

N 新世纪英语丛书
ew Century English

CET 6

大学英语

6 级考试 听力

含
MP3
光盘

模拟+真题

编著 © 张绍华 徐广联

 华东理工大学出版社
EAST CHINA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PRESS

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内 容 简 介

本书是为志在获取大学英语 6 级考试听力高分的考生编写的。试题体例、题型与大学英语 6 级考试(新题型)完全一致。书中所含 20 套试题篇幅长度和难度适中,文字材料时新,题材多样,内容丰富。MP3 语音清晰、标准,语速也与大学英语 6 级考试相当。

本书供参加大学英语 6 级考试的高等院校学生使用,其他具有中级英语水平的学习者,也可以通过练习本书试题,进一步提高听力水平。

前 言

听力教学是大学英语教学中的一个重要组成部分,是学生获取语言知识、培养语言技能的一个必不可少的途径。本书以最新《大学英语课程教学要求》中的一般要求和较高要求为准则,语言技能及语言知识、题材和题量、试题体例等诸方面均达到了大学英语6级考试的要求,是进行听力测试训练的一本非常实用的教材,能帮助广大考生快速提高英语听力水平。

全书共有试题20套,每套试题含三个部分:试题(Part I)、答案、试题分析及译文(Part II)、听力原文(Part III)。

第一部分模拟测试中试题体例与难度同大学英语6级全国统考试题完全一致,含短对话、长对话、短文和听写填空。选材来自于英美日常会话、讲座、广播电视节目等。题材涵盖政治、经济、教育、科技和文化艺术等方面。试题长度和难度适中,充分考虑到学生自学的需要,遵循由易到难的原则。

第二部分含答案、试题分析及译文。试题分析提供了每道题目所考听力技能及解题思路,为教师教学和学生自学提供了方便。

第三部分为听力原文,包含了所有对话、短文及听写部分的文字材料。(听力原文内容在光盘中)

为了节省篇幅,除了第一套试题(Test One)每一部分前有试题“说明”(Directions)之外,其余各套试题均不含说明。

2006年12月至2010年6月听力真题在光盘中。

编 者

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Test One

Part I

Listening Comprehension

(35 minutes)

Section A

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations.*

*At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked [A], [B], [C] and [D], and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.*

1. A) The lawyer isn't in Chicago.
B) The lawyer advertised in many newspapers.
C) The lawyer knows his case better than others.
D) The lawyer is not known to the man personally.
2. A) The man will buy the car when the woman's sister is back.
B) The man is going to make a bargain before he buys the car.
C) The man is not convinced by the woman's description of the car.
D) The man believes every bit of the woman's account.
3. A) Going to some other parties.
B) Going on a business trip.
C) Getting involved in much housework.
D) Looking after her parents who are both aged.
4. A) He is terrified by and convinced of his kidney calculus.
B) He hopes the doctor may misdiagnosed his case.
C) He thinks it for sure that kidney stones cause piercing pain.

- D) He believes having kidney stones was his mistake.
5. A) Learning a new way to control the mosquitoes.
B) Helping the scientists to find a way to control mosquitoes.
C) Learning how to control the spread of mosquito-related diseases.
D) To investigate the causes for the multiplication of mosquitoes.
6. A) The reason why the college is named after William and Mary.
B) The college name, which does not correspond with its size and celebrity.
C) The cause of college people's pride.
D) The celebrity of the college.
7. A) A friend of the man's. B) A shop assistant.
C) A worker in a camera factory. D) A repairwoman.
8. A) The dishes and soup routinely taste so-so.
B) Important figures are coming to inspect the canteen.
C) Better cooks have come to replace the former ones.
D) He thinks the improved quality of food a natural result of students' suggestions.

Questions 9 to 12 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. A) Political figures and economists. B) College students.
C) Common people. D) Kids in general.
10. A) Medical consultation. B) Scientific exploration.
C) Food and drinks. D) Keeping of cats and dogs and so on.
11. A) On rare occasions. B) Frequent.
C) Relatively fewer. D) Never possible.
12. A) The chief editor.
B) The chief editor and the staff.
C) Amateur photographers and writers.
D) All editors, professionals and amateur contributors.

Questions 13 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

13. A) The movie's artistic appeal captures young people even today the world over.
B) Young women today enjoy moving romance and handsome movie star.
C) All art creations last long and are treasured by people of all nations.
D) The special effects used in the movie makes *Titanic* a true piece of art.
14. A) It is a waste of effort.

- B) It is a financial success.
C) It is worth his time and efforts, though not necessarily a financial success.
D) It is not rewarding as he expected.
15. A) They make people believe in them.
B) They are absolutely good or bad as movie characters.
C) They are true-to-life characters.
D) They are good people with shortcomings.

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some 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 2 with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. A) 43 years' Smithsonian Folklife Festival.
B) This year's Smithsonian Folklife Festival.
C) The small country Wales that belongs to U.K.
D) The language Welsh.
17. A) It is a dying language.
B) It is not much supported by the British government.
C) It signifies Welsh people's national pride.
D) The Smithsonian Festival uses the language.
18. A) We can learn how slate is used in traditional Welsh building.
B) We can see how wool thread is hand-made from a sheep as a Welsh industry.
C) We can watch Welsh musicians perform music on a stage.
D) We can sit down and drink a beer in a Welsh-style pub.

Passage Two

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

19. A) Safety measures during air travel.
B) Swine flu is declared a disease spreading the world over.

- C) Prevention and cure of swine flu while traveling.
- D) Prevention of swine flu in air travel.
- 20. A) Swine flu does not affect international trade and travel.
- B) Mild cases of swine flu constitute no great worry.
- C) Cropping-up swine flu reports cause great concern.
- D) WHO takes conflicting but cautious approach to today's safety in air travel.
- 21. A) Using hand-sanitizer wipes.
- B) Washing hands with soap and water.
- C) Covering face with a surgical mask.
- D) Avoiding traveling when sick.

Passage Three

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

- 22. A) A rabbit is a brave swift animal.
- B) A rabbit can not do something surprising.
- C) A pet animal is a really lovely useful animal.
- D) A pet animal can save people's life.
- 23. A) He was just back from work.
- B) He was going to work on night shift.
- C) He wanted to watch night news programs.
- D) He could fall asleep with drinking wine.
- 24. A) Because as a timid animal the rabbit is frightened.
- B) Because it is seeking protection from its owners.
- C) Because it wants to give its owners a warning.
- D) Because its cage in a back room is burnt to ashes.
- 25. A) The family suffered minor losses. B) The family suffered huge losses.
- C) The family suffered no injuries. D) The family's house was burnt down.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 26 to 33 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 34 to 36 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you

can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

People invariably believe that money can make them happy and rich people (26) _____ do report being happier than poor people do. But if this is the case, shouldn't wealthy people spend a lot more time doing (27) _____ things than poor people?

Nobel Prize-winning behavioral (28) _____ Daniel Kahneman has found, however, that being wealthy is often a powerful (29) _____ that people spend less time doing pleasurable things, and more time doing (30) _____ things and feeling (31) _____.

People who make less than \$20,000 a year, for example, told Kahneman and his (32) _____ that they spend more than a third of their time in passive (33) _____ — watching television, for example. Those making more than \$100,000 spent less than one-fifth of their time in this way — putting their legs up and relaxing. Rich people (34) _____. The richest people spent nearly twice as much time as the poorest people in leisure activities that were active, structured and often stressful — shopping, child care and exercise.

Kahneman and his colleagues argued that (35) _____.
_____ : When they think about what it would mean to be wealthy, they think about how enjoyable it would be to watch a flat-screen TV set, play lots of sports or get a lot of pampering — our stereotypical beliefs of how the rich spend their time.

"In reality," Kahneman and his colleagues wrote in a paper they published in the journal *Science*, "they should think of spending a lot more time working and commuting (36) _____."

Part II Analyses & Translation

Section A

1. 答案是:D)。明示题。男的明确表示是通过报纸知道芝加哥的 Sidley 律师,唯此而已。故他和律师就没有私交,帮不了女的忙。
2. 答案是:C)。隐含意义理解题。男的说没有人不看车就买,言外之意就是不相信女

的口述。所谓“眼见为实,耳听为虚”。

3. 答案是:C)。综合概括题。照看两个青少年孩子和男方父母,这是家务。B)项错在不是自己出差,D)项错在不是自己父母,属于干扰项。
4. 答案是:B)。判断题。他说可能搞错了,是指没有痛感而言。听说可能会很痛,并不是说不痛就不可能患肾结石。他的第一个反应是吓坏了,说明他基本接受医生诊断,医生误诊只是他的希望而已。
5. 答案是:A)。本题考领会细节的能力。看科学家如何做让蚊子的成虫毒死自己幼虫的实验,这无疑是新鲜事。幼虫毒死就意味着控制住蚊虫的繁殖。男的到秘鲁目的就是看,看就是学习,不是插手或自己研究。看的是控制蚊子幼虫,不是研究控制与蚊子传染有关的疾病。
6. 答案是:B)。明示题。答案只要听明白男的提的问题就行了。他说从参观得出结论,这是一所完整规模的综合性大学,应当叫 university,所以问女的为什么被称为 college。
7. 答案是:D)。身份判断题。男的打听订购的相机快门到货没有。女的说没有,因为厂家不生产该相机和配件了。她征求男的意见,找别的替代配件行不行,说明她是内行,是相机修理工人,不是一般售货员。
8. 答案是:A)。判断题。要人视察食堂和更换厨师只是男的猜想,高兴起来随便说说而已,从 it looks like 可以断定他也吃不准什么原因。对话中没有明确是学生食堂更没有提到学生提的意见。所以只能判断平常的汤菜,口味平平。
9. 答案是:C)。判断题。从《健康人画报》报道的兴趣话题可以推知,它受普通大众欢迎。不是专为政治家或经济学家,大学生或青少年出版的。
10. 答案是:B)。细节信息识别题。《健康人画报》不涉及科学探索的话题,虽然科学探索 and 人的健康分不开。
11. 答案是:A)。带关键词汇的细节理解题。only once in a blue moon 是指非常难得有机会。不是经常、相对少一点或根本不可能。
12. 答案是:D)。综合概括题。总编提到总共有四名编辑,还提到有非常可靠的特约通讯员和客座作者,还有一半对一半的专业和业余摄影工作者。
13. 答案是:A)。隐含意义理解题。柯林斯先生说真正的艺术的流传不受时间和空间限制。他不是泛指所有艺术形式或作品。女的曾经认为这是一部故事浪漫的老电影,怀疑它不能吸引年青一代的注意。柯林斯先生针对这个想法,强调该片跨时空的艺术魅力和价值。这种价值不只是对年青女子起作用,其魅力也不是单靠特技。
14. 答案是:C)。判断题。柯林斯先生分析耗巨资 2.5 亿美元拍片这个问题,他肯定在时间和精力上没有败下阵。但是他也客观地说,很大程度上,财务收入仍然值得怀疑。要收回 2.5 亿美元的投资,很不容易,也许时间会给他的真正艺术创作更多的经济补偿。

15. 答案是:B)。词义理解题。考根据上下文细节体会词义。stereotyped characters 从上下文看,是不尽如人意的电影角色创造:生活中不存在,绝对好或绝对坏,程式化,脸谱化。虽然艺术的魅力让人相信,认真对照现实生活,就会觉得是无源之水,无根之花草。《泰坦尼克号》这部电影的主要人物角色如此,不能不算是憾事。

Section B

16. 答案是:B)。主旨题。由史密森尼学会在世界上最大的博物馆史密森尼博物馆举办的每年一度的民俗节,43年来介绍了美国和世界其他国家或地区的许多民俗。选篇所介绍的是2009年的民俗节:威尔士民俗节。
17. 答案是:C)。判断题。这个短篇用大量篇幅详尽地介绍威尔士语,主要因为这种语言体现了威尔士人的自豪感。据一名教师讲,他孩提时期听说威尔士语是行将消失的语言,现在经过30多年的发展,成了生气勃勃的语言。当地人庆祝自己的语言获得新的生命力,也就是庆祝本民族的兴旺。他们进行本族语言演出的竞赛,正说明为自己的语言而自豪。
18. 答案是:D)。隐含意义理解题。在选篇最后提到参加民俗节的人可以了解威尔士传统建材石板,可以看威尔士主要的羊毛工业手工操作表演,可以看威尔士音乐舞台表演。在讲到威尔士酒吧时,提到如果不去威尔士酒吧,就不会有身临威尔士的感觉,就不完美。作为民俗节的举办者,不会忽略这一点而让你不爽,言外之意,参加民俗节的人也能够泡酒吧,喝啤酒,体验民俗风情。
19. 答案是:D)。主旨题。通篇主要讲的是在乘飞机旅行时防止猪流感的问题。一开始就说到人们担心关在小小的密闭空间旅行,会受细菌的侵害,接着讲世界卫生组织在甲型H1N1流感问题上自相矛盾的说法,然后又讲到面对甲型H1N1流感病例的全球性增多,可以采取的措施,所以重点是如何在飞机上预防猪流感。
20. 答案是:D)。细节理解题。世界卫生组织正式声明中宣布不关闭边境,贸易和旅游照旧,世界卫生组织主任也说甲型H1N1流感病情对人来说是轻微的,可是有关病例的报道日益增多,看来谨慎小心的态度对安全旅行是必要的。
21. 答案是:A)。常识性细节判断题。Gendreau医生的四条旅行安全措施,三条没有问题:用水和肥皂洗手,戴口罩,生病尽量避免旅行。问题出在用消毒擦拭巾,规定至少酒精含量达50%,飞机上酒精是不能带的,看来用这种擦拭巾消毒灭菌行不通。
22. 答案是:B)。关键词语理解题。本题可以根据常识,也可以从上下文理解“it can never amount to anything great”,兔子,特别是宠物,小巧、可爱而又温顺,成就不了大业,做不了大事。所以“救主”就是少有的新闻。
23. 答案是:A)。判断题。刚上完夜班回到家,从冰箱里倒一杯饮料,看电视新闻,这

是常事,没有下酒菜,即使喝的冰镇啤酒,一杯(注意原文:a drink)也不会弄得睡不着了觉。而且要注意问题是没有睡着(didn't fall asleep),不是睡不着(can't fall asleep)。他没有睡着主要是刚下夜班回来上床不久,不是别的原因。

24. 答案是:C)。判断题。宠物兔用爪子挠门是为了给主人报警。这家的宠物兔可能不一定关在笼子养,即使关在里面,笼子烧坏时侥幸脱逃,或是吓坏了逃跑,看到大火逼近还挠门,从逃命角度就解释不了。还是澳大利亚南方城市墨尔本的都市消防大队总指挥米克·斯威夫特说得对,兔子使得两口子免受伤害。
25. 答案是:B)。关键词语理解题。消防大队长亲临现场,四个消防队(crew 是集体名词,加"s"不是表示人员多数,而是群体复数)才把大火(blaze)灭掉,肯定造成了不小的损失。如果房子烧塌了,报道肯定要交代,只说相当大的损失,就是没有烧塌。有没有人员受伤,与本题无关。

Section C

26. usually 27. enjoyable 28. economist 29. predictor
30. compulsory 31. stressed 32. colleagues 33. leisure
34. spent much more time commuting and engaging in activities that were required as, opposed to optional
35. many people mistakenly allocate enormous amounts of their time and psychological focus to getting rich because of a mental illusion
36. and a lot less time engaged in passive leisure

参考译文

人们总以为钱能使人幸福——记者报道的富人确实比穷人幸福。可是,要是果如其言,有钱人就应当比穷人花更多时间做让自己开心的事了,对吗?

然而,诺贝尔奖得主行为经济学家丹尼尔·卡尼曼发现,有钱时常是有力的征兆:这些人做开心事的时间少,做强制性的事的时间多,而且常有压力感。

按照卡尼曼和他的同事们的话来说,每年挣两万美元以下的人,三分之一以上的时间用在看电视之类的被动型消闲活动上,而那些每年挣一百万美元以上的人用于抬腿放松这方面活动的时间只有五分之一。有钱人花更多时间车来车往,做一些非做不可的,而不是可以选择的事情。最有钱的人比最穷的人花将近两倍的时间,做一些积极性的、组织安排好的、往往压力大的活动——采购,看小孩和体格锻炼。

卡尼曼和他的同事们的论点是,许多人把大量时间和心理的侧重点放在发财致富上,就是因为精神上的幻觉。等到他们想到致富真正意味着什么时,他们其实想的是看直角平面彩电,参加各种体育项目和纵情享受——全是关于有钱人怎样度过时

光的带有成见的想法。

卡尼曼和他的同事们在《科学》学刊上发表的论文中说：“其实他们应当想到花大量时间工作，来往奔波，而用于被动消闲的时间会减少。”

Part III Tape Script(听力原文在光盘中)

Test Two

Part I

Listening Comprehension

(35 minutes)

Section A

Directions: (略)

1. A) Doing shopping on the Internet.
B) Just surfing the Internet.
C) Buying some dress for his wife as a birthday present.
D) Going to a show with his wife.
2. A) The man has perfect faith in winning the race.
B) The man will fail since he is too proud.
C) The referee is being unfair to the man in the race.
D) The man needs more than confidence for the race.
3. A) The woman is complaining about the newspapers' coverage of bad news.
B) The man agrees with his wife's opinion.
C) The man thinks the newspapers have overdone with the coverage of bad news.
D) The man tries to comfort his wife by citing the newspapers.
4. A) Quitting school.
B) Forming his computer company.
C) Staying at school.
D) Not mentioned.
5. A) Feeling lucky.
B) Feeling worried.
C) Feeling angry.
D) Feeling grateful.
6. A) The man enjoyed staying in Delicious Sirirath (可口西里).
B) The man wasn't sure whether he liked the life there.
C) The man didn't get quite used to the local Tibetan food there.
D) The man enjoyed frequently watching Tibetan antelopes on the vast Qinghai grassland.

7. A) Sending his wife to the hospital.
B) Finding a psychiatrist for her.
C) Helping her seek medical as well as psychological treatment.
D) Buying her more sleeping pills.
8. A) She didn't pass the graduation examinations with flying colors.
B) She failed to find herself a satisfactory job.
C) She became lazy in the making-up matters.
D) She became careless after she left college.

Questions 9 to 12 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. A) Founder and adviser to the business.
B) Head of sales section or department.
C) Co-manager in the company.
D) Retired clerk.
10. A) At the railway station near the central business district.
B) In downtown area.
C) In an out-of-the-way back street of the town.
D) In the central business district.
11. A) Finding a good lawyer to represent the company.
B) Not depending on special agency to hire clerks or workers.
C) Spending much money on advertising including making TV advertising.
D) Moving to the new location next month.
12. A) Intelligent and reliable. B) Reserved and cool-headed.
C) Initiative and pioneering. D) Respectful and cooperative.

Questions 13 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

13. A) National pride. B) Great interest.
C) Curiosity. D) Hesitation.
- 14) A) Because he is a national hero.
B) Because he used to be king of Scotland.
C) Because he made great contributions to Scotland.
D) Because his poems reflect their genuine feelings of national pride.
15. A) Ian Wilmut B) James Watt.
C) Adam Smith. D) Alexander Graham Bell.