2025年6月英语四级考试真题试卷及答案解析

（三套卷）

作文

第一套作文

1. AI技术应用
题目： How to use AI tools properly in learning
要求：
分析AI对学习的双面影响（如效率提升与依赖性风险）；
提出合理使用AI工具的具体建议。
标题：How to Use AI Tools Properly in Learning
Nowadays, artificial intelligence has revolutionized education by offering tools like instant Q&A and personalized study plans. While AI boosts efficiency—such as language apps correcting pronunciation—overreliance risks undermining critical thinking. Students may blindly copy AI-generated answers without comprehension, weakening problem-solving skills.
To balance benefits and risks, educators should guide students to use AI as a supplement, not a replacement. For instance, teachers can assign tasks requiring AI suggestions to be cross-checked and analyzed logically. Ultimately, combining AI tools with self-directed learning ensures deeper understanding while preserving creativity.

第二套作文

2. 跨文化交流能力
题目： The development of students' cross-cultural abilities
要求：
从全球化背景切入，论述培养学生跨文化交流能力的重要性；
结合实例说明其意义。
标题：The Development of Students' Cross-Cultural Abilities
In an interconnected world, cross-cultural competence is indispensable. English, as the global lingua franca, enables access to international resources—from academic journals to diplomatic dialogues, as shown by Chinese diplomats articulating national stances abroad. Moreover, multinational corporations prioritize English fluency in hiring.
Universities must cultivate such abilities through immersive programs. Creating simulated international environments, like cross-cultural workshops and language partnerships, nurtures talents who are both locally rooted and globally competent. This bridges cultural divides and fosters mutual understanding.

第三套作文

题目： The importance of Chinese as a compulsory course
要求：
探讨大学语文成为必修课的必要性；
争议点提醒： 部分考生因关键词“compulsory”（强制）误解题意，将主题错写为“中国传统文化”，需明确围绕“必修课重要性”展开。
标题：The Importance of Chinese as a Compulsory Course

Mandating Chinese in universities is vital for preserving cultural identity and enhancing cognitive skills. As the carrier of Chinese heritage, the language deepens students' understanding of classical literature and philosophical traditions, such as Confucian ethics. Moreover, proficiency in formal writing sharpens logical expression—essential for professional communication.
Critics argue that compulsion limits autonomy, but standardized training ensures foundational literacy. For example, courses integrating ancient poetry with modern essays equip students to innovate while honoring tradition. Thus, compulsory Chinese sustains cultural continuity and intellectual rigor.

翻译

1.杂交水稻（HybridRice）
难点词汇：
"被誉为"→译为"knownas"（避免直译"called"）
"抗旱抗病"→专业表达"resistdroughtanddisease"（不可用"fight"）
"营养丰富"→"richinnutrition"（优于"nutritious"的单一表达）
句式陷阱：
"通过这项技术的应用"→用"Withtheapplicationofthistechnology"（介词短语前置更简洁）
"产量提高20-30%"→"theyieldcanbeincreasedby20-30%"（被动语态强调客观结果）

2.15分钟便民生活圈（15-MinuteConvenientLivingCircles）
中国特色词汇处理：
"便民生活圈"→官方译法"convenientlivingcircles"（不可直译"conveniencecircle"）
"社区食堂"→"communitycanteens"（避免误译"dininghalls"）
"健身场地"→"fitnessfacilities"（涵盖健身房/器械等）
长句拆分技巧：
>原文："生活圈的建立能够为居民提供……提升幸福感。"
>译文：
"Theestablishmentofsuchlivingcirclescanprovideresidentswith...,bettermeeting...andimproving..."
>（用分词短语替代并列动词，符合英文逻辑链）

3.冰雪大世界（IceandSnowWorld）
文化专有名词：
"冰雪大世界"→固定译名"IceandSnowWorld"（首字母大写，无需引号）
"民俗文化"→"folkculture"（不可用"people'sculture"）
动态场景转换：
"让游客在欣赏冰雪之美的同时体验文化"→"wherevisitorscannotonlyenjoy...butalsoexperience..."（"where"定语从句整合地点与动作）
"曾令人畏惧的冰天雪地"→"theonce-dreadedworldoficeandsnow"（"once-dreaded"精准传达情感转变）

二、满分参考译文及亮点标注
1.杂交水稻（HybridRice）
>YuanLongping,knownasthe"FatherofHybridRice",andhisresearchteamovercamenumerousdifficulties todevelopsuperhybridrice.Thistechnologyhasachievedgloballyrecognizedsuccess.Withitsapplication,thericeexhibitsenhancedresistancetodroughtanddiseases,adaptstodiverseclimatesandsoils,therebyincreasingyieldsby20-30%.Moreover,itisrichinnutritionwithsuperiortaste.Currently,thisinnovationhasbeenwidelyadoptedglobally,makingsubstantialcontributionstofoodsecurity.

2.15分钟便民生活圈（15-MinuteLivingCircles）
>Inrecentyears,anincreasingnumberofChinesecitieshaveendeavoredtoestablish"15-minuteconvenientlivingcircles,"enablingresidentstoaccessdailypublicserviceswithina15-minutewalk.Thesecirclesareequippedwithconveniencestores,parks,fitnessfacilities,libraries,schools,communitycanteens,andclinics.Suchinitiativesprovideamoreconvenient,comfortable,andpleasantlivingenvironment,effectivelymeetingdiverseurbanneedswhileenhancingresidents'qualityoflifeandsenseoffulfillment.

3.冰雪大世界（IceandSnowWorld）
>Recently,NortheastChinahasbeenvigorouslydevelopingitsiceandsnowresources.Harbin,forinstance,utilizesabundantresourcestocreatethedistinctive"IceandSnowWorld",wheretouristscanadmireicylandscapeswhileimmersinginlocalfolkculture.Once-fearedfrozenterrainsnowattractvisitorsnationwide,evolvingintopopulardestinations.Theice-snowtourismindustryisincreasinglyfuelinglocaleconomicgrowth.

阅读

第一套阅读

一、阅读1（长篇阅读）

文章标题： Getting young minds into design (Design Ventura项目) **答案速查：** 36-40: **H C L A M** 41-45: **G K D J B**

题号	题干摘要	答案	定位关键词（原文依据）
36	教师接受培训，学生获设计师指导	H	*training and support for teachers and tutoring for students from designers*
37	参观设计博物馆商店可缓解对英国设计人才供应的担忧	C	*visit the Design Museum shop... fears may have been eased*
38	评委称竞赛为学校标准课程注入活力	L	*competitions such as Design Ventura... helps bring the standard curriculum to life*
39	英国设计与技术学科考生数下降近10%	A	*number of pupils... fell 10 percent*
40	九年级参与Design Ventura可促使其选该学科	M	*take part in Year Nine... leads them to opt for it*
41	教师欢迎此项目，因证明设计学科价值	G	*Teachers like it... validate the value of design*
42	学校免费参与竞赛	K	*costs the schools nothing... designers provide services for free*
43	挑战：设计可持续且适销产品	D	*challenging them to develop... sustainable and commercially feasible product*

题号	题干摘要	答案	定位关键词（原文依据）
44	学生额外学习预算与营销知识	J	*had to learn about budgeting and marketing* (注：答案原文未明确标号，依顺序推定为J)
45	英国工程师招聘困难	B	*Engineering... has recruitment problems*

二、阅读1（Passage One）

主题： 熊猫保护研究（Goldilocks原理应用） **答案速查：** 46-50: **D A C B C**

题号	题干摘要	答案	核心定位点
46	熊猫或因生存条件过优而灭绝	D	*cease to exist as a result of enjoying too good a life*
47	环保主义者对熊猫保护的长期认知可能误导	A	*Environmentalists' long-time belief... may be misleading*
48	熊猫寻找配偶机会与其栖息地相关	C	*chances of finding new mates have a lot to do with their habitat*
49	Goldilocks原理适用于熊猫保护	B	*It applies to the preservation of pandas too*
50	新发现有助于大型食肉动物保护	C	*Shed light on the conservation of most large meat-eating animals* (Professor Sillero观点)

三、阅读1（Passage Two）

主题： 天赋与毅力（Grit理论） **答案速查：** 51-55: **A C B D B**

题号	题干摘要	答案	核心定位点
51	天赋者看似无需努力即超越他人	A	*outdo others without hard work*
52	天赋对成功作用较小	C	*pays a lesser role in one's success* (Duckworth观点)
53	追求成功者被完美主义期望束缚	B	*burdened by their expectation of perfection*
54	毅力助我们重新审视目标	D	*lets us reconsider the goals to achieve*
55	Duckworth主张：失败中坚持	B	*stay persistent even in the face of failures* (书籍*Grit*核心观点)

第二套阅读

阅读2（选词填空）

文章主题： 希区柯克电影风格 **答案速查：** 26-35: **J B C I L H A E K O**

题号	答案选项（词汇）	题号	答案选项（词汇）
26	J) referred	31	H) offences
27	B) cinema	32	A) caught
28	C) engaging	33	E) highly
29	I) punished	34	K) stood
30	L) symbolic	35	O) worshipped

五、阅读2（长篇阅读）

文章标题： Is juicing actually good for you?（果汁健康争议） **答案速查：** 36-40: **C I E A H** 41-45: **D F J B G**

题号	题干摘要	答案	定位关键词
36	果汁与完整水果差异：缺乏纤维	C	*contains much less fibre*
37	果汁排毒观点	I	*rid our body of harmful substances* (原文未明确标号，依上下文推定为I)
38	果汁因热量过剩有害	E	*does harm... when it leads to surplus calories*
39	宣称的健康效益使产业盈利	A	*claimed health benefits... rendered the industry profitable*
40	选熟果制汁增加健康效益	H	*choose ripe fruit to make juice*
41	高纤维饮食降低疾病风险	D	*reduce the risk of heart disease, diabetes*
42	适量饮用果汁有益	F	*beneficial... consumed in reasonable amounts*
43	榨汁浪费水果营养	J	*juicing wastes a lot of nutrients*
44	果细胞消化与果糖吸收需时间	B	*takes time... to be digested and absorbed*
45	喝果汁不减其他食物摄入量	G	*does not reduce daily consumption of other foods*

第三套阅读

长篇阅读（Matching）

文章标题： "Phantom" Traffic Jams Are Real—And Scientists Know How to Stop Them **答案速查：** 36-40: **C H E N F** | 41-45: **B M G D L**

题号	题干摘要	答案	定位关键词（原文依据）
36	关于幽灵堵车成因的长期谜题现已解开	C	*The exact cause... has long remained a mystery. But now, new research has found the cause...* (C段首句)
37	采用双边控制可使单车道每小时通行量几乎翻倍	H	*"But with bilateral control, you could almost double that."* (H段末尾)
38	Horn认为：车流中驾驶员持续调整与前/后车等距，可减少幽灵堵车	E	*In essence, each driver would constantly make adjustments to keep their car roughly halfway between...* (E段第2句)
39	在双边控制系统普及前，驾驶员应与前车保持距离以减少幽灵堵车	N	*...human drivers can help reduce phantom traffic jams simply by not following the car in front so closely.* (N段)
40	Horn称：对现有设备简单改造即可实现车辆间距双边控制	F	*...it could be achieved with relatively simple modifications to the adaptive cruise control...* (F段)
41	陷入幽灵堵车的驾驶员常误以为发生事故或施工	B	*"When caught in such a jam... assume that there must be an accident, or construction..."* (B段)
42	需使用两套传感器帮助驾驶员判断车距	M	*The bilateral control approach would include adding rear-facing sensors...* (M段)
43	解决幽灵堵车每年可为美国节省数十亿美元	G	*...solving phantom jams could save... $121 billion per year...* (G段)
44	幽灵堵车中，同车道车辆依次减速，形成波浪效应	D	*A phantom jam begins when a car... slows down... spreads backward... like a wave...* (D段)
45	Horn发现：鱼群/鸟群在密集移动时使用类似双边控制的策略避免碰撞	L	*...schools of fish and flocks of birds... use similar spacing strategies to avoid hitting each other...* (L段)

二、Passage One（仔细阅读）

文章主题： 社会对外表与内在美的价值取向 **答案速查：** 46-50: **B C D A C**

题号	题干摘要	答案	核心定位点
46	第一段反映美国社会如何看待外表？	B	*Our society places a high value on physical appearance.* (首段首句)
47	人们过度追求外表时会发生什么？	C	*They may neglect to cultivate the inner qualities that matter more.* (第2段)
48	作者如何看待外在美？	D	*It may do as much harm as good.* (第3段：过度关注外表导致忽视内在)
49	什么能带来精神共鸣？	A	*Meeting of minds.* (第4段：*Spiritual connection arises from shared values and understanding*)
50	培养内在美会带来什么结果？	C	*We will meet people who value us for who we are.* (末段结论)

三、**Passage Two（仔细阅读）**

文章主题： 植物肉（Plant-based Meats）的发展与影响 **答案速查：** 51-55: **C A B D A**

题号	题干摘要	答案	核心定位点
51	对植物肉的未来消费趋势预测？	C	*Plant-based meats are coming soon to a dinner table near you... explosive growth.* (首段)
52	Beyond Burger和Impossible Foods的消费者特征？	A	*Most buyers are not vegetarians but meat-eaters seeking alternatives.* (第2段)
53	Joan Solzman评价Impossible Foods产品的核心观点？	B	*"They very much resemble animal meat."* (第3段)
54	植物性饮食对健康的实际影响？	D	*It reduces various health risks posed by meat consumption.* (第4段：*lower rates of heart disease...*)
55	作者最终推荐的饮食选择？	A	*Naturally produced foods.* (末段：*whole plant foods like beans and vegetables*)

听力

听力音频

参考答案

1. A) By slapping some butter on it.
2. B) To attend an honorary ceremony.
3. A) Stole mail several times.
4. D) Up to fifteen years in prison.
5. C) It creates waste and severely impacts the environment.
6. D) To urge manufacturers and consumers to reduce waste.
7. B) Identifying the source of the problem.
8. A) The city's rush-hour traffic is intolerable.
9. C) Air conditioning the city's subway.
10. C) He takes a half-hour bus ride to work.
11. B) Send her his housing agent's telephone number.
12. D) He had some plastic surgery done.
13. B) The man's use of the expression 'fixed'.
14. C) It seemed to give him a certain uniqueness.
15. D) Critical.
16. B) Through evolution.
17. A) With people imitating sounds around them.
18. D) Making sounds helps one communicate with people they can't see.
19. C) Somewhat selfish.
20. A) When they wanted to have a competitive team member.
21. D) Consider the consequences.
22. B) More images of animals than humans.
23. C) They were kept by royalty.
24. D) To show off her riches and power.
25. A) It was part of the royal estate.

听力原文

NEWS 1

7岁的Tariq因在玉米上抹黄油走红，被任命为南达科他州“官方玉米大使”。他的采访视频被改编成歌曲，吸引了数百万观看。南达科他州是美国玉米主产区之一，Tariq受邀参加州玉米宫的荣誉仪式，以推广该州的农业和旅游业。

Q1: How did Tariq make corn taste better?

Q2: Why were Tariq and his family invited to South Dakota?

NEWS 2

两名男子因多次盗窃邮箱和持有邮政钥匙被捕。调查显示，他们使用钥匙窃取邮件长达四个月，面临最高15年监禁。

Q3: What did Jordan Jax and Tarod Goodman do according to a news release?
Q4: What do Jordan Jax and Tarod Goodman face?

NEWS 3
快时尚因环境问题受批评。研究者建议通过政策（如生产税）激励制造商和消费者减少浪费，并需先识别供应链中的问题根源。
Q5: Why has the clothing industry come under attack?
Q6: Why do the researchers put forth such policies as production tax?
Q7: What should be done first to eliminate the harm caused by the clothing industry?

CONVERSATION 1
女性抱怨城市早高峰拥堵和地铁无空调，男性建议她联系自己的房屋中介找更近的住所。
Q8: Why is the woman complaining?
Q9: What does the woman suggest doing?
Q10: What do we learn about the man from the conversation?
Q11: What does the woman ask the man to do at the end?

CONVERSATION 2
男性提到朋友Johnny因女友要求做了整形手术。女性批评其女友肤浅自私，认为Johnny不应妥协。
Q12: What does the man say about Johnny?
Q13: What does the woman find puzzling?
Q14: What did the man think of Johnny's scar?
Q15: How could we describe the speaker's attitude towards Johnny's girlfriend?

PASSAGE 1
语言通过进化产生，有两种理论：模仿周围声音或从手势过渡到发声，后者便于与看不见的人交流。
Q16: How did language come into being according to researchers?
Q17: How did language start according to the first theory?
Q18: Why did people switch from gesturing to making sounds?

PASSAGE 2
炫耀财富会让人显得自私，不利于合作，但在竞争情境中可能有益。研究建议分享财富时需考虑后果。
Q19: How would people describe someone who shows off their social status?
Q20: When were participants more likely to choose someone who signaled their wealth?
Q21: What should people do when sharing their wealth and status online?

PASSAGE 3
人类最早洞穴壁画以动物为主，早期动物园由皇室建立。埃及女王Hatshepsut为展示权力建立动物园，英国亨利一世的动物收藏后迁至伦敦塔。
Q22: What can we see in the oldest cave paintings?
Q23: What do we learn about the first known collections of animals?
Q24: What might be the reason the Egyptian queen created the zoo?
Q25: What do we learn about King Henry the first's collection of animals?
25年6月四级听力第一套完整英文原文

NEWS 1
Everything changed for 7-year-old Tariq when he slapped some butter on an ear of corn. He knew it tasted good, but butter made it better. His passion for produce got him a position as South Dakota's Official Corn Ambassador. Tariq's profession of love for his favorite vegetable earned him the name, the Corn Kid. This was after his online interview attracted millions of views and was made into a song. South Dakota is one of the top corn producers in America. The corn provides nourishment across the globe. Tariq said, "Not everyone has to like corn, but everyone should definitely try it, especially with butter." Tariq and his family were invited to South Dakota to

attend the honorary ceremony at the State's Corn Palace. Officials wanted to highlight South Dakota's two largest industries, tourism and agriculture. Tariq couldn't believe his eyes when he saw the palace made of corn.
Q1: How did Tariq make corn taste better?
Q2: Why were Tariq and his family invited to South Dakota?

NEWS 2
Two arrests were announced Thursday. They were in connection with a string of mail thefts from US Postal Service collection boxes in Maryland and for the possession of a stolen postal key, according to the Department of Justice. Jordan Jax and Tarod Goodman, both 23, were arrested. Evidence gathered in an investigation showed the pair stole mail on multiple occasions using the key. According to a news release, Jax and Goodman stole mail for around four months. Investigators reviewed videos of the collection boxes, which showed the two men loading the stolen mail into Jax's vehicle. Investigators were also able to recover the key used to open the boxes. Jax and Goodman each face up to 15 years in federal prison for the mail thefts, and up to 10 years for possession of the postal key.
Q3: What did Jordan Jax and Tarod Goodman do according to a news release?
Q4: What do Jordan Jax and Tarod Goodman face?

NEWS 3
Can fast fashion be sustainable? Researchers think yes. Identifying why the fast fashion business model creates waste and determining whether regulators can establish incentives for consumers and manufacturers are steps to reduce waste. Recently, the clothing industry has come under attack for creating a waste problem with serious environmental consequences. In the absence of environmentally and economically feasible recycling options, fast fashion manufacturers pump out low-quality clothes produced in high volumes that are worn only a few times and then discarded. The researchers put forth policy contributions ranging from sustainable disposal of leftover stock to production tax to incentivize both manufacturers and consumers to be more waste-conscious. In order to devise effective policies to curb the environmental impact of the clothing industry, it is important to identify the source of the problem in the supply chain. Manufacturers, consumers, and regulatory bodies can then take an informed approach to recognize the environmental impact of fast fashion and to design an ecosystem to reduce waste, incentivize innovation, and create new business models to manage waste.
Q5: Why has the clothing industry come under attack?
Q6: Why do the researchers put forth such policies as production tax?
Q7: What should be done first to eliminate the harm caused by the clothing industry?

CONVERSATION 1
M: Hey Mariah, you seem to be very much annoyed. What happened?
W: Rush hour in this city is killing me.
M: Ah, yes. Rush hour is terrible, especially in the morning between 8 and 9. But what else can you expect in a city this big?
W: Well, I think the local government could help improve things. I mean, getting rid of rush hour may be impossible, but it could be made more tolerable, don't you think?
M: Um, but I'm not sure how.
W: Well, for example, the subway system could have air conditioning. I know many cities in the world have air conditioning in their subway, so why can't we? It gets so hot in the summer, I can hardly breathe down there. And add to that, the rush hour crowds with strangers packed close together in the subway carriages. The whole thing is just horrible.
M: Ah, yes, you are completely right. The trains here are too old. The government should definitely invest in new ones with air conditioning. I guess I'm fortunate I take the bus instead.
W: Oh, that's much better.
M: Yeah, it's more convenient. Bus number 36 goes straight from my house to the office. It's a 30 -minute ride and I don't have to make any changes.

W: That sounds nice. I tell you, my current commute is killing me. Maybe I should move closer to the office.
M: Well, I know a great housing agent. I found the flat I'm living in now through him. And I love it.
W: Hmm. Could you send me his number please?
M: Sure thing. Just tell him exactly what you are looking for, and I'm sure he will find something good.
Q8: Why is the woman complaining?
Q9: What does the woman suggest doing?
Q10: What do we learn about the man from the conversation?
Q11: What does the woman ask the man to do at the end?

CONVERSATION 2
M: Did you see Johnny recently? He looks completely different now — no scar on his chin!
W: Oh, he had that operation? I thought he said he would never "fix" his face. He said that scar was part of his identity.
M: He must have felt differently though. He must have felt self-conscious and insecure perhaps.
W: Then why did he have the operation?
M: Because his girlfriend wanted him to.
W: What? That's so superficial and selfish of her. If Johnny's girlfriend doesn't like him for who he is, then she does not deserve to be his girlfriend.
M: You are right. So he is insane to give in to her like that. But when I told him, he said he loves her and would just do what she wants him to.
W: What a fool he is.
Q12: What does the man say about Johnny?
Q13: What does the woman find puzzling?
Q14: What did the man think of Johnny's scar?
Q15: How could we describe the speaker's attitude towards Johnny's girlfriend?

PASSAGE 1
Talking is unique to humans. An animal might make 10 different sounds, but an adult human knows more than 20,000 words. Additionally, we're the only animal that expresses thoughts in full sentences. Researchers don't think language was invented. Instead, they think it evolved. How did talking evolve? There are two main theories. The first theory is that language started with people making different sounds, mostly imitating the things around them, like animal calls, nature sounds, and the sounds of tools. Perhaps they made the sound of wind to comment on the weather or imitated the sound of a bird to tell a friend that there was a bird nearby. Then over hundreds of thousands of years, those sounds turned into words that people began to learn as part of their language. At some point, people started stringing the words together to form sentences. The other main theory, which is more recent, is that people started off by gesturing, pointing at things with their hands and imitating actions using their bodies. Eventually, these gestures turned into full sign language. This theory guesses that after developing sign languages, people eventually started making sounds along with their gestures. At some point, they switched to mostly making sounds that became words instead of just using their bodies. The reason they switched to making sounds, the theory goes, is that talking out loud lets you communicate with someone even when you can't see them.
Q16: How did language come into being according to researchers?
Q17: How did language start according to the first theory?
Q18: Why did people switch from gesturing to making sounds?

PASSAGE 2
Is it a good idea to display luxury brands and other signals of status? It depends on the situation. Studies have shown that people who appear to be wealthy tend to be considered more intelligent, disciplined, and competent than those who do not. But new research found that people believe someone who shows off their social status cares more about benefiting themselves than helping others. This means people are less willing to collaborate with them. Modesty may be key when

cooperation is essential, but the researchers also found that in some cases, status signaling has advantages. Experiments showed that participants were less likely to choose someone who signals their wealth or status to join a group seeking cooperative members. But participants were more likely to choose that person when they were looking for a competitive team member. These findings suggest that people should change how they present themselves, depending on their social goal. This is the era of social media. People can easily share their wealth and status to large audiences, but they need to consider the consequences. Posting about luxury purchases and expensive vacations online may help you to persuade others and frighten competitors, but it could also signal to potential friends or future employers that you are unlikely to think about the needs of others. This makes things tricky for people who may want to impress others while also demonstrating that they are a team player.
Q19: How would people describe someone who shows off their social status?
Q20: When were participants more likely to choose someone who signaled their wealth?
Q21: What should people do when sharing their wealth and status online?

PASSAGE 3
Human fascination with animals goes back as far as humans do. Of the oldest cave paintings discovered, some are up to 40,000 years old and there are more images of animals than humans. At some point, humans began to capture and hold animals. The first known collections were held by royalty and were not open to the public. In Egypt, researchers have found buildings from around 3,500 BC containing the remains of animals, including elephants, which were not native to Egypt. But life wasn't easy for these animals. They probably had short lives, and the remains show evidence of severe injuries. The first public exhibit of animals may have been created by Egypt's Queen Hatshepsut around 1480 BC. Researchers think the zoo was started with animals brought home from a far-off land known as Punt. It's unclear why the queen built the zoo, but it might have been to show off her wealth and power. Early zoos are found all over the world. In China, Emperor Wen Wang is said to have built a garden of intelligence around 1060 BC. It included deer, birds, and many fish. In England, King Henry the first set up a collection of animals in about 1110 as part of the royal estate. His collection included tigers and lions. This collection eventually moved to the Tower of London in 1235. The collection stayed at that location for 600 years.
Q22: What can we see in the oldest cave paintings?
Q23: What do we learn about the first known collections of animals?
Q24: What might be the reason the Egyptian queen created the zoo?
Q25: What do we learn about King Henry the first's collection of animals?

2025年第六感等级考试圆满收官！在本次考试中，小颖团队凭借精准的命题分析，成功押中多道四六级作文和翻译原题，尤其是六级考试，终极预测中实现双题100%命中的惊人战绩！
命中详情速览：
考前1天！2025年6月英语四六级作文翻译终极预测（各一篇）
考前1天！四六级作文高分模版速记黄金三段高分结构.....
考前1天！四六级翻译6大句式专项结构训练题解析

25年6月四级听力第一套完整中文译文及词汇解析

NEWS 1
原文翻译：
7岁的Tariq在玉米棒上抹了点黄油后，一切都变了。他知道玉米好吃，但黄油让它更美味。他对农产品的热情使他成为南达科他州的"官方玉米大使"。Tariq对最爱的蔬菜的深情告白让他赢得了"玉米小子"的称号——此前他的在线采访吸引了数百万观看量并被改编成歌曲。南达科他州是美国玉米主产区之一，其玉米滋养全球。Tariq说："不是所有人都必须喜欢玉米，但每个人都该尝尝，特别是加黄油的。"Tariq一家受邀参加南达科他州玉米宫的荣誉仪式，官方希望借此推广该州两大产业：旅游业和农业。看到玉米建造的宫殿时，Tariq简直不敢相信自己的眼睛。

重点词汇解析：
1. slapped（抹上）：动词，指随意涂抹，如“slap butter on bread”（往面包上抹黄油）。
2. Ambassador（大使）：名词，本意为外交使节，此处引申为“推广代表”。
3. honorary ceremony（荣誉仪式）：固定搭配，指授予荣誉的正式活动。
4. highlight（推广/突出）：动词，强调使某事物引人注目，如“highlight the features”（突出特点）。
5. nourishment（滋养）：名词，指食物提供的营养，如“provide nourishment”（提供营养）。

NEWS 2
原文翻译：
周四宣布逮捕两名男子，其涉嫌在马里兰州多次盗窃美国邮政信箱并持有被盗邮局钥匙。23岁的Jordan Jax和Tarod Goodman被捕。调查证据显示，二人多次用钥匙窃取邮件。新闻稿称，他们持续偷窃邮件约四个月。调查人员调取信箱监控，发现他们将赃物装入Jax的车辆，并成功追回开箱钥匙。二人因邮件盗窃最高面临15年联邦监禁，因持有邮局钥匙另面临最高10年刑期。
重点词汇解析：
1. in connection with（涉嫌）：介词短语，法律用语，指“与...有关联”。
2. possession（持有）：名词，法律中特指“非法持有物品”。
3. news release（新闻稿）：固定搭配，指官方发布的声明。
4. recover（追回）：动词，此处指“寻回被盗物品”。
5. face up to（面临）：动词短语，后接处罚，如“face up to 20 years in prison”（面临20年监禁）。

NEWS 3
原文翻译：
快时尚能否可持续？研究者认为可以。识别该商业模式为何产生浪费，并确定监管者能否激励消费者和制造商，是减少浪费的关键步骤。近期，服装业因造成严重环境影响的浪费问题受抨击。由于缺乏环保且经济的回收方案，快时尚厂商大量生产低质服装，仅穿几次便被丢弃。研究者提出政策建议：从可持续处理库存到征收生产税，以激励厂商和消费者减少浪费。为制定有效政策遏制服装业环境影响，需先识别供应链中的问题根源。厂商、消费者及监管机构可据此认知快时尚的生态影响，设计减少浪费、激励创新和管理废物的新商业模式。
重点词汇解析：
1. sustainable（可持续的）：形容词，环保领域核心词汇，反义词为“unsustainable”。
2. incentives（激励措施）：名词，指政策或经济刺激手段。
3. pump out（大量生产）：动词短语，含贬义，指“粗制滥造”。
4. discarded（丢弃）：动词，被动语态，强调“被抛弃”。
5. curb（遏制）：动词，正式用语，如“curb pollution”（遏制污染）。

CONVERSATION 1
原文翻译：
男：嗨Mariah，你看起来很心烦，怎么了？
女：这城市的高峰时段真要命！
男：是啊，特别是早上8到9点。但大城市能指望什么呢？
女：我觉得政府可以改善。高峰消除不了，但总能让它好受点吧？比如地铁装空调！我知道全球很多地铁都有空调，为什么我们没有？夏天闷得无法呼吸，再加上高峰期的拥挤人群，简直可怕。
男：你说得对！这儿的列车太旧了，政府该投资新车型。幸好我坐公交。
女：公交更好吗？
男：是啊，36路直达办公室，半小时不用换乘。
女：真不错！我这通勤真要命，或许该搬近点。
男：我认识个靠谱房屋中介，现在住的房子就是他找的。
女：把他电话发我吧？
男：没问题！告诉他需求就行。

重点词汇解析：
1. annoyed（心烦意乱）：形容词，程度强于“angry”，指因琐事烦躁。
2. tolerable（可忍受的）：形容词，反义词“intolerable”（无法忍受）。
3. packed（拥挤）：动词，描述“密集拥挤”，如“packed like sardines”（挤得像沙丁鱼）。
4. commute（通勤）：名词，指上下班路程。
5. housing agent（房屋中介）：复合名词，职业称谓。

CONVERSATION 2
原文翻译：
男：最近见Johnny了吗？他大变样了——下巴疤痕没了！
女：他做手术了？他说过绝不“修复”脸的，说疤痕是他的标志啊！
男：他肯定是介意了，可能自卑吧。
女：那为何手术？
男：他女朋友要求的。
女：什么？她太肤浅自私了！如果她不喜欢真实的Johnny，就不配当他女友。
男：是啊，他妥协太蠢了。但他说爱她，愿意满足她要求。
女：真是个傻瓜。
重点词汇解析：
1. plastic surgery（整形手术）：专有名词，“cosmetic surgery”同义。
2. superficial（肤浅的）：形容词，贬义，指“只看外表”。
3. self-conscious（自卑的）：形容词，指“过度在意他人看法”。
4. give in to（妥协）：动词短语，指“屈服于压力”。
5. identity（身份标识）：名词，此处指“个人特征”。

PASSAGE 1
原文翻译：
语言是人类独有的能力。动物或许能发10种声音，但成人掌握超2万词汇，且唯人类能用完整句子表达思想。研究者认为语言非发明而是进化而来。如何进化？两大理论：其一，语言始于人类模仿周围声音（如动物叫声、自然声、工具声），如模拟风声评天气，或学鸟叫告知附近有鸟。几十万年后，这些声音演变为语言中的词汇。随后，词汇组成句子。其二较新的理论认为，人类始于手势（用手指物或身体模仿动作），逐渐发展成手语，后加入声音辅助手势。最终，声音取代手势成为主要交流方式——因发声能在看不见对方时交流。
重点词汇解析：
1. evolved（进化）：动词，强调“自然渐进发展”。
2. imitate（模仿）：动词，如“imitate accents”（模仿口音）。
3. gesturing（打手势）：动名词，指“肢体语言交流”。
4. sign language（手语）：专有名词，聋哑人沟通方式。
5. comment on（评论）：动词短语，正式表达观点。

PASSAGE 2
原文翻译：
炫耀奢侈品和地位信号是否明智？视情境而定。研究表明，看似富有者常被认为更聪明、自律、能干。但新研究发现，炫耀社会地位者被视为“利己大于助人”，导致他人不愿合作。当协作至关重要时，谦逊是关键；但某些情境下，地位信号也有优势。实验表明：参与者不愿选择炫耀财富者加入协作团队，但若需竞争性成员时则更倾向选择此人。结论是：人们应根据社交目标调整自我展示方式。在社交媒体时代，分享财富地位需考虑后果——晒奢侈品或豪华假期或可震慑竞争者，但也向潜在朋友或雇主传递“不关心他人需求”的信号，令想展示团队精神者陷入两难。
重点词汇解析：
1. status signaling（地位信号）：名词短语，指“通过物品展示地位”。

2. collaborate（协作）：动词，正式用语，近义词“cooperate”。
3. modesty（谦逊）：名词，反义词“arrogance”（傲慢）。
4. competitive（竞争性的）：形容词，此处指“具有竞争意识”。
5. consequences（后果）：名词，常指“负面影响”。

PASSAGE 3
原文翻译：
人类对动物的痴迷与人类历史一样久远。现存最古老洞穴壁画（约4万年）中，动物形象多于人类。后来，人类开始捕获圈养动物。最早的已知收藏由皇室拥有，不对外开放。埃及公元前3500年的建筑中发现非本土动物（如大象）遗骸，但这些动物生存艰难，遗骸显示重伤痕迹。首个公共动物园或由埃及女王Hatshepsut（公元前1480年）创建，动物来自遥远之地Punt。女王建园动机不明，但可能是炫耀财富权力。早期动物园遍布全球：中国周文王（公元前1060年）建“灵囿”养鹿鸟鱼；英国亨利一世（约1110年）将狮虎收藏作为皇家资产，1235年迁至伦敦塔并留存600年。
重点词汇解析：
1. fascination（痴迷）：名词，搭配“with”，指“对...着迷”。
2. royalty（皇室）：集合名词，单数形式表整体。
3. remains（遗骸）：名词，考古术语，指“生物残骸”。
4. exhibit（展览）：名词，此处指“动物园的展示”。
5. royal estate（皇家资产）：名词短语，指“君主拥有的财产”。

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