2025年6月四级听力真题解析（第一套）

25 题 · 答案句标注 + 选项 + 正确答案 + 解析

答案速查

1.A 2.B 3.A 4.D 5.C 6.D 7.B 8.A 9.C 10.C 11.B 12.D 13.B
14.C 15.D 16.B 17.A 18.D 19.C 20.A 21.D 22.B 23.C 24.D 25.A

▼ News Report One

1. 答案：A

【听力原文】

>>> **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." [2] 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.**

【选项】

A) By slapping some butter on it.
B) By enhancing its nourishment.
C) By growing it in South Dakota.
D) By cooking it in vegetable oil.

【解析】

新闻开头提到，当 7 岁的 Tariq 在玉米穗上抹了一些黄油时，一切都改变了。他知道玉米本身味道不错，但黄油让它更美味。由此可知，Tariq 通过抹黄油让玉米更好吃，故选 A。其余三项均与新闻内容不符。

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2. 答案：B

【选项】

A) To introduce their corn to tourists.
B) To attend an honorary ceremony.
C) To share experience with other corn growers.
D) To exhibit their corn at the state's Corn Palace.

【解析】

新闻后半部分提到，Tariq 和他的家人受邀前往南达科他州，参加在该州玉米宫（Corn Palace）举行的荣誉仪式（honorary ceremony）。故选 B。其余三个选项新闻并未提及。

▼ News Report Two

3. 答案：A

【听力原文】

>>> **Two arrests were announced Thursday. The arrests were in connection with a string of mail thefts from U.S. Postal Service's collection boxes in Marion County and for the possession of a stolen postal key, according to the Department of Justice. [3] Jordan Jax and Tarod Goodman, both 23, were arrested after evidence**

gathered in an investigation showed the pair stole mail on multiple occasions using a postal key, according to a news release. Jax and Goodman stole mail for around four months. Investigators reviewed videos of the collection boxes; the video showed the two men loading the stolen mail into Jax's vehicle. Investigators were also able to recover the key that was used to open the collection boxes. [4] Jax and Goodman each face up to five years in federal prison in the mail thefts and up to ten years for possession of the postal key.

【选项】

A) Stole mail several times.

B) Forged postal keys illegally.

C) Attacked postmen on multiple occasions.

D) Broke a number of postal collection boxes.

【解析】

新闻中多处提到两人涉嫌多次盗窃邮件（stole mail on multiple occasions / a string of mail thefts），故选 A。其余三项新闻中均未提及。

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4. 答案：**D**

【选项】

A) A sentence for life.

B) Loss of all their possessions.

C) Twenty-three years' hard labor.

D) Up to fifteen years in prison.

【解析】

新闻末尾提到，两人因盗窃邮件罪每人面临最高 5 年的联邦监禁，因持有邮政钥匙每人面临最高 10 年的联邦监禁。两项加起来共计 15 年，故选 D。其余三项均未提及。

▼ News Report Three

5. 答案：**C**

【听力原文】

>>> **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. [6] 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. [7] 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.**

【选项】

A) It escapes regulation and misleads consumers.

B) It ignores economically feasible recycling options.

C) It creates waste and severely impacts the environment.

D) It produces clothes affordable only to a tiny minority.

【解析】

新闻中提到，最近服装行业因制造严重危害环境的废弃物问题而备受指责（creating a waste problem with serious environmental consequences）。故选 C。B 项错误在于：原文说的是"缺乏"回收方案，而非行业"忽视"回收方案。

6. 答案：**D**

【选项】

A) To cut consumers' expenses in buying quality clothes.

B) To enable the whole fast-fashion industry to be sustainable.

C) To incentivize manufacturers to be more consumer-friendly.

D) To urge manufacturers and consumers to reduce waste.

【解析】

新闻中提到，研究人员提出政策建议（包括生产税），旨在激励制造商和消费者增强废弃物意识（to incentivize both manufacturers and consumers to be more waste conscious）。故选 D。其余三项均未提及。

7. 答案：**B**

【选项】

A) Recognizing the impact on consumers.

B) Identifying the source of the problem.

C) Abandoning the current business model.

D) Establishing powerful regulatory bodies.

【解析】

新闻后半部分提到，为了制定有效的政策遏制服装业对环境的影响，找出供应链中问题的根源至关重要（it is important to identify the source of the problem in the supply chain）。故选 B。

▼ Conversation One

8. 答案：**A**

【听力原文】

M: Hey Mary, 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 No. 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.

【选项】

A) The city's rush-hour traffic is intolerable.

B) She cannot avoid rush-hour traffic.

C) The local government is inefficient.

D) The city is too big to move around easily.

【解析】

对话开头女士就抱怨"Rush hour in this city is killing me"（这个城市的交通高峰期简直要把她逼疯了），故选 A。其余三项拼凑了对话中的信息，不符合。

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9. 答案：**C**

【选项】

A) Upgrading subway carriages.

B) Increasing the number of bus routes.

C) Air conditioning the city's subway.

D) Learning from other big cities.

【解析】

女士明确提出"the subway system could have air conditioning"（地铁系统可以装空调），故选 C。A 项"升级地铁车厢"女士未提及；B 项"增加公交线路"无关；D 项"向其他城市学习"只是论据不是建议。

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10. 答案：**C**

【选项】

A) He suffers from rush-hour crowding too.

B) He is fortunate to live very near to work.

C) He takes a half-hour bus ride to work.

D) He is going to move closer to his office.

【解析】

男士提到自己坐公交车通勤，36 路公交从家直达办公室，车程 30 分钟，不用换乘（Bus No. 36 goes straight from my house to the office. It's a 30-minute ride），故选 C。A 项与男士认为自己"fortunate"矛盾；B 项"住得很近"不正确（需 30 分钟车程）；D 项是女士的想法。

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11. 答案：**B**

【选项】

A) Recommend to her a good house near his office.

B) Send her his housing agent's telephone number.

C) Tell her exactly what kind of property to look for.

D) Make sure the agent finds something good for her.

【解析】

对话结尾女士明确问"could you send me his number, please?"（能把房产中介的电话号码发给我吗），故选 B。C 项是男士对女士说的建议，不是女士的请求。

▼ Conversation Two

12. 答案：**D**

【听力原文】

M: Did you hear about Johnny?

W: No. Why? Is he okay?

>>> **M: He had some plastic surgery done.**

W: What? Why?

M: Do you remember he had a scar on his face?

W: Yes, of course. He always had that. I've known him since primary school, and I always remember him having that on his cheek.

M: Well, he had it fixed.

>>> **W: Fixed? What do you mean? You can't fix a scar.**

M: You know what I mean? He had an operation done on it, plastic surgery, in order to cover it and make it less noticeable.

W: Oh, well, that's ridiculous, isn't it? It was noticeable, sure. But it wasn't an ugly scar. It never occurred to me that he should have it taken care of like that.

>>> **M: I agree. I can understand some scars and physical defects can be ugly and distracting, but not Johnny's. In fact, I thought it added character... like it gave him a certain uniqueness.**

W: He must have felt differently though. He must have felt self-conscious and insecure, perhaps.

M: No, no, that's not the reason. He was totally fine with his scar. As you said, he had had it for most of his life.

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.

【选项】

A) He was remembered for the scar on his cheek.

B) He received a heart operation a few days ago.

C) He used to wear a sad face in school.

D) He had some plastic surgery done.

【解析】

对话开头男士直接说"He had some plastic surgery done"（他做了整形手术），故选 D。B 项"心脏手术"与原文不符；A 项和 C 项对话中未提及。

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13. 答案：**B**

【选项】

A) The man's deep sympathy for Johnny.

B) The man's use of the expression 'fixed'.

C) The man's covering up of what happened.

D) The man's good memory of his childhood.

【解析】

当男士说 Johnny 把疤痕"fixed"（修复了），女士反问"Fixed? What do you mean? You can't fix a scar."（修复？什么意思？疤痕怎么能修复？），她对"fixed"这个词感到困惑，故选 B。

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14. 答案：**C**

【选项】

A) It gave him a noticeable smartness.

B) It made him appear even more manly.

C) It seemed to give him a certain uniqueness.

D) It seemed to make up for his physical defects.

【解析】

男士说"I thought it added character... like it gave him a certain uniqueness"（我觉得疤痕为他增添了个性……赋予了他某种独特性），故选 C。

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15. 答案：**D**

【选项】

A) Liberal.

B) Hostile.

C) Indifferent.

D) Critical.

【解析】

女士指责 Johnny 的女朋友"superficial and selfish"（肤浅、自私），男士也认为 Johnny"insane to give in"（疯了才会妥协）。两人态度明显带有否定和批评，故选 D（批判的）。B 项"敌对的"语气过重；A 项"宽容的"和 C 项"冷漠的"与对话不符。

▼ Passage One

16. 答案：**B**

【听力原文】

>>> **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. [17] 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 a 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. [18] 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.**

【选项】

A) Through deliberation.

B) Through evolution.

C) Through invention.

D) Through collaboration.

【解析】

文章明确提到"Researchers don't think language was invented; instead, they think it evolved"（研究人员认为语言不是被发明的，而是逐步进化而来的），故选 B。

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17. 答案：**A**

【选项】

A) With people imitating sounds around them.

B) With people interacting with animals close by.

C) With people showing each other things nearby.

D) With people trying to string sounds together.

【解析】

第一种理论认为语言起源于人类模仿周围的声音（imitating the things around them, like animal calls, nature sounds, and the sounds of tools），故选 A。D 项"串连声音"是后来的阶段，不是起源。

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18. 答案：**D**

【选项】

A) Making sounds can free one's hands for doing other things.

B) Making sounds proves markedly easier than sign languages.

C) Making sounds enables one to express their ideas more explicitly.

D) Making sounds helps one communicate with people they can't see.

【解析】

文章最后提到，人们转向发声交流的原因是"talking out loud lets you communicate with someone even when you can't see them"（大声说话能让你在看不到对方的情况下依然沟通），故选 D。

▼ Passage Two

19. 答案：**C**

【听力原文】

>>> **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. [20] But participants were more likely to choose that person when they're 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. [21] 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.**

【选项】

A) Well disciplined.

B) Quite confident.

C) Somewhat selfish.

D) Highly intelligent.

【解析】

新研究发现，人们认为炫耀社会地位的人更关心自身利益而非帮助他人（cares more about benefiting themselves than helping others），即显得自私，故选 C。A 项和 D 项是传统印象，不是新研究的结论；B 项未提及。

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20. 答案：**A**

【选项】

A) When they wanted to have a competitive team member.

B) When they were looking for a cooperative workmate.

C) When they found collaboration essential to them.

D) When they were seeking someone to help them.

【解析】

实验表明，当参与者寻找竞争型团队成员时，更倾向于选择炫耀财富或地位的人（more likely to choose that person when they're looking for a competitive team member），故选 A。B 项与原文矛盾（合作型反而不选）。

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21. 答案：**D**

【选项】

A) Avoid frightening competitors.

B) Make clear their social goal.

C) Adopt persuasive strategies.

D) Consider the consequences.

【解析】

文章最后提到"they need to consider the consequences"（需要考虑后果），因为在网上分享财富和地位可能传递自私的信号，故选 D。

▼ Passage Three

22. 答案：**B**

【听力原文】

>>> 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. [23] The first-known collections were held by royalty and were not open to the public. In Egypt, researchers have found buildings from around 3500 B.C., 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 their remains show evidence of severe injuries. The first public exhibit of animals may have been created by Egypt's Queen Hatshepsut around 1480 B.C. Researchers think the zoo was started with animals brought home from a far-off land known as Punt. [24] 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 Wenwang is said to have built a "Garden of Intelligence" around 1060 B.C. It included deer, birds, and many fish. [25] In England, King Henry I 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.

【选项】

A) Much evidence of humans capturing animals.

B) More images of animals than humans.

C) Fewer images of buildings than animals.

D) Little proof of human fascination with animals.

【解析】

文章提到"there are more images of animals than humans"（动物画像比人类画像多），故选 B。

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23. 答案：**C**

【选项】

A) They were open to the public.

B) They were primarily native.

C) They were kept by royalty.

D) They were hardly injured.

【解析】

文章明确提到"The first-known collections were held by royalty and were not open to the public"（最早的动物收藏由皇室持有，不向公众开放），故选 C。A 项与原文矛盾；B 项"本土的"错误（如埃及的大象非本地）；D 项"几乎没受伤"与原文"severe injuries"矛盾。

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24. 答案：**D**

【选项】

A) To enable the public to watch animals close by.

B) To introduce to Egyptians animals from Punt.

C) To protect the endangered animals.

D) To show off her riches and power.

【解析】

文章提到"It's unclear why the Queen built the zoo, but it might have been to show off her wealth and power"（女王建动物园的原因不明，但可能是为了炫耀她的财富和权力），故选 D。

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25. 答案：**A**

【选项】

A) It was part of the royal estate.

B) It was a shelter for wild animals.

C) It was the kingdom's best-equipped zoo.

D) It was the first public exhibit of animals.

【解析】

文章最后提到"King Henry I set up a collection of animals in about 1110 as part of the royal estate"（英王亨利一世在 1110 年左右建立动物收藏，作为皇室庄园的一部分），故选 A。