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ENGLISH WEEKLY PLAN SERIES

大学英语

新六级 **听力** 周计划

大学英语四六级考试命题研究组◎编著



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“英语周计划系列丛书”是针对我国读者的英语学习特点开发的、以“周”为谋篇布局单位、以“日”为具体实施单元的极具特色的英语辅导用书。具有思维创新、规划科学、目标明确、讲练结合、直击实战等特点。《大学英语新六级听力周计划》是本系列针对 CET6 的一个分册。

新题型考试中,听力部分的分值占 35%,听力水平的高低很大程度上影响着考生考试成绩的好坏。编者依据多年阅卷经验和对历年真题的对比分析,为考生提供了一个完整的 CET6 听力 5 周复习方案。每周学习 5 天,共 25 天。第一至第四周每周一个题型:第一周短对话,第二周长对话,第三周短文理解,第四周复合式听写;周一至周五每天一项任务,带你夯实基础、掌握技巧、逐个击破;第五周精心设计了 8 套模拟测试题,带你实战中检验自我、巩固提高。5 周的安排,目标明确,科学合理,帮助考生理清复习思路,快速提升听力能力。

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丛书序

“英语周计划系列丛书”的大学英语四级和六级两个系列共8本书自出版以来,以其科学的时间安排、精炼的考点讲解、实用的技巧点拨、充足的针对性练习、细致的名师点评和贴心的版式编排,赢得了广大读者的好评。同时,各种真诚的建议和中肯的意见也陆续进入作者的脑海。读者提出的建议都非常实用和贴心,让我们真切地体会到了广大读者对本丛书的厚爱,但也加深了心中的那份不安,因为我们知道,我们肩负着广大读者对我们的期望。

编者深知肩上这份期望的分量,因此结合出版以来使用本书的考生的反馈意见,根据前3版面世以后四、六级考试出现的各种细微变化,本着精益求精的宗旨,编者对丛书进行了精心的改版,目的是最大限度地满足读者的使用需求,让读者最终能够自信、从容地走进四、六级考场。

相比前一版,第4版主要有以下几个特点:

1. 例题更新、更具实用性

删去了陈旧的例题,换之以最新真题,让考生了解最新的试题形式和难度。《大学英语新四级听力周计划》和《大学英语新六级听力周计划》两本书的例题,充分听取了考生的建议,在第3版的基础上再次增加了真题录音,这样,考生就能边看讲解边听录音,更深入地领会书中所讲的知识和技巧。

2. 讲解更精、更突出重点

针对考生的弱点和考试的重点,本次改版对部分考点进行了更加细致的讲解,并对部分知识的讲解进行了重新编排,听力周计划和阅读周计划由原来的每周6天缩减至每周5天,写作周计划由原来的每周7天缩减至每周6天,讲解更精练,重点更突出。根据新题型的命题规律,阅读周计划中我们删去了不考题型——快速阅读中的是非判断题、四级中的简答题和六级中的选词填空。这样的安排方便考生在有限的时间里更彻底地掌握重点知识和技巧,更高效地备战考试。可以说,考生只要跟着周计划走过3~5周,在阅读中理解,在练习中体会,那么听力、阅读、综合测试、写作各个环节的重点和难点自然便可迎刃而解。

3. 练习更强、更具针对性

对于练习材料中比较陈旧的题目和过时的设题进行了替换,按照最新真题的标准重新选材、设题,并将听力周计划第五周的模拟测试由6套增至8套,将阅读周计划第四周的模拟测试由5套增至7套,以期让考生在有限的时间里最大限度地熟悉考试的题型和答题的技巧,时刻与考试动态保持同步。

4. 解析更细、更加标准化

不管是书中的例题还是练习,第4版的解析更加细致入微。同时,统一了解析模式,使考生使用起来更方便、更容易理解并掌握所学知识和技巧。

5. 录音更全、更便于备考

《大学英语新四级听力周计划》的录音时长达到420分钟,《大学英语新六级听力周计划》的录音时长更是达到了460分钟。超长的听力训练时间,不仅便于考生对讲解的知识点更深入地理解,而且也能让考生在备考中一直保持足够的量的积累,最终产生质的飞跃。

本丛书在出版前已经多个辅导班学生使用,结果证明,考生如按照本丛书规划认真复习备考,定能有效提高复习效率,取得更加理想的考试成绩!本丛书是一线辅导教师的倾力之作,凝结了我们的大量心血,辅导精华尽现书中,可谓辅导和图书出版的完美结合。编者衷心希望本丛书能让更多考生受益,如是,将深感欣慰!

编者

2012年6月于中国人民大学

前言

四六级新题型考试中，听力部分的分值占 35%，听力水平的高低很大程度上影响着考生考试成绩的好坏。如何科学安排复习、切实提高听力水平，是所有考生必须面对和思考的迫切问题。

考生的问题

通过总结多年的一线教学经验和对广大考生的问卷调查统计，我们发现，考生听力能力低下、听力分数不高主要有以下几个原因：

一、复习欠缺规划

听力能力的提高不是一蹴而就的，需要科学的规划和安排。但是很多考生的听力复习都是三天打鱼、两天晒网，没有系统、没有计划，导致复习效率低下。

二、基础掌握不牢

听力的场景句式不够熟悉、语法词汇掌握不牢是很多考生提高听力能力的瓶颈，没有基本的听力基础，做再多的练习，花再多的时间，复习效果都不会明显。

三、技巧运用不当

很多考生总以为听力只需要多听就可以了，谈不上什么技巧。其实，不同的听力题型有不同的做题技巧。做题时有针对性地使用这些技巧，可以让你的复习事半功倍，更可以让你在考场上从容应对。

四、练习不够充分

纸上谈兵，听力水平是不可能提高的，没有充分的实践练习，所有的技巧都不能发挥作用。多听、多练，才能切实提高听力水平。

我们的对策

我们从听力的题型特点和命题规律出发，针对考生复习中经常遇到的问题，精心编写了本书。本书内容安排在 5 周进行，每周 5 天，共 25 天。第一至四周每周一个题型，分项训练，各个击破；第五周模拟自测，实战演练，全面提升。

本书具有以下特色:

一、5 周时间, 科学规划

第一至第四周每周一个题型: 第一周短对话, 第二周长对话, 第三周短文理解, 第四周复合式听写; 周一至周五每天一项任务, 带你夯实基础、掌握技巧、边讲边练、各个击破; 第五周精心设计了 8 套模拟测试题, 带你实战中检验自我、巩固提高。5 周的安排, 目标明确、科学合理, 帮助考生理清复习思路, 快速提升听力能力。

二、典型自测, 自我诊断

在进入各题型的具体讲解之前, 先给出一套典型的听力试题, 并对题目的解题技巧、错误原因给出详尽的点评分析, 随后给考生提出合理的复习建议。考生通过模拟自测, 可以找出自己的弱点, 明确努力方向。

三、考点精炼, 讲解到位

针对各种题型, 透析考查重点, 提炼必备知识, 点拨解题技巧, 将每个题型涉及的考点、知识、技巧分成若干模块, 安排在每一天里进行透彻讲解, 实现各个击破。

四、充分练习, 练透练精

每天的讲解都配有专题演练, 每周复习结束时都配有各题型的模拟题, 以检验一周的学习效果, 让考生学完一个, 练透一个, 彻底吃透所学知识。最后还配有 8 套听力模拟测试题, 让考生真正练透、练精。

五、词句提炼, 重点突出

每天学习的最后都将练习中出现的重点词句提炼出来, 让考生在做练习的同时掌握听力中的重点知识, 充分利用练习达到巩固知识、拓展知识的目的。

六、对照解析, 直观明了

本书的解析点评采用了分栏对照的方式, 让考生清楚直观地明确问题和题眼的对应关系, 方便考生复习, 提高复习效率。

七、标准语速, 专业录音

全书所有例题、练习均配有标准、专业的录音, 语速、发音和答题时间与真题均保持一致, 为考生模拟真实的考场环境。

编者

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听力导学 >>>

一、听力命题方向

听力理解能力一直是六级考试考查的重点, 六级新题型将听力所占比例由原来的 20% 增加到 35%, 从目前考试的趋势来看, 近几年听力的比重仍有可能继续加大, 因此, 对于考生来说, 提高听力能力势在必行。

目前的六级考试中, 听力部分包括四种题型: 短对话、长对话、短文理解和复合式听写。各题型的出题形式及所占比例如下:

听力题型	测试形式	数量	比例
短对话	多项选择	8 组对话, 8 道题	8%
长对话	多项选择	2 组对话, 7 道题	7%
短文理解	多项选择	3 篇短文, 10 道题	10%
复合式听写	填空	1 篇短文, 8 个单词填空, 3 个句子填空	10%

听力理解部分测试考生获取口头信息的能力。录音材料用标准的英式或美式英语朗读, 语速约为每分钟 150 词。听力一直是六级考生的一大难题, 随着听力比重的逐渐加大, 它越来越成为考生六级通关道路上的一只拦路虎。在短期内熟悉听力考点、掌握解题技巧, 最终提高听力能力、获得高分, 已经越来越成为考生的迫切需要。

俗话说, 知己知彼, 百战不殆。光熟悉听力考试不行, 考生还必须清楚自己处在一个什么水平上、了解自己的弱点在哪里, 这样才能有针对性地训练, 达到事半功倍的效果。因此, 接下来, 我们为考生准备了一套典型的六级听力试题, 并配有详尽的点评和分析, 考生可以通过自我测评, 了解自己哪方面知识和能力欠缺, 哪种技巧没有掌握, 为自己准确定位, 然后开始有计划地逐一提高。

二、典型试题自测

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) The man is the manager of the apartment building.
B) The woman is very good at bargaining.
C) The man is looking for an apartment.
D) The woman will get the apartment refurbished.
12. A) Where the botanical garden is.
B) How the pictures will turn out.
C) What the man thinks of the shoes.
D) Why the pictures are not ready.
13. A) There is no replacement for the handle.
B) There is no match for the suitcase.
C) The suitcase can be fixed in time.
D) The suitcase is not worth fixing.
14. A) He has a fairly large collection of quality trucks.
B) He needs a vehicle to be used in harsh weather.
C) He has had his truck adapted for cold temperatures.
D) He does routine truck maintenance for the woman.
15. A) She has made up her mind to resign.
B) She has often been criticized by her boss.
C) She cannot stand her boss's bad temper.
D) She never regrets any decisions she makes.
16. A) Visit a different store for a silk or cotton shirt.
B) Get a discount on the shirt she is going to buy.
C) Look for a shirt of a more suitable color and size.
D) Replace the shirt with one of some other material.
17. A) At an exhibition.
B) At a reception desk.
C) At a trade fair.
D) At a "Lost and Found".
18. A) Repair it and move in.
B) Pass it on to his grandson.
C) Convert it into a hotel.
D) Sell it for a good price.

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

19. A) Unique descriptive skills.
B) Good knowledge of readers' tastes.
C) Colourful world experiences.
D) Careful plotting and clueing.
20. A) A peaceful setting.
B) A spacious room.
C) To be in the right mood.
D) To be entirely alone.
21. A) They rely heavily on their own imagination.

- B) They have experiences similar to the characters'.
- C) They look at the world in a detached manner.
- D) They are overwhelmed by their own prejudices.

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

- 22. A) Good or bad, they are there to stay.
B) Like it or not, you have to use them.
C) Believe it or not, they have survived.
D) Gain or lose, they should be modernised.
- 23. A) The frequent train delays. B) The high train ticket fares.
C) The food sold on the trains. D) The monopoly of British Railways.
- 24. A) The low efficiency of their operation.
B) Competition from other modes of transport.
C) Constant complaints from passengers.
D) The passing of the new transport act.
- 25. A) They will be de-nationalised. B) They provide worse service.
C) They are fast disappearing. D) They lose a lot of money.

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) The whole Antarctic region will be submerged.
B) Some polar animals will soon become extinct.
C) Many coastal cities will be covered with water.
D) The earth will experience extreme weathers.
- 27. A) How humans are to cope with global warming.
B) How unstable the West Antarctic ice sheet is.
C) How vulnerable the coastal cities are.
D) How polar ice impacts global weather.
- 28. A) It collapsed at least once in the past 1.3 million years.
B) It sits firmly on solid rock at the bottom of the ocean.
C) It melted at temperatures a bit higher than those of today.
D) It will have little impact on sea level when it breaks up.
- 29. A) The West Antarctic region was once an open ocean.
B) The West Antarctic ice sheet was about 7,000 feet thick.

- C) The West Antarctic ice sheet was once floating ice.
D) The West Antarctic region used to be warmer than today.

Passage Two

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

30. A) Whether we can develop social ties on the Internet.
B) Whether a deleted photo is immediately removed from the web.
C) Whether our blogs can be renewed daily.
D) Whether we can set up our own websites.
31. A) The number of visits they receive.
B) The way they store data.
C) The files they have collected.
D) The means they use to get information.
32. A) When the system is down. B) When new links are set up.
C) When the URL is reused. D) When the server is restarted.

Passage Three

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

33. A) Some iced coffees have as many calories as a hot dinner.
B) Iced coffees sold by some popular chains are contaminated.
C) Drinking coffee after a meal is more likely to cause obesity.
D) Some brand-name coffees contain harmful substances.
34. A) Have some fresh fruit. B) Exercise at the gym.
C) Take a hot shower. D) Eat a hot dinner.
35. A) They could enjoy a happier family life.
B) They could greatly improve their work efficiency.
C) Many cancer cases could be prevented.
D) Many embarrassing situations could be avoided.

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.

Psychologists are finding that hope plays a surprisingly vital role in giving people a measurable advantage in realms as (36) _____ as academic achievement,

bearing up in tough jobs and coping with (37) _____ illness. And, by contrast, the loss of hope is turning out to be a stronger sign that a person may (38) _____ suicide than other factors long thought to be more likely risks.

“Hope has proven a powerful predictor of (39) _____ in every study we’ve done so far,” said Dr. Charles R. Snyder, a psychologist who has devised a (40) _____ to assess how much hope a person has.

For example, in research with 3,920 college students, Dr. Snyder and his (41) _____ found that the level of hope among freshmen at the beginning of their first semester was a more (42) _____ predictor of their college grades than were their S. A. T. scores or their grade point (43) _____ in high school, the two measures most commonly used to predict college performance.

(44) “_____,” Dr. Snyder said. “When you compare students of equivalent intelligence and past academic achievements, what sets them apart is hope.”

In devising a way to assess hope scientifically, Dr. Snyder (45) _____. “That notion is not concrete enough, and it blurs two key components of hope,” Dr. Snyder said. (46) “_____.”

三、答案及点评

Section A

11.

选项	原文
A) The man is the manager of the apartment building.	W: This is one of our best and least expensive two-bedroom listings. It's located in a quiet building and it's close to bus lines.
B) The woman is very good at bargaining.	M: That may be true. But look at it, it's awful: the paint has peeled off and carpet is worn and the stove is ancient.
C) <u>The man is looking for an apartment.</u>	Q: What can we infer from the conversation?
D) The woman will get the apartment refurbished.	

听前读题：选项中重复出现的 apartment 表明，对话与公寓有关。

答案解析：选 C。女士对男士说这是他们最好、最便宜的两居室 (two-bedroom listings)，而且公寓楼十分安静，并靠近公交站，但男士却对公寓表示不满：油漆脱落、地毯破烂、炉子老旧 (the paint ... peeled off ... carpet is worn ... the stove is ancient)，由此可推知，男士应该是正在寻找公寓，但他对女士介绍的房子不满意，

故答案为 C。

错误原因：只听到只言片语，没能搞清说话人的身份。

12.

选项	原文
A) Where the botanical garden is.	M: The pictures we took at the botanical garden should be ready tomorrow.
B) <u>How the pictures will turn out.</u>	W: I can't wait to see them. <u>I'm wondering if the shots I took are as good as I thought.</u>
C) What the man thinks of the shoes.	Q: What is the woman eager to know?
D) Why the pictures are not ready.	

听前读题：选项中重复出现的 pictures 表明，对话与照片有关。

答案解析：选 B。女士说她等不及要看照片了，她想知道 (wondering if) 她照出来的照片是不是和她想的一样好，也就是照片的效果如何，故答案为 B。shots 与 pictures 同义。

错误原因：没能抓住 wondering 后面的内容；没能理解同义转述。

13.

选项	原文
A) There is no replacement for the handle.	W: <u>The handle of the suitcase is broken.</u> <u>Can you have it fixed by next Tuesday?</u>
B) There is no match for the suitcase.	M: Let me see. <u>I need to find a handle that matches but that shouldn't take too long.</u>
C) <u>The suitcase can be fixed in time.</u>	Q: What does the man mean?
D) The suitcase is not worth fixing.	

听前读题：选项中重复出现的 suitcase 以及 fixed/fixing 表明，对话与手提箱的修理有关。

答案解析：选 C。女士问男士能否在下周二前把手提箱修好，男士回答说需要找把手 (handle)，然后用 but 转折说不会花太长时间 (shouldn't take too long)，由此可知男士能及时修好手提箱，故答案为 C。

错误原因：没能抓住转折语气。

14.

选项	原文
A) He has a fairly large collection of quality trucks.	M: This truck looks like what I need, but I'm worried about maintenance. For us, <u>it'll have to operate for long periods of time in very cold temperatures.</u>
B) <u>He needs a vehicle to be used in harsh weather.</u>	