

大学英语应试必读丛书

大学英语 六级听力达标

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前 言

大学英语四、六级考试已实施多年,但六级通过率一直远远低于四级通过率,原因是六级考试比四级考试难度要大得多。听力理解部分得分不高是影响六级通过率的重要因素之一。为帮助六级考生攻克六级考试听力难关,我们编写了这本《六级考试听力达标》(新题型)。本书第一章到第三章以历届六级考试曝光题为例,分析归纳了六级听力考试常见各类题型的特点及其答题技巧,对比分析了四、六级听力考试曝光题(各五套),指出了四、六级听力考试的区别,并就通过四级考试后如何准备六级听力考试提出了切实可行的建议。

本书第五章以六级考试大纲对听力的要求为依据,汇编了听力对话练习 100 个,短文练习 20 篇,听力填空练习 10 篇。这些练习是严格按照六级听力考试标准题型编写的,取材广泛,难易相当,趣味性强。做好这些练习有助于考生领会和运用书中介绍的听力技能和应试技巧,且能达到强化训练的目的。

本书最后一章是听力练习录音原文及答案。书后附有各种场合对话常用词汇和短语。与之配套的录音带 3 盒,由外国专家朗读,语音纯正,朗读规范,语速与六级考试标准完全一致。

编者

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第一章 大学英语六级考试听力简介

一、基本要求

大学英语六级考试是国家教育委员会主办的全国统一的标准化考试,旨在推动《大学英语六级考试大纲》的贯彻执行,促进大学英语六级教学质量的提高和考生在大学阶段英语水平的进一步提高。大纲要求考生在修完五、六级课程后应具有较高的听力水平,具体要求是对题材熟悉、句子结构不太复杂、基本上没有生词、语速每分钟 140 词的听力材料,一遍可以听懂,理解准确率以 70% 为合格。

二、出题形式

听力考试为六级考试第一部分,共有以下四种题型:

1. 对话部分(Conversation): 本部分共 10 题,每题 1 分,每题为 1 组对话,在一男一女间进行。对话后由第三者提问。要求考生在 4 个书面选择项中选出最佳答案。题与题之间间隔 13 秒。对话录音只放一遍。

例:(1990 年 1 月考题)

M: Now, I am going to start off by asking you a different question, why would you like to get this post?

W: Well——first of all I know that your firm has a very good reputation. Then I've heard you offer good opportunities for promotion for the right person.

Q: What do we know from this conversation.

A) The woman is being interviewed by a reporter.

B) The woman is asking for a promotion.

C) The woman is applying for a job.

D) The woman is being given an examination.

答案为 C。

2. 短文部分: 本部分安排在对话之后, 共 10 道题, 每题 1 分。问题分别安排在 3 篇听力材料之后, 每篇后有 3 到 4 个问题。要求考生根据所听短文内容从 4 个书面选择项中选出最佳答案。两题间的间隔为 13 秒。短文录音材料只放一遍。

例: (1990 年 1 月考题)

Strikes are very common in Britain. They are extremely harmful to its industries. In fact, there are other countries in Western Europe that lose more working days through strikes every year than Britain. The trouble with the strikes in Britain is that they occur in essential industries. There are over 495 unions in Britain. Some unions are very small. Over 20 have more than 100,000 members. Unions do not exist only to demand higher wages. They also educate their members. They provide benefits for the sick and try to improve working conditions. Trade unioners say that we must thank the unions for the great improvement in working conditions in the last hundred years. It is now against the law for union workers to go on strike without the support of their unions. This kind of strike is called the unofficial strike and was common until recently. Employers feel that unofficial strikes were most harmful because they would not be predicted. However, these unofficial strikes still occur from time to time and some unions have also refused to cooperate with the law. As a result, the general picture of

the relations between the workers and employers in Britain has gone from bad to worse.

参考译文

罢工在英国非常普遍且对工业发展及其不利。实际上欧洲许多其它国家每年由于罢工损失的劳动日比英国要多,问题是英国的罢工主要发生在一些重要的工业部门。英国有495个工会,有些工会会员很少,但有20多个工会会员超过100,000人。工会的存在不只是为了要求增加工资,而且还为会员提供受教育的机会,为有病的会员提供救济金以及努力改善工作条件等。会员们说他们应该感谢一个多世纪以来工会为大力改善工人们的工作条件所作出的努力。工会会员没有工会的支持就进行罢工是违法的。这种罢工称为“未经工会批准的罢工”,直到最近才很普遍。雇主认为未经工会允许的罢工最为有害,因为他们不能预料罢工何时发生。然而这种罢工仍然时有发生,而且有些工会拒不守法,结果导致劳资关系日益恶化。

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the passage you have just heard:

Question 11: In what way are strikes in Britain different from those in other European countries?

- A) They often take place in her major industries.
- B) British trade unions are more powerful.
- C) There are more trade union members in Britain.
- D) Britain loses more working days through strikes every year.

答案为 A。

Question 12: Why are British employers so afraid of unofficial strikes?

- A) Such strikes are against the British law.
- B) Such strikes are unpredictable.
- C) Such strikes involve workers from different trades.
- D) Such strikes occur frequently these days.

答案为 B。

Question 13: What conclusion can be drawn from this passage?

- A) Trade unions in British are becoming more popular.
- B) Most strikes in Britain are against the British law.
- C) Unofficial strikes in Britain are easier to deal with now.
- D) Employer-worker relations in Britain have become tenser.

答案为 D。

3. 听写填空 (Spot Dictation): 本部分为试卷上给出的 1 篇 250 个词左右的短文, 其中有 10 空格, 每空 1 分。要求在每个空格上填入 1 个短语或句子的一部分。全文以大纲要求的速度朗读 3 遍, 第一遍朗读空格后没有停顿, 供考生听懂全文; 第 2 遍朗读空格后有停顿, 要求考生把所听到的内容填入空格; 第 3 遍朗读空格后没有停顿, 供考生核对所填内容。听写填空所用短文的题材、体裁和难度与听力理解部分的篇章相当。考试时间为 15 分钟。

例:

Some time ago, scientists began experiments to find out (1) _____ to set up a village under the sea. A five-room house was built in a garage work-shop and lowered into the water off Port Sudan in the Red Sea. For 29 days, five men lived (2) _____. At a much lower level, two more divers stayed for a week in a smaller house. (3) _____, the men said that they

had experienced no difficulty in breathing and had made(4) _____. The leader of the party, commander Cousteau, spoke of the possibility of cultivating the sea bed. He said that if (5) _____ under the sea, underwater farms could provide food for the(6) _____.

The divers in both 'houses' spent most of their time(7) _____. On four occasions they went down to 360 feet and observed many extraordinary forms of sea life, some of which (8) _____. It is possible to move rapidly under the water in a special vessel known as a 'diving saucer'. During their stay, commander Cousteau and the diver Andre Falco reached a depth of 1000 feet and witnessed(9) _____ of crabs which (10) _____.

答案:

- (1) whether it would be possible.
- (2) at a depth of 40 feet.
- (3) On returning to the surface.
- (4) many interesting scientific observations.
- (5) permanent stations were set up.
- (6) growing population of the world.
- (7) exploring the depth of the sea.
- (8) have never be seen before.
- (9) a gathering of an immense colony.
- (10) numbered perhaps hundreds of millions.

4. 复合式听写 (Compound Dictation): 本部分为试卷上给出的 1 篇 250 个词左右的短文, 其中有 10 个空格。要求考生在前八个空格上各填入 1 个单词, 每个单词 0.5 分; 在后两个空格上填入 1 个或几个句子, 每个句子或每组句子 3 分。全文共朗读 3 遍。第 1 遍朗读空格后没有停顿, 要求考生听

懂全文内容。第2遍朗读前八个空格后略有停顿,后两个空格后各停顿约两分半钟,供考生填入所听内容。第3遍朗读空格后无停顿,供考生核对所填内容。考试时间为15分钟。复合式听写所用短文的体裁,题材和难度与听力理解部分篇章相同。朗读速度略低于大纲要求的速度。

例:

Many television (1) _____ are very (2) _____. One who watches TV often feels that (3) _____ happened in the film could well happened to him. With only a little (4) _____, every man in the street becomes a (5) _____, a spy or a murderer. Jane had been (6) _____ a spy film at a friend's house. In it, a young girl had been followed and murdered. She felt a little frightened walking to the station. She took the train back to the center of the city. There were a lot of people (7) _____. So she felt much safer. She looked around at the other people in the train.

A man sitting opposite her, reading a newspaper, glanced at her. She thought nothing of it until she saw him staring at her. Remembering the film and feeling very (8) _____, she got out of the train and went to the bus stop. When he got on the same bus as her, she found that he was following her. As long as she had been with other people she wasn't frightened. (9) _____. After what seemed to have been hours, but was in fact only a few minutes, she reached the front door. She felt for her keys, but was unable to find them, because she was so frightened. (10) _____.

答案:

- (1) programs
- (2) realistic

- (3) whatever
- (4) imagination
- (5) thief
- (6) watching
- (7) traveling
- (8) uncomfortable
- (9) 内容要点: As she got off the bus, the streets were empty. She could hear footsteps following her.
- (10) 内容要点: The man stopped behind her and apologized to her. He was the woman's neighbor.

以上4种考试形式除对话部分每次必考外,其他3种形式每次考试只考1种。

三、四、六级听力考试的主要区别

大学英语考试四级和六级听力有很大区别,主要体现在以下几个方面:

1. 四级对话部分大多选自日常生活中的一般对话。四级短文题材多为情节不太复杂的日常生活故事、人物传记和简单的科普知识等。六级短文的内容更广泛,要求考生有较宽的知识面。

2. 四级要求对题材熟悉,句子结构比较简单,基本上没有生词,语速每分钟120词的听力材料,一遍可以听懂,理解70%为合格。六级要求考生对题材熟悉,句子结构不太复杂,基本上无生词,语速每分钟140词的听力材料,一遍可以听懂,理解70%为合格。

3. 四级听力考试词汇量为4000个单词,六级听力考试词汇量为5300个单词。

4. 四级听力考试无论是对话部分还是短文部分的句型

都比六级的简单。四级短文长度平均为 200 个词,六级为 250 个词。

总之,大学英语六级听力对考生的要求要高得多,考生要想顺利通过六级听力考试,通过四级后还要坚持听力训练,以达到六级听力考试的要求。

第二章 对话类型分析及答题技巧

一、对话类型分析

六级听力考试对话内容广泛,涉及日常交际场合的各方面。下面所列各对话类型为六级考试中常考类型。

1. **推理判断题**:此类对话类型在六级考试中最常出现,占六级听力对话部分的 50%。要求考生根据谈话内容归纳总结之后判断出正确答案。

例:(1990 年 1 月考题)

W: Did you hear Mike is in hospital with head injuries and a broken arm?

M: Yes, apparently he was struck by another vehicle and turned completely over.

Q: What happened to Mike?

A) His car was hit by another car.

B) He was hurt while playing volleyball.

C) He fell down the stairs.

D) While crossing the street, he was hit by a car.

对话中男士说 Mike was struck by another vehicle and turned completely over,这是 Mike 受伤住院的原因。从男士的谈话可以得出 Mike 被车撞了。所以答案应选 A。

2. **因果判断题**:此类对话也常出现在六级听力考试中,出现频率仅次于推理判断题。要求考生根据对话内容本身存在的因果关系判断选择正确答案。

例:(1991年6月考题)

W: Well, this is a pleasant surprise. It seems to me we ran into each other here last week too.

M: You and I must have the same idea. The only way to beat the crowds when you do the grocery shopping on Saturday is to be here when they open at 9:00 sharp.

Q: Why did both of them do grocery shopping at 9:00 sharp?

A) To run into each other.

B) To get bargains.

C) To avoid the crowds.

D) To join the crowds.

对话中男士说好像上个星期就在食品店碰到过女士。女士解释说可能他们都想避开大批顾客才在九点食品店刚开门时来购物。所以他们的谈话存在着因果关系,答案应选C。

3. 选择判断题:此类型的对话在六级听力考试中出现的频率和因果判断题相同。要求考生根据所听到的谈话者提到的两个或两个以上的人、物或事情选择与问题有关的答案。

例:(1990年1月考题)

W: What is the home assignment from professor Smith? I missed the class this morning.

M: Finish reading chapter 5 and 6, and write an essay based on chapter 3 and 4. Remember, it's your turn to give presentation next Monday.

Q: What will the woman do in addition to the home assignment for the whole class?

A) Read four chapters

B) Write an article.

C) Speak before the class.

D) Preview two chapters.

对话中男士说家庭作业是读第五、六章和根据第三、四章写一篇文章。另外,下周一该女士发言了。问题是问除家庭作业外还做什么,所以应选 C。选项 B 和 D 都属于家庭作业。对话中男士说只读第五、六两章,不是四章,所以选项 A 也不对。

以上三种对话类型是六级听力考试中最常出现的对话类型。除此之外,还有计算题、建议题、职业与人物关系题和请求与帮助题。但这些类型的对话出现的频率远远低于前面提到的三种对话类型,所以这里不再赘述。

二、四、六级听力对话对比分析

前面提到了六级听力考试中经常出现的对话类型,这些对话类型也常出现在四级听力考试中,但在很多方面都与四级不同。即使是同一类型的对话,四、六级之间也存在着很大差别。下表是对十套四、六级曝光题(各五套)的统计结果。

	四级	六级
对话数量	50	50
三音节以上(含三音节)词(个)	23	55
专有名词(个)	24	29
惯用语(个)	18	29
句子平均长度(个词)	10.2	12.4
语速(个词/分钟)	74.4	89.1
直接型问题(个)	25	15
间接性问题(个)	25	35
主从复合句(个)	30	55

从表中可以得出以下结论:

1. 六级对话中的多音节词多于四级对话中的多音节词。

2. 六级对话中的专有名词比四级对话中的专有名词多,如人名、地名等。

3. 六级对话中句子的平均长度为 12.4 个词。四级对话中的句子平均长度为 10.2 个词。句子长了句型就比较复杂,所以六级对话中的主从复合句多于四级对话中的主从复合句。

4. 六级听力对话部分语速为每分钟 89.1 个词,四级为每分钟 74.4 个词,均未达到大纲要求。但六级语速比四级语速每分钟多出 14 个词,所以六级对话的朗读速度明显比四级快。

5. 六级听力对话中第三者用间接型问题(答案不能在对话中直接找到,只有通过归纳总结才能得出正确答案)提问的比四级中多。六级听力对话第三者用间接型问题提问占 70%,四级只占 50%。

6. 六级对话中惯用法的使用明显多于四级,对一些常用结构的提问也明显多于四级。六级 50 个对话中用了 29 个惯用语,而四级 50 个对话中只用了 18 个惯用语,说明六级对话更接近日常生活用语,所以难度也就更大。

以上是四、六级对话的区别,如果将这些区别综合起来看,六级对话的总体难度远大于四级对话。所以考生在通过四级考试后应趁热打铁,加强以下几个方面的训练:

1. 加强词汇训练:六级大纲要求的单词量是 5300 个。但六级听力对话中出现的六级词汇很少。主要是四级范围内的词,有些是四级范围内较难掌握的词。六级对话中的三个或三个音节以上的词多于四级。所以对四级词要熟练掌握,最好是做到脱口而出。对于常见的人名、英美国家的常用地名都要做到脱口而出。

2. 语法训练:从听力的角度掌握语法即掌握英语的句型结构。六级听力对话中出现的句型和四级一样大部分都是基本句型。只是主从复合句的数量远远多于四级。所以考生应注意牢固掌握主从复合句。另外,定语从句和表语从句也少量出现在六级听力对话中。同位语从句没有出现。所以考生应重点掌握宾语从句和状语从句。

3. 熟练掌握惯用语:六级听力对话中出现的惯用语远远多于四级。这些惯用语主要是四级范围内常见的动词短语、介词短语和一些固定句型。

4. 加强记忆能力训练:六级听力对话中的句子比四级对话的长,且每组对话中的句子比四级的多。所以加强记忆能力对听懂对话至关重要。增强记忆的方法之一就是加强记录能力训练。即把听到的内容以自己能看懂的方式记录下来。如,写出句子中每个单词的第一个字母,写出每个句子的动词或句子中的实词等。

三、对话答题技巧与实例分析

前面讲了六级听力中常见对话类型并对四、六级听力对话做了对比分析,在此基础上提出了应加强训练的几个方面,下面就从做听力对话的基本步骤入手具体谈谈六级听力对话中常见对话类型的答题技巧:

(一)基本步骤

1. 听录音之前根据四个选项内容推测谈话内容及问题。
2. 集中精力听懂谈话内容,听时眼睛盯着选项,边听边记下对话中的关键词(实词)。标出录音中谈到的选项。
3. 听清问题,选择正确答案。

(二)答题技巧与实例分析

1. 推理判断题答题技巧