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新题型大学英语 6 级考试

精准听力法

主 编 王宗涛

名师考场真人笔记首次披露, 体味真实考试场景!

- ◆ 最新考试命题解读
- ◆ 分类技巧策略点拨
- ◆ 超强模拟实战演练

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齐鲁电子音像出版社



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新题型大学英语6级考试

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主 编 王宗涛
副主编 姚秋慧

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为什么星火英语每次都能命中真题？

（代前言）

因为全国只有我们建立了 S-18 高仿真命题系统；

因为只有我们在全中国 50 所重点高校建立了实验班；

因为只有我们在全中国 100 余所高校建立了星火英语模拟考场；

因为我们的每一种图书，都在实验班里经过了使用、校正和数次的修改；

因为我们的每一种试卷，都在模拟考场里经过了数十次的模拟演练；

12 年来，星火英语从无到有，从词汇到试卷，从小学到大学，从幼儿英语启蒙到考博英语，星火英语把英语学习的种子播撒到全国的每个学子的心灵！

12 年来，星火英语每出版一本图书，都要经过严格的校对审读，18 道科学严谨的编校流程保证了星火英语永远是最好的图书选择！

12 年来，星火英语以词汇记忆为核心，在英语学习领域进行了卓有成效的研究和探索，取得了让世界瞩目的成绩，“版权被培生朗文集团以及韩国强势引进，让外国人看中国人写的书学英语，星火英语做到了”。

12 年来，星火英语引进各种智力资源，整合各种研究力量，力邀全国名师，推出了试卷、阅读、听力、写作、口语、语法等一系列好评如潮的畅销图书，为国内英语教育学习注入了惊喜和活力，星火英语，成为国内独树一帜的学习品牌。

12 年来，我们欣慰地看到，当年读着星火图书长大的孩子们，已经成为了爸爸、妈妈，已经走进清华、北大、哈佛、牛津，已经从大学走进外企、中科院、外交部，在各条战线上用英语捍卫着祖国的利益。

桃李不言，下自成蹊。2003 年据权威机构调查，92% 的大学生了解星火的图书，61% 的大学生使用过星火的图书，星火图书已经成为 8000 万读者的首选。



《大学英语 6 级考试精准听力法》主要分为三部分：

第一篇：精准听力。星火英语经过对四六级考试长期研究以及对国内外最新教研成果的分析，结合人本主义心理学和弗洛伊德潜意识理论，独创四六级考试精准听力法，完全融入认知心理学在教研实践中的最新理念和方法，科学高效地帮助考生熟悉解题模式，快速实现实际解题思路的培养，并举一反三，触类旁通，达到授人以渔、提炼个性化学习方案的目的。“精准听力法”，即不同于传统的从答案推导问题的解析方法，而是由选项猜测试题答案，解题流程更加人性化。（详见封底精准听力法解题流程图）通过本部分对精准听力法的简介，考生能够充分理解此方法的精粹，并运用于考试实战之中。

第二篇：真题精准透析。包含最新 5 套全真试题及详解，并首次披露名师考场实考笔记，切实从考生的做题思路出发，模拟考试过程，犹如名师在侧，考试自然事半功倍。

第三篇：实战检验。精选高仿真模拟试题 15 套，严格按照星火 S-18 命题系统命制，不是真题，胜似真题，对考生备考四、六级具有很高的指导性。超大题量也能完全保证一般考生以及学有余力的考生练习的需要。

带着愉悦的心情去享受听力考试吧，使用精准听力法学完这本书，您将发现您已经站在了前所未有的高山之巅，深深地呼吸着成功的气息！



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第一章



四、六级考试精准学习法

根据教育部规定,从2005年6月起,四六级考试不再与学位挂钩,也不鼓励用人单位以成绩作为用人标准。然而存在已久的现实不因这一公布而轻易改变。用人单位在毕业生供大于求的情况下,仍然采用四六级作为筛选人才的标准。基于此,普通高校非英语专业的学生花费了大量的时间和精力用于应付四六级考试,但结果是:各高校四六级考试通过率普遍偏低,有些高校为了提高四六级通过率,甚至限制学生参加四六级考试的时间和次数。为什么考生四六级成绩普遍偏低呢?不适应新题型是一个因素,但备考资料水平的参差不齐也是重要因素之一。

目前四六级应试类图书只关注试题解析而忽视考生个人的实际解题思路,也就是说,同类图书只做到了在考试之后把答案讲清楚,却没能告诉考生如何把考前所学知识 with 考试中的卷面信息进行相应的结合。考生只能进行题海战术,一味地埋头苦练。而不得要领的训练,将使考生付出极大的时间和精力,却仍可能达不到的效果。只有有的放矢的练习,才是真的有效的练习。俗话说“练拳不练功,到老一场空”,虽然一时看上去会有不少成效,但经不住真枪实弹的检验,真正到了考场上,仍然手忙脚乱,叫苦不迭。

基于此,星火英语经过对四六级考试长期研究以及对国内外最新教研成果的分析,结合人本主义心理学和弗洛伊德潜意识理论,独创四六级考试精准学习法,完全融入认知心理学在教研实践中的最新理念和方法,科学高效地帮助考生熟悉解题模式,快速实现实际解题思路的培养,并举一反三,触类旁通,达到授人以渔、提炼个性化学习方案的目的。

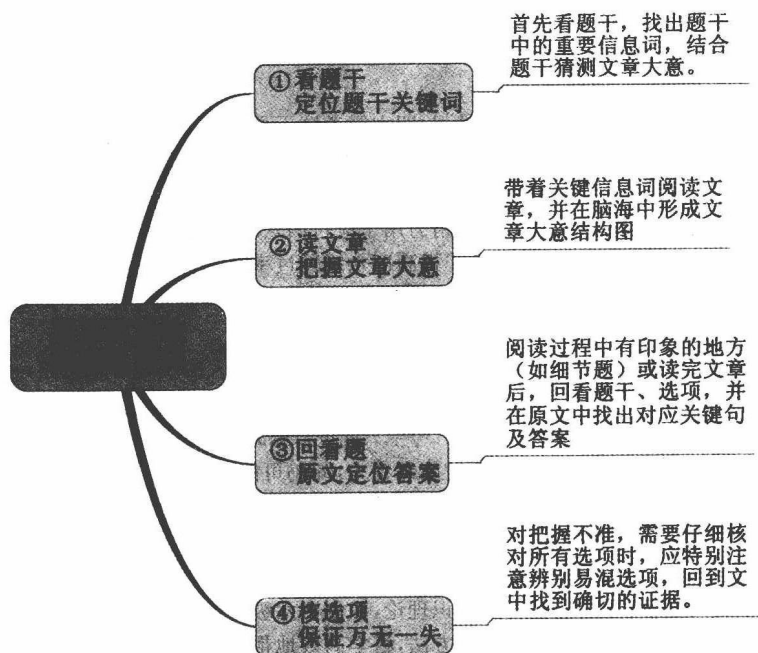
人本主义心理学兴起于20世纪50年代的美国,现已成为当今最有市场的心理学流派之一。人本主义心理学的一个根本看法就是学习和教学都应该从学习者本身立场和意义出发,强调以人为本。认知心理学把人脑看作电脑,强调“输入”信息,“输出”结果。而传统四六级考试的解析方式不能结合考生的实际水平来贯彻有效的实际解题思路的培养。考生只能明白本道题如何做,下次遇到这道题应该选什么,完全不能举一反三,触类旁通。这就违背了认知心理学的原理。而就弗洛伊德潜意识作者指出:潜意识是指“不会时时刻刻出现在大脑中,但在一定条件下可以马上拿过来用的意识”。四六级考试精准学习法把关键词作为潜意识里的信息,便于做题时迅速定位信息点,并利用它们猜出文章大意。

四六级考试精准学习法将使考生借助这套符合自然解题流程的方法的帮助,摒弃题海战术,在短时间内轻松快速的大幅提高四六级成绩,达到顺利解题,夺取高分的目的。



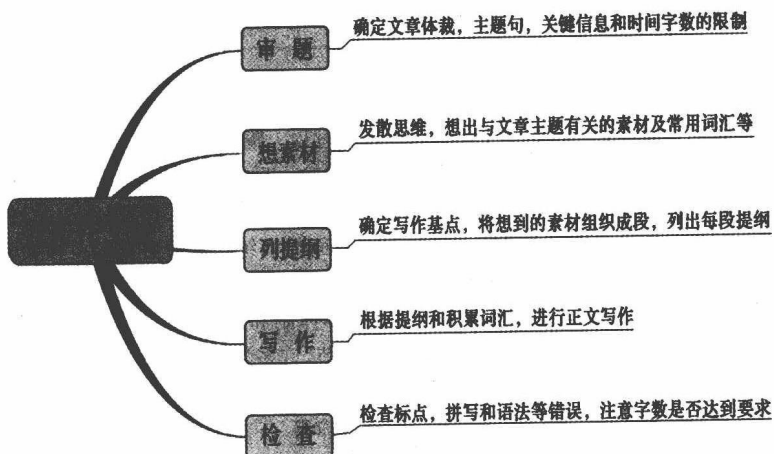
四六级阅读专项

——精准阅读法



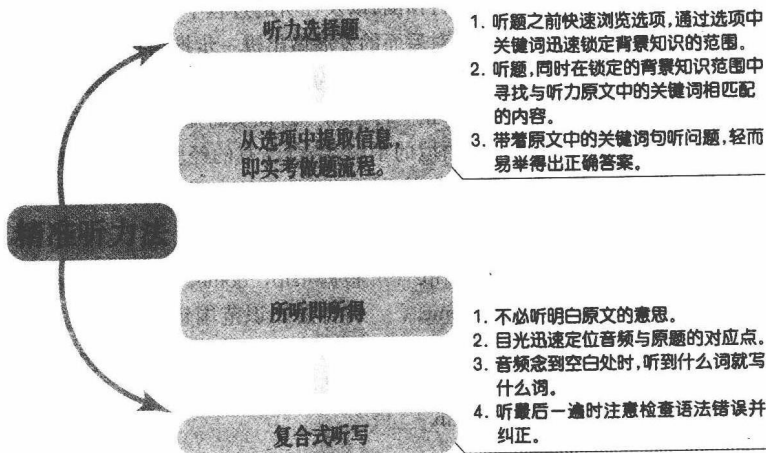
四六级写作专项

——五步作文法



四六级听力专项

——精准听力法



第二章 为什么要用精准听力法突破听力

语言学家认为语言的学习是一个输入和输出的过程。输入和输出相互促进,相辅相成。其中,输入是基础,语言学习者只有有了足够的输入后,输出才有可能。在英语的“听、说、读、写、译”五项基本技能中,“听、读”是输入的过程,“说、写、译”是输出的过程。因此大学生在学习英语的过程中进行大量的听力方面的训练是十分必要的。在大学英语六级考试中,听力理解试题的分数举足轻重,占到 35%,听力理解试题的得分高低在很大程度上决定着考试的成败。然而,由于英语教学体制和语言环境等方面的问题,听力也正是许多中国大学生英语学习中比较薄弱的环节,许多学生并未对听力给予充分的重视,进行足够的练习和采用精当的方法,因而听力能力普遍偏低,听力理解部分的得分过低成了通过六级考试和在考试中获得高分的最大障碍。

针对英语学习者在听力训练和听力考试中遇到的困难,编者依据多年来一直从事英语教学和研究的实践与经验推出了《大学英语 6 级考试精准听力法》这本书,旨在帮助考生迅速提高英语的应试听力能力。“精准听力法”特别重视培养听者在听前和听的过程中的预测能力。所谓预测能力是指听者在做听力理解试题之前,根据已得到的有限信息,如题后选项和头脑中已有的背景文化知识,运用逻辑思维能力,对即将听到的对话或段落内容以及本题可能提出的问题进行预测;以及在听的过程中,根据已接收到的信息,对前面的预测随时进行修正、补充,并对后面的发展做出进一步推测判断的能力。“精准听力法”有着坚实的理论基础,现代认知心理学认为听力是一个外部信号激活内部图式,进而产生预期,再经过证实—扩展—修正—再预测—再证实的知觉循环过程。人们正是沿着这个图式,运用自己对所听内容语境的了解,结合已有的经验来预测下面将要听到的内容,从而加强对整篇文章的把握,达到语篇理解的目的。下面以三个例子来具体说明什么是“精准听力法”:

- 1 A) She was exhausted from her trip.
 B) She missed the comforts of home.
 C) She was impressed by Mexican
food.
 D) She will not go to Mexico again.

根据 trip, home, Mexican food, Mexico 将背景知识范围锁定在旅游方面。再根据选项语义可以判断问题可能是问 She 对某次旅游的态度。

原文

M: I heard you took a trip to Mexico last month. How did you like it?

W: Oh, I got sick and tired of hotels and hotel food. So now I understand the saying, "East, west, home's best".

Q: What does the woman mean?

答案及详解

B)。男士问女士去墨西哥旅行的感受。女士说她厌倦了旅馆和旅馆的食物,并引用谚语“East, west, home's best”。由此判断她想念家的舒适。get sick and tired of “厌倦了……”

- 2 A) A car dealer.
B) A mechanic.
C) A driving examiner.
D) A technical consultant.

选项是四个表示职业的名词组,由此推测本题考查某人的职业。

原文

W: It has always been hard to get this car into first gear, and now the clutch seems to be slipping.

M: If you leave the car with me, I will fix it for you this afternoon.

Q: Who is the woman probably speaking to?

答案及详解

B)。对话中,女士说她的车出了问题。男士说:“如果你把车留下,我今天下午就给你修好。”可见男士是一名技工。

- 3 A) At a theatre. B) At a cinema.
C) At a hotel. D) At an airport.

选项是四个表示地点的介词短语,由此推断问题可能是问某事发生的地点。听音时对话中出现的地点是听音的关键。

原文

M: Please take a seat, and we can have a little rest before the luggage is brought into your room. How was your journey?

W: Not too bad on the whole. The flight was quite smooth, but we've flown for some 23 hours.

Q: Where is the conversation most probably taking place?

答案及详解

C)。对话中,男士说:“请坐下,在行李拿进你房间之前我们先休息一下,你旅行怎么样?”据此判断,对话很可能发生在旅馆。

由此可见,在听力中,根据已得到的信息和听者头脑中已有的经验,重视对听力材料



的预测,便于听者理解听力材料并能提高听力的准确性和精确性,从而提高听者答对题的机率,提高听力理解试题的分数。

如何培养学生的预测能力呢?首先,养成听前预测的听力习惯。在听音过程中要利用播放指令和示例及各题之间的间隔时间,浏览试卷上听力各题的选项。因为无论是对话还是短文或者提出的问题都与卷面四个选项之间有着不可分割的联系,通过对备选答案的分析,可以做出对具体语境的联想,预先推测可能出现的话题和提出的问题,有目的、有针对性地捕捉关键性的信息;其次,要丰富自己的英语文化背景知识,听力材料内容广博,题材多样。从天文地理到人物历史,从新闻报道到社会意识等,无所不含,涉及的英语文化知识十分丰富。中英文化存在着很大的差异,异域文化的语言习惯,思维方式,价值观念,行为准则往往直接影响着学生对听力材料的准确理解。听者由于知识面有限或跨文化历史背景知识的缺乏,常会感到听得懂单词却听不懂内容,从而造成听觉认知上的障碍。所以听者要利用一切可以利用的资源丰富自己的英语文化知识,只有已有的背景知识和输入信息相互作用,才能有效地调动思维,正确地预测整个语篇。并且背景知识越丰富,对文章的整体把握越强,预测的准确率越高。


预祝各位考生顺利通过四六级考试!

典型真题一

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.

11. A) Fred forgot to call him last night about the camping trip.
 B) He is not going to lend his sleeping bag to Fred.
 C) He has not seen Fred at the gym for some time.
 D) Fred may have borrowed a sleeping bag from someone else.
12. A) Summer has become hotter in recent years.
 B) It will cool down a bit over the weekend.
 C) Swimming in a pool has a relaxing effect.
 D) He hopes the weather forecast is accurate.
13. A) Taking a picture of Prof. Brown.
 B) Commenting on an oil-painting.
 C) Hosting a TV program.
 D) Staging a performance.
14. A) She can help the man take care of the plants.
 B) Most plants grow better in direct sunlight.
 C) The plants need to be watered frequently.
 D) The plants should be placed in a shady spot.
15. A) Change to a more exciting channel.
 B) See the movie some other time.
 C) Go to bed early.
 D) Stay up till eleven.
16. A) Both of them are laymen of modern art.
 B) She has learned to appreciate modern sculptures.
 C) Italian artists' works are difficult to understand.
 D) Modern artists are generally considered weird.
17. A) They seem satisfied with what they have done.

 听力笔记



- B) They have called all club members to contribute.
- C) They think the day can be called a memorable one.
- D) They find it hard to raise money for the hospital.
- 18. A) The man shouldn't hesitate to take the course.
- B) The man should talk with the professor first.
- C) The course isn't open to undergraduates.
- D) The course will require a lot of reading.

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

- 19. A) Current trends in economic development.
- B) Domestic issues of general social concern.
- C) Stories about Britain's relations with other nations.
- D) Conflicts and compromises among political parties.
- 20. A) Based on the polls of public opinions.
- B) By interviewing people who file complaints.
- C) By analysing the domestic and international situation.
- D) Based on public expectations and editors' judgement.
- 21. A) Underlying rules of editing.
- B) Practical experience.
- C) Audience's feedback.
- D) Professional qualifications.

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

- 22. A) Their average life span was less than 50 years.
- B) It was very common for them to have 12 children.
- C) They retired from work much earlier than today.
- D) They were quite optimistic about their future.
- 23. A) Get ready for ecological changes.
- B) Adapt to the new environment.
- C) Learn to use new technology.
- D) Explore ways to stay young.
- 24. A) When all women go out to work.
- B) When family planning is enforced.
- C) When a world government is set up.
- D) When all people become wealthier.
- 25. A) Eliminate poverty and injustice.
- B) Migrate to other planets.
- C) Control the environment.
- D) Find inexhaustible resources.

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.

Passage One

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

26. A) To help young people improve their driving skills.
B) To alert teenagers to the dangers of reckless driving.
C) To teach young people road manners through videotapes.
D) To show teens the penalties imposed on careless drivers.
27. A) Road accidents. B) Street violence.
C) Drug abuse. D) Lung cancer.
28. A) It has changed teens' way of life.
B) It has made teens feel like adults.
C) It has accomplished its objective.
D) It has been supported by parents.

Passage Two

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

29. A) Customers may get addicted to the smells.
B) Customers may be misled by the smells.
C) It hides the defects of certain goods.
D) It gives rise to unfair competition.
30. A) Flexible. B) Critical.
C) Supportive. D) Cautious.
31. A) The flower scent stimulated people's desire to buy.
B) Stronger smells had greater effects on consumers.
C) Most shoppers hated the smells in the shoe store.
D) 84% of the customers were unaware of the smells.

听力笔记

Passage Three

听力笔记

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

32. A) A goods train hit a bus carrying many passengers.
 B) Two passenger trains crashed into each other.
 C) A passenger train collided with a goods train.
 D) An express train was derailed when hit by a bomb.
33. A) The rescue operations have not been very effective.
 B) More than 300 injured passengers were hospitalized.
 C) The cause of the tragic accident remains unknown.
 D) The exact casualty figures are not yet available.
34. A) There was a bomb scare.
 B) There was a terrorist attack.
 C) A fire alarm was set off by mistake.
 D) 50 pounds of explosives were found.
35. A) Follow policemen's directions.
 B) Keep an eye on the weather.
 C) Avoid snow-covered roads.
 D) Drive with special care.

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.

English is the leading international language. In different countries around the globe, English is acquired as the mother (36) _____, in others it's used as a second language. Some nations use English as their (37) _____ language, performing the function of (38) _____; in others it's used as an international language for business, (39) _____ and industry.

听力笔记

What factors and forces have led to the (40) _____ of English? Why is English now considered to be so prestigious that, across the globe, individuals and societies feel (41) _____ if they do not have (42) _____ in this language? How has English changed through 1 500 years? These are some of the questions that you (43) _____ when you study English.

You also examine the immense variability of English and (44) _____. You develop in-depth knowledge of the intricate structure of the language. Why do some non-native speakers of English claim that it's a difficult language to learn, while (45) _____? At the University of Sussex, you are introduced to the nature and grammar of English in all its aspects. This involves the study of sound structures, the formation of words, the sequencing of words and the construction of meaning, as well as examination of the theories explaining these aspects or English usage. (46) _____, which are raised by studying how speakers and writers employ English for a wide variety of purposes.

典型真题二

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.

11. A) He is quite easy to recognize. B) He is an outstanding speaker.
C) He looks like a movie star. D) He looks young for his age.
12. A) Consult her dancing teacher. B) Take a more interesting class.
C) Continue her dancing class. D) Improve her dancing skills.
13. A) The man did not believe what the woman said.
B) The man accompanied the woman to the hospital.
C) The woman may be suffering from repetitive strain injury.
D) The woman may not have followed the doctor's instructions.