

高教考试在线大学英语六级

# 不一样的【六级课】听力讲义

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## 第一节. 六级听力必备语音知识

### 1. 连音 (liaison) 规则: 结尾辅音 + 开头元音

例: M: \_\_\_\_\_ me see. I have printed my family name, first name,  
date of birth, and address. Anything else?

W: No. That's all right. We'll \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ if  
you'll just sign your name at the bottom

练习: an apple	/ə-næpl/	take off
pick up	find out	turn around
check in / out	fill in / out	look in / out
not at all	/nɔ-tæ-t ɔl/	think about it
tired of it	cut it out	rest of it
check it out	get it over	get over it

例 2: W: It's really cold in this apartment. Can we \_\_\_\_\_ the heat a little bit?

M: Sorry, I've \_\_\_\_\_ money and can hardly pay the fuel bill. Maybe  
you'd better put on a sweater.

例 3: M: I think you ought to see a doctor \_\_\_\_\_ about that cough.

W: Well, I'll wait a few more days, I'm sure I'll \_\_\_\_\_ soon.

例 4: If we ask Americans why they eat with knives and forks, or why their men wear  
pants \_\_\_\_\_ skirts, or why they may be married to only one person at a time.

例 5:

1. : a fight scene has to look real. Punches must \_\_\_\_\_ enemy's jaws.
2. : If a movie scene is dangerous, stunt people usually \_\_\_\_\_ the stars.
3. : Canutt also \_\_\_\_\_ a new way to make a punch look real. He was the  
only stunt man ever to get an Oscar.

连音条件：

例 6：

I'm no doctor, but it's not \_\_\_\_\_.

例 7：

He's also told me \_\_\_\_\_ he wished to study for some profession  
\_\_\_\_\_ going into business.

## 2. 爆破音 (plosive) 规则：爆破音+非元音

❖ 六大爆破音： /p/ /b/ /t/ /d/ /k/ /g/

例 8：

- A) He understands the woman's feeling
- B) He has gone through a similar experience
- C) The woman should have gone on the field trip
- D) The teacher is just following the regulations

答案： ( )

W: I was so angry yesterday! My biology teacher did not even let me explain why I  
missed the field trip. He just wouldn't let me pass!

M: That doesn't seem fair. I 'd feel that way too if I were you.

例 9：

W: Well, I guess I'd sell my watch or computer or do some \_\_\_\_\_ till I  
\_\_\_\_\_ return plane ticket.

## 3. 轻音浊化 (voicing) :

规则： /s/ + /p/ = /b/	<b>spy</b>
/s/ + /k/ = /g/	<b>scope</b>
/s/ + /t/ = /d/	<b>store</b>
/s/ + /tr/ = /dr/	<b>street</b>

**练习:**

strike	extend	station	space	straight
Australia	experience	studio	discover	expensive
ski	skate	spring	spirit	discuss

**例 10:**

The planet, however, which we have abused to a considerable degree in these past two centuries of \_\_\_\_\_ exploitation. This exploitation has reached such \_\_\_\_\_ that presently it appears that some hundreds of thousands of \_\_\_\_\_ will be \_\_\_\_\_ before the end of the century. in our times, human shrewdness has mastered the deep \_\_\_\_\_ of the earth.

**整体练习:**

2019-12-2-A1

- ❖ **M:** Excuse me. Where's your rock music section?
- ❖ **W:** Rock music? I'm sorry. We're a jazz store. We don't have any rock and roll.

2018-12-2-A1

- ❖ **M:** Do you mind taking photo with the statue over there? I think it will make a great shot.
- ❖ **M:** I am, completely. I just got the idea a few months ago after posting some holiday photos on my social media accounts. A lot of people liked my photos and started asking me for travel tips. So i figured I'd give it a go. I post a lot on social media anyway. So I've got nothing to lose.

2019-6-1-A1

- ❖ **W:** I am a colleague of Brenda. I was a little surprised to be invited, to be honest. We've only been working together the last six months, but we quickly became good friends. we just wrapped up a project with a difficult client last week. I bet Brenda is glad it's done with, and she can focus on wedding preparations.
- ❖ **M:** Oh, yes. So you're Kathy from the office. Actually, I've heard a lot about you and that project. The client sounded like a real nightmare!
- ❖ **W:** Oh,he was. I mean we deal with all kinds of people on a regular basis. It's part of the job, but he was especially particular.enough about that. What line of work are you in?
- ❖ **M:** Well, right out of college, I worked in advertising for a while.

## 第二节. 六级概况+读选项技巧+长对话解题技巧

### 1. 六级概况知识:

- ❖ 题型: 长对话+篇章听力+讲座/演讲
- ❖ 时间: 30 分钟
- ❖ 语速: 140—160/分钟
- ❖ 答题时间: 13 秒
- ❖ 词汇难点: Unorthodox/Upbringing/Eminent scholars/Satire/Unprecedented

### 2. 六级听力如何读选项:

- ❖ 扫主干:
- ❖ 求同:
- ❖ 存异:

大纲长对话题型要求: 要求考生能听懂就熟悉话题展开的多话论英语会话。

长对话: 2 篇, 每篇 280—320 词, 每篇 4 题, 共 8 题。

### 2. 长对话题型解题技巧:

- ❖ 题文同序
- ❖ 同义替换
- ❖ 视听一致
- ❖ 问答出题
- ❖ 重复出题
- ❖ 首三尾三

### 3. 长对话场景——工作场景

#### 例 1. 2009—12 (19—22)

- A) An accountant of a computer firm.    C) A sales clerk at a shopping center.  
B) A director of a sales department.    D) A manager at a computer store.

答案: (    )

- A) Handling customer complaints.    C) Developing computer programs.  
B) Recruiting and training new staff.    D) Dispatching ordered goods on time.

答案: (    )

- A) She likes something more challenging. C) She wants to be with her husband.  
B) She likes to be nearer to her parents. D) She wants to have a better-paid job.

答案: ( )

- A) In a couple of days. C) In two months.  
B) Right away. D) Early next month.

答案: ( )

**例 2. 2019-6-1 (1-4)**

- A) Give a presentation. C) Start a new company.  
B) Raise some questions. D) Attend a board meeting.

答案: ( )

- A) It will cut production costs. C) No staff will be dismissed.  
B) It will raise productivity. D) No new staff will be hired.

答案: ( )

- A) The timeline of restructuring. C) The communication channels.  
B) The reasons for restructuring. D) The company's new missions.

答案: ( )

- A) By consulting their own department managers.  
B) By emailing questions to the man or the woman.  
C) By exploring various channels of communication.  
D) By visiting the company's own computer network..

答案: ( )

**例 3. 2016-6-2 (1-4)**

- A) Project organizer. C) Marketing manager.  
B) Public relations officer. D) Market research consultant.

答案: ( )

- A) Quantitative advertising research. C) Research methodology.  
B) Questionnaire design. D) Interviewer training.

答案: ( )

- A) They are intensive studies of people's spending habits.  
B) They examine relations between producers and customers.  
C) They look for new and effective ways to promote products.  
D) They study trends or customer satisfaction over a long period.

答案： ( )

- A) The lack of promotion opportunity. C) Designing questionnaires.  
B) Checking charts and tables. D) The persistent intensity.

答案： ( )

**例 4. 2008—6 (23—25)**

- A) Transferring to another department. C) Thinking about doing a different job.  
B) Studying accounting at a university D) Making preparations for her wedding.

答案： ( )

- A) She has finally got a promotion and a pay raise.  
B) She has got a satisfactory job in another company.  
C) She could at last leave the accounting department.  
D) She managed to keep her position in the company.

答案： ( )

- A) He and Andrea have proved to be a perfect match.  
B) He changed his mind about marriage unexpectedly.  
C) He declared that he would remain single all his life.  
D) He would marry Andrea even without meeting her.

答案： ( )

**工作场景——重点场景词：**

### **The Listening Scripts:**

#### **例 1:**

M: I see on your resume that you worked as a manager of store called Computer Country, could you tell me a little more about your responsibilities there?

W: Sure. I was responsible for overseeing about 30 employees. I did all of the orderings for the store and I kept track of the inventory.

M: What was the most difficult part of your job?

W: Probably handling angry customers. We didn't have them very often, but when we did, I need to make sure they were well taken good care of. After all, the customer is always right.

M: That's how we feel here, too. How long did you work there?

W: I was there for three and a half years. I left the company last month.

M: And why did you leave?

W: My husband has been transferred to Boston and I understand that your company has an opening there, too.

M: Yes, that's right. We do. But the position won't start until early next month. Would that be a problem for you?

W: No, not at all. My husband's new job doesn't begin for a few weeks, so we thought we would spend some time driving to Boston and stop to see my parents.

M: That sounds nice. So, tell me, why are you interested in this particular position?

W: I know that your company has a great reputation and wonderful product. I've thought many times that I would like to be a part of it. When I heard about the opening in Boston, I jumped to the opportunity.

M: Well, I'm glad you did.

Q19: What was the woman's previous job?

Q20: What does the woman say with the most difficult part of her job?

Q21: Why is the woman looking for a job in Boston?

Q22: When can the woman start to work if she gets the job?

#### **例 2:**

W: So how's our presentation about the restructuring of the company coming along

M: Fine. I'm putting the finishing touches to it now, but we'll have to be prepared for questions.



W: Yes, there is already a feeling that this is a top-down change. We really need to get everyone on board.

M: Well, there's been an extensive consultation period

W: I know, but there's always the feeling that if it isn't broke, don't fix it

M: People are worried about their jobs, too. I think we need to stress that while there will be some job changes, there won't be anyone getting dismissed. In fact, we're looking to take on more staff,

W: Agreed. You can hardly blame people for worrying though. We need to make it clear that it's not just for change's sake. In other words, we really must make case for why we're doing it. So what's the outline of the presentation?

M: I'll start with a brief review of the reasons for the change that we really need to make a clean break to restart growth. After that, I'll outline the new company structures and who's going where. Then I'll hand it over to you to discuss the timeline and summarize. And we'll take questions together at the end. Anything else?

W: Oh, yeah. We should let the staff know the channels of communication, you know, who they can contact or direct questions to about these changes

M: Yes. And we can collect some frequently asked questions and present some general answers.

W: Mm, and we'll make the presentation and the questions available via the company's own computer network, right?

M: Yes. We'll make a page on the network where staff can download all the details

W: All right. Perhaps we should do a practice run of the presentation first.

M: You bet.

5. What is the man going to do?

6. What does the man say about the restructuring?

7. What will the man explain first?

8. How can the staff learn more about the company's restructuring

### 例 3:

M: So, how long have you been a market research consultant?

W: Well, I started straight after finishing university.

M: Did you study market research?

W: Yeah, and it really helped me to get into the industry, but I have to say that it's more important to get experience in different types of market research to find out exactly what you're interested in.

M: So what are you interested in?

W: Well, at the moment, I specialize in quantitative advertising research, which means that I do two types of projects. Trackers, which are ongoing projects that look at trends or customer satisfaction over a long period of time. The only problem with trackers is that it takes up a lot of your time. But you do build up a good relationship with the client. I also do a couple of ad hoc jobs which are much shorter projects.

M: What exactly do you mean by ad hoc jobs?

W: It's basically when companies need quick answers to their questions about their consumers' habits. They just ask for one questionnaire to be sent out for example, so the time you spend on an ad hoc project tends to be fairly short.

M: Which do you prefer, trackers or ad hoc?

W: I like doing both and in fact I need to do both at the same time to keep me from going crazy. I need the variety.

M: Can you just explain what process you go through with a new client?

W: Well, together we decide on the methodology and the objectives of the research. I then design a questionnaire. Once the interviewers have been briefed, I send the client a schedule and then they get back to me with deadlines. Once the final charts and tables are ready, I have to check them and organize a presentation.

M: Hmm, one last question, what do you like and dislike about your job?

W: As I said, variety is important and as for what I don't like, it has to be the checking of charts and tables.

1: What position does the woman hold in the company?

2: What does the woman specialize in at the moment?

3: What does the woman say about trackers?

4: What does the woman dislike about her job?

#### 例 4:

W: Hi Kevin!

M: Hi Laura, long time no see! What have you been up to lately?

W: Not much. I can assure you. And you?

M: Much the same, except I do have some big news.

W: Come on. This suspense is killing me.

M: No, really, what have you been doing these past few weeks? The last time I saw you, you were looking for a new job.

W: Well, that's not exactly true. I was thinking about changing jobs. Luckily, they offered me a new position in the accounting department.

M: A step up in the big business world.

W: I wouldn't exaggerate, but I am pleased. I had been hoping to get a promotion for a while. So when it finally came through, I was relieved. Actually, that's why I was looking for a new job. I just didn't want to work there anymore if they weren't going to recognize my efforts.

M: Right, sometimes you can do your best and it seems like the others don't know you exist. I hope the money's better.

W: I got a reasonable raise, now enough about me. I'm dying to hear your news.

M: I am getting married.

W: No, you said you'd never get married.

M: That was then and this is now. You've got to meet Andrea, she's great!

W: This is all news to me. I didn't even know you were dating.

M: We weren't. We've just been dating for two weeks now.

W: And you getting married?

M: I know. I can't help it. I just know she's the one.

W: Well, congratulations! That's fantastic!

M: Thanks, I'm glad to hear you feel that way.

23. What was the woman doing when the man last saw her?

24. Why does the woman say she was relieved?

25. Why is the woman surprised at the man's news?

### 第三节·长对话重点场景讲解

#### 1. 新闻重点话题——校园场景：

例 1：2019-6-1 (5-8)

- A) They have to spend more time studying.
- B) They have to participate in club activities.
- C) They have to be more responsible for what they do.
- D) They have to choose a specific academic discipline.

答案： ( )

- A) Get ready for a career.      C) Set a long-term goal.
- B) Make a lot of friends.      D) Behave like adults.

答案： ( )

- A) Those who share her academic interests.
- B) Those who respect her student commitments.
- C) Those who can help her when she is in need.
- D) Those who go to the same clubs as she does.

答案： ( )

- A) Those helpful for tapping their potential.
- B) Those conducive to improving their social skills.
- C) Those helpful for cultivating individual interests.
- D) Those conducive to their academic studies.

答案： ( )

校园场景——重点场景词：

**例 2: 2016-6-1 (5-8)**

- A. His view on Canadian universities.
- B. His understanding of higher education
- C. His suggestions for improvements in higher education.
- D. His complaint about bureaucracy in American universities.    **答案: (    )**

- A. It is well designed.                      C. It varies among universities.
  - B. It is rather inflexible.                  D. It has undergone great changes.
- 答案: (    )**

- A. The United States and Canada can learn from each other.
  - B. Public universities are often superior to private universities.
  - C. Everyone should be given equal access to higher education.
  - D. Private schools work more efficiently than public institutions.
- 答案: (    )**

- A. University systems vary from country to country.
  - B. Efficiency is essential to university management.
  - C. It is hard to say which is better, a public university or a private one.
  - D. Many private universities in the U.S. are actually large bureaucracies.
- 答案: (    )**

**2. 新闻重点话题——演播室场景:**

**例 3: 2007-12 (19-22)**

- A) In a studio.                      B) In a clothing store.
  - C) At a beach resort              D) At a fashion show
- 答案: (    )**

- A) To live there permanently.    B) To stay there for half a year.
  - C) To find a better job to support herself.
  - D) To sell leather goods for a British company.
- 答案: (    )**

- A) Designing fashion items for several companies.
  - B) Modeling for a world-famous Italian company.
  - C) Working as an employee for Ferragamo.
  - D) Serving as a sales agent for Burberrys.
- 答案: (    )**

- A) It has seen a steady decline in its profits.
- B) It has become much more competitive.
- C) It has lost many customers to foreign companies.
- D) It has attracted lot more designers from abroad.

答案： ( )

### 演播室场景——重点场景词：

### 例 4：2018—12—2 (19—22)

- A) A journal reporting the latest progress in physics.
- B) An introductory course of modern physics.
- C) An occasion for physics to exchange ideas.
- D) A series of interviews with outstanding physicists.

答案： ( )

- A) The future of the physical world.      C) Sources of radiation.
- B) the origin of the universe.              D) Particle theory.

答案： ( )

- A) How matter collides with anti-matter.      C) Why there exists anti-matter.
- B) Whether the universe will turn barren.      D) Why there is a universe at all.

答案： ( )

- A) Matter and anti-matter are opposites of each other.
- B) Anti-matter allowed humans to come into existence.
- C) The universe formed due to a sufficient amount of matter.
- D) Anti-matter exists in very high-temperature environments.

答案： ( )

### 练习 1：2018—12—1 (5—8)

- A) He is too busy to finish his assignment in time.  
B) He does not know what kind of topic to write on.  
C) He does not understand the professor's instructions.  
D) He has no idea how to proceed with his dissertation.
- 答案： ( )

- A) It is too broad. C) It is challenging.  
B) It is a bit outdated. D) It is interesting. 答案: ( )

- A) Biography.      B) Nature.      C) Philosophy.      D) Beauty.
- 答案: ( )

- A) Improve his cumulative grade. C) Stick to the topic assigned.  
B) Develop his reading ability. D) List the parameters first..
- 答案： ( )

练习 2: 2009-6 (19-21)

- A. Current trends in economic development.  
B. Domestic issues of general social concern.  
C. Stories about Britain's relations with other nations.  
D. Conflicts and compromises among political parties.
- 答案： ( )

- A. Based on the poll of public opinions.  
B. By interviewing people who file complaints.  
C. By analyzing the domestic and international situation.  
D. Based on public expectations and editors' judgment.
- 答案： ( )

- A. Underlying rules of editing. C. Audience's feedback.  
B. Practical experience. D. Professional qualifications.
- 答案： ( )

### The Listening Scripts:

#### 例 1:

M: You are heading for a completely different world now that you are about to graduate from high school

W: I know it's the end of high school, but many of my classmates are going on to the same university and we are still required to study hard. So what's the difference?

M: Many aspects are different here at university. The most important one is that you have to take more individual responsibility for your actions. It's up to your own self-discipline how much effort you put into study, Living in college dormitories, there are no parents to tell you to study harder or stop wasting time. Lecturers have hundreds of students, and they are not going to follow you up or question you if you miss their lectures

W: Nobody cares, you mean?

M: It's not that nobody is concerned about you. It's just that suddenly at university you are expected to behave like an adult. That means concentrating on the direction of your life in general and your own academic performance specifically.

W: For example?

M: Well, like you need to manage your daily, weekly and monthly schedules so that you will study regularly. Be sure to attend all classes and leave enough time to finish assignments and prepare well for examinations.

W: Okay, and what else is different?

M: Well, in college, there are lots of distractions and you need to control yourself. You will make interesting friends, but you need only keep the friends who respect your student commitments. Also there are a lot of wonderful clubs, but you shouldn't allocate too much time to club activities, unless they are directly related to your study. It's also your choice if you want to go out at night, but you will be foolish to let that affect your class performance during the day

W: Well, I'm determined to do well at university and I guess I am going to have to grow up fast .

woman make as a college student?

5. What does the man say about college students as compared with high schoolers?
6. What are college students expected to do according to the man?



7. What kind of friends does the man suggest the woman make as a college student?
8. What kind of club activities should college students engage in according to the man?

**例 2:**

W: Hello, I'm here with Frederick. Now Fred, you went to university in Canada?

M: Yeah, that's right.

W: OK, and you have very strong views about universities in Canada. Could you please explain?

M: Well, we don't have private universities in Canada. They're all public. All the universities are owned by the government, so there is the Ministry of Education in charge of creating the curriculum for the universities and so there is not much room for flexibility. Since it's a government-operated institution, things don't move very fast. If you want something to be done, then their staff do not have so much incentive to help you because he's a worker for the government. So I don't think it's very efficient. However, there are certain advantages of public universities, such as the fees being free. You don't have to pay for your education. But the system isn't efficient, and it does not work that well.

W: Yeah, I can see your point, but in the United States we have many private universities, and I think they are large bureaucracies also. Maybe people don't act that much differently, because it's the same thing working for a private university. They get paid for their job. I don't know if they're that much more motivated to help people. Also, we have a problem in the United States that usually only wealthy kids go to the best schools and it's kind of a problem actually.

M: I agree with you. I think it's a problem because you're not giving equal access to education to everybody. It's not easy, but having only public universities also might not be the best solution. Perhaps we can learn from Japan where they have a system of private and public universities. Now, in Japan, public universities are considered to be the best. W: Right. It's the exact opposite in the United States.

M: So, as you see, it's very hard to say which one is better.

W: Right, a good point.

5: What does the woman want Frederick to talk about?

6: What does the man say about the curriculum in Canadian universities?

7: On what point do the speakers agree?

8: What point does the man make at the end of the conversation?

### 例 3:

M: Hello and welcome to our program “Working Abroad”. Our guest this evening is a Londoner who lives and works in Italy. Her name is Susan Hill. Susan, welcome to the program. You live in Florence. How long have you been living there?

W: Since 1982, but when I went there in 1982, I planned to stay for only 6 months.

M: Why did you change your mind?

W: Well, I’m a designer. I design leather goods, mainly shoes and handbags. Soon after I arrived in Florence, I got a job with one of Italy’s top fashion houses, Ferragamo. So I decided to stay.

M: How lucky! Do you still work for Ferragamo?

W: No, I’ve been a freelance designer for quite a long time now. Since 1988, in fact.

M: So, does that mean you design for several different companies now?

W: Yes, that’s right. I’ve designed many fashion items for a number of Italian companies. And in the last 4 years, I’ve also been designing for the British company, Burberrys.

M: What have you been designing for them?

W: Mostly handbags and small leather goods.

M: How has fashion industry in Italy changed since 1982?

W: Oh, yes, it has become a lot more competitive, because the quality of products from other countries has improved a lot, but Italian quality and design is still world famous. M: And do you ever think of returning to live in England?

W: No, not really. Working in Italy is more interesting, I also love the Mediterranean sun and the Italian life style.

M: Well, thank you for talking to us, Susan. W: It was a pleasure.

19. Where does this talk most probably take place?

20. What was the woman’s original plan when she went to Florence?

21. What has the woman been doing for a living since 1988?

22. What do we learn about the change in Italy’s fashion industry?

### 例 4:

M: Good evening and welcome to Physics Today. Here we interview some of the greatest minds in physics as they help us to understand some of the most complicated theories. Today, I'm very pleased to welcome Dr. Melissa Phillips, professor of theoretical physics. She's here to tell us a little about what it is she studies. Dr. Phillips, you seem to study everything

W: I guess that would be fair to say I spent most of my time studying the Big Bang theory and where our universe came from.

M: Can you tell us a little about that?

W: Well, I'm very interested in why the universe exists at all. That may sound odd, but the fact is at the moment of the Big Bang, both matter and anti-matter were created for a short time, and I mean just a fraction of a second. The whole universe was a super-hot soup of radiation filled with these particles. So what's baffled scientists for so long is "why is there a universe at all?" M: That's because matter and anti-matter are basically opposites of each other. They are exactly alike except that they have opposite electrical charges. So when they collide, they destroy each other?

W: Exactly. So during the first few moments of the Big Bang, the universe was extremely hot and very small. Matter and the now more exotic anti-matter would have had little space to avoid each other. This means that they should have totally wiped each other out, leaving the universe completely barren.

M: But a recent study seems to point to the fact that when matter and anti-matter were first created, there were slightly more particles of matter, which allowed the universe we all live in to form?

W: Exactly. Because there was slightly more matter, the collisions quickly depleted all the anti-matter and left just enough matter to create stars, planets and eventually us.

5. What does the man say is Physics Today?

6. What is the woman physicist's main research area?

7. What is the woman interested in?

8. What seems to be the finding of the recent study?

### 练习 1:

M: Hi, professor. I was hoping I could have a moment of your time if you're not too busy. I'm having some problems getting started on my dissertation, and I was hoping you could give me some advice on how to begin.

W: Sure. I have quite a few students, though. So can you remind me what your topic is?

M: The general topic I chose is aesthetics, but that's as far as I've got. I don't really know where to go from there.

W: Yeah. That's much too large a topic. You really need to narrow it down in order to make it more accessible. Otherwise, you'll be writing a book.

M: Exactly. That's what I wanted to ask you about. I was hoping it would be possible for me to change topics. I'm really more interested in nature than beauty.

W: I'm afraid you have to adhere to the assigned topic. Still, if you're interested in nature, then that certainly can be worked into your dissertation. We've talked about Hume before in class, right?

M: Oh, yeah. He's the philosopher who wrote about where our ideas of beauty come from.

W: Exactly. I suggest you go to the library and get a copy of his biography. Start from there, but remember to stick to the parameters of the assignment. This paper is a large part of your cumulative grade, so make sure to follow the instructions. If you take a look at his biography, you can get a good idea of how his life experiences manifest themselves in his theories of beauty, specifically the way he looked towards nature as the origin of what we find beautiful.

M: Great. Thanks for taking the time to answer my questions, professor. I'll let you get back to class now.

W: If there's anything else you need, please come see me in my office anytime.

5. What is the man's problem?

6. What does the professor think of the man's topic?

7. What is the man really more interested in?

8. What does the professor say the man has to do?

## 练习 2:

W: You're the editor of Public Eye. What kind of topics does your program cover?

M: Well, there are essentially domestic stories. We don't cover international stories. We don't cover party politics or economics. We do issues of general social concern to our British audience. They can be anything from the future of the health service to the way the environment is going downhill.

W: How do you choose the topic? Do you choose one because it's what the public wants to know about or because it's what you feel the public ought to know about?

M: I think it's a mixture of both. Sometimes you have a strong feeling that something is important and you want to see it examined and you want to contribute to a public debate. Sometimes people come to you with things they are worried about and they can be quite small things. They can be a story about corruption in local government, something they cannot quite understand, why it doesn't seem to be working out properly, like they are not having their litter collected properly or the dustbins emptied.

W: How do you know that you've got a really successful program? One that is just right for the time?

M: I think you get a sense about it after working in it in a number of years. You know which stories are going to get the attention. They are going to be published just the point when the public are concerned about that.

19. What kind of topics does Public Eye cover?

20. How does Public Eye choose its topics?

21. What factor plays an important role in running a successful program?

#### 第四节·长对话次重点场景讲解

##### 1. 长对话次重点场景——饮食类:

例 1: 2016-12-2 (1-4)

- A) They were proud of their cuisine.    C) They were all good at cooking.  
B) They were particular about food.    D) They were fond of bacon and eggs.

答案: (    )

- A) His parents.    B) His parents' friends.    C) His friends.    D) His schoolmates.

答案: (    )

- A) No one of the group ate it.    C) No tea was served with the meal.  
B) It was a little overcooked.    D) It was the real English breakfast.

答案: (    )

- A) It was full of excitement.    C) It was a risky experience.  
B) It was rather disappointing.    D) It was really extraordinary.

答案: (    )

饮食场景——重点场景词:

##### 2. 长对话次重点场景——交通出行类

例 2: 2007-6 (19-22)

- A) To go sightseeing.    C) To promote a new champagne.  
B) To have meetings.    D) To join in a training program.

答案: (    )

- A) It can reduce the number of passenger complaints.  
B) It can make air travel more entertaining.  
C) It can cut down the expenses for air travel.  
D) It can lessen the discomfort caused by air travel.

答案: (    )

- A) Took balanced meals with champagne.    C) Refrained from fish or meat.  
B) Ate vegetables and fruit only.    D) Avoided eating rich food.

答案: (    )

- A) Many of them found it difficult to exercise on a plane
- B) Many of them were concerned with their well-being.
- C) Not many of them chose to do what she did.
- D) Not many of them understood the program.

答案： ( )

**交通场景——重点场景词：**

**练习 1:2017-12-1 (1-4)**

- A) they reward businesses that eliminate food waste
  - B) they prohibit the sale of foods that have gone stale
  - C) they facilitate the donation of unsold foods to the needy
  - D) they forbid businesses to produce more foods than needed
- 答案： ( )

- A) it imposed penalties on businesses that waste food
  - B) it passed a law aiming to stop overproduction
  - C) it voted against food import from outside Europe
  - D) it prohibited the promotion of bulk food sales.
- 答案： ( )

- A) it has warned its people against possible food shortage.
  - B) it has penalized businesses that keep overproducing foods
  - C) it has started a nationwide campaign against food waste.
  - D) it has banned supermarkets from dumping edible foods.
- 答案： ( )

- A) the confusion over food expiration labels.
  - B) the surplus resulting from overproduction
  - C) Americans' habit of buying food in bulk
  - D) a lack of regulation on food consumption
- 答案： ( )

**练习 2:2018-6-1 (1-4)**

A) It is a typical salad.

C) It is a weird vegetable.

B) It is a Spanish soup.

D) It is a kind of spicy food. **答案: ( )**

A) To make it thicker.

C) To add to its appeal.

B) To make it more nutritious.

D) To replace an ingredient.

**答案: ( )**

A) It contains very little fat.

C) It uses no artificial additives.

B) It uses olive oil in cooking.

D) It is mainly made of vegetables.

**答案: ( )**

A) It does not go stale for two years.

C) It comes from a special kind of pig.

B) It takes no special skill to prepare.

D) It is a delicacy blended with bread.

**答案: ( )**



**The Listening Scripts:****例 1:**

M: Guess what? The worst food I ever had was in France.

W: Really? That's odd. I thought the French were all good cooks.

M: Yes, that's right. I suppose it's really like anywhere else, though. You know, some places are good, some bad. But it's really all our own fault.

W: What do you mean?

M: Well, it was the first time I'd been to France. This was years ago when I was at school. I went there with my parents' friends, from my father's school. They'd hired a coach to take them to Switzerland.

W: A school trip?

M: Right. Most of them had never been abroad before. We'd crossed the English Channel at night and we set off through France and breakfast time arrived, and the coach driver had arranged for us to stop at this little café. There we all were tired and hungry and then we made a great discovery.

W: What was that?

M: Bacon and eggs.

W: Fantastic! The real English breakfast.

M: Yes, anyway we didn't know any better--- so we had it, and ugh...!

W: What was it like? Disgusting?

M: Ah, it was incredible. They just got a bowl and put some fat in it. And then they put some bacon in the fat, broke an egg over the top and put the whole lot in the oven for about ten minutes.

W: In the oven? You're joking. You can't cook bacon and eggs in the oven!

M: Well, they must have done it that way. It was hot, but it wasn't cooked. There was just this egg floating about in gallons of fat and raw bacon.

W: Did you actually eat it?

M: No, nobody did. They all wanted to turn round and go home. You know, back to teabags and fish and chips. You can't blame them really. Anyway, the next night we were all given another foreign specialty.

W: What was that?

M: Snails--that really finished them off. Lovely holiday that was!

1. What did the woman think of the French?

2. Who did the man travel with on his first trip to Switzerland?
3. What does the man say about the breakfast at the little French café?
4. What did the man think of his holiday in France?

## 例 2:

M: Hi, Anna! Welcome back! How's your trip to the States?

W: Very busy. I had a lot of meetings, so, of course, I didn't have much time to see New York.

M: What a pity! Actually, I have a trip there myself next week.

W: Do you? Then take my advice, do the well-being in the air program. It really works.

M: Oh, I read about that in a magazine. You say it works?

W: Yes, I did the program on the flight to the States, and when I arrived at New York, I didn't have any problem, no jet lag at all. On the way back, I didn't do it, and I felt terrible.

M: You're joking!

W: Not at all, it really meant a lot of difference.

M: En. So what did you do?

W: Well, I didn't drink an alcohol or coffee, and I didn't eat any meat or rich food. I drink a lot of water, and fresh juice, and I ate the noodles on the well-being menu. They're lighter. They have fish, vegetables, and noodles, for example, and I did some of the exercises of the program.

M: Exercises? On a plane?

W: Yes. I didn't do many, of course, there isn't much space on a plane.

M: How many passengers do the exercises?

W: Not many.

M: Then how much champagne did they drink?

W: A lot! It was more popular than mineral water.

M: So, basically, it's a choice. Mineral water and exercises, or champagne and jet lag.

W: That's right! It's a difficult choice.

19. Why did the woman go to New York?

20. What does the woman say about the well-being in the air program?

21. What did the woman do to follow the well-being menu?

22. What did the woman say about other passengers?

### 练习 1:

M: And now, for the lighter side of the news, Europe is setting an example for the rest of the world when it comes to food waste.

W: That's right John. This week the Italian government pass legislation that aims to dramatically reduce the amount of food wasted in the country. New laws have been put into place that would make it easier for farms and supermarkets to donate unsold foods to those who are in need.

M: Yes. And in addition to this, businesses would now be rewarded for successful efforts to cut food waste.

W: Italy is not the only country to focus on reducing food waste. Just earlier this year, the European Parliament voted in favor of legislation that would stop grocery giants from unfair trading practices that result in overproduction, thus creating waste.

M: In France, the government has banned supermarkets from throwing away edible foods and imposed harsh penalties on businesses that fail to comply with the regulations.

W: While there is still much progress to be made, other countries could learn a thing or two from the example set by France and Italy. In the United States, up to forty percent of all food goes uneaten. Despite the fact that one in seven American households lacks regular access to good food, one major cause of this problem is the confusion over food expiration labels, which are currently not regulated by the government.

M: All this could change soon. This wave of new laws in Europe will definitely put more pressure on law makers to reduce food waste here. We turn now to a spokesperson from Harvard University's Food Law and Policy Clinic for more on the story. And now, let's welcome Prof. Edward Becker to speak to us.

Q1: What does the woman say about the new laws in Italy?

Q2: What did the European Parliament do reduce food waste?

Q3: What has the French government done recently?

Q4: What is the major cause of food waste in the United States?

### 练习 2:

M: What's all that? Are you going to make a salad?

W: No, I'm going to make a gazpacho. M: What's that?

W: Gazpacho is a cold soup from Spain. It's mostly vegetables. I guess you could call it a liquid salad.

M: Cold soup? Sounds weird.

W: It's delicious. Trust me. I tried it for the first time during my summer vacation in Spain. You see, in the south of Spain, it gets very hot in the summer, up to 40 C. So a cold gazpacho is very refreshing. The main ingredients are tomato, cucumber, bell peppers, olive oil and stale bread

M: Stale bread? Surely you mean bread for dipping into the soup?

W: No. Bread is crushed and blended in like everything else. It adds texture and thickness to the soup.

M: Mm. And is it healthy?

W: Sure. As I said earlier, it's mostly vegetables. You can also add different things if you like, such as hard-boiled egg or cured ham

M: Cured ham? What's that?

W: That's another Spanish delicacy. Have you never heard of it? It is quite famous.

M: No. Is it good too?

W: Oh, yeah, definitely. It's amazing. It's a little dry and salty. And it's very expensive because it comes from a special type of pig that only eats a special type of food. The ham is covered in salt to dry and preserve it, and left to hang for up to two years. It has a very distinct flavor.

M: Mm. Sounds interesting. Where can I find some?

W: It used to be difficult to get Spanish produce here. But it's now a lot more common. Most large supermarket chains have cured ham in little packets, but in Spain you can buy a whole leg.

M: A whole pig leg? Why would anybody want so much ham?

W: In Spain, many people buy a whole leg for special group events, such as Christmas. They cut it themselves into very thin slices with a long flat knife.

1. What do we learn about gazpacho?
2. For what purpose is stale bread mixed into gazpacho?
3. Why does the woman think gazpacho is healthy?
4. What does the woman say about cured ham?

## 第五节.篇章听力解题技巧+重点话题

### 1.篇章听力题型概述:

篇章听力: 2 篇, 每篇 240—260 词, 每篇 3—4 题, 共 7 题。

### 2.篇章听力解题技巧:

- ❖ 题文同序
- ❖ 试听一致
- ❖ 同义替换
- ❖ 首三尾三
- ❖ 重复出题
- ❖ 问句出题

### 3.篇章听力重点话题—工作类:

例 1: 2007—6 (32—35)

A) Germany.    B) Japan.    C) The U.S.    D) The U.K    答案: (    )

A) By doing odd jobs at weekends.    B) By working long hours every day.

C) By putting in more hours each week.

D) By taking shorter vacations each year.    答案: (    )

A) To combat competition and raise productivity.

B) To provide them with more job opportunities.

C) To help them maintain their living standard.

D) To prevent them from holding a second job.    答案: (    )

A) Change their jobs.    C) Reduce their working hours.

B) Earn more money.    D) Strengthen the government's role.

答案: (    )

例 2: 2018—6—1 (12—15)

A) All services will be personalized.

B) A lot of knowledge-intensive jobs will be replaced.

C) Technology will revolutionize all sectors of industry.

D) More information will be available.    答案: (    )

A) In the robotics industry. C) In the personal care sector.

B) In the information service. D) In high-end manufacturing.

答案: ( )

A) They charge high prices. C) They cater to the needs of young people.

B) They need lots of training. D) They focus on customers' specific needs.

答案: ( )

A) The rising demand in education and healthcare in the next 20 years.

B) The disruption caused by technology in traditionally well-paid jobs.

C) The tremendous changes new technology will bring to people's lives.

D) The amazing amount of personal attention people would like to have.

答案: ( )

#### 4. 篇章听力重点话题—校园类:

例 3: 2008—6 (33—35)

A) It may produce an increasing number of idle youngsters.

B) It may affect the quality of higher education in America.

C) It may cause many schools to go out of operation.

D) It may lead to a lack of properly educated workers.

答案: ( )

A) It is less serious in cities than in rural areas.

B) It affects both junior and senior high schools.

C) It results from a worsening economic climate.

D) It is a new challenge facing American educators.

答案: ( )

A) Allowing them to choose their favorite teachers.

B) Creating a more relaxed learning environment.

C) Rewarding excellent academic performance.

D) Helping them to develop better study habits.

答案: ( )

#### 5. 篇章听力重点话题—新闻类:

大纲要求: 能听懂语速中等、题材熟悉、篇幅较长的英语广播。

**例 4: 2010-6 (26-29)**

- A) It carried passengers leaving an island.
- B) A terrorist forced it to land on Tenerife.
- C) It crashed when it was circling to land.
- D) 18 of its passengers survived the crash.

答案: ( )

- A) He was kidnapped eight months ago.
- B) He failed in his negotiations with the Africans.
- C) He was assassinated in Central Africa.
- D) He lost lots of money in his African business.

答案: ( )

- A) The management and union representatives reached an agreement.
- B) The workers' pay was raised and their working hours were shortened.
- C) The trade union gave up its demand.
- D) The workers on strike were all fired.

答案: ( )

- A) Sunny.    B) Rainy.    C) Windy.    D) Cloudy.

答案: ( )

**The Listening Scripts:****例 1:**

Americans suffer from an overdose of work. Regardless of who they are or what they do. Americans spend more time at work than that any time since World War II. In 1950, the US had fewer working hours than any other industrialized country.

Today, it exceeds every country but Japan where industrialized employees log 2155 hours a year compared with 1951 in the US and 1603 in the former West Germany. Between 1969 and 1989, employed Americans add an average of 138 hours to their yearly work schedules. The workweek has remained above 40 hours. But people are working more weeks each year. Specifically pay time off holidays, vacations, sick leave shrink by 50% in the 1980s. As corporations have experienced stiff competitions and slow in growth of productivity, they have pressed employees to work longer. Cost-cutting lay-offs in the 1980s reduce the professional and managerial runs, 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 7 million people hold a second job. For the first time, large numbers of people say they want to cut back on working hours even 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.

Question 32-35 are based on the passage you've just heard

32. In which country do industrial employees work the longest hours?
33. How do employed Americans manage to work more hours?
34. Why do corporations press their employees to work longer hours according to the speaker?
35. What does the speaker say many Americans prefer to do?

## 例 2:

If you are young and thinking about your career, you'll want to know where you can make a living. Well, there's going to be a technological replacement of a lot of knowledge-intensive jobs in the next twenty years, particularly in the two largest sectors of the labor force with professional skills. One is teaching, and the other, healthcare. You have so many applications and software and platforms that are going to come in and provide information and service in these two fields, which means a lot of healthcare and education sectors will be radically changed and a lot of jobs will be lost. Now, where will the new jobs be found? Well, the one sector of the economy that can't be easily duplicated by even smart technologies is the caring



sector, the personal care sector. That is, you can't really get a robot to do a great massage or physical therapy, or you can't get the kind of personal attention you need with regard to therapy or any other personal service. There could be very high-end personal services. Therapists do charge a lot of money. I think there's no limit to the amount of personal attention and personal care people would like if they could afford it. But the real question in the future is how come people afford these things if they don't have money, because they can't get a job that pays enough. That's why I wrote this book, which is about how to reorganize the economy for the future when technology brings about destructive changes to what we used to consider high-income work.

12. What does the speaker say will happen in the next twenty years?

13. Where will young people have more chances to find jobs?

14. What does the speaker say about therapists?

15. What is the speaker's book about??

### 例 3:

Articles in magazines and newspapers and special reports on radio and television reflect the concern of many Americans about the increasing dropout rate in our junior and senior high schools. Coupled with this fact is the warning that soon we will no longer have workforce to fill the many jobs that require properly-educated personnel. The highest student dropout rate is not a recent development. Ten years ago, many urban schools were reporting dropout rates between 35 and 50 percent. Some administrators maintain that dropouts remain the single greatest problem in their schools. Consequently, much effort has been spent on identifying students with problems in order to give them more attention before they become failures.

Since the dropout problem doesn't start in senior high school, special programs in junior high school focus on students who show promise but have a record of truancy, that is, staying away from school without permission. Under the guidance of counselors, these students are placed in classes with teachers who have had success in working with similar young people. Strategies to motivate students in high school include rewarding academic excellence by designating scholars of the month, or by issuing articles of clothing, such as school letter jackets formally given only to athletes. No one working with these students claims to know how to

keep all students in school. Counselors, teachers, and administrators are in the frontlines of what seems at times to be a losing battle. Actually, this problem should be everyone's concern, since uneducated, unemployed citizens affect us all.

33. Why are many Americans concerned with the increasing dropout rate in school?

34. What do we learn about the student dropout problem in America?

35. What is mentioned as one of the strategies used to motivate students?

#### 例 4:

The time is 9 o'clock and this is Marian Snow with the news.

The German authorities are sending investigators to discover the cause of the plane crash late yesterday on the island of Tenerife. The plane, a Boeing 737, taking German holiday-makers to the island crashed into a hillside as it circled while preparing to land. The plane was carrying 180 passengers. It's thought there are no survivors. Rescue workers are at the scene.

The British industrialist James Louis, held by kidnappers in Central Africa for the past 8 months, was released unharmed yesterday. The kidnappers had been demanding one million pounds for the release of Mr. Louis. The London Bank and their agents who have been negotiating with the kidnappers have not said whether any amount of money has been paid.

The 500 UK motors workers who had been on strike in High Town for the past three weeks went back to work this morning. This follows successful talks between management and union representatives, which resulted in a new agreement on working hours and conditions. A spokesman for the management said that they'd hope they could now get back to producing cars, and that they lost a lot of money and orders over this dispute..

And finally the weather. After a cold start, most of the country should be warm and sunny. But towards late afternoon, rain will spread from Scotland to cover most parts by midnight.

26: What does the news say about the Boeing 737 plane?

27: What happened to British industrialist James Louis?

28: How did the 3-week strike in High Town end?

29: What kind of weather will be expected by midnight in most parts of the country?

## 第六节. 篇章听力重点话题讲解

## 1. 篇章听力重点话题—实验研究型文章:

例 1: 2017-12-2 (19-22)

- A) It makes claims in conflict with the existing research.
- B) It focuses on the link between bedtime and nutrition.
- C) It cautions against the overuse of coffee and alcohol.
- D) It shows that "night owls" work much less efficiently.

答案: ( )

- A) They pay greater attention to food choice.
- B) They tend to achieve less than their peers.
- C) They run a higher risk of gaining weight.
- D) They stand a greater chance to fall sick.

答案: ( )

- A) Get up late.
- B) Sleep 8 hours a day.
- C) Exercise more.
- D) Go to bed earlier

答案: ( )

例 2: 2016-12-2 (9-12)

- A) They are on the verge of extinction because of pollution.
- B) They carry plant seeds and spread them to faraway places.
- C) They deliver pollutants from the ocean to their nesting sites.
- D) They can be used to deliver messages in times of emergency.

答案: ( )

- A) They originate from Devon Island in the Arctic area.
- B) They migrate to the Arctic Circle during the summer.
- C) They have the ability to survive in extreme weathers.
- D) They travel as far as 400 kilometers in search of food.

答案: ( )

- A) They had become more poisonous.
- B) They were carried by the wind.
- C) They poisoned some of the fulmars.
- D) They were less than on the continent.

答案: ( )

- A) The effects of the changing climate on Arctic seabirds.
- B) The harm Arctic seabirds may cause to humans.
- C) The diminishing colonies for Arctic seabirds.
- D) The threats humans pose to Arctic seabirds.

答案: ( )

**例 3: 2019-6-1 (12-15)**

- A) They appear restless. C) They become upset.  
 B) They lose consciousness. D) They die almost instantly. 答案: ( )

- A) It has an instant effect on your body chemistry.  
 B) It keeps returning to you every now and then.  
 C) It leaves you with a long lasting impression.  
 D) It contributes to the shaping of your mind. 答案: ( )

- A) To succeed while feeling irritated. B) To feel happy without good health.  
 C) To be free from frustration and failure.  
 D) To enjoy good health while in dark moods. 答案: ( )

- A) They are closely connected. C) They are too complex to understand.  
 B) They function in a similar way. D) They reinforce each other constantly.  
 答案: ( )

**练习 1: 2009-6 (32-35)**

- A) A goods train hit a bus carrying many passengers.  
 B) Two passenger trains crashed into each other.  
 C) A passenger train collided with a goods train.  
 D) An express train was derailed when hit by a bomb. 答案: ( )

- A) The rescue operations have not been very effective.  
 B) More than 300 injured passengers were hospitalized.  
 C) The cause of the tragic accident remains unknown.  
 D) The exact casualty figures are not yet available. 答案: ( )

- A) There was a bomb scare. C) A fire alarm was set off by mistake.  
 B) There was a terrorist attack. D) 50 pounds of explosives were found.  
 答案: ( )

- A) Follow policemen's directions. C) Avoid snow-covered roads.  
 B) Keep an eye on the weather. D) Drive with special care. 答案: ( )

### The Listening Scripts:

#### 例 1:

A report on sleep and nutrition released this month found that people who consistently went to bed earlier than 11 p. m. took in fewer calories and ate more healthy food. In contrast, night owls who go to bed between 11 p. m and 3 a. m. tend to consume more coffee, alcohol, refined sugars and processed meats than early risers.

This report corresponds with the existing scientific literature on bedtime and wellness. The relationship between getting more sleep and making better food choices is well-documented. A study published last year in The American Journal of Clinical Nutrition found that people who sleep more tend to eat less unhealthy food than their peers who don't get as much rest. And a 2015 study from the University of California, Berkeley, found that teens who go to bed late are more likely to gain weight over a five- year period.

As a group, night owl types tend to eat less healthy food and take in more calories overall than early risers. The later one goes to bed, the more calories one records the next day. As yet a challenge to explain the cause and-effect relationship between sleep and nutrition, there may be a third factor that impacts both of them. Or the relationship could be reversed, that is, people who eat less fall asleep earlier. Still, if late sleepers want to lose a few pounds, they can go to bed earlier than they usually do, thereby, reducing their chances of taking snacks before bedtime.

9. What do we learn about the report released this month?

10. What does the study from the University of California, Berkeley, find about teens who go to bed late?

11. What should “night owls” do to reduce their consumption of unhealthy food?

#### 例 2:

Birds are famous for carrying things around. Some, like homing pigeons, can be trained to deliver messages and packages. Other birds unknowingly carry seeds that cling to them for the ride. Canadian scientists have found a worrisome, new example of the power that birds have to spread stuff around. Way up north in the Canadian Arctic, seabirds are picking up dangerous chemicals in the ocean and delivering them to ponds near where the birds live.

Some 10,000 pairs of the birds, called fulmars, a kind of Arctic seabird, make their nests on Devon Island, north of the Arctic Circle. The fulmars travel some 400

kilometers over the sea to find food. When they return home, their droppings end up all around their nesting sites, including in nearby ponds.

Previously, scientists noticed pollutants arriving in the Arctic with the wind. Salmon also carry dangerous chemicals, as the fish migrate between rivers and the sea. The bodies of fish and other meat-eaters can build up high levels of the chemicals. To test the polluting power of fulmars, researchers collected samples of deposits from 11 ponds on Devon Island. In ponds closest to the colony, the results showed that there were far more pollutants than in ponds less affected by the birds. The pollutants in the ponds appear to come from fish that fulmars eat when they're out on the ocean. People who live, hunt, or fish near bird colonies need to be careful, the researchers say. The birds don't mean to cause harm, but the chemicals they carry can cause major problems.

9. What have Canadian scientists found about some seabirds?
10. What does the speaker say about the seabirds called fulmars?
11. What did scientists previously notice about pollutants in the Arctic?
12. What does the speaker warn about at the end of the talk?

### 例 3:

Scientific experiments have demonstrated incredible ways to kill a guinea pig, a small furry animal. Emotional upsets generate powerful and deadly toxic substances. Blood samples taken from persons experiencing intense fear or anger when injected into guinea pigs have killed them in less than two minutes. Imagine what these poisonous substances can do to your own body. Every thought that you have affects your body chemistry within a split second. Remember how you feel when you're speeding down the highway and a big truck suddenly brakes twenty meters in front of you. A shock wave shoots through your whole system. Your mind produces instant reactions in your body. The toxic substances that fear, anger, frustration and stress produce not only kill guinea pigs but kill us off in a similar manner. It is impossible to be fearful, anxious, irritated and healthy at the same time. It is not just difficult; it is impossible. Simply put, your body's health is a reflection of your mental health. Sickness will often then be a result of unresolved inner conflicts which in time show up in the body. It is also fascinating how our subconscious mind shapes our health. Do you recall falling sick on a day when you didn't want to go to school? Headaches brought on by fear? The mind-body connection is such that if, for example,

we want to avoid something, very often our subconscious mind will arrange it. Once we recognize that these things happen to us, we are halfway to doing something about them.

12. What happens to guinea pigs when blood samples of angry people are injected into them?
13. What does the speaker say about every thought you have?
14. What does the speaker say is impossible?
15. What does the passage say about our mind and body?

### 练习 1:

This is Ray McCarthy with the news. Reports are coming in of a major train crash in Japan. A passenger train carrying hundreds of workers home from the center of Tokyo is reported to have hit an oncoming goods train. Both were traveling at high speed. Figures are not yet available but it is believed that the death toll could be as high as 300, with hundreds more injured. Emergency and rescue services rushed to the scene. But our reporter says it will take days to clear the track and to establish the numbers of the dead and injured. There was a similar accident on the same stretch of track four years ago.

There was another bomb scare in a large London store last night during late night shopping. Following a telephone call to the police from an anonymous caller, hundreds of shoppers were shepherded out of the store while roads in the area were sealed off. Police dogs spent hours searching the store for a bag which the caller claimed contained 50 pounds of explosives. Nothing was found and the store was given the all-clear by opening time this morning. A police spokesman said that this was the third bomb scare within a week and that we should all be on our guard.

And finally, the motoring organizations have issued a warning to drivers following the recent falls of snow in many parts of the country. Although the falls may be slight, they say extra care is needed.

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

- 32: What accident happened recently in Japan?
- 33: What do the reports say about the recent accident in Japan?
- 34: Why did people have to leave the London store last night?
- 35: What did motoring organizations advise drivers to do?

## 第七节. 讲座类题型技巧+重点话题

### 1. Section C 题型概述:

大纲要求: 能听懂语速中等、题材熟悉的讲话、报道和内容浅显的学术讲座  
讲话/报道/讲座: 3 篇, 总共 1200 词, 每篇 3-4 题, 共 10 题。

题型特征:

- ❖ In last week's lecture, we discussed...,but in today's lecture, we'll look at three very interesting studies.
- ❖ Today I am going to talk about poverty.
- ❖ Welcome to the third lecture in our series on the future of small businesses in Europe.
- ❖ Today we are going to be talking about becoming a social worker.

### 2. Section C 解题技巧:

- ❖ 题文同序
- ❖ 同义替换
- ❖ 视听一致
- ❖ 重复出题
- ❖ 首三尾三

### 例 1: 大纲样题-C1 (16-18)

- A) They investigate the retirement homes in America.  
B) They are on issues facing senior citizens in America.  
C) They describe the great pleasures of the golden years.  
D) They are filled with fond memories of his grandparents.      答案: (   )
- A) The loss of the ability to take care of himself.  
B) The feeling of not being important any more.  
C) Being unable to find a good retirement home.  
D) Leaving the home he had lived in for 60 years.      答案: (   )
- A) The loss of identity and self-worth. C) Freedom from pressure and worldly cares.  
B) Fear of being replaced or discarded. D) The possession of wealth and high respect.  
答案: (   )
- A) The urgency of pension reform. B) Medical care for senior citizens.  
C) Finding meaningful roles for the elderly in society.  
D) The development of public facilities for senior citizens.      答案: (   )



## 3. Section C 重点话题—工作类

## 例 2: 2017-12-1 (16-18)

- A) they get bored after working for a period of time.
- B) they spend an average of one year finding a job.
- C) they become stuck in the same job for decades.
- D) they choose a job without thinking it through.

答案: ( )

- A) see if there will be chances for promotion.
- B) find out what job choices are available.
- C) watch a film about ways of job hunting.
- D) decide which job is most attractive to you.

答案: ( )

- A) the qualifications you have.
- B) the pay you are going to get.
- C) the culture of your target company.
- D) the work environment you will be in.

答案: ( )

## 4. Section C 重点话题—校园类

## 例 3: 2017-6-2 (16-18)

- A) It improves students' ability to think.
- B) It is accessible only to the talented.
- C) It starts a lifelong learning process.
- D) It gives birth to many eminent scholars.

答案: ( )

- A) They protect students' rights.
- B) They promote globalization.
- C) They uphold the presidents' authority.
- D) They encourage academic democracy.

答案: ( )

- A) His eagerness to find a job.
- B) His thirst for knowledge.
- C) His potential for leadership.
- D) His contempt for authority.

答案: ( )

## 例 4: 2019-6-2 (16-18)

- A) They encourage international cooperation.
- B) They lay stress on basic scientific research.
- C) They place great emphasis on empirical studies.
- D) They favour scientists from its member countries.

答案: ( )

- A) Many of them wish to win international recognition.
- B) They believe that more hands will make light work.
- C) They want to follow closely the international trend.
- D) Many of their projects have become complicated.

答案： ( )

- A) It requires mathematicians to work independently.
- B) It is faced with many unprecedented challenges.
- C) It lags behind other disciplines in collaboration.
- D) It calls for more research funding to catch up.

答案： ( )

### 练习 1.: 2018-12-1 (16-18)

- A) About half of current jobs might be automated.
- B) The jobs of doctors and lawyers would be threatened.
- C) The job market is becoming somewhat unpredictable.
- D) Machine learning would prove disruptive by 2013.

答案： ( )

- A) They are widely applicable for massive open online courses.
- B) They are now being used by numerous high school teachers.
- C) They could read as many as 10,000 essays in a single minute.
- D) They could grade high-school essays just like human teachers.

答案： ( )

- A) It needs instructions throughout the process.
- B) It does poorly on frequent, high-volume tasks.
- C) It has to rely on huge amounts of previous data.
- D) It is slow when it comes to tracking novel things.

答案： ( )

**The Listening Scripts:****例 1:**

Hello Ladies and Gentleman, it gives me great pleasure to introduce our keynote speaker for today's session, Dr. Howard Miller. Dr. Miller, Professor of Sociology at Washington University, has written numerous articles and books on the issues facing older Americans in our graying society for the past 15 years. Dr. Miller:

Dr. Miller:

Thank you for that introduction. Today, I'd like to preface my remarks with a story from my own life which I feel highlights the common concerns that bring us here together. Several years ago when my grandparents were well into their eighties, they were faced with the reality of no longer being able to adequately care for themselves. My grandfather spoke of his greatest fear, that of leaving the only home they had known for the past 60 years. Fighting back the tears, he spoke proudly of the fact that he had built their home from the ground up, and that he had pounded every nail and laid every brick in the process. The prospect of having to sell their home and give up their independence, and move into a retirement home was an extremely painful experience for them. It was, in my grandfather's own words, like having a limb cut off. He exclaimed in a forceful manner that he felt he wasn't important anymore.

For them and some older Americans, their so-called "golden years" are at times not so pleasant, for this period can mean the decline of not only one's health but the loss of identity and self-worth. In many societies, this self-identity is closely related with our social status, occupation, material possessions, or independence. Furthermore, we often live in societies that value what is "new" or in fashion, and our own usage of words in the English language is often a sign of bad news for older Americans. I mean how would your family react if you came home tonight exclaiming, "Hey, come to the living room and see the OLD black and white TV I brought!" Unfortunately, the word "old" calls to mind images of the need to replace or discard.

Now, many of the lectures given at this conference have focused on the issues of pension reform, medical care, and the development of public facilities for senior citizens. And while these are vital issues that must be addressed, I'd like to focus my comments on an important issue that will affect the overall success of the other programs mentioned. This has to do with changing our perspectives on what it means

to be a part of this group, and finding meaningful roles the elderly can play and should play in our societies. First of all, I'd like to talk about . . .

16. What does the introduction say about Dr. Howard Miller's articles and books?

17. What is the greatest fear of Dr. Miller's grandfather?

18. What does Dr. Miller say the "golden years" can often mean?

19. What is the focus of Dr. Miller's speech?

## 例 2:

You dream about being a movie star. You live in a big house in Hollywood, go to the Oscars every year, and win. You will be rich and famous. Wait a minute. You also hate having your photos taken and you are very shy. So how could you ever become a movie star? Choosing a right career can be hard. Many people graduate from school or college not knowing what they want to do with their lives and get a job without really thinking about it. For some, things work out fine. But others often find themselves stuck in a job they hate. Your working life lasts in average 40 years, so it's important to find a job you like and feel enthusiastic about.

Luckily, there are many ways you can get help to do this. The Australian website WWW. Careers online. com, compares choosing a career with going to the movies. Before you see a movie, you find out what films are showing. The site suggests you should do the same with your career. Find out what jobs are available and what your options are. Next, decide which movie you like best. If you are not a romantic person, you won't want to see a love story. In other words, with your career, you should decide which job will suit your personality. Finally, decide how to get movie tickets and find out where the theater is before you go. With your career, you need to find information about where you can work and how to get a job in that profession.

So, how do you start? Begin by asking yourself some questions, certain life experiences. Have you travelled overseas? Do you have any extra certificates at your degree? Such as the first aid license, for example. Your physical state and build can also affect which jobs you can do. A person, for example, who is allergic to cats will probably never become an animal doctor. Flight attendants, firefighters and police officers have to be over a certain height and be physically fit. Your personality matters too. Are you outgoing or shy? If you like working alone, a job that requires lots of team work might not suit you.

Choosing a career can take time and a lot of thought. However, when you know you can look forward to working in your dream job, you will be glad you thought it through.

16. What does the speaker say about many college graduates?

17. What does the Australia website suggest you do first to find a suitable job?

18. What should you think about when you look for the right job according to the Australian website?

### 例 3:

This is the reason you are here in a university. You are here to understand thinking better and to think better yourself. It's not a chance you're going to have throughout your lifetime. For the next few years, you have a chance to focus on thinking. I think about some of the students who took advantage of their opportunities in a university. One of the stories I always like to tell is of a freshman seminar that I had a chance to teach at Harvard when I was president of the university. I taught a seminar on globalization, and I assigned a reading that I had written about global capital flows. And as I did each week, I asked one of the students to introduce the readings.

And this young man in October of his freshman year said something like the following. "The reading by President Summers on the flow of capital across countries, it was kind of interesting, but the data did not come close to supporting the conclusions." And I thought to myself, what a fantastic thing this was. How could somebody who had been there for five weeks, tell the person who had the title "President," that he didn't really know what he was talking about. And it was a special moment. Now, I don't want to be misunderstood. I explained to my student that I actually thought he was rather more confused than I was and I argued back, but what was really important about that was the universities stand out as places that really are about the authority of ideas. You see it in faculty members who are pleased when their students make a discovery that undermines a cherished theory that they had put forward.

I think of another student I had who came to me one morning, one evening actually, walked into my office and said that I had written a pretty good paper, but that it had five important mistakes and that he wanted a job. You could debate

whether they actually were mistakes, but you couldn't debate that young man's hunger to learn. You could not debate that that young man was someone who wanted to make a difference in economics and he is today a professor of economics. And his works are more cited as an economist than any other economist in the world.

16. What does the speaker say about the university?

17. What do we learn from the speaker's stories about universities?

18. What does the speaker see in the young man who challenged his paper?

#### 例 4:

Good afternoon, class. Today I want to discuss with you a new approach to empirical research. In the past, scientists often worked alone. They were confined to the university or research center where they worked. Today, though, we are seeing mergers of some of the greatest scientific minds regardless of their location. There has never been a better time for collaborations with foreign scientists. In fact, the European Union is taking the lead. Spurred on by funding policies, half of European research articles and international co-authors in 2007. This is more than twice the level of two decades ago. The European Unions level of international co-authorship is about twice that of the United States, Japan and India. Even so, the levels in these countries are also rising. This is a sign of the continued allure of creating scientific coalitions across borders. Andrew Schubert, a researcher at the Institute for Science Policy Research, says that the rising collaboration is partly out of necessity. This necessity comes with the rise of "big science." many scientific endeavors have become more complicated. These new complications require the money and labor of many nations. But he says collaborations have also emerged because of increased possibilities: the Internet allows like-minded scientists to find each other. Simultaneously, dramatic drops in communication costs ease long-distance interactions. And there is a reward: studies of citation counts show that internationally co-authored papers have better visibility. Schubert says international collaboration is a way to spread ideas in wider and wider circles. Caroline Wagner, a research scientist at George Washington University, notes that international collaborations offer additional flexibility. Whereas local collaborations sometimes persist past the point of usefulness because of social or academic obligations, international ones can be cultivated and dropped more freely. The collaborative trend is true across scientific

disciplines. Some fields, though, have a greater tendency for it. Particle physicists and astronomers collaborate often. This is because they must share expensive facilities.

Mathematicians, by contrast, tend historically towards solitude. As a consequence, they lag behind other disciplines. However, Wagner says partnerships are rising there too. The level of collaboration also varies from country to country. There are historical and political reasons as to why collaborations emerge," says Wagner. This rise is also apparently boosted by policies embedded in European framework funding schemes. These policies underlie funding requirements that often require teamwork.

16. What do we learn about the research funding policies in the European Union?

17. Why do researchers today favour international collaboration?

18. What do we learn about the field of mathematics?

### 练习 1:

Here is my baby niece Sarah. Her mom is a doctor and her dad is a lawyer. By the time Sarah goes to college, the jobs her parents do are going to look dramatically different. In 2013, researchers at Oxford University did a study on the future of work. They concluded that almost one in every two jobs has a high risk of being automated by machines. Machine learning is the technology that's responsible for most of this disruption. It's the most powerful branch of artificial intelligence. It allows machines to learn from data and copy some of the things that humans can do.

My company, Kaggle, operates on the cutting edge of machine learning. We bring together hundreds of thousands of experts to solve important problems for industry and academia. This gives us a unique perspective on what machines can do, what they can't do and what jobs they might automate or threaten. Machine learning started making its way into industry in the early 90s. It started with relatively simple tasks. It started with things like assessing credit risk from loan applications, sorting the mail by reading handwritten zip codes. Over the past few years, we have made dramatic breakthroughs. Machine learning is now capable of far, far more complex tasks. In 2012, Kaggle challenged its community to build a program that could grade high-school essays. The winning programs were able to match the grades given by human teachers. Now, given the right data, machines are going to outperform humans at tasks like this. A teacher might read 10,000 essays over a 40-year career. A

machine can read millions of essays within minutes. We have no chance of competing against machines on frequent, high-volume tasks.

But there are things we can do that machines cannot. Where machines have made very little progress is in tackling novel situations. Machines can't handle things they haven't seen many times before. The fundamental limitation of machine learning is that it needs to learn from large volumes of past data. But humans don't. We have the ability to connect seemingly different threads to solve problems we've never seen before.

16. What did the researchers at Oxford University conclude?
17. What do we learn about Kaggle company's winning programs?
18. What is the fundamental limitation of machine learning?



## 第八节 .Section C 听力重点提示词技巧

### 1. 听力重点提示词:

重点逻辑提示词: but, however, yet, though, whereas, actually

in fact, instead of, nonetheless (转折)

since, as, because, so, that's why (因果)

if, when, only, unless, otherwise (条件)

for example, such as, in other words, for instance (举例)

信息比较提示词: more, most, ~er, ~est

结论信息提示词: show, indicate, find, believe, conclude, identify

reveal, discover, suggest, argue, report, it turns out that

数字时间提示词: 年代 (10 years = decade), 价格 (20% = one fifth), 倍数 (half = 50%)

态度情绪提示词: sadly, unfortunately, fortunately, must, have to, had better,

顺序线索提示词: first, for the first time, first of all, on top of all,

second, finally, eventually

### 2. Section C 重点提示词例题

#### 例 1: 2017-12-1 (23-25)

A) It is one of the world's most healthy diets.

B) It contains large amounts of dairy products.

C) It began to impact the world in recent years.

D) It consists mainly of various kinds of seafood.

答案: ( )

A) It involved 13, 000 researchers from Asia, Europe and America.

B) It was conducted in seven mid-eastern countries in the 1950s

C) It is regarded as one of the greatest researches of its kind.

D) It has drawn the attention of medical doctors the world over.

答案: ( )

A) They care much about their health.

B) They eat foods with little fat.

C) They use little oil in cooking

D) They have lower mortality rates

答案: ( )

**例 2: 2017-6-1 (19-21)**

- A) It is likely to give up paper money in the near future.
- B) It is the first country to use credit cards in the world.
- C) It is trying hard to do away with dirty money.
- D) It is helping its banks to improve efficiency.

答案: ( )

- A) Whether it is possible to travel without carrying any physical currency.
- B) Whether it is possible to predict how much money one is going to spend.
- C) Whether the absence of physical currency is going to affect everyday life.
- D) Whether the absence of physical currency causes a person to spend more.

答案: ( )

- A) The cash in her handbag was missing.
- B) The service on the train was not good.
- C) The restaurant car accepted cash only.
- D) There was no food service on the train.

答案: ( )

- A) By drawing money week by week.
- B) By putting money into envelopes.
- C) By limiting their day-to-day spending.
- D) By refusing to buy anything on credit.

答案: ( )

**例 3: 2016-12-2 (16-18)**

- A) They form the basis on which he builds his theory of love.
- B) They were carried out over a period of some thirty years.
- C) They were done by his former colleague at Yale.
- D) They are focused more on attraction than love.

答案: ( )

- A) The relationship cannot last long if no passion is involved.
- B) It is not love if you don't wish to maintain the relationship.
- C) Romance is just impossible without mutual understanding.
- D) Intimacy is essential but not absolutely indispensable to love.

答案: ( )

- A) Whether it is true love without commitment.
- B) Which of them is considered most important.
- C) How the relationship is to be defined if any one is missing.
- D) When the absence of any one doesn't affect the relationship.

答案: ( )

**练习 1: 2019-12-1 (19-21)**

- A) Similarities between human babies and baby animals.
- B) Cognitive features of different newly born mammals.
- C) Adults' influence on children.
- D) Abilities of human babies.

**答案: ( )**

- A) They can distinguish a happy tune from a sad one.
- B) They love happy melodies more than sad ones.
- C) They fall asleep easily while listening to music.
- D) They are already sensitive to beats and rhythms.

**答案: ( )**

- A) Infants' facial expressions.
- B) Babies' emotions.
- C) Babies' interaction with adults.
- D) Infants' behaviors.

**答案: ( )**

### The Listening Scripts:

#### 例 1:

The Mediterranean diet is based upon the eating patterns of traditional cultures in the Mediterranean region. Several noted nutritionists in research projects have concluded that this diet is one of the most healthful in the world in terms of preventing such illnesses as heart disease and cancer and increasing life expectancy. The countries that have inspired Mediterranean diet all surround the Mediterranean Sea. These cultures have eating habits that developed over thousands of years. In Europe, parts of Italy, Greece, Portugal, Spain and southern France adhere to principles of the Mediterranean diet as to the morocco, Indonesia, and North Africa. Parts of the Balkan region and turkey follow the diet as well as middle eastern countries like Lebanon and Syria, the Mediterranean region is warm and sunny and produces large supplies of fresh fruits and vegetables almost a year round that the people eat many times a day. Wine, bread, all of oil and nuts are other staples of the region. In the Mediterranean sea has historically yielded abundant quantities of fish. International interest in therapeutic qualities of Mediterranean diet began back in the late nineteen fifties. When medical researchers started to link the currency of heart disease with diet, Doctor Ansol Keths performed the epidemiological analysis of diets around the world. In titled of the seven countries study, it is considered one of the greatest studies of its kind ever performed. In it, Keths gathered data on heart disease in its potential causes from nearly thirty thousand men in Greece, Italy, Croatia, Serbia, Japan, Finland, the Netherlands and the United States. The study was conducted over period of decades. It concluded that the Mediterranean people in the study enjoyed some significant health advantages. The Mediterranean groups have lower mortality rates in all age brackets in form of all causes particularly from heart disease. The study also showed that the Mediterranean diet is as high as or higher in fat than other diets, obtaining up to forty percent of all its calories from fat. It has however, different patterns of fat intake. Mediterranean cooking, in its smaller amounts of saturated fat and higher amount of unsaturated fat, mostly in form of all of oil. Saturated fats are fats are found principally in meat and dairy products, although some nuts in vegetable oils also contain them. Saturated fats are used by the body to make cholesterol in high levels of cholesterol has since been directly related to heart disease.

23. What has research concluded about the Mediterranean diet?
24. What do we learn about the seven countries study?
25. What do we learn about the Mediterranean people from the seven countries study?

## 例 2:

Sweden was the first European country to print and use paper money, but it may soon do away with physical currencies. Banks can save a lot of money and avoid regulatory headaches by moving to a cash-free system, and they can also avoid bank robberies, theft, and dirty money. Claer Barrett, the editor of Financial Times Money, says the Western world is headed toward a world without physical currency. Andy Holder -- the chief economist at The Bank of England -- suggested that the UK move towards a government-backed digital currency. But does a cashless society really make good economic sense?

"The fact that cash is being drawn out of society, is less a feature of our everyday lives, and the ease of electronic payments -- is this actually making us spend more money without realizing it?" Barrett wanted to find out if the absence of physical currency does indeed cause a person to spend more, so she decided to conduct an experiment a few months ago. She decided that she was going to try to just use cash for two weeks to make all of her essential purchases and see what that would do to her spending. She found she did spend a lot less money because it is incredibly hard to predict how much cash one is going to need -- she was forever drawing money out of cash points. Months later, she was still finding cash stuffed in her trouser pockets and the pockets of her handbags. During the experiment, Barrett took a train ride. On the way, there was an announcement that the restaurant car was not currently accepting credit cards. The train cars were filled with groans because many of the passengers were traveling without cash. "It underlines just how much things have changed in the last generation," Barrett says. "My parents, when they were younger, used to budget by putting money into envelopes -- they'd get paid and they'd immediately separate the cash into piles and put them in envelopes, so they knew what they had to spend week by week. It was a very effective way for them to keep track of their spending. Nowadays, we're all on credit cards, we're doing online purchases, and money is kind of becoming a less physical and more imaginary type of thing that we can't get our hands around."

19. What do we learn about Sweden?
20. What did Claer Barrett want to find out with her experiment?
21. What did Claer Barrett find on her train ride?
22. How did people of the last generation budget their spending?

### 例 3:

Okay. So let's get started. And to start things off I think what we need to do is consider a definition. I'm going to define what love is but then most of the experiments I'm going to talk about are really focused more on attraction than love. And I'm going to pick a definition from a former colleague, Robert Sternberg, who is now the dean at Tufts University but was here on our faculty at Yale for nearly thirty years. And he has a theory of love that argues that it's made up of three components: intimacy, passion, and commitment, or what is sometimes called decision commitment. And these are relatively straightforward. He argued that you don't have love if you don't have all three of these elements.

Intimacy is the feeling of closeness, of connectedness with someone, of bonding. Operationally, you could think of intimacy as you share secrets, you share information with this person that you don't share with anybody else. Okay. That's really what intimacy is, the bond that comes from sharing information that isn't shared with other people. The second element is passion. Passion is the drive that leads to romance. You can think of it as physical attraction. And Sternberg argues that this is a required component of a love relationship. The third element of love in Sternberg's theory is what he calls decision commitment, the decision that one is in a love relationship, the willingness to label it as such, and a commitment to maintain that relationship at least for some period of time. Sternberg would argue it's not love if you don't call it love and if you don't have some desire to maintain the relationship. So if you have all three of these, intimacy, passion and commitment, in Sternberg's theory you have love. Now what's interesting about the theory is what do you have if you only have one out of three or two out of three? What do you have and how is it different if you have a different two out of three? What's interesting about this kind of theorizing is it gives rise to many different combinations that can be quite interesting when you break them down and start to

look at them carefully. So what I've done is I've taken Sternberg's three elements of love, intimacy, passion and commitment, and I've listed out the different kinds of relationships you would have if you had zero, one, two or three out of the three elements.

16. What does the speaker say about most of the experiments mentioned in his talk?

17. What does Robert Sternberg argue about love?

18. What question does the speaker think is interesting about Sternberg's three elements of love?

### 练习 1:

In last week's lecture, we discussed the characteristics of the newly born offspring of several mammals. You probably remember that human infants are less developed physically than other mammals of the same age. But in today's lecture, we'll look at three interesting studies that hint at the surprising abilities of human babies. In the first study, three-year-olds watched two videos shown side by side, each featuring a different researcher, one of whom they'd met once two years earlier. The children spent longer watching the video showing the researcher they hadn't met. This is consistent with young children's usual tendency to look longer at things that aren't familiar. And really, this is amazing. It suggests the children remembered the researcher they'd met just one time when they were only one-year-olds. Of course, as most of us forget memories from our first few years as we grow older, these early long-term memories will likely be lost in subsequent years.

Our second study is about music. For this study, researchers played music to babies through speakers located on either side of a human face. They waited until the babies got bored and averted their gaze from the face. And then they changed the mood of the music, either from sad to happy or the other way around. This mood switch made no difference to the three-year-olds. But for the nine-year-olds, it was enough to renew their interest and they started looking again in the direction of the face. This suggests that babies of that age can tell the difference between a happy melody and a sad tune.

Our final study is from 1980, but is still relevant today. In fact, it's one of the most famous pieces of research about infant emotion ever published. The study involved ordinary adults watching video clips of babies (nine months or younger). In

the video clips, the babies made various facial expressions in response to real-life events, including playful interactions and painful ones. The adult observers were able to reliably discern an assortment of emotions on the babies' faces. These emotions included interest, joy, surprise, sadness, anger, disgust, contempt and fear. Next week, we'll be looking at this last study more closely. In fact, we will be viewing some of the video clips from that study and together see how well we do in in deserting the babies' emotions.

19. What are the three interesting studies about?
20. What does the second study find about nine-month-old babies?
21. What is the 1980 study about?



## 第九节·讲座类题型强化练习

## 例 1: 2018-6-2 (19-21)

- A) Respect their traditional culture.
- B) Attend their business seminars.
- C) Research their specific demands.
- D) Adopt the right business strategies.

答案: ( )

- A) Showing them your palm.
- B) Giving them gifts of great value.
- C) Drinking alcohol on certain days of a month.
- D) Clicking your fingers loudly in their presence.

答案: ( )

- A) They are very easy to satisfy.
- B) They have a strong sense of worth.
- C) They tend to be friendly and enthusiastic.
- D) They have a break from 2:00 to 5:30 p.m.

答案: ( )

## 例 2: 2017-12-2 (19-22)

- A) They do more harm than good.
- B) They have often been ignored.
- C) They do not help build friendship.
- D) They may not always be negative.

答案: ( )

- A) Biased sources of information.
- B) Ignorance of cultural differences.
- C) Misinterpretation of Shakespeare.
- D) Tendency to jump to conclusions.

答案: ( )

- A) They are hard to dismiss once attached to a certain group.
- B) They may have a negative impact on people they apply to.
- C) They persist even when circumstances have changed.
- D) They are often applied to minorities and ethnic people.

答案: ( )

- A) They impact people more or less in the same way.
- B) Some people are more sensitive to them than others.
- C) A positive stereotype may help one achieve better results.
- D) A negative stereotype sticks while a positive one does not.

答案: ( )

**例 3: 2018-12-2 (22-25)**

- A) Its middle-class is disappearing.                      C) Its population is rapidly growing.  
 B) Its wealth is rationally distributed.                  D) Its cherished dream is coming true.

答案: (    )

- A) Success was but a dream without conscientious effort.  
 B) They could realize their dreams through hard work.  
 C) A few dollars could go a long way.  
 D) Wealth was shared by all citizens.

答案: (    )

- A) Better working conditions.                      C) High social status.  
 B) Better-paying jobs.                                  D) Full employment.

答案: (    )

- A) Reduce the administrative costs.                  C) Hire part-time employees only.  
 B) Adopt effective business models.                  D) Make use of the latest technology.

答案: (    )

**练习 1: 2018-12-2 (22-25)**

- A) They were on the verge of breaking up.  
 B) They were compatible despite differences.  
 C) They quarreled a lot and never resolved their arguments.  
 D) They argued persistently about whether to have children.

答案: (    )

- A) Neither of them has any brothers or sisters.  
 B) Neither of them won their parents' favor.  
 C) They weren't spoiled in their childhood.  
 D) They didn't like to be the apple of their parents' eyes.

答案: (    )

- A) They are usually good at making friends.  
 B) They tend to be adventurous and creative.  
 C) They are often content with what they have.  
 D) They tend to be self-assured and responsible.

答案: (    )

- A) They enjoy making friends.                      C) They are least likely to take initiative.  
 B) They tend to be well adjusted.                  D) They usually have successful marriage.

答案: (    )

**The Listening Scripts:****例 1:**

Good morning, ladies and gentlemen! And welcome to the third in our series of business seminars in the program--Doing Business Abroad. Today we are going to look at intercultural awareness, that is, the fact that not everyone is British, not everyone speaks English, and not everyone does business in a British way. And why should they? If overseas business people are selling to us, then they will make every effort to speak English and to respect our traditions and methods. It is only polite for us to do the same when we visit them. It is not only polite. It is essential if we want to sell British products overseas.

First, a short quiz. Let's see how interculturally aware you are

Question 1: Where must you not drink alcohol on the first and seventh of every month?

Question 2: Where should you never admire your hosts possessions?

Question 3: How should you attract the waiter during a business lunch in Bangkok

And Question 4: Where should you try to make all your appointments either before 2: 00 or after 5: 30 p. m? OK. Everyone had a chance to make some notes? Right. Here are the answers-although I am sure that the information could equally well apply to countries other than those I have chosen. So No. 1, you must not drink alcohol on the first and seventh of the month in India. In international hotels you may find it served, but if you are having a meal with an Indian colleague, remember to avoid asking for a beer if your arrival coincides with one of those dates. 2. In Arab countries, the politeness and generosity of the people is without parallel. If you admire your colleague's beautiful golden bowls, you may well find yourself being presented with them as a present. This is not a cheap way to do your shopping, however, as your host will, quite correctly, expect you to respond by presenting him with a gift of equal worth and beauty. In Thailand, clicking the fingers, clapping your hands, or just shouting "Waiter!" will embarrass your hosts, fellow diners, the waiter himself, and most of all, you! Place your palm downward and make an inconspicuous

waving gesture, which will produce instant and satisfying results. And finally, in Spain, some businesses maintain the pattern of working until about 2 o'clock and then returning to the office from 5: 30 to 8: 00, 9: 00 or 10: 00 in the evening

19. What should you do when doing business with foreigners?

20. What must you avoid doing with your Indian colleague?

21. What do we learn about some Spanish business people

## 例 2:

Stereotype may sound like a bad word. but there's nothing bad about it. For one thing, stereotypes are often accurate. When you ask people about their concept of stereotypes, they get it pretty much right. Also, stereotypes are often positive, particularly of groups that we ourselves belong to. Some of the statistical generalizations may be positive as some groups have reputations for being smart, for being loyal, for being brave, for all sorts of things that are not at all negative. And so there's nothing inherently wrong about stereotypes.

But there are problems with stereotypes. For one thing, they're reliable insofar as they're based on unbiased samples. But a lot of the information we get about human groups is through biased sources like how they're represented in the media. And if these sources don't give you an accurate depiction, your stereotype won't be accurate.

For example, many Jews have been troubled by Shakespeare's depiction of Shylock. If the only Jew you know is Shakespeare's Shylock, it's going to be a very bad impression. So one problem with stereotypes is while we are good at drawing conclusions from them, often our information isn't reliable.

A second problem is that stereotypes, regardless of whether or not they're accurate, can have a negative effect on the people that they apply to. And this is what psychologist, Claude Steele, described as stereotype threat. He has a vivid example of this. Here's how to make African-Americans do worse on a math test. You have the test and you put on the test that they have to identify their race. The very act of acknowledging that they are African-Americans when given a test ignites in them thoughts of their own stereotype which is negative regarding academics and that makes them do worse. Want to know how to make a woman do worse on a math test? Same thing, get her to write down her sex.

One recent study found a sort of clever twist on this. When Asian American women are given a test and they're asked to mark down their race, they do better than they would otherwise do. They're reminded of a positive stereotype that boosts their morale. You ask them, on the other hand, to mark down their sex, they do worse because they're reminded of a negative stereotype. That's an example of how stereotypes have a potentially damaging effect on people.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the recording you have just heard.

19. What does the speaker say about stereotypes?
20. What leads to the bias of stereotypes?
21. What does the speaker say is a problem with stereotypes?
22. What did one recent study find about stereotypes?

### 例 3:

We often hear people say that America is a land of opportunity, a country built on hope to aspire the greatness on the American dream. But is the dream as we once knew it dying? Today's demographics show that the middle-class is disappearing and now the richest 1% of the population has mastered more wealth than the bottom 90%. Once upon a time, Americans thought that if they worked hard enough, even in the phase of adversity, they would be rewarded with success. These days, though, the divide between rich and poor is greater than it has ever been.

The question is, what is it going to take to change things? Maybe one day soon, real change will actually be made in our nation and the gap will be eradicated. But what happens in the meantime? Is there something that we can do to close the gap? Is there something that we can do to prove that a little compassion goes a long way? If we want to fix the problem of the income gap, first, we have to understand it. It is a grim reality that you can have one person who only makes around \$13,000 a year, or across town, another is making millions. For me, it is kind of astonishing. And if you ask low-income people what's the one thing that will change their life, they'll say "a full-time job." That's all they aspire to. So why is it so difficult for so many people to find employment? It partly comes down to profit-driven business models that are built around low-wage work and part-time jobs that don't provide benefits. Businesses, in order to boost profits, hire employees as part time workers only. This means they are

paid the lowest legal wage and receive no health care or other benefits provided to full-time employees.

Simultaneously, technological advancement and a global economy has reduced the demand for well-paying blue-collar jobs here in the United States. The cumulative effect of these two factors is that many Americans are forced to take two or more part-time jobs, just to make ends meet. What has become obvious to me when it

comes to the income gap is that there needs to be an opportunity for the people at the bottom to push them back up and push them into the middle-class to give them hope in their lives.

22. What do the surveys show about America according to the speaker?

23. What did Americans used to believe?

24. What do low-income people aspire to?

25. What do businesses do to increase their revenues?

### 练习 1:

Ronald and Lois, married for two decades, consider themselves a happy couple. But in the early years of their marriage, both were disturbed by persistent arguments that seem to fade away without ever being truly resolved. They uncovered clues to what was going wrong by researching a fascinating subject: how birth order affects not only your personality, but also how compatible you are with your mate. Ronald and Lois are only children, and “onlies” grow up accustomed to being the apple of their parents' eyes. Match two “onlies” and you have partners who subconsciously expect each other to continue fulfilling this expectation, while neither has much experience in the “giving” end. Here's a list of common birth-order characteristics and some thoughts on the best and worst marital matches for each. The oldest tends to be self-assured, responsible, a high achiever, and relatively serious and reserved. He may be slow to make friends, perhaps content with only one companion. The best matches are with a youngest, an “only” or a mate raised in a large family. The worst match is with another oldest, since the two will be too sovereign to share a household comfortably. The youngest child of the family thrives on attention and tends to be outgoing, adventurous, optimistic, creative and less ambitious than others in the family. He may lack self-discipline and have difficulty making decisions on his own. A youngest brother of brothers, often unpredictable and romantic, will match best

with an oldest sister of brothers. The youngest sister of brothers is best matched with an oldest brother of sisters, who will happily indulge these traits. The middle child is influenced by many variables; however, middles are less likely to take initiative and more anxious and self-critical than others. Middles often successfully marry other middles, since both are strong on tact, not so strong on aggressiveness and tend to crave affection. The only child is often most comfortable when alone. But since an “only” tends to be a well-adjusted individual, she'll eventually learn to relate to any chosen spouse. The male only child expects his wife to make life easier without getting much in return. He is sometimes best matched with a younger sister of brothers. The female only child, who tends to be slightly flexible, is well matched with an older man, who will indulge her tendency to test his love. Her worst match? Another “only”, of course.

22. what does the speaker say about Ronald and Lois's early years of married life?
23. What do we learn about Ronald and Lois?
24. What does the speaker say about the oldest child in a family?
25. What does the speaker say about the only children?

## 第十节.重难点分析+考前指导

## 1. 六级听力题目难点分析—细节信息误导

## 例 1. 2019-12-2 (19)

- A) Not playing a role in a workplace revolution.
- B) Not benefiting from free-market capitalism.
- C) Not earning enough money to provide for the family.
- D) Not spending enough time on life and leisure.

答案: ( )

## 例 2. 2018-12-2 (18)

- A) It is not to be trusted at all.
- B) It does not sound economical.
- C) It may intrude into people's privacy.
- D) It may lead to overuse in court trails.

答案: ( )

## 例 3. 2019-6-2 (19)

- A) Scientists tried to send a balloon to Venus.
- B) Scientists discovered water on Venus.
- C) Scientists found Venus had atmosphere.
- D) Scientists observed Venus from a space vehicle.

答案: ( )

## 例 4. 2018-12-1 (18)

- B) It needs instructions throughout the process.
- B) It does poorly on frequent, high-volume tasks.
- C) It has to rely on huge amounts of previous data.
- D) It is slow when it comes to tracking novel things.

答案: ( )

## 2. 六级听力题目难点分析—人物错位干扰

## 例 5. 2016-12-2 (3)

- A) No one of the group ate it.
- C) No tea was served with the meal.
- B) It was a little overcooked.
- D) It was the real English breakfast.

答案: ( )



**例 6. 2017-12-2 (4)**

- A) He read exactly what was written in his notes.
- B) He kept forgetting what he was going to say.
- C) He made an embarrassing remark.
- D) He was too nervous to speak up.

答案: ( )

**3. 六级听力题目难点分析-反向解释****例 7. 2017-12-2 (6)**

- A) They should be taken seriously.
- B) They are rapidly catching up.
- C) Their business strategy is quite effective.
- D) Their potential has been underestimated.

答案: ( )

**例 8. 2016-12-1 (2)**

- A) It would be more costly to deal with its consequences than to avoid it.
- B) It will take a long time before a consensus is reached on its impact.
- C) It is the most pressing issue confronting all countries.
- D) It is bound to cause endless disputes among nations.

答案: ( )

**4. 六级听力题目难点分析-原文正确信息干扰 (答非所问)****例 9. 2017-6-2 (10)**

- A) About 136 million.
- C) About 50% of holiday shoppers.
- B) About 183.8 million.
- D) About 20-30% of holiday shoppers.

答案: ( )

**例 10. 2017-6-2 (23)**

- A) He is a politician.
- C) He is a businessman.
- B) He is a sociologist.
- D) He is an economist.

答案: ( )

**2. 六级听力题目难点分析-常识干扰****例 11. 2019-6-1 (21)**

- A) Culture and upbringing.
- C) Peer pressure.
- B) Wealth and social status.
- D) Media influence.

答案: ( )

21. What does the speaker think affects people's interpretation of beauty?

### 3. 听力考前备考指导+考中注意事项:

#### ❖ 考前问题:

#### ❖ 考中问题:

#### The Listening Scripts:

##### 例 1:

Free-market capitalism hasn't freed us, it has trapped us. It's imperative for us to embrace a workplace evolution, We are unlikely to spend our last moments regretting that we didn't spend enough of our lives slaving away at work, We may instead find ourselves feeling guilty about the time we didn't spend watching our children grow, or with our loved ones, or travelling, or on the cultural or leisure pursuits that bring us happiness. Unfortunately, the average full-time employee in the world works 42 hours a week well over a third of the time we're awake.

19. What do people often feel guilty about according to the speaker?

##### 例 2:

A high-tech test that can tell when a person is not telling the truth sounds too good to be true. And when something sounds too good to be true, it usually is.

18. What does the speaker think of using a high-tech test to determine whether a person is telling the truth?

##### 例 3:

Good evening. In 1959, on the day that I was born, a headline in *Life* magazine proclaimed "Target Venus: There May be Life There! " It told of how scientists rode a

balloon to an altitude of 80,000 feet to make telescope observations of Venus's atmosphere, and how their discovery of water raised hopes that there could be living things there. As a kid I thrilled to tales of adventure in Isaac Asimov's juvenile science-fiction novel *Lucky Starr and the Oceans of Venus*.

19. What do we learn from the *life* magazine article?

#### 例 4:

Now, given the right data, machines are going to outperform humans at tasks like this. A teacher might read 10,000 essays over a 40-year career. A machine can read millions of essays within minutes. We have no chance of competing against machines on frequent, high-volume tasks.

But there are things we can do that machines cannot. Where machines have made very little progress is in tackling novel situations. Machines can't handle things they haven't seen many times before. The fundamental limitation of machine learning is that it needs to learn from large volumes of past data. But humans don't. We have the ability to connect seemingly different threads to solve problems we've never seen before.

18. What is the fundamental limitation of machine learning?

#### 例 5:

M: Right. Most of them had never been abroad before. We'd crossed the English Channel at night and we set off through France and breakfast time arrived, and the coach driver had arranged for us to stop at this little café. There we all were tired and hungry and then we made a great discovery.

W: What was that?

M: Bacon and eggs.

W: Fantastic! The real English breakfast.

M: Yes, anyway we didn't know any better--- so we had it, and ugh...!

W: What was it like? Disgusting?

M: Ah, it was incredible. They just got a bowl and put some fat in it. And then they put some bacon in the fat, broke an egg over the top and put the whole lot in the oven for about ten minutes.

W: In the oven? You're joking. You can't cook bacon and eggs in the oven!

M: Well, they must have done it that way. It was hot, but it wasn't cooked. There was just this egg floating about in gallons of fat and raw bacon.

W: Did you actually eat it?

M: No, nobody did. They all wanted to turn round and go home. You know, back to teabags and fish and chips. You can't blame them really. Anyway, the next night we were all given another foreign specialty.

3. what does the man say about the breakfast at the little French cafe?

#### 例 6:

M: Anyway, from that point on, I was scared. What should I say? I decided to make notes during the lecture and refer to interesting parts and thank her on behalf of the society. In fact, by the time Miss Bligh stood up to talk, I was feeling much better. But she was so nervous that she kept forgetting what to say, and she spoke almost in a whisper. People at the back kept calling out We can't hear. It was embarrassing!

W: I can imagine it.

M: At least the slides were good, that is, until the bulb in the projector blew. And she had to finish her talk with no illustrations.

W: So what did you say in your speech of thanks?

M: What can you say? You have to be polite. I mentioned the interesting facts, referred to the excellent slides, and then finished by saying We all like to thank Miss Bligh for blowing out her slides. "

W: Oh, no.

M: I felt terrible. I tried to apologize, not very successfully.

4. What does the man say about the first time he gave a speech of thanks?

#### 例 7:

M: What's that?

W: Well our rivals are offering extended credit terms to some of the retailers in the area.

M: Oh? Which rival is this? We only have two.

W: Barratts Company.

M: Oh, them. Well, they are hardly a threat.

W: I know they are smaller than us, but we can't afford to ignore them.

M: Yes, you are right, Laury. But I don't like extended credit. It ties up cash we could put to better use elsewhere. But, I'll look into it on Monday.

6. What does the woman think of Barratts Company?

### 例 8:

W: And how strong is the evidence that climate change is happening that it's really something we need to be worried about?

M: Well, most of the science of climate change, particularly that to do with global warming, is simply fact. But other aspects of the science are less certain or at least more disputed. And so we're rarely talking about risk. What the economics tells us is that it's probably cheaper to avoid climate change -- to avoid the risk -- than it is to deal with the likely consequences.

2. What does Professor Henderson say about climate change?

### 例 9:

America's holiday shopping season started on Black Friday, the day after Thanksgiving. It is the busiest shopping day of the year. Retailers make the most money this time of year, about 20 to 30 percent of annual revenue. About 136 million people will shop during the Thanksgiving Holiday weekend. More and more will shop online. In an era of instant information, shoppers can use their mobile phones to find deals. About 183.8 million people will shop on Cyber Monday, the first Monday after Thanksgiving. More than half of all holiday purchases will be made online.

One-in-five Americans will use a tablet or smartphone.

10. How many people will shop on Cyber Monday?

### 例 10:

Hello, today I am going to talk about poverty. Poverty has become a critical issue in today's world. It concerns not only us sociologists but also economists, politicians and business people. Poverty has been understood in many different ways. One useful way is to distinguish between three degrees of poverty, extreme poverty, moderate poverty and relative poverty.

23. What does the speaker do?