College English Test

大学英语六级考试
标准听力

500题

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题型分析 针对性强
选材权威 强化应试
全真例句 名师详解

目 录

Band Six

大学英语六级考试
标准听力500题

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前　言

现在的考试越来越倾向考察学生的实际应用能力，听力在各类英语考试中的地位日益彰显，一般本科只有四年，第一年还不具备考四、六级的资格，第四年又忙于找工作或考研，两年的时间限制以及人才竞争的日趋激烈，对于广大考生而言，四六级考试的成与败，关系到能否为今后前程与事业打下夯实的基础，有鉴于此，笔者精心编写了《各个击破－大学英语六级考试听力突破》，旨在帮助考生短期内较大幅度地提高听力。

一、本书特点：

该套书与同类书籍相比较，主要有四大特点：

1. 书与磁带配套：笔者认为，只有指导书而无磁带，无异于纸上谈兵；只听磁带不看书又无益于快速提高听力。只有将书与磁带有机结合，才能方便考生，切实提高听力。

2. 理论·练习·实践"三合一"：本书结构合理，避免了同类书籍中常见的"二合一"现象，即只有理论分析·模拟试题或解题技巧·历年真题等。

3. 洞悉考试走向：本书不仅是罗列历年的考题附加解题分析，而是在此基础上总结规律，探索今后大学英语考试的发展方向，使广大考生能以"不变应万变"的心态迎接考试。

4. 全真题与详解充分配合：本书收录的试题包括2002年6月的最新考题，配以编者从实战角度作出的总结和分析，使考生能进一步领会本书中前面部分的理论部分。通过自己做题、分析、总结，定能受益非浅。

5. 实用的附录：书末附有考试频率较高的常用词组，对于读者口语、听力的提高均有极高的实用价值。

二、本书结构

我们把此书的结构分成四大部分：

第一部分：基本概念篇：目的在于考生对四六级考试的大纲要

求、出题规律、各类题型及解题技巧有个宏观的了解，做到心中有数，临阵不乱；

第二部分：强化训练篇：模拟题贵在少而精，我们选用了6套全真模拟题，力使考生在对前面讲解的方法进行系统和反复的训练后，科学地测试自己的水平，树立应考的信心；为尽可能增加磁带容量，听写模拟题只读一遍，请读者自行倒带，不便之处，敬请谅解。

第三部分：历年真题选编，为1999年1月至2002年6月的最新8套题，代表了今后六级考试的一个方向，帮助考生把握最新考试的脉搏，融会贯通，举一反三；

第四部分：模拟题及全真题的全部答案，放在最末，以方便考生统一检测自己的实际水平。

三、几点建议

1、熟悉题型　增强自信

不少考生做听力试题时，往往感到紧张、惶惑。适当的紧张感有助于精神的高度集中，但过度的紧张感只会适得其反，很多时候这种过度的紧张感是因为对陌生环境、考试形式等因素不熟悉造成的。这是一种必须消除的心理障碍，为此除了在考前做各种技术性准备（熟悉怎样用适合自己的铅笔答卷，适应听音设备等），以及经过本书第二部分阐述的各种训练以外，最重要的恐怕是要通过加强训练以确保自己完全掌握出题形式，以便一次通过考试。

为帮助广大考生熟悉题型、增强信心，本书精心准备了6套模拟听力题及8套全真听力题，这14套题可以配合考生整个备考应试的准备工作进行。

在完成第一部分对各类题型的熟悉和适应过程之后，可依靠这8套全真听力题的成绩合理地预测出正式考试听力成绩，具体计算方式如下：

预测分数=1/8（前2次测试成绩之和×1.2 +中间3次测试成绩之和×1.1 +后3次测试成绩之和×1.0）

这里计算成绩的根据是，刚开始考生对题型不熟，答题速度根

不上，准备不够充分等因素而导致成绩普遍偏低，所以要乘以较高的系数；尔后的成绩，由于考生通过大量地做题，弥补了上述因素的影响，因此接近参加正式考试的成绩，到做最后一组训练题时，考生已经做好最充分的准备，所取得的成绩最能代表在真正应试时的预测成绩。

2、泛听精听　互助互补

泛听是加强考生的英语口语语感和熟悉各种题材，即在注意力保持常态的情况下，将一整套题听下来；精听是选定某些段子进行细听，被选作精听的段子应有大量的连读、失音、弱化等等各种典型音变现象及丰富的语调语气变化。与 Passage 相比，Conversation 段子更接近日常生活会话的实际，它（1）语速略快；（2）语调变化更丰富；（3）连读、失音等音变更多；（4）固定的日常用语和搭配也多。Conversation 段子的这几个特点也可以作为考生选定精听段子依据的标准。

3、听读结合　循序渐进

提高听力的另一个途径是：尽可能多地阅读英文书籍。只有掌握足够的文化背景知识，才能对说话人的思维习惯、表达方式、谈话内容、谈话地点、人物关系有一个预见性的认识，而这些内容又恰恰是出题人偏爱的提问项目。但是，掌握这些足够的背景知识又非短时间内所能奏效，只有平时多注意积累、循序渐进才能达到。

这三种学习办法是我们在教学实践和众多获得成功的考生中总结出来的，每一个考生都可以针对自己的具体情况，或可按本书的要求和训练步骤，或在授课导师指导下，运用本书，真正掌握应试技巧，增强应试信心，顺利通过 CET 考试。我们相信，只要考前能切实将本书带按要求做下来，定能有事半功倍的效果。

本书既是六级考试理想测练之资料书，也是英语爱好者、考研、出国相关考试的优秀听力测练资料。

祝考生们顺利通过六级考试！

编者
2002 年 8 月

目 录

第一部分 基本概念篇

一、大纲要求

根据大学英语四、六级考试的规定,全国大学英语六级考试的第一部分为听力理解(Part I Listening Comprehension),这一部分共20题,考试时间20分钟。包括两节:A节(Section A)共有10题,每题含一组对话,对话后有一个问句。B节(Section B)也有10题,一般为短文理解(Short Passage)。听力部分的每个问句后有约13秒的间隙,录音的语速为每分钟约160词。

教学大纲对CET-6听的能力要求是"对题材熟悉、基本上没有生词、语速每分钟160词的听力材料,一遍可以听懂,理解准确率70合格。"

1996年1月全国大学英语四、六级考试又开始陆续采用各种新题型。目前已公布的新题型有听写填空(Spot Dictation)、复合式听写(Compound Dictation)、英译汉(Translation)和简短回答(Short Answer Questions)四种题型。

二、与四级听力测试的异同

I. 共同点

1.题型相同:包括对话、听力理解、听写。

2.题量相同:即对话的组数(10组)、短文的篇数(3篇)、听写的段数(1段)相同。

3.听力指标相同:一遍可以听懂,理解准确率以70%为合格。

4.听力测试所用词汇均不超出大纲词汇表规定的范围。

II. 异同点

1.语速上:六级听力比四级要快。四级的语速为每分钟130-150词,快于美国之音电台"特别英语"节目语速(每分钟90-100词);而六级听力语速为每分钟150-170词,与英美人日常说话的速度(每分钟约150

词）接近。

2.难度上：六级听力材料难于四级。在短文的体裁与题材方面，四级一般为情节较简单的故事、传记叙述等，而六级的内容较为广泛，常常与欧美国家的政治、经济、文化、教育、社会问题及科普知识相关，要求考生具有较宽的知识面，掌握更多的词汇量。

3.信息量上：六级听力材料的信息量大于四级，内容比四级复杂。四级的对话内容比较简明，对话者有时只用一、两句话就阐明了各自的观点和态度。而六级常常用较多的语言来阐明问题，要求考生不仅能听懂较多的信息，而且具有更强的概括和分析能力。

三、题型特点及对策

（一）对话（Short Conversations）

小对话形式灵活、内容千变万化、能够直接考查学生对日常生活会话的理解和反应能力，已经成为出题人最偏爱的考试题型。历次考试都把小对话放在听力的第一部分，共10段，10分。由于对话信息有限，对短期记忆力不构成威胁，而反应速度和语言基本功则受到挑战。小对话考查内容丰富，其出题形式灵活多变，下面按出题类型分别进行介绍。

I. 推理判断题：

推理判断题是六级听力测试中一个主要的题型，也是难度较大的一类题型。其特点是说话人表达思想的方式比较含蓄，往往不能为选择书面答案提供直接的信息。这就要求应试者通过语音语调、根据对话的内涵利用逻辑推理的思维过程来判断对话的弦外之音。

推理判断题的典型提问形式：

What does the man (woman) mean (imply)?

What do we learn from the conversation?

What can be concluded from the conversation?

Example 1:

1.M: I've noticed that you get letters from Canada from time to time. Would you mind saving the stamps for me? My sister collects them.

W: <u>My roommates already asked for them.</u>

Q: What does the woman imply?   (2000/1/3)

A) She will no longer get letters from Canada.

B) She can't give the stamps to the man's sister.

C) She will save the stamps for the man's sister.

D) She has given the stamps to the man's roommates

因为"我的室友已找我要了(这些邮票)",自然是不能再送给男士的妹妹了,选B。

Example 2:

M: I'm <u>looking for an apartment</u> with the monthly rent of around 200 dollars in this neighbor   hood. Can you give me some advise on that?

W: Well, <u>it's rather hard to find anything for less than 300 dollars</u> around here. Rents are lower in suburbs, but you need transportation if you choose to live there.

A) The man will probably have to find a roommate.

B) The man is unlikely to live in the suburbs.

C) The man will probably have to buy a car.

D) The man is unlikely to find exactly what he desires.   (2002/6/2)

点评: 男士想租房子,女士的回答是"在这儿周围想找到租金不到300美元的房子太难了",言外之意男士找不到他想要找的房子,答案D。

Example 3:

M: Do you want to turn on the air conditioner or open the window?

W: <u>I love fresh air if you don't mind</u>.

Q: What can be inferred from the woman's answer?   (2001/6/8)

   A) The air is heavily polluted.

   B) The windows are already open.

   C) She'd like to have the air conditioner on.

   D) She likes to have the windows open.

既然是喜欢新鲜空气，当然是接受打开窗户的方式了，故选D。

Example 4:

W: It's awfully dark for four o'clock. Do you think it's going to rain?

M: You'd better do something about that watch of yours. It must have stopped hours ago. Mine says seven.

Q: What conclusion can we draw from this conversation?

　　A) Neither of their watches keeps good time.

　　B) The woman's watch stopped 3 hours ago.

　　C) The man's watch goes too fast.

　　D) It's too dark for the woman to read her watch.　　(2002/6/7)

点评： 从对话中可知，女士4点时说天黑了，而实际上是7点了，由此可推出她的表停了3个小时，答案B。

II. 辨认重要信息题：

这类题型的问题往往以what，which，how，when，who等疑问词提问，其答案可以直接从对话中找到，因此做题时不需推理判断，但要记住细节。待问题提出后，确定出听到的细节哪一点与答案有关。

实例：

Example 5:

W: Well, tonight, we have Professor Brown in the studio to talk about his recent book, *Fashion Images*. Good evening, Professor.

M: Good evening, and thank you for inviting me here this evening.

Q: What is the woman doing?

A) Painting a picture.　　　　B) Hosting a program.

C) Designing a studio.　　　　D) Taking a photograph.　　(2002/6/3)

本题通过几个关键的细节"studio"（演播室，照相室，工作室）"Good evening, Professor"，很明显这里的studio是演播室，自然，那女士是节目主持人。答案B，主持一个节目。

Example 6:

M: What's Mr. Peterson going to do with his old house on London Road, rent it or sell it?

W: I heard he is **thinking of turning it into a restaurant**, which isn't a bad idea because it's still a solid building.

Q: What will Mr. Peterson do with his old house?   (1999/6/8)

    A) He may convert it and use it as a restaurant.

    B) He may pull it down and build a new restaurant.

    C) He may rent it out for use as a restaurant.

    D) He may sell it to the owner of a restaurant.

Example 7:

W: The deadline for the sociology and computer courses is the day-after-tomorrow.

M: But I haven' t decided which course to take yet.

Q: What are the man and the woman talking about?

A) Registering for courses.   B) Getting directions.

C) Buying a new computer.   D) Studying sociology.   (2002/6/1)

点评：本题要求考生熟悉常用搭配 take a course（选课），即使没听懂女士所说的，根据男士的话"但是我还没决定选哪一门课"，就会轻而易举的选出正确答案 A。C 和 D 项都含有对话中出现的词 "computer" "sociology(社会学)"，但与谈论的主题无关，B只是干扰项。

Example 8:

W: During the last thunderstorm I noticed **several leaks in my bed-room ceiling** and they really caused a mess.

M: Maybe you have some broken tiles. I have the phone number of a good roofing company that could do a good repair job for you at a reasonable price.

Q: What can we conclude from this conversation?   (1998/6/4)

A) The roof of the woman's house needs to be repaired.

B) The roof of the man's house has several bad leaks.

C) The woman's bathroom was badly damaged.

D) The man works for a roofing company.

Example 9:

M: The doctor said if I kept smoking, I would increase my chances of having a heart attack.

W: Did he suggest reducing weight, too?

Q: What does the woman think the man should also do?   (2001/6/2)

A) Quit smoking.   B) Lose weight.

C) Have a talk with the doctor. D) Weigh himself frequently.

本题要求依据对话内容推断女士说话的含义，主要考 reducing weight。抓住这个细节，答案也就一目了然。只有 B 项正确。

Example 10:

M: I'm both excited and nervous about the job <u>interview</u> this afternoon.

W: Take it easy. Just wear tidy and clean clothes and respond truthfully to queries. Remember, honesty is the best policy.

Q: What do we learn about the man?

A) He is nervous about the exam.

B) He is looking for a job.

C) He doesn't dare to tell lies.

D) He doesn't know how to answer the questions.   (2002/6/10)

点评：本题考查关键词 interview "面视"。

III. 意义解析题型

由于意义解释题型在历年考题中的比例较高,因此掌握常用的词组和惯用语成为重点中的重点。

Example 11:

W: John, can you tell me what in the book interested you most?

M: Well, nothing **specific.** But I like it **overall.**

Q: What did the man think of the book?   (2002/1/9)

A)He enjoyed it as a whole.　　B) He didn't think much of it.

C) He didn't like it at all.　　D) He liked some parts of it.

该题主要考 specific, overall 的意思，前者指"特殊的"，后者指"大体说来，总得来讲"，男士的回答就是"这本书没什么特别的，不过总得来说还可以"，故 A 为正确答案。

Example 12:

W: What's the difference between a lesson and a lecture?

M: Well, they are both ways of importing knowledge. But the main difference is that you <u>participate in a lesson whereas you just listen to a lecture</u>. A lecture is generally given to a much large group.

Q: What does the man mean?

A) A lesson requires students' active involvement.

B) Students usually take an active part in a lecture.

C) More knowledge is covered in a lecture.

D) There is a larger group of people interested in lessons.　(2002/6/6)

点评：两人讨论的是 lesson 和 lecture 的区别，注意 but the main difference is that you participate in a lesson whereas you just listen to a lecture，可知，lesson 中你参与，而 lecture 中则不然；whereas 然而，反之。答案 A。

Example 13:

M: Have you run up against problems in getting your passport renewed?

W: I haven't started the plan yet.

Q : What do we know from the conversation?

A) The woman doesn't think it a problem to get her passport renewed.

B) The woman has difficulty renewing her passport.

C) The woman hasn't renewed her passport yet.

D) The woman's passport is still valid.　(2002/6/4)

点评：该题主要考 get sth. done（使…完成）的用法，这里男士问

女士更新她的护照时 (get her passport renewed) 有没有遇到问题,
女士回答她还没有开始计划这件事呢? 选择项C中renew her pass-
port 完全等于 get her passport renewed。正确答案C。

Example 14:

M: I hope I won't oversleep. I have simply got to catch the first flight to
New York.

W: If I were you, **I'd request the wakeup call from the Hotel reception.**

Q: What does the woman advise the man to do?   (2000/1/1)

A) To ask for a wake-up call.   C) To go to bed early.

B) To catch a later flight.   D) To cancel his trip.

Example 15:

A) A prediction of future of mankind.

B) A new drug that may benefit mankind.

C) An opportunity for a good job.

D) An unsuccessful experiment.

M: I must point out that trials of new <u>medicines</u> are expensive, and you
can never guarantee success.

W: But there is a very good chance in this case. I do hope people go
ahead and view of the potential benefit to mankind.

Q: What are the two speakers talking about?

点评: "我必须指出研制新药是很昂贵的, 而且你无法保证一定能
成功。" 中心词 medicines 等于 drugs (药), 选B。

Example 16:

M: My chemistry project is in trouble. My partner and I have totally
different ideas about how to proceed.

W: You should try to **meet each other half way.**

Q: What does the woman suggest?   (2000/1/5)

A) They should find a better lab for the project.

B) The man should meet his partner's needs.

C) They should come to a compromise.

D) The man should work with somebody else.

IV. 虚拟条件关系题：

在听力测试中，许多考生由于听不出虚拟语气而选错答案的情况屡见不鲜，因此，解答好虚拟条件关系题要首先熟练掌握虚拟语气的几种表达方法。这样，一旦听到这类句型，马上联想到是虚拟语气。尤其要注意那些变形的虚拟句。如：Should it rain tomorrow, what should we do? 该句省略了if。

Example 17:

M: To collect a data for my report, I need to talk to someone who knows that small city very well. I was told that you lived there for quite a long time.

W: Oh, **I wish I could help, but I was only a child then**.

Q: What does the woman imply?   (2001/6/5)

A) She would talk to the man later.

B) She's never been to the city.

C) She doesn't remember much about the city.

D) She would find someone else to help.

很多考生可能一开始就听到 I wish I could help 的信息，而急忙选择 A，但前提却是虚拟语气，而且对方因"年龄太小"，最可能"不能记起以前的事"，故选 C。

附注：

（1）与现在事实相反的句型

从句	主句
If + 主语 + 过去式	would
	主语 + should + 动词原形
	could
	might