

INVINCIBILITY



学 无 敌

快速突破 大学英语六级

听力 高分进阶

主编 胡晓红

决胜!

2000年



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◀ 快速突破大学英语六级 ▶

CET-6 Spurt

丛书主编: 胡晓红

《听力 高分 进阶》

Listening Comprehension



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编者寄语

对当今大学生而言,要想学好英语,以在即将到来的二十一世纪大展宏图,提高英语语言的实际应用能力势在必行。

国家教育部最新修订和调整了大学英语四、六级考试大纲,重点要求测试学生英语听、说、读、写、译等五项基本技能,尤其是学生的动手能力,即语言实际运用能力。目前,各类大学英语四、六级考试用书种类繁多,让人眼花缭乱。鉴于此,特编写了本套丛书。本套丛书本着“以学生为中心”的教学原则,并针对四、六级考生的特点及需求,有的放矢地对其学习中遇到的难点、疑点进行系统地梳理和考前强化训练,从而检验并提高学生实际掌握和运用语言的能力。本丛书的最大特点是资料翔实,编排独特,针对性强;它不仅融汇了近几年最新的试题模式和语言现象,并且突出了1999年修订后新大纲的特点,加大了语言材料的难度,具有一定的超前性。其次,参加本丛书编写的人员是多年从事大学英语教学的资深教师,选编的材料和讲解重点突出,指导性强。

《听力高分进阶》(CET-6)一书共选编听力理解训练题二十套。每套试题针对六级考生遇到的难点,即对话、短文、听写填空和复合式听写等四部分进行强化训练。为了让考生接触到最新、最活的语言,本书尽量选用最新的语言材料,并配有外教领讲录音。

“海阔凭鱼跃,天高任鸟飞。”世纪之交,有太多的绚丽,有太多的惊喜。我们全体编者预祝每一位渴望成功的大学生乘上“英语”这匹快马在转瞬即逝的又一个世纪驰骋!

编者



Contents

模拟试题

第一部分

题型分析与解题技巧 1

※ ※ ※ ※ ※ ※ ※ ※ ※

第二部分

听力理解试题 7

Test 1 7

Test 2 7

Test 3 10

Test 4 13

Test 5 16

Test 6 19

Test 7 22

Test 8 25

Test 9 28

Test 10 31

Test 11 34

Test 12 37

Test 13 40

Test 14 44

Test 15 48

Test 16	51
Test 17	59
Test 18	63
Test 19	67
Test 20	71

※ ※ ※ ※ ※ ※ ※ ※ ※

第三部分	听力录音材料	74
-------------	---------------------	-----------

※ ※ ※ ※ ※ ※ ※ ※ ※

第四部分	听力试题参考答案	130
-------------	-----------------------	------------

※ ※ ※ ※ ※ ※ ※ ※ ※

附录一	部分听力试题难点详解	131
------------	-------------------------	------------

※ ※ ※ ※ ※ ※ ※ ※ ※

附录二	补充听力试题及听力材料	139
------------	--------------------------	------------

第一部分 题型分析与解题技巧

无论是四级考试,还是六级考试,亦或是托福等其他英语水平考试,“听力理解”始终是首当其冲的部分。这一部分旨在测试考生通过声音获取信息的能力。但这绝对不仅仅是“耳听”的简单问题。每道题不长的时间里实际上包括了耳听——耳朵听音摄取信息(information reception);脑思——大脑内信息的解读(information interpretation);心读——默读选项,理解选项(choices comprehension);手选——选择与所听取信息意义最接近的选项(information identification)。由此可见,“听力理解”中不仅要用耳,更要用脑,眼,心。另外,由于听力理解是考试的第一部分,其成绩的好坏会直接影响考生的情绪,进而影响整个考试的成绩,因此可以说它的“首位”是不容置疑的。

六级考试试题由对话和短文理解或听写填空或复合式听写组成。下面谨就这些题型做一些分析。

1. 对话部分

这一部分共 10 题,每题含一组对话,对话后有一个问句。每个问句后有约 13 秒的间隔,要求考生从每题所给的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。朗读速度为每分钟 140 词,只读一遍。

对话部分试题的选材多为人们熟悉的交际场合中的一般话题,如有关商店中购物的题材,有关医院里看病的题材,有关朋友聚会,家庭成员间交谈的题材等等。听力对话用的是口语体,语言简练;句型丰富,有陈述句,疑问句,祈使句,省略句等等。

听力对话主要分成如下题型:计算型,地点型,关系型,直接型,暗示型。

1.1 计算型对话(computation conversation)

此类试题往往要求考生根据所提供的几组数字来辨认其中的一个;或通过一些简单的加减乘除运算来判断正确答案。数字往往涉及电话号码,货物价格的单价,总计,或差额,年龄,日期,速度等方面。如:

例 1.



W: I heard that you were late for today's interview.

M: Oh, yes. I was caught up in a traffic jam and when I arrived at the interview at 8:45, I was 15 minutes late.

Q: When did the interview start?

A) 8:15 B) 8:30 C) 8:45 D) 8:00

这个对话主要要求考生根据所听数字进行简单计算。但是，并不都是需要计算的，有时只需要记忆，尤其是当数据多次出现的时候，要有区别、有重点地记忆。请看：

例 2.

W: May I have your number and have him return you a call?

M: Yes, I can be reached at 5791234 before 7 o'clock, and after that, try me at 5771214.

Q: At which number can the man be reached at 6?

A) 5771214 B) 5771234 C) 5791234 D) 5971214

这道题主要考查考生辨别相近数字的能力。

例 3.

M: Today's temperature is supposed to reach 57°F and go down to 35°F this evening.

W: That's more than 18 degrees' difference.

Q: What's the difference between the highest and the lowest temperature?

A) 18 B) 22 C) 12 D) 35

这道题中女子所说的 18 实际上是个干扰因素。只须将最高温度减去最低温度即可得到答案。但是女子所说的“more than”实际可以帮助我们排除选项 A 与 C。

1.2 地点型对话(place conversation)

这类对话在大多数情况下并不直接给出具体地点，而是给出一些与某些地点相关的词汇予以暗示，要求考生根据对话者之间的相互关系推断对话发生的场所。例如：

例 4.

W: Anything else, sir?

M: Oh, I want three stamps, two envelopes, two post cards.



Q: Where does this conversation take place?

- A) department store B) post-office
C) travel-agency D) cafeteria

对话中没有直接提及对话发生在某一地点,但根据对话中提及的“stamps”,“envelopes”,“post-cards”等信息词,可推理出对话发生在邮局。又如:

例 5. W: Hello, I want to open an account. Shall I fill in this form?

M: Yes. You'd fill in a form, but not this one. Go over to that desk and the man there will help you.

Q: What's the most probable place the conversation takes place?

- A) It might be a closed room.
B) It's at a desk where the accountant works.
C) It's in a bank.

D) It's a newly-opened shop.

对话中的关键词“open an account”,“fill in a form”暗示这段对话发生在“银行”。

由此可见,在地点型对话试题中,大多运用这种似现非现,须经分析推敲后才能明白其真正含义的方式,因此考生必须注意对话内容所提及的相关的关键词来进行推理判断。要注意一些语言出现的特定语域。如“books”,“card catalog”,“renew”让人联想到图书馆,而“menu”,“order”,“bill”则让人联想到餐馆。

1.3 关系型对话(relation conversation)

这类对话要求考生通过说话双方所谈话题或者说话口吻来推测说话双方的关系。如:

例 6.

M: Oh, it's high time I left. Thank you for your delicious dishes and kind invitation.

W: I feel glad that you have enjoyed yourself here.

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

- A) husband and wife



- B) teacher and student
C) hostess and guest
D) employer and employee

从说话双方的客套用语以及一些关键词,如:“kind invitation”,“feel glad”,“enjoy yourself”,等等不难想到二者是客人和主人的关系。再看一例:

例 7.

M: Look, Ann, no matter how many the customer buys, try to sell him another one. And sell him a tie, too.

W: Since I've never sold shirts before, Mr. Brown, I may not find it easy.

Q: What are the two speakers?

- A) salesgirl and customer
B) husband and wife
C) boss and salesgirl
D) teacher and student

从两者所谈话题——卖东西以及一些关键词如“buy”,“sell”不难想到两者应该是店老板和雇员的关系。

听力高分进阶(六级)

1.4 直接型对话(direct conversation)

在此类试题中,对话的双方或一方围绕某个话题谈到多条细节,然后就其中某一细节提问。考生只须记住细节出现的先后顺序以及与此些细节有关的因素,而不需要判断推理。尤其应该注意的是,这类试题的问句和选项所用的词不同于对话中所用的词,而可能是其同义词,近义词或意义相同或相近的不同表达法。如:

例 8.

W: Let's talk about preparations for the party.

M: Right. We really need to plan better this time. Remember what a mess it was at the last party.

Q: What do we know about the last party?

- A) It was pretty good. B) It was not well organized.
C) It was rather dull. D) It was attended by many people.

从对话中的“what a mess it was”就可知道上一次聚会真是一团糟,这样很容易选出答案 B) not well organized 组织不善。再看:



例 9.

M: Do you plan on flying to the North, Miss Smith?

W: Yes. It costs a lot, but the trains and buses don't run the day I'm going, so I have no other choice.

Q: How would Miss Smith go to the North?

A) She isn't sure.

B) She'll go by train.

C) She'll go by plane.

D) She'll go by bus.

对于这道题而言,你只须听清男子的问话并注意到女子所说的“yes”,“I have no other choice”就可选出她去北方的方式。

1.5 暗示型对话(implied conversation)

暗示型对话指对话双方在表达意思时的方式比较含蓄,并不直接道出其真正意义。这类对话试题要求考生根据对话中的关键词,语气,语调,重音等的暗示,推测出对话某一方的意图,态度或要求等。如:

例 10.

M: You call Henry a dreamer. But I think he's got a lot of good ideas.

W: Good ideas are only useful if you make something out of them.

Q: Why does the woman think that Henry is a dreamer?

A) He has too many dreams. B) He likes to sleep.

C) He doesn't put his ideas into practice.

D) He doesn't have many good ideas.

在这组对话中,女方并没有直接批评 Henry 的不切实际,而是通过说“好的点子只有被应用才是有用的”来暗讽他光是空想。再看一例:

例 11.

M: How did you like the movie last night?

W: Considering its interesting name, we were expecting a much better film.

Q: What is the woman's opinion of the film?

A) Interesting

B) Exciting

C) Better

D) Disappointing

女子并没有直接回答男子的提问,没有直接评价电影的好坏,而是非常含蓄地说“开始看到它那有趣的名字,我们对它期望还蛮高的。”那么,“名字有趣”暗示着电影实际上并不有趣,“期望高”意味着对电影的实际播出的



效果很失望。

2. 短文部分

听力理解试题的短文部分一般由 2 或 3 篇短文组成, 每篇文章后有几个问题, 一共 10 道题。每个问句后约有 13 秒的间隙。朗读速度为每分钟 140 词, 只读一遍。

短文形式多为讲话, 叙述, 解说等, 题材包括文化, 教育, 卫生, 住房, 交通, 城市污染, 能源短缺, 人口增长等社会问题, 也有一些短小精悍, 鲜明生动, 通俗易懂的故事, 科普知识, 历史文化等等。

与听力对话部分相比, 短文部分具有篇幅长, 信息量大的特点, 提问的方式也多, 包括基本信息的辨别, 隐含信息的推理和综合信息的归纳。为了找出正确答案, 考生要能够区分主要信息和次要信息, 进而把握整个短文的脉络。

3. 新题型“听写填空”

听写填空是国家教育部于 1995 年 7 月公布的第一批可能采用的题型之一。它主要考核考生听的能力和一定的书面表达能力。

听写填空的形式如下: 在一段长约 120 词的短文中有 10 个空格, 每个空格要求考生填入所听到的一个句子或句子的一个部分或仅仅一个词。文章朗读三遍, 第一遍全文朗读, 没有停顿, 供考生听懂全文内容; 第二遍在空格后有停顿, 要求考生把听到的内容填入空格; 第三遍同第一遍一样, 没有停顿, 供考生进行核对。语速为每分钟 140 词。

“听写填空”所用的短文的题材, 体裁, 和难度等与“听力理解”部分的短文大致相同。

4. 新题型“复合式听写”

复合式听写是国家教育部公布的第二批可能采用的题型之一。此题型从 1997 年 1 月开始在全国大学英语四、六级考试中陆续使用。

这一种题型旨在考核学生的听的能力, 拼写能力, 笔记能力和书面表达能力。它由两部分组成: 第一部分是听写单词, 要求考生在空格中填入所缺单词; 第二部分是表达, 要求考生根据所听内容写出要点。

由于篇幅有限, 短文部分和听写部分在此就不做解析了。



第二部分 听力理解试题

Test 1

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations. After each conversation, you will hear a question. Each conversation and question will be heard only once. After each question, there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four suggested answers marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer and then mark the corresponding letter on the answer sheet with a single line through the center.

Example:

You will hear: W: I heard that you were late for today's interview.

M: Oh, yes. I was caught up in a traffic jam and when I arrived at the interview at 8:45, I was 15 minutes late.

And then you will hear a question:

When did the interview start?

You will read: A) 8:15 B) 8:30 C) 8:45 D) 8:00

Since answer B is the correct time, you should mark the corresponding answer B on your answer sheet.

1. A) In a department store
- B) At the post-office
- C) In a hospital
- D) At a drug-store
2. A) He has quarreled with his wife.
- B) He is ill.
- C) He is putting on weight.
- D) He has been beaten by his wife.



3. A) The man will not take any coffee at all.
 B) The man used to drink a lot of coffee.
 C) The man doesn't drink coffee.
 D) The man doesn't like coffee.
4. A) Nanjing
 B) Guangzhou
 C) Beijing
 D) Shanghai
5. A) 6
 B) 8
 C) 9
 D) 12
6. A) He has read the book.
 B) He has not read the book.
 C) The book is badly written.
 D) The book is well written.
7. A) At 8:00
 B) At 7:30
 C) At 8:30
 D) At 9:00
8. A) The woman agreed to lend him the tape-recorder.
 B) The woman wouldn't use the tape-recorder.
 C) The man wanted to borrow the tape-recorder.
 D) The woman refused to lend him the tape-recorder.
9. A) He thinks that the woman has talked nonsense.
 B) He doesn't mind the color at all.
 C) He doesn't agree with the woman.
 D) He agrees with the woman.
10. A) He suggests that the woman should teach her son a lesson.
 B) He suggests that the woman do not take it so seriously.
 C) He suggests that the woman should make up the missed classes for her son.
 D) He suggests that the woman should learn the proverb by heart.

Section B: Spot Dictation

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage, and on your answer sheet, you will find the same passage with several words and sentences missing. The passage will be read three times. First, listen to the



tape to grasp the main idea of the passage, then, listen to it again, and fill up the blanks with the missing words, and then listen to the passage for the third time and check your answer.

It has become apparent that the morality of individuals is (11) _____ than the morality of groups. The individual may, through (12) _____, judge a situation objectively, even when that situation impinges on self-interest.

The social group, (13) _____ together the natural (14) _____, tends to diminish (15) _____, particularly in pursuit of its goals. Empathy with the needs of others, existent in the individual, disappears in the egoism of the group. The restraint of impulse is served by (16) _____. Spontaneity becomes irresponsibility; (17) _____; such is the (18) _____.

The tension created by this dichotomy is inevitable. The rational individual attempts to resist the incursions of his (19) _____, but is simultaneously drawn, by common cause or purpose, into the larger community. He must subjugate internal moral constraints to the group need for unquestioning support. Eventually he may identify so completely that he arrogates to himself the (20) _____.



Test 2

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations. After each conversation, you will hear a question. Each conversation and question will be heard only once. After each question, there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four suggested answers marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer and then mark the corresponding letter on the answer sheet with a single line through the center.

Example:

You will hear: W: I heard that you were late for today's interview.

M: Oh, yes. I was caught up in a traffic jam and when I arrived at the interview at 8:45, I was 15 minutes late.

And then you will hear a question:

When did the interview start?

You will read: A) 8:15 B) 8:30 C) 8:45 D) 8:00

Since answer B is the correct time, you should mark the corresponding answer B on your answer sheet.

- A) day dreaming B) reading
C) sleeping D) listening to music
- A) 5 B) 8
C) 10 D) 12
- A) Monday B) Thursday
C) Wednesday D) Sunday
- A) hospital B) laboratory
C) library D) bookstore

