

Unit One Conversation(对话)

在大学英语六级考试中，听力题分两部分：Section A(对话)(有时会以复合式听写(compound dictation 替代)和 Section B(短文)各有 10 题，共占总试题量的五分之一，考试时间占六分之一。录音语速按照大纲要求为每分钟 150 词。

对话听力题(Section A)主要测试考生在语句水平上获取口头信息的能力和判断对话含意的能力。本章就命题要求分几个方面进行分析和讨论。

I. Cause and Effect(原因和结果)

因果关系(cause and effect)在听力测试中是一种常用的选题，在六级考题中占有相当的比重。一般说来，在一段较短的对话中通常只有一个因果关系，当然有时也会有两个或两个以上的因果关系。对话中一方询问对方某事的原因，另一方就其询问作出回答或反馈。也有不直接回答或进一步说明情况的，常用“as”，“for”，“since”，“because”等词来说明(引出)全部或部分原因。但有时在对话中并不讲明原因和结果，题中设问却点到原因或结果上，这就需要听清全文，在理解的基础上进行分析，再加以推理和判断。

原因和结果通常是同时存在的，但结果也可以单独存在。不过，在一般结果单独存在的对话中，往往没有“because”，“as”等词。在这种情况下设问的重点也就在其中了。

对话中常见的另一种因果关系由“so that”和“so”引出，用来表示结果。在句子较长、结构较复杂的对话中，设问一般点到全句的某一个部分上。因此，听清上下文并弄清主要的因果关系是必须掌握的重点。

例 1

You will hear:

W: Mrs. Park said she had been late for the meeting because her mother was ill and she sent her to the hospital.

M: Sorry to hear that. Is her mother now at home or still in hospital?

Q: Why was Mrs. Park late for the meeting?

A) She was ill.

B) She was sent to the hospital.

C) Her mother was ill and sent to the hospital.

D) She was in the hospital seeing a doctor.

四个选择项似乎都同男声的提问“她母亲在医院还是在家？”有关。

但提问点在 Mrs. Park 迟到的原因上，这就意味着女声的句子是必须引起注意的要点。此题中一共有两个原因造成了 Mrs. Park 开会迟到。首先是她母亲病了，而后 Mrs. Park 又送她到医院。这是一个由“because”引出的两个并列的原因从句。从句子上分析也是这样。A 项和 B 项选择中都只提到一个原因，这就不是完整的、正确的选择项。Mrs. Park 去了医院（开会迟到）并不是她自己病了。如果是她自己病了，或许她就不会来开会。排除了这两项可能性后，就不难作出 C 项这一正确完整的选择了。

例 2

You will hear:

M: I thought you were going to see your mother in L. A. Last weekend.

W: I planned to, but she called and said the weekend she was on duty at work so I stayed on campus.

Q: Why did the woman change her plan?

A) She planned to visit her mother.

B) She was going to L. A. .

C) Her mother was on duty at work.

D) She was free this weekend.

四个选择项中所提及的内容，在对话中都提到。但问题只点在她为什么改变计划上。该题对话中女声未能去洛杉矶看她母亲的唯一原因是她母亲本周末要值班，如她去了也会有不方便，所以她便留在学校过周末了。她的计划是因她母亲的电话而改变，而问题又设在为什么改变计划上，实际原因就是她母亲不方便。这样使本来并不复杂的对话内容在选择上变得复杂了。这常常是设题者故意这样做的，即把一个非常平淡的选择编得很有色彩，也有一定的深度，同时，这也是六级试题的一

个特点。其实只要明确了“was on duty at work”这项是主要的原因即使提问在形式上有所改变也是很易辨别的。C项是正确的选择。

例 3

You will hear:

M: Tony was absent from school this morning. What's the matter with him?

W: He's got a temperature and he went to the school clinic.

Q: Why was Tony absent from school?

A) Because it was very hot that morning.

B) Because he was running a race.

C) Because he was busy measuring the temperature.

D) Because he was running a fever.

本题设问的方式在六级考题中是常见的，在四级考题中也有。题意内容简单，对话中提供了两个原因。但其中一个“去诊所”由前一原因“发高烧”所引起，设题也只问一项内容。这样就很容易选出正确答案。但应试者必须注意：有时题意简单不一定意味设问也简单。通常在题意简单时，设题就会以不同形式设一些干扰的因素。如本题中的“running a race”（有时可以用“run a fever”来表示“发高烧”，但绝不能“run a race”）和“measuring the temperature”就是典型的干扰项。这类干扰项似乎也和题意有关，阅读选择项时好像几项都可以，此时必须注意区分主要的设问中所提到的内容。另外，如果所听到的对话内容简单，比较容易判断，但遇到单词或短语不熟、语义混淆时，辨别句义和词义就显得尤为重要了。此题正确选择项是 D。

例 4

You will hear:

M: Let's go outside and play some tennis. Kate.

W: I'm afraid I can't right now. I have to finish my assignment first.

Q: Why can't the woman play tennis?

A) She doesn't want to.

B) She has to do some homework.

C) She can't play tennis.

D) She doesn't want outdoor activities.

通常在课堂上我们习惯用“homework”和“exercise”来表示做功课，

而不常用“assignment”这个词。听力题中有时对话相对简单，但常会有个别单词或短语是口头用语，这就为选择增加了难度。此题就原因设问，问题设在女声的“为什么不行”上。女声答话中“眼下不行”所表示的意思在上下文看来并不是她不会或不喜欢打网球，而是她认为必须先做完作业。在做类似练习时，习题者可以通过对各项选择的比较，很快排除不可能的和明显错误的选择项，以提高其他选择项的准确率。本题 B 项为正确选择。

例 5

You will hear:

M: What happened to you? You are so late for the party?

W: My car broke down half way here and I had to hitchhike.

Q: Why did the woman have to hitchhike?

- A) Something terrible happened to her car.
- B) She was broke and couldn't afford the bus fare.
- C) She got up too late, so she had to hitchhike.
- D) Her car had been stolen.

去参加一项活动迟到是常有的事，不过原因可以多种多样。男声询问女声为何迟到。类似题在四级试题中也常有，是相对比较简单的听力题。它们的设题往往比较直接，题中几项因素都能包括。而在对话中常把最重要的放在句首。这句对话中“my car broke down half way”（半路上汽车抛锚）是主要原因，导致该女声后来只能搭车（hitchhike）因而不能按时到达晚会地点。题中 B 项中的“broke”（破产、变得身无分文）的意义和对话中的“broke down”词义毫无关系。对话中提供两个原因：汽车故障和搭车。其实这两个因素中有前项引发后项的关系，当设题点在后一原因时，前一因素就是唯一的可能了。所以 A 项是正确选择。

Exercise 1

1. A) The room is too crowded.
B) The room is too small.
C) The room is dirty with step stains.
D) They couldn't play ball games.
2. A) The program was not interesting enough.
B) She didn't want to listen to the program.

- C) She had to meet her students.
D) The students' questions kept her busy.
3. A) There was not any movie on that night.
B) The movie was not interesting that night.
C) There was no interesting movie and his friends were coming.
D) He didn't want to see movie as usual.
4. A) She doesn't like beach picnic.
B) It will be very hot. Besides, she can't swim.
C) She doesn't like picnic though she loves swimming.
D) It will be too hot for a beach picnic.
5. A) The apartment is too small.
B) The apartment is too expensive.
C) The sitting-room is not big enough.
D) The kitchen is too small and it's too expensive.
6. A) Some meat and fruit.
B) Some fruit only.
C) Nothing.
D) Anything but some meat.
7. A) She worked day and night.
B) She overworked herself.
C) She liked to work over the night.
D) She preferred to take the night shift.
8. A) She thought it's not the right time.
B) She doesn't like a holiday.
C) She is not sure when to have a holiday.
D) She is not sure if she really wants to go on holiday with the man.
9. A) Her daughter is taking a shower.
B) Her daughter is with her friends.
C) Marilyn is out on a weekend outing.
D) Ellen is away and it's raining heavily.
10. A) She stopped doing heavy lifting.
B) She is on a diet and exercises much.
C) She had a lot of meat.

D) She took some exercise weeks ago.

II. Negation(否定)

否定(negation)在英语听力中,和在整个英语学习过程中一样,是一个难点。其中的原因之一可能是汉语和英语用来表示否定的形式不尽相同,容易引起理解上的偏差。而且,英语中用来表示否定的形式较多,在句义上也是一个比较容易混淆的部分。这种困难和混淆不仅在于英语对话时使用“ Yes”和“ No”的习惯和汉语有所不同,而且还表现在英语中存在着多种否定的形式。常用的形容词如 *no, neither, nor, last, few, little* 等 副词如 *not, never, hardly, scarcely, seldomly* 还有少量动词和动词短语如 *miss, lose, flunk, fail to* 等,都可以表示否定的含义。在句子中,由于这些词的使用,在阅读时可能引起理解上的差错。听力中更有时间的要求,有时一个词或短语在句中一闪而过,没有经过有效的训练和练习,非常容易作出错误的判断。除此之外,有时还会出现双重否定,也就是在句中同时使用两个否定意义的词,从而使句子在意义上变成肯定的了。这就更增加了我们在听上作正确判断的难度。对此必须引起足够的注意。

例 6

You will hear:

W: Many people put their money in the bank for interest because it leads to no risk.

M: Put money in the bank? That's the last thing I would do.

Q: What does the man mean?

A) The man wants to put money in the bank because of security.

B) The man doesn't want to put money in the bank.

C) The man doesn't want to put money in the bank because it has no risk.

D) The man wants to put money in the bank for more interest.

以上对话中,男声虽未使用“no”或“not”这类否定词,但听上下文我们可以得知他不会像很多人一样选择将钱存入银行的这种做法。“the last thing I would do”表示的是他不愿将钱存入银行以获得利息。该句中的“the last thing”按字面可作“最后的事”解,表示将钱存入银

行，将是他的最后的选择。但在此对话中其意是他宁愿将钱投入到其他投资项目上。在一般情况下，男声的“Put money in the bank?”会念升调，这就已经对上文的说法表示疑问了。此种用升调来表示疑问的方式在现代英语中是常用的。B)项是正确答案。

例 7

You will hear :

W: In winter there are fewer people going to the north for holidays.

M: That's quite natural. It's too cold in the north. Summer in the north is the right season for holidays.

Q: What's the man's response to what the woman said?

A) He agrees with what the woman said.

B) He doesn't agree with what the woman said.

C) He would rather go to the north in winter.

D) He would rather go to the north in winter than in summer.

尽管“few”和“fewer”后的名词都须用复数形式，但“few”和“fewer”的意义分别是“很少”和“更少”，所以“fewer people go to the north for holidays”是说比起夏天来冬天“到北方度假的人要少”。句中男声的“*That's quite natural*”是对女声所说内容的肯定和同意。男声后半句（夏天的北方才是度假的好去处）就同前半句（这很自然）从逻辑上统一起来了。在听此类对话时，注意听“第二者的”的观点，弄明白该人是同意、不同意还是反对是十分重要的。由此看来，要作出正确的判断，不仅要听明白对话，同时也必须注意四个选择项，把听和看结合起来才不至于听完后做选择时还是模糊不清，难以作出肯定的判断。A)是正确选择项。

例 8

You will hear :

W: The undergraduates could hardly understand the French lecture which was given last week.

M: Neither could the graduate students.

Q: What can we learn from the conversation?

A) The graduate students could understand the lecture.

B) The undergraduate students could understand the lecture.

C) Both the undergraduate students and the graduate students could

understand the lecture.

D) Neither the undergraduate students nor the graduate students could understand the lecture.

对话中女声用了“hardly”这个否定词。男声在句子开头用了“neither”这个词，他是将两个类同的部分同时否定，因为女声句中的主语和男声句中的主语不同。听明白此对话中的“neither”是关键性的。在句子前加上“neither”就等于加上了“no”。因此男女声两句都是否定的。在听对话的过程中要特别注意这一点。该对话同时有“hardly”和“neither”这两个具有否定意义的词，但在此不表示双重否定。切记不要把它们搞混了，以免作出错误的判断。因此 D) 为正确选择项。

例 9

You will hear

M: On no conditions should we go to their dancing party this weekend.

W: I can't agree more. There will be too many people, too.

Q: What does the man mean?

A) There is no doubt that we should go to the party.

B) We should definitely not go to the party.

C) We are not allowed to go to the party.

D) There is no condition to go to the party.

at no time, in (under) no circumstances, on no condition 等都是常用的名词性介词短语，表示“在任何时候、任何条件、任何情况下都不……”的含义。六级听力考试中常常会采用这类题。这些短语常出现在句首，它们的作用是完全否定，所以句首之后不再出现否定词。此句如能正确理解女声“I can't agree more”(我完全同意你所讲的)的意思的话即表示两人的观点一致，则不难判定 B)项是正确的答案了。此处请读者注意否定结构的比较级所表达的意思是肯定的，如“The weather can't be better.”(天气非常好。);“The lecture is never more boring.”(课上得糟透了。);“The traffic condition has never been better.”(交通状况从来没这么好过。); 均属此类。

例 10

You will hear:

W: There is a fashion show at the exhibition center these days. Shall we go and have a look together?

M: You can hardly expect me to do that.

Q: What can we learn from the conversation?

A) The man will go with the woman.

B) The man finds it difficult to go with the woman.

C) The man wishes to go with the woman.

D) The man doesn't think he will go with the woman.

在一般对话中，经常使用如“never”，“hardly”，“scarcely”等副词表示否定而不用“no”或“not”。虽然这类词常用，可是在应试时往往会被考生忽视。因此，在选择答案时应特别注意它们的否定意义。在选择项中，一般不会再出现这类词。“You can hardly expect me to do that”（你可别指望我同你一起去看时装展览），句意是否定的。其实只要认真多听，并引起足够的重视，逐渐习惯于这类词的应用，这类词的意思是不难分辨出来的。D)项为正确答案。

例 11

You will hear:

W: These are common problems that we can solve ourselves.

M: Yes, actually there is no one who doesn't know how to solve them.

Q: What does the man mean?

A) No one knows how to solve the problems.

B) Everyone knows how to find the solutions to those problems.

C) It's hard to solve those problems.

D) No one wants to find the solutions to those problems.

这是一个有着双重否定结构的句子。双重否定的句子在句意上是肯定的。这类题在六级试题中经常被采用。它在听力理解上的难度比较大，尤其是对我们中国学生而言。因为我们往往只注意其中的一个否定（否定词），而且有时对此种用法不够熟悉，因此，在听完后也不会有较强烈的反应，或是只注意了句中的一项否定而忽视了另一项。听力是通过有声资料（而不是有形文字）来传递信息的。我们在看到四个选项后做出选择错误项，主要是因为我们对双重否定缺乏正确选择的重要提示。整句本来就是一个用双重否定来表达完全肯定的句子。这样 B)项就是正确选择项了。

例 12

You will hear:

- M: Henry failed to take part in our 10th graduate anniversary get-together as his train was delayed.
- W: That was sorry for him, he loves get-together and it was a lot of fun.
- Q: What does the conversation tell us?
- A) Henry didn't come because his train was late.
- B) Henry didn't want to come to the get-together.
- C) Henry didn't come because it was not interesting.
- D) Henry took part in the get-together and found it was fun.

在听了对话的前半部分后，我们便知道了 Henry 根本就没有赶上毕业十周年的聚会。因为火车晚点了。动词短语“fail to do”(未能做……)常用来表示未能做到(做成)某一件事，如“to fail to pass the examination”，“to fail to reach the top of the mountain”等。在命这类对话时，问题大多点在上半句，当然有时也可能点在下半句。但要作出正确的选择，两句都要理解。在六级听力试题中一般问题都会点在对话的含义上，不大只会对其肯定或否定意义加以提问。A 项是正确选择。

例 13

You will hear:

- M: Shall we work out a plan to go somewhere for an outing on the school spring break with Susan?
- W: That's good idea and she will never miss the chance.
- Q: What do we know about Susan?
- A) Susan won't go outing with them.
- B) Susan has a good idea to go somewhere else.
- C) Susan will surely catch the chance to go outing with them.
- D) Susan has worked out a plan to go somewhere.

对话中我们听出，他们尚未作出在学校放春假期和 Susan 一块去郊游的打算，这其实并非十分重要，重要的是 Susan 会有何种反应。这种听力内容在六级听力题中常会出现。对话内容并不复杂，可是动词“miss”容易被误解，而且在此段对话中还用了“never(从不)这个否定词就更增加了被误解的可能性。在此问题点在 Susan 身上。“She will

never miss the chance ” 是用双重否定来加强语气，考生通常会对“never 很重视 而可能忽视了“ miss ” 的意义。其他情况在例 11 中已作解释，必须引起注意。C 是正确选择项。

Exercise 2

1. A) Kate had never been late for class before.
B) Kate was never late for class again.
C) Kate finally remembered to come to class on time.
D) Kate had never come to class on time before.
2. A) She likes pizza very much.
B) She has never liked pizza.
C) She can't find the pizza she bought.
D) She no longer likes having a pizza.
3. A) She has seen a lot of American Western movies.
B) She doesn't like any American Western movies.
C) She has hardly seen any American Western movies.
D) She doesn't want to see any American Western movies.
4. A) She likes to amuse herself with aircraft.
B) She would rather go shopping.
C) She is going to visit the museum.
D) She likes nothing but to visit the Air and Space Museum.
5. A) He can do the work himself
B) He is an automobile mechanic.
C) He is going to send the car to the garage.
D) He is going to have his car repaired.
6. A) Sheila is going to be a manager.
B) The man is only joking.
C) The woman doesn't believe the man's words.
D) The woman doesn't think Sheila will become a manager.
7. A) She can never recall the title of the book.
B) The title is rather difficult to pronounce.
C) She has temporarily forgotten the title.
D) It's a bestseller of the year.

时因时间仓促而出差错。

我们应当熟悉英语中关于年月、季度、星期、日期、上下午、时分的表达方式，特别注意它们在书写和读法上的区别，如：“in the morning”、“on Sunday morning”和“14:00 (fourteen sharp 和 fourteen hundred hours)”等。除此以外，时间在进位上和一般的数字进位也不一样。如果句子中用了一个较复杂的时间表述，听者也许就不能很快反应过来。时间在“秒”和“分”上是六十进位，这一点必须十分注意。

数字题有时也比较难。数字有基数词 (cardinal number) 和序数词 (ordinal number)、分数 (fraction) 和小数 (decimal) 之分。应当熟知数字的加、减、乘、除的表达方法；更要注意数字单位的不一和在读法上的不同等。要全面掌握数字的正确表达和理解，需要一段较长时间的有效训练。教学实践证明，加强阅读是提高听音能力和判断能力必不可少的有效手段之一。在听力理解题中一般不会有太复杂的数字计算题。只要掌握了几条基本要领，再加上训练得法，是不难突破数字题难关的。

例 14

You will hear:

W: What time did Prof. Johnson's lecture finish yesterday afternoon?

M: Well, it was supposed to finish at 4:30, but the students asked him some questions, and he couldn't finish it until 2 quarters later.

Q: What time did Prof. Johnson leave the lecture room?

A) 4:30

B) 5:00

C) 4:45

D) 5:15

在时间听力理解题中，这是一个常见题。按上文所述，Prof. Johnson 没能按原定时间结束讲座，原因是学生问了几个问题。“quarter”(一刻钟，四分之一)是在时间表达上常用的词。如：“the second quarter of the century”和“the last quarter of the year”等，其时间内容完全依赖于后面搭配的时间单位词“century”和“year”。本题中的“two quarters”很明显是指“两个四分之一”小时，即30分钟。其实在听对话的同时注意选择项（一般是数字，而不是文字），也是帮助你作出正确选择的好方法。本题 Prof. Johnson 离开教室的时间是在4:30后又延续了30分钟，所以B)项是正确选择。

例 15

You will hear:

例 17

You will hear:

M: We'd like two rooms with separate baths and a large room with a double bed.

W: Yes, sir. The two rooms are \$ 25 a day, and the large room is \$ 18 a day.

Q: How much would the man pay for the rooms for 4 days?

A) \$ 172.

B) \$ 72.

C) \$ 100.

D) \$ 43.

涉及价格的数字题是相对比较复杂的试题。这种需进行数学运算的题目在四级试题中较多,当然也会在六级试题上使用。不过一般不会有太复杂的计算题(在三位数内),毕竟是英语考试,而不是数学考试。在练习时书面上已有一些给定的数字供学生练习和思考。而且价格数字题一般也只是使用数字选项供选择,而不会使用文字。因为考生参加的是英语听力考试,而不是英语文字书写或拼写测试。如果这些数字可以直接用得上(通常不会),考生就必须注意问题了。这是一个类似于下面例 18 的设题,只是数值不同。其实只要能意识到运用 $(25 + 18) \times 4$ 的计算方法,题目就迎刃而解了。A 项为正确选择。

例 18

You will hear:

W: If Dick won't be able to come to the get-together, we'll have 18 people.

M: Well, let's invite 5 more.

Q: If everyone comes, how many people will be at the get-together?

A) 18.

B) 24.

C) 23.

D) 13.

对话中说明如果 Dick 不能来参加聚会,参加者为 18 位,加上 Dick 是 19 位。男声则提出那就再邀请 5 位。提问的条件是“如果每位都到的话”(If everyone comes),所以,很明显这是个简单的加法题。但练习者得注意这里的“每位都到”当然要包括 Dick,也就是 $18 + 1 + 5$ 。因此 B) 项为本题答案。

例 19

You will hear:

- | | | |
|-----|-----------------|-----------------|
| | C) At 3 : 00. | D) After 3 : 00 |
| 3. | A) \$ 30. | B) \$ 32. |
| | C) \$ 28. | D) \$ 14. |
| 4. | A) 540 yuan. | B) 514 yuan. |
| | C) 90 yuan. | D) 19 yuan. |
| 5. | A) May 20th. | B) May 10th. |
| | C) May 30th. | D) May 11th. |
| 6. | A) 220. | B) 25. |
| | C) 200. | D) 195. |
| 7. | A) It's 9 : 28. | B) It's 9 : 35. |
| | C) It's 9 : 42. | D) It's 9 : 07. |
| 8. | A) \$ 40. | B) \$ 60. |
| | C) \$ 80. | D) \$ 100. |
| 9. | A) Fifteen. | B) Ten. |
| | C) Five. | D) Twelve. |
| 10. | A) \$ 6. 55. | B) \$ 6. 40. |
| | C) \$ 7. 60. | D) \$ 7. 35. |

IV. Making Judgment (判断)

人们在日常对话中，需要作出判断 (making judgment) 的情况是常有的。听力测试中常会出现此类有关时间、地点、人物关系和目的的对话。做这类题的关键是要听清对话中有关这方面的内容。有时一句对话中就有几方面的信息。此时注意听“第三方”(the third voice) 的问题就显得尤为重要了。在对话中，两者的观点不统一时还会有问题点到其中某个观点上，必须注意辨别，切莫“张冠李戴”。

例 21

You will hear:

W: You may take this new model, which is a demonstrator _____, or we can order one for you and have it here in two months.

M: I prefer a new car, even though the demonstrator is less expensive.

Q: What is a demonstrator?

A) A new model car.