

Highlights

大学英语 冲关听力

林学明 编著

第六级

6

循序渐进 分级突破

外文出版社

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内 容 简 介

《大学英语听力》系列教材是按照《大学英语教学大纲》和《大学英语考试大纲》的要求以及英语四、六级考试模式,根据多年的教学实践撰写的。本系列教材主要分两部分内容:一、听力教程正文1—6级;二、听力理解题参考答案及录音文字材料。本书内容充实新颖,信息量大,选材广泛,体裁和题材多样,结构合理,侧重突出新题型,难易程度和份量相当,由浅入深循序渐进,不但适合研究生及本、专科生的过级冲关的需要,而且对于准备参加托福考试和 EPT 考试的考生也有很大的参考价值。

本系列教材从一级到六级,每一级为一分册,全书共计 6 册书,配有全套高清晰度录音磁带,可供大学英语教学一至六学期、108 单元使用,其中,每周为一个单元,每学期一级为 18 个单元。

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前 言

大学英语听力是大学英语教学中的重要环节,国家教委每年组织两次大学英语四、六级全国统考,全国每年举行两次托福考试,部分省市每年进行一次大学英语三级考试。在上述各类英语考试中,听力理解是难度较大、容易丢分的部分,大学生们普遍感到困难不少。在历次大学英语分级测试以及全国英语四级统考中,所测试的五项内容中,听力测试为第一项。听力测试部分所占的分数比例为百分之二十,难度较大,特别是最近公布的新《大纲》对听力提出了更高的要求。因此,学生必须具备较强的听力理解能力,才能达到《大学英语教学大纲》的要求,取得较好的成绩。

这套**新题型《大学英语四级听力》**系列教材,是针对普通高等院校英语听力教学的现状和我国加入 WTO 后的新形势,结合我们多年从事大学英语听力教学的经验,遵循大学英语听力教学的客观规律和特点,严格按照最新公布的《大学英语教学大纲》和《大学英语四级考试大纲》的要求撰写的实用英语听力系列教材。在编写过程中,我们既注意到了大学英语听力各个级别在《大纲》中的要求,也注意到了大多数新生入学时的听力基础状况,并且也考虑到大学生在两年听力课结束时要达到的大学英语听力的四级水平和三年级听力课要达到的六级水平。

本系列丛书,全书设计大学英语听力理解一级、二级、三级、四级、五级、六级(即 Band I、Band II、Band III、Band IV、Band V、Band VI),严格按照最新《大学英语教学大纲》和《大学英语考试大纲》的要求编排设计,共计 108 单元。其中每一级为 18 个单元(Unit 1-Unit 18),可供一个学期每周一到二课时使用。全书由 6 个分册组成,即每级各为一册,可供大学英语基础阶段四个学期和高级阶段两个学期使用。通过 108 个学时《大学英语四级听力》系列丛书的听力理解强化训练,可望顺利通过大学英语基础阶段(一至四级)和高级阶段(五至六级)的全国四、六级统一考试。

本系列丛书的每一分册均由两个部分组成:第一部分为听力理解题正文;第二部分为听力理解题原文、答案及录音文字材料。全部听力丛书均备有做工精细、高品质的录音磁带。

本系列教材内容充实,信息量大,选材广泛,体裁和题材多样,结构合理,由浅入深循序渐进,不但适合研究生及本、专科生的过级需要,而且也适用于准备参加托福考试和 EPT 考试的考生。本教材从一级的单句、对话、单句听写开始,逐渐过渡到大学英语四、六级听力的对话、短文以及最新题型的听写填空、复合式听写、简短回答等,完全按照《大学英语四、六级考试大纲》的形式和要求设计,难易程度和份量相当,测试题囊括了时间、地点、加减乘除运算、虚拟、肯定、否定、反义疑问、转折、让步、比较、职业、身份、语言理解等。在形式上,分为单句、句子听写、对话、短文、听写填空、简短回答、复合式听写等,在内容上,涉及语言、传记、天文、地理、科普、历史、社交、风俗、音乐、体育、天气等各个方面。

编 者

2002 年 3 月

新题型《大学英语听力》 系列丛书编排说明

《大学英语听力》系列丛书每一分册由两个部分组成：

第一部分为 Student's Book (听力理解题正文)；

第二部分为 Script for Listening Comprehension (听力理解题原文、答案及录音文字材料)。

现将《大学英语听力》系列丛书正文内容具体编排说明如下：

★《大学英语听力》一级(Band I)

Unit 1-Unit 18 每单元由 Section A 和 Section B 两部分组成。

其中：1. Section A 为单句 (Statements)，每单元 20 题。

2. Section B 为简单句听写 (Statement's Dictation)，每单元 10 题。

★《大学英语听力》二级(Band II)

Unit 1-Unit 18 每单元由 Section A, Section B 和 Section C 三部分组成。

其中：Unit 1-Unit 9 内容：

1. Section A 为单句 (Statements)，每单元 10 题。

2. Section B 为对话 (Short Conversations)，每单元 10 题。

3. Section C 为简短回答题 (Short Answer Questions)，每单元 5 题。

Unit 10-Unit 18 内容：

1. Section A 为单句 (Statements)，每单元 10 题。

2. Section B 为对话 (Short Conversations)，每单元 10 题。

3. Section C 为听写填空 (Spot Dictation)，每单元 10 题。

★《大学英语听力》三级(Band III)

Unit 1-Unit 18 每单元由 Section A 和 Section B 两部分组成。

其中：(Unit 1-Unit 6) 内容：

1. Section A 为对话 (Short Conversations)，每单元 10 题。

2. Section B 为复合式听写 (Compound Dictation)，每单元 10 题。

(Unit 7-Unit 12) 内容：

1. Section A 为对话 (Short Conversations)，每单元 10 题。

2. Section B 为短文 (Passages)，每单元三篇短文 10 题。

(Unit 13-Unit 18) 内容：

1. Section A 为听写填空(Spot Dictation),每单元 10 题。
2. Section B 为短文(Passages),每单元三篇短文 10 题。

✱《大学英语四级听力》四级(Band IV)

Unit 1-Unit 18 每单元由 Section A 和 Section B 两部分组成。

其中:(Unit 1-Unit 6)内容:

1. Section A 为对话 (Short Conversations),每单元 10 题。
2. Section B 为短文(Passages),每单元三篇短文 10 题。

(Unit 7-Unit 12)内容:

1. Section A 为听写填空(Spot Dictation),每单元 10 题。
2. Section B 为短文(Passages),每单元三篇短文 10 题。

(Unit 13-Unit 18)内容:

1. Section A 为对话 (Short Conversations),每单元 10 题。
2. Section B 为复合式听写(Compound Dictation),每单元 10 题。

✱《大学英语四级听力》五级(Band IV)

Unit 1-Unit 18 每单元由 Section A 和 Section B 两部分组成。

其中:(Unit 1-Unit 6)内容:

1. Section A 为对话 (Short Conversations),每单元 10 题。
2. Section B 为短文(Passages),每单元三篇短文 10 题。

(Unit 7-Unit 12)内容:

1. Section A 为听写填空(Spot Dictation),每单元 10 题。
2. Section B 为短文(Passages),每单元三篇短文 10 题。

(Unit 13-Unit 18)内容:

1. Section A 为对话 (Short Conversations),每单元 10 题。
2. Section B 为复合式听写(Compound Dictation),每单元 10 题。

✱《大学英语四级听力》六级(Band IV)

Unit 1-Unit 18 内容:每单元由 Section A 和 Section B 两部分组成。

其中:(Unit 1-Unit 6)内容:

1. Section A 为对话 (Short Conversations),每单元 10 题。
2. Section B 为短文(Passages),每单元三篇短文 10 题。

(Unit 7-Unit 12)内容:

1. Section A 为听写填空(Spot Dictation),每单元 10 题。
2. Section B 为短文(Passages),每单元三篇短文 10 题。

(Unit 13-Unit 18)内容:

1. Section A 为对话 (Short Conversations),每单元 10 题。
2. Section B 为复合式听写(Compound Dictation),每单元 10 题。

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一、《教学大纲》和《考试大纲》对大学英语听力理解的有关要求及样题

1.1 《大学英语教学大纲》对大学英语听力理解的有关要求

1.1.1 大学英语四级教学大纲对听的能力要求

能听懂英语讲课,并能听懂题材熟悉、句子结构比较简单、基本上没有生词、语速为每分钟 130-150 词的简短会话、谈话、报道和讲座,掌握其中心大意,抓住要点和有关细节,领会讲话者的观点和态度。

1.1.2 大学英语六级教学大纲对听的能力要求

对题材熟悉、句子结构不太复杂、基本上没有生词、语速为每分钟 150-170 词的篇幅较长的会话、谈话、报道和讲座,能掌握其中心大意,抓住要点和有关细节,领会讲话者的观点和态度,并能进行分析、推理和判断。

1.2 《大学英语考试大纲》对大学英语听力理解的有关要求

大学英语四级考试大纲规定:听力理解(Part I: Listening Comprehension):共 20 题,考试时间 20 分钟。这一部分包括两节:A 节(Section A)有 10 题,每题含一组对话,共两句,对话后有一个问句。B 节(Section B)有 10 题,分别安排在若干篇听力材料之后,每篇后有二至四道题,每题为一个问句。

听力部分的每一个问句后有约 15 秒的间隙,要求考生从试卷所给出的四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。录音的语速为每分钟约 120 词,念一遍。选材的原则是:

1. 对话部分为日常生活的一般对话,句子结构及内容不太复杂;
2. 短篇听力材料为题材熟悉,情节不太复杂的故事、讲话、叙述等;
3. 所用词语不超出教学大纲四级词汇表规定的范围。听力理解部分的目的是测试学生获取口头信息的能力。

* 这种考试属于尺度参照性考试(Criterion Referenced Test)。考试的目的在于考核已修完大学英语四级的学生是否达到教学大纲确定的各项目标。

* 本考试于每学期结束前举行,由大学英语四、六级标准考试设计组设计和实施。每年举行两次。

1.3 大学英语六级听力样题

Section A

Directions: In this section you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Each conversation and question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four suggested answers marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Example: You will hear:

- You will read : A) 2 hours.
 B) 3 hours.
 C) 4 hours.
 D) 5 hours.

Sample Answer [A] [B] [C] [D]

From the conversation we know that the two are talking about some work they will start at 9 o'clock in the morning and have to finish at 2 in the afternoon. Therefore, D) "5 hours" is the correct answer. You should choose answer [D] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the center.

1. A) She doesn't say. B) Some cigarettes.
 C) Some colorful dresses. D) White shirts and cigarettes.
2. A) Satisfied with their price. B) Displeased with their quality.
 C) Pleased with modern mass-production techniques.
 D) Dissatisfied with their technological complexity.
3. A) He feels sorry for those students.
 B) He considers the punishment excessive.
 C) He expresses no opinion about the action.
 D) He approves of the action.
4. A) To invite the man to join them. B) To ask him to help cook.
 C) To suggest politely that he leave.
 D) To encourage him to have another drink.
5. A) 6:30. B) 6:45. C) 6:00. D) 7:00.
6. A) He thinks it's too heavy a load.
 B) He doesn't care about working overtime.
 C) He hates it. D) He minds all the overtime.
7. A) She hasn't learned French.
 B) She can speak several foreign languages including French.
 C) She can speak either German or French.
 D) She speaks neither French nor German.
8. A) She agrees with him partially. B) She doesn't agree with him.
 C) She advises him to be more careful.
 D) She suggests that he be strict with his son.
9. A) His roommate stays awake all night.
 B) He wants to play his recorder at night.
 C) The present one is too expensive. D) He needs a quieter place.
10. A) One is copied from the other. B) They are not well written.
 C) They are difficult to understand. D) Neither was written by the boys.

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 one question, you must choose the best answer from the four*

choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Passage 1

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

11. A) The workers on the underground platforms were replaced by machines.
B) It became the first completely automatic railway in the world.
C) A completely automatic line was added to its network.
D) Its trains became computer-controlled.
12. A) A platform worker. B) The command spot.
C) A computer. D) A machine.
13. A) To drive the train after it is started automatically.
B) To start the train and to drive it when necessary.
C) To take care of the passengers on the train.
D) To send commanding signals to the command spot.
14. A) It will stop automatically. B) It will move on at the same speed.
C) It will gradually slow down.
D) It will keep a safe distance from the other trains.

Passage 2

Questions 15 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.

15. A) It's because there are many developing nations.
B) It's because people use too many man-made materials.
C) It's because we have more and more industry.
D) It's because we are building more vehicles.
16. A) Industry. B) Health.
C) The future of our children. D) Clean air.
17. A) Man knows where the society is going.
B) People don't welcome the rapid development of modern society.
C) The speaker is worried about the future of our modern society.
D) Man can do nothing about the problem of pollution.

Passage 3

Questions 18 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

18. A) Diamond-producing rivers are located near the mountain sides.
B) Diamonds couldn't be formed without great heat and pressure of the volcano.
C) Volcano explosions brought some diamonds up to the surface of the earth.
D) Explosions of the volcano can damage diamonds as well.
19. A) In the volcanoes. B) On the floor of the sea.
C) Under the river bed. D) At the foot of the mountains.

20. A) How Is Diamond Formed And Found.
B) Diamond—A Precious Stone.
C) Diamond Hunting. D) Diamond-Producing Countries.

1.4 大学英语六级听力样题录音文字稿及参考答案

Section A

Directions: *In this section you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Each conversation and question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four suggested answers marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

Example: You will hear: M: When shall we start our work, Jane?

W: Tomorrow at 9 o'clock. But we must work quickly, for we have to finish everything before 2 in the afternoon.

Q: For how long can they work?

You will read: A) 2 hours.

B) 3 hours.

C) 4 hours.

D) 5 hours.

Sample Answer [A] [B] [C] [D]

From the conversation we know that the two are talking about some work they will start at 9 o'clock in the morning and have to finish at 2 in the afternoon. Therefore, D) "5 hours" is the correct answer. You should choose answer [D] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the center.

1. W: While the children are at the movie, I think I'll drop into Drake's Department Store and do a little shopping.

M: Good idea. While you're there, will you pick up a couple of white shirts for me? And I need some cigarettes, too.

Q: What is the woman going to buy for herself? (A)

2. M: In the old days, people took pride in their work and built things to last.

W: Nowadays you are lucky if they don't fall apart before you get them home.

Q: How do the man and woman feel about products manufactured nowadays? (B)

3. W: Professor Dalton caught some students cheating on the final exam and failed them right then and there.

M: Serves them right. I don't sympathize with anyone trying to pass that way.

Q: What is the man's attitude toward the professor's action? (D)

4. W: Well, Jack, I would offer you another drink but I have guests coming and I haven't even begun to prepare the dinner. Thanks for stopping by.

M: Thanks for the drink. It has been nice seeing you, too.

Q: Why did the woman mention her dinner guests? (C)

5. W: What time does your bus leave for the office in the morning?
M: It leaves at 6:30, except on Fridays when it leaves thirty minutes later.
Q: What time does his bus leave on Fridays? (D)
6. W: You seem to have a lot of work at your office, You're always staying late and working overtime.
M: That's true, but the work is interesting and fun. I don't mind the extra hours at all.
Q: How does the man feel about his job? (B)
7. M: Since you have visited so many countries, you must be able to speak several different languages.
W: I wish I could. But French and German are the only foreign languages I have ever learned to speak.
Q: What did the woman say of her knowledge of foreign languages? (C)
8. M: I am worried about sending my son to college. Most college students are so wild nowadays.
W: Only a few are. Most students are too busy studying to get into trouble.
Q: How does the woman react to the man's remarks? (B)
9. W: It's said you're moving to a new apartment soon.
M: Yes. I have to do so although it'll be more expensive. My present roommate plays his tape recorder all night long and I can't sleep.
Q: Why does the man want to change his living place? (D)
10. M: Do you think both John and Jim can write so well? W: It doesn't seem likely. It would be difficult to write two compositions so much alike unless one of them was copying from the other.
Q: What does the woman think about the two compositions? (A)

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 one question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Passage 1

The world's first completely automatic railway has been built under the busy streets of London. The railway is called the Victoria Line, and it is part of the complete London underground railway.

The new Victoria Line was opened in 1969. This new line was very different from the others. The stations on the other lines need a lot of workers to sell tickets, and to check and to collect them when people leave the trains.

This is all different on the Victoria Line. Here a machine checks and collects the

tickets, and there are no workers on the platforms.

On the train, there is only one worker. If necessary, this man can drive the train. But usually he just starts it; it runs and stops by itself. The trains are controlled by electrical signals which are sent by the so-called "command spots".

The command spots are the same distance apart. Each sends a certain signal. The train always moves at the speed that the command spots allow. If the command spot sends no signals, the train will stop.

Most of the control work is done by computers. The computers also fix the train's speeds, and send the signals to the command spots.

Other machines make sure that the trains are always a safe distance apart. One train may stay too long at a station; the other trains will then automatically move slower. So there is no danger of accidents on the line.

Questions 11 to 14 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. What happened to the London underground railway two decades ago? (C)
12. On the Victoria Line, who does all the checking and collecting of tickets? (D)
13. What is the task of the one worker on the Victoria Line train? (B)
14. If no signal is sent from the command spot, what will happen to the train? (A)

Passage 2

Our environment is being polluted faster than nature and man's present efforts can prevent it. Time is bringing us more people, and more people will bring us more industry, more motor vehicles, larger cities, and the growing use of man-made materials.

What can explain and solve this problem? The fact is that pollution is caused by man—by his desire for a modern way of life. We make "increasing industrialization" our chief aim. For its sake, we are willing to sacrifice everything: clean air, pure water, good food, our health and the future of our children. There is a constant flow of people from the countryside into the cities, eager for the benefits of modern society. But as our technological achievements have grown in the last twenty years, so pollution has become a serious problem.

Isn't it time we stopped to ask ourselves where we are going—and why? It reminds one of the story about the airline pilot who told his passengers over the loudspeaker: "I've some good news and some bad news. The good news is that we're making rapid progress at 530 miles per hour. The bad news is that we're lost and don't know where we're going." The sad fact is that this becomes a true story when applied to our modern society.

Questions 15 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.

15. Why can't man prevent the world from being polluted? (C)
16. According to the passage, what does man value most among the following? (A)
17. What does the story about the pilot indicate? (C)

Passage 3

The diamond is considered the most famous and valuable jewel in the world.

Diamonds were made as a result of great volcanic heat and pressure. A volcano is a mountain with a hole in the top. When a volcano is very active it sometimes explodes and causes great damage.

Diamonds were pushed towards the surface of the earth—millions of years ago—by a number of great volcanic explosions. It is in the narrow volcanic pipes that diamonds are found. They are also found among the sand and stones of certain river beds, and in a few places on the floor of the sea. For they were washed down the mountain sides by the rain.

Diamonds are very rare. There are not many diamond pipes or diamond-producing rivers in the world. During the last century adventurers from Europe went to Brazil, because they had heard that there were diamonds in the River Amazon. Many of these early diamond miners died of illness or were lost forever in the great forests. But some returned home rich.

The earliest known diamonds were found in India many centuries ago. The most recent and exciting discoveries have been made in eastern Russia. But most of the world's diamonds now come from the Congo, from Tanzania—which has the largest diamond mine in the world—and from South Africa.

Questions 18 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

18. Which of the following is NOT mentioned by the speaker? (D)
19. According to the passage, where did diamonds first come into existence? (A)
20. What do you think is the best title for this passage? (A)

二、全国大学英语四、六级考试听力新题型的命题形式

2.1 有关全国大学英语四、六级考试新题型的通知精神

为了进一步改进全国大学英语四、六级考试,提高考试效度,使考试对教学有较好的反拨作用,大学英语四、六级考试委员会从1993年开始进行新题型的研究工作。

考试委员会经过多年的实验研究,并经国家教育委员会高等教育司批准,于1995年7月公布了第一批可能采用的两种题型:英译汉和听写填空。

后又公布了第二批可能采用的新题型:简短回答题和复合式听写。这一批新题型已同前一批公布的题型一起从1997年1月开始在全国大学英语四、六级考试中陆续使用。

采用新题型的目的是促使各校把精力放在正常课堂教学上,切实提高学生的实际英语应用能力。为了避免应试教学,在某次考试中采用哪种试题形式临考前才予通知。

2.2 新题型“听写填空(Spot Dictation)”的命题形式

“听写填空”安排在“听力理解”部分之后。试卷上给出一段120词左右的短文,其中有10个左右空格。每个空格要求填入一个句子,或者句子的一部分。全文以《大学英语教学大纲》规定的语速朗读三遍。第一遍全文朗读,没有停顿,供考生听懂全文内容;第二遍在空格后有停顿,要求考生把听到的内容(句子或句子的一部分)填入空格;第三遍同第一遍一样没有停顿,供考生进行核对。

“听写填空”所用短文的题材、体裁和难度等与“听力理解”部分的篇章相同。听写填空录音和听力理解题录音制作在同一磁带上。

“听写填空”主要考核考生听的能力和一定的书面表达能力。

2.3 “听写填空(Spot Dictation)”样题及样题参考答案

2.3.1 新题型“听写填空(Spot Dictation)”样题

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage of about 120 words three times. The passage is printed on your Answer Sheet with about 50 words missing. First, you will hear the whole passage from the beginning to the end just to get a general idea of it. Then, in the second reading, you will hear a signal indicating the beginning of a pause after each sentence, sometimes two sentences or just part of a sentence. During the pause, you must write down the missing words you have just heard in the corresponding space on the Answer Sheet. There is also a different signal indicating the end of the pause. When you hear this signal, you must get ready for what comes next from the recording. You can check what you have written when the passage is read to you once again without the pauses.

In the United States, people appear to be constantly on the move. (1) _____. How often (2) _____ moving vans on the road? (3) _____. Are so many people actually (4) _____? Yes, people in the United States are indeed on the move. (5) _____, about one third of the population (6) _____. Every person who

moves (7) _____ for making such a decision. Some people may decide to move (8) _____. Some may wish (9) _____. And some have many other reasons. (10) _____, the amount of movement in this country is substantial.

2.3.2 新题型“听写填空(Spot Dictation)”样题参考答案

Spot Dictation

In the United States, people appear to be constantly on the move. (1)Think for a moment/. How often (2)do you see/ moving vans on the road? (3)They seem to be everywhere/. Are so many people actually (4)changing their addresses/? Yes, people in the United States are indeed on the move. (5)Within any five year period/, about one third of the population (6)change their place of residence/. Every person who moves (7)has his or her own personal reasons/ for making such a decision. Some people may decide to move (8)because of employment opportunities/. Some may wish (9)to live in a warmer or a colder climate/. And some have many other reasons. (10)Regardless of the specific causes/, the amount of movement in this country is substantial.

2.4 新题型“复合式听写(Compound Dictation)”的命题形式

“复合式听写”安排在“听力理解”部分之后。试题由两部分组成：第一部分是听写单词，要求考生在空格中填入所缺单词；第二部分是表达，要求考生根据所听内容写出要点。

全文是一篇 250 词左右的短文，朗读三遍。第一遍是全文朗读，没有停顿，要求考生注意听懂全文内容。第二遍朗读时，第一部分在每个空格之后略有停顿，让考生填入所缺单词；第二部分之后停顿 5 分钟，让考生根据所听到的内容写出主要意思。第三遍同第一遍一样，没有停顿，供考生进行核对。考试时间为 15 分钟。

“复合式听写”旨在考核学生的听的能力、拼写能力、记笔记能力和书面表达能力。

“复合式听写”所用短文与听力理解部分的篇章在题材、体裁和难度上大体相同，语速略低于《大学英语教学大纲》的规定。

2.5“复合式听写(Compound Dictation)”样题及参考答案

2.5.1“复合式听写(Compound Dictation)”样题

试卷一

Compound Dictation

Directions: In this section you will hear a passage three times. During the first reading, you should listen carefully for a general idea of the whole passage. Then listen to the passage again. When the first part of the passage is being read, you should fill in the missing word during the pause at each blank. After listening to the second part of the passage you are required to write down the main points according to what you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read the third time you can check what you have written.

On the Giving of Gifts

When you wish to give someone a gift it is always good to (S1) _____