

先圈后点练听力

710分 新题型 试前试中寻技巧
不做试后诸葛亮

CET-6

北京航空航天大学出版社

意识流 PK 试后诸葛亮
顺应自然答题思路
流程思维真正对应
正常的解题过程应该是考生将试前所学知识与试中所考信息通过大脑的思考进行相应的结合
而不是在考试之后进行自圆其说的所谓解释
第二代英语学习考试方法
CET2.0版
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内 容 简 介

本书涵盖了新六级考试的四种听力题型:短对话、长对话、短文理解和短文听写。意识流方法在听力中体现为“先圈后点”法,强调先看听力题的书面选项,并圈画出值得注意的关键词语,同时据此猜出录音材料的内容。这样,解题时就可以事半功倍。然后,通过调用相关的资源库,达到“未听录音,先有章法”的效果。听的过程中,考生不断地将书面选项与录音信息进行比对,相关信息出现时马上做下记号,方便回答问题。本书后的资源库可供考生系统地和集中地记忆相关的重点知识内容。

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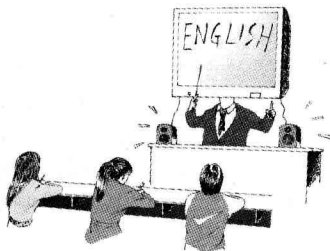
2005 年底,我应邀为《意识流英语新四级我学我库丛书》写了一个序。当时刚听到这套书的名字的时候,我就被“意识流”这个词吸引住了。但是,在没有见到书之前,我总认为这套丛书也与其他英语考试辅导书一样,只是纯粹的试题集,而只是借用了一下“意识流”这个听起来带有一定内涵的名词而已。

但等我见了书的样稿时,我才发现这套丛书并非简单地套用意识流之名,而是建立在一套完整、科学的心理学理论基础之上,涉及到意识流、人本主义心理学、认知心理学、精神分析学等多种相关的理论和观点,并通过“意识流”这个核心概念把听、读、写、译等各项技能的培养与应试有机地统一起来。2006 年 3 月,这套书一经推出,便在广大考生中引起了热烈的反响。据出版社和作者反映,很多同学都写信或发电子邮件称赞这套书的思路新、方法巧、内容全、质量高,而且还有不少同学关切地询问六级丛书和考研丛书的出版事宜。

现在,北京航空航天大学出版社终于推出了《意识流英语新六级我学我库丛书》,满足了广大同学的需求。他们再次找到我,而我也欣然提笔,愿意就这套书向同学们介绍一点我的看法。

“意识流”一词源于美国伟大的心理学家威廉·詹姆斯的名言:“意识是一条流动的河流”,即人的思维活动不是由静态的、彼此孤立的片段组成的,而是一条连续不断、由多种复杂意识汇聚而成的“流”,它兼具了理性和非理性的两重特点。

“意识流”这个词出现在考试辅导书里,是为了探求考生在考试之中的整体思维过程,突出考生的主观能动作用,并发掘考生的知识经验和试题要求之间的联系。这个在课堂上都不容易实现的任务,已经通过业已出版的《意识流英语新四级我学我库丛书》的区区 5 本书做到了。通过认真研读这套书,我认为其秘诀在于它真正理解了知识习得和知识运用的实质和精髓。正如下图所示:



知识的习得过程



知识的运用过程

上面两个图看起来非常简单:不就是让学生利用学来的知识参加考试吗?实际上,这里有两个细节需要大家关注:

第一,无论是知识的习得过程,还是知识的运用过程,其主体都是人,而不是人所学的知识或者所用的知识。这就是意识流英语所特别强调的“以人为本”,而不是“以题为本”。

第二,在一个课堂里,每个人学到的知识应该是一样的,但他们学习的方法和理解的水平就有较大的差异,这就导致了“知识输出”的不同。考试的时候,考生也只能根据自己对试题的理解去答题。这就提醒我们要多从他们的角度去考虑问题。正是站在这样的立场上,意识流英语坚决摒弃“试后诸葛亮”的做法,其作者在写作的时候都是把自己当作一名考生,想考生之所想,为考生之所为。

《意识流英语新六级我学我库丛书》在四级丛书的基础上又有了提高,在延续其优点的前提下,



又根据广大考生反馈的意见和建议,进行了认真的再创作,整体质量渐臻完美。丛书作者仍然坚持把对考生和试题的研究进行结合作为指导思想,对于每个考试题型都提出了一个最佳的,同时也最适合考生使用的解题方法。考生应有意识地在考试中用这些方法来引导、规范自己的解题方法。

我在去年为《意识流英语新四级我学我库丛书》所写的序中提到过“以学生为中心”和“自上而下”与“自下而上”相结合这两个心理语言学和重要概念,本应不再赘述,但由于这两个概念对这套书至关重要,仍然需要再次提及。当然,丛书策划人独创的“资源库理论”在这里也必须再次提到。

● 以学生为中心

以学生为中心其实也就是刚才的“以人为本”。以往的很多辅导书经常只是“授人以鱼”(答案)而不是“授人以渔”(方法),学生们最后学到的是一套死板、拙劣的应试技巧,并不能真正对学习有所裨益。而本套丛书很好地体现了以学生为中心的思想。在各个分册里,作者都试图从学生的角度出发,既传授知识,也介绍方法;不仅介绍解答某个具体问题的方法,而且还教学生如何具体地进行分析、推理、选择、判断以及猜测,充分发挥学生的主观能动性,这可以说是《意识流英语新六级我学我库丛书》的第一大特点。

● “自上而下”与“自下而上”相结合

心理语言学认为,人的思维活动可分为“自上而下”与“自下而上”两种方向。比如,在阅读时,所谓“自下而上”,是指从具体的阅读材料中获得信息,所谓“自上而下”,是指借助已有的背景知识来理解所读的文章。好的阅读者应该能够把二者进行有机的结合:从阅读材料中获得的信息激活了大脑中有关知识图式,这些知识图式又反过来促进对阅读材料的理解,从而实现最佳的阅读效果,而这与意识流英语“三位一体”法的理念不谋而合。再以写作为例,作者强调的第一步“审题”属于“自上而下”的过程,即仔细分析考题,领会写作要求,这在一般的写作指导中都得到了体现,而第二步“调用资源库”则是典型的“自下而上”的思维活动,这也是该册书最有特色的地方。意识流方法正是恰到好处地体现了“自上而下”与“自下而上”的思想。

● 资源库理论

这个理论是丛书策划人自创的,但却非常有说服力。陆游曰:“汝果欲学诗,功夫在诗外。”陆游所说的“功夫”实际上就是我们经常说的知识的积累,也就是这里的资源库。资源库是一个源头,从这里出发,考生才能在解题过程中有上佳的发挥。作者总是向读者强调解题的第一步应该是在考试前充分储备自己关于六级考试的资源库。这一点正是“试后诸葛亮”们所完全没有提到的,但这却是至为关键的一点。正是因为资源库理论的存在,才使这套丛书在理论上打下了最为坚实的基础,从根本上保证了意识流方法立足于扎实的基础,深化于方法的提炼,升华于考生整体英语水平的提高。

值得一提的是,本套丛书的写作语言生动而富有幽默感,充分体现了——一个真正的读者,而不是作者,在阅读一篇文章或者聆听一篇短文的时候所可能有的电光石火般的心理反应,这种心理反应是无拘无束的,体现了意识的跳跃性和不固定性的特点。

综上所述,这套《意识流英语新六级我学我库丛书》集合了科学性、权威性、实用性、整体性和可读性的特点,是一套不可多得的适合各种水平和层次的考生使用的六级英语辅导丛书,对于大学英语教师教授听、说、读、写、译等各项技能也有极大的参考价值。

2007年2月26日

不做“试后诸葛亮”

(代前言)

英语为什么学不好? 考试为什么考不好?

因为你的思维受“试后诸葛亮”的影响,跟真正的自然思维过程是反着的!

“试后诸葛亮”就是以题为本,即把考试的试题当作研究对象,使听力变成了阅读,又使写作变成了完形填空,同时又把考生当成了考试机器的一种解题方法。仔细看上去,看你是不是曾经接触过这种方法? 是不是使用过这种方法?

你才是学习的中心,而不是试题。意识流方法以人为本,强调了考生本人及其知识基础的重要性,使长期以来被大家所漠视的学习本位问题浮出了水面。

It is you, center of study!

一、什么是“试后诸葛亮”? 它的弊端在哪里?

先有鸡还是先有蛋?

这个出现在这里显得可笑的问题背后所隐藏的一个问题是:先有答案还是先有解析?

的确,这两个问题在实质上完全不同:对第一个问题,数代的哲学家耗尽心力也没有定论,到现在还争论不休;第二个问题却不辩自明:过程先于结果。结论是:先有解析,后有答案。

但是,现在市面上所见到的六级考试辅导书给我们留下的印象却不得不让我们想起这个著名的问题。这些书在总体上体现出来的是一种“以题为本”的倾向,是一种“试后诸葛亮”式的解题思路(在作文中的具体表现形式是“八股”式的写作思路)。其共同模式是:先给出试题的标准答案,然后找出与答案相对应的原文文字信息,用直接解析或连线解析等形式给出相关解释,帮助考生进行分析、判断和选择。它完全以试题本身为焦点,忽略了考生本人的能动性。这就完全颠倒了解题的自然思考顺序——考试时要求考生先有解题思路,再有分析、判断和选择的思维过程,最终形成答案。很明显,“试后诸葛亮”的做法与考试实际要求是反其道而行之的。读者阅读了本书第一章的理论部分之后自然会明白这一点。

简单来说,“试后诸葛亮”式的解析方法重视的是对固定的、死的试题本身的研究,而忽视了对人的带有流动性、发散性和跳跃性特点的思维方式的研究。一言以蔽之,这种方法无疑是默认了这样一种逻辑:如果有本事请回爱因斯坦来讲相对论,那么无论你物理水平和个人知识习得习惯如何,只要爱因斯坦按照一个标准的模式把各种细节都讲透,那么你一定能听懂他的理论。

这是不可能的。爱因斯坦最先做的一件事,恐怕不是讲相对论,而是了结一下听众的水平、特点和思维习惯,因人而异,或浅显、或深奥,或严密、或活泼地进行讲解,绝不会不顾听众特点,只顾将相对论说得头头是道。爱因斯坦的相对论讲得深了,据说当时世界上只有三个半人能听懂;讲得浅了,就成了“比方这么说——你同你最亲近的人坐在火炉边,一个钟头过去了,你觉得好像只过了5分钟! 反过来,你一个人孤孤单单地坐在热气逼人的火炉边,只过了5分钟,但你却像坐了一个小时——唔,这就是相对论!”

与此相应的是,目前市面上的考试辅导材料可能对试题的研究很透彻,其答案解析也可能很

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详细,但它们的思路永远没有突破试题这几张纸;除了应试方法,它们也没有重视实际解题方法的真正训练。这种聘请英语水平数倍于考生的老师,花费数十倍于考生的做题时间做出来的解析与考试实际是完全脱节的。

二、为什么要以人为本? 怎么做到这一点?

要想做好一件工作,什么因素最重要?

抛开客观上不能完成的因素不谈,一般来讲,很少有人否认,人的因素在完成一件工作的过程中占据着极大的比重——尤其是当这件工作经过了科学合理的设计,已经发展成熟,并且形成了其自身的难度、效度和信度的标准后。而大学英语六级考试恰恰具有以上特点。

有句话说得很好:山高人为峰!当前,从国家立法到社会建设,从商业管理到学校教育,“以人为本”的呼声时时可闻,“以人为本”的事例处处可见,重视人的因素似乎已经成为全国上下的共识。对于人的逻辑思维能力要求极高的英语考试,怎么能置“人”于不顾呢?

改革后的大学英语六级考试涉及计分体制、题型设计、考查侧重点等方面的重大改革,其影响无疑是深远的。考试改革了,老师教学,学生学习和复习,以及学生进行考试的方法应不应该改革?答案必然是肯定的。但是,对这个问题的具体回答,却可能有两个截然不同的说法。

表面看来,考试既然改革了,那么老师的教学,学生的学习和复习以及考生的考试策略必然也要跟着考试而变,目的就是尽可能地在教与学这两个方面最大限度地与考试贴近。这样一来,后果只有一个,就是考试重新成为“指挥棒”。若干年之后,教育部可能又不得不重新进行改革。但是,只要这种把考试当作“指挥棒”的观念不消失,类似的改革恐怕还要继续下去。

实际上,大学英语的教与学确实需要做必要而且重大的改革。这种改革应该是深层次的,即要在根本上解决“为了考试而学习”的畸形学习观念。从终极目标来看,提高广大考生的实际英语运用能力才是真正有效的解决方案。这正是这套《意识流英语新六级我学我库丛书》所要解决的问题。本套丛书认为:真正有效的解题方法,必然要以人为本,通过研究人的思维过程,恰当地总结出适合于考生参考和借鉴的解题思路和方法,并指导他们在考试之中进行实际运用,绝不是考试之后,以“站着说话不腰疼”的方式,摆出一副“试后诸葛亮”的面孔。

三、《意识流英语新六级我学我库丛书》是什么样的书?

这套丛书共包括五个分册,分别是《先圈后点练听力》、《三位一体解阅读》、《七步成章写作文》、《改错完形与翻译》和《一本万利六级通》。前四册是针对新六级考试的各个单项题型编写的专项训练用书,第五册是根据新六级考试样卷编写的套题考核用书。

这套丛书借用了心理学上的意识流理论来描述对考生解题思维流程中的各种心理活动的研究,从人本主义心理学的“以人为本”的基点出发,参考认知心理学对于知识习得过程的研究,又结合了精神分析学对于人的意识层次的分析,同时对考生的思维过程和各种题型的特点进行了深入的探究,成功地把考生在实际考试当中的实际思维过程和试题要求进行了较好的结合,为所有准备参加大学英语六级考试的考生提供了一套全新的、有效的、适用的解题方法和技巧。这是这套丛书在英语考试方面的一大创举,并得到了为数不少的心理学专家、一线授课教师和大学学生的认可。

四、我手里拿的这本书有什么特点?

《先圈后点练听力》是这套丛书的听力专项用书,涵盖了新六级考试中的四种听力题型:短对话、长对话、短文理解和短文听写。具体到内容编排,本书首先利用2006年12月24日和2006年12月23日的两套实考六级听力真题为读者安排了真题自测环节和“试后诸葛亮”式的解析方法与意识流式的解析方法的对比解析,又通过理论文字介绍了意识流方法在听力中的体现形式——“先圈后点”法——的具体运用,然后对于各种具体的听力题型进行了归类和总结,并利用典型的

六级听力考题对于这些题型进行了详细的、生动的讲解,接着按照各个题型提供了大量的六级听力考题和六整套听力模拟题来供读者进行实际操作,达到趁热打铁的功效。

最后,鉴于知识积累在顺利解题中的基础地位,又因其内容纷繁复杂,对考生来说不易进行系统的总结和学习,本书特别在最后一章里提供了符合六级听力考试题型要求和考查内容的资源库,为考生更好地掌握一些基础知识,并尽快地熟悉六级听力考试的形式和特点,提高解题效率和准确率,提供了强力的支持。值得一提的是,资源库并不是有的书所列的附录,它不是附加的一种可有可无的东西,而是本书的一个有机组成部分。意识流方法的提出,其理论基础就在于资源库的存在。方法只是一个加速器,而资源库才是真正的动力来源。

本套丛书在编写过程中,得到了很多人的大力支持和帮助。在这里要特别提到的是:山东大学的李乃坤教授悉心为本套丛书进行了认真的审定,帮助编者避免了不少的疏漏;姜雅妮所做的版式设计为本套丛书增彩不少;中国海洋大学的任国伟、姚历、王薇,上海外国语大学的张瑛都在修改建议、资料提供等方面做出了较大的贡献。另外,本书还得到了车丽、车刚、郭永江、丁昌浩、谢春才、孙学华等人的帮助,在此一并表示衷心的感谢。

《意识流英语新六级我学我库丛书》必将成为六级考试图书市场的亮点,成为广大学子真正提高英语学习、运用能力的利器。他们可以借助这套符合自然解题流程的方法的帮助,结合“意识流方法”所总结出的各种解题方法,并对个人的思维特点进行微调,抛弃题海战术,达到顺利解题、夺取高分的目的。

鉴于意识流方法是一种较新的解题方法,在实际运用中可能还会有一些我们没有涉及到的问题,所以请读者在使用过程中多给我们提出宝贵的使用意见,并填好本书附后的“读者信息反馈表”寄给我们,以帮助我们对这套丛书做进一步的完善。谢谢!

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第一章

真题实测与对比解析



本书以完全符合考生在平时学习中的思维习惯及其在考场上的解题流程的意识流式的“先圈后点”法为主线,从一种独特的、全新的视角分析了这种实用、易用的英语解题方法。

有对比才有选择!为了让首次接触意识流方法的考生真正领会其妙处,本书首先提供2006年12月24日(“新六级”试题)和23日(“老六级”试题)的最新大学英语六级考试听力真题供考生实际测试自己的真实水平,然后再以其为原材料,采用当前流行的“试后诸葛亮”式的解析方法和意识流式的“先圈后点”法分别对其进行全面的讲解,以期用最直观的形式使考生了解、认识、接受意识流方法。

意识流:不做试后诸葛亮!

第一节 最新真题实测

一、2006年12月24日“新六级”考试听力真题

Section A

11. A) Dr. Smith's waiting room isn't tidy. C) Dr. Smith has left a good impression on her.
B) Dr. Smith enjoys reading magazines. D) Dr. Smith may not be a good choice.
12. A) The man will rent the apartment when it is available.
B) The man made a bargain with the landlady over the rent.
C) The man insists on having a look at the apartment first.
D) The man is not fully satisfied with the apartment.
13. A) Packing up to go abroad. C) Drawing up a plan for her English course.
B) Brushing up on her English. D) Applying for a visa to the United States.
14. A) He is anxious to find a cure for his high blood pressure.
B) He doesn't think high blood pressure is a problem for him.
C) He was not aware of his illness until diagnosed with it.
D) He did not take the symptoms of his illness seriously.
15. A) To investigate the causes of AIDS. C) To rally support for AIDS victims in Africa.
B) To raise money for AIDS patients. D) To draw attention to the spread of AIDS in Asia.
16. A) It had a very long history. C) It was founded by Thomas Jefferson.

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- B) It is a private institution. D) It stresses the comprehensive study of nature.
17. A) They can't fit into the machine. C) They were sent to the wrong address.
B) They have not been delivered yet. D) They were found to be of the wrong type.
18. A) The food served in the cafeteria usually lacks variety.
B) The cafeteria sometimes provides rare food for the students.
C) The students find the service in the cafeteria satisfactory.
D) The cafeteria tries hard to cater to the students' needs.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the following conversation you have just heard.

19. A) He picked up some apples in his yard.
B) He cut some branches off the apple tree.
C) He quarreled with his neighbor over the fence.
D) He cleaned up all the garbage in the woman's yard.
20. A) Trim the apple trees in her yard. C) Take the garbage to the curb for her.
B) Pick up the apples that fell in her hand. D) Remove the branches from her yard.
21. A) File a lawsuit against the man. C) Have the man's apple tree cut down.
B) Ask the man for compensation. D) Throw garbage into the man's yard.
22. A) He was ready to make a concession. C) He was not intimidated.
B) He was not prepared to go to court. D) He was a bit concerned.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the following conversation you have just heard.

23. A) Bad weather. C) Breakdown of the engines.
B) Human error. D) Failure of the communications system.
24. A) Two thousand feet. C) Twenty thousand feet.
B) Twelve thousand feet. D) Twenty-two thousand feet.
25. A) Accurate communication is of utmost importance.
B) Pilots should be able to speak several foreign languages.
C) Air controllers should keep a close watch on the weather.
D) Cooperation between pilots and air controllers is essential.

Section B

Passage One

Questions 26 to 29 are based on the following passage you have just heard.

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26. A) His father caught a serious disease. C) His mother left him to marry a rich businessman.
B) His mother passed away. D) His father took to drinking.
27. A) He disliked being disciplined. C) He couldn't pay his gambling debts.
B) He was expelled by the university. D) He enjoyed working for a magazine.
28. A) His poems are heavily influenced by French writers.
B) His stories are mainly set in the State of Virginia.
C) His work is difficult to read.
D) His language is not refined.
29. A) He grieved to death over the loss of his wife.
B) He committed suicide for unknown reasons.



- C) He was shot dead at the age of 40.
D) He died of heavy drinking.

Passage Two

Questions 30 to 32 are based on the following passage you have just heard.

30. A) Women. C) Manual workers.
B) Prisoners. D) School age children.
31. A) He taught his students how to pronounce the letters first.
B) He matched the letters with the sounds familiar to the learners.
C) He showed the learners how to combine the letters into simple words.
D) He decided the letters into groups according to the way they are written.
32. A) It can help people to become literate within a short time.
B) It was originally designed for teaching the English language.
C) It enables the learners to master a language within three months.
D) It is effective in teaching any alphabetical language to Brazilians.

Passage Three

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the following passage you have just heard.

33. A) The crop's blooming period is delayed. C) The topsoil is seriously damaged.
B) The roots of crops are cut off. D) The growth of weeds is accelerated.
34. A) It's a new way of applying chemical fertilizer.
B) It's an improved method of harvesting crops.
C) It's a creative technique for saving labor.
D) It's a farming progress limiting the use of ploughs.
35. A) In areas with few weeds and unwanted plants.
B) In areas with a severe shortage of water.
C) In areas lacking in chemical fertilizer.
D) In areas dependent on imported food.

Section C

Adults are getting smarter about how smart babies are. Not long ago, researchers learned that 4-day-olds understands (36) _____ and subtraction. Now, British research (37) _____ Graham Schafer has discovered that infants can learn words for uncommon things long before they can speak. He found that 9-month-old infants could be taught, through repeated show-and-tell, to (38) _____ the names of objects that were foreign to them, a result that (39) _____ in some ways the received (40) _____ that, apart from learning to (41) _____ things common to their daily lives, children don't begin to build vocabulary until well into their second year. "It's no (42) _____ that children learn words, but the words they tend to know are words linked to (43) _____ situations in the home," explains Schafer. "(44) _____ with an unfamiliar voice giving instructions in an unfamiliar setting."

Figuring out how humans acquire language may shed light on why some children learn to read and write later than others, Schafer says, and could lead to better treatments for developmental problems. (45) _____ "Language is a test case for human cognitive



development," says Schafer. But parents eager to teach their infants should take note: (46) _____. "This is not about advancing development," he says. "It's just about what children can do at an earlier age than what educators have often thought."

二、2006 年 12 月 23 日“老六级”考试听力真题

Section A

1. A) Mary cares too much about her looks.
B) Mary is dissatisfied with her promotion.
C) They are puzzled about Mary's low spirits.
D) The foggy weather has affected Mary's mood.
2. A) Go to an art exhibition.
B) Dine out with an old friend.
C) See his paintings on display.
D) Attend the opening night of play.
3. A) She helped upgrade the educational level of immigrants.
B) Her mother was quite outstanding in academic work.
C) She was not particularly interested in going to school.
D) Her parents laid great emphasis on academic excellence.
4. A) Tickets for its members were cheaper.
B) It was filled with people all the time.
C) It had a reputation for good service.
D) The machines there were ill maintained.
5. A) Tom has arranged to meet his bride Sarah in Hawaii.
B) A double blessing has descended upon Tom.
C) Tom was more excited than Sarah at the wedding.
D) Both Sarah and Tom have been awarded doctoral degrees.
6. A) The course prepared him adequately for the examination.
B) The examination questions were somewhat too difficult.
C) The examination was well beyond the course content.
D) There were too many questions in the examination.
7. A) It's part of his job.
B) It's less time-consuming.
C) His wife is tired of cooking.
D) He is sick of home-cooked meals.
8. A) He seldom takes things seriously.
B) He is very proud of his piano skills.
C) He has just started to teach piano lessons.
D) He usually understates his achievements.
9. A) It's absurd.
B) It's tedious.
C) It's understandable.
D) It's justifiable.
10. A) Allow her to take another flight that night.
B) Compensate her for the inconvenience.
C) Explain the cause of the cancellation.
D) Arrange accommodation for her.

Section B

Passage One

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

11. A) Setting up a special museum.
B) Producing legendary paintings.
C) Manufacturing quality furniture.
D) Making a fortune from decorative arts.



12. A) To increase the popularity of the DuPont Company.
B) To promote interest in American decorative arts.
C) To tell the story of the American Revolution.
D) To show his fascination with Asian culture.
13. A) By style or design.
B) By manufacturer or design.
C) By function or purpose.
D) By theme or period.

Passage Two

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

14. A) The number of people relying on their mother tongue will drop.
B) The percentage of native speakers of English will increase.
C) People will choose Chinese rather than English.
D) People may use two or more languages.
15. A) The number of Spanish speakers is far greater than that of Arabic speakers.
B) Arabic spoken in Egypt differs from Arabic spoken in Morocco in origin.
C) Arabic spoken in one Arab country may not be understood in another.
D) The number of Arabic speakers is declining because of the invasion of English.
16. A) It is uncertain whether English will be the world language in the future.
B) Spanish is very likely to become the top language of the world by 2050.
C) Most people in the world will learn to speak Chinese in the future.
D) It is impossible for Arab countries to standardize their language.

Passage Three

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

17. A) Because it would cost lots of money to build such special colleges.
B) Because it would constitute discrimination against blind students.
C) Because they believe blind students prefer to mix with students who can see.
D) Because they think blind people should learn to live among sighted people.
18. A) By providing them with free medical service.
B) By encouraging them to be more self-reliant.
C) By offering them more financial assistance.
D) By showing them proper care and respect.
19. A) Modern technology.
B) Professional support.
C) Financial aid from the American government.
D) Help from the National Federation of the Blind.
20. A) Ask American professors to write recommendations on their behalf.
B) Obtain American citizenship before they reach the age of 30.
C) Apply to the National Federation of the Blind for scholarships.
D) Turn to special institutions in their own country for assistance.



第二节 对比解析

为节省篇幅,下面用“试后诸葛亮”式的解析方法进行讲解时,只抽选 2006 年 12 月 24 日的部分真题给出示范性讲解,读者只要通过这些示范性讲解知道“试后诸葛亮”式的解析方法的“模样”和特点就可以了;而在用意识流式的“先圈后点”法进行讲解时,本书对第一节中的全部试题都给出了完整的解析。

一、“试后诸葛亮”式的解析方法

(一)2006 年 12 月 24 日“新六级”考试听力真题

11. M: I need to find a dentist; you said you know Dr. Smith well, do you recommend her?

W: Well, I had to see her a few times, but what impressed me most were the magazines in her waiting room.

Q: What does the woman imply?

[解析] D)。推断题。男士问史密斯医生的技术怎么样,女士说真正吸引她的东西是史密斯诊室里的杂志,也就是说史密斯医生的技术并不吸引她,可以推断史密斯医生医疗水平有限。所以选 D)。

- A) Dr. Smith's waiting room isn't tidy.
- B) Dr. Smith enjoys reading magazines.
- C) Dr. Smith has left a good impression on her.
- D) Dr. Smith may not be a good choice.

Passage One

Edgar Allen Poe, an American writer, was born in 1809. His parents were actors. Edgar was a baby when his father left the family. He was two years old when his mother died.

He was taken into the home of a wealthy business man named John Allen. He then received his real name, Edgar Allen Poe. As a young man, Poe attended the University of Virginia. He was a good student, but he liked to drink alcohol and play card games for money. As an unskilled game player, he often lost money. Since he couldn't pay off his gambling money, he left university and began working for magazines. He worked hard, yet he was not well paid, or well known. At the age of 27, he got married. For a time it seemed that Poe would find

26. What happened to Edgar Allen Poe's family, when he was only two years old?

- A) His father caught a serious disease.
- B) His mother passed away.
- C) His mother left him to marry a rich businessman.
- D) His father took to drinking.

27. Why did Edgar Allen Poe leave the University of Virginia?

- A) He disliked being disciplined.
- B) He was expelled by the university.
- C) He couldn't pay off his gambling debts.
- D) He enjoyed working for a magazine.

happiness, but his wife was sick for most of their marriage, and died in 1847. Through all his crises, Poe produced many stories and poems which appeared in different publications, yet he didn't become famous until 1845, when his poem, *The Raven*, was published. There is a question, however, about Poe's importance in American Literature. Some critics say that Poe was one of America's best writers, and even influenced many French writers, but others disagree. **They say that Poe's work is difficult to understand and most of his writing describes many unpleasant situations and events.**

Edgar Allen Poe died in 1849 when he was 40 years old. **It is said that he was found dead after days of heavy drinking.**

28. What do some critics say about Edgar Allen Poe?

- A) His poems are heavily influenced by French writers.
- B) His stories are mainly set in the State of Virginia.
- C) His work is difficult to read.
- D) His language is not refined.

29. How did Edgar Allen Poe's life come to an end?

- A) He grieved to death over the loss of his wife.
- B) He committed suicide for unknown reasons.
- C) He was shot dead at the age of 40.
- D) He died of heavy drinking.

26. [解析] B)。细节题。文章开头提到:“He was two years old when his mother died”, die 与 pass away 同义。所以选 B)。

27. [解析] C)。细节题。文章中提到:“Since he couldn't pay off his gambling money, he left university...”他退学的原因是还不起赌债。所以选 C)。

28. [解析] C)。细节题。文章中提到有些评论家说:“Poe's work is difficult to understand”, 不易理解也就是不易读懂, 所以选 C)。

29. [解析] D)。细节题。文章最后提到:“... he was found dead after days of heavy drinking”, 很明显, 爱伦·坡死于酗酒。所以选 D)。

(二) 2006 年 12 月 23 日“老六级”考试听力真题(略)

小结

——听力的“阅读理解式”解析

所谓的“试后诸葛亮”式的解析方法,其共同的模式是:

给出文字资料(有的情况下是全句或者全文翻译),让考生全面了解对话或者短文的大意,分别在原文中找到对应于正确选项的信息点,用直接解析或者连线解析的形式给出相关解释,帮助考生进行分析、判断和选择。在一些情况下,这种方法还有可能对于错误选项进行个别的分析,从而达到让考生不但知其然,还要知其所以然的目的。另外,像重点单词或者词组标注也是常见的内容,这些内容在一定程度上对考生的解题与提高英语水平是有帮助的,有很多考生也能够因此而在考试中获得较好的成绩。

但是,有心人会发现,这种解析方法实际上有其固有的缺陷:以题为本。

所谓“以题为本”,就是把试题本身当作研究对象。而由于试题是死的,所以,这种方法所做的解析成果必然是在把试题搞透的情况下,也就是说是在“试后”而非“试中”完成的,这与实际解题过程是有着根本差异的。很明显的一点,考生可以很容易发现,