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CETB  
长喜英语

# 大学英语 ⑥ 级考试 题源听力

选裁专业，语料风格、长度、难度符合真题  
设题标准，题目出处、问题、选项符合真题  
本书的试题录音特邀六级真题听力主播朗读

《长喜英语》图书编委会

编

王长喜

主编

全书 | 20 套专项练习  
15 套套题模拟  
另 | 100 篇新闻听力  
赠 | 100 篇时文听力

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文化书籍

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主 编：王长喜  
编 写：汪筱容  
关 蕊

本书“题目右侧提示，引导听前预测”练习模式，系独家原创，未经许可不得模仿。

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# 真题听力来源集中

六级真题听力，来源相对集中——分析最新十次真题，听力语料选取来源主要集中于如下所述的几个方面。

1. 新闻网站 所选新闻，多为文化、科普类说明性文章，新闻性、时政性不强，选取的文章会经过一些必要的改动，设计成考试中的短文理解或者短文听写。在最新几次考试中，新闻性语料出现比例有所上升。

【例】

(06-12-Passage Three)

## 【题源】

.....

The World Health Organization says almost forty million people around the world are blind. There are about one million blind people in the United States. The largest and most influential organization of blind people in this country is the National Federation of the Blind. [1] N.F.B. officials say the nation does not have any colleges or universities that serve only blind students. They say the reason for this is that blind people must learn to live among people who can see.

American colleges and universities do accept blind and visually impaired students. And they provide services to help these students succeed. For example, colleges find people who write down what the professors say in class. And they provide technology that can help blind students with their work. However, experts say colleges can best help blind students by making it clear that the students should learn to help themselves.

One blind American student recently made news because he graduated from medical school at the University of Wisconsin. [2] Tim Cordes (pronounced COR-diss) says technology was one of the reasons he succeeded. He used a computer that read into his [3] earpiece what he was typing. He also used a small printer that permitted him to write notes about his patients in the hospital. He did his undergraduate work at the University of Notre Dame in South Bend, Indiana.

National Federation of the Blind officials say blind students from other nations do come to the United States to attend college. Some can even get financial aid. The [4] N.F.B. awards about thirty scholarships each year that have no citizenship requirement. ...

## 【真题】

There are about one million blind people in the United States. The largest and most influential organization of blind people in this country is the National Federation of the Blind. [1] Its officials say the nation does not have any colleges or universities that serve only blind students. They say the reason for this is that blind people must learn to live among people who can see.

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One blind American student [2 1] named Tim Cordes recently made news because he graduated from medical school from the University of Wisconsin. [2 2] He says technology was one of the reasons he succeeded. He used a computer that read into his [3] earphone what he was typing. He also used a small printer that permitted him to write notes about his patients in the hospital. He did his undergraduate work at the University of Notre Dame in South Bend, Indiana.

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【分析】本真题短文选自新闻网站 www.voaspecialenglish.com，出题者对原文进行了必要的删改，以满足大学英语六级考试短文理解的长度和难度要求。文中标注底纹和省略号的部分为删除内容；标注下划线和序号的部分为有改动的地方。

2. 学习网站 一些学习性、资源性网站，亦为语料选取者青睐。所选语料，或为双人对话，经过一些必要改动，设计成考试中的长对话，或为文章，经过一些必要改动，设计成考试中的短文理解或者短文听写。

【例】 (07-12-Conversation Two)

【题源】	【真题】
<p><b>Todd:</b> So, [1] <u>Eucharia</u>, you are into drama?</p>	<p><b>M:</b> So, [1] <u>Claire</u>, you are into drama?</p>
<p><b>Eucharia:</b> Yes, I have a [2] <u>Masters</u> in drama and theatre [3] <u>and at the moment</u> I'm hoping to get onto a PHD programme in drama and theatre.</p>	<p><b>W:</b> Yes, I have a [2] <u>master's degree</u> in Drama and Theatre. [3] <u>At the moment</u>, I'm hoping to get onto a PHD programme.</p>
<p><b>Todd:</b> So what's the thing about drama? What excites you about drama?</p>	<p><b>M:</b> What excites you about drama?</p>
<p><b>Eucharia:</b> Well, I find it's a very communicative way to study things and study about people and you learn how to read people in drama, so usually I can understand what people are saying even though they might be lying, which comes in handy sometimes.</p>	<p><b>W:</b> Well, I find it's a communicative way to study people and you learn how to read people in drama, so usually I can understand what people are saying, even though they might be lying.</p>
<p><b>Todd:</b> That would be useful!</p>	<p><b>M:</b> That would be useful!</p>
<p><b>Eucharia:</b> Yeah, so erm, I think it's very useful for me as well. I'm an English lecturer so I use a lot of drama in my classes such as role plays. And I ask my students to create little plays, [4] <u>little mini dramas so they really respond well</u> because it's a semi-controlled version of English learning in so far as they can rehearse but it has to sound reasonably natural. So, at the moment I'm hoping to get on to a PHD course which will investigate about drama in the English... in English as a foreign language classroom, so especially I would like to concentrate on a lot of...I would like to concentrate a lot on Asian drama and try to bring Asian theatre to the world's attention. I don't know how successful I [5] <u>will be</u> but here's hoping!</p>	<p><b>W:</b> Yeah, it's very useful for me as well. I'm an English lecturer, so I use a lot of drama in my classes, such as role plays. [4] <u>And I ask my students to create mini-dramas. They really respond well.</u> At the moment I'm hoping to get on to a PHD course. I would like to concentrate on Asian drama and try to bring Asian theatre to the world's attention. I don't know how successful I [5] <u>would be</u>, but here's hoping!</p>
<p><b>Todd:</b> Oh, I'm sure you will be successful! Now, [6] <u>Eucharia</u>, you are into drama. Can you tell...what do you do for stage fright?</p>	<p><b>M:</b> Oh, I'm sure you will be successful! Now, [6] <u>Claire</u>, what do you do for stage fright?</p>
<p><b>Eucharia:</b> Ah, stage fright! Well, usually I get stage fright still, it's just... many actors get stage fright, [7] <u>many famous actors get stage fright</u>. I get stage fright every time I'm going to teach a new class. The night before I'm usually throwing up my dinner in the toilet, I can't sleep...</p>	<p><b>W:</b> Ah, stage fright! Well, [7] <u>many actors have that problem</u>. I get stage fright every time I'm going to teach a new class. The night before, I usually can't sleep.</p>
<p><b>Todd:</b> What, for teaching?</p>	<p><b>M:</b> What? For teaching?</p>
<p><b>Eucharia:</b> ...I'm sweating, yes!</p>	<p><b>W:</b> Yes! I get really bad stage fright but the minute I step into the classroom or get onto the stage it just all falls into place. [8] <u>Then I just feel like 'Yeah, this is what I mean to do'.</u> [9] <u>And I'm fine.</u></p>
<p><b>Todd:</b> No?</p>	<p><b>M:</b> Wow, that's cool!</p>
<p><b>Eucharia:</b> Yes! I get really bad stage fright but the minute I step into the classroom or the minute I get onto the stage it just all falls into place. [8] <u>I just feel like 'Yeah this is what I'm made to do'</u> but the night before it is always the worst case scenario so I am always thinking of what can go wrong. So that's my particular brand of stage fright but once I get on stage or once I get in front of the class [9] <u>I will be fine</u>. I know this.</p>	
<p><b>Todd:</b> Wow, that's cool!</p>	

【分析】本真题对话选自学习网站 www.ello.org。出题者对原文进行了必要的删减，以满足大学英语六级考试长对话的字数要求。文中标注底纹和省略号的部分为删除内容；标注下划线和序号的部分为有改动的地方。

3. 报刊杂志 报纸、杂志，一直是命题人语料选取的热门来源。所选语料，或为双人对话，经过一些必要改动，设计成考试中的长对话，或为文章，经过一些必要改动，设计成考试中的短文理解或者短文听写。

【例】 (10-12-Passage Three)

【题源】	【真题】
<p>Enjoying an iced [1] <u>coffee drink</u>? Better skip dinner or hit the gym afterwards, with a cancer charity warning that some iced [2] <u>coffee drinks</u> contain as many calories as a hot dinner.</p> <p>[3] <u>The World Cancer Research Fund</u> conducted a survey of iced [4] <u>coffee drinks</u> sold by some popular chains in Britain including Starbucks, Caffe Nero and Costa Coffee to gauge the calories as studies increasingly link obesity with cancer.</p> <p>The worst offender — [5] <u>a venti dark berry mocha frappuccino from Starbucks</u> — had 561 calories. Other iced [6] <u>coffee drinks</u> contained more than 450 calories and the majority had in excess of 200.</p> <p>Health experts advise that the average woman should consume about 2,000 calories a day and a man about 2,500 calories to maintain a healthy weight. Dieters aim for 1,000 to 1,500 calories a day.</p> <p>"The fact that there is an iced [7] <u>coffee drink</u> on the market with over a quarter of a woman's daily calories allowance is alarming," Dr. Rachel Thompson, science program manager at London-based WCRF, said in a widely-reported statement.</p> <p>"This is the amount of calories you might expect to have in an evening meal, not in a drink."</p> <p>The WCRF has estimated that 19,000 cancers a year in Britain could be prevented if people lost their excess weight with growing evidence that excess body fat increases the risk of various cancers.</p> <p>Thompson said having an iced coffee drink as an occasional treat was fine, but it was best to opt for an unsweetened coffee with skimmed or semi skimmed milk — and steer clear of the cream or sugary fruit syrups.</p> <p>"If you are having [8] <u>them</u> regularly then they will increase the chances of you becoming overweight, which in turn increases your risk of developing cancer, as well as other diseases such as heart disease and diabetes," she added.</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>Enjoying an iced [1] <u>coffee</u>? Better skip dinner or hit the gym afterwards, with a cancer charity warning that some iced [2] <u>coffees</u> contain as many calories as a hot dinner.</p> <p>[3] <u>The World Cancer Research Fund (WCRE)</u> conducted a survey of iced [4] <u>coffees</u> sold by some popular chains in Britain including Starbucks, Coffe Nero and Costa Coffee to gauge the calories as studies increasingly link obesity with cancer.</p> <p>The worst offender — [5] <u>a coffee from Starbucks</u> — had 561 calories. Other iced [6] <u>coffees</u> contained more than 450 calories and the majority had in excess of 200.</p> <p>Health experts advise that the average woman should consume about 2,000 calories a day and a man about 2,500 calories to maintain a healthy weight. Dieters aim for 1,000 to 1,500 calories a day.</p> <p>"The fact that there is an iced [7] <u>coffee</u> on the market with over a quarter of a woman's daily calories allowance is alarming," Dr Rachel Thompson, science programme manager at London-based WCRF, said in a widely-reported statement.</p> <p>"This is the amount of calories you might expect to have in an evening meal, not in a drink."</p> <p>The WCRF has estimated that 19,000 cancers a year in Britain could be prevented if people lost their excess weight with growing evidence that excess body fat increases the risk of various cancers.</p> <p>"If you are having [8] <u>these types of coffee</u> regularly then they will increase the chances of you becoming overweight, which in turn increases your risk of developing cancer, as well as other diseases such as heart disease," she added.</p>
<p>【分析】本真题短文选自 New York Times《纽约时报》，出题者对原文进行了必要的删改，以满足大学英语六级考试短文理解的长度和难度要求。文中标注底纹和省略号的部分为删除内容；标注下划线和序号的部分为有改动的地方。</p>	

4. 教学书籍 一些学习类教材、课件，也常有语料被选来命题。所选语料，或为双人对话，经过一些必要改动，设计成考试中的长对话，或为文章，经过一些必要改动，设计成考试中的短文理解或者短文听写。

【例】 (10-6-Section C)

【题源】	【真题】
<p>Americans suffer from an overdose of work. Regardless of who they are or what they do. Americans spend more time at work than at any time since World War II.</p> <p>In 1950, the U.S. had fewer working hours than [1] <u>any</u> industrialized country. Today, it exceeds every country but Japan, where industrial employees log 2,155 hours a year compared with 1,951 in the U.S. and 1,603 in the former West Germany.</p> <p>Between 1969 and 1989, employed Americans added an average of 138 hours to their yearly work schedules. The workweek has remained at about 40 hours, but people are working more weeks each year. [2] <u>Moreover</u> paid time off — holidays, vacations, sick leave — shrank by 50 percent in the 1980's.</p> <p>As corporations have experienced stiffer competitions and slower growth in productivity, they have pressed employees to work longer. Cost-cutting layoffs in the 1980's reduce the professional and managerial ranks, leaving fewer people to get the job done. In lower-paid occupations where wages have been reduced, workers have added hours in overtime or extra jobs to preserve their living standards. The government estimates that more than seven million people hold a second job.</p> <p>For the first time, large numbers of people say they want to cut back on working hours, even if it means earning less money. But most employers are unwilling to let them do so. The government which has stepped back from its traditional role as a regulator of work time, should take steps to make shorter hours possible.</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>Americans suffer from an overdose of work. Regardless of who they are or what they do. Americans spend more time at work than at any time since World War II.</p> <p>In 1950, the U.S. had fewer working hours than [1] <u>any other</u> industrialized country. Today, it exceeds every country but Japan, where industrial employees log 2,155 hours a year compared with 1,951 in the U.S. and 1,603 in the former West Germany.</p> <p>Between 1969 and 1989, employed Americans added an average of 138 hours to their yearly work schedules. The workweek has remained at about 40 hours, but people are working more weeks each year. [2] <u>Specifically</u> paid time off — holidays, vacations, sick leave — shrank by 50 percent in the 1980's.</p> <p>As corporations have experienced stiffer competitions and slower growth in productivity, they have pressed employees to work longer. Cost-cutting layoffs in the 1980's reduce the professional and managerial ranks, leaving fewer people to get the job done. In lower-paid occupations where wages have been reduced, workers have added hours in overtime or extra jobs to preserve their living standards. The government estimates that more than seven million people hold a second job.</p> <p>For the first time, large numbers of people say they want to cut back on working hours, even if it means earning less money. But most employers are unwilling to let them do so. The government which has stepped back from its traditional role as a regulator of work time, should take steps to make shorter hours possible.</p>

【分析】本文选自教学书籍 Exploring through writing: a process approach to ESL composition (2nd Edition), 作者是 Ann Raimes。出题者对原文进行了必要的删改，以满足大学英语六级考试短文听写的长度和难度要求。文中标注底纹和省略号的部分为删除内容；标注下划线和序号的部分为有改动的地方。

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【例】 (新 06-6-Section C)

【题源】	【真题】
<p>George Herbert Mead (1934) said that humans are "talked into" humanity. He meant that we gain personal ide-</p>	<p>George Herbert Mead said that humans are "talked into" humanity. He meant that we gain</p>



ntity as we communicate with others. In the earliest years of our lives, our parents tell us who we are: "You're [1] smart." "You're so strong." "You're such a clown." We first see ourselves through the eyes of others, so their messages form important foundations of our self-concepts. Later, we interact with teachers, friends, romantic partners and co-workers who communicate their views of us. Thus, how we see ourselves reflects the views of us that others communicate.

The profound connection between identity and communication is dramatically evident in children who are deprived of human contact. Case studies of children who were isolated from others for long periods of time reveal that they lack a firm self-concept, and their mental and psychological development is severely hindered by lack of language (Shattuck, 1980).

Communications with others not only affects our sense of identity, but also directly influences our physical and emotional well-being. Consistently, research shows that communicating with others promotes health, whereas social isolation is linked to stress, disease, and early death (Baumeister & Leary, 1995; Bolger & Eckenrode, 1991; Bolger & Kelleher, 1993; Crowley, 1995). People who lack close friends have greater levels of anxiety and depression than people who are close to others (Kupfer, First & Regier, 2002; Lane, 2000; Ornish, 1999; Segrin, 1998). [2] One group of researchers reviewed scores of studies that trace the relationship between health and interaction with others. [3] They reached the conclusion that social isolation is [4] as dangerous statistically as high blood pressure, [5] smoking, obesity, or high cholesterol (Crowley, 1995). Many doctors and researchers believe that loneliness [6] impairs the immune system, making us more vulnerable to a range of minor and major illnesses (Sheeban, 1996).

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[3] The conclusion was that social isolation is [4] statistically as dangerous as high blood pressure, [5] smoking and obesity. Many doctors and researchers believe that loneliness [6] harms the immune system, making us more vulnerable to a range of minor and major illnesses.

【分析】本文选自文化书籍 *Communication in Our Lives* (Fifth Edition), 作者是 Julia T. Wood。出题者对原文进行了必要的删改, 以满足大学英语六级考试短文听写的长度和难度要求。文中标注底纹和省略号的部分为删除内容; 标注下划线和序号的部分为有改动的地方。

知道真题哪来, 瞄准题源选材, 自然可以给考生更真实、更权威的练习。本书 20 套听力练习语料选取来源如下。

序号	类别	百分比
1	新闻网站	34.5%
2	学习网站	14.3%
3	报刊杂志	12.6%
4	教学书籍	32%
5	文化书籍	6.7%



# 题源选材 标准设题

知道真题哪来，瞄准题源选材，自然真实权威。但，并非只要题源听力，均可买而听之——您需仔细选择。

来自题源语料，需要选裁设题，才能用来练习。而，这选裁、设题过程，决定了其质量——是否严格标准。

好的题源听力，一要选裁得当——语料风格符合真题，语料长度符合真题，词句难度符合真题，结构完整。

好的题源听力，二要设题标准——设题题点符合真题，选项特点符合真题，提问答案符合真题，风格相近。

好的题源听力，三要录音权威——朗读语速符合真题，中间停顿符合真题，英音美音符合真题，真实感觉。

满足上面三条，才是标准的、合格的题源听力，不满足这三条，即使来自题源，亦不适合考生去选择使用。

本书题源听力，严格选裁、标准设题、权威录音，给考生提供符合真题的听力练习，裁剪、设题示例如下。

## 【题源原文】

## 【改为短文理解】

Women apologize more than men, but it's not because they commit more wrongdoing. They just think they do.

New research on apologies from Canadian psychologists finds that men have a "higher threshold" for bad behavior, meaning they just don't see "wrong" the same way women do, according to a study online in the journal *Psychological Science*.

Psychologists at the University of Waterloo in Ontario conducted two studies of 186 people, divided by gender. They found that men were less likely to be offended than women and were less likely to think they committed wrongdoing.

"The gender differences just sort of leapt out at us," says co-author Michael Ross, a psychology professor. "It was too big to ignore. It was just very clearly there."

In the first study, 33 men and 33 women completed online diaries for 12 days, describing instances in which they apologized to someone or did something that might have [1]warranted an apology. That study found women more readily offered up [2]a mea culpa. But the study also found that contrary to the stereotype, men didn't avoid apologizing or refuse to admit they were in the wrong. They were just as likely to apologize if they believed they were actually in the wrong.

Another study of 120 participants asked them to rate

## 【改后文章】

Women apologize more than men, but it's not because they commit more wrongdoing. They just think they do.

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In the first study, 33 men and 33 women completed online diaries for 12 days, describing instances in which they apologized to someone or did something that might have [1]needed an apology. That study found women more readily offered up [2]an apology. But the study also found that contrary to the stereotype, men didn't avoid apologizing or refuse to admit they were in the wrong. They were just as likely to apologize if they believed they were actually in the wrong.

Another study of 120 participants asked them

specific offenses, how much that action deserved an apology and how likely they were to say they were sorry for it. "Men rated the offenses as less severe than women did," the study found.

"Part of the reason women apologize more is they have a lower threshold for what is offensive behavior," says Karina Schumann, lead author of the study to appear in print in November.

"It's not that men are always being insensitive or that women are always seeing offenses that aren't."

Schumann adds, "It's a different standard between men and women on how offensive behavior is, and sometimes results in men not [3]apologizing for something that the female thinks they should."

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#### 【删改思路】

本文选自新闻报刊《今日美国》。为了满足字数要求并达到精简文章的目的，我们对文章进行了删减，文中标注底纹部分为删除内容。此外，为了符合六级考试的难度要求，我们还对文章进行了必要的改动，具体如下：

- [1] warranted 意为“使有必要”，此处改为 needed，更便于考生理解。
- [2] 原文中的 a mea culpa 为拉丁语，意思为“我的过失”。在不改变原文意思的前提下，改后文章用 an apology 进行替换，使表达更符合六级考生难度，更便于考生理解。
- [3] 原文中的 apologizing 改为 saying sorry，变换了用词，也与后面的设题相呼应(32题)。“名词+定语从句”的结构 something that... 转换成了 what 引导的定语从句。

#### 【改后文章】

Women apologize more than men, but it's not because they commit more wrongdoing. They just think they do.

[32] New research on apologies from Canadian psychologists finds that men have a "higher threshold" for bad behavior, meaning they just don't see "wrong" the same way women do.

Psychologists at the University of Waterloo in Ontario conducted two studies of 186 people, divided by gender. They found that men were less likely to be offended than women and were less likely to think they committed wrongdoing.

[33] In the first study, 33 men and 33 women completed online diaries for 12 days, describing instances in which they apologized to someone or did something that might have needed an apology. [34] That study found women more readily offered up an apology. But the study also found that contrary to the stereotype, men didn't avoid apologizing or refuse to admit they were in the wrong. They were just as likely to apologize if they believed they were actually in the wrong.

Another study of 120 participants asked them to rate specific offenses, how much that action deserved an

#### 【设计题目】

32. 本题是在短文主旨处设题。针对文章主要讨论的内容进行提问。

What is the passage mainly about?

- [A] Different ways of apologizing between genders.
- [B] Why women are more likely to commit crimes.
- [C] Gender differences in committing wrongdoing.
- [D] Why men are less likely to say 'I'm sorry'.

33. 本题主要在数字信息处设题。原文中出现了多个数字信息，此处针对其中之一进行提问。

How many people are involved in the first study?

- [A] 186.
- [B] 66.
- [C] 36.
- [D] 12.

34. 本题在短文细节处设题。针对研究结果进行提问。

Which of the following is true according to the first study?

- [A] Women are more readily to present an apology.
- [B] Men are more likely to refuse they are in the wrong.
- [C] Women do not want to act contrary to the stereotype.

apology and how likely they were to say they were sorry for it.

[35 ①] “Men rated the offenses as less severe than women did,” the study found.

“[35 ②] Part of the reason women apologize more is that they have a lower threshold for what is offensive behavior,” says Karina Schumann, lead author of the study.

Schumann adds, “It’s a different standard between men and women on how offensive behavior is, and sometimes results in men not saying sorry for what the female thinks they should.”

[D] Men are less intended to believe they are in the wrong.

35. 本题在短文结尾处设题。针对第二项研究结果进行提问，并在选项中对原文进行同义转述，考生答题时需进行一定推断。

What does the second study find?

[A] Women are at a disadvantage in the society.

[B] Women regard a conduct as offensive more easily.

[C] Men offend others less severely than women do.

[D] Men feel it a shame to make an apology.

5	.....	音文校越出刊
7	.....	容内答常悉概
10	.....	断断情知会单
21	.....	断真坚典
21	.....	特辑案答
81	.....	一基真断断
11	.....	二基真断断
45	.....	三基真断断
55	.....	四基真断断
30	.....	五基真断断

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28	.....	五基真断断

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# 熟悉 陌生 都 经历



## 第一篇 短对话

# 题型特点 先来熟悉

六级短对话一般有 8 个,每个短对话由一轮男女对话和一个问题组成,问题全部是特殊疑问句,要求考生从所给的四个选项中选出最佳答案。每个短对话只朗读一遍,每个问题后留有 13 秒的答题时间。

## 听出弦外之音

短对话中包含很多表示建议、请求、比较、推测等特殊句式以及转折、虚拟、反问等特殊语气,理解这些句式和语气中所隐含的深层含义,听出弦外之音,是解答短对话题的关键。

### 一、建议句式

谈话的一方向另一方提出建议、请求或邀请是六级听力考试中常出现的一类场景,因此掌握一些表达建议、请求或邀请的常用句式,将对理解对话和解答问题有很大帮助。

建议、请求或邀请句式表达的内容一般都是建议、请求或邀请某人做某事,因此听音时要留意动词。

1. <b>had better do sth.</b> (最好...)	如: <u>You'd better go</u> someplace where there are fewer distractions. Next time you'd better choose a comedy.
2. <b>How about/ What about doing sth.</b> ?(...怎么样?)	如: <u>How about using</u> our dining-room for the meeting? <u>What about seeing</u> a film tonight?
3. <b>Why not do sth. ...? / Why don't...?</b> (为什么不...?)	如: <u>Why don't you try</u> the one near the railway station? <u>Why not read</u> it in the library and save the money?
4. <b>should / shouldn't ...</b> (应该/不应该...)	如: You <u>should</u> try the place where I go. You've been working like a horse. You <u>should</u> take a vacation.
5. <b>maybe ...</b> (或许...)	如: <u>Maybe</u> you can try calling them. <u>Maybe</u> instead of studying in your dorm, you'd better go ...
6. <b>might as well do sth.</b> (最好还是...)	如: You <u>might as well simply skip</u> the class and apologize to the professor later. You <u>might as well go</u> to the east wing first to take a look at the Chinese booth.
7. <b>If I were you, I would ...</b> (虚拟语气表建议)	如: If I were you, I <u>wouldn't give up</u> such a good chance. If I were in your place, I <u>would listen</u> to my parents.
8. <b>Can't / Don't / Shouldn't / Shall ...?</b> (反问句表建议)	如: <u>Can't you drop</u> one course and pick it up next semester? <u>Shouldn't we get</u> a telephone installed in the hall?
9. <b>Let's / Let me do ...</b> (祈使句表达建议)	如: <u>Let me make</u> some coffee to warm us up. <u>Let's go shopping</u> .
10. <b>Can / Will / Could / Would you (please) ...?</b> (你能...?)	如: Will you <u>hold the ladder</u> for me? <u>Could you tell</u> me how to get to the Friendship Hotel?
11. <b>Would you mind doing sth. ?</b> (你介意...?)	如: Would you <u>mind saving</u> the stamps for me? <u>Would you mind closing</u> the door?
12. <b>I wonder if you could ...</b> (我想知道你是否能...)	如: I wonder if you <u>could sell</u> me the psychology textbooks. I wonder if you <u>could lend</u> me your car for tomorrow.
13. <b>Would you like to ...?</b> (你愿意...?)	如: <u>Would you like to try</u> the banana pie? <u>Would you like to go shopping</u> with me tomorrow?

【例 1】 (07-6-17)

[A] Cheer herself up a bit.	W: I'm worried about Anna. She's really been depressed lately. All she does is staying in her room all day.
[B] Find a more suitable job.	M: That sounds serious. She'd better see a psychiatrist at the <u>consoling center</u> .
[C] Seek professional advice.	Q: What does the man suggest Anna do?
[D] Take a psychology course.	

【解析】行为活动题。女士说她很担心 Anna, 因为 Anna 最近特别沮丧, 整天待在房间里, 男士通过典型的建议句式 She'd better... 建议 Anna 去慰藉中心 (the consoling center) 看精神病医生 (psychiatrist), 故答案为 [C]。

【例 2】 (05-1-8)

[A] Ask Joe to apologize to the professor for her.	W: Hi, Joe. I wonder if you could do me a favor and tell the professor I've lost my voice. So I can't attend this morning's class. I need the time to study for tomorrow's exam.
[B] Skip the class to prepare for the exam.	M: I don't think it's wise to say so. Since you are not going to give the lecture, <u>you might as well simply skip the class and apologize to the professor later.</u>
[C] Tell the professor she's lost her voice.	Q: What will the woman probably do?
[D] Attend the lecture with the man.	

【解析】行为活动题。女士想请男士帮自己跟教授撒谎请假, 因为她需要时间来准备考试, 男士通过典型的建议句式 you might as well... 建议女士直接 skip the class (逃课), 事后再向教授道歉, 由此可推知女士接下来很可能会 skip the class to prepare for the exam (逃课准备考试), 故答案为 [B]。

## 二、比较句式

含有比较级、最高级、as... as 同级比较和 same, like, while, compared with 等其他表示比较含义的词语的句式经常被作为短对话的设题点。

听音时除了抓住关键的比较词语以外, 还要搞清比较对象。

### 1. 含有形容词、副词比较级

单纯表示两者之间的比较时, 常与 than 连用, 前面经常会有 much, even, still, further 等副词修饰, 用来加强语气。

常见的含有比较级的特殊结构有: more... than 与其... 不如; more and more 越来越; the more..., the more 越..., 就越...; I couldn't agree more. 我非常赞同。

如: I believe China's economic success should be seen more as an opportunity than a threat. 我认为中国经济的成功与其被看作是威胁倒不如应该被看作是机会。

### 2. 含有形容词、副词最高级

口语中的最高级常用于表示某事物“非常...”的含义。

如: Betty is the most talkative woman I've ever met. Betty 非常健谈。

### 3. 含有同级比较结构

as... as... 表示“和...一样”; not so/as... as... 表示“不像...一样”。

如: He does not seem as diligent as Tom. 他似乎不像 Tom 那么勤奋。

### 4. 含有其他表示比较含义的词语

like, unlike, alike, different, not the same as, prefer... (to), would rather... (than), compared with, in contrast, while, whereas 等词语也常用于表示比较或对比的含义, 听音时要注意捕捉。

如: I prefer to take the 2 o'clock flight. 我更愿意乘坐 2 点钟的航班。

【例 3】 (06-6-7)

[A] He has learned a lot from his own mistakes.	W: Your dog certainly seems to know you are his master. Did you have to punish him very often when you trained him?
[B] He is quite experienced in taming wild dogs.	M: I found it's <u>much better to praise him when he obeys and not to be so fussy when he makes mistakes.</u>
[C] He finds reward more effective than punishment.	Q: What does the man say about training dogs?
[D] He thinks it important to master basic training skills.	



【解析】观点态度题。女士问男士驯狗的时候是不是应该惩罚它(punish him),男士话中的比较结构 it's much better to praise him...and not to be so fussy...表明他认为 reward more effective than punishment(奖励比惩罚更有效),故答案为[C]。

## 【例4】

(05-12-9)

- [A] Its rapid growth is beneficial to the world.  
[B] It can be seen as a model by the rest of the world.  
[C] Its success can't be explained by elementary economics.  
[D] It will continue to surge forward.

M: Professor Stevenson, as an economist, how do you look upon the surging Chinese economy? Does it constitute a threat to the rest of the world?

W: I believe China's economic success should be seen more as an opportunity than a threat. Those who look upon it as a threat overlook the benefits of China's growth to the world's economy. They also lack understanding of elementary economics.

Q: What does Professor Stevenson think of China's economy?

【解析】观点态度题。男士问女士(Professor Stevenson)如何看待正在崛起的中国经济,女士话中的 more as an opportunity than a threat 意为“与其说是威胁不如说是机遇”,由此可知女士认为中国的经济增长 beneficial to the world(有利于世界经济),故答案为[A]。

## 三、推测句式

情态动词 must, can't, may/might 常用于表示推测,不同的情态动词表达的推测含义不同,听音时应注意抓取关键情态动词。说话人表达的是对过去现在或将来情况的一种推测,但解题时则经常需要考生从说话人的推测中推断出隐含的事实细节。

## 1. 肯定推测

must do/must have done 意为“一定...”,前者表示对现在或将来情况的肯定推测,后者表示对过去情况的肯定推测。

如: The light is on in his room — He must be home now. 现在他一定在家。

## 2. 否定推测

can't do/can't have done 意为“不可能...”,前者表示对现在或将来情况的否定推测,后者表示对过去情况的否定推测。

如: There was no light in his room last night — He can't have been home last night. 昨晚他一定不在家。

## 3. 不确定推测

may do/might do 和 may have done/might have done 意为“可能或可以...”,前者表示对现在或将来情况的可能性推测,后者表示对过去情况的可能性推测。

如: I suppose he might have missed the train. 我猜他可能没赶上火车。

## 【例5】

(09-6-11)

- [A] Fred forgot to call him last night about the camping trip.  
[B] He is not going to lend his sleeping bag to Fred.  
[C] He has not seen Fred at the gym for some time.  
[D] Fred may have borrowed a sleeping bag from someone else.

W: I forgot to tell you that Fred called last night to borrow your sleeping bag.

M: Oh, I saw him at the gym this morning, but he didn't say anything. So he must have asked somebody else.

Q: What does the man imply?

【解析】事实状况题。女士说她忘了告诉男士 Fred 昨晚打电话想跟他借睡袋(sleeping bag),男士说他今天早上看见 Fred 了,但 Fred 没提借睡袋的事,于是他推测说 Fred 一定是找别人借了(must have asked somebody else),故答案为[D]。

## 【例6】

(98-6-1)

- [A] He thinks that there won't be enough seats for everybody.  
[B] He thinks that the speaker won't show up.  
[C] He thinks the seminar won't be open to the public.  
[D] He thinks that there might not be any more tickets available.

W: Friday's speaker is supposed to be wonderful. Are you going to attend the seminar on that day?

M: Yes. But I haven't been able to get the ticket yet. Since the lecture is open to the public, I imagine that the tickets may have already been sold out.

Q: Why is the man afraid he won't be able to attend the seminar?