

CET - 6

大学英语

跨越丛书在握  
六级必将通过

# 跨越六级

听力

2004 版

全国大学英语六级考试命题研究组

苟利娟 主编



西北工业大学出版社

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**【内容简介】** 通过《跨越四级·听力》的强化练习之后,大家的听力水平一定会有不小的提高,对训练听力过程中应注意掌握的技巧也已经很熟悉了。我们在参加六级考试之前要做的事情还是要进行大量的训练,通过大量的训练,使我们顺利地通过六级听力考试这一大关,因此,我们在此准备了大量的试题以飨读者。

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## 总 序

大学英语四、六级考试作为一种标准化英语水平测试在全国高校实施已有十多年了,受到社会各界前所未有的关注和认可。全国各高校都要求大学生毕业前必须通过四级考试,社会用人单位将四、六级考试成绩作为选拔人才的主要标准之一。由此可见,大学英语四、六级考试对于每一位大学生来说具有十分重要的意义。为了帮助大学生提高英语应试能力和考试成绩,顺利通过全国大学英语四、六级考试,我们组织编写了这套《跨越四(六)级》丛书。

本丛书是目前国内大学英语四、六级考试指导书中的最新版本丛书,书中全方位反映了大学英语四、六级考试的最新动态。近几年,全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会陆续公布了一批新题型,并且每次考试题型都有所变化,本丛书分析了近两年四、六级全真试题,详细介绍了新题型,并在模拟题分册中采用动态模拟的新方法指导考生进行模拟强化训练,以有利于他们熟悉、掌握题型变化规律,在考试中取得高分。

本丛书的另一个特点是多角度快速提高考生的语言综合能力。丛书的每个分册都精讲该部分的基础知识和技能,并针对这些基础知识和技能配有专项和综合练习及答案注解,使考生将知识、技能和练习有机地结合为一体,以有效掌握基础知识和技能,快速提高其应试能力和英语成绩。

本丛书在编写过程中参考了国内外有关最新资料,选材广泛,内容新颖,这无疑对提高考生的英语水平大有裨益。





值得一提的是,西北工业大学出版社是一个以出版外语和计算机图书为特色的出版社,是全国惟一荣获中国图书奖“五连冠”的大学出版社。近年来为广大读者奉献了许多优秀的外语图书,在广大读者中享有盛誉。本次所推出的《跨越四(六)级》丛书旨在为广大考生顺利通过大学英语四、六级考试提供最有效的帮助,为大学英语学习者奉献优质的精神食粮。可以说,这套丛书的出版不仅是各位主编和编者辛勤劳动的成果,而且是出版社领导和编辑人员努力工作的结果。常言说得好,付出总会有回报。我们坚信,这套丛书必将以其丰富的内容、鲜明的特点和应考的实用受到广大读者的欢迎。

《跨越四(六)级》丛书编委会

2004年2月

## 《跨越四(六)级》丛书编委会

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## 前言

英语六级考试中的听力考试一直是众多学生比较头疼的一个老大难问题,即使那些已经通过了六级考试的学生也深感如此,为了帮助应试学生克服这一困难,我们编写了这本《跨越六级·听力》。

1999 年国家对普通院校非英语专业《大学英语教学大纲》进行了修订,新教学大纲一改过去那种只偏重阅读的做法,对非英语专业学生的英语学习提出了更高更全面的要求,要求学生要全面掌握英语学习中的听、说、读、写、译五种技能,让学生为使使自己能够成为面向 21 世纪的具有综合素质的人才做好准备。本书由几所大专院校的教师在深刻领会了新教学大纲的要求之后编写的。

本书的编写具有以下几个鲜明的特点:

1. 取材新颖,紧扣时代节拍。本书中的许多短文都是从新近出版的一些外国期刊杂志上,经过精心挑选摘录的。

2. 参加编写本书的教师都是从事多年英语听力教学的、具有丰富教学经验和体会的骨干教师。

3. 为了不使听力训练显得枯燥无味,本书的取材尽量以知识性和趣味性为主,使考生在训练的过程中还会有新的收获。

4. 本书不仅可以作为六级训练的首选教材,同时还可供准备参加 TOFEL、GRE 等的考生训练之用。

本书虽经精心编写,但是仍难免有错误和不妥之处,欢迎广大读者批评指正。

编者





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## 第一章 听力考试简介及最新全真试题分析

1999 年颁布的新大纲对学生的英语水平提出了更高、更全面的要求,因此听力考试的难度也就相应地增加了。

六级听力考试在题型上和四级听力考试大同小异,但是无论是在语速、词汇,还是在句子结构上,难度都有大幅提高,历届大学英语六级考试听力理解部分的语速为每分钟 140 个词,而新大纲规定为每分钟 150~170 个词,只读一遍,每个问题之间的间歇为 13 秒,题型如下:

### 一、对话 (Conversation)

对话部分一般有 10 道题,每题由 3~4 个句子组成,每句话平均长度为 12 个单词左右,有时也会遇到长达 25 个单词的句子。

对话的选材比较广泛,一般为交际场合的话题,如购物、价格、尺码、款式、颜色、校园课程、考试等等。句子的种类也很多,各种句式都有,如陈述句、疑问句、祈使句等等。所用文体为口语体,这就要求考生在平时学习的过程中多掌握一些常用的口语词汇及短语。

#### 2003 年 12 月第 5 题

- A) The man deserved the award.
- B) The woman helped the man succeed.
- C) The man is thankful to the woman for her assistance.
- D) The woman worked hard and was given an award.

原文:



W: I couldn't have won the award without your assistance. Thank you very much.

M: You have been working so hard. You deserve the honor.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

答案: D. 对话中, 女士说: “没有你的帮助, 我获不了奖。”男士回答说: “你工作努力, 值得获此殊荣。”

**2003 年 6 月第 7 题**

- A) She wants to borrow the man's student Id card.
- B) The tickets are less expensive than she expected.
- C) She won't be able to get any discount for the ticket.
- D) The performance turned out to be disappointing.

原文:

M: I've been waiting all week for this concert. The performance is said to be excellent and with a student's discount, the tickets will be really cheap.

W: Ah-huh. I'm afraid I left my Student ID card in the dorm.

Q: What does the woman imply?

答案: C. 对话中, 男士说: “我整个星期都在等待这场音乐会。据说很精彩, 学生还可以享受折扣, 票价非常便宜。”女士回答说: “我恐怕把学生证放宿舍了。”言外之意是没有学生证, 她享受不了折扣。

**2002 年元月第 3 题**

- A) He believes dancing is enjoyable.
- B) He definitely does not like dancing.
- C) He admires those who dance.
- D) He won't dance until he has done his work.



原文:

W: Lots of people enjoy dancing, do you?

M: Believe it or not, that's the last thing I'd ever want to do.

Q: What does the man mean?

答案: B. the last thing I'd ever want to do. 我最不愿做的事。

2001 年 6 月第 10 题

A) At a gas station.

B) In a park.

C) In an emergency room.

D) At a garage.

原文:

M: Good morning! What can I do for you?

W: I'd like to have my emergency brake fixed. The car rolls when I park it on a hill.

Q: Where does the conversation most probably take place?

答案: D. garage 汽车修理厂。

二、短文 (Passage)

短文部分一般有 3 篇文章, 每篇文章的长度一般为 250 个单词左右, 句子结构以简单句和并列句为主, 复合句较少。从句以定语从句和状语从句为主, 状语从句则以条件状语从句、时间状语从句、原因状语从句为主。

文章所涉及的内容有文化、教育、污染、住房、交通、卫生、能源、人口等等, 也包括一些故事、人物传记、有些人的特殊经历或业绩和科技新发明、发现及其应用等, 还涉及一些知识性材料, 如节假日的来历、历史事件等, 这些短文既有知识性又有趣味性, 而且通俗易懂。

2003 年 12 月第 2 篇

Questions 14 to 16 are based on the passage you have just heard.



14. A) Coca Cola. B) Sausage.  
C) Milk. D) Fried chicken.
15. 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.
16. 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.

原文:

How many teeth have you had filled in the past two years? If you follow the advice of Dr. Faustick you may be able to reduce the number of your visits to a dentist. Dr. Faustick conducted a two-year survey to find out how to prevent or reduce dental decay. 946 students took part in an experiment. 523 students cleaned their teeth within ten minutes of eating when possible they used a toothbrush, when this was impossible they washed their mouth thoroughly with water. The remaining 423 students merely cleaned their teeth when they went to bed and when they got up in the morning. All the students had their teeth X-rayed at the end of the first and second years. At the end of the first year, the night and morning group had three times as many decayed teeth as the clean after each meal group. At the end of the second year the latter



group had 53 percent fewer decayed teeth than the former group. Dr. Faustick has cleaned his teeth after meal for thirteen years and has not had a single decayed tooth. He pointed out that sugar is a major agent in dental decay. Particularly the sugar in sweets, cakes, and soft drinks. Ideally you should keep a tooth brush in your pocket and use it immediately after you have finished eating. When this is impractical you can at least make sure that you have a drink of water and let the water through your teeth to force out any particles of food. 7 of out 10 people loose at least half of their teeth by the time they are fifty. Many have a complete set of false teeth by that time. In any case neither toothache nor a visit to a dentist is very pleasant. So it is worthwhile making an effort to keep you own teeth as long as possible. The main preventative agent is simply water.

Questions 14 to 16 are based on the passage you have just heard.

14. According to the passage what kind of food is most likely to cause dental decay?
15. What passage tell us about the condition of Dr. Faustick's teeth?
16. What does Dr. Faustick suggest to prevent dental decay?

答案:

14. D. 短文中提到容易引起蛀牙的食物是甜食、蛋糕、软饮料中的糖。
15. B. 短文中说福斯狄克医生没有一颗蛀牙。
16. D. 福斯狄克医生建议饭后立即刷牙可防止蛀牙。



## 2002 年元月第 3 篇

Questions 17 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

17. A) Because people might have to migrate there someday.  
B) Because it is very much like the earth.  
C) Because it is easier to explore than other planets.  
D) Because its atmosphere is different from that of the earth.
18. A) Its chemical elements must be studied.  
B) Its temperature must be lowered.  
C) Big spaceships must be built.  
D) Its atmosphere must be changed.
19. A) It influences the surface temperature of Mars.  
B) It protects living beings from harmful rays.  
C) It keeps a planet from overheating.  
D) It is the main component of the air people breathe.
20. A) Man will probably be able to live there in 200 years.  
B) Scientists are rather pessimistic about it.  
C) Man will probably be able to live there in 100,000 years' time.  
D) Scientists are optimistic about overcoming the difficulties soon.

原文:

Science fiction writers have often imagined human beings going to live on Mars. But these days scientists are taking the idea seriously. It has a great deal to recommend it since it might solve the problem of overcrowding on the earth. But ob-



viously it would not be worth making the effort unless people could live there naturally. If the atmosphere were like that of the earth, this might be possible. But in fact, it's mostly carbon dioxide. Apart from that, there are other problems to be overcome. For example, the temperature would have to be raised from  $60^{\circ}$  below zero to  $15^{\circ}$  above it. Scientists who study Mars have laid down the programme that they can follow. To begin with, they will have to find out whether life has ever existed on the planet Mars in the past. Secondly, they will have to make a reliable map of its surface and finally they will have to make a list of the gases. Above all, they will have to discover how much nitrogen it possesses, since nitrogen is four-fifths of the air we breathe. They're surprisingly optimistic about raising the temperature on Mars and believe it could be done in 200 years. It would take a bit longer, though, to transform the atmosphere so that human beings could live there. Scientists estimate that this will take 100,000 years.

17. Why are scientists interested in Mars?
18. What is one of the things that must be done before man can live on Mars?
19. Why do scientists want to find out whether there is sufficient nitrogen on Mars?
20. What is the prospect of people living on Mars?

答案:

17. A. 科学家们对火星感兴趣的原因是或许有一天,人们可以去火星生活,来解决地球人口拥挤的问题。
18. D. 大气环境的改变是需要解决的问题之一。
19. D. 氮在我们所呼吸的空气中含量最高。





20. C. 人类有望生活在火星上,需要 10 万年的时间。

### 三、听写填空 (Spot Dictation)

听写填空部分的材料一般也是短文,其中有些句子中的一些单词或有些句子中的一部分没有写出来,要求考生把录音听过三遍后,把所缺的单词或句子部分填补上。

例题:

If you flew over certain parts of Nebraska and Texas by plane, you might notice (1) \_\_\_\_\_ many hundreds of feet across. (2) \_\_\_\_\_ where the climate is very dry. This green patches are the result of (3) \_\_\_\_\_. In this technique, miners bore deep holes in the ground until they reach (4) \_\_\_\_\_ called Aquifer. The water which has collected in this aquifers for hundreds of years is called (5) \_\_\_\_\_. It pumped up through the bored hole and spray over the land to irrigate the crops. (6) \_\_\_\_\_, water in this way creates the fertile green area that contrasts vividly with the natural brown of the plains. Crop yields have increased dramatically. However, (7) \_\_\_\_\_. The problem is that the water is being removed from many aquifers faster than it can be replenished naturally. (8) \_\_\_\_\_ and it's becoming more difficult and expensive to get this water. (9) \_\_\_\_\_, water levels in some of the aquifers have declined by more than four hundred feet in twenty-five years. (10) \_\_\_\_\_ is widespread and serious.

答案:

(1) some large areas appearing as bright green circles

- (2) This green is unusual in the high plains area
- (3) a new technique for mining underground water
- (4) a special geological formation
- (5) fossil water or ground water
- (6) Raising crops such as cotton and wheat
- (7) they've created a serious environmental problem
- (8) Ground water levels have dropped rapidly
- (9) In some parts of Texas
- (10) This process of using water faster than it can be replaced

#### 四、复合式听写(Compound Dictation)

复合式听写部分所用的短文在题材、体裁和难度上与短文部分所用的短文大体相同,长度也是大约 250 个单词,它主要考察考生听的能力、拼写能力、记笔记的能力和书面表达能力。这种题由两部分组成: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,这就要求考生要有较强的理解能力和较强的归纳能力。

2001 年元月

The human body is a remarkable food processor. As an adult, you may consume (S1) \_\_\_\_\_ a ton of food per year and still not gain or lose a pound of body weight. You are (S2) \_\_\_\_\_ harnessing and consuming energy through the intricate (S3) \_\_\_\_\_ of your body in order to remain in energy balance. To (S4) \_\_\_\_\_ a given body weight, your energy input must balance your energy output. However, sometimes the (S5) \_\_\_\_\_ energy balance is upset, and your (S6) \_\_\_\_\_ body weight will either fall or (S7)

