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大学英语六级  
实考听力题热身与模拟题训练

大学英语六级考试研究组

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## 1999 年 1 月大学英语六级考试听力试题

### Part I Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

#### Section A

1. A) She's going away for a while.  
B) She did well on the test.  
C) She worked hard and earned a lot of money.  
D) She didn't have to work hard for the exam.
2. A) Susan is a fast worker.  
B) Susan did Jack's homework.  
C) Susan didn't do the homework on her own.  
D) Susan has not finished her homework.
3. A) He read the cabinet report.                      B) He read the newspaper.  
C) He listened to a radio report.                      D) His secretary telephoned him.
4. A) Hurry to the conference.                      B) Skip the conference.  
C) Take the subway.                      D) Take a bus.
5. A) He is confident.      B) He is worried.      C) He is bored.      D) He is angry.
6. A) He used to be a workman himself.  
B) He likes to do repairs and make things himself.  
C) He is a professional builder.  
D) He paid workmen to decorate the house.
7. A) The woman doesn't like jam.                      B) The woman forgot where she had left the jar.  
C) The man had an accident.                      D) The man broke the jar.
8. A) Opinions about the book are varied.  
B) The man thinks the book is excellent.  
C) You shouldn't believe everything you read.  
D) The woman wonders which newspaper the man is reading.

9. A) It's quite normal. B) It's too high.  
C) It's cheap indeed. D) It could be cheaper.
10. A) The admission of a patient. B) Diagnosis of an illness.  
C) The old man's serious condition. D) Sending for a doctor.

## Section B

### Passage One

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

11. A) The color of the dog.  
B) The price of the dog.  
C) Whether the dog will fit the environment.  
D) Whether the dog will get along with the other pets in the house.
12. A) It must be trained so it won't bite. B) It needs more love and care.  
C) It demands more food and space. D) It must be looked after carefully.
13. A) They are less likely to run away.  
B) It's easier for their masters to train them.  
C) They are less likely to be shy with human beings.  
D) It's easier for them to form a relationship with their masters.

### Passage Two

*Questions 14 to 16 are based on the passage you have just heard.*

14. A) They often go for walks at a leisurely pace.  
B) They usually have a specific purpose in mind.  
C) They like the seaside more than the countryside.  
D) They seldom plan their leisure activities in advance.
15. A) Their hardworking spirit.  
B) Their patience in waiting for theater tickets.  
C) Their delight in leisure activities.  
D) Their enthusiasm for the arts.
16. A) The Polish people can now spend their leisure time in various ways.

- B) The Polish people are fond of walking leisurely in the countryside.
- C) The Polish people enjoy picking wild fruit in their leisure time.
- D) The Polish people like to spend their holidays abroad.

### Passage Three

*Questions 17 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.*

- 17. A) They will be much bigger.                      B) They will have more seats.  
       C) They will have three wheels.                D) They will need intelligent drivers.
- 18. A) It doesn't need to be refueled.  
       B) It will use solar energy as fuel.  
       C) It will be driven by electrical power.  
       D) It will be more suitable for long distance travel.
- 19. A) Passengers in the car may be seated facing one another.  
       B) The front seats will face forward and the back seats backward.  
       C) Special seats will be designed for children.  
       D) More seats will be added.
- 20. A) Choose the right route.                      B) Refuel the car regularly.  
       C) Start the engine.                                D) Tell the computer where to go.

## 1999 年 1 月大学英语六级听力试题参考答案

### Part I Listening Comprehension

- |       |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B  | 2. C  | 3. B  | 4. D  | 5. A  |
| 6. B  | 7. D  | 8. A  | 9. C  | 10. A |
| 11. C | 12. B | 13. D | 14. B | 15. D |
| 16. A | 17. C | 18. C | 19. A | 20. D |

## 1999 年 1 月大学英语六级试题听力录音原文

### Part I Listening Comprehension

#### Section A

1. M: Congratulations. You certainly did quite well and I must say you deserve that grade.  
W: Well, I really studied hard for that exam. I've been preparing for it for more than a month. Now, I can relax for a while.  
Q: Why is the woman so happy?
2. M: It's hard to believe that Susan has already finished her homework.  
W: Well, she copied Jack's homework and made a few changes.  
Q: What does the woman say about Susan?
3. W: Mr. Johnson, have you heard the morning news report? Mill has resigned his post as Prime Minister.  
M: I didn't turn on the radio this morning, but I did see the headlines. If you remember, he threatened to leave the office at the last cabinet meeting.  
Q: How did Mr. Johnson learn that the Prime Minister had resigned?
4. M: If you are in a hurry, you can take the subway. If you want to go sightseeing, take a bus.  
W: Actually, I don't have to be at the conference before noon.  
Q: What will the woman probably do?
5. W: How did your interview go?  
M: I couldn't feel better about it. The questions were very fair and I seemed to find answers for all of them.  
Q: How does the man feel about the interview?
6. W: I'm very impressed by all the work you've done on your house, Mr. Miller. How long have you been working on it?  
M: I first became interested in doing things myself several years ago. I've been doing something on it every now and then for almost a year now. You know, I couldn't afford to pay workmen to do it.  
Q: What do we learn about Mr. Miller?
7. W: I just made a jar of jam this morning and now I can't find it anywhere. Do you know what happened to it?  
M: Did you hear a crash, that was it. I'm just as clumsy as ever.  
Q: What is the problem?
8. W: I read in the newspaper that the novel you are reading is excellent.

M: I've also read some negative reviews.

Q: What can be learned from the conversation?

9. W: John told me he had got a second-hand car, do you know how much he paid for it?

M: Well, he said he paid 800 dollars for it. I think he got a real bargain.

Q: What does the man think of the price of the car?

10. M: Hello, this is doctor Marita from the emergency department. I have a 70-year-old patient with a fractured ankle.

W: OK, send him toward 3.

Q: What are they talking about on the phone?

## Section B

### Passage One

Most people have had a dog or wanted one as their companion at some time in their lives. If you are thinking of buying a dog, however, you should first decide what sort of companion you need and whether the dog is likely to be happy in the surroundings you can provide. Specialist advice is available to help you choose the most suitable breed of dog. But in part, the decision depends on common sense. Most breeds were originally developed to perform specific tasks. So, if you want a dog to protect you or your house, for example, you should choose a breed that has the right size and characteristics. You must also be ready to devote a good deal of time to train the dog when it is young and give it the exercise it needs throughout its life, unless you live in the country and can let it run freely. Dogs are demanding pets. Whereas cats identify with the house and so are content if their place there is secure, a dog identifies with its master and consequently wants him to show proof of his affection. The best time to buy a baby-dog is when it is between 6 and 8 weeks old so that it can transfer its affection from its mother to its master. If baby dogs have not established a relationship with the human being until they are over three months old, their strong relationship will always be with dogs. They are likely to be too shy when they are brought out into the world to become good pets.

11. What are mentioned as a consideration in buying a dog?
12. Why does the speaker say a dog is a more demanding pet than a cat?
13. Why is it advised to buy baby dogs under three months old?

### Passage Two

People in Poland take their pleasure seriously. They like to have an aim even when spending the time which is entirely their own. During the summer, people start work very early in the morning so that they can finish early and enjoy a leisurely afternoon. It is difficult to imagine Polish people going aimlessly for a walk in the country, though they might go to pick wild fruit, to visit a place of historical importance or to walk 20 km. as a training exercise. They are often admired for their immense enjoyment of the arts. All parks are

beautifully cared for and are for the use and enjoyment of the people. Quite ordinary people will talk with obvious delight about concerts. There is nearly always a crowd at the door of the theatre, asking for returned tickets. People in Poland now have far more leisure time and more money than ever before. It is therefore possible to spend the weekends in many new ways. Many people now have over 20 days holiday a year. This provides an opportunity for holidays in the country or at the seaside.

14. What is special about the Polish way of spending leisure time?
15. For what does the author admire the Polish people?
16. What do we learn from the passage?

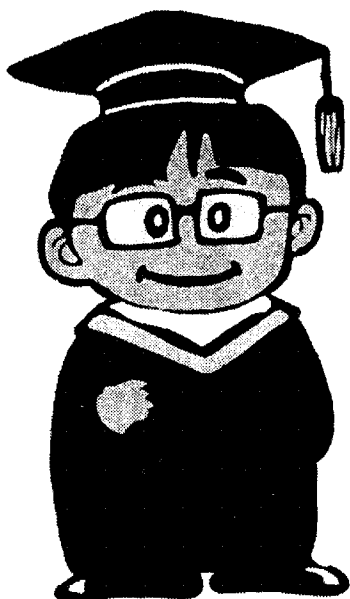
### Passage Three

What kind of car will we be driving by the year 2010? It may be rather different from the type we know today. With the next decade bringing greater change than the past 50 years, the people who will be designing the models of tomorrow believe that environmental problems may well accelerate the pace of the car's development. The vision is that of a machine with 3 wheels instead of 4, electrically-powered, environmentally clean and able to drive itself along intelligent roads, equipped with built-in power supplies. Future cars will pick up the fuel during long journeys from a power source built into the road, or stored in small quantities for travelling in the city. Instead of today's seating arrangement two in front, two or three behind, all facing forward, the 2010 car will have an interior with adults and children in a family circle. This view of the future car based on a much more sophisticated road system. Cars will automatically be controlled by a computer. All the driver will have to do is say where to go and the computer will do the rest. It will become impossible for cars to crash into one another. The technology already exists for the car to become a true automobile.

17. What is the designer's vision of the cars of tomorrow?
18. What else does the passage tell us about the future car?
19. What is the seating arrangement for future cars?
20. What is the only thing the driver of the future car has to do?

# CET 6

## 大学英语六级实考听力题热身与模拟题训练 2000 年 1 月六级听力试题



### 做题提示:

建议考生自我测试,不间断地进行 20 分钟,自主做题,先不看答案,真实测试自己的成绩。测试结束后,请认真对照标准答案,并找出自己的失误与弱项,争取考前消灭所有问题。

- ▲本套试题中包括最新六级全真听力试题三套(1999 年 1 月,2000 年 1 月,2000 年 12 月),涵盖全部听力题型,把握最新出题趋势。
- ▲本套试题中包括由权威专家精心选取的预测模拟听力试题七套,前三套配磁带,后四套附录音材料。针对最新六级听力考试出题方向,选材新颖,难度适当。
- ▲本套试题的编者均为国内著名大学英语教学权威,对大学六级考试进行过多年的跟踪研究,有着丰富的六级考试辅导经验。
- ▲本套试题适合热身应考,把握实考脉搏。

大学英语六级考试研究组





## 2000 年 1 月大学英语六级考试听力试题

### Part I Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

#### Section A

1. A) To ask for a wake-up call.                      B) To catch a later flight.  
C) To go to bed early.                              D) To cancel his trip.
2. A) The man's attitude is more sensible than the woman's.  
B) They have different opinions as to what to do next.  
C) They have to pay for the house by installments.  
D) They will fix a telephone in the bathroom.
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.
4. A) Looking for a postcard.                      B) Visiting the Brownings.  
C) Filling in a form.                              D) Writing a postcard.
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.
6. A) She can't afford a computer right now.  
B) She can't finish her assignment, either.  
C) The man should buy a computer right away.  
D) The man can use her computer.
7. A) The visiting economist has given several lectures.  
B) Dr. Johnson and the guest speaker were schoolmates.  
C) Dr. Johnson invited the economist to visit their college.  
D) The guest lecturer's opinion is different from Dr. Johnson's.

8. A) Football is her favorite pastime.      B) The game has been canceled.  
C) Their team played very badly.      D) She's never watched a better game.
9. A) The man should take up a new hobby.  
B) The man should stop playing tennis.  
C) The man should stick to what he's doing.  
D) The man should find the cause for his failure.
10. A) A terrible nightmare.      B) An imaginary situation.  
C) A real life experience.      D) An invented story.

## Section B

### Passage One

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

11. A) A kind of German sausage.      B) A resident of Frankfurt.  
C) A kind of German bread.      D) The name of a German town.
12. A) He raised dogs.      B) He was a cartoonist.  
C) He was a cook.      D) He sold fast food.
13. A) Because it was too hot to eat right away.  
B) Because the Americans found they were from Germany.  
C) Because people had to get used to their taste.  
D) Because people thought they contained dog meat.

### Passage Two

*Questions 14 to 16 are based on the passage you have just heard.*

14. A) They extend their water pipes.  
B) They give out faint cries.  
C) They make noises to drive away insects.  
D) They become elastic like rubber bands.
15. A) Thirsty plants.      B) Well-watered plants.  
C) Quiet plants.      D) Healthy plants.

- ### Passage Three

17. A) For education. B) For adventure.  
C) To enjoy themselves. D) To look for a different lifestyle.

18. A) It has a dense population.  
B) It has many towering buildings.  
C) There are 200 vehicles for every kilometer of roadway.  
D) There are many museums and palaces.

19. A) It has many big and beautiful parks.  
B) It possesses many historical sites.  
C) It is a city of contrasts.  
D) It is an important industrial center.

20. A) It makes our life more interesting.  
B) It enables us to acquire first-hand knowledge.  
C) It helps develop our personalities.  
D) It brings about changes in our lifestyle.

## 2000 年 1 月大学英语六级听力试题参考答案

## Part I Listening Comprehension

- |       |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. A  | 2. B  | 3. B  | 4. D  | 5. C  |
| 6. A  | 7. D  | 8. C  | 9. C  | 10. B |
| 11. A | 12. D | 13. D | 14. B | 15. A |
| 16. C | 17. A | 18. D | 19. C | 20. B |

## 2000 年 1 月大学英语六级试题听力录音原文

### Part I Listening Comprehension

#### Section A

1. 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?
2. M: Next, shouldn't we get a telephone installed in the hall?  
W: Fixing the shower pipe is far more important.  
Q: What do we learn from the conversation?
3. M: I have noticed that you get letters from Canada from time to time. Would you mind saving the stamps for me? My sister collects them.  
W: My roommates already asked for them.  
Q: What does the woman imply?
4. M: What's the matter? You have been sitting there for ages just staring into space.  
W: I told the Brownings I'd send them a postcard. Now I don't know what to say.  
Q: What is the woman doing?
5. 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?
6. M: I'm frustrated. We are supposed to do our assignment on the computer. But I have difficulty getting access to the computers in the library.  
W: I understand the way you feel. I'm looking forward to the day when I can afford to get my own.  
Q: What does the woman mean?
7. M: The visiting economist is speaking tonight. But Dr. Johnson doesn't seem to think much of him.  
W: That is because Dr. Johnson comes from an entirely different school of thought.  
Q: What do we learn from the woman's remark?
8. M: I'm sorry I missed the football game. But I had a terrible cold.  
W: You didn't miss anything. We couldn't have played worse.  
Q: What does the woman mean?
9. M: I think I'm going to give up playing tennis. I lost again today.  
W: Just because you lost. Is that the reason to quit?  
Q: What does the woman imply?
10. M: Jane, what would you do if you were on vacation overseas and lost all your money and

credit cards?

W: Well, I guess I'd probably sell my watch and camera, or I might get a job as a waitress somewhere till I made enough money to buy a plane ticket to return home.

Q: What are they talking about?

## Section B

### Passage One

Most people know what a hotdog is. It is a sausage in a roll. But do you know why it's called a hotdog? Well, the long red sausage which goes into a hotdog is called a Frankfurter. It got its name from the German town—Frankfurt. The sausages were very popular. But hot Frankfurters were difficult to sell in crowds. One man, Henry Stevens, had the job of feeding the crowds in baseball games. He had an idea. Why not put Frankfurters in long hot breadrolls? This made them easy to sell. The red hots had a hot and attractive taste and became very popular. But in 1903, an American cartoonist drew a long German Sausage dog in place of the frankfurter. So a frankfurter in a roll soon became known as a "Hot Dog". It was a joke. But some people really thought the sausages contain dog meat. For a while, sales of hotdogs fell, but not for long.

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

11. What is a Frankfurter?
12. What is Henry Stevens' job?
13. Why did the sales of hotdogs decrease for some time?

### Passage Two

We all scream for water when thirsty. But do you know that in very hot, dry weather, plants also make faint sounds, as if they are crying out for help? You see, in a plant stem, there are hundreds of water pipes that bring water and minerals from the soil all the way up to the leaves. As the ground turns dry, it becomes harder and harder for the plants to do this. In severe droughts, plants have to fight to pull out any water available. Scientist Robert Winter, has found out that when it is really bad, their water pipes snap from the tension like rubber bands, when that happens, the whole plant vibrates a little. The snapping pipes make noises ten thousand times more quiet than a whisper. Robert knows that healthy, well-watered plants are quiet. He also knows that many insects prefer attacking dry plants rather than healthy plants. How do the insects know which are healthy plants and which are not? Robert thinks that the insects may listen for the plants that cry, and then they buzz in to kill. To test his theory, Robert is using a device that can imitate plant cries. He attaches it to a quiet, healthy plant so that the plant sounds thirsty. Then he watches insects to see if they attack more often than usual. If he is right, scientists could use the insects ability against them. They could build traps that imitate crying plants, so when the insects buzz in to eat,

they won't buzz out.

**Questions 14 to 16 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

14. What do plants do when they are thirsty?
15. What plants do many insects tend to attack?
16. What could scientists do if Robert's theory proves to be true?

**Passage Three**

People enjoy taking trips. But what are the reasons they leave home? One reason is for education. People travel because they want to broaden their horizons to learn about other people and other places. They are curious about other cultures. When people are tourists, they get a quick look at different ways of living. Even a short look at another kind of lifestyle is an important lesson. On a trip, a person can learn directly by visiting museums and historic spots. What does a tourist learn who sees the art museums, visits the historical places and other scenic spots in Paris and shops along the river Seine? He gets a vivid picture, a real life one of the French people. He learns about their attitudes, how they feel about business, beauty and history. What about the tourist who goes to Hong Kong? Does he get the same information that he could get from a book? He might read that "Hong Kong is crowded", that there is less than 200 square meters of space for each person. But seeing and feeling the lack of space will impress him much more. He might read that there are nearly 200 vehicles for every kilometer of roadway. But the sight of so many vehicles parked along the roadside would be a much more vivid lesson. The tourist to Hong Kong will never forget the contrasts: the straight vertical lines of tall modern buildings and the moving lines of boats that people live in.

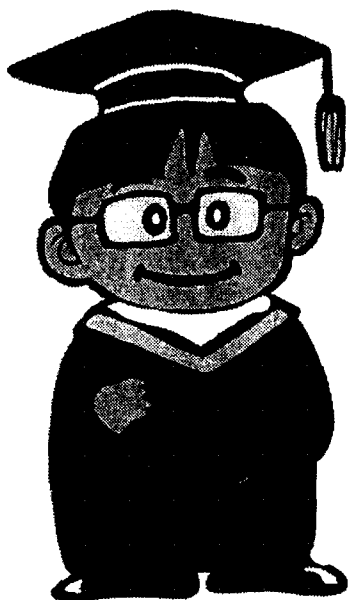
**Questions 17 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

17. Why do people leave home to travel according to the passage?
18. What do we learn from the passage about Paris?
19. What impression will a tourist get of Hong Kong?
20. What does the passage tell us about traveling?

CET 6

## 大学英语六级实考听力题热身与模拟题训练

### 2000 年 12 月六级听力试题



**做题提示:**

建议考生自我测试,不间断地进行 20 分钟,自主做题,先不看答案,真实测试自己的成绩。测试结束后,请认真对照标准答案,并找出自己的失误与弱项,争取考前消灭所有问题。

- ▲本套试题中包括最新六级全真听力试题三套(1999 年 1 月,2000 年 1 月,2000 年 12 月),涵盖全部听力题型,把握最新出题趋势。
- ▲本套试题中包括由权威专家精心选取的预测模拟听力试题七套,前三套配磁带,后四套附录音材料。针对最新六级听力考试出题方向,选材新颖,难度适当。
- ▲本套试题的编者均为国内著名大学英语教学权威,对大学六级考试进行过多年的跟踪研究,有着丰富的六级考试辅导经验。
- ▲本套试题适合热身应考,把握实考脉搏。

大学英语六级考试研究组



