

2026年6月·第2套 英语六级听力真题原文与答案解析

PAPER & KEY • 听力题和解析

听力题和解析

本卷全部 25 题的标准答案与完整录音文字稿由懒笔记基于2026年6月·第2套 英语六级听力原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面层级：Part/Section 标题与各节 Directions 照原卷排印——真实听力考卷只印选项，题干由录音念出。其下按录音篇目逐篇排印：每篇先给完整录音文字稿（逐段中译），再逐题给出卷面题目与该题解析（题目、翻译、答案、定位、信号、替换与排除）。

真题卷第2套(2026-06) • 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 W: Hi, Frank, are you working through your lunch hour again?

W: 嗨，弗兰克，你又在午餐时间工作吗？

2 M: No, not at all. It's my 10th wedding anniversary next week, and I promised Jane that I would book a city break for us, as I have annual leave to take, and it would be nice to celebrate somewhere warm. So, I'm trying to book something in Barcelona.

M: 不，完全不是。我和简下周要过结婚十周年纪念日了，我答应过她要为我们预订一次城市短途旅行，因为我还有年假要休，而且能找个温暖的地方庆祝一下也不错。所以，我正在设法预订去巴塞罗那的行程。

3 W: That sounds so romantic. I adore Barcelona. It's such a fabulous cosmopolitan city. There's so much to do there, excellent food, and that cathedral that they are still building after about 150 years. Very cool.

W: 听起来真浪漫。我非常喜欢巴塞罗那。那是一座非常棒的国际化城市。那里有很多事情可做，美食也很棒，还有那座已经修建了大约150年、至今仍在建造的教堂。太酷了。

4 M: I know. But the anniversary is looming, and I'm still scrambling to find accommodation. Everything is either wildly expensive or already fully booked. I'm starting to feel a bit frantic.

M: 我知道。但纪念日就要到了，我还在手忙脚乱地找住宿。要么贵得离谱，要么已经全部订满。我开始有点慌了。

5 W: Well, if you are going for a whole week, why don't you do a couple of nights in somewhere really glamorous, and then do the rest of the week a bit further up the coast, where the accommodation is cheaper, and that will offset the cost of the expensive place?

W: 这样吧，如果你们要去整整一周，为什么不先在一个非常豪华的地方住几个晚上，然后把剩下的时间安排在海岸线再往北一点的地方，那里住宿更便宜，这样就能抵消住昂贵地方的费用了？

6 M: That might be a good plan. It's not too expensive to rent a car, so we could still drive into the city. Yes, there are lots of places outside the city that have pools and are all inclusive, so we wouldn't even need to pay for food or drinks. I'll send a query now about the dates we're interested in.

M: 这或许是个不错的计划。租车也不算太贵，所以我们还是可以开车进城。对了，城外有很多地方带游泳池，而且提供全包服务，这样我们连吃饭和饮料的钱都不用另外付了。我现在就发个咨询，问问我们感兴趣的日期是否有空。

7 W: That sounds perfect. I'm sure that Jane will be absolutely thrilled to bits. I really do recommend visiting that cathedral. You can go all the way up to the top of it, but you need to go up a really steep spiral staircase to get there.

W: 听起来太完美了。我相信简一定会高兴坏的。我真的很推荐去参观那座教堂。你们可以一直登到顶部，但要到那里必须爬一段非常陡的螺旋楼梯。

8 M: Considering Jane is terrified of heights, I think if I tried to make her do that, I would come back divorced. Thanks for the help though; it was turning into a logistical nightmare.

M: 考虑到简恐高，我要是想让她去爬那个，我回来时可能就已经离婚了。不过还是谢谢你的帮助；这件事本来都快变成一场后勤噩梦了。

1. A) Celebrate his 10th wedding anniversary.
B) Celebrate his promotion in Barcelona.
C) Give his wife a pleasant surprise.
D) Ask for leave to visit Barcelona.

【题目】 What is the man planning to do?

【翻译】 这个男人计划做什么？

- A) 庆祝他的结婚十周年纪念日。 B) 在巴塞罗那庆祝他的升职。
C) 给他的妻子一个惊喜。 D) 请假去巴塞罗那。

【答案】 A (细节题) Celebrate his 10th wedding anniversary.

【定位】 It's my 10th wedding anniversary next week, and I promised Jane that I would book a city break for us, as I have annual leave to take, and it would be nice to celebrate somewhere warm.

下周是我结婚十周年纪念日，我答应 Jane 会给我们订一次城市短途旅行，因为我有年假要休，而且去个暖和的地方庆祝会很好。

【信号】 承诺句+原因铺陈。男士用 I promised Jane that I would book a city break for us 直接说明自己的计划，后面 as 引出原因；这是典型的'被问者应答'，直接承载答案。

【替换】 It's my 10th wedding anniversary next week ↔ Celebrate his 10th wedding anniversary.

事件同义概括

I promised Jane that I would book a city break for us ↔ Celebrate his 10th wedding anniversary.

计划句→事件目的

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

Celebrate his promotion in Barcelona. 盗用了原文 in Barcelona，但录音说的是去 Barcelona 庆祝周年纪念，而非庆祝升职，promotion 未提及。

借用原文：in Barcelona

C) 过度推断

Give his wife a pleasant surprise. 把原文 I promised Jane 的浪漫氛围曲解为 surprise，录音中男士是答应订旅行，并未说是惊喜。

D) 原词陷阱

Ask for leave to visit Barcelona. 盗用原文 as I have annual leave to take，但录音说'有年假要休'，并非'申请请假'，动作被偷换。

借用原文：as I have annual leave to take

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2. A) He is unable to find some inexpensive accommodation.
B) There are few warm places to go at this time of the year.
C) There is so much for him to do before going on vacation.
D) He is afraid Barcelona may not be so fabulous as expected.

【题目】 Why is the man starting to feel a bit frantic?

【翻译】 这个男人为什么开始感到有些慌乱？

- A) 他找不到价格便宜的住宿。 B) 每年的这个时候，适合去的温暖地方很少。
C) 在度假之前，他有太多事情要做。 D) 他担心巴塞罗那可能没有预期的那么棒。

【答案】 A (细节题) He is unable to find some inexpensive accommodation.

【定位】 But the anniversary is looming, and I'm still scrambling to find accommodation. Everything is either wildly expensive or already fully booked. I'm starting to feel a bit frantic.

但纪念日越来越近，我还在拼命找住宿。要么贵得离谱，要么已经订满。我开始有点慌了。

【信号】问题铺陈+情绪词。I'm still scrambling to find accommodation 点明困难，Everything is either wildly expensive or already fully booked 具体说明，I'm starting to feel a bit frantic 直接回应题干情绪。

【替换】I'm still scrambling to find accommodation ↔

He is unable to find some inexpensive accommodation.

动作+结果同义改写

Everything is either wildly expensive or already fully booked ↔

He is unable to find some inexpensive accommodation.

反向同义替换

【排除】B) 原词陷阱

There are few warm places to go at this time of the year. 盗用原文 somewhere warm，但原文说想找个暖和地方庆祝，没说暖和地方少，属原词陷阱。

借用原文：somewhere warm

C) 过度推断

There is so much for him to do before going on vacation. 把找住宿的困难扩大为'很多事要做'，录音未提及其他事务，属过度推断。

D) 与原文相反

He is afraid Barcelona may not be so fabulous as expected. 与女士说的 fabulous cosmopolitan city 方向相反，且男士慌乱原因是住宿而非担心城市不好。

借用原文：fabulous cosmopolitan city

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3. A) Rent a car to drive into the city and scenic spots so as to save the expenses on transportation.
B) Spend a couple of nights in a glamorous hotel and the rest of the week in inexpensive places.
C) Find all-inclusive accommodation to eliminate the need to pay for food and drinks.
D) Stay in a hotel away from the coast where the accommodation is less expensive.

【题目】What does the woman suggest the man do?

【翻译】这个女人建议这个男人做什么？

- A) 租一辆车开进市区并前往景点，以节省交通费用。
B) 在豪华酒店住几个晚上，其余时间住在价格便宜的地方。
C) 寻找包含所有费用的住宿，这样就不必另外支付食物和饮料的费用。
D) 住在远离海岸的酒店，那里的住宿费用较低。

【答案】B (细节题)

Spend a couple of nights in a glamorous hotel and the rest of the week in inexpensive places.

【定位】 Well, if you are going for a whole week, why don't you do a couple of nights in somewhere really glamorous, and then do the rest of the week a bit further up the coast, where the accommodation is cheaper, and that will offset the cost of the expensive place?

嗯，如果你要去一整周，为什么不先找家很华丽的地方住两晚，然后剩下的时间住到海岸更北一点的地方，那里住宿更便宜，可以抵消贵地方的费用。

【信号】 建议句型 why don't you. why don't you do a couple of nights in somewhere really glamorous 是典型的建议句，且该句包含具体方案（住两晚贵的+其余住便宜的），直接对应题干。

【替换】 do a couple of nights in somewhere really glamorous ↔

Spend a couple of nights in a glamorous hotel and the rest of the week in inexpensive places.

同义替换：地点下位化+动词替换

do the rest of the week a bit further up the coast, where the accommodation is cheaper ↔

Spend a couple of nights in a glamorous hotel and the rest of the week in inexpensive places.

同义替换：cheaper accommodation = inexpensive places

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

Rent a car to drive into the city and scenic spots so as to save the expenses on transportation. 盗用原文 It's not too expensive to rent a car，但这是男士对建议的回应，不是女士原建议，属张冠李戴。

借用原文：It's not too expensive to rent a car

C) 张冠李戴

Find all-inclusive accommodation to eliminate the need to pay for food and drinks. 盗用原文 all inclusive, so we wouldn't even need to pay for food or drinks，但这是男士想到的后续方案，并非女士最初建议。

借用原文：all inclusive, so we wouldn't even need to pay for food or drinks

D) 偷换概念

Stay in a hotel away from the coast where the accommodation is less expensive. 盗用原文 a bit further up the coast，但原文是'沿海岸更往北'，不是'远离海岸'，方向被改动。

借用原文：a bit further up the coast

4. A) She is sure to like the cathedral.

B) She is a romantic at heart.

C) She is no good at logistics.

D) She is scared of heights.

【题目】 What does the man say about his wife Jane?

【翻译】这个男人怎样评价他的妻子简？

- A) 她肯定会喜欢那座大教堂。 B) 她内心是个浪漫的人。 C) 她不擅长安排事务。
D) 她恐高。

【答案】 **D** (细节题) She is scared of heights.

【定位】 Considering Jane is terrified of heights, I think if I tried to make her do that, I would come back divorced.

考虑到 Jane 恐高，我觉得如果我硬让她上去，回来就得离婚了。

【信号】 人物评价形容词 **terrified**。 Jane is terrified of heights 直接给出 Jane 的特征，是题干所问的答案句。

【替换】 Jane is terrified of heights ↔ **She is scared of heights.**

近义形容词替换

【排除】 A) **张冠李戴**

She is sure to like the cathedral. 盗用女士推荐 I really do recommend visiting that cathedral，但这是女士对景点的推荐，不是男士对妻子的评价，且男士暗示妻子不会爬上去。

借用原文：I really do recommend visiting that cathedral

B) **张冠李戴**

She is a romantic at heart. 盗用原文 That sounds so romantic，但这是女士评价男士计划浪漫，不是说 Jane 浪漫。

借用原文：That sounds so romantic

C) **偷换概念**

She is no good at logistics. 盗用原文 logistical nightmare，但 nightmare 说的是订行程麻烦，不是说 Jane 不擅长 logistics。

借用原文：logistical nightmare

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

1 W: Hey there, Paul. How's it going?

W: 嗨，保罗。最近怎么样？

2 M: Hi, Suzanne. Just keeping busy with the usual stuff, filling prescriptions, talking to patients about their medications, that kind of thing. How about you?

M: 嗨，苏珊。就是忙着做平常的事，开处方药、和患者聊聊他们的用药情况之类的。你呢？

3 W: Same here, although I did have an interesting case come in this morning. A patient came in, inquiring about a medication that had a potential interaction with another medication she was already taking.

W: 我也一样，不过今天早上来了一个挺有意思的病例。一位患者来咨询一种药，而这种药可能会和她已经在服用的另一种药产生相互作用。

4 M: Oh, that's always tricky. What did you do?

M: 哦, 这种情况总是很棘手。你怎么处理的?

5 W: I explained the issue to her as best I could, and recommended she double-check with her doctor. And you know what? She actually followed my advice, and the doctor ended up switching the patient's medication.

W: 我尽可能向她解释了这个问题, 并建议她再向医生确认一下。你猜怎么着? 她真的听从了我的建议, 最后医生给这位患者换了药。

6 M: Ah, that's great. You must feel quite accomplished.

M: 啊, 那太好了。你一定很有成就感。

7 W: Totally. These moments are the highlights of my routine work, employing my pharmaceutical expertise to the benefit of people's health and well-being.

W: 完全是。这些时刻是我日常工作中最精彩的部分, 运用我的药学专业知识来促进人们的健康和福祉。

8 M: I fully agree. Unfortunately, the opposite is true when the patient is too stubborn and they refuse to listen to us.

M: 我完全同意。遗憾的是, 当患者太固执、不肯听我们的话时, 情况就正好相反。

9 W: So true. In other developments, we've had a lot of people coming in to get their flu shots, which is always good to see.

W: 确实如此。另外, 最近有很多人来接种流感疫苗, 这总是件令人高兴的事。

10 M: Good, good. I've been working on a new medication therapy management program for our patients with chronic conditions. It helps patients manage their medications more effectively.

M: 很好, 很好。我一直在为患有慢性疾病的患者制定一个新的药物治疗管理项目, 帮助患者更有效地管理他们的用药。

11 W: That sounds interesting.

W: 听起来很有意思。

12 M: We review all of their medications, and make sure that they're taking them as prescribed. We also look for any potential drug interactions or side effects. Patient response has so far been very positive. Some have reported seeing improvements in their health, which is really rewarding to see.

M: 我们会检查他们所有的药物, 确保他们按照处方服用。我们还会查找任何潜在的药物相互作用或副作用。到目前为止, 患者的反响非常积极。有些人说自己的健康状况有所改善, 看到这一点真的很令人欣慰。

13 W: That's great to hear. Do you use text message reminders?

W: 听到这个真好。你们会使用短信提醒吗?

14 M: Yes, absolutely.

M: 是的, 当然会。

15 W: It's a great idea. Medication non-adherence is a big problem, especially for older patients.

W: 这是个很好的主意。用药依从性差是个大问题, 尤其是对老年患者来说。

16 M: We're still in the early stages of the program, but I'm hopeful that it will make a real difference for our patients.

M: 这个项目还处于早期阶段, 但我希望它能真正改善我们患者的情况。

5. A) They often share each other's experiences.
B) They enjoy interacting with patients.
C) They always do things tricky.
D) They are both pharmacists.

【题目】 What do we learn about the speakers?

【翻译】 我们了解到关于说话者的什么情况?

- A) 他们经常分享彼此的经历。 B) 他们喜欢与患者互动。
C) 他们总是把事情做得很棘手。 D) 他们都是药剂师。

【答案】 D (细节题) They are both pharmacists.

【定位】 Hi, Suzanne. Just keeping busy with the usual stuff, filling prescriptions, talking to patients about their medications, that kind of thing.

嗨, 苏珊娜。就是忙着平常的活儿, 配药、跟病人聊他们的用药情况, 诸如此类的事。

【信号】 工作内容即身份。 男性说话者在开场问候后直接描述日常工作: filling prescriptions, talking to patients about their medications, 这些正是药剂师的典型职责, 从而泄露两人身份。

【替换】 filling prescriptions, talking to patients about their medications ↔ **They are both pharmacists**
下位职责→上位职业

【排除】 A) 过度推断

对话中两人确实交流了工作情况, 但 They often share each other's experiences 中的 often 和 share each other's experiences 都是过度概括, 录音并未支持。

B) 偷换概念

录音提到 talking to patients about their medications, 但那是工作内容, 并未说 enjoy interacting with patients, 选项把行为偷换成情感态度。

C) 原词陷阱

They always do things tricky 盗用了录音中的 tricky 原词, 但原文 that's always tricky 指的是处理药物相互作用这件事棘手, 不是说话者做事狡猾或爱耍花招。

借用原文: that's always tricky

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6. A) The doctor ended up admitting his mistake.
B) The patient consulted another doctor.
C) The patient actually took her advice.
D) The doctor double-checked with her.

【题目】 What does the woman say about an interesting case she had?

【翻译】关于她遇到的一起有趣的病例，女子说了些什么？

- A) 医生最终承认了自己的错误。 B) 患者向另一位医生进行了咨询。
C) 患者实际上采纳了她的建议。 D) 医生向她进行了再次确认。

【答案】C (细节题) The patient actually took her advice.

【定位】I explained the issue to her as best I could, and recommended she double-check with her doctor. And you know what? She actually followed my advice, and the doctor ended up switching the patient's medication.

我尽可能向她解释了这个问题，并建议她和医生再确认一下。你知道吗？她真的听从了我的建议，医生最终更换了病人的药物。

【信号】强调词后出结果。女士先说建议内容，然后用 And you know what? 引出关键结果，再用 actually 强调 She actually followed my advice，这是答案落点。

【替换】She actually followed my advice ↔ The patient actually took her advice

同义替换+代词还原

【排除】A) 原词陷阱

The doctor ended up admitting his mistake 盗用了录音中的 the doctor ended up switching the patient's medication，但把 switching the medication 偷换成了 admitting his mistake，内容完全改变。

借用原文：the doctor ended up switching the patient's medication

B) 偷换概念

录音说 recommended she double-check with her doctor，是病人和自己的医生确认，不是咨询另一位医生，选项添加了 another。

D) 张冠李戴

录音是女士建议病人 double-check with her doctor，即病人去和医生确认；选项 The doctor double-checked with her 把动作主体换成了 doctor，对象换成了女士，主谓宾关系完全颠倒。

借用原文：recommended she double-check with her doctor

7. A) A proposal for applying flu shots more effectively.

B) A new medication therapy management program.

C) A novel strategy to persuade stubborn patients.

D) A therapy for patients with similar conditions.

【题目】What does the man say he has been working on?

【翻译】男子说他一直在进行什么工作？

- A) 一份关于如何更有效地接种流感疫苗的提案。 B) 一个新的药物治疗管理项目。
C) 一种说服固执患者的新策略。 D) 一种针对病情相似患者的治疗方案。

【答案】B (细节题) A new medication therapy management program.

【定位】 Good, good. I've been working on a new medication therapy management program for our patients with chronic conditions. It helps patients manage their medications more effectively.
好，好。我一直在为我们的慢性病病人开发一个新的药物治疗管理项目。它帮助病人更有效地管理他们的药物。

【信号】 题干关键词复现。 题干中的 has been working on 与录音中的 I've been working on 直接对应，这是典型的问答同构定位信号，紧跟其后的宾语就是答案。

【替换】 I've been working on a new medication therapy management program ↔
A new medication therapy management program
直接对应，去掉主谓

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱
A proposal for applying flu shots more effectively 盗用了录音 get their flu shots 中的 flu shots，但那是女士提到的人流疫苗接种话题，与男士 working on 的项目无关。
借用原文：get their flu shots

C) 原词陷阱
A novel strategy to persuade stubborn patients 盗用了录音 the patient is too stubborn and they refuse to listen to us 中的 stubborn，但那是两人感叹病人难劝，不是男士正在做的项目。
借用原文：the patient is too stubborn and they refuse to listen to us

D) 偷换概念
录音说 patients with chronic conditions（慢性病患者），选项 A therapy for patients with similar conditions 把 chronic 偷换成 similar，概念被替换。
借用原文：patients with chronic conditions

-
8. A) Inability to send text messages.
B) Distrust in pharmaceutical experts.
C) Medication non-adherence.
D) Need for constant reminding.

【题目】 What is a big problem, especially for older patients according to the woman?

【翻译】 据女子所说，尤其是对老年患者而言，一个大问题是什么？

A) 无法发送短信。 B) 不信任药学专家。 C) 不按医嘱服药。 D) 需要不断提醒。

【答案】 C（细节题） Medication non-adherence.

【定位】 Medication non-adherence is a big problem, especially for older patients.
用药不依从是一个大问题，尤其对老年患者来说。

【信号】 判断句与题干一一对应。 女士直接说 Medication non-adherence is a big problem, especially for older patients，与题干 What is a big problem, especially for older patients according to the woman? 几乎逐词对应。

【替换】 Medication non-adherence is a big problem, especially for older patients ↔

Medication non-adherence

原词复现

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

Inability to send text messages 盗用了录音 text message reminders 中的 text messages, 但那是解决用药依从性的提醒手段, 不是大问题本身。

借用原文: Do you use text message reminders?

B) **未提及**

录音中没有提到患者或公众对 pharmaceutical experts 的不信任, 选项属于无中生有。

D) **答非所问**

录音提到 text message reminders 是为了解决 medication non-adherence, Need for constant reminding 把提醒需求当作大问题, 但女士明确说的大问题是 Medication non-adherence。

借用原文: Do you use text message reminders?

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 In America, at least, passion is a word that often comes up on job descriptions and in interviews. On the whole, passionate people are thought of in a positive light and considered likely to achieve their goals. But when it comes to predicting achievement, has the importance of passion been overstated?

至少在美国, 求职描述和面试中经常会提到“热情”一词。总的来说, 人们对有热情的人持正面看法, 认为他们很可能实现自己的目标。但说到预测成就时, 热情的重要性是否被夸大了?

2 According to a new study from Stanford University, passion may be less important in certain cultures, and the fact that passion is often seen as a key to achievement may reflect a distinctly Western model of motivation. The chief factor explored in the study was how individualistic a society was. In individualistic cultures, the researchers assert, people are more motivated by pursuing paths related to their passions, but those in collectivistic cultures are more likely to see themselves as part of a network. They often place fulfilling obligations to others above focusing on their own interests.

根据斯坦福大学的一项新研究, 热情在某些文化中的重要性可能较低, 而热情常被视为成就关键这一事实, 或许反映了一种明显具有西方特色的动机模式。研究考察的主要因素是一个社会的个人主义程度。研究人员断言, 在个人主义文化中, 人们更容易受到追求与自身热情相关道路的激励; 而集体主义文化中的人则更可能将自己视为某个社会网络的一部分。他们往往更重视履行对他人的义务, 而不是专注于自身的兴趣。

3 The researchers looked at data from nearly 60 countries. They found that in science subjects, passion was positively correlated with academic achievements. Higher levels of enjoyment and interest also bolstered test scores.

研究人员考察了来自近60个国家的数据。他们发现，在科学类学科中，热情与学业成就呈正相关。更高层次的愉悦感和兴趣也会提高测试成绩。

4 But the strength of this correlation wasn't the same across cultures. Those in individualistic societies such as the U.S., Australia, and the UK showed a stronger link between passion and achievement. The effect of passion on performance was more subtle for those in more collectivistic societies such as Colombia or Thailand.

但这种相关性的强度在不同文化之间并不相同。在美国、澳大利亚和英国等个人主义社会中，热情与成就之间的联系更为紧密。而对于哥伦比亚或泰国等更加集体主义的社会而言，热情对表现的影响则更为微妙。

5 These findings were mirrored in achievement in both mathematics and reading. It's clear from the findings that passion isn't the only thing that motivates people to achieve their goals.

数学和阅读方面的成就也呈现出同样的情况。从这些研究结果可以清楚看出，热情并不是激励人们实现目标的唯一因素。

9. A) Accomplish their goals.
B) View things positively.
C) Overstate their importance.
D) Dominate job interviews.

【题目】 What are passionate people considered likely to do in America?

【翻译】 在美国，人们认为有激情的人可能会做什么？

- A) 实现自己的目标。 B) 积极地看待事物。 C) 夸大自身的重要性。
D) 在求职面试中占据主导地位。

【答案】 A (细节题) Accomplish their goals.

【定位】 On the whole, passionate people are thought of in a positive light and considered likely to achieve their goals.

总体而言，有热情的人被认为形象正面，且被认为很可能实现他们的目标。

【信号】 直接描述句。passionate people are thought of in a positive light and considered likely to achieve their goals是对passionate people的直接定义式描述，题干中的『considered likely to』几乎原文复现了该句结构。

【替换】 achieve their goals ↔ Accomplish their goals.

同义词替换

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

录音确实提到positive light，但题干问的是『considered likely to do』（做什么），不是『被认为怎么样』（态度如何）；选项B把positive换个说法变成positively，看似用了原词，实则答非所问。

借用原文：passionate people are thought of in a positive light

C) 偷换概念

录音末尾有has the importance of passion been overstated?，但这是作者抛出的质疑问题，并非passionate people『夸大自己的重要性』；选项C把『热情的重要性被高估』偷换成『他们夸大自己的重要性』，主语和对象都错了。

借用原文：has the importance of passion been overstated?

D) 原词陷阱

录音开头提到in interviews，但只说明passion这个词常在面试中出现，并未说passionate people『主导面试』；『dominate』是无中生有，利用『job interviews』这个原词制造『听到就选』的诱惑。

借用原文：in job descriptions and in interviews

10. A) It reflects a strong sense of obligation to others.

B) It signifies a universal model of motivation.

C) It may differ in various cultures.

D) It may have been underestimated.

【题目】 What does a new study from Stanford show about the importance of passion in predicting achievement?

【翻译】 斯坦福大学的一项新研究表明，热情在预测成就方面的重要性如何？

A) 这反映出对他人有强烈的责任感。 B) 这意味着一种普遍适用的动机模式。

C) 它可能因文化不同而有所差异。 D) 它的重要性可能一直被低估。

【答案】 C (细节题) It may differ in various cultures.

【定位】 According to a new study from Stanford University, passion may be less important in certain cultures, and the fact that passion is often seen as a key to achievement may reflect a distinctly Western model of motivation.

根据斯坦福大学的一项新研究，热情在某些文化中可能不那么重要，而且热情常被视为成就关键这一事实，可能反映的是一种明显西方化的动机模式。

【信号】 研究来源+结论句。 According to a new study from Stanford University是典型的研究结论引导语，其后『passion may be less important in certain cultures』直接回应题干中『the importance of passion in predicting achievement』。

【替换】 passion may be less important in certain cultures ↔ **It may differ in various cultures.**

具体→概括

reflect a distinctly Western model of motivation ↔ **It may differ in various cultures.**

西方模式≠普世模式

【排除】 A) **张冠李戴**

录音确实提到fulfilling obligations to others，但那是用来描述『collectivistic cultures』中人们更看重的东西，不是关于『passion在预测成就中的重要性』的结论；选项A把集体主义文化的特征张冠李戴到研究主题上。

借用原文：They often place fulfilling obligations to others above focusing on their own interests.

B) **与原文相反**

录音明确说热情作为成就关键反映的是『a distinctly Western model of motivation』，即只是西方模式而非普世模式；选项B的『universal model』与原文直接相反。

借用原文：reflect a distinctly Western model of motivation

D) **偷换概念**

录音说热情在某些文化中『less important』，这是说被重视/被强调得没那么高，不等同于『被低估 (underestimated)』；『低估』暗含实际应更高，而原文只说相对重要性较低，方向不同。

借用原文：passion may be less important in certain cultures

11. A) It was under-investigated.

B) It was more predictable.

C) It was taken for granted.

D) It was more subtle.

【题目】 What did the researchers find about the effect of passion on academic achievement for those in more collectivistic societies?

【翻译】 对于生活在更加集体主义社会中的人来说，研究人员发现热情对学业成就的影响如何？

A) 对这方面的研究并不充分。 B) 这种影响更容易预测。 C) 这种影响被视为理所当然。

D) 这种影响更加微妙。

【答案】 D (细节题) It was more subtle.

【定位】 The effect of passion on performance was more subtle for those in more collectivistic societies such as Colombia or Thailand.

对于那些更具集体主义文化的社会（如哥伦比亚或泰国）的人来说，热情对表现的影响更为微妙。

【信号】 **对比结论句。** The effect of passion on performance was more subtle for those in more collectivistic societies直接回应题干中的『the effect of passion on academic achievement for those in more collectivistic societies』，『more subtle』是结论落点。

【替换】 The effect of passion on performance was more subtle for those in more collectivistic societies ↔
It was more subtle.

同义复现

【排除】 A) 未提及

录音从未说热情对集体主义社会的影响『研究不足 (under-investigated) 』；原文提到研究覆盖近60个国家，反而说明调查范围广，选项A无中生有。

B) 未提及

录音说影响『more subtle』，意味着更难察觉、更不明显，反而说明不太predictable；选项B的『more predictable』既无原文依据，也与subtle的隐含方向相悖。

C) 未提及

录音没有提到任何人把热情对学业成就的影响『视为理所当然 (taken for granted) 』，这是利用考生常识编造的干扰。

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

1 Why does nature create patterns? The reason patterns often appear in nature is simple: the same basic physical or chemical processes occur in many pattern substances and organisms as they form. Whether in plants and animals or rocks, foams and ice crystals, the intricate patterns that happen in nature come down to what's happening at the level of atoms and molecules.

为什么自然界会形成各种图案？图案之所以经常出现在自然界中，原因很简单：在许多形成图案的物质和生物中，相同的基本物理或化学过程会反复发生。无论是在植物和动物中，还是在岩石、泡沫和冰晶中，自然界中出现的复杂图案，归根结底都与原子和分子层面发生的事情有关。

2 A pattern in nature is any regularly repeated arrangement of shapes or colors. Some of the most striking examples include the six-sided arrays of rocks at Giant's Causeway in the United Kingdom, and the colorful stripes and spots on tropical fish. Patterns like these begin to form at a small scale when materials undergo processes like drying, freezing, wrinkling, diffusing and reacting. Those changes then give rise to complex patterns at a larger scale that people can see.

自然界中的图案，是指形状或颜色有规律地重复排列的任何形式。其中一些最引人注目的例子包括英国巨人之路六边形的岩石阵列，以及热带鱼身上色彩斑斓的条纹和斑点。这类图案在材料经历干燥、冻结、起皱、扩散和反应等过程时，会先在微小尺度上开始形成。随后，这些变化会在更大尺度上产生人们能够看见的复杂图案。

3 Imagine delicate frozen crystals on a window during winter. What creates that pattern? When water freezes, its molecules begin clustering together. Water molecules have a particular bent shape that causes them to stack into clusters as they freeze. As the cluster grows, many outside factors, including humidity and temperature, begin to affect its overall shape. If the water is freezing on a window, for example, random imperfections on the glass surface affect the stacking and create the larger pattern.

想象一下冬天窗户上精致的冰晶。是什么形成了这种图案？水结冰时，其中的分子开始聚集在一起。水分子具有特殊的弯曲形状，这使它们在冻结时会堆叠成团。随着团簇不断增大，包括湿度和温度在内的许多

外部因素开始影响它的整体形状。例如，如果水是在窗户上结冰，玻璃表面的随机瑕疵就会影响分子的堆叠，并形成更大的图案。

4 But scientists do not always know the purpose of a pattern, or even if there is one. The molecular processes involved are simple enough that they might generate a pattern by coincidence.

但科学家并不总是知道某种图案的作用，甚至不知道它是否具有作用。相关的分子过程足够简单，因此它们可能只是偶然形成了某种图案。

12. A) It is any incidental happening in plants and animals or ice crystals.
B) It is any basic physical or chemical work in designing substances.
C) It is any symmetrical and colorful stripes or spots on organisms.
D) It is any regularly repeated arrangement of shapes or colors.

【题目】 What does the passage say is a pattern in nature?

【翻译】 文章所说的自然界中的模式是什么？

- A) 它是植物、动物或冰晶中任何偶然发生的现象。
B) 它是设计物质时进行的任何基本物理或化学过程。
C) 它是生物体上任何对称且色彩斑斓的条纹或斑点。
D) 它是形状或色彩有规律地重复排列形成的图案。

【答案】 D (细节题) It is any regularly repeated arrangement of shapes or colors.

【定位】 A pattern in nature is any regularly repeated arrangement of shapes or colors.

自然界中的图案是指形状或颜色的任何有规律重复排列。

【信号】 定义句直接作答。句中 A pattern in nature is 是典型的下定义句式，题干问 what is a pattern，答案直接落在 is 后的表语。

【替换】 any regularly repeated arrangement of shapes or colors ↔

any regularly repeated arrangement of shapes or colors

原词复现

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

选项 incidental happening 把原文 regularly repeated 偷换成 incidental，将'规律性'改为'偶然性'，与定义相反。

借用原文：regularly repeated arrangement

B) 原词陷阱

选项 basic physical or chemical work 盗用第一段 basic physical or chemical processes 的原词，但把 processes 改为 work，把对象改为 designing substances，答非所问。

借用原文：basic physical or chemical processes

C)

选项 symmetrical and colorful stripes or spots 对应第二段 colorful stripes and spots 中的例子，但题干问的是定义而非例子。

借用原文：colorful stripes and spots

13. A) Materials undergoing certain processes.
B) Materials exposed to various natural forces.
C) Materials impacted by any change of molecules.
D) Materials going through extremely radical transformations.

【题目】 What gives rise to complex patterns at a larger scale?

【翻译】 是什么产生了更大尺度上的复杂图案？

- A) 经历某些过程的材料。 B) 受到各种自然力量作用的材料。
C) 受到分子任何变化影响的材料。 D) 经历极其剧烈转变的材料。

【答案】 A (细节题) Materials undergoing certain processes.

【定位】 Patterns like these begin to form at a small scale when materials undergo processes like drying, freezing, wrinkling, diffusing and reacting. Those changes then give rise to complex patterns at a larger scale that people can see.

这类图案在小尺度上开始形成，当材料经历干燥、冻结、起皱、扩散和反应等过程时。这些变化随后产生了人们能看到的大尺度复杂图案。

【信号】 过程链中的因果承接。前句讲 materials undergo processes，后句用 Those changes then give rise to 承接，说明正是这些过程/变化导致了大尺度复杂图案。

【替换】 materials undergo processes like drying, freezing, wrinkling, diffusing and reacting ↔

Materials undergoing certain processes

概括性同义替换

Those changes then give rise to complex patterns at a larger scale ↔

Materials undergoing certain processes

因果对应

【排除】 B) **张冠李戴**

选项 exposed to various natural forces 看似与第三段 many outside factors, including humidity and temperature 有关，但题干问的是'大尺度复杂图案'的成因，而 outside factors 是影响冰晶外形的外部条件，不是第二段讲的复杂图案形成机制。

借用原文：many outside factors, including humidity and temperature

C) **原词陷阱**

选项 change of molecules 把第一段 atoms and molecules 的微观层面与第二段的过程混为一谈，原文说的是复杂图案源于材料经历的过程，而非泛泛的分子变化。

借用原文：atoms and molecules

D) **偷换概念**

选项 extremely radical transformations 用 extremely radical 夸大了原文 processes like drying, freezing, wrinkling, diffusing and reacting 的程度，原文只是说'某些过程'，并未强调'剧烈转变'。

14. A) The beauty of molecular clustering.
B) The way for appreciating patterns.
C) The creation of patterns.
D) The factors affecting clusters.

【题目】 What does the example of frozen crystals on a window show?

【翻译】 窗户上冻结的晶体这一例子说明了什么？

A) 分子聚集之美。 B) 欣赏图案的方法。 C) 图案的形成。 D) 影响聚集的因素。

【答案】 C (细节题) The creation of patterns.

【定位】 Imagine delicate frozen crystals on a window during winter. What creates that pattern? When water freezes, its molecules begin clustering together. Water molecules have a particular bent shape that causes them to stack into clusters as they freeze. As the cluster grows, many outside factors, including humidity and temperature, begin to affect its overall shape. If the water is freezing on a window, for example, random imperfections on the glass surface affect the stacking and create the larger pattern.

想象冬天窗户上精致的冰晶。是什么创造了那种图案？水结冰时，其分子开始聚集。水分子具有特殊的弯曲形状，使它们在结冰时堆叠成簇。随着簇的生长，包括湿度和温度在内的许多外部因素开始影响其整体形状。例如，如果水在窗户上结冰，玻璃表面的随机缺陷会影响堆叠并创造出更大的图案。

【信号】 设问句引出例子主旨。段落以 What creates that pattern? 设问，随后整段解释水分子聚集、外部因素、玻璃缺陷如何共同 create the larger pattern，说明例子服务于‘图案的创造’。

【替换】 What creates that pattern? ↔ The creation of patterns

同义概括

create the larger pattern ↔ The creation of patterns

首尾呼应

【排除】 A)

选项 The beauty of molecular clustering 只涉及 molecules begin clustering together 的局部细节，但例子并非为了展示‘美’，而是为了解释图案如何形成。

借用原文：molecules begin clustering together

B) 未提及

选项 The way for appreciating patterns 中的 appreciating 在原文中从未出现，属于脱离文本的主观臆断。

D) 原词陷阱

选项 The factors affecting clusters 只对应 many outside factors, including humidity and temperature 这一部分，但例子还讲了分子聚集、玻璃缺陷等，且核心问题是 creates that pattern，不是单纯讲影响因素。

借用原文：many outside factors, including humidity and temperature

15. A) A pattern by accident.

B) Patterns for specific purposes.

C) Patterns with random imperfections.

D) A pattern with artificial intervention.

【题目】 What might molecular processes produce, according to the passage?

【翻译】 根据文章，分子过程可能产生什么？

A) 偶然形成的图案。 B) 为特定目的形成的图案。 C) 带有随机瑕疵的图案。

D) 经过人为干预形成的图案。

【答案】 A (推断题) A pattern by accident.

【定位】 But scientists do not always know the purpose of a pattern, or even if there is one. The molecular processes involved are simple enough that they might generate a pattern by coincidence.

但科学家并不总是知道某种图案的目的，甚至不知道它是否有目的。所涉及的分子过程足够简单，以至于它们可能偶然产生一种图案。

【信号】 转折后给可能性结论。 But scientists do not always know the purpose of a pattern, or even if there is one 先让步，随后 might generate a pattern by coincidence 用 might 给出可能性结论。

【替换】 generate a pattern by coincidence ↔ A pattern by accident

同义替换

【排除】 B) 与原文相反

选项 Patterns for specific purposes 与原文 scientists do not always know the purpose of a pattern, or even if there is one 相反，原文强调不一定有目的，选项却说'特定目的'。

借用原文：scientists do not always know the purpose of a pattern, or even if there is one

C) 原词陷阱

选项 Patterns with random imperfections 盗用第三段 random imperfections on the glass surface 的原词，但那是窗户冰晶例子中的细节，与第四段分子过程可能产生的结果无关。

借用原文：random imperfections on the glass surface

D) 未提及

选项 A pattern with artificial intervention 中的 artificial 在原文未提及，原文讨论的是自然过程中的分子机制，没有涉及人为干预。

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 Many people, myself included, have multiple areas of life they would like to improve. For example, I would like to reach more people with my writing, to lift heavier weights at the gym, and to start practising mindfulness more consistently. Those are just a few of the goals I find desirable, and you probably have a long list yourself. The problem is, even if we are committed to working hard on our goals, our natural tendency is to return to our old habits at some point. Making a permanent lifestyle change is really difficult.

包括我在内，许多人都希望改善生活中的多个方面。例如，我希望通过写作让更多人读到我的作品，希望在健身房举起更重的重量，也希望开始更加持续地练习正念。这些只是我认为值得追求的几个目标，而你自己可能也列有一长串目标。问题在于，即使我们决心为目标努力奋斗，我们的自然倾向仍然是在某个时候回到旧有习惯。要永久改变生活方式确实非常困难。

2 Recently I've come across a few studies that will make these difficult lifestyle changes a bit easier. As you'll see, however, the approach to mastering many areas of life is somewhat counterintuitive. Research has shown that you are two to three times more likely to stick with your habits if you make a specific plan for when, where, and how you will perform the behavior. For example, in one study, scientists asked people to fill out a sentence to specify during the next week they would do at least 20 minutes of vigorous exercise on which day, at what time of day, and at or in what place. Researchers found that people who filled out this sentence were two to three times more likely to actually exercise compared to a control group who did not make plans for their future behavior. Psychologists call these specific

plans implementation intentions because they state when, where, and how you intend to implement a particular behavior.

最近，我接触到了一些研究，这些研究将使这些艰难的生活方式改变变得稍微容易一些。不过，正如你将看到的，掌握生活中许多方面的方法有些违背直觉。研究表明，如果你针对自己将在何时、何地以及如何实施某种行为制订具体计划，那么坚持这些习惯的可能性会提高到原来的两到三倍。例如，在一项研究中，科学家要求人们填写一个句子，具体说明自己将在下一周的哪一天、一天中的什么时间，以及在什么地点进行至少20分钟的剧烈运动。研究人员发现，与没有为未来行为制订计划的对照组相比，填写了这个句子的人实际进行锻炼的可能性高出两到三倍。心理学家将这些具体计划称为“执行意图”，因为它们说明了你打算在何时、何地以及如何实施某种特定行为。

3 However, follow-up research has discovered implementation intentions only work when you focus on one thing at a time. In fact, researchers found that people who tried to accomplish multiple goals were less committed and less likely to succeed than those who focused on a single goal.

然而，后续研究发现，执行意图只有在你一次专注于一件事时才会奏效。事实上，研究人员发现，试图实现多个目标的人，比专注于单一目标的人投入程度更低，成功的可能性也更小。

4 Another science-based reason to focus on one thing at a time is that when you begin practising a new habit, it requires a lot of conscious effort to remember to do it. After a while, however, the pattern of behavior becomes easier. Eventually, your new habit becomes a normal routine, and the process is more or less mindless and automatic. The most important thing to note is that there is some tipping point at which new habits become more or less automatic. The time it takes to build a habit depends on many factors, including how difficult the habit is, your genetics, and more.

一次专注于一件事还有一个基于科学的理由，那就是当你开始练习一种新习惯时，记得去做这件事需要付出大量有意识的努力。然而，过一段时间之后，这种行为模式会变得更加容易。最终，你的新习惯会成为一种日常惯例，而这一过程或多或少会变得无需意识参与，并且自动进行。需要注意的最重要一点是，存在这样一个临界点：在此之后，新习惯会或多或少地变得自动化。养成一个习惯所需的时间取决于许多因素，包括习惯的难度、你的遗传因素，以及其他因素。

16. A) Eliminating all the old habits at once.

B) Making a permanent lifestyle change.

C) Realizing all the life goals one has set.

D) Improving multiple areas of one's life.

【题目】 What does the speaker say is really difficult?

【翻译】 说话者说什么是真正困难的？

- A) 一下子改掉所有旧习惯。 B) 永久改变生活方式。 C) 实现自己设定的所有人生目标。
D) 改善生活的多个方面。

【答案】 B (细节题) Making a permanent lifestyle change.

【定位】 The problem is, even if we are committed to working hard on our goals, our natural tendency is to return to our old habits at some point. Making a permanent lifestyle change is really difficult.

问题是，即使我们致力于努力实现目标，我们的自然倾向还是在某个时刻回到旧习惯。永久改变生活方式真的很难。

【信号】 题眼词复现 + 总结句。 题干中的 difficult 在 Making a permanent lifestyle change is really difficult 中直接复现；这是段落末尾的总结句，前面用 The problem is 铺垫，信息落点在 really difficult 上。

【替换】 Making a permanent lifestyle change is really difficult ↔ **Making a permanent lifestyle change**
同义复现

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

Eliminating all the old habits at once 盗用了 return to our old habits 里的 old habits，但原文说的是“回到旧习惯”，不是“一次性根除旧习惯”，且 at once 原文未提。

借用原文：return to our old habits

C) 偷换概念

Realizing all the life goals one has set 把 working hard on our goals 和 the goals I find desirable 改成“实现所有既定目标”，但原文只说“努力追求目标”，并未说实现所有目标，all 也过于绝对。

借用原文：the goals I find desirable

D) 答非所问

Improving multiple areas of one's life 在 multiple areas of life they would like to improve 中确实出现，但那是 speaker 列举的“人们想改善的方面”，不是题干问的“really difficult”的事。

借用原文：multiple areas of life they would like to improve

17. A) They were more likely to implement a particular behavior.

B) They were more likely to make plans for their future.

C) They tended to be committed to a single goal.

D) They tended to focus on one thing at a time.

【题目】 What did researchers find about people with implementation intentions?

【翻译】 研究人员发现，具有执行意图的人有什么特点？

A) 他们更有可能实施某种特定行为。 B) 他们更有可能为自己的未来制订计划。

C) 他们往往致力于实现单一目标。 D) 他们往往一次专注于一件事。

【答案】 A (细节题) They were more likely to implement a particular behavior.

【定位】 Researchers found that people who filled out this sentence were two to three times more likely to actually exercise compared to a control group who did not make plans for their future behavior.

研究人员发现，填写了这句话的人真正去锻炼的可能性是对照组的两到三倍，而对照组没有为他们未来的行为制定计划。

【信号】 研究结论标志词。 题干问 researchers find，原文 Researchers found that 正是结论信号；其后 two to three times more likely to actually exercise 给出量化结果。

【替换】 two to three times more likely to actually exercise ↔
more likely to implement a particular behavior

具体实例概括为行为实施

how you intend to implement a particular behavior ↔ **implement a particular behavior**
词组复现

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

more likely to make plans for their future 盗用了 did not make plans for their future behavior 里的 make plans for their future，但原文说对照组“没有”做计划，而实验组是“已经做了计划”并被发现有计划后更可能去锻炼，不是“更可能去做计划”。

借用原文：did not make plans for their future behavior

C) 张冠李戴

tended to be committed to a single goal 把 focused on a single goal 从“专注单一目标的人更容易成功”移花接木到“有 implementation intentions 的人”，而题干问的是 implementation intentions 组，不是单一目标组。

借用原文：focused on a single goal

D) 偷换概念

focus on one thing at a time 来自 focus on one thing at a time，但这是 follow-up research 关于“单一目标”的限制条件，不是 researchers 对 implementation intentions 组的发现。

借用原文：focus on one thing at a time

18. A) The ability to make the process automatic.

B) A practical timetable for implementation.

C) A lot of conscious effort to remember to do it.

D) Concentration on the benefits it will provide.

【题目】 According to the speaker, what is required of you when you begin practising a new habit?

【翻译】 说话者认为，当你开始培养一种新习惯时，对你有什么要求？

A) 使这一过程自动化的能力。 B) 一份切实可行的实施时间表。

C) 需要付出大量有意识的努力来提醒自己去做好这件事。 D) 专注于它将带来的好处。

【答案】 C (细节题) A lot of conscious effort to remember to do it.

【定位】 Another science-based reason to focus on one thing at a time is that when you begin practising a new habit, it requires a lot of conscious effort to remember to do it.

另一个一次只专注一件事的科学依据是，当你开始练习一个新习惯时，你需要付出大量有意识的努力去记住去做这件事。

【信号】 时间状语 + 需求动词。题干中的 when you begin practising a new habit 在 when you begin practising a new habit 中原样复现，紧随其后的 requires a lot of conscious effort to remember to do it 就是答案所在。

【替换】 requires a lot of conscious effort to remember to do it ↔

A lot of conscious effort to remember to do it

名词短语截取

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

The ability to make the process automatic 来自 the process is more or less mindless and automatic, 但那是 after a while / eventually 之后的阶段，不是 begin 阶段；题干问的是刚开始，因此相反。

借用原文：the process is more or less mindless and automatic

B) 张冠李戴

A practical timetable for implementation 把 when, where, and how you intend to implement a particular behavior 里的具体计划要素 (when/where/how) 包装成 timetable, 但这是关于 implementation intentions 的研究，不是开始养成新 habit 时的普遍要求。

借用原文：when, where, and how you intend to implement a particular behavior

D) 未提及

Concentration on the benefits it will provide 中 benefits 一词在录音中未被提及，属于用常识编造的干扰项。

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

¹ It was a lazy, hazy, crazy day on the dwarf planet Pluto when New Horizons, a spacecraft from Earth, flew by at a speed of 31,000 mph (miles per hour) two years ago. The spacecraft took a bunch of photos, made some quick measurements of Pluto's atmosphere, and sent them all back here, giving planetary scientists their first up-close look of the distant dwarf planet.

两年前，在新视野号这艘来自地球的航天器以每小时31,000英里（英里/小时）的速度飞掠而过时，矮行星冥王星度过了慵懒、朦胧而疯狂的一天。这艘航天器拍摄了大量照片，对冥王星的大气层进行了一些快速测量，并将这些数据全部传回地球，使行星科学家们首次近距离观察到这颗遥远的矮行星。

2 One of the more bizarre things they found was that the haze in Pluto's atmosphere was much thicker than previously thought. The planet also had an atmosphere much cooler than earlier estimates, topping out at -333.4°F .

他们发现的较为奇异的现象之一，是冥王星大气层中的霾比先前认为的厚得多。这颗行星的大气层也比早先估计的冷得多，最高温度仅为 -333.4°F 。

3 Now, a study published in *Nature* links those two atmospheric observations. A computer model developed by planetary scientist Xi Zhang and colleagues shows the haze of tiny droplets in the upper atmosphere is likely scattering light from the Sun, preventing heat from reaching the planet below. We see hazy skies on Earth too, from time to time, whenever solid particles get suspended in the air—from water-based fogs, to ash from fires, to the toxic droplets that make up a thick smog. But on Earth, the overall temperature of the planet is dominated by the distribution of gases in our atmosphere.

如今，《自然》杂志发表的一项研究将这两项大气观测结果联系了起来。行星科学家张希及其同事开发的一种计算机模型显示，高层大气中由微小液滴形成的霾很可能会散射来自太阳的光，阻止热量抵达下方的行星。地球上也会不时出现雾霾天气，每当固体颗粒悬浮在空气中时，就可能形成这种现象，从含水雾气到火灾产生的灰烬，再到构成浓重烟雾的有毒液滴，都是如此。但在地球上，行星的整体温度主要由大气层中气体的分布决定。

4 On Pluto, the authors suggest, haze might be more influential. Particles can reflect light from the Sun here on Earth: It happens after volcanoes erupt, emitting clouds of particles that reflect the Sun's rays into the atmosphere. Some people even propose imitating this phenomenon to alleviate the effects of climate change. But our planet isn't dominated by that process, or at least it hasn't been for a few billion years.

作者认为，在冥王星上，霾的影响可能更大。在地球上，颗粒物能够反射来自太阳的光：火山喷发后会释放出由颗粒物组成的云团，将太阳光线反射回大气层。有些人甚至提出模仿这一现象，以减轻气候变化的影响。但我们的行星并不是由这一过程主导的，至少在过去几十亿年里不是如此。

5 If Pluto's atmosphere is very different from ours and from that of other nearby planets, it could help scientists expand their understanding of planetary atmospheres. But right now, this is just a good guess based on data from New Horizons and a sophisticated computer model, not direct observations of the haze's composition.

如果冥王星的大气层与地球以及其他邻近行星的大气层截然不同，这将有助于科学家拓展对行星大气层的认识。但目前，这只是基于新视野号获得的数据和一个复杂计算机模型提出的合理推测，而不是对霾的成分进行直接观测所得出的结论。

6 There are other theories floating around to explain Pluto's cool temperatures, including blaming the cold air on gases in the atmosphere.

关于解释冥王星低温的理论还有其他一些，包括把寒冷的空气归因于大气层中的气体。

7 Luckily, the authors will get a chance to test their notions when the James Webb Space Telescope launches later. That observatory can detect different spectrums of light, which the hazy Plutonian

atmosphere would be positively glowing with as it scattered sunlight. The researchers just have to wait and see if the light from the telescope validates their bright idea.

幸运的是，詹姆斯·韦布空间望远镜稍后发射后，作者们将有机会检验他们的观点。这座天文台能够探测不同光谱的光，而冥王星朦胧的大气层在散射阳光时很可能会发出大量这样的光。研究人员只需等待并观察望远镜接收到的光是否会验证他们的这个妙想。

19. A) It resembles that of Earth in many inconceivable ways.
B) It has a haze much thicker than previously believed.
C) It is 333.4°F cooler than earlier estimates.
D) It is far beyond any quick measurements.

【题目】 What was one of the more bizarre findings about Pluto's atmosphere?

【翻译】 关于冥王星大气层较为离奇的发现之一是什么？

- A) 它以许多难以想象的方式与地球大气层相似。 B) 它的大气霾层比先前认为的厚得多。
C) 它比早先估计的温度低333.4华氏度。 D) 它远远超出了任何快速测量的范围。

【答案】 B (细节题) It has a haze much thicker than previously believed.

【定位】 One of the more bizarre things they found was that the haze in Pluto's atmosphere was much thicker than previously thought.

他们发现的一件更离奇的事情是，冥王星大气中的霾层比之前认为的要厚得多。

【信号】 题干关键词复现 + 比较级信息。录音中 One of the more bizarre things they found 与题干中的 finding 直接呼应，随后 was much thicker than previously thought 给出具体特征，正是答案所在。

【替换】 the haze in Pluto's atmosphere was much thicker than previously thought ↔

It has a haze much thicker than previously believed.

同义词 + 主谓压缩

【排除】 A) 未提及

录音通篇未说冥王星大气在‘不可思议的方面’与地球相似；A 项利用考生对地球类比的生活预设制造干扰，但原文没有依据。

C) 原词陷阱

C 项盗用了 333.4°F 与 earlier estimates 两个原词，但把原文‘最高温度为 -333.4°F（比此前估算更冷）’偷换成‘低了 333.4°F’，既丢掉负号又混淆了绝对温度与温度差，是典型的数字原词陷阱。

借用原文：333.4°F

D) 未提及

D 项说‘远超任何快速测量’，但原文 made some quick measurements of Pluto's atmosphere 只是提到做了快速测量，并未说它无法测量或超出测量范围。

20. A) The accumulation of solid particles in the air.
B) The distribution of gases in its atmosphere.
C) The clouds of particles reflecting sun rays.
D) The aggravated effects of climate change.

【题目】 What is said to determine the overall temperature on Earth?

【翻译】 据说是什么决定了地球的整体温度？

- A) 空气中固体颗粒的积聚。 B) 其大气层中气体的分布。 C) 反射太阳光线的颗粒云。
D) 气候变化加剧的影响。

【答案】 B (细节题) The distribution of gases in its atmosphere.

【定位】 But on Earth, the overall temperature of the planet is dominated by the distribution of gases in our atmosphere.

但在地球上，行星的整体温度是由大气中气体的分布所主导的。

【信号】 转折后给出地球情况的结论。录音先用 Pluto 的 haze 机制做铺垫，随后用 But on Earth 一转，指出 the overall temperature of the planet is dominated by the distribution of gases in our atmosphere，直接回答题干中的 determine the overall temperature on Earth。

【替换】 the overall temperature of the planet is dominated by the distribution of gases in our atmosphere ↔
The distribution of gases in its atmosphere.

主被动转换 + 同义替换

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A 项的 solid particles in the air 直接来自 solid particles get suspended in the air，但原文说的是地球‘雾/霾天’的成因，并非决定地球整体温度的因素，属于盗用原词答非所问。

借用原文：solid particles get suspended in the air

C) 原词陷阱

C 项的 clouds of particles reflecting sun rays 来自 emitting clouds of particles that reflect the Sun's rays into the atmosphere，但那是火山喷发后的局部现象，不是决定地球整体温度的主因。

借用原文：clouds of particles that reflect the Sun's rays into the atmosphere

D) 与原文相反

D 项说 climate change 的加剧效应决定温度，而原文 alleviate the effects of climate change 讲的是‘缓解’气候变化，并非‘加剧’；选项把 alleviating 偷换成 aggravated，极性相反。

借用原文：alleviate the effects of climate change

21. A) If spectrums of light can be better detected by telescope.
B) If Pluto's hazy atmosphere can be more easily observed.
C) If Pluto's hazy atmosphere scatters strong sunlight.
D) If the light from the telescope confirms their idea.

【题目】 What does the speaker say the researchers have to wait and see?

【翻译】 讲话者说研究人员必须等待并观察什么？

- A) 望远镜能否更好地探测到光谱。 B) 能否更容易地观测到冥王星的霾状大气层。
C) 冥王星的霾状大气层是否会散射强烈的阳光。
D) 望远镜接收到的光是否证实他们的想法。

【答案】 D (细节题) If the light from the telescope confirms their idea.

【定位】 The researchers just have to wait and see if the light from the telescope validates their bright idea.

研究者们只能等待并观察，来自望远镜的光线是否会证实他们那个不错的想法。

【信号】 题干关键词 wait and see 原词复现。录音末句 The researchers just have to wait and see 与题干中的 wait and see 完全对应，随后的 if 从句就是答案所在。

【替换】 if the light from the telescope validates their bright idea ↔

If the light from the telescope confirms their idea.

同义词替换 + 形容词省略

【排除】 A) 答非所问

A 项提到 spectrums of light 与 telescope，看似来自 That observatory can detect different spectrums of light，但题干问的是‘研究者要等看什么’，而不是‘望远镜能检测什么’；选项把工具能力偷换成等待验证的条件。

借用原文：detect different spectrums of light

B) 未提及

B 项说‘如果冥王星的霾层能被更容易观测’，但录音并未讨论观测难度是否 easier；原文只提到未来有机会用 James Webb 验证，没有 easier 这一比较。

C) 答非所问

C 项的 scatters strong sunlight 来自 as it scattered sunlight，但这是已建立的假设前提 (haze 散射阳光)，不是研究者现在要等的结果；选项把已知机制当成待验证条件。

借用原文：as it scattered sunlight

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

1 Parents have a small window where they can influence their 8- to 10-year-old children's music taste, researchers have concluded. The 24-month time frame comes at an age when youngsters are old enough to appreciate poetic lyrics and snappy tunes, but have not yet started to be embarrassed by their mother and father's preferences. Dr. Hauke Egermann, a lecturer in music at the University of York, carried out

a literature review into more than a dozen studies looking at parental musical influence. "Children have an openness to new music, and this means parents have an important role to play in developing the musical preferences of their kids," he said.

研究人员得出结论，父母有一个短暂的窗口期，可以影响8至10岁孩子的音乐品味。这段24个月的时期处于这样一个年龄阶段：孩子已经足够大，能够欣赏富有诗意的歌词和朗朗上口的曲调，但还没有开始因父母的音乐偏好而感到尴尬。约克大学音乐讲师豪克·埃格尔曼博士对十多项有关父母音乐影响的研究进行了文献综述。他说：“孩子对新音乐持开放态度，这意味着父母在培养孩子的音乐偏好方面扮演着重要角色。”

2 However, time is of the essence as parental influence is most likely to be effective during the critical time period before age ten. During adolescence, children tend to gravitate away from their parents' choices and are more influenced by their peers. A separate survey of 2,000 British parents by music streaming service Deezer also found that nearly four-fifths of parents agreed that their children were far more receptive to their musical suggestions before the age of ten. In contrast, just 10 percent of parents reported positive reactions from their teenage children when they shared their favorite music. Some 79 percent of fathers said they had tried to influence their children's music, but just 69 percent of mothers. However, mothers were more effective, with 38 percent reporting that their kids loved the tunes they shared, compared to 30 percent of dads who, in some cases, said their children cried or even fell asleep. 然而，时间至关重要，因为父母的影响最有可能在十岁以前这一关键时期发挥作用。进入青春期后，孩子往往会逐渐远离父母的选择，并更多地受到同龄人的影响。音乐流媒体服务Deezer对2000名英国父母进行的另一项调查也发现，近五分之四的父母认为，孩子在十岁以前更容易接受他们的音乐建议。相比之下，只有10%的父母表示，孩子进入青少年时期后，在他们分享自己喜爱的音乐时会作出积极反应。约79%的父亲表示曾试图影响孩子的音乐选择，而母亲的这一比例仅为69%。不过，母亲的影响更有效：38%的母亲表示孩子喜欢她们分享的曲调，而父亲中只有30%的人得到这样的反馈；有些父亲甚至表示，孩子听着听着哭了起来，或者睡着了。

3 Dr. Egermann claims introducing children to a variety of musical styles is the key to fostering good taste in later life. "By playing children a variety of genres before this critical period, research on familiarization suggests they will enjoy lots of different types of music as adults," he added. The benefits of having a wider taste in music include the ability to manage their emotions more effectively, socialize and bond with others more easily, and to have a better understanding of other cultures as well.

埃格尔曼博士认为，让孩子接触各种各样的音乐风格，是培养他们日后良好音乐品味的关键。他补充说：“有关熟悉化的研究表明，在这一关键时期之前让孩子聆听多种音乐类型，他们成年后将会喜欢许多不同种类的音乐。”拥有更广泛的音乐品味所带来的益处包括更有效地管理情绪、更容易与他人交往并建立联系，以及更好地理解其他文化。

4 Dr. Egermann advises parents not to push their favorite music too hard on their children, but instead play it as background music while a child is playing. They can also help create positive memories about artists and bands by going to concerts and live music events together.

埃格尔曼博士建议，父母不要过分强迫孩子接受自己喜爱的音乐，而应在孩子玩耍时将其作为背景音乐播放。他们还可以通过一起参加音乐会和现场音乐活动，帮助孩子对音乐家和乐队形成积极的记忆。

22. A) Parents can play a decisive role in cultivating their children's musical talent.
B) Children are embarrassed by parents' failure to appreciate their music.
C) Parents can mould their 8- to 10-year-old children's music taste.
D) Children aged 8 to 10 are old enough to produce poetic lyrics.

【题目】 What do we learn from researchers' conclusion at the beginning of the talk?

【翻译】 演讲开头研究人员的结论让我们了解到什么？

- A) 父母可以在培养孩子的音乐天赋方面发挥决定性作用。
B) 孩子们因父母不欣赏自己的音乐而感到难堪。
C) 父母可以塑造8至10岁孩子的音乐品味。
D) 8至10岁的孩子已经足够大，能够创作富有诗意的歌词。

【答案】 C (细节题) Parents can mould their 8- to 10-year-old children's music taste.

【定位】 Parents have a small window where they can influence their 8- to 10-year-old children's music taste, researchers have concluded.

研究人员得出结论：父母有一个短暂的窗口期，可以影响8到10岁孩子的音乐品味。

【信号】 研究结论标志词。答案句以researchers have concluded结尾，是典型的研究结论标志；同时句首直接给出结论内容，符合篇章开头'先给结论'的常见结构。

【替换】 influence their 8- to 10-year-old children's music taste ↔

mould their 8- to 10-year-old children's music taste

influence与mould同义替换

Parents have a small window where they can ↔ Parents can

small window限定为可能性

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

选项中的musical talent在原文中从未出现，原文讲的是music taste；同时decisive role把原文a small window夸大成'决定性作用'，与原文程度不符。

借用原文：Parents have a small window where they can influence their 8- to 10-year-old children's music taste

B) 原词陷阱

原文have not yet started to be embarrassed by their mother and father's preferences说的是'还不会因父母的偏好感到尴尬'，而选项说成'Children are embarrassed by parents' failure to appreciate their music'，既把对象从'父母的偏好'偷换成'父母不欣赏孩子的音乐'，又把否定'not yet'变成了肯定。

借用原文：have not yet started to be embarrassed by their mother and father's preferences

D) 原词陷阱

原文old enough to appreciate poetic lyrics说的是'足够大去欣赏富有诗意的歌词'，选项却改成'produce poetic lyrics'，把appreciate偷换成produce，动作主体和方向都错了。

借用原文：old enough to appreciate poetic lyrics

-
23. A) They start to show their own musical preference.
B) They tend to be more influenced by their peers.
C) They tend to gravitate away from their homes.
D) They are more open to new genres of music.

【题目】 What does Dr. Hauke Egermann say about adolescents?

【翻译】 Hauke Egermann博士对青少年有何看法？

- A) 他们开始表现出自己的音乐偏好。 B) 他们往往更容易受到同龄人的影响。
C) 他们往往会逐渐离开家。 D) 他们更愿意接受新的音乐流派。

【答案】 B (细节题) They tend to be more influenced by their peers.

【定位】 During adolescence, children tend to gravitate away from their parents' choices and are more influenced by their peers.

在青春期，孩子们往往会偏离父母的选择，更受同龄人的影响。

【信号】 题干关键词复现+比较级。 原文During adolescence与题干adolescents直接对应，句中more influenced by their peers用比较级点明影响来源的变化，是答案信号。

【替换】 During adolescence ↔ adolescents

名词化同义

are more influenced by their peers ↔ tend to be more influenced by their peers

be动词添加趋向性

【排除】 A) 未提及

原文说的是孩子'偏离父母的选择'，并未说他们开始展示自己的musical preference；选项把'父母的选择'偷换成'自己的偏好'，属于无中生有。

C) 原词陷阱

选项盗用了原文gravitate away from这一短语，但把对象从their parents' choices偷换成their homes，语义完全改变。

借用原文：gravitate away from their parents' choices

D) 张冠李戴

原文Children have an openness to new music说的是儿童（8-10岁）对新音乐的开放态度，选项把它安到adolescents头上，属于群体错位。

借用原文：Children have an openness to new music

-
24. A) Enabling children to be receptive to music experts' suggestions.
B) Helping children develop the ability to manage their emotions.
C) Familiarising children with different schools of music.
D) Introducing children to a variety of musical styles.

【题目】 What is the key to fostering good taste in later life, according to Dr. Hauke Egermann?

【翻译】据Hauke Egermann博士说，培养日后良好品味的关键是什么？

- A) 让孩子能够接受音乐专家的建议。 B) 帮助孩子培养管理情绪的能力。
C) 让孩子熟悉不同的音乐流派。 D) 让孩子接触各种音乐风格。

【答案】D (细节题) Introducing children to a variety of musical styles.

【定位】Dr. Egermann claims introducing children to a variety of musical styles is the key to fostering good taste in later life.

埃格曼博士称，让孩子接触多种多样的音乐风格是培养其日后良好品味的关键。

【信号】**专家观点+the key to结构**。原文Dr. Egermann claims是专家观点标志，紧接着出现is the key to fostering good taste in later life，与题干中的the key to fostering good taste in later life完全对应。

【替换】introducing children to a variety of musical styles ↔

Introducing children to a variety of musical styles

核心名词短语保留

claims ↔ **according to Dr. Hauke Egermann**

claims与according to同义

【排除】A) **偷换概念**

原文中从未出现music experts' suggestions这一概念；虽然receptive to their musical suggestions出现过，但其对象是parents' suggestions，不是music experts'。

借用原文：their children were far more receptive to their musical suggestions before the age of ten

B) **原词陷阱**

原文the ability to manage their emotions more effectively确实是音乐品味广泛的好处之一，但它不是'the key to fostering good taste'，而是good taste带来的效果。

借用原文：the ability to manage their emotions more effectively

C) **偷换概念**

原文说的是a variety of musical styles（多种音乐风格），选项说成different schools of music（不同音乐流派/学派），styles与schools of music含义不同；且原文用的是introducing而非familiarising。

借用原文：a variety of musical styles

25. A) By enhancing children's appreciation of their music.

B) By pushing their music hard enough upon children.

C) By attending their concerts and live music events with children.

D) By introducing their music to children as early as possible.

【题目】How can parents help children create positive memories about artists and bands?

【翻译】 父母如何帮助孩子对艺术家和乐队留下积极的记忆？

- A) 通过提高孩子对其音乐的鉴赏力。 B) 通过强行让孩子接受他们的音乐。
- C) 通过和孩子一起参加他们的音乐会和现场音乐活动。
- D) 通过尽早向孩子介绍他们的音乐。

【答案】 **C** (细节题) By attending their concerts and live music events with children.

【定位】 They can also help create positive memories about artists and bands by going to concerts and live music events together.

他们还可以通过带孩子一起去听音乐会和现场音乐演出来帮助创造关于艺人和乐队的积极记忆。

【信号】 题干关键词复现+by doing方式状语。原文help create positive memories about artists and bands与题干完全复现，其后的by going to concerts and live music events together就是具体方式。

【替换】 by going to concerts and live music events together ↔

By attending their concerts and live music events with children

going to与attending同义，together与with children同义

【排除】 A) **未提及**

选项中的enhancing children's appreciation of their music虽然与全文话题相关，但原文在P4中并未把它作为'create positive memories'的具体方法提出。

B) **与原文相反**

原文advises parents not to push their favorite music too hard on their children明确建议父母不要把喜欢的音乐强行推给孩子，而选项却说'By pushing their music hard enough upon children'，正好与专家建议相反。

借用原文：advises parents not to push their favorite music too hard on their children

D) **偷换概念**

原文虽然前面提到'critical period before age ten'，但在P4关于create positive memories的具体做法中，并未提及'as early as possible'这一时间策略。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

68 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。

Everything is either wildly expensive or already fully booked.

第4段，第3句

主系表结构配合 "either...or" 选择并列连词是常见的高频句式，具有很强的可迁移性。

It's not too expensive to rent a car, so we could still drive into the city.

第6段，第2句

采用 "It is + adj + to do, so..." 的常考句式组合，高度契合四六级与考研真题中的基础语法考点，具有很强的可迁移性。

I really do recommend visiting that cathedral.

第7段，第3句

"助动词 do 强调 + 及物动词 + 动名词短语作宾语"是常考的高频口语与写作句式，具有较高的迁移价值。

M: Considering Jane is terrified of heights, I think if I tried to make her do that, I would come back divorced.

第8段，第1句

本句涵盖了前置介词从句短语、主谓宾结构、非谓语动词复合结构（使役动词搭配）以及主语补足语 "divorced"，是划成分和分析从句功能的极佳练习材料。

What does the woman suggest the man do?

第3题 题干

此句型为听力和阅读理解中极为高频的提问句式，掌握 "suggest + 从句动词原形" 及特殊疑问句跨句提问的结构具有极高的迁移复用价值。

Stay in a hotel away from the coast where the accommodation is less expensive.

第3题，D

祈使句搭配关系副词 "where" 引导的定语从句在日常阅读与写作中极为常见，具有很强的句式迁移与复用价值。

She is no good at logistics.

第4题，C

"be no good at..."为日常及考试中高频出现的固定搭配，对帮助基础薄弱者掌握形容词短语作表语及介词短语作状语具有较好的示范作用。

W: Same here, although I did have an interesting case come in this morning.

第3段，第1句

本句集中涵盖了口语省略成分还原、从属连词 "although" 引导让步状语从句、助动词 "did" 强调谓语以及使役动词 "have" 带无 to 不定式作补足语等多个核心易错点，训练价值高。

W: I explained the issue to her as best I could, and recommended she double-check with her doctor.

第5段，第1句

整句结构清晰且蕴含非常典型的时态与语气易错坑点，适合作为划成分与时态语态分析的重点练习句。

Unfortunately, the opposite is true when the patient is too stubborn and they refuse to listen to us.

第8段，第2句

"主句 + when 状语从句（带并列分句）" 是四六级与考研英语阅读中高频出现的典型句型，具备极高的学习与迁移价值。

Some have reported seeing improvements in their health, which is really rewarding to see.

第12段，第4句

主句陈述事实搭配 "which" 引导非限制性定语从句作评价，是英语各类考试阅读理解中高频出现的标准句式。

M: We're still in the early stages of the program, but I'm hopeful that it will make a real difference for our patients.

第16段，第1句

采用了 "客观现状 + but + 个人态度 (形容词 + that从句) " 的经典表达框架，在各类英语考试口语与写作中出现频率极高，迁移价值高。

They enjoy interacting with patients.

第5题，B

"主语 + 及物动词 + 动名词短语作宾语"属于极其通用的常考基础句型，掌握后迁移价值较高。

What does the man say he has been working on?

第7题 题干

这种"疑问词 + 主句 + 嵌套从句 + 介词悬空"的句子结构在四六级听力和阅读真题中极具代表性，是考察考生长难句拆解能力的经典句型。

On the whole, passionate people are thought of in a positive light and considered likely to achieve their goals.

第1段，第2句

句首 "On the whole" 评注状语搭配 "be thought of ... and considered ..." 为各类英语考试阅读与写作中的高频典型句式，复用性强。

But when it comes to predicting achievement, has the importance of passion been overstated?

第1段，第3句

句首状语从句引出议题结合主句反问表达怀疑，属于学术英语与各类英语考试阅读/写作中高频出现的典型句式。

According to a new study from Stanford University, passion may be less important in certain cultures, and the fact that passion is often seen as a key to achievement may reflect a distinctly Western model of motivation.

第2段，第1句

‘抽象名词 + that 同位语从句’（如 "the fact that..."）以及‘情态动词表达推测’是四六级与考研英语阅读中极其高频的典型句式，具有极高的迁移与复用价值。

The chief factor explored in the study was how individualistic a society was.

第2段，第2句

“名词 + 分词后置定语 + 系动词 + 名词性从句”属于各类英语考试阅读理解极高频出现的典型句式，掌握后迁移价值高。

In individualistic cultures, the researchers assert, people are more motivated by pursuing paths related to their passions, but those in collectivistic cultures are more likely to see themselves as part of a network.

第2段，第3句

该句是典型的考研/六级阅读真题句式，融合了学术引用插入语、跨文化对比以及 "A, but B" 的平行对比框架，高度契合高频考点。

It's clear from the findings that passion isn't the only thing that motivates people to achieve their goals.

第5段，第2句

该句涵盖了 "It is clear that..." 高频句型和名从嵌套定从的典型结构，在四六级与考研英语阅读中极具代表性。

The reason patterns often appear in nature is simple: the same basic physical or chemical processes occur in many pattern substances and organisms as they form.

第1段，第2句

"The reason ... is simple: ..."以及“冒号表解释”是四六级与考研英语阅读中极具代表性的学术阐述句式，掌握此类结构对长难句分析与写作迁移价值极高。

Whether in plants and animals or rocks, foams and ice crystals, the intricate patterns that happen in nature come down to what's happening at the level of atoms and molecules.

第1段，第3句

句首状语 + 主语 + 限定性定语从句 + 动介短语谓语 + 名词性从句宾语的结构在四六级和考研科普阅读中极为高频，代表性极强。

Patterns like these begin to form at a small scale when materials undergo processes like drying, freezing, wrinkling, diffusing and reacting.

第2段，第3句

“主句 + when 时间状语从句”并结合介词列举现象的句式，在科普与学术英语中极具代表性，复用迁移价值高。

Those changes then give rise to complex patterns at a larger scale that people can see.

第2段，第4句

“主句 + 短语动词 + 介词短语定语 + 关系代词引导的定语从句”是英语考试中高频且典型的基础复合句结构，具备极高的迁移价值。

Water molecules have a particular bent shape that causes them to stack into clusters as they freeze.

第3段，第4句

“主句 + 关系代词引导的定语从句 + 状语从句”是四六级与考研科普类文章中最典型的高频句式，具有极高的迁移学习价值。

But scientists do not always know the purpose of a pattern, or even if there is one.

第4段，第1句

谓语 + 名词短语 + or + if 从句构成的并列结构在学术与阅读理解真题中非常普遍，掌握后具有很强的迁移示范意义。

What does the passage say is a pattern in nature?

第12题 题干

此类带观点动词（如 "say", "think", "suggest"）的特殊疑问句在四六级和考研阅读理解题干中高频出现，模式高度典型。

What gives rise to complex patterns at a larger scale?

第13题 题干

"What + 动词短语 + 宾语..."结构在学术阅读的引言、问题提出段落中非常常见，掌握该句型有助于快速理清学术探讨的核心问题。

Many people, myself included, have multiple areas of life they would like to improve.

第1段，第1句

"名词 + 插入语 + 谓语 + 带有省略关系代词定语从句的宾语"这一结构在四六级与考研真题中频次极高，具有很强的迁移示范价值。

For example, I would like to reach more people with my writing, to lift heavier weights at the gym, and to start practising mindfulness more consistently.

第1段，第2句

"would like to do A, to do B, and to do C" 是各类英语考试及写作中高度频现的平行并列句型，掌握后具有极强的可迁移性。

Those are just a few of the goals I find desirable, and you probably have a long list yourself.

第1段，第3句

"并列句 + 省略关系代词的定语从句"是四六级与考研阅读中极高频出现的典型句式，掌握后可大量迁移。

The problem is, even if we are committed to working hard on our goals, our natural tendency is to return to our old habits at some point.

第1段，第4句

采用了在英语议论文与学术写作中极常见的“主句 + 插入状语从句 + 表语从句/补足从句”结构，具备极强的代表性，掌握该句式的拆解方法可大幅提升长难句阅读能力。

Recently I've come across a few studies that will make these difficult lifestyle changes a bit easier.

第2段，第1句

“名词 + that定语从句”以及“make sth adj”是四六级与考研英语阅读中最频繁出现的句型组合，高度典型且易于迁移。

As you'll see, however, the approach to mastering many areas of life is somewhat counterintuitive.

第2段，第2句

“As you'll see”式的篇章衔接从句与“the approach to doing sth is...”句型在阅读与写作真题中均高频出现，具有极高迁移价值。

Research has shown that you are two to three times more likely to stick with your habits if you make a specific plan for when, where, and how you will perform the behavior.

第2段，第3句

“研究表明/发现 + 宾语从句（内部含条件与细节展开）”是四六级与考研英语阅读理解中极高频出现的典型常考句式，掌握其结构分析方法后具有极高的迁移复用价值。

Researchers found that people who filled out this sentence were two to three times more likely to actually exercise compared to a control group who did not make plans for their future behavior.

第2段，第5句

“研究人员发现 + that从句（含定语从句与对照比较）”是学术英语、四六级及考研英语阅读理解中极高频出现的典型实验结论句型，迁移复用价值高。

Psychologists call these specific plans implementation intentions because they state when, where, and how you intend to implement a particular behavior.

第2段，第6句

“主句 + 状语从句 + 嵌套宾语从句”是学术类文章和四六级、考研阅读中极具代表性的句式结构，高度可迁移。

Another science-based reason to focus on one thing at a time is that when you begin practising a new habit, it requires a lot of conscious effort to remember to do it.

第4段，第1句

句型 "The reason is that when..., it..." 是四六级与考研阅读及写作中非常典型的高频解释性句式，学后迁移复用性强。

Eventually, your new habit becomes a normal routine, and the process is more or less mindless and automatic.

第4段，第3句

"主系表 + and + 主系表" 是英语写作与考试阅读中高频出现的并列句模式，结构规范且具有极高的迁移复用价值。

The most important thing to note is that there is some tipping point at which new habits become more or less automatic.

第4段，第4句

"The important thing is that..." 及 "介词+关系代词" 均为各类英语考试阅读理解中的高频典型句式。

The time it takes to build a habit depends on many factors, including how difficult the habit is, your genetics, and more.

第4段，第5句

"名词 + 主谓定语从句 + 谓语 + 介词短语列举"是各类英语考试说明文中的高频典型句式，迁移价值高。

They were more likely to implement a particular behavior.

第17题，A

"be likely to do sth" 为各类英语考试及阅读中极高频出现的代表性句式，掌握后复用价值很高。

They were more likely to make plans for their future.

第17题，B

"主语 + be + 形容词 + 不定式短语" 是四六级与考研阅读中极高频出现的常用句式，具有很强的可迁移性。

They tended to focus on one thing at a time.

第17题，D

"tend to do sth" 为英语写作与阅读中极常见的典型高频句式，掌握后复用价值很高。

According to the speaker, what is required of you when you begin practising a new habit?

第18题题干

"状语前置 + 特殊疑问主句 + 时间/条件状语从句"是各类英语考试听力和阅读题干中非常典型的常用句式。

It was a lazy, hazy, crazy day on the dwarf planet Pluto when New Horizons, a spacecraft from Earth, flew by at a speed of 31,000 mph (miles per hour) two years ago.

第1段，第1句

本句采用了常考的 "It is/was + 时间名词 + when..." 结构，并融合了同位语插入语和后置定语修饰，在四六级与考研阅读中极具代表性，掌握后可有效迁移。

One of the more bizarre things they found was that the haze in Pluto's atmosphere was much thicker than previously thought.

第2段，第1句

"One of the ... is/was that ..." 句型在学术阅读与四六级、考研真题中极具代表性，掌握其结构分析方法具有很高的迁移应用价值。

A computer model developed by planetary scientist Xi Zhang and colleagues shows the haze of tiny droplets in the upper atmosphere is likely scattering light from the Sun, preventing heat from reaching the planet below.

第3段，第2句

该句呈现了学术英语中极其常见的“研究主语 + 分词修饰 + 动词 + 宾语从句 + 分词结果”句式，具有极高的迁移复用价值。

We see hazy skies on Earth too, from time to time, whenever solid particles get suspended in the air—from water-based fogs, to ash from fires, to the toxic droplets that make up a thick smog.

第3段，第3句

主句加上由“whenever”引导的时间状语从句，再配合破折号补充举例，是阅读理解与科普类长难句中极具代表性的高频句式。

Particles can reflect light from the Sun here on Earth: It happens after volcanoes erupt, emitting clouds of particles that reflect the Sun's rays into the atmosphere.

第4段，第2句

冒号表解释说明 + 从句与分词短语叠加修饰是科普类及学术阅读真题中极为常见的句式结构，具备很高的迁移学习价值。

There are other theories floating around to explain Pluto's cool temperatures, including blaming the cold air on gases in the atmosphere.

第6段，第1句

“There be + 名词 + 分词修饰 + 不定式状语”是四六级与考研阅读中极常见的信息罗列句式，掌握其成分切分对长难句理解具有很高的迁移价值。

That observatory can detect different spectrums of light, which the hazy Plutonian atmosphere would be positively glowing with as it scattered sunlight.

第7段，第2句

“主句 + 逗号 which 引导非限制性定语从句 + 介词悬空 + 内部嵌套状语从句”是考研英语和四六级长难句中极具代表性的常考高频句式。

The researchers just have to wait and see if the light from the telescope validates their bright idea.

第7段，第3句

“主句谓语 + if 引导的宾语从句”是英语考试阅读理解中极高频出现的经典句式，具有很强的迁移复用价值。

What does the speaker say the researchers have to wait and see?

第21题题干

这种 “What do/does sb say ...” 的双重疑问/介入语结构在四六级和考研听力及阅读真题中频繁出现，具有极高的高频常考代表性。

Parents have a small window where they can influence their 8- to 10-year-old children's music taste, researchers have concluded.

第1段，第1句

“研究结论 + 句末引用主句”是四六级和考研阅读真题中高频出现的典型句式，且 “window where...” 这类抽象名词后接关系副词的考点极具代表性，掌握后迁移价值很大。

Dr. Hauke Egermann, a lecturer in music at the University of York, carried out a literature review into more than a dozen studies looking at parental musical influence.

第1段，第3句

“人名 + 身份机构同位语 + 谓语动词 + 名词宾语 + 后置定语”是学术新闻和学术论文摘要中极其常见的典型句式，迁移价值高。

"Children have an openness to new music, and this means parents have an important role to play in developing the musical preferences of their kids," he said.

第1段，第4句

“直接引语 + 说话人 + 并列句 + 宾语从句”是英语新闻报道和阅读理解中极具代表性的典范句式，掌握此类结构对提升四六级和考研阅读的分析效率大有裨益。

A separate survey of 2,000 British parents by music streaming service Deezer also found that nearly four-fifths of parents agreed that their children were far more receptive to their musical suggestions before the age of ten.

第2段，第3句

“调查/研究表明+从句（某人认为/发现+从句）”是四六级与考研阅读理解真题中极为高频的学术/新闻报道句式，代表性很强。

In contrast, just 10 percent of parents reported positive reactions from their teenage children when they shared their favorite music.

第2段，第4句

“对比状语 + 统计数据主语 + 谓语动词 + 宾语 + 时间状语从句”是阅读理解与写作中非常典型的常考句式，迁移复用价值很高。

However, mothers were more effective, with 38 percent reporting that their kids loved the tunes they shared, compared to 30 percent of dads who, in some cases, said their children cried or even fell asleep.

第2段，第6句

该句是四六级与考研阅读中极其典型的“观点结论 + 数据对比 + 多层修饰”高频真题句式，掌握其拆解方法具有极高的迁移复用价值。

Dr. Egermann claims introducing children to a variety of musical styles is the key to fostering good taste in later life.

第3段，第1句

及物动词后接省略“that”的宾语从句，且从句以动名词短语开头的句式在学术阅读和真题中极具代表性，迁移复用价值高。

"By playing children a variety of genres before this critical period, research on familiarization suggests they will enjoy lots of different types of music as adults," he added.

第3段，第2句

“句首介词短语状语 + 动词引出宾语从句 + 句末引述主句”是阅读理解与外刊中极为常见的学术引用句式，具有极高的高考、四六级与考研真题代表性。

Dr. Egermann advises parents not to push their favorite music too hard on their children, but instead play it as background music while a child is playing.

第4段，第1句

包含“动词 + 宾语 + 宾补（并列否定与肯定） + 时间状语从句”的结构，是高考与四六级阅读及写作中高频出现的经典句式。

Parents can play a decisive role in cultivating their children's musical talent.

第22题，A

“主语 + play a role in doing sth”为极其高频的标准句式，广泛存在于四六级与考研写作及阅读中，复用价值极高。

Children aged 8 to 10 are old enough to produce poetic lyrics.

第22题，D

包含后置过去分词修饰主语以及形容词加“enough to do”搭配，均为四六级与考研真题中的高频基础句式。

They tend to be more influenced by their peers.

第23题，B

“tend to do sth”（倾向于做某事）以及被动表达“be influenced by...”均为各类英语考试及阅读写作中极高频出现的典型句式，掌握后复用价值很高。

They tend to gravitate away from their homes.

第23题，C

“tend to do sth.”（倾向于做某事）是各类英语考试中频频出现的高频固定搭配，句式结构极具代表性及迁移价值。

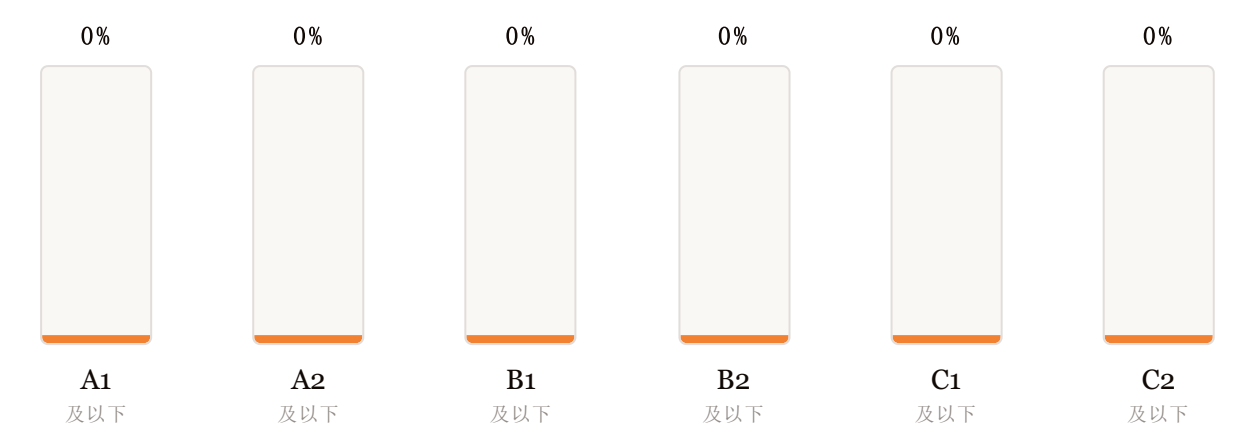
What is the key to fostering good taste in later life, according to Dr. Hauke Egermann?

第24题 题干

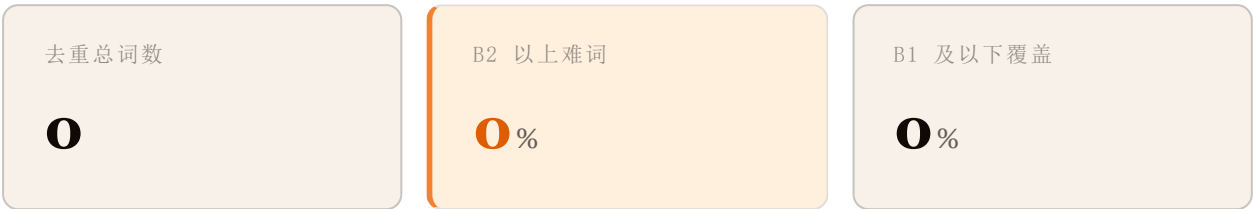
“What is the key to doing sth, according to sb?”是阅读理解细节题中极具代表性的高频提问句式，掌握其结构具有很强的可迁移性。

全卷录音原文 0 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 0 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 0 个，约 0%。



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 0 个，末柱为 100%



英语六级 2026年6月·第2套 · 全卷构成

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