

品趣练听力，轻松过六级

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# 大学英语六级考试 趣味听力

王长喜 主编

情景对话篇

童言无忌  
急中生智  
大智若愚  
咬文嚼字  
妙语连珠  
弦外之音  
刨根问底  
巧言令色

趣味短文篇

寓言故事  
奇闻趣事  
真情告白  
大开眼界  
海外拾趣

实战演练篇

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大学英语六级考试

# 趣味听力

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副主编 马玉学 陈晓光



## 品趣味听力 轻松过六级

但凡学习英语的人谁不向往听说读写运用自如、浑然天成的境界?但又有多少人在枯燥沉闷的听力练习中止步。如果您正在准备考试——尤其是想打好听力基础却愁于筋疲力尽、无所适从的话,《大学英语六级考试趣味听力》将是您的最大福音。

趣味听力,着力于寓教于乐,积累编者长期英语教学经验,突破传统理念,开创“快乐学习,趣味进阶”的最新方法。以轻松、活泼、极富趣味性和知识性的内容把考生从沉闷的听力训练中解脱出来。

35篇睿智时尚的趣味短文,120组精彩绝伦的情景对话,3套全真实用的实战演练,准确定位六级考试,让您的听力水平和实战能力得到最大限度的挖掘和提高。让那些听力靠蒙、考试发懵的朋友如醍醐灌顶,在领略大千世界、感悟时尚真情、体味诙谐幽默的同时,舒缓记性神经的机械疲劳,改善听力练习的学习效果。以达到提高考生听力水平和顺利通过六级考试的双重目的。

快乐学习,趣味无限。《趣味听力》令您的听力水平得到最大限度的提升,让您在英语六级考试中旗开得胜。

王长喜

2003年8月

# Contents

## 第一部分 趣味短文篇

### Chapter One 寓言故事 / 2

寓理于言,讲述通俗易懂的故事,蕴藏精辟深刻的哲理。好好看看吧!学习也好、总结也好、思考也好,看寓言总是有好处的。只是可别仅仅当成故事看啊。如果没有得到思想认识上的提高,你可要小心,你可不一定有东郭先生的好运。

高手支招 辨音技巧(一)——分辨同(近)音异形词 / 17

### Chapter Two 奇闻趣事 / 19

知道现代社会对人类生活影响最大的三件事物是什么吗?报纸、电视、网络。开玩笑的,但你不能否认,新闻传媒已经渗透到我们生活的每一个角落,满足了我们的的好奇心和求知欲。这里选取一些新鲜的奇闻和有趣的小故事,让大家轻松一下。

高手支招 辨音技巧(二)——分辨语音和语调 / 35

### Chapter Three 真情告白 / 36

亲情、友情、爱情,维系着每一个人的心灵。与他人、与自己、与往事、与未来,种种的思绪和情感彼此纠葛,构成了一个个感人肺腑的真实故事,造就了一首首令人心动的情感乐章。真情告白,难能可贵。不想感受一下吗?不想的话,那你还看什么琼瑶片!

高手支招 听的过程中如何做笔记 / 51

### Chapter Four 大开眼界 / 53

现在可是信息时代,传媒、通信、网络、计算机,应有尽有。相信没有谁愿意再作井底之蛙、夜郎自大、固步自封了。没听过、没见过并不说明它不存在。这里告诉你一些奇异的自然现象和动

植物的特殊习性,定会让你大开眼界的。记着可别说你早知道  
喔,否则我多没面子呀。

**高手支招 合理分析与推断——如何解答主旨题和综合推断题 / 68**

## **Chapter Five 海外拾趣 / 70**

你知道见到熟人该怎么打招呼吗?是点头抱拳挥手、还是拥  
抱脱帽致意、或是扭屁股碰鼻子,抑或其它什么的……当然我可  
没说只在咱们中国。你了解那些异域风土人情吗?不同的国家地  
区都有一些自己独特的风俗习惯,这里列举一些,以饯读者。

**高手支招 复合式听写的特点与解题技巧 / 84**

## **第二部分 情景对话篇**

### **Chapter One 童言无忌 / 88**

无知者无畏,童言才能无忌。也许令你捧腹、也许令你迷  
惘、也许令你神伤……对于这些纯洁幼稚而又天真烂漫的童言,  
你又能如何呢?

**高手支招 如何阅读选择项 / 94**

### **Chapter Two 急中生智 / 96**

月有阴晴圆缺、人有旦夕祸福,困境、尴尬、访渎……紧急关  
头,如何应对?急中生智!吹散乌云,再现晴空!

**高手支招 辨认重要信息——事实细节题 / 103**

### **Chapter Three 大智若愚 / 105**

大随随于市,小随随于野。不要自以为聪明,高手从来都是  
深藏不露的,就像天龙八部里少林寺扫地的老和尚!

**高手支招 推导隐含意义——综合推断题 / 112**

### **Chapter Four 咬文嚼字 / 115**

食物经过充分咀嚼有助于消化,免得肠胃不适。学习语言  
同样如此,不咬文嚼字,不整明白这些俚语习语,又何谈精通正  
文。

**高手支招 理解真实含义——理解归纳题 / 121**

## Chapter Five 妙语连珠 / 124

众多的听众,倾慕的神情,而你口吐莲花、语若珠玑。想有这样的感觉吗?别泄气,自信些!你有这个实力的。

高手支招 洞察说话者语气——观点态度题 / 131

## Chapter Six 意外之音 / 134

想学会察言观色,成为人际交往的行家吗?看看下边,练习一下。你能领悟他们的意思吗?多用用大脑,今后会省不少麻烦的。

高手支招 对话内容分类 / 141

## Chapter Seven 刨根问底 / 143

既然想知道,就要打破沙锅问到底,这可是求知欲强的表现。怎么?怕别人不告诉你吗?这里教你几招。只是以后别打听国家机密,他人隐私啊,否则……我可帮不了你。

高手支招 对话综合应试技巧(一) / 150

## Chapter Eight 巧言令色 / 152

人长张嘴可不是光吃饭的。君不见李林甫口蜜腹剑、拜相封侯,诸葛亮舌战群儒、三分天下。巧言令色,取悦与人,有什么不好。我就不惜你没巴结过上司还没巴结过女友。

高手支招 对话综合应试技巧(二) / 159

## 第三部分 实战演练篇

### Model Test One / 162

高手支招 应试篇——把握考试节奏,合理安排时间 / 172

### Model Test Two / 174

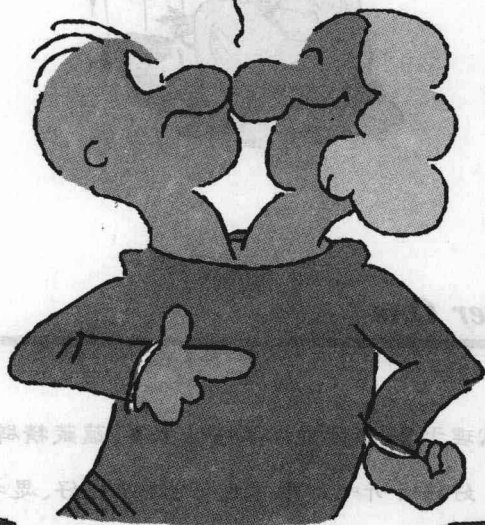
高手支招 短文理解应试技巧 / 184

### Model Test Three / 185

高手支招 复合式听写应试技巧 / 192

# 第一部分

## 趣味短文篇



趣  
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不下种，少小要下种，高粱的土质好，高粱的果实多。

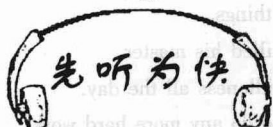
高粱的果实多，高粱的果实多。



## Chapter One

寓理于言,讲述通俗易懂的故事,蕴藏精辟深刻的哲理。好好听听吧! 学习也好、总结也好、思考也好,听寓言总是有好处的。只是可别仅仅当成故事听啊。如果没有得到思想认识上的提高,你可要小心,你可不一定有东郭先生的好运。





## Section A

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear 6 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).

### Passage 1

Questions 1 to 4 are based on the passage you have just heard.

1. A) Because the water was really good.  
B) Because the fox attempted to cheat the goat down.  
C) Because the fox was in despair.  
D) Because the fox wanted to injure the goat.
2. A) Because he wanted to help the fox.  
B) Because he wanted to stay with the fox.  
C) Because he wanted to drink some water.  
D) Because he wanted to take a bath.
3. A) It helped the goat out.  
B) It ran away without a word.  
C) It praised the goat.  
D) It ridiculed the goat.
4. A) One should not enter into a dangerous situation unless he can find a way out.  
B) One should not try to drink water from a deep well.  
C) One should not trust in a fox.  
D) One should not jump into a deep well.

### Passage 2

Questions 5 to 7 are based on the passage you have just heard.

5. A) He killed the lapdog.  
B) He killed his master.  
C) He injured the lapdog.

趣味听力

- D) He smashed lots of things.
6. A) Because he almost killed his master.  
B) Because he lived in idleness all the day.  
C) Because he refused to do any more hard work.  
D) Because he tried to win favor with his master.
7. A) The lapdog is not worth the good things he got from his master.  
B) One should learn from the dog if he wants to live an easy life.  
C) One should not learn blindly from others that are quite different from himself.  
D) One should not hurt his superior.

### Passage 3

Questions 8 to 10 are based on the passage you have just heard.

8. A) He stole the old woman's valuable goods.  
B) He brought an action against the old woman.  
C) He gave up the money that the old woman promised him.  
D) He was summoned before the judge.
9. A) He is professionally qualified but morally unqualified.  
B) He is morally qualified but professionally unqualified.  
C) He is qualified both professionally and morally.  
D) He is unqualified both professionally and morally.
10. A) A blind person should not apply medicine to his or her eyes.  
B) A blind person should not seek the physician's help.  
C) A dishonest person is doomed to face a civil action.  
D) A dishonest person should not ask the others to keep their promise.

### Passage 4

Questions 11 to 14 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. A) The apes seized them.  
B) The apes treated them as distinguished guests.  
C) They went to see the apes.  
D) They lost their way.
12. A) Because he agreed to serve the ape.  
B) Because the apes were gratified for his help.  
C) Because the apes liked to be flattered.  
D) Because the apes were easy to be cheated.

13. A) He was imprisoned. B) He was driven away.  
 C) He was given a handsome gift. D) He was killed.
14. A) Apes are stupid.  
 B) It is sometimes dangerous to speak truth.  
 C) Apes like to lie.  
 D) You can always get a handsome present by telling lies.

### Passage 5

Questions 15 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.

15. A) At the top of an oak.  
 B) At the middle of an oak.  
 C) At the foot of an oak.  
 D) In a hole under a rock.
16. A) To get rid of the eagle and the wild sow.  
 B) To make friends with the eagle and the wild sow.  
 C) To live in harmony with the eagle and the wild sow.  
 D) To fight against the eagle and the wild sow.
17. A) She hid in the hollow of the tree all the night.  
 B) She sat still on the branches.  
 C) She went out to look for food.  
 D) She kept a lookout all the night.

### Passage 6

Questions 18 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

18. A) The country mouse lived on the ants.  
 B) The country mouse lived a mean life.  
 C) The country mouse ate what the ants ate.  
 D) The country mouse lived in the ants' nest.
19. A) The country mouse didn't like the dinner that the town mouse offered him.  
 B) The town mouse broke his promise and got nothing for the country mouse to eat.  
 C) The country mouse was too scared to eat.  
 D) Someone took away what the town mouse had prepared for the country mouse.
20. A) A modest but safe life is better than a luxurious but dangerous one.

- B) Delicious food and town life was not fit for a country mouse.  
 C) The more delicious the food is, the harder it is to get.  
 D) A country mouse could become more timid in a life of luxury.

## Section B Compound Dictation

**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 S1 to S7 with the exact words 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.

A workman, felling wood by the side of a river, let his axe drop by (S1) \_\_\_\_\_ into a deep pool. Being thus (S2) \_\_\_\_\_ of the means of his livelihood, he sat down on the bank and regretted his hard fate. God appeared and demanded the cause of his tears. After he told him his misfortune, God (S3) \_\_\_\_\_ into the stream, and, bringing up a golden axe, inquired if that were the one he had lost. On his saying that it was not his, God (S4) \_\_\_\_\_ into the river again, returned with a silver axe, and again asked the workman if it were his. When the workman said it was not, he (S5) \_\_\_\_\_ into the water and brought up the axe that had been lost.

The workman (S6) \_\_\_\_\_ it and expressed his joy. God, pleased with his honesty, gave him the golden and silver axes in (S7) \_\_\_\_\_ to his own. The workman later told his companions all that had happened. One of them at once resolved to try and secure the same good fortune. (S8) \_\_\_\_\_ . God appeared, and having learned the cause of his grief, plunged into the stream and brought up a golden axe, inquiring if he had lost it. (S9) \_\_\_\_\_ . God, displeased at his dishonesty, not only took away the golden axe, (S10) \_\_\_\_\_ .

## 原文及详解

## Section A

## Passage 1

## The Fox and the Goat

## 狐狸和山羊

A fox one day fell into a deep well and could find no means of escape. (2) A goat, overcome with thirst, came to the same well, and seeing the fox, inquired if the water was good.

Concealing<sup>①</sup> his sad situation under a merry guise<sup>②</sup>, (1) the fox praised the water to the skies, saying it was excellent beyond measure, and encouraging him to descend. (2) The goat, being very thirsty, thoughtlessly jumped down, but just as he drank, the fox informed him of the difficulty they were both in and suggested a scheme<sup>③</sup> for their common escape. "If," said he, "you will place your forefeet upon the wall and bend your head, I will run up your back and escape, and will help you out afterwards." The goat readily consented and the fox leaped upon his back. Steadying himself with the goat's horns, he safely reached the mouth of the well and made off as fast as he could.

(3) When the goat scolded<sup>④</sup> him for breaking his promise, he turned around and cried out, "You foolish old fellow! If you had as many brains in your head as you have hairs in your beard<sup>⑤</sup>, (4) you would never have gone down before you had inspected the way up, nor have exposed yourself to dangers from which you had no means of escape."

① vt. 隐藏, 隐蔽, 隐瞒 e. g. : conceal one's feelings 隐藏感情

② n. 外观, 姿态, 装束, 伪装 e. g. : under the guise of friendship 藉友谊为名

③ n. 安排, 配置, 计划, 阴谋, 方案

④ v. 责骂, 申斥, 斥责 e. g. : He was scolded for being lazy. 他因懒惰而受斥责。

⑤ n. 胡须 e. g. : wear a beard 留着胡须

☆  
★  
☆  
★

一只狐狸掉进一口深井后,把一只口渴的山羊骗下来,并利用这只山羊逃出深井。之后,它不但没有遵守诺言救山羊出井,反而嘲笑山羊:如果你的脑子和你的胡子一样多的话,你就不会在没有搞清楚该如何上去之前就跳下来,也就不会使自己陷于此种困境了!看来什么时候都不能忘记“三思而后行”,尤其是和狡猾的狐狸打交道更要加倍小心。

### 原来如此

#### 1. Why did the fox praise the water in well?

选 B。本题考查对文中细节的辨别能力,从“the fox praised the water to the skies, saying it was excellent beyond measure, and encouraging him to descend.”这句话可知,狐狸夸井里的水好是想把山羊骗下来(B)。

#### 2. Why did the goat get into the well?

选 C。本题考查对文章中细节内容的理解能力。前面曾提到“A goat, overcome with thirst”,后面又说“The goat, being very thirsty, thoughtlessly jumped down”,可见山羊是因为口渴,想喝水才不假思索地跳了下来(C)。

#### 3. What did the fox do when it got out of the well?

选 D。本题考查对文章中细节内容的综合理解能力。文中有一句话:“When the goat scolded him for breaking his promise, he turned around and cried out, ‘You foolish old fellow! If you had as many brains in your head as you have hairs in your beard...’”,从中可以看出,狐狸非但没有按照约定帮助山羊逃出深井,反而还嘲弄它(D)。

#### 4. What should one learn from the story?

选 A。本题考查对这则寓言寓意的把握,也就是考查文章的主旨。在寓言故事的最后,狐狸说:you would never have gone down before you had inspected the way up, nor have exposed yourself to dangers from which you had no means of escape(你没有看好上去的路就不要下来,没有逃生之法就不要冒风险),这正是点明文章寓意之处。这则寓言告诫我们在没有找到稳妥出路的时候,千万不要轻易涉足险境。

## Passage 2

### The Pitiful Donkey

#### 可怜的驴

A man had a donkey, and a **lapdog**<sup>①</sup>, a very great beauty. The donkey was left in a **stable**<sup>②</sup> and had plenty of oats and hay to eat, just as any other donkey would. The lapdog knew many tricks and was a great favorite with his master, who often **stroked**<sup>③</sup> him and seldom went out to dine without bringing him home something delicious to eat.

The donkey, on the contrary, had much work to do in **grinding**<sup>④</sup> the corn-mill and in carrying wood from the forest or burdens from the farm. He often regretted his own hard fate and contrasted it with the luxury and idleness of the lapdog, till at last one day he broke his **cords and halter**<sup>⑤</sup>, and ran into his master's house, kicking up his heels without measure, and trying to please the master. (5) He next tried to jump about his master as he had seen the lapdog do, but he broke the table and smashed all the dishes upon it into pieces. He then attempted to lick his master, and jumped upon his back. (6) The servants, hearing the strange riot and perceiving<sup>⑥</sup> the danger of their master, quickly relieved him, and drove out the donkey to his stable with kick.

The donkey, as he returned to his stall beaten nearly to death, thus cried sadly: "I have brought it all on myself! Why could I not have been contented to labor with my companions, and not wish to be idle all the day like that useless little lapdog!"

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意

主人养了一头驴和一只宠物狗，主人对狗宠爱有加，而驴每天只能在磨房做苦力。驴为了争宠，想学小狗的样子讨好主人。不料弄巧成拙，不仅毁坏了很多东西，还踢伤了主人，结果差点被仆人们打死。驴子至此还是不明白：为什么狗什么都不做可以得到主人的喜爱，而它想方设法讨好主人却落得此种下场。

① n. 供玩赏用的小狗

② n. 畜栏；厩；马房

③ vt. 抚摸

④ v. 磨（碎），碾（碎） e.g. : grind one's teeth 磨牙齿，咬牙切齿

⑤ phr. 缰绳，（马）笼头

⑥ v. 感知，感到，认识到

## 原来如此

## 5. What did the donkey do when he run into his master's house?

选 D。本题考查对文中细节的辨认能力。文中提到驴子毁坏了桌子,打碎了盘子,还跳到主人的背上。可见 D 是正确答案。后文提到仆人们解救了主人,所以可以排除选项 B;其它选项文中都未提到。

## 6. Why was the donkey beaten nearly to death?

选 A。本题考查对文中细节的理解能力。主人虽然被仆人们解救出来了,但驴子曾跳到主人的背上,而使主人受伤。所以选项 A 符合文章内容。

## 7. What does the donkey's story tell us?

选 C。本题考查对寓言寓意的把握能力。驴子与小狗相比,是一个庞然大物。它冲进屋里,像小狗一样又蹦又跳,焉能不毁坏财物,踢伤主人!又焉能不受惩罚?所以,这则寓言是在告诫我们对于和我们完全不同的事物,千万不要盲目模仿(C)。

## Passage 3

## The Old Woman and the Physician

## 老妇人与医生

An old woman having lost the use of her eyes, called in a physician to heal them, and made this bargain with him in the presence of witnesses: that if he could cure her blindness, he would receive from her a sum of money; but if her eyes remained blind, she should give him nothing.

This agreement being made, the physician, time after time, applied his medicine to her eyes, and on every visit took something away, stealing all her property little by little. And when he had got all she had, he healed her and demanded the promised payment. The old woman, when she recovered her sight and saw none of her valuable goods in her house, would give him nothing.

(8) The physician insisted on his claim, and, as she still refused, summoned<sup>①</sup> her before the Judge. The old woman, standing up in the court, argued: "This man here speaks the truth in what he says; for I did promise to give him a sum of money if I would recover my sight; but if I continued blind, I was to give him nothing. Now he declares that I am healed. I on the contrary affirm<sup>②</sup> that I am still blind; for when I lost the use of my eyes, I saw in my house a lot of valuable goods; but now,

① v. 〈法〉传唤, 传唤到庭

② v. 断言, 确认, 肯定



though he swears<sup>③</sup> I am cured of my blindness, I am not able to see a single thing in it."

### 文章大意

一位双目失明的老妇,请医生治疗眼疾。双方约定,若医生能治好老妇的眼疾,老妇付给医生一笔钱;若治不好,则不付钱。医生在治疗过程中,见财起意,偷走了老妇的所有财物。治好老妇的眼疾后,又坚持索要报酬。老妇无钱可付,遂遭起诉。老妇在法庭上控诉道:我现在依然是个瞎子。因为,我失明时可以看到屋里有许多贵重东西,现在他声称治好了我的眼病,可屋里的东西我却一样也看不见了。

### 原来如此

8. What did the physician do after he had cured the old woman's blindness?

选 B。本题考查对文中细节的分辨能力。文中提到:医生将她告上法庭(summoned her before the Judge),由此可知应选 B。他的盗窃行为发生在为老妇治疗期间,排除选项 A;他始终坚持索要报酬,排除选项 C;选项 D 也与文章内容相悖,根据文章内容,这位医生是原告而非被告。

9. What was the physician like?

选 A。本题考查对文中事实的综合推断能力。医生最终治好了老妇人的眼睛,说明他是一个称职的医生;但他在治病期间窃取病人的财物,则说明他道德败坏,故选 A。

10. What's the moral we can sum up from the story?

选 D。本题考查对文章寓意的把握能力。A, B 两个选项本身就不符合情理,可直接排除。选项 C 只是一种合理想象,但文章的内容并没有体现出这一事实。只有选项 D 正确,从老妇的答辩中可以得出这样的结论:一个行为不正当的人没有资格要求别人信守承诺。

## Passage 4

### The Apes and the Two Travelers

#### 猿和旅行者

Two men, one who always spoke the truth and the other who told nothing but lies, were traveling together and by chance came to the land of apes. (11) One of the apes, who had raised himself to be king, commanded them to be seized and

③ v. 宣誓, 发誓, 郑重保证