

2025年6月·第1套 英语六级听力真题原文与答案解析

PAPER & KEY · 听力题和解析

听力题和解析

本卷全部 25 题的标准答案与完整录音文字稿由懒笔记基于2025年6月·第1套 英语六级听力原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面层级：Part/Section 标题与各节 Directions 照原卷排印——真实听力考卷只印选项，题干由录音念出。其下按录音篇目逐篇排印：每篇先给完整录音文字稿（逐段中译），再逐题给出卷面题目与该题解析（题目、翻译、答案、定位、信号、替换与排除）。

真题卷第1套(2025-06) · 英语六级

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

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

Section A

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

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

1 M: Good morning. My name is Bob Fetterman. I'm the computer technician.

M: 早上好。我叫Bob Fetterman,是电脑技术员。

2 W: Didn't I call for you last week?

W: 我上周不是叫过你吗?

3 M: Maybe? I work for Alpha Maintenance. I imagine someone from your office called our central office and I'm the engineer designated to your case.

M: 可能吧?我在Alpha维修公司工作。我想应该是你们办公室有人打电话到我们总部,然后我被指派来处理你的case。

4 W: Yeah, I spoke to a lady there last Tuesday, which is now 10 days ago. I made it clear it was an urgent matter and please send someone as soon as possible. Couldn't you or someone else have come sooner?

W: 是的,我上周二跟那边一位女士通过话,到现在已经10天了。我当时说得很清楚这是紧急情况,请尽快派人过来。你或者别人就不能早点来吗?

5 M: I'm sorry, but I'm not in charge of scheduling all logistics. I simply do not know. All I can tell you is I got the call this week and came as soon as I could.

M: 抱歉,但我不负责调度所有的后勤安排。我实在不清楚。我只能告诉你,我这周接到通知就尽快赶过来了。

6 W: I see. Well, I'll have you know, my manager is rather indignant that it's taken you this long to come. I understand it might not be your fault, but nevertheless, you should know what the feeling is around here.

W: 我明白了。不过你要知道,我们经理对你们这么久才来很不满。我理解这可能不是你的错,但不管怎样,你应该了解我们这边的感受。

7 M: I understand, and I'm sorry for any inconvenience. I will try to resolve your computer problem as swiftly and optimally as I can. What and where is the issue?

M: 我理解,对造成的任何不便我表示抱歉。我会尽快尽好地解决你们的电脑问题。具体是什么问题,在哪台机器上?

8 W: It's this machine right here. It was running slow for a while, I guess, and gradually got worse and worse. Last Tuesday, it just stopped working altogether. If you switch it on, you will see what I mean.

W: 就是这台机器。它之前运行就挺慢的,我觉得,然后越来越糟。上周二它就彻底不工作了。你开机就能看到我说的情况。

9 M: Okay. Do you know if it's backed up?

M: 好的。你知道有没有备份吗?

10 W: Backed up?

W: 备份?

11 M: I mean, do you know if its contents have been copied and saved somewhere else?

M: 我是说,你知不知道它的内容有没有被复制保存到别的地方?

12 W: I don't know.

W: 我不知道。

13 M: Well, depending on the ensuing operative scenario, if I need to wipe the system directories clean in order to reconfigure default protocols, then my first intervention should be to intricately retrieve all inventories that I can. Otherwise, all data that was stored on its hard drive will be forever lost.

M: 嗯,这要看接下来的操作情况,如果我需要清空系统目录来重新配置默认协议的话,那我首先要做的就是尽可能仔细地提取所有数据。否则,硬盘上存储的所有数据都会永久丢失。

14 W: My manager would know. Let me go get him.

W: 我们经理会知道。我去叫他过来。

1. A) Met the computer technician.
B) Told the man about her trouble.
C) Called the man's company.
D) Visited Alpha Maintenance.

【题目】 What did the woman do last Tuesday?

【翻译】 这位女士上周二做了什么？

- A) 见了电脑技术员。 B) 把她的麻烦告诉了这位男士。 C) 给这位男士的公司打了电话。
D) 拜访了Alpha Maintenance。

【答案】 C (细节题) Called the man's company.

【定位】 I spoke to a lady there last Tuesday, which is now 10 days ago. I made it clear it was an urgent matter and please send someone as soon as possible.

我上周二跟你们那边一位女士通过话，到现在已经十天了。我讲得很清楚这是急事，请尽快派人来。

【信号】 时间锚 last Tuesday 后的应答。女士主动说 I spoke to a lady there last Tuesday，这里的 last Tuesday 正对上题干的时间锚，紧跟的动作 spoke to a lady there (there 指上文男士提到的 central office) 就是她那天做的事，这就是答案句。

【替换】 I spoke to a lady there last Tuesday ↔ Called the man's company

通话沟通改写成打电话给公司

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

选项盗用了对话开头出现的 computer technician 一词，但她见到这位技术员是今天上门这一刻，并非上周二；上周二她做的是打电话，时间对不上，属答非所问。

借用原文：I'm the computer technician

B) 张冠李戴

上周二她是给公司打电话，电话那头是 a lady，而男士本人这周才接到任务上门，上周二两人根本没接触，把通话对象说成 the man 是张冠李戴。

借用原文：I spoke to a lady there last Tuesday

D) 原词陷阱

选项盗用男士自报的 Alpha Maintenance，但那是他工作的公司名，女士只是打电话过去，并没有亲自上门拜访，visited 这个动作无中生有。

借用原文：I work for Alpha Maintenance

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2. A) Consulted someone in charge.
B) Came as soon as possible.
C) Informed the central office at once.
D) Designated an engineer to the case.

【题目】 What does the man say he did when he got the call?

【翻译】这位男士说他接到电话后做了什么？

- A) 咨询了负责人。 B) 尽快赶来了。 C) 立即通知了中心办公室。
D) 指派了一名工程师处理此事。

【答案】B (细节题) Came as soon as possible.

【定位】I'm sorry, but I'm not in charge of scheduling all logistics. I simply do not know. All I can tell you is I got the call this week and came as soon as I could.

抱歉，调度安排不归我管，我确实不清楚。我能告诉你的就是，我这周接到电话，已经尽快赶过来了。

【信号】被问者的直接应答句 All I can tell you is。女士追问他能不能早点来，男士的应答里 All I can tell you is I got the call this week and came as soon as I could 用 All I can tell you is 把重点框出来，这句他亲口交代自己接电话后的动作，是答案句。

【替换】came as soon as I could ↔ Came as soon as possible

尽我所能快换成尽可能快

【排除】A) 与原文相反

选项的 in charge 直接盗用原文 I'm not in charge of scheduling all logistics，但原文是否定，他强调调度不归他负责、自己也不清楚，根本没说去请示负责人，正好与原文相反。

借用原文：I'm not in charge of scheduling all logistics

C) 张冠李戴

central office 来自男士早先的推测 someone from your office called our central office，那是女方办公室的人打给总部，不是他接电话后做的；把别人的动作安到他头上，是张冠李戴。

借用原文：someone from your office called our central office

D) 原词陷阱

designated an engineer 盗用 I'm the engineer designated to your case，那是他猜测自己被指派的过程、动作发出方是公司，不是他本人接电话后所为，属答非所问。

借用原文：I'm the engineer designated to your case

3. A) Frustration.

B) Intimidation.

C) Desperation.

D) Indignation.

【题目】What is the feeling about the problem around the woman's workplace?

【翻译】这位女士的工作场所周围对这个问题的感受是什么？

- A) 沮丧。 B) 恐惧。 C) 绝望。 D) 愤慨。

【答案】D (态度观点题) Indignation.

【定位】 Well, I'll have you know, my manager is rather indignant that it's taken you this long to come.
这么说吧，我得让你知道，我的经理对你们拖这么久才来相当愤慨。

【信号】 评价性形容词 **indignant**。女士说 my manager is rather indignant that it's taken you this long to come, indignant 是直接的情绪形容词，又被 rather 加重，正是描述工作场所对这件事感受的答案句。

【替换】 my manager is rather indignant ↔ **Indignation**
形容词 indignant 转成名词 Indignation

【排除】 A) **未提及**

Frustration 是常见情绪词的合理猜测，但原文用的明确是 indignant（愤慨），二者程度和指向不同：indignant 是对怠慢的气愤，不是单纯的受挫，原文并未表达 frustration。

B) **未提及**

Intimidation 指被威胁、被吓住，对话里女方是在抱怨对方来得慢，没有任何被恐吓的内容，与原文情绪不符，属未提及。

C) **过度推断**

Desperation 表示绝望、走投无路，程度远超原文。女方只是不满拖延、表达气愤，并未到绝望地步，属过度推断。

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4. A) Whether the contents have been backed up.
B) Whether they can find help somewhere else.
C) Whether all data stored on the hard drive has got lost.
D) Whether they need to wipe the system directories clean.

【题目】 **What does the woman say her manager would know?**

【翻译】 这位女士说她的经理会知道什么？

- A) 内容是否已备份。 B) 他们能否在别处找到帮助。
C) 存储在硬盘上的所有数据是否已丢失。 D) 他们是否需要清除系统目录。

【答案】 **A**（细节题） Whether the contents have been backed up.

【定位】 M: Do you know if it's backed up? ... W: My manager would know. Let me go get him.

男：你知道它有没有做备份吗？.....女：我的经理会知道，我去把他叫来。

【信号】 一问一答的指代承接。男士先问 Do you know if it's backed up?, 他随后解释 it 指 its contents have been copied and saved somewhere else; 女士最后说 My manager would know, 这句 would know 承接的正是前面备份这个问题，所以经理会知道的就是有没有备份。

【替换】 Do you know if it's backed up? ↔ **Whether the contents have been backed up**
if it's backed up 改写成 whether...backed up

【排除】 B) 未提及

对话里没有任何关于到别处找帮助的内容，女士只说叫经理来确认备份情况，find help somewhere else 是无中生有，属未提及。

C) 原词陷阱

选项盗用男士那句 all data that was stored on its hard drive will be forever lost，但那是他对不备份后果的假设性说明，并不是女士说经理会知道的内容；经理会知道的是有没有备份，不是数据是否已全丢，属答非所问。

借用原文：all data that was stored on its hard drive will be forever lost

D) 原词陷阱

wipe the system directories clean 直接取自 if I need to wipe the system directories clean，那是男士对自己后续可能操作的描述，是他要不要做的事，不是女士说经理会知道的内容，属答非所问。

借用原文：if I need to wipe the system directories clean in order to reconfigure default protocols

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

1 M: Have you given more thought to studying law?

M: 你对学习法律有更多想法了吗?

2 W: I've been thinking about it a lot, yes. In fact, this is why I wished to speak to you. I wanted to hear more about what it's like.

W: 我一直在认真考虑，是的。实际上，这就是我想跟您谈谈的原因。我想多了解一下学法律是什么样的。

3 M: A career in law is a beautiful thing in my opinion. Many people will say it's a boring field, but I disagree. The thing is there are many different branches of law and many different jobs.

M: 在我看来，法律职业是一件美好的事情。很多人会说这是个枯燥的领域，但我不同意。事实是法律有很多不同的分支，也有很多不同的工作。

4 W: You are involved with buildings and construction, right?

W: 您是做建筑和施工方面的，对吧?

5 M: Correct. I'm a solicitor, specializing in real estate. Most of my work involves mediating land disputes.

M: 没错。我是一名律师，专攻房地产领域。我的大部分工作涉及调解土地纠纷。

6 W: Do you mind giving me an example?

W: 您介意给我举个例子吗?

7 M: Sure. So in many cases I am employed to arbitrate between two clashing parties. Let's say for example, there are two landowners who are in a thorny disagreement about something like the borders of

their adjacent plots. Someone may employ me to break the deadlock and resolve the dispute. Often my work involves negotiating agreements, plain and simple.

M: 当然。在很多情况下，我受雇于在两个冲突方之间进行仲裁。比如说，有两个土地所有者在某件事上存在棘手的分歧，比如他们相邻地块的边界问题。可能有人会雇用我来打破僵局，解决争端。我的工作通常涉及协商协议，简单明了。

8 W: So you are saying that a lot of what you do is fix people's legal issues, like you try to find a solution that benefits everyone and that prevents a problem from escalating.

W: 所以您是说，您做的很多工作是解决人们的法律问题，比如您试图找到一个对每个人都有利的解决方案，防止问题升级。

9 M: Exactly, well put. You need to remember that courts, like all bureaucracies really, can be very messy, frustrating, and expensive. For this reason, it's usually better to resolve problems outside of court whenever possible.

M: 完全正确，说得好。你需要记住，法院和所有官僚机构一样，可能会非常混乱、令人沮丧，而且费用昂贵。因此，只要有可能，最好在法庭外解决问题。

10 W: I see. So besides knowing the law inside out, you need good people skills, right?

W: 我明白了。所以除了对法律了如指掌，您还需要良好的人际交往技能，对吗？

11 M: Of course. Any job that involves people requires good interpersonal skills, and any law professional needs to be very eloquent at articulating that argument.

M: 当然。任何涉及与人打交道的工作都需要良好的人际交往技能，而且任何法律专业人士都需要非常善于清晰地阐述论点。

12 W: Right. So I've been thinking about studying criminal law. I think it sounds very interesting.

W: 对。所以我一直在考虑学习刑法。我觉得听起来非常有趣。

13 M: Mm-hmm, yes. I'd say there's more money in property law, but the stakes are higher in criminal law. I can see how you would find it more interesting.

M: 嗯，是的。我会说房地产法更赚钱，但刑法的风险更高。我能理解你为什么会觉得它更有趣。

5. A) It's boring.

B) It's challenging.

C) It's a beautiful thing.

D) It's unlike most jobs.

【题目】 What will many people say about a career in law?

【翻译】 许多人会如何评价法律职业？

A) 它很无聊。 B) 它很有挑战性。 C) 它是一件美好的事情。

D) 它不同于大多数工作。

【答案】 A (态度观点题) It's boring.

【定位】 A career in law is a beautiful thing in my opinion. Many people will say it's a boring field, but I disagree.

在我看来，从事法律是件美好的事。许多人会说这是个枯燥的领域，但我不同意。

【信号】 归属信号 **Many people will say**。答案落点不在 a beautiful thing in my opinion，而在 Many people will say it's a boring field 这句——题干问的是 many people，必须抓住 Many people will say 这个明确的归属信号，它后面跟的才是『许多人』的说法。

【替换】 a boring field ↔ **It's boring.**

同义浓缩

【排除】 c) **张冠李戴**

It's a beautiful thing. 盗用了录音原话 a beautiful thing in my opinion，但那是男士『我个人』的看法，题干问的是 many people 怎么说——把说话人的观点安到『许多人』头上，归属错位。

借用原文：a beautiful thing in my opinion

B) **未提及**

It's challenging. 听上去合理，但录音里无论是 many people 还是说话人，都没说过从事法律『有挑战性』，属凭常识脑补、原文无据。

D) **未提及**

It's unlike most jobs. 在录音中找不到对应，男士只说了 many people 觉得 boring、自己觉得 beautiful，从未拿它和『多数工作』作比较。

6. A) Arbitrating between disagreeing solicitors.

B) Preventing disputes from escalating.

C) Buying and selling property.

D) Mediating land disputes.

【题目】 **What does the man say most of his work involves?**

【翻译】 这位男士说他的大部分工作涉及什么？

A) 在意见不一的律师之间进行仲裁。 B) 防止争议升级。 C) 买卖房产。

D) 调解土地纠纷。

【答案】 **D** (细节题) Mediating land disputes.

【定位】 I'm a solicitor, specializing in real estate. Most of my work involves mediating land disputes.

我是一名事务律师，专攻房地产。我的工作大部分涉及调解土地纠纷。

【信号】 限定信号 **Most of my work**。录音 Most of my work involves mediating land disputes 与题干的 most of his work 用词几乎一致，Most of my work 就是定位信号，它后面跟的动作即答案。

【替换】 mediating land disputes ↔ **Mediating land disputes.**

近乎原词对应

【排除】 C) 原词陷阱

Buying and selling property. 蹭了录音 specializing in real estate 的房地产话题，听到『房产』就想选；但男士说的主要工作是 mediating land disputes，不是买卖房产，属答非所问的原词陷阱。

借用原文：specializing in real estate

A) 偷换概念

Arbitrating between disagreeing solicitors. 借用了后文 arbitrate between two clashing parties 的 arbitrate，但把对象偷换成 disagreeing solicitors(意见不合的律师)；录音里仲裁的对象是两个地主/当事人，不是律师，对象错位。

借用原文：arbitrate between two clashing parties

B) 答非所问

Preventing disputes from escalating. 对应后文 prevents a problem from escalating，但那是女士事后归纳男士工作意义的话，且题干问的是 most of his work 的具体内容；用『防止问题升级』这个意义层面的概括来答『主要做什么』，答非所问。

借用原文：prevents a problem from escalating

7. A) Courts are intended for fixing major legal disputes.

B) Courts are getting too bureaucratic to function.

C) Courts can be frustrating and expensive.

D) Courts can be frightening and arbitrary.

【题目】 Why does the man say it's usually better to resolve problems outside of court whenever possible?

【翻译】 为什么这位男士说在可能的情况下最好在法庭外解决问题？

A) 法庭是用来解决重大法律纠纷的。 B) 法庭正变得过于官僚化而无法运作。

C) 法庭可能令人沮丧且费用高昂。 D) 法庭可能令人恐惧且武断。

【答案】 C (细节题) Courts can be frustrating and expensive.

【定位】 You need to remember that courts, like all bureaucracies really, can be very messy, frustrating, and expensive. For this reason, it's usually better to resolve problems outside of court whenever possible.

你要记住，法庭和所有官僚机构一样，可能非常混乱、令人沮丧而且昂贵。正因如此，能在庭外解决问题通常更好。

【信号】 因果信号 For this reason. For this reason 是明确的因果连接词，它前面那句 courts...can be very messy, frustrating, and expensive 就是『为什么庭外解决更好』的原因，顺着 For this reason 往前一句即定位到答案。

【替换】 frustrating, and expensive ↔ Courts can be frustrating and expensive.

原词提取，去掉多余特征

【排除】 D) 偷换概念

Courts can be frightening and arbitrary. 与正确项仅差两个形容词，但录音说的是 frustrating(沮丧)和 expensive(昂贵)，不是 frightening(可怕)和 arbitrary(武断)；这两个词录音根本没念，是替换掉真实形容词的近形陷阱。

A) 答非所问

Courts are intended for fixing major legal disputes. 说的是法庭的用途，录音里男士并没有用『法庭是用来解决重大纠纷的』来解释为何庭外更好，方向不符。

B) 过度推断

Courts are getting too bureaucratic to function. 蹭了录音 like all bureaucracies 的 bureaucracy，但录音只是把法庭比作官僚机构、说它混乱昂贵，从没说法庭『过于官僚以致无法运转』，属由原词过度推断。

借用原文：like all bureaucracies

-
8. A) The ability to make arguments in a unique way.
B) The skill of preventing conflicts between parties concerned.
C) The skill of foreseeing any potential stakes in their work.
D) The ability to express themselves clearly and forcefully.

【题目】 What does the man think is required of any law professional?

【翻译】 这位男士认为任何法律专业人士需要具备什么？

- A) 以独特方式进行论证的能力。 B) 防止相关各方之间冲突的技能。
C) 预见工作中任何潜在利害关系的技能。 D) 清晰有力地表达自己的能力。

【答案】 D (细节题) The ability to express themselves clearly and forcefully.

【定位】 Any job that involves people requires good interpersonal skills, and any law professional needs to be very eloquent at articulating that argument.

任何与人打交道的工作都需要良好的人际交往能力，而任何法律从业者都需要非常善于清楚地表达论点。

【信号】 要求信号 needs to be。 题干问 required of any law professional，录音 any law professional needs to be very eloquent at articulating that argument 用 needs to 直接回应，needs to be 就是要求信号，其后描述的能力即答案。

【替换】 eloquent at articulating that argument ↔

The ability to express themselves clearly and forcefully.

同义替换

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

The skill of preventing conflicts between parties concerned. 蹭了前文 prevents a problem from escalating 与调解纠纷的整段话题，听上去和这职业最贴；但题干问 any law professional 被要求的能力，录音对此的回答是 eloquent at articulating，不是预防冲突，属答非所问的原词陷阱。

借用原文：prevents a problem from escalating

A) 偷换概念

The ability to make arguments in a unique way. 借了录音 articulating that argument 的 argument，但录音只说要 eloquent(善于表达)，从未说要『以独特的方式』论辩，unique 是凭空加上的限定。

借用原文：articulating that argument

C) 张冠李戴

The skill of foreseeing any potential stakes in their work. 盗用了结尾 the stakes are higher in criminal law 的 stakes，但那是男士比较两类法律时说的话，与『法律从业者被要求的能力』无关，且录音从没说要『预见潜在利害』。

借用原文：the stakes are higher in criminal law

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 When a person tries to access a memory, their brains quickly examine everything stored in it to find the relevant information. But as we age, many of us have difficulty retrieving memories.

当一个人试图提取记忆时，他们的大脑会快速检查其中存储的所有内容以找到相关信息。但随着年龄增长，我们中的许多人在提取记忆时会遇到困难。

2 In a review published in the journal **Trends in Cognitive Sciences** on February 11th, researchers propose an explanation for why this might be happening: the brains of older adults allocate more space to accumulated knowledge and have more material to navigate when attempting to access memories. While this wealth of prior knowledge can make memory retrieval challenging, the researchers say it has its upsides—this life experience can aid with creativity and decision-making.

在2月11日发表于《认知科学趋势》期刊的一篇综述中，研究人员提出了一种解释，说明为什么会发生这种情况：老年人的大脑为积累的知识分配了更多空间，在试图提取记忆时有更多材料需要检索。虽然这种丰富的先验知识可能会使记忆提取变得困难，但研究人员表示它也有其优势——这些人生经验可以帮助创造力和决策。

3 Researchers Tarek Amer, Jordana Wynn and Lynn Hasher looked at several behavioral and brain imaging studies, which show that older adults have difficulty suppressing information that is no longer

relevant and that when searching for a specific memory, they often retrieve other, irrelevant memories along with it. The studies also showed that when given a cognitive task, older adults rely more heavily on previous knowledge than younger adults do.

研究人员Tarek Amer、Jordana Wynn和Lynn Hasher考察了几项行为和脑成像研究,这些研究表明老年人在抑制不再相关的信息方面存在困难,并且在搜索特定记忆时,他们常常会连同其他不相关的记忆一起提取出来。研究还表明,在完成认知任务时,老年人比年轻人更依赖先前的知识。

4 While the researchers focus primarily on the difficulties that these disorderly, crowded memories may pose, they also highlight a few situations in which these same memory patterns may be useful. "Evidence suggests that older adults show preserved, and at times enhanced, creativity as a function of enriched memories," the researchers write. They further hypothesize that older adults may be well served by their prior knowledge when it comes to decision-making, where they can pull on their accumulated wisdom.

虽然研究人员主要关注这些无序、拥挤的记忆可能带来的困难,但他们也强调了一些情况,在这些情况下同样的记忆模式可能是有用的。研究人员写道:"有证据表明,老年人表现出保持的,有时甚至增强的创造力,这是丰富记忆的作用。"他们进一步假设,在决策方面,老年人可能会从其先验知识中受益匪浅,因为他们可以利用积累的智慧。

9. A) They looked into the relationship between one's prior knowledge and creativity.
B) They offered novel ways to help older adults to keep their memories from aging.
C) They proposed an explanation for old people's difficulty in retrieving memories.
D) They advanced a new model concerning human information storage and retrieval.

【题目】 What did the researchers do in their review in the journal Trends in Cognitive Sciences?

【翻译】 研究人员在《认知科学趋势》杂志上的综述中做了什么?

- A) 他们研究了一个人的先验知识与创造力之间的关系。
B) 他们提供了帮助老年人防止记忆力衰退的新方法。
C) 他们对老年人提取记忆困难提出了一种解释。
D) 他们提出了一个关于人类信息存储和提取的新模型。

【答案】 C (细节题)

They proposed an explanation for old people's difficulty in retrieving memories.

【定位】 researchers propose an explanation for why this might be happening: the brains of older adults allocate more space to accumulated knowledge and have more material to navigate when attempting to access memories.

研究人员提出了一个解释,说明为什么会发生这种情况:老年人的大脑把更多空间分配给积累的知识,因而在试图提取记忆时要导航的材料更多。

【信号】 研究行为动词 **propose**。定位信号是描述研究者行为的那个动词 propose an explanation for why this might be happening——题干问 do (做了什么), 原文里紧跟 researchers 的那个动作动词 propose 就是答案句标志。

【替换】 propose an explanation for why this might be happening ↔ **proposed an explanation**

近乎同词的动作

why this might be happening ↔ **old people's difficulty in retrieving memories**

指代还原为具体所指

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

A 项 looked into the relationship between one's prior knowledge and creativity 盗用了原文确实出现过的 prior knowledge 与 creativity (见第四段 enhanced, creativity), 但那是后文讲记忆模式的好处时顺带提到的, 研究综述本身做的核心动作是 propose an explanation, 不是去研究知识与创造力的关系, 属听到原词就想选的陷阱。

借用原文: older adults may be well served by their prior knowledge

B) **未提及**

B 项 offered novel ways to help older adults to keep their memories from aging 借用了 older adults、memories 等话题词, 但原文从头到尾只是提出解释、分析现象, 没有任何研究者提供新方法去防止记忆衰老的内容, 属未提及。

D) **偷换概念**

D 项 advanced a new model concerning human information storage and retrieval 用 retrieval 这个原文反复出现的词制造熟悉感, 但原文研究者做的是 propose an explanation (提出一个解释), 不是 advance a new model (提出一个新模型); 一个解释和一个新模型不是同一层级的成果, 属偷换概念。

借用原文: propose an explanation for why this might be happening

-
10. A) Young adults rely on memory while older adults keep notes as a reminder.
B) Older adults often retrieve irrelevant memories along with what they want.
C) Young adults accumulate knowledge much more quickly than older adults.
D) Older adults generally perform cognitive tasks much slower than young adults.

【题目】 **What do several behavioral and brain imaging studies show?**

【翻译】 几项行为和脑成像研究显示了什么?

- A) 年轻人依赖记忆,而老年人做笔记作为提醒。
B) 老年人在提取所需记忆时常常同时提取出不相关的记忆。
C) 年轻人积累知识的速度比老年人快得多。
D) 老年人执行认知任务的速度通常比年轻人慢得多。

【答案】 **B** (细节题) Older adults often retrieve irrelevant memories along with what they want.

【定位】 studies, which show that older adults have difficulty suppressing information that is no longer relevant and that when searching for a specific memory, they often retrieve other, irrelevant memories along with it.

这些研究显示, 老年人难以抑制不再相关的信息, 并且在搜寻某一具体记忆时, 常常连带提取出其他无关的记忆。

【信号】 **show that 引出研究结论**。信号是 which show that——题干问 studies show, 原文里 studies which show that 之后的内容就是答案句, 紧跟其后列出的 retrieve other, irrelevant memories 正是落点。

【替换】 they often retrieve other, irrelevant memories along with it ↔

Older adults often retrieve irrelevant memories along with what they want

代词还原后近乎同句

【排除】 A) **未提及**

A 项 Young adults rely on memory while older adults keep notes as a reminder 听着像在讲两类人记忆方式, 但原文只说老年人更依赖旧知识, 从没说老年人靠记笔记提醒、也没说年轻人靠记忆, 属未提及。

C) **原词陷阱**

C 项 Young adults accumulate knowledge much more quickly than older adults 盗用了原文的 accumulated knowledge (见第二段 accumulated knowledge), 但原文讲的是老年人积累的知识多、要导航的材料多, 从没比较谁积累得更快, 选项凭空加了 much more quickly 的速度比较, 属过度推断兼偷换。

借用原文: allocate more space to accumulated knowledge

D) **原词陷阱**

D 项 Older adults generally perform cognitive tasks much slower than young adults 盗用了原文的 cognitive task (见第三段 when given a cognitive task), 但原文只说做认知任务时老年人更依赖旧知识, 根本没提速度更慢, 选项擅自加了 much slower 的速度论断, 属原词陷阱加无中生有。

借用原文: when given a cognitive task, older adults rely more heavily on previous knowledge

-
11. A) They show preserved, and sometimes enhanced, creativity.
B) They frequently suffer from disorderly crowded memories.
C) They can rely on their accumulated wisdom in an emergency.
D) They may well be served by forgetting their prior knowledge.

【题目】 **What does evidence suggest regarding older adults?**

【翻译】 关于老年人, 证据表明了什么?

- A) 他们表现出保留的、有时甚至增强的创造力。 B) 他们经常遭受杂乱拥挤记忆的困扰。
C) 他们在紧急情况下可以依靠自己积累的智慧。 D) 忘记先验知识可能对他们很有帮助。

【答案】 **A** (细节题) They show preserved, and sometimes enhanced, creativity.

【定位】 "Evidence suggests that older adults show preserved, and at times enhanced, creativity as a function of enriched memories," the researchers write.

研究人员写道: 证据表明, 由于记忆更丰富, 老年人的创造力得以保留、有时甚至得到增强。

【信号】 Evidence suggests 引出证据结论。信号是 Evidence suggests that——题干用的就是 evidence suggest, 原文此处 Evidence suggests that 之后说的 older adults show preserved, and at times enhanced, creativity 即答案句。

【替换】 older adults show preserved, and at times enhanced, creativity ↔

They show preserved, and sometimes enhanced, creativity

仅换一个程度词

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

B 项 They frequently suffer from disorderly crowded memories 盗用了原文的 disorderly, crowded memories (见第四段 disorderly, crowded memories), 但原文那处是讲这些记忆模式带来的困难, 而本题问的是 evidence suggests 那句的正面发现 (创造力), 方向与问点都不对, 属原词陷阱兼答非所问。

借用原文: these disorderly, crowded memories may pose

C) 偷换概念

C 项 They can rely on their accumulated wisdom in an emergency 盗用了原文的 accumulated wisdom (见第四段 accumulated wisdom), 但原文说的是在 decision-making (决策) 时可借助积累的智慧, 并非 in an emergency (紧急情况), 选项把决策场景偷换成应急场景, 属偷换概念。

借用原文: may be well served by their prior knowledge when it comes to decision-making

D) 与原文相反

D 项 They may well be served by forgetting their prior knowledge 盗用了原文 may be well served by 与 prior knowledge 的近原句 (见第四段 may be well served by their prior knowledge), 但原文说老年人是靠旧知识 served, 选项却改成靠忘掉旧知识 served, 把方向反了, 属与原文相反。

借用原文: older adults may be well served by their prior knowledge

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

1 There are at least four major problems with work in America today.

当今美国的工作至少存在四大问题。

2 First, work can be alienating. Workers are often not in control of how they work, when they work, what is done with the goods and services they produce, and what is done with the profits made from their work.

首先, 工作可能令人异化。工人往往无法控制自己如何工作、何时工作、他们生产的商品和服务如何处置, 以及从他们的工作中获得的利润如何使用。

3 Second, workers are not paid the full value of their labor. Real wages have not kept pace with productivity, driving economic inequality and a decline in labor's share of income.

其次, 工人没有获得其劳动的全部价值。实际工资未能跟上生产率的增长, 导致经济不平等加剧和劳动收入占比下降。

4 Third, people are time poor. In the U.S., full time employees work an average of 8.72 hours per day despite productivity increases. Long working hours contribute to the feeling of "time poverty", which has an adverse effect on psychological well-being.

第三，人们时间贫乏。在美国，尽管生产率不断提高，全职员工平均每天仍要工作8.72小时。长时间工作加剧了“时间贫困”的感受，这对心理健康产生不利影响。

5 Fourth, automation puts jobs and wages at risk. Technological innovation could in theory liberate people from the 40-hour work week. But unless changes are made to the structure of work, automation will simply exert downward pressure on wages and further diminish work opportunities.

第四，自动化使工作岗位和工资面临风险。理论上，技术创新可以将人们从每周40小时工作制中解放出来。但除非改变工作结构，否则自动化只会对工资产生下行压力，并进一步减少工作机会。

6 So, what can be done to alleviate these problems? There are competing visions of the best way to arrive at a solution. One vision is what's known as the "post-work" position. The post-work theorists believe that work should not hold a central position in our lives or take up so much of our time. They assert that although doing some work might be necessary, meaning, purpose and social value reside in the communities and relationships built and sustained outside of the workplace. Thus, life should be seen as an end in itself.

那么，可以采取什么措施来缓解这些问题呢？关于达成解决方案的最佳途径存在相互竞争的愿景。其中一种愿景被称为“后工作”立场。后工作理论家认为，工作不应在我们的生活中占据核心地位或占用如此多的时间。他们主张，尽管从事某些工作可能是必要的，但意义、目的和社会价值存在于工作场所之外建立和维系的社区和关系中。因此，生活本身应被视为目的。

12. A) They are actually proud of the goods and services they produce.
B) They are worried about being alienated from the outside world.
C) They are rarely in control of many things related to their work.
D) They are longing to share the profits made from their work.

【题目】 What do we learn about American workers from the passage?

【翻译】 从文章中我们对美国工人了解到什么？

- A) 他们实际上为自己生产的商品和服务感到自豪。 B) 他们担心与外部世界隔绝。
C) 他们很少能掌控与工作相关的许多事情。 D) 他们渴望分享工作所创造的利润。

【答案】 C (细节题) They are rarely in control of many things related to their work.

【定位】 Workers are often not in control of how they work, when they work, what is done with the goods and services they produce, and what is done with the profits made from their work.

工人们往往无法掌控自己如何工作、何时工作、他们生产的产品和服务被如何处置、以及他们劳动所创造的利润被如何使用。

【信号】 分点首句"First"后的解释句。本段以 First, work can be alienating. 起头点出第一个问题，紧接着的这句 Workers are often not in control of 就是对该问题的展开说明，是承载答案的句子。

【替换】Workers are often not in control of ↔

They are rarely in control of many things related to their work

often not 改写为 rarely

how they work, when they work, what is done with the goods and services they produce, and what is done with the profits

↔ **many things related to their work**

罗列细节概括为 many things

【排除】A) **原词陷阱**

A 借用录音原词 the goods and services they produce 制造熟悉感，但录音说的是工人"无法掌控"产品去向，A 却说工人"为之自豪"，态度与原文相反。

借用原文：what is done with the goods and services they produce

B) **原词陷阱**

B 盗用录音 work can be alienating 的 alienat- 词根，但录音的"异化"指工人与其劳动/产出相疏离，B 却说成"担心被外部世界孤立"，偷换了概念。

借用原文：First, work can be alienating.

D) **原词陷阱**

D 借用录音原词 the profits made from their work，但录音说的是工人"无法掌控利润去向"，D 却说工人"渴望分享利润"，是录音根本没提的引申。

借用原文：what is done with the profits made from their work

13. A) The steady decrease in productivity.

B) The adverse effect on physical health.

C) The feeling of being time poor.

D) The rising economic inequality.

【题目】What does the passage say long working hours contribute to?

【翻译】文章认为长时间工作导致了什么？

A) 生产率的持续下降。 B) 对身体健康的不良影响。 C) 时间贫乏的感觉。

D) 经济不平等的加剧。

【答案】C (细节题) The feeling of being time poor.

【定位】Long working hours contribute to the feeling of "time poverty", which has an adverse effect on psychological well-being.

长时间工作会带来"时间贫乏"的感受，这种感受又会对心理健康产生不良影响。

【信号】因果信号 **contribute to**。句中 Long working hours contribute to the feeling of "time poverty" 与题干同词出现，contribute to 这个因果信号直接锁定"长工时→时间贫乏"，是答案句。

【替换】the feeling of "time poverty" ↔ **The feeling of being time poor.**

time poverty 与 time poor 同根改写

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

A 借录音里出现过的 productivity increases 中的 productivity, 但录音说的是"尽管生产率提高" (上升), A 却说"生产率持续下降", 与原文方向相反。

借用原文: full time employees work an average of 8.72 hours per day despite productivity increases

B) 偷换概念

B 几乎照搬录音 has an adverse effect on psychological well-being 的 adverse effect, 却把 psychological (心理) 换成 physical (身体) 健康, 偷改了范围。

借用原文: which has an adverse effect on psychological well-being

D) 张冠李戴

D 的 economic inequality 出自第3段 driving economic inequality, 那是"工资跟不上生产率"的后果, 并非长工时的后果, 被错搬到本题。

借用原文: Real wages have not kept pace with productivity, driving economic inequality

14. A) It alters the structure of work.

B) It puts jobs and wages at risk.

C) It liberates people from tedious and laborious work.

D) It creates new work opportunities in the IT industry.

【题目】 What does automation do, according to the passage?

【翻译】 根据文章,自动化产生了什么作用?

A) 它改变了工作的结构。 B) 它使工作和工资面临风险。

C) 它将人们从繁琐和费力的工作中解放出来。

D) 它在信息技术行业创造了新的工作机会。

【答案】 B (细节题) It puts jobs and wages at risk.

【定位】 Fourth, automation puts jobs and wages at risk.

第四, 自动化使工作岗位和工资面临风险。

【信号】 分点首句直接定调。 本段分点句 Fourth, automation puts jobs and wages at risk. 开门见山给 automation 定调, 是直接承载答案的主题句。

【替换】 automation puts jobs and wages at risk ↔ **It puts jobs and wages at risk.**

近乎原句对接

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

A 的 alter the structure of work 借用录音 unless changes are made to the structure of work, 但那是"除非改变工作结构"的假设条件, 并非 automation 本身所做的事。

借用原文: unless changes are made to the structure of work

C) 原词陷阱

C 借录音 liberate people from the 40-hour work week 的 liberate, 但原文是 Technological innovation could in theory liberate——只是"理论上可能", 并被随后的 But 推翻, 并非自动化实际的作为。

借用原文: Technological innovation could in theory liberate people from the 40-hour work week.
But unless changes are made

D) 未提及

录音只说 automation 会 further diminish work opportunities (进一步减少工作机会), 从未说它在IT业创造新岗位, D 属无中生有。

15. A) Finding meaning in work.

B) Prioritizing life over work.

C) Improving relationships in the community.

D) Realizing one's social value in the workplace.

【题目】 What do post-work theorists advocate?

【翻译】 后工作理论家倡导什么?

A) 在工作中寻找意义。 B) 将生活置于工作之上。 C) 改善社区中的关系。

D) 在工作场所实现个人的社会价值。

【答案】 B (态度观点题) Prioritizing life over work.

【定位】 The post-work theorists believe that work should not hold a central position in our lives or take up so much of our time. ... Thus, life should be seen as an end in itself.

后工作理论家认为, 工作不应在我们的生活中占据中心位置, 也不应占用我们这么多时间。.....因此, 生活本身应被视为目的。

【信号】 表态动词 believe 与结论 Thus. The post-work theorists believe that work should not hold a central position in our lives 中的 believe 直接引出主张, 段末 Thus, life should be seen as an end in itself. 以 Thus 收束出结论, 两处合起来锁定立场。

【替换】 work should not hold a central position in our lives or take up so much of our time ↔

Prioritizing life over work.

工作不居中心等于生活优先

life should be seen as an end in itself ↔ **Prioritizing life over work.**

生活本身是目的印证生活优先

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

A 借录音 meaning, purpose and social value reside in the communities and relationships built and sustained outside of the workplace 里的 meaning, 但原文明说意义在职场"之外", A 却说"在工作中找意义", 正话反说。

借用原文: meaning, purpose and social value reside in the communities and relationships built and sustained outside of the workplace

C) 原词陷阱

C 借录音 the communities and relationships 里的 communities/relationships, 但原文是说意义"寓于"社区与关系之中, 并非主张"去改善社区关系", 把举例性说明当成了主张。

借用原文: meaning, purpose and social value reside in the communities and relationships

D) 与原文相反

D 借录音 social value 一词, 但原文说社会价值在职场"之外"的社区与关系里实现, D 却说"在职场中实现社会价值", 与原文相反。

借用原文: social value reside in the communities and relationships built and sustained outside of the workplace

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 Recent studies show that self-control and persistence increase academic outcomes, independence of IQ. Even our personal beliefs about efforts can affect academic outcomes. Children who think effort leads to achievement outperform those who believe ability is a fixed trait. Given the link between persistence and academic success, decisions about efforts are particularly important in childhood.

近期研究表明,自我控制和坚持不懈能够提高学业成绩,且独立于智商之外。甚至我们对努力的个人信念也会影响学业成绩。那些认为努力会带来成就的儿童表现优于那些相信能力是固定特质的儿童。鉴于坚持不懈与学业成功之间的联系,关于努力的决策在儿童时期尤为重要。

2 Yet, relatively little research has explored how young children learn what's worth the effort. We all know that infants are keen observers of the social world, but they're not just idly watching; they are tiny learning machines. They can generalize such abstract concepts as causal relationships and social roles from just a few examples. Even a 15-month-old infant can outperform a high level computer in such tasks. Could infants also make broad generalizable inferences from a few examples when it comes to effort? If so, then maybe persistence isn't simply a character trait. Maybe it's flexible and adaptable based on social context.

然而,关于幼儿如何学习什么值得努力的研究相对较少。我们都知道婴儿是社会世界的敏锐观察者,但他们不只是无所事事地观看,他们是微小的学习机器。他们仅从几个例子就能概括出因果关系和社会角色等抽象

概念。即使是15个月大的婴儿在此类任务中也能胜过高级计算机。婴儿在涉及努力时是否也能从几个例子中做出广泛的可概括推断?如果可以,那么也许坚持不懈并非单纯的性格特质,也许它是灵活的,可以根据社会情境进行调整。

3 To explore this question, we showed 15-month-old babies one of two things—an experimenter working hard to achieve two different goals, or an experimenter who effortlessly reached each goal. Then we introduced the baby to a novel music toy that seemed as if it could be activated by pushing a big button on top. The button could be pressed down, but didn't actually activate anything. Out of sight of the babies, we turned on the music toy with a hidden button so that they heard the toy making music. We gave the babies the music toy and left the room. Then analysts who didn't know which condition each baby was in, watched video tapes of the experiment and counted how many times babies tried to activate the toy by pressing the button.

为了探索这个问题,我们向15个月大的婴儿展示两种情况之一——一个实验者努力工作以实现两个不同的目标,或者一个实验者毫不费力地达成每个目标。然后我们向婴儿介绍一个新奇的音乐玩具,看起来似乎可以通过按压顶部的大按钮来激活。这个按钮可以被按下,但实际上不会激活任何东西。在婴儿看不见的地方,我们用一个隐藏按钮打开音乐玩具,让他们听到玩具发出音乐。我们把音乐玩具给婴儿,然后离开房间。接着,不知道每个婴儿处于哪种条件的分析人员观看实验录像带,并计算婴儿尝试通过按压按钮来激活玩具的次数。

4 Across one study and a pre-registered duplication, babies who had seen an adult persist and succeed push the button about twice as many times as those who saw an adult effortlessly succeed. In other words, babies learned that effort was valuable after watching just two examples of an adult working hard and succeeding. Part of what's exciting about this finding is that the babies didn't just imitate the adult's actions. Instead, they generalized the value of effort to a novel task. The experimenter never demonstrated pushing a button or trying to make music. Instead, the babies learned from different examples of effortful actions that the new toy probably also required persistence.

在一项研究及一次预先注册的重复实验中,看到成人坚持并成功的婴儿按压按钮的次数大约是看到成人毫不费力就成功的婴儿的两倍。换句话说,婴儿仅通过观看成人努力工作并成功的两个例子就学会了努力是有价值的。这一发现令人兴奋的部分原因在于,婴儿不只是模仿成人的行为。相反,他们将努力的价值概括到了一项新任务中。实验者从未演示过按压按钮或试图制造音乐。相反,婴儿从不同的努力行为例子中学到,这个新玩具可能也需要坚持不懈。

16. A) Affect our attitude to novel tasks.

B) Distinguish us in the social world.

C) Outweigh IQ in importance.

D) Impact academic achievements.

【题目】 What does the speaker say even our personal beliefs about effort can do?

【翻译】 说话者说,即使是我们个人关于努力的信念也能做什么?

A) 影响我们对新任务的态度。 B) 在社会世界中使我们与众不同。

C) 在重要性上超过智商。 D) 影响学业成就。

【答案】 D (细节题) Impact academic achievements.

【定位】 Even our personal beliefs about efforts can affect academic outcomes.

甚至连我们对努力的个人信念，都能影响学业成果。

【信号】 题干原词复现 + Even 强调。录音 Even our personal beliefs about efforts can affect academic outcomes. 几乎照搬了题干的 personal beliefs about effort，又用 Even 加重语气提示"这点尤其值得注意"——题干关键词原样出现加上 Even 的强调，就是答案句的信号。

【替换】 affect academic outcomes ↔ Impact academic achievements.

近义词整体替换

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

Affect our attitude to novel tasks. 盗用了录音后文 a novel music toy / a novel task 里的 novel (新的) 一词，但那是讲婴儿对"新玩具 / 新任务"，和本题"个人信念能做什么"无关，属张冠李戴。

借用原文：a novel music toy

B) 原词陷阱

Distinguish us in the social world. 借了录音 keen observers of the social world 里的 social world，但原文是说"婴儿是社会世界的敏锐观察者"，根本没说个人信念能"在社会中区分我们"，是盗用原词的答非所问。

借用原文：keen observers of the social world

C) 偷换概念

Outweigh IQ in importance. 抓住了录音里的 IQ，但原文说自控力与坚持是 independence of IQ (独立于 IQ、与 IQ 无关)，并没有说"比 IQ 更重要"，把"无关"偷换成了"更重要"，是与原文不符的偷换。

借用原文：independence of IQ

17. A) By pressing a hidden button.

B) By pushing a big button on top.

C) By pressing two buttons at the same time.

D) By helping the babies push the right button.

【题目】 How did the researchers turn on the music toy in their experiment?

【翻译】 研究人员在他们的实验中是如何打开音乐玩具的？

A) 通过按下一个隐藏的按钮。 B) 通过按下顶部的一个大按钮。

C) 通过同时按下两个按钮。 D) 通过帮助婴儿按下正确的按钮。

【答案】 A (细节题) By pressing a hidden button.

【定位】 Out of sight of the babies, we turned on the music toy with a hidden button so that they heard the toy making music.

在婴儿看不到的地方，我们用一个隐藏的按钮打开了音乐玩具，好让他们听到玩具发出音乐。

【信号】 题干动词 **turned on** 原样复现。录音 we turned on the music toy with a hidden button 把题干的 turn on the music toy 原样念出，紧跟 with a hidden button 交代方式——题干动作短语原样出现的那句，就是答案句。

【替换】 turned on the music toy with a hidden button ↔ **By pressing a hidden button.**
with a hidden button 概括为 by pressing it

【排除】 B) **原词陷阱**

By pushing a big button on top. 整句盗自录音 pushing a big button on top, 但原文说这个顶上的大按钮"按得下去却其实不启动任何东西" (didn't actually activate anything), 它是给婴儿试的假按钮, 不是研究者打开玩具的方式, 是典型原词陷阱。

借用原文: a big button on top, but didn't actually activate anything

C) **未提及**

By pressing two buttons at the same time. 里"同时按两个按钮"在录音中完全没有出现——原文只有一个隐藏按钮和一个假的大按钮, 没有"两个一起按"的说法, 属未提及。

D) **与原文相反**

By helping the babies push the right button. 与录音相反: 原文是研究者 Out of sight of the babies (背着婴儿) 自己用隐藏按钮打开, 并非"帮婴儿按对按钮", 把"偷偷开"歪曲成"协助婴儿按", 与原文不符。

借用原文: Out of sight of the babies, we turned on the music toy with a hidden button

18. A) Perform difficult tasks successfully just by observing how adults acted.

B) Make generalizable inferences about persistence from a few examples.

C) Adapt themselves to different social contexts.

D) Work hard to interact with experimenters.

【题目】 What could the infants do in the experiment according to the speaker?

【翻译】 根据说话者的说法, 婴儿在实验中能做什么?

A) 仅通过观察成人的行为就能成功完成困难的任务。

B) 从少数例子中对坚持做出可推广的推断。 C) 使自己适应不同的社会环境。

D) 努力与实验者互动。

【答案】 **B** (细节题) Make generalizable inferences about persistence from a few examples.

【定位】 They can generalize such abstract concepts as causal relationships and social roles from just a few examples. Could infants also make broad generalizable inferences from a few examples when it comes to effort?

他们能仅凭少数几个例子, 就归纳出因果关系、社会角色这类抽象概念。那么, 当涉及努力时, 婴儿是否也能从少数例子中做出宽泛而可推广的推断呢?

【信号】选项长句原话复现 **generalizable inferences from a few examples**。录音 make broad generalizable inferences from a few examples 几乎照搬了选项 B 的措辞，from just a few examples 又反复强调“只凭少数例子”——选项学术长句在录音原话里成段复现，就是答案信号；第4段 they generalized the value of effort 进一步证实婴儿确实做到了这种推广。

【替换】make broad generalizable inferences from a few examples ↔

Make generalizable inferences about persistence from a few examples.

近乎原词复现 + persistence 同义补足

【排除】A) **过度推断**

Perform difficult tasks successfully just by observing how adults acted. 借了录音 keen observers / observing 的“观察”之意，但原文说的是婴儿从观察中“做出推断、推广努力的价值”，并没说他们“光靠看就成功完成难任务”；successfully、just by 把原意夸大了一截，是过度推断。

借用原文：infants are keen observers of the social world

C) **偷换概念**

Adapt themselves to different social contexts. 盗用录音 based on social context 的 social context，但原文是说“坚持也许是灵活的、随社会情境而变”（指坚持这一特质的性质），不是说“婴儿能让自己适应不同社会情境”，主体和意思都被偷换。

借用原文：it's flexible and adaptable based on social context

D) **张冠李戴**

Work hard to interact with experimenters. 借了录音里反复出现的 experimenter（实验者）和 effort / work hard 之意，但原文说“努力工作”的是录像里的成人 an adult working hard，婴儿是观察者，录音从没说婴儿“努力去和实验者互动”，是张冠李戴。

借用原文：an adult working hard

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

1 If chronic lateness has taken over your life and turned into a defining trait of who you are, it's likely that you're losing out on job offers, recreational opportunities, friendships, and more. If you are showing up late to your own life, get organized, prioritize punctuality, and address any underlying causes.

如果长期迟到已经接管了你的生活并成为你的一个标志性特征,那么你很可能正在失去工作机会、娱乐机会、友谊等等。如果你总是迟到于自己的人生,那就要组织好自己,优先考虑守时,并解决任何潜在的原因。

2 When you have to be somewhere, try to arrive 15 to 30 minutes before you need to. If you always run late, that means you must be failing to account for something you always do. Anticipate that by giving yourself extra time to arrive. Keep track of whether or not you actually do arrive early. You might find that leaving early gets you to places exactly on time.

当你必须去某个地方时,尽量在需要到达的时间前15到30分钟到达。如果你总是迟到,那意味着你肯定没有把某些你总会做的事情考虑在内。通过给自己额外的时间到达来预见这一点。记录你是否真的提前到达了。你可能会发现提前出发让你恰好准时到达目的地。

3 Set two alarms. Set one alarm that lets you know it's time to drop what you're doing and a second alarm that means you need to walk out the door. Obey the alarms. As soon as the first alarm goes off, stop what you're doing. If it's something you'll be coming back to, like a project for work, make a note to remind yourself where you left off. Grab everything you need and make sure you know how to get where you're going. Aim to be out the door and on your way before the second alarm rings. This will only work if you take the alarms seriously, so make sure you react as soon as you hear them.

设置两个闹钟。设置一个闹钟让你知道该放下手头的事情了,再设置第二个闹钟意味着你需要走出门。服从闹钟。第一个闹钟一响,就停下你正在做的事情。如果是你会回来继续做的事情,比如工作项目,做个笔记提醒自己做到哪里了。拿上你需要的所有东西,确保你知道如何到达目的地。争取在第二个闹钟响起之前出门上路。这只有在你认真对待闹钟时才会奏效,所以确保你一听到闹钟就做出反应。

4 Prepare for the day ahead. Have all of your notes and materials organized well in advance of each event, so that all you have to do is grab them and go when it's the actual day. If mornings are a struggle for you, do as much as you can to ready yourself the night before. Before you go to bed, lay out your clothes and pack your bag for the next day.

为即将到来的一天做好准备。提前把每个活动的所有笔记和材料整理好,这样到了真正的那天你只需要拿起它们就走。如果早晨对你来说很困难,那就尽可能在前一晚做好准备。睡觉前,把第二天的衣服摆好,把包收拾好。

5 Learn to leave time in between tasks and meetings. It soon becomes unbearable to shift between one meeting and another without space in between. If you overschedule yourself, however, you'll arrive late as soon as you hit a bump. As well as giving you space, this time also acts as a buffer between events, which can be borrowed from, should you be held up in a prior meeting, allowing you to still get to the next one on time. Calculate transit time between activities and then add 10 to 30 minutes for unexpected delays.

学会在任务和会议之间留出时间。在一个会议和另一个会议之间没有空隙地转换很快就会变得难以忍受。然而,如果你把自己的日程安排得过满,一旦遇到障碍你就会迟到。除了给你空间,这段时间还充当活动之间的缓冲,如果你在前一个会议中被耽搁了,可以从中借用时间,让你仍然能准时到达下一个会议。计算活动之间的交通时间,然后为意外延误增加10到30分钟。

19. A) Offering advice on overcoming habitual lateness.

B) Exemplifying various recreational opportunities.

C) Scrutinizing individuals' defining traits.

D) Suggesting ways for setting priorities.

【题目】 What is the speaker's purpose of giving this talk?

【翻译】 演讲者发表这次讲话的目的是什么?

A) 就克服习惯性迟到提供建议。 B) 举例说明各种休闲娱乐机会。

C) 审视个人的决定性特征。 D) 建议设定优先事项的方法。

【答案】 A (目的题) Offering advice on overcoming habitual lateness.

【定位】 If chronic lateness has taken over your life and turned into a defining trait of who you are, it's likely that you're losing out on job offers, recreational opportunities, friendships, and more. If you are showing up late to your own life, get organized, prioritize punctuality, and address any underlying causes.

如果长期迟到已经占据了你的生活、变成你这个人一个鲜明特征,那你很可能正在失去工作机会、休闲机会、友谊等等。如果你连自己的人生都总是迟到,那就把自己安排好、把准时放在首位、并解决背后的根本原因。

【信号】 篇首点题句。 目的题的答案信号是"开头的总起句":首段先点出"chronic lateness"(长期迟到的危害,再用祈使句 get organized, prioritize punctuality, and address any underlying causes 给出全篇要教的方向,后面各段(设两个闹钟、前一晚准备、中间留时间)都是这句的展开,故它统领全篇、就是目的所在。

【替换】 chronic lateness ↔ habitual lateness

同义词替换

get organized, prioritize punctuality, and address any underlying causes ↔

Offering advice on overcoming

详述概括为"给建议"

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

Exemplifying various recreational opportunities. 盗用了首段的原词 recreational:录音里 recreational opportunities 只是迟到会"失去"的东西之一,被一笔带过,讲话根本不是在"举例各种休闲机会",属于把局部细节当主旨。

借用原文: recreational opportunities

C) 原词陷阱

Scrutinizing individuals' defining traits. 盗用了首段的 a defining trait of who you are: 录音只是说"长期迟到会变成你的一个鲜明特征",并非要去"剖析人的个性特质",方向完全跑偏。

借用原文: a defining trait of who you are

D) 偷换概念

Suggesting ways for setting priorities. 借了 prioritize punctuality(把准时放首位)里的"priorit-"做文章:录音只把"优先准时"作为众多建议中的一句,全篇并非教"如何排优先级",以偏概全。

借用原文: prioritize punctuality

20. A) Make the breakfast simpler.

B) Take the alarms seriously.

C) Ready yourself in the early dawn.

D) Get prepared the night before.

【题目】 What should you do if mornings are a struggle for you?

【翻译】如果早上对你来说很困难,你应该怎么做?

- A) 把早餐做得更简单。 B) 认真对待闹钟。 C) 在清晨做好准备。
D) 前一天晚上做好准备。

【答案】D (细节题) Get prepared the night before.

【定位】If mornings are a struggle for you, do as much as you can to ready yourself the night before.
Before you go to bed, lay out your clothes and pack your bag for the next day.

如果早晨对你来说很吃力,那就尽量在前一晚把自己准备好。睡觉前,把衣服摆好、把第二天的包收拾好。

【信号】条件句原话复现+其后应对。答案信号是题干条件句在录音里的几乎原话复现:录音 If mornings are a struggle for you 与题干一字不差,紧跟其后的 do as much as you can to ready yourself the night before 就是给出的做法,据"条件句之后即答案"锁定此句。

【替换】ready yourself the night before ↔ Get prepared the night before.

近义短语替换

【排除】A) 未提及

Make the breakfast simpler. 听着像应对"早晨吃力"的合理办法,但录音讲早晨那段只说"前一晚摆衣服、收包",从未提及早餐或把它简化,属凭常识脑补、原文未提。

B) 张冠李戴

Take the alarms seriously. 盗用了第三段的 take the alarms seriously:那是"设两个闹钟"那条建议里的话,和本题"早晨吃力怎么办"不是同一条,被错接到这道题上。

借用原文: take the alarms seriously

C) 与原文相反

Ready yourself in the early dawn. 把 ready yourself 的时间偷改成"清晨(early dawn)",而录音明说是 ready yourself the night before(前一晚),时间点正好相反,正中第一步预读标出的 C/D 对立陷阱。

借用原文: ready yourself the night before

21. A) Finish the prior task 30 minutes earlier.

B) Keep ourselves from hitting a bump.

C) Leave time in between activities.

D) Try to avoid possible hold-ups.

【题目】According to the speaker, what can we do to combat unexpected delays?

【翻译】根据演讲者所说,我们可以做什么来应对意外延误?

- A) 提前30分钟完成前一项任务。 B) 避免自己遇到障碍。 C) 在各项活动之间留出时间。
D) 尽量避免可能的耽搁。

【答案】C (细节题) Leave time in between activities.

【定位】 Learn to leave time in between tasks and meetings. As well as giving you space, this time also acts as a buffer between events, which can be borrowed from, should you be held up in a prior meeting, allowing you to still get to the next one on time.

学会在各项任务 and 会议之间留出时间。这段时间除了给你余地,还在各项活动之间起到缓冲作用——万一前一场会议把你拖住了,可以从这段时间里挪用,让你仍能准时赶到下一场。

【信号】 段首主张句+buffer 缓冲解释。 答案信号是第五段段首的核心主张 Learn to leave time in between tasks and meetings,其后用 acts as a buffer(充当缓冲)解释它正好能对付"被前一场拖住"的意外延误,与题干 combat unexpected delays 对上,据此锁定段首这句主张。

【替换】 leave time in between tasks and meetings ↔ **Leave time in between activities.**

上位词概括替换

acts as a buffer between events ↔ **Leave time in between activities.**

缓冲机制印证该做法

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

Finish the prior task 30 minutes earlier. 盗用了末句的数字 add 10 to 30 minutes for unexpected delays 里的"30 minutes":录音是说"为意外延误额外加留 10 到 30 分钟",并不是"把前一项任务提前 30 分钟完成",数字念到了、事却拼错了。

借用原文: add 10 to 30 minutes for unexpected delays

B) 与原文相反

Keep ourselves from hitting a bump. 盗用了 you'll arrive late as soon as you hit a bump 里的"hit a bump":录音是说"一旦把日程排太满,碰到颠簸就会迟到",讲的是过度排期的后果,而非教你"避免碰到颠簸";颠簸是无法避免的,要做的是留缓冲,选项把原意拧反了。

借用原文: you'll arrive late as soon as you hit a bump

D) 偷换概念

Try to avoid possible hold-ups. 只是把题干目标"应对意外延误"换个说法重述一遍(avoid hold-ups),并未给出录音真正提出的可操作做法;且录音 should you be held up 把"被拖住"当成会发生、需用缓冲化解的事,而非教你"避免"它,这是空泛复述目标的陷阱。

借用原文: should you be held up

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

1 Do you think Bostonians put out the welcome mat? Do you find other cities to be more or less polite? Different cities have different feels for visitors. Some are friendly and open; some are formal and distant. Boston tends to seem hurried and sometimes a little rude. That's what some tourists have said. One study found that people here are less willing to volunteer to help strangers than those residents of other U.S. cities. Take a close look next time you're in Boston, and here are some of the things you'll probably see: people smoking in the subway stations despite the frequent reminders not to do so; pedestrians walking when the crosswalk lights say not to do so, ignoring the cars; car drivers speeding,

making a loud noise with the horn and occasionally cursing at each other. Drivers who can't be bothered to find a place to park, but instead simply turn on their blinker and stop in the middle of the street.

你认为波士顿人会铺开欢迎垫吗?你觉得其他城市更礼貌还是更不礼貌?不同的城市给访客的感觉不同。有些友好开放,有些正式疏远。波士顿往往显得匆忙,有时还有点粗鲁。这是一些游客说的。一项研究发现,这里的人比美国其他城市的居民更不愿意主动帮助陌生人。下次你在波士顿时仔细观察一下,你可能会看到以下一些情况:人们在地铁站吸烟,尽管有频繁的提醒不要这样做;行人在人行横道灯指示不要通行时仍然穿行,无视车辆;汽车司机超速行驶,大声按喇叭,偶尔还互相咒骂。司机懒得找地方停车,而是直接打开转向灯,停在街道中间。

2 Sometimes Bostonians seem like they're just too busy to be polite. Why is their city like that? Former U.S. representative Chester Atkins says it's because the Puritan founding fathers were themselves impatient and bad-tempered, and had little time for courtesy. That culture has carried down to the present day, he believes. Boston College professor Thomas O'Connor thinks a contributing factor is Boston's history as a city where each new group of immigrants was treated with suspicion and exclusion. That's given Boston a sense of clannishness and reserve, he thinks. The idea of a stranger greeting another stranger is simply not part of the local culture, he says. People will begin a conversation with someone they know, but not with a stranger. Ralph Whitehead, a professor of journalism at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst, thinks it's because Boston's upper class used manners to make class distinctions. By being snobbish about manners, Proper Bostonians made other people scornful of courtesy, he says.

有时波士顿人似乎只是太忙而无暇礼貌。为什么他们的城市是这样的?美国前众议员Chester Atkins说,这是因为清教徒创始人本身就没有耐心、脾气暴躁,没有时间讲礼貌。他认为这种文化一直延续至今。Boston College教授Thomas O'Connor认为一个促成因素是波士顿作为一个城市的历史,每一批新移民都受到怀疑和排斥。他认为这让波士顿有了一种宗派意识和保守性。陌生人向另一个陌生人打招呼的想法根本不是当地文化的一部分,他说。人们会和认识的人开始交谈,但不会和陌生人交谈。马萨诸塞大学Amherst分校新闻学教授Ralph Whitehead认为,这是因为波士顿的上层阶级用礼仪来区分阶级。他说,通过对礼仪的势利态度,正统波士顿人让其他人蔑视礼貌。

3 Some say that's just the way Boston is and that the city will never change. Still, other cities with reputations for worse rudeness are trying hard to change their images. Paris is one example where people are trying to be friendly. New York City is another. There, the city is trying to persuade subway riders to be more considerate. If those cities can make the effort, maybe Boston should as well.

有些人说这就是波士顿的样子,这座城市永远不会改变。不过,其他以更粗鲁著称的城市正在努力改变形象。巴黎就是一个人们试图变得友好的例子。纽约市是另一个例子。在那里,该市正在努力说服地铁乘客更加体贴周到。如果那些城市能够做出努力,也许波士顿也应该这样做。

22. A) Their lifestyles vary.

B) Their traits vary.

C) They have different customs.

D) They have different feels.

【题目】 What do visitors find about the cities they've been to?

【翻译】游客对他们去过的城市有什么发现？

- A) 它们的生活方式各不相同。 B) 它们的特征各不相同。 C) 它们有不同的习俗。
D) 它们有不同的感觉。

【答案】D (细节题) They have different feels.

【定位】Different cities have different feels for visitors.

不同的城市带给游客不同的感受。

【信号】**开篇点题句**。这是第一段抛出两个问句后给出的第一句陈述 Different cities have different feels for visitors., 独白常在开头先点主题, 它直接对应题干问的"游客的发现", 是答案句。

【替换】different feels for visitors ↔ **They have different feels.**

近乎原句保留 feels

【排除】A) **偷换概念**

Their lifestyles vary. 把"feels"偷换成 lifestyles (生活方式), 原文谈的是"感受"不是"生活方式", 属偷换概念。

B) **偷换概念**

Their traits vary. 用 traits (特征) 顶替原文的 feels, 原文从未说城市"特征"不同, 是换词制造的干扰。

C) **未提及**

They have different customs. 的 customs (习俗) 原文没有出现, 属无中生有的替换项。

23. A) They are not as willing to help strangers.

B) They are not as patient with one another.

C) They violate traffic rules more frequently.

D) They become more easily irritated in public.

【题目】What did one study find about Bostonians compared with residents of other U.S. cities?

【翻译】一项研究发现,与美国其他城市的居民相比,Boston人有什么特点?

- A) 他们不太愿意帮助陌生人。 B) 他们彼此之间不太有耐心。
C) 他们更频繁地违反交通规则。 D) 他们在公共场合更容易被激怒。

【答案】A (细节题) They are not as willing to help strangers.

【定位】One study found that people here are less willing to volunteer to help strangers than those residents of other U.S. cities.

一项研究发现, 与美国其它城市的居民相比, 这里的人更不愿意主动帮助陌生人。

【信号】**study found 信号词**。句首 One study found that 是题干 one study 的直接对应锚点, 其后跟的就是研究结论, 是答案句。

【替换】 less willing to volunteer to help strangers ↔ **They are not as willing to help strangers.**

less=not as 同义改写

【排除】 B) **答非所问**

not as patient with one another 里的 patient 来自后文 too busy to be polite 的语境联想，但研究句说的是"帮陌生人"不是"彼此有无耐心"，把别处内容安到研究结论上，属答非所问。

借用原文：Sometimes Bostonians seem like they're just too busy to be polite.

C) **原词陷阱**

violate traffic rules more frequently 盗用第一段后半罗列的现象——pedestrians walking when the crosswalk lights say not to、car drivers speeding，但这些是说话人列举的所见，不是 one study 的结论，属原词陷阱。

借用原文：car drivers speeding, making a loud noise with the horn

D) **过度推断**

more easily irritated in public 由后文 cursing、rude 的氛围引申而来，但研究句并未说波士顿人"更易动怒"，是顺着语气过度推断。

借用原文：occasionally cursing at each other

24. A) It was practiced by Boston's founding fathers.

B) It is not deemed exotic by Proper Bostonians.

C) It was adopted by Boston's upper class.

D) It is not part of Boston's local culture.

【题目】 **What does Thomas O'Connor say about the idea of strangers greeting one another?**

【翻译】 Thomas O'Connor对陌生人互相问候这一想法有何看法？

A) 这是Boston建城先辈们践行的做法。 B) 正统Boston人并不认为这是异域风俗。

C) 这被Boston上层阶级所采纳。 D) 这不是Boston地方文化的一部分。

【答案】 **D** (细节题) It is not part of Boston's local culture.

【定位】 The idea of a stranger greeting another stranger is simply not part of the local culture, he says.

他说，陌生人跟陌生人打招呼这种事，根本就不属于本地文化。

【信号】 **he says 归属信号**。这句以 he says 收尾，he 回指本段正在论述的 Thomas O'Connor，把观点准确归到他名下；其内容直接回答"陌生人打招呼"与文化的关系，是答案句。

【替换】 simply not part of the local culture ↔ **It is not part of Boston's local culture.**

near-原句对应

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

practiced by Boston's founding fathers 盗用了 the Puritan founding fathers, 但那是 Chester Atkins 的说法、且讲的是性情急躁, 与 O'Connor 谈"陌生人打招呼"无关, 属张冠李戴。

借用原文: the Puritan founding fathers were themselves impatient and bad-tempered

B) 原词陷阱

not deemed exotic by Proper Bostonians 把 Proper Bostonians 这个原词拼到不存在的 exotic 上, Proper Bostonians 出自 Whitehead 谈"以礼仪划阶级"的论述, 原文从无"是否异域风"之说, 属原词陷阱。

借用原文: Proper Bostonians made other people scornful of courtesy

C) 张冠李戴

adopted by Boston's upper class 盗用 Boston's upper class used manners to make class distinctions, 那是 Whitehead 的说法、讲的是上层用礼仪划分阶级, 并非 O'Connor 论"陌生人打招呼", 属张冠李戴。

借用原文: Boston's upper class used manners to make class distinctions

25. A) Stick to its own way of showing courtesy to strangers.

B) Follow the examples set by Paris and New York City.

C) Learn from the world's major cities in promoting tourism.

D) Take pride in its history and adhere to its cultural tradition.

【题目】 What does the speaker think Boston should do?

【翻译】 说话者认为Boston应该做什么?

A) 坚持自己对陌生人表示礼貌的方式。 B) 效仿Paris和New York City树立的榜样。

C) 学习世界主要城市在推广旅游方面的做法。 D) 为其历史感到自豪并坚守其文化传统。

【答案】 B (推断题) Follow the examples set by Paris and New York City.

【定位】 Paris is one example where people are trying to be friendly. New York City is another. There, the city is trying to persuade subway riders to be more considerate. If those cities can make the effort, maybe Boston should as well.

巴黎就是一个例子, 那里的人在努力变得友善。纽约也是, 那座城市正设法说服地铁乘客多为他人着想。如果这些城市都能努力, 那么也许波士顿也应该这么做。

【信号】 末句 maybe...should 表态。 结尾 If those cities can make the effort, maybe Boston should as well. 用条件句含蓄给出说话人的建议——既然巴黎、纽约都在努力改, 波士顿也应仿效, 是承载态度的答案句。

【替换】 Paris is one example ↔ Follow the examples set by Paris and New York City.

举例即榜样

maybe Boston should as well ↔ Follow the examples

should as well=该照做

【排除】A) 与原文相反

Stick to its own way of showing courtesy to strangers 是"保持原样", 恰与说话人"也该努力改"的劝告相反; 它呼应的是上文 the city will never change, 但那是"some say"的观点、被 Still 一转否掉了。

借用原文: Some say that's just the way Boston is and that the city will never change.

C) 未提及

Learn from the world's major cities in promoting tourism 借用了"向大城市学"的影子, 但原文谈的是变友善、有礼, 从未提"promoting tourism (推广旅游)", 属未提及。

D) 与原文相反

Take pride in its history and adhere to its cultural tradition 盗用前文 Boston's history 等词, 主张"守住历史与传统", 与说话人"该像巴黎纽约一样去改"正好相反, 属与原文相反。

借用原文: Boston's history as a city where each new group of immigrants was treated with suspicion

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

64 句真题句逐层精讲

下列真题句各有独立的句子解析页——中文翻译、结构树逐层拆解、成分与时态、考点讲解与真题高频词。点击句子进入完整解析。

W: Didn't I call for you last week?

第2段, 第1句

涵盖主语、谓语(动词短语 call for)、宾语、时间状语四类成分, 且以疑问句形式呈现, 可练习疑问句中主谓识别, 但成分种类不够丰富、无易错点

M: I'm sorry, but I'm not in charge of scheduling all logistics.

第5段, 第1句

"I'm sorry, but..." 是口语和书面语中常见的道歉加解释句式, 具有一定的实用性和代表性。但作为考试句式, 简单并列句不是四六级或考研的重点考查对象, 相比复杂的主从复合句, 迁移价值相对有限

All I can tell you is I got the call this week and came as soon as I could.

第5段，第3句

覆盖主谓宾、主系表、双宾语、时间状语、定语从句、表语从句、状语从句等多种成分和结构，且定语从句省略关系代词、状语从句省略动词、表语从句内并列谓语等都是易错点，非常适合作为成分划分练习。

Well, I'll have you know, my manager is rather indignant that it's taken you this long to come.

第6段，第2句

本句覆盖了使役结构 ("have you know")、宾语从句（两层嵌套）、主系表结构、形式主语与真正主语、双宾语结构 ("taken you this long") 等多种成分类型，且 "indignant" 后接宾语从句的用法较为特殊，是优质的成分划分练习材料。

I understand it might not be your fault, but nevertheless, you should know what the feeling is around here.

第6段，第3句

并列转折句 + 宾语从句的组合在四六级和考研真题中非常常见。省略 that 的宾语从句和 what 引导的宾语从句都是高频考点。情态动词 should、might 的用法也是常考内容。整体结构具有较高的代表性和迁移价值。

Do you know if it's backed up?

第9段，第2句

"Do you know if/whether..." 是四六级和考研常见的间接疑问句句型，宾语从句由 "if" 引导表示 "是否"，这种结构在阅读和听力中频繁出现，实用性和典型性都很高。

M: I mean, do you know if its contents have been copied and saved somewhere else?

第11段，第1句

疑问句 + 宾语从句是四六级、考研听力和阅读中的高频结构；"if" 引导的宾语从句表示不确定内容，完成时被动语态也是常考时态。句式具有较强代表性，学习者掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

M: Well, depending on the ensuing operative scenario, if I need to wipe the system directories clean in order to reconfigure default protocols, then my first intervention should be to intricately retrieve all inventories that I can.

第13段，第1句

本句成分丰富且含多个易错点：主句有前置状语（"depending on" 短语）、条件状语从句、不定式作表语、定语从句修饰宾语；条件从句内有不定式作宾语、宾补（"clean"）、目的状语（"in order to" 短语）；定语从句涉及关系代词在从句内充当宾语且动词省略。这些结构覆盖状语、宾语、表语、定语等多种成分，且有分隔、省略等坑点，训练价值高。

Otherwise, all data that was stored on its hard drive will be forever lost.

第13段，第2句

主句含定语从句修饰主语的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，限制性定语从句用 "that" 引导且修饰主语名词是标准句式。被动语态与将来时的组合也是考试高频考点。本句结构具有较高的代表性和可迁移性，学习者掌握后可应用于大量类似句型的理解。

What does the woman say her manager would know?

第4题题干

"疑问词 + 助动词 + 主语 + 动词 + 宾语从句（宾语提前）" 是四六级听力和阅读中的高频句式。这种结构在询问他人观点、转述问题时大量出现，学会后可迁移到多种场景，典型性很强。

In fact, this is why I wished to speak to you.

第2段，第2句

主系表结构加表语从句是四六级和考研中的高频句式，why 引导的名词性从句常出现在阅读和写作中，插入语的使用也是常见考点，句子结构具有较高的典型性和迁移价值。

Many people will say it's a boring field, but I disagree.

第3段，第2句

本句体现了 "主句 + 宾语从句 + 转折并列主句" 的经典结构，这种 "陈述他人观点 + 表达自己相反态度" 的句式在四六级和考研阅读、写作中高频出现。宾语从句紧跟及物动词、转折连词连接并列主句都是标准用法，掌握后可在大量类似语境中复用。结构代表性强，学习迁移价值高。

W: Do you mind giving me an example?

第6段，第1句

"Do you mind + 动名词" 是口语和书面语中极为常见的礼貌请求句式，在四六级听力对话、考研翻译及写作中频繁出现，掌握后可直接迁移至大量类似场景

Let's say for example, there are two landowners who are in a thorny disagreement about something like the borders of their adjacent plots.

第7段，第3句

覆盖祈使句主句、宾语从句(存在句结构)、限制性定语从句三种结构,涉及主谓宾、状语、定语等多种成分。宾语从句的存在句后置主语、定语从句的关系代词作主语,都是常见考点,有一定练习价值

For this reason, it's usually better to resolve problems outside of court whenever possible.

第9段，第3句

"It is + 形容词 + to do" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句型，时间状语从句的省略也是真题中常见的简化手段。本句结构具有很强的代表性，掌握后可以迁移到大量类似句子的分析中。

So besides knowing the law inside out, you need good people skills, right?

第10段，第2句

"besides + 动名词" 作状语补充条件或对比，是四六级和考研阅读中常见的表达方式，句末附加疑问 "right" 也是口语化书面语中的典型用法。整体句式有一定代表性，掌握后可迁移到类似表达，但结构本身较简单，不如复杂从句句式那样高频且具挑战性。

Courts are getting too bureaucratic to function.

第7题，B

"too...to..." 结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，用于表达程度过高导致某种结果。系表结构配合进行时也是典型用法。但整句过于简短，缺少从句、并列等更复杂但同样常考的句式特征，代表性中等。

What does the man think is required of any law professional?

第8题 题干

本句覆盖的成分包括主句的主谓宾结构、从句的主谓状结构，并且涉及疑问词在从句中充当主语的特殊用法、被动语态中的介词短语状语，成分种类较为丰富。特别值得练习的是宾语从句中疑问词作主语的识别，以及被动结构中介词短语的功能判断，这些都是学习者容易混淆的点。

But as we age, many of us have difficulty retrieving memories.

第1段，第2句

"as" 引导时间状语从句 + 主句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，"have difficulty doing" 也是高频搭配，具有一定代表性，但句子整体偏简单，不如更复杂的典型句式那样具有高复用价值。

While this wealth of prior knowledge can make memory retrieval challenging, the researchers say it has its upsides—this life experience can aid with creativity and decision-making.

第2段，第2句

While 引导让步状语从句 + 主句包含宾语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，属于典型的复合句句式；使役动词 make 的用法和破折号的解释功能也是常考点，学习该句可迁移到类似句型。

Researchers Tarek Amer, Jordana Wynn and Lynn Hasher looked at several behavioral and brain imaging studies, which show that older adults have difficulty suppressing information that is no longer relevant and that when searching for a specific memory, they often retrieve other, irrelevant memories along with it.

第3段，第1句

本句结构高度典型：非限制性定语从句补充说明研究内容、show 带并列宾语从句陈述发现、定语从句修饰名词、状语从句说明时间条件，这些都是四六级及考研阅读中的常见句式；掌握本句的切分与成分识别方法，可直接迁移到大量同类长难句。

The studies also showed that when given a cognitive task, older adults rely more heavily on previous knowledge than younger adults do.

第3段，第2句

本句结构高度典型:主句加宾语从句是四六级和考研阅读的常见句式,宾语从句内嵌套时间状语从句和比较从句也是高频组合,且比较结构中的承前省略than...do是考试常考点,掌握后可迁移到大量类似长难句

"Evidence suggests that older adults show preserved, and at times enhanced, creativity as a function of enriched memories," the researchers write.

第4段，第2句

引述结构配合宾语从句的双层嵌套是学术写作和新闻报道中的典型句式，四六级和考研阅读中经常出现。掌握这种“某人说/写 + 直接引语（内含主从复合句）”的结构，可以迁移到大量类似语境中，实用性很强。

They further hypothesize that older adults may be well served by their prior knowledge when it comes to decision-making, where they can pull on their accumulated wisdom.

第4段，第3句

句子包含丰富的成分类型:主句有主谓宾和程度状语,宾语从句有主谓、程度状语、方式状语、时间状语和非限制性定语从句作补充状语,时间状语从句涉及固定搭配 it comes to,非限制性定语从句涉及情态动词和介词短语状语。成分种类多样,尤其是多层状语和从句作成分的识别,适合作为划分成分的练习句。

They looked into the relationship between one's prior knowledge and creativity.

第9题，A

简单句加短语动词加名词性宾语的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，具有一定代表性。宾语中使用介词短语作后置定语也是典型的学术表达方式。但由于句子过于简单、没有从句或复杂修饰结构，无法覆盖考试中更常见的复杂长难句句式，典型性属于中等水平。

Young adults rely on memory while older adults keep notes as a reminder.

第10题，A

while 引导的对比状语从句是考试中常见的句式,用于对比两个主体的行为或状态,具有一定代表性。主从复合句的基本框架也是典型结构。但本句结构过于简单,缺少定语从句、名词性从句等更高频的复杂句式,迁移价值中等。

They can rely on their accumulated wisdom in an emergency.

第11题，C

情态动词加动词原形的主谓宾状结构在四六级和考研真题中较为常见，属于中等典型度的句式。但本句过于简短，缺少真题中常考的从句嵌套、分隔结构等特征，代表性一般。

First, work can be alienating.

第2段，第1句

"情态动词 + be + 形容词"的主系表结构在考试中较为常见，具有一定代表性。但句子过短且无从句或并列，难以代表真题中常见的复杂句式。

Second, workers are not paid the full value of their labor.

第3段，第1句

被动语态的简单句在四六级和考研阅读中极为常见，尤其在论述社会、经济、科学话题时频繁出现。本句"主语 + be 动词 + not + 过去分词 + 宾语"的结构是典型的被动否定句式，掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似句子的理解中。句首状语的使用也符合学术写作和考试文章的常见行文习惯。

Real wages have not kept pace with productivity, driving economic inequality and a decline in labor's share of income.

第3段，第2句

简单句 + 现在分词短语作结果状语的组合在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，属于常考句式。现在完成时搭配否定结构也是典型用法，学习者掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

In the U.S., full time employees work an average of 8.72 hours per day despite productivity increases.

第4段，第2句

简单句配地点状语和让步状语的结构在真题中较为常见，'despite + 名词短语'作让步状语是典型用法。但因无从句，无法练习主从复合句或并列句等更高频的复杂句式，典型性中等。

But unless changes are made to the structure of work, automation will simply exert downward pressure on wages and further diminish work opportunities.

第5段，第3句

本句的"条件状语从句 + 主句"结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，尤其是"unless"引导的否定条件句在议论文中常见。并列谓语结构也是典型的句式扩展方式。从句使用被动语态、主句使用将来时态的组合，符合学术和评论类文本的表达习惯。掌握这种结构后，学生可以在大量真题句子中识别和复用，具有较强的迁移性。

There are competing visions of the best way to arrive at a solution.

第6段，第2句

There be 存在句搭配后置定语修饰是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，掌握后可广泛迁移到同类结构的理解和翻译，具有较强代表性。

The post-work theorists believe that work should not hold a central position in our lives or take up so much of our time.

第6段，第4句

"主句 + that 宾语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,宾语从句表达观点主张的用法极为常见,从句内并列谓语也是典型结构,学习迁移性强。

Thus, life should be seen as an end in itself.

第6段，第6句

本句的结构非常典型：情态动词加被动语态（should be done）是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式，常用于表达建议、规范或客观评价；"see ... as ..." 的被动形式（be seen as）也是常考搭配，学生掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似句子中。结构简洁、无特殊变形，代表性强。

They are worried about being alienated from the outside world.

第12题，B

"be + 形容词 + about" 结构在考试中较为常见，用于表达情感态度，具有一定代表性。动名词被动式 "being alienated" 也是常考点，掌握后可迁移到类似结构。

What does the passage say long working hours contribute to?

第13题 题干

特殊疑问句嵌套疑问宾语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，尤其在问答题和理解题中频繁出现。本句结构非常典型，掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似题目。

Children who think effort leads to achievement outperform those who believe ability is a fixed trait.

第1段，第3句

本句的对称对比结构（两个定语从句分别修饰主语和宾语、每个定语从句内嵌宾语从句）是考研和四六级阅读中的高频句式，掌握后可迁移到大量类似的对比论证句

Yet, relatively little research has explored how young children learn what's worth the effort.

第2段，第1句

疑问词引导的宾语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构，尤其是 "how" 和 "what" 引导的嵌套宾语从句在学术文本和新闻报道中极为常见，掌握后可大量复用。

Could infants also make broad generalizable inferences from a few examples when it comes to effort?

第2段，第5句

疑问句倒装、情态动词加动词原形、状语从句修饰主句，均为四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。"when it comes to ..." 固定搭配也是常见表达。结构具有较强的代表性和可迁移性，掌握后可应用于大量类似句子。

If so, then maybe persistence isn't simply a character trait.

第2段，第6句

条件状语从句 + 主句是四六级和考研中常见的句式，副词 then 呼应 If 从句的用法也较典型。但本句主句结构过于简单，条件从句的省略形式虽常见但不够复杂，整体代表性中等。

To explore this question, we showed 15-month-old babies one of two things—an experimenter working hard to achieve two different goals, or an experimenter who effortlessly reached each goal.

第3段，第1句

双宾语结构、限制性定语从句、不定式作目的状语、现在分词作后置定语均为四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式；破折号引出同位语解释的用法也常见于学术写作，句子结构具有很强的代表性和可迁移性

Then we introduced the baby to a novel music toy that seemed as if it could be activated by pushing a big button on top.

第3段，第2句

本句成分丰富，涵盖主谓双宾结构、定语从句、表语从句、方式状语、被动语态等多种语法点。特别是双宾语结构 "introduce A to B" 和嵌套从句中的成分划分，适合作为成分识别的综合练习。定语从句中的关系代词 "that" 既连接又充当主语，表语从句中的被动结构和方式状语，都是值得练习的考点。

Out of sight of the babies, we turned on the music toy with a hidden button so that they heard the toy making music.

第3段，第4句

句子涵盖主谓宾基本成分、地点状语、定语、目的状语从句、宾语补足语等多种成分，特别是感官动词的复合宾语结构和目的状语从句的识别有一定练习价值，适合训练成分划分能力。

Then analysts who didn't know which condition each baby was in, watched video tapes of the experiment and counted how many times babies tried to activate the toy by pressing the button.

第3段，第6句

成分丰富且含多个易错点:主语被定语从句分隔、双宾语并列谓语、宾语从句作宾语、方式状语和程度状语同时出现、疑问词引导的从句语序调整。覆盖了主谓宾、定语从句、宾语从句、状语等多种成分,且存在分隔和嵌套陷阱,是理想的成分划分练习句

Across one study and a pre-registered duplication, babies who had seen an adult persist and succeed push the button about twice as many times as those who saw an adult effortlessly succeed.

第4段，第1句

本句覆盖主谓宾、定语从句、比较状语、宾语补足语、承前省略等多种成分和结构;尤其是感官动词 see 后接宾语加动词原形(persist and succeed, effortlessly succeed)这一易错点,以及比较从句中谓语的承前省略,都是值得反复练习的考点,训练价值高。

In other words, babies learned that effort was valuable after watching just two examples of an adult working hard and succeeding.

第4段，第2句

主句 + 宾语从句 + 时间状语是四六级和考研阅读中的典型结构, learn that 的搭配和 after doing 的时间状语都是高频句式。动名词复合结构和现在分词作定语也常见于真题。掌握本句结构可以迁移到大量类似长难句。

Instead, they generalized the value of effort to a novel task.

第4段，第4句

本句覆盖主语、谓语、宾语、状语四种基本成分, 结构典型但种类有限。宾语部分 "the value of effort" 包含 "of" 引导的定语修饰, 可练习定语识别; 状语 "to a novel task" 可练习介词短语作状语的判断。但整体成分较单一, 缺少补语、同位语、复杂定语从句等丰富成分, 训练价值中等偏下。

If chronic lateness has taken over your life and turned into a defining trait of who you are, it's likely that you're losing out on job offers, recreational opportunities, friendships, and more.

第1段，第1句

句子成分丰富且含多个易错点: 形式主语 it 与真正主语从句的对应、条件状语从句的识别、并列谓语 (has taken 和 turned 共用助动词)、嵌套的宾语从句 (who you are 在介词 of 后)、lose out on 的固定搭配及其宾语识别。这些都是常考且容易混淆的点, 训练价值高。

When you have to be somewhere, try to arrive 15 to 30 minutes before you need to.

第2段，第1句

祈使句搭配时间状语从句是英语中常见的建议或指令句式, 四六级和考研阅读中经常出现。"try to do"结构和"before"引导的时间从句也是高频句式。掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子的理解和写作中。

If you always run late, that means you must be failing to account for something you always do.

第2段，第2句

句子成分丰富:涵盖主语、谓语、宾语、状语(频度和结果)、宾语从句、定语从句、不定式作宾语等多种成分。特别是定语从句中关系代词省略、不定式短语作动词宾语、指示代词 that 指代整个从句,都是常见易错点,训练价值高。

Keep track of whether or not you actually do arrive early.

第2段，第4句

本句涵盖了祈使句的谓语识别、固定搭配 keep track of 的处理、名词性从句作宾语、从句内部主谓宾和状语的划分，以及 do 强调结构的识别。成分种类较丰富，固定搭配和强调结构是易错点，适合作为基础到中等难度的练习句

As soon as the first alarm goes off, stop what you're doing.

第3段，第4句

祈使句+时间状语从句+宾语从句的组合在四六级听力指令、考研写作建议句中高频出现,句式简洁实用,学习后可直接迁移到类似表达。

If it's something you'll be coming back to, like a project for work, make a note to remind yourself where you left off.

第3段，第5句

条件从句 + 祈使句主句 + 目的状语 + 宾语从句,是四六级和考研常考的复合句型;定语从句嵌套在条件从句中、关系代词省略,也是高频考点,典型性强。

Have all of your notes and materials organized well in advance of each event, so that all you have to do is grab them and go when it's the actual day.

第4段，第2句

祈使句 + 目的状语从句的组合、have sth done 的使役结构、定语从句中关系代词的省略、时间状语从句的嵌套，都是四六级和考研阅读或写作中的高频句式。掌握本句的分析方法后，可直接迁移到大量类似真题句中，实用性和代表性都很强。

As well as giving you space, this time also acts as a buffer between events, which can be borrowed from, should you be held up in a prior meeting, allowing you to still get to the next one on time.

第5段，第4句

本句结构复杂度适中偏高，主干识别有一定难度，时态语态涉及情态被动和虚拟语气，成分类型丰富且有易错点，句式结构高度典型。综合来看，这是一个优质的训练句，既能检验学生对复杂分句结构的理解，又能锻炼成分划分和时态语态判断能力，且具有很强的实战应用价值。建议优先用于训练。

Take a close look next time you're in Boston, and here are some of the things you'll probably see: people smoking in the subway stations despite the frequent reminders not to do so; pedestrians walking when the crosswalk lights say not to do so, ignoring the cars; car drivers speeding, making a loud noise with the horn and occasionally cursing at each other.

第1段，第8句

该句是练习识别非谓语动词（现在分词作定语/状语）、倒装结构、定语从句省略连接词以及冒号引导长同位语的极佳素材。

Sometimes Bostonians seem like they're just too busy to be polite.

第2段，第1句

"seem like" 引出宾语从句、"too...to..." 表示结果的结构，都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。本句结构典型，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子，如 "It seems that..."、"appear to be..." 等变体，实用性强。

Former U.S. representative Chester Atkins says it's because the Puritan founding fathers were themselves impatient and bad-tempered, and had little time for courtesy.

第2段，第3句

包含宾语从句套表语从句的三层嵌套、并列谓语、形式主语等常见句式，属于四六级和考研阅读中较典型的复杂句结构。掌握后可迁移到类似的多层从句句子。

Boston College professor Thomas O'Connor thinks a contributing factor is Boston's history as a city where each new group of immigrants was treated with suspicion and exclusion.

第2段，第5句

涵盖多种成分:主句的主谓宾、宾语从句的主系表、定语从句的被动结构主谓加方式状语,还有同位语结构、介词短语作定语。特别是宾语从句省略 that 和定语从句修饰表语中的名词,都是常见易错点,训练价值较高

Still, other cities with reputations for worse rudeness are trying hard to change their images.

第3段，第2句

主语带介词短语作后置定语、谓语后接不定式表目的，是四六级和考研阅读中非常典型的句式。现在进行时表达当前趋势也是常见用法。这个结构在真题中反复出现，学生掌握后可以迁移到大量类似句子。

What did one study find about Bostonians compared with residents of other U.S. cities?

第23题 题干

特殊疑问句在四六级与考研阅读中频繁出现，且本句展示了疑问词作宾语前置、助动词倒装、后置定语修饰等典型结构。掌握本句语序规则与成分识别方法后，可直接迁移至大量同类疑问句的分析，具有较高的代表性和复用价值。

They are not as willing to help strangers.

第23题，A

主系表结构是基础句型，“be + 形容词 + to do”是常见表达，“not as ... as”比较结构也较典型。但本句过于简单，未体现真题中常见的复杂修饰或从句嵌套，代表性中等。

Take pride in its history and adhere to its cultural tradition.

第25题，D

祈使句在四六级和考研真题中较为常见，尤其在写作建议、广告宣传、演讲类文本中。本句的并列谓语结构也是常见句式，具有一定的代表性和迁移价值。

本卷出现的 258 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。

button A1

n. 纽扣

本卷10次 · 真题 14 句

court A2

n. 法院

本卷7次 · 真题 31 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本卷6次 · 真题 363 句

prior B2

adj. 先前的，之前的

本卷6次 · 真题 22 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅，只不过

本卷5次 · 真题 119 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本卷5次 · 真题 82 句

retrieve B2

v. 取回

本卷5次 · 真题 16 句

alarm A2

n. 警报器

本卷5次 · 真题 12 句

persistence C1

n. 坚持不懈

本卷5次 · 真题 8 句

relationship B1

n. 关系

本卷4次 · 真题 168 句

cognitive C1

adj. 认知的

本卷4次 · 真题 85 句

wage B1

n. 工资

本卷4次 · 真题 63 句

creativity B2

n. 创造力

本卷4次 · 真题 45 句

novel B1

n. 小说

本卷4次 · 真题 43 句

infant B2

n. 婴儿

本卷4次·真题 31 句

press A2

v. 按, 压

本卷4次·真题 30 句

resolve B2

v. 解决 (问题、困难)

本卷4次·真题 21 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

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本卷3次·真题 115 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本卷3次·真题 108 句

academic B2

adj. 学术的

本卷3次·真题 104 句

case A2

n. 情况

本卷3次·真题 97 句

contribute B1

v. 捐献

本卷3次·真题 79 句

workplace B1

n. 工作场所

本卷3次·真题 70 句

productivity B2

n. 生产率

本卷3次·真题 58 句

rely B1

v. 依赖; 依靠

本卷3次·真题 51 句

trait B2

n. 特征

本卷3次·真题 39 句

central B1

adj. 主要的

本卷3次·真题 36 句

automation B2

n. 自动化 (用机器或计算机代替人工操作)

本卷3次·真题 33 句

activate B2

v. 使运作

本卷3次·真题 18 句

dispute B2

n. 争论

本卷3次·真题 17 句

accumulate B2

v. 积累

本卷3次·真题 14 句

effect A2

n. 影响

本卷2次·真题 191 句

data B1

n. 数据

本卷2次·真题 181 句

system A2

n. 系统

本卷2次·真题 176 句

risk A2

n. 风险

本卷2次·真题 167 句

community B1

n. 社区

本卷2次·真题 163 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本卷2次·真题 158 句

local A2

adj. 当地的

本卷2次·真题 143 句

affect B1

v. 影响

本卷2次·真题 116 句

professor B1

n. 教授（大学教师的最高职称）

本卷2次·真题 112 句

career B1

n. 职业

本卷2次·真题 106 句

access B1

n. 进入

本卷2次·真题 101 句

event A2

n. 事件

本卷2次·真题 99 句

according B1

prep. 根据

本卷2次·真题 96 句

evidence B1

n. 证据

本卷2次·真题 87 句

belief B1

n. 相信

本卷2次·真题 85 句

professional B1

adj. 专业的

本卷2次·真题 82 句

further B1

adv. 更远地

本卷2次·真题 79 句

despite B1

prep. 尽管

本卷2次·真题 77 句

solution B1

n. 解决办法

本卷2次·真题 76 句

journal B1

n. 杂志

本卷2次·真题 66 句

material B1

n. 材料

本卷2次·真题 66 句

quickly A2

adv. 快速地

本卷2次·真题 63 句

perform B1

v. 执行

本卷2次·真题 61 句

struggle B1

v. 奋斗

本卷2次·真题 54 句

explore B1

v. 探索

本卷2次·真题 52 句

argument B1

n. 争论

本卷2次·真题 51 句

resident B2

n. 居民

本卷2次·真题 50 句

advance B1

v. 前进

本卷2次·真题 48 句

labor B1

n. 劳动

本卷2次·真题 42 句

function B1

n. 功能

本卷2次·真题 40 句

outcome B2

n. 结果

本卷2次·真题 40 句

relevant B2

adj. 相关的

本卷2次·真题 38 句

structure B1

n. 结构

本卷2次·真题 35 句

profit B1

n. 利润, 盈利

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

content B1

n. 内容

本卷2次·真题 31 句

explanation B1

n. 解释

本卷2次·真题 31 句

frequently B1

adv. 频繁地

本卷2次·真题 31 句

employ B1

v. 雇用

本卷2次·真题 30 句

working A2

adj. 有工作的

本卷2次·真题 29 句

propose B1

v. 提议

本卷2次·真题 28 句

vision B2

n. 视力

本卷2次·真题 28 句

delay B1

n. 延迟

本卷2次·真题 27 句

willing B1

adj. 愿意的, 乐意的

本卷2次·真题 26 句

manner B1

n. 方式

本卷2次·真题 25 句

legal B1

adj. 法律的

本卷2次·真题 23 句

behavioral

B2

adj. 行为的

本卷2次·真题 22 句

adverse

C1

adj. 不利的

本卷2次·真题 21 句

wisdom

B2

n. 智慧

本卷2次·真题 20 句

unexpected

B1

adj. 意外的

本卷2次·真题 18 句

hidden

B1

adj. 隐藏的

本卷2次·真题 16 句

subway

A2

n. 地铁

本卷2次·真题 15 句

crowded

A2

adj. 拥挤的, 挤满人的

本卷2次·真题 14 句

irrelevant

B2

adj. 无关紧要的

本卷2次·真题 11 句

outperform

C1

v. 表现优于, 胜过

本卷2次·真题 10 句

wipe

A2

v. 擦, 抹

本卷2次·真题 10 句

criminal

B1

n. 罪犯

本卷2次·真题 9 句

upper

A2

adj. 上面的, 上层的

本卷2次·真题 9 句

stake

B2

n. 股份

本卷2次·真题 8 句

less

A1

det. 较少的

本卷1次·真题 273 句

benefit

B1

n. 好处

本卷1次·真题 244 句

likely

A2

adj. 很可能的

本卷1次·真题 228 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本卷1次·真题 200 句

employee A2

n. 雇员, 员工

本卷1次·真题 190 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本卷1次·真题 170 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本卷1次·真题 167 句

economic B2

adj. 经济的

本卷1次·真题 167 句

base A2

n. 基础

本卷1次·真题 126 句

finding B2

n. 调查结果

本卷1次·真题 121 句

project A2

n. 项目

本卷1次·真题 116 句

average A2

adj. 平均的

本卷1次·真题 112 句

factor B1

n. 因素

本卷1次·真题 108 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本卷1次·真题 98 句

income B1

n. 收入

本卷1次·真题 94 句

publish B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本卷1次·真题 94 句

account A2

n. 账户

本卷1次·真题 93 句

potential B2

adj. 潜在的

本卷1次·真题 92 句

physical B1

adj. 身体的

本卷1次·真题 91 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本卷1次·真题 88 句

decline B2

v. 下降

本卷1次·真题 88 句

promote B2

v. 促进

本卷1次·真题 82 句

cultural B1

adj. 文化的

本卷1次·真题 68 句

conflict B2

n. 冲突

本卷1次·真题 66 句

easily A2

adv. 容易地

本卷1次·真题 65 句

shift B1

v. 移动

本卷1次·真题 65 句

realize B1

v. 意识到, 认识到

本卷1次·真题 64 句

generally B1

adv. 通常, 一般地

本卷1次·真题 60 句

concept B2

n. 概念

本卷1次·真题 59 句

specific B2

adj. 具体的

本卷1次·真题 59 句

suffer B1

v. 遭受 (痛苦、疾病、损失等)

本卷1次·真题 59 句

aim B1

v. 瞄准

本卷1次·真题 57 句

image A2

n. 形象, 印象

本卷1次·真题 57 句

particularly B2

adv. 尤其, 特别 (强调某事物)

本卷1次·真题 57 句

pressure B1

n. 心理压力

本卷1次·真题 57 句

advocate B2

v. 拥护

本卷1次·真题 55 句

theory B1

n. 理论

本卷1次·真题 55 句

unique B2

adj. 独特的

本卷1次·真题 54 句

innovation B2

n. 创新;革新(指行为或过程)

本卷1次·真题 53 句

link A2

n. 联系

本卷1次·真题 53 句

per B1

prep. 每

本卷1次·真题 53 句

inequality B2

n. 不平等

本卷1次·真题 50 句

observe B2

v. 观察;注意到

本卷1次·真题 48 句

track A2

n. 小路

本卷1次·真题 48 句

thus B2

adv. 因此, 所以

本卷1次·真题 47 句

adopt B1

v. 采纳

本卷1次·真题 46 句

exactly B1

adv. 精确地

本卷1次·真题 46 句

ignore B1

v. 忽视;不理睬

本卷1次·真题 46 句

pattern B1

n. 模式

本卷1次·真题 46 句

demonstrate B2

v. 证明

本卷1次·真题 45 句

technological B2

adj. 技术的

本卷1次·真题 45 句

achievement

B1

n. 成就

本卷1次·真题 44 句

adapt

B2

v. 适应, 适合 (新环境、新情况)

本卷1次·真题 44 句

charge

B1

v. 收费

本卷1次·真题 44 句

poverty

B2

n. 贫穷

本卷1次·真题 44 句

previous

B1

adj. 先前的

本卷1次·真题 44 句

concerned

B1

adj. 担心的

本卷1次·真题 43 句

schedule

A2

n. 时间表

本卷1次·真题 41 句

attempt

B1

v. 试图

本卷1次·真题 39 句

define

B1

v. 给.....下定义

本卷1次·真题 39 句

priority

B2

n. 优先事项

本卷1次·真题 39 句

psychological

B2

adj. 心理的

本卷1次·真题 39 句

related

B1

adj. 相关的

本卷1次·真题 39 句

interact

B2

v. 相互作用

本卷1次·真题 37 句

opinion

A2

n. 观点

本卷1次·真题 37 句

relatively

B2

adv. 相对地

本卷1次·真题 37 句

reserve

B1

v. 预订

本卷1次·真题 37 句

compete B1

v. 竞争

本卷1次·真题 36 句

assert C1

v. 坚称

本卷1次·真题 34 句

extra A2

adj. 额外的

本卷1次·真题 33 句

otherwise B2

adv. 否则，不然

本卷1次·真题 33 句

tourism B1

n. 旅游业

本卷1次·真题 33 句

clearly A2

adv. 清楚地，明白地

本卷1次·真题 32 句

intervention C1

n. 干预

本卷1次·真题 32 句

valuable B1

adj. 贵重的

本卷1次·真题 32 句

aid B1

n. 帮助

本卷1次·真题 31 句

switch A2

v. 转换

本卷1次·真题 31 句

character B1

n. 性格

本卷1次·真题 30 句

rarely B1

adv. 很少，难得，不常

本卷1次·真题 30 句

reputation B2

n. 名声

本卷1次·真题 30 句

tradition B1

n. 传统

本卷1次·真题 30 句

ahead A2

adv. 在前面

本卷1次·真题 29 句

broad B1

adj. 宽阔的

本卷1次·真题 29 句

childhood A2

n. 童年

本卷1次·真题 28 句

decrease B1

v. 减少, 降低

本卷1次·真题 28 句

property B1

n. 财产

本卷1次·真题 28 句

chronic B2

adj. (疾病) 慢性的, 长期的

本卷1次·真题 27 句

fault B1

n. 过错

本卷1次·真题 26 句

persuade B1

v. 说服

本卷1次·真题 26 句

highlight B2

n. 最精彩的部分

本卷1次·真题 25 句

intend B1

v. 打算, 计划

本卷1次·真题 25 句

alter B2

v. 改变, 更改 (使某物与之前不同)

本卷1次·真题 24 句

successfully B1

adv. 成功地

本卷1次·真题 24 句

distinguish B2

v. 区分

本卷1次·真题 23 句

pace B1

n. 速度

本卷1次·真题 23 句

prepared A2

adj. 准备好的

本卷1次·真题 23 句

challenging B2

adj. 有挑战性的

本卷1次·真题 22 句

exciting A2

adj. 令人兴奋的

本卷1次·真题 22 句

pose B2

v. 摆姿势 (供拍照或绘画)

本卷1次·真题 22 句

anticipate B2

v. 预料, 预期 (某事将发生)

本卷1次 · 真题 21 句

diminish C1

v. 减少

本卷1次 · 真题 21 句

primarily B2

adv. 主要地

本卷1次 · 真题 21 句

worried A2

adj. 担心的

本卷1次 · 真题 21 句

actual B1

adj. 真实的

本卷1次 · 真题 20 句

exotic B2

adj. 异国情调的;外来的

本卷1次 · 真题 20 句

gradually B1

adv. 逐渐地, 逐步地

本卷1次 · 真题 20 句

overcome B2

v. 克服

本卷1次 · 真题 20 句

steady B1

adj. 稳定的

本卷1次 · 真题 20 句

alleviate C1

v. 减轻, 缓和 (痛苦、问题等)

本卷1次 · 真题 19 句

prioritize B2

v. 优先处理

本卷1次 · 真题 19 句

react B1

v. 作出反应

本卷1次 · 真题 19 句

remind A2

v. 提醒

本卷1次 · 真题 19 句

heavily B1

adv. 大量地

本卷1次 · 真题 18 句

seriously B1

adv. 严肃地

本卷1次 · 真题 18 句

emergency B1

n. 紧急情况, 突发事件

本卷1次 · 真题 17 句

found A1

v. find 的过去式和过去分词

本卷1次·真题 17 句

urgent B2

adj. 紧急的, 急迫的

本卷1次·真题 17 句

deem C1

v. 认为, 视为 (正式用语)

本卷1次·真题 16 句

distinction B2

n. 区别

本卷1次·真题 16 句

frequent B1

adj. 频繁的

本卷1次·真题 16 句

plain A2

adj. 清楚的

本卷1次·真题 16 句

scenario B2

n. 可能发生的情况

本卷1次·真题 16 句

combat B2

n. 战斗

本卷1次·真题 15 句

flexible B2

adj. 灵活的

本卷1次·真题 15 句

independence B2

n. 独立; 自主

本卷1次·真题 15 句

interpersonal B2

adj. 人际的

本卷1次·真题 15 句

occasionally B1

adv. 偶尔

本卷1次·真题 15 句

inform B1

v. 告知, 通知 (正式地告诉某人某事)

本卷1次·真题 14 句

keen B2

adj. 热衷的

本卷1次·真题 14 句

maintenance B2

n. 维护

本卷1次·真题 14 句

sustain B2

v. 维持

本卷1次·真题 14 句

branch A2

n. 树枝

本卷1次·真题 13 句

calculate B1

v. 计算

本卷1次·真题 13 句

navigate B2

v. 导航

本卷1次·真题 13 句

persist B2

v. 坚持

本卷1次·真题 13 句

yeah A1

intj. 是的

本卷1次·真题 13 句

altogether B2

adv. 完全地

本卷1次·真题 12 句

disagree A2

v. 不同意

本卷1次·真题 12 句

estate B2

n. 地产

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

foresee B2

v. 预见

本卷1次·真题 12 句

forever A2

adv. 永远

本卷1次·真题 12 句

former B1

adj. 以前的, 从前的

本卷1次·真题 12 句

imitate B2

v. 模仿;仿效(行为、声音、方式等)

本卷1次·真题 12 句

abstract B2

adj. 抽象的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

adhere C1

v. 遵守, 坚持 (规则、信念等)

本卷1次·真题 11 句

construction B1

n. 建造

本卷1次·真题 11 句

distant B1

adj. 遥远的, 远处的

本卷1次·真题 11句

intricate C1

adj. 错综复杂的

本卷1次·真题 11句

negotiate B2

v. 谈判

本卷1次·真题 11句

nevertheless B2

adv. 然而

本卷1次·真题 11句

storage B1

n. 存储

本卷1次·真题 11句

analyst B2

n. 分析师

本卷1次·真题 10句

observer B2

n. 观察者

本卷1次·真题 10句

plot B1

n. (小说、戏剧等的) 情节

本卷1次·真题 10句

specialize B2

v. 专门从事

本卷1次·真题 10句

transit B2

n. 运输

本卷1次·真题 10句

allocate B2

v. 分配

本卷1次·真题 9句

bother B1

v. 打扰; 烦扰

本卷1次·真题 9句

causal C1

adj. 因果关系的

本卷1次·真题 9句

dawn B1

n. 黎明, 拂晓

本卷1次·真题 9句

formal B1

adj. 正式的

本卷1次·真题 9句

irritated B2

adj. 恼怒的

本卷1次·真题 9句

representative

B2

n. 代表

本卷1次·真题9句

border

B1

n. 边界

本卷1次·真题8句

default

B2

n. 违约

本卷1次·真题8句

pack

A2

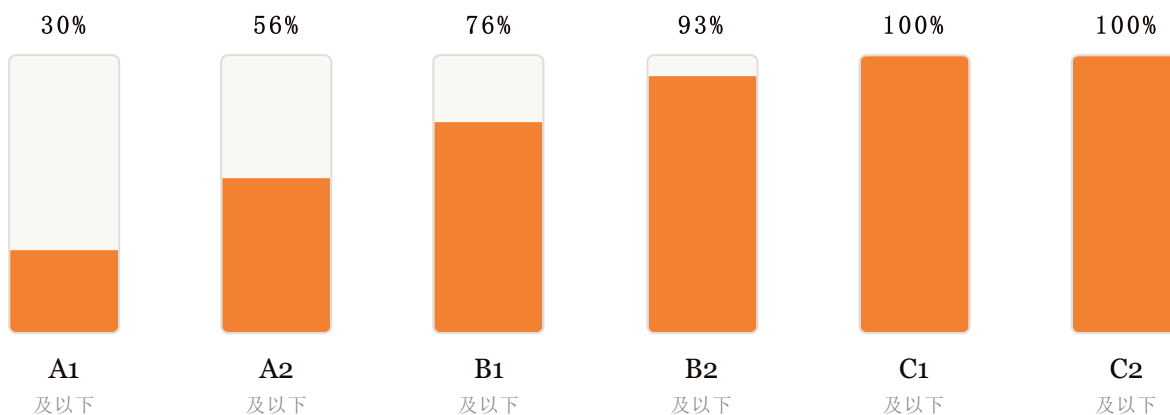
v. 打包

本卷1次·真题8句

VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全卷录音原文 741 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 **741** 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 53 个·约 7%。



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 741 个·末柱为 100%

去重总词数

741

B2 以上难词

7%

B1 及以下覆盖

76%

英语六级 2025年6月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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