

大学英语等级考试

# 典型题 精讲精练

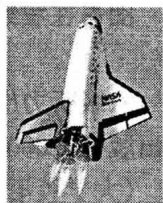
六级听力

大学英语教学与考试命题研究工作室 组编

隋玉玮 王经益◎编著



大连理工大学出版社 Dalian University of Technology Press



# ► 精讲精练 ◀

六级听力

隋玉玮

王经益

编著

大学英语等级考试典型题

◆ 大连理工大学出版社

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

六级听力/隋玉玮,王经益编著. —3版. —大连:大连理工大学出版社,2000.11

(大学英语等级考试典型题精讲精练)

ISBN 7-5611-1123-1

I. 六… II. ①隋… ②王… III. 英语-视听教学-高等学校-水平考试-自学参考资料 IV. H319.9

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2000)第 55447 号

大连理工大学出版社出版发行  
大连市凌水河 邮政编码 116024  
电话:0411-4708842 传真:0411-4708898  
E-mail: dutp@mail. dlptt. ln. cn  
URL: <http://www.dutp.com.cn>  
大连理工大学印刷厂印刷

---

开本:850×1168 毫米 1/32 字数:224 千字 印张:9  
印数:1—10000 册  
2000 年 11 月第 3 版 2000 年 11 月第 1 次印刷

---

责任编辑:张婵云  
封面设计:孙宝福

责任校对:单 雨  
版式设计:单 雨

---

定价:10.00 元



## 前言

全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会于新千年1月15日至19日在上海召开了“全国大学英语四、六级测试与教学学术研讨会”。在会上,全国大学英语考试委员会主任委员杨惠中教授指出,语言教学是第一性的,语言测试只是为了语言教学服务。语言教学的目的是使我国大学生获得语言交际的能力,而语言测试只是一种工具,目的是对学生的语言能力进行客观的、准确的、公正的评价,使教师在教学中扬长避短,使学生认识到自己在学习中的不足,从而激发学生的学习积极性。鉴于此,作者本着对语言现象“讲解必须要到位,操练必须要到家”的原则编写了此书。其目的就是要学生在听音学习中熟悉六级听力题型,解题的思路与技巧,逐渐地把听力应试与语言学习、知识传递、素质培养融为一体,快速提高自己的英语听力水平。

本书从纵横两个方面指导学生对英语六级考试进行有效而系统的准备。主要特点如下:

1. 选材新颖。大部分听力材料都是作者从国外最新最近出版的书籍、报刊摘选并精心编制的。内容涉猎面广,都是学生感兴趣的科普知识、趣味故事、名人轶事、幽默小品、异域风情等。

2. 本着遵循语言学习的规律,让大多数学生在短时间内循序



渐进地突破听力难关。在本书第一、二章中,作者设计了二十篇幽默、趣味短文及短篇故事。每篇短文后设计判断正、误题及多项选择题。第一章读音语速比六级稍慢。第二章语速与六级相同。每章后给出录音文字材料,给出关键词及与关键词相关的词、词组并讲解语言点和听力技巧。目的是培养学生听音学习的兴趣,让学生多方面获取知识信息,扩大知识面,从而综合提高学生的交际能力。

**3. 讲练结合,全方位指导。**在本书第三章中作者对大学英语六级听力测试的命题规律进行了详细分类总结;对听力测试中的各类考题常见的倾向性和规律性作了详细的解释和说明。指出了答题技巧及测试中学生应注意的问题。第四章,作者遵照大学英语六级听力测试选材的基本框架、内容及类型精心编制了听力单项强化训练。第五章,作者设计了7套仿真模拟试卷以供学生在训练中慢慢领悟第三章中所介绍的解题思路,答题技巧。第五章尚附有最新全真试题三套,以供读者参考。

本书配有录音磁带,书后附有录音原文、答案、重点语言注释、难点试题分析。希望此书能给在校的大学生及广大英语爱好者在学习中以极大的帮助,使他们在突破听力难关中有一个质的飞跃。

由于作者水平有限,疏漏难免,敬请读者指正。

编 者

2000年10月



# 目 录

## 前言

第一章 妙语短篇	1
第二章 趣味故事	28
第三章 题型分析与解题技巧	56
第一节 总体战略	56
第二节 基本猜题技巧	57
第三节 对话题型分析与解题技巧	64
第四节 短文理解题型分析与解题技巧	87
第五节 复合式听写题型分析与解题技巧	98
与某一特定地点/职业相关联的关键词和短语	101
第四章 单项强化训练	103
第一节 对话部分	103
练习一 时间与数字题	103
练习二 地点与方向题	104
练习三 职业与身份题	106
练习四 观点、态度与反应题	107
练习五 原因与结果题	111
练习六 计划与行动题	112
练习七 事件与情景题	116
第二节 短文理解部分	120



练习一 .....	120
练习二 .....	121
练习三 .....	124
练习四 .....	125
练习五 .....	127
练习六 .....	129
练习七 .....	131
练习八 .....	132
第三节 复合式听写部分 .....	134
练习一 .....	134
练习二 .....	135
练习三 .....	136
练习四 .....	136
练习五 .....	137
第五章 仿真模拟试题 .....	139
MODEL TEST ONE .....	139
MODEL TEST TWO .....	143
MODEL TEST THREE .....	146
MODEL TEST FOUR .....	149
MODEL TEST FIVE .....	153
MODEL TEST SIX .....	155
MODEL TEST SEVEN .....	158
1999 年 1 月大学英语六级考试 .....	161
1999 年 6 月大学英语六级考试 .....	166
2000 年 1 月大学英语六级考试 .....	170
第六章 录音原文及参考答案 .....	174
单项强化训练 .....	174
对话部分 .....	174



练习一 时间与数字题 .....	174
练习二 地点与方向题 .....	177
练习三 职业与身份题 .....	180
练习四 观点、态度与反应题 .....	183
练习五 原因与结果题 .....	187
练习六 计划与行动题 .....	190
练习七 事件与情景题 .....	194
短文理解部分 .....	200
练习一 .....	200
练习二 .....	202
练习三 .....	205
练习四 .....	208
练习五 .....	210
练习六 .....	213
练习七 .....	216
练习八 .....	218
复合式听写部分 .....	222
练习一 .....	222
练习二 .....	222
练习三 .....	223
练习四 .....	224
练习五 .....	224
仿真模拟试题 .....	226
Model Test One .....	226
答案·重点语言注释·难点试题分析 .....	231
Model Test Two .....	233
答案·重点语言注释·难点试题分析 .....	238
Model Test Three .....	240





答案·重点语言注释·难点试题分析·····	244
Model Test Four ·····	246
答案·重点语言注释·难点试题分析·····	250
Model Test Five ·····	251
答案·重点语言注释·难点试题分析·····	254
Model Test Six ·····	255
答案·重点语言注释·难点试题分析·····	257
Model Test Seven ·····	259
答案·重点语言注释·难点试题分析·····	261
1999 年 1 月大学英语六级考试·····	262
答案·重点语言注释·难点试题分析·····	266
1999 年 6 月大学英语六级考试·····	268
答案·重点语言注释·难点试题分析·····	271
2000 年 1 月大学英语六级考试 ·····	272
答案·重点语言注释·难点试题分析·····	277



## 第一章

## 妙语短篇

### (Short Passages for Comprehension)

# 听的重要性

听力技能是语言运用能力的重要组成部分,它与阅读一样是获取信息的重要手段,是吸取语言营养不可缺少的渠道。

**Directions:** In this chapter you will hear 10 short passages. At the end of each passage, four questions will be asked about true or false. Both the passage and the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read a sentence, and judge it is true or false according to the passage you have just heard.



## Passage One

*True or false according to the passage you have just heard.*

1. Flowers and wedding ring play an important part on the wedding day in Java.
2. Ripe “King” bananas represent God’s blessing on the couple and also symbolize a life as prosperous as that of a King and Queen.
3. In Indonesia people place a fig tree on the doorway out of the house on the wedding day.
4. The fig tree mentioned in the passage means that it would keep off the evil spirit and drive out danger.

*Answer Key and Tape Script* (  &  )

1. Which things play an important part on the wedding day in Java?  
(False)
2. What do ripe “King” bananas represent and symbolize to the couple?  
(True)
3. Where do Indonesia people place a fig tree on the wedding day?  
(True)
4. What does the fig tree mean in the passage?  
(False)

## Java Wedding

On the wedding day in Java, flowers and plants play an important part in the traditional ceremony. At the entrance to the house,



many plants set on the left and right of the doorway symbolize the hopes of the people for the young couple who will soon be married there. A banana trunk laden with ripe “King” bananas represents God’s blessing on the bride and groom and is the a symbol for a life as prosperous as that of a king and queen. Sugar cane, because it



tastes sweet, traditionally means that the couple will have a sweet life. The leaves of sedge-grass, kemming and klwirh, which are placed together, have a meaning of rejecting danger and driving out the evil spirit. Huge fig trees are characterized by their many large leaves which give much shade in my hot country; the fig tree, therefore, means that God will protect and bless the bride and groom so they will always have peace and a safe life.

In Indonesia the people use the coconut tree for many purposes; by including the coconut fruit at the doorway, the people hope that the bride and the groom will grow like a coconut tree and be just as useful to society. Finally, the young coconut leaves symbolize the hope that the couple will always look young and fresh, and remind them that they will always have special places in the hearts of people.



## New Words and Language Points

Java ['dʒɑ:və] *n.* (印度尼西亚) 爪哇(岛)

lade [leid] *vt.* 装(船); 装载(货物)

lade with 装满; 充满

sedge-grass: a kind of plant

kemming: a kind of plant

klwirh: a kind of plant

fig [fig] *n.* 无花果树

coconut ['kəʊkənʌt] *n.* 椰子(果)

wedding 婚礼; 结婚纪念

wedding ring 结婚戒指

wedding day 婚礼日

wedding feast 婚宴

wedding ceremony 结婚典礼

golden wedding 金婚纪念(结婚 50 周年)

silver wedding 银婚纪念(结婚 25 周年)

注意: marriage 与 wedding 均指婚姻或结婚行为。marriage 是最广泛最通用的词。常指婚姻制度, 精神或肉体之关系。wedding 是指婚礼或庆典, 普通用词。

如: Their marriage was a happy one.

Tomorrow I will attend a wedding of my friend.



### 听力技巧

听关键词 wedding, flowers, plants, symbolize 等,

忽略不熟悉的词 sedge-grass, kemming, klwirh, 听清楚 leaves of sedge-grass, kemming ... 就可判断这三个词是某种植物。



## Passage Two

**True or false according to the passage you have just heard.**

1. The American oldest saying is to have a good education, get a good job.
2. This oldest axiom was changed in 1998.
3. The author blamed students for doing part-time jobs because students' part-time jobs caused decrease in education.
4. The author suggested America reform its business practices and restrict students' working hours.

**Answer Key and Tape Script ( 🔊 & 📻 )**

1. What is the American oldest saying mentioned in the passage?  
(True)
2. When did this oldest axiom change?  
(False)
3. Why did the author blame students for doing part-time jobs?  
(True)
4. What did the author suggest the government do?  
(True)

## Business and Education in America

One of the oldest axioms in America is the saying, "To get a good job, get a good education." During the 1980s, however, a curious trend in education reversed that time-honored logic. Now, students in high school and college think they must get a job while they



are in school. Because jobs no longer teach the value of the dollar and the importance of responsibility, however, students' part-time employment is now a major cause for America's crisis in education. Recent studies of the effects of students' jobs on their education show a depressing reality: As students working hours increase, both their grade point averages and their academic ambitions decrease. When we analyze the problems, we discover that the real culprits are the lax child labor laws and the unethical business practices that promote quick profits and immediate self-gratification. If America is to solve its crisis in education, therefore, it must reform its business practices and dramatically restrict students' working hours.

### New Words and Language Points

- |                    |             |                        |
|--------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| axiom              | ['æksiəm]   | <i>n.</i> (数学)公理;定理    |
| culprit            | ['kʌlprɪt]  | <i>n.</i> 罪犯;犯罪者       |
| lax                | ['læks]     | <i>a.</i> 松弛的;放纵的;不严谨的 |
| unethical          | [ʌ'neθɪkəl] | <i>a.</i> 不道德的         |
| self-gratification |             | <i>n.</i> 自家满足;自家喜悦    |
| time-honored       |             | <i>a.</i> 由来已久的        |



a time-honored custom 由来已久的习俗

a full-time job 全日性工作; 专职工作

a part-time job 非全日性工作; 零活; 钟点工

a part-time teacher 兼任教师



听懂大意: Students' part-time jobs cause decrease

in education, 原因是 poor child labor laws and unethical business practices, 即可回答 4 个问题。

## Passage Three

*True or false according to the passage you have just heard.*

1. It is one of the most famous universities in the world — Oxford.
2. In addition to their studies, students have many opportunities to do part-time jobs.
3. Many students join in organized sports in February and May.
4. Hundreds of political figures have been brought up by the Oxford Union Society.

**Answer Key and Tape Script** (  &  )

1. Which university did you hear? (True)
2. What kind of student life is mentioned in the university? (False)
3. When do most students take part in sports? (True)
4. How many political figures have been brought up by the Oxford Union Society? (True)





## Student Life in Oxford

Life at the university isn't all work! For many students there is a busy social life and once the pressure of exams is over they finish their student careers dancing the night away at a college ball.

Because they are organized into colleges, Oxford students get many opportunities to show other talents apart from brainpower. College drama societies, orchestras or choirs perform a huge number of plays and concerts, and exceptional actors or musicians go on to play in university groups like the famous OUDS(Oxford University Dramatic Society), a theatre company drawn from all the colleges.



Most students take part in organized sport. A staggering 2,000 are involved in the inter-college rowing races in February and May. The popularity of rowing is helped by the annual boat race between Oxford and Cambridge, watched by 150 million people on world-wide TV.

The Oxford Union Society is a world famous debating club, and has produced hundreds of political figures for Britain and other countries.