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# 2001

## 决胜六级

### 最新六级考试

## 听力必备

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《大学英语教学大纲》最近又一次修订再版了,新修订的《大纲》对大学英语四、六级考试提出了新的更高的要求。六级考试领会式掌握的词汇由旧《大纲》的 5300 增加到了 5500;阅读一般性材料的阅读速度要求达到每分钟 70 词,阅读难度略低的材料的阅读速度则要求达到每分钟 120 词;对听力的语速要求也由旧《大纲》的每分钟 140 词提高到了每分钟 150—170 词;写作要求也相应提高了,新《大纲》要求“能就一定的话题或提纲在 half 小时内写出 150—180 词的短文”。此外,新《大纲》还对大学英语六级考试的翻译能力作了具体要求,即能将“难度略低于课文的英语短文译成汉语,理解正确,译文达意,译速为每小时 350 英语单词”。

为了适应新的《大学英语教学大纲》的要求,帮助同学们打好大学英语语言基础,提高大学英语六级考试的应试能力,我们对大学英语“决胜四、六级”考试系列丛书进行了全面、细致的修订,并同时推出了大学英语四、六级考试词汇系列,大学英语四、六级考试作文系列。

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编者

2000年9月

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## Model Test One

### 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. Both the conversation and the question 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 the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

1. A. It is a good idea to repair the old tape-recorder.  
B. The woman should have saved more money.  
C. It will take quite a few weeks to repair the tape-recorder.  
D. The tape-recorder is no longer worth repairing.
2. A. Breakfasting.                      B. Complaining.  
C. Arguing.                              D. Reconciling.
3. A. The hamburgers are not as good as the apple pies.  
B. Both the hamburgers and apple pies are very good.  
C. The hamburgers and apple pies are as good as they look.  
D. The hamburgers and apple pies might not be so good.
4. A. It's unnecessary for the woman to be afraid of mice.  
B. The woman should not mop the floor.  
C. The woman should keep a cat.  
D. It's right and proper for cats to catch mice.
5. A. He won't go picnicking with a guard.  
B. He lost his key when picnicking.  
C. He can't keep his room clean.  
D. He's locked out of his room.
6. A. She likes French food.  
B. She expected a better dinner.  
C. The dinner was expensive.





C. "Afternoon tea" is usually an important social ceremony in Great Britain.

D. People drink tea at all times of the day in Great Britain.

### **Passage Two**

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

14. A. A Buddhist temple.

B. Small animal pets.

C. A cemetery in Japan.

D. Goldfish, pigeons and rabbits.

15. A. There are many animal cemeteries in Japan.

B. Many Japanese are fond of animals.

C. Pets are large.

D. Japanese have strong consciousness of environmental protection.

16. A. The graves are cared for free of charge.

B. Some people have birds for pets.

C. Animals may be buried.

D. Prayers may be said for pets.

### **Passage Three**

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

17. A. Pleasing.

B. Careful.

C. Wonderful.

D. Suitable.

18. A. Egypt, Greece and Rome.

B. The Mediterranean.

C. Its highway for trade and diplomacy.

D. All the lands on the shores of the Mediterranean.

19. A. Ten decades.

B. A quarter of century.

C. One decade.

D. One-tenth of year.

20. A. 171 kilometres an hour.

B. 10 kilometres an hour.

C. 65 metres an hour.

D. Some 17 kilometres an hour.

## 答案与详解

### 1. 答案 D。

【试题分析】本题考查对言外之意的理解,即对说话者的真正意思作出判断。

【关键词语】Don't waste your time and money any more.

【详细解答】“Don't waste your time and money”言外之意就是“这台收音机不值一修了”。如果正确理解该句的言外之意,就能较容易选准。The tape-recorder is no longer worth repairing. 本题正确答案 D。

【作者建议】本题根据语气进行判断。

### 2. 答案 B。

【试题分析】本题考查对语气的理解,并根据语气进行简单概括和推理。

【关键词语】What a breakfast!

【详细解答】听出“What a breakfast!”一句是进行判断的第一步。即要么是赞扬要么是抱怨,紧接着男声说“the baby was crying”,“the phone just kept ringing”,“The milk was boiling over”。可见,吃早饭时碰到这些事,自然不开心,女声附和着“I know how it is”。因此两个在抱怨,故选 B。

【作者建议】以语气为突破口进行判断。

### 3. 答案 D。

【试题分析】本题考核对口语中隐含意义的理解能力。

【关键词语】I hope they taste as good as they look.

【详细解答】如果听到了“hope”一词至少可以判断,“hope(希望)”还不等于实际,可见,男方持怀疑态度,怀疑不等于完全否定或完全肯定,故 A、B 和 C 都应排除,只有 D 中有“might not be so good”,用委婉的语气表达了怀疑,故选 D。

【作者建议】根据关键词的语气进行推理判断。

### 4. 答案 C。

【试题分析】本题考核对谚语的理解能力。

【关键词语】When the cat's away, the mice will play.

【详细解答】显然, cat 和 mouse 两个词能听出来是第一步, 自然容易联想到猫和鼠是死对头, 有猫在, 老鼠少, 猫儿不在老鼠跳。女士卖掉了猫, 出现老鼠是自然的, 据此男士引用谚语显然是认为女士应该养猫, 故选 C。

5. 答案 D。

【试题分析】本题考查对关键词语的理解, 并需要根据关键词进行简单推理。

【关键词语】sure, but, lost, key

【详细解答】本题光听到 sure 一词还不够, 关键是 but 这个转折词, 该词常常表达讲话人要强调的事情与前面往往相反, 细听其原因是“lost my room key”, 由此可推理, 丢了钥匙是进不了门的, 进不了门换句话说就是被锁在了门外边。故选 D。

【作者建议】本题可以根据常理进行推断。

6. 答案 C。

【试题分析】本题考查对虚拟语气的理解, 并需要根据虚拟语气进行简单推断。

【关键词语】dinner, price, should have been good

【详细解答】抓住 dinner 和 price 两个关键词, 可以初步断定, 对话谈的是饭菜的价格问题, 女士最后说, 按这个价格, 本该不错。根据这一语气推理, 应该是指饭菜价格太贵了, 故选 C。

【作者建议】本题可以根据虚拟语气进行判断。

7. 答案 C。

【试题分析】本题考查对关键词语的理解, 并据此进行简单的推理。

【关键词语】but, take, at least, half an hour's walk

【详细解答】根据日常的经验, “but”后往往是讲话人要表达的主要意思。女士说, 到那儿至少要走半小时, 可见路是很远的, 据此选 C。

【作者建议】本题可以根据常理进行判断。

8. 答案 D。

【试题分析】本题考查概括讲话内容和理解主题的能力。

【关键词语】married to, computers, more opportunities, occupations.

【详细解答】“be married to”这一短语既有“与……结婚”之意还有“专心致志于……”之意,根据 computers 一词,可以断定,应取后一种意思。那么原因是什么呢?男士答,如果我们能熟练掌握计算机,找工作的机会就多,因此该选 D。

9. 答案 A。

【试题分析】本题考查对讲话内容的概括能力。

【关键词语】watch, gone, put in, handbag.

【详细解答】女士一开口就说,我找不到手表了,如果此句没听清,后面“it's gone”再次重复了这个意思,不过不要把 gone 理解为“表在走”的意思,而是不见了。“Have you seen it?”又一次表明女士找不到手表。男士回答:“I put it in your handbag”,可知男士帮她收起来了,因此选 A。

【作者建议】本题可以根据常理进行归纳概括。

10. 答案 B。

【试题分析】本题考查对学生的速算能力。

【关键词语】9:30, take twenty-five minutes to go, doesn't leave until 10:15.

【详细解答】女士说,现在已经 9:30 了。男士说,到火车站只需 25 分钟。如此算来,如马上出发,他们到达火车站,应还有 20 分钟,故选 B。

【作者建议】本题可以根据简单加减进行运算。

11. 答案 B。

【试题分析】本题考查学生对所获信息作可能性判断的能力。

【关键词语】tea, brought from, China; not grow in India until 1836.

【详细解答】第一句就听到 Tea was first brought to England in 1657...it had to be brought from China...,可见,中国比英国早。接着会听到:“Tea was not grown in India until 1836.”可见,印度也不比中国早,据此推断,应选 B。

【作者建议】本题可根据所涉及的国家以及时间,作出可

能性判断。

12. 答案 D。

【试题分析】本题考查对指示代词的具体内容的理解判断。

【关键词语】high import duties on tea, no tobacco, smuggling, both these things

【详细解答】短文中不能直接听出走私什么东西,但能听到“both these things”,可以判断是两种东西,显然,前面听到的只有 tea 和 tobacco; tea-clippers 是用来运茶的,应当排除,故应选 D。

【作者建议】本题可以根据指示代词作出排除判断。

13. 答案 D。

【试题分析】本题考查对细节正误的判断能力。需要听准关键词后进行选择。

【关键词语】tea, drunk, at all times of the day

【详细解答】如果听出了 all times of the day,就可以排除掉 A 项和 B 项;如果听到 occasionally 而不是 usually,就可排除掉 C 项,故选 D 项。

【作者建议】根据各选项提供的时间不同,注意捕捉准所提时间。

14. 答案 C。

【试题分析】本题考查对短文大意的综合概括能力,需要抓听主题句作出判断。

【关键词语】unusual sights, Tokyo, Japan, animals, buried.

【详细解答】听短文大意,抓听主题句十分关键,短文一开头就能听到 one of the unusual sights,其中 unusual 又是关键中的关键,接着会听到 Tokyo, Japan,最后听到 small animals are buried,选项 A、B、D 三项看不出 unusual; buried 一词使人容易想到 cemetery(墓地)。日本东京出现的一个墓地,自然就是 unusual sight,故选 C。

【作者建议】本题可根据短文主题句进行判断归纳。

15. 答案 B。

【试题分析】本题考查根据短文内容进行推理判断的能

力,需要根据关键词进行推理。

【关键词语】beloved animal pets, buried, are cared for, animal cemetery, prayers, be burned.

【详细解答】听到 beloved animal pets, 可以推断, 日本人是爱动物的; 动物死后, 要 bury(埋葬), 有专人 care for, 有专门的 animal cemetery。还要念 prayers, 随后还要 burned, bury, expensive ceremonies 等等。可见, 日本人是爱动物的, 故选 B。

【作者建议】本题可根据一系列关键词进行推理判断。

16. 答案 A。

【试题分析】本题考查对短文细节的判断和理解, 需要听懂关键词句。

【关键词语】a small amount of money, keepers, care for.

【详细解答】如果听到“For a small amount of money, the keepers of the cemetery will care for the grave of any small animal”就会判断出, 并不是免费的, 故选 A。

【作者建议】本题可根据关键词进行判断。

17. 答案 D。

【试题分析】本题考查对某个词的理解, 需要根据文中的提示进行判断。

【关键词语】exactly, the same thing

【详细解答】“happy”一词除有“幸福的”意思外还有别的含义。如果能听出 exactly the same thing 的意思, 就不难作出正确的判断, 选 D。

【作者建议】本题要根据短文的提示作出判断。

18. 答案 B。

【试题分析】本题考查对文中一句话的理解。

【关键词语】owe to, growth, the Mediterranean

【详细解答】如果听出 owe to(应该把……归功于)的意思, 这个问题解答了一半, 即 owe to 意思是 depend on; 另外 growth 一词如能听懂, 则不难联想到 development 一词, 这两个关键词听懂了, 这个句子就容易听懂了。故选 B。

【作者建议】本题可以通过关键词的理解进行判断。

19. 答案 C。

【试题分析】本题考查对某个词识别,听懂不难,关键是否认识选项中的词。

【关键词语】10 years

【详细解答】如果能听到“after 10 years of arduous work”,判断花了十年时间这并不难,但有的学生不一定对 decade (十年)一词很熟悉,知道该词的意思,该题就很容易了。选 C。

20. 答案 D。

【试题分析】本题考查速算能力,需要根据所提供的数据进行简单运算。

【关键词语】171 km long, liner, some 10 hours

【详细解答】如果听到“The Canal is 171 km long...”,“An ocean liner takes some 10 hours to go through”。稍加计算不难得出远洋轮通过运河的速度为每小时 17 公里左右,故选 D。

【作者建议】先看选项,得知问题与速度有关,作好计算准备,当相关数据一出现,立刻可计算出速度。

## 录音文字材料

### Section A Short Conversation

1. W: I can't figure out what's wrong with my tape-recorder. It was just a few weeks ago that I got it repaired.  
M: Don't waste your time and money any more. It's a very old tape-recorder and is quite worn out.  
Q: What does the man mean?
2. M: Oh, what a breakfast! You know, the baby was crying and the phone just kept ringing. The milk was boiling over.  
W: I know how it is. I get a lot of calls too... even in bed at mid-night.  
Q: What are the two speakers doing?
3. W: I intend to buy some food for the children. These hamburgers and apple pies seem to be very good. I'll get a few of each.  
M: I hope they taste as good as they look.  
Q: What does the man mean?
4. W: I could hardly believe I sold my cat yesterday when a big mouse appeared from nowhere when I was mopping the floor today.  
M: When the cat's away, the mice will play. It's absolutely true.  
Q: What does the man mean?
5. W: Jack, do you want to go out on a picnic in a Seattle suburb?  
M: Sure, but I can't leave yet. I've lost my room key and I have to wait for the security guard to let me back into my room.  
Q: What's Jack's problem?
6. M: I certainly enjoyed my dinner! How was yours?  
W: Better than I expected since I'm not very fond of French food. For that price, though, it should have been good.  
Q: What conclusion can we draw from the woman's answer?



7. M: It's so hot here in our classroom that I can hardly read on.  
W: If you have time, you may go to the library which is air-conditioned, but it'll take you at least half an hour's walk to get there.  
Q: What does the woman mean?
8. W: You college students are funny! It seems as if you were married to computers.  
M: Well, I guess that's true. Computers are widely used in all walks of life. If we can operate them skillfully, we'll have more opportunities to have occupations.  
Q: What are they talking about?
9. W: I can't find my watch. It was right here on the dressing table yesterday and now it's gone. Have you seen it?  
M: Of course, I put it in your handbag.  
Q: What did the man do with the watch?
10. W: We'll have to hurry if we're going to be on time to the railway station. It's already 9:30.  
M: Well, it takes only twenty-five minutes to go to the railway station, and the train doesn't leave until 10:15. I think we'll make it all right if we start immediately.  
Q: How much time is the couple allowing once they get to the railway station?

## Section B

### Passage One

Tea was first brought to England in 1657; it soon became fashionable, but it was expensive, as it had to be brought from China in the special fast ships that were called tea-clippers. There were also high import duties on tea as there were no tobacco and much smuggling of both these things went on during the eighteenth century. Tea was not grown in India until 1836, after it had been found growing there wild. From then on tea became cheaper, and very popular. In Great Britain tea is drunk at all times of the day, but particularly at about 4:30 for "afternoon tea", which is occasionally an important