



把脉大学英语六级考试丛书

# 把脉

## 大学英语六级考试

### 听力

钟乐平 主编



随书附光盘一张



国防工业出版社

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把脉大学英语六级考试丛书

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## 听力

主编 / 钟乐平



国防工业出版社

· 北京 ·

## 内 容 简 介

本书依照最新《考试大纲》中的要点和考点,对听力部分的“短对话、长对话、短文理解、复合式听写”四种题型进行宏观命题趋势分析,又提供了针对各题型的应试技巧点拨和基础闯关练习,并向考生们奉献了十套精选模拟试题。希望广大考生在学习完本书之后,能把握听力理解的学习技巧,在考试中大显身手。

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# 前言

自

2005年2月公布《全国大学英语四、六级考试改革方案(试行)》到2006年12月大学英语六级考试试点考试的全面实施,新的试卷模式正式展现在我们面前。710分的分值,各种新题型的涌现,令六级考试又多了几分悬念与挑战。

六级英语考试改革重点是提高考生的听说能力。就听力部分具体体现为:在试卷上,听力分值比从原来的20%提高到35%;试题形式上,短对话、长对话及短文理解、短文复合式听写将同时出现在一张试卷上。

为了提高广大考生的英语听力技能,把脉英语六级最新改革动向,我们编写了《把脉大学英语六级考试听力》一书。本书编写的理念是:宏观把握英语六级听力的命题趋势,微观透视试卷所涉及的各种题型;既注重基础训练,又精选了全套模拟试题。

本书共分五部分,各部分特点如下:

## 一、考纲通鉴

阐述大学英语教学大纲及考试大纲对英语六级听力的具体要求、英语六级试题模式、题型与变化趋势以及各种题型全面剖析。

## 二、考基要点

阐述备考建议、应试技巧及临场注意事项。

## 三、基础闯关

按照听力考试题型分门别类地提供基础练习,以夯实考生的基础知识,培养考生的基础技能。

#### 四、点击真题

为了考生全面认识英语六级听力的难度及深度,提供两套全真听力试题以供参考。

#### 五、高分挑战

这部分按照英语六级改革的全新理念精心编辑了五套模拟预测试卷,融入改革后提出的新题型,将听力短对话、长对话、短文理解和短文听力四部分有机组合。





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## 第一部分 考纲通鉴

### 第一章 英语六级大纲要求、改革方案及样卷

#### 第一节 英语六级听力教学要求及命题要求

##### 一、教学要求

《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》对大学阶段英语教学要求分为三个层次,即一般要求、较高要求和更高要求。这是我国所有高等学校非英语专业本科生经过大学阶段的英语学习与实践应当选择达到的标准。一般要求(相当于大学英语四级)是每位大学本科毕业生必须达到的标准。较高要求(相当于大学英语六级)中的听力要求:“能基本听懂英语国家人士的谈话和讲座,能听懂题材熟悉、篇幅较长的国内英语广播或电视节目,语速为每分钟 150 词左右,能掌握其中心大意,抓住要点和相关细节。能基本听懂外国专家用英语讲授的专业课程。”

##### 二、命题要求

大学英语四、六级考试委员会对各部分试题提出了具体的命题要求,从考核什么语言技能到怎么考核有关语言技能,都提出了明确的可以操作的要求,以保证考试的有效度。

听力理解部分的目的是测试学生获取口头信息的能力,包括:

##### 1. 理解中心思想和重要细节

1) 理解中心思想。

2) 听懂重要的或特定的细节。

##### 2. 理解隐含的意思

1) 进行推论。



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- 2) 判断话语的交际功能。
3. 通过有助于理解的语言特征来理解。
  - 1) 辨别语音特征(从连续的话语中辨别主音、理解重音和语音语调)。
  - 2) 理解句间关系(如比较、原因、结果、程度、目的)。
  - 3) 判断说话人的观点、态度。

### 第二节 六级考试改革方案

#### 一、听力改革的具体变化

1. 就题量而言,听力测试比重有所加大,由原来的 20% 增加到 35%。
2. 就测试时间而言,从原来的 20 分钟增加到 35 分钟。
3. 就测试顺序而言,原来是 Part I,即考试的第一大题,改革后,则后移至 Part III,前面依次是 Part I Writing(30 minutes)和 Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)(15 minutes),即开考后 45 分钟开始听力测试,后面是 Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)(25 minutes)。
4. 就题型而言,表面上看仅增加了长对话一项新题型,以弥补传统短对话测试听力的不足。但实际上,结构发生较大的变化,原来短文理解和复合式听写是二选一的选考题,而改革后它们成为必考题,其中复合听写中词汇听写由原来的 7 个增加至 8 个,句子仍保持 3 句不变。另外增加了两个长对话,每个长对话之后会有 3 道~4 道题,短对话则相应地由原来的 10 个缩减为 8 个。
5. 就难度而言,明显高于改革前。首先,分数值上升;其次,考查方式灵活多样。在能力的要求上还强调了听力的实用性,首先增加了长对话,这一题型要求考生注意力更加集中,它可能是日常生活对话段子、教授讲座、广播节目等形式;其次将复合式听写设置为必考题,这一题型在近几年考试中已经尝试性地出过,考生普遍反映难度很大。

试点阶段四、六级考试听力部分测试内容、题型和所占比例如下表所示:



试卷构成	测试内容		测试题型	比例	
第三部分 听力理解	听力对话	短对话	多项选择	8%	15%
		长对话	多项选择	7%	
	听力短文	短文理解	多项选择	10%	20%
		短文听写	复合式听写	10%	

## 二、A、B、C 各节概述

A 节听力材料的对话内容以日常生活对话和校园生活对话为主,不涉及过于专业化的话题;B、C 节听力材料以说明性语篇为主,说明性语篇用以传递信息、阐明事理、解释因果、提供指导等。B 节听力材料的内容涉及方方面面,如历史、地理、科普、气象、经济、社会、考试、文化、法律、风俗、人物传记等,题材广泛。

A 节中的 8 个对话主要考查考生对日常生活或学习对话的理解能力,具体考查的内容涉及数字听辨、数字计算、判断场所、判断人物关系、判断人物职业、判断言外之意等。六级试题更偏重推理判断题。

B 节部分的段落听力理解题型共有 10 道选择题,考查考生英语听力的综合能力,其中包括获取特定信息、理解主旨要义、进行判断推理的能力。判断推理又涉及讲话者的态度、观点、意图等。该部分包括三段听力材料,通常是以独白形式出现。10 道题中有一半或一半以上属于特定信息题,考生可以从所听到的材料中直接找到答案。其余试题属于推理判断题,考生必须根据听力材料,结合自己的相关生活经验,进行综合、归纳、推理和判断。此外,提问问题的顺序也与录音带中信息出现的前后顺序一致。

C 节复合式听写题型中的前 8 个空要求考生填写的单词只涉及名词、动词、形容词和副词。而且每个单词多是由 4 个或 4 个以上的字母构成。后面 3 个空属于句子听写,通常要求考生填写要么是两个并列句,要么是一个主从复合句,要么是一个包括分词短语、介词短语或其他短语作状语的句子。每个句子中的单词数目限制在 15 词~25 词左右。



# 把脉大学英语六级考试

## 第三节 六级考试样卷

### 一、大学英语六级考试试点考试样卷(听力部分)

### Part III Listening Comprehension (35 minutes)

#### Section A

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions 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 Answer Sheet 2, with a single line through the centre.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

11. [A] She isn't going to change her major.  
[B] She plans to major in tax law.  
[C] She studies in the same school as her brother.  
[D] She isn't going to work in her brother's firm.
12. [A] She will do her best if the job is worth doing.  
[B] She prefers a life of continued exploration.  
[C] She will stick to the job if the pay is good.  
[D] She doesn't think much of job-hopping.
13. [A] Stop thinking about the matter.  
[B] Be more friendly to his schoolmate.  
[C] Talk the drug user out of the habit.  
[D] Keep his distance from drug addicts.
14. [A] The son.  
[B] The father.  
[C] The mother.  
[D] Aunt Louise.
15. [A] Stay away for a couple of weeks.  
[B] Check the locks every two weeks.  
[C] Look after the Johnsons' house.



- [D] Move to another place.
16. [A] He didn't want to warm up for the game.  
[B] He didn't want to be held up in traffic.  
[C] He wanted to make sure they got tickets.  
[D] He wanted to catch as many game birds as possible.
17. [A] It will reduce government revenues.  
[B] It will stimulate business activities.  
[C] It will mainly benefit the wealthy.  
[D] It will cut the stockholders' dividends.
18. [A] The man should phone the hotel for directions.  
[B] The man can ask the department store for help.  
[C] She doesn't have the hotel's phone number.  
[D] The hotel is just around the corner.

**Questions 19 to 21 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

19. [A] To interview a few job applicants.  
[B] To fill a vacancy in the company.  
[C] To advertise for a junior sales manager.  
[D] To apply for a job in a major newspaper.
20. [A] A hardworking ambitious young man.  
[B] A young man good at managing his time.  
[C] A college graduate with practical working experience.  
[D] A young man with his own idea of what is important.
21. [A] Not clearly specified.  
[B] Not likely to be met.  
[C] Reasonable enough.  
[D] Apparently sexist.

**Questions 22 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

22. [A] The latest developments of an armed rebellion in Karnak.  
[B] The fall of Karnak's capital city into the hands of the rebel forces.  
[C] The epidemic that has just broken out in the country of Karnak.  
[D] The peace talks between the rebels and the government in Karnak.
23. [A] The epidemic has been brought under control.



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- [B] There are signs of progress in the peace process.
- [C] Great improvements are being made in its capital.
- [D] There's little hope of bringing the conflict to an end.
24. [A] Late in the morning.
- [B] Early in the afternoon.
- [C] Sometime before dawn.
- [D] Shortly after sunrise.
25. [A] Inadequate medical care.
- [B] Continuing social unrest.
- [C] Lack of food, water and shelter.
- [D] Rapid spreading of the epidemic.

### 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 a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

### Passage One

Questions 26 to 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. [A] One of the bridges between North and South London collapsed.
- [B] The heart of London was flooded.
- [C] An emergency exercise was conducted.
- [D] A hundred people in the suburbs were drowned.
27. [A] Fifty underground stations were made waterproof.
- [B] A flood wall was built.
- [C] An alarm system was set up.
- [D] Rescue teams were formed.
28. [A] Most Londoners were frightened.
- [B] Most Londoners became rather confused.
- [C] Most Londoners took Exercise Floodcall calmly.
- [D] Most Londoners complained about the trouble caused by Exercise Floodcall.





### Passage Two

Questions 29 to 31 are based on the passage you have just heard.

29. [A] It limited their supply of food.  
 [B] It made their eggshells too fragile.  
 [C] It destroyed many of their nests.  
 [D] It killed many baby bald eagles.
30. [A] They found ways to speed up the reproduction of bald eagles.  
 [B] They developed new types of feed for baby bald eagles.  
 [C] They explored new ways to hatch baby bald eagles.  
 [D] They brought in bald eagles from Canada.
31. [A] Pollution of the environment.  
 [B] A new generation of pest killers.  
 [C] Over-killing by hunters.  
 [D] Destruction of their natural homes.

### Passage Three

Questions 32 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

32. [A] Why people hold back their tears.  
 [B] Why people cry.  
 [C] How to restrain one's tears.  
 [D] How tears are produced.
33. [A] What chemicals tears are composed of.  
 [B] Whether crying really helps us feel better.  
 [C] Why some people tend to cry more often than others.  
 [D] How tears help people cope with emotional problems.
34. [A] Only one out of four girls cries less often than boys.  
 [B] Of four boys, only one cries very often.  
 [C] Girls cry four times as often as boys.  
 [D] Only one out of four babies doesn't cry often.
35. [A] Only humans respond to emotions by shedding tears.  
 [B] Only humans shed tears to get rid of irritating stuff in their eyes.  
 [C] Only human tears can resist invading bacteria.  
 [D] Only human tears can discharge certain chemicals.



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### Section C

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

He was a funny-looking man with a cheerful face, good-natured and a great talker. He was (36) \_\_\_\_\_ by his student, the great philosopher Plato, as "the best and most just and wisest man." Yet this same man was (37) \_\_\_\_\_ to death for his beliefs by a jury composed of the leading figures of the time in Athens.

The man was the Greek philosopher Socrates, and he was put to death for not believing in the recognized gods and for (38) \_\_\_\_\_ young people. The second charge stemmed from his (39) \_\_\_\_\_ with numerous young men who came to Athens from all over the (40) \_\_\_\_\_ world to study under him.

Socrates' method of teaching was to ask questions and, by (41) \_\_\_\_\_ not to know the answers, to (42) \_\_\_\_\_ his students into thinking for themselves. His teachings had (43) \_\_\_\_\_ influence on all the great Greek and Roman schools of philosophy. Yet for all his fame and influence, Socrates himself never wrote a word.

Socrates (44) \_\_\_\_\_ in Athens. They wanted him silenced. Yet many were probably surprised that he accepted death so readily.

Socrates (45) \_\_\_\_\_. But Socrates, as a firm believer in law, reasoned that it was proper to submit to the death sentence. (46) \_\_\_\_\_.

## 二、大学英语六级考试试点考试样卷(听力文字稿)

### Tape Script of Listening Comprehension

#### Section A

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations.



tions. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions 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 Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

**Now, let's begin with the eight short conversations.**

11. M: Congratulations! I just heard about your acceptance into law school. Do you think you will join your brother's firm after graduation?

W: Not likely. He is a tax lawyer and I'm going to major in criminal law.

Q: What does the woman mean?

12. M: Jenny, remember this: A job worth doing at all is worth doing well.

W: Oh, yes. I certainly won't forget it. But don't expect me to stick to the job just because it pays a few more bucks. A life of continued exploration is a life worth living!

Q: What can be inferred about the woman from the conversation?

13. M: I found that one of my schoolmates uses drugs. How could I help him, Mom?

W: Stay away from him, son. Never think that you can talk him out of the habit if he is addicted. But perhaps you can talk to your teacher about the matter.

Q: What's the woman's advice to her son?

14. W: I don't know how you can eat so much yet never put on any weight, son. Your father's got the same luck. I can't take a bite without calculating how many calories I'm taking.

M: But remember Aunt Louise, Mum? She ate a lot and never gained a pound.

Q: Who is worried about gaining weight?

15. W: Did you turn off the lights and check the locks on all the doors?

M: Yes. I told the Johnsons we'd be gone for two weeks. They promised to keep an eye on the house for us.

Q: What are the two speakers going to do?

16. M: Hurry up, Linda. I hear that there aren't many tickets left for the football match.

W: I'm ready now. Let's go. It's the early bird that catches the worm.

Q: Why did the man ask the woman to hurry up?