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新六级 听力周计划

大学英语四六级考试命题研究组 编著

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机械工业出版社
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“英语周计划系列丛书”是针对我国读者的英语学习特点开发的、以“周”为谋篇布局单位、以“日”为具体实施单元的极具特色的英语辅导用书。具有思维创新、规划科学、目标明确、讲练结合、直击实战等特点。《大学英语新六级听力周计划》是本系列针对 CET6 的一个分册。

新题型考试中,听力部分的分值占 35%,听力水平的高低很大程度上影响着考生考试成绩的好坏。编者依据多年阅卷经验和对历年真题的对比分析,为考生提供了一个完整的 CET6 听力 5 周复习方案。每周学习 6 天,共 30 天。第一至四周每周一个题型:第一周短对话,第二周长对话,第三周短文理解,第四周复合式听写;周一至周六每天一项任务,带你夯实基础、掌握技巧、逐个击破;第五周精心设计了 6 套模拟测试题,带你在实战中检验自我、巩固提高。5 周的安排,目标明确,科学合理,帮助考生理清复习思路,快速提升听力能力。

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丛书序

如今，市面上各类大学英语四六级考试辅导图书琳琅满目，令广大考生眼花缭乱，在甄选辅导书的时候不知所措！

本丛书的编写者在多年辅导四六级考试及命题研究的基础上，一致认为，大学生在复习四六级考试的时候，普遍存在以下几个方面的问题：

1. **复习目标不明确，计划性不强。**四六级考试是一种综合性的语言能力测试，考察考生听说读写诸多方面的能力！考生如果想在考试中取得理想成绩，除需要一定的基础外，还需要对复习备考进行有效规划。有的考生为了四六级考试，几乎是一有空就抱着一本词汇书，从头开始啃，考试结束了，书还没有啃过一遍，其考试结果十之八九很糟糕；有的考生是想起什么就复习什么，丝毫没有计划，结果往往以失败告终。

2. **学习思维僵化，传统落后。**编者进行过调查统计，90%的考生对备考没有明确规划，76%的考生不清楚自己哪方面知识比较薄弱，不知道如何复习以及在考试中如何提分；他们多数依然是传统的学习思维，按部就班一块一块地复习备考，缺乏考试应有的应考思维，更缺乏在应考思维指导下制定的复习计划。

3. **练习重在“量”，而忽略了“质”。**很多考生为了考试，海量练习，什么样的题目都拿来练，缺乏针对性；并且，做完题目后，缺乏对错误题目的深入研究，缺乏总结归纳。结果，题目做了很多，水平没有提高多少，考试成绩依然不理想。

基于上述事实，编写者在精研历年考试命题规律的基础上，编写了本套丛书，旨在为广大备考学生提供科学的指导。本丛书具备以下特色：

1. **时间概念强，计划明确。**每册书都将计划安排在3~5周内进行，并将任务细化到每天，根据考试要求，帮助考生做好复习规划，方便考生复习。

2. **复习目标明确。**一方面帮助考生理清复习思路，另一方面提高复习的针对性，提高应试效率。

3. **边讲边练，巩固理解。**每天的讲解都配有针对性极强的练习，让考

生边学边练，彻底吃透所学知识。

4. 练习充分，针对性强。除每天的讲解配有专项练习外，每周复习结束时都有充分的练习，检验一周的复习效果，最后还有综合模拟练习，让考生真正地练透、练精。

5. 改变灌输性思维。本丛书完全从考生复习的角度出发，告诉考生每天应该学什么、练什么、背什么，就像良师一样，时刻在考生旁边细心指导，改变那种缺乏科学规划的传统学习模式。

6. 题目针对性强。本丛书所配练习题和模拟题，都严格按照四六级命题要求进行编写，题目的难度、命题的角度、命题陷阱的设置等仿真性极强，非常有利于考生练习总结。

本丛书在出版前已由多个辅导班学生使用，结果证明，考生如按照本丛书规划认真复习备考，定能有效提高复习效率，取得更加理想的考试成绩！本丛书是一线辅导教师的倾力之作，凝结了他们的大量心血，辅导精华尽现书中，可谓辅导和图书出版的完美结合。编者衷心希望本丛书能让更多考生受益，如是，将深感欣慰！

编者

2009年8月

于北京中国人民大学

前言

四六级新题型考试中，听力部分的分值占 35%，听力水平的高低很大程度上影响着考生考试成绩的好坏。如何科学安排复习、切实提高听力水平，是所有考生必须面对和思考的迫切问题。

考生的问题

通过总结多年的一线教学经验和对广大考生的问卷调查统计，我们发现，考生听力能力低下、听力分数不高主要有以下几个原因：

一、复习欠缺规划

听力能力的提高不是一蹴而就的，需要科学的规划和安排。但是很多考生的听力复习都是三天打鱼、两天晒网，没有系统、没有计划，导致复习效率低下。

二、基础掌握不牢

听力的场景句式不够熟悉、语法词汇掌握不牢是很多考生提高听力能力的瓶颈，没有基本的听力基础，做再多的练习，花再多的时间，复习效果都不会明显。

三、技巧运用不当

很多考生总以为听力只需要多听就可以了，谈不上什么技巧。其实，不同的听力题型有不同的做题技巧。做题时有针对性地使用这些技巧，可以让你的复习事半功倍，更可以让你在考场上从容应对。

四、练习不够充分

纸上谈兵，听力水平是不可能提高的，没有充分的实践练习，所有的技巧都不能发挥作用。多听、多练，才能切实提高听力水平。

我们的对策

我们从听力的题型特点和命题规律出发，针对考生复习中经常遇到的问题，精心编写了这本书。本书内容安排在 5 周进行，每周 6 天，共 30 天。第一至四周每周一个题型，分项训练，各个击破；第五周模拟自测，实战演练，全面提升。

本书具有以下特色:

一、5周时间,科学规划

第一至四周每周一个题型:第一周短对话,第二周长对话,第三周短文理解,第四周复合式听写;周一至周六每天一项任务,带你夯实基础、掌握技巧、边讲边练、各个击破;第五周精心设计了6套模拟测试题,带你实战中检验自我、巩固提高。5周的安排,目标明确、科学合理,帮助考生理清复习思路,快速提升听力能力。

二、典型自测,自我诊断

在进入各题型的具体讲解之前,先给出一套典型的听力试题,并对题目的解题技巧、错误原因给出详尽的点评分析,继而给考生提出合理的复习建议。考生通过模拟自测,可以找出自己的弱点,明确努力方向。

三、考点精炼,讲解到位

针对各种题型,透析考查重点,提炼必备知识,点拨解题技巧,将每个题型涉及的考点、知识、技巧分成若干模块,安排在每一天里进行透彻讲解,实现各个击破。

四、充分练习,练透练精

每天的讲解都配有专题演练,每周复习结束时都配有各题型完整的模拟题,以检验一周的学习效果,让考生学完一个,练透一个,彻底吃透所学知识。最后还配有6套听力模拟测试题,让考生真正练透、练精。

五、词句提炼,重点突出

每天学习的最后都将练习中出现的重点词句提炼出来,让考生在做练习的同时掌握听力中的重点知识,充分利用练习达到巩固知识、拓展知识的目的。

六、对照解析,直观明了

本书的解析点评采用了分栏对照的方式,让考生清楚直观地明确问题和题眼的对应关系,方便考生复习,提高复习效率。

编者

目 录

丛书序

前言

听力导学	1
一、听力命题方向	1
二、典型试题自测	1
三、答案及点评	5
四、给考生的复习建议	21
第一周 短对话	22
星期一 练透校园类对话	22
一、话题熟悉	22
二、词汇通关	23
三、专题演练	27
四、名师点评	27
五、练习中重点词句提炼	30
星期二 搞定日常类对话	31
一、话题熟悉	31
二、词汇通关	32
三、专题演练	41
四、名师点评	42
五、练习中重点词句提炼	45
星期三 拿下关系、地点、数字题	46
一、题型透析	46
二、专题演练	48
三、名师点评	49
四、练习中重点词句提炼	51

星期四 突破建议、否定、态度题	52
一、题型透析	52
二、专题演练	55
三、名师点评	56
四、练习中重点词句提炼	58
星期五 透析虚拟、转折、反问题	59
一、题型透析	59
二、专题演练	62
三、名师点评	63
四、练习中重点词句提炼	65
星期六 一周复习效果检验	66
Test 1	66
Test 2	67
第二周 长对话	73
星期一 熟悉校园场景	73
一、场景熟悉	73
二、专题演练	74
三、名师点评	74
四、练习中重点词句提炼	77
星期二 练透工作、生活场景	78
一、场景熟悉	78
二、专题演练	79
三、名师点评	79
四、练习中重点词句提炼	82
星期三 学会听前读题和预测	82
一、预测方法	82
二、专题演练	85
三、名师点评	86
四、练习中重点词句提炼	89
星期四 抓住首尾和问答	90
一、技巧点拨	90

二、专题演练	91
三、名师点评	92
四、练习中重点词句提炼	95
星期五 掌握必备应急诀窍	96
一、诀窍展示	96
二、专题演练	98
三、名师点评	99
四、练习中重点词句提炼	103
星期六 一周复习效果检验	103
Test 1	103
Test 2	104
第三周 短文理解	110
星期一 充分利用选项	110
一、技巧点拨	110
二、专题演练	112
三、名师点评	113
四、练习中重点词句提炼	117
星期二 关注开头结尾和高频词语, 攻克主旨题	118
一、题型透析	118
二、专题演练	119
三、名师点评	120
四、练习中重点词句提炼	123
星期三 了解设题重点, 征服细节题	124
一、常设题处	124
二、专题演练	124
三、名师点评	125
四、练习中重点词句提炼	128
星期四 培养笔记能力	129
一、技巧点拨	129
二、专题演练	130
三、名师点评	131

四、练习中重点词句提炼	134
星期五 通过关联词语理清文章脉络	135
一、技巧点拨	135
二、专题演练	135
三、名师点评	136
四、练习中重点词句提炼	139
星期六 一周复习效果检验	140
Test 1	140
Test 2	141
第四周 复合式听写	149
星期一 拿下单词填空四种重点词性	149
一、四种词性	149
二、专题演练	151
三、名师点评	151
四、练习中重点词句提炼	153
星期二 解决句子填空六种重点句式	153
一、六种句式	153
二、专题演练	155
三、名师点评	155
四、练习中重点词句提炼	157
星期三 练习句子重组能力	157
一、技巧点拨	157
二、专题演练	158
三、名师点评	158
四、练习中重点词句提炼	159
星期四 掌握五步科学解题法	160
一、解题步骤	160
二、专题演练	160
三、名师点评	161
四、练习中重点词句提炼	163

星期五 学会带着推测去听写	163
一、技巧点拨	163
二、专题演练	164
三、名师点评	165
四、练习中重点词句提炼	166
星期六 一周复习效果检验	167
Test 1	167
Test 2	167
第五周 听力模拟测试	172
Model Test 1	172
Model Test 2	186
Model Test 3	200
Model Test 4	213
Model Test 5	227
Model Test 6	240

听力导学 >>>

一、听力命题方向

听力理解能力一直是六级考试测试的重点，六级新题型将听力所占比例由原来的 20% 增加到 35%，从目前考试的趋势来看，近几年内听力的比重仍有可能继续加大，因此，对于考生来说，提高听力能力势在必行。

目前的六级考试中听力部分包括四种题型：短对话、长对话、短文理解和复合式听写。各题型的出题形式及所占比例如下：

听力题型	测试形式	数量	比例
短对话	多项选择	8 个对话，8 道题	8%
长对话	多项选择	2 个对话，7 道题	7%
短文理解	多项选择	3 篇短文，10 道题	10%
复合式听写	填空	1 篇短文，8 个单词填空， 3 个句子填空	10%

听力理解部分测试考生获取口头信息的能力。录音材料用标准的英式或美式英语朗读，语速约为每分钟 150 词。听力一直是四、六级考生的一大难题，随着听力比重的逐渐加大，它越来越成为考生四、六级通关道路上的一只拦路虎。在短期内熟悉听力考点、掌握解题技巧，最终提高听力能力、获得高分，已经越来越成为考生的迫切需要。

俗话说，知己知彼，百战不殆。光熟悉听力考试不行，考生还必须清楚自己处在一个什么水平上、自己的弱点在哪，这样才能有针对性地训练，达到事半功倍的效果。因此，接下来，我们为考生准备了一套典型的听力试题，并配有详尽的点评和分析，考生可以通过自我测评，了解自己哪方面知识和能力欠缺，哪种技巧没有掌握，为自己准确定位，然后开始有计划地一一提高。

二、典型试题自测

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 has managed to sell a number of cars.
B) He is contented with his current position.
C) He might get fired.
D) He has lost his job.
12. A) Tony's secretary. B) Paul's girlfriend.
C) Paul's colleague. D) Tony's wife.
13. A) The foggy weather has affected Mary's mood.
B) They are puzzled about Mary's low spirits.
C) Mary is dissatisfied with her promotion.
D) Mary cares too much about her looks.
14. A) The machines there were ill maintained.
B) Tickets for its members were cheaper.
C) It was filled with people all the time.
D) It had a reputation for good service.
15. A) He was fined for running a red light.
B) He was caught speeding on a fast lane.
C) He had to run quickly to get the ticket.
D) He made a wrong turn at the intersection.
16. A) Go to an art exhibition. B) Dine out with an old friend.
C) Attend the opening night of a play. D) See his paintings on display.
17. A) He has learned a lot from his own mistakes.
B) He is quite experienced in taming wild dogs.
C) He finds reward more effective than punishment.
D) He thinks it important to master basic training skills.
18. A) There were too many questions in the examination.
B) The examination was well beyond the course content.
C) The examination questions were somewhat too difficult.
D) The course prepared him adequately for the examination.

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

19. 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.
20. A) The epidemic has been brought under control.
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.
21. A) Late in the morning. B) Early in the afternoon.
C) Sometime before dawn. D) Shortly after sunrise.
22. A) Inadequate medical care. B) Continuing social unrest.
C) Lack of food, water and shelter. D) Rapid spreading of the epidemic.

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

23. A) At a fair. B) At a cafeteria.
C) In a computer lab. D) In a shopping mall.
24. A) The latest computer technology.
B) The organizing of an exhibition.
C) The purchasing of some equipment.
D) The dramatic changes in the job market.
25. A) Data collection. B) Training consultancy.
C) Corporate management. D) Information processing.

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) Social work. B) Medical care.
C) Applied physics. D) Special education.
27. A) The timely advice from her friends and relatives.
B) The two-year professional training she received.
C) Her determination to fulfill her dream.
D) Her parents' consistent moral support.
28. A) To get the funding for the hospitals.
B) To help the disabled children there.
C) To train therapists for the children there.
D) To set up an institution for the handicapped.

Passage Two

Questions 29 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

29. A) Germany. B) Japan. C) The US. D) The UK.
30. A) By doing odd jobs at weekends.
B) By working long hours every day.
C) By putting in more hours each week.

- D) By taking shorter vacations each year.
31. A) To combat competition and rise productivity.
 B) To provide them with more job opportunities.
 C) To help them maintain their living standard.
 D) To prevent them from holding a second job.
32. A) Change their jobs. B) Earn more money.
 C) Reduce their working hours. D) Strengthen the government's role.

Passage Three

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

33. A) Coca Cola. B) Sausage.
 C) Milk. D) Fried chicken.
34. A) He has had thirteen decayed teeth.
 B) He doesn't have a single decayed tooth.
 C) He has fewer decayed teeth than other people of his age.
 D) He never had a single tooth pulled out before he was fifty.
35. A) Brush your teeth right before you go to bed in the evening.
 B) Have as few of your teeth pulled out as possible.
 C) Have your teeth X-rayed at regular intervals.
 D) Clean your teeth shortly after eating.

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.

Adults are getting smarter about how smart babies are. Not long ago, researchers learned that 4-day-olds could understand (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.”

三、答案及点评

Section A

11.

选项	原文
A) He has managed to sell a number of cars.	W: How come Jim lost his job?
B) He is contented with his current position.	M: <u>I didn't say he had lost it.</u> All I said was if he didn't get out and start selling a few cars instead of idling around all day, <u>he might find himself looking for a new job.</u>
C) <u>He might get fired.</u>	Q: What does the man say about Jim?
D) He has lost his job.	

听前读题：由选项中的 position, fired 和 lost his job 推测，对话可能与“he”目前的工作状态有关。

答案解析：选 C。男士说他并不是说 Jim 已经丢了工作，他的意思是“如果 Jim 还这样整天闲逛的话，他就可能要开始重新找工作了。”男士使用了虚拟语气 (if he didn't get... he might find...)。might get fired 对应 might find himself looking for a new job。

错误原因：没有理解虚拟语义的含义。

12.

选项	原文
A) Tony's secretary.	M: Hello, Mary. <u>This is paul at the bank.</u> <u>Is Tony home?</u>
B) Paul's girlfriend.	W: <u>Not yet. Paul.</u> I don't think you can reach him at the office now, either. <u>He phoned me five minutes ago to say he was stopping for a hair-cut on his way home.</u>
C) Paul's colleague.	Q: Who do you think the woman probably is?
D) <u>Tony's wife.</u>	