

英语学习考试书系

总策划 邓宁丰

大学英语六级听力 应试指迷与高分训练

编著 黄英



宇航出版社 西安外语音像教材出版社

College English Test-Band Six College English


-Band Six

英语学习考试书系

总策划 / 邓宁丰

大学英语六级听力 应试指迷与高分训练

编 著 黄 英

 新华出版社

西安外语音像教材出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语六级听力应试指迷与高分训练 / 黄英编著. - 北京:
宇航出版社, 2001.11

ISBN 7 - 80144 - 398 - 5

I. 大… II. 黄… III. 英语 - 听说教学 - 高等学校 - 水平
考试 - 自学参考资料 IV. H319.9

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2001)第 073946 号

出版
发行 **宇航出版社**

北京市和平里滨河路1号 邮编 100013

经销 新华书店

发行部 北京市阜成路8号 邮编 100830

(010)68371057(传真) (010)68371105

承印 北京科技印刷厂

版次 2001年11月第1版 2001年11月第1次印刷

规格 850 × 1168 开本 1/32

印张 9.75 字数 262千字

印数 1~8000册

书号 ISBN 7 - 80144 - 398 - 5

定价 13.80元

本书如有印装质量问题可与发行部调换

前 言

中国学生学英语最怕的莫过于听和说。“听”作为大学英语四、六级考试以及其他重要的英语考试中的必考项目,在整个考试中有着举足轻重的作用。因为听力理解部分在这类考试中所占比例较大,且位于考试之首,若能轻松应付,不仅能多拿分,而且还能稳定考生情绪,保证后面做题的正常发挥。因此,如何顺利通过听力关就是我们在此需要关心和讨论的问题。

很多学生整天抱着录音机,反复聆听各种英语磁带,但考试分数还是不理想。为什么?很显然,题海战术固然对提高听力有一定帮助,但它带有很大的盲目性,考生学得很被动。只有有针对性地多听、巧听,掌握一些有效的应试方法,才能从根本上提高听的效果。

本书作者长期从事大学英语教学,对中国学生普遍存在的听力障碍以及造成这些障碍的非智力因素做过许多深入的思考和研究。本书旨在从“新大纲”对六级听力的要求出发,对历年统考试题的题型作全面系统的分析,对其中的重点和难点进行剖析、归纳和总结,并对有关的应试技巧作详尽的阐述,以便使考生能全面而真实地了解 CET-6 的听力部分,掌握一些颇具实用价值的应试方法,在较短时间内提高听力,顺利通过考试。

本书在体例上具有以下几个特点:

1. 系统的理论性指导。本书对历年六级听力考试中具有代表性的题型、难点加以分析和归类,还就“如何捕捉语流中的信息”、“如何记笔记”、“如何提高听写的准确率”、“如何应付数字与计算”等诸多问题进行了深入的讨论。

2. 针对性的操练。本书就六级统考的传统题型精心编写了 15 套仿真题,即 conversation 和 passage;针对 1995 年和 1997 年出现

的新题型 Spot Dictation 和 Compound Dictation,编写了 20 道专项训练题,以使学生熟悉和了解新题型的解题思路。此外,编者还根据全国四、六级考试委员会关于“对今后出现的新题型不再作另行通知”的精神,在本书中增加了一些前瞻性题型,如“是非题”、“简答题”、“列提纲”、“写摘要”,“填表格”等等,使学生能对各种有可能出现的题型有所把握,以适应可能出现的新变化。

3. 试题详解。多数同类指导书虽然也提供给考生大量的习题和答案,但却忽略了题解,听力辅导书尤其如此。没有讲解的听力练习册往往不能起到无师自通的效果,学生知其然,却不知其所以然,这势必给学生带来许多困惑和不便。本书在这方面则不惜笔墨,以便使读者能充分理解习题,并举一反三。

4. 选材多样化。笔者在题材的选择方面除了力求新颖多样,还注意增加科普类文章的比例,以适应未来更具挑战性的听力考试,毕竟我们的时代是科技发展日新月异的时代。另外,在试题难度上也力求达到或稍稍超过真题的难度,以防后滞现象的发生。

5. 此外,本书作者注意到多数中国学生对美式、英式发音的区别深感困惑,特意在书后附上美式英语与英式英语发音差别总结,以方便学生查找。

在编写本书的过程中,笔者参考了国内外有关著作和科研成果,在此不能一一注明,谨此向原作者表示感谢。本书配有磁带,由英、美籍教师录音,西安外语音像教材出版社录制出版。

本书在出版过程中,得到宇航出版社舒承东老师的大力协助,西安外语音像出版社宋齐正、刘新和老师也对该书给予支持和厚爱,在此谨表谢意。

编者

2001 年 10 月

目 录

第一章 六级听力应试指迷	(1)
第一节 六级听力的测试特点	(1)
第二节 重点、难点题题型及实例分析	(12)
第三节 答题要领	(31)
第二章 六级听力理解仿真测试题	(52)
第一节 六级听力理解仿真测试题(15套)	(52)
Test 1	(52)
Test 2	(56)
Test 3	(59)
Test 4	(63)
Test 5	(67)
Test 6	(70)
Test 7	(74)
Test 8	(77)
Test 9	(81)
Test 10	(85)
Test 11	(88)
Test 12	(92)
Test 13	(96)
Test 14	(100)
Test 15	(104)
第二节 听力理解仿真测试题录音原文	(108)
第三节 试题难点详解	(192)
第三章 听写仿真训练(20题)	(228)
第一节 听写填空(SPOT DICTATION)	(228)

第二节 复合式听写(COMPOUND DICTATION)	
.....	(232)
第三节 听写仿真训练录音原文及答案	(244)
第四章 前瞻性题型训练(15题)	(263)
第一节 各类习题	(263)
第二节 前瞻性题型训练录音原文及答案	(273)
附录	(291)
一、六级听力理解仿真测试题答案	(291)
二、美式英语与英式英语发音差别总结	(295)

六级听力应试指迷

第一节 六级听力的测试特点

一、听力理解部分(对话及短文)

1. 大纲要求及测试目标

1999年9月颁布的新大纲对六级听力的要求作了相应的调整。新大纲要求学生“题材熟悉,句子结构不太复杂,基本上没有生词,语速为每分钟150~170词的篇幅较长的会话、谈话、报道和讲座,能掌握其中心大意,抓住要点和有关细节,领会讲话者的观点和态度,并能进行分析、推理和判断。”

听力测试包含对考生两方面能力的测试,即听力技能和知识信息量及一系列相关能力。听力技能是一种综合的技能,包括分辨音素及语流中的连续、失爆、同化、省音,区分强读式和弱读式,捕捉句重音和词重音等方面的内容。知识信息量则包括词汇量、句法、语篇知识、文化背景知识、逻辑知识。知识信息量的大小直接影响一个人的听话能力。听力理解能力的强弱与考生快速阅读能力、短时记忆能力、听音会意能力和综合分析推理能力等各方面能力的均衡表现密不可分。因此,听力理解测试是对一个人听力技能、阅读能力、记忆能力、判断能力、知识积累能力的综合评估。这恐怕就是为什么听力测试历来成为学生最怕的一部分的原因所在。

一个熟练掌握英语的人肯定比一个没学过多少英语的人考得好。然而,在两个人英语水平相差不远的情况下,经过相同时间的

复习和准备,最后的分数很可能会有较大悬殊。造成此状况的原因主要是应试能力方面两人存在差异。因此想在 CET-6 考试中取得好成绩,不仅要努力提高自己的英语水平,在某种意义上,更需要提高自己的“应试能力”。在短期内想迅速提高自己的英语水平似乎不太可能,但在短期内却完全有可能大幅度提高你的应试能力。这也是本书编写的意图,希望它能助你一臂之力,帮你克服听力障碍,顺利过关。

2. 出题形式及测试特点

(1) 出题形式

六级听力理解分为两部分,第一部分为对话,第二部分为短文。

①对话(conversation)。该部分由 10 组对话组成,每组对话后各有一个问题,问题后有 13 秒间隔时间。每组对话由 3~4 个句子组成(不含问题以及由单个语气词构成的句子,如:OK! Right! 或由单个动词构成的祈使句,如:Look! Wait! 等),每句平均长度为 12 词,偶尔也有 25 个词的长句。对话以简单句、并列句居多,复合句较少,选材多为交际场合的一般话题。口语词汇较多,83% 为初级词汇,12% 为中级词汇,只有 5% 的高级词汇和超纲词汇或专有名词,但一般不会造成理解障碍。

例如:(选自六级听力样题)

W: While the children are at the movie, I think I'll drop in Drake's Department Store and do a little shopping.

M: Good idea. While you're there, will you pick up a couple of white shirts for me? And I need some cigarettes, too.

Q: What is the woman going to buy for herself?

该对话由 3 句组成,其中有两句为主从复合句,特点是对话长,信息多,要求考生具有辨识细节的能力。

②短文(passage)。短文部分一般由 3 篇组成,每篇短文由 17~20 个句子构成,共约 250 词(不含问题)。短文中并列句和从句

的出现率较对话高,分别为 16% 和 23% 左右,句子结构相对复杂。词汇以初级为主,但中、高级词汇及专有名词比重略有增加,约占 15%,并有少量超纲词汇,但不会对理解造成影响。

短文的常见形式为讲话(讲演)、叙述、解说等,内容涉及公众关心的社会问题、小故事、人物传记、通俗易懂的科技新发明及其应用,英美国家风土人情、地理、历史、文化等背景知识,世界各国教育制度(以英美为主)。短文的文体属口语体,语言简练、直接,逻辑联系紧密。

(2) 测试特点

①对话。与四级相比,六级的对话句子相应较长,包含的信息量自然也相应增加,并且有些信息不是直接给出,而是通过其他方式加以暗示,这种“不充分表意”的设计思路反映在地点题、人物关系题、数字计算题、职业身份题以及意图、观点态度题等诸多方面,从而加大了考题难度。

例 1: M: May I see Professor Kent, please?

W: I'm sorry, he's been ill since last Friday. I think he'll be back for work next Thursday, but you might telephone on Tuesday or Wednesday to make sure.

Q: On what day will the man be able to see Professor Kent?

此题为细节识别题。对话中女士提及四个时间: last Friday, next Thursday, Tuesday 和 Wednesday, 考生须理清每个提到的时间都与哪些事相关,才能作出正确的回答。

例 2: M: Good morning. Your passport, please. Do you have anything to declare?

W: Only these two cartons of cigarettes, a bottle of brandy and some silver jewelry. That's all.

Q: What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

A) Lawyer-client

B) Custom Officer-tourist.

C) Policeman-thief

D) Shop assistant-customer.

从两句海关工作人员必说的行话,以及女士所报的物品种类,可以推知对话人的关系为 B。

此外,出题人还往往把重点更多地放在推理判断、概括总结方面,以全面检测考生的综合应用能力。

例 3: W: Don't you think Professor Black is wonderful? I could listen to his lectures all day long.

M: That's interesting. You're the only one in the class feels that way as far as I know.

Q: What did the man think of Professor Black's lecture?

对话中男士并没有直接说出他喜好与否,而是说:“真有意思,你是我所认识的人当中惟一有这种感觉的人”,以此含蓄地表达了他对该教授的不满。在这类对话中,对话双方或某一方在表达意思时的方式较含蓄,其真实意图隐含其间,要求考生根据关键词、语境、反问、语气及语调重点等,利用逻辑推理、联想猜测等手段来进行合理判断。又如:

例 4: M: 'Don't 'make a 'sound or you'll get 'hurt. Now 'hand over your 'pocketbook. 'Make it 'fast!

W: Here, Take what you want. I won't scream. Just don't hurt me.

Q: What is the man doing?

A) He is a doctor about to administer a needle to a patient.

B) He is admitting her to a hospital.

C) He is making a withdrawal from a bank.

D) He is robbing the woman.

在此题中,考生只须捕捉到“Don't...or you'll get hurt.”“Hand over...pocketbook”和“Just don't hurt me.”两句,通过 A 者句中明显的句重音和命令口气以及两人语气的强烈反差,便可凭借想象猜

出答案 D。

这种“表达含蓄”的风格构成六级听力对话的一大特色,但考生只要能根据上下文线索以及对话中的各种暗示,抓住表意的关键词,发挥联想力,进行分析归纳,同样能取得高分。

②短文。短文部分一般由三篇组成,每篇后有 3~4 个问题,共 10 道题,每篇短文的篇幅一般在 240~280 个词之间。其朗读速度为每分钟 150~170 个词,录音只放一遍。

短文的形式一般为叙述故事、传记、讲课、新闻报道、长篇对话,题材大部分是关于文化、教育、卫生、交通、能源、人口、污染、科技动态、历史事件、人物、生活常识等等。短文所包含的信息往往很大,短文句子的长度和复杂性也较对话要大得多。基本信息的辨别、隐含信息的理解、综合信息的归纳可能会出现在同一篇材料中。

短文部分要求考生除了具有理解材料的单个句子的能力外,还要求具备从文章整体上去理解句与句之间、段与段之间的逻辑发展关系的能力,从而归纳出文章的主题,作者对某人或某事的态度、观点等。

由于短文的篇幅长、信息量大,往往会造成信息记忆困难,加上选择项中的多项干扰,更加重了考生的压力,因此要求考生在听力理解过程中要善于区分主要信息和次要信息,从而把握整个短文发展的脉络。

由此看出,短文在信息组织、把握重点、短期记忆、综合分析判断等方面对学生都有较高的要求。

除上面这些特点外,还有一个特点值得考生注意,那就是选择项有日趋加长的势头。尤其是表示活动、原因之类的选择项更是如此,它们常常以完整的主谓结构句来表达。考生必须具备每分钟 160~180 词的速读能力,才能在短短的 13 秒内读完全部选项并作出选择。例如:

Our environment is being polluted faster than nature and man's pre-

sent efforts can prevent it. Time is bringing us more people, and more people will bring us more industry, more motor vehicles, larger cities, and the growing use of man-made materials.

What can explain and solve this problem? The fact is that pollution is caused by man and by his desire for a modern way of life. We make “increasing industrialization” our chief aim. For its sake, we are willing to sacrifice everything—clean air, pure water, good food, our health and the future of our children. There is a constant flow of people from the countryside into the cities, eager for the benefits of modern society. But as our technological achievements have grown in the last twenty years, so pollution has become a serious problem.

Isn't it time we stopped to ask ourselves where we are going and why? It reminds one of the story about the airline pilot who told his passengers over the loud-speaker: “I've some good news and some bad news. The good news is that we're making rapid progress at 530 miles per hour. The bad news is that we're lost and don't know where we're going.” The sad fact is that this becomes a true story when applied to our modern society.

Q: ① Why can't man prevent the world from being polluted?

- A) It's because there are many developing nations.
- B) It's because people use too many man-made materials.
- C) It's because we have more and more industry.
- D) It's because we are building more vehicles.

② According to the passage, what does man value most among the following?

- A) Industry.
- B) Health.
- C) The future of our children.
- D) Clean air.

③ What does the story about the pilot indicate?

- A) Man knows where the society is going.

B) People don't welcome the rapid development of modern society.

C) The speaker is worried about the future of our modern society.

D) Man can do nothing about the problem of pollution.

此文篇幅较长(共 12 句,约 250 词),包括多个由并列句组成的长句以及若干主从复合句。所出几个问题均需考生在理解短文内容的基础上再进行深层次理解。像问题①需要在充分理解第一段的基础上才能归纳出原因 C:“时间造就了更多的人,而更多的人带来了更多的生产。”问题②也须在理解“我们把发展产业化作为我们的主要目标,并愿意为此牺牲一切”这句话的基础上得出答案 A。问题③属隐含信息推理题,考生须根据短文的逻辑发展脉络,才能判断说话人在此引用飞行员故事的真正用意 C。

二、听写部分(听写填空和复合式听写)

为了进一步改进和完善大学英语四、六级考试,提高考试效率,避免应试教学,提高学生的实际英语能力,从 1996 年 1 月起,增加了听写填空(Spot Dictation)这一新题型。此后不久,又增加了复合式听写(Compound Dictation)。这两种形式的听写将安排在听力理解题之后,采取哪种题型均不再预先通知,两种题型交叉使用。

1. 听写填空(Spot Dictation)

听写填空为一篇篇幅约 120 词的文章,其中有 10 个空格,要求分别填入一个句子或句子的一个部分,所填内容共约 50 个词。全文以大纲规定的语速朗读三遍。第一遍全文朗读,没有停顿;第二遍在每个空格后稍作停顿,供考生填入单词或短语和句子;第三遍同第一遍一样没有停顿,供考生核对。文章在难度、题材、体裁上与听力理解部分相当,这类题旨在考察学生听和记的能力。请看样题:

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage of about 120 words three times. The passage is printed on your Answer Sheet with about 50 words missing. First, you will hear the whole passage from the beginning to the end just to get a general idea of it. Then in the second reading, you will have a signal indicating the beginning of a pause after each sentence, sometimes two sentences or just part of a sentence. During the pause, you must write down the missing words you have just heard in the corresponding space on the Answer Sheet. There is also a different signal indicating the end of the pause. When you hear this signal, you must get ready for what comes next from the recording. You can check what you have written when the passage is read to you once again without the pauses.

①_____, numerous scientific studies have been conducted to determine ②_____. The trend of the evidence ③_____ and indicates that there is a serious health risk. Research teams have conducted studies that show ④_____ that tobacco smoking, particularly cigarette smoking is associated with ⑤_____.

Cigarette smoking is believed by most research workers in this field to be ⑥_____ of the lungs and cancer of the throat and ⑦_____ of the bladder and the oral cavity. ⑧_____ have a higher death rate from heart disease than nonsmokers males. Female smokers ⑨_____. ⑩_____ consider these relationships proved to their satisfaction and say "Give up smoking, if you don't smoke—don't start!"

[样题参考答案]

①Since 1939 ②whether smoking is a health hazard ③has been consistent ④beyond all reasonable doubt ⑤a shortened life expectancy ⑥an important factor in the development of cancer ⑦is believed to be re-

lated to cancer ⑧ Male cigarette smokers ⑨ are thought to be less affected because they do not breathe in the smoke so deeply ⑩ The majority of physicians and researchers

2. 复合式听写(Compound Dictation)

与听写填空不同,复合式听写由两部分组成,第一部分要求学生根据录音内容准确填出空格里所缺的单词,一般为一个单词。共填7个单词;第二部分有三处句子空缺(每处1~2句不等),要求考生听完后写出该部分的内容要点(main idea)。全文长度约为250词,共朗读三遍。第一遍为全文朗读,中间无停顿;第二遍之后停顿5分钟,让考生根据录音填写出第二部分空格处的原文要点。第三遍与第一遍一样,没有停顿,供考生核对。整个考试时间为15分钟,安排在听力理解题之后进行。

复合式听写所用短文与听力理解部分在难度、选题和体裁上大体相同,朗读速度略低于大纲所规定的语速。请看样题:

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. Then listen to the passage again. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from S1 to S7 with the exact words that you have just heard. For blanks numbered from S8 to S10 you are required to fill in the missing information. 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.*

Passage 1

The word 'sport' first meant something that people did in their (S1)

_____ time. Later it often meant (S2) _____ wild animals and birds. About a (S3) _____ years ago the word was first used for (S4) _____ games. This is the usual (S5) _____ of the word today. People spend a lot of time playing football, basketball, tennis and many other sports. Such people play sports because they want to. A few people are (S6) _____ for the sports they play. These people are called (S7) _____ sportsmen. They may be sportsmen for only a few years, but during that time the best ones can earn a lot of money.

For example, (S8) _____. The stars earn a lot more. International golf and tennis champions can make more than 500,000 pounds a year. Of course, only few sportsmen can earn as much money as that. It is only possible in sports for individuals, like golf, tennis and motor-racing. (S9) _____. An advertisement for sportswear does not simply say 'Buy our things'. It says 'Buy the same shirt and shoes as...'. Famous sportsmen can even advertise things like watches and food. They allow the companies to use their names or a photograph of them and they are paid for this. (S10) _____.

[样题参考答案]

(S1) free (S2) hunting (S3) hundred (S4) organized (S5) meaning
(S6) paid (S7) professional

(S8) a professional footballer in England earns more than 300,000 pounds a year. / a professional football player can earn a lot of money.

(S9) Perhaps the most surprising thing about sportsmen and money is that the stars can earn more money from advertising than from playing their sports. / The stars can earn more money from advertising.

(S10) Sports are no longer just something for people's time. / Sports are not just a pastime (hobby) now.