



# 新编 大学英语6级 听力1000题

## 上海交通大学

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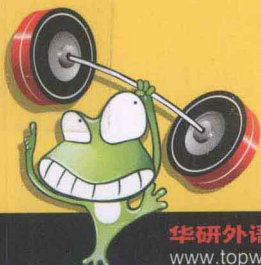
### 六大主题词汇

社会生活类 文化教育类 科学研究类 人物故事类 商业经济类 医疗保健类

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# Believe in Yourself

Believe in your dreams.

Believe that you are loved.

Believe that you make a difference.

Believe we can build a better world.

Believe there's light at the end of the tunnel.

Believe that

you may be that light for someone else.

Believe that the best is yet to be.

Believe in yourself.

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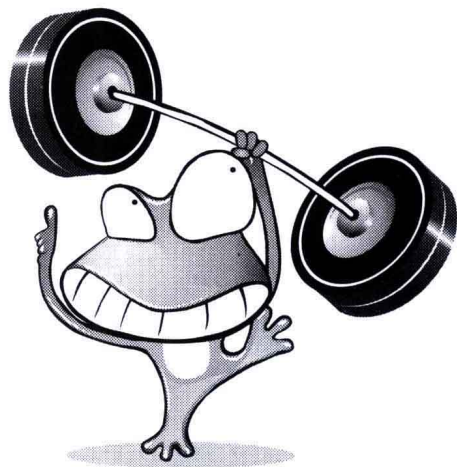
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要相信

你可能就是他人的那道曙光。

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要相信自己。



# Preface 前言

中国学生由于缺乏语言环境,在考试听录音时往往大脑反应“慢半拍”。很多考生做阅读题比做听力题更擅长,就是因为阅读的反应时间更充裕。阅读时可以停下来思考,而考试录音却不会为任何人暂停,哪怕你只是“愣一下”,答题节奏就会立刻跟不上!

《新编大学英语 6 级听力 1000 题》专为帮助考生解决大脑反应“慢半拍”的问题而诞生。本书具有以下特色:

## 一、训练 1000 题,速度快一倍

题感好,答题才能快!敏锐的题感要通过大量的训练来培养。听力考试实践性极强,纯粹的“答题技巧”在十几秒的答题时间里是施展不开的。只有练好了反应速度,才能在答题遇到障碍时,挤出一点宝贵时间运用技巧猜答案。

本书为考生精心准备了 30 套专项训练和 20 套综合训练,总题量多达 1000 道,涵盖 6 级听力考试的所有题型和考法。考生通过这些训练,培养快速判断正确答案的敏锐题感,答题速度可以提高一倍!

## 二、6 大主题词汇,减少“瞎猜”时间

“猜”是要依据的,“猜”是有风险的,“猜”是花时间的!如果没听懂,选择题还可以猜答案;但是,难度较高的 Compound Dictation 要求准确填出原词和句子里的核心词,如果没有掌握这些词,想再久也无法“猜”出答案来。有的考生上一个空格的单词还没想好,录音已经读到下一个空格的单词了,好像被汽车拖着跑,非常痛苦。这就要求考生切实掌握一定词汇,听到单词就能立即反应出来,容不得半点犹豫。

本书通过研究对比,锁定了 6 级听力必考的 6 大类主题,并从历年真题中精选了 30 篇代表性最强的短文,设置成 Compound Dictation,为考生提供强化训练。通过训练,考生不仅能进一步熟悉 6 级听力考试的选材,又能显著提高 Compound Dictation 的反应速度,可谓一举两得。

此外,本书经过系统的分类与归纳,筛选出与必考主题相对应的 450 个主题词汇与短语。掌握了这些主题词汇,考生就能在听录音时快速反应出听到的是哪个单词,更准确地答题。同时,通过对这些主题词汇与短语的学习,考生在接触到相应的听力题材时,就能迅速进入听音状态,捕捉到录音的重要信息,减少猜测和犹豫的时间。



### 三、25 个解题技巧, 绕过“陷阱”省时间

十几秒内行之有效的才是好技巧!好的技巧不需要考生进行复杂的分析、思考,却可以帮助考生少走许多弯路、避开命题陷阱,从而节省答题时间。本书为考生提供了 25 个解题技巧,这些技巧均为编者在研读历年真题中苦心总结出的“精华”,非常容易运用。熟练掌握这些解题技巧,有助于考生在 6 级听力考试中轻松获取高分。

### 四、16 开大开本, 训练答题更爽快

常有考生抱怨,市面上的听力书开本小,听录音的同时还要频频翻页答题、对答案,很不方便。本书特意将开本做成 16 开,比市面上常见的听力书大,为考生做训练提供便利。

此外,本书所有的例证均提供真题原音,为考生营造真实的考场氛围。另随光盘赠送 300 篇 BBC、VOA、CNN 新闻听力录音和文本,50 篇英美文化背景听力,帮助考生巩固训练效果、增加信息量。

编者

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10套

15套

20套

30套

**您看到本书还有哪些校对错漏？**

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**您希望本书在哪些方面进行改进？**

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**您还读过市面上哪些同类书？这些书哪些特点吸引您？**

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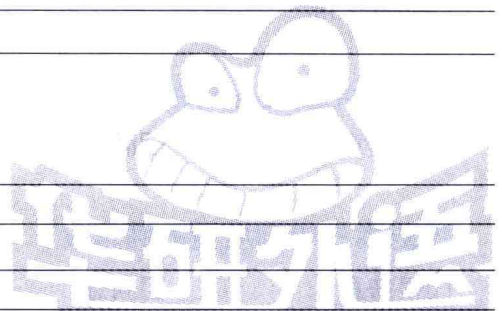
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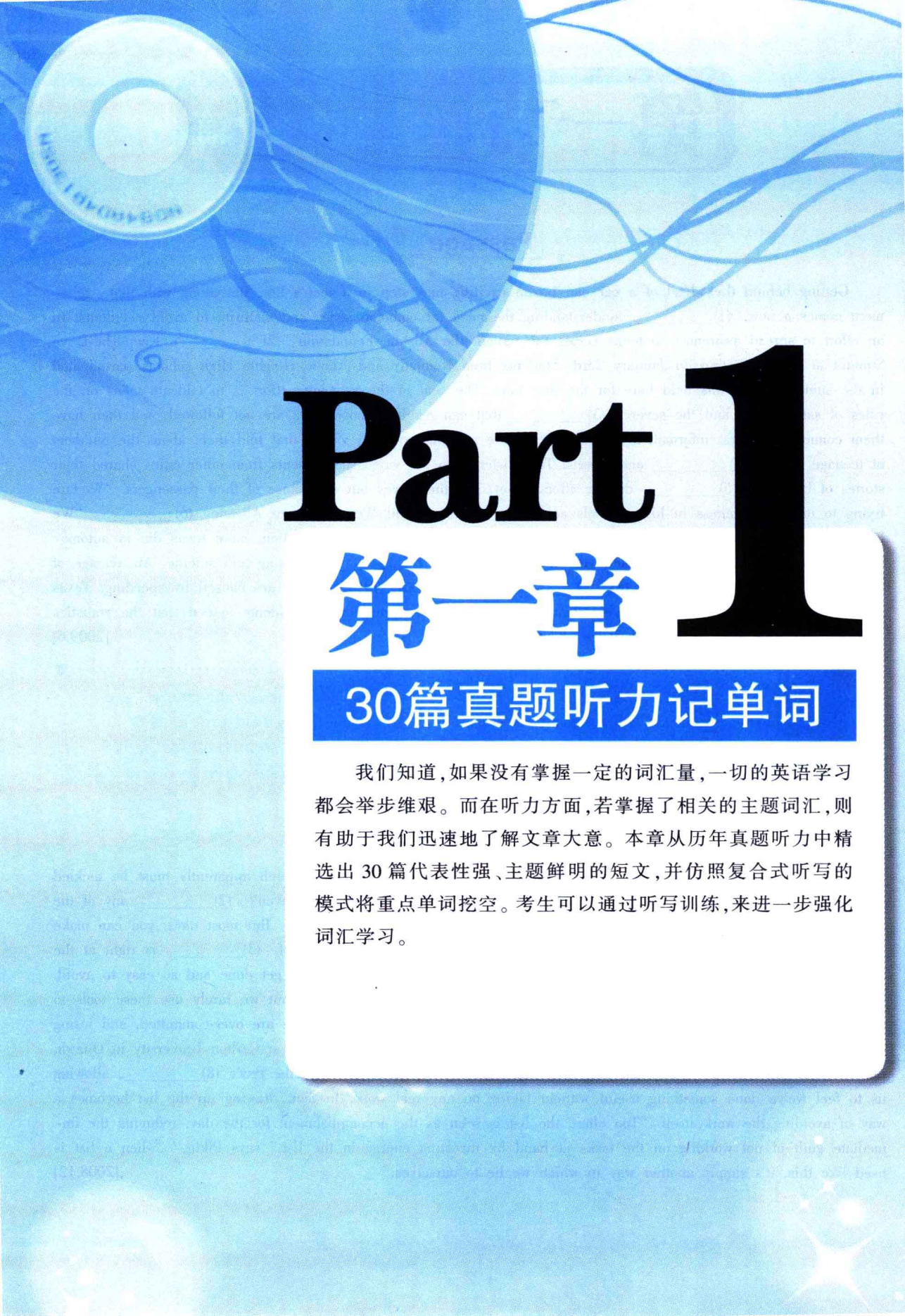
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# Part 1

## 第一章

### 30篇真题听力记单词

我们知道,如果没有掌握一定的词汇量,一切的英语学习都会举步维艰。而在听力方面,若掌握了相关的主题词汇,则有助于我们迅速地了解文章大意。本章从历年真题听力中精选出 30 篇代表性强、主题鲜明的短文,并仿照复合式听写的模式将重点单词挖空。考生可以通过听写训练,来进一步强化词汇学习。

# 第一节

## 社会生活类7篇

### Passage 1

Getting behind the wheel of a car can be an exciting new step in a teen's life. But along with that excitement comes a new (1)\_\_\_\_\_—understanding the need for common sense and maturity to avoid accidents. In an effort to spread awareness to teens across the nation, the Allstate Foundation (2)\_\_\_\_\_ a Keep-The-Drive Summit at Sunset Station on January 23rd. Students from Kennedy and Alamo Heights High schools participated in the summit which was held here for the first time. The goal of the year-long effort is to educate teens on the rules of safe driving and the severe (3)\_\_\_\_\_ that can result if those rules are not followed, and then have them communicate that information to their peers. The students watched videos that told them about the numbers of teenage driving (4)\_\_\_\_\_ and deaths. They listened to the videos as students from other cities shared their stories of how their (5)\_\_\_\_\_ driving affected not only their lives but also those of their passengers. "We are trying to create awareness in high schools across the country," said Westerman, an Allstate (6)\_\_\_\_\_. "We focus on changing how teens think behind the wheel." According to the presentation, more teens die in automobile crashes in the United States each year than from drugs, (7)\_\_\_\_\_, smoking and suicide. An average of 16 teens die every day in motor (8)\_\_\_\_\_ crashes and nearly 40% of those are caused by speeding. Texas is the state with the most teen driving deaths according to the presentation. Students agreed that the statistics were amazing and made them think twice about how they drive. [2009.6]

#### 答案

- |                                                  |                                          |
|--------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| 1. responsibility /rɪˌspɒnsəˈbɪlɪti/ n. 责任       | 2. sponsored (sponsor /ˈspɒnsə/) vt. 主办  |
| 3. consequences (consequence /kɒnsɪkwəns/) n. 结果 | 4. injuries (injury /ˈɪndʒəri/) n. 伤害    |
| 5. reckless /ˈrekləs/ a. 鲁莽的                     | 6. representative /ˌreprɪzəntətɪv/ n. 代表 |
| 7. violence /ˈvaɪələns/ n. 暴力                    | 8. vehicle /ˈviːkl/ n. 车辆                |

### Passage 2

Many days seem to bring (1)\_\_\_\_\_ tasks and responsibilities, all of which apparently must be tackled right away. You spend a day putting out fires, but by the end of the day, you haven't (2)\_\_\_\_\_ any of the really important things you set out to do. In desperation, you draft a "to-do" list. But most days, you can make little progress with it. When you look at the list each morning, a big fat cloud of (3)\_\_\_\_\_ is right at the top—those difficult, (4)\_\_\_\_\_, important tasks that are so (5)\_\_\_\_\_ to get done and so easy to avoid. Plenty of us create a "to-do" list to address feelings of being (6)\_\_\_\_\_, but we rarely use these tools to their best effect. They wind up being guilt-provoking reminders of the fact that we are over-committed, and losing control of our (7)\_\_\_\_\_. According to Timothy Pikle, a professor of psychology at Carlton University in Ottawa, people often draw up a "to-do" list and then that's it. The list itself becomes the day's (8)\_\_\_\_\_, allowing us to feel we've done something useful without taking on any real work. In fact, drawing up the list becomes a way of avoiding the work itself. "Too often, the list is seen as the accomplishment for the day, reducing the immediate guilt of not working on the tasks at hand by investing energy in the list," says Pikle, "when a list is used like this, it's simply another way in which we lie to ourselves." [2008.12]

### 答案

- |                                                       |                                                        |
|-------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. numerous /nju:mərəs/ <i>a.</i> 众多的                 | 2. accomplished (accomplish /ə'kʌmplɪʃ/) <i>vt.</i> 实现 |
| 3. doom /du:m/ <i>n.</i> 厄运                           | 4. complex /'kɒmpleks/ <i>a.</i> 复杂的                   |
| 5. crucial /'kru:ʃəl/ <i>a.</i> 至关重要的                 | 6. overwhelmed (overwhelm /əʊvə'welɪn/) <i>vt.</i> 征服  |
| 7. priorities (priority /praɪ'ɒrɪtɪ/) <i>n.</i> 优先(权) | 8. achievement /ə'tʃi:vmənt/ <i>n.</i> 成就              |

### Passage 3

It seems to me that neighbors are going out of style in America. The friend next door from whom you borrowed four eggs or a ladder has moved and the people in there now are strangers.

Some of the (1)\_\_\_\_\_ stories of neighborliness are (2)\_\_\_\_\_ or silly, and it may be just as well that our relations with our neighbors are changing. The saying in the Bible "Love Thy Neighbor" was probably a poor translation of what must have (3)\_\_\_\_\_ been "Respect Thy Neighbor." Love can't be called up on order. Fewer than half the people in the United States live in the same house they lived in five years ago, so there's no reason to love the people who live next door to you just because they happened to (4)\_\_\_\_\_ into a real estate office that listed the place next door to yours. The only thing neighbors have in common, to begin with, is (5)\_\_\_\_\_, and unless something more develops, that isn't reason enough to be best friends. It sometimes happens (6)\_\_\_\_\_, but the chances are very small that your neighbors will be your choice as friends. Or that you will be theirs, either.

The best relationship with neighbors is one of friendly distance. You say hello, you small-talk if you see them in the yard, you discuss problems as they arise and you help each other in an (7)\_\_\_\_\_. The driveway or the fence between you is not really a cold shoulder, but a clear (8)\_\_\_\_\_. We all like clearly-defined boundaries for ourselves. [2008.6]

### 答案

- |                                            |                                               |
|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| 1. traditional /trə'dɪʃənəl/ <i>a.</i> 传统的 | 2. impractical /ɪm'præktɪkəl/ <i>a.</i> 不切实际的 |
| 3. originally /ə'rɪdʒɪnəlɪ/ <i>ad.</i> 起初  | 4. wander /'wɒndə/ <i>vi.</i> 漫游, 闲逛          |
| 5. proximity /prɒk'sɪmɪtɪ/ <i>n.</i> 附近    | 6. naturally /'nætʃərəli/ <i>ad.</i> 自然地      |
| 7. emergency /ɪ'mɜ:dʒənsɪ/ <i>n.</i> 紧急情况  | 8. boundary /'baʊndəri/ <i>n.</i> 界限          |

### Passage 4

I'm interested in the (1)\_\_\_\_\_ justice system of our country. It seems to me that something has to be done, if we're to (2)\_\_\_\_\_ as a country. I certainly don't know what the answers to our problems are. Things certainly get (3)\_\_\_\_\_ in a hurry when you get into them, but I wonder if something couldn't be done to deal with some of these problems. One thing I'm concerned about is our practice of putting (4)\_\_\_\_\_ in jail who haven't harmed anyone. Why not work out some system whereby they can pay back the debts they owe society instead of (5)\_\_\_\_\_ another debt by going to prison and, of course, coming under the influence of hardened criminals. I'm also concerned about the short prison sentences people are serving for serious crimes. Of course one (6)\_\_\_\_\_ to this is to restore capital punishment, but I'm not sure I would be for that. I'm not sure it's right to take an eye for an eye. The alternative to capital punishment is longer sentences, but they would certainly cost the tax payers much money. I also think we must do something about the insanity plea. In my opinion, anyone who takes another person's life intentionally is (7)\_\_\_\_\_; however, that does not mean that the person isn't (8)\_\_\_\_\_ of the crime, or that he shouldn't pay society the debt he owes. It's sad, of course, that a person may have to spend the rest of his life, or a large part of it in prison for acts that he committed while not in full control of his mind. [2008.6]

**答案**

- |                                                        |                                                 |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| 1. criminal /'krɪmɪnəl/ <i>a.</i> 刑事的                  | 2. survive /sə'vaɪv/ <i>v.</i> 生存               |
| 3. complicated (complicate /'kɒmplɪkət/) <i>a.</i> 复杂的 | 4. offenders (offender /ə'fendə/) <i>n.</i> 犯规者 |
| 5. incurring (incur /ɪn'kɜː/) <i>v.</i> 招致             | 6. alternative /ɔ:l'tɜːnətɪv/ <i>n.</i> 抉择      |
| 7. insane /ɪn'seɪn/ <i>a.</i> 精神失常的                    | 8. guilty /'ɡɪltɪ/ <i>a.</i> 有罪的                |

**Passage 5**

If you're like most people, you've (1)\_\_\_\_\_ in fake listening many times. You go to history class, sit in the third row, and look squarely at the instructor as she speaks. But your mind is far away, (2)\_\_\_\_\_ in the clouds of pleasant daydreams. Occasionally you come back to earth: the instructor writes an important term on the chalkboard, and you dutifully copy it in your notebook. Every once in a while the instructor makes a witty remark, causing others in the class to laugh. You smile politely, (3)\_\_\_\_\_ that you've heard the remark and found it mildly (4)\_\_\_\_\_. You have a vague sense of guilt that you aren't paying close attention, but you tell yourself that any material you miss can be picked up from a friend's notes. Besides, the instructor's talking about road (5)\_\_\_\_\_ in ancient Rome, and nothing could be more boring. So back you go into your private little world. Only later do you realize you've missed important information for a test.

Fake listening may be easily exposed, since many speakers are (6)\_\_\_\_\_ to facial cues and can tell if you're (7)\_\_\_\_\_ pretending to listen. Your blank expression and the faraway look in your eyes are the cues that betray your inattentiveness.

Even if you're not exposed, there's another reason to avoid fakery: it's easy for this behavior to become a habit. For some people, the habit is so deeply rooted that they automatically start daydreaming when a speaker begins talking on something complex or uninteresting. As a result, they miss lots of (8)\_\_\_\_\_ information. [2007.12]

**答案**

- |                                                 |                                           |
|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| 1. indulged (indulge /ɪn'dʌldʒ/) <i>vi.</i> 沉溺  | 2. floating (float /fləʊt/) <i>v.</i> 浮动  |
| 3. pretending (pretend /prɪ'tend/) <i>v.</i> 假装 | 4. humo(u)rous /'hju:mərəs/ <i>a.</i> 幽默的 |
| 5. construction /kən'strʌkʃən/ <i>n.</i> 建设     | 6. sensitive /sensɪtɪv/ <i>a.</i> 敏感的     |
| 7. merely /mɪəli/ <i>ad.</i> 仅仅                 | 8. valuable /'væljuəbl/ <i>a.</i> 有价值的    |

**Passage 6**

So we've already talked a bit about the growth of (1)\_\_\_\_\_ sports like rock-climbing. As psychologists, we need to ask ourselves: Why is this person doing this? Why do people take these risks and put themselves in danger when they don't have to? One common (2)\_\_\_\_\_ among risk-takers is that they enjoy strong feelings or (3)\_\_\_\_\_. We call this trait sensation-seeking. A sensation-seeker is someone who's always looking for new sensations. What else do we know about sensation-seekers? Well, as I said, sensation-seekers like strong (4)\_\_\_\_\_. You can see this trait in many parts of a person's life, not just in extreme sports. For example, many sensation-seekers enjoy hard rock music. They like the loud sound and strong emotion of the songs. Similarly, sensation-seekers enjoy (5)\_\_\_\_\_ horror movies. They like the feeling of being (6)\_\_\_\_\_ and horrified while watching the movie. This feeling is even stronger for extreme sports when the person faces real danger. Sensation-seekers feel the danger is very exciting. In addition, sensation-seekers like new experiences that force them to push their personal limits. For them, (7)\_\_\_\_\_ the same things every day is boring. Many sensation-seekers choose jobs that (8)\_\_\_\_\_ risk, such as starting a new business or being an emergency room doctor. These jobs are different every day, so they never know what will happen. That's why many sensation-seekers also like extreme sports. When you do rock-climbing, you never know what will happen. The activity is always new and different. [2007.12]



## 答案

1. extreme /ik'stri:m/ *a.* 极限的
2. trait /treɪt/ *n.* 特征
3. sensations (sensation /sen'seɪʃən/) *n.* 感觉
4. emotions (emotion /i'məʊʃən/) *n.* 情感
5. frightening (frighten /fraɪtən/) *a.* 吓人的
6. scared /skeəd/ *a.* 吓坏的
7. repeating (repeat /ri'pi:t/) *v.* 重复
8. involve /ɪn'vɒlv/ *vt.* 包含

## Passage 7

The new year always brings with it a cultural tradition of new possibilities. We see it as a chance for renewal. We begin to dream of new possible selves. We (1)\_\_\_\_\_ our ideal self or an image that is quite different from what we are now. For some of us, we roll that dreamy film in our heads just because it's the beginning of a new year. But we aren't serious about making changes. We just make some half-hearted resolution and it (2)\_\_\_\_\_ after a week or two. The experience makes us feel less successful and leads us to discount our ability to change in the future. It's not that change is (3)\_\_\_\_\_ but that it won't last unless our resolutions are supported with plans for (4)\_\_\_\_\_. We have to make our intentions manageable by detailing the (5)\_\_\_\_\_ steps that will carry us to our goal. Say your goal is to lose weight by dieting and cutting off sweets. But one night you just have to have a cookie. And you know there's a bag of your (6)\_\_\_\_\_ in the cupboard. You want one, you eat two, you check the bag, and find out you've just shot 132 calories. You say to yourself, "What the hell!" and polish off the whole bag. Then you begin to draw all kinds of unpleasant (7)\_\_\_\_\_ about yourself. To protect your sense of self, you begin to discount the goal. You may think—"Well, dieting wasn't that important to me and I won't make it anyhow." So you (8)\_\_\_\_\_ the goal and return to your bad habits.

[2007.6]

## 答案

1. design /dɪ'zaɪn/ *vt.* 设计
2. evaporates (evaporate /i'væpəreɪt/) *vi.* 消失
3. impossible /ɪm'pɒsəbl/ *a.* 不可能的
4. implementation /ɪm'plɪmen'teɪʃən/ *n.* 执行
5. specific /spɪ'sɪfɪk/ *a.* 明确的
6. favorites (favorite /'feɪvərɪt/) *n.* 喜爱(的东西)
7. conclusions (conclusion /kən'klu:ʒən/) *n.* 结论
8. abandon /ə'bændən/ *vt.* 放弃

## 社会生活类 主题词汇与短语 80 个

### 1. 居家琐事

- |                                            |                                                     |
|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| <b>air-conditioner</b> <i>n.</i> 空调        | <b>balcony</b> /'bælkəni/ <i>n.</i> 阳台              |
| <b>basement</b> /'beɪsmənt/ <i>n.</i> 地下室  | <b>budget</b> /'bʌdʒɪt/ <i>n.</i> 预算                |
| <b>cupboard</b> /'kʌbəd/ <i>n.</i> 厨柜      | <b>economical</b> /i:kə'nɒmɪkəl/ <i>a.</i> 经济的, 节俭的 |
| <b>furnished</b> /'fɜ:niʃt/ <i>a.</i> 已装修的 | <b>heater</b> /'hi:tə/ <i>n.</i> 炉子                 |
| <b>household expenses</b> 家务开支             | <b>housework</b> /'hauswɜ:k/ <i>n.</i> 家务活          |
| <b>in a mess</b> 杂乱                        | <b>install</b> /ɪn'stɔ:l/ <i>v.</i> 安装              |
| <b>keep down the cost</b> 降低开支             | <b>kitchen</b> /'kɪtʃɪn/ <i>n.</i> 厨房               |
| <b>laundry</b> /'ləʊndrɪ/ <i>n.</i> 洗衣店    | <b>leak</b> /li:k/ <i>v.</i> 漏水                     |
| <b>light bulb</b> 电灯泡                      | <b>living room</b> 客厅                               |
| <b>parcel</b> /'pɑ:səl/ <i>n.</i> 包裹       | <b>plumber</b> /'plʌmbə/ <i>n.</i> 管道工              |
| <b>porch</b> /pɔ:tʃ/ <i>n.</i> 走廊          | <b>postage</b> /'pəʊstɪdʒ/ <i>n.</i> 邮费             |
| <b>registered letter</b> 挂号信               | <b>trivial affairs</b> 日常琐事                         |
| <b>vacuum cleaner</b> 真空吸尘器                | <b>zip/postal code</b> 邮政编码                         |