



CET 百篇训练丛书

大学英语六级考试

听 写

Listening & Dictation

100 篇

WJ
外教社

上海外语教育出版社

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前 言

为了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,全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会于1995年7月首次发出了考试中采用新题型的通知。第一批公布的新题型中包含“听写填空”。“复合式听写”是教育部高教司公布的第二批可能采用的新题型之一。

“复合式听写”的短文长度为250词左右,其中有10个空格。第一部分为单词听写,要求学生填入所缺单词;第二部分测试学生的表达能力,要求学生根据所听内容写出要点。“复合式听写”考核学生听的能力、拼写能力、笔记能力和书面表达能力,因此其难度往往令考生生畏。

为了帮助英语学习者进一步熟悉并适应“复合式听写”,我们根据教育部颁布的《大学英语教学大纲》(修订本)的精神精选了100篇题材各异、内容生动有趣、知识性较强的文章编成“复合式听写”篇章,供学生考前进行强化训练之用。我们衷心希望该书能对考生的全方位模拟训练起到事半功倍的作用,并在一定程度上提高学生应用英语的实际能力。

本书的配套磁带由外国专家录制,语音纯正,语速与《大学英语教学大纲》规定要求相同。在此我们对外国专家的支持表示衷心感谢。

在本书编写过程中,编者力求准确无误,但由于时间和编者水平的限制,书中难免有疏漏之处,欢迎广大读者批评指正。

编 者
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Passage 1

People hold different attitudes towards good service in different countries. In Japan, good service is not considered to be a luxury, but a (S1) _____. In most stores you will find more salespeople than you would do in a (S2) _____ store in the United States. This larger sales (S3) _____ allows the owner of the store to spend time greeting his customers.

What is considered an unnecessary (S4) _____ in the U.S., too much of a fuss, is viewed (S5) _____ in Japan. Owners of American shops might find giving personal attention to customers to be beneath them. But this is not thought of to be disgraceful in Japan. On the (S6) _____, personal attention is looked upon as one of the necessary (S7) _____ for a business to achieve success. If a company provides good service, (S8) _____

_____.

The hope is that customers would feel disloyal if they left a company with which they had a personal relationship.

Thus, for the businessperson, (S9) _____

_____.

And the politeness and respect shown customers exist throughout the whole country of Japan. (S10) _____

Passage 2

Every year, when the Nobel Prizes are announced there is a great deal of (S1) _____ about the winners. They are (S2) _____ and articles are written about them. This is because winning the Nobel Prize is considered by most people the highest (3) _____ that can be achieved in certain (S4) _____ fields of work such as chemistry, physics, medicine, and literature. There is a Nobel Peace Prize, awarded for efforts on (S5) _____ of peace.

The (S6) _____ thing about these prizes is that they were started by a man who did a great deal to help the science of (S7) _____ ! Alfred Nobel was born in Stockholm and lived from 1833 to 1896. Among the things he invented and patented were dynamite(黄色炸药) and blasting gelatin(胶).

It may be that having created such deadly explosives, (S8) _____

He was interested in establishing peace, and had a plan he thought would prevent war. By the way, besides being a brilliant scientist, Nobel was also a poet. (S9) _____

When he died, Nobel left a fund of \$ 9,000,000. The money was to be used in giving prizes (S10) _____

The prizes averaged about \$ 40,000 each, and were first awarded on December 10, 1901, the anniversary of Nobel's death.

Passage 3

Most people think of a camel as an (S1) _____ beast of burden, because it is best known for its ability to carry heavy loads across vast (S2) _____ of desert without requiring water. In reality, the camel is considerably more than just the Arabian (S3) _____ of the mule(骡). It also (S4) _____ a great amount of intelligence and sensitivity.

The Arabs assert that camels are so acutely aware of (S5) _____ and ill treatment that a camel owner who punishes one of the beasts too (S6) _____ finds it difficult to escape the camel's revenge. Apparently, the animal will remember an injury and wait for an (S7) _____ to get revenge.

In order to protect themselves from the vengeful(报复的) beasts, (S8) _____

When an Arab realizes that he has excited a camel's rage, he places his own garments on the ground in the animal's path. (S9) _____

When the camel recognizes its master's clothing on the ground, it seizes the pile with its teeth, shakes the garments violently and tramples(踩,践踏) on them in a rage. Eventually, after its anger has died away, the camel departs, assuming its revenge is complete. (S10) _____

Passage 4

In the United States, it is not customary to telephone someone very early in the morning. If you telephone him early in the day while he is shaving or having breakfast, the time of

the call shows that the matter is very important and requires (S1) _____ attention. The same meaning is (S2) _____ to telephone calls made after 11:00 p.m. If someone receives a call during sleeping hours, he (S3) _____ it's a matter of life and death. The time chosen for the call (S4) _____ its importance.

Time plays a very important part in social life. In the U.S.A. guests tend to feel they are not highly regarded if the invitation to a dinner party is (S5) _____ only three or four days before the party date. But it is not true in all countries. In other areas of the world it may be (S6) _____ foolish to make an appointment too far in (S7) _____ because plans made for a date more than a week away tend to be forgotten. The meaning of time differs in different parts of the world. Thus, (S8) _____

_____ ; promptness is valued highly in American life, for example. (S9) _____

_____. In the U.S. no one would think of keeping a business friend waiting for an hour; it would be too impolite. (S10) _____

Passage 5

Artificial intelligence, or AI, is the ability of a machine to exhibit intelligent behavior. AI systems are (S1) _____ after the human brain. Like the brain, an AI system (S2) _____ information, processes it, and then produces a (n) (S3) _____ action or response. Since the 1940s, many (S4) _____, including computer scientists, philosophers and (S5) _____ engineers have tried to make a machine as intelligent as the human brain, but so far no computer even comes close.

AI, however, has (S6) _____ to be better than the human brain for answering certain types of questions. For example, it seems to be better, and certainly faster, than the human brain for problem (S7) _____ when you must remember and process a large amount of information. (S8) _____

So far, AI programs are quite primitive when compared to the kinds of reasoning, language and learning the human brain can do.

Although the fastest computers are able to perform about 10 billion calculations per second, (S9) _____

All knowledge contained in AI systems is based on logical rules. Intuition does not come into it. Someday, when scientists completely understand the mysteries of human language and

learning, (S10) _____
_____.

Passage 6

Most of us have had extremely vivid and intense dreams. While we are sleeping, these dreams seem real, but once we wake up, the dream images become (S1) _____. Even though the dream images have not become so vivid, they find their way back into our lives as we go about our daily (S2) _____. We may be only partially aware of these images and the changes in (S3) _____ that they may cause. But our dreams can even (S4) _____ the course of a day without our (S5) _____ awareness. During the day, they may influence our seemingly (S6) _____ decisions and choices.

Sometimes scientists or artists will see an everyday (S7) _____ and become inspired. (S8) _____. A famous English poet Coleridge created a poem during a dream and the minute he woke up, he began to write it. But the process was interrupted by an unexpected visitor, so he couldn't finish the poem. Still, critics consider it one of his best poems, even though it is unfinished.

Often, however, our dreams seem trivial and useless. (S9) _____. It seems that mind can create two basic types of dreams: the powerful and intense images that can change our lives, and the meaningless and disordered images that contain no important messages. (S10) _____
_____.

Passage 7

There are several ways you can find out about the countries and places you wish to visit. You can talk to friends who have traveled (S1) _____. You can go and see a colour film about them. You can read travel books.

There are three kinds of travel books. The first are those that give a personal, subjective (S2) _____ of travels which the author has (S3) _____ made himself. If they are informative(见闻广博的) and have a good (S4) _____, then they can be useful to you when you are planning your travels. The second kind are those books whose (S5) _____ is to give a purely objective (S6) _____ of things to be done and seen. If a well-read, cultured person has written such a book, then it is

even more useful. It can be (S7) _____ as a selective guide book. (S8) _____

If they are good, they will, in addition to their factual information, give an analysis or an interpretation. Like the first kind they can be inspiring and entertaining. (S9) _____

Whatever kind of travel book you choose you must ensure that it does not describe everything as “marvelous”, “amazing” or “magical”. You must also note its date of publication (S10) _____

Passage 8

The world is becoming smaller every day. Now we are not limited by geography the way we were 50 years ago thanks to the developments in (S1) _____. The world now is turning into a (S2) _____ village. Nowadays, we can get on a supersonic (超音速) plane and go from New York to Paris in three hours. We can use our computers to have a (S3) _____ with people on the other side of the world.

Despite the disappearance of geographic (S4) _____, national and cultural differences continue to keep in (S5) _____. Until we learn to understand and respect these differences, (S6) _____ differences in behavior, we will never be able to communicate (S7) _____ and comfortably with people from other parts of the world. It is not enough to learn each other's languages, (S8) _____. We may know how to say “Hello”, but we may not know when or to whom to say “Hello”. As a result, serious mistakes and misunderstandings may occur.

We can learn these differences by reading books, by taking a special class or by living abroad. (S9) _____. Still, there are some general rules about each region and each nation. (S10) _____

Passage 9

Culture shock might be called an occupational disease of people who travel abroad. Like most illnesses, it has its own (S1) _____ and cure.

Culture shock is caused by the anxiety that results from losing all the familiar signs and symbols of social intercourse. Those signs or cues (S2) _____ the thousand and

one ways in which we (S3) _____ ourselves to the situation of daily life: when to shake hands, what to say when we meet people, when and how to give tips. These cues, which may be words, (S4) _____, facial expressions, customs, or norms, are (S5) _____ by all of us in the course of growing up and are as much as a part of our culture as the language we speak or the (S6) _____ we accept. All of us depend for our peace of mind and our (S7) _____ on hundreds of these signs, (S8) _____.

Now when an individual enters a strange culture, all or most of these familiar cues are removed. (S9) _____. No matter how broad-minded or full of goodwill you may be, a series of supports have been knocked from under you, followed by a feeling of frustration and anxiety. People react to the frustration in much the same way. (S10) _____. , you can be sure they are suffering from culture shock.

Passage 10

Fear and its companion pain are two of the most useful things that men and animals (S1) _____, if they are properly used. If fire did not hurt when it burnt, children would play it until their hands were burnt away. (S2) _____, if pain existed but fear didn't, a child would burn itself again and again, because fear would not warn it to keep away from the fire that had burnt before. Fear and pain are (S3) _____ two guards without which men and animals might soon die out.

We suggest fear be properly used. If, for example, you never go out of your house because of the danger of being (S4) _____ down and killed in the street by a car, you are letting fear rule you too much. Even in your house you are not (S5) _____ safe: an airplane may (S6) _____ on your house. The important thing is not to let fear rule you, but (S7) _____ to use fear as your servant and guide.

In many cases, (S8) _____.

For example, you see a car coming straight towards you; fear warns you, you jump out of the way, and all is well.

(S9) _____. In this case, fear has given you its warning; you have examined it and decided on your course of ac-

tion, (S10) _____
_____.

Passage 11

The traditional American family used to have a working father, a housewife-mother and two or three children. But in the last two or three (S1) _____, this picture has changed. Now many (S2) _____ of people live together besides the traditional one. For example, there are single-parent families, where you find children living with one of their parents, usually after the ending of a (S3) _____. There are also plenty of young adult children who have been living (S4) _____ for years coming back and living with their parents again. You can also find groups of older people (S5) _____ house in order to save money. These are examples of new types and (S6) _____ of families in the U. S. A.

Why has the traditional family changed so much? The reasons are both social and (S7) _____. First of all, the divorce rate is high in the American culture, and there are so many single-parent families. (S8) _____

_____. If they can't find a job, many times they return home and live with their parents again for a while. (S9) _____

In fact, 76% of mothers with school-age children are now part of labor force. This means that most American homes don't have a full-time housewife any longer. (S10) _____

_____, who does housework, etc.

Passage 12

Whenever you see an old film, even one made as recent as ten years ago, you cannot help being (S1) _____ by the appearance of the women taking part. Their (S2) _____ and make-up look dated; their skirts look either too long or too short; their general appearance is, in fact, slightly (S3) _____. The men taking part in the film, on the other hand, are clearly (S4) _____. There is nothing about their appearance to suggest that they belong to an (S5) _____ different age.

This (S6) _____ is created by changing fashions. Over the years, the great (S7) _____ of men have successfully resisted all the attempts to make them change their style of dress. The same cannot be said for women. (S8) _____

_____. This year, they decide in their arbitrary fashion. Next year the law is reversed and far from taking exception,

no one is even mildly surprised. And women all over the world rush to obey.

Changing fashions are nothing more than the deliberate creation of waste. (S9) _____

Fashion designers are rarely concerned with vital things like warmth, comfort and durability.

They are only interested in outward appearance and (S10) _____

_____, providing they look right.

Passage 13

How do we get more young people to increase their consumption of iron-rich foods? Many nutritionists are (S1) _____ the fortification(强化,加强) of a number of foods. This may help, but I contend that we should also (S2) _____ our efforts in nutrition education among our young people. I simply do not buy the argument that it is (S3) _____ to try to change eating habits. Once an (S4) _____ person — and this includes adolescents — understands the need for a healthy diet, I think he or she will act (S5) _____. As for specific actions, I suggest that blood hemoglobin (血红蛋白) should be checked as a (S6) _____ part of a youngster's yearly physical checkup. It should contain at least 11 grams per 100 milliliters of blood for a girl and at least 12 grams for a boy. If it is any lower, the physician probably will (S7) _____ an easily absorbed iron supplement.

Adolescents — and everyone else — should cut out highly processed foods and drinks, (S8) _____

_____. Read the labels for iron content. (S9) _____

_____. Try adding liver, chicken, beef, veal or any other variety to the weekly menu. Finally, even when you are trying to lose weight, (S10) _____

_____.

This way, you stand a good chance of getting not only enough iron, but also adequate amounts of all the other essential nutrients.

Passage 14

People can be addicted to different things: alcohol, drugs, certain foods, or even television. People who have such an addiction are compulsive(强制的), namely, they have a very (S1) _____ psychological need that they feel they must satisfy. According to psychologists, many people are compulsive spenders: they feel they must spend money. This

(S2) _____, like most others, is crazy. For compulsive spenders who buy on (S3) _____, charge accounts are even more exciting than money. In other words, compulsive spenders feel that with credit, they can do anything. Their pleasure in spending (S4) _____ amounts is actually greater than the pleasure they get from the things they buy.

There is a (S5) _____ psychology of bargain hunting. To save money, of course, most people look for sales, low prices and (S6) _____. Compulsive bargain hunters, however, often buy things they don't need just because they are cheap. They want to believe that they are helping their (S7) _____, but they are really playing an exciting game: (S8) _____.

It is not only scientists, of course, who understand the psychology of spending habits, but also business people. (S9) _____.

Psychologists can often use a method called "behavior therapy" to help individuals solve their personality problems. (S10) _____.

Passage 15

Silence is unnatural to man. He begins life with a cry and ends it in (S1) _____. In the interval he does all he can to make a noise in the world, and there are few things of which he stands in more fear than of the (S2) _____ of noise. Even his conversation is in great (S3) _____ a desperate attempt to prevent a dreadful silence. If he is introduced to a fellow (S4) _____, and if a number of pauses occur in the conversation, he regards himself as a (S5) _____ and is full of envy of the emptiest-headed chatterbox. He knows that ninety-nine percent of human conversation means no more than the buzzing of a fly, but he longs to join in the buzz and to prove that he is a man and not a waxwork(蜡像) (S6) _____.

The object of conversation is not, for the most part, to communicate ideas: it is to keep up the buzzing sound. There are, it must be (S7) _____, different qualities of buzz: there is even a buzz that is as annoying as the continuous ping of a mosquito. (S8) _____.

_____. Most buzzing, fortunately, is agreeable to the ear, and some of it is agreeable even to the mind. (S9) _____.

_____. Very few human beings join in a conversation in the hope of learning anything new. Some of them are content (S10) _____.

_____ . At the end of an evening during which they have said nothing at immense length, they just congratulate on themselves their success as conversationalists.

Passage 16

It has been shown that children who smoke have certain characteristics. Compared with non-smokers they are more rebellious, their work (S1) _____ as they move up school, they are more likely to leave school early and sexually precocious(性早熟的). Many of these features can be (S2) _____ as anticipation of adulthood.

There are a number of factors that (S3) _____ the start of smoking, and these are largely (S4) _____ and social. They include availability of cigarettes, (S5) _____, rebelliousness, anticipation of adulthood, social (S6) _____, the example of parents and teachers, and smoking by friends and older brothers and sisters.

It should be much easier to prevent children from starting to smoke than to (S7) _____ adults to give up the habit once established, but in fact this has proved very difficult. The example set by people in authority, especially parents, health care workers, and teachers, is of prime importance. (S8) _____. This rule has been introduced at Summerhill School where I spent my schooldays.

There is, however, (S9) _____, and even in those schools that have tried to enforce no smoking by corporal punishment there is as much smoking as in other schools. (S10) _____.

Teachers too should not smoke on school premises, at least not in front of children.

Passage 17

Eye contact is a nonverbal technique that helps the speaker "sell" his or her ideas to an audience. Besides its (S1) _____ powers, eye contact helps hold listeners' interest. A successful speaker must maintain eye contact with an audience. To have good relationship with listeners, a speaker should maintain (S2) _____ eye contact for at least 75 percent of the time. Some speakers focus (S3) _____ on their notes. Others gaze over the heads of their listeners. Both are likely to lose audience interest and (S4) _____. People who maintain eye contact while speaking,