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大学英语六级 **听力**

# 直击考点

王长喜 主编

- 十年考卷，精确分类，锁定考点
- 五年真题，纵横精析，吃透考点
- 500题演练，准确预测，突破考点

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大学英语六级

听力

# 直击考点

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# 十年磨一剑

(代序)

今将一剑相赠。它历经千辛万苦,千锤百炼,十年而磨就。俗话说:磨刀不误砍柴功;锋利之剑才能开山劈岭、开天辟地,才能劈荆斩棘、快斩乱麻。作为一种应试的技法,此剑所要击中的就是应试之要害,以求让考生摆脱重负,节约时间,快速提高。

读书人都懂得“书越读越厚,书越读越薄”的道理。十余年间苦心钻研、博览群书,回头面对一张试卷时却发现需要解决的问题无非有三:考什么?如何考?如何答?这三个问题看似简单,却又相互纠葛,相互包容,浑然一体,让考生感到扑朔迷离,应对起来茫然不知所措。本书的直接目的就在于帮助考生拨开云雾,理清头绪,认准考点,把握规律,并获得最有效的解题方法,夺取高分。这一目的在本书中是通过三个步骤来实现的:

## 一、十年考卷,精确分类,锁定考点

本套丛书对近十年来四、六级考题中的各类题型进行精确分类,高度概括四、六级英语的考查要点,揭示出四、六级考试之设题手段与命题规律,进而针对各种题型提出最为简便、最为实用的解题方法与技巧。书中采用直观、明了的连线解析法,让考生对试题中考点、命题方式及应对技巧之间的对应关系一目了然,便于考生准确地把握考点。

## 二、五年真题,纵横精析,吃透考点

本人认为,对历年真题进行研究并利用真题进行演练,是提高

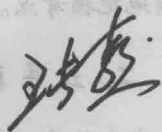
应试能力的一条捷径,有利于考生加深对考点的理解,提高对题型的识别能力,巩固对应试技巧的运用能力。而且,越是近年考题越有参考和利用价值。故此,本套书中只选择最近五年的真题,供考生进行技巧训练。真题之后先用连线点击的方式对重点题型中的重要考点进行提示,以便考生进一步领会考点,将学到的答题技巧应用于解题实际。这样就克服了许多辅导材料中存在的技巧与解题过程互不衔接的弊病,使书中给出的解题方法真正成为一种有用的工具和夺取高分的有力武器。试题所附的答案解析不仅对正、误选项做出了精确的剖析和明确有力的论证,更注重引导考生的做题思路和方法运用,以帮助考生吃透考点,吃透技巧。

### 三、500 题演练,准确预测,突破考点

由于书中采取了各个击破的战略思想,同一类型的考点都归纳到一起进行训练。真题演练之后,紧接着就给出同一类型的仿真题供考生强化考点,巩固技巧。这些习题都经过认真的挑选和精心的设计,具有较强的预测性。为了更加强化考生的整体实战能力,提高全书对未来考题的预测性,也便于考生检查成绩、准确衡量自己的考前实际能力,在完成专项训练之后,又精选了三套综合模拟题。考生务必按照考场的实际要求,认真完成。

本套丛书即是按此思路,让考生明确考点,通过真题演练吃透考点,进而通过浓缩训练突破考点。此谓直击考点。

“会挽雕弓如满月,西北望,射天狼。”

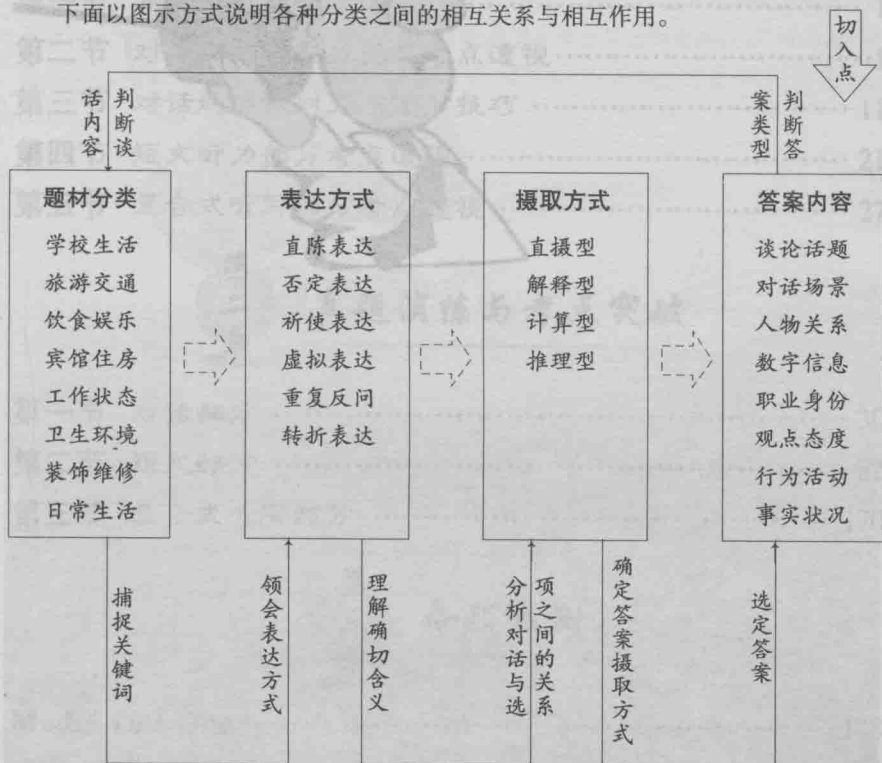


2003 年 8 月于北京

# 使用说明

本书采用了与其他同类书完全不同的分类方法,这是对四、六级听力更加深入研究的成果。我们认为,这样的分类方法更加详尽、科学、系统、合理和实用。但是,只有当考生深刻理解了每一种分类的依据、目的和作用,并能领会各种分类之间的相互关系,才能在做题过程中将答题技巧有效地利用。

下面以图示方式说明各种分类之间的相互关系与相互作用。



上图也同时明示了做题的整个思路。考生在阅读本书时可随时对照图表,以帮助理解。当你明确理解了这些分类之间的关系后,你会感到豁然开朗,心中一片透亮,做题时定能稳操胜券!

编者

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## 第一章

## 考点透视与高分技巧

已经通过四级的考生,对大学英语考试已不再陌生,大可按照通过四级的准备方式继续学习。在学习过程中,考生不但要增加词汇量,更要在学习的精度和深度上下功夫。本章将就六级考试听力材料的题材、体裁,试题的基本类型与命题方式,以及听力应试的技巧和对策等分别进行详略适当的归纳和总结,相信考生定能融汇贯通,由此获益。

## 第一节

## 测试内容与命题形式

最新颁布的《大学英语教学大纲》(修订本)规定:考生应能听懂语速为每分钟 150 至 170 词的对话或短文,掌握所听内容的大意,抓住要点和有关细节,领会讲话人的观点和态度。

试题分为 A、B 两节,共 20 道题,考试时间 20 分钟。A 节含 10 组对话,即 10 道小题。B 节可能出现三种题型:短文听力理解、听写填空或复合式听写。其中短文听力是最常见的形式;复合式听写在 1999 年 6 月和 2000 年 12 月出现过两次;听写填空尚未出现过,并且也不是听力题型变化的趋势。

根据《大纲》的描述,听写填空(Spot Dictation)为试卷上给出一篇约 250 字的短文,设 10 个左右的空格,每空要求填入一个整句或句子的一部分。听力材料播放三遍:第一遍和第三遍没有停顿,以便考生掌握大意和进行核对;第二遍在空格处有停顿,以便考生能有足够的时间把听到的内容记录下来。

本章中将对对话、短文听力理解和复合式听写三种题型分节进行重点剖析。

## 第二节

## 对话部分题型分类与考点透视

分类的依据与标准不同,分类的结果也就不同。但不同的分类标准可以让我们从不同的角度去理解听力对话的谈论话题,领会说话人所要表达的真实意图,把握答案

的不同摄取方式,从而确定答案的内容和性质。本节中,我们从听力对话的题材、对话内容的表达方式、答案的摄取方式以及答案的内容与性质四个方面对听力对话加以分类,以帮助考生对对话的各个方面进行透彻理解,为掌握听力应试的技巧打好基础。



## 听力对话按题材分类

听力对话的题材十分广泛,但以贴近学生生活、学习的话题为主。考生在熟悉每个话题时,应重点熟悉相关话题的常用词语,以便在听音时能有效捕捉关键词。对话中的常见话题可以归纳为以下八种:

1. 学校生活:有关课程、考试、作业、借书、实验、求教、实习等方面的话题。如:

W: The deadline for the sociology and computer courses is the day after tomorrow.

M: But I haven't decided which courses to take yet. (02-6)

2. 旅游交通:有关参观、游览、乘车、登机、海关检查等方面的内容。如:

M: I've just got back from the holiday you arranged for me. But I must tell you the hotel was really awful. It was miles from the sea. The food was awful too. The bedroom was dirty.

W: Sorry about that. But it's not really our fault. The contract does say that the hotel accommodation is not our responsibility. (97-6)

3. 饮食娱乐:内容涉及餐饮、聚会、游泳、球赛、影视等。如:

W: I still can't get over the show last Saturday evening. I keep having frightening dreams all night.

M: So, next time before you walk into a theatre, make sure what you are going to see. (95-1)

4. 宾馆住房:主要涉及房屋租用、房间预订等内容。如:

M: I'm looking for an apartment with a monthly rent to around 200 dollars in this neighborhood. Can you give me some advice on that?

W: Well, it's rather hard to find anything for less than 300 dollars around here. Rents are lower in the suburbs, but you'll need transportation if you choose to live there. (02-6)

5. 工作状况:主要涉及求职、面试、职务提升、工资待遇等方面的内容。如:

W: You know, I'm just not too sure if the new salary will be high enough or even the new position is really what I want. Besides, I like the work that I am doing now.

M: It sounds as though you've already made up your mind about what you are going to do. (95-1)

6. 卫生环境:内容涉及气候、温度、环境卫生、疾病、就医等。如:

W: I wonder if our children will still be able to breathe the clean air, drink the clean water and see the blue sky.

M: I agree with you. I think it's time man learned to live in harmony with the earth instead of just exploiting it. (96-6)

#### 7. 装饰维修:包括房屋装修、设备安装、检测修理等。如:

W: I can't figure out what's wrong with my watch. It was just a month ago that I had it repaired.

M: Don't waste you money and time any more. It's a very old watch and it's quite worn out. (95-6)

#### 8. 日常生活:内容包括活动安排、人际交往、购物消费等。如:

M: Mrs. Winter, I need your advice. I want to buy a dress for my wife, can you tell me where I can get one at a reasonable price?

W: Sure, go to Richard's. It has the latest styles and gives a 30% discount to husbands who shop alone.



### 按对话内容的表达方式分类

此种分类的目的在于帮助考生准确理解说话人所需表达的真实意图。共分六种:

(一)直陈表达—说话人用直陈语气直接表达事实或自己的观点、态度等。说话人的真实态度或意图可以从正面进行理解。

试题来源 (97-6-1)

[A] On Thursday night.

[B] On Monday night.

[C] On Friday morning.

[D] On Thursady morning.

直摄答案

W: Good morning. I'm here to see Mr. Addison.

M: Mr. Addison went to Washington last Monday for a conference and he will be back on Thursday night. If you like, you may come again on Friday morning.

Q: When will Mr. Addison return?

(二)否定表达—说话人以否定的方式表达肯定的意思(如果以否定的方式表达否定的意思,则为直陈表达);说话人的态度往往较为强烈,语气十分肯定。

例

[A] Vigorous.

[B] Brave.

[C] Generous.

[D] Dangerous.

有的精力充沛的  
以否定形式表达肯定意思

M: Bill was a great guy. He was drowned while rescuing a child from the icy water of the river yesterday.

W: Well, as far as I know, that was not the first dangerous situation he was in.

Q: Which of the following best describes Bill?

(三) 祈使表达—以祈使句形式表达自己的意见、建议或意愿; 祈使句的形式可以是肯定的, 也可以是否定的。

例

[A] To serve as her tour guide.

[B] To serve as her bodyguard.

[C] To serve as her driver.

[D] To serve as her porter.

W: It is exciting just to think about it! It'll be  
说明原因 my first trip to Hawaii. But I may have  
祈使句表 trouble finding way around when I'm there.  
达态度 M: Don't worry about that. Just give me a call  
同义转述 when you arrive, I'll be glad to show you  
around.

Q: What does the man offer to do for the  
woman?

(四) 虚拟表达—以虚拟语气形式表达自己的态度或建议; 所表达的真实意思往往与语句的表面意思相反。

例

[A] The apples and pears might not be  
so good.[B] The apples are not as good as the  
pears.[C] The apples and pears are very  
good.[D] The apples and pears are as good  
as they look.表  
达  
虚  
拟  
语  
气

W: I intend to buy some fruit for the  
children. These apples and pears  
seem to be in season. I'll get 2  
dozens of each.  
M: I hope they are as good as they  
look.

Q: What does the man mean?

(五) 重复反问—对上文中的主要信息词进行重复并提出反问; 所表达的意见或态度往往与上文相反。

—— 试题来源 96-6-4

[A] Be hostile to Nancy.

[B] Ask Nancy to come out.

[C] Talk to Nancy herself.

[D] Write Nancy a letter.

反  
问  
形  
式  
表  
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建  
议

W: I really want to know why Nancy is always  
so hostile toward me.  
M: Did you ever think of just coming right out  
and asking her?  
Q: What does the man think the woman should  
do?

(六) 转折表达—先说明原本的意图或情势, 经 but / instead / rather 等转折后, 再说明后来的实际想法或事实结果, 即人们常说的中 but 句型。设题点往往在转折词之后。

—— 试题来源 95-1-4

[A] To visit more places in the city.

W: Oh, this is a beautiful city. I'm really glad I've brought my camera.

[B] To take a lot of pictures of the beautiful city.

M: Yes, there are lots of things to take pictures of here. But I hope you will not plan to

[C] To take some pictures of his friends.

转折后为  
实际想法

spend all your time taking pictures. I have some friends who would like to meet you.

[D] To spare some time to meet his friends.

Q: What does the man want the woman to do?

—— 试题来源 98-1-10

[A] The long wait.

直摄答案

W: Excuse me, Sir. I've been waiting here for nearly 20 minutes long

[B] The broken-down computer.

just to pay my telephone bill.

[C] The mistakes in her telephone bill.

M: I'm sorry about that. But the computer is down, and everybody

[D] The bad telephone service.

has had to wait this afternoon.

Q: What's the woman complaining about?

### 三

### 按答案的摄取方式分类

这种分类方法有利于帮助考生把握对话内容与答案内容之间的对应关系。共分四种：  
(一) 直摄型——从原文中可以直接找到答案。如：

—— 试题来源 00-1-1

[A] To cancel his trip

M: I hope I won't oversleep. I've simply got to catch the first flight to New York.

[B] To go to bed early.

[C] To catch a later flight.

W: If I were you, I'd request the wake-up call from the hotel reception.

[D] To ask for a wake-up call.

直摄答案

Q: What does the woman advise the man to do?

注：条件句后半句为听音重点。

(二) 解释型——正确选项是对对话中关键词语的同义转述。如：

—— 试题来源 01-6-9

[A] He's going to visit a photo studio.

W: Hi, Michael, I can hardly recognize

- W: you, why are you dressed up today?  
[B] He's just had his picture taken. Are you going to the theatre?  
[C] He's on the way to the theater. 同义转述 M: No, actually, I just had an interview at  
[D] He's just returned from a job the photo studio this morning.  
interview. Q: What do we learn about Michael from  
this conversation?

### (三) 计算型—答案需经过计算得来。如:

- 试题来源 (97-1-3)  
[A] \$120. M: I'll have these shoes. Please tell me how much I owe you.  
[B] \$108. 考察对数字的 W: They are 40 dollars a pair, and 3 pairs make a total of 120.  
[C] \$90. 瞬间记忆及计 But today we offer a 10% discount.  
[D] \$40. 算的能力 Q: How much does the man have to pay?

### (四) 推理型—问题所要求的答案不能从原文中直接摄取,需经过推理才能得出。如:

- 试题来源 (00-1-8)  
[A] She's never watched a better game. M: I'm sorry I missed the football  
[B] Football is her favorite pastime. 同义转述 game, but I had a terrible cold.  
[C] The game has been cancelled. W: You didn't miss anything. We  
[D] Their team played very badly. couldn't have played worse.  
Q: What does the woman imply?

## 四 按答案的内容与性质分类

由于考生在做题时所能直接控制的只有四个选项,而选项的内容又直接与对话内容有关,且在许多情况下,可以利用选项分析技巧由选项内容推知对话内容,所以按答案内容进行的分类是最有现实意义的。考生的答题思路应是:首先根据选项确定答案类型,再根据对话内容确定说话人的真实意图,然后根据对话内容与答案内容之间的关系选择正确的方式摄取答案。此种分类包含八种类型:

### (一) 谈论话题型—谈话人所谈论的话题或对象。

提问方式通常为:

What are the two speakers talking about? (02-6-5)

What are they talking about? (02-1-6, 00-1-10)

话题涉及范围较广,但每次考试出题数量最多不会超出2个。

如:

试题来源 02-6-1

[A] Registering for courses.

[B] Getting directions.

[C] Buying a new computer.

[D] Studying sociology.

同义转述

W: The deadline for the sociology and computer courses is the day after tomorrow.

M: But I haven't decided which courses to take yet.

Q: What are the man and woman talking about?

(二) 对话场景题—对话发生的场合或地点。

提问方式通常为:

Where was the crime most probably committed? (95-1-5)

Where does the woman work? (00-6-7)

常见对话场景: 学校(教室)、医院(诊所)、机场、车站、邮局、餐馆、图书馆、美术馆、商店、警察局等。

如:

试题来源 00-12-2

[A] At the information desk.

[B] In an office.

[C] In a restaurant.

[D] At a railway station.

同义转述

W: I have a complaint to make, sir. I had waited ten minutes at the table before the waiter showed up, and I finally got served. And I found it was not what I ordered.

M: I am terribly sorry, madam. It's a bit unusually busy tonight. As a compensation, your meal will be free.

Q: Where does the conversation most probably take place?

(三) 人物关系题—对话双方的关系。

提问方式通常为:

What is the probable relationship between the speakers? (01-1-9)

回答这类题目, 不但要熟悉与职业有关的词汇, 而且要注意说话人的态度和口吻。比如师生之间、朋友之间、夫妻之间、老板与职员之间说话的内容、态度都不同, 只有既抓住关键词又辨清说话人的语气才能做出正确的判断。

常见人物关系: 夫妻、父子、母子、师生、同事、雇主与雇员、司机与警察、医生与病人、顾客与工作人员、学生或教师与图书管理员等。

如:

## 试题来源 00-12-9

- [A] Manager and employee.  
[B] Salesman and customer.  
[C] Guide and tourist.  
[D] Professor and student.

推理题

W: Sorry I did not come yesterday, because I had a temperature. Could you tell me the requirement for my term paper?

M: The theme of your paper can be about business management or touring resources in China, and the length of the paper should be no less than fifteen pages.

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

(四) 数字信息题—有关时间、年龄、数量、速度、价格等, 一般都需要通过对几个数字进行加、减、乘或除运算, 才能得出答案。

提问方式通常为:

What's the price of...?

How much...?

计算题中, 加减法计算型试题出现频率最高, 常用来表示时间迟早、价格多少、年龄大小等方面的话题。乘除法和加减乘除混合法计算型试题常用于购物中物品个数与价格等方面的计算。

如:

## 试题来源 例

- [A] \$500.  
[B] \$125.  
[C] \$25.  
[D] \$400.

除法  
相关  
信息  
计算  
题

M: How much money will I have to spend to rent an apartment in America? I only have \$500 a month.

W: Your rent should be about a quarter of that.

Q: How much should the man's rent be?

(五) 职业身份题—谈话的一方或双方所从事的职业或所具有的身份。

提问方式通常为:

What's the woman/man's job?

What most probably is sb.?

常见人物职业身份: 教授、学生、医生、服务员、公务员、警察、清洁工等。

听这类题目, 必须熟悉与职业有关的各种词汇。例如大学生谈话的内容不外乎是课程、作业、考试; 侍者往往说的是菜单、菜肴; 秘书总要接电话、打印材料, 等等。

如:

—— 试题来源 (00-12-7)

[A] An auto mechanic.

[B] An electrician.

[C] A carpenter.

[D] A telephone repairman.

推理题

W: This is Mrs. Starched, my heater is not getting any power and weatherman says the temperature is to fall below zero tonight. Could you get someone to come over and fix it?

M: This is the busiest time of the year, but I'll speak to one of our men about going over some time today.

Q: Who did Mrs. Starched want to come over?

(六) 观点态度题——谈话一方对另一方或第三方的行为、品德、观点等的态度或评价。

提问方式通常为:

What does the man mean? (02-1-3)

What did the man think of the book? (02-1-9)

What do we learn from the conversation? (00-12-8)

What does the woman imply? (00-1-9)

What's the man's opinion about Browns' investment? (99-6-7)

What does the woman say about Susan? (99-1-2)

如:

—— 试题来源 (02-6-9)

[A] He wants his students to be on time for class.

[B] He doesn't allow his students to tell jokes in class.

[C] He is always punctual for his class.

[D] He rarely notices which students are late.

推理题

M: Ah-Ah. It looks like I'm going to be a little late for class. I hope Professor Clark doesn't start on time today.

W: Are you kidding? You count such a watch by the time he starts his class.

Q: What can be inferred about Professor Clark?

注:用近似夸张的手法表明教授总是准点上课。

(七) 行为活动题——谈话的一方或双方做过、正在做、准备去做什么或一方建议另一方去做什么。

提问方式通常为:

What does the woman suggest the man to do? (02-12-8)

What is the woman doing? (02-6-3)

How does the man control his weight? (02-1-8)

What will they do first? (00-12-3)

What does Robert intend to do? (98-6-8)

试题来源 (00-12-7)

[A] The woman has to attend a summer course to graduate.

[B] The man thinks the woman can earn the credits.

[C] The woman is begging the man to let her pass the exam.

[D] The woman is going to graduate from summer school.

W: Prof. Smith, I really need the

credits to graduate this summer.

M: Here in this school the credits

推理题 are earned, not given.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

(八)事实状况题—谈话的一方或双方做了什么,做某事的原因何在,结果如何。

提问方式通常为:

What does the man mean? (02-12-3)

What do we learn from the conversation? (02-6-2, 02-1-1)

Why is the woman so happy? (99-1-1)

How did Mr. Johnson learn that the Prime Minister has resigned? (99-1-3)

如:

试题来源 (02-12-2)

[A] The woman is strict with her employees.

[B] The man always has excuses for being late.

[C] The woman is a kind-hearted boss.

[D] The man's alarm clock didn't work that morning.

W: Good morning, Jack. Late

again? What is the excuse this time?

M: I am awfully sorry. I must have turned the alarm off and gone back to sleep again.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

从语气  
推理

## 第三节 对话题应试对策与高分技巧



### 一 听力提高的基本途径

#### (一) 真题训练是听力应试的捷径

应试听力训练不仅要熟悉听力词汇与句型,提高捕捉信息、短期记忆以及听力理解的能力,还要熟悉听力材料的题材,准确把握听力材料的难度,深入了解听力试题的设题套路,把握试题的内在规律,才能在较短的时间内有效提高应试能力,取得好成绩。所有这些问题的解决都有赖于对试题本身的深入了解与深刻体会。俗话说:“不入虎穴,焉得虎子”。只有深入到试题中去,把考过的试题听熟、听烂,经过不断地耳濡目染,身临其境,才能对考题形成深刻的印象,很好地把握其标准,同时也找出自身的差距和薄弱点,不断地查漏补缺,向试题要求的水平靠近。

#### (二) 听熟是听力提高的关键

许多考生买来一大堆听力书和磁带,使劲地听,可听完了还是不见提高,感到非常泄气。这虽然可能与书的编写质量有关,但往往是由考生练习不到位导致的。听不懂的部分没有搞懂、搞熟,存在的问题没有得到解决,下次再听的时候,还是听不明白,题照样做不出来。要听就要彻底听明白,不懂的问题要彻底搞懂;下次再出现同样的问题就不会有障碍。听一点是一点,问题一个个消灭了,能力自然就提高了。

考生在听力训练时可以采取以下步骤:

- 1) 按试题要求听录音并做题。
- 2) 查对答案。分清哪些是真正听懂的,哪些是碰巧做对的,哪些是根本没有听懂的。
- 3) 查看原文,把没有听懂的部分找出来,弄明白。
- 4) 合上书,再听一遍。看看刚才没听清楚的部分再听时是否清晰。如果不清晰,要明白是什么原因,比如是发音问题(连音、省音、弱读等),生词太多,还是句子结构复杂没有听懂,或者是语句中隐含的意思比较模糊。可以再回到原文书面材料中去理解,但要特别注意的是,对照原文边看边听是没有效果的。

#### (三) 熟悉句型是听力训练的基础

我们在平时的学习中本来就存在着重词汇不重句型表达、重语法理论不重实际应用的弊病。结果是,单个蹦出来的词能听懂,能理解;放在一定语言环境下的语句中时,不仅句子不理解,词也不理解了。这个问题应从两方面来解决:

首先从词汇的角度来解决。在学习每一个词的时候,把用法搭配和固定表达放在