

2025年12月·第1套 英语六级听力真题原文与答案解析

PAPER & KEY • 听力题和解析

听力题和解析

本卷全部 25 题的标准答案与完整录音文字稿由懒笔记基于2025年12月·第1套 英语六级听力原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面层级：Part/Section 标题与各节 Directions 照原卷排印——真实听力考卷只印选项，题干由录音念出。其下按录音篇目逐篇排印：每篇先给完整录音文字稿（逐段中译），再逐题给出卷面题目与该题解析（题目、翻译、答案、定位、信号、替换与排除）。

真题卷第1套(2025-12) • 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: Today's special guest is Lord Blackwell, one of our country's most experienced and distinguished career diplomats. Welcome!

W: 今天的特别嘉宾是Blackwell勋爵，我国最有经验、最杰出的职业外交官之一。欢迎！

2 M: It's my pleasure.

M: 很荣幸。

3 W: Our audience will be most interested in learning about a career in the foreign service. However, before we talk about that, I'd like to ask you about the current developments hitting the news today regarding the Republic of Winopia. What can you tell us?

W: 我们的观众会非常想了解外交工作的职业生涯。不过，在我们谈这个之前，我想问问您关于今天新闻报道的Winopia共和国的最新动态。您能告诉我们什么吗？

4 M: I'm afraid I don't know much beyond what we've all seen on the news. It looks like the government of Winopia seems to be undergoing some sort of crisis of legitimacy, and an interim administration has been transitionally established until a head of state is agreed on. But my career work

has mostly focused around the continental spheres of Europe and the Americas, and thus I've never been involved with Winopian relations. It's for this reason that I don't know anything on this matter beyond what we can all read in the newspapers.

M: 恐怕我知道的不比我们在新闻上看到的多。看起来Winopia政府似乎正在经历某种合法性危机，已经过渡性地建立了一个临时政府，直到就国家元首达成一致。但我的职业工作主要集中在欧洲和美洲大陆范围，因此我从未参与过与Winopia的关系。正是因为这个原因，在这件事上我知道的不比我们在报纸上读到的更多。

5 W: Oh, I see.

W: 哦，我明白了。

6 M: Nevertheless, be rest assured that our expert envoys at our consulate there will be closely monitoring the situation, and I expect our bilateral relations with that country will not be affected.

M: 不过，请放心，我们在那里领事馆的专家特使会密切关注局势，我预计我们与该国的双边关系不会受到影响。

7 W: So how does one get a career in foreign relations?

W: 那么一个人怎样才能从事外交关系职业呢？

8 M: There are many different paths one can take. All diplomats have their own story. But in my case, I got a degree in electrical engineering followed by six years' service in the air force. Then I went to law school, and upon obtaining a degree in international law, I joined the diplomatic corps where I have been for 22 years.

M: 可以走很多不同的路径。每个外交官都有自己的故事。但就我而言，我获得了电气工程学位，然后在空军服役六年。之后我去了法学院，在获得国际法学位后，我加入了外交部门，至今已经22年了。

9 W: What would you say are the key skills one needs for the job?

W: 您认为这份工作需要哪些关键技能？

10 M: There are so many. Being a hard worker and a good student is important. You never stop learning. In addition, a diplomat needs to be very articulate in their discourse and rhetoric. Whether it is defusing attention or enacting policy, people and communication skills are vital.

M: 有太多了。成为一个勤奋的工作者和好学生很重要。你永远不会停止学习。此外，外交官需要在话语和修辞上非常善于表达。无论是化解注意力还是执行政策，人际交往和沟通技巧都至关重要。

1. A) He has distinguished himself in foreign service.

B) He is his country's ambassador to Winopia.

C) He is currently an electrical engineer.

D) He craves attention from the media.

【题目】 What do we learn about the man from the conversation?

【翻译】 从对话中我们了解到这位男士的什么信息？

A) 他在外交服务领域表现出色。 B) 他是他的国家驻Winopia的大使。

C) 他目前是一名电气工程师。 D) 他渴望得到媒体的关注。

【答案】 **A** (细节题) He has distinguished himself in foreign service.

【定位】 Today's special guest is Lord Blackwell, one of our country's most experienced and distinguished career diplomats.

今天的特邀嘉宾是布莱克韦尔勋爵，他是我国最有经验、最杰出的职业外交官之一。

【信号】 **主持人开场介绍嘉宾的那一句**。答案信号是“访谈开场主持人对嘉宾的定性介绍”——one of our country's most experienced and distinguished career diplomats，访谈类对话里嘉宾身份几乎都在开场这句一锤定音。

【替换】 distinguished career diplomats ↔ **distinguished himself in foreign service**

diplomats (外交官) = foreign service (外交事务) 的同义改写

【排除】 **B) 未提及**

录音里 Winopia 只是被问及的新闻话题，男方明确说自己 never been involved with Winopian relations (从未涉足对 Winopia 的事务)，根本不是该国大使。选项借“Winopia”这个反复出现的地名诱你误选。

借用原文：I've never been involved with Winopian relations

C) 原词陷阱

男方说自己 I got a degree in electrical engineering，那只是早年学历，他随后转空军、读法律、入外交界已 22 年。选项用 currently (目前) 把旧学历说成现职，是典型“听到 electrical engineer 就想选”的原词陷阱。

借用原文：I got a degree in electrical engineering

D) 未提及

通篇是主持人邀他来谈外交，男方对热点新闻还谦称只知道新闻上看到的，没有任何“爱出风头”的迹象。He craves attention from the media. 在录音里毫无依据。

2. A) A government reshuffle.

B) A fundamental reform.

C) Some sort of political reorientation.

D) Some sort of crisis of legitimacy.

【题目】 **What does the man say the government of Winopia is probably undergoing?**

【翻译】 这位男士说Winopia政府可能正在经历什么？

A) 政府改组。 B) 根本性改革。 C) 某种政治重新定向。 D) 某种合法性危机。

【答案】 **D** (细节题) Some sort of crisis of legitimacy.

【定位】 It looks like the government of Winopia seems to be undergoing some sort of crisis of legitimacy, and an interim administration has been transitionally established until a head of state is agreed on.

看起来 Winopia 政府似乎正在经历某种合法性危机，已经过渡性地成立了临时政府，直到选定国家元首为止。

【信号】被问方对局势直接下定性结论的应答。答案信号是"被问者的直接应答": 主持人问 Winopia 现状, 男方应答里直接给出定性 undergoing some sort of crisis of legitimacy, 对话题答案就落在这种"针对提问的正面回答"里。

【替换】some sort of crisis of legitimacy ↔ Some sort of crisis of legitimacy

答案句与选项几乎原句对应

【排除】A) 未提及

A government reshuffle 指内阁人事调整, 远轻于录音所述的 crisis of legitimacy。录音根本没提改组, 是用一个程度更轻的政治术语来稀释正解。

B) 未提及

A fundamental reform"根本性改革"带积极色彩, 而录音说的是危机加临时政府的被动局面, 色彩相反且录音从未提"改革"。

C) 原词陷阱

Some sort of political reorientation 故意复制录音的 some sort of 句式来制造耳熟, 但录音里 some sort of 后接的是 crisis of legitimacy, 不是 political reorientation。盗的是句式不是内容。

借用原文: undergoing some sort of crisis of legitimacy

3. A) All diplomats have more or less similar stories to tell.

B) It is a prerequisite to get some practice in diplomacy.

C) Different people can take different paths.

D) It is a must to first obtain a law degree.

【题目】According to the man, how does one get a career in foreign relations?

【翻译】根据这位男士的说法,如何获得外交关系方面的职业?

A) 所有外交官都有或多或少相似的故事可讲。 B) 获得一些外交实践经验是先决条件。

C) 不同的人可以走不同的道路。 D) 首先必须获得法律学位。

【答案】C (细节题) Different people can take different paths.

【定位】There are many different paths one can take. All diplomats have their own story.

可以走的路有很多条。每个外交官都有自己的故事。

【信号】应答开头的总括句, 先于个人举例。答案信号是"被问方应答的第一句总括"——There are many different paths one can take。它出现在男方随后讲自己经历(电气—空军—法律)之前, 总括句先于例子, 正是答案所在; 后面的个人路径只是举例佐证。

【替换】There are many different paths one can take ↔ Different people can take different paths

many different paths = different people take different paths, 多样性同义

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

录音 All diplomats have their own story 强调"各有各的", 选项 All diplomats have more or less similar stories to tell 借 All diplomats...story 的外壳, 把 own (各自的) 偷换成 similar (相似的), 意思正好反了。

借用原文: All diplomats have their own story

B) 与原文相反

It is a prerequisite to get some practice in diplomacy. 把"实习"说成 prerequisite (必要前提), 但男方主张路径多样、从未说存在任何"必备前提", 绝对化表述与"因人而异"相悖。

D) 原词陷阱

男方确实提到自己 obtaining a degree in international law, 那只是他个人路径的一环。选项 It is a must to first obtain a law degree. 把个人经历拔高成对所有人的"必须", 是听到 law degree 就想选的原词陷阱。

借用原文: upon obtaining a degree in international law

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4. A) Key skills required of a diplomat.
B) The making of an expert diplomat.
C) Diplomatic discourse and rhetoric.
D) Contributions by diplomatic envoys.

【题目】 What do the speakers mainly discuss by the end of the conversation?

【翻译】 在对话结束时,说话者主要讨论了什么?

- A) 外交官所需的关键技能。 B) 如何成为一名专业外交官。 C) 外交话语和修辞。
D) 外交使节的贡献。

【答案】 A (主旨题) Key skills required of a diplomat.

【定位】 W: What would you say are the key skills one needs for the job? M: There are so many. Being a hard worker and a good student is important... a diplomat needs to be very articulate in their discourse and rhetoric...people and communication skills are vital.

女: 你认为这份工作需要哪些关键技能? 男: 太多了。做个勤奋的人、好学的人很重要.....外交官在言辞和修辞上要非常善于表达.....为人处世和沟通能力至关重要。

【信号】 结尾一问一答围着"关键技能"展开。 答案信号是"结尾这轮问答的共同焦点": 主持人问 the key skills one needs for the job, 男方随后整段都在列举各种 skills, 问与答合起来锁定主话题。主旨题靠这种"问答合判", 不靠单句。

【替换】 the key skills one needs for the job ↔ **Key skills required of a diplomat**

key skills...for the job = Key skills required of a diplomat, 几乎逐词对应

【排除】 B) 过度推断

The making of an expert diplomat 谈的是"怎样成长为专家"的全过程，而结尾只在列举工作所需技能，没讲成长路径。它把话题撑得比实际更大。

C) 原词陷阱

录音确说 articulate in their discourse and rhetoric，但那只是男方列举的众多技能中的一项，Diplomatic discourse and rhetoric 拿一个细节当整段主题，以偏概全。

借用原文：very articulate in their discourse and rhetoric

D) 未提及

结尾谈的是技能，没有讨论外交官做出了什么贡献。Contributions by diplomatic envoys. 在结尾内容里没有依据（envoys 一词虽前文出现过，但话题不是贡献）。

借用原文：our expert envoys at our consulate

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

1 M: It's getting late and we're both displaying signs of weariness. I think we should call it a day and meet again tomorrow morning.

M: 时间不早了，我们俩都显出疲惫的迹象了。我觉得今天就到这儿吧，明天早上再碰头。

2 W: Oh, come on, Jeff. We are so close! Don't you think we are almost done? Let's do two more hours, please.

W: 哎呀，别这样，Jeff。我们都快完成了！你不觉得马上就做完了吗？再干两个小时吧，求你了。

3 M: One hour, then I'm going home.

M: 一个小时，然后我就回家。

4 W: OK, fine. I think we are making good progress, and that with a few more amendments, we will be all done.

W: 好吧，行。我觉得我们进展不错，再修改几处，应该就全部搞定了。

5 M: I'm sure looking forward to it. I'm so tired of this project. Don't get me wrong. It's a great professional opportunity for me and a milestone for the company, but it's just been so long.

M: 我当然盼着呢。我对这个项目真是烦透了。别误会，这对我来说是个很好的职业机会，对公司来说也是个里程碑，只是时间拖得太久了。

6 W: Yeah. Two months working on nothing but the same contract is a little tough. Nevertheless, I think that with a bit of luck, we'll be done by next week.

W: 是啊。两个月就做同一份合同，确实有点难熬。不过，我觉得运气好的话，下周就能完成。

7 M: Ha, you must be delusional.

M: 哈，你肯定是产生幻觉了。

8 W: You don't think so?

W: 你不这么认为？

9 M: No chance. Sections 4, 5, 8 and 9 still have to be aligned to the new framework. Then we need to proofread the whole thing and make sure all selling points are watertight.

M: 不可能。第4、5、8和9节还得和新框架对齐。然后我们得校对整个文档,确保所有卖点都无懈可击。

10 W: But that will all take no more than a couple of days.

W: 但那些最多也就几天时间。

11 M: I wasn't finished. When we are done with it and send it upstairs, what do you think will happen?

M: 我还没说完呢。等我们做完提交上去,你觉得会发生什么?

12 W: What?

W: 什么?

13 M: They'll argue about it for like a month. There's always going to be the odd board member who intervenes and demands rectifications be made. They might think they're being helpful, but in reality they're being obstructive and hampering progress.

M: 他们会争论一个月左右。总会有某个董事会成员跳出来要求修改。他们可能觉得自己在帮忙,但实际上是在妨碍进展。

14 W: Oh, Jeff, you're too preoccupied and cynical. It won't be anywhere as bad as that. You'll see, the entire managerial hierarchy wants to see this project implemented as soon as possible, and the board, too, is virtually unanimous in its support. Go on then, let's stop there and meet up again same time tomorrow.

W: 哎,Jeff,你太多虑也太悲观了。不会像你说的那么糟的。你等着看吧,整个管理层都想尽快实施这个项目,董事会也几乎一致支持。那行,我们今天就到这儿,明天同一时间再见。

5. A) They have got their work done.

B) They both look tired

C) They can meet again tomorrow anyway.

D) They are both anxious to go home.

【题目】 Why does the man suggest they call it a day?

【翻译】 男士为什么建议他们今天就到此为止?

- A) 他们已经完成了工作。 B) 他们两人看起来都很累。 C) 反正他们明天还能再见面。
D) 他们都急着想回家。

【答案】 B (细节题) They both look tired

【定位】 It's getting late and we're both displaying signs of weariness. I think we should call it a day and meet again tomorrow morning.

已经很晚了, 我俩都显出疲态了。我觉得今天就到这儿吧, 明天上午再继续。

【信号】 提议收工那句里紧贴的理由状语。 男方说 I think we should call it a day (提议收工) 之前紧跟着 we're both displaying signs of weariness (我俩都显出疲态), 这个与提议直接相连的状态描述就是收工理由, 是答案信号。

【替换】 we're both displaying signs of weariness ↔ **They both look tired**

weariness 改写成 tired, displaying signs 改写成 look

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

They have got their work done. 借了原文反复出现的 done (如 we are almost done, we will be all done) 来诱选, 但那些 done 都带 almost / will be, 是『快完了 / 将会完成』, 并非已经干完; 男方收工理由是累, 不是完工。

借用原文: Don't you think we are almost done?

C) **答非所问**

They can meet again tomorrow anyway. 取自男方 meet again tomorrow morning, 但那是收工之后的安排, 不是他『为什么要收工』的理由, 与 Why 的问法错位。

借用原文: meet again tomorrow morning

D) **未提及**

They are both anxious to go home. 里 anxious to go home (急切回家) 原文没有对应表述; 男方只说 call it a day (今天到此), 是因为累, 并未表现出急切回家的情绪。

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6. A) The board members' insufficient support.
B) Two months devoted to the same contract.
C) Working two months without any progress.
D) The man's long concentration on the project.

【题目】 **What does the woman say is a little tough?**

【翻译】 女士说什么有点难?

- A) 董事会成员的支持不足。 B) 两个月都投入在同一份合同上。
C) 工作两个月却没有任何进展。 D) 男士长时间专注于这个项目。

【答案】 **B** (细节题) Two months devoted to the same contract.

【定位】 Two months working on nothing but the same contract is a little tough.

整整两个月只扑在同一份合同上, 是有点难熬。

【信号】 题干同词 **tough** 在原文的复现处即落点。女方原话 Two months working on nothing but the same contract is a little tough 里出现了与题干完全一样的 a little tough, 这个评价词所修饰的主语就是答案句的核心。

【替换】 Two months working on nothing but the same contract ↔

Two months devoted to the same contract.

working on nothing but 改写成 devoted to

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

The board members' insufficient support. 里 board members 确在录音出现，但谈董事会的是男方在 P13 段的牢骚，且女方在 the board, too, is virtually unanimous in its support 反而说董事会几乎一致支持；把这话安到女方说 tough 头上，是张冠李戴。

借用原文：demands rectifications be made

C) 与原文相反

Working two months without any progress. 多出的 without any progress 与原文相反：女方明说 I think we are making good progress (进展不错)，可见难的是『两个月只干一件事』的枯燥，而非没进展。B、C 一字之差，差就差在这里。

借用原文：I think we are making good progress

D) 张冠李戴

The man's long concentration on the project. 说的是男方对项目投入太久（呼应 it's just been so long），但题目问的是女方说哪件事 tough；把男方的体验安给女方所评价的难事，主体错位。

借用原文：it's just been so long

7. A) Unprofessional.

B) Inspirational.

C) Exceptional.

D) Delusional.

【题目】 What does the man say the woman must be in thinking they'll finish by next week?

【翻译】 男士说女士认为他们下周能完成是怎样的想法？

A) 不专业的。 B) 鼓舞人心的。 C) 杰出的。 D) 妄想的。

【答案】 D (态度观点题) Delusional.

【定位】 Ha, you must be delusional.

哈，你一定是在痴心妄想吧。

【信号】 男方对女方乐观预期的直接回怼。 女方在 we'll be done by next week 表达乐观，男方紧接着 you must be delusional 直接回应——这句被问者 / 回应方给出的评价就是答案信号，语气还带 Ha 的讥讽。

【替换】 you must be delusional ↔ **Delusional.**

原句评价词直接成选项

【排除】 A) 偷换概念

Unprofessional. 与 delusional 同为贬义，易混；但 delusional 指『脱离现实、妄想』，针对的是女方对工期的乐观判断，并非批评她职业水准。色彩对了，落点错了。

B) 与原文相反

Inspirational. (鼓舞人心) 是褒义，与男方 Ha, you must be delusional 的讥讽否定语气完全相反，听出语气是贬即可排除。

借用原文：Ha, you must be delusional

C) 与原文相反

Exceptional. (出色的) 同为褒义，男方并未夸女方，而是讥讽她想法不现实，褒贬方向就不对。

借用原文：you must be delusional

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8. A) Fewer rectifications of the contract.
B) More support from the board members.
C) The early implementation of the project.
D) The alignment of all sections of the contract.

【题目】 What does the entire managerial hierarchy want to see according to the woman?

【翻译】 根据女士所说,整个管理层想要看到什么?

- A) 减少对合同的修改。 B) 得到董事会成员更多的支持。 C) 项目的提前实施。
D) 合同所有部分的一致。

【答案】 C (细节题) The early implementation of the project.

【定位】 the entire managerial hierarchy wants to see this project implemented as soon as possible
整个管理层都希望这个项目尽快落地实施。

【信号】 愿望词 wants to see 直接领出答案。 女方 the entire managerial hierarchy wants to see this project implemented as soon as possible 里 wants to see 与题干 want to see 完全对应，其后内容即所求愿望，是明确的答案信号。

【替换】 this project implemented as soon as possible ↔ **The early implementation of the project.**

动词 implemented + as soon as possible 改写成名词 early implementation

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

Fewer rectifications of the contract. 借了男方 demands rectifications be made 里的 rectifications, 但那是男方预测董事会会要求修改的牢骚, 不是管理层『想看到』的, 且主体是男方说的不是女方说的管理层愿望。

借用原文: demands rectifications be made

B) 偷换概念

More support from the board members. 盗用 the board, too, is virtually unanimous in its support 里的 support, 但女方说的是董事会已经几乎一致支持, 并非管理层『想要更多支持』, 把现状偷换成了诉求。

借用原文: the board, too, is virtually unanimous in its support

D) 张冠李戴

The alignment of all sections of the contract. 盗用男方 Sections 4, 5, 8 and 9 still have to be aligned to the new framework 里的 aligned / sections, 那是男方列举的剩余工作, 不是女方所说管理层想看到的结果。

借用原文: Sections 4, 5, 8 and 9 still have to be aligned to the new framework

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 One thing I've learned in a quarter-century of management is that there are ample gray areas in human behavior, and that there may not always be clear right-or-wrong solutions to employee disputes. When two people have different versions of the same event, it can be hard to know whom to believe. One such circumstance always comes back to me. It happened years ago, and it's a measure of the forgettable nature of the conflict that I no longer even recall what the dispute was about, but I definitely recall the resolution. Two talented young executives, one of whom I was managing, had vastly different accounts of the same event, and it seemed likely we'd never get to the truth. We reached the deadlock, and the manager of the other individual said, "Here's something I learned from an excellent manager I once worked for. He used to say, 'When in doubt, assume positive intent.'" And just like that, we had a path forward. My counterpart and I agreed we might never ascertain the actual facts of the matter; quite likely there were elements of truth in both employees' stories. We agreed to monitor their actions and relationship going forward, but to intervene no further. We assumed the best about both of them and moved on. The result was that we were able to put the conflict behind us. In fact, their problems didn't

recur. Over the years, this general approach has proved useful. Whenever the truth is obscure, assuming positive intent and agreeing to move on can be a constructive decision.

在担任管理职务的25年里,我学到的一点是,人类行为中存在大量灰色地带,对于员工纠纷可能并不总是有明确的对错解决方案。当两个人对同一事件有不同的说法时,很难知道该相信谁。有一件事总让我记忆犹新。那是多年前发生的,这场冲突之所以容易被遗忘,以至于我现在甚至不记得争议是关于什么的,但我确实记得解决方法。两位才华横溢的年轻主管,其中一位由我管理,对同一事件有截然不同的说法,而且似乎我们永远也无法查明真相。我们陷入了僵局,另一位员工的经理说:'有件事是我从曾经共事过的一位优秀经理那里学到的。他常说,当你有疑问时,假设对方有善意。'就这样,我们有了前进的方向。我的同事和我一致认为,我们可能永远无法确定事情的真实情况;很可能两位员工的说法中都有真实的成分。我们同意今后监督他们的行为和关系,但不再进一步介入。我们对他们两人都做了最好的假设,然后继续前进。结果是我们能够把冲突抛在身后。事实上,他们的问题没有再次出现。多年来,这种总体方法被证明是有用的。每当真相模糊不清时,假设积极意图并同意继续前进可能是一个建设性的决定。

9. A) When two employees propose contrary solutions to their dispute.
B) When two employees are directed by their respective manager.
C) When two people behave in an apparently clashing manner.
D) When two people tell different stories of the same event.

【题目】 When can it be hard to know whom to believe?

【翻译】 什么时候很难知道该相信谁?

- A) 当两名员工针对他们的争议提出相反的解决方案时。
B) 当两名员工分别由各自的经理指导时。 c) 当两个人的行为方式明显相互冲突时。
D) 当两个人对同一事件讲述不同的故事时。

【答案】 D (细节题) When two people tell different stories of the same event.

【定位】 When two people have different versions of the same event, it can be hard to know whom to believe.

当两个人对同一件事有不同的版本时,就很难知道该相信谁。

【信号】 题干原句几乎照搬。原文 When two people have different versions of the same event, it can be hard to know whom to believe. 与题干用了同一个结尾 hard to know whom to believe, 这种题干与原文句尾高度吻合的呼应, 就是答案句的定位信号——前半的 When 从句即是要找的情形。

【替换】 different versions of the same event ↔ different stories of the same event
versions 改写成 stories

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A 用了原文出现的 dispute 一词，但把情形偷换成 propose contrary solutions to their dispute（提出相反的解决方案），而原文说的是对同一事件有不同版本，根本没提双方提解决方案，属听到原词就想选的陷阱。

借用原文：there may not always be clear right-or-wrong solutions to employee disputes

B) 未提及

B 说情形是 two employees are directed by their respective manager（两员工被各自经理指派），原文只提到管理者后来介入处理，从未说难辨真假是因为被经理指派，是未提及的捏造。

C) 偷换概念

C 把情形说成 behave in an apparently clashing manner（行为上看起来冲突），但原文界定的是对同一事件说法不同，是认知/陈述层面的分歧，不是行为冲突，偷换了情形的性质。

借用原文：different versions of the same event

10. A) How it got resolved.

B) How it happened.

C) What it was about.

D) When it was settled.

【题目】 What does the speaker definitely recall about the dispute mentioned as an example?

【翻译】 关于作为例子提到的那次争议,说话者明确记得什么?

A) 它是如何得到解决的。 B) 它是如何发生的。 C) 它是关于什么的。

D) 它是何时解决的。

【答案】 A（细节题） How it got resolved.

【定位】 It happened years ago, and it's a measure of the forgettable nature of the conflict that I no longer even recall what the dispute was about, but I definitely recall the resolution.

那是多年前的事了，这场冲突有多无足轻重可见一斑——我甚至已不记得争执的内容是什么，但我清楚地记得它是怎么解决的。

【信号】 but 转折后才是落点。句中 I no longer even recall what the dispute was about, but I definitely recall the resolution 用 but 把前半的不记得内容和后半的记得解决方式分隔开，转折后的 definitely recall the resolution 才是说话人真正强调、也是题干 definitely recall 所问的落点。

【替换】 I definitely recall the resolution ↔ **How it got resolved**

名词 resolution 化为问句方式

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

B 用了原文出现的 happened (It happened years ago) , 但那只是交代时间久远, 说话人记得的是解决方式不是经过; 听到 happened 就选 B 正中圈套。

借用原文: It happened years ago

C) 与原文相反

C 问 What it was about (关于什么) , 但原文恰恰说 I no longer even recall what the dispute was about——这正是说话人不记得的那一面, 与题干 definitely recall 正好相反。

借用原文: I no longer even recall what the dispute was about

D) 偷换概念

D 问 When it was settled (何时解决) , 与 A 都涉及解决, 但原文记得的是 the resolution (怎么解决) 而非解决的时间点, 原文只用 years ago 泛指年代, 并未交代具体何时 settled, 属把方式偷换成时间。

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11. A) They intervened promptly lest their dispute escalate.
B) They tried to ascertain the actual facts of the matter.
C) They assumed the best about them and moved on.
D) They persuaded them to put their conflict aside.

【题目】 What did the speaker and his counterpart do when the two employees gave different accounts of the same event?

【翻译】 当两名员工对同一事件给出不同说法时,说话者和他的对应方做了什么?

- A) 他们迅速介入,以免争议升级。 B) 他们试图查明事情的真相。
C) 他们对他们做了最好的假设并继续前行。 D) 他们说服他们将冲突放在一边。

【答案】 C (细节题) They assumed the best about them and moved on.

【定位】 We agreed to monitor their actions and relationship going forward, but to intervene no further. We assumed the best about both of them and moved on.

我们商定今后留意他们的言行和关系, 但不再进一步介入。我们对两人都往好处想, 然后向前看了。

【信号】 结论句直陈所做。 原文 We assumed the best about both of them and moved on 是对他们行动的直接陈述句, 紧接在 to intervene no further 之后收束整段处理过程, 是叙述实际所做的结论落点。

【替换】 We assumed the best about both of them and moved on ↔

They assumed the best about them and moved on

几乎原句保留只换主语

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

A 说他们 intervened promptly lest their dispute escalate (及时介入防升级), 但原文明说 to intervene no further——决定不再介入, A 的方向与原文正好相反。

借用原文: to intervene no further

B) 原词陷阱

B 用了原文原话 ascertain the actual facts of the matter, 但原文是 we might never ascertain the actual facts of the matter——他们认定查不出真相、放弃了查, B 把这句截头去尾说成他们努力查清, 恰好弄反。

借用原文: we might never ascertain the actual facts of the matter

D) 未提及

D 说他们 persuaded them to put their conflict aside (劝员工搁置冲突), 但原文是两位管理者自己决定 moved on, 并未去劝说员工放下, 是未提及的动作; 原文只说 put the conflict behind us, 主语是管理者而非劝员工。

借用原文: we were able to put the conflict behind us

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

1 For some Americans, going out to dinner is a treat, planned and budgeted for. For others, it's just a daily occurrence. And that second group of people is becoming the majority as the number of Americans who enjoy cooking is declining. In the early 2000s, researcher Eddie Yoon conducted a survey to ascertain Americans' attitudes to cooking. The survey found that 15% of Americans loved to cook, 50% said they hated to cook and 35% reported mixed feelings. When Yoon conducted the same survey 15 years later, only 10% of respondents reported a love of cooking, 45% said they hated it and 45% had mixed feelings. Yoon asserts cooking is akin to sewing. As recently as the early 20th century, many Americans sewed their own clothing. Today, the vast majority of Americans buy clothing; only a tiny minority still sew, and they do it mainly as a hobby. Yoon believes the number of home cooks will diminish in a similar fashion. Currently, the average American household spends over \$3,000 per year on dining out. However, what people save in convenience, they lose in cash. Take buying lunch on workdays for example. People spend, on average, \$10 per meal when they buy lunch. Making your own lunch, meanwhile, will cost less. One survey found people only spend on average \$6.30 when they bring lunch prepared at home. Americans' growing aversion to spending time in the kitchen signifies a host of challenges for the grocery industry. It's likely to detrimentally impact family finances as well.

对于一些美国人来说,外出就餐是一种享受,需要计划和预算。对于另一些人来说,这只是日常活动。随着喜欢烹饪的美国人数下降,第二类人正在成为多数。在21世纪初,研究员Eddie Yoon进行了一项调查,以了解美国人对烹饪的态度。调查发现,15%的美国人热爱烹饪,50%的人表示讨厌烹饪,35%的人感觉复杂。当Yoon在15年后进行同样的调查时,只有10%的受访者表示热爱烹饪,45%的人说他们讨厌烹饪,45%的人感觉复杂。Yoon认为烹饪类似于缝纫。就在20世纪初,许多美国人还自己缝制衣服。如今,绝大多数美国人购买服装;只有极少数人仍在缝纫,而且他们主要把它作为一种爱好。Yoon认为家庭烹饪者的数量将以类似的方式减少。目前,美国家庭平均每年在外出就餐上花费超过3000美元。然而,人们在便利性上节省的,却在金钱上损失了。以工作日购买午餐为例。人们购买午餐时平均每餐花费10美元。与此同时,自己做午餐的成

本更低。一项调查发现,人们带自制午餐时平均只花费6.30美元。美国人越来越不愿意花时间在厨房,这意味着杂货行业面临一系列挑战。这也可能对家庭财务产生不利影响。

12. A) Dine out daily.
B) Budget sensibly.
C) Enjoy cooking.
D) Shop at groceries.

【题目】 What do an increasing number of Americans do according to the passage?

【翻译】 根据文章,越来越多的美国人在做什么?

A) 每天外出就餐。 B) 理性预算。 C) 享受烹饪。 D) 在杂货店购物。

【答案】 A (细节题) Dine out daily.

【定位】 For others, it's just a daily occurrence. And that second group of people is becoming the majority as the number of Americans who enjoy cooking is declining.

对另一些人来说,外出吃饭只是每天都在发生的平常事。而随着喜欢做饭的美国人数量的下降,这第二类人正在成为多数。

【信号】 becoming the majority锁定增多的群体。答案信号是 becoming the majority (正在成为多数),它紧接 that second group of people; 而"第二类人"指的正是前一句的 it's just a daily occurrence, 即每天外出就餐的人。"成为多数"就是"越来越多"的信号落点。

【替换】 it's just a daily occurrence ↔ Dine out daily.

外出就餐+每天的同义改写

that second group of people is becoming the majority ↔ Dine out daily.

成为多数对应"越来越多人做"

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

原文开头说第一类人把外食当作 planned and budgeted for 的款待,选项 Budget sensibly. 盗用了 budget 一词,但"做预算"是第一类(少数人)的做法,不是题干问的"越来越多的人",属原词陷阱。

借用原文: planned and budgeted for

C) 与原文相反

选项 Enjoy cooking. 抓住了原文的 cooking 和 enjoy, 但原文是 the number of Americans who enjoy cooking is declining——喜欢做饭的人在"减少",正与题干"increasing"相反,方向反了。

借用原文: the number of Americans who enjoy cooking is declining

D) 原词陷阱

选项 Shop at groceries. 的 grocery 一词原文后段确实出现于 challenges for the grocery industry, 但那是讲对杂货业的挑战,不是说"越来越多人去杂货店买菜",原文从未把"逛杂货店"列为增多的行为,属原词陷阱。

借用原文: challenges for the grocery industry

-
13. A) Shopping.
B) Sewing.
C) Entertaining oneself.
D) Fashion designing.

【题目】 What does Eddie Yoon think cooking is akin to?

【翻译】 Eddie Yoon认为烹饪类似于什么?

A) 购物。 B) 缝纫。 C) 自我娱乐。 D) 时装设计。

【答案】 B (细节题) Sewing.

【定位】 Yoon asserts cooking is akin to sewing. As recently as the early 20th century, many Americans sewed their own clothing.

尤恩断言, 做饭好比缝纫。就在不久前的20世纪初, 很多美国人还自己缝制衣服。

【信号】 **akin to**后面紧接的名词。答案信号就是类比词 akin to, 它在原文里直接说出 cooking is akin to sewing, 紧跟其后的 sewing 即被类比的对象, 定位干净利落。

【替换】 cooking is akin to sewing ↔ Sewing.

原词直接对应

【排除】 A) **未提及**

选项 Shopping. 与原文谈的"买衣服"概念沾边 (buy clothing), 但原文把做饭类比的是"缝纫"这一动作, 从未说做饭类似"购物", 属未提及的张冠李戴。

C) **张冠李戴**

选项 Entertaining oneself. (自娱自乐) 与原文 they do it mainly as a hobby 里的 hobby 略有联想, 但 hobby 是说"今天少数人把缝纫当爱好", 并非把做饭类比成"娱乐", 属张冠李戴。

借用原文: they do it mainly as a hobby

D) **偷换概念**

选项 Fashion designing. (服装设计) 与原文反复出现的 clothing / sewed their own clothing 同属"衣服"话题, 最易因联想而误选, 但原文类比的是"缝纫"这个动作本身, 不是"服装设计", 是话题相近的偷换。

借用原文: many Americans sewed their own clothing

-
14. A) Satisfy their taste.
B) Cut down expenses.
C) Eat more healthily.
D) Cultivate new hobbies.

【题目】 What will Americans be able to do by making their own lunch?

【翻译】 美国人通过自己做午餐能够做到什么?

A) 满足他们的口味。 B) 减少开支。 C) 吃得更健康。 D) 培养新爱好。

【答案】 **B** (细节题) Cut down expenses.

【定位】 People spend, on average, \$10 per meal when they buy lunch. Making your own lunch, meanwhile, will cost less. One survey found people only spend on average \$6.30 when they bring lunch prepared at home.

人们买午餐平均每顿花10美元。而自己做午餐则会更便宜。一项调查发现，自带在家做好的午餐时，人们平均只花6.30美元。

【信号】 **cost less加\$10对\$6.30的数字对比**。答案信号有两层：一是明示的 Making your own lunch, meanwhile, will cost less (更便宜)，二是 \\$10 per meal 与 \\$6.30 的数字对比，二者都直指"省钱"，是篇章里典型的"对比+数字"答案信号。

【替换】 Making your own lunch, meanwhile, will cost less ↔ **Cut down expenses.**

cost less与cut down expenses同义

they bring lunch prepared at home ↔ **Cut down expenses.**

数字证实自己做更省

【排除】 A) **未提及**

选项 Satisfy their taste. (满足口味) 听上去是自己做饭的常见好处，但原文这段只谈钱 (cost less、\\$6.30)，完全没提味道好不好，属未提及。

C) **未提及**

选项 Eat more healthily. (吃得更健康) 是"自己做饭"最容易让人联想到的好处，迷惑性强，但原文论证的全是花钱多少，没有任何关于"健康/营养"的表述，属未提及。

D) **张冠李戴**

选项 Cultivate new hobbies. (培养新爱好) 里的 hobby 概念来自前文讲缝纫的 they do it mainly as a hobby，与"自己做午餐"这一段无关，是把别处的 hobby 嫁接过来，属张冠李戴。

借用原文：they do it mainly as a hobby

15. A) People's intense focus on convenience.

B) People's deteriorating family finances.

C) People's strong aversion to junk foods.

D) People's increasing dislike of cooking.

【题目】 What does the passage say signifies a host of challenges for America's grocery industry?

【翻译】 文章说什么标志着美国杂货业面临诸多挑战？

A) 人们对便利性的强烈关注。 B) 人们不断恶化的家庭财务状况。

c) 人们对垃圾食品的强烈厌恶。 D) 人们对烹饪日益增长的厌恶。

【答案】 **D** (细节题) People's increasing dislike of cooking.

【定位】 Americans' growing aversion to spending time in the kitchen signifies a host of challenges for the grocery industry.

美国人越来越不愿在厨房里花时间，这预示着杂货业将面临一系列挑战。

【信号】 **signifies**连接现象与挑战。答案信号是因果动词 signifies a host of challenges，它把后果"诸多挑战"与紧挨在它前面的现象 Americans' growing aversion to spending time in the kitchen 直接绑在一起，前因后果一句话讲完。

【替换】 Americans' growing aversion to spending time in the kitchen ↔

People's increasing dislike of cooking.

厌恶下厨=越来越不爱做饭的同义改写

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

选项 People's intense focus on convenience. 借用了原文 what people save in convenience 的 convenience，但原文 convenience 是讲"省下的便利"，并非"对便利的强烈追求带来挑战"，signifies 前挂的现象不是它，属原词陷阱。

借用原文：what people save in convenience, they lose in cash

B) **张冠李戴**

选项 People's deteriorating family finances. 里的 family finances 来自原文最后一句 detrimentally impact family finances，但那是说"不爱下厨"也会"损害家庭财务"——家庭财务是被影响的后果之一，不是给杂货业带来挑战的原因，张冠李戴。

借用原文：detrimentally impact family finances

C) **原词陷阱**

选项 People's strong aversion to junk foods. 盗用了原文 growing aversion 的 aversion 一词，但原文 aversion 的对象是"在厨房花时间"，不是"垃圾食品"，原文通篇未提 junk food，属原词陷阱叠加无中生有。

借用原文：growing aversion to spending time in the kitchen

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 Every year, of the more than 2.5 billion bags checked onto flights worldwide, 26 million go missing — and of that 26 million, 1 million never make it back to their original owner. Bad weather and flight delays, miscoded destination tags and some people simply forgetting to pick up one of their bags are a

few of the reasons. But the number-one reason a bag ends up lost is that it has no ID tag, and airlines don't know to whom it belongs.

每年,全球超过25亿件托运行李中,有2600万件丢失——而在这2600万件中,有100万件永远无法回到原主人手中。恶劣天气和航班延误、目的地标签编码错误以及有些人干脆忘记取其中一件行李,这些都是部分原因。但行李最终丢失的首要原因是没有身份标签,航空公司不知道它属于谁。

2 Transferring baggage from check-in to departure gates to arrival gates to baggage claim is a delicate piece of timing. If the system moves too slowly, the bags won't make connecting flights. If it's too fast, the bags may make the connection but the passengers might miss the flight. Each airport has its own way of allotting how much time a bag needs to move in transit. Some airports have sophisticated automated systems, including scanners that read baggage labels, destination-coded vehicles that load and unload the bags without stopping, and sorting machines that route baggage to the appropriate gate. Even so, all that technology may not save your baggage tag from being torn off on the conveyor belt, making you the owner of a bag with no name.

将行李从值机柜台转运到出发登机口、抵达登机口再到行李提取处,是一项精细的时间把控工作。如果系统运转太慢,行李就赶不上转机航班。如果太快,行李可能赶上了转机,但乘客可能错过航班。每个机场都有自己的方式来分配行李在中转过程中所需的时间。一些机场拥有精密的自动化系统,包括读取行李标签的扫描仪、无需停车即可装卸行李的目的地编码车辆,以及将行李分拣到相应登机口的分拣机。即便如此,所有这些技术也可能无法阻止你的行李牌在传送带上被撕掉,使你成为一件无名行李的主人。

3 Once a bag goes missing and the passenger files a claim, the bag is declared "mishandled" by the carrier. Mishandled refers to bags that have been delayed, lost, stolen or damaged. Most delayed bags are only one flight behind their owners and can be delivered within 24 hours. The other bags are examined by airline employees for clues to their ownership and destination. If the mystery is solved, those bags are returned to their owners within four or five days. Bags with no destination code or identification tag are shipped to a central warehouse, and undergo a comprehensive baggage tracing process over the next 90 days.

一旦行李丢失且乘客提出索赔,该行李就被承运人宣布为"处理不当"。处理不当是指延误、丢失、被盗或损坏的行李。大多数延误的行李只比其主人晚一个航班,可以在24小时内送达。其他行李则由航空公司员工检查,寻找关于所有权和目的地的线索。如果谜团得到解决,这些行李会在四到五天内归还给主人。没有目的地代码或身份标签的行李会被运往中央仓库,在接下来的90天内进行全面的行李追踪流程。

4 Airlines inventory their mishandled baggage, and many use a database to match the contents with owners' descriptions. It takes about three months to go from "missing in action" to "irretrievably lost". Once that happens, the bags are donated to charity, sold at auction, or purchased by a company which sells them to the public.

航空公司会清点处理不当的行李,许多公司使用数据库将行李内容与主人的描述进行匹配。从"失踪"到"无法找回的丢失"大约需要三个月时间。一旦发生这种情况,这些行李会被捐赠给慈善机构、拍卖出售,或由某家公司购买后再出售给公众。

5 So never pack anything of real value in your checked baggage. And make sure your name is on the bag, along with your phone number, so an agent can contact you.

因此,切勿在托运行李中装入任何真正有价值的物品。并确保你的姓名在行李上,连同你的电话号码,这样工作人员就能联系到你。

16. A) Its owner's flight is delayed because of bad weather.
B) Airlines cannot find its owner without an ID tag on it.
C) Airline staff have not correctly coded its destination tag.
D) Its owner has forgot to pick it up from the baggage claim.

【题目】 What is the number-one reason a bag ends up lost according to this talk?

【翻译】 根据这段话, 行李箱最终丢失的首要原因是什么?

- A) 其主人的航班因恶劣天气而延误。
B) 航空公司因行李箱上没有身份标签而无法找到其主人。
C) 航空公司工作人员没有正确编码其目的地标签。 D) 其主人忘记从行李提取处取走它。

【答案】 B (细节题) Airlines cannot find its owner without an ID tag on it.

【定位】 But the number-one reason a bag ends up lost is that it has no ID tag, and airlines don't know to whom it belongs.

但行李丢失的头号原因是它没有身份标签, 于是航空公司不知道它属于谁。

【信号】 转折词 But 加最高级 number-one 双重锁定。前文用 Bad weather and flight delays, miscoded destination tags and some people simply forgetting to pick up 一口气列了一堆原因(都是干扰), 紧接着用 But the number-one reason 转折并加最高级, 这句才是真正要答的"首要原因"。转折 But + 最高级 number-one 是双重答案信号。

【替换】 it has no ID tag ↔ without an ID tag on it

has no = without 否定同义改写

airlines don't know to whom it belongs ↔ Airlines cannot find its owner

不知属于谁=找不到主人

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A 项的 flight is delayed because of bad weather 直接盗用了录音 Bad weather and flight delays 的原词，但这只是 But 之前罗列的众多次要原因之一，不是 number-one，听到 bad weather 就选正中陷阱。

借用原文：Bad weather and flight delays

C) 原词陷阱

C 项 correctly coded its destination tag 对应录音里的 miscoded destination tags，原词照搬，但它同样属于 But 之前的次要原因罗列，并非 number-one，是和 A 同类的原词陷阱。

借用原文：miscoded destination tags

D) 原词陷阱

D 项 forgot to pick it up from the baggage claim 来自录音 some people simply forgetting to pick up one of their bags，又是罗列区原词，属次要原因，不符合 number-one，依旧是原词陷阱。

借用原文：some people simply forgetting to pick up one of their bags

17. A) Its tag may get torn off on the conveyor belt.

B) Its tag may get stuck in the sorting machine.

C) It may be sent to a wrong destination.

D) It may be picked up by someone else.

【题目】 What may happen to your baggage even when there are sophisticated automated systems?

【翻译】 即使有先进的自动化系统,您的行李可能会发生什么情况?

A) 其标签可能在传送带上被撕掉。 B) 其标签可能卡在分拣机里。

c) 它可能被送到错误的目的地。 d) 它可能被其他人取走。

【答案】 A (细节题) Its tag may get torn off on the conveyor belt.

【定位】 Even so, all that technology may not save your baggage tag from being torn off on the conveyor belt, making you the owner of a bag with no name.

即便如此，所有这些技术也未必能让你的行李标签免于在传送带上被扯掉，结果你成了一个没有名字的行李的主人。

【信号】 让步转折 Even so 引出真正后果。前文 Some airports have sophisticated automated systems 大谈各种先进系统(对应题干 sophisticated automated systems)，随后 Even so 让步转折，点出“技术也救不了标签被扯掉”——Even so 之后才是答案。

【替换】 your baggage tag from being torn off on the conveyor belt ↔

Its tag may get torn off on the conveyor belt

几乎原句对应稍作改写

may not save your baggage tag ↔ Its tag may get torn off

未能保住=可能被扯掉

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

B 项 stuck in the sorting machine 盗用了录音 sorting machines that route baggage to the appropriate gate 里的 sorting machine 一词，但录音说分拣机是“把行李送到正确登机口”，根本没说标签会卡在里面，属答非所问的原词陷阱。

借用原文：sorting machines that route baggage to the appropriate gate

C) 张冠李戴

C 项 sent to a wrong destination 让人联想到第一段 miscoded destination tags，但那是讲“丢失原因”、且不在 Even so 转折后；本题问的是即便技术先进仍会发生的事，录音对应的是标签被扯掉，不是送错地，属张冠李戴。

借用原文：miscoded destination tags

D) 未提及

D 项 picked up by someone else 在第二段 Even so 这句里根本没出现，录音说的是标签被扯掉、行李变得无名，没说被别人取走，属未提及。

18. A) Purchase irretrievably lost things at auction.

B) Contact the airport staff to find our missing bag.

C) Get the airline agent's phone number before boarding.

D) Avoid packing valuable items in our checked baggage.

【题目】 What does the speaker advise us to do at the end of the talk?

【翻译】 讲话者在结尾处建议我们做什么？

A) 在拍卖会上购买无法找回的丢失物品。 B) 联系机场工作人员寻找我们丢失的行李。

C) 登机前获取航空公司代理人的电话号码。 D) 避免在托运行李中打包贵重物品。

【答案】 D (细节题) Avoid packing valuable items in our checked baggage.

【定位】 So never pack anything of real value in your checked baggage.

所以，千万不要把任何真正贵重的东西放进你的托运行李里。

【信号】 结尾祈使句 never 直发忠告。末段以 So never pack anything of real value in your checked baggage 起头，So 表收束、never 领出强忠告，正是题干 at the end 的建议落点；这种结尾祈使句就是答案信号。

【替换】 never pack anything of real value ↔ Avoid packing valuable items

never=Avoid 否定建议同义改写

anything of real value ↔ valuable items

of real value = valuable 名形互换

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A 项 Purchase irretrievably lost things at auction 盗用了第四段 sold at auction 与 irretrievably lost 的原词，但那是在讲无主行李最终的处置去向，不是讲者给"我们"的忠告，属答非所问的原词陷阱。

借用原文：sold at auction

B) 与原文相反

B 项 Contact the airport staff to find our missing bag 与结尾 so an agent can contact you 方向相反：录音说"留下电话以便客服能联系你"，B 却说"我们去联系工作人员找包"，主被动颠倒，属与原文相反/张冠李戴。

借用原文：so an agent can contact you

C) 偷换概念

C 项 Get the airline agent's phone number before boarding 盗用了结尾 along with your phone number 的 phone number，但录音说的是"把你自己的电话写在行李上"，不是"登机前去拿客服电话"，偷换了 phone number 的归属与做法，属偷换概念的原词陷阱。

借用原文：along with your phone number

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

1 You've probably been with someone who ignored you while interacting with his or her smartphone. And you've probably engaged in this behavior yourself. In a recent survey, nine out of ten respondents said they'd used their smartphone during their most recent social activity. There's also evidence that this behavior is socially harmful. It can leave people less satisfied with their face-to-face interactions. And it can generate feelings of resentment and jealousy. Now, the Journal of Applied Social Psychology has published a new study exploring the reasons for these effects.

你可能曾和某个在社交场合只顾玩智能手机而忽视你的人待在一起。而且你自己可能也有过这种行为。在最近的一项调查中,十分之九的受访者表示他们在最近一次社交活动中使用了智能手机。也有证据表明这种行为对社交有害。它会让人们对面对面互动的满意度降低。而且它还会产生怨恨和嫉妒的情绪。现在,《应用社会心理学杂志》发表了一项新研究,探讨了产生这些影响的原因。

2 The study included 128 mostly female student participants. The participants watched a three-minute animation in which two cartoon figures interacted and engaged in a conversation. The conversation couldn't be heard but could be detected through mouth movements. Participants had to imagine themselves as the closest figure in the video and then make judgments about the conversations and how they felt about their conversation partners.

这项研究包括128名参与者,其中大多数是女学生。参与者观看了一段三分钟的动画,画面中两个卡通人物进行互动并交谈。谈话内容听不到,但可以通过嘴部动作察觉到。参与者必须把自己想象成视频中较近的那个人物,然后对谈话以及他们对谈话伙伴的感受做出判断。

3 In one version of the experiment, the phone of the participants' conversation partner remained unused on the table throughout the conversation. In another version, their partner's attention was quickly drawn to something on their phone and they spent the rest of the time interacting with their phone. A third

version involved the participants' partner alternating between periods of interaction with their phone and periods where they ignored their phone. If you've experienced a similar situation, you probably won't be surprised by the results of the experiments.

在实验的一个版本中,参与者的谈话伙伴的手机在整个谈话过程中一直放在桌上未使用。在另一个版本中,他们的伙伴的注意力很快被手机上的某些内容吸引,并在剩余时间里一直在玩手机。第三个版本涉及参与者的伙伴在玩手机和不理会手机之间交替进行。如果你经历过类似的情况,你可能不会对实验结果感到惊讶。

4 The participants had a negative view of phone use during social interactions. The more it was present, the worse they considered both the quality of the interaction and the quality of the relationship.

参与者对社交互动期间使用手机持负面看法。手机使用越多,他们就越认为互动质量和关系质量都更差。

5 The researchers believed that focusing on one's phone instead of the person one is with has this effect because it's seen as a form of social exclusion. They assert that the behavior is analogous to when people have no choice but to eat alone in the school cafeteria. The twist is that this exclusion occurs while sharing a physical encounter and having a conversation. Researchers found that the behavior had adverse effects on participants' sense of belonging, need for meaning and self-esteem.

研究人员认为,专注于自己的手机而不是关注同伴之所以会产生这种影响,是因为它被视为一种社交排斥的形式。他们断言,这种行为类似于人们别无选择只能独自在学校食堂吃饭的情况。不同的是,这种排斥发生在共享一次面对面接触并进行谈话的过程中。研究人员发现,这种行为对参与者的归属感、意义需求和自尊心产生了不利影响。

6 These negative effects are similar to those caused by traditional forms of social exclusion. The new findings are important because they elaborate our understanding of a subtle but common aspect of our daily experience. This common behavior can create vicious cycles of detachment even as we try to connect with others.

这些负面影响与传统形式的社交排斥造成的影响相似。这些新发现很重要,因为它们完善了我们对日常经历中一个微妙但常见方面的理解。这种常见行为可能会造成疏离的恶性循环,即使我们试图与他人建立联系。

19. A) It can be behaviorally hazardous.

B) It can be especially disappointing.

C) It can be socially harmful.

D) It can be really embarrassing.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about using one's smartphone during a face-to-face conversation?

【翻译】 说话者关于在面对面交谈时使用智能手机说了什么?

A) 这在行为上可能是有害的。 B) 这可能特别令人失望。 C) 这在社交上可能是有害的。

D) 这可能真的很令人尴尬。

【答案】 C (细节题) It can be socially harmful.

【定位】 There's also evidence that this behavior is socially harmful.

也有证据表明, 这种行为对社交是有害的。

【信号】提示证据的 **evidence that** 之后即结论。There's also evidence that this behavior is socially harmful. 用 evidence that 引出对该行为的正式定性，这类'有证据表明...'结构后面紧跟的就是说话人要立的判断，是答案句信号。

【替换】this behavior is socially harmful ↔ **It can be socially harmful.**

几乎原句，只把 behavior 换成 It

【排除】A) **偷换概念**

It can be behaviorally hazardous. 借录音反复出现的 behavior 一词（如 this behavior）造误导，但录音说的是'对社交有害'，并未说该行为本身'危险'，属偷换概念。

借用原文：this behavior is socially harmful

B) **答非所问**

It can be especially disappointing. 像是从 less satisfied with their face-to-face interactions 联想出的'失望'，但录音把它定性为 socially harmful，'让人不太满意'只是表现之一，不是本题要的总定性。

借用原文：less satisfied with their face-to-face interactions

D) **未提及**

It can be really embarrassing. 的'尴尬'在录音里完全没有出现，是凭'玩手机让人尴尬'的生活常识硬补的，属未提及。

20. A) They considered it inevitable.

B) They held a negative view towards it.

C) They were concerned with its effects.

D) They saw it as a sign of social evolution.

【题目】How did the participants in the new study respond regarding phone use during social interactions?

【翻译】新研究中的参与者对社交互动期间使用手机是如何回应的？

A) 他们认为这是不可避免的。 B) 他们对此持负面看法。 C) 他们担心其影响。

D) 他们将其视为社会进化的标志。

【答案】**B**（态度观点题） They held a negative view towards it.

【定位】The participants had a negative view of phone use during social interactions.

参与者对社交互动中使用手机持负面看法。

【信号】主体 participants + 态度词 negative view. The participants had a negative view of phone use during social interactions. 在题干主体 participants 出场处直接给出态度词 negative view，主体与评价词同现，是态度题的答案句信号。

【替换】The participants had a negative view ↔ **They held a negative view towards it**

近乎原句，had→held、of→towards、加代词 They/it

【排除】 A) 未提及

They considered it inevitable. 说参与者认为玩手机'不可避免', 录音只说他们持负面看法, 从未谈'是否不可避免', 属未提及。

C) 原词陷阱

They were concerned with its effects. 借录音里反复出现的 effects (如 adverse effects) 造干扰, 但那是研究者发现的客观影响, 本题问的是参与者的态度, 参与者是'持负面看法'而非'担忧其影响'。

借用原文: adverse effects on participants' sense of belonging

D) 与原文相反

They saw it as a sign of social evolution. 把玩手机说成'社会进化的标志' (正面), 与录音 negative view 极性完全相反, 属与原文相反。

借用原文: The participants had a negative view

21. A) Elaborate forms of social contact.

B) Ill effects on one's sense of pride.

C) Poor relationships with others.

D) Vicious cycles of detachment.

【题目】 What does the speaker say can result from the common behavior of using phones during face-to-face conversations?

【翻译】 说话者说在面对面交谈时使用手机这种常见行为会导致什么?

A) 复杂形式的社交接触。 B) 对个人自尊感的不良影响。 C) 与他人的不良关系。

D) 疏离的恶性循环。

【答案】 D (细节题) Vicious cycles of detachment.

【定位】 This common behavior can create vicious cycles of detachment even as we try to connect with others.

即便我们试图与他人建立联系, 这种常见行为也会造成疏离的恶性循环。

【信号】 篇末 can create 引出最终后果。 This common behavior can create vicious cycles of detachment 出现在全篇最后一句, 用 can create 直接引出该行为的最终后果, 是篇末收束式答案句信号。

【替换】 vicious cycles of detachment ↔ **Vicious cycles of detachment.**

原词短语整体复现, 仅首字母大写

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

Elaborate forms of social contact. 借录音 they elaborate our understanding 里的 elaborate 造干扰, 但那里 elaborate 是动词'使更丰富(我们的理解)', 与'精致的社交形式'毫无关系, 且方向上录音讲的是坏后果, A 听着像好事。

借用原文: they elaborate our understanding of a subtle but common aspect

B) 答非所问

Ill effects on one's sense of pride. 借 self-esteem (自尊) 改写成 pride, 录音确实说过对自尊有不良影响, 但那是中段提到的影响, 本题问 result from 的最终后果(末句的 vicious cycles), B 答非所问。

借用原文: adverse effects on participants' sense of belonging, need for meaning and self-esteem

C) 答非所问

Poor relationships with others. 像是从 the quality of the relationship 来的'人际变差', 意思虽与 D 相近, 但本题答案信号句末句用的是 vicious cycles of detachment, C 既非该后果句的措辞、又是参与者对关系质量的评判而非最终后果, 故不选。

借用原文: the worse they considered both the quality of the interaction and the quality of the relationship

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

1 More and more people travel for a variety of reasons. Many are tourists, but many venture forth on personal or professional business. Whatever the reason for traveling, a common complaint of travelers is the impersonal accommodations they find. After spending five consecutive nights in five similar hotels, the business traveler may find it difficult to remember what happened from day to day, or even what towns were visited, and the tourist may get the mistaken impression that all cities are pretty much the same, at least as far as decoration, food and service are concerned.

越来越多的人因各种原因而旅行。许多人是游客,但也有许多人是为个人或职业事务而出行。无论旅行的原因是什么,旅行者的一个普遍抱怨是他们所遇到的缺乏个性化的住宿。在连续五个晚上入住五家相似的酒店后,商务旅行者可能会发现很难记起每天发生了什么,甚至记不清访问了哪些城镇,而游客可能会错误地认为所有城市都大同小异,至少在装修、食物和服务方面是如此。

2 To combat this sense of impersonal sameness, travelers are taking advantage of in-home hospitality or Bed and Breakfast arrangements. B&Bs, I mean, Bed and Breakfast arrangements are private homes which offer lodging and breakfast in a very personalized, friendly setting. For decades, B&Bs have been the classic way to visit Europe, especially the British Isles. And in fact, they are not really a new idea in America. The tradition dates back to colonial times when inns were few and far between, and the weary traveler had to depend on the kindness of strangers for a meal and a bed. But the revival of B&Bs as desirable accommodations is a fairly recent phenomenon.

为了对抗这种缺乏个性的雷同感,旅行者正在利用家庭住宿或床位加早餐的安排。B&B,我是说,床位加早餐安排是私人住宅,在非常个性化、友好的环境中提供住宿和早餐。几十年来,B&B一直是游览欧洲尤其是不列颠群岛的经典方式。事实上,它们在美国并不是真正的新鲜事物。这一传统可以追溯到殖民时期,当时旅

店稀少,疲惫的旅行者不得不依靠陌生人的善意来获得一顿饭和一张床。但B&B作为理想住宿方式的复兴是相当近期的现象。

3 If the idea of operating a B&B arouses your interest, there are several factors to consider before plunging into this business. The first consideration is your property, not only the building itself, but the location. If you live near a famous historical site or in a popular destination, such as New York City or Washington, D.C., your home can be fairly simple, yet still do well as a B&B. On the other hand, if your home is architecturally unique or has facilities for the traveler, such as a private entrance, private bath or swimming pool, people may be willing to go some distance to reach you. Another important factor is the lifestyle of you and your family. You must take into account whether all members of the family truly enjoy visitors, want to repeatedly discuss local sites and activities, and have the time and energy to handle the additional cooking, cleaning, laundry and the bookkeeping involved. The final consideration is a financial one, potential B&B hosts must be realistic about opportunities for income. While B&Bs usually have low initial costs, experts estimate it would take at least five rooms rented regularly for the host to earn a living from B&B.

如果经营B&B的想法引起了你的兴趣,在投身这项业务之前有几个因素需要考虑。首先要考虑的是你的房产,不仅是建筑本身,还有位置。如果你住在著名历史遗迹附近或热门目的地,如纽约市或华盛顿特区,你的房子可以相当简单,但仍然可以作为B&B经营得很好。另一方面,如果你的房子在建筑上独具特色或为旅行者提供便利设施,如独立入口、独立浴室或游泳池,人们可能愿意走一段距离来找你。另一个重要因素是你和你家人的生活方式。你必须考虑家庭所有成员是否真正喜欢访客,愿意反复讨论当地景点和活动,并有时间和精力处理额外的烹饪、清洁、洗衣和记账工作。最后要考虑的是财务问题,潜在的B&B房东必须对收入机会有现实的认识。虽然B&B通常初始成本较低,但专家估计至少需要五个房间定期出租,房东才能靠B&B谋生。

22. A) The ill treatment they get as tourists.
B) The nonprofessional business they see.
C) The impersonal accommodations.
D) The many adventures on their way.

【题目】 What does the speaker say travelers commonly complain about?

【翻译】 说话者说旅行者通常抱怨什么?

- A) 他们作为游客受到的不良待遇。 B) 他们看到的不专业的商业行为。
C) 缺乏人情味的住宿条件。 D) 旅途中的诸多冒险经历。

【答案】 C (细节题) The impersonal accommodations.

【定位】 Whatever the reason for traveling, a common complaint of travelers is the impersonal accommodations they find.

无论出行的理由是什么,旅行者们一个共同的抱怨就是他们遇到的那种缺乏人情味的住宿。

【信号】 complaint 信号词直接引出。答案句里 a common complaint of travelers is 与题干 commonly complain about 的抱怨信号严丝合缝, complaint 之后紧跟的 the impersonal accommodations 就是抱怨的对象,是典型的信号词后面接答案。

【替换】 a common complaint of travelers is the impersonal accommodations ↔

The impersonal accommodations.

近乎原句压缩

【排除】 A) **未提及**

The ill treatment they get as tourists. 把抱怨说成受差待遇，但原文从头到尾说的是住宿缺人情味、千篇一律，并没提任何被恶待、被歧视的内容，属于无中生有的升级。

B) **原词陷阱**

The nonprofessional business they see. 借用了原文 personal or professional business 里的 professional 一词，但原文那句是说人们因私事或公务出行，根本没说他们抱怨不专业的生意，是听到 professional 就想选的原词陷阱。

借用原文：many venture forth on personal or professional business

D) **与原文相反**

The many adventures on their way. 说一路有许多奇遇，是正面体验，而题目问的是抱怨（负面）；原文也无奇遇之说，方向与抱怨正相反，自然不选。

-
23. A) They have been the classic way to visit Europe.
B) They attract tourists with location and decoration.
C) They have long been competing with chain hotels.
D) They are in fact a completely new idea in America.

【题目】 **What is said about Bed and Breakfast arrangements?**

【翻译】 关于家庭旅馆安排说了什么？

- A) 它们一直是游览欧洲的经典方式。 B) 它们以地理位置和装饰吸引游客。
C) 它们长期以来一直在与连锁酒店竞争。 D) 它们实际上在美国是一个全新的概念。

【答案】 **A** (细节题) They have been the classic way to visit Europe.

【定位】 For decades, B&Bs have been the classic way to visit Europe, especially the British Isles. And in fact, they are not really a new idea in America.

几十年来，B&B 一直是游览欧洲、尤其是不列颠群岛的经典方式。而且事实上，它们在美国也并非真正的新事物。

【信号】 **For decades 强调由来已久。** For decades, B&Bs have been the classic way to visit Europe 用 For decades (几十年来) 加现在完成时强调长期如此，与下一句 not really a new idea 一正一补都在说它由来已久、不是新事物，时间状语就是这里的答案信号。

【替换】 B&Bs have been the classic way to visit Europe ↔

They have been the classic way to visit Europe.

几乎原句搬运

【排除】 B) 张冠李戴

They attract tourists with location and decoration. 说靠地段和装潢吸引游客，location 一词确在原文第三段 not only the building itself, but the location 出现过，但那是讲房主开店要考虑的因素，不是说 B&B 整体靠地段装潢揽客，把后文的考量错安成对 B&B 的定性。

借用原文：not only the building itself, but the location

C) 未提及

They have long been competing with chain hotels. 提到与连锁酒店长期竞争，但原文只说 B&B 提供个性化、友好的住宿来对抗千篇一律的感觉，从未提到 chain hotels 或彼此竞争，属凭常识脑补出的内容。

D) 与原文相反

They are in fact a completely new idea in America. 说在美国是全新事物，恰与原文 they are not really a new idea in America 相反——原文明确用 not 否定了新事物，选项却去掉否定取了反义，是漏听否定词导致的正话反说。

借用原文：they are not really a new idea in America

24. A) Your financial status.

B) Your family's consent.

C) Your property.

D) Your personality.

【题目】 What is the first thing you have to consider if you want to start a B&B business?

【翻译】 如果你想开办家庭旅馆生意，你首先必须考虑什么？

A) 你的财务状况。 B) 你家人的同意。 C) 你的房产。 D) 你的个性。

【答案】 C (细节题) Your property.

【定位】 The first consideration is your property, not only the building itself, but the location.

首先要考虑的是你的房产，不仅是建筑本身，还有它的地理位置。

【信号】 The first consideration 排序信号。 The first consideration is your property 用 The first consideration 明示第一项考虑，与题干 the first thing to consider 完全对应，排序信号词直接锁定 property。

【替换】 The first consideration is your property ↔ **Your property.**

原词直接对应

【排除】 A) 答非所问

Your financial status. 财务状况听上去像开店头等大事，极易凭常识选中，但原文把财务排在 The final consideration is a financial one——是最后一项而非第一项，错在排序。

借用原文：The final consideration is a financial one

B) 偷换概念

Your family's consent. 说要家人同意，原文只说要考虑 the lifestyle of you and your family——家人是否真心喜欢接待客人，谈的是生活方式契合度，并非要谁点头同意，是把原文意思偷换成了同意。

借用原文：the lifestyle of you and your family

D) 答非所问

Your personality. 性格虽与原文 truly enjoy visitors（是否真心喜欢客人）沾边，但那属于第二项生活方式考量，且原文用的是 lifestyle 而非 personality；它既非第一项、也不是原文对首项的说法。

借用原文：truly enjoy visitors

25. A) Costs for starting the business.

B) The number of guests to receive.

C) The facilities to provide.

D) Opportunities for income.

【题目】 What does the speaker say potential B&B hosts must be realistic about?

【翻译】 说话者说潜在的家庭旅馆经营者必须对什么有现实认识？

A) 创业的成本。 B) 接待客人的数量。 C) 提供的设施。 D) 收入机会。

【答案】 D（细节题） Opportunities for income.

【定位】 The final consideration is a financial one, potential B&B hosts must be realistic about opportunities for income.

最后一项考虑是财务方面的，准 B&B 房主必须对赚钱的机会抱有现实的预期。

【信号】 realistic about 原词搭桥。 答案句 must be realistic about opportunities for income 与题干 must be realistic about 用词几乎一致，realistic about 后面紧跟的 opportunities for income 就是要现实看待的对象，信号词直接搭桥。

【替换】 must be realistic about opportunities for income ↔ **Opportunities for income.**

原句截取核心宾语

【排除】A) 原词陷阱

Costs for starting the business. 借了原文 low initial costs 里的 costs, 但原文是说启动成本通常很低, 并不是说要对成本抱现实预期; 要现实看待的明明是收入, 这里用真念过的 costs 设了反向陷阱。

借用原文: B&Bs usually have low initial costs

B) 答非所问

The number of guests to receive. 说要现实看待接待客人的数量, 原文确提到 at least five rooms rented regularly (至少五间房常租出), 但那是用来说明靠 B&B 谋生不易的例子, 落点仍是收入机会, 不是叫房主对客人数量本身抱现实预期。

借用原文: at least five rooms rented regularly

C) 张冠李戴

The facilities to provide. 说设施, facilities 一词出现在原文第三段讲房产的部分 facilities for the traveler, 那是第一项房产的考量, 与本题问的财务上要现实看待什么不在一处, 被跨段挪来当答案。

借用原文: facilities for the traveler

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: Our audience will be most interested in learning about a career in the foreign service.

第3段, 第1句

主系表结构配 be interested in 搭配是四六级和考研阅读中常见句式, 具有一定代表性, 但本句无从句或复杂修饰, 典型性中等

It looks like the government of Winopia seems to be undergoing some sort of crisis of legitimacy, and an interim administration has been transitionally established until a head of state is agreed on.

第4段，第2句

综合来看,本句在主干识别、嵌套复杂度、时态语态难度上处于中等偏上水平,对基础较弱的学习者有适度挑战。成分划分训练价值和结构典型性较高,包含多个重要考点和常考句式。作为结构与时态训练材料,本句既有难度梯度又有实用价值,适合作为进阶练习句优先学习。

But my career work has mostly focused around the continental spheres of Europe and the Americas, and thus I've never been involved with Winopian relations.

第4段，第3句

由 "and" 连接的并列句是英语中最常见的复合句类型,现在完成时和被动语态也是考试高频考点,整句结构虽然不复杂,但 "thus" 引导的因果逻辑关系以及 "have been involved with" 这种固定搭配都具有一定的代表性,学习者掌握后可迁移到类似句型

It's for this reason that I don't know anything on this matter beyond what we can all read in the newspapers.

第4段，第4句

强调句 "It is ... that" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，本句的强调对象是原因状语，具有很强的代表性。同时，"what" 引导的名词性从句作介词宾语也是常考结构。掌握本句的分析方法可以迁移到大量类似真题句式中。

M: Nevertheless, be rest assured that our expert envoys at our consulate there will be closely monitoring the situation, and I expect our bilateral relations with that country will not be affected.

第6段，第1句

这种由并列连词连接两个复杂句的形式在高级英语阅读和政经类文本中非常普遍，极具复用价值。

You never stop learning.

第10段，第3句

简单句结构在四六级和考研中虽常见，但此句过于基础，缺少真题中常考的从句、复杂修饰、特殊句式等特征，代表性一般，学习迁移价值中等。

In addition, a diplomat needs to be very articulate in their discourse and rhetoric.

第10段，第4句

"主语 + 及物动词 + 不定式宾语" 是常见句型，在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，具有一定代表性，但本句整体过于简单，缺少从句或复杂修饰，不足以作为高难度真题句式的典型代表。

Whether it is defusing attention or enacting policy, people and communication skills are vital.

第10段，第5句

"Whether" 引导的让步状语从句 + 主句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，主句采用主系表结构也很典型。掌握这种结构后可应用于大量类似句子，具有较好的迁移性。

What does the man say the government of Winopia is probably undergoing?

第2题 题干

这种"疑问词 + 助动词 + 主语 + 及物动词 + 宾语从句"的结构在四六级听力和考研阅读中高频出现，特别是询问观点或陈述内容的疑问句；宾语从句中宾语被提前也是常见考点；掌握这种句式可以帮助学生快速解析大量类似真题句。

It is a prerequisite to get some practice in diplomacy.

第3题，B

"It is + 表语 + to do" 句型在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，属于典型的书面表达结构，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句式。

I'm so tired of this project.

第5段，第2句

主系表结构在真题中较为常见，但本句过于简单，缺少修饰成分和从句，作为真题句式的代表性一般，迁移价值有限。

Two months working on nothing but the same contract is a little tough.

第6段，第2句

本句主系表结构简单，但主语部分包含名词加后置定语的组合，可以练习识别现在分词短语作定语与作状语的区别，以及如何找到被修饰的中心词，这是常见易错点，有一定训练价值。

Nevertheless, I think that with a bit of luck, we'll be done by next week.

第6段，第3句

"主句动词 + that 宾语从句"是四六级和考研阅读中非常常见的句式，且从句内包含被动语态和时间状语，都是典型考点结构。掌握此类句式可迁移到大量类似句子。

W: But that will all take no more than a couple of days.

第10段，第1句

简单的主谓宾结构在真题中常见,但本句过于简单,缺少真题中常考的从句嵌套、后置定语、分隔结构等典型难点,代表性和迁移价值有限。

There's always going to be the odd board member who intervenes and demands rectifications be made.

第13段，第2句

综合来看,本句主干识别难度适中,嵌套和时态难度偏高,且包含 there be 句型、定语从句、虚拟语气被动等多个高频考点,结构典型,作为句子结构和时态的综合训练材料具有较高价值,适合中等偏上水平的专项练习

You'll see, the entire managerial hierarchy wants to see this project implemented as soon as possible, and the board, too, is virtually unanimous in its support.

第14段，第3句

并列主句结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，且第二个主句中 "want to see something done" 的句式（不定式 + 宾语 + 过去分词作宾补）也是典型的英语表达方式，具有一定的代表性和迁移价值，但整体句式并非最高频的复杂结构。

They have got their work done.

第5题，A

涵盖主语、谓语、宾语、宾语补足语四种核心成分，尤其是使役动词 "get" 后接宾语和过去分词作补足语这一结构，是常见易错点。可以帮助学生区分谓语动词与非谓语动词（过去分词）的成分归属，具有较好的训练价值。

They can meet again tomorrow anyway.

第5题，C

情态动词加动词原形是四六级和考研常见基础句式，但本句过于简单，缺少从句、复杂修饰等真题高频特征，典型性中等

They are both anxious to go home.

第5题，D

主系表结构加不定式补足语（如 "be anxious to do"）是英语中常见的表达方式，在各类考试和实际交流中频繁出现。虽然本句本身较为简单，但它体现的"系动词 + 形容词 + 不定式"这一搭配模式具有较高的复用性，学习者掌握后可以套用到 "be eager to do"、"be ready to do" 等类似结构中，因此具有一定的典型性和实用价值。

What does the woman say is a little tough?

第6题 题干

本句在成分划分上有较高的训练价值。主句包含主语、谓语和宾语从句；宾语从句内部有主语（疑问词 What）、系动词和表语。特别是 What 在从句中既作主语又引导从句这一点，以及宾语从句整体作为主句宾语的识别，都是常见的易错点，适合训练学生识别复杂宾语的能力。

Two talented young executives, one of whom I was managing, had vastly different accounts of the same event, and it seemed likely we'd never get to the truth.

第1段，第5句

并列主句 + 定语从句嵌套、形式主语 + 主语从句，都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构。"one of whom" 引导的非限制性定语从句也是常考句式。掌握本句的分析方法可迁移到大量类似真题句。

We reached the deadlock, and the manager of the other individual said, "Here's something I learned from an excellent manager I once worked for. He used to say, 'When in doubt, assume positive intent.'"

第1段，第6句

成分类型丰富:含双宾语引语结构、倒装主系表、两层定语从句(且均省略关系词)、时间状语从句省略主谓、祈使句宾语等,覆盖多种易错点。定语从句关系词省略和状语从句省略都是学生常卡住的地方,练习价值较高

They intervened promptly lest their dispute escalate.

第11题, A

主句成分包括主语、谓语、状语, 状语从句包括主语和谓语, 覆盖了基本成分类型。特别是 "lest" 引导的虚拟语气从句, 能帮助学习者理解特殊从属连词及其语法要求, 具有一定的训练价值。

And that second group of people is becoming the majority as the number of Americans who enjoy cooking is declining.

第1段, 第3句

本句呈现 "主句 + as 引导的状语从句 + 嵌套定语从句" 的结构, as 引导原因或时间状语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式, 定语从句修饰名词也是常考点; 掌握本句的分析方法后, 可迁移到大量类似结构的真题句中。

In the early 2000s, researcher Eddie Yoon conducted a survey to ascertain Americans' attitudes to cooking.

第1段, 第4句

典型的简单句加不定式目的状语结构, 在学术写作和新闻报道中常见, 具有一定代表性, 但缺少考试高频的复合句特征。

The survey found that 15% of Americans loved to cook, 50% said they hated to cook and 35% reported mixed feelings.

第1段, 第5句

覆盖了主谓宾、宾语从句、并列谓语、不定式作宾语、代词指代等多种成分, 且第一层宾语从句内部三个并列分句的主语省略形式(50%、35%)容易被忽略, 适合训练成分识别和并列结构分析。

However, what people save in convenience, they lose in cash.

第1段, 第12句

主语从句前置加同位代词重复的结构, 在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现, 是典型的书面语句式。掌握这种结构后可迁移到大量同类句子, 实用性强。

Making your own lunch, meanwhile, will cost less.

第1段，第15句

动名词短语作主语是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式，练习识别非谓语形式作主语对学生有实用价值。插入语的使用也是真题中的常见现象。但本句结构过于简单，缺少从句或复杂修饰，典型性中等偏上。

One survey found people only spend on average \$6.30 when they bring lunch prepared at home.

第1段，第16句

宾语从句 + 状语从句的双层嵌套是四六级和考研阅读中的典型句式,survey found 这类科研发现表达也是常见模板。句式迁移性强,掌握后可应用于大量类似结构。减分项是缺少定语从句、非谓语作状语等更高频考点。

What does the passage say signifies a host of challenges for America's grocery industry?

第15题题干

疑问句套宾语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现,尤其是问答题中的疑问句式。本句中 What does the passage say 的框架和疑问词在从句中充当成分的模式都是典型考点,掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似句型。

Bad weather and flight delays, miscoded destination tags and some people simply forgetting to pick up one of their bags are a few of the reasons.

第1段，第2句

主语由三层并列（名词短语 + 名词短语 + 动名词复合结构）构成，覆盖并列连词用法、动名词作主语、逻辑主语识别等多个考点；主系表结构本身虽简单，但超长主语的成分划分极具练习价值，能有效训练学生在复杂并列中定位核心成分的能力。

But the number-one reason a bag ends up lost is that it has no ID tag, and airlines don't know to whom it belongs.

第1段，第3句

本句覆盖了主谓宾、主系表两种基本句型,包含同位语、表语从句、宾语从句三种从句类型,且同位语直接跟在名词后无连接词,是容易漏判的易错点。同时包含短语动词 ends up 和不及物动词 belongs 的介词搭配,成分种类较为丰富。

If it's too fast, the bags may make the connection but the passengers might miss the flight.

第2段，第3句

"If 条件从句 + 主句" 是四六级和考研常考的条件句式，并列主句的转折对比也很典型。但本句较短且结构简单，不如更复杂的条件句（如虚拟语气或多层嵌套）更具代表性，属于中等典型度。

Even so, all that technology may not save your baggage tag from being torn off on the conveyor belt, making you the owner of a bag with no name.

第2段，第6句

本句包含主语、谓语、宾语、两个状语（转折短语和介词短语）、以及结果状语（现在分词短语），成分种类较为丰富。介词短语 "from being torn off" 和现在分词短语 "making you the owner" 的识别对基础较弱的学生有一定练习价值，尤其是区分非限定动词与谓语的练习点。但整体成分结构较为常规，没有特别密集的易错点。

Mishandled refers to bags that have been delayed, lost, stolen or damaged.

第3段，第2句

主系表结构加限制性定语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，表语中嵌套定语从句的结构也常见于定义句和说明句，学习后迁移性强

Most delayed bags are only one flight behind their owners and can be delivered within 24 hours.

第3段，第3句

简单句加并列谓语的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，系表结构和情态被动结构的并列也是典型用法，掌握后可应用于类似句型，具有一定代表性。

Airlines inventory their mishandled baggage, and many use a database to match the contents with owners' descriptions.

第4段，第1句

并列句是四六级和考研常考句式，用 and 连接两个独立主句的结构频繁出现。第二个主句中不定式作目的状语的用法也很典型。掌握本句结构后可迁移到大量类似并列陈述句中，具有一定代表性。

It takes about three months to go from "missing in action" to "irretrievably lost".

第4段，第2句

It takes... to do 句型在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，属于典型的形式主语结构，掌握后可大量复用于理解类似句式

So never pack anything of real value in your checked baggage.

第5段，第1句

虽然结构简单,但可以练习祈使句的谓语识别、不定代词作宾语、介词短语作地点状语的划分,对巩固基础成分有一定价值,不过成分种类不够丰富,缺少复杂修饰和易错点。

Its owner's flight is delayed because of bad weather.

第16题，A

被动语态 + 原因状语是考试中的常见句式，具有一定代表性，但本句结构过于简单，缺少从句或复杂修饰成分，作为典型练习句的迁移价值有限，属于中等偏上水平。

Its owner has forgot to pick it up from the baggage claim.

第16题，D

"主语 + 现在完成时谓语 + 不定式宾语" 是四六级常考句式，forget to do 结构实用性强，具有一定代表性

It may be picked up by someone else.

第17题，D

情态动词 + 被动语态的组合在四六级和考研真题中频繁出现，尤其用于表达推测、可能性等语义。本句结构简洁，是该句式的典型代表，掌握后可大量复用到类似表达中。

Contact the airport staff to find our missing bag.

第18题，B

覆盖谓语、宾语、目的状语三种成分，可练习祈使句主干识别和不定式作目的状语的判定；但成分种类少、结构过于简单，缺少定语从句、状语从句等常考复杂成分，训练收益有限。

Avoid packing valuable items in our checked baggage.

第18题, D

祈使句+动名词作宾语,是四六级和考研听力、阅读中常见的指令或建议句式(如Avoid doing/Consider doing等),具有一定代表性。但祈使句本身结构过于简单,不如复合句、倒装句等高频难点句式典型,迁移价值中等。

It can leave people less satisfied with their face-to-face interactions.

第1段, 第5句

"情态动词 + 使役动词 + 宾语 + 宾补" 是四六级和考研阅读中的典型句式,leave sb + 形容词表状态的用法频繁出现;掌握此结构可迁移至 make、keep、find 等使役动词的类似句型,代表性较强。

Now, the Journal of Applied Social Psychology has published a new study exploring the reasons for these effects.

第1段, 第7句

本句的"主语 + 现在完成时谓语 + 宾语 + 分词短语作后置定语"结构在学术文本和新闻报道中非常常见,尤其是描述最新研究成果时。这一句式在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现,具有较高的典型性和迁移价值。掌握后可快速识别类似句型。

The participants watched a three-minute animation in which two cartoon figures interacted and engaged in a conversation.

第2段, 第2句

"名词 + 介词 + which 引导的定语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,且从句内部包含并列谓语,这种结构组合在真题中反复出现,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的理解。

They assert that the behavior is analogous to when people have no choice but to eat alone in the school cafeteria.

第5段, 第2句

句子涵盖主句的主谓宾结构、宾语从句的主系表结构、嵌套宾语从句的主谓宾结构,以及介词短语作宾语的特殊用法。特别是第二个宾语从句充当介词宾语这一点,是学生容易混淆的易错点,练习价值较高。

The new findings are important because they elaborate our understanding of a subtle but common aspect of our daily experience.

第6段，第2句

主系表结构加原因状语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，用于阐述观点并给出理由。从句宾语带多层介词短语修饰也是学术写作的典型特征。掌握后可迁移到大量类似结构的句子。

This common behavior can create vicious cycles of detachment even as we try to connect with others.

第6段，第3句

主句采用“主语 + 情态动词 + 及物动词 + 宾语 + 状语从句”结构，情态动词表示可能性、状语从句表示让步或对比，这是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式。“even as”引导的状语从句表达反差关系，也是常考结构。掌握本句可复用到大量类似复杂句的分析中。

They were concerned with its effects.

第20题，C

主系表结构在考试中常见，“be concerned with”也是常考搭配，具有一定代表性。但句子过于简短、结构过于简单，缺少考试中常见的修饰成分、从句或并列结构，典型性一般。

They saw it as a sign of social evolution.

第20题，D

“see...as...”结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，是表达“将某事物视为某种性质”的典型句式，学会后可大量复用于理解类似表达。

What does the speaker say can result from the common behavior of using phones during face-to-face conversations?

第21题 题干

疑问句嵌套宾语从句是四六级和考研听力题、阅读理解题中的高频句式，尤其是间接疑问句作宾语的结构。句子结构规整，无生僻用法，学生掌握后可直接应用于理解类似题干和长句。这种结构在真题中反复出现，具有很强的迁移价值。

More and more people travel for a variety of reasons.

第1段，第1句

简单句在考试中出现频率较低，且本句结构过于简单，不具备四六级或考研真题常考的复杂句式特征，迁移价值不高。

Whatever the reason for traveling, a common complaint of travelers is the impersonal accommodations they find.

第1段，第3句

“Whatever引导的让步状语 + 主句 + 省略that的定语从句”是英语中极具代表性的高频句式，学术及新闻写作中常见。

After spending five consecutive nights in five similar hotels, the business traveler may find it difficult to remember what happened from day to day, or even what towns were visited, and the tourist may get the mistaken impression that all cities are pretty much the same, at least as far as decoration, food and service are concerned.

第1段，第4句

本句成分丰富且包含多个易错点：形式宾语 it 与真正宾语的区分、宾语从句中 what 的双重身份（连接词兼主语）、同位语从句的识别、并列结构的划分、状语从句的定位。覆盖主谓宾、形式宾语、宾语补足语、同位语、状语等多种成分，训练价值很高。

To combat this sense of impersonal sameness, travelers are taking advantage of in-home hospitality or Bed and Breakfast arrangements.

第2段，第1句

本句为典型的简单句加不定式状语结构，在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现；短语动词 take advantage of 和并列宾语的搭配也是考试常考句式，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子，具有较强的代表性。

The tradition dates back to colonial times when inns were few and far between, and the weary traveler had to depend on the kindness of strangers for a meal and a bed.

第2段，第5句

when 引导的时间状语从句修饰主句，且从句内含并列结构，这是四六级和考研阅读中常见的叙述历史背景的句式。主句简洁陈述事实，从句展开解释原因，这种结构在真题中出现频率较高，掌握后可迁移到类似的历史叙述、原因解释类句子。

The first consideration is your property, not only the building itself, but the location.

第3段，第2句

主系表结构是英语句子的基本句型之一，在四六级和考研阅读中常见；"not only... but..." 并列结构也是常考点；但本句过于简单，缺少从句、复杂修饰等真题中更典型的复杂结构特征，代表性一般

If you live near a famous historical site or in a popular destination, such as New York City or Washington, D.C., your home can be fairly simple, yet still do well as a B&B.

第3段，第3句

"If 条件句 + 主句（含情态动词）"是四六级及日常写作中极高频的经典句式，极具复用价值。

On the other hand, if your home is architecturally unique or has facilities for the traveler, such as a private entrance, private bath or swimming pool, people may be willing to go some distance to reach you.

第3段，第4句

条件状语从句加主句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常典型，且从句内部的并列谓语和同位语举例也是常见句式，掌握后可大量复用于理解类似复杂句。

You must take into account whether all members of the family truly enjoy visitors, want to repeatedly discuss local sites and activities, and have the time and energy to handle the additional cooking, cleaning, laundry and the bookkeeping involved.

第3段，第6句

主句包含情态动词加及物动词短语、后接宾语从句的结构,是四六级和考研真题中的高频句式。宾语从句中用 "whether" 引导、包含并列谓语的形式也非常典型。掌握本句结构后,可迁移应用于大量考试真题和学术文本。

While B&Bs usually have low initial costs, experts estimate it would take at least five rooms rented regularly for the host to earn a living from B&B.

第3段，第8句

这种"While 引导的背景对比 + 专家观点 + 形式主语从句"的结构在学术英语和真题阅读中极其常见。

They are in fact a completely new idea in America.

第23题，D

主系表结构在四六级和考研阅读中常见，但本句过于简短且缺少复杂修饰成分，作为典型例句的代表性一般，学习迁移价值中等。

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本卷出现的 276 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。

baggage

B1

n. 行李

本卷11次 · 真题 9 句

participant

B2

n. 参与者

本卷8次 · 真题 91 句

tag

B1

n. 标签

本卷8次·真题 14 句

behavior

B1

n. 行为

本卷7次·真题 171 句

cooking

A1

n. 烹饪

本卷7次·真题 21 句

effect

A2

n. 影响

本卷6次·真题 191 句

employee

A2

n. 雇员, 员工

本卷6次·真题 190 句

flight

A2

n. 航班

本卷6次·真题 31 句

destination

B1

n. 目的地

本卷6次·真题 25 句

traveler

A2

n. 旅行者

本卷6次·真题 20 句

would

A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本卷5次·真题 568 句

career

B1

n. 职业

本卷5次·真题 106 句

interaction

B2

n. 相互作用

本卷5次·真题 53 句

host

B1

n. 主人

本卷5次·真题 19 句

dispute

B2

n. 争论

本卷5次·真题 17 句

accord

C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本卷4次·真题 167 句

project

A2

n. 项目

本卷4次·真题 116 句

event

A2

n. 事件

本卷4次·真题 99 句

partner B1

n. 伴侣

本卷4次 · 真题 39 句

assume B2

v. 假定

本卷4次 · 真题 31 句

contract B2

n. 合同

本卷4次 · 真题 30 句

version B1

n. 版本

本卷4次 · 真题 22 句

missing A2

adj. 找不到的

本卷4次 · 真题 11 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本卷3次 · 真题 363 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本卷3次 · 真题 273 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本卷3次 · 真题 228 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本卷3次 · 真题 200 句

system A2

n. 系统

本卷3次 · 真题 176 句

relationship B1

n. 关系

本卷3次 · 真题 168 句

negative B1

adj. 否定的

本卷3次 · 真题 132 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本卷3次 · 真题 126 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本卷3次 · 真题 114 句

average A2

adj. 平均的

本卷3次 · 真题 112 句

claim B1

v. 声称

本卷3次 · 真题 111 句

support A2

v. 支持

本卷3次 · 真题 103 句

account A2

n. 账户

本卷3次 · 真题 93 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本卷3次 · 真题 82 句

conflict B2

n. 冲突

本卷3次 · 真题 66 句

smartphone B1

n. 智能手机

本卷3次 · 真题 44 句

interact B2

v. 相互作用

本卷3次 · 真题 37 句

contact B1

n. 联系

本卷3次 · 真题 34 句

delay B1

n. 延迟

本卷3次 · 真题 27 句

intervene C1

v. 干预, 介入 (以影响结果)

本卷3次 · 真题 21 句

recall B2

v. 回忆起, 记起

本卷3次 · 真题 18 句

undergo B2

v. 经历, 经受 (尤指艰难、痛苦或变化的过...)

本卷3次 · 真题 11 句

ascertain C1

v. 查明

本卷3次 · 真题 8 句

positive B1

adj. 积极的

本卷2次 · 真题 144 句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本卷2次 · 真题 134 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本卷2次 · 真题 119 句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本卷2次 · 真题 115 句

quality A2

n. 质量

本卷2次·真题 112 句

factor B1

n. 因素

本卷2次·真题 108 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本卷2次·真题 98 句

potential B2

adj. 潜在的

本卷2次·真题 92 句

professional B1

adj. 专业的

本卷2次·真题 82 句

solution B1

n. 解决办法

本卷2次·真题 76 句

engage B2

v. 参与;从事

本卷2次·真题 68 句

wrong A2

adj. 错误的

本卷2次·真题 66 句

crisis B2

n. 危机

本卷2次·真题 62 句

conduct B2

v. 组织并实施

本卷2次·真题 59 句

mostly B1

adv. 主要地

本卷2次·真题 59 句

figure A2

n. 数字

本卷2次·真题 58 句

purchase B1

v. 购买

本卷2次·真题 55 句

mainly B1

adv. 主要地

本卷2次·真题 53 句

per B1

prep. 每

本卷2次·真题 53 句

majority B2

n. 大多数, 大部分

本卷2次·真题 51 句

code B1

n. 代码

本卷2次·真题 50 句

sign A1

n. 标志

本卷2次·真题 49 句

ignore B1

v. 忽视;不理睬

本卷2次·真题 46 句

staff B1

n. 全体员工

本卷2次·真题 44 句

currently B1

adv. 目前, 当前

本卷2次·真题 42 句

assert C1

v. 坚称

本卷2次·真题 34 句

entire B1

adj. 整个的

本卷2次·真题 34 句

site A2

n. 地点

本卷2次·真题 34 句

harmful B1

adj. 有害的

本卷2次·真题 32 句

obtain B2

v. 获得

本卷2次·真题 29 句

socially B1

adv. 在社交方面

本卷2次·真题 29 句

facility B2

n. 设施

本卷2次·真题 27 句

clothing A2

n. 衣服

本卷2次·真题 26 句

tough B1

adj. 困难的

本卷2次·真题 24 句

location B1

n. 地点, 位置

本卷2次·真题 22 句

actual B1

adj. 真实的

本卷2次·真题 20 句

consideration

B2

n. 考虑

本卷2次·真题 20 句

fairly

B1

adv. 相当

本卷2次·真题 20 句

grocery

B1

n. 食品杂货

本卷2次·真题 19 句

respondent

C1

n. 被告

本卷2次·真题 19 句

sophisticated

C1

adj. 复杂精密的

本卷2次·真题 18 句

counterpart

C1

n. 对应的人或物

本卷2次·真题 17 句

cycle

B1

n. 循环

本卷2次·真题 16 句

definitely

B1

adv. 肯定地

本卷2次·真题 16 句

discourse

C1

n. 话语;论述

本卷2次·真题 14 句

section

B1

n. 部分

本卷2次·真题 14 句

classic

B1

adj. 典型的

本卷2次·真题 13 句

convenience

B1

n. 方便, 便利

本卷2次·真题 13 句

oh

A1

intj. 哦 (表示惊讶、理解或反应)

本卷2次·真题 13 句

agent

B2

n. 代理人

本卷2次·真题 12 句

realistic

B2

adj. 现实的

本卷2次·真题 12 句

automated

B2

adj. 自动化的

本卷2次·真题 11 句

nevertheless

B2

adv. 然而

本卷2次·真题 11 句

elaborate

C1

adj. 复杂精细的

本卷2次·真题 9 句

signify

C1

v. 表示

本卷2次·真题 9 句

pack

A2

v. 打包

本卷2次·真题 8 句

impact

B2

n. 影响

本卷1次·真题 185 句

local

A2

adj. 当地的

本卷1次·真题 143 句

individual

B2

adj. 单独的

本卷1次·真题 142 句

process

B1

n. 过程

本卷1次·真题 126 句

finding

B2

n. 调查结果

本卷1次·真题 121 句

decade

B1

n. 十年

本卷1次·真题 120 句

simply

B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本卷1次·真题 119 句

affect

B1

v. 影响

本卷1次·真题 116 句

argue

B1

v. 争论

本卷1次·真题 106 句

policy

B1

n. 政策

本卷1次·真题 103 句

measure

B1

v. 测量

本卷1次·真题 100 句

case

A2

n. 情况

本卷1次·真题 97 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

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

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

evidence B1

n. 证据

本卷1次·真题 87 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本卷1次·真题 87 句

traditional B1

adj. 传统的

本卷1次·真题 84 句

understanding B1

n. 理解; 领悟

本卷1次·真题 84 句

financial B2

adj. 财政的

本卷1次·真题 79 句

further B1

adv. 更远地

本卷1次·真题 79 句

recently A2

adv. 最近

本卷1次·真题 76 句

billion B1

num. 十亿 (1,000,000,000)

本卷1次·真题 74 句

current B1

adj. 现在的

本卷1次·真题 72 句

attract B1

v. 吸引 (注意力、兴趣)

本卷1次·真题 67 句

journal

B1

n. 杂志

本卷1次·真题 66 句

variety

B1

n. 多样化

本卷1次·真题 66 句

earn

A2

v. 赚得，挣得（金钱）

本卷1次·真题 64 句

management

B1

n. 管理

本卷1次·真题 63 句

quickly

A2

adv. 快速地

本卷1次·真题 63 句

occur

B1

v. 发生，出现

本卷1次·真题 62 句

approach

B1

v. 靠近，接近（在空间或时间上）

本卷1次·真题 59 句

political

B1

adj. 政治的

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

reality

B1

n. 现实

本卷1次·真题 57 句

solve

A2

v. 解决（问题、困难）

本卷1次·真题 54 句

unique

B2

adj. 独特的

本卷1次·真题 54 句

audience

A2

n. 观众

本卷1次·真题 52 句

explore

B1

v. 探索

本卷1次·真题 52 句

label

B1

n. 标签

本卷1次·真题 52 句

operate

B1

v. 运转

本卷1次·真题 52 句

psychology B2

n. 心理学

本卷1次·真题 52 句

respond B1

v. 回答, 答复

本卷1次·真题 52 句

fashion B1

n. 时尚;流行款式

本卷1次·真题 51 句

aspect B2

n. 方面

本卷1次·真题 50 句

connection B1

n. 联系

本卷1次·真题 50 句

growing A2

adj. 增长的

本卷1次·真题 47 句

thus B2

adv. 因此, 所以

本卷1次·真题 47 句

damage B1

n. 损害

本卷1次·真题 46 句

completely B1

adv. 完全地

本卷1次·真题 43 句

concerned B1

adj. 担心的

本卷1次·真题 43 句

lifestyle B1

n. 生活方式

本卷1次·真题 43 句

establish B2

v. 建立, 创立 (组织、机构、关系等)

本卷1次·真题 42 句

female A2

adj. 女性的

本卷1次·真题 42 句

addition A2

n. 增加

本卷1次·真题 41 句

interested A1

adj. 感兴趣的

本卷1次·真题 41 句

generate B2

v. 产生, 引起 (结果、反应等)

本卷1次·真题 39 句

budget B1

n. 预算

本卷1次·真题 37 句

deliver B1

v. 递送, 运送 (货物、信件等)

本卷1次·真题 37 句

central B1

adj. 主要的

本卷1次·真题 36 句

compete B1

v. 竞争

本卷1次·真题 36 句

estimate B2

v. 估计

本卷1次·真题 36 句

worldwide B1

adj. 全世界的

本卷1次·真题 35 句

original B1

adj. 最初的, 原始的

本卷1次·真题 33 句

chain B1

n. 链条

本卷1次·真题 32 句

executive B2

n. 主管;经理;管理人员

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

movement B1

n. 移动

本卷1次·真题 32 句

valuable B1

adj. 贵重的

本卷1次·真题 32 句

vehicle B1

n. 交通工具

本卷1次·真题 32 句

content B1

n. 内容

本卷1次·真题 31 句

item A2

n. 项目

本卷1次·真题 31 句

appropriate B2

adj. 合适的

本卷1次·真题 30 句

household B1

n. 家庭

本卷1次·真题 30 句

tradition B1

n. 传统

本卷1次·真题 30 句

judgment B2

n. 判断力;识别力

本卷1次·真题 29 句

meanwhile B1

adv. 与此同时

本卷1次·真题 29 句

vital B2

adj. 极其重要的, 必不可少的

本卷1次·真题 29 句

closely B1

adv. 紧密地

本卷1次·真题 28 句

implement B2

v. 实施

本卷1次·真题 28 句

phenomenon B2

n. 现象

本卷1次·真题 28 句

property B1

n. 财产

本卷1次·真题 28 句

propose B1

v. 提议

本卷1次·真题 28 句

truly B1

adv. 真正地

本卷1次·真题 28 句

regularly A2

adv. 经常地

本卷1次·真题 27 句

description B1

n. 描述

本卷1次·真题 26 句

distance A2

n. 距离

本卷1次·真题 26 句

increasing B1

adj. 越来越多的

本卷1次·真题 26 句

initial B1

adj. 最初的

本卷1次·真题 26 句

persuade B1

v. 说服

本卷1次·真题 26 句

vast B2

adj. 巨大的

本卷1次·真题 26 句

willing B1

adj. 愿意的, 乐意的

本卷1次·真题 26 句

behave B1

v. 表现, 举止

本卷1次·真题 25 句

manner B1

n. 方式

本卷1次·真题 25 句

additional B1

adj. 额外的

本卷1次·真题 24 句

element B1

n. 要素

本卷1次·真题 24 句

complain A2

v. 抱怨

本卷1次·真题 23 句

complaint B1

n. 抱怨

本卷1次·真题 23 句

distinguish B2

v. 区分

本卷1次·真题 23 句

finance B2

n. 财政

本卷1次·真题 23 句

prepared A2

adj. 准备好的

本卷1次·真题 23 句

route B1

n. 路线

本卷1次·真题 23 句

display B1

v. 展示

本卷1次·真题 22 句

setting B1

n. 环境

本卷1次·真题 22 句

adverse C1

adj. 不利的

本卷1次·真题 21 句

contribution B2

n. 贡献

本卷1次·真题 21 句

detect B2

v. 发现, 察觉 (难以察觉的事物)

本卷1次·真题 21 句

diminish C1

v. 减少

本卷1次·真题 21 句

encounter B2

v. 遇到

本卷1次·真题 21 句

mix A2

v. 混合

本卷1次·真题 21 句

resolve B2

v. 解决 (问题、困难)

本卷1次·真题 21 句

aside B1

adv. 在旁边;到旁边

本卷1次·真题 20 句

impression B1

n. 印象

本卷1次·真题 20 句

inevitable B2

adj. 必然发生的

本卷1次·真题 19 句

apparently B2

adv. 显然, 看来 (根据外表或所见所闻判断)

本卷1次·真题 18 句

bath A2

n. 洗澡

本卷1次·真题 18 句

cash A2

n. 现金

本卷1次·真题 18 句

declare B2

v. 宣布

本卷1次·真题 18 句

devote B2

v. 把...奉献给

本卷1次·真题 18 句

engineering B1

n. 工程学

本卷1次·真题 18 句

intense B2

adj. 强烈的

本卷1次·真题 18 句

adventure B1

n. 冒险经历

本卷1次·真题 17 句

arouse C1

v. 激起, 引起 (情感、反应)

本卷1次·真题 17 句

cleaning A2

n. 清洁

本卷1次·真题 17 句

contrary B2

adj. 相反的

本卷1次·真题 17 句

transfer B1

v. 转移

本卷1次·真题 17 句

deteriorate C1

v. 恶化, 变坏

本卷1次·真题 16 句

combat B2

n. 战斗

本卷1次·真题 15 句

evolution B2

n. 进化

本卷1次·真题 15 句

venture B2

n. 冒险事业

本卷1次·真题 15 句

virtually B2

adv. 几乎,差不多

本卷1次·真题 15 句

circumstance B2

n. 情况

本卷1次·真题 14 句

dislike A2

v. 不喜欢

本卷1次·真题 14 句

regarding B2

prep. 关于

本卷1次·真题 14 句

belong A2

v. 属于 (某人)

本卷1次·真题 13 句

charity B1

n. 慈善机构

本卷1次·真题 13 句

comprehensive B2

adj. 全面的

本卷1次·真题 13 句

crave B2

v. 渴望, 渴求 (强烈地想要某物)

本卷1次·真题 13 句

database B2

n. 数据库

本卷1次·真题 13 句

minority B2

n. 少数

本卷1次·真题 13 句

odd B1

adj. 奇怪的

本卷1次·真题 13 句

slowly A1

adv. 缓慢地

本卷1次·真题 13 句

subtle B2

adj. 微妙的

本卷1次·真题 13 句

surprised A2

adj. 感到惊讶的

本卷1次·真题 13 句

administration B2

n. 管理

本卷1次·真题 12 句

worse A2

adj. 更糟的

本卷1次·真题 12 句

align B2

v. 使排列成一条直线

本卷1次·真题 11 句

commonly B1

adv. 通常, 常常

本卷1次·真题 11 句

concentration B2

n. 专注

本卷1次·真题 11 句

file A2

n. 文件

本卷1次·真题 11 句

ownership B2

n. 所有权

本卷1次·真题 11 句

repeatedly B1

adv. 反复地

本卷1次·真题 11 句

satisfied

B1

adj. 满意的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

anxious

B1

adj. 焦虑的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

desirable

B2

adj. 令人向往的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

kindness

B1

n. 善良;仁慈(品质)

本卷1次·真题 10 句

load

B1

n. 负载

本卷1次·真题 10 句

milestone

B2

n. 里程碑

本卷1次·真题 10 句

resentment

C1

n. 愤恨

本卷1次·真题 10 句

transit

B2

n. 运输

本卷1次·真题 10 句

workday

B1

n. 工作日

本卷1次·真题 10 句

colonial

B2

adj. 殖民地的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

junk

B1

n. 废物

本卷1次·真题 9 句

rent

A2

v. 租用

本卷1次·真题 9 句

correctly

A2

adv. 正确地

本卷1次·真题 8 句

cynical

C1

adj. 愤世嫉俗的

本卷1次·真题 8 句

delicate

B2

adj. 精致的

本卷1次·真题 8 句

donate

B2

v. 捐赠, 捐献 (金钱、物品等)

本卷1次·真题 8 句

insufficient

B2

adj. 不足的

本卷1次·真题8句

making

A2

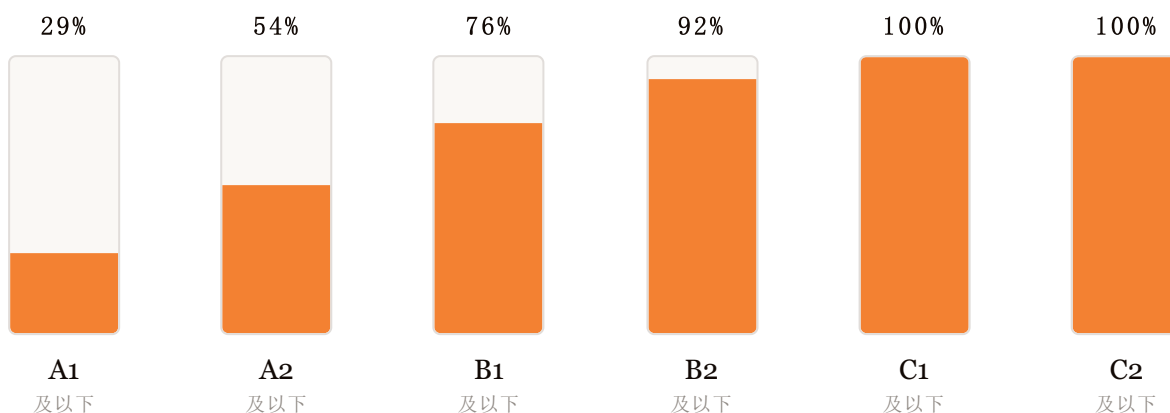
n. 制作

本卷1次·真题8句

VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全卷录音原文 802 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 **802** 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 66 个·约 8%。



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 802 个·末柱为 100%

去重总词数

802

B2 以上难词

8%

B1 及以下覆盖

76%

英语六级 2025年12月·第1套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	本页
Part III Section A	完形填空（选词填空）	题目解析 →
Part III Section B	长篇阅读（信息匹配）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part IV	汉译英（段落翻译）	题目解析 →