

第一部分

六级听力

CET



一、大纲对六级听力的要求及目前出题趋势

1. 大纲对六级听力的要求

1999 年修订的《大学英语教学大纲》(简称《大纲》)对六级听力的要求是:“对题材熟悉,句子结构不太复杂,基本上没有生词,语速为每分钟 150~170 词的篇幅较长的会话、谈话、报道和讲座,能掌握其中心大意,抓住要点和有关细节,领会讲话者的观点和态度,并能进行分析、推理和判断。”

根据《大纲》的要求,听力测试的目的是测试学生获取口头信息的能力。试题语言仅仅是信息载体,要求考生能理解和处理试题语言所载的信息。考生在做听力理解题时,不仅要听懂录音的内容,还要迅速阅读每个问题下的选择项,并在瞬间做出判断。因此,听力测试实际上

是检查学生听力、阅读和理解的综合能力。

2. 目前出题的趋势

大学英语六级考试至今已有 14 年了。为了帮助广大考生提高听力水平及在六级考试中取得良好的成绩,我们对历年来大学英语六级考试的听力部分及近年来出版的各种模拟试题的听力部分进行了较为详细地分析、统计和总结,发现六级听力部分的主要内容包括 Part A 部分“小对话”,Part B 部分“短文”及 1996 年 7 月 30 日全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会公布的新题型“复合式听写”(Compound Dictation),涉及的一般知识性文章,如英美国家的政治、经济、文化、历史、地理、风土人情,故事及人物传记,社会生活,大学生生活及简单的科普文章等。

Part A 部分的小对话根据内容可分为以下几类。

(1) 细节题

这类题考生可以从录音对话中直接找到答案,主要测试学生捕捉要点和关键信息的能力。提问的内容包括时间、地点、数字、比较与选择、计划与行动、原因或结果等。例如:

You will hear:

W: If I were you, I'd move to the city instead of continuing to work by train every day.

M: But the country is so beautiful in the Spring and Fall.

Q: Where does the man prefer to live?

You will read:

A) At the beach.

B) In the city.

C) In the mountains.

D) In the country.

此题所问的地点没有在谈话中直接提到,但已有明确暗示:由于 the country is so beautiful,因此 the man 不愿 moves to the city,而愿意 lives in the country,答案为 D)。这道题的关键词是 city, country 及 prefer。

(2) 计算题

如果四个选择项都是数字或日期,说明该题很可能是数字计算题,计算的内容可能涉及时间、金额、价格、重量、数码、年龄等。考生需从听到的数字里经过简单的计算得出答案。例如:

You will hear:

M: How much is the rent of the apartment on the second floor of that building?

W: It's two hundred dollars a month unfurnished or two hundred and fifty dollars furnished. Utilities are forty dollars extra.

Q: How much will it cost the man to rent a furnished apartment including utilities?

You will read:

A) \$ 240.

B) \$ 250.

C) \$ 290.

D) \$ 200.

这里首先要能听出 two hundred, unfurnished; two hundred and fifty, furnished; utilities, forty 这三组数字,然后听出单位 dollars。针对问题,进行计算,用 a furnished apartment 的 \$ 250 加上 utilities 的 \$ 40,最后选出正确答案为 C)。

(3) 判断题

判断题要求考生根据所获得的信息,迅速做出正确的分析判断,这类题不能直接从对话录音中找到答案,它是测试考生的分析判断能力。提问的内容往往是事情发生的时间、地点(对话中没有直接表明)、人物之间的关系以及某人职业和身份、言谈的话题等。例如:

You will hear:

M: Nice working with you I hope we can do business again.

W: Yes. I would like that.

Q: What is the relationship between the two speakers?

You will read:

A) Husband and wife.

B) Employer and employee.

C) Good friends.

D) Business associates.

这段对话也没有直接说出两人的关系。但从谈话的内容“ Nice working with you, I hope we can do business again.”可判断两人的关系是 D)。

(4) 推测题

根据说话人的身份、语调和语境来体会其字里行间的含义，这是测试考生推测联想的能力，也是测试考生对言外之意、弦外之音的理解能力。提问的内容涉及讲话人的观点、意向和态度。这类题属于拉开考生分数的关键题。例如：

You will hear:

W: I need the car this weekend, but mine has broken down.

M: I'm sorry to hear it, but you can always rent one if you have the licence.

Q: What does the man mean?

You will read:

A) She can use his car.

B) She can borrow someone else's car.

C) She must get her car fixed.

D) She can't borrow his car.

男方的态度不明朗，但从这段话中可推测出：女方想借车，男方建议她去租车，这是婉转地拒绝借给女方车。因此答案应选 D)。

Part B 部分的 3 篇文章，丰富多彩，包罗万象。文章的篇幅一般在 250~300 字之间。这部分的提问主要包括两个类型：①细节题，也就是对短文中的要点、关键词等重要细节提问。考生所选的答案与短文中形式往往相同，即所选的答案正是录音中出现的原词原句。②主旨题，也就是对短文中心意思提问，测试考生归纳总结的能力。这类题常常这样提问：What is the main idea of the passage? Which of the following can best summarize the passage? What does the story tell us? What can you see from the story?

选择这类题的答案，需要对全文进行总结就可找出正确的答案。

二、六级听力的题型及影响听力成绩的因素

1. 六级听力的题型

六级考试的听力理解共 20 题，有两种类型：A 节 (Section A) 和 B 节 (Section B)。A 节是小对话 (Short Conversation)，共有 10 题，每题含一组对话，对话后有一个问句。这种题型是男女对话，然后是第三人就这段对话的内容提出一个问题。对话内容为日常生活中一般题材，涉及人们日常生活的衣、食、住、行、工作、学习等。句子结构比较简单，大多为简单句，有少量并列句和常见的主从复合句。语法现象较为常见，时态以一般现在时和一般过去时为主，也有少量完成时态，主语多为人称代词。A 节的信息量相对较少，对短期记忆要求较低，主要测试学生在语句水平上获取口头信息的能力。B 节是短篇 (Short Passage)，共有 3 个短篇，共 10

道题。题型大体可分为情节认定、是非辨别、词语释义、主旨归纳和含义推断。

B节短篇中常见的题型有：

- 1) Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?
- 2) What is the speaker's attitude towards ... ?
- 3) Why does the speaker feel that ... ?
- 4) What does the passage say about ... ?
- 5) According to the passage, what is (was) ... ?
- 6) According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?
- 7) Which of the following statements is true?
- 8) What does the phrase ... mean in this context?
- 9) What is ... (e. g. the soap opera)?
- 10) In this passage, what does ... mean?
- 11) What does the speaker mean when he/she says ... ?
- 12) What is the main topic(idea) of the passage?
- 13) What do you think is the best title for the passage?
- 14) What is the suitable title of the passage?
- 15) What would be a good title for the talk?
- 16) What does the author of this passage conclude finally?
- 17) What does the passage finally advise us to do?
- 18) What could we infer from the passage?
- 19) What does the story imply?
- 20) What can we learn from the passage?
- 21) What does the passage probably imply at the end?
- 22) What will be dealt with in the following paragraph?

与 A 节相比, B 节信息相对连贯、完整且量大, 对短期记忆要求很高, 主要测试学生在语篇水平上获取口头信息的能力。

六级考试的听力理解测试时间为 20 分钟, 语速为每分钟 150~170 词。听力材料和问题只念一遍, 每个问题后有约 13 秒的间隔作为答题时间。

1996 年 7 月 30 日, 全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会公布了“复合式听写”(Compound Dictation)新题型。在 1999 年 6 月和 2001 年 1 月的大学英语六级考试中曾使用过“复合式听写”。其目的在于增加主观试题, 避免应试教学, 较好地反馈教学, 使学生真正掌握英语, 切实提高其语言运用能力。

“复合式听写”是一项听力综合技能测试, 旨在考核学生听的能力、拼写能力、记笔记能力和书面表达能力。考试时间为 15 分钟, 满分为 10 分。所听内容为 1 篇 250 词左右的短文, 该短文与听力理解部分的篇章在题材、体裁和难度上大体相同。短文内容朗读 3 遍, 速度略低于《大纲》规定的语速。试题由两个部分组成: 第一部分是听写单词, 第二部分是表达。试卷上给出部分原文, 需填写的内容留有空格。第一部分要求考生在空格中填入所缺单词; 第二部分要求考生根据所听内容写出要点。考试实施时, 考生对照试卷听录音, 边听边做。录音第一遍是全文朗读, 没有停顿, 要求考生注意听懂全文内容。第二遍朗读时, 第一部分在每个空格后略有停顿, 让考生填入所缺单词; 第二部分之后停顿 5 分钟, 让考生根据所听到的内容写出主要意思。第三遍同第一遍一样, 没有停顿, 供考生进行核对。

2. 影响听力成绩的因素

(1) 缺乏良好的心理状态

心理语言学家认为：听力理解的心理过程是从实际语音到意念表达和交际意图的转换过程。有的考生一遇到听力考试，就特别紧张，有畏难情绪，常影响水平的正常发挥。有时遇到一个单词或词组听不懂，就不知所措，导致整个题听不懂。尤其是在短篇听力中，一个词听不懂可能会影响整个段落，甚至整篇录音的听音及理解。有时一道题听不懂，就停顿下来，引起连锁反应。

(2) 时间安排不恰当

有的考生希望突击提高听力，一次连续听几个小时，结果搞得头昏脑涨，效果甚微。科学的办法应该是，一次听力训练不要超过 1 小时，天天坚持。因为听力训练是紧张的脑力劳动，时间长了，大脑会因疲劳而产生抑制状态，其结果只能是事倍功半。

(3) 所选材料不适中

有的考生急于求成，在练习听力时，不是根据自己的实际情况，选择一些适合自己的材料去听，而是一味求“高”，结果所选材料自己一点也听不懂，还反复地听，其结果只能是活受罪，白耽误时间。

(4) 知识面不够

对英美国家的文化背景知识缺乏必要的了解，也是影响听力成绩的因素之一。外国人的生活方式、习惯、价值观与我们存在很大的差异，听力理解并不是全部来自语言信息，经常是要把所得的语言信息与有关的背景知识相联系才得出正确的判断。因此，文化背景知识可以帮助考生去理解和推测所听到的语言信息，而且常起到意想不到的功效。

这些知识包括英语国家的地理环境、风土人情、历史事件、名人轶事、文学艺术、科学发展以及大学生活。考生平时要注意学习和积累这方面的知识。

三、听力应试技巧

听力理解能力是一种综合能力。它不但要求听音者具有扎实的英语语言基础知识，丰富的词汇量，较强的阅读理解能力和话语能力，而且要求有较强的辨音及捕捉信息的能力，较长的短期记忆能力和一定的综合分析及判断推理能力。在准备六级听力过程中，应试者除了解各类题的特点，熟悉各类题的形式，掌握各类题的答题对策，平时加强训练外，还应掌握一定的应试技巧。下面我们将介绍几点听力考试的应试技巧。

(1) 保持良好的心理状态

心理学研究表明：智力活动的最佳情绪背景是兴趣和愉快的相互作用。因此，考生保持一种镇定自信、冷静愉快的心境就能使自己思维敏捷，最大限度地发挥考生的才智。

有的考生觉得自己的听力不行，无法自信，那么就要具有一种洒脱的心境，排除一切杂念和压力，听懂多少算多少，只要自己尽了力就行了，在这种轻松心理状态下，大脑会产生积极的思维，会使考生考出自己的最佳成绩。

(2) 提高预测能力

听力理解本身应该是积极能动的参与，而不是被动消极的接受。应开动脑筋，大胆地预测或想像说话的内容以及讲话者的意图。

具体地说，读了选择项，可以推知录音资料大致涉及什么，属于什么题型的，做到心中有

数。例如：从选择答案：A) 3:30, B) 7:45, C) 4:30, D) 9:15 中，我们可以根据这些数字推测出录音材料与时间有关，也许是关于时间的计算题。

此时，边听边预测下面的信息。在听短文时，要高度集中听懂第一句话，因第一句往往是短文的主题句，可帮你预测这段短文讲什么，朝什么方面展开。还有，听力材料中的过渡词，它也能帮助考生预测下文，可以表示下文是举例和例证、对照和比较、引申和转折、推论和总结等逻辑关系。例如：but, however, nevertheless, 是表示思路转向的信号词（也叫过渡词），下文往往是表达讲话人真正观点的重要信息。

(3) 做简化笔记

边听边记是听力测试中的一个重要技巧。考试中，考生不可能记住录音中对话和文章的全部细节，这就需要对数字、人名、地点和一些事件做一些简化记录。这样，边听边记，有助于选择正确答案。

(4) 把握中心思想

有的考生精力过于集中在字词上，只见树木不见森林，听完了也忘完了，头脑中没有形成整体概念。考生必须把注意力放在理解内容的大意上，不要为个别词音、词义牵制，也不要为庞杂的信息困扰，要及时捕捉主题句、关键词，牢牢把握住说话人的思绪。一般情况下，录音的开头和结尾都很重要。录音开头大多是整篇的中心思想，录音结尾大都是整个短篇的结论、发展方向或暗示及启迪。大多数情况下，录音的前半部分告诉应试者事件的时间、地点及人物，中间一般叙述过程，结尾部分多为结果。

总之，听力理解是六级考试中难度较大的项目，其成功与否与上述各种能力及技巧有着密切关系。平时训练时要有意识地严格按上述技巧进行，到考试时才能如鱼得水。

四、六级听力中常见短语

掌握听力考试中的短语或习语在听力理解中有着十分重要的作用。考生听力的提高，除了平时多听，掌握一定的听力技巧外，还应特别记住一些听力试题中经常出现的一些常用短语，它们有助于考生听力的理解 and 提高。为了帮助考生提高六级听力的能力，在听力考试中取得较好的成绩，我们对 1989—2002 年以来大学英语考试六级听力原题以及 1989—2002 年以来大学英语考试四级听力原题中出现的短语做了统计，并对多年来出版的六级模拟试题书中的听力试题短语做了总结，发现以下这些短语在六级听力试题中出现的次数较多。希望考生在全面提高听力水平的基础上，牢记下列常用短语及词组。

1. 形容词的固定搭配

able to do 能做

about to do 正要做

absent from 缺席

absorbed in 全神贯注于

amazed at 对……感到吃惊

active in 积极于

anxious about 为……而担忧

ashamed of 感到羞耻

aware of 意识到

attached to 喜欢

base on 以……为基础

blind to 无视

bored with 对……厌倦

bound for 正要去, 开往

busy doing sth. 忙于做某事

capable of doing sth. 能做某事

close to 接近
 concerned about 关心,挂念
 confident of 信任
 connected with 与……有关
 conscious of 意识到
 considerate of 体贴的
 content with 满足于
 crazy about 狂热的
 crowded with 挤满
 convenient to/for 对……方便
 critical of 挑剔的
 curious to do sth. 想做某事
 determined to do sth. 决心干某事
 different from 与……不同
 divided by 被除以
 divided into 被分成
 equal to 相等,胜任
 faithful to 对……忠诚
 familiar with 熟悉
 famous for 以……而著称
 fed up with 对……感到厌倦
 filled with 充满
 fond of 喜欢
 friendly to 对……很友好
 full of 充满
 good at 擅长

2. 介词的固定搭配

above all 首先,最重要的
 according to 根据
 after a while 过了一会儿
 after all 毕竟
 ahead of 在……之前
 as a matter of fact 实际上,事实上
 as a result 结果,因此
 as a rule 通常
 as far as sth. be concerned 就……而言
 as follows 如下
 as good as 几乎和……一样
 as regards 关于,至于
 at a loss 不知所措

grateful to sb. for sth. 因某事对某人感激
 harmful to 对……有害的
 inferior to 次的,劣等的
 interested in 对……感兴趣
 keen on 喜欢
 late for 迟到
 likely to do sth. 可能要
 loyal to 忠实于
 obliged to 不得不
 opposite to 与……相对立
 pleased with 高兴
 prior to 先于
 proud of 对……感到自豪
 regardless of 不管
 relevant to 与……相关
 responsible for 对……负责任
 rich in 富于
 satisfied with 对……很满意
 short of 缺少
 similar to 与……相似
 sorry for 为……而抱歉
 strict with 对……严格
 supposed to do 应该做某事
 surprised at 对……而吃惊
 tired of 对……厌倦

at first sight 初看起来
 at present 目前,现在
 at times 有时
 before long 不久
 beside the point 离题
 by means of 用……手段
 face to face 面对面
 first of all 首先,第一
 for the better 向好的方向发展,改善
 for the sake of 为了……起见
 for the time being 暂时,目前
 from time to time 有时
 in a way(sense) 在某一点上,在某种程

度上

in other words 换句话说

in spite of 尽管

in the first place 首先,第一

on business 因事,因公

on fire 失火

on duty 上班

on the whole 总的来说

once in a while 偶尔,有时

out of danger 脱险

out of order 发生故障,乱了秩序

with the exception of 除……之外

word for word 逐字地

3. 副词的固定搭配

by and by 不久,一会儿

all out 全力以赴

more or less 大约,或多或少

no less than 与……一样,不亚于

right away 立刻,马上

so far 迄今为止

sooner or later 迟早

that is (to say) 换言之

no more 不再

no longer 不再

all the same 仍然

here and there 到处

all the time 一直,始终

4. 动词的固定搭配

act as 充当,担任

agree with 与……一致,符合

apologize to sb. for sth. 因某事向某人道歉

apply for 申请

arrive at 到达,得出(结论)

associate with 与……有联系

be made up of 由……组成

keep in mind 牢记

blame sb. for sth. 因某事责备某人

bother about 打扰

break away from 脱离,逃跑

break down 出故障

break into 闯入

break out 爆发

bring up 培养,教育

call off 取消

can't help 忍不住

catch one's breath 屏息

catch sight of 看见

check in 办理登记手续

check out 结账离去

close down 关闭,停业

come to the point 说到要点

come true 实现

comment on 对……评论

concentrate on 集中,专心

cut down 削减

cut off 挂断,停止

deal with 处理,涉及

depend on 依赖,取决于

devote to 把……献给

do/try one's best 尽力

draw up 制定

dress up 打扮

enjoy oneself 玩得高兴

fill in (out) 填写

get along with 进展,相处

get down to sth. 开始认真做某事

get off 下车

get on 登上

get over 克服

give off 放出

give out 分发,用完,公布

give up 放弃,投降

go ahead 开始(做某事)

go by 经过,过去
 go in for 参加,从事
 go wrong 出错
 grow up 长大
 hand in 上交
 have in mind 想到
 head for 向……方向行进
 hear from 收到……的信
 hold up 阻碍,停顿
 intend to do 打算做某事
 keep an eye on 留意,照看
 keep on 继续
 lead to 通向,导致
 learn by heart 记住
 leave out 省略,遗漏
 let alone 更不用说
 look down on 轻视
 look into 调查
 look out 当心
 make out 辨认
 make up for 弥补
 make up one's mind 下决心
 make use of 利用
 object to 反对
 owe ... to ... 把... 归功于……
 pay off 还清
 play a part in 在……中起作用,扮演角

色
 point out 指出
 prefer ... to ... 更喜欢
 put off 推迟
 put up with 忍受
 regard ... as ... 把... 看做
 refer to 提及,查阅
 remind of 使人想起
 respond to 有反应,响应
 run into 偶然遇见
 see off 送行
 作为
 smell of 有……的气味
 stand for 代表
 stick to 坚持,粘贴在
 succeed in 成功
 take advantage of 利用
 take charge of 管理
 take sth. for granted 认为……是理所当然
 take one's time 不急不忙
 try on 试穿
 turn up 出现
 use up 用完
 wipe out 消灭
 work at 从事于

五、听力训练(10 套题)、原文及答案

1. 听力训练题

Test One

Section A

- A) At home.
 C) At a restaurant.
- A) Brenda has borrowed her car.
 C) She sparked car in a safe place.

- B) At a party.
 D) In a car.
- B) She came with Brenda today.
 D) Her car ran out of gas.

3. A) It should be a clear weekend.
C) Only the mornings will be nice.
4. A) The man and Paul.
C) Phil and Carol.
5. A) He doesn't have to.
C) His boss doesn't want him to.
6. A) In a drugstore.
C) In a doctor's office.
7. A) He'll make up his mind tomorrow.
C) Shirley will find a way to go.
8. A) The woman is taking Francis' place at work.
B) Francis and the woman are working together today.
C) The woman is expecting to take today off.
D) Francis asked if the woman was sick.
9. A) Present a new theory to the class.
C) Read the book more thoroughly.
10. A) Type some letters.
C) Go home.
- B) It will probably rain all day.
D) Part of the weekend will be fair.
- B) Carol and Paul.
D) Paul and Phil.
- B) He's sick.
D) He's going to play golf.
- B) At home.
D) On the street.
- B) Shirley's leaving tomorrow.
D) He's been unable to ask Shirley.
- B) Read more than one article.
D) Write a better article for class.
- B) Help the man.
D) Talk to Mr. Miller.

Section B

Passage One

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

11. A) 465 feet. B) 6,200 feet. C) 60 feet. D) 700 feet.
12. A) President Lincoln's.
C) President Roosevelt's.
13. A) He was a sculptor.
C) He was a mountain climber.
14. A) Gutzon Borglum.
C) Lincoln Borglum.
- B) President Jefferson's.
D) President Kennedy's.
- B) He was a president.
D) He was a political leader.
- B) An Indian Chief.
D) It isn't finished.

Passage Two

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

15. A) Elephants. B) Bears. C) Rabbits. D) Tigers.
16. A) Butterflies. B) Spiders. C) Snakes. D) Turtles.
17. A) Disease. B) Size. C) Speed. D) Fur.

Passage Three

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

18. A) Man's Lives.
C) Can the Aging Be Controlled?
19. A) Most people cannot live more than 100 years.
B) Most people are over 100 years old.
C) Theoretically and under ideal conditions, man can live six times longer than his
- B) Man's Normal Period of Growth.
D) Can Man Live Longer in the Future?

normal period of growth.

D) A person's period of growth may be 25 years.

20. A) By describing the conditions necessary for a long life.

B) By explaining the finding of an expert.

C) By comparing man with other animals.

D) By quoting popular medical opinion.

Test Two

Section A

1. A) He doesn't want to.
C) He has to work.
- B) He's sick.
D) He will study.
2. A) The man.
C) It's on his desk.
- B) The janitor.
D) Mr. Watson.
3. A) On the table.
C) On the cabinet.
- B) He's wearing them.
D) Upstairs.
4. A) He thought it was not as good as Professor Black's.
B) He thought it was better than Professor Black's.
C) He didn't like it.
D) He didn't hear it.
5. A) The woman would like to join the man the next time.
B) Neither of them has had a chance to see the play.
C) The man considers himself a good traveler.
D) The man brought his pet along on the trip.
6. A) He's afraid to work at night.
B) He's afraid the work will be really hard.
C) He doesn't want to work tomorrow night.
D) He can't find the way out of student center.
7. A) She didn't remember to take her check book.
B) She couldn't get a locker.
C) She has a temporary locker.
D) She will check out the locker next to Jim's.
8. A) She's been extremely successful.
B) Her success is hard to understand.
C) She's less successful now than she was last year.
D) She owes some of her success to her personality.
9. A) At a movie theater.
C) At a cafeteria.
- B) At a supermarket.
D) At a laundromat.
10. A) The garden hasn't been planned.
B) The man wants to quit.
C) The man doesn't like to wait.

D) The ground is too wet to plant vegetables.

Section B

Passage One

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. A) Character of graphite. B) Character of paint.
C) Character of pencil. D) Character of lead.
12. A) A shipping mineral. B) A form of carbon.
C) A lubricant. D) Crystal.
13. A) Paper. B) Paint. C) Pencil lead. D) Mineral.

Passage Two

Questions 14 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.

14. A) Abundant natural resources.
B) The quality of management.
C) The skills of people from other countries.
D) The working man.
15. A) 100 years. B) 200 years. C) 350 years. D) 400 years.
16. A) The value of machines. B) The value of time.
C) The value of work. D) The value of money.
17. A) Machines. B) Technology. C) The children. D) Unionization.

Passage Three

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

18. A) A duck. B) A chameleon. C) A skunk. D) A rabbit.
19. A) Their bite. B) Their odor.
C) Their pigmentation. D) Their quills.
20. A) Claws. B) Bite. C) Sting. D) Pigmentation.

Test Three

Section A

1. A) She can do the work. B) She should phone a friend.
C) She's just switched electricians. D) She already replaced the shelf.
2. A) Mary. B) Mary and Rose.
C) Rose and Sue. D) Rose.
3. A) At a typewriter repair shop. B) On the street.
C) In an office. D) In a drugstore.
4. A) He doesn't want to have lunch with the woman.
B) He will be very busy.
C) He's having lunch with somebody else.
D) He never eats lunch.
5. A) That Joe bought Fred's car. B) That the man is joking.

- C) That Fred's car is not good. D) That the man wants Jack's car.
6. A) Buying two new jackets. B) Getting his clothes cleaned.
C) Fixing up his apartment. D) Ordering some gifts.
7. A) She'll persuade Sandy to visit the museum in the future.
B) She'll have time to give Sandy a ride to the museum.
C) She'll wait to go to the museum until Sandy can go along.
D) She'll ask the man to take Sandy to the museum.
8. A) She wants to know how to get there.
B) She wants to meet tomorrow night.
C) She will be able to see him on another day.
D) She will be busy every day this week.
9. A) She's always running. B) She's still in the race.
C) She feels very comfortable. D) She still has a fever.
10. A) Jerry ordered it. B) Ted left it at the party.
C) Jerry and Ted ate it. D) Ted bought it.

Section B

Passage One

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

11. A) New political ways. B) New methods of fishing.
C) New means of water travel. D) How to trap animals.
12. A) They were plentiful in England.
B) They grew only in certain sections of the country.
C) They were preferred raw.
D) They did not exist in England.
13. A) By building canoes. B) By blazing trails through the forest.
C) By making snowshoes. D) By trapping animals.
14. A) Spaniards. B) Other Englishmen.
C) Indians. D) Political leaders.

Passage Two

Questions 15 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

15. A) The Senate. B) The President.
C) The Supreme Court. D) The States.
16. A) Removing the President. B) Enforcing the law.
C) Control over education. D) Control over trade.
17. A) The Congress. B) Majority rule.
C) Independence. D) The Bill of Rights.
18. A) To choose their own religion.
B) To speak out against the government.
C) To gather peacefully to protest against government actions.
D) To remove a president unfit to continue from office.

Passage Three

Questions 19 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

19. A) Einstein's children. B) The invention of the compass.
C) The life of a scientist. D) Little-understood people.
20. A) It would have been his hundredth birthday.
B) He had just been awarded a prize.
C) He had just died.
D) People had found support for his theories.

Test Four

Section A

1. A) Beethoven. B) Strauss. C) Bach. D) Mozart.
2. A) That he is in the Army. B) That he doesn't like cars.
C) That he is a car salesman. D) That he can fix her car.
3. A) A hair dresser's. B) A photo shop.
C) A grocery store. D) A coffee shop.
4. A) The doctor can see him briefly. B) He can bring in another chair.
C) His appointment is for another time. D) There will be a short wait.
5. A) Mail the letters when he goes out. B) Wait until later to go to class.
C) Wait while the woman finishes. D) Drop the woman off at home.
6. A) She thinks it closes at nine.
B) She doesn't know its hours.
C) It's open all night during exam periods.
D) It isn't open on Sundays.
7. A) Gail and Charles. B) The woman's boss.
C) John. D) The woman.
8. A) He was sick. B) He had to work.
C) His wife had to work. D) His wife was sick.
9. A) Lock the door carefully. B) Open the door.
C) Fix the lock himself. D) Call the repairman.
10. A) It took place two months ago. B) It wasn't exactly a national election.
C) It will be held in a month. D) It won't be held as expected.

Section B

Passage One

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

11. A) The British. B) The Indians. C) Peter Minuit. D) The Dutch.
12. A) Because of its people. B) Because it is an old city.
C) Because of its location. D) Because it has a lot of culture.
13. A) Manhattan. B) Brooklyn. C) Queens. D) The Bronx.

14. A) 1,350. B) 15,000. C) 1,250. D) 13,500.

Passage Two

Questions 15 to 16 are based on the passage you have just heard.

15. A) It has caused by a faulty electrical connection.
B) It was caused by the mishandling of some cigarette ends of owner of the warehouse.
C) It was caused by some boys playing fire.
D) The reason is unknown.
16. A) More than ten thousand dollars.
B) About five hundred dollars.
C) Less than five thousand dollars.
D) Around a million dollars.

Passage Three

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

17. A) His wife. B) A clock. C) A tree. D) Lightning.
18. A) Edwards had been blind for nine years.
B) Edwards was unconscious for twenty minutes after the lightning had struck him.
C) Doctors believe that Edwards was never really blind or deaf.
D) Edwards awoke with his face in a puddle of water.
19. A) Hiding from the storm under a tree.
B) Climbing a tree.
C) Driving a car.
D) Lying on the ground.
20. A) He regained his sight from a head injury when he fell from a tree.
B) He was happy after his wife entered his room for the first time in nine years.
C) The lightning took the feeling from his legs and gave feeling in his eyes.
D) Because the blow that blinded him was very severe, it took another very severe blow to restore his sight.

Test Five

Section A

1. A) English husbands usually do a lot of housework.
B) English husbands usually do little housework.
C) English husbands are good at sports.
D) English husbands enjoy doing housework.
2. A) Courageous. B) Lazy. C) Curious. D) Cowardly.
3. A) The man will cook.
B) She won't buy enough.
C) She'll get in a bad mood.
D) She will have to buy food for the dinner.
4. A) In a factory. B) In a flower shop.

- C) In a heating plant. D) In a locked room.
5. A) You should believe everything you read.
 B) She thinks the book is excellent.
 C) She wonders which newspaper he reads.
 D) Reaction to the book has been varied.
6. A) No. They are not allowed to attend the meeting.
 B) Yes. They will attend the meeting if they are invited.
 C) Yes. There is no doubt that they will attend the meeting.
 D) No. They would definitely not attend the meeting.
7. A) \$0.40. B) \$0.45. C) \$0.30 D) \$0.35.
8. A) At 9:35. B) At 9:05. C) At 10:00. D) At 9:20.
9. A) In a kitchen. B) In an orchard. C) In a garden. D) At a picnic.
10. A) Where Sally lost her money last week.
 B) What Sally had done to break her arm.
 C) How Sally is feeling.
 D) What Sally's job is.

Section B

Passage One

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. A) The group in a messy storeroom.
 B) The group in a nice office.
 C) The group in a poorly designed living room.
 D) None of the above.
12. A) Visitors to an art museum in Kansas City.
 B) Visitors to a university museum.
 C) Visitors to an exhibit of paintings.
 D) Visitors to an exhibit of photos.
13. A) People in the dark brown room walked more quickly.
 B) People spent more time in the white room than in the dark room.
 C) Dark brown stimulated more but shorter activity.
 D) Dark brown stimulated more and longer activity.

Passage Two

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

14. A) The liberation movement of British women.
 B) Rapid economic development in Britain.
 C) Changing attitudes to family life.
 D) Reasons for changes in family life in Britain.
15. A) Because millions of men died in the war.
 B) Because women had proved their worth.
 C) Because women were more skillful than men.

- D) Because factories preferred to employ women.
16. A) The concept of "the family" as a social unit.
 B) The attitudes to birth control.
 C) The attitudes to religion.
 D) The ideas of authority and tradition.

Passage Three

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

17. A) Power. B) Academic degree.
 C) Wealth. D) Diligence.
18. A) The change of life-style.
 B) The change of the nature of occupations.
 C) The increase of social wealth.
 D) The increase of job opportunities.
19. A) Politicians. B) Clerks.
 C) Manual workers. D) Lawyers.
20. A) Farm workers. B) White-collar workers.
 C) Blue-collar workers. D) Not mentioned.

Test Six

Section A

1. A) 12. B) 48. C) 36. D) 24.
2. A) He was realistic. B) He exaggerated his part.
 C) He was not dramatic enough. D) He played his part well.
3. A) At the information desk. B) On the platform.
 C) On the train. D) Near the stairs.
4. A) Fred is a good teacher. B) Sue can do a good job.
 C) Tony is very honest. D) Fred doesn't want to be a teacher.
5. A) At 10:00. B) At 9:00. C) At 9:15. D) At 9:30.
6. A) Jane's condescending attitude. B) Jane's choice of subject.
 C) Jane's negligence. D) Jane's irrelevant response.
7. A) It was too large. B) It was too tight.
 C) It was too short. D) It was not what she preferred.
8. A) He must see the dentist.
 B) He must give a speech.
 C) He has a meeting.
 D) He must travel to a business conference.
9. A) A red car. B) A factory job.
 C) A choice of cars. D) A ride to work.
10. A) In a school. B) At the post office.
 C) In a courtroom. D) In a packing plant.