

CET-6

大学英语六级
考点解密

听力

新东方四六级研究中心 · 编著

Listening



西安交通大学出版社
XI'AN JIAOTONG UNIVERSITY PRESS

科学出版社



1458394

新编《CET-6》听力解密

CET-6

大学英语六级 考点解密

听力

新东方四六级研究中心·编著



ISBN 7-03-014583-9
定价：14.50元

科学出版社 发行



图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语六级听力考点解密 / 新东方四六级研究中心
编著. —西安: 西安交通大学出版社, 2009. 4
ISBN 978-7-5605-3099-4

I. 大… II. 新… III. 英语—听说教学—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(2009)第 054003 号

书 名 大学英语六级听力考点解密
编 著 新东方四六级研究中心
责任编辑 黄科丰 李小艾
封面设计 赵文康 贾臻臻
出版发行 西安交通大学出版社
地 址 西安市兴庆南路 10 号(邮编:710049)
电 话 (010)62605588 62605019(发行部)
读者信箱 bj62605588@163.com
印 刷 北京四季青印刷厂
字 数 265 千
开 本 787mm×1092mm 1/16
印 张 14
版 次 2010 年 9 月第 1 版 2010 年 9 月第 1 次印刷
书 号 ISBN 978-7-5605-3099-4/H·898
定 价 25.00 元

版权所有 侵权必究

如有缺页、倒页、脱页等印装质量问题,请拨打服务热线:010-62605166。

新东方
NEW ORIENTAL **图书策划委员会**

主任 俞敏洪

委员 (按姓氏笔画为序)

王文山 王 强

包凡一 仲晓红

沙云龙 陈向东

李 杜 邱政政

汪海涛 周成刚

徐小平 窦中川

前言

根据我们多年来对大学英语六级考生考前与考后的跟踪调查,大多数考生反映最担心、也最没把握的就是听力部分。尤其是六级改革之后,听力的比重从原来的 20%提高到 35%,在增加题量的同时还增加了新题型。这使考生原本已经很脆弱的防线变得更加不堪一击。对于听力考试,考生常有以下困惑:

1. 听录音时,头脑混沌,不知道该听什么,不知道什么时候会道出答案;
2. 想要边听边记,可又不知该记什么,一边看选项,一边听录音,手忙脚乱;
3. 有些词汇听起来耳熟,可就是想不起来是什么意思;
4. 答题时,刚才听到的内容不翼而飞,脑中一片空白,只能凭着感觉猜答案;
5. 对选出的答案心里没底,衡量再三,挑来挑去,耽误了做下一题的时间;
6. 考试的节奏把握不好,被动地追赶做题,根本没有时间检查答案。

.....

这些可能是很多考生都经历过的。那么,为什么会有这样的困惑呢?我们根据多年的教学经验以及常年跟考生的交流,总结出以下几点根源:

1. 基本功不够扎实:语音辨别能力较弱,词汇量不够,缺乏对特殊表达、习惯用语的积累,分析句子结构的能力较差,这些都会在听力考试中造成听音障碍。
2. 对六级考试听力题型的特点不够了解:不同的题型有不同的考查目的、不同的设题方式和设题点。如果不了解各个题型的特点,考试时必然会茫然不知所措,任答案悄悄地从耳边溜走。
3. 缺乏答题技巧:听力考试有时间、播放次数等限制,对考试流程不熟悉,就可能被考试牵着鼻子走,心里发慌,觉得时间不够用。另外,没有掌握一定的听音技巧、猜测技巧和推断技巧,很难在众多限制条件下完美答题。
4. 高质量的模拟练习还不够:俗话说“熟能生巧”,在提高英语听力方面,不多听、多练,掌握再多的考试技巧和规律也是徒劳。再者,选择质量不高的练习资料和错误的练习方法,效果也会大打折扣。
5. 缺乏坚定的信念和毅力:英语听力水平的提高,是一个艰苦、曲折的过程,需要长时间的练习,并不能一蹴而就。考生需夯实基本功、了解题型特点、掌握考试技巧、进行大量练习,这样才能逐渐增强自信心,确保真上场时镇定自若,思维活跃,发挥出应有的水平。

本书特色

为帮助考生科学攻克听力难关、切实提高听力成绩,本书针对考生所面临的真实困惑对症下药,分别根据听力考试中短对话、长对话、短文理解、短文听写四大题型的不同特点科学编排,最大限度地为考生排疑解惑。

真题自测了解自我——对症下药:本书第一章安排了两套最新的六级听力真题,供考生进行自我测试,在正式学习本书前了解自己的水平和听力的薄弱环节,以便更好、更有针对性地使用本书。

题型特征逐一分析——有据可依:本书全面、详细地介绍了六级听力短对话、长对话、短文理解和短文听写的考查目的及考查形式,并附六级听力历年真题的分析表格,清晰、明了地揭示了六级听力各题型的命题特点及趋势。

真题场景全面扫描——一网打尽:通过对历年六级听力真题的分析,总结出听力对话的常考场景(短对话包括7大场景;长对话包括3大主场景,7个小场景),并系统分析了这些场景的特点,配有场景人物、相关考点、常考词汇和词组等拓展板块,为考生全面展示听力对话的选材特点及范围。

题干考点完全揭秘——原形毕露:书中揭示了各个题型的设题方式、设题特点及题干特征,包括短对话的6类常考句式、长对话的4大设题点揭秘、短文理解的8大设题点揭秘和短文听写的9大单词设题点及3大句子设题点,讲解生动活泼,举例精准贴切,帮考生轻松扫除六级听力基本障碍,游刃有余地应对六级听力。

解题技巧娓娓道来——科学实用:短对话、长对话部分以真题为例,为考生讲解各个场景下不同的听音重点和答题技巧;短文理解部分从3种题型入手,详细讲解了其命题规律及答题技巧;短文听写部分提供了科学的答题步骤,有助于考生合理利用时间,少犯错误。

仿真模拟精准解析——实战演练:本书针对每个题型编排了高仿真模拟试题。考生通过大量的模拟训练,既可提高听力,也可增强心理素质。另外,在“全真预测试题”章节,本书精心编排了5套模拟题,方便考生进行最后冲刺,达到完美的临场状态。书中的答案解析详尽、准确、到位,力求从考生做题的角度来分析题目,引导考生按合理的步骤解题,解开做题时遇到的困惑。同时,在解答中启发考生的解题思路,让其在遇到类似题目时能够触类旁通,轻松解决。

相信考生在掌握了有效的技巧并进行科学的练习后定可从容应对六级听力考试。最后,祝所有备战六级考试的考生都能取得理想的成绩!

在本书的编辑过程中,世纪友好工作室的金莉、蒋志华、何静、李岩岩、张继龙等同事提供了大量的帮助,在此特向他们表示诚挚的感谢。

编者

使用说明

1. 题型特征分析

全面介绍六级听力各题型的考查内容,并附六级听力历年真题分析表格,让考生全面了解六级听力各题型的特点以及命题趋势。



第一节

题型特征分析

短对话是历年六级考试的必考题型,通常是一男一女两人对话,之后就对话内容提出问题,要求考生听完每段短对话后,就其后的问题作出正确的选择。平均每组短对话的长度为45个词左右,语速接近英美人士的正常语速,录音材料只播放一遍。短对话涉及内容广泛,但通常都是日常生活中的一般话题,即衣、食、住、行、工作、学习等与学生生活息息相关的话题。对话后提出的问题往往涉及以下几个方面:人物的观点、感情、态度、评论、建议;人物的关系或身份;事情发生的时间、地点及因果关系;事物的特征、内容及关系;时间、日期、数字的推算等。

改革后的听力考试对话部分由短对话和长对话两部分构成,增加了两组长对话,短对话的数量则由原来的10个减少到8个,但就其题目特点与解题思路而言,与以往的题型没有太大的差异。

表1:六级真题短对话分析

年份	具体内容	对话长度	问题长度	题 型	
				细节题	推断题
2010.6	短对话8道题	35-48	5-8	2	6
2009.12	短对话8道题	24-43	5-9	3	5
2009.6	短对话8道题	33-48	5-8	1	7
2008.12	短对话8道题	29-49	6-11	3	5
2004.12	短对话10道题	25-67	5-13	1	9
2004.6	短对话10道题	21-64	5-10	0	10

结合以上表格,对2003年6月到2010年6月的六级短对话真题进行分析,我们可以看出:短对话的长度在20~67个词,涉及内容多样,但难词较少,句子结构也不太复杂,语速接近英美人士的正常语速。

听力短对话考查的题型可大致分为细节题和推断题。其中,推断题占到了绝大多数,所占比例为

2. 真题场景扫描

总结六级听力对话场景,分为场景人物、相关考点、常考词汇和短语等拓展板块,帮助考生全面了解听力对话的选材特点及范围。



第二节

7大场景扫描

1. 日常生活

场景人物: 同学、朋友或家庭成员之间

涉及内容: 交际、购物、家务、电影、社会问题等

相关考点: 打电话; 谈论朋友; 找人; 征求购物意见; 谈论帮忙做家务; 谈论、评价电影; 谈论社会问题等常见的提问方式:

What does the man /woman imply?

What's the man's /woman's suggestion to the woman /man?

What do we learn about the man /woman?

常用的词汇和短语:

交 际 hang out, talk with, talk over, think of, on vacation, enjoy, get along with, make up story, pick up, on time, get off, impression, phone, mobile phone, cell phone, telephone booth (公用电话亭), pay phone (投币式公用电话), long distance call (长途电话), phone book, office phone number, call, ring, coin, change, rate, receiver, message, operator (接线员), keep contact
购 物 style, dress, store, department, supermarket, shop, shop assistant, clerk, T-shirt, jeans, dress, blouse, jacket, TV set, model, color, style, size, design, sell, rob, buy, on sale, go shopping, for sale, counter, price, sale price, cheap, expensive, fashion, try on

真题再现:

交际场景

(2007-12第14题)

- A) She enjoys making up stories about other people. M: You've been hanging on to the phone for quite a while. Who were you talking with?
B) She can never keep anything to herself for long. W: Oh, it was Sally. You know, she always has the latest news in town and can't wait to talk it over with me.
C) She is eager to share news with the woman. Q: What do we learn about Sally from the conversation?
D) She is the best informed woman in town.

【解析】本对话是交际话题。男士问女士和谁在电话中谈了这么久,女士回答说是萨莉,并说萨莉总有镇上最新的消息并迫不及待地想和她谈论。由此推断,萨莉热烈地想与女士分享新鲜事儿,故选C。

3. 设题点揭秘

系统总结六级听力长对话、短文理解和短文听写的设题点，帮助考生快速、准确地锁定答案所在。



第三节

4 大设题点揭秘

长对话的出题形式与短对话大同小异，但由于对话内容较长，考生不太容易抓住关键信息，所以难度有所增加。如果考生能够了解长对话的设题点，知道出题人会在什么地方设题，就可以有的放矢地记笔记，迅速抓住关键信息，从而准确解题。

1. 开头和结尾

由于长对话的组数和题数是固定的，所以我们可以推测其题目的分布情况应该是一组三道题、一组四道题。如果是三道题，往往是开头一题、中段一题、结尾一题。如果是四道题，往往是开头一题、中段两题、结尾一题。这一点在六级考试中基本是通用的，极少有例外的情况。所以，考生一定要对对话的开头和结尾多加留心，认真做笔记。

开头的情况

(2007-12 第19题)

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| A) In a studio. | M: Hello, and welcome to our program, <i>Working Abroad</i> . Our guest this evening is a |
| B) In a clothing store. | Londoner, who lives and works in Italy. Her name's Susan Hill. Susan, welcome to |
| C) At a beach resort. | the program. You live in Florence. How long have you been living there? |
| D) At a fashion show. | W: Since 1982. But when I went there in 1982, I planned to stay for only 6 months. |

19. Where does this talk most probably take place?

【解析】推断题。对话一开始男士就说，欢迎收看我们的节目，接着说这个节目的名字是“在海外工作”(Working Abroad)，最后请出了今天的嘉宾。由此可以推断，这个对话发生在演播室，故选A。

4. 问题特征分析

高度概括六级听力短对话考查的所有问题形式，帮助考生准确判断六级听力短对话的问题特征并掌握各种问题形式的答题技巧。



第四节

问题特征分析

1. 观点态度题

命题规律：

- (1) 这类题的选项一般为完整的句子，大多含有 think, should, agree, disagree, opinion, like, dislike, guess, consider, find 等词。
- (2) 有时，说话人的观点和态度会在对话中直接表达出来，但在大多数情况下，说话人的观点和态度不会直接表达出来，需要考生从说话人的语调、语气及其使用的词汇和短语等方面进行推理和判断。
- (3) 常见的提问方式为：
What did the man /woman say/feel about...?
What does the man /woman mean /imply?
What do we learn from the conversation?
What does the man /woman suggest?
What does the man /woman think the woman /man should do?

答题技巧：

- (1) 在选项中出现 agree /disagree with, share... opinion, like, dislike 之类的词语时，可初步推断该题问的是第二个说话人是否同意第一个说话人的观点，这时候要重点听第二个人所说的话，尤其是其言外之意。
- (2) 注意说话者的语气和语调。因为有时说话者的态度和观点并不是靠词、短语或句型来表达的，而是通过语气或语调。因此需要考生在听录音时抓住说话者的特殊语气和语调，领会其言外之意。

(2007-6 第13题)

- | | |
|---|--|
| A) The man is generous with his good comments on people. | W: Just look at this newspaper, nothing but murder, death and war! Do you still believe people are basically good? |
| B) The woman is unsure if there will be peace in the world. | M: Of course, I do. But newspapers hardly ever report stories about peace and generosity. They are not news. |
| C) The woman is doubtful about newspaper stories. | |
| D) The man is quite optimistic about human nature. | Q: What do we learn from the conversation? |

【解析】观点态度题。女士问男士是否还相信人性本善。男士则说当然相信。由此我们知道，男士对人性的看法是乐观的，故选D。

5. 常考句式总结

提炼六级听力短对话的常考句式,着力剖析六级听力短对话的设题方式和设题特点,帮助考生轻松扫除六级听力短对话的基本障碍。



第三节

6 类常考句式

1. 转折句式

转折句式就是先说明一种情况或意图,接着再用含有转折意味的词来将话锋一转,转而说明实际的情况或想法。因此只要对话中出现 but, though, yet, however 等表示转折意味的词时,其后的部分往往都是考点。如:

but 引导的转折句

(2007-12 第 16 题)

- | | |
|--|--|
| A) The shopping mall has been deserted recently. | M: Kate, why does the downtown area look deserted now? |
| B) Shoppers can only find good stores in the mall. | W: Well, there used to be some really good stores, but lots of them moved out to the mall. |
| C) Lots of people moved out of the downtown area. | Q: What do we learn from the conversation? |
| D) There isn't much business downtown nowadays. | |

【解析】女士的回答中用 but 作了转折,说那里过去有一些很好的商店,但是许多都搬到商场里去了。由此可以推断,目前市区内的商店已经不多,故选 D。

2. 否定句式

否定句式也是四、六级听力理解常见的设题点之一。常考的否定句式可归纳为:含有否定标志的否定句和不含否定标志的否定句。

含有否定标志的否定句

(2008-6 第 13 题)

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| A) A financial burden. | M: I hear John left his cat in your care while he's on vacation abroad. How were you getting along with it? |
| B) A good companion. | W: Well, it never comes when I call it. It spills its food and sheds all over the place. I can't wait till John gets back. |
| C) A real nuisance. | Q: How does the woman find the cat? |
| D) A well-trained pet. | |

【解析】女士用否定句式 it never comes when I call it 表明,她每次叫小猫时它都不过来,并且还把食物弄得到处都是。由此可以推断,这只小猫特别不听话,故选 C。

6. 科学答题步骤

针对六级听力短文听写的特点,科学、明晰地为考生提供最合适短文听写的答题步骤,帮助考生充分利用时间,少犯错误。



第三节

4 大答题步骤

1. 预览题目

短文听写的 directions 比较长,可以利用这些时间来浏览全文,了解文章大意。时间允许的话,还可以预测一下空格中要求填写单词的词性、单复数、时态、语态、词义和句子的大致内容。

2. 留意空格前后的内容

听写单词时一定要联系空格的上下文。

(2008-6 第 38 题)

One thing I'm concerned about is our practice of putting (38) offenders in jail who haven't harmed anyone.

【解析】尽管少一个词,但是可以看出句子意思是:我关心的是把罪犯关进监狱,而这个人没有伤害任何人。由 jail 可以判断出,是把“罪犯”关进监狱,而不是其他人。由此可以判断,空格处应填“罪犯”;而此处表示的是一类人,故用复数形式,听到录音后就可以确定答案为 offenders。

7. 实用填词技巧

针对六级听力短文听写文章的特点,总结实用的填词技巧,利用语法知识、固定搭配等技巧判断答案,让考生在紧张的听力考试中出色发挥。



第四节

3 种填词技巧

1. 利用语法结构

根据句子的主谓搭配、动宾搭配、虚拟、倒装等语法结构判断所填单词的词性和形式。

系表结构

(2007-12 第 41 题)

You smile politely, pretending that you've heard the remark and found it mildly (41) humorous.

【解析】分析句子结构可知,此处是“find+宾语+宾语补足语”结构,所填词在句中作宾语补足语,并且由副词 mildly 修饰,故此处需填形容词。humorous 意为“幽默的”。

目 录

第一章 最新真题自测

第一节 2010 年 6 月六级考试真题	1
答案解析	4
第二节 2009 年 12 月六级考试真题	14
答案解析	17

第二章 短对话

第一节 题型特征分析	27
第二节 7 大场景扫描	28
第三节 6 类常考句式	36
第四节 问题特征分析	38
第五节 标准模拟测试	45
第六节 答案解析	49

第三章 长对话

第一节 题型特征分析	64
第二节 3 大场景扫描	65
第三节 4 大设题点揭秘	68
第四节 听前预测技巧	71
第五节 标准模拟测试	72
第六节 答案解析	78

第四章 短文理解

第一节 题型特征分析	100
第二节 8 大设题点揭秘	101
第三节 3 种题型应试技巧	104
第四节 标准模拟测试	107
第五节 答案解析	111

第五章 短文听写

第一节	9 大单词设题点	127
第二节	3 大句子设题点	130
第三节	4 大答题步骤	130
第四节	3 种填词技巧	131
第五节	3 大避错要诀	132
第六节	标准模拟测试	134
第七节	答案解析	141

第六章 全真预测试题

第一节	标准模拟题	157
第二节	答案解析	170



01 Part III

Listening Comprehension

(35 minutes)

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.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

11. A) The man failed to keep his promise. C) The man borrowed the book from the library.
B) The woman has a poor memory. D) The woman does not need the book any more.
12. A) The woman is making too big a fuss about her condition.
B) Fatigue is a typical symptom of lack of exercise.
C) The woman should spend more time outdoors.
D) People tend to work longer hours with artificial lighting.
13. A) The printing on her T-shirt has faded. C) She regrets having bought one of the T-shirts.
B) It is not in fashion to have a logo on a T-shirt. D) It is not a good idea to buy the T-shirt.
14. A) He regrets having published the article. C) Not many people have read his article.
B) Most readers do not share his viewpoints. D) The woman is only trying to console him.
15. A) Leave Daisy alone for the time being. C) Apologize to Daisy again by phone.
B) Go see Daisy immediately. D) Buy Daisy a new notebook.
16. A) Batteries. C) Cameras.
B) Garden tools. D) Light bulbs.
17. A) The speakers will watch the game together. C) The man plays center on the basketball team.
B) The woman feels lucky to have got a ticket. D) The man can get the ticket at its original price.
18. A) The speakers will dress formally for the concert.
B) The man will return home before going to the concert.
C) It is the first time the speakers are attending a concert.
D) The woman is going to buy a new dress for the concert.

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

19. A) He wants to sign a long-term contract. C) He prefers teaching to administrative work.
B) He is good at both language and literature. D) He is undecided as to which job to go for.

20. A) They hate exams.
B) They all plan to study in Cambridge.
21. A) Difficult but rewarding.
B) Varied and interesting.
- C) They are all adults.
D) They are going to work in companies.
C) Time-consuming and tiring.
D) Demanding and frustrating.

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

22. A) Interviewing a movie star.
B) Discussing teenage role models.
23. A) He lost his mother.
B) He was unhappy in California.
24. A) He delivered public speeches.
B) He got seriously into acting.
25. A) He made numerous popular movies.
B) He has long been a legendary figure.
- C) Hosting a television show.
D) Reviewing a new biography.
C) He missed his aunt.
D) He had to attend school there.
C) He hosted talk shows on TV.
D) He played a role in *East of Eden*.
C) He was best at acting in Hollywood tragedies.
D) He was the most successful actor of his time.

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.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

Passage One

Questions 26 to 29 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. A) It carried passengers leaving an island.
B) A terrorist forced it to land on Tenerife.
27. A) He was kidnapped eight months ago.
B) He failed in his negotiations with the Africans.
28. A) The management and union representatives reached an agreement.
B) The workers' pay was raised and their working hours were shortened.
C) The trade union gave up its demand.
D) The workers on strike were all fired.
29. A) Sunny.
B) Rainy.
- C) It crashed when it was circling to land.
D) 18 of its passengers survived the crash.
C) He was assassinated in Central Africa.
D) He lost lots of money in his African business.
C) Windy.
D) Cloudy.

Passage Two

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

30. A) Some of them had once experienced an earthquake.
B) Most of them lacked interest in the subject.
C) Very few of them knew much about geology.
D) A couple of them had listened to a similar speech before.
31. A) By reflecting on Americans' previous failures in predicting earthquakes.
B) By noting where the most severe earthquake in U.S. history occurred.
C) By describing the destructive power of earthquakes.
D) By explaining some essential geological principles.

32. A) Interrupt him whenever he detected a mistake.
 B) Focus on the accuracy of the language he used.
 C) Stop him when he had difficulty understanding.
 D) Write down any points where he could improve.

Passage Three

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

33. A) It was invented by a group of language experts in the year of 1887.
 B) It is a language that has its origin in ancient Polish.
 C) It was created to promote economic globalization.
 D) It is a tool of communication among speakers of different languages.
34. A) It aims to make Esperanto a working language in the U.N.
 B) It has increased its popularity with the help of the media.
 C) It has encountered increasingly tougher challenges.
 D) It has supporters from many countries in the world.
35. A) It is used by a number of influential science journals.
 B) It is widely taught at schools and in universities.
 C) It has aroused the interest of many young learners.
 D) It has had a greater impact than in any other country.

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.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

George Herbert Mead said that humans are talked into humanity. He meant that we gain personal identity as we communicate with others. In the earliest years of our lives, our parents tell us who we are. "You're (36) ____." "You're so strong." We first see ourselves through the eyes of others, so their messages form important (37) ____ of our self-concepts. Later we interact with teachers, friends, (38) ____ partners, and co-workers who communicate their views of us. Thus, how we see ourselves (39) ____ the views of us that others communicate.

The (40) ____ connection between identity and communication is (41) ____ evident in children who are (42) ____ of human contact. Case studies of children who were isolated from others reveal that they lack a firm self-concept, and their mental and psychological development is severely (43) ____ by lack of language.

Communication with others not only affects our sense of identity but also directly influences our physical and emotional well-being. Consistently, (44) ____.

People who lack close friends have greater levels of anxiety and depression than people who are close to others. (45) ____.

The conclusion was that social isolation is statistically as dangerous as high blood pressure, smoking and obesity. Many doctors and researchers believe that (46) ____.

答案解析

Section A

11. M: Oh, I'm so sorry I forgot to bring along the book you borrowed from the library.

W: What a terrible memory you have! Anyway, I won't need it until Friday night. As long as I can get it by then, OK?

Q: What do we learn from this conversation?

问题精解 答案: A

推断题。男士一开始就向女士道歉,说他忘记带女士从图书馆借的书了,由此推断他没有遵守诺言,故选 A。

避错指导

对话提到 a terrible memory 是女士说男士记忆力真差,因此 B 项错误;那本书是女士从图书馆借来的,因此 C 项错误;女士说周五晚上才需要用那本书,不是不再需要,故 D 项错误。

12. W: Doctor, I haven't been able to get enough sleep lately, and I'm too tired to concentrate in class.

M: Well, you know, spending too much time indoors with all that artificial lighting can do that to you. Your body loses track of whether it's day or night.

Q: What does the man imply?

问题精解 答案: C

推断题。对话中男士说,在室内人工照明灯光下待太长时间就会导致那样的结果,由此推断男士暗示女士应该多去户外活动,故选 C。

避错指导

A 项“女士对她的健康状况过于大惊小怪”错误,对话中女士所说的现象是长期待在室内导致的,并不是她大惊小怪;B 项“疲劳是缺乏锻炼的典型症状”和 D 项“人们往往在人工照明灯光下工作很长时间”对话中未提及。

13. M: I think I'll get one of those new T-shirts, you know, with the school's logo on both the front and back.

W: You'll regret it. They are expensive and I've heard the printing fades easily when you wash them.

Q: What does the woman mean?

问题精解 答案: D

推断题。男士对女士说他要买一件前后都印有校徽的 T 恤,女士劝他不要买,因为那种 T 恤很贵,而且据说印上去的校徽在清洗时很容易褪色,故选 D。

避错指导

B 项“T 恤上有商标并不流行”未提及;对话中并未提到女士有那种 T 恤,因此 A 项“她 T 恤上的图案已经褪色了”和 C 项“她后悔买了那件 T 恤”错误。

14. W: I think your article in the school newspaper is right on target, and your viewpoints have certainly convinced me.

M: Thanks, but in view of the general responses, you and I are definitely in the minority.

Q: What does the man mean?

问题精解

答案: B

推断题。对话中女士提到自己被男士文章中的观点说服了。但男士说:“就公众的反应来看,我和你肯定是占少数的。”由此推断赞成男士观点的人很少,故选 B。

避错指导

A 项“他后悔发表了这篇文章”和 D 项“女士只是试图安慰他”错误;对话中提到 minority 是指其他人与他们的观点不同,并不是说读过他文章的人不多,因此 C 项错误。

15. M: Daisy was furious yesterday because I lost her notebook. Should I go see her and apologize to her again?

W: Well, if I were you, I'd let her cool off a few days before I approach her.

Q: What does the woman suggest the man do?

问题精解

答案: A

推断题。对话中男士询问女士是否应该再次向黛西道歉,女士建议男士先让黛西冷静几天再去找她,也就是暂时不要理黛西,故选 A。

避错指导

女士建议让黛西先冷静几天,因此 B 项“马上去见黛西”错误;C 项“再次通过电话向黛西道歉”和 D 项“给黛西买一个新笔记本”未提及。

16. M: Would you please tell me where I can get batteries for this brand of camera?

W: Let me have a look. Oh, yes, go down this aisle, pass the garden tools; you'll find them on the shelf next to the light bulbs.

Q: What is the man looking for?

问题精解

答案: A

细节题。对话中男士问女士:“你能告诉我哪里可以找到这个牌子的相机的电池吗?”可见男士要找的是电池,故选 A。

避错指导

其他三项都不是男士要找的东西。

17. M: Our basketball team is playing in the finals but I don't have a ticket. I guess I'll just watch it on TV. Do you want to come over?

W: Actually I have a ticket, but I'm not feeling well. You can have it for what it cost me.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

问题精解

答案: D

细节题。女士说她可以把票原价卖给男士,可见男士可以以原价买下这张票,故选 D。

避错指导

女士说她不太舒服,因此她不会去看比赛, A 项错误; B 项“女士觉得能买到票很幸运”和 C 项“男士是篮球队的中锋”均未提及。

18. M: Honey, I'll be going straight to the theatre from work this evening. Could you bring my suit and tie along?

W: Sure, it's the first performance of the State Symphony Orchestra in our city, so suit and tie is a must.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

问题精解

答案: A

推断题。由女士提到的“西装和领带是必需的”可以推断出音乐会要穿正装, 故选 A。

避错指导

对话中提到男士让女士把他的西装和领带带过来, 所以他不回家, B 项错误; 对话中提到 the first 是指国家交响乐团第一次在这里演出, 而不是说话人第一次去音乐会, 因此 C 项错误; D 项“女士要买一件新衣服出席音乐会”未提及。

Conversation One**对话精要**

对话是生活场景。对话中男士对他得到的理工学院和语言学校两份工作职位在稳定性、工资和工作内容各方面进行了比较。

M: I got two letters this morning with job offers, one from the Polytechnic, and the other from the Language School in Pistoia, Italy.

W: So you are not sure which to go for?

M: That's it. Of course, the conditions of work are very different: The Polytechnic is offering a two-year contract which could be renewed, but the language school is only offering a year's contract, and that's a different minus. It could be renewed, but you never know.

W: I see. So it's much less secure. But you don't need to think too much about steady jobs when you are only 23.

M: That's true.

W: What about the salaries?

M: Well, the Pistoia job pays much better in the short term. I'll be getting the equivalent of about £22,000 a year there, but only £20,000 at the Polytechnic. But then the hours are different. At the Polytechnic I'd have to do 35 hours a week, 20 teaching and 15 administration, whereas the Pistoia school is only asking for 30 hours' teaching.

W: Mm...

M: Then the type of teaching is so different. The Polytechnic is all adults and mostly preparation for exams like the Cambridge certificates. The Language School wants me to do a bit of exam preparation, but also quite a lot of work in companies and factories, and a couple of children's classes. Oh, and a bit of literature teaching.

W: Well, that sounds much more varied and interesting. And I'd imagine you'd be doing quite a lot of teaching outside the school, and moving around quite a bit.

M: Yes, whereas with the Polytechnic position, I'd be stuck in the school all day.

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

19. What do we learn about the man from the conversation?

问题精解

答案: D

细节题。对话中女士问男士是不是还没有确定选择哪份工作。男士的回答是“That's it.”(正是), 故选 D。选项中的 undecided 与对话中的 not sure 表达的意思相同。

避错指导

对话中虽然提到了 contract, 但并没有说男士想签一份长期合同, 故 A 项错误; B 项“他擅长语言和文学”和 C 项“比起行政工作, 他更喜欢教学”均未提及。