**2017年6月听力第二套**

Section A

Conversation One

W: Mr. Ishiguro, have you ever found one of your books at a secondhand bookstore?

M: Yes. That kind of thing is difficult. [1] Somebody didn‟t want to keep my book!” But if it‟s not there, I feel it‟s an insult too. I think, “Why aren‟t people exchanging my book? Why isn‟t it in this store?”

W: Does being a writer require a thick skin?

W: Even after you won a Booker Prize?

M: [2-2] W: But you would never compromise on your vision.

M: No, I wouldn‟t ever compromise on the essential, the ideas or the themes. This isn‟t really what my wife is trying to criticize me about. It‟s always about execution.

W: So why did you put your book, The Buried Giant, aside for so long? Apparently you started working on it over 10 years ago.

M: [3] And by the time I come back to it, it may have changed. Usually my imagination has moved on and I can think of different contexts or a different way to do it.

W: What does it feel like when you finally finish a book?

M: It‟s funny you ask that because I never have this moment when I feel, “Ah, I‟ve finished!” [4]

Questions 1 to 4 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

1.How would the man feel if he found his book in a secondhand bookstore?

2.What does the man‟s wife think of his books?

3.What does the man do when he engages in writing?

4.What does the man want to say by mentioning the football match?

Conversation Two

us to talk about the findings in the study is Washington Post columnist Kevin Blackistone. Good morning.

M: Good morning, how are you?

W: Fine, thank you. What is new that you found in this study?

M: Well, this is Shaun Harper‟s study, and he points out that on major college campuses across the country, black males make up less than 3 percent of undergraduate enrollments. Yet, when you look at their numbers or percentages on the revenue-generating sports teams of football and

M: Exactly. And what‟s really bad about this is these athletes are supposedly promised at least one thing as reward for all their blood and sweat. And that is a college degree, which can be a transformative tool in our society when you talk about upward mobility. And that‟s really the troubling part about this.

W: Well, this has been talked about so much, really, in recent years. Why hasn‟t it changed?

M: Well, I think one of the reasons it hasn‟t changed is that there‟s really no economic pressure to change this. All of the incentive is really on winning and not losing on the field or on the court.

Questions 5 to 8 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

5.What are the speakers talking about?

6.What is the new finding about black male athletes in this study?

7.What is the graduation rate of black male athletes?

8.What accounts for black athletes‟ failure to obtain a college degree, according to the man? Section B

Passage One

[9]

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

Friday will rise 15 percent to hit $2.7 billion this year. Cyber Monday spending will increase 12 percent to $3 billion. For many, shopping online was “a more comfortable alternative” than crowded malls. The shift to online shopping has had a big impact on traditional shopping malls. Since 2010, more than 24 shopping malls have closed and an additional 60 are struggling. However, [11]

$805 on gifts. That‟s about$630.5 billion between November and December— an increase of 3.7 percent from last year.

Questions 9 to 12 are based on the passage you have just heard.

9.What is the speaker mainly talking about?

10.How many people will shop on Cyber Monday?

11.What does Fortune say about traditional shopping malls?

12.What is said to account for the increased number of shoppers?

Passage Two

For years, many of us have relied on antibiotic use to treat various infections. And the reality is that antibiotics have been responsible for saving millions of lives since penicillin, one of the earliest antibiotics, was first used on a clinical basis 70 years ago. However, today is a new era in which taking antibiotics can cause some very dangerous and potentially life-threatening situations. [13]

warned us that the day would come in which it would become very difficult to provide medical

The problem has grown into such epidemic proportions that this severe strain of resistant bacteria is being blamed for nearly 700,000 deaths each year throughout the world; and, unfortunately, health experts worry that the number will rise to 10 million or more on a yearly

Questions 13 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.

13.What do we learn about the “superbugs”?

14.What is the result of the overuse of antibiotics?

15.What is most urgently needed for tackling the large life-threatening epidemic, according to the speaker?

Section C

Recording One

It‟s not a chance you‟re going to have throughout your lifetime. 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 f antastic 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, 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.

in the world.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the recording you have just heard.

16.What does the speaker say about a 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?

Recording Two

the names of all the American states you can remember. Put the list away and then set yourself the same task a week later. Provided you have not cheated by consulting an atlas, you will notice

This suggests that somewhere in your mind you may well have a record of virtually every state.

We would remember a lot more if we had more confidence in our memories and knew how to use them properly. One useful tip is that things are more likely to be remembered if you are in exactly the same state and place as you were when you learned them. So if you are a student who always reviews over black coffee, perhaps it would be sensible to prime yourself with a cup of

information more efficiently at some times of the day than at others. Research shows this is not just imagination. There is a biological rhythm for learning, though it affects different people in different ways. For most of us, the best plan is to take in new information in the morning and then

Avoid learning marathons — they do not make the best use of your mind. Take plenty of breaks, because they offer a double bonus: the time off gives your mind a chance to do some preliminary consolidation and it also gives a memory boost to the learning.

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

19.What does the simple test suggest?

20.What do we learn about the two lists in the test?

21.What does the speaker suggest about preparing for and taking an exam?

22.What tip does the speaker give on learning?

Recording Three

Hello! Today I am going to talk about poverty.

[23]

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.

The first type of poverty is extreme poverty. It‟s also called absolute poverty. In extreme poverty, households cannot meet basic needs for survival. People are chronically hungry. They are unable to access safe drinking water, let alone health care. They cannot afford education for their children. In short, people who live in extreme poverty do not have even the minimum resources to

Well, what about moderate poverty? Unlike extreme poverty, moderate poverty generally refers to conditions of life in which basic needs are met, but barely. People living in moderate poverty have the resources to keep themselves alive, but only at a very basic level. For example, they may have access to drinking water but not clean, safe drinking water. They may have a home to shelter themselves but it does not have power supply, a telephone or plumbing.

The third kind of poverty is relative poverty. Relative poverty is generally considered to be a household income level which is below a given proportion of average family income. The relatively poor live in high income countries but they do not have a high income themselves. The method of calculating the poverty line is different from country to country, but we can say that basically a family living in relative poverty has less than a percentage of the average family

they lack access to cultural goods, entertainment, and recreation. They also do not have access to quality health care or other prerequisites for upward social mobility.

Well, I have briefly explained to you how poverty can be distinguished as extreme poverty, moderate poverty, and relative poverty. We should keep these distinctions in mind when we research people‟s living conditions either in the developing or the developed world.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the recording you have just heard.

23.What does the speaker do?

24.Where does the speaker say we can find extreme poverty?

25.What do we learn about American people living in relative poverty?