

# 15年6月cet6听力真题SectionC

## 2015年6月cet6第一套

When most people think of the word “education,” they think of a pupil as a sort of animate sausage casing. Into this empty casing, the teachers (26) stuff “education.”

But genuine education, as Socrates knew more than two thousand years ago, is not (27) the stuffings of information into a person, but rather eliciting knowledge from him; it is the (28) of what is in the mind. “The most important part of education,” once wrote William Ernest Hocking, the (29) Harvard philosopher, “is this instruction of a man in what he has inside of him. And, as Edith Hamilton has reminded us, Socrates never said, “I know, learn from me.” He said, rather, “Look into your own selves and find the (30) of truth that God has put into every heart, and that only you can kindle (点燃) to a (31).”

In a dialogue, Socrates takes an ignorant slave boy, without a day of (32), and proves to the amazed observers that the boy really “knows” geometry—because the principles of geometry are already in his mind, waiting to be called out.

So many of the discussions and (33) about the content of education are useless and inconclusive because they (34) what should “go into” the student rather than with what should be taken out, and how this can best be done.

The college student who once said to me, after a lecture, “I spend so much time studying that I don’t have a chance to learn anything,” was clearly expressing his (35) with the sausage-casing view of education.

### 参考答案

26. are supposed to 句子的谓语。空格后的stuff为动词原形，因此空【精析】句意推断题。此处应填入动词(词组)充当I 格处应该会出现情态动词或不定式结构。结合录音填入are supposed to,意为应该

27. inserting【精析】语义推断题。此处应为动词的ing形式，与is构成现在进行时。上文提到“填鸭”式教学，此处提到是把信息“塞到”某人的脑中。结合录音填入insertin9，意为“填入，塞入”。

28. drawing-out【精析】语义推断题。空格前有定冠词the，后有介词of，因此需要填入名词。上文提到一般的教育理念都是认为要向学生脑中塞信息，但是，格拉底却认为，教育者应该是将信息从学生脑海提取出来。结合录音填入drawin9. out，意为“提取，抽取”。

29. distinguished【精析】语义推断题。空格位于定冠词the和名词短语Harvard philosopher之间，需要填入形容词修饰名词。哈佛大学的哲学家，应该是“杰出的，卓越的”。结合录音填入distinguished，意为“优秀的，杰出的”。

30. spark【精析】句意推断题。空格位于定冠词the和介词of之间，需要填入名词，构成名词短语。哲学家认为，上帝已经把知识置入人的心中，教育家要做的只是帮助人们发现这些火花，将其点燃。结合录音填入spark，意为“火花”。

31. flame【精析】语义推断题。空格位于不定冠词a后，应该填入可数名词。教育者应该是点燃人们心中知识火花的人。结合录音填入flame，意为“火焰，火光”。

32. schooling【精析】句意推断题。空格位于介词of之后，故应填入名词，充当介词的宾语。苏格拉底以一个小男孩为例，说明了教育的真谛，这个孩子一天学也没上过。结合录音填入schoolin9，意为“学校教育，上学”。

33. controversies【精析】并列关系题。空格位于连词and之后，and连接两个并列成分，discussions为名词复数形式，因此空格处应该填入名词复数形式。结合录音填入controversies，意为“争议，异议，争论”。

34. are concerned with【精析】句意推断题。空格处应该填入动词(词组)，构成句子的谓语。关于教育的讨论都没有用，因为他们所关注的都是如何将知识导入到学生脑海，而不是怎样帮助他们提取知识。结合录音填入are concerned with，意为“关心，忙于”。

35. dissatisfaction【精析】语义推断题。此空位于物主代词his之后，应该填入名词作物主代词的宾语。有位大学生曾经表达了他的看法，他对“填鸭”式的教学十分不满。结合录音填入dissatisfaction，意为“不满”。

## 2015年6月cet6第二套

Why would an animal kill itself? It seems a strange question, and yet it is one that has (26) some people for a long time. The lemming (旅鼠) is one such animal. Lemmings periodically commit mass (27), and no one knows just why!

The small (28), which inhabit the Scandinavian mountains, sustain themselves on a diet of roots and live in

nests they make underground. When their food supply is (29) large, the lemmings live a normal, undisturbed life.

However, when the lemmings' food supply becomes too low to support the population, a singular (30) commences. The lemmings leave their nests all together at the same time, forming huge crowds. Great numbers of the lemmings begin a long and hard journey across the Scandinavian plains, a journey that may last weeks. The lemmings eat everything in their path, continuing their (31) march until they reach the sea. The reason for what follows remains a mystery for zoologists and naturalists. Upon reaching the coast, the lemmings do not stop but swim by the thousands into the surf. Most (32) only a short time before they tire, sink, and drown.

A common theory for this unusual phenomenon is that the lemmings do not realize that the ocean is such (33) water. In their cross-country journey, the animals must traverse many smaller bodies of water, such as rivers and small lakes. They may (34) that the sea is just another such swimmable (35). But no final answer has been found to the mystery.

#### 参考答案

26. puzzled 【精析】句意推断题。此空后面是名词some people，前面是has，因此has应该是助动词，此空需要填入一个动词(词组)的过去分词，与has构成现在完成时。结合录音填入puzzled，意为“使……迷惑”。

27. suicide 【精析】固定搭配题。此空前面有commit一词，而前文中提到动物的自杀行为，故联想到固定搭配commit suicide，为“自杀”之意。结合录音填入 suicide。

28. creatures 【精析】修饰关系题。此空前面的The small是“定冠词+形容词”的形式，因此空格处要填入一个名词作句子的主语；主语后面接定语从句，从句中的动词inhabit没有使用第三人称单数形式，因此确定这个名词主语是复数。结合录音填入 creatures，意为“生物”。

29. sufficiently 【精析】修饰关系题。此空位于系动词is之后，形容词large之前，故应填入副词用来修饰后面的形容词。结合录音填入sufficiently，意为“足够地”。

30. migration 【精析】句意推断题。此空的前面是“冠词+形容词”的形式，因此空格处需要填入一个名词；后面是第三人称单数形式的动词commences，“开始”之意，进而确定此空的名词为单数。结合录音填入migration，意为“迁徙”。

31. destructive 【精析】修饰关系题。此空与前面的their和后面的march一起作continuing的宾语，march此处是名词，为“行军，前进”之意；此空与their共同作march的定语，故猜测应该填入一个形容词。结合录音填入destructive，意为“毁灭性的”。

32. float Oil water 【精析】语义推断题：此空前面是Most，后面没有动词，而是直接出现了名词a short time，由此确定Most为名词，指“大部分旅鼠”，作句子的主语，空格处填入谓语部分。结合录音填入float Oil water，意为“在水上漂浮”。

33. a huge body of 【精析】修饰关系题。此空前面是such，后面是不可数名词water，故猜测此空可以填入形容词来修饰water。此处答案并不是单个的形容词，而是一个量词词组，结合录音填入a huge body of water，意为“大面积的水域”。

34. assume 【精析】句意推断题。此空位于情态动词may之后，故应填入动词(词组)原形。结合录音填入assume意为“假定，认为”。

35. obstacle 【精析】句意推断题。此空的前面为another such swimmable，“另一个能够游泳的”，说明此空需要填入一个名词，而且是单数名词。结合录音填入obstacle，意为“障碍(物)”。

## 2015年6月cet6第三套

I'm interested in the criminal justice system of our country. It seems to me that something has to be done, if we're to (26) as a country. I certainly don't know what the answers to our problems are. Things certainly get (27) in a hurry when you get into them, but I wonder if something couldn't be done to deal with some of these problems. One thing I'm concerned about is our practice of putting (28) in jail who haven't harmed anyone. Why not work out some system whereby they can pay back the debts they owe society instead of (29) another debt by going to prison and, of course, coming '30 hardened criminals. I'm also concerned about the short prison sentences people are (31) serious crimes. Of course one alternative to this is to (32) capital punishment, but I'm not sure I would be for that. I'm not sure it's right to take an eye for an eye. The alternative to capital punishment is longer sentences. but they would certainly cost the tax payers much money. I also think we must do something about the insanity (33). In

my opinion, anyone who takes another person's life (34) is insane, however, that does not mean that the person isn't guilty of the crime, or that he shouldn't pay society the debt he owes. It's sad, of course, that a person may have to spend the rest of his life, or a large part of it in prison for acts that he (35) while not in full control of his mind.

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#### 参考答案

26. **survive** 【精析】语义推断题。分析句子结构可知，空格处应该填入一个动词(词组)，与空格前的不定式符号to构成不定式结构。结合录音填入survive，意为“幸存，活下来”。

27. **complicated** 【精析】句意推断题。分析句子结构可知，空格处应该填入一个形容词(词组)作系动词get的表语。根据句意可判断此处应填一个表示“复杂的”之意的单词：结合录音填入complicated。

28. **offenders** 【精析】语义推断题。分析句子结构可知，空格处应该填入一个名词(词组)作putting的宾语。空格后who引导的定语从句是对空格处名词的进一步解释，意为“没有伤害到他人的人”。结合录音填入Offenders，意为“犯罪者”。

29. **incurring** 【精析】语义推断题。分析句子结构可知，空格处应该填入名词或动名词作介词短语instead of的宾语。结合录音填入incurring，incur a debt意为“欠债”。

30. **under the influence of** 【精析】习惯搭配题。分析句子结构可知，空格处应填入一个介词结构连接空格前的

coming以及c) 【精析】细节推断题。短文最后论述了解决辍学问题的办法。在高中，对学生的激励政策包括奖励学习优秀的学生，或者指定每月的奖学金获得者，或者发放衣服。空格后的hardened criminals。结合录音填入 under the influence of，意为“在……的影响下”。

31. **serving for** 【精析】习惯搭配题。由空格前的are以及空格后的serious crimes推测，空格处应填入一个动词(词组)的分词形式。结合录音填入serving for意为“服役，服刑”。

32. **restore** 【精析】句意推断题。分析句子结构可知，空格处应该填入一个动词(词组)，与其前的不定式符号to构成不定式结构。结合录音填入restore，意为“恢复”。

33. **plea** 【精析】修饰关系题。分析句子结构可知，空格处应填入一个名词被insanity修饰。结合录音填入plea，意为“借口”。

34. **intentionally** 【精析】句意推断题。空格所在部分who引导的定语从句结构完整，故推测空格处应填入一个副词(词组)。结合录音填入intentionally，意为“故意地”。

35. **committed** 【精析】语境同现题。分析句子结构可知，that引导的定语从句缺少谓语成分。结合录音填入committed，意为“犯罪，做错事”。