

—— 含长对话专项训练 含新题型听力真题 ——

大学英语6级考试

上海外国语大学 鲍晓英 主编
四、六级考试改革听力命题研究组 组编



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710
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六级考试中,听力分值增至与阅读理解同等的 35% 分值。听力水平的优劣、听力得分的高低,很大程度上影响着六级考试的成败,这已经成为广大考生的共识。然而令人遗憾的是,听力恰恰是很多考生六级复习与备考中最为头痛、最为犯怵的一个环节,很多人在考前不知道如何去训练和准备听力考试,如何在一个可控的时间内让自己的听力有一个看得见的提升。

通过与一些考生交流、沟通,我们发现他们在备考听力的过程中存在着如下困扰:

1. 常有“鸭子听雷”或“在听却没有听懂”的感觉。
2. 常常觉得说话者的语速太快,自己的耳朵跟不上。
3. 有些句子刚听完还记得,几秒钟后一下子就忘了。
4. 常觉得有些句子听起来很熟,但就是想不起来是什么意思。
5. 常常有一两个词听不懂,就拼命去思考其意思,导致后面的内容听不下去。

如果现在的你也有上述困惑,那么不必着急,本书就是要给你解惑,给你释疑,引领你走出迷茫,走出困惑,在听力训练中走出一条轻松、高效的坦途。在书中,我们对历年六级听力考试中的考点准确分类,真正做到重点强攻、难点详析、弱点密补,对各考点进行强化练习,真正实现由知识到能力的实质性转变,为你的六级听力备考提供一套立体、全面的个性考案。全书共分三章,简介如下:

第一章 真题自测,透析大纲。本部分根据 2006 年 12 月的大学英语新六级考试真题,对听力部分及新题型进行完全解读,让考生真正做到知己知彼,一战制胜。讲解充分,结合新题型和历年典型真题,剖析六级听力考试的基本要求、出题思路以及各种题型的基本解题技巧,准确点拨出题奥秘,高度概括考查要点,以不变应万变。

第二章 四大题型,融会贯通。本部分将最近几年的真题详细分类,对短对话、长对话、短文理解和复合式听写分别进行“真题透析+强化训练”的详细讲解。考点与题型完美结合,实战演练,定会助你增添成功的自信。

第三章 最新预测,强化拔高。本书另有三套高效预测试题,在前面两章全面突破后对自己的学习成果作一个系统的检验,同时可以针对在做题过程中出现的问题,重新回顾前面的内容,查缺补漏。

与同类书相比,本书在编写上充分体现了如下独到之处:

✱ 分类科学

我们对对话的分类不是题型的简单堆砌与罗列,而是在透彻分析了最近几年真题的基础上,高度概括出每一道试题的考查要点,科学归类,力图揭示出每一类题型的命题意图与规律。短文理解则按照文章题材进行分类,有利于读者总结各种题材的短文的出题规律,把握其常见提问方式及应对策略。

✱ 练习高效

编者在简要概括了每类题型并对该类题型的真题进行透析之后,精心设计了具有针对性和代表性的强化练习,给您提供一个演习的训练场。从数量上保证练习的充分性,从质量上保证练习的高效性。

✱ 解析精到

本书对每道题目都进行了讲解,并且针对每道题的重点与难点将解题方法融于其中,力求对考生不仅“授之以鱼”,而且“授之以渔”。尤其值得一提的是,对话理解采用听力原文与答案连线讲解的形式,一线锁定答案出处,使考官的出题思路一览无余。

✱ 预测权威

本书编者均从事大学英语教学多年,有着丰富的六级辅导经验。他们在深入研究大学英语六级考试的基础上,根据历年听力试题的难度和特点,全力打造三套高仿真听力预测试题,极具权威性和代表性。

✱ 全真录音

本书透析真题部分的所有录音均为六级考试原声录音,强化练习部分,完全按照六级听力考试的语速录制,使你如同亲临大学英语六级听力考场,真切地感受考场气氛。

来重新审视我们的听力世界吧,你会发现这里竟有如此多的奇妙和精彩!带着愉悦的心情去享受听力考试吧,你已经站在了前所未有的高山之巅,深深呼吸着那成功的气息……

Come on, let's go! 让我们一起去感受这奇妙的听力之旅吧。

(2002.6 ~ 2006.12) 大学英语六级考试听力部分考点一览表

Section A

• 语音、语调题 •

03-12-2 You said it. 我完全同意。

02-12-2 近音干扰 awfully/awful

06-12-13 be tied up with 忙于...

03-12-3 连读 grades are

05-1-2 make a lot of sense 言之有理

• 虚拟语气题 •

04-6-3 连读 fresh air, let in

05-1-3 instead of 取代

03-9-2 虚拟语气 (现在)

05-1-1 近音干扰 unfurnished/unfinished

05-1-4 as far as I know 据我所知

04-6-5 if only...

05-6-3 连读 out of

05-6-3 stay away from 远离

05-1-2 虚拟语气 (现在)

05-6-7 连读 hold up

05-6-7 hold up 抢劫

05-12-9 I only wish he'd show...

05-12-2 失爆 get back

05-12-1 no match for 无法对抗

06-6-4 ...if he didn't... he might...

06-6-3 弱读 I've

05-12-2 keep in touch 保持联系

2006-6-1 虚拟语气 (过去)

06-12-7 连读 eat out

05-12-5 lose one's temper 某人发脾气

2006-6-4 虚拟语气 (过去)

• 高频习语和句型 •

06-6-1 pass on 传递

2006-12-4 虚拟语气 (现在)

02-12-2 turn off 关掉

06-6-4 get fired 被辞退、解雇

• 比较与否定结构题 •

03-6-9 in the red 亏损、赤字

06-6-6 get through 通过, 到达

03-12-2 worse and worse

03-9-1 make up 弥补

06-12-2 It sounds kind of fun. 听起来不错。

03-12-5 couldn't... without

03-9-10 a fish out of water 离水的鱼, 不得其所的人

06-12-7 be tired of 厌烦...

05-1-3 fewer

(表二)

06-6-10	couldn't... any harder	00-12-7	an electrician	• 推测言外之意 •
	• 其他 •	00-12-9	professor and student	02-6-2 ...you need transportation if you...
02-6-4	使动 getting your passport renewed	02-6-3	host a programme	03-9-7 Well, you know what John's parties are like.
02-6-8	get sth. to do	04-6-7	at an international trade fair	03-9-8 Do you think I could ever win...
03-9-3	have sb. do sth.	06-6-5	on his way home	03-9-9 Tell that to the stack of papers on my desk.
05-1-4	主语从句	06-12-11	but what impress me most were	03-12-3 What you've learned in the process...
06-12-3	表语从句		• 时间与数字题 •	04-6-2 Wait here just a minute please.
06-12-11	主语从句	02-6-7	计算时间 mine says seven	04-6-5 ...if only you have sent...
	• 转折关系 (中BUT题) •	05-6-4	时间表达 for two weeks	05-1-4 Not really. As far as I know...
03-9-4	the lens seems to...but doesn't you think...	05-6-8	推断地点 fill the other cavity	05-1-7 ... goes in one ear and out the other.
03-12-10	sorry...but Tom and Jane...	06-12-5	in a few minutes	05-6-6 ...there aren't many tickets left...
04-6-9	he is a nice fellow...but I doubt...	06-12-10	until tomorrow morning	05-12-8 ...looking for a needle in a haystack...
05-1-9	You're very ambitious, but I'd rather...		• 建议与请求题 •	06-6-1 ...haven't I seen him around...
05-1-10	That's true, but ours is a scenic resort...	03-12-9	Shall we...?	• 综合归纳题 •
05-12-2	...But I'll send you an e-mail...	05-1-3	Maybe instead of...you'd better...	03-9-5 It's only 15, but it takes a while to...
05-12-5	...But I think her frankness...	05-1-8	I don't think it's wise to say so...	04-6-8 I don't know why I let you talk me into going.
05-12-6	...but my idea of a great time...	05-12-4	Why don't we...?	05-1-5 Of course I did... simply beyond description.
	• 地点与场景/职业和身份题 •	06-6-2	Will you hold the ladder...?	05-1-6 ... don't want to talk about right now.

(2002.6 ~ 2006.12) 大学英语六级考试听力部分考点一览表

Section B



短文年代	Passage One	Passage Two	Passage Three
2002-6	约280词的故事类短文。短文大意：一位名叫Jane Brown的妇女重返工作后家人的态度及夫妻双方应承担的家庭义务。	约240词的科普与科研报告类短文。短文大意：举例说明“十年减灾”计划的内容和作用。	约210词的社会类短文。短文大意：探讨人们愿意住在经常爆发的埃特那活火山周围的原因。
2002-12	约240词的社会热门话题类短文。短文大意：通过对Biramichi河的调查，作者找出了鱼群减少的原因：污染与过度捕捞。	约320词的故事类短文。短文大意：介绍遗嘱的不同写法和关于遗嘱的两个趣闻。	约210词的社会热门话题类短文。短文大意：美国人过去和现在对离婚的不同态度。
2003-6	约240词的故事类短文。短文大意：介绍伦敦的一次防洪演习、演习的由来及人们对演习的反应。	约210词的社会热门话题类短文。短文大意：探讨秃鹰濒临绝迹的原因及美国政府所采取的措施。	约260词的社会热门话题类短文。短文大意：全球变暖对动植物可能造成的影响。
2003-9	约290词的科普与科研报告类短文。短文大意：介绍“graffiti(涂鸦)”一词的来历、含义及内容。	约240词的社会热门话题类短文。短文大意：亚洲象的特点及亚洲象数量减少的原因。	约260词的人物历史类短文。短文大意：19到20世纪美国的移民情况及相关法律。
2003-12	约240词的社会生活类短文。短文大意：轮船的开通对金门大桥的交通状况的影响及人们对所持的不同态度。	约320词的科普与科研报告类短文。短文大意：Dr. Forsdick所做的一项调查表明：保护牙齿的良方是饭后及时刷牙。	约290词的人物历史类短文。短文大意：红十字会的起源。

2004-6	约190词的人物历史类短文。短文大意：本杰明·富兰克林在科学领域的成就、在美国建国过程中的功绩及后人对他的评价。	约200词的社会热门话题类短文。短文大意：雅皮士喜食昆虫的原因、货源及昆虫食品的前景。	约230词的社会热门话题类短文。短文大意：银行开办在线业务的原因、目的及服务对象。
2005-1	约260词的故事类短文。短文大意：通过John与Sue在工作上的不同遭遇，说明能力固然重要，但工作态度更为重要。	约270词的社会热门话题类短文。短文大意：美国文化与东方文化存在很大差异；在美国文化中作为个体的人是第一位的。	约250词的科普类短文。短文大意：任何药物都会有一定的副作用，本文简单介绍了药品潜在的危害性和各种副作用。
2005-6	约280词的复合式听写。短文大意：美国人对个人主义、个人隐私及个人空间的重视。		
2005-12	约260词的社会生活类短文。短文大意：通过讲述自身的经历，说明很多人将美国人定义为欧洲人的后裔，而事实上美国人的概念远不止这些。	约230词文化教育类短文。短文大意：主要介绍了美国法律对于如何正确使用、展示国旗的规定，以确保人们尊重国旗。	约260词的文化教育类短文。短文大意：主要描述了美国学校中存在的问题、学生缺课现象和破坏公物现象、出现的原因和各州所采取的积极措施。
2006-6	约250词的故事类短文。短文大意：讲述了一个乡村女孩如何通过自己的努力通过了理疗考试，并希望能为拉美国家的贫困残疾儿童作出贡献。	约260词的人物历史类短文。短文大意：讲述了一个普通乡村女教师为教育事业做出的巨大贡献，而得到世界范围的认可，并因其写的书获得诺贝尔文学奖，受到更广泛的认可。	约250词的科普与科研报告类短文。短文大意：讲述各种动物是如何躲避肉食动物的攻击，以保护自己。
2006-12	约240词的人物历史类短文。短文大意：本文主要介绍了亨利·弗朗西斯·杜邦对美国现代艺术的推动作用，以及亨利法兰西斯杜邦温特图尔博物馆的特点。	约250词的社会热门话题类短文。短文大意：本文主要讨论语言在世界范围内的使用问题。语言专家认为，英语会变成世界性的语言的说法已经过时，未来人们更倾向于在两三种语言之间切换。	约250词的文化教育类短文。短文大意：本文围绕盲人上大学问题，讨论没有专门的盲人大学的原因、盲人如何上大学、盲人也能获得成功，以及美国国家盲人联盟对于盲人上大学的支持措施。
2006-12 (新)	约260词的人物历史类短文。短文大意：本文简单介绍了爱伦·坡的出身、发展历程、作品以及后人对他的评价。	约260词的社会热门话题类短文。短文大意：读写能力，作为联合国认可的一种人权，对于改善个人的生活是很重要的，然而，这仍然是一个世界性的问题。许多国家仅靠社会个体的力量帮助这些没有读写能力的人。约翰默格是对此做出突出贡献的一个人。	约270词的科普与科研报告类短文。本文介绍了低耕农作技术出现的原因、优点及专家对此技术的评价。

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Chapter 1

真题自测 透析大纲



7



第一节 真题自测

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.

11. A) Dr. Smith's waiting room isn't tidy.
B) Dr. Smith enjoys reading magazines.
C) Dr. Smith has left a good impression on her.
D) Dr. Smith may not be a good choice.
12. A) The man will rent the apartment when it is available.
B) The man made a bargain with the landlady over the rent.
C) The man insists on having a look at the apartment first.
D) The man is not fully satisfied with the apartment.
13. A) Packing up to go abroad.
B) Brushing up on her English.
C) Drawing up a plan for her English course.
D) Applying for a visa to the United States.
14. A) He is anxious to find a cure for his high blood pressure.
B) He doesn't think high blood pressure is a problem for him.
C) He was not aware of his illness until diagnosed with it.
D) He did not take the symptoms of his illness seriously.
15. A) To investigate the causes of AIDS.
B) To raise money for AIDS patients.
C) To rally support for AIDS victims in Africa.
D) To draw attention to the spread of AIDS in Asia.
16. A) It has a very long history.

- B) It is a private institution.
 C) It was founded by Thomas Jefferson.
 D) It stresses the comprehensive study of nature.
17. A) They can't fit into the machine.
 B) They have not been delivered yet.
 C) They were sent to the wrong address.
 D) They were found to be of the wrong type.
18. A) The food served in the cafeteria usually lacks variety.
 B) The cafeteria sometimes provides rare food for the students.
 C) The students find the service in the cafeteria satisfactory.
 D) The cafeteria tries hard to cater to the students' needs.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. A) He picked up some apples in his yard.
 B) He cut some branches off the apple tree. *what did she mean by*
 C) He quarreled with his neighbor over the fence.
 D) He cleaned up all the garbage in the woman's yard.
20. A) Trim the apple trees in her yard.
 B) Pick up the apples that fell in her yard.
 C) Take the garbage to the curb for her.
 D) Remove the branches from her yard.
21. A) File a lawsuit against the man.
 B) Ask the man for compensation.
 C) Have the man's apple tree cut down.
 D) Throw garbage into the man's yard.
22. A) He was ready to make a concession.
 B) He was not prepared to go to court.
 C) He was not intimidated.
 D) He was a bit concerned.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

23. A) Bad weather.
 B) Human error.
 C) Breakdown of the engines.
 D) Failure of the communications system.
24. A) Two thousand feet. B) Twelve thousand feet.



- C) Twenty thousand feet. D) Twenty-two thousand feet.
25. A) Accurate communication is of utmost importance.
B) Pilots should be able to speak several foreign languages.
C) Air controllers should keep a close watch on the weather.
D) Cooperation between pilots and air controllers is essential.

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 26 to 29 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. A) His father caught a serious disease.
B) His mother passed away.
C) His mother left him to marry a rich businessman.
D) His father took to drinking.
27. A) He disliked being disciplined.
B) He was expelled by the university.
C) He couldn't pay his gambling debts.
D) He enjoyed working for a magazine.
28. A) His poems are heavily influenced by French writers.
B) His stories are mainly set in the State of Virginia.
C) His work is difficult to read.
D) His language is not refined.
29. A) He grieved to death over the loss of his wife.
B) He committed suicide for unknown reasons.
C) He was shot dead at the age of 40.
D) He died of heavy drinking.

Passage Two

Questions 30 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

30. A) Women. B) Prisoners.
C) Manual workers. D) School age children.

31. A) He taught his students how to pronounce the letters first.
 B) He matched the letters with the sounds familiar to the learners.
 D) He showed the learners how to combine the letters into simple words.
 C) He divided the letters into groups according to the way they are written.
32. A) It can help people to become literate within a short time.
 B) It was originally designed for teaching the English language.
 A) C) It enables the learners to master a language within three months.
 D) It is effective in teaching any alphabetical language to Brazilians.

Passage Three

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

33. A) The crop's blooming period is delayed.
 B) The roots of crops are cut off.
 C) The topsoil is seriously damaged.
 D) The growth of weeds is accelerated.
34. A) It's a new way of applying chemical fertilizer.
 B) It's an improved method of harvesting crops.
 C) It's a creative technique for saving labor.
 D) It's farming process limiting the use of plows.
35. A) In areas with few weeds and unwanted plants.
 B) In areas with a severe shortage of water.
 C) In areas lacking in chemical fertilizer.
 D) In areas dependent on imported food.

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 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 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.

Adults are getting smarter about how smart babies are. Not long ago, researchers learned that 4-day-olds could understand (36) addition and subtraction. Now, British research (37) psychologist Graham Schafer has discovered that infants can learn words for



peruific

secret

uncommon things long before they can speak. He found that 9-month-old infants could be taught, through repeated show-and-tell, to (38) identify the names of objects that were foreign to them, a result that (39) challenges in some ways the received (40) wisdom that, apart from learning to (41) identify things common to their daily lives, children don't begin to build vocabulary until well into their second year. "It's no (42) secret that children learn words, but the words they tend to know are words linked to (43) specific situations in the home," explains Schafer. " (44) This is the first demonstration that we can choose what words the children will learn and that they can respond to them with an unfamiliar voice giving instructions in an unfamiliar setting."

Figuring out how humans acquire language may shed light on why some children learn to read and write later than others, Schafer says, and could lead to better treatments for developmental problems. (45) What's more, the study of language acquisition offers direct insight into how humans learn. "Language is a test case for human cognitive development," says Schafer. But parents eager to teach their infants should take note: (46) even without being taught new words a control group caught up with the other infants within a few months. "This is not about advancing development," he says. "It's just about what children can do at an earlier age than what educators have often thought."



答案速查、听力原文与详解

11. D 12. C 13. B 14. C 15. D 16. A 17. B 18. A 19. B 20. D
21. A 22. C 23. B 24. C 25. A 26. B 27. C 28. C 29. D 30. A
31. D 32. A 33. C 34. D 35. B

36. addition 37. psychologist 38. recognize 39. challenges
40. wisdom 41. identify 42. secret 43. specific

44. This is the first demonstration that we can choose what words the children will learn and that they can respond to them
45. What's more, the study of language acquisition offers direct insight into how humans learn
46. even without being taught new words a control group caught up with the other infants within a few months

Section A

11. M: I need to find a dentist, you said you know Dr. Smith well, do you recommend her?

W: Well, I had to see her a few times, but what impressed me most were the magazines in her waiting room.

Q: What does the woman imply?

- A) Dr. Smith's waiting room isn't tidy.
- B) Dr. Smith enjoys reading magazines.
- C) Dr. Smith has left a good impression on her.
- D) Dr. Smith may not be a good choice.

推理判断

D)。转折否定题。由女士回答中转折连词 but 后的内容“给我印象最深的是候诊室里的杂志”可以推断出,她对 Smith 的医术印象并不深刻,暗含否定,D)符合对话内容。

12. W: I'm afraid I can't show you the apartment at the moment, because the tenant is still living in it. It's really a lovely place with a big kitchen and a sunny window, for only \$200 a month.

M: Sounds good, but we really can't rent an apartment without seeing it first.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

- A) The man will rent the apartment when it is available.
- B) The man made a bargain with the landlady over the rent.
- C) The man insists on having a look at the apartment first.
- D) The man is not fully satisfied with the apartment.

细节明示

C)。综合理解题。这是房主和租房者之间的对话,女士解释了不能让对方现在看房的原因,男士回答说:如果不先看一下房子的话,就不能承租。由此可以判断,男士坚持在租房之前要先看一下房子,故 C)正确。

13. M: So, that's what's been keeping you so busy recently!

W: Yes, I've been tied up with my studies. You know I'm planning to go to the United States this coming summer, but I'm a bit nervous about my English.

Q: What is the woman busy doing?

- A) Packing up to go abroad.
- B) Brushing up on her English.
- C) Drawing up a plan for her English course.
- D) Applying for a visa to the United States.

总结归纳