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听力部分在大学英语六级考试中可谓"首当其冲",是考查的重要内容,所占分数比例之高让我们不得不重视。六级听力部分是很多考生的薄弱环节。但是,熟能生巧,平时做大量的听力练习是听力过关的保障。每个学习语言的人都知道,想要学好语言,就要重点练习听、说、读、写四个方面。而大多数学习者受周围语言环境的限制,听和说的机会少之又少,于是听国外的广播以提高听力水平便成了有效的途径。

对于广大英语考生而言,"题源"并非新鲜的概念。选择合适的听力题源材料,是我们在有限时间进行高效听力复习的捷径。于是,我们在仔细分析大学英语六级听力真题之后,精心编写了《大学英语六级考试听力题源精选精练》。本书具有以下特点:

- 1. 接近性。与真题同源,本系列所录内容均选自 VOA、BBC、CNN 和 AP 的最近资料,具有很强的时效性。同时选材的长度、难度、情景等都紧扣考试大纲,与真题保持高度一致。
- 2. 阶段性。本书将听力文章按难度进行了分级排列,在让读者从基础做起、逐步积累、有成就感的同时,还便于读者按照自己的英语程度,从最适合自己的难度入手,逐步提高。
- 3. 针对性。本系列板块针对性强,按照听力考试的顺序,共分成了听写训练、对话听力训练、短文听力训练三大板块,帮助考生重点突破,加强练习。
- 4. 全面性。书中答案解析部分,都会将听力题目中的答案出处在原文中明确标出,解析准确到位,对强干扰项做出适当分析,使得考生对于答案既"知其然"又"知其所以然"。
- 5. **实战性。**为了给考生提供更多的实践演练机会,本书的最后两章给大家提供了 五套全真模拟听力训练题和三套六级听力真题,让考生熟悉考场,身临其境。

在整个复习过程中认真研究真题题源,从题源中找方法、找差距,是大学英语六级 听力复习中不可忽视的一个重要方法。我们相信通过使用本书,广大考生一定能进一 步巩固语言知识,很快掌握事半功倍的学习方法,轻松地掌握听力考试的应试技能,从 而在英语六级听力考试中取得满意的成绩。

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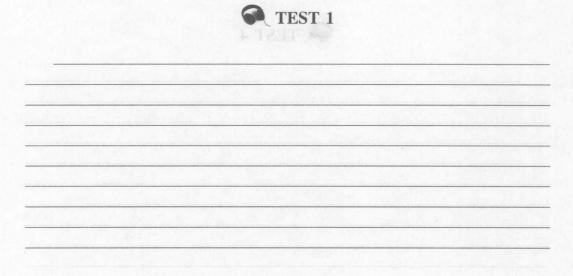
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第一章

复合式听写训练

第一节 复合式听写突破

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Dining Customs in the USA

Americans, like many people elsewhere in the world, / like to invite friends to their homes for an evening of food, drink and conversation. / Formal dinners in fine homes and hotels in the U.S. / are much the same as formal dinners anywhere in the world. /

But as most people in the U.S. have no servants, / their dinner parties at home tend to be informal. / Guests may sit down at a table, / or as many new small homes

大学英语六级考试听力题源精选精练

have no separate dining room or very small dining space. / Guests can also serve themselves and eat in the living room, / holding their plates or trays on their knees.

A more enjoyable form of entertainment is the picnic./ Americans are great picnickers and almost every family has a picnic basket./ Summer invitations are often for a picnic at a park or in the open countryside,/unless hamburgers or hot dogs are cooked over a fire./ Picnic food is usually cold./



美国的进餐风俗

就像世界上其他地方的许多人一样,美国人也喜欢邀请朋友晚上到家里一起吃饭、饮酒及交谈。在认真布置的家中或是餐馆中的正式晚宴与世界上其他地方的正式晚宴 几乎一样。

但是由于在美国大多数人都没有仆人,他们在家中的派对要略微不正式一点。由 于许多新家中并没有单独的餐厅或是餐厅很小,客人门可以围坐在桌前,他们也可以在 起居室中将盘子置于膝盖上尽兴地吃喝。

另一种更受欢迎的款待方式则是野餐。大多数美国人都热衷于野餐,几乎每个家庭都有一个野餐篮。他们通常会在夏季邀请友人在公园或乡下的某块开阔地进行野餐,除非将少许汉堡或是热狗置于火上烧烤。通常情况下为野餐所准备的食物都是冷的。

词汇注释

conversation 交谈 separate 单纯的 tray 盘子

knee 膝盖

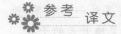
picnicker 郊游的人 picnic 野餐 hamburger 汉堡包



Old Age

Many people mistakenly believe that old age is a time of increased illness and loneliness. / In fact, people do not suddenly change/ when they reach the age of 60 or 65. / Furthermore, although more parents and their married children live in separate households than ever before, / this is usually by choice. / It is not because children now tend to neglect their parents when they become old. / It is also wrong to believe / that old age seriously affects a person's mental abilities. / There is clear proof / that people who were eager to learn / and who welcomed new experiences in their middle age, / continue to do so in old age. / It is true that older people tend to take longer to learn

something new than young people. / Nevertheless, if they are given sufficient time, / they learn as well as young people do. /



晚 年

许多人通常错误地认为晚年就是疾病与孤独感增加的代名词。实际上,当人们活到 60 或是 65 岁这个年龄段时并不会有突然的变化。此外,尽管与以前相比,更多的父母会选择与他们已结婚的子女们分开居住,但这仅仅是一个选择而已,并不是因为子女们想要在父母年纪大时忽视他们。通常人们还会错误地认为,晚年会极大地影响一个人的智力状态。这显然是没有根据的:那些在中年时期热衷于学习和接受新知识的人们在他们老年时依然会这样做。较为真实的情况是年纪大的人需要比年轻人花费更多的时间来接受新东西,但是只要给予他们足够的时间,他们可以像年轻人学得一样好。

词汇注释

loneliness 孤独 separate households 各自的家庭 neglect 忽视 mental abilities 心智能力 sufficient 充分的



train a day, which stopped at every station Bell cost only a panny a mile. Soon werlang

In ancient times all over the world,/ it was believed that evil spirits could put up with/ just about anything except the clanging of the bell./ Over time, the bell itself, even when not ringing,/ came to be regarded as a powerful lucky symbol./ Because it is suspended in a hanging position,/ it takes on the representation of all life suspended between heaven and earth./ its vault-like shape has become a symbol of heaven./ Bells are used in Christian churches as well as Hindu/ and Buddhist temples as a means of keeping evils away./ The bell tolled at funerals is now explained as a signal to the living/ that a soul is passing to the other side/ and should be accompanied by prayers./ But originally the tolling was intended to prevent/ evil forces from interfering with the soul's heavenward journey./



铃 铛

在整个世界的远古时候,人们相信那些邪恶的魂灵可以忍受一切,除了铃铛发出的

声音。随着时间的推移,即使并未发出响声,铃铛依旧被视作强大的幸运符。这是因为它总是被悬挂于半空中,这通常代表着在天地之间游走的所有生命,而且它那圆拱形状已经成为天堂的象征。在基督教的教堂或是印度教和佛教的寺庙中通常都会请出铃铛来驱邪。坟头上作响的铃铛通常给生者传递这样一个信息:死者已去另外一个世界,他们需要祈祷声的陪伴。但是一开始这种铃声只是用来驱散邪恶力量对灵魂升天的干扰。

词汇注释

clanging 叮当声 suspended 悬挂 representation 代表 vault-like 像拱顶的 Christian 基督教的 Hindu 印度教的 Buddhist 佛教的 heavenward 向着天国的



The Railways in Britain

The success of early railways, such as the lines between big cities,/led to a great increase in railway building in Victorian times./Between 1835 and 1865 about 25,000 kilometers of track were built,/ and over 100 railway companies were created./

Railway travel transformed people's lives. / Trains were first designed to carry goods. / However, a law in the 19th century forced railway companies to run one cheap train a day/ which stopped at every station and cost only a penny a mile. / Soon working class passengers found they could afford to travel by rail. / Cheap Day Excursion trains became popular and seaside resorts grew rapidly. /

The railways also provided thousands of new jobs:/ building carriages, running the railways and repairing the track./

Railways even changed the time. / The need to run the railways on time meant/ that local time was abolished and the clocks showed the same time all over the country. /



英国的铁路

早期铁路的成功,比如在大城市之间穿行的那些铁路引发了维多利亚女王时代铁路的大幅新建。在1835至1865年间,大约新建了25000公里的铁路,这期间还新近成立超过100家铁路公司。

铁路旅行改变了人们的生活。一开始铁路是用来运输货物的。但是 19 世纪的一项法律规定每家铁路公司每天都要运行一班便宜的列车,这种列车每站都停,而且每英

里只需要花费一便士。很快工薪阶级们就发现他们可以承受火车旅行的费用。这种便宜的单日短程旅行游览列车开始风靡,沿海度假村也开始快速扩张。

这些铁路也提供了数以千计的新工作:建造客车厢,开动火车,修理铁轨。

铁路甚至改变了一个时代。铁路准点运行的需求意味着当地时间废除,整个国家要显示同一时间。

词汇注释

Victorian times 维多利亚时期 Excursion train 游览列车 Seaside resorts 海滨度假区

carriage 客车厢 abolish 废除



Graduation Ceremonies

May and June are the months when most American colleges and universities hold their commencements. / These ceremonies are a time for family and friends/ to gather and celebrate a students's completion of an academic degree.

Most ceremonies are traditional./ The students wear caps and gowns over their clothing./ One by one, their names are called./ They go to the front, shake hands with school officials/ and receive a document of some kind./



毕业典礼

五月和六月是大多数美国高校举行毕业典礼的时候。这些典礼是家人和朋友聚集 并庆祝一个学生获得学位的日子。

大多数毕业典礼都是比较传统的。学生们戴上学位帽、穿上长袍,然后听着他们的名字一个一个地被喊到。他们走上前与学校领导握手并拿到学位证书之类的东西。

词汇注释

commencement 毕业典礼 ceremony 典礼

completion 完成 gown 长袍



Plastic

We use plastic wrap to protect our foods./ We put our garbage in plastic bags or plastic cans./ We sit on plastic chairs, play with plastic toys,/ drinking from plastic cups, and wash our hair with shampoo from plastic bottles./

Plastic does not grow in nature. It is made by mixing certain things together./ We call it a produced or manufactured material./ Plastic was first made in the 1860s from plants, such as wood and cotton./ That plastic was soft and burned easily./

The first modern plastics were made in the 1930s./ Most clear plastic starts out as thick, black oil./ That plastic coating inside a pan begins as natural gas./

Over the years, hundreds of different plastics have been developed. / Some are hard and strong. Some are soft and bendable. Some are clear. Some are many-colored. / There is a plastic for almost every need. Scientists continue to experiment with plastics. / They hope to find even more ways to use them. /



塑料

我们使用塑料包装来保护我们的食物。我们在塑料袋或塑料桶中放置垃圾。我们坐在塑料凳上,玩着我们的塑料玩具,拿起我们的塑料杯喝茶,然后用塑料瓶中的洗手液洗手。

塑料并非自然界中天然存在的。它是通过将一定的物质混合后得到的。我们把这种材料叫做人工制造材料。塑料是在19世纪60年代从诸如木材和棉花之类植物中首次提炼制成。这种塑料质软且易燃。

第一个现代塑料制品是在 20 世纪 30 年代制成。大多数塑料是从粘稠的黑色原油中提炼而出。而平底锅内部的塑料涂层则是来源于天然气。

许多年后,我们又发明了数以百计的不同塑料。其中的一些坚硬强韧,另一些则柔软易弯,还有一些则是透明的或是彩色的。几乎对于各种需求都有相应的塑料。科学家们还在进行与塑料相关的实验,他们尝试着去发现更多使用塑料的方法。

词汇注释

wrap 包裹 garbage 垃圾 shampoo 洗发精 manufacture 制造 pan 平底锅 bendable 可弯曲的



Why Some Music and Poor

Music is the abstract art of arranging vocal or instrumental sounds/ in a manner that produces a flowing,/ unified and thoughtful composition that has melody, harmony, rhythm./ In contrast to the other arts, music is not a readily tangible form of expression./ Music may be called both the most mathematical and the most abstract of the arts./ Unlike words, images, or dance, however,/ musical tones in themselves have no concrete associations,/ and only gain meaning when they are combined into patterns./ Through the centuries various philosophers have attempted to integrate theories/ on the essence of music with their particular world views./ Many non-Western cultures and some Western writers as well have perceived it as an inherently mystical force,/ able to unlock elemental truths or principles/ that cannot be translated into written or graphic form./ Music is an important part of our lives,/ and has been an important part of every civilization known to man.



为什么来些人看觉到?

音乐是一种能使人的嗓音或是乐器发出声音变成悦耳、和谐、有节奏的流畅而有意义歌曲的抽象艺术。与其他艺术形式不同,音乐不是一种切实的表达形式。我们可以把它称作最精确又是最抽象的艺术。不像词语、图片或是舞蹈,音乐曲调本身并没有有形的联系,只有当它们以不同形式混合在一起时才会有意义。几世纪以来,不同的哲学家尝试使用他们独特的世界观来提出有关音乐本质的整体理论。许多非西方文化和西方作家将音乐视作与生俱来的神秘力量,可以用来解开那些不能为书面或是图像形式所阐述的基本原理或真相。音乐是我们生活中一个重要的部分,也是人类已知的各种文化的一个重要组成部分。

词汇注释

abstract 抽象的
vocal 嗓音的
instrumental 乐器的
melody 悦耳的音调
harmony 和声
rhythm 节奏
tangible 切实的
mathematical 精确的

concrete 有形的
philosopher 哲学家
integrate 使成整体
essence 本质
inherently 固有的
elemental 基本的
graphic 绘画式的