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大学英语六级考试

# 听力短文

总主编 王迈迈

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# 听力短文

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# 序

拒绝四六级考试复习备考的沉重负担,轻松搞定四六级考试是本套丛书编写的宗旨。

本系列丛书具有下列 5 大特点:

1. 针对性强:按试卷测试项分 8 个类别编撰,能让学生针对自己的弱项自由选择其中一项或几项,在短时间内进行强化训练,达到预期效果。

2. 语料新颖:本系列中的 16 本书均选自国内外最新材料。材料大多出自国外原版期刊和原版英语网站。

3. 短小精悍:将试卷复杂内容分解编撰成短小的单行本,符合考生心理需求,能让考生以轻松心情应对,在轻松之中将四六级备考之繁重任务各个击破。

4. 内容充实:本系列丛书短小精悍,却不失容量充足。四六级训练书籍通常为十套试卷,而本系列丛书每本的容量一般都超过 10 套:《作文与翻译》作文 30 篇,翻译 25 套;《快速阅读》10 套;《听力对话》12 套;《听力短文与填空》各 12 套;《外台英语新闻》42 篇;《选词填空》25 套;《简短回答》25 套;《仔细阅读》10 套 20 篇;《完形填空》15 套。

5. 实用性与前瞻性:认真分析最近两年的四六级考试真题试卷,可以发现听力短文的测试已经将外台英语新闻的内容纳入了测试范围,故本系列丛书专门编撰了《外台英语新闻》,以提高该书的针对性和实用性,强调英语新闻在大学英语听力测试中的地位。同时也凸显其前瞻性,英语新闻也是正在试点的大学英语四六级机考的主要内容。

愿“轻松搞定四六级考试”系列丛书助备考大学英语四六级的考生一臂之力,祝朋友们以轻松之心情快快搞定四六级考试!

编者

# 目 录

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## 上篇 听力短文

<b>Part I 命题特点与应试策略 .....</b>	<b>1</b>
一、命题特点 .....	2
二、应试策略 .....	4
<b>Part II 听力短文模拟训练 .....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Test 1 .....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Test 2 .....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Test 3 .....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Test 4 .....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Test 5 .....</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Test 6 .....</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Test 7 .....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Test 8 .....</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Test 9 .....</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Test 10 .....</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Test 11 .....</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Test 12 .....</b>	<b>21</b>

# 下篇 听力填空

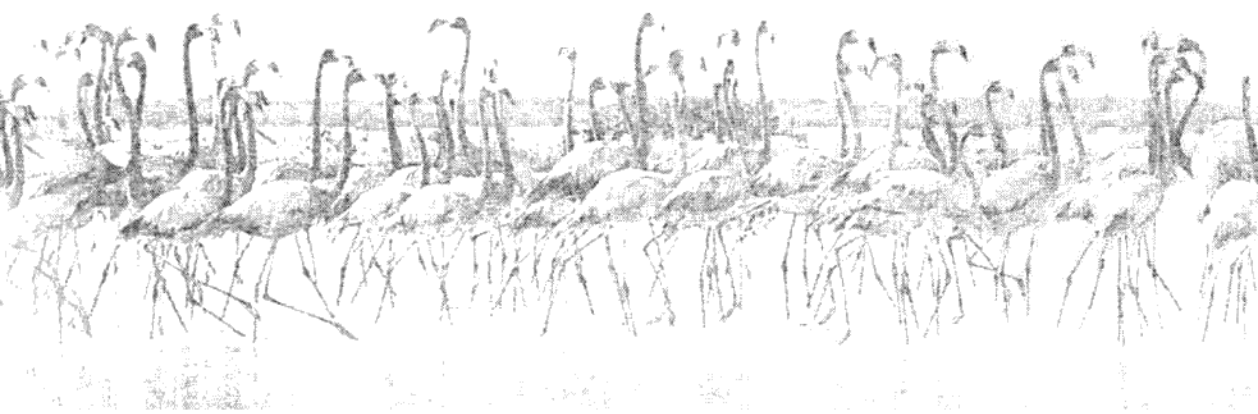
<b>Part I 命题特点与应试策略</b>	22
一、命题特点	23
二、应试策略	23
<b>Part II 复合式听写训练</b>	25
Test 1	26
Test 2	27
Test 3	27
Test 4	28
Test 5	29
Test 6	30
Test 7	30
Test 8	31
Test 9	32
Test 10	32
Test 11	33
Test 12	34
<b>Part III 参考答案与精细学习</b>	35

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上篇 听力短文

*Part I*

命题特点与应试策略







## 一、命题特点

听力短文通常由三篇组成,每篇长度为 250 个单词左右,朗读一遍。每篇短文后有 3~4 题,一共 10 小题,每个问题后留有 15 秒的答题时间,录音语速约为 120wpm。考生在听完短文后,根据听力材料的有关内容和四个选项选择一个最佳答案。六级听力短文材料的范围比较广,多以说明文为主,有较强的时代性,同时很多选材都与大学生的校园生活和社会热点有着紧密联系。该题型考查考生能否根据短文,理解文章大意或中心思想、捕捉具体细节、领会说话者的意图和观点,根据所获取的相关信息,对文中的细节作出联想、判断和推理,也有针对短文中的某一事实和人物特征进行提问。

根据对历年六级真题听力短文的研究,主要有以下几种设问模式。考生掌握了这几种设问模式后,要对文章的重要信息进行推测和判断,提高做题的效率和准确性。



### 1. 对文章主旨或大意进行设题

此种题型主要考查考生对整篇短文主旨或大意的掌握,通常以如下设问形式出现:

What is this passage mainly about?

What is the speaker talking about?

What should be the best title for the passage?

What is the main idea of the passage?



### 2. 综合推断题

此种题型要求考生根据已掌握的有关信息,结合选项进行推测和判断。通常有如下设问形式:

What can we infer from the passage?

What do we learn from the passage?

What does the speaking imply by saying...?

According to ..., what does he/she mean by ...?

What does/did ... show?

### 3. 细节题

此种题型考查学生对具体信息的掌握, 这些细节包括有关的事实、地点、数字、时间等。考生应学会做好笔记, 有针对性的记下有关信息, 取得事半功倍的效果。设问形式主要有以下几种:

What does the speaker say about...?

Where is ...located?

How high are the ... in ...?

When will they probably do...?

### 4. 对人物的态度和观点提问

此种题型主要针对说话者在短文中的立场和观点进行提问, 需要考生根据关键信息进行判断和推测。常用提问句型如下:

How does the speaker feel about...?

What is the speaker's attitude towards...?

What should ... in the speaker's opinion?

### 5. 对涉及的事实和原由提问

此类题型主要对事物的原因进行设问, 考查考生的逻辑推理能力。常用设问句型如下:

Why does the speaker say...?

Why are they concerned with...?

What may be the reason for...?



## 二、应试策略

听力解题技巧包括三个过程:听前准备、听中实施和听后检查。也就是说考生应具备根据已有选项预测信息的能力、瞬时储存信息的能力以及归纳、总结和推理的能力。短文部分主要侧重于测试语篇水平,更强调理解的整体性和逻辑性,强调隐含信息的推理、综合信息的归纳。这也就要求考生运用一定的解题技巧,快速锁定信息,找出正确答案。针对以上听力短文的命题规律,我们总结了以下技巧:



### 1. 听前预测准备

听前预测是指从所给的答案选项中发现一些背景信息,推测材料可能涉及什么题材和内容。考生要学会从选项中获取相关信息,特别是当选项都为名词短语时,很可能与短文主题有关,也可能和某种现象的原因有关。需要考生从整体上把握短文大意和主旨,快速锁定答案。同时考生也可以通过选项预测短文有可能设题的细节,缩小短文的话题范围,使听力指向更有针对性。这样会起到事半功倍的效果。



### 2. 听中实施

听中实施是指考生要有相应的瞬时记忆以及综合归纳的能力。在此过程中,考生应综合运用各种听力技巧,从而能够实现正确、高效地答题。

考生应首先关注短文开头,这是重要的技巧之一。因为短文一般逻辑性比较强,开头一般是以主题句的形式出现,涉及短文的主题或大意。考生如能尽快抓住概括短文大意的主题句和关键词,就能比较容易地掌握文章的主要内容。有的短文的中心大意还会出现在末尾,表明说话人对所谈内容的观点

和态度,实际上也是对整篇短文的概括,考生要注意运用关键信息加以推断和选择。

其次,考生应学会速记短文中的数字信息、时间或地点等。考生要学会做笔记,记下短文中的数字信息、时间或地点等,养成对此类信息的敏感性,能够快速、准确地找到所需信息并做出正确选择。

再次,考生应注意短文中表现说话人思路的关键词,尤其是一些衔接词。如表示结果的衔接词 *therefore, thus, hence, as a result, consequently*; 表示递进的衔接词如 *beside, moreover, what's more, furthermore* 等;表示转折的衔接词 *however, but* 等;表示逻辑推理的关键词或短语,如 *why, because, the reason is that* 等信息,以便快速捕捉短文层次和结构、说话人的思路及信息间的逻辑关系,从而锁定答案。

### 3. 听后检查

听完后必须将问题、所听到的内容和选项结合起来,进行分析、综合、推理和判断,挑选和问题有关的信息,放弃无用的信息。同时还可异类排除法,在选项中找出与其它三项都不太相关的选项进行排除,以便缩小范围,准确答题。

### 4. 背景知识的储备

以上提到的三点是听力过程中的三个必要步骤,但是考生应具备必要的科学及社会背景知识和常识,这会有助于考生对短文有一个更深刻的理解,甚至在听力遇到语言障碍时,相关的背景知识会让考生有一种熟悉感,从而降低短文听力的难度。因为,听力过程实际上是在已有知识(背景知识)的基础上进行的内容构建,并对这些新知识进行分析、归纳和综合的过程。听力材料与考生背景知识的结合度越高,理解的准确率就会越高。所以,考生应在平时的学习中学会做有心人,增强对社会热点问题的敏感性,收集一些有关的流行语或关键词,做好背景知识的储备工作,从而提高答题的正确率。

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听力短文

*Part II*

听力短文模拟训练





# 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.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

## Test 1

### Passage One

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

26. A) 14 people died and 50 people remained missing.  
B) 53 people died and 47 remained missing.  
C) 47 people died and 50 remained missing.  
D) 53 people died and 47 people were injured.
27. A) Deadly tragedies. B) Fire prevention technologies.  
C) A global challenge. D) Fast urbanization.
28. A) High-rises should be prevented from building.  
B) Safety measures should be enforced to stop these tragedies.  
C) More responsible welders should be hired.  
D) Fire prevention technologies should be up-to-date.

### Passage Two

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

29. A) The data got by the researchers.  
B) The causes of texting or social networking.  
C) The popular and risky behaviors among high school students.  
D) The relationship between high school students' behaviors and texting or social networking.
30. A) 20. B) 10. C) 4. D) 5.

31. A) About 20 percent sent at least 120 text messages a day.  
 B) Those 4 percent were at thrice the risk of nonusers for fighting and drinking.  
 C) High school students tend to fit in through behaviors they perceive as popular.  
 D) Behaviors such as risky sex, depression, eating disorders, drug and alcohol abuse and absenteeism make us worried.

## Passage Three

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

32. A) Helping developing countries.  
 B) Proposing the 12th Five-Year Program.  
 C) Strengthening effective international cooperation.  
 D) Combating climate change.
33. A) China will make progressive efforts to boost energy efficiency.  
 B) China will promote low-carbon technology.  
 C) China will cut its carbon intensity by 40 to 45 percent by the year 2015.  
 D) China will establish carbon trade markets.
34. A) 26%.                      B) 46%.                      C) 40%.                      D) 45%.
35. A) The rich nations should shift and shirk responsibility.  
 B) The rich nations should provide developing countries with funds to deal with the global issue.  
 C) The rich nations should passively respond to requests and suggestions from developing countries.  
 D) The rich nations should cut its carbon intensity by 40 to 45 percent by the year 2020.

# Test 2

## Passage One

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

26. A) Disease to Please.                      B) Powerless behavior.  
 C) Learn to say NO.                      D) Sandwich technique.
27. A) Setting firm boundaries.                      B) Saying No at work.  
 C) Saying No to family and friends.                      D) Controlling your time.
28. A) Disappointed.                      B) Firm.  
 C) Regretful.                      D) Furious.

## Passage Two

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

29. A) Prof. Bill White's "Organizational Behavior" course.  
B) The application of a device in the lecture hall.  
C) The side effects of the "clickers".  
D) A device with an entertaining purpose.
30. A) It made it harder for them to respond to text messages.  
B) It reinforces what you're supposed to be doing as a student.  
C) It makes you pay attention to the professor's lecture.  
D) It makes it convenient for them to send their feedbacks.
31. A) Neutral.      B) Negative.      C) Indifferent.      D) Positive.

### Passage Three

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

32. A) Nov. 12, 2012.      B) Dec. 12, 2012.  
C) Jan. 21, 2012.      D) Dec. 21, 2012.
33. A) The Doomsday is the day when the Mayan calendar ends.  
B) History did begin at 3112 B. C.  
C) What happens in 2012 is the ending of a major cycle of 3115.  
D) 2012 is the ending of a 5,125 year cycle.
34. A) The history of civilization builds up from Uruk.  
B) Iraq derived the name from Uruk.  
C) Uruk was founded by seven wise men at the beginning of history in Egypt.  
D) Uruk was the first city in history founded circa 3100 B. C.
35. A) The speaking doesn't buy the popular assumption about the Doomsday.  
B) The Doomsday will come eventually.  
C) The history of civilization will draw to an end on the Winter Solstice of 2012.  
D) The Maya were much smarter than us modern people.

## Test 3

### Passage One

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

26. A) To explain the reasons why men are crazy about football.  
B) To make a comparison between men and women's hobbies.  
C) To provide tips on watching football game.  
D) To give suggestions on how to help girlfriends to understand football.
27. A) It's a crazy way for men to express emotion.  
B) It evokes a sense of independence and camaraderie.

- C) It has the potential to cause tension in the relationship.  
D) It arouses the interest of the majority of women.
28. A) You should ascertain your girlfriend's level of football knowledge.  
B) You should insist on your girlfriend's seating with you, watching the game.  
C) You should take the time to explain the game to your girlfriend.  
D) You should have more persistence and patience.

## Passage Two

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

29. A) What dreams are and why people dream.  
B) The psychological reasons for dreaming.  
C) The function of dreams.  
D) The contents of dreams.
30. A) We dream to assist the body with rest, repair and rejuvenation.  
B) We dream to reexamine the day's events.  
C) We dream to provide an outlet for pent-up emotions.  
D) We dream to relive the experience during the day time.
31. A) Because most dreams incorporate recent events and occurrences we've experienced.  
B) Because dreams are naturally egocentric.  
C) Because dreams remove the conscious and unconscious stimuli it receives.  
D) Because dreams are the direct result of repressed emotions.

## Passage Three

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

32. A) The moment that changed our life.  
B) Suggestions on invitation.  
C) The application of technology in daily life.  
D) Dating: to text or to phone?
33. A) Because it was around Christmas.  
B) Because the world's first text message was sent by Neil Papworth.  
C) Because it was the time to say Merry Christmas on the phone.  
D) Because it was the time when Neil Papworth got an offer in Vodaphone.
34. A) It is brief but it can still get the point across.  
B) It can be proofread before sending.  
C) It may give the impression that the sender is something of a coward.  
D) It is decidedly more comfortable than telephone.
35. A) It is a more courageous act.                      B) It is more awkward.