最初的, 原始的

本卷2次·真题 33 句

character

B1

n. 性格

本卷2次·真题 30 句

childhood

A2

n. 童年

本卷2次·真题 28 句

employment

B1

n. 工作

本卷2次·真题 27 句

mood

A2

n. 心情

本卷2次·真题 27 句

vast

B2

adj. 巨大的

本卷2次·真题 26 句

component

B2

n. 组成部分

本卷2次·真题 25 句

domestic B2

adj. 国内的

本卷2次·真题 25 句

pursuit B2

n. 追求

本卷2次·真题 25 句

strongly B1

adv. 强烈地

本卷2次·真题 23 句

abandon B2

v. 离弃

本卷2次·真题 22 句

accurate B2

adj. 准确的

本卷2次·真题 21 句

import B1

v. 进口

本卷2次·真题 21 句

stuff A2

n. 东西

本卷2次·真题 20 句

nut A2

n. 坚果

本卷2次·真题 19 句

specifically B2

adv. 明确地

本卷2次·真题 18 句

possess B2

v. 拥有, 持有 (财产、特质等)

本卷2次·真题 16 句

scenario B2

n. 可能发生的情况

本卷2次·真题 16 句

excessive B2

adj. 过多的

本卷2次·真题 14 句

grain B1

n. 谷物, 粮食

本卷2次·真题 14 句

processing B1

n. 加工; 处理

本卷2次·真题 14 句

recession C1

n. 经济衰退

本卷2次·真题 14 句

catastrophe C1

n. 灾难

本卷2次·真题 13 句

cater B2

v. 提供餐饮服务

本卷2次·真题 13 句

balanced B1

adj. 平衡的

本卷2次·真题 12 句

cattle B1

n. 牛 (统称, 尤指肉牛和奶牛)

本卷2次·真题 12 句

legitimate C1

adj. 合法的

本卷2次·真题 11 句

viable C1

adj. 可行的

本卷2次·真题 10 句

integrity C1

n. 正直

本卷2次·真题 9 句

varied B2

adj. 各种各样的

本卷2次·真题 9 句

theoretical B2

adj. 理论上的

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

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本卷1次·真题 363 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本卷1次·真题 273 句

author A2

n. 作者

本卷1次·真题 264 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本卷1次·真题 228 句

effect A2

n. 影响

本卷1次·真题 191 句

system A2

n. 系统

本卷1次·真题 176 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本卷1次·真题 167 句

positive B1

adj. 积极的
本卷1次·真题 144 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的
本卷1次·真题 142 句

negative B1

adj. 否定的
本卷1次·真题 132 句

base A2

n. 基础
本卷1次·真题 126 句

mental B1

adj. 精神的
本卷1次·真题 120 句

design B1

n. 设计
本卷1次·真题 119 句

project A2

n. 项目
本卷1次·真题 116 句

expert B1

n. 专家
本卷1次·真题 114 句

major B1

adj. 主要的
本卷1次·真题 108 句

access B1

n. 进入
本卷1次·真题 101 句

measure B1

v. 测量
本卷1次·真题 100 句

event A2

n. 事件
本卷1次·真题 99 句

according B1

prep. 根据
本卷1次·真题 96 句

income B1

n. 收入
本卷1次·真题 94 句

demand B1

v. 坚决要求
本卷1次·真题 92 句

decline B2

v. 下降
本卷1次·真题 88 句

customer

A2

n. 顾客, 客户

本卷1次·真题 87 句

diet

A2

n. 日常饮食

本卷1次·真题 82 句

promote

B2

v. 促进

本卷1次·真题 82 句

exist

A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本卷1次·真题 77 句

recently

A2

adv. 最近

本卷1次·真题 76 句

current

B1

adj. 现在的

本卷1次·真题 72 句

digital

B1

adj. 数字的

本卷1次·真题 72 句

engage

B2

v. 参与;从事

本卷1次·真题 68 句

material

B1

n. 材料

本卷1次·真题 66 句

variety

B1

n. 多样化

本卷1次·真题 66 句

protein

B1

n. 蛋白质

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

available

A2

adj. 可获得的

本卷1次·真题 63 句

quickly

A2

adv. 快速地

本卷1次·真题 63 句

various

B1

adj. 各种各样的

本卷1次·真题 63 句

wage

B1

n. 工资

本卷1次·真题 63 句

determine

B2

v. 决定

本卷1次·真题 62 句

occur

B1

v. 发生, 出现

本卷1次·真题 62 句

peer

B2

n. 同龄人

本卷1次·真题 62 句

fuel

B1

n. 燃料

本卷1次·真题 60 句

approach

B1

v. 靠近, 接近 (在空间或时间上)

本卷1次·真题 59 句

concept

B2

n. 概念

本卷1次·真题 59 句

mostly

B1

adv. 主要地

本卷1次·真题 59 句

media

B1

n. 大众传播媒介 (报刊、电视、广播、互联...

本卷1次·真题 58 句

particularly

B2

adv. 尤其, 特别 (强调某事物)

本卷1次·真题 57 句

essential

B1

adj. 必不可少的

本卷1次·真题 55 句

associate

B2

v. 联系

本卷1次·真题 54 句

device

B1

n. 设备

本卷1次·真题 54 句

gap

B1

n. 间隙

本卷1次·真题 54 句

mainly

B1

adv. 主要地

本卷1次·真题 53 句

network

B1

n. 网络

本卷1次·真题 53 句

balance

B1

n. 平衡

本卷1次·真题 49 句

advance B1

v. 前进

本卷1次·真题 48 句

option B1

n. 选择

本卷1次·真题 48 句

damage B1

n. 损害

本卷1次·真题 46 句

anxiety B2

n. 焦虑

本卷1次·真题 44 句

charge B1

v. 收费

本卷1次·真题 44 句

passion B2

n. 强烈的情感

本卷1次·真题 43 句

reading A1

n. 阅读

本卷1次·真题 43 句

currently B1

adv. 目前, 当前

本卷1次·真题 42 句

practical B1

adj. 实际的

本卷1次·真题 42 句

perspective B2

n. 观点

本卷1次·真题 38 句

indeed B1

adv. 确实, 的确 (强调肯定)

本卷1次·真题 37 句

interact B2

v. 相互作用

本卷1次·真题 37 句

improvement B1

n. 改进

本卷1次·真题 36 句

nutrition B2

n. 营养

本卷1次·真题 36 句

means A2

n. 方法

本卷1次·真题 35 句

recover B1

v. 恢复健康

本卷1次·真题 35 句

aware A2

adj. 知道的

本卷1次·真题 34 句

combine B1

v. (使) 结合、组合

本卷1次·真题 33 句

eventually B1

adv. 最终

本卷1次·真题 32 句

handle A2

v. 处理

本卷1次·真题 32 句

historical B2

adj. 历史的

本卷1次·真题 32 句

aid B1

n. 帮助

本卷1次·真题 31 句

consume B2

v. 消耗, 耗费 (燃料、能源、时间等)

本卷1次·真题 31 句

cultivate B2

v. 培养, 发展 (技能、态度、关系等)

本卷1次·真题 31 句

depression B2

n. 抑郁症

本卷1次·真题 31 句

security B1

n. 安全

本卷1次·真题 31 句

assess B2

v. 评估

本卷1次·真题 30 句

association B2

n. 协会

本卷1次·真题 30 句

necessarily B2

adv. 必然地

本卷1次·真题 30 句

sufficient B2

adj. 足够的

本卷1次·真题 30 句

complicated B2

adj. 复杂的

本卷1次·真题 29 句

directly B1

adv. 直接地

本卷1次·真题 29 句

finally A2

adv. 终于, 最终

本卷1次·真题 29 句

radical B2

adj. 根本的

本卷1次·真题 29 句

socially B1

adv. 在社交方面

本卷1次·真题 29 句

attack A2

v. 攻击

本卷1次·真题 28 句

phenomenon B2

n. 现象

本卷1次·真题 28 句

economist B2

n. 经济学家

本卷1次·真题 27 句

regularly A2

adv. 经常地

本卷1次·真题 27 句

revolution B2

n. 革命

本卷1次·真题 27 句

thrive B2

v. 茁壮成长

本卷1次·真题 27 句

numerous B2

adj. 众多的, 许多的

本卷1次·真题 25 句

rare B1

adj. 稀有的

本卷1次·真题 25 句

strike B1

v. 打击

本卷1次·真题 25 句

fee B1

n. 费用

本卷1次·真题 24 句

ordinary B1

adj. 普通的

本卷1次·真题 24 句

differently A2

adv. 不同地

本卷1次·真题 23 句

pace B1

n. 速度

本卷1次·真题 23 句

routine B1

n. 常规

本卷1次·真题 23 句

select B1

v. 选择, 挑选

本卷1次·真题 23 句

technical B2

adj. 技术的

本卷1次·真题 23 句

welfare B2

n. 福利

本卷1次·真题 23 句

connected B1

adj. 连接的

本卷1次·真题 22 句

dependent B2

adj. 依靠的

本卷1次·真题 22 句

exciting A2

adj. 令人兴奋的

本卷1次·真题 22 句

fellow B2

n. 家伙

本卷1次·真题 22 句

foster B2

v. 培养

本卷1次·真题 22 句

graduation B1

n. 毕业

本卷1次·真题 22 句

intellectual C1

adj. 智力的

本卷1次·真题 22 句

mobile B1

adj. 可移动的

本卷1次·真题 22 句

tap B1

v. 轻敲、轻拍

本卷1次·真题 22 句

encounter B2

v. 遇到

本卷1次·真题 21 句

exchange B1

n. 交换

本卷1次·真题 21 句

consideration B2

n. 考虑

本卷1次·真题 20 句

electricity B2

n. 电

本卷1次·真题 20 句

secure B2

adj. 安全的

本卷1次·真题 20 句

steady B1

adj. 稳定的

本卷1次·真题 20 句

immune B2

adj. 有免疫力的

本卷1次·真题 19 句

obviously B1

adv. 显然,明显地

本卷1次·真题 19 句

react B1

v. 作出反应

本卷1次·真题 19 句

globe B1

n. 地球

本卷1次·真题 18 句

seriously B1

adv. 严肃地

本卷1次·真题 18 句

arouse C1

v. 激起, 引起 (情感、反应)

本卷1次·真题 17 句

alert B2

adj. 警觉的

本卷1次·真题 16 句

deteriorate C1

v. 恶化, 变坏

本卷1次·真题 16 句

fiber B2

n. 纤维

本卷1次·真题 16 句

reaction B1

n. 反应

本卷1次·真题 16 句

significantly B2

adv. 显著地

本卷1次·真题 16 句

transformation B2

n. 彻底改变

本卷1次·真题 16 句

competitor B1

n. 竞争者

本卷1次·真题 15 句

snack A2

n. 零食

本卷1次·真题 15 句

whereas B2

sc. 然而

本卷1次·真题 15 句

passionate B2

adj. 热情的

本卷1次·真题 14 句

precious B2

adj. 珍贵的

本卷1次·真题 14 句

crave B2

v. 渴望, 渴求 (强烈地想要某物)

本卷1次·真题 13 句

dissertation C1

n. 学位论文

本卷1次·真题 13 句

equipment B1

n. 设备

本卷1次·真题 13 句

gallery B1

n. 美术馆

本卷1次·真题 13 句

industrial B2

adj. 工业的

本卷1次·真题 13 句

meaningful B2

adj. 有意义的

本卷1次·真题 13 句

persist B2

v. 坚持

本卷1次·真题 13 句

roughly B1

adv. 大约, 大概

本卷1次·真题 13 句

convenient B1

adj. 方便的

本卷1次·真题 12 句

disadvantage B2

n. 不利条件

本卷1次·真题 12 句

dominant C1

adj. 占主导地位的

本卷1次·真题 12 句

exert B2

v. 施加(力量、影响等)

本卷1次·真题 12 句

fortune B2

n. 财富

本卷1次·真题 12 句

hinder B2

v. 阻碍, 妨碍

本卷1次·真题 12 句

notion B2

n. 观念

本卷1次·真题 12 句

positively B2

adv. 积极地

本卷1次·真题 12 句

barely B1

adv. 几乎不

本卷1次·真题 11 句

concentration B2

n. 专注

本卷1次·真题 11 句

coverage B2

n. 新闻报道

本卷1次·真题 11 句

commodity C1

n. 商品

本卷1次·真题 10 句

counter B1

n. 柜台

本卷1次·真题 10 句

ought B1

aux. 应该

本卷1次·真题 10 句

socialize B2

v. 社交

本卷1次·真题 10 句

float B1

v. 漂浮

本卷1次·真题 9 句

fulfill B2

v. 履行、执行 (承诺、义务、职责等)

本卷1次·真题 9 句

hunger B1

n. 饥饿

本卷1次·真题 9 句

nutritious B2

adj. 有营养的, 营养丰富的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

attain B2

v. 达到

本卷1次·真题 8 句

viewpoint

B2

n. 观点

本卷1次·真题8句

widen

B2

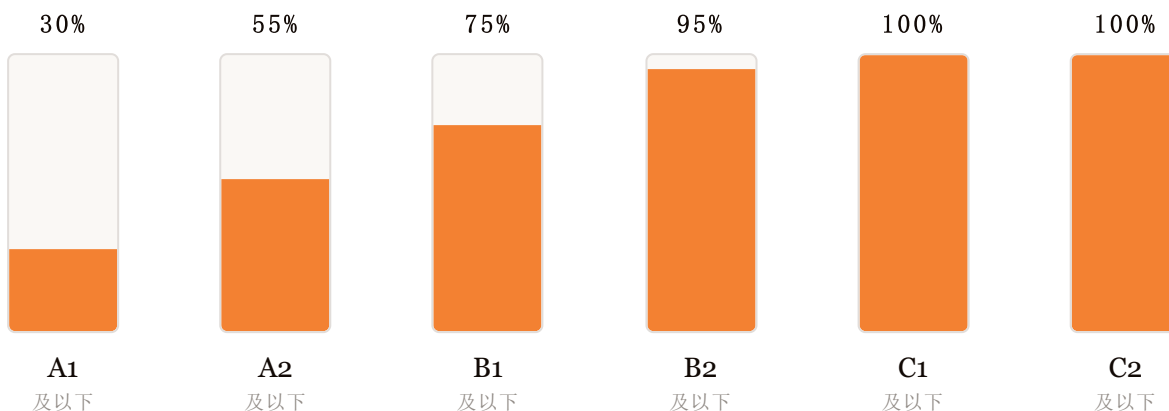
v. (使) 变宽

本卷1次·真题8句

VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全卷录音原文 746 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 **746** 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 40 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 746 个· 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

746

B2 以上难词

5%

B1 及以下覆盖

75%

英语六级 2024年12月·第2套 · 全卷构成

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